Preapproved Routine Impact Assessment
Overhead Power Lines

Western Newfoundland and Labrador Field Unit
IAA 2019

Preapproved Routine Impact Assessments (PRIA) are pre-determined environmental management and mitigation measures for a defined class of routine, repetitive projects or activities with well understood and predictable effects. Approved PRIAs are an acceptable Impact Assessment pathway as they fulfill Parks Canada's obligations under the *Impact Assessment Act* (IAA) as a manager of federal lands.

This PRIA applies to the operation, maintenance, or repair of overhead electrical transmission or distribution lines or related infrastructure within existing rights-of-way (RoW) in Gros Morne National Park, Port au Choix National Historic Site, L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site, and Red Bay National Historic Site. Maintenance includes vegetation management necessary to maintain the safety and integrity of the electrical transmission or distribution line.

Removal or use of natural objects (e.g., vegetation removal or use of brush for erosion control) and the use of all-terrain vehicles and over snow vehicles for construction purposes are prohibited activities under the *Canada National Parks Act* National Parks General Regulations Section 11(1), 41 (1), and 41 (2), and therefore require permits authorized by the Field Unit Superintendent (FUS). The mitigation measures outlined in this PRIA shall form part of the conditions of the permit.

This PRIA *does not* apply to decommissioning existing power lines, expansion, relocation, or construction of new power lines, ROWs, or related infrastructure.

Right of Way (RoW) is an area where power lines and/or related structures already exist, out to the existing cleared limit. The RoW also includes previously approved access routes from highways, campgrounds or parking lots.

Related infrastructure includes guy wires; gabions or wooden cribbing anchoring poles; access routes, including existing crossing structures and signage; power sub stations, distribution sheds, and telecommunication lines attached to existing electrical transmission or distribution line infrastructure.

Expansion is an increase in the exterior dimensions or the production capacity of a physical work, or an increase in the extent of the existing cleared right of way.

Water body includes a lake, pond, a river and its tributaries, wetland and the ocean, up to the annual high-water mark, or any fish habitat as defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Fisheries Act*.

High water mark is the usual or average level to which a body of water rises at its highest point and remains for a sufficient time so as to leave a mark on the land (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2015).

Scope of Application:

This PRIA includes the operation, maintenance or repair of overhead electrical transmission or distribution lines or related infrastructure. Specific activities included are as follows:

- Permitted mechanical clearing or removal of danger trees, hazardous vegetation (i.e., trees that are structurally unsound, dead, or diseased and could fall and strike the power line) or woody debris based on the utility provider's safety and maintenance standards within the RoW;
- All clearing activities must pre-approved by designated Parks Canada staff and requires a permit approved by the FUS;
- Travel along the RoW via permitted all-terrain or over-the-snow vehicles for visual ground or climbing inspections and for other line maintenance activities listed here;
- Use of existing access routes from highway pull-offs, parking areas and/ or day-use or campground areas;
- Pole replacement where the new pole is placed in the exact spot of the removed pole, and no excavation of undisturbed soils is required;
- Emergency response to infrastructure damage from an adverse weather event, which includes: access by staff, cutting and/or removing fallen and/or broken trees, and/or replacement of a pole, anchor, cross arm, insulator, or repair of a damaged conductor;
- Replacement of hardware such as eyebolts, insulators, guy grips and guards, bolt tightening.

Conditions and Exceptions:

Some projects do not meet the PRIA requirements of being routine, repetitive activities with known, easily mitigated environmental effects. These projects could have the potential to cause greater ecological impacts, result in residual effects that could contribute to cumulative effects, or have different legislated assessment requirements, and therefore, will need to be reviewed under a separate assessment process by the Western Newfoundland and Labrador Field Unit to determine the appropriate pathway.

This PRIA does *not* apply under the following exceptions or conditions:

- Construction of new power lines or associated infrastructure, relocation and decommissioning of power lines or associated infrastructure; and expansion of power lines, including the ROW, and existing infrastructure;
- Projects that alter the purpose or function of, or results in an expansion of a physical work;
- Use of any herbicide or chemical substance for vegetation management;
- Project results in residual adverse effects to sensitive natural or cultural resources (e.g., nests, dens and roosts, fish spawning areas, cultural resources, riparian areas, wildlife corridors, rare ecotypes, or areas of management concern);
- Projects that involve known archaeological resources, unless the work has been pre-approved by a Parks Canada Archaeologist;
- The project permanently alters the characteristics of a water body (e.g., temperature, pH, turbidity, flow, water level, water body bed);
- The project results in **residual** adverse effects on migratory birds or their nests;
    - Vegetation clearing between May 15- August 15, the primary nesting season for migratory birds.
- The project results in **residual** adverse effects on an individual, a residence or the critical habitat of a listed species at risk under the *Species at Risk Act*;

