



**Fischell's Salt Dome Project:
Overview of Existing Atmospheric,
Terrestrial and Socio-economic
Environments**

April 14, 2026

Prepared for:
Triple Point Resources

Prepared by:
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Acronyms / Abbreviations

°C	degrees Celsius
AC CDC	Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre
Atlas Salt	Atlas Salt Inc.
CBC	Christmas Bird Count
CCS	Statistics Canada Census Subdivision
CMA	Caribou Management Area
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂ e	carbon dioxide equivalent
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HVdc	high-voltage direct current
km	kilometres
km ²	square kilometres
km/hour	kilometres per hour
ktCO ₂ e	kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
kV	kilovolt
m	metres
NAPS	National Air Pollution Surveillance
NBBA	Newfoundland Breeding Bird Atlas
NL	Newfoundland And Labrador
NLDECCC	NL Department of Environment, Conservation and Climate Change
NLDFAL	Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands
NL ESA	Newfoundland and Labrador <i>Endangered Species Act</i>
NO	nitric oxide
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
O ₃	ozone
PM ₁₀	course particulate matter



Fischell's Salt Dome Project: Overview of Existing Atmospheric, Terrestrial and Socio-economic Environments

Acronyms / Abbreviations

April 14, 2026

PM _{2.5}	fine particulate matter
PPWSA	Protected Public Water Supply Area
SAR	Species at Risk
SARA	<i>Species at Risk Act</i>
SOCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SO ₂	sulphur dioxide
T'Railway	T'Railway Provincial Park
TCH	Trans-Canada Highway
WEGH2	World Energy GH2
WRMD	Water Resources Management Division



1 Introduction

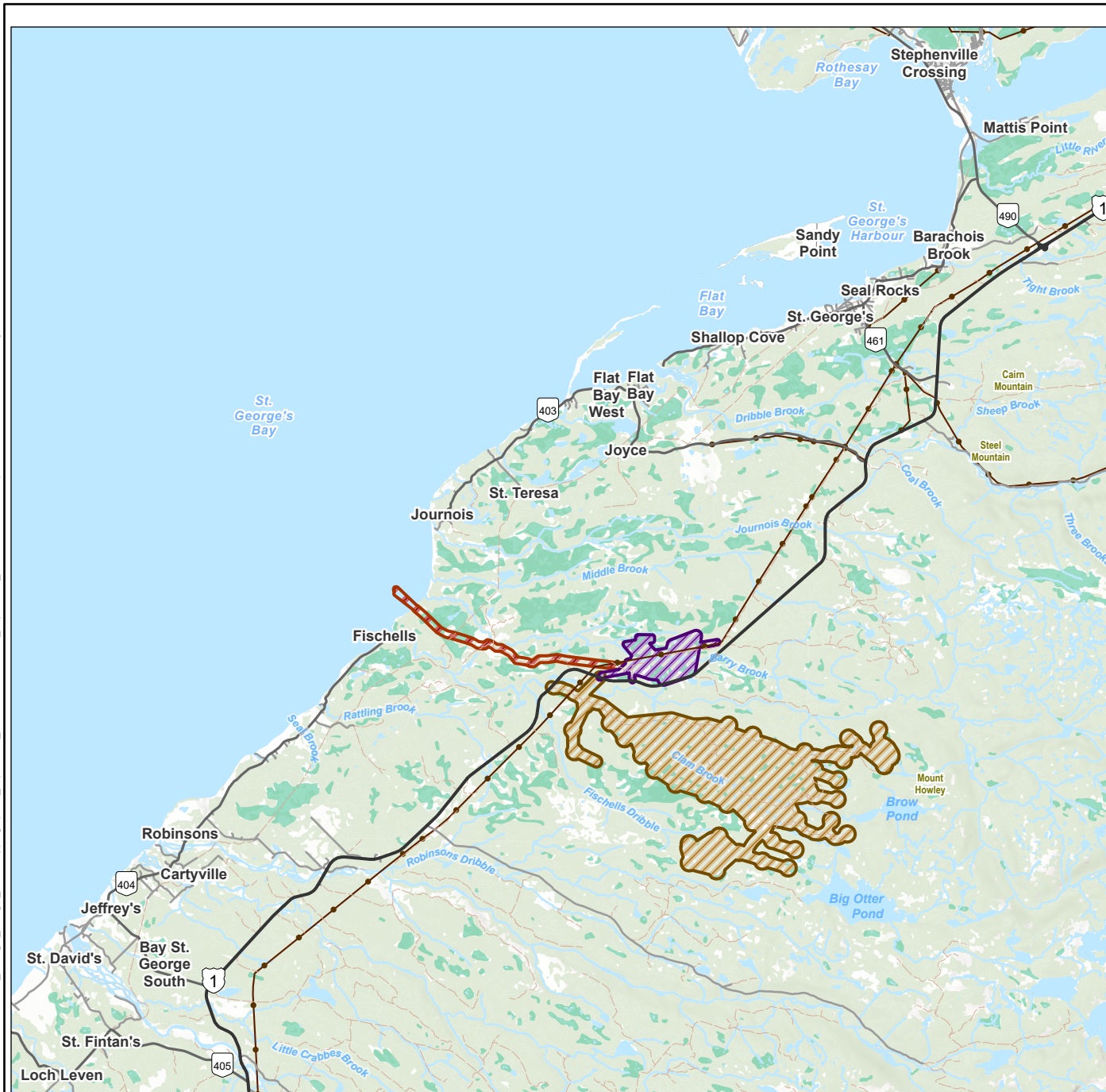
This document has been prepared by Stantec Consulting Ltd. for Triple Point Resources use in the preparation of an environmental assessment registration for the Fischell's Salt Dome Project (the Project). The scope of this report includes the preparation of a desktop-based overview of existing atmospheric, terrestrial, and socio-economic environments. Information presented herein is based on the location of Project infrastructure shown in Figure 1.1.

Secondary sources of information were used to describe existing conditions near the Project site. Secondary information included government sources (e.g., Statistics Canada, Government of NL), environmental assessments of nearby projects, publicly available data, and literature. Specifically, key resources used to describe the existing environment in the region include:

- World Energy GH2 (WEGH2). 2023. Project Nujio'qonik Environmental Impact Statement. Available at: <https://www.gov.nl.ca/eccc/projects/2202-2/>
- Atlas Salt Inc. 2024 (Atlas Salt). Great Atlantic Salt Project Environmental Assessment Registration. Available at: <https://www.gov.nl.ca/eccc/projects/project-2290/>
- Emera. 2013. Maritime Link Environmental Assessment Report. Available at: <https://www.gov.nl.ca/eccc/projects/project-1618/>
- Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre (AC CDC) data
- Publicly available information / datasets from provincial and federal government departments / agencies including:
 - NL Community Accounts
 - Species at Risk Registry
 - Statistics Canada



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Project Areas

- Main Facility
- Wind Farm
- Coastal Components

Existing Features

- Trans Canada Highway
- Highway
- Arterial / Collector Road
- Local Road
- Resource Road / Trail
- Transmission Line
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Wetland
- Forested Area



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Notes

1. Coordinate System: Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 21N
2. Data Sources: Triple Point Resources, ICI
3. Background: Gov. NL Dept. of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands., NRCan Canvec, World Neutral Utility Style: World Hillshade: Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS



Project Location	Prepared by MB on 2025-11-28, rev 2026-02-06
Fischells	TR by NW on 2025-12-01
Bay St. George, NL	IR Review by JM 2025-12-02
Client/Project	121418669_001
Triple Point Resources	
Fischells Salt Dome	
Clean Energy	

Figure No.
1.1

Title
Project Layout and Key Components

2 Atmospheric Environment

The atmospheric environment includes air quality, climate, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the acoustic environment, described in greater detail below.

Air quality is defined by the composition of the ambient air, including the presence/absence and quantity of air contaminants that could have adverse effects on flora, fauna, and human health. The concentrations of contaminants in the ambient air can be compared to air quality criteria and objectives, established to protect environmental receptors and human health.

Climate is characterized by the long-term meteorological conditions in a given area including, but not limited to, temperature, precipitation, and wind speed/direction. The release of GHGs on a global scale increases worldwide concentrations of GHG in the atmosphere, which contributes to climate change (IPCC 2023). The GHG emissions resulting from the construction and operation a single project would have negligible effects on global climate change. However, they can be compared to provincial and national totals to establish the magnitude of a project's emissions.

The acoustic environment refers to sound quality in the ambient environment, which can be characterized by type, frequency, and duration of the sound.

2.1 Climate

The Project is located within the St. George's Bay subregion of the Western Newfoundland Forest Ecoregion, an area characterized by cool, wet summers and relatively cold winters (PAANL 2008a). Based on climate data collected from the Stephenville weather station, the average annual temperature in the vicinity of the Project is 5.2 Celsius (°C), with mean winter and summer temperatures of -5.4°C and 15.2°C, respectively, and annual precipitation of approximately 1,000 millimetres (ECCC 2025a). Prevailing winds are typically from the west between June and March, and from the east in April and May. Average wind speeds are between 13.7 and 22.7 kilometers per hour (km/hour). On average, there are 10 days per year with wind speeds over 63 km/hour, and 6 days per year with gusts exceeding 90 km/hour (ECCC 2025a).

2.2 Greenhouse Gases

The quantity of GHG emissions released to the atmosphere in Canada in 2023 (the most recently published data from Canada's National Inventory Reports) was 694,000 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (ktCO_{2e}), 7,900 ktCO_{2e} of which were released in Newfoundland and Labrador (ECCC 2025b). Therefore, provincial GHG emissions represented approximately 1.1% of Canada's emissions in 2023. According to Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), Canada's contribution to global GHG emissions in 2023 was 1.4% (ECCC 2025b). There are no major industrial operations within the St. George's Bay area, and the region is largely rural with limited development. In western Newfoundland, the Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Mill is one of the region's major industrial facilities and a substantial source of air emissions due to its fossil fuel-fired boilers (NLDECCC n.d.[a]).



2.3 Air Quality

The ambient air quality in the Project area is characterized herein by obtaining and reviewing annual ambient air quality reports published by the provincial government. The reports include results from the National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) program, and results from the industrial monitoring network that exists across Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) (NLDECC 2024a). The results from the annual ambient air quality monitoring reports are compiled into air zone management reports (NLDECC 2024b).

The closest NAPS station to the Project is located in Corner Brook, however the station is located adjacent to the Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Mill, which would be expected to contribute to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) levels that would not be representative to the background of the Project area, where there are no substantive sources of these contaminants. The Grand Falls-Windsor NAPS station, located approximately 220 kilometres (km) northeast from the Project, is relatively far away from the Project, however it is considered most representative, from the available provincial monitoring data, of rural NL with limited industrial sources of air contaminants nearby. The Grand Falls-Windsor station measures SO₂, nitric oxide (NO), NO₂, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), coarse particulate matter (PM₁₀), and ozone (O₃).

In 2023 (most recently published data), there were some regulatory exceedances of the provincial Air Quality Standards (under the *Air Pollution Control Regulations, 2022*) at the Grand Falls-Windsor station. These exceedances included 69 and 126 exceedances, respectively, of the 24-hour PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ criteria, and 31 exceedances of the 8-hour O₃ criteria (NLDECC 2024a). Most of the exceedances of criteria related to particulate matter were linked to the long-range transport of particulate from wildfires occurring in other provinces. From 2021 to the end of 2022, there was only one exceedance of PM_{2.5} and one exceedance of PM₁₀ noted by the province (NLDECC 2023). There were no exceedances of provincial Air Quality Standards thresholds for SO₂, NO, NO₂, NO_x, or CO measured at this station in 2023 (NLDECC 2024a), nor were there in 2022 or 2021 (NLDECC 2023).

2.4 Acoustic Environment

Baseline noise studies have been completed in the region over the last few years. Most recently, a study of existing noise levels at 16 sites near Stephenville was completed, including noise measurements collected near Stephenville Crossing and in the Codroy region (Stantec 2023). A map of nearby baseline measurement locations near the proposed Project site is shown in Figure 2.1.

Based on publicly available information, a summary of the baseline noise levels near the Project is provided in Table 2.1 (Stantec 2023). Noise levels were typical for rural areas in NL that are located near the Trans-Canada Highway (TCH), with higher noise levels during the day than at night due to higher traffic levels during the day. Noise levels in the Codroy area (locations 1S and 3S) were lower than the Stephenville Crossing area due to higher traffic levels at Stephenville Crossing (location 1E). Noise measurements were lower than 40 A-weighted decibels at night for some areas near Stephenville that were farther from major roadways than locations 1E, 1S, and 3S (Stantec 2023).



Fischell's Salt Dome Project: Overview of Existing Atmospheric, Terrestrial and Socio-economic Environments

Section 2 Atmospheric Environment

April 14, 2026

Table 2.1 Baseline Noise Levels at nearby Locations (Stantec 2023)

Monitoring Location	UTM Coordinates		7:00 to 22:00 L _d (dBA)	22:00 to 07:00 L _n (dBA)
	Latitude	Longitude		
1S	361324	5325755	47	41
3S	355443	5335205	42	41
1E	393057	5374322	48	43

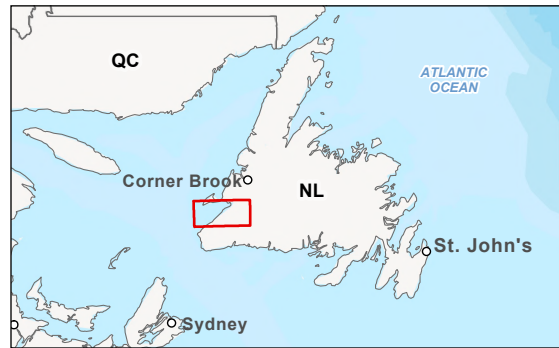
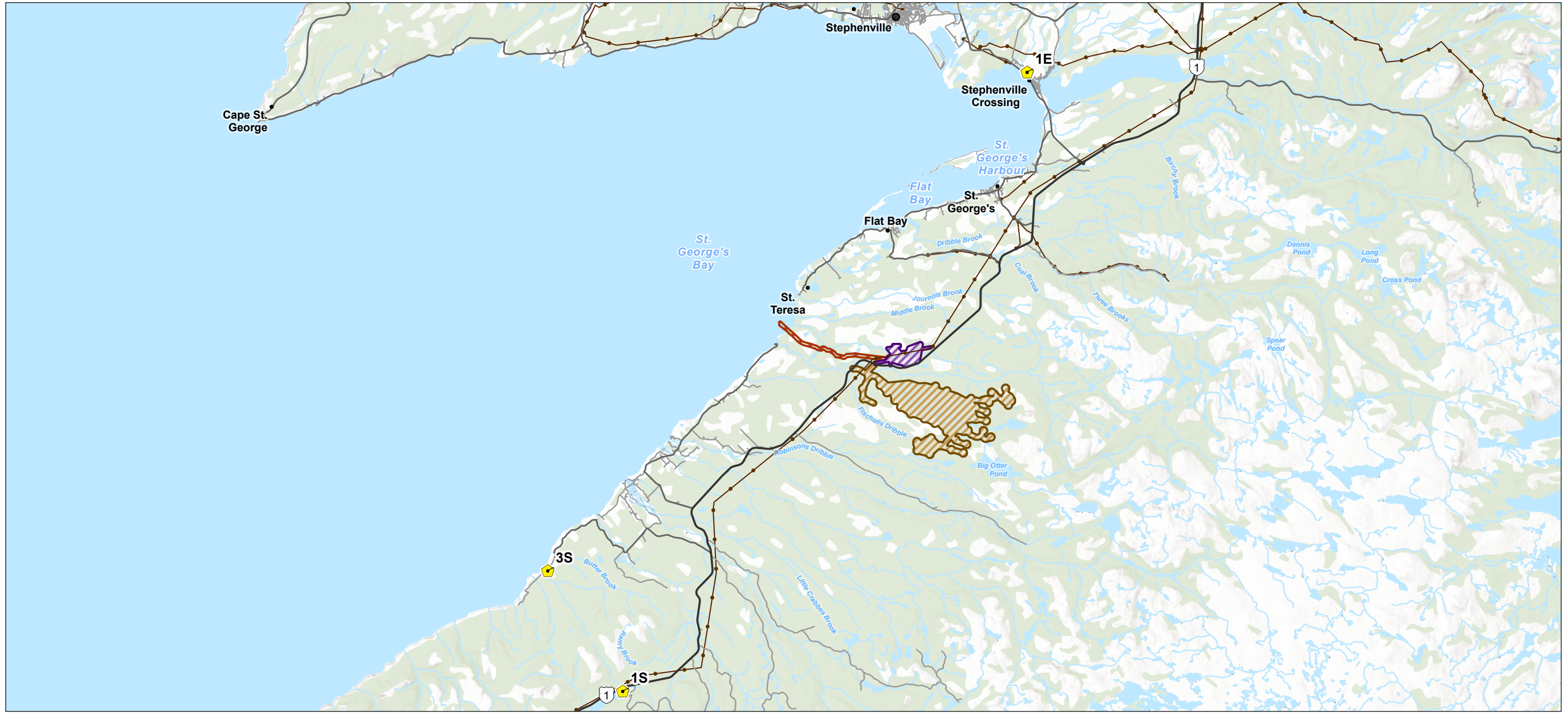
Notes:




L_d (dBA) refers to the average daytime sound pressure level










L_n (dBA) refers to the average nighttime sound pressure level

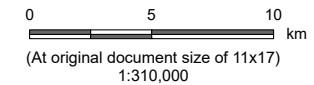


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- Project Areas**
-  Main Facility
 -  Wind Farm
 -  Coastal Components

-  Noise Monitoring Location (WEGH2 2023)
- Existing Features**
-  Trans-Canada Highway
 -  Highway
 -  Arterial / Collector
 -  Local Road
 -  Transmission Line
 -  Watercourse
 -  Waterbody
 -  Forested Area



Project Location
Fischells
Bay St. George, NL

Prepared by MB on 2025-11-28, rev 2026-02-06
TR by NW on 2025-12-01
IR Review by JM 2025-12-02

Client/Project
Triple Point Resources
Fischells Salt Dome
Clean Energy

121418669_002

Figure No.
2.1

Title
Nearby Baseline Noise Monitoring Locations

Notes

1. Coordinate System:
Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 21N
2. Data Sources: Triple Point Resources, ICI, Gov. NL Dept. of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands, WEGH2 2023
3. Background: NRCan CanVec, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS

3 Terrestrial Environment

The Project is within the St. George's Bay subregion of the Western Newfoundland Forest Ecoregion (NLDEC 2007; Figure 3.1). This subregion covers approximately 1,521 square kilometres (km²), extending inland from the coast east and south of Stephenville to the borders of the Central Newfoundland Forest and Southern Long Range Barrens (PAANL 2008a).

