


# ATLANTIC NICKEL PROPERTY PIPESTONE MINERAL EXPLORATION ACCESS ROAD

## *Environmental Assessment Registration Document*



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## 1.0 NAME OF UNDERTAKING

Pipestone Mineral Exploration Access Road

- Crown Lands Licence to Occupy Identification  
Application No. 163051
- Environmental Assessment Registration Identification  
File Reference No. 200.20.3481

## 2.0 PROPONENT

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## 3.0 THE UNDERTAKING

### 3.1 Nature of the Undertaking

The proposed project, herein referred to as the Pipestone Access Road Project, is a 14.37-kilometer gravel access road covered under Crown Lands Licence to Occupy, application number **163051**. The project area is located in central Newfoundland (Figure 3.1), with its proposed north starting point and south ending point at 46.9 kilometers and 59.4 kilometers, respectively, southwest of the Town of Grand Falls – Windsor, NL (Figure 3.2).

The proposed road will commence at a point 0.67 kilometers northeast of the northern end of Atlantic Lake. It will turn off at that point, from the existing Atlantic Lake Forest Access Road. The proposed road right of way is 15 meters wide with the road width being 6 meters and occupying the center of the right of way.

### 3.2 Purpose, Rationale & Requirement for the Undertaking

The purpose and rationale of this project is to construct a truck/ ATV and drill accessible road to First Atlantic Nickel Corp's mineral exploration project area which is located east and south of Atlantic Lake and Gulp Pond (Figure 3.2).

The primary purpose of the undertaking is to construct an access road for safe, secure, reliable, and efficient operation of mineral exploration activities on First Atlantic Nickel Corp's exploration mineral licenses and to commence environmental baseline data collection programs over the Project area. The potential of the project is considered high for the discovery of a large tonnage/ low grade nickel deposit, similar to the Baptiste Nickel Deposit in British Columbia. The Baptiste deposit lists current nickel reserves at Indicated 1815 MT @ 0.129% magnetically recoverable nickel (2435 kt nickel) and Inferred 339 Mt @ 0.131% magnetically recoverable nickel (444 kt nickel). The geological and geophysical similarities between the Baptiste Nickel Deposit in British Columbia and First Atlantic's Pipestone Nickel Project are striking. Initial sampling on the property has identified a 30-kilometre core trend of awaruite ( $\text{Ni}_3\text{Fe}$ ) mineralization along the Pipestone Pond Ophiolite Complex which extends further than the current sampling. First Atlantic Nickel holds a total of 874 claims, totalling 21,850 hectares centred over the ultramafic portion of the ophiolite complex (**Appendix A** – List of Mineral Licenses).

First Atlantic Nickel Corp, during 2024, are planning to conduct ground geological mapping, prospecting and bedrock sampling, followed by a diamond drilling program. This work will require a proper gravel access road as a crucial component of the mineral exploration program, in order to provide safe and efficient transportation of personnel, drilling equipment, and materials to and from the work sites.

