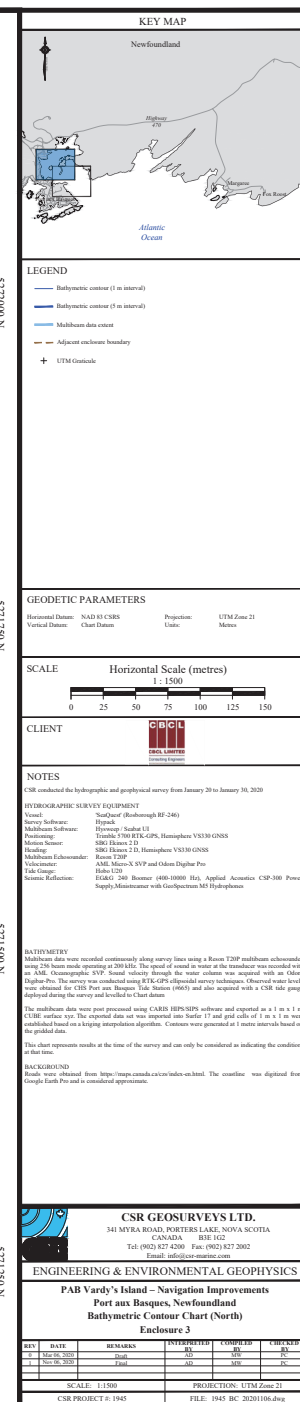
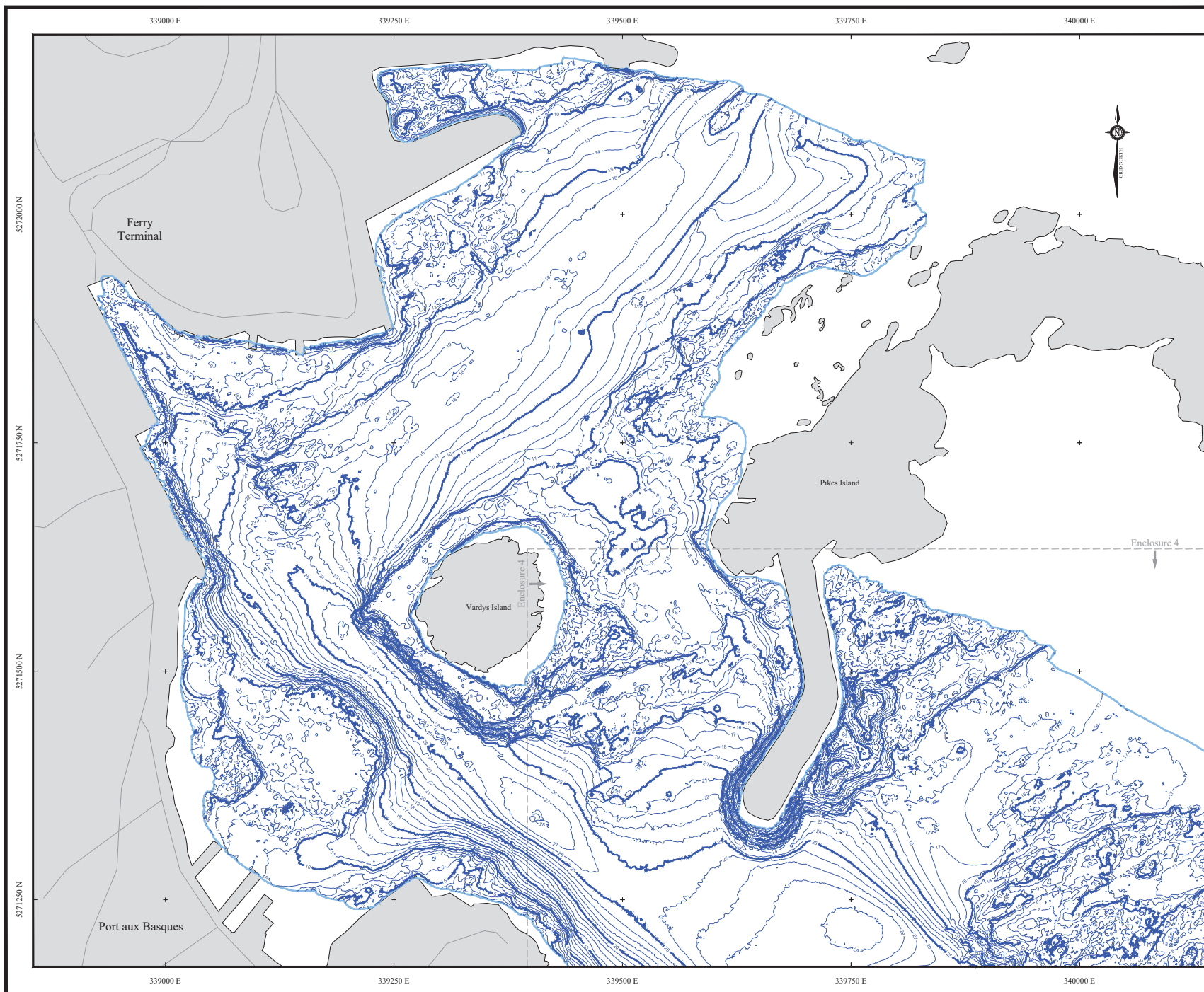