As described in Section 2.1, this region is characterized by warm summers and cold winters, with high rainfall making it one of the most climatically favorable areas for plant growth on the Island (PAANL 2008a). The Long Range Mountains provide shelter from cold northeasterly winds, resulting in some of the longest frost-free periods on the Island (PAANL 2008a).

Topography in this ecoregion varies from flat to rolling terrain near the coast to mountainous slopes inland (PAANL 2008a). West-facing slopes receive more precipitation than low-lying areas. Plateau bogs, sometimes covering up to 10 km², are common, along with deep glacial soils inland and coarse, nutrient-poor soils near the coast (PAANL 2008a).

3.1 Species at Risk

Western Newfoundland is home to a wide range of wildlife, including large and small mammals, birds, fish, and diverse vegetation communities. These habitats provide important ecological functions and contribute to the biodiversity of the region.

For the purposes of this Project, species at risk (SAR) are defined as species that:

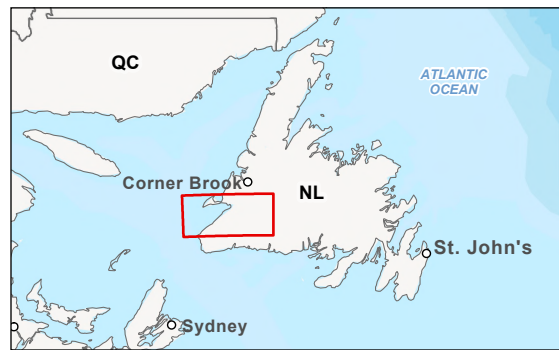
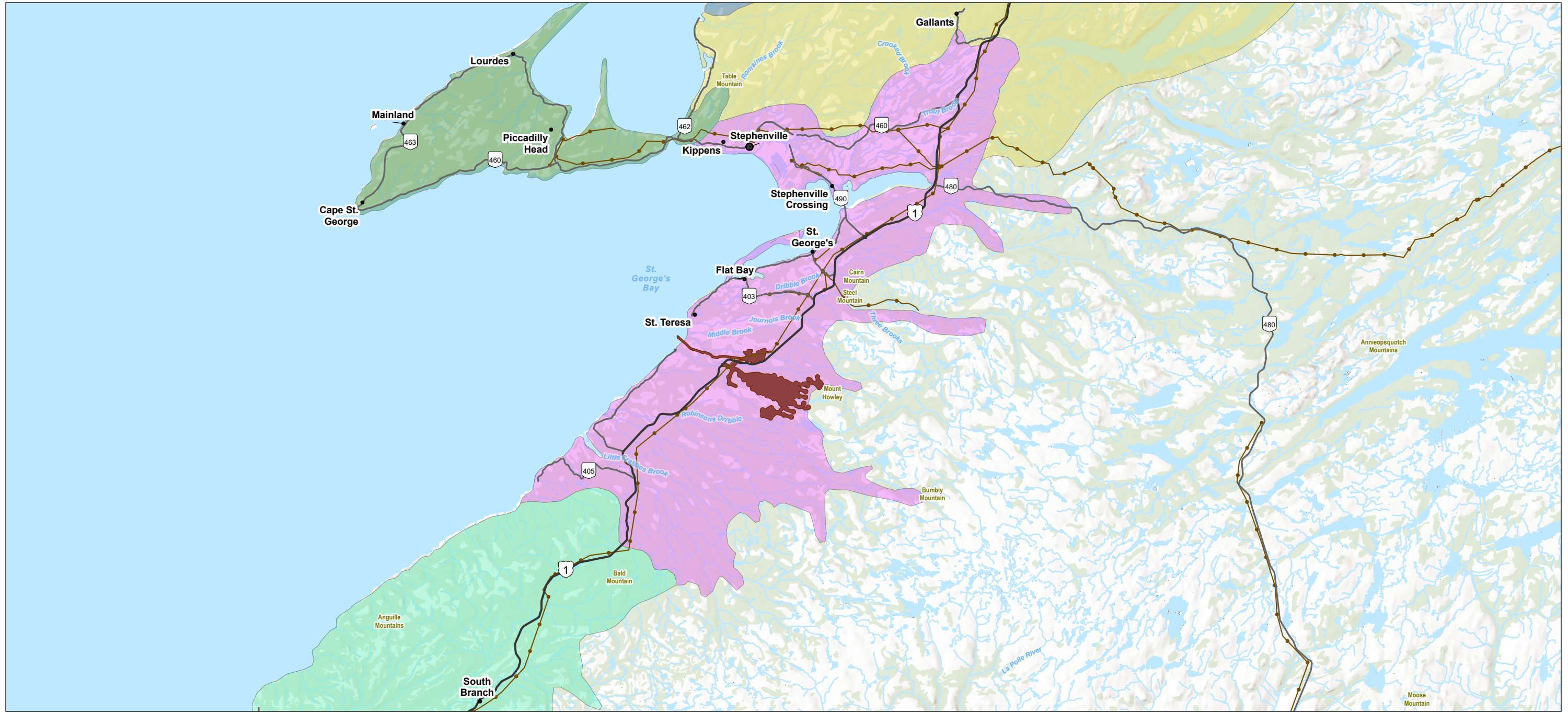
- are listed on Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) as Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern
- are listed as Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened, or Vulnerable under the Newfoundland and Labrador *Endangered Species Act* (NL ESA)

Species of Conservation Concern (SOCC) are defined as species that:

- have been assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) as Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern but have not yet been added to Schedule 1 of SARA
- have been recommended for listing by the Species Status Advisory Committee as Endangered, Threatened, or Vulnerable but are not yet listed under the NL ESA
- are ranked as provincially rare by the AC CDC, including species with provincial status (S-ranks) of S1 (Critically Imperiled), S2 (Imperiled) or combinations thereof (e.g., S1S2) upon review by the AC CDC (AC CDC 2025b)



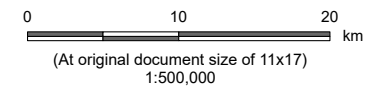
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Project Area

- Western Newfoundland Forest Sub-ecoregions**
- Codroy Subregion
 - Corner Brook Subregion
 - Port au Port Subregion
 - Serpentine Range Subregion
 - St. George's Bay Subregion

- Existing Features**
- Trans-Canada Highway
 - Highway
 - Arterial / Collector Road
 - Transmission Line
 - Forested Area
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody



Project Location
Fischells Bay St. George, NL

Client/Project
Triple Point Resources
Fischells Salt Dome
Clean Energy

Figure No.
3.1

Title
Western Newfoundland Forest Sub-ecoregions

Prepared by MB on 2026-02-12
TR by NW on 2025-12-01

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- Notes**
1. Coordinate System:
Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 21N
 2. Data Sources: Triple Point Resources, ICI, Gov. NL Dept. of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands GeoHub, Statistics Canada, WEGH2 2023
 3. Background: NRCan CanVec, Esri, CGIAR, USGS

The AC CDC uses a system of sub-national conservation status ranks, known as S-ranks, to assess the rarity and conservation priority of species within the Atlantic provinces. These ranks range from SX (Presumed Extirpated) to S5 (Secure), with intermediate levels as follows (AC CDC 2025b):

- S1 (Critically Imperiled): a species that is at extreme risk of extirpation due to extreme rarity (typically five or fewer occurrences), steep declines, or other factors
- S2 (Imperiled): a species that is at high risk of extirpation due to very restricted range, very few populations (typically 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors
- S3 (Vulnerable): the species is at moderate risk due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other facts
- S4 (Apparently Secure): the species is uncommon but not rare, with some cause for long-term concern due to potential declines, or other factors

Rankings are based on factors such as the number of known occurrences, population size, distribution, trends, and threats. The system helps identify SAR and prioritize conservation efforts, recognizing that a species may be common in one province but rare in another (AC CDC 2025b).

As part of this report, an AC CDC request was submitted for records of SAR or of conservation concern within a 5-km radius of the Project (AC CDC 2025a), which identified several rare or provincially/federally listed species recorded near the Project (Figure 3.2). The results of the AC CDC search, along with a discussion of SAR in the Project area, are presented in the following sections.

3.2 Vegetation (including SAR)

Forests in the St. George's Bay subregion are dominated by balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) with an understory of ferns and few mosses, distinguishing them from moss-dominated forests in central Newfoundland (PAANL 2008a). Black spruce (*Picea mariana*) occurs on poorly drained sites or exposed bedrock, while white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), and black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) are also present. Near the coast, forests are less dense, and trees are smaller because of coarse, nutrient-poor soils. Fire-adapted stands are rare due to infrequent forest fires. This subregion includes a variety of wetlands and freshwater habitats, such as plateau bogs, ponds, marshes, and alder swamps. Alder swamps (goldenrod/alder and bracken fern/alder) occur nowhere else on the Island (PAANL 2008a).

As noted in Section 3.1, an AC CDC data request was completed to obtain records of SAR and SOCC within a 5-km radius of the Project. This request (AC CDC 2025a) identified several rare and provincially or federally listed species previously documented in the vicinity of the Project (Figure 3.2). Table 3.1 and Figure 3.2 provide a summary of rare flora species identified through the AC CDC report within a 5-km radius around the Project. A total of 31 records were reported, representing nine flora SOCC.



Fischell's Salt Dome Project: Overview of Existing Atmospheric, Terrestrial and Socio-economic Environments

Section 3 Terrestrial Environment

April 14, 2026

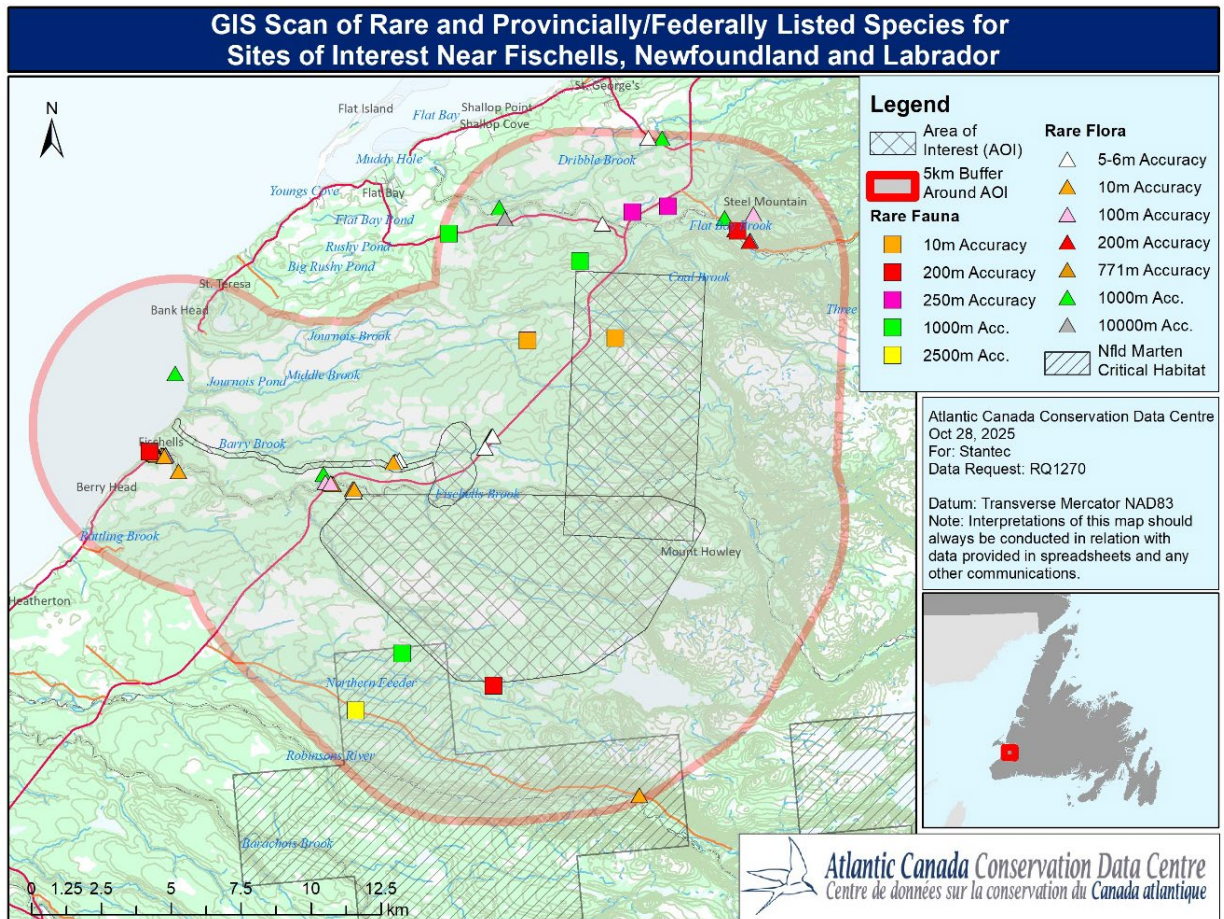


Figure 3.2 AC CDC GIS Scan of Rare and Provincially/Federally Listed Species near the Project

No flora SAR were identified within the Project area or the 5-km AC CDC search radius based on the AC CDC data request. However, AC CDC Expert Opinion Maps suggest that boreal felt lichen (*Erioderma pedicellatum*) may be present east of the Project area, while its presence within the 5-km search area is considered possible but unlikely. Boreal felt lichen (Boreal Population) is listed under SARA and COSEWIC as Special Concern and is listed under the NL ESA as Vulnerable.

AC CDC data collected in support of the recently proposed WEGH2 and Atlas Salt projects indicate that 25 flora SOCC are known to occur within the St. George's Bay subregion (Table 3.2).



Table 3.1 Flora SAR and SOCC Identified within 5 km of the Project through the AC CDC Database

Scientific Name	Common Name	AC CDC S Rank ¹	NL ESA	SARA	COSEWIC	Number of Observations ²
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	Cyperus-like Sedge	S2	-	-	-	3
<i>Carex sterilis</i>	Dioecious Sedge	S2S3	-	-	-	1
<i>Equisetum hyemale ssp. affine</i>	Tall Scouring Rush	S1	-	-	-	2
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	S2S3	-	-	-	3
<i>Juncus longistylis</i>	Long-styled Rush	S1	-	-	-	10
<i>Juncus nodosus</i>	Knotted Rush	S2	-	-	-	5
<i>Juncus subcaudatus</i>	Woods Rush	S1	-	-	-	4
<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>	Hooked Crowfoot	S1S2	-	-	-	1
<i>Symphotrichum lanceolatum var. lanceolatum</i>	Panicled Aster	S2	-	-	-	2
<i>Erioderma plumbea</i>	Boreal Felt Lichen	S3	Vulnerable	Special Concern	Special Concern	NA

Notes:

¹ S1 = critically imperiled, S2 = imperiled, S3 = vulnerable, S#S# = range of uncertainty about the status (AC CDC 2025b)

² Number of observations reported from AC CDC. Not applicable (NA) noted for species that may be present in the area but are lacking historical AC CDC records.