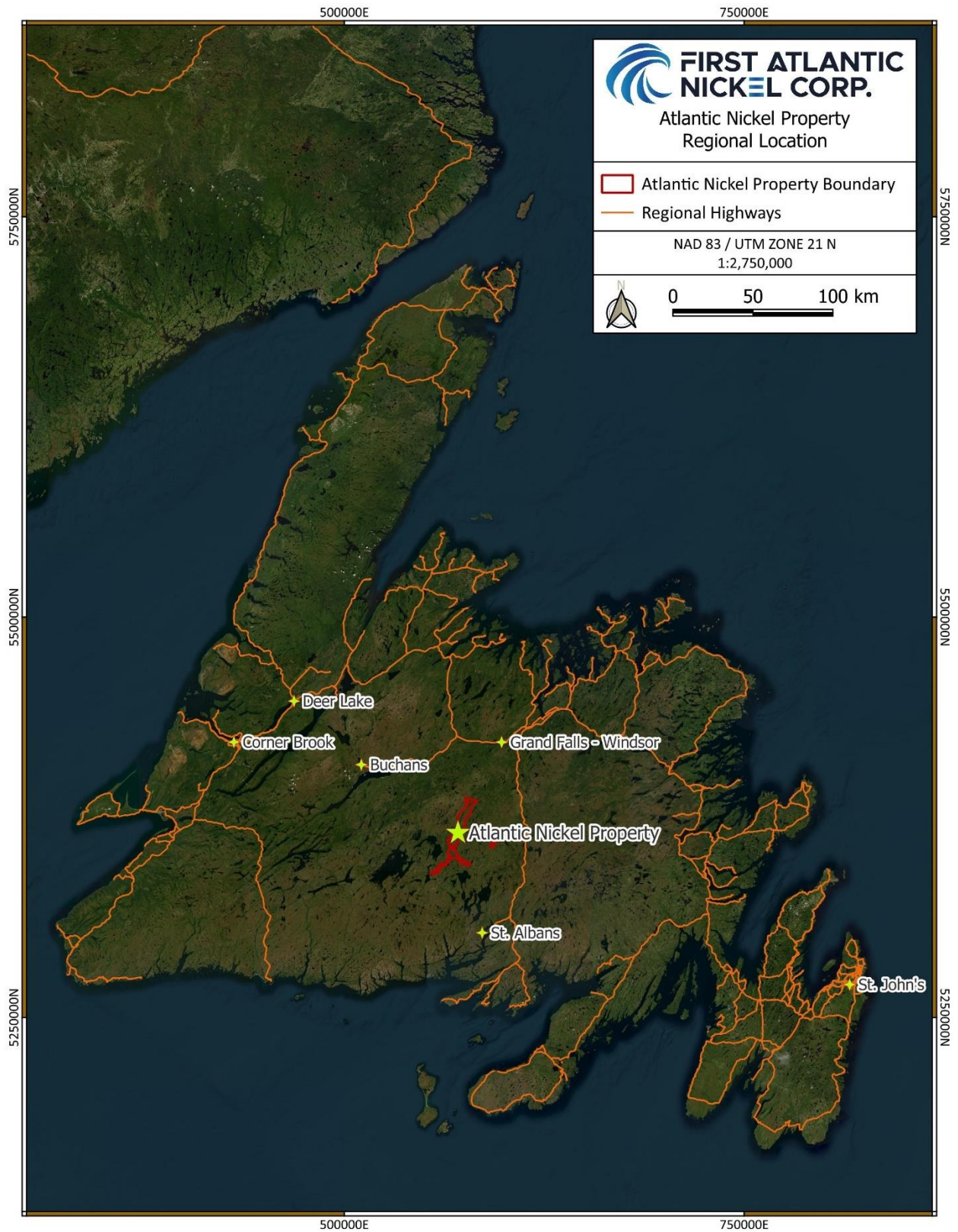


Figure 3.1 Regional Location of the Atlantic Nickel Awaruite Property



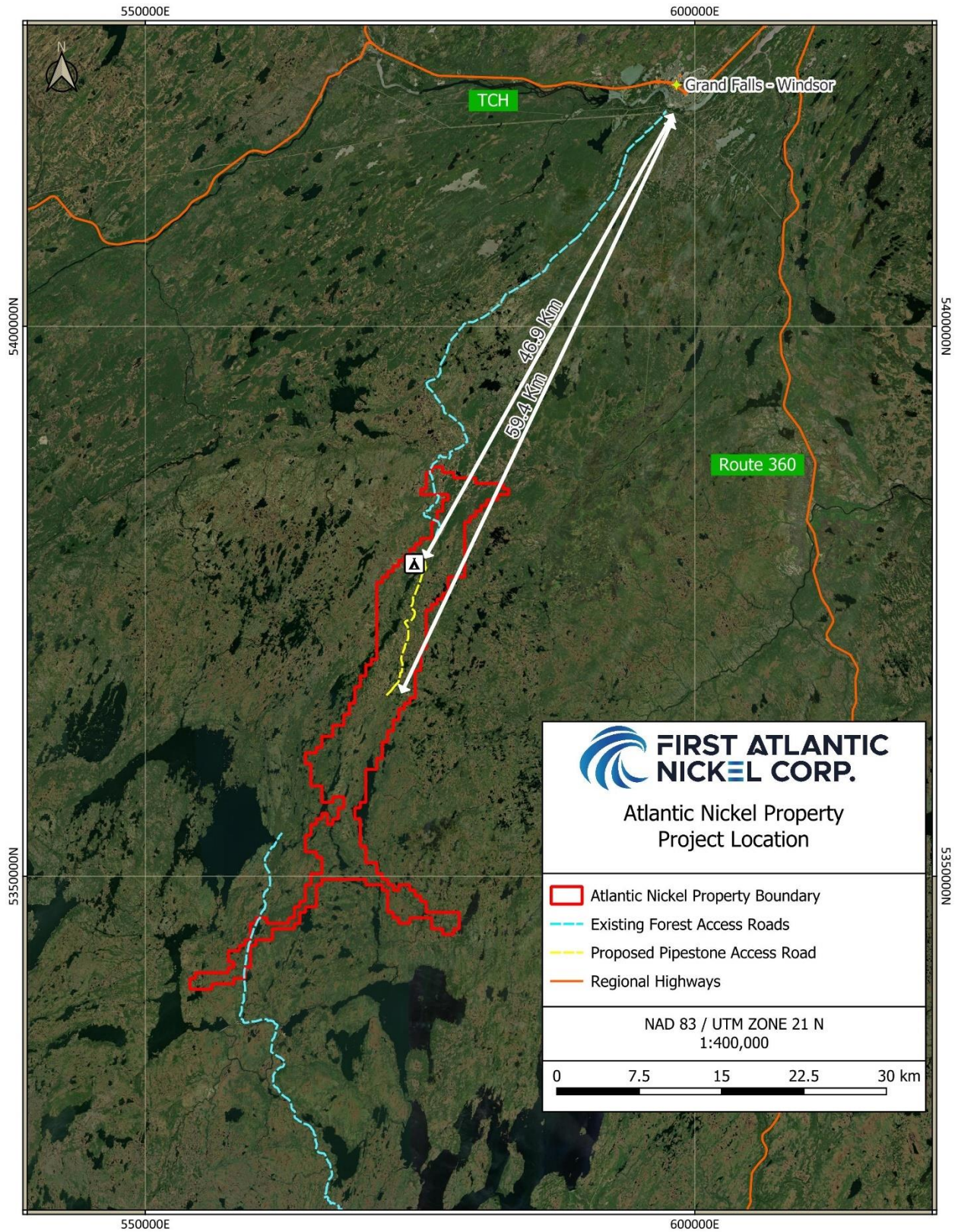


Figure 3.2 Atlantic Nickel Property and proposed road location.

The proposed undertaking allows ground access for secure, sustainable exploration activities, and baseline environmental data collection, thus reducing the potential environmental footprint, while facilitating the expeditious and timely completion of contractual obligations during suitable seasonal weather conditions. It can also aid emergency response teams by providing easy access to the exploration sites in case of accidents or other emergencies. The proposed road will increase safety measures for safe operations, reduce transportation costs, minimize environmental impacts, and ensure that exploration operations can continue even in adverse weather conditions. An alternative approach for access would be using a helicopter for transportation of drilling equipment and personnel. This approach would have a significant negative impact on field program duration as a result of charter costs and weather limitations. Utilizing helicopters also significantly increases safety risks to the personnel.

The deposit model for the Atlantic Nickel Project differs drastically from typical nickel magmatic sulphide deposits. The Atlantic Lake project is focused on awaruite ( $\text{Ni}_3\text{Fe}$ ) which forms as a byproduct of the serpentinization process that alters ultramafic rocks. There are major positive environmental implications related to the two key differences between awaruite deposits and traditional magmatic sulphide deposits.

First, are the target minerals themselves. Magmatic nickel sulphide deposits mine a mineral called pentlandite ( $\text{Ni}_9\text{S}_8$ ) which contains sulphur that has to be burned off through an expensive, energy intensive smelting process. Even though modern scrubbers have reduced the volume of toxins released into the atmosphere, it is far from a perfect process. In comparison, awaruite is a dense, highly magnetic mineral that lacks sulphur in its chemical structure. Awaruite can be separated efficiently through gravity and magnetic circuits and bypass traditional smelting altogether.