    - Work that takes place in critical habitat for Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Fernald's Braya (*Braya fernaldii*) or any newly listed species and their critical habitat, where it occurs within the RoW (see Appendix C).
    - Determine if mitigations are needed to ensure no residual adverse effects to species at risk. Such mitigations should be included in the Supplementary Mitigations section.
- The project is likely to require an authorization under the *Fisheries Act* (s.35(1) or 36(3)) (Check if your projects needs a review);
- The project involves the removal of or causes damage to cultural resources of heritage value, for example, heritage buildings designated by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, archaeological sites, historical and archaeological objects, or cultural landscapes;
- The project adversely impacts sites of significance to Indigenous peoples or current access and use of areas where hunting, fishing or gathering rights are exercised by Indigenous peoples;
- Projects that may impact Outstanding Universal Values at designated World UNESCO sites.

Other Considerations:

Use of the PRIA may not be appropriate in circumstances such as:

- If the power line is in a zone susceptible to natural hazards such as a land slide zone, floodplain, or area vulnerable to storm surge and sea level rise or in natural, previously undeveloped areas.

Approved Geographic Areas of Application:

This PRIA applies to Gros Morne National Park, Port au Choix National Historic Site, L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site, and Red Bay National Historic Site.

Valued Components and Effects Analysis

Soil/Land Resources

- Soil contamination from wastes, equipment leaks, or accidental spills (e.g., garbage, fuel);
- Soil compaction and rutting;
- Soil erosion, loss of topsoil and exposure of subsoil;
- Ground instability, due to settling of the area around removal and/ or replacement of transmission poles, and/ or surface water entering the hole and adversely affecting landslide mobility;
- Vehicle traffic and other forms of human disturbance can cause long-term damage to the unique fine-scale patterning, sorting and structure of limestone barrens gravels and soils, which develop slowly (decades to centuries) through processes such as frost action.

Air/Noise Quality

- Temporary decreased ambient air quality (e.g., equipment emissions);
- Increased ambient noise level.

Water Quality and Fish Habitat

- Reduced water quality due to contamination (i.e. from leaks and accidental spills, sedimentation from stream fording, etc.);
- Localized changes to surface water hydrology;
- Localized changes in streambed due to one-time only fording of permitted equipment;
- Increased light from vegetation removal could lead to changes in water temperature and chemistry in a water body;
- Fording streams can disturb fish at critical life stages (i.e., eggs), aquatic invertebrates, and waterfowl (e.g., Harlequin Duck).

Wildlife and Vegetation

- Wildlife sensory disturbance causing displacement/habitat avoidance;
- Wildlife habituation/attraction to artificial food sources;
- Impeded/altered wildlife movement;
- Potential safety hazard for wildlife;
- Habitat destruction or alteration;
- Injury or mortality from project activities;
- Introduction of invasive species, or expansion of existing populations;
- Damage to and removal of vegetation, disturbance of adjacent natural areas, root exposure and physiological distress;
- Disturbance, damage, or destruction of habitat components considered necessary for species at risk and their critical habitat (e.g., migratory birds, bats, American marten, lichens).

Visitor Experience and Safety

- Reduced quality of visitor experience due to noise and presence of construction equipment;
- Reduced accessibility to portions of the site where work is taking place;
- Hazard to visitors and staff due to construction activities;
- Disruption of services.

Cultural Resources

- Adverse effects to the heritage value or character-defining elements of a cultural resource or a heritage place;
- Impacts to archaeological resources (known or potential) from displacement or destruction, resulting in loss of heritage value;
- Impacts to cultural landscapes, buildings, engineering works, or objects.

Mitigation Measures

Pre-Project Planning:

1) Schedule work to avoid wet, windy and rainy periods or very dry periods that may increase erosion and sedimentation. Work schedule shall preference winter seasonal conditions (i.e., snow and frost), to minimize ground disturbance and freshwater habitats.

2) Work activities will be scheduled to avoid sensitive environmental features and habitats as presented in the Environmental Timing Window (Table 1).
3) Treated wood is prohibited in certain situations and must be handled, installed, and disposed of according to current guidance prepared by Parks Canada (see Guidelines for the Use, Handling and Disposal of Treated Wood).

