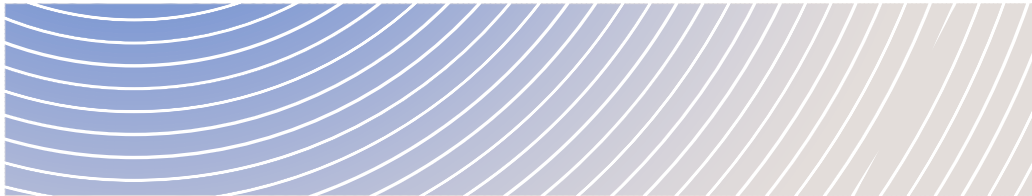




IMPACT ASSESSMENT AGENCY OF CANADA

ANALYSIS REPORT



WHETHER TO DESIGNATE
CANPACIFIC POTASH'S PROJECT ALBANY
IN SASKATCHEWAN PURSUANT TO
THE *IMPACT ASSESSMENT ACT*

August 2020



Impact Assessment
Agency of Canada

Agence d'évaluation
d'impact du Canada

Canada



Contents

List of Figures	ii
Purpose	1
Project.....	1
Context of Request	1
Project Context.....	2
Project overview	2
Project components and activities.....	2
Analysis of Designation Request.....	6
Authority to designate the Project	6
Potential adverse effects within federal jurisdiction.....	6
Public concerns.....	10
Regional and strategic assessments	11
Conclusion	11
APPENDIX I	12
Reponses to Requester Concerns	13
APPENDIX II	16
Federal and Provincial Permits and Authorizations Relevant to the Project	17



List of Figures

Figure 1 - Project Location.....	4
Figure 2: Map of Project Facilities.....	5



Purpose

The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (the Agency) prepared this report for consideration by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change (the Minister) in deciding whether to designate Project Albany (the Project) pursuant to section 9 of the Impact Assessment Act (IAA).

Project

CanPacific Potash is proposing the development of a potash solution mine, operating over 24 751 hectares, with an estimated capacity of 3.25 million tonnes of potash per year for 70 years. The Project location is approximately 30 kilometers southeast of Regina, Saskatchewan within the Regional Municipality of Lajord and Francis, and within CanPacific Potash's KL 262 potash lease.

The Saskatchewan Minister of Environment, following a provincial environmental assessment, approved the Project on August 27, 2019, with terms and conditions (<https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/#/products/106121>). The provincial approval included the four priority well pads and all process plant facilities. The 20-year and ultimate well fields will require require additional approval under section 16 of Saskatchewan's *Environmental Assessment Act*.

Context of Request

On May 28, 2020, the Minister received a request from the Public Pastures-Public Interest group to designate CanPacific Potash's (the proponent) Project Albany (the Project) under s 9(1) of IAA . As of July 21, 2020, this is the only designation request related to this Project of which is Agency is aware. The requester expressed concerns related to effects on transboundary watersheds, waste salt, mitigation of climate change by grassland ecosystems, impacts to species at risk, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impacts to Indigenous Rights and public concern.

The Agency informed the proponent of the designation request on June 5, 2020, and requested information on the proposed Project. The proponent responded to the Agency's information requests on June 23, 2020, with information about the Project, its potential adverse effects, proposed design and expressed that the Project should not be designated. The Agency also sought and received advice from the provincial Ministry of Environment.

Project Context

Project overview

The Project is a new 3.25 million tonne per year greenfield solution potash mine operating over 24 751 hectares, with an estimated capacity of 3.25 million tonnes of potash per year for 70 to 100 years. Solution mining uses hot water or a brine solution to dissolve underground water-soluble minerals with water and extract the solution from the ground via large diameter injection boreholes. The potash is dissolved and the resultant brine transported to the surface for processing to crystallize out potassium chloride. The Project includes a process plant and a mine well field for potash extraction. The process plant will include the processing plant, administration buildings, raw water pond, salt storage area (SSA), product storage, rail loop and load-out facility, security and parking. The mine field development will involve stages of well pad development. The main mining and processing activities will include injection and solution recovery, evaporation and crystallization, product drying and screening, product compaction and product storage and shipping. The Project is located on the Proponents existing KL 262 potash lease which falls within the Rural Municipalities of Francis (RM No. 127) and Lajord (RM No. 128) and is approximately 50 kilometres southeast of Regina. The Project location is accessed via Provincial Highway No. 33 which diagonally bisects the permitted property (Figure 1).

Project components and activities

The scope of the Project includes all the physical works and activities associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the potash mine, processing facilities and associated well field infrastructure (Figure 2). The plant site will have a footprint of approximately 900 hectares.