The second key difference is the waste rock. Magmatic sulphide deposits contain variable quantities of other sulphide minerals in the waste rock that are generally acid generating. This requires specialized and monitored waste piles to ensure that natural leaching doesn't reach waterways and other sensitive ecosystems. The nickel bearing ultramafic rocks at First Atlantic's Pipestone property contains only trace amounts of sulfides and will not pose any issue with respect to acid-generating waste piles like traditional magmatic nickel sulphide deposits. Additionally, ultramafic rocks are known to naturally sequester atmospheric  $\text{CO}_2$  through the formation of carbonate minerals when natural constituents such as brucite ( $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_3$ ) react with air. Due to this naturally occurring reaction, combined with the lack of smelting, awaruite deposits have the potential for low, or even neutral carbon footprints.

## 4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE UNDERTAKING

### 4.1 Geographic Location and Geology

#### 4.1.1 Geographic Location

The proposed road construction project is located in central Newfoundland and centered at approximately 53.2 kilometers south of the Town of Grand Falls – Windsor (Figure 3.2), at UTM coordinates 573742.81 m E / 5372876.52 m N (NAD83 / Zone 21 map projection). The proposed access road is located in the northeastern corner of 1:50,000 scale NTS Map Sheet 12A/08 (Great Burnt Lake) and the extreme southeastern corner of co-adjointing NTS Map sheet 12A/09 (Noel Paul's Brook). The area is remote but can be accessed by travelling a distance of 35 kilometers south of the Town of Grand Falls – Windsor, along a forest access road (Chipper Road), and at that point, turning left onto the Atlantic Lake Forest access road for 23 kilometers to the starting point of the proposed Pipestone gravel access road (Figure 3.2).

The proposed route for the Pipestone access road is privileged with having no transmission lines, no buried underground communication lines, only one remote cabin owner with a Crown Land title for a commercial hunting spike camp, and no designated hunting buffer zones. The proposed access road is situated on crown land and within First Atlantic Nickel Corp's mineral licenses (Figure 3.2).