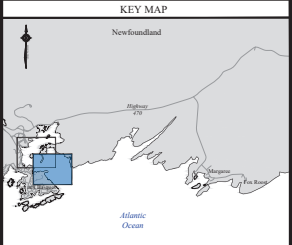
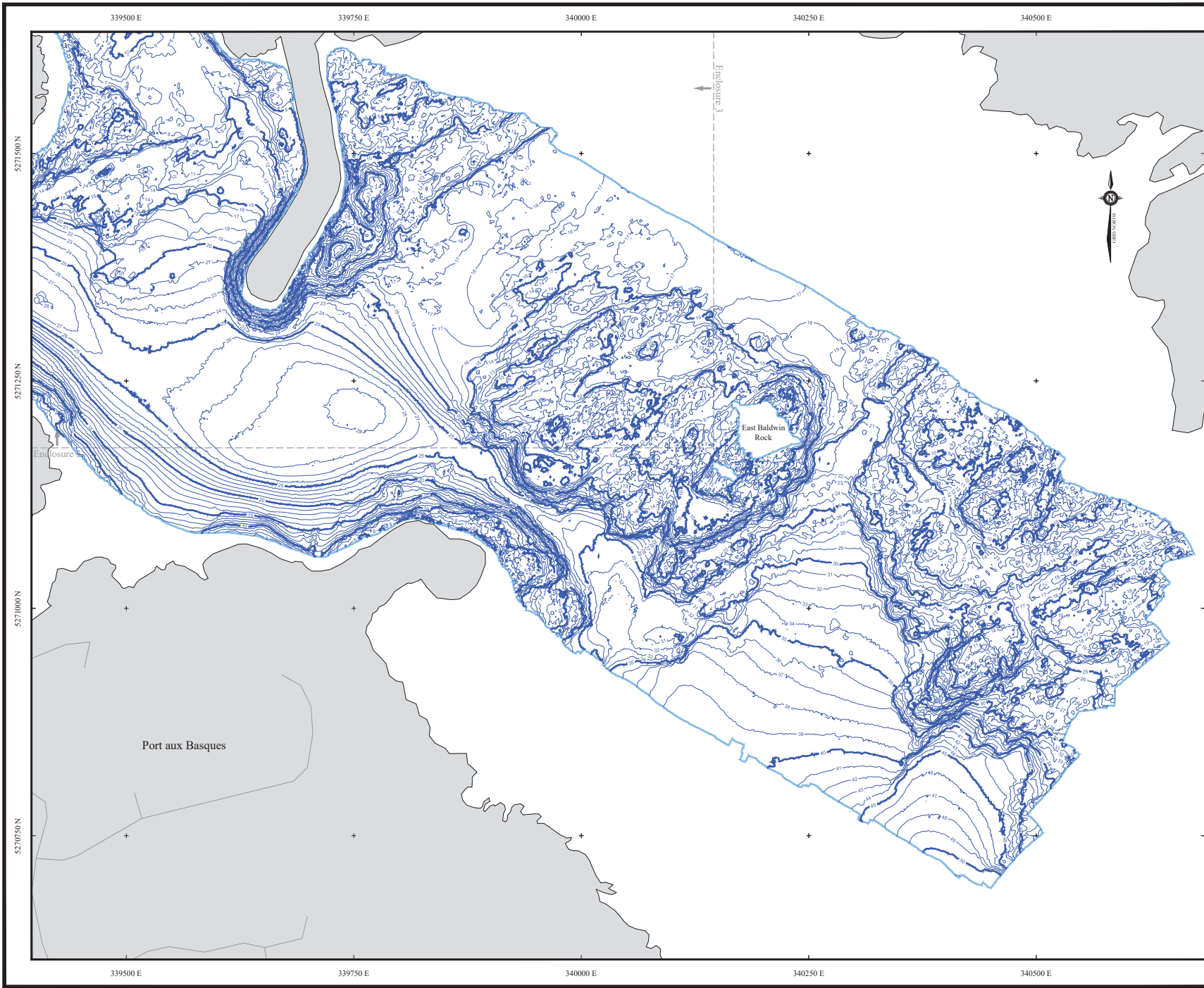