Components and activities related to the Project include:

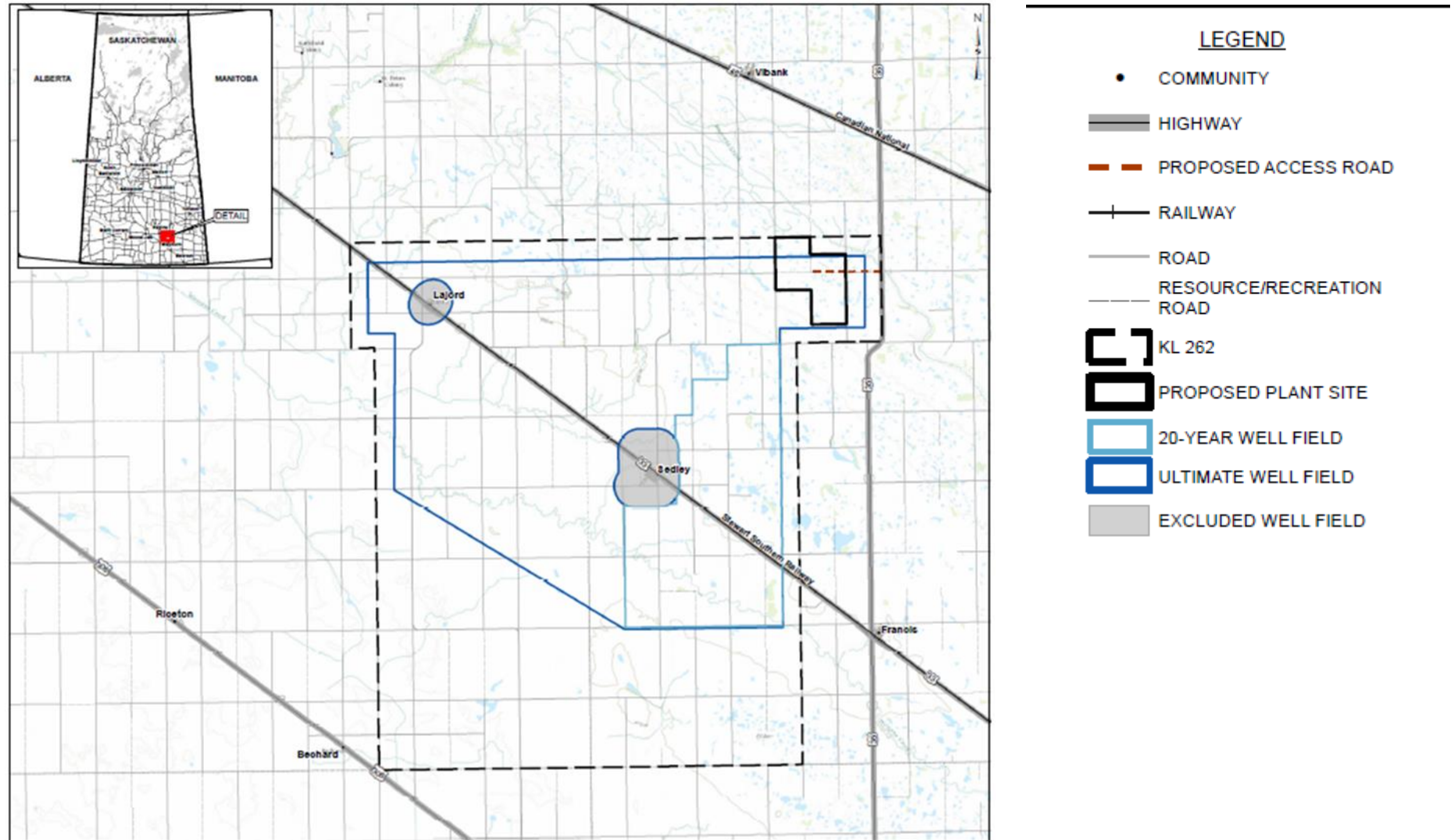
- Solution Mining Caverns Development, Mining, and Closure (well field);
 - Construction of well pads including the placement of well heads, valve stations, buried piping, leak detection systems and run off ponds. An average of 12 caverns will be mined from each well pad, connected via directional drilling.
- Potash Processing ;
 - A process building to house solution handling equipment, evaporators, crystallizers, product drying and screening, compaction, boilers and air compressors;
 - A salt storage area consisting of salt storage piles, a brine pond, an engineered containment dyke and interceptor ditch, and disposal wells.
- Product Storage and Loadout; and
 - Product loadout building, conveyor galleries, and rail loop to facilitate loading of railcars;
 - Standard and granular product storage building;



- Service building annex adjacent to the process building for vehicle garage, maintenance shops, warehouse, offices and other ancillary facilities.
- Ancillary Project Components that are not part of the Project and will be the responsibility of separate proponents include:
 - Raw water pipeline, power transmission line, rail spur line, gas pipeline, and highway upgrades.