Table 1: Environmental Timing Windows Table

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Fish[2] (Estuaries and Main Stems)	Reduced risk for work in estuaries and main stems.				Avoid in-water work (e.g., stream fording): Estuaries and Main Stem May 1 to September 30					Reduced risk for work in estuaries and main stems		
Fish (Tributaries and Headwaters)	Avoid in-water work (e.g., stream fording): Tributaries and headwaters. October 1 to May 31				Reduced risk window for work in tributaries and headwaters.					Avoid in-water work (e.g., stream fording): Tributaries and headwaters. October 1 to May 31		
Birds[3]	Reduced risk for harm to birds.				Avoid Vegetation clearing during the bird nesting period: May 15 to August 15				Reduced risk for harm to birds			
Bats (SAR: Little Brown Myotis and Northern Myotis)	Bats in Hibernacula.				Avoid work that could disturb bat roosts or maternal colonies (e.g., felling of snags): April 15 to August 31.				Reduced risk for harm to bats.			
American marten, Newfoundland population[4]	Reduced risk for harm to marten.				Avoid disturbing potential den sites during marten natal and maternal denning period: April 1 to June 30.				Reduced risk for harm to marten.			

2 This timing window includes the breeding period for Harlequin Duck (listed as Special Concern un SARA).
3 This timing window includes the breeding period for Olive-sided Flycatcher and Red Crossbill, for which SARA protections apply, as well as Rusty Blackbird, Evening Grosbeak, and Short-eared owl (listed as Special Concern under SARA).
4 Marten den sites are described as rock piles, squirrel middens, fallen logs, openings at bases of trees, cavities in snags and woodpecker holes.

Work Site Conditions/Staging/Laydown:

4) Prior to starting work all personnel working on site will be required to attend an environmental briefing led by Parks Canada's Environmental Protection Officer to review mitigation measures.
5) Key contacts and their respective roles and responsibilities must be identified prior to work starting and communicated to all on-site workers.
6) Clearly mark the work site and restricted areas with stakes, biodegradable flagging tape or other eco-friendly means to minimize the disturbance footprint and safeguard the general public; remove when the project is completed.
7) Staging areas, material/equipment drop sites, and parking areas must be identified and within an existing disturbed footprint (e.g., roadways, gravel surface, previously disturbed areas with high resiliency) or approved by designated Parks Canada staff.
8) Use existing roadways, access trails, disturbed areas or other areas as approved by designated Parks Canada staff for site access, travel within the site and work activities (Figures 1-6 in Appendix A).

Equipment Operations:

9) The use of all-terrain vehicles and/ or over-the-snow vehicles must be pre-approved by designated Parks Canada staff and requires a permit approved by the FUS.
10) Vehicle access to the power line corridor will be limited to the equipment (i.e., all-terrain vehicle, over the snow vehicle, excavator) required to complete the work.
11) Select equipment appropriate to the nature of work being conducted (e.g., avoid using large scale machinery when hand tools or smaller scale machinery could be used).
12) Heavy equipment operating on paved surfaces must be equipped with street pads; damage to paved surfaces must be restored to original conditions.
13) Equipment must be properly tuned, clean and free of contaminants, in good operating order, free of leaks (e.g., fuel, oil or grease), and fitted with standard air emission control devices and spark arrestors prior to arrival on site.
14) Machinery must be stored, maintained and refueled on a flat surface, outside the dripline of trees and 30 meters from the High Water Mark and in such a way as to prevent any deleterious substances from entering the water. Increase the buffer zone depending on the level of risk and site-specific conditions.
15) Refueling must take place on an impermeable fuel mat with a berm or within a container. Leaks and spills during refueling must be cleaned up, reported and contaminated materials must be disposed of appropriately. Fuel must never be dispelled or deposited into the environment or any water body.
16) Any required cleaning of tools and equipment must be done off-site. If it must be on-site, it must be in an appropriate area at least 30m from a waterbody.
17) Gas generators must be secured to prevent movement during the operation and set up on an impermeable fuel mat with a berm or within a container that can contain 110% of the volume of fuel in the generator.