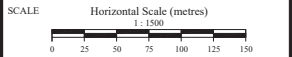




- LEGEND**
- Bathymetric contour (1 m interval)
 - Bathymetric contour (5 m interval)
 - Multi-beam data output
 - Adjacent enclosure boundary
 - UTM Gridline

GEODETTIC PARAMETERS

Horizontal Datum: NAD 83 / CHRS
Vertical Datum: Chart Datum
Projection: UTM
Zone: 18N



NOTES

CSR conducted the hydrographic and geophysical survey from January 20 to January 30, 2020.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Vessel: Starship / Bowditch RP-240
Survey Software: Starline / Starline U3
Multi-beam Software: Starline / VME-RTS-APS, Hemisphere V310 / GNSS
Position Sensor: SVP (Hakon 2.1)
Heading: SVP (Hakon 2.1), Hemisphere V310 / GNSS
Multi-beam Echo-sounder: Ricon T200
Acoustic Sensor: AEM, Micro-N SVP and Odom Digital Pro
Tide Gauge: Ricon T200
Bottom Recorder: Fathly 200 Bouncer (400-10000 Hz), Applied Acoustics C30-300 Power Supply, Measurement with GeoPreamer M3 Hydrophone

BATHYMETRY

Bathymetric data were recorded continuously along survey lines using a Ricon T200 multi-beam echosounder with 200 beam mode operating at 200 kHz. The swath of sound in water at the maximum was recorded with an AEM Oceanographic SVP. Sound velocity through the water column was acquired with an Odom Digital Pro. The survey was conducted using RTCP real-time survey techniques. Observed water levels were obtained for CTS Port aux Basques (1965) and also acquired with a CTS tide gauge deployed during the survey and recorded in Chart datum.

The multi-beam data were post-processed using CARIS HIPS/SHIPS software and exported as a 1 m x 1 m x 1 m CUBE surface file. The exported data set was superimposed onto a 1 m x 1 m grid cells of 1 m x 1 m were established based on a living interpolation algorithm. Contours were generated at 1 metre intervals based on the gridded data.

Flow data represents results at the time of the survey and can only be considered as indicating the conditions at that time.