The closest sensitive human receptors near the Proposed Pipestone Access Road Project are shown on Figure 4.1. The Sandy Lake Lodge Outfitters Limited – Gary Rowsell, License to Occupy (LTO) – 103502 (Plate 4-1), is located 650 meters southwest of the beginning of the proposed Pipestone access road. There is no line of site between the proposed road project and the cabin and noise from vehicle travel along the proposed new access road will not be an issue to the cabin occupants. Several meetings have taken place between Mr. Rowsell and First Atlantic Nickel Corp's onsite representative, Mr. Michael Piller, and details of the proposed undertaking were discussed at length with Mr. Rowsell.

The other nearest human receptors identified occur greater than 6.0 kilometers from the proposed road project and are not considered to be impacted.



*Plate 4-1 Sandy Lake Lodge Outfitters Limited - Spike Camp - Atlantic Lake*

#### 4.1.2 Geology

The island of Newfoundland constitutes the north-eastern terminus of the Appalachian Orogenic Belt, which extends for over 3000 km along the eastern seaboard of North America (Colman-Sadd, 1984; Hatcher, 2010). The formation of the Newfoundland Appalachians is generally described with respect to the development and destruction of the late Neoproterozoic to early Paleozoic (600-400 Ma) Iapetus Ocean (Dunning et al., 1990).

The Newfoundland portion of the Appalachian Orogenic Belt has been subdivided into four major tectonostratigraphic subdivisions as outlined on Figure 4.2.

The Gander and Avalon zones form the eastern part of Newfoundland. The Gander Zone is characterized by Cambrian and early Ordovician clastic rock sequences deposited on early Cambrian, Proterozoic and Archean basement rocks (Pollock et al., 2007). Avalonia is built from arc related volcanic-sedimentary and plutonic rocks overlain by a Cambrian-Ordovician shale-rich platformal succession (van Staal et al., 2009; Pollock et al., 2007).