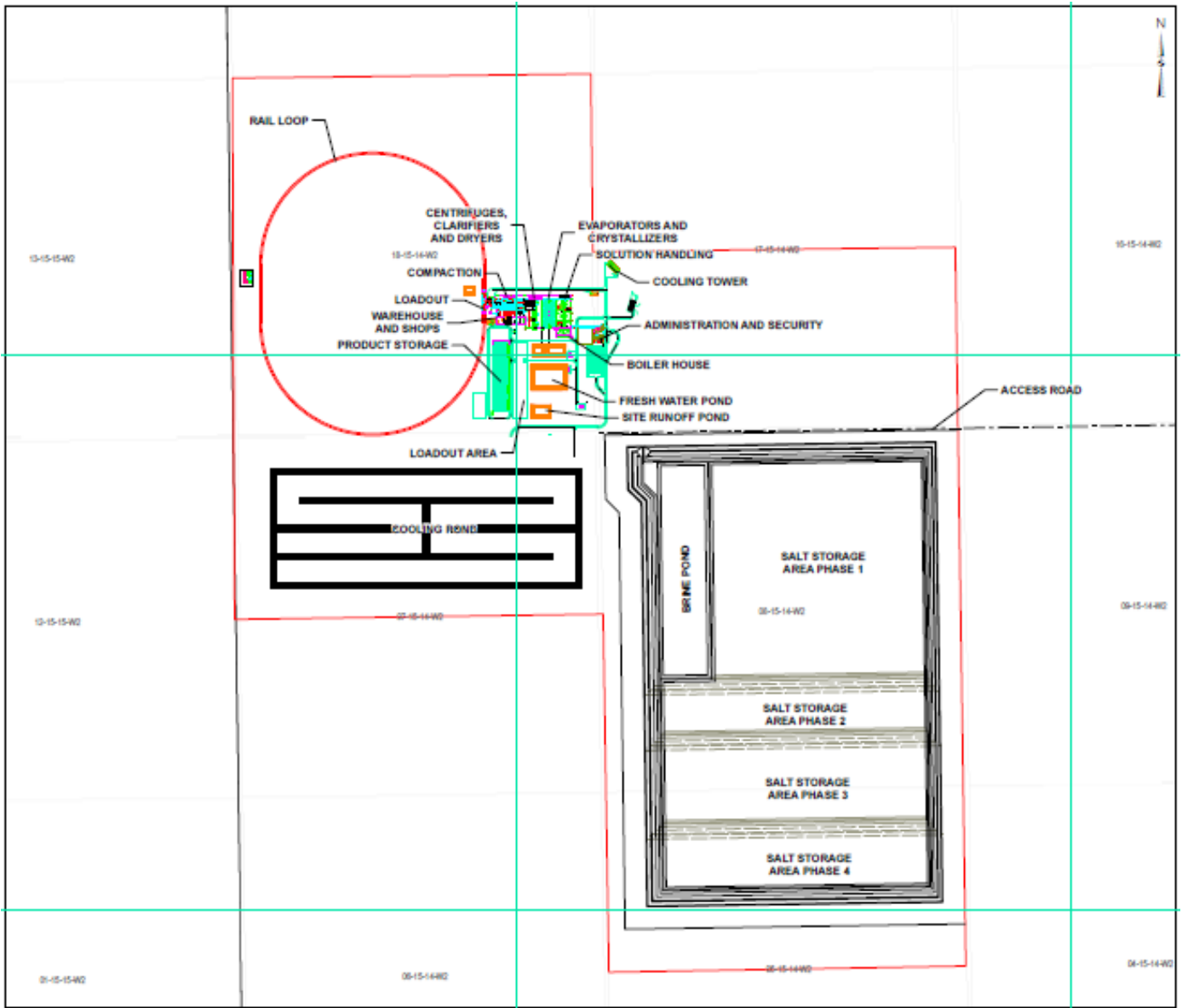
Figure 1 - Project Location



Source: CanPacific Potash (Legend artificially enlarged for readability)



Figure 2: Map of Project Facilities



(Source: CanPacific Potash)



Analysis of Designation Request

Authority to designate the Project

Under subsection 9(1) of IAA the Minister may, by order, designate a physical activity that is not prescribed by the *Physical Activities Regulations*. The Minister may do this, if, in the Minister's opinion, the physical activity may cause adverse effects within federal jurisdiction or adverse direct or incidental effects, or if public concerns related to those effects warrant the designation. Potash solution mines are not prescribed in the *Physical Activities Regulations*.