BACKGROUND

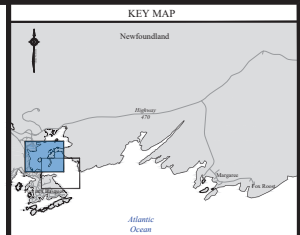
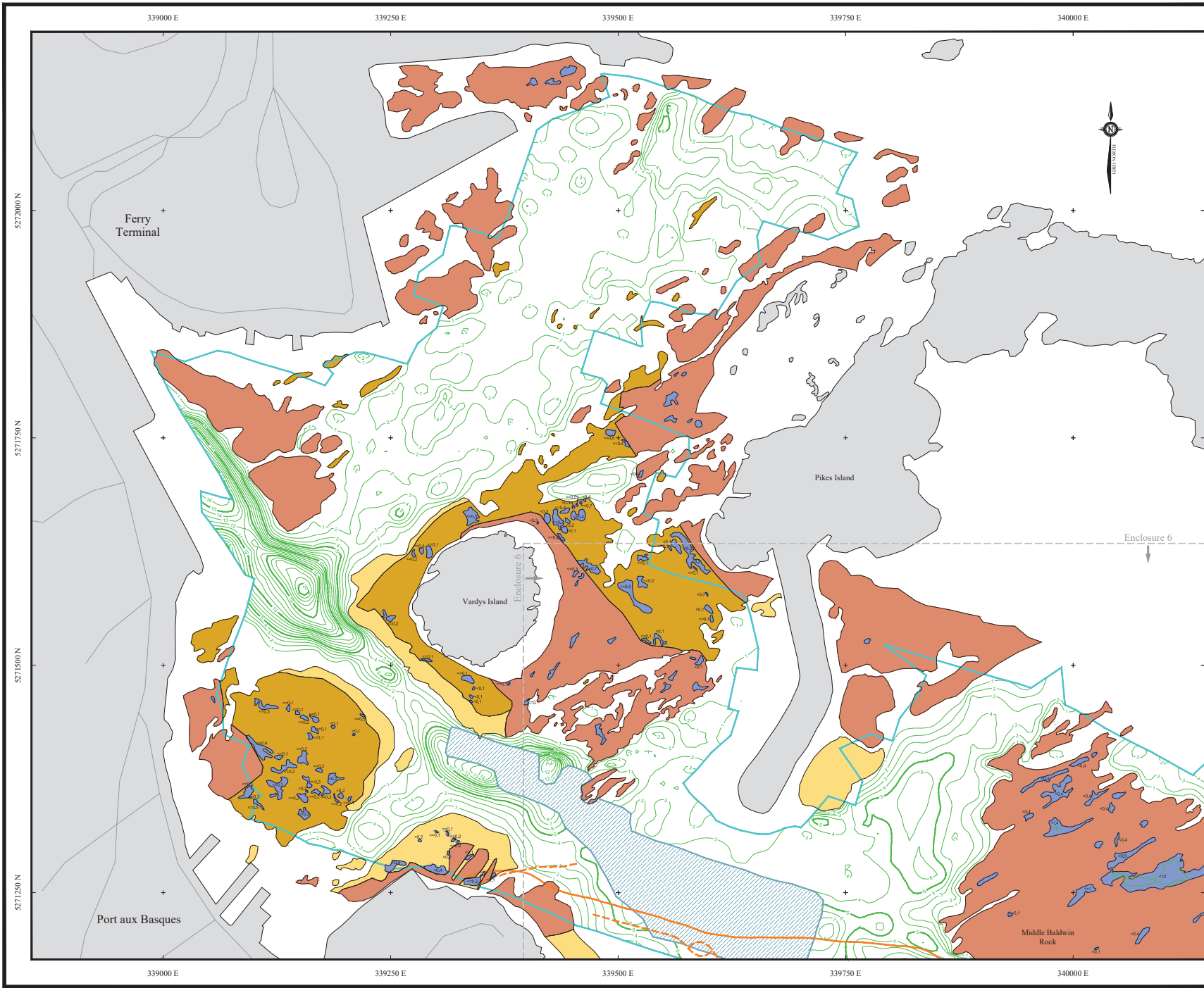
Base maps were obtained from <https://map.canada.ca/cv/index-en.html>. The coastline was digitized from Google Earth Pro and is considered approximate.