Source: AC CDC Data Request (2025a)

Table 3.2 Flora SOCC Previously Identified in the St. George's Bay Subregion

Scientific Name	Common Name	AC CDC S Rank ¹	Source ²
<i>Amelanchier fernaldii</i>	Fernald Serviceberry	S1	WEGH2
<i>Anemone virginiana var. alba</i>	Virginia Anemone	S1	WEGH2
<i>Carex retrorsa</i>	Retorse Sedge	S1	WEGH2
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	Hay-scented Fern	S1	WEGH2
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Marginal Wood Fern	S1	WEGH2
<i>Suaeda calceoliformis</i>	American Sea-blite	S1S2	Atlas Salt



Table 3.2 Flora SOCC Previously Identified in the St. George's Bay Subregion

Scientific Name	Common Name	AC CDC S Rank ¹	Source ²
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	Cyperus-like Sedge	S2	WEGH2
<i>Carex silicea</i>	Sea-Beach Sedge	S2	Atlas Salt
<i>Crataegus chrysocarpa var. chrysocarpa</i>	Fineberry Hawthorne	S2	WEGH2
<i>Elatine minima</i>	Small Water-wort	S2	WEGH2
<i>Juncus nodosus</i>	Knotted Rush	S2	Atlas Salt; WEGH2
<i>Juncus subtilis</i>	Creeping Rush	S2	Atlas Salt
<i>Neottia auriculata</i>	Auricled Twayblade	S2	WEGH2
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum ssp. Raii</i>	Ray's Knotweed	S2	Atlas Salt; WEGH2
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Soft-stem Bulrush	S2	Atlas Salt; WEGH2
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus subsp. paludosus</i>	Saltmarsh Bulrush	S2	Atlas Salt
<i>Sporobolus alterniflorus</i>	Saltwater Cordgrass	S2	Atlas Salt; WEGH2
<i>Sporobolus pumilus</i>	Salt-meadow Cordgrass	S2	Atlas Salt; WEGH2
<i>Symphotrichum lanceolatum var. lanceolatum</i>	Panicled Aster	S2	WEGH2
<i>Utricularia purpurea</i>	Greater Purple Bladderwort	S2	WEGH2
<i>Juncus gerardii</i>	Black Grass	S2S3	Atlas Salt
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	S2S3	Atlas Salt
<i>Limonium carolinianum</i>	Sea-lavender	S2S3	Atlas Salt
<i>Hordeum jubatum ssp. jubatum</i>	Foxtail Barley (Squirrel Tail Grass)	S2S3	Atlas Salt
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Seaside Goldenrod	S2S3	Atlas Salt

Notes:

¹ S1 = critically imperiled, S2 = imperiled, S3 = vulnerable, S#S# = range of uncertainty about the status (AC CDC 2025b)

Sources: ² WEGH2 (2023); Atlas Salt (2024)



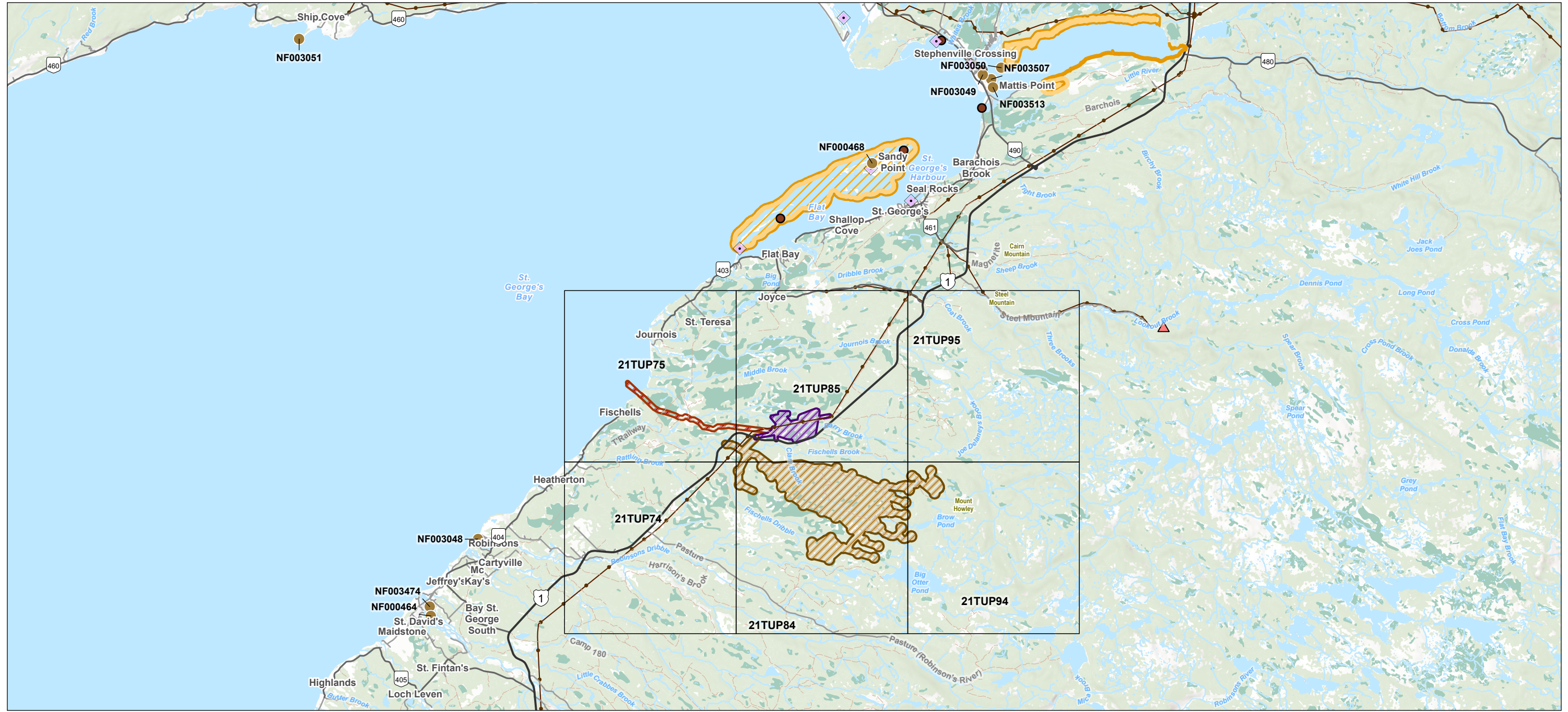
3.3 Birds and Bats (including SAR)

3.3.1 Birds

Birds form an important part of the ecological landscape in the St. George's Bay subregion, supported by a mix of coastal and forested habitats. The Island of Newfoundland lies within the Atlantic Flyway, one of North America's major migratory corridors (ABC 2022), and this positioning contributes to the wide variety of species found in the region. Forested areas in the St. George's Bay subregion supports many species of warblers, flycatchers, woodpeckers, finches, thrushes, and birds of prey, while coastal environments provide habitat for many species of waterfowl, seabirds, and shorebirds (PAANL 2008a). These habitats collectively support many breeding birds in the summer and serve as important stopover and staging sites during migration (CPAWS-NL 2018). There are also several seabird colonies present in the region, with species such as great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*), black-headed gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*), common tern (*Sterna hirundo*), ring-billed gull (*Larus delawarensis*), American herring gull (*Larus smithsonianus*), and arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) observed (PAANL 2008a; ECCC n.d.; Figure 3.3).



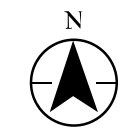
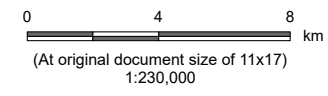
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- Project Areas**
- Main Facility
 - Wind Farm
 - Coastal Components

- Seabird Colony
- Atlantic Canada Shorebird Survey Location
- Piping Plover Critical Habitat
- Raptor Site
- Sensitive Wildlife Area - Waterfowl
- Newfoundland Breeding Bird Atlas (NBBA) Square

- Existing Features**
- Trans-Canada Highway
 - Highway
 - Arterial / Collector Road
 - Local Road
 - Resource Road / Trail
 - Transmission Line
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody
 - Wetland
 - Forested Area



Project Location
Fischells
Bay St. George, NL

Client/Project
Triple Point Resources
Fischells Salt Dome
Clean Energy

Prepared by MB on 2025-11-28, rev 2026-02-06
TR by NW on 2025-12-01
IR Review by JM 2025-12-02
121418669_003

Figure No.
3.3

Title
Birds

Notes

1. Coordinate System:
Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 21N
2. Data Sources: Triple Point Resources, ICI, Nature Counts, Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) Gov. NL Dept. of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands
3. Background: NRCan CanVec, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS

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Table 3.3 summarizes bird species identified by AC CDC within a 5-km radius of the Project (Figure 3.2). Two records of SAR were reported: Canada warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*), listed as Special Concern under COSEWIC and Threatened under SARA, and rusty blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*), listed as Special Concern under both COSEWIC and SARA, and listed as Vulnerable under NL ESA (AC CDC 2025a).

AC CDC Expert Opinion Maps also suggested that the presence of red crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) and short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*) are possible within the 5-km search area, while the presence of ivory gulls (*Pagophila eburnean*) over the oceanic waters included in our search area is possible, but unlikely. Additionally, the oceanic waters included within our search area are within the range of Barrow's goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*) (AC CDC 2025a).



Table 3.3 Bird SAR Identified through the AC CDC Database

Scientific Name	Common Name	AC CDC S Rank ¹	NL ESA	SARA	COSEWIC	Number of Observations ²
<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	SNA	-	Threatened	Special Concern	1
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	S2S3B, SUM	Vulnerable	Special Concern	Special Concern	1
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Red Crossbill	S1S2	Threatened	Threatened	Threatened	NA
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	S2S3B	Threatened	Special Concern	Threatened	NA
<i>Pagophila eburnean</i>	Ivory Gull	S1N, SUM	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered	NA
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Barrow's Goldeneye	S1B, S2N, SUM	Vulnerable	Special Concern	Special Concern	NA

Notes:

S Ranks (AC CDC 2025b)

¹ S1 = critically imperiled, S2 = imperiled, S3 = vulnerable, S#S# = range of uncertainty about the status

Qualifiers:

B – Breeding – Conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species in the province.

SNA – A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities.

SU – Currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends.

N – Conservation status refers to the non-breeding population of the species in the province.

M – Migrant species occurring regularly on migration at particular staging areas or concentration spots where the species might warrant conservation attention. Conservation status refers to the aggregating transient population of the species in the province.

² Number of observations reported from AC CDC. Not applicable (NA) noted for species that may be present in the area but are lacking historical AC CDC records.

Source: AC CDC Data Request (2025a)



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Publicly available data were reviewed for observations of bird SAR and SOCC. Surveys were conducted in various seasons, helping to record both resident and migratory species that may be present in the vicinity of the Project area. For example, the Christmas Bird Count (CBC) occurs from December to January (National Audubon Society & Birds Canada 2025), while Newfoundland Breeding Bird Atlas (NBBA) data was collected from late May to mid-August (NBBA 2025). The following data sources were reviewed:

- Atlantic Canada Bank Swallow Monitoring
- Atlantic Canada Nocturnal Owl Survey
- Atlantic Canada Shorebird Survey
- Christmas Bird Count
- eBird Canada
- Newfoundland Breeding Bird Atlas 2020-2024 (Atlas Squares: 21TUP74, 21TUP75, 21TUP84, 21TUP85, 21TUP94, 21TUP95)

Data from the NBBA reported observations of three SAR and six SOCC within six atlas squares that overlap the Project area (NBBA 2025; Figure 3.3). Observations of SAR included records of olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*) and rusty blackbird, both listed as Special Concern under COSEWIC and SARA, and Vulnerable under the NL ESA; and bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*) listed as Threatened under COSEWIC, SARA, and the NL ESA (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 NBBA Bird SAR & SOCC Observations

Scientific Name	Common Name	AC CDC S Rank ¹	NL ESA	SARA	COSEWIC
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	S2B, SUM	-	-	-
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	S3B, SUM	Vulnerable	Special Concern	Special Concern
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	S2S3B, SUM	Vulnerable	Special Concern	Special Concern
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	S2B, SUM	-	-	-
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	S2B, SUM	-	-	Not at Risk
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Northern Gannet	S2B	-	-	-
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	S1S2B, SUM	Threatened	Threatened	Threatened
<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler	S2B, SUM	-	-	-
<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	Cape May Warbler	S2B, SUM	-	-	-

Notes:

S Ranks (AC CDC 2025b)

¹ S1 = critically imperiled, S2 = imperiled, S3 = vulnerable, S#S# = range of uncertainty about the status

Qualifiers:

B – Breeding – Conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species in the province.

SU – Currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends.

M – Migrant species occurring regularly on migration at particular staging areas or concentration spots where the species might warrant conservation attention. Conservation status refers to the aggregating transient population of the species in the province.

Source: NBBA (2025)



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The nearest CBC survey area is conducted in the Stephenville region and is approximately 8 km northeast of the Project. Within the Stephenville CBC survey area, observations of seven SAR have been recorded: short-eared owl, Barrow's goldeneye, evening grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*), Leach's storm-petrel (*Hydrobates leucorhous*), red crossbill, ivory gull, and horned grebe (*Podiceps auritus*) (National Audubon Society & Birds Canada 2025; Table 3.5). Data from the Atlantic Canada Nocturnal Owl Survey did not report records of SAR or SOCC along routes in the vicinity of the Project (Birds Canada et al. 2025).



Table 3.5 CBC Stephenville SAR / SOCC observations

Scientific Name	Common Name	AC CDC S Rank ¹	NL ESA	SARA	COSEWIC	Year of Latest Observation
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll	S2S3B, S4N, SUM	-	-	-	2015
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird	S1B, SUM	-	-	-	2003
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	S2S3B	Threatened	Special Concern	Threatened	1999
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead	S1S2B, S1S2N, SUM	-	-	-	1994
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Barrow's Goldeneye	S1B, S2N, SUM	Vulnerable	Special Concern	Special Concern	2017
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	S1B, S3N, SUM	-	-	-	2017
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	S2B, S5N	-	-	-	2003
<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Evening Grosbeak	S3S4	Vulnerable	Special Concern	Special Concern	2011
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	S2B, SUM	-	-	-	2003
<i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>	Leach's Storm-Petrel	S4B	Threatened	-	Threatened	1998
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Red Crossbill	S1S2	Threatened	Threatened	Threatened	1999
<i>Melanitta americana</i>	Black Scoter	S2B, S2N, SUM	-	-	-	1994
<i>Pagophila eburnean</i>	Ivory Gull	S1N, SUM	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered	2013
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	S2N, S5M	-	-	-	2017
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe ²	SNA	-	Endangered / Special Concern	Special Concern	1999

Notes:

S Ranks (AC CDC 2025b)

¹ S1 = critically imperiled, S2 = imperiled, S3 = vulnerable, S#S# = range of uncertainty about the status

Qualifiers:

B – Breeding – Conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species in the province.

SNA – A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities.

SU – Currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends.

N – Conservation status refers to the non-breeding population of the species in the province.

M – Migrant species occurring regularly on migration at particular staging areas or concentration spots where the species might warrant conservation attention. Conservation status refers to the aggregating transient population of the species in the province.

² Horned Grebes do not breed in Newfoundland but have been recorded in coastal areas. It is unknown which population these individuals belonged to: the western population (Special Concern) or the Magdalen Islands population (Endangered).

Source: National Audubon Society & Birds Canada (2025)



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Data from the Atlantic Canada Shorebird Survey does not contain observations immediately adjacent to the Project, but five SAR have been recorded in the vicinity of Flat Bay, Sandy Point, St. George's, Stephenville Crossing, and Stephenville (Figure 3.3). These species include red knot (*Calidris canutus*), piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Hudsonian godwit (*Limosa haemastica*), red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*), and lesser yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*; ECCC 2025c) (Table 3.6). Additionally, there have been observations of bank swallows nesting on beaches in the Flat Bay and Stephenville Crossing areas (Birds Canada 2025).