Site Clean-up and Waste Management:

18) All wildlife attractants must be secured (e.g., petroleum products, human food, recyclable drink containers and garbage) in wildlife-proof containers, a secure building or vehicle. When possible, keep food waste separate from construction waste and remove daily.
19) All salvageable, non-combustible and non-hazardous waste materials will be removed, reused and recycled to the greatest extent possible. Any unsalvageable waste and demolition debris is to be disposed of at an approved disposal facility outside the boundaries of Parks Canada and National Historic Sites.
20) Secure all materials (e.g., construction waste and materials, vegetation) above the high water mark of nearby waterbodies and ensure wastes do not enter waterbodies (e.g., use tarps to capture debris). Any waste that does fall into a waterbody will be immediately retrieved, provided worker safety is not compromised, and if removal can be done without excessive disturbance of bottom sediment.
21) Contain wastes and transport to an approved waste landfill site outside the Parks Canada site unless otherwise directed; cover waste loads during transportation.
22) Any hazardous material (e.g. electrical equipment), treated wood poles (e.g., creosote) and pollutants such as fuels and solvents found on-site will be separated and contaminated materials will be disposed of at provincially certified disposal sites.

23) All construction materials must be removed from the site on project completion. Burning or burying is not permitted unless approved by Parks Canada.
24) If present, portable sanitary facilities must be serviced on a regular basis and accumulated waste disposed of at a sanitary waste disposal facility. The portable facilities must have sufficient capacity and be managed to ensure waste is not discharged to the receiving environment. Portable sanitary facilities shall be situated and anchored to prevent being upended.

Spill Response Plans and Hazardous Material Management:

25) Ensure that all on-site workers are aware of the location and use of spill kits and containment devices.
26) Other than fuel containers of up to 25 liters of fuel (i.e., jerry cans), no other fuel shall be stored in the national park or national historic site.
27) Fuel shall be stored within a spill pan or in some form of an impermeable secondary containment capable of capturing 110% of the largest possible spill.
28) All equipment on site shall be accompanied by a spill kit of the appropriate size. A spill contingency response kit including sorbent material and berms to contain 110% of the largest possible spill related to the work must be available on site at each location of potential spills (sites where equipment is working and at refueling, lubrication, and repair locations).
29) All spills of toxic materials (e.g., fuels, chemicals) must be contained and cleaned-up as soon as it is possible to safely do so and must be reported immediately to designated Parks Canada staff or through Parks Canada's Emergency Response (Jasper Dispatch: 1-877-852-3100). Any spill that may harm the environment or pose a risk to public health and/ or safety must be reported within 24 hours to the Fisheries and Oceans Coast Guard (Regional Office: 709-772-2083, or toll free: 1-800-563-9089). In the event of a major spill, all other work must stop until the spill has been adequately contained and cleaned up. It is the operator's responsibility to call the first contact authority.
30) Identify and handle all toxic/ hazardous materials as required under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. The site will be inspected by Parks Canada staff to ensure completion to expected standards.

Soil/ Land Resources:

31) Where work and vehicle access is required on limestone barrens habitat or Fernald's Braya critical habitat at Port au Choix National Historic Site, it shall occur during the winter when snow cover is at least 30 cm deep and only flat-tracked vehicles are permitted. If these seasonal conditions cannot be met and/ or other vehicles are required for the work additional mitigations, such as surface padding, may be required to protect the structure of limestone barrens gravels and soils (e.g. use of timber matts).
32) Do not travel or operate equipment outside of designated areas (i.e., RoW, access routes, existing roads and highways).
33) Use low pressure or rubber tracked equipment or surface padding (e.g., timber mats) where feasible to minimize soil compaction and ground disturbance, and/or complete work that requires tracked equipment in the winter when good snow pack and ground frost occur. Vegetation, such as branches and logs, cut during maintenance work may also be used for surface padding. Avoid travel on saturated soils.

34) Erosion control measures shall be implemented if required to prevent sediment transport into any waterway, water body or wetland. Measures include the dispersal of vegetation cut for the purpose of RoW maintenance (e.g., branches, tree trunks, or wood chips), or erosion control fabric that is certified to reduce potential wildlife entanglement and 100% biodegradable. If erosion control fabric is applied it shall be installed based on the specifications presented in Appendix D, Figure 9.
35) Use of hay or straw for erosion and sediment control is not permitted.
36) Sediment controls shall be implemented where erosion controls have not been completely effective and/ or where soils have been mobilized by erosion. A sediment fence can be applied, and shall be installed based on the specifications presented in Appendix D, Figure 10 and 11.
37) Maintain effective erosion and sediment control measures until any required re-vegetation of disturbed areas is achieved, then remove temporary erosion and sediment control products, especially non-biodegradable materials, when they are no longer required.