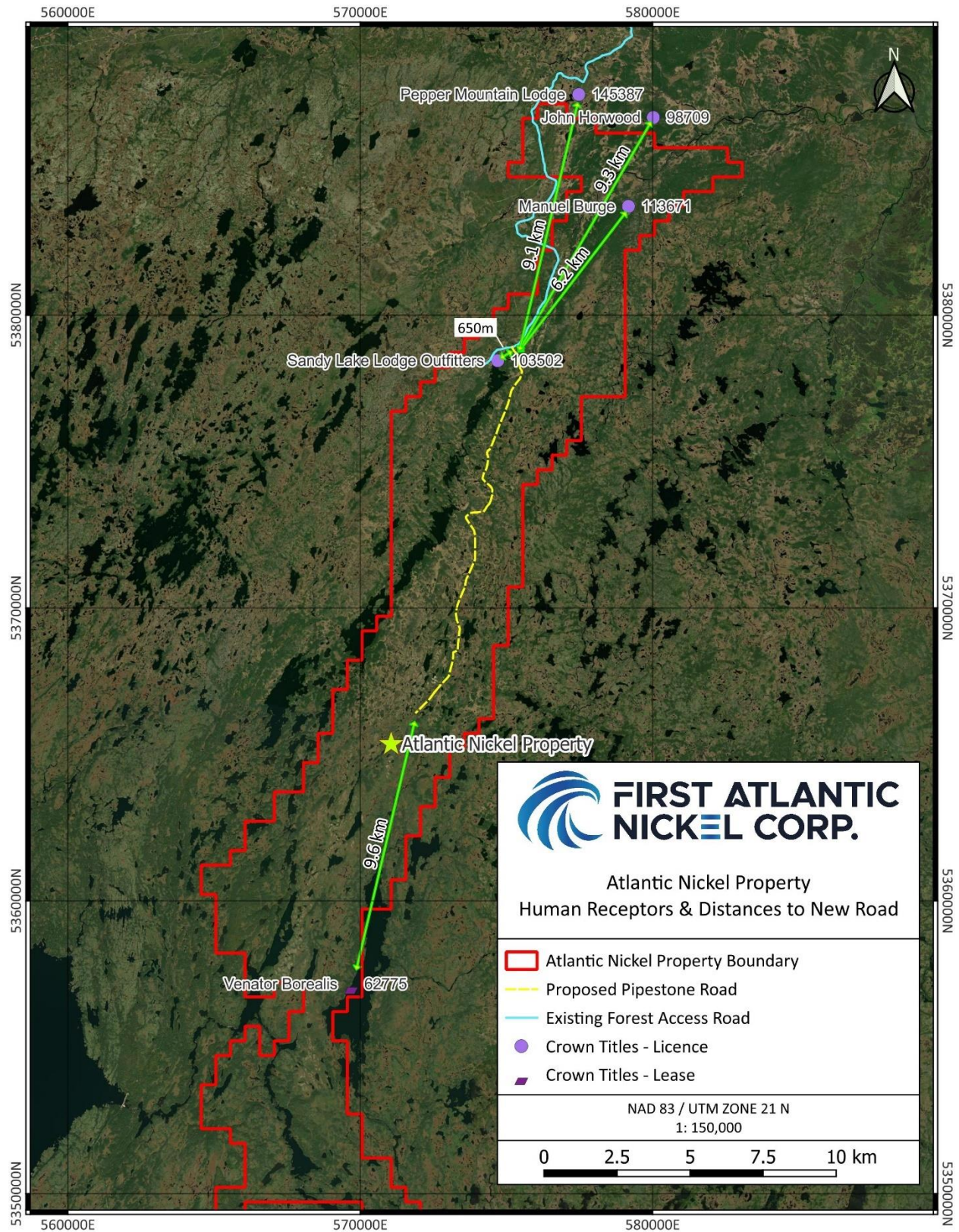


Figure 4.1 Location of human receptors in proximity of the proposed road

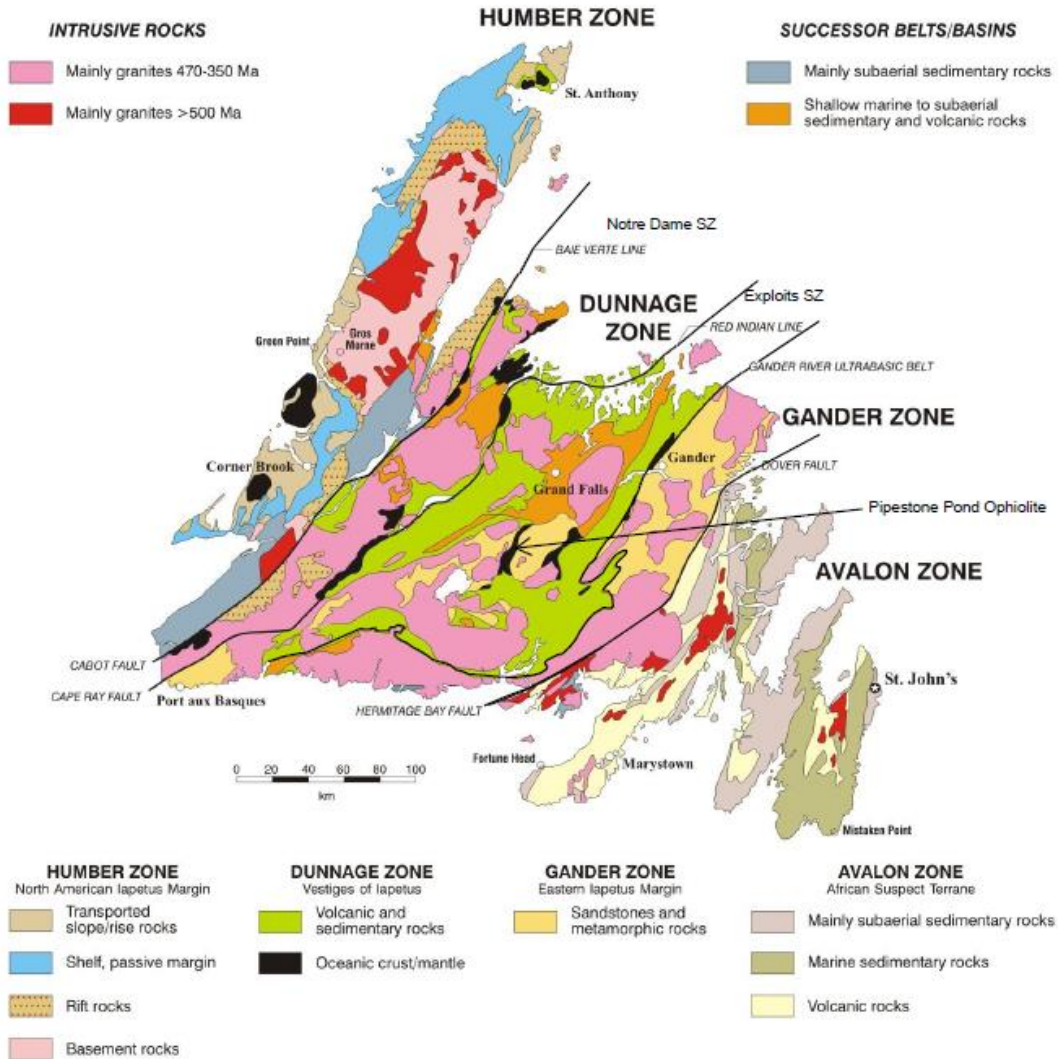


Figure 4.2 Regional Geology and Tectonic Subdivisions of Newfoundland (modified from Williams, 1988)

The westernmost subdivision is the Humber Zone, which represents the dominantly passive Laurentian margin, consisting of Neoproterozoic Grenvillian crystalline basement overlain by several different stratigraphic groups of syn-rift to passive margin shelf facies. (Waldron et al., 1994; Allen et al., 2010).