Five areas of critical habitat for piping plovers have been identified on Flat Island and in Stephenville Crossing (COSEWIC 2013), approximately 11 km to 22 km away from the Project (Figure 3.3). Approximately 44 adult piping plovers nest on the Island of Newfoundland (NLDFAL n.d.[a]), with typical nesting habitat consisting of sparsely vegetated, mixed-substrate, wide stretches of beach (COSEWIC 2013). Flat Island is also noted as the sole known nesting location for willets (*Tringa semipalmata*) in NL (PAANL 2008a; CPAWS-NL 2018).

Data reviewed from eBird included additional observations of 7 SAR and 13 SOCC in surrounding areas, not observed during previously described surveys. Recorded SAR includes harlequin duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*), common nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), snowy owl (*Bubo scandiacus*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), gray-cheeked thrush (*Catharus minimus minimus*), and bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) (eBird 2025; Table 3.7).



Table 3.6 Atlantic Canada Shorebird Survey SAR / SOCC Observations

Scientific Name	Common Name	AC CDC S Rank ¹	NL ESA	SARA	COSEWIC
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	S2S3M	-	-	-
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	S2N, S3M	-	-	-
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	S2M	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	S1B, SUM	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover	S1B, S4M	-	-	-
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit	S2M	Threatened	-	Threatened
<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>	Hudsonian Whimbrel	S2S3M	-	-	-
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	-	Vulnerable	Special Concern	Special Concern
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden-Plover	S2S3M	-	-	-
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	S2S3M	Threatened	-	Threatened
<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Willet	S1B, SUM	-	-	-

Notes:

S Ranks (AC CDC 2025)

¹ S1 = critically imperiled, S2 = imperiled, S3 = vulnerable, S#S# = range of uncertainty about the status

Qualifiers:

B – Breeding – Conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species in the province.

SU – Currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends.

N – Conservation status refers to the non-breeding population of the species in the province.

M – Migrant species occurring regularly on migration at particular staging areas or concentration spots where the species might warrant conservation attention. Conservation status refers to the aggregating transient population of the species in the province.

Source: ECCC (2025c)



Table 3.7 SAR / SOCC Observations Reported on eBird

Scientific Name	Common Name	AC CDC S Rank ¹	NL ESA	SARA	COSEWIC
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	S1B, SUM	-	-	-
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl	S3N, SUM	-	-	Threatened
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk	S2S3	-	-	Not At Risk
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery	S2B, SUM	-	-	-
<i>Catharus minimus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush	SNRB	Threatened	-	Threatened
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	SNA	Vulnerable	Special Concern	Special Concern
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	S1B, SUM	Vulnerable	Threatened	Special Concern
<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher	S2S3B, SUM	-	-	-
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyr Falcon ²	S2S3N, SUM	-	-	Not at Risk
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	S2N, S3M	Vulnerable	-	Not at Risk
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Northern Fulmar	S1B	-	-	-
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	S2B, SUM	Vulnerable	Threatened	Special Concern
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Harlequin Duck	S2B, S2N	Vulnerable	Special Concern	Special Concern
<i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla</i>	Nashville Warbler	S2B, SUM	-	-	-
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora	S2B, SUM	-	-	-
<i>Setophaga americana</i>	Northern Parula	S1B?, SUM	-	-	-
<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	S2B, SUM	-	-	-
<i>Spatula discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	SUB, S1M	-	-	-



Table 3.7 SAR / SOCC Observations Reported on eBird

Scientific Name	Common Name	AC CDC S Rank ¹	NL ESA	SARA	COSEWIC
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	S2B, SUM	-	-	-
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow	S2S3B, SUM	-	-	-

Notes:

S Ranks (AC CDC 2025)

¹ S1 = critically imperiled, S2 = imperiled, S3 = vulnerable, S#S# = range of uncertainty about the status

Qualifiers:

B – Breeding – Conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species in the province.

SNA – A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities.

SNR – Unranked - Provincial conservation status not yet assessed.

SU – Currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends.

N – Conservation status refers to the non-breeding population of the species in the province.

M – Migrant species occurring regularly on migration at particular staging areas or concentration spots where the species might warrant conservation attention. Conservation status refers to the aggregating transient population of the species in the province.

? – Inexact or Uncertain - Denotes inexact or uncertain numeric rank.

² Recorded within the St. George's-Stephenville division, but the exact location is not reported, as this is a location sensitive species.

Source: eBird (2025)



3.3.2 Bats

Five species of bats have been previously detected in western Newfoundland (Table 3.8). These include two hibernating species, little brown myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*) and northern myotis (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and three migratory species, hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), eastern red bat (*Lasiurus borealis*), and silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*) (Maunder 1988; Washinger et al. 2020; McBurney and Segers 2021; COSEWIC 2023).

Little brown myotis and northern myotis are year-round residents in Newfoundland, overwintering in cold, humid hibernacula such as caves and underground mines, and forming maternity colonies in buildings or large trees during the summer (ECCC 2016). In contrast, hoary bat, eastern red bat, and silver-haired bat occur in the province only as seasonal migrants and may be present during the summer months and fall migration period. None of these migratory species are known to overwinter in Newfoundland (ECCC 2016).

Little brown myotis and northern myotis are both listed as Endangered under SARA and the NL ESA (ECCC 2018). Hoary bat, eastern red bat, and silver-haired bat were also recently listed as Endangered under the NL ESA and have been assessed as Endangered by COSEWIC (COSEWIC 2023). No records of these species were identified through the AC CDC report within a 5-km radius of the Project (AC CDC 2025a).

Table 3.8 Bat Species Detected Previously in Western Newfoundland

Scientific Name	Common Name	AC CDC S Rank ¹	NL ESA	SARA	COSEWIC
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Myotis	S1S3	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Myotis	S1S3	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary Bat	SUM	Endangered	-	Endangered
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Eastern Red Bat	SNA	Endangered	-	Endangered
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired Bat	SNR	Endangered	-	Endangered

Notes:

S Ranks (AC CDC 2025b)

¹ S1 = critically imperiled, S2 = imperiled, S3 = vulnerable, S#S# = range of uncertainty about the status

Qualifiers:

SNA – A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities.

SNR – Unranked - Provincial conservation status not yet assessed.

SU – Currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends.

M – Migrant species occurring regularly on migration at particular staging areas or concentration spots where the species might warrant conservation attention. Conservation status refers to the aggregating transient population of the species in the province.

Sources: Government of NL (2001); COSEWIC (2023); AC CDC Data Request (2025a)



White-nose syndrome was first detected on the Island of Newfoundland in the winter of 2016/2017 (CWHC n.d.). White-nose syndrome has caused large declines in both myotis species, with an approximate decline of 94% at hibernacula in eastern Canada (ECCC 2018). Hibernacula locations are not well known in Newfoundland and only one 50 km × 50 km grid square has been identified as containing critical habitat (i.e., hibernacula) for little brown myotis and/or northern myotis. This grid occurs in the White Bay area and is distant from the Project location (ECCC 2018). No hibernacula sites were noted to occur within the nearby project area of Project Nujio'qonik (WEGH2 2023).

In 2022, acoustic bat monitoring surveys were conducted in western Newfoundland in support of nearby projects (WEGH2 2023; Atlas Salt 2024). Two acoustic bat monitors were deployed in the Great Atlantic Salt project area, within the town limits of St. George's, from July 9 to October 17, 2022, to record bat echolocation calls. Three bat species were detected during this survey: northern myotis, little brown myotis, and hoary bat (Atlas Salt 2024). Eight acoustic bat monitors were deployed during the fall of 2022 in the Project Nujio'qonik project area, four in the Codroy Valley and four on the Port au Port peninsula. During these acoustic surveys, the five above-noted bat species were detected, with little brown myotis, northern myotis, and eastern red bat detected on the Port au Port peninsula, and little brown myotis, hoary bat, and silver-haired bat detected in the Codroy Valley (WEGH2 2023).

3.4 Other Wildlife

The Western Newfoundland Forest Ecoregion (which includes the St. George's Bay subregion and Project) supports one of the most diverse assemblages of mammals on the Island of Newfoundland (PAANL 2008a). Common species include moose (*Alces alces*), American black bear (*Ursus americanus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), American mink (*Mustela vison*), snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), and river otter (*Lutra canadensis*) (PAANL 2008a; Atlas Salt 2024). Smaller mammals such as eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), masked shrew (*Sorex cinereus*), short-tailed weasel (*Mustela erminea*), and red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) are also present (PAANL 2008a; Atlas Salt 2024). In addition, several wildlife SAR and SOCC including the American marten (*Martes americana atrata*), are also known to occur in the subregion (WEGH2 2023; Atlas Salt 2024; AC CDC 2025a; Table 3.9 and 3.10). American marten have designated critical habitat adjacent to the Project (further discussed in Section 4.2.1.5.2).

Table 3.9 summarizes wildlife species (excluding birds and bats) identified through the AC CDC report within a 5-km radius of the Project (Figure 3.2). A total of four records were reported, resulting in one other wildlife SAR: American marten, listed as Special Concern under COSEWIC, Vulnerable under NL ESA, and Threatened under SARA.

Additional SAR and SOCC documented in the St. George's Bay subregion are listed in Table 3.10. Recent environmental assessments near the Project (Atlas Salt 2024; WEGH2 2023) identified two other wildlife SAR and one SOCC in the area. Caribou were observed during baseline surveys near Stephenville Crossing and occur north of the Project (WEGH2 2023); however, based on herd spatial patterns, they are not expected to occur within the vicinity of the Project. Additional details on caribou are provided in Section 3.3.4.



Table 3.9 Other Wildlife SAR Identified through the AC CDC Database

Scientific Name	Common Name	AC CDC S Rank ¹	NL ESA	SARA	COSEWIC	Number of Observations ²
<i>Martes americana atrata</i>	American Marten	S3	Vulnerable	Threatened	Special Concern	4

Notes:

S Ranks (AC CDC 2025b)

¹ S1 = critically imperiled, S2 = imperiled, S3 = vulnerable, S#S# = range of uncertainty about the status (AC CDC 2025b)

² Number of observations reported from AC CDC. Not applicable (NA) noted for species that may be present in the area but are lacking historical AC CDC records.

Source: AC CDC (2025a)

Table 3.10 Other Wildlife SAR and SOCC Identified in the St. George's Bay Subregion

Scientific Name	Common Name	AC CDC S Rank ¹	NL ESA	SARA	COSEWIC	Evidence (Source)
<i>Lepus arcticus</i>	Arctic Hare	S2S3	-	-	-	AC CDC record (WEGH2 2023)
<i>Martes americana atrata</i>	American Marten	S3	Vulnerable	Threatened	Special Concern	AC CDC record (Atlas Salt 2024)
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	Caribou	S3S4	-	Special Concern	Special Concern	Baseline surveys (WEGH2 2023)

Notes:

S Ranks (AC CDC 2025b)

¹ S1 = critically imperiled, S2 = imperiled, S3 = vulnerable, S#S# = range of uncertainty about the status, SNA = Not Applicable

Sources: ECCC (2016); WEGH2 (2023); Atlas Salt (2024); AC CDC (2025a); NL ESA Regulations

3.4.1 Caribou

Caribou occur across much of the Island of Newfoundland as a combination of naturally occurring and relocated sub-populations (COSEWIC 2014). These sub-populations generally undertake small seasonal migrations throughout the year (COSEWIC 2014), with distribution patterns generally dictated by the seasons. Key periods in the annual caribou cycle include spring migration/pre-calving (April 1 to May 19); calving (May 20 to June 10); early post-calving (June 11 to June 30); late post-calving (July 1 to August 31); fall rut (September 1 to October 31); fall migration/dispersal (November 1 to December 15); and winter (December 16 to March 31) (Emera 2013). Areas of particular attention are defined as Caribou Core Areas, which are designated zones of concentrated caribou use mapped by the Wildlife Division based on spatial distribution data (Emera 2013), and generally align with key calving and wintering habitats (Wells et al. 2011).



Fischell's Salt Dome Project: Overview of Existing Atmospheric, Terrestrial and Socio-economic Environments

Section 3 Terrestrial Environment

April 14, 2026

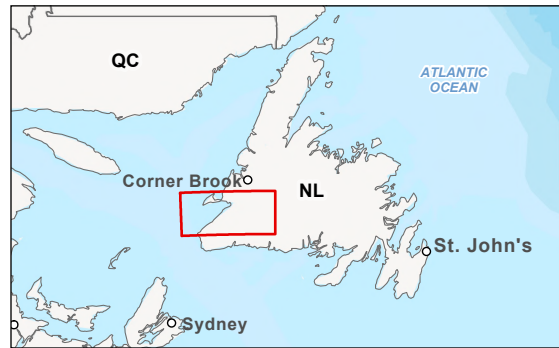
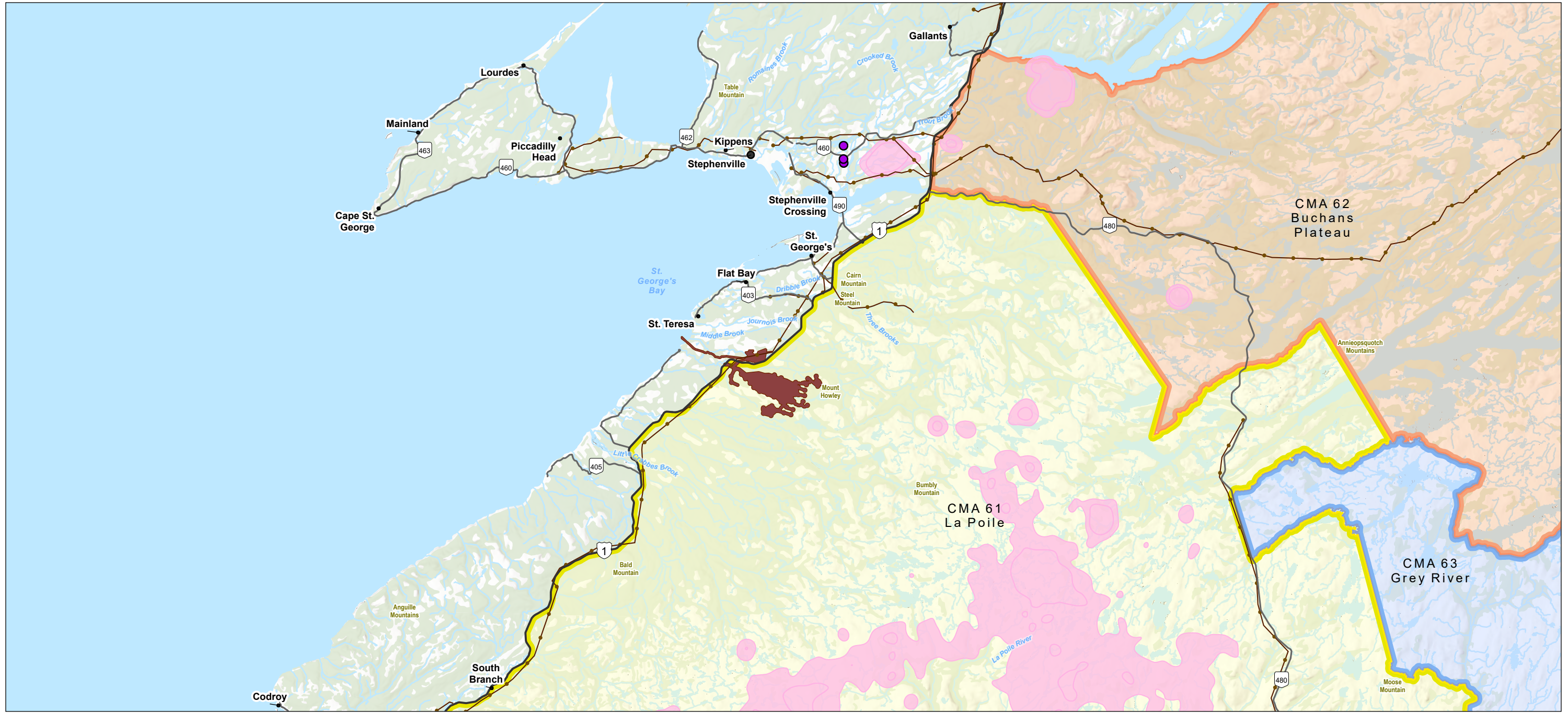
The province recognizes 19 designated Caribou Management Areas (CMAs) on the Island of Newfoundland, through which regulated hunting of 14 herds is administered (Government of NL 2025a). The Project overlaps CMA 61 (La Poile) at its easternmost boundary, extending approximately 12 km into the CMA (Figure 3.4) and accounting for less than 0.5% of the management area. The range of the La Poile Herd extends from Channel-Port aux Basques in the west to St. Alban's in the east, covering approximately 11,200 km² (Marathon 2020). Within this range, caribou from the La Poile Herd move between winter ranges on the south coast and calving and summer ranges in south-west Newfoundland, east of the Long Range Mountains (Tucker et al. 1991; Emera 2013; Marathon 2020). Caribou Core Areas within CMA 61 (NLDFAL 2023) are approximately 15 km from the Project.