Water Quality and Fish Habitat:

38) Follow the requirements of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) Fisheries Protection Program, and have all the necessary, up-to-date permits, Letters of Advice, etc., that are required by DFO for any work that may enter below the high water mark.
39) Current DFO guidelines for fording of streams allow a one-time crossing (over and back) in flowing waters, or a seasonally dry streambed ford, or a crossing in the winter with solid ice and snow pack.
40) Fording locations are limited to existing crossing sites, as presented in Figures 1-6.
41) Stream fording shall be restricted to time periods of reduced risk for fish (Table 1). If fording is required during winter, snow pack and ice shall be of the appropriate thickness as to not disturb the stream bed. When these conditions cannot be met, staff must use other environmentally and safety appropriate means such as vegetation/ logs that have been cut for the purpose of power line maintenance as cribbing/ crossing structures.
42) The channel width at the crossing shall be no greater than 5 meters from ordinary high water mark to ordinary high water mark.
43) A vegetable based or biodegradable version of chainsaw oil or lubricant shall be used within 30 meters of any water body.

Wildlife and Vegetation:

44) Conduct any clearing of vegetation outside critical wildlife timing windows such as the bird nesting period, bat maternity and marten maternal denning season (Table 1).
45) Plant surveys for rare plants may be required for specific sites based on input from Park specialists. Depending on survey results, additional mitigations may apply.
46) On-site workers must be made aware of potential wildlife that they may observe.
47) On-site workers must be made aware of and subsequently report any incidental sightings of wildlife and species at risk immediately to designated Parks Canada staff.
48) If active nests, dens or roosts are suspected or discovered, stop work and contact designated Parks Canada staff immediately for direction.
49) When possible, conduct activities during daylight hours, avoiding critical foraging times (dusk and dawn). Consult with Parks Canada staff for site-specific advice.
50) Minimize the time between removal and replacement of transmission pole, and cover or fence when left unattended to reduce the potential for wildlife and human injury.

51) Never approach or harass wildlife (e.g., feeding, baiting, luring). If wildlife is observed at or near the work site, allow the animal(s) the opportunity to leave the work area.
52) Designated Parks Canada staff must be alerted immediately to any potential wildlife conflict (e.g., aggressive behaviour, persistent intrusion), distress or mortality.
53) Clear minimum area necessary; trees should be removed only if necessary for project completion or visitor/staff safety. Trimming of branches and tree tops must be considered first, prior to complete removal of entire tree, and vegetation should not be trimmed more than necessary to mitigate the hazard.
54) When felling trees, precautions must be taken to minimize damage to surrounding vegetation.
55) The felling of trees with obvious wildlife use (e.g., snags with cavity nests, large trees with stick nests) must be avoided wherever possible; if unavoidable, Parks Canada staff consultation and approval is required.
56) All cut wood is the property of Parks Canada; consult with designated Parks Canada staff to determine appropriate cutting methods, use and disposal of cut wood and other plant material.
57) Employ pruning techniques to minimize risk of tearing the bark and harming the tree; ensure that only branch tissue is removed and stem or trunk tissue is left undamaged (refer to Appendix B).
58) Protect roots of trees to drip line to prevent disturbance or damage. Avoid traffic, dumping and storage of materials over root zone.
59) Retain a 15-meter vegetated buffer from the high water mark of waterbodies where existing infrastructure and safety are not considered at risk due to further vegetation growth. In steeply sloped areas buffers should increase as the slope increases, where possible.
60) Where riparian vegetation must be removed clearing should be kept to a minimum. Ensure the vegetation mat, root structure and soil stability are maintained.
61) A fire extinguisher shall be on site.
62) All construction equipment from outside the Parks Canada protected heritage place must be washed outside the site prior to arrival to minimize risk of introducing invasive weed species. Proof that this mitigation was applied may be requested before equipment is permitted into the protected heritage place.
63) Work in areas less likely to be infested with invasive plants (e.g., power lines further from roadways and human activities) before moving to sites more likely to be infested (e.g., areas adjacent to community enclaves, campgrounds, highway pull-offs, etc.,).
64) Stabilize and re-vegetate disturbed areas as soon as possible. If there is insufficient time remaining in the growing season, stabilize the site to prevent erosion (e.g., erosion control fabric, application of mulch, dispersion of branches and vegetation around the work area), and only vegetate (e.g., hydroseed with a mixture of 60% annual rye and 40% red fescue) the following spring if deemed necessary by the designated Parks Canada official.
65) Monitor disturbed and re-vegetated areas until native vegetation is growing successfully and invasive alien species spread is prevented. Parks Canada shall be notified if an invasive species is identified, (i.e., giant hogweed).