The carrying out of the Project has not begun and no federal authority has exercised a power or performed a duty or function that would permit the Project to be carried out, in whole or in part that would prevent the exercise of the Minister's authority to designate the Project under subsection 9(1) of IAA¹.

Potential adverse effects within federal jurisdiction

The surface disturbance caused by the Project facilities, well pads, access roads, etc. occur primarily within the existing KL 262 potash lease. The majority of the well field will not cause surface disturbance, as it will be developed through directional drilling. Potential adverse effects of the Project are expected to be managed through existing legislative mechanisms and be limited through project design, commitments made by the proponent in their provincial environmental impact statement and the application of standard mitigation measures. Appendix I and Appendix II provide a summary of the potential adverse effects, mitigation measures proposed by the proponent and regulatory mechanisms that will apply if the Project proceeds.

Fish and Fish Habitat

The Agency considered information provided by the proponent, documentation from the Saskatchewan environmental impact assessment (EIA) and information provided by the provincial Ministry of Environment and is of the view that the Project has limited potential to cause adverse effects to fish and fish habitat. The proponent completed a fish and fish habitat assessment as part of the Saskatchewan EIA.

¹ The Minister must not make the designation if the carrying out of the physical activity has substantially begun, or a federal authority has exercised a power or performed a duty or function in relation to the project (subsection 9(7) of IAA).

The proponent's Saskatchewan EIA indicates that the Project may result in effects to fish and fish habitat through:

- habitat loss, alteration, or degradation,
- direct mortality, and
- changes in water quality.

Wascana Creek and several of its tributaries are present within the project area. The proponent's fish and fish habitat study identified four species of fish in the creek and its tributaries, including fathead minnow, brook stickleback, white sucker and northern pike. Past development has resulted in adverse cumulative effects to fish and fish habitat in the study area. Dams and water crossings have likely contributed to habitat fragmentation within the study area and much of the natural riparian zone of Wascana Creek has been converted to farmland and rangeland. The proponent has sited the Project to avoid the fish-bearing Wascana Creek and its tributaries, and has agreed to implementing mitigation measures including surface runoff management, to prevent impacts to watercourses with potential for fish habitat. In the event Wascana Creek cannot be avoided, the proponent will obtain a provincial Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit under Saskatchewan's *Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010* and submit a Request for Project Review under the federal *Fisheries Act*. Mitigation and monitoring studies are planned to mitigate any potential effects on fish and fish habitat due to construction of roads and pipelines.

The proponent will require an authorization under the *Fisheries Act*, if it is not possible to avoid or mitigate effects of the Project that are likely to cause serious harm to fish and, if authorized, abide by the conditions of any such authorization. Authorizations, approvals and licences will be required under Saskatchewan provincial legislation, including the existing approval with terms and conditions from the Saskatchewan Minister of Environment under the *Environmental Assessment Act* and permits, authorizations or reporting under the *Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010*, and the *Saskatchewan Water Security Agency Act*.

Migratory Birds

The Agency considered information provided by the proponent, the provincial Ministry of Environment and the requester and is of the view that the Project has limited potential to result in adverse effects to migratory birds. The Project is located on a lease that is largely disturbed through previous agricultural activity. Fifteen avian and terrestrial species at risk were identified in the proponent's regional study area. The Project facilities are sited to be located primarily on pastureland and cultivated land to minimize loss of undisturbed habitat. Well pads will cause surface disturbance, although the majority of the solution mining injection and recovery well development will be done via underground directional drilling. The proponent will incorporate mitigation measures to prevent impacts to wildlife including adhering to setback and timing restrictions to avoid impacts to migratory birds, their eggs and their nests. Effects to areas of federal jurisdiction will be limited through project design, the application of standard and project-specific mitigation measures, and through existing federal legislative mechanisms including but not limited to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, and the *Species at Risk Act*.

Transboundary Effects

The Project will source water from a regulated reservoir and will not withdraw water directly from a natural water body. Waste water will be stored underground and is not anticipated to create transboundary watershed contamination. The potential for transboundary impacts from GHG emissions is low (Appendix I). As such, transboundary effects to another province or outside Canada are not expected.

