world energy GH_2

Project Nujio'qonik

Environmental Impact Statement

August 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Nujio'qonik (pronounced new-geo-ho-neek; the Project) as proposed by World Energy GH2 Inc. (WEGH2), involves the development, construction, operation and maintenance, and eventual decommissioning and rehabilitation of two onshore wind farms, and one of the first Canadian commercial-scale, "green hydrogen" and ammonia production plants powered by renewable wind energy. The Project is named after the Mi'kmaw term for St. George's Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (NL), which means "where the sand blows," to pay homage to the Mi'kmaq First Nations people who are among the original inhabitants of Atlantic Canada.

Located on the western coast of the Island of Newfoundland, NL, key components of the Project will include two onshore wind farms, situated on Crown lands in the Port au Port and Bay St. George South / Codroy areas of NL, and a hydrogen / ammonia plant, situated on a privately owned brownfield site at the Port of Stephenville (in the Town of Stephenville, NL) that is zoned for industrial use. Renewable energy from the onshore wind farms will be transmitted to the hydrogen / ammonia plant via high-voltage transmission lines and used to produce up to approximately 206,000 metric tonnes (t) of green hydrogen (equivalent to approximately 1.17 megatonnes (Mt) of ammonia) annually via electrolysis.

Hydrogen produced by the Project will be converted into ammonia and exported to international markets by ship from an existing marine terminal in the Port of Stephenville. The Project also includes civil works and supporting infrastructure and facilities associated with the two wind farm sites, the hydrogen / ammonia plant, and the hydrogen / ammonia storage and export facilities.

The Project is subject to the provincial environmental assessment (EA) requirements under the NL *Environmental Protection Act* and associated *Environmental Assessment Regulations* (EA Regulations). This document is the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Project and has been prepared in accordance with the provincial EIS Guidelines that were issued for the Project in December 2022. A table of concordance with the EIS Guidelines is provided as Appendix E-1. The Project does not include activities requiring federal assessment as listed in the *Physical Activities Regulations* under the *Impact Assessment Act*. Upon release from the provincial EA process, the Project will be required to obtain approvals and permits from various regulatory bodies at the municipal, provincial, and federal levels.

Identification of the Proponent

WEGH2 was formally established in May 2022 as a company focused on sustainability and the transition to renewable ("green") energy sources. Current shareholders of WEGH2 include: CFFI Ventures (24%); Brendan Paddick (24%); GH2 Holdings LLC (24%); Horizon Atlantic Capital (8%); and SK Group: SK ecoplant (10%), and SK engineering (10%). The Project owners have collaborated in various capacities in the past, and collectively possess a wide range of specialized proficiencies, including strong local knowledge and local relationships, expertise in marine transportation for the export and logistics components, and extensive experience in project development, the production and distribution of sustainable fuels, and the structuring and operation of utility-scale wind farms and hydrogen and ammonia plants. As part of its continued investment in the Project, WEGH2 recently finalized the acquisition of the Port of Stephenville in June 2023.

Project Overview

The Project entails development and operation of a hydrogen / ammonia plant with an electrolyzer capacity of 1,200 MW (i.e., electrolytic hydrogen and ammonia production facility), located at the Port of Stephenville (in the Town of Stephenville, NL) on privately owned land that is zoned for industrial use and is adjacent to existing grid connection infrastructure. The facility will produce green hydrogen via electrolysis, using renewable electricity to split water into hydrogen and oxygen. The hydrogen produced at the facility will then be converted into ammonia and exported to international markets by ship, as transporting hydrogen over long distances is most cost-effective in the form of green ammonia. Given the intermittent nature of wind power, the hydrogen / ammonia plant is expected to run at a capacity factor of approximately 50%, resulting in maximum production of up to approximately 206,000 t of green hydrogen (equivalent to approximately 1.17 Mt of ammonia) per year. The 1,200 MW hydrogen / ammonia plant will have the ability to be expanded in the future to approximately 1,800 MW, thereby resulting in maximum production of up to approximately 309,000 t of green hydrogen (equivalent to approximately 1.75 Mt of ammonia) per year. The facility will occupy approximately 50 hectares (ha) at full capacity (20 ha for the hydrogen plant and 30 ha for the ammonia plant).