The Dunnage zone of central Newfoundland is of most importance to the current project area. The Dunnage zone comprises vestiges of the early Paleozoic Iapetus Ocean (Williams et al., 1992; Dunning et al., 1990). It has been further subdivided into the Notre Dame subzone and the Exploits subzone. This boundary is demarcated by the Red Indian Line, a suture zone that marks the late Ordovician closure of the Iapetus Ocean (Zagorevski et al., 2010; van Staal et al., 2007). The Dunnage zone, as a whole, is characterized by

Cambrian to Silurian continental and oceanic arc and back arc volcanic and ophiolitic complexes formed in the Paleozoic Iapetus Ocean (Zagorevski et al., 2007; Swinden et al., 1997).

In the Through Hill area of the Exploits subzone, the Pipestone Pond, Coy Pond, and Great Bend ophiolite complexes together comprise a tectonic window through which the Ganderian-derived Spruce Brook formation is visible (Colman-Sadd and Swinden, 1984). Colman-Sadd and Swinden (1984) proposed that the ophiolites originally constituted a single unit that was thrust upon the Gander zone, then subsequently uplifted and sufficiently eroded to produce the Mount Cormack window.

The Pipestone Pond Complex (Figure 4.3) is a west-facing, variably serpentinized, ophiolite sequence comprised of harzburgite, pyroxenite, dunite, gabbro and mafic volcanic rocks (Swinden, 1988; Dunning et al., 1985). The complex is completely fault bounded, as well as internally offset, such that the entire ophiolite sequence is not visible at any one location (Swinden 1988; Jenner and Swinden, 1992). Dunning and Krogh (1985) produced a U-Pb zircon age for the Pipestone Pond Complex of  $494 \pm 3$  Ma which they also correlated with the Coy Pond Complex.