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ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL GEOPHYSICS

PAB Vardy's Island - Navigation Improvements
Port aux Basques, Newfoundland
Bathymetric Contour Chart (South)
Enclosure 4

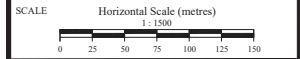
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01	10/10/2020	Issue	AD	JB	
02	10/10/2020	Issue	AD	JB	
SCALE: 1:1500 PRODUCTION: UTM Zone 18N					
CSR PROJECT # 1945			FILE: 1945_B0_20201004.dwg		



- LEGEND**
- Sediment thickness isopachs (1 m interval)
 - Sediment thickness isopachs (5 m interval)
 - Sub-bottom data extent
 - Pipeline tracks
 - Abandoned Pipe
 - Adjacent enclosure boundary
 - UTM Gridline
 - Bathymetry at seabed (may include sediment patches)
 - Bathymetry with local sediment veneer (generally <0.2m)
 - Bathymetry - Bathymetry at seabed with local sediment veneer
 - Undifferentiated Sediment (thickness labelled in metres where data is available)
 - Area of visible acoustic basement reflections

GEODETIC PARAMETERS

Horizontal Datum: NAD 83 / CHRS
Vertical Datum: Chart Datum
Projection: UTM Zone 21
Datum: Mean



NOTES

CSM conducted the hydrographic and geophysical survey from January 20 to January 30, 2020.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Vessel: *Surfstar* (Bathymetry RP-240)
Survey Software: *Hydrosurvey*
Positioning: *Trimble V90 RTK-GPS, Hemisphere V930 GNSS*
Motion Sensor: *IMU (Hansen 2.1)*
Heaveing: *IMU (Hansen 2.1)*
Motion Compensation: *Rainbow 2000*
Waterman: *AMS, Micro-N, SVP and Ocean Digital Pro*
Tide Gauge: *Realtek 120*
Bottom Reflection: *Edgetech 200* Benthos (400-10000 Hz), Applied Acoustics: *CSF-300* Power Supply, Measurement with Geopositioning M3 Hydrophones

PROCESSING AND INTERPRETATION

Sub-bottom data was recorded along survey lines throughout the survey site using an EG&M 200 Benthos system.

The bathymetry data were post processed using COBRA Survey Engine 4.3 software. The acoustic bathymetry (contoured top of bedrock) was output using a subbottom sound velocity of 1500 m/s and the sediment thickness above acoustic basement (up to 10 m) was output.

The reported data set was imported into Surfer 17 and grid cells of 5 m x 5 m were established based on a kriging interpolation algorithm. Sediment thickness isopachs were generated at 1 metre intervals based on the gridded data.

The area of no visible acoustic basement reflections was caused by the decreased penetration of the seismic energy due to the coarse nature of the underlying Oceanic crust.

Sedimented bathymetry and pipe locations were interpreted from multibeam water data along with areas of undifferentiated sediment within the surficial bathymetry areas. Sediment thickness of these areas were determined from the sub-bottom data and named after probes where available. Probe positions and sediment thickness were obtained from CHSL.

This chart represents results at the time of the survey and can only be considered as indicating the conditions at that time. Geophysical surveying is a science using method that may not detect all surface or sub-surface features of interest or concern.