Potential adverse impacts on Indigenous peoples and federal lands

The Agency considered information provided by the proponent, the requester, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment, and the publicly available provincial EIA, and is of the view that the Project may result in adverse effects to traditional and cultural use of lands, health, social or economic conditions of Indigenous peoples of Canada and impacts on the exercise of Aboriginal or Treaty rights. The Project area is located on private land in Treaty 4 territory. The Project is located on a lease that is largely previously disturbed through agricultural activity.

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment determined that the Project would not adversely impact the established or credibly claimed rights and that there was no duty to consult as the project is on private and leased crown land with no expected off-site impacts on rights.

During the Saskatchewan EIA process between 2016 and 2019, the proponent engaged with nine First Nations and representatives from Métis Eastern and Métis Western Region 3 and committed to continue to engage these parties throughout the life of the Project. The proponent's Indigenous engagement efforts included distribution of project information packages, formal presentations and informal face-to-face meetings, personalized invitations to Indigenous groups for six open houses events on the Project and continued follow-up throughout the EIA process.

Concerns raised relate to:

- Project location;
- Potential impacts to groundwater, water source and amount required;
- Potential salt pile contamination;
- Light and noise pollution;
- General environmental and social impacts;
- Potential impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights;
- the potash solution mining process; and
- Employment and business opportunities.

The proponent has agreed to mitigation measures that limit the extent of Project-related effects. It is anticipated that changes to the physical and cultural heritage, current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes or any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance with respect to the Indigenous peoples of Canada resulting from the Project will

be limited. A Heritage Resources Impact Assessment for the Project was completed as required by the Saskatchewan Heritage Conservation Branch. The proponent will avoid identified heritage resources wherever possible and a protocol for chance encounters of heritage resources will be included in the Environmental Protection Plan, including the stop of work to allow for an assessment.

The nearest federal lands to the Project plant site are the Carry the Kettle Nakoda Nation reserve lands, with different reserve land parcels approximately 14 to 20 kilometres to the east and northeast of the Project. Piapot First Nation hold reserve lands approximately 40 kilometres to the southwest of the ultimate well field extent. Cowessess First Nation, Muskowekan First Nation, Ochapowache Nation, Star Blanket Cree Nation and Zagime Anishanbek hold reserve lands approximately 25 to 30 kilometres to the northwest of the ultimate well field extent, near Regina.

The proponent estimated air contaminant levels for the Carry the Kettle Treaty Land Entitlement (TLE) lands close to the Project and predicted that emission levels would be compliant with the Saskatchewan Ambient Air Quality Standards. The proponent and the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment expect that impacts to ground and surface water would be minimal.

Should the Project advance to the construction and operational stages, the proponent has committed to establishing procurement and employment policies that will help Indigenous peoples and business gain access to training and employment opportunities.

Other Considerations

Legislative and Regulatory Oversight

The Agency considered that all Project activities must be carried out in compliance with applicable federal legislation including the *Fisheries Act*, *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Species at Risk Act* (Appendix II). The Agency considered that, should it not be possible to avoid or mitigate effects that are likely to cause serious harm to fish, the proponent will require an authorization under the *Fisheries Act*. The proponent will be required, if authorized, to abide by the conditions of that authorization. The Agency understands that Fisheries and Oceans Canada would review the Application for Authorization including fish and fish habitat assessments, detailed information on potential effects and the proposed plans to offset losses, conduct consultation with potentially affected Indigenous groups in relation to the Application and issue an authorization if deemed appropriate. Furthermore, the Project will require authorizations, approvals and licences under Saskatchewan provincial legislation, including the existing approval with terms and conditions from the Saskatchewan Minister of Environment under the *Environmental Assessment Act*. Permits, authorizations or reporting under the *Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010*, the *Saskatchewan Water Security Agency Act*, *The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act* and potentially a species survey research permit under *The Wildlife Act, 1998*, would further consider, address and mitigate the potential effects of the Project within federal jurisdiction.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Agency also considered the extent to which the effects of the Project hinder or contribute to the Government of Canada's ability to meet its environmental obligations and its commitments in respect of



climate change, including in the context of Canada's 2030 emissions targets and forecasts. The Agency understands that activities associated with the Project may result in emissions of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.

The Project is estimated to produce 27 kilotonnes carbon dioxide equivalent per year of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions during construction and 351 kilotonnes carbon dioxide equivalent per year during operations, which will add approximately 0.5 percent to the total annual GHG emissions in Saskatchewan. The Project is expected to comply to Saskatchewan's *Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act* and would be required to report annual GHGs to Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)'s Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) because its emissions would exceed 10 000 tonnes or more of carbon dioxide equivalent units per year.