There is also a small population of caribou that seasonally occurs near Stephenville Crossing during the winter (Saltwire 2019; WEGH2 2023). In March 2023, three groups of caribou were observed in this area, including two groups of approximately 50 caribou and one group of two caribou (WEGH2 2023). These observations fall outside of the expected range of nearby CMAs (CMA 61 and CMA 62 [Buchans]) and their herd affiliation remains publicly unconfirmed. The caribou observed in 2023 were located approximately 26 km north of the closest Project feature (Main Facility).






The Wildlife Division announced in January 2025 that aerial surveys planned for the winter of 2025 would include the La Poile herd (Government of NL 2025b). However, no public updates on these surveys have been released.








Based on publicly available information for CMA boundaries (Government of NL 2025a), Caribou Core Areas (NLDFAL 2023), and a review of previous environmental assessments that considered the distribution and seasonal movements of the La Poile herd (Emera 2013; Marathon 2020), together with publicly documented observations of caribou occurring outside of expected ranges (Saltwire 2019; WEGH2 2023), caribou are not expected to regularly occur in the Project area. This is further supported by the absence of AC CDC records of caribou within a 5-km radius of the Project.

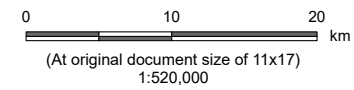




 Project Area

-  Caribou Observation (WEGH2 2023)
-  Core Caribou Area
- Caribou Management Area (CMA)**
-  Buchans Plateau
-  Grey River
-  La Poile

- Existing Features**
-  Trans-Canada Highway
 -  Highway
 -  Arterial / Collector Road
 -  Transmission Line
 -  Watercourse
 -  Waterbody
 -  Forested Area



Project Location
Fischells
Bay St. George, NL

Prepared by MB on 2026-02-12
TR by KR on 2026-02-12

Client/Project
Triple Point Resources
Fischells Salt Dome
Clean Energy

121418669_009

Figure No.
3.4

Title
Caribou

Notes

1. Coordinate System:
Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 21N
2. Data Sources: Triple Point Resources, ICI, Gov. NL Dept. of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands GeoHub, Statistics Canada, WEGH2 2023
3. Background: NRCan CanVec, Esri, CGIAR, USGS

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4 Socio-Economic Environment

The Project is located in Western Newfoundland, near the community of Fischell's on the southern side of St. George's Bay. The area is made of small coastal settlements with other nearby communities including St. Teresa, Flat Bay, St. George's, and Robinsons as well as hub communities of Stephenville and Stephenville Crossing located 26 km and 23 km from the Project site. Historically, this area was supported by inshore fisheries, logging, and limited agriculture. Today, Stephenville provides these communities with transportation, health, education, and commercial services.

The socio-economic environment for the Project is described using Statistics Canada's Census Consolidated Subdivisions 1 (CCS) to provide consistent regional demographic and labour-force context (Figure 4.1). CCS 4B encompasses the Bay St. George South communities of Cartyville, Heatherton, Highlands, Jeffrey's, Loch Leven, Maidstone, McKay's, Robinsons, St. David's, and St. Fintan's. CCS 4C includes the communities of Barachois Brook, Flat Bay, Journois, St. Teresa, and Mattis Point, while The Towns of St. George's and Stephenville are also included. Stephenville is the key regional service centre that supports commercial, institutional, and employment activities relevant to the Project.

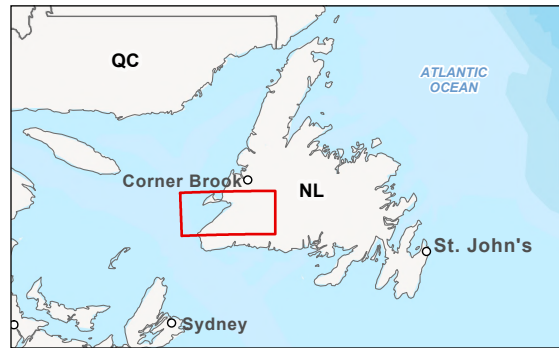
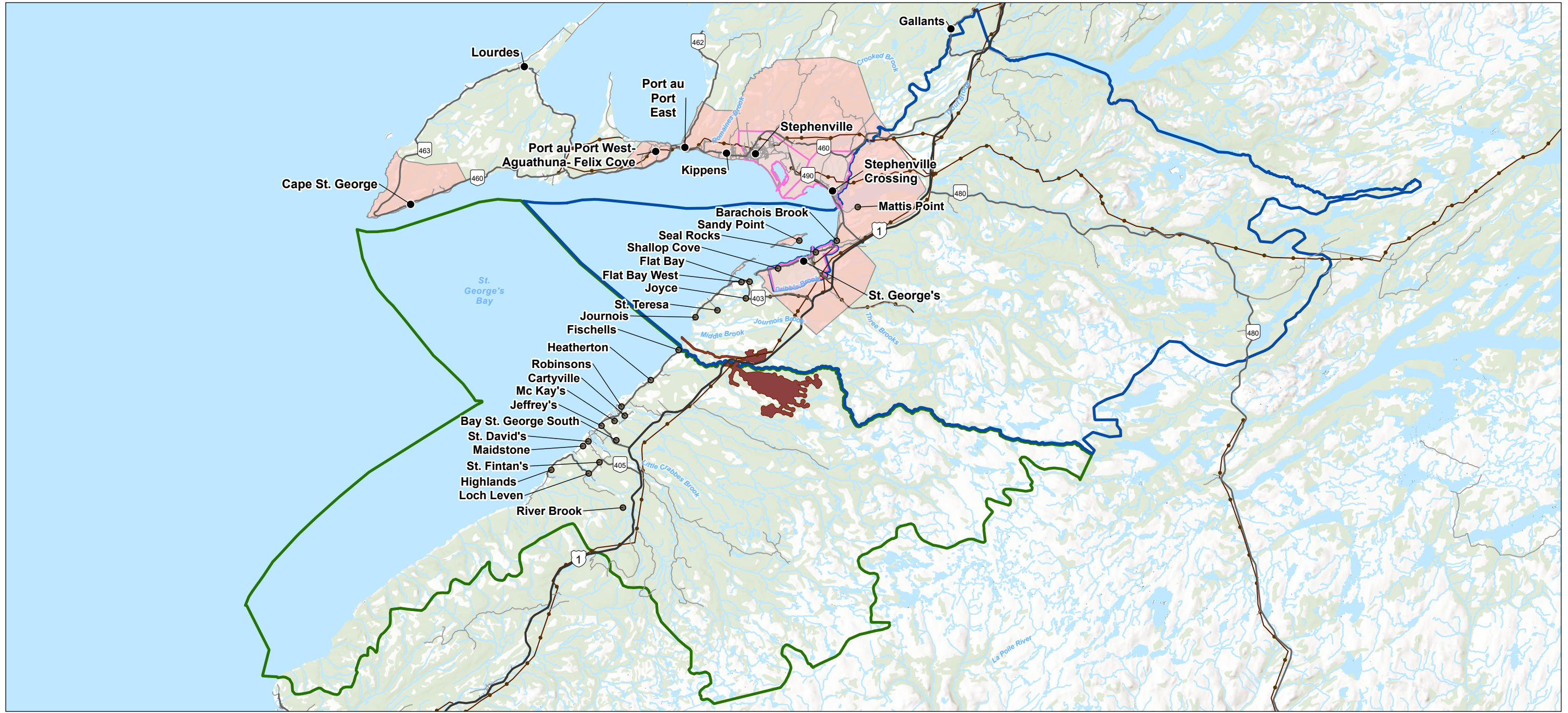
Local Area² 35 and Local Area 36 were used to describe employment by occupation (Tables 4.4 and 4.5). Local Area 35 is equivalent to CCS 4B. Local Area 36 is equivalent to CCS 4C and includes the Town of St. George's; however, CCS 4C also includes the community of Mattis Point, which is not captured within Local Area 36.

¹ A census consolidated subdivision (CCS) is a group of adjacent census subdivisions within the same census division. Generally, the smaller, more densely-populated census subdivisions (towns, villages, etc.) are combined with the surrounding, larger, more rural census subdivision, in order to create a geographic level between the census subdivision and the census division.

² Local Areas are a geography based on Statistics Canada's Census Consolidated Subdivisions (CCS). A local area consists of a number of communities (2 or more) within a certain geographic region.



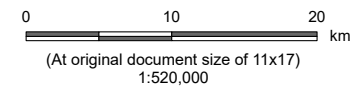
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Project Area

- Municipality
- Unincorporated Community within Census Subdivision
- ▭ Municipal Boundary
- ▭ Municipal Planning Area
- Census Division No. 4
- ▭ Subdivision B
- ▭ Subdivision C

- Existing Features
- Trans-Canada Highway
 - Highway
 - Arterial / Collector Road
 - Local Road
 - Transmission Line
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody



Project Location
Fischells
Bay St. George, NL

Client/Project
Triple Point Resources
Fischells Salt Dome
Clean Energy

Figure No.
4.1

Title
Local Region / Municipalities

Prepared by MB on 2025-11-28, rev 2026-01-29
TR by NW on 2025-12-01
IR Review by JM 2025-12-02
121418669_004 REVA

Notes

1. Coordinate System:
Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 21N
2. Data Sources: Triple Point Resources, ICI, Gov. NL Dept. of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands GeoHub, Statistics Canada
3. Background: NRCAN CanVec, Esri, CGIAR, USGS

4.1 Communities

4.1.1 Historical Context

The economy of western Newfoundland was built on natural resource-based industries particularly fishing, forestry and mining. While the Towns of St. George's and Stephenville played important roles in the region's development, many smaller communities located closer to the Project area, such as Fischells, Robinsons, Heatherton, Jeffrey's, McKay's, St. Fintan's, and other communities within Bay St. George South, were also founded on and continue to rely on these industries.

The Town of St. George's has its origins in the French fishery of the seventeenth century. The Town was permanently settled in the eighteenth century and remained a fishing village for nearly 200 years until the advent of the railroad (Town of St. George's 2025a). Stephenville was established in 1844 as a traditional fishing and farming community. The Town's development was aided by the establishment on an air force base for the United States in 1941 (Fisheries and Oceans Canada 2010). Despite the closure of the air force base in 1966, Stephenville has become the service hub for southwest Newfoundland (Town of Stephenville 2024).

The forestry sector was a major contributor to the provincial economy for many years, particularly for the western region where there were newsprint mills in Corner Brook and in Port Harmon on Bay St. George. The Port Harmon mill was the main employer for Stephenville until its closure in 2005 (DFO 2010).

The commercial fishery is still the economic base for most small communities in the vicinity of the Project (DFO 2011). Mining also remains an important economic contributor to the region (DFO 2010). Several mine sites have contributed to the area's development, including CEMEX Materials Newfoundland Inc.'s limestone and dolomite quarry on the Port au Port Peninsula, Atlas Salt's gypsum mine in the St. George's Bay area, and their salt mine in the Bay St. George Sub-Basin (NLDEM 2025).

4.1.2 Demographics

In 2021, the combined population of CCS 4B, CCS 4C, St. George's, and Stephenville was 9,406, representing a 3.4% decline since 2016. (Statistics Canada 2017, 2023; Table 4.1). Over the same period, the total population of Newfoundland and Labrador increased by 1.8%. Stephenville accounted for the majority of the population of the region, representing 69.5% (6,540 people) of the total. Approximately 3,970 individuals (42.2%) identified as Indigenous—higher than the provincial average of 9.1%. In 2021, women+ comprised a slightly larger proportion of the populations of the local region and the Province (50.9% and 51.0%, respectively) (Statistics Canada 2023).



Table 4.1 Population – 2016 to 2021

Location	Total	Men+ ¹	Women+ ²	% Change (Total)	% Change (Men+ ¹)	% Change (Women+ ²)
Total Population						
Census Division No. 4, Subdivision B	1,140	580	555	-2.9%	-0.9%	-5.9%
Census Division No. 4, Subdivision C	591	310	275	-20.7%	-19.5%	-23.6%
St. George's	1,135	570	570	-5.6%	-4.2%	-6.6%
Stephenville	6,540	3,150	3,390	-1.3%	1.5%	-3.7%
Total	9,406	4,610	4,790	-3.4%	-1.3%	-5.7%
Newfoundland and Labrador	510,550	250,075	260,475	-1.8%	-1.5%	-2.0%
Indigenous Population³						
Census Division No. 4, Subdivision B	360	200	155	30.9%	33.3%	24.0%
Census Division No. 4, Subdivision C	425	230	195	-15.0%	-13.2%	-18.8%
St. George's	750	360	390	-6.8%	-8.9%	-4.9%
Stephenville	2,435	1,105	1,330	13.0%	16.9%	9.9%
Total Indigenous	3,970	1,895	2,070	6.3%	8.0%	4.3%
Newfoundland and Labrador	46,545	22,520	24,030	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%

Notes:

- ¹ This category includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons.
- ² This category includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.
- ³ This category includes persons who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada), and/or those who report having membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

2021 'Total Population' and 'Indigenous Population' data from 2021 Census of the Population – Census Profile.

Values shown in "Total" columns are the sum of male and female Census Subdivision (CSD) subsets taken from Statistics Canada's 2021 Census Profile (Census of the Population). Due to Statistics Canada rounding (Statistics Canada 2023) totals may not exactly align with those shown on CSD Census Profiles and may not sum across tables.

Source: Statistics Canada 2017, 2023

4.1.3 Economy, Employment and Business

This section outlines baseline information on the regional economy, highlighting factors such as educational attainment, labour force participation, and employment patterns that help characterize the socio-economic setting in the vicinity of the Project.



4.1.3.1 Educational Attainment

Educational attainment levels for residents of CCS 4B, CCS 4C, St. George's, and Stephenville in 2021 are summarized in Table 4.2. In 2021, educational attainment across CCS 4B, CCS 4C, St. George's, and Stephenville showed that CCS 4B and CCS 4C had notably higher proportions of residents without a certificate, diploma, or degree compared to St. George's and Stephenville, while Stephenville had the highest share of individuals with college credentials and bachelor's degrees or higher. High school completion levels were broadly similar across all areas, though slightly higher in CCS 4C. Across these areas, men were generally more represented in trades, whereas women tended to be more represented in college-level education (Statistics Canada 2023).



Table 4.2 Education Attainment in the Region – 2021

Educational Attainment	CCS 4B ¹				CCS 4C ¹				St. George's				Stephenville ¹			
	Total	Total (%)	Men+ ² (%)	Women+ ³ (%)	Total	Total (%)	Men+ ² (%)	Women+ ³ (%)	Total	Total (%)	Men+ ² (%)	Women+ ³ (%)	Total	Total (%)	Men+ ² (%)	Women+ ³ (%)
No certificate, diploma, or degree	375	35.4	40.7	29.3	230	41.4	55	27	230	20.3	17.5	21.9	1,215	22.1	22.5	21.8
High school diploma or equivalency certificate	295	27.8	18.6	37.4	175	32	19.6	41.8	265	23.3	26.3	19.3	1,465	26.7	24.9	28.3
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	100	9.4	15	3	50	9	14.3	3.6	135	11.9	14.0	8.8	505	9.2	14.3	4
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	245	23.1	22.1	25.3	90	16	8.9	21.8	235	20.7	16.7	24.6	1,545	28	26	30
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	15	1.4	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	20	1.8	0	2.6	80	1.5	1.2	1.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	30	2.8	2.7	3	15	3	0	5.5	160	14.1	11.4	16.7	680	12.4	11.4	13.5

Notes:

1. Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population aged 15 years and over in private households.
2. This category includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons.
3. This category includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

Source: Statistics Canada 2023



4.1.3.2 Labour Force and Employment

Labour force indicators for CCS 4B, CCS 4C, St. George's, Stephenville, and NL are summarized in Table 4.3. In 2021, the labour force consisted of 445 individuals in CCS 4B, 180 in CCS 4C, 420 in St. George's, and 2,565 in Stephenville, while the provincial labour force totalled 243,330 (Statistics Canada 2023). Labour force participation rates in 2021 were notably lower in CCS 4B (42%), CCS 4C (32.4%), St. George's (40.2%), and Stephenville (46.7%) compared to the NL average of 56.1% (Statistics Canada 2023). Differences in participation rates between men+ and women+ indicated that men+ generally had higher participation across all areas, with the exception of CCS 4B, where the pattern was reversed.