BACKGROUND

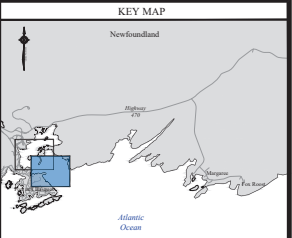
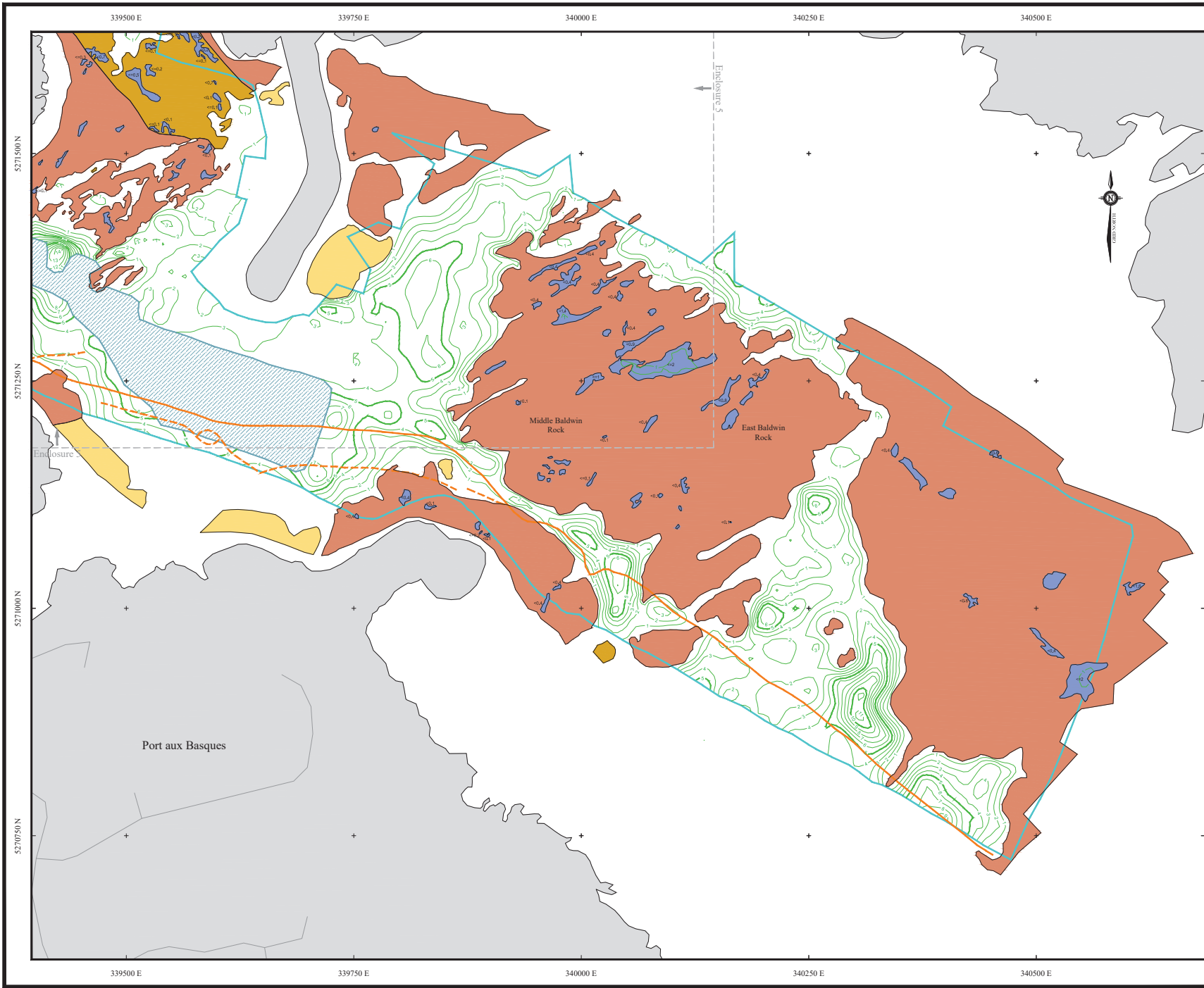
Probe were obtained from: <https://map.canada.ca/en/index.cfm>. The coastline was digitized from Google Earth Pro and is considered approximate.