The hydrogen / ammonia plant will require water and electricity as process inputs. At 100% capacity, the facility will require an average of 1,668 cubic metres (m^3) of water per hour for hydrogen electrolyzer feedwater, cooling water, and other industrial water requirements. Water for the Project will be sourced from the existing industrial water supply present at the Port of Stephenville. Water treatment will be required in order to demineralize the water before it can be fed into the electrolyzer system to produce hydrogen. The electricity demand for hydrogen production is anticipated to start at approximately 600 MW and increase to approximately 1,800 MW, due to the installation of additional electrolyzer capacity as Project development progresses. Renewable energy from two onshore wind farms on the western coast of Newfoundland, each with a capacity of approximately 1 GW, will be used to power the hydrogen and ammonia production processes.

The Port au Port wind farm is currently planned to include up to 164 wind turbines on the Port au Port Peninsula, NL, and adjacently on the Newfoundland "mainland" (i.e., northeast of the isthmus at Port au Port). The Codroy wind farm is also currently planned to consist of up to 164 wind turbines located on Crown land in the Anguille Mountains. The modelling and assessment work is based on preliminary layouts for both wind farm sites (i.e., 171 potential turbine locations at the Port au Port wind farm and 143 potential turbine locations at Codroy wind farm). Both wind farms will require a network of new and upgraded access roads for transportation of Project components and equipment, as well as interconnection of the wind turbine locations within the respective wind farm sites. An electrical collector system (i.e., a network of 34.5 kilovolt [kV] transmission lines) will interconnect the wind turbines at each of the wind farm sites to transformer substations owned by the Project. The layouts for the wind farms and supporting infrastructure will be dependent on results of the ongoing wind campaign and more detailed field investigations. Once the layout and number of turbines are finalized, the results of models will be reviewed and updated as required. If additional turbine locations are added to the Port au Port or Codroy wind farms in the future, it will be done in consideration of the mitigation measures, compliance with regulations, and such that the conclusions of the effects assessment do not change.

High-voltage (230-kV) transmission lines, including the option of a subsea cable crossing Port au Port Bay, will connect the substations associated with each wind farm to a terminal station at the hydrogen / ammonia plant. The total length of these high-voltage transmission lines will be approximately 145 kilometres (km). In addition, one new 230-kV transmission interconnection will be required to connect the hydrogen / ammonia plant terminal station to the NL Hydro facility at Stephenville, NL (approximately 0.08 km north of the hydrogen / ammonia plant).

The electricity that is transmitted from the Port au Port and Codroy wind farms to the hydrogen / ammonia plant will be used to convert demineralized water to hydrogen via electrolysis and support other equipment required to safely operate the plant. A Haber-Bosch reactor will then be used to combine the hydrogen with nitrogen to produce ammonia for export to international markets. Pressurized vessels will be installed onsite for the temporary above-ground storage of gaseous hydrogen, and storage tanks will be installed onsite for the temporary above-ground storage of liquified ammonia at atmospheric pressure.

The Port of Stephenville, where the hydrogen / ammonia plant and associated storage, and export facilities, will be located, offers deep-water shipping access suitable for ammonia export. Liquid anhydrous ammonia will be loaded from the storage facility onto ammonia carriers for marine transport.

Development of the Project will follow a phased approach, with a staggered schedule for the construction and commissioning, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the two wind farms and the hydrogen / ammonia plant. Project construction, which entails site preparation and the build-out of the hydrogen / ammonia plant and associated storage and export facilities, wind farms, and transmission infrastructure, as well as civil works and other supporting infrastructure and facilities, is scheduled to commence in Q4 2023, pending regulatory approvals.

The Project will initially be operated using the Port au Port wind farm as the primary power source. Civil works associated with the Port au Port wind farm are scheduled to commence in 2024, with operations commencing in Q1 2026. Construction of the Port au Port wind farm will be supported by the option of barging wind turbine components and other bulk materials and equipment across Port au Port Bay from the Port of Stephenville, or transporting by road. Temporary marine landing sites will be constructed on the Port au Port Peninsula (at Aguathuna and West Bay) for this purpose. The Project will also include the construction and operation of temporary workforce accommodations in the Town of Stephenville to house approximately 1,200 to 1,500 workers during the construction of the Port au Port wind farm and hydrogen / ammonia plant. A second temporary accommodations complex is planned to support construction of the Codroy wind farm, which will house approximately 300 to 500 workers.