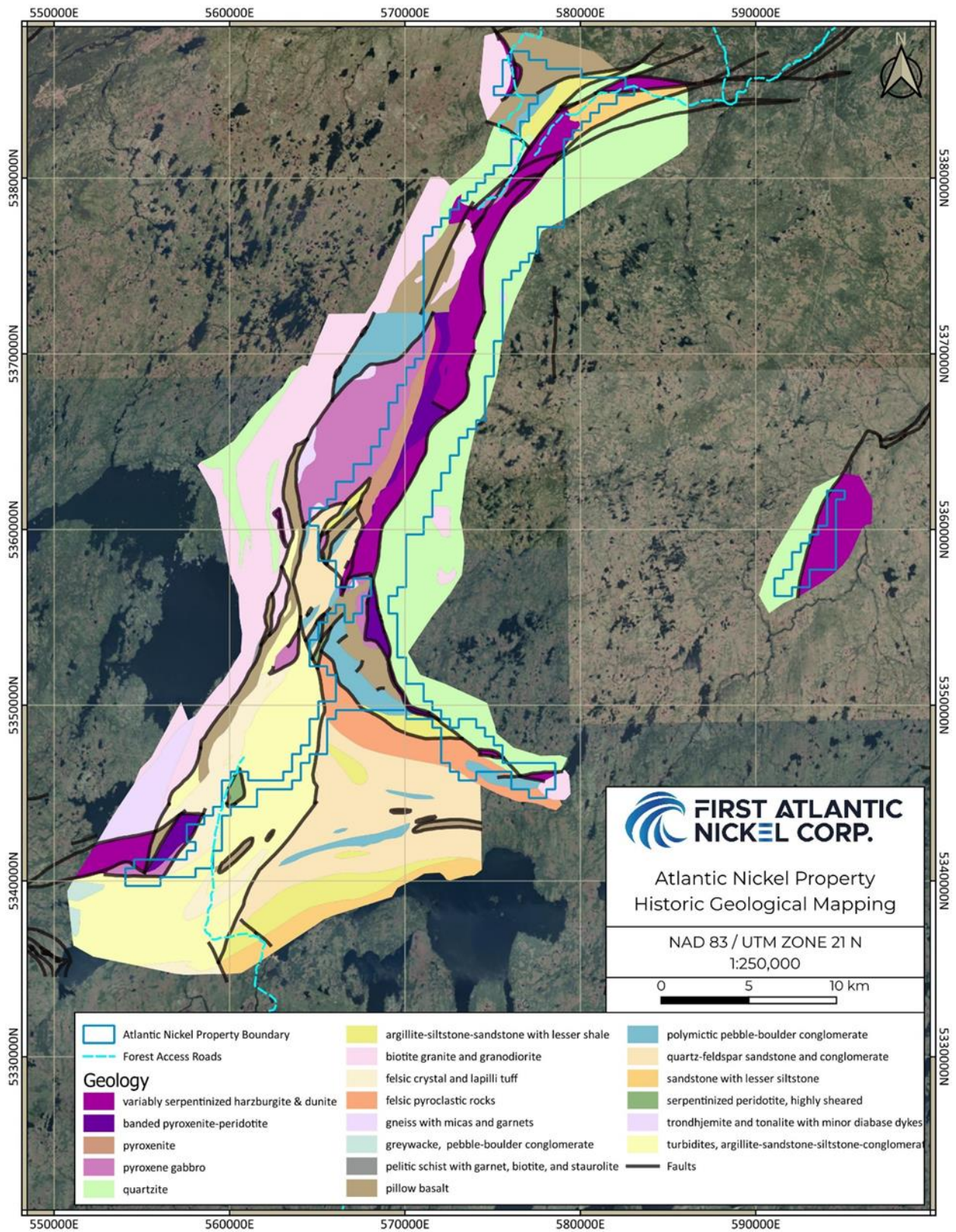


Figure 4.3 Property geology - Pipestone Pond Ophiolite Complex



## 4.2 Physical Features

### 4.2.1 Project Site Description

The 14.37-kilometer proposed Pipestone gravel access road is located between 46.9 and 59.4 kilometers south of the Town of Grand Falls – Windsor, NL. Access from Grand Falls – Windsor is obtained via a forest access road (Chipper Road) to kilometer 35, and then turning left onto the Atlantic Lake Forest access road for 23 kilometers to the proposed beginning of the Pipestone access road. The proposed Pipestone access road will be used to mobilize the diamond drill, associated equipment and consumables to the various proposed drill sites. In addition, the proposed access road will be used to transport the drillers and field crews back and forth from the camp to the various work areas, using an ATV and truck and to transport drill core to the logging facility located at the field camp identified in First Atlantic’s exploration approval (**Appendix B** – Exploration Permit No. E240292).

The proposed Pipestone access road right of way is designed to provide direct road access to or close to all the proposed 2024 drill sites, thus eliminating or minimizing the need for tributary trails stemming off the main access road (Figure 4.4).

The Pipestone Pond Ophiolite Complex has an extensive history of exploration dating back to the late 1800s. Commodities of interest include asbestos, chromite, magnesite, copper, and gold. Nickel (awaruite) has only been a focus once before, in 2011/2012, when Altius Resources explored Newfoundland ophiolites as part of a joint venture with Cliffs Natural Resources. The area has also seen geological mapping by industry, the Geological Survey Division of the Newfoundland & Labrador Department of Industry, Energy, and Technology, and Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The access road will be located on hard packed terrain where possible, avoiding soft areas with little underlying mineral soil or bedrock. The road will maintain a 30 m buffer from all previously mapped 1:50,000 wetlands, watercourses and ponds, as required by the Government of Newfoundland & Labrador, Department of Environment & Climate Change, Water Resources Management Division. There are no scheduled salmon rivers within or adjacent to the project area.

The proposed Pipestone access road and all culvert crossings will be constructed according to the Government Construction Standard Regulations for Resource Access Roads. Any wood harvested from the Right-of-Way will be utilized in accordance with those regulations.

The primary physical feature of this undertaking is a mineral exploration road to provide access to the exploration target area for drilling purposes, prospecting and rock sampling, geological mapping, geophysical surveys and conducting environmental baseline data collection. The volume of traffic utilizing