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ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL GEOPHYSICS
FAB Vardys's Island - Navigation Improvements
Port aux Basques, Newfoundland
Surficial Bedrock Geology & Acoustic Basement Isopach Map (North)
Enclosure 5

REV	DATE	REVISIONS	INTERPRETER	CHECKED	DATE
1	2020-01-20	Initial	MS	MS	20
2	2020-01-20	Initial	MS	MS	20
3	2020-01-20	Initial	MS	MS	20
4	2020-01-20	Initial	MS	MS	20

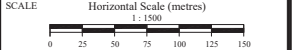
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PRODUCTION: UTM Zone 21
CSR PROJECT #: 1945
FILE: 1945_AIR_20201106.dwg



- LEGEND**
- Sediment thickness isopachs (1 m intervals)
 - Sediment thickness isopachs (5 m intervals)
 - Sediment thickness isopachs (10 m intervals)
 - Sub-bottom data extent
 - Pipeline tracks
 - Abandoned Pipe
 - Adjacent enclosure boundary
 - UTM Gridline
 - Bathymetry at seabed (may include sediment patches)
 - Bathymetry with local sediment veneer (generally <0.2m)
 - Bathymetry with local sediment veneer (generally >0.2m)
 - Unidentified sediment thickness (labelled in metres where data is available)
 - Area of visible acoustic basement reflections

GEODETTIC PARAMETERS

Horizontal Datum: NAD 83 / CHRS
Vertical Datum: Chart Datum
Projection: UTM Zone 21
Units: Metres



NOTES

CSM conducted the hydrographic and geophysical survey from January 20 to January 30, 2020.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Vessel: Starship (Dredge/RP-240)
Survey Software: HYPACK
Positioning: Real-time Kinematic (RTK) GPS, Hemisphere V530 GNSS
Motion Sensor: SIMU (Harris) 210
Sounding: SIMU (Harris) 210, Hemisphere V530 GNSS
Bathymetry: Raman 2200
Sediment: AMS Micro-N-SVP and Odon Digital Pro
Tide Gauge: Raman 2200
Bottom Reflection: Echosound 200 (400-1000 Hz), Applied Acoustics CSM-300 Power Supply, Measurement with Geopositioning M3 Hydrophones

PROCESSING AND INTERPRETATION

Sub-bottom data were processed using COBRA Survey Engine 4.3 software. The acoustic basement (horizontal top of bedrock) was output using a sediment sound velocity of 1500 m/s and the sediment thickness above acoustic basement (TBL) was output.

The bathymetry data were post-processed using COBRA Survey Engine 4.3 software. The acoustic basement (horizontal top of bedrock) was output using a sediment sound velocity of 1500 m/s and the sediment thickness above acoustic basement (TBL) was output.

The expected data set was imported into Surfer 17 and grid cells of 5 m x 5 m were established based on a kriging interpolation algorithm. Sediment thickness isopachs were generated at 1 metre intervals based on the gridded data.

The area of no visible acoustic basement reflections was caused by the decreased penetration of the seismic energy due to the coarse nature of the underlying Oceanic crust.

Sediment thickness isopachs and pipe locations were interpreted from multibeam sonar data along with areas of sedimentation within the surficial bathymetry areas. Sediment thickness of these areas were determined from the sub-bottom data and manual depth probes where available. Probe positions and sediment thickness were obtained from CHCL.

This chart represents results at the time of the survey and can only be considered as indicating the conditions at that time. Geophysical surveying is a science, not an art, and it is not possible to produce a perfect representation of the earth's surface.

BACKGROUND

Plans were obtained from <https://map.cdn.ca/covs/index-en.html>. The coastline was digitized from Google Earth Pro and is considered approximate.

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ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL GEOPHYSICS

PAB Vardy's Island - Navigation Improvements
Port aux Basques, Newfoundland
Surficial Bedrock Geology & Acoustic Basement Isopach Map (South)
Enclosure 6

REV	DATE	REVISIONS	INTERPRETER	CHECKED
01	10/10/2020	Initial	MS	MS
02	10/10/2020	Revised	MS	MS
03	10/10/2020	Revised	MS	MS
04	10/10/2020	Revised	MS	MS

SCALE: 1:1500
PRODUCTION: UTM Zone 21
FILE: 1445_AIR_20201006.dwg