The hydrogen / ammonia plant (with an initial electrolyzer nameplate capacity of 600 MW) and associated storage and export facilities are scheduled to be constructed throughout Q2 2024 to Q1 2026. First hydrogen production is planned for Q4 2025 (with electricity to the hydrogen / ammonia plant to be supplied by the existing electrical grid until the Port au Port wind farm is operational), and first ammonia production is planned for Q1 2026. Renewable energy generation will be expanded by approximately 1,000 MW to an estimated total of 2,000 MW of installed wind generation with the Codroy wind farm. Construction of the Codroy wind farm is expected to begin in Q4 2025 and to be completed for operations in Q1 2027.

The current schedule indicates the first commercial shipments of ammonia would commence in 2026. Based on a projected annual production of 585,000 tonnes, it is estimated that one to two vessels per month would be required. This would increase to four to six vessels per month for future potential development in 2028, with expected production of 1,756,000 tonnes annually. These estimates are based on vessels with a maximum cargo capacity of 35,000 m³.

The operational life of the Project is currently modelled to be 30 years, with an additional year for decommissioning for each site. Accordingly, production from the Port au Port wind farm is scheduled to end in Q1 2057, and production from the Codroy wind farm is scheduled to end in Q3 2058.

Project Alternatives

The Project's need and purpose is to produce cost-effective green electrolytic hydrogen and ammonia for export to meet growing market demand, supporting the reduction in greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and the global energy transition.

If the Project is not developed, the market demand for hydrogen will be supplied from other sources, as several other countries are competing to establish green hydrogen industries. Local communities in NL will not experience the opportunity to develop one of the first Canadian, commercial-scale green hydrogen and ammonia production facilities powered by renewable energy. Not developing the Project will also mean that the economic advantages of the Project, and opportunities for construction and operation related to tax revenue, employment (both direct and indirect), training, and servicing and supply in western NL will not be realized. Further, not developing the Project could move the region and Canada further from the Government of Canada's goals outlined in the Hydrogen Strategy for Canada (NRCan 2020) and other policy documents, which seek to develop the hydrogen market, diversify the economy, and position Canada as word-leading exporter of clean hydrogen.

WEGH2 has considered several design options and technologies as an alternative means for undertaking the Project. The specific alternative methods evaluated and discussed in the sections below have been informed by the EIS Guidelines and include:

- Sources of energy supply
- Wind turbine sizes and types
- Locations, land area requirements, and access routes for key project components, including:
  - Wind generation sites
  - Transmission line alignments
  - Hydrogen and ammonia production facility
  - Access points
- Sources of industrial water supply for hydrogen / ammonia production
- Options for aboveground and underground storage of hydrogen

The evaluation of alternatives considered the following criteria:

- Technical feasibility (e.g., criteria that could influence the safety, reliability, and efficiency of operations)
- Economic feasibility (e.g., capital, and operational project expenditures, opportunity cost)
- Schedule risk / availability (e.g., schedule and supply availability of the technology)
- Environmental risk (i.e., potential effect of the Project on environmental resources)
- Social effects / benefits (i.e., potential to affect nearby communities)

Preferred options for each alternative were carried forward in the EIS and form the Project base case (as summarized above) for the effects assessment.

Public Participation Plan

WEGH2 strives to be good neighbours and corporate citizens, practice sound environment and social governance, and create positive effects in the communities in which we live and work. WEGH2 has developed a Public Participation Plan to outline a strategy and identify communication tools to engage with the public, agencies, community stakeholders, Indigenous groups, and local businesses to support the development of the Project. The Public Participation Plan is intended to:

- Establish a framework for information sharing throughout the life of the Project
- Create awareness of the importance of the Project, including how each stage of the Project can affect local businesses, permanent residents, seasonal and/or other residents, and regional planning
- Allow for meaningful two-way engagement during construction, operations, and decommissioning, and document and respond to the interests of stakeholders
- Enable consensus-building on major topics
- Establish protocols and community feedback and response mechanisms that will be in effect throughout the life of the Project

Summary of Predicted Biophysical and Socio-economic Effects

The EIS examines the environmental effects that could result from changes to the environment as a result of the Project being carried out. This includes potential changes to the biophysical/ecological, anthropogenic (i.e., built/developed), and social environments (including economic and cultural aspects), that could occur as a result of the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning and rehabilitation of Project components. The effects assessment focuses on biophysical and socio-economic Valued Environmental Components (VECs) which were identified in the provincial EIS Guidelines and/or known to be of concern by regulatory agencies, the proponent, resource managers, scientists, key stakeholders, and/or the general public. Table ES.1 lists the VECs selected for assessment and associated potential environmental effects that were assessed.