Visitor Experience and Safety:

66) If possible, schedule noisy activities outside peak visitor season or adjust hours of noisy work to minimize disturbance to visitors using the area.
67) Close and mark the work site and safety hazards with appropriate signage while active construction, repair or maintenance is underway; consider temporary detours or reroutes as

appropriate. Additional messaging and signs shall be posted during the moose hunting season. A 1 kilometer buffer for no hunting will be created around the work site.

68) If closing the area is not possible, maintain a safe working distance between work activities and visitors. If traffic control is required, a flag person should manage traffic through the construction/hazard area.
69) Visitor access trails and roads outside the construction area must be free of construction materials, waste, machinery and equipment.

Cultural Resources:

70) Avoid known potential cultural resources and/or archaeological sites.
71) If cultural resources (i.e., structural remains and/ or artifact concentrations) are encountered, work must cease immediately, the site secured and the designated Parks Canada staff contacted for further direction.
72) Stockpiled material must not be permitted to damage or bury known cultural resources.
73) On-site workers shall receive cultural resource awareness training, appropriate to the complexity of the task and potential level of sensitivity of the proposed work area.

Supplementary Mitigations

74) A few supplementary mitigation(s) may be required to ensure all potential impacts are mitigated.

Approval

Original signed on March 8, 2021 by Geoffrey Hancock, Western Newfoundland and Labrador Field Unit Superintendent

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Appendix A.

Maps presenting existing power lines, access routes, and fording locations in Gros Morne National Park.

To request a copy of this document with images, please contact ia-ei@pc.gc.ca.

Figure 1. Fording sites, access points and trails along NL Hydro's power distribution line (TL 229 and Tablelands Distribution) from Trout River to Glenburnie in Gros Morne National Park.

Figure 2. Fording sites, access points and trails along NL Hydro's power line (TL229) from Glenburnie to Lomond in Gros Morne National Park.

Figure 3. Fording sites, access points and trails along NL Hydro's power lines (TL 226, 239 and 229) from Lomond to Rocky Barachois in Gros Morne National Park.

Figure 4. Fording sites, access points and trails along NL Hydro's power lines (TL 226 and TL239) from Rocky Barachois to Rocky Harbour in Gros Morne National Park.

Figure 5. Fording sites, access points and trails along NL Hydro's power lines (TL 227 and 259) from Rocky Harbour to Sally's Cove in Gros Morne National Park.

Figure 6. Fording sites, access points and trails along NL Hydro's power lines (TL 227 and 259) from Sally's Cove to Shallow Bay in Gros Morne National Park.

Appendix B – Proper Pruning Method

To request a copy of this document with images, please contact ia-ei@pc.gc.ca.

To find the proper place to cut a branch, look for the branch collar, an often visible swelling that forms at the base of a branch where it is attached to its parent branch or to the tree's trunk. On the upper surface, there is usually a branch bark ridge that runs (more or less) parallel to the branch angle, along the stem of the tree. A proper pruning cut does not damage either the branch bark ridge or the branch collar.

A – The first cut is a shallow undercut to prevent bark tearing

B – The second cut completely removes the limb

C – The third cut removes the stub and is cut flush with the branch collar

Appendix C.

Species at Risk critical habitat that occurs adjacent to or intersects with power lines.

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Figure 7. Fernald's braya critical habitat in Port au Choix. The power line within this National Historic Site follows approximately 20 meters north, parallel to the road and intersects the largest area of Fernald's braya critical habitat within the site.

Figure 8. Piping plover critical habitat at Shallow Bay in Gros Morne National Park. Transmission line 227 and 259 travels parallel along the western shoulder of highway Route 430 and a distribution line to the Shallow Bay Day Use Area and Campground follows the access road to these sites along the west shoulder. The power line does not intersect the critical habitat.

Appendix D. Specifications for installation of erosion and sediment controls.

To request a copy of this document with images, please contact ia-ei@pc.gc.ca.

Figure 9. Specifications for the installation of erosion control fabric. (Van Osch Innovations Ltd., 2020)

Figure 1. Specified placement of sediment fence perpendicular to the slope. (Van Osch Innovations Ltd., 2020)

Figure 21. Specifications for the installation of a sediment fence using the trench method. (Van Osch Innovations Ltd., 2020)