Potential adverse direct or incidental effects

Direct or incidental effects refer to effects that are directly linked or necessarily incidental to a federal authority's exercise of a power or performance of a duty or function that would permit the carrying out, in whole or in part, of a project, or to a federal authority's provision of financial assistance to a person for the purpose of enabling that project to be carried out, in whole or in part.

Direct or incidental effects from the exercise of federal powers are possible, as the Project may require the exercise of federal powers, duties, or functions to proceed, through a *Fisheries Act* authorization. If triggered, additional information would be sought through these regulatory processes to understand the nature of such potential effects. The proponent is committed to avoiding fish-bearing waters if technically and economically feasible.

Public concerns

In addition to the concerns expressed by the requesters, the Agency was made aware of public concerns related to the Project by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment. A blog post by Public Pastures-Public Interest on April 1, 2019, generated significant public attention for the project, resulting in 453 comments submitted during the public review of the Proponent's EIA. These comments expressed concern for impacts to native prairie and wetlands and the species at risk that use these areas, water consumption, GHG emissions and waste salt. A summary of the concerns identified by the public and the requesters include:

- Potential impacts to local water supply;
- Water usage;
- Groundwater quality;
- Mining by-products (salt);
- Air quality;
- GHG emissions;
- Effects on wildlife and vegetation;



Traditional uses Potential socio-economic impacts to the local and regional area including:

- Increased traffic;
- Light and noise impacts;
- Access road upgrades; and
- Local employment and business opportunities.

Saskatchewan's Ministerial Approval included a condition requiring the proponent to either avoid or compensate for any impacts to native prairie and wetlands impacted by the project as a result of the concerns raised by the public and environmental organizations. The proponent will follow the setback and timing restrictions outlined in the *Saskatchewan Activity Restriction Guidelines for Sensitive Species* when conducting clearing and stripping operations near sensitive wildlife habitats to avoid impacts to birds and amphibians during construction. During decommissioning of the Project, wildlife habitat will be restored through reclamation and revegetation activities. With respect to the mine field, the Ministerial decision was also limited to the priority well field, with the 20-year and ultimate well field development requiring additional approval.

Appendix I provides a summary of the concerns expressed related to potential adverse effects within federal jurisdiction and adverse or incidental effects, the associated mitigation measures proposed by the proponent, if any, and applicable regulatory mechanisms.

Regional and strategic assessments

There are no regional or strategic assessments pursuant to sections 92, 93 or 95 of IAA that are relevant to the Project.

Conclusion

The Agency is of the view that the Project does not warrant designation pursuant to subsection 9(1) of IAA. The potential for adverse effects, as described in subsection 9(1) of IAA, would be limited through project design, proponent commitments and terms and conditions applied during the provincial environmental assessment process, the application of standard mitigation measures and through existing legislative mechanisms (Appendix I). The concerns expressed by the requester and those that are known to the Agency related to the Project are expected to be addressed through provincial processes, specifically, the existing approval with terms and conditions from the Saskatchewan Minister of Environment under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010*, the *Saskatchewan Water Security Agency Act*, *The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act*, and *The Wildlife Act, 1998*. Adverse effects within federal jurisdiction and related concerns can be appropriately managed through this process and other existing mechanisms and regulatory processes such as the review of any Application for Authorization under the Fisheries Act by Fisheries and Oceans Canada.



APPENDIX I

Reponses to Requester Concerns

Concern	Response	Relevant Legislative Mechanisms
Water withdrawal from an interprovincial watershed	<p>The requester raised concerns that the Project would remove large volumes of freshwater from the South Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle-Assiniboine River watersheds, which are transboundary between Saskatchewan and Manitoba.</p> <p>The dedicated water supply line for the Project from Buffalo Pound Lake would be constructed, owned, and operated by SaskWater. CanPacific Potash would be required to apply to the Water Security Agency (WSA) for a water right license for the water supply for the project. Preliminary studies indicate that water allocation for the project is available within Buffalo Pound Lake Reservoir without affecting other users. WSA will regulate the water source to provide assurance water allocations required for the mine remain sufficient.</p> <p>Impacts resulting from a water supply line from Buffalo Pound Reservoir to a delivery point near Kronau, Saskatchewan have been previously assessed by the provincial Ministry of Environment through a dedicated Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).</p>	<p>The Proponent would be required to obtain a Water Rights Licence in accordance with the <i>Water Security Agency Act</i> from the Saskatchewan Water Security Agency for the right to use water from supply line.</p> <p>Transboundary water quality and quantity are also managed under the Prairie Provinces Water Board and relevant bilateral agreements.</p>
Salt Waste Management	<p>The requester raised concerns that the Project will create a large area of salt waste, as the preparation of potash includes the precipitation of potassium chloride as waste salt.</p> <p>Salt waste management is regulated under Saskatchewan's <i>Mineral Industry Environmental Protection Regulations</i>. Design, construction, operation, and management of the tailings management area for brine and salt tailings will undergo provincial approvals. Ground and surface water monitoring will be a condition of operating approvals.</p> <p>The proponent and Province have indicated a very low probability of effects beyond the localized storage area.</p> <p>The proponent is also testing new technology that, if successful, will significantly reduce the amount of waste produced.</p>	<p>Compliance to Saskatchewan's Mineral Industry Environmental Protection Regulations is required under <i>The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010</i>.</p> <p>Approvals to operate will be required for the operation and monitoring of the tailings management area.</p> <p>Compliance to Saskatchewan's Environmental Quality Guidelines will be required during monitoring activities.</p>