Table ES.1 Valued Environmental Components and Potential Effects

VEC	Potential Effects Assessed
Atmospheric Environment	• Change in Air Quality • Change in GHGs • Change in Light
Acoustic Environment	• Change in Sound Quality • Change in Vibration
Groundwater Resources	• Change in Groundwater Quantity • Change in Groundwater Quality
Surface Water Resources	• Change in Surface Water Quantity • Change in Surface Water Quality
Freshwater Fish and Fish Habitat	• Change in Fish Habitat Quantity • Change in Fish Habitat Quality • Change in Fish Health and Survival
Marine Environment	• Change in Marine Habitat Quantity / Quality • Change in Marine Species Health and Survival • Change in Fishing / Aquaculture Grounds or Productivity • Change in Other Ocean Users
Wetlands and Vegetation, including Rare Plants	• Change in Community Diversity • Change in Species Diversity • Change in Wetland Function
Avifauna	• Change in Habitat • Change in Mortality Risk
Bats	• Change in Habitat • Change in Mortality Risk
Other Wildlife	• Change in Habitat • Change in Mortality Risk
Areas of Conservation Concern	• Change in Habitat in Areas of Conservation Concern
Economy, Employment and Business	• Change in Regional Labour Force • Change in Regional Business • Change in Regional Economy
Communities	• Change in Accommodations • Change in Community Infrastructure and Services • Change in Transportation Infrastructure and Services • Change in Community Well-being
Human Health and Quality of Life	• Change to Human Health • Change in Quality of Life • Change to Public Safety

Table ES.1 Valued Environmental Components and Potential Effects

VEC	Potential Effects Assessed
Land and Resource Use	• Change in Designated Land Use • Change in Commercial / Industrial Resource Use • Change in Recreational / Subsistence Land and Resource Use
Indigenous Fisheries	• Change in Indigenous Commercial and Food, Social, and Ceremonial Fisheries
Heritage and Cultural Resources	• Loss or Disturbance of Heritage and Cultural Resources

Summary of Cumulative Effects

In addition to assessing direct Project effects, the EIS evaluates Project-related cumulative environmental effects which could result from the combination of Project-related residual effects and the residual effects of other (non-Project) past, present, and certain or reasonably foreseeable projects and activities. Other past, present, and certain or reasonably foreseeable projects and activities considered in the cumulative effects assessment include:

- Electrical infrastructure
- Mining, quarrying, mineral and petroleum exploration
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Forestry and agriculture
- Tourism / culture / recreation
- Protected areas / parks / recreational areas
- Other miscellaneous activities

Where the Project was predicted to have an adverse residual environmental effect on a VEC, and the adverse residual effect(s) from the Project overlaps spatially and temporally with the adverse residual effect(s) of one or more other projects or activities on the same VEC, cumulative environmental effects are evaluated.

Cumulative effects are assessed using a two-step process which involves an initial screening, with a detailed assessment as warranted. Where the Project's contribution to cumulative effects and/or potential degree of overall cumulative interaction is ranked as low, cumulative effects are considered relatively minor and adequately managed by standard mitigation measures. Where these aspects are considered moderate or high, a more detailed assessment would be undertaken. The screening level assessment of potential cumulative effects conducted for the 17 VECs concludes the Project's contribution to cumulative effects and overall regional cumulative effects is low (i.e., long term sustainability of the VEC is not anticipated to be compromised and conventional Project-specific mitigation remains adequate). As such, further detailed assessment of cumulative effects is not required. No additional or revised monitoring or follow-up is required or proposed specifically for potential cumulative environmental effects beyond the mitigation and monitoring proposed for the Project and those assumed to implemented as part of the regular course of operations for other projects and activities.