Table 4.3 Labour Force Characteristics – 2021

Topic	CC 4B			CC 4C			St. George's			Stephenville			NL		
	Total	Men+ ¹	Women+ ²	Total	Men+ ¹	Women+ ²	Total	Men+ ¹	Women+ ²	Total	Men+ ¹	Women+ ²	Total	Men+ ¹	Women+ ²
Population aged 15 ³	1,060	565	495	555	280	275	1,045	505	540	5,490	2,555	2,935	433,960	211,180	222,775
In the labour force	445	265	180	180	80	105	420	220	205	2,565	1,285	1,280	243,330	123,685	119,645
Participation rate (%) ⁴	42	46.9	36.4	32.4	28.6	38.2	40.2	43.6	38.0	46.7	50.3	43.6	56.1	58.6	53.7
Employed	290	170	125	130	45	85	315	145	170	2,130	1,000	1,125	206,285	101,475	104,810
Unemployed	150	100	50	50	35	15	105	65	35	435	280	155	37,045	22,210	14,835
Unemployment rate (%) ⁵	33.7	37.7	27.8	27.8	43.8	14.3	25.0	29.5	17.1	17	21.8	12.1	15.2	18.0	12.4

Notes:

1. This category includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons.
2. This category includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.
3. Refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.
4. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the total labour force in that group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that group.
5. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

Source: Statistics Canada 2023



Fischell’s Salt Dome Project: Overview of Existing Atmospheric, Terrestrial and Socio-economic Environments

Section 4 Socio-Economic Environment

April 14, 2026

Tables 4.4-4.6 summarize employment in the region (Local Area 35, Local Area 36, and Stephenville) by gender and occupation. Generally, women make up a slightly larger proportion of workers within the region (1,510 women compared to 1,375 men). The most common occupations in the region are sales and service (730 workers) and education, law, social, community, and government services (705 workers).

Table 4.4 Employment by Occupation for Local Area 35, 2021

Employment by Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Business, finance and administration occupations	x	25	25
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	x	x	x
Health occupations	x	15	15
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	15	45	60
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	-	-	-
Sales and service occupations	15	25	40
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	70	10	80
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	65	10	75
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	-	-	-
Management occupations	-	-	-

Note:
 “x” – data are suppressed to protect anonymity given small sample sizes
 “-” – data not reported
 Source: Community Accounts (2025c)

Table 4.5 Employment by Occupation for Local Area 36, 2021

Employment by Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Business, finance and administration occupations	x	50	50
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	10	x	10
Health occupations	x	45	45
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	35	75	110
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	-	-	-
Sales and service occupations	25	40	65
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	80	X	80
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	20	x	20
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	10	x	10
Management occupations	-	-	-

Note:
 “x” – data are suppressed to protect anonymity given small sample sizes
 “-” – data not reported
 Source: Community Accounts (2025a)



Table 4.6 Employment by Occupation Stephenville, 2021

Employment by Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Business, finance and administration occupations	65	180	245
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	75	20	95
Health occupations	70	200	270
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	185	350	535
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	x	30	30
Sales and service occupations	270	360	630
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	315	20	335
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	25	x	25
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	25	10	35
Management occupations	-	-	-

Note:

"x" – data are suppressed to protect anonymity given small sample sizes

"-" – data not reported

Source: Community Accounts (2025b)

4.1.4 Community Infrastructure and Services

4.1.4.1 Housing and Temporary Accommodations

In 2021, there were 4,600 occupied private dwellings in CCS 4B, CCS 4C, St. George's, and Stephenville, of which approximately 69.3% were in Stephenville (Table 4.7). More than half (60.5%) of homes were owned while the remainder were rented. Single-detached homes were the predominant housing type, representing 65.8% of occupied dwellings in all areas combined (Statistics Canada 2023).

Table 4.7 Housing Characteristics, 2021

Community	Total Dwellings	Owned	Rented	Average Price of Owned Home (\$)	Average Monthly Rent (\$)
CCS 4B	555	505	50	150,000	440
CCS 4C	325	280	50	120,000	540
St. George's	530	435	90	168,000	680
Stephenville	3,190	1,565	1,625	213,600	760
Total	4,600	2,785	1,815	162,900	605

Source: Statistics Canada 2023



Table 4.8 identifies temporary accommodation options in the western region near the Project, based on a TripAdvisor website search conducted in November 2025 (TripAdvisor 2025). The search area extended from Port aux Basques to Gallants, excluding the Port au Port Peninsula, to provide a representative overview of temporary accommodations in proximity to the Project.

Temporary accommodations identified through the search include hotels, lodges, bed and breakfasts, and RV-friendly parks located in communities such as Stephenville, Black Duck Siding, St. Teresa, Robinsons, Cartyville, and Maidstone. Stephenville has the greatest number of temporary accommodations with four establishments (110 rooms). While accommodations listed in Table 4.8 were sourced from TripAdvisor, their current operational status could not be verified.

Table 4.8 Temporary Accommodations in Proximity to the Project

Accommodation	Community	Number of Rooms
Days Inn by Wyndham	Stephenville	47
Razoolies Inn	Stephenville	8
Acadian Hotel	Stephenville	25
Dreamcatcher Lodge	Stephenville	30
Dhoon Lodge	Black Duck Siding	9
Oceanside Bed & Breakfast	St. Teresa	5
Pirate’s Haven ATV Friendly RV Park, Chalets & Adventures	Robinsons	8
Riverwood House and Cottages	Cartyville	4
Maidstone Inn Bed and Breakfast	Maidstone	5

Note:

Temporary accommodations listed on TripAdvisor for the Western Region near the Project have been included in this table; however, their current operational status could not be verified.

Source: TripAdvisor 2025

4.1.4.2 Health

The Project is within NL Health Services’ Western Health Zone, which until a reorganization of the provincial health care system in April 2023, was referred to as Western Health. The Western Health Zone consists of communities from Port aux Basques, southeast to Francois, northwest to Bartlett’s Harbour, and on the eastern boundary north to Jackson’s Arm (NL Health Services 2025a). NL Health Services offers acute, long-term care, and community-based services to the Western Health Zone. In 2024, the Western Health Zone had 105 family medicine physicians, an increase of 16.5% from 2020 when it had 90. The Western Health Zone had 80 specialist physicians in 2024, up from 76 in 2020 (5.3% increase) (CIHI 2025).

The main hospital in the Western Health Zone is the 164-bed Western Memorial Hospital in Corner Brook, which opened in June 2024 (NL Health Services 2025b). Sir Thomas Roddick Hospital in Stephenville has 44 beds and provides the essential health care services for the region (MUN 2026).



The Bay St. George Long Term Care Centre in Stephenville has 114 beds and provides nursing, dietitian, occupational therapy, and physiotherapy services to its residents (Western Health 2016a).

NL Health is working to establish a new “collaborative care team” to help people in the area who do not have family doctors. Six medical clinics with the capacity to serve 19,000 people in the Stephenville-Bay St. George “health neighbourhood” will be included in the collaborative care team. The Bay St. George Medical Clinic in Stephenville will function as a hub site (Rhivu 2022). The region is also served by the Stephenville Crossing Medical Clinic, which provides additional primary health care services to residents of the Bay St. George area (NL Health Services 2025c).

To provide an understanding of regional health characteristics, Table 4.9 compares selected health characteristics from Statistics Canada’s Canadian Community Health Survey for the Western Health Region, where communities near the Project are located, and for NL. The data represent individuals aged 12 years and older of both sexes, based on the 2021–2022 survey period.

Table 4.9 Health Characteristics, Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Region, 2021/2022

Health Characteristic	NL			Western Health Region		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
General Health Indicator (%)						
Perceived health (very good or excellent)	56.2	56.2	56.2	55.7	57.5	53.9
Has a regular healthcare provider	84.7	82.7	86.7	83.8	80.7	86.6
Mental Health Status (%)						
Perceived mental health (very good or excellent)	58.3	60.4	56.3	61.7	65.6	58.2
Sense of community belonging (very strong or somewhat strong)	77.5	78.0	77.0	83.0	85.5	80.7
Perceived life stress (population aged 12 and over who reported perceiving that most days in their life were quite a bit or extremely stressful)	16.6	15.2	17.9	12.9	8.6	16.8
Life satisfaction (satisfied or very satisfied)	89.4	88.6	90.2	90.4	90.9	89.9
Rates of Chronic Disease (%)						
Arthritis (15 years and over)	29.3	25.8	32.7	31.9	27.6	35.8
Diabetes	11.0	12.2	9.9	11.4	10.7	12.1
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (35 years and over)	..	..	..	..	..	..
High blood pressure	25.5	25.1	26.0	29.1	29.5	28.7



Table 4.9 Health Characteristics, Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Region, 2021/2022

Health Characteristic	NL			Western Health Region		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rates of Substance Abuse and Healthy Living Indicators (%)						
Current smoker, daily or occasional	14.9	14.7	15.1	15.8	17.3	14.3
Heavy drinking	23.9	30.7	17.3	23.8	30.6	17.6

Note:

“..” indicates not available for a specific reference period.

Source: Statistics Canada 2025

Overall, health indicators for the Western Health Region are broadly similar to those for NL, with only minor variations. The Western Health Region shows higher rates of some conditions, including arthritis, diabetes, and high blood pressure, than the province. In 2021-2022, 55.7% of Western Health residents perceived their mental health to be very good or excellent, which was lower than 56.2% of the NL population. While rates of smoking were higher in the Western Health Region (15.8%) compared to the province (14.9%) alcohol consumption was slightly higher in the province (23.9%) than in the Western Health Region (23.8%) in 2021-2022. The social connectivity of the regional communities is evidenced by the high percentage (83.0%) of Western Health Region residents who felt a strong sense of community belonging in 2021-2022 (Statistics Canada 2025).

4.1.4.3 Emergency Services

Police services in the region are provided the Bay St. George Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment in Stephenville (NLDJPS n.d.).

Stephenville has a fire department with eight full-time firefighters, a fire chief, and a deputy fire chief (Town of Stephenville 2026). There is also a volunteer fire department in St. George’s, which has a fire chief and eight volunteer firefighters (Town of St. George’s 2025b).

Paramedicine and Medical Transport is a division of NL Health Services’ Medical Services Branch, and it is responsible for operations of regional ambulance services (Western Health 2016b). The program is responsible for operational activities relating to emergency ambulance response and interfacility transport. There is one ambulance service provider located in Stephenville.

4.1.4.4 Utilities

The Town of St. George’s obtains its water from a groundwater well field consisting of four wells within a designated recharge area that has been regulated as a wellhead protected water supply area since 2011. A secondary source, Dribble Brook, is maintained as a protected public water supply area for backup purposes (Town of St. George’s 2020). Most of the Town of St. George’s is serviced by a municipal central sewer system that discharges into Flat Bay. At present, there is no sewage treatment facility; however, future demand may necessitate the development of one (Town of St. George’s 2020).



The Town of Stephenville obtains its municipal water supplies from three provincially and municipally protected well fields within the Stephenville Municipal Planning Area (Town of Stephenville 2014). Sewage in Stephenville is treated at the Stephenville Wastewater Treatment Facility through an engineered wetland system. The facility is located at the Stephenville Regional Airport property and was commissioned in 2009-2010 (Town of Stephenville 2014). Residents from rural communities rely on private septic tanks and disposal fields (DFO 2011).

Waste management in the area is overseen by Western Regional Waste Management, which operates six waste transfer stations and three seasonal public drop-off sites throughout the Western Region (WRWM 2023a). Communities near the Project, such as Fischells, fall within the Bay St. George Sub-Region, which extends from Gallants to Bay St. George South and includes Stephenville and the Port au Port Peninsula (WRWM 2023b). Residents and businesses in this area can dispose of residential bulk waste, regular household garbage, yard waste, scrap metal, household hazardous materials, and commercial refuse at the Bay St. George Waste Disposal Site (WRWM 2023b). The facility is located on the TCH, south of the Steel Mountain Road to St. George's (WRWM 2023b).

4.1.4.5 Education

The schools in the region are operated by NL Schools' Western Education District. In the 2025-2026 school year, enrolment in the Western Education District was 10,326, a decrease of 1.7% from the previous year when enrolment was 10,505 (NLDEECD 2025). There are several schools in the region. E.A. Butler All Grade, a K-12 school located in McKay's, serves students from a wide catchment area that includes Heatherton, Highlands, Jeffrey's, St. David's, Robinsons, Maidstone, St. Fintan's, Cartyville, and Loch Leven, with a total enrollment of 112 students in 2025-2026. Bayview Academy in St. George's is another K-12 school in the region, with 259 students enrolled in 2025-2026. St. Michael's Elementary, a K-8 school in Stephenville Crossing, had 120 students enrolled in 2025-2026. In Stephenville, a total of 1,063 students were enrolled across five schools in 2025-2026 (NL Schools 2025).

The Bay St. George campus of the College of the North Atlantic is in Stephenville. Full-time credit course registration is approximately 750 students per semester, with another 100 registered part-time. About 1,000 students participate in continuing education evening courses. The campus has a residence with a capacity of 170 students. A Center of Excellence for Heavy Equipment and Industrial Trades opened in 2019. The \$18.5 million facility includes a classroom and shop building, as well as improvements to the large maintenance garage, carpentry shop, and associated site infrastructure (NLAESL 2017).

4.1.4.6 Transportation

The TCH (Route 1) runs through the area, connecting major towns such as Corner Brook and Channel-Port aux Basques. Route 404 provides direct access to the TCH from Robinsons and Jeffrey's, while Routes 403 and 405 connects other coastal communities near the Project. Nearby, Route 461 serves St. George's and surrounding communities, and Route 490 offers a route to Stephenville. Together, these roads form a network that supports travel between coastal communities and regional hubs.



The nearest operating airport to the Project offering commercial flights is Deer Lake Regional Airport, which provides regular passenger flights serving western Newfoundland, with connections to major destinations in eastern and central Canada (Deer Lake Regional Airport 2024). In 2022, the Dymond Group finalized a plan to acquire the Stephenville Regional Airport, previously operated by the Stephenville Airport Corporation, and rebranded it as Stephenville Dymond International Airport. The proposal included constructing a new terminal and generating employment and economic benefits for the community. However, the airport's future remains uncertain; as of March 2025, it has been downgraded to a 'registered aerodrome' offering only limited services (Turner and Antle 2025).

The nearest port to the Project is the Port of Stephenville, which operates year-round and is a sheltered, deepwater and ice-free port (Port of Stephenville n.d.). It services international and national ships, fishing, aggregate, container and special freight and can accommodate ships up to 385 metres (m) in length.

4.2 Land and Resource Use

This section describes land and resource use within and in the vicinity of the Project, with a focus on designated land uses and resource-based activities, as well as recreational uses where applicable. Designated land uses include areas established for specific purposes through provincial and municipal planning and regulatory frameworks and may involve defined land tenures, restrictions, or management objectives. These include municipal boundaries and planning areas, provincial Crown lands, protected roads, protected water supply areas, and protected and special areas.

Resource use refers to areas where natural resources are actively used or managed and includes activities such as mining, quarrying, mineral exploration, forestry and agriculture operations, and electrical infrastructure. Recreational land and water use occurs throughout the region, including activities such as hunting, hiking, angling, and snowmobiling, and typically co-exists with designated land uses and resource-based activities.

4.2.1 Designated Land Use

4.2.1.1 Municipal Land Use and Communities

In NL, municipal land-use planning and development are governed by *the Urban and Rural Planning Act, 2000*, which is administered by the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs and establishes the provincial framework for municipal planning, zoning, and development control. The Project is located outside the boundaries of incorporated municipalities along the west coast; the closest municipality is the Town of St. George's. Several unincorporated communities are located near the Project (Figure 4.1); however, these areas do not have municipal status or land-use planning authority.