Concern	Response	Relevant Legislative Mechanisms
Mitigation of climate change by grassland ecosystems	<p>The requester raised concern that the Saskatchewan EIA did not consider the effects of loss of native grasslands on the capability of these ecosystems to adapt to or to mitigate climate change events.</p> <p>In its approval of the Project, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment included a condition requiring the proponent to either avoid or develop a compensation plan for effects to native grassland and wetlands. The Project is sited primarily on previously cultivated lands.</p>	Approval condition requiring the proponent to either avoid or develop a compensation plan for effects to native grassland and wetlands
Impacts on Species at Risk	<p>The requester raised concern over the loss of native grassland ecosystem and subsequent effects to listed Species at Risk.</p> <p>In its approval of the Project, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment included a condition requiring the proponent to either avoid or develop a compensation plan for impacts to native grassland and wetlands. The Project is sited primarily on previously cultivated lands.</p>	<p>Approval condition requiring the proponent to either avoid or develop a compensation plan for impacts to native grassland and wetlands.</p> <p>Compliance with the federal Species at Risk Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 is required.</p>
GHG emissions in Saskatchewan	<p>The requester raised concern over the GHG emissions from the Project.</p> <p>The Project is estimated to produce 351 kt CO₂e/y of GHGs, which will add approximately 0.5% to the total annual GHG emissions in Saskatchewan. The Project is expected to comply to Saskatchewan's <i>Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act</i> and would be required to report annual greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) to Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)'s Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program because its emissions would exceed 10 000 tonnes or more of carbon dioxide equivalent units (CO₂e) per year.</p> <p>Further, the proponent is applying best practices and approaches to reduce GHG emissions. The Proponent is examining improvements to mining techniques that will enhance the project's efficiency, sustainability and lower environmental impact. The new techniques, if successful, will allow for the elimination of the evaporator and crystallizer trains thereby significantly reducing GHG emissions.</p>	Reporting is required to Saskatchewan's <i>Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act</i> and Environment and Climate Change Canada's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program
Impacts to Indigenous Rights	<p>The requester raised concern over the potential for impacts to the rights of Indigenous peoples, but recognize that they do not represent any Indigenous peoples.</p>	

Concern	Response	Relevant Legislative Mechanisms
	<p>The Provincial Ministry of Environment determined that no duty to consult was triggered, as the Project is proposed on previously disturbed private lands with no off-site impacts anticipated. The Project does not limit First Nation and Métis communities' right-of-access.</p> <p>The proponent engaged with nine First Nation Communities and representatives from Métis Eastern and Métis Western Region 3, during the EIA process and committed to continue to engage these parties throughout the life of the project. The proponent's Indigenous engagement efforts included distribution of a project information package, formal presentations and informal face-to-face meetings, and personalized invitations to Indigenous groups for all six open houses event on the Project. The record of consultation and concerns is described in the EIS and in the proponent's submission.</p>	
<p>Level of Public Concern</p>	<p>The requester noted that a large number of submissions were made during the Saskatchewan EIA process, inferring that this indicates great public concern.</p> <p>The provincial Ministry of Environment stated that the large number of public comments submitted were in response to a blog post by the requester and that most comments concerned impacts to native prairie and wetlands and species at risk. In response to these concerns the, provincial Ministry of Environment included a condition requiring the proponent to either avoid or develop a compensation plan for impacts to native grassland and wetlands. Additionally, the Ministerial Approval was granted only for the plant site and priority well field area. Future expansions will require further review and approval.</p> <p>Saskatchewan held an extended 60-day public review period for the Project to provide opportunities for environmental organizations and the public to comment on the project. Public engagement will continue throughout the life of the Project.</p>	<p>Public engagement was part of the Saskatchewan EIA process under the <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i></p>



APPENDIX II



Federal and Provincial Permits and Authorizations Relevant to the Project

A full description of the permits, their description and application is detailed in Table 4.1 (pg. 29) of the proponent response, available on the Canadian Impact Assessment Registry.