Summary of Mitigation

The EIS identifies mitigation measures proposed to eliminate (e.g., avoid), reduce, or control potential adverse environmental effects, to address public or stakeholder concerns, and/or to enhance positive (beneficial) environmental effects. Technically and economically feasible mitigation measures constituting standard practice are considered in the evaluation of Project effects. Mitigation also includes VEC-specific measures, such as habitat offsetting / compensation or planned environmental management and response measures, to address VEC-specific issues. In addition to VEC-specific mitigation measures which are presented in the VEC-specific effects assessment chapters (Chapter 6 to Chapter 22), the EIS includes:

- Measures proposed in monitoring and management plans as part of a process of adaptive management (Section 2.9.2)
- Project design mitigation measures (Section 2.9.3.2)
- Standard environmental protection procedures and best management practices (Section 2.9.4)
- Mitigation and contingency measures to address the possibility of accidents and malfunctions that could affect the environment (Chapter 24)

Summary of Residual Effects

The effects assessment considered relevant scientific literature, baseline and monitoring results, and other available information (e.g., community, stakeholder and Indigenous knowledge) in the analysis of potential Project-related environmental changes to the VEC. Residual effects (i.e., effects that remain after application of planned mitigation) were discussed for each phase of Project (i.e., construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning and rehabilitation) as well as by Project component, and were found to be not significant for all VECs with the exception of Vegetation and Wetlands, including Rare Plants.

A conservative assessment of residual effects of routine Project activities on wetlands and vegetation predicted there could be significant residual effects as Project-related changes may threaten the long-term persistence or viability of a vegetation species in the Regional Assessment Area (RAA), including resulting in effects that are contrary to, or inconsistent with, the goals, objectives, or activities of provincial or federal recovery strategies, action plans and management plans (i.e., change from a non-listed species to a species of management concern). Three plant species at risk (SAR) and five plant species of conservation concern (SOCC), are currently expected to be within the Project footprint. Additionally, the viability of other plant SAR and SOCC potentially affected by the Project may be threatened due to the limited number of known occurrences in the RAA and their provincial status (e.g., Endangered). WEGH2 will continue pre-construction surveys to accommodate occurrences of SAR in the final layout of the Project, where possible. Micro-siting of the roads and turbines to avoid rare species and sensitive habitat can be an effective mitigation against potential effects. To help manage the potential significant effects on plant SAR and SOCC, a Species at Risk Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (SARIMMP) will be prepared and submitted to the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture – Wildlife Division.

Follow-up and Monitoring Programs

The EIS identifies follow-up and monitoring programs for each VEC, where applicable. VEC-specific follow-up and monitoring programs include those proposed to verify the accuracy of key EA predictions and the effectiveness of prescribed mitigation measures. Monitoring may also be recommended to verify compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the terms and conditions of environmental permits, approvals, or authorizations that are requirements of the Project. Follow-up and monitoring can also be used to confirm adherence to general and specific mitigation measures as well as to inform the need for adaptive management. Table ES.2 summarizes proposed follow-up and monitoring programs for each VEC. These do not include compliance monitoring (e.g., water quality sampling of hydrogen / ammonia plant discharges) that may be required by permits/approvals to operate. Additional follow-up and monitoring may be identified during the EA review process, or based on results of initial monitoring programs (e.g., adaptive management), and will be implemented as applicable.

Table ES.2 Summary of Follow-up and Monitoring Programs

VEC	Follow-up and Monitoring
Atmospheric Environment	• Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) developed as part of the EPP • Ambient air quality monitoring • Meteorological monitoring • GHG Management Plan
Acoustic Environment	• No follow-up or monitoring planned at this time
Groundwater Resources	• Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring Plan
Surface Water Resources	• Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring Plan
Freshwater Fish and Fish Habitat	• Field verification of desktop habitat characterization • Monitoring effectiveness of erosion and sediment control measures and culverts
Marine Environment and Use	• Field verification of desktop habitat characterization for marine-based Project components • Physiochemical and biological assessment of the marine sediments within the dredge footprint and ocean disposal site • Compliance monitoring of marine discharge
Wetlands and Vegetation including Rare Plants	• Continued vegetation and land cover classification surveys • Micro-siting project infrastructure • Mitigation and monitoring in accordance with the SARIMMP, to be developed in consultation with regulators
Avifauna	• Additional baseline bird surveys (winter, migration, breeding) • Post-construction wildlife mortality monitoring • Monitoring in accordance with the SARIMMP, to be developed in consultation with regulators
Bats	• Additional baseline bat surveys (acoustic surveys) • Post-construction bat mortality monitoring • Monitoring in accordance with the SARIMMP, to be developed in consultation with regulators