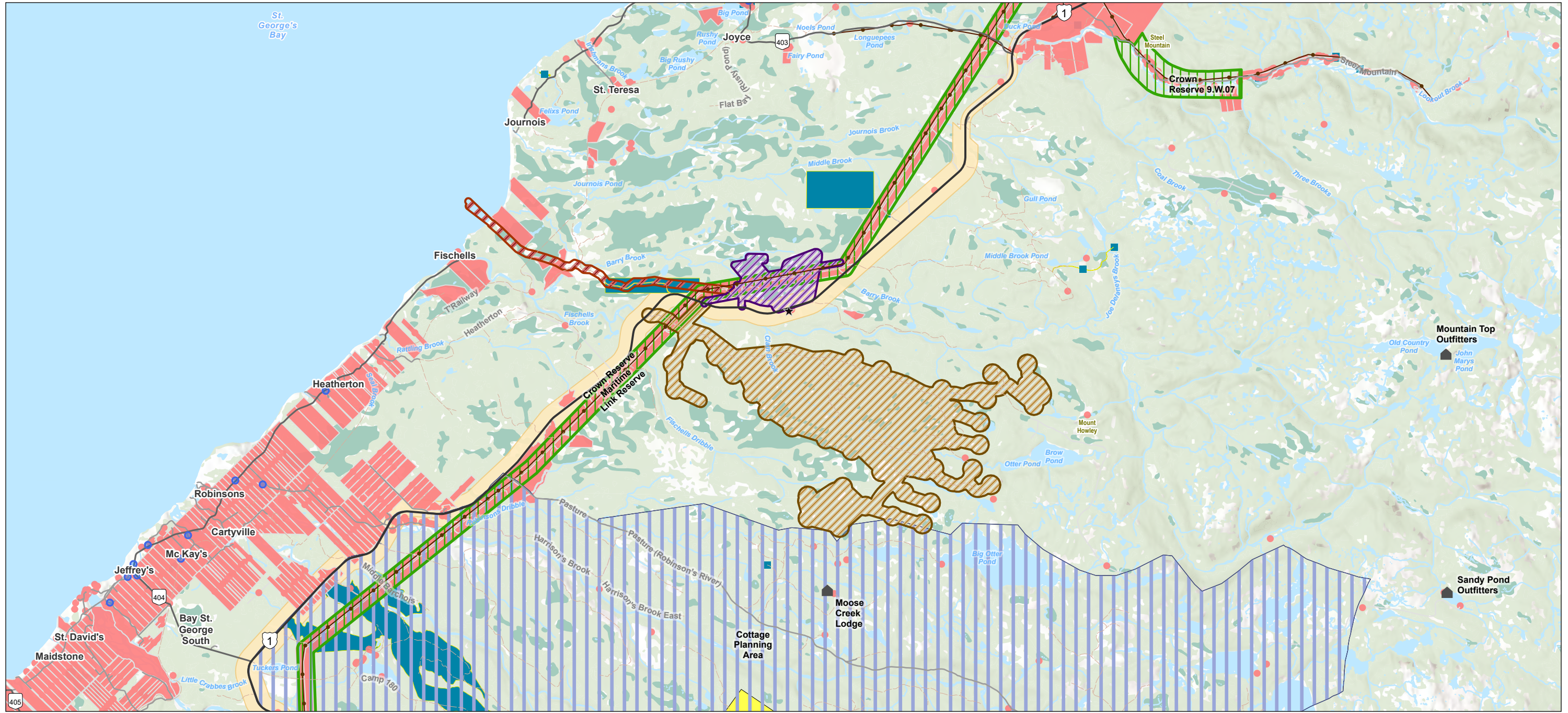
4.2.1.2 Provincial Crown Land

As shown in Figure 4.2, the area includes several types of Crown land, which is administered under the *Lands Act*. The Lands Branch of the NL Department of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands (NLDFAL) is responsible for managing and allocating provincial Crown land. Crown land in the area includes Crown titles (owned by the Crown), applications for Crown titles (application under progress), protected roads (Section 4.2.1.3), cottage development area (designated areas of Crown land specially for recreational cabin/cottage development), cottage planning area (area suitable for cabin/cottage development but not yet built), and Crown reserve (unavailable for development). The Project overlaps areas designated as Crown title, Crown title application, and protected road. Consultation with the Lands Division on the use of these lands will be required.

Crown land can be licensed or under application for uses such as recreational cottages, outfitting lodges, or trails (NLDFAL n.d.[b]). Recreational cottage development is permitted through land grants in accessible rural areas where no conflicting land uses exist. In remote regions without road access, Crown Lands Division identifies designated areas for cabin development and issues Remote Recreational Cottage Licenses to Occupy, which allow cabin use in locations that are not accessible by conventional vehicles and are free of land-use conflicts (NLDFAL n.d.[b]). The Project overlaps with designated land for cottage development. A part of the proposed wind farm, at its southern end, overlaps with a Cottage Planning Area (approximately 100 m to the nearest turbine; Figure 4.2). In addition, a Cottage Development Area is located south of the proposed wind farm.

In addition to cabin development and outfitter lodges (outfitters discussed further in Section 4.2.1.5.3), Crown lands often contain formal or informal trails used for recreational activities such as hiking, snowmobiling, and all-terrain vehicle travel. Aside from the T'Railway Provincial Park (T'Railway; discussed in Section 4.2.1.5.1), forestry and recreational trails exist in the region.

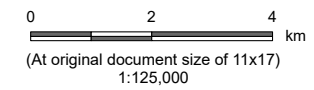




- Project Areas**
- Main Facility
 - Wind Farm
 - Coastal Components

- Existing Features**
- Outfitter
 - Crown Title - Triple Point
 - Public Water Supply Area
 - Crown Title
 - Application for Crown Title
 - Protected Road Zone
 - Cottage Development Area
 - Cottage Planning Area
 - Crown Reserve Land

- Trans Canada Highway
- Highway
- Local Road
- Resource Road / Trail
- Transmission Line
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Forested Area
- Wetland



Project Location
Fischells
Bay St. George, NL

Client/Project
Triple Point Resources
Fischells Salt Dome
Clean Energy

Prepared by MB on 2025-11-28
TR by NW on 2025-12-01
IR Review by JM 2025-12-02
121418669_005

Figure No.
4.2

Title
Land Ownership and Land Use Near the Project

Notes

1. Coordinate System:
Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 21N
2. Data Sources: Triple Point Resources, ICI, Gov. NL Dept. of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands GeoHub
3. Background: NRCan CanVec, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS

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4.2.1.3 Protected Roads

Protected roads are designated under the NL *Urban and Rural Planning Act, 2000* administered by the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs. This designation helps regulate development along these roads and is governed by the *Protected Road Zoning Regulations* under the Act. Development proposed adjacent to these highways must comply with the applicable zoning and regulatory requirements for that area (NLDMCA n.d.).

One designated protected road, Route 1 (TCH), overlaps with the Project (Figure 4.2). Development within the building control lines and access to Route 1 from the Project site will require permits under the *Protected Road Zoning Regulations*. In accordance with Section 5(1) of these regulations, a setback of up to 400 m from the highway may be required since the segment of Route 1 is outside municipal boundaries, municipal planning areas, and established unincorporated communities (NLDMCA 2003).

4.2.1.4 Protected Water Supplies

The Water Resources Management Division (WRMD) of the NL Department of Environment, Conservation and Climate Change (NLDECCC) is responsible for managing and protecting the province's water resources under the *Environmental Protection Act* and the *Water Resources Act*. WRMD oversees public drinking water sources often through the designation of Protected Public Water Supply Areas (PPWSAs), which protect land and water surrounding these sources, typically within defined watershed boundaries. Within PPWSAs, activities that could adversely affect water quality or availability are restricted, and any proposed development or land-use activity requires authorization from the Minister and must comply with the provincial Policy for Land and Water Related Developments in a Protected Public Water Supply Area (Water Resources Management 1999).

There are several PPWSAs within 10 km of the Project. The nearest PPWSA is located approximately 7.2 km southwest of the Project, near Heatherton. These PPWSAs are situated near local communities and do not overlap with the Project (Table 4.10; Figure 4.2).

Table 4.10 Protected Water Supply Areas near the Project

Community	Serviced Area	Distance from Project (km)
Flat Bay	Flat Bay (East)	7.2
Flat Bay	Flat Bay (East)	7.9
Bay St. George South	Heatherton	8.7
Flat Bay	Flat Bay (East)	8.8



4.2.1.5 Protected and Special Areas

4.2.1.5.1 Provincial Parks and Reserves

The province is responsible for managing four main types of protected areas: provincial parks, wilderness reserves, ecological reserves, and wildlife reserves. These areas are regulated under several Acts, including the *Provincial Parks Act* and the *Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act* (NLDECCC n.d.[b]). NLDECCC oversees more than 50 protected areas across the province, including 31 provincial parks, 18 ecological reserves, and two wilderness reserves (NLDECCC n.d.[c]).

The T'Railway Provincial Park (the T'Railway) is the only provincially protected area in the vicinity of the Project and overlaps with the Project area. The T'Railway Provincial Park (the T'Railway) overlaps with the Project. The T'Railway follows the former Newfoundland Railway route, a nearly 900-kilometre corridor stretching from Channel-Port aux Basques to St. John's (ParksNL n.d.). This linear park is maintained by the Newfoundland T'Railway Council and the Newfoundland and Labrador Snowmobile Federation and is used by the public for recreational activities including angling, bicycling, bird watching, hiking and walking, horseback riding, and off-road vehicle use. The pipeline corridor intersects the T'Railway approximately 2 km inland from the coastline (Figure 4.3).

The next closest provincially protected areas are Barachois Pond Provincial Park and King George IV Ecological Reserve, located approximately 23 km northeast and 40 km west of the Project, respectively, and are not shown in Figure 4.3.

In addition to established provincial protected areas, the Barachois South – Transitional Reserve is located approximately 3 km east of the Project footprint (Figure 4.3). Transitional reserves are interim protected-area designations intended to conserve lands with identified ecological, cultural, or conservation value while long-term land-use decisions are evaluated (WERAC 2020). Within a transitional reserve, new mineral claim staking and the issuance of new petroleum licences may continue for up to four years following establishment. Mineral and petroleum exploration or development activities may occur for a period of ten years from establishment, after which the area is expected to transition to permanent protection as a wilderness or ecological reserve, unless a significant mineral or petroleum discovery is made during that time (WERAC 2020).

The Barachois South – Transitional Reserve represents an ecologically important transition zone between the Western Newfoundland Forest and Long Range Barrens ecoregions and provides habitat for several species (WERAC 2020). This reserve overlaps with Caribou Core Areas (approximately 15 km away from the Project) which provide essential habitat for caribou.

There are no privately protected areas overlapping with the Project. The nearest privately protected area is the Grasses Nature Reserve, owned and managed by the Nature Conservancy of Canada, located approximately 13 km southeast from the Project. The Nature Conservancy of Canada acquires lands through purchase or donation from willing landowners. These privately owned lands are managed for long-term conservation, with activities focused on habitat protection and stewardship and with restrictions on uses that could affect ecological values (NCC 2025).

Private recreational properties in the vicinity of the Project include Pirate's Haven ATV-Friendly RV Park in Robinsons.



4.2.1.5.2 Critical Habitat Areas

Forested areas in western Newfoundland offer habitat for the Newfoundland population of American marten, which is currently listed as Threatened under the SARA, Vulnerable under the NL ESA, and Special Concern under COSEWIC. The Newfoundland population of American marten is a genetically and geographically distinct subspecies that is found only in NL (COSEWIC 2022). Its population decline began in the early 20th century due largely to direct and incidental harvest. Recent data indicate distribution and abundance have increased since the previous COSEWIC assessment in 2007, likely due to an underestimate of individuals, reduced harvest mortality, and improved ecological conditions (COSEWIC 2022).

Critical habitat refers to habitat that is legally identified under the SARA as necessary for the survival or recovery of a listed wildlife species and is afforded specific legal protections against destruction. Critical habitat for the Newfoundland marten was initially identified in the 2010 provincial recovery plan for American marten and later incorporated into a federal recovery strategy in 2013 for protection under SARA (Environment Canada 2013).

Several polygons of identified American marten critical habitat occur within the regional vicinity of the Project; however, the Project does not overlap with any designated critical habitat. The nearest critical habitat polygon is located approximately 1 km from the nearest proposed wind turbine (Figure 4.3). Designated critical habitat is a fully protected zone, within which activities such as forestry harvest, development, land-based traps, land-based locking neck snares, and small game snares are prohibited (Environment Canada 2013).

4.2.1.5.3 Wildlife Management Areas

Most hunting and trapping activities in the province are overseen by the NLDFAL – Wildlife Division, and are regulated under the provincial *Wild Life Act* and associated *Wild Life Regulations*. However, certain activities are subject to federal regulation, including the hunting of migratory birds under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, and prohibitions related to species listed under the SARA. The Project overlaps with the following wildlife management areas: Moose Management Area 8 - St. George's, Black Bear Management Area 201 – Western, Caribou Management Area 61 – La Poile, and furbearing trap zones (Fur Zones) 9 and 10 (Government of NL 2025a). The Project fully overlaps with small game management areas for willow and rock ptarmigan, ruffed and spruce grouse, snowshoe hare, red squirrel, and migratory game birds, and management areas for lynx, coyote, and wolf (Government of NL 2025a).

While there are no known licensed outfitters operating on Crown lands within the Project area, several are located nearby, with the closest outfitter (Moose Creek Lodge) situated approximately 2 km to the proposed wind farm (Table 4.11; Figure 4.2).



Table 4.11 Outfitters in the Vicinity of the Project

Outfitter Name	Distance from Project (km)	Hunting Species ¹
Moose Creek Lodge	1.6	Moose, Woodland Caribou, Black Bear, Brook Trout, Atlantic Salmon
Mountain Top Outfitters	12.4	Moose, Woodland Caribou, Black Bear, Atlantic Salmon
Sandy Pond Outfitters	13.8	Moose, Woodland Caribou, Black Bear, Small Game

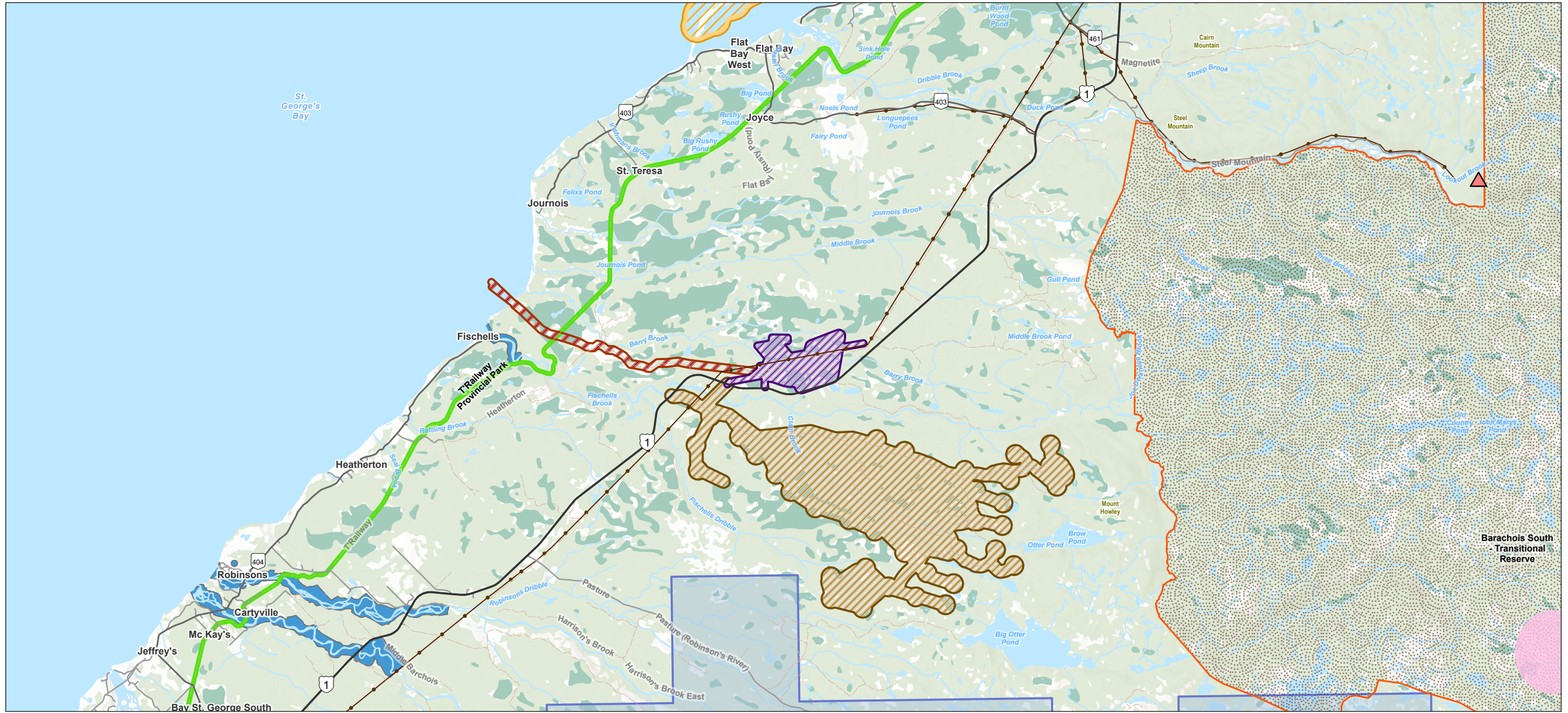
Note:

1. Hunting species information was obtained from the NL Outfitter Directory (NLOA n.d.)

4.2.1.5.4 Sensitive Wildlife Areas

Sensitive wildlife areas, as included in publicly available provincial land use datasets, identify sensitive areas where listed rare plants and wildlife are known to occur. These areas require consultation with Wildlife Division and can include areas such as caribou areas, waterfowl areas, raptor nest sites and species at risk habitat, rare flora or fauna habitat, or other unique habitats as determined by regulators (NL Department of Fisheries and Land Resources 2018). Sensitive Wildlife Areas supporting endangered plant species are located near the pipeline corridor and farther southwest near the communities of Robinsons and Cartyville (approximately 500 m and 10 km from the Project, respectively; Figure 4.3). The latter area supports the provincially endangered species Gmelin's water crowfoot (*Ranunculus gmelinii*), which has been documented within this sensitive wildlife area. There is also a Sensitive Wildlife Area for waterfowl on the coast, approximately 10 km north of the proposed pipeline, which overlaps with the Sandy Point Nature Reserve (Figure 4.3).