Authorizations	Description
Federal	
Fisheries Act	In the event that Wascana Creek and its tributaries cannot be avoided, the proponent will submit a Request for Project Review under the Fisheries Act.
Provincial	
The Environmental Assessment Act	The Project has undergone a provincial environmental assessment and was granted Ministerial approved with terms and conditions on August 27, 2019
The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010 The Environmental Management and Protection (Saskatchewan Environmental Code Adoption) Regulations	The proponent will develop and execute an Environmental Protection Plan that details the methods to be employed to prevent, minimize, monitor, mitigate, remedy or reclaim an adverse effect before, during or after an activity. Includes requirements for reporting related to facility operations and monitoring under various provincial regulations to the Saskatchewan Environmental Protection Branch.
Environmental Protection Plan Industrial Source Notification Number	
Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010	Section 38(4) of the <i>Environmental Management and Protection Act</i> prohibits the direct or indirect alteration of any waterbody or wetland without express authorization to do so. Aquatic habitat alteration may be allowed if authorization has been provided via a permit, a previously accepted environmental protection plan, or the Environmental Code (section 38(5)).
Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit	Additional baseline studies may be required to support the assessment to identify habitat features and potential for the presence of species of conservation concern. The permit application would outline mitigation measures prior to, during, and after construction.

Authorizations	Description
<p>The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010</p> <p>Mineral Industry Environmental Protection Regulations, 1996</p> <p>Approvals to Construct / Operate a Pollutant Control Facility</p>	<p>Sections 5, 6 and 7 of the <i>Mineral Industry Environmental Protection Regulations, 1996</i> require approval to construct, install, alter, extend or operate a pollution control facility.</p> <p>Application must include a description of the environmental setting, topographical and drainage maps, design drawings, operational activities, description of pollutants to be stored at the facility, schedule, and mitigation measures to prevention and remediation of pollutant releases, and a demolition and renovation plan and proposal for financial assurance</p>
<p>The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010</p> <p>The Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulations</p> <p>Approvals to Construct and Operate a Storage Facility</p>	<p>Under section 10 of the <i>Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulations</i>, ministerial approval is required to construct, install, alter or expand a storage facility for the storage of hazardous substances or waste dangerous goods.</p> <p>Application requires submission of an emergency response contingency plan and a facility plan that includes storage facility layout and orientation, storage tank positions, pipe and equipment location and arrangement, typical small container location and arrangement, surface grades, drainage channels, sewers, containment features and proximity to nearby residences, building, waterbodies, site utilities and other infrastructure, surrounding land use and distances, and transportation routes.</p>
<p>The Wildlife Act, 1998</p> <p>The Wildlife Regulations</p> <p>Research Permit for Species Detection Surveys</p>	<p>Section 21(2) of the <i>Wildlife Act, 1998</i> requires permits for surveys, research or other activity to detect or observe any species, wild species or wild species at risk, or assess the habitat of any species, wild species at risk, for a commercial, scientific, academic or other purpose prescribed in the <i>Wildlife Regulations</i> without a licence issued by the director.</p> <p>Required if additional species detection surveys occur.</p>
<p>Saskatchewan Water Security Agency Act</p> <p>The Water Security Agency Regulations</p> <p>The Waterworks and Sewage Works Regulations</p> <p>The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010</p>	<p>Application for use of surface water require descriptions of reservoir capacity, point of diversion, irrigable areas, areas flooded, water elevations, cross sections of any profile of dams, dykes, ditches or spillways.</p> <p>Applications for use of groundwater would require a groundwater investigation that includes proposed location and detail locations of production wells, observations wells, pump houses, pipelines, treatment plants, storage reservoirs and other related works. Information related to locations of nearby water wells and reservoirs is also required.</p> <p>Application for drainage works requires information related to the location and nature of the discharge, monitoring programs and anticipated volumes.</p>



Authorizations	Description
Water Rights Licence Approval to Construct / Operate Drainage Works	Application for construction/operation of waterworks is required in addition to a Water Rights Licence and is required prior to construction of water supply infrastructure.
Approval to Construct / Operate Waterworks	Application for permit(s) for sewage works requires information related to the location and nature of the discharge, sources of waste, treatment characteristics, monitoring programs and anticipated volumes. Proximity to fish bearing watercourses must also be detailed.
Permits to Construct and Operate Sewage Works	