Table ES.2 Summary of Follow-up and Monitoring Programs

VEC	Follow-up and Monitoring
Other Wildlife	• Continued baseline data programs for arctic hare, muskrat, moose and caribou
Areas of Conservation Concern	• No follow-up or monitoring planned at this time
Economy, Employment and Business	• Follow-up and monitoring in accordance with the Project's Benefits Agreement, Gender Equity and Diversity Plan, and Workforce and Employment Plan • Outfitter Effects Monitoring Program
Communities	• No follow-up or monitoring planned at this time
Human Health and Quality of Life	• AQMP developed as part of the EPP • Ambient air quality monitoring • Complaint reporting system • Monitoring of ice throw events
Land and Resource Use	• Confirmation of potentially affected receptors • Outfitter Effects Monitoring Program • Domestic Woodcutting Consultation Plan • Ice Throw Management Plan • Traffic Management Plan
Indigenous Fisheries	• Ongoing Indigenous engagement
Heritage and Cultural Resources	• Heritage and Cultural Resources Protection Plan (for unplanned discovery of resources)

Health, Safety, and Environmental Management

The Project regards health, safety and environment (HSE) management to be of the utmost importance and applies the highest safety standards for Project employees, contractors and anyone in contact with the works.

WEGH2 maintains the health and safety of the public, Project stakeholders and employees as the prime consideration within its Project activities. A Project-specific Health and Safety Plan that addresses the safety concerns related to this Project will be developed and implemented prior to construction.

WEGH2's environmental management team will provide direction and guidance throughout the Project so that work is planned, designed, and constructed in a manner consistent with environmental regulation, policies, and WEGH2's goal of environmental excellence. Several environmental management plans are being developed to provide guidance on environmental protection procedures, and best management practices, to reduce adverse environmental effects of the Project. Key environmental management plans include:

- Environmental Protection Plan
- Emergency Response/Contingency Plan
- Waste Management Plan

- Hazardous Materials Response and Training Plan
- Traffic Management Plan
- Public Participation Plan
- Workforce and Employment Plan
- Domestic Woodcutting Consultation Plan

Environmental Effects Monitoring Programs (EEMPs) will be developed prior to construction and in consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies. Follow-up and monitoring programs are intended to verify accuracy of effects assessment predictions, as well as the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

The following EEMPs will be developed:

- SARIMMP
- Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring Program
- Avifauna Effects Mitigation and Monitoring Program
- Outfitter Effects Monitoring Program

Conclusions

With the implementation of planned mitigation and monitoring programs, potential residual effects of the Project are predicted to be not significant for all VECs with the exception of the species diversity component of Wetlands and Vegetation, including Rare Plants. However, these effects will be managed by effect avoidance, where possible, and by the SARIMMP.

The Project will generate clean electricity from onshore wind farms and produce zero-carbon hydrogen and ammonia at scale, thereby positioning Canada as a global leader in clean hydrogen production, use, and export. As renewable hydrogen and ammonia are critical solutions for difficult-to-decarbonize industries, the Project has the potential to transform the path to global net-zero across a number of key emitting sectors and industries in Canada and beyond. Thus, by contributing to the displacement of GHG-generating power production and end use, the Project offers national and international benefits.

Locally, WEGH2 is committed to providing the province of NL and its residents with economic and social benefits from the Project. The Project will be particularly impactful to the communities of western NL, and WEGH2's commitments will be reflected in a Project Benefits Agreement. Overall, WEGH2 will remain committed throughout the Project to increase benefits that will flow to the province through employment and skills development, contracting and participation for traditionally underrepresented groups, opportunities for NL suppliers and contractors, as well as substantial planned community investment and First Nations partnerships.