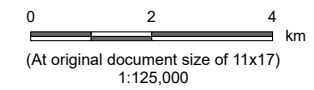




- Project Areas**
- Main Facility
 - Wind Farm
 - Coastal Components

- Raptor Site
- Sensitive Wildlife Area - Waterfowl
- Core Caribou Area
- Sensitive Wildlife Area - Endangered Plants
- American Marten Critical Habitat
- Provincial Park and Parks Area of Interest
- Barchois South - Transitional Reserve

- Existing Features**
- Trans-Canada Highway
 - Highway
 - Local Road
 - Resource Road / Trail
 - Transmission Line
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody
 - Wetland
 - Forested Area



Project Location
Fischells
Bay St. George, NL

Prepared by MB on 2025-11-28
TR by NW on 2025-12-01
IR Review by JM 2025-12-02

Client/Project
Triple Point Resources
Fischells Salt Dome
Clean Energy

121418669_006

Figure No.
4.3

Title
Protected and Natural Areas Near the Project

Notes
1. Coordinate System:
Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 21N
2. Data Sources: Triple Point Resources, ICI, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Gov. NL Dept. of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands GeoHub
3. Background: NRCan CanVec, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS

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4.2.1.5.5 Raptor Sites

Raptors in Newfoundland and Labrador are protected under the provincial *Wild Life Act* and associated *Wild Life Regulations*, which prohibit the hunting, taking, killing, or possession of eagles, falcons, hawks, ospreys, and owls of any species, as well as the taking or destruction of the nests or eggs, except where authorized under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and its regulations. Raptor nest sites in the province are documented and reported to the provincial Wildlife Division. While these records do not necessarily represent active nests, the presence of a raptor nest in proximity to a proposed project may trigger requirements for site-specific surveys, the application of spatial buffers or timing restrictions, and reporting to the Wildlife Division, consistent with conditions routinely applied in provincial environmental assessment decision letters. One raptor nest has been identified approximately 15 km northeast of the Project (Figure 4.3).

4.2.2 Resource Use

4.2.2.1 Mining, Quarrying, and Mineral Exploration

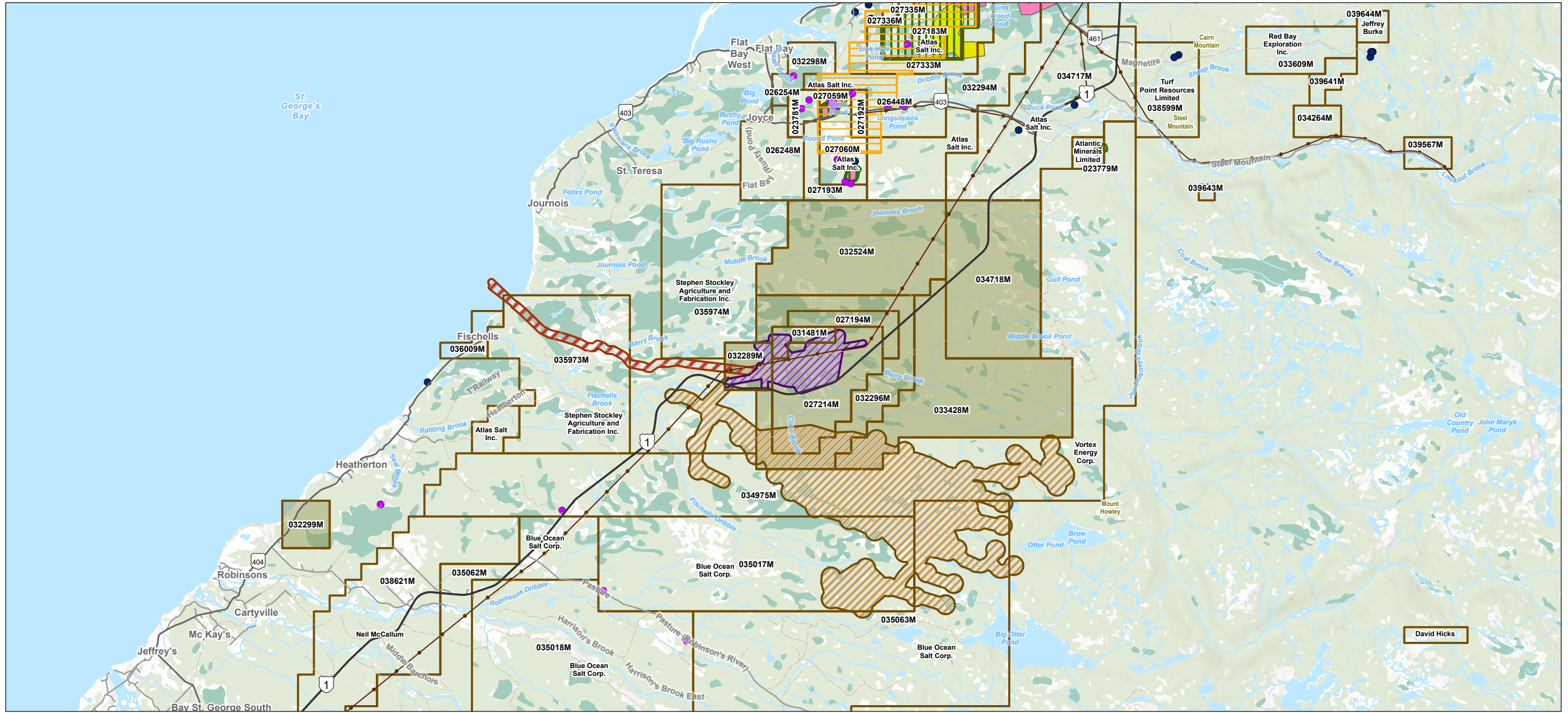
Mineral tenure and quarrying activity are present in and around the Project, reflecting ongoing resource development interests in the region. Mineral tenure and quarrying activities in NL are regulated by the provincial Department of Energy and Mines under the *Mineral Act* and the *Quarry Materials Act*, and development on these tenures is required to comply with provisions of these Acts and associated regulations.

In addition to Triple Point's staked claims, the Project overlaps with several staked claims including ones licenced by Blue Ocean Salt Corp., Stephen Stockley Agriculture and Fabrication Inc., and Vortex Energy Corp. (NLDEM n.d.; Figure 4.4). Other map-staked claims are also present in the region and are shown on Figure 4.4. The nearest quarry permit to the Project is held by Harvey Gale & Son Ltd. close to the community of Fischells. Additionally, several oil wells, surface and mining leases, and quarry operations occur within the region and are shown on Figure 4.4 (NLDEM n.d.).

It is recommended that Triple Point consult and coordinate with the mineral tenure holder when proposing development on land that overlaps active mineral-staked claims, as the tenure holder retains the exclusive right to explore minerals under the *Mineral Act*. In addition, Triple Point should consult with provincial regulators to address potential land-use conflicts related to the existing mineral tenure.



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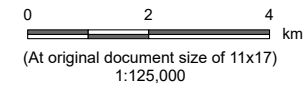


- Triple Point Mineral Claim
- Project Areas
- Main Facility
- Wind Farm
- Coastal Components

Existing Features

- Oil Well
- Quarry Permit
- Quarry Application
- Mineral Development
- Mining Lease
- Surface Lease
- Quarry Material Exploration License
- Mineral Claim

- Trans-Canada Highway
- Highway
- Local Road
- Resource Road / Trail
- Transmission Line
- Forested Area
- Wetland
- Waterbody
- Watercourse



Project Location
Fischells
Bay St. George, NL

Client/Project
Triple Point Resources
Fischells Salt Dome
Clean Energy

Figure No.
4.4

Title
Mining, Quarrying, and Mineral Exploration Activities Near the Project

Prepared by MB on 2025-11-28
TR by NW on 2025-12-01
IR Review by JM 2025-12-02
121418669_007

Notes
1. Coordinate System:
Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 21N
2. Data Sources: Triple Point Resources, ICI, Geological Survey Division, Department of Energy and MinesGov. NL Dept. of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands
3. Background: NRCan CanVec, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS

4.2.2.2 Forestry and Agriculture

In NL, the Forest Service, as established under the provincial *Forestry Act*, is mandated to manage, protect, and regulate the sustainable use of the province's forest resources. The Forest Service operates under the authority of the Minister responsible for forestry within NLDFAL. The province is divided into 24 Forest Management Districts (NLDFAL n.d.[c]). Each district has a Five-Year Operating Plan that outlines areas designated for activities such as timber harvesting, planting, thinning, and road construction (NLDFAL n.d. [d]). The Project is in Forest Management District 14 (Zone 6) and is currently operated under two management plans: Crown Zone 6 Five-Year Forestry Operating Plan (2024-2028) and the Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd. Zone 6 Five-Year Forestry Operating Plan (2024-2028).

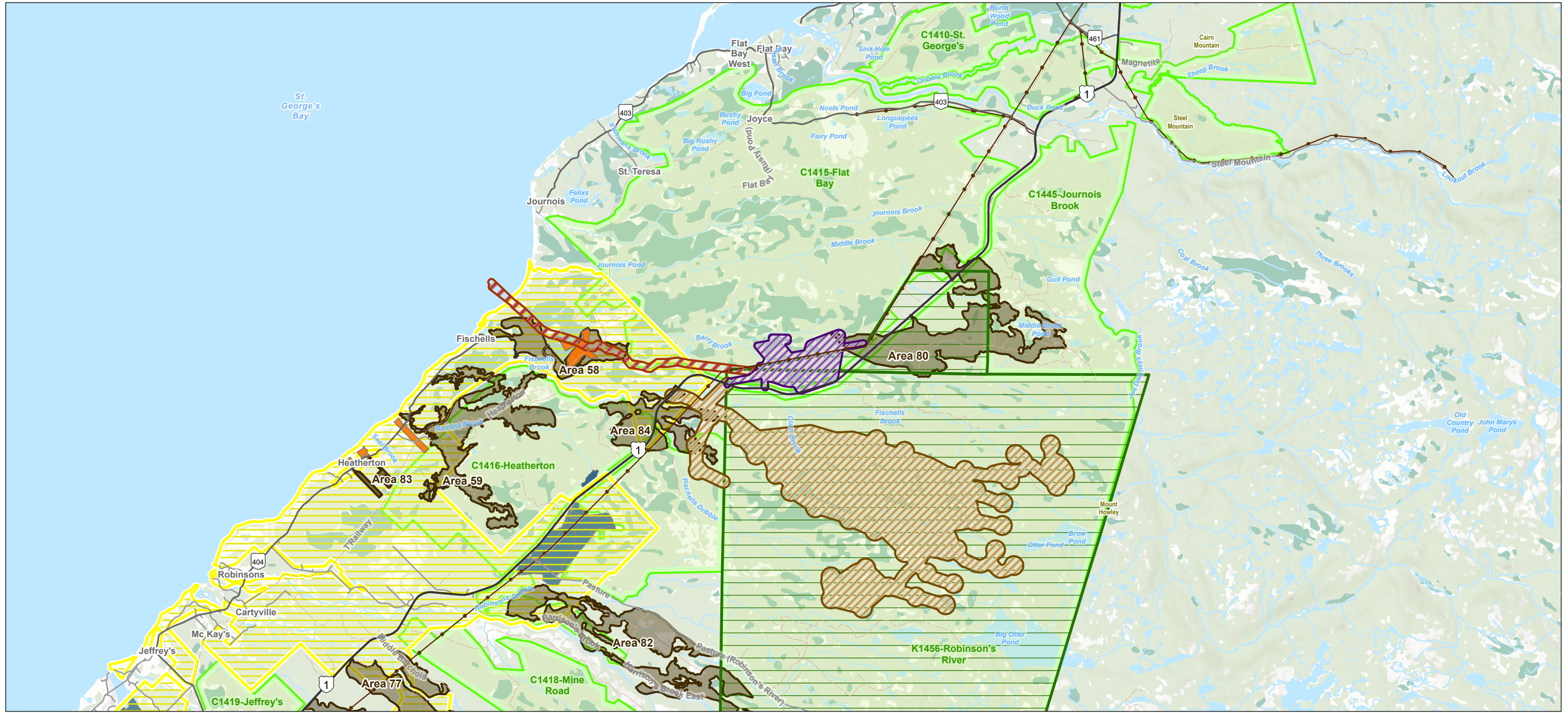
As shown on Figure 4.5, the Project footprint overlaps forestry land tenures held by the provincial Crown and by Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd., which are the two primary forestry land tenure holders in the area. The presence of these tenures indicate that forestry is a recognized land use within the Project area and Project activities may require coordination with the Forest Service and tenure holders to manage potential interactions with forest management objectives and to obtain applicable authorizations.

Under the *Forestry Act* and the *Cutting of Timber Regulations*, individuals must obtain a domestic cutting permit to harvest or remove timber for personal use from Crown or public lands (NLDFAL n.d. [e]). District 14 contains designated domestic wood harvesting areas where permit holders can gather timber for subsistence purposes. Several of these domestic harvesting blocks intersect with the Project, including C1415-Flat Bay, K1456-Robinson's River, and C1416-Heatherton (NLDFAL 2025; Figure 4.5).

Agricultural leases are available in areas without land use conflicts and must be approved by the Land Management Division of NLDFAL (NLDFAL n.d.[f]). NLDFAL advertises these areas, allowing farmers to apply for Agricultural Crown Land Leases through a Request for Proposals process. There are several provincially owned Crown land plots designated for agricultural use in the vicinity of the Project including Agriculture Areas of Interest (AOI): Fischells AOI 84, Fischells AOI 58, and AOI 80 and Agriculture Development Areas, which overlap with the Project NLDFAL n.d.[f]; Figure 4.5). There are no registered farms in the vicinity of the Project (Government of NL n.d.), however several regional pastures exist near the Project (Figure 4.5) and an active lease for New World Dairy Inc. overlaps with the proposed pipeline route (Figure 4.5).



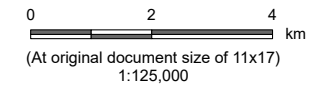
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- Project Areas**
- Main Facility
 - Agriculture Development Area
 - Wind Farm
 - Coastal Components

- Agriculture Area of Interest
- Agriculture Development Area
- Regional Pasture
- Crown Title - New World Dairy Inc.
- Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Limited Timber Limits
- Domestic Wood Harvest Area

- Existing Features**
- Trans-Canada Highway
 - Highway
 - Local Road
 - Resource Road / Trail
 - Transmission Line
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody
 - Wetland
 - Forested Area



Project Location
Fischells
Bay St. George, NL

Client/Project
Triple Point Resources
Fischells Salt Dome
Clean Energy

Prepared by MB on 2025-11-28
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121418669_008

Figure No.
4.5

Title
Forestry and Agriculture Activity Near the Project

Notes
1. Coordinate System:
Name: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 21N
2. Data Sources: Triple Point Resources, ICI Gov. NL Dept. of Forestry, Agriculture and Lands
3. Background: NRCan CanVec, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS

4.2.2.3 Electrical Infrastructure

The electrical infrastructure on Newfoundland's west coast, near St. George's, consists of high-voltage transmission assets such as 69 kilovolt (kV) customer-owned lines and a Newfoundland Power-owned 138 kV transmission system (NL Hydro 2024). It also includes a $\pm 350/\pm 200$ kV high-voltage direct current (HVdc) transmission system, part of the Maritime Link Project, which connects Newfoundland to Nova Scotia to enable interprovincial energy exchange. Supporting these transmission lines are terminal stations that perform switching operations and adjust voltage levels. Both the 138 kV and the $\pm 350/\pm 200$ kV HVdc transmission corridors intersect the Project (Figure 4.2).



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