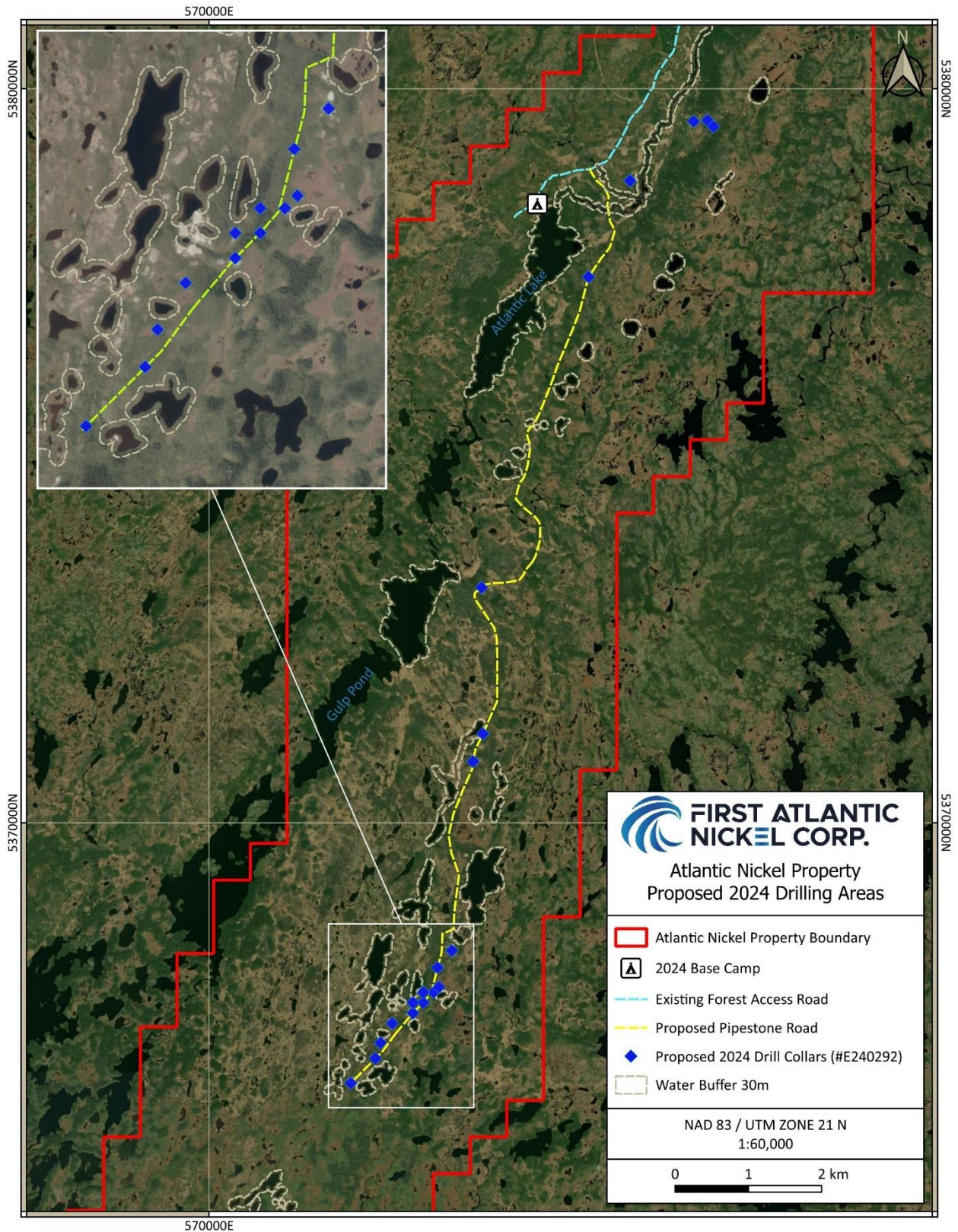


Figure 4.4 Location of proposed drill hole collars along or proximal to the proposed road.

the proposed Pipestone mineral exploration access road over the next 2 years is estimated to be in the order of 6 - 10 people per day during field operations. This will include, 2 drilling crews (4 persons in total), a geologist and drilling foreman. During ground field exploration activity, it is estimated that the traffic volume will increase to 10 crew, 6 drilling and related crew previously mentioned and an additional 2 geologists and 2 prospectors.

The road will be designed to accommodate the width and weight of exploration vehicles, drill and associated equipment. The final alignment will be adjusted to avoid crossing water bodies as much as possible. First Atlantic Nickel Corp will utilize the most effective engineering practices when constructing the road and the required water crossings in order to prevent any harm to the habitat in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and engineering standards that govern the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

First Atlantic Nickel Corp is committed to taking appropriate measures to continuously monitor for any unknown adverse effects. The construction of the proposed Pipestone access road will not impact the public or nearby communities. Nevertheless, prudent consideration and management from First Atlantic Nickel will minimize potential adverse effects. The design of the access road for the Pipestone Nickel Project will also be engineered to consider environmental factors. Careful considerations and mitigation measures will be adopted to minimize potential impacts and protect the area's ecological integrity.

#### 4.2.2 Existing Biophysical Environment

The proposed Pipestone access road is located within the *Central Barrens Subregion* of the Maritime Barrens Ecoregion (Figure 4.5). The subregion covers 15,243.9 km<sup>2</sup> and contains no coastal areas. As a result, it experiences less fog and wind than other coastal subregions, is drier, and has warmer summer temperatures. In addition, the subregion has lower winter temperatures, resulting in longer lasting and deeper snow cover.

Bogs and fens occur regularly, similar to the other three coastal subregions. However, in the Central Barrens subregion, domed bogs become more common than in the rest of the Maritime Barrens Ecoregion.

The proposed route for the Pipestone Access Road was designed to pass through sporadic tree stands where possible, in order to maintain it's location on solid workable ground and to avoid wetland areas.

The Central Barrens subregion, like the rest of the Maritime Barrens ecoregion contain open barren areas where mainly dwarf shrub heaths comprising sheep laurel, low bush blueberry, and Rhodora occur. Small pockets of stunted balsam fir, or tuckamore are widespread throughout the subregion. Other plants, such as dogberry, larch, mountain holly, partridgeberry, black and pink crowberry are also common in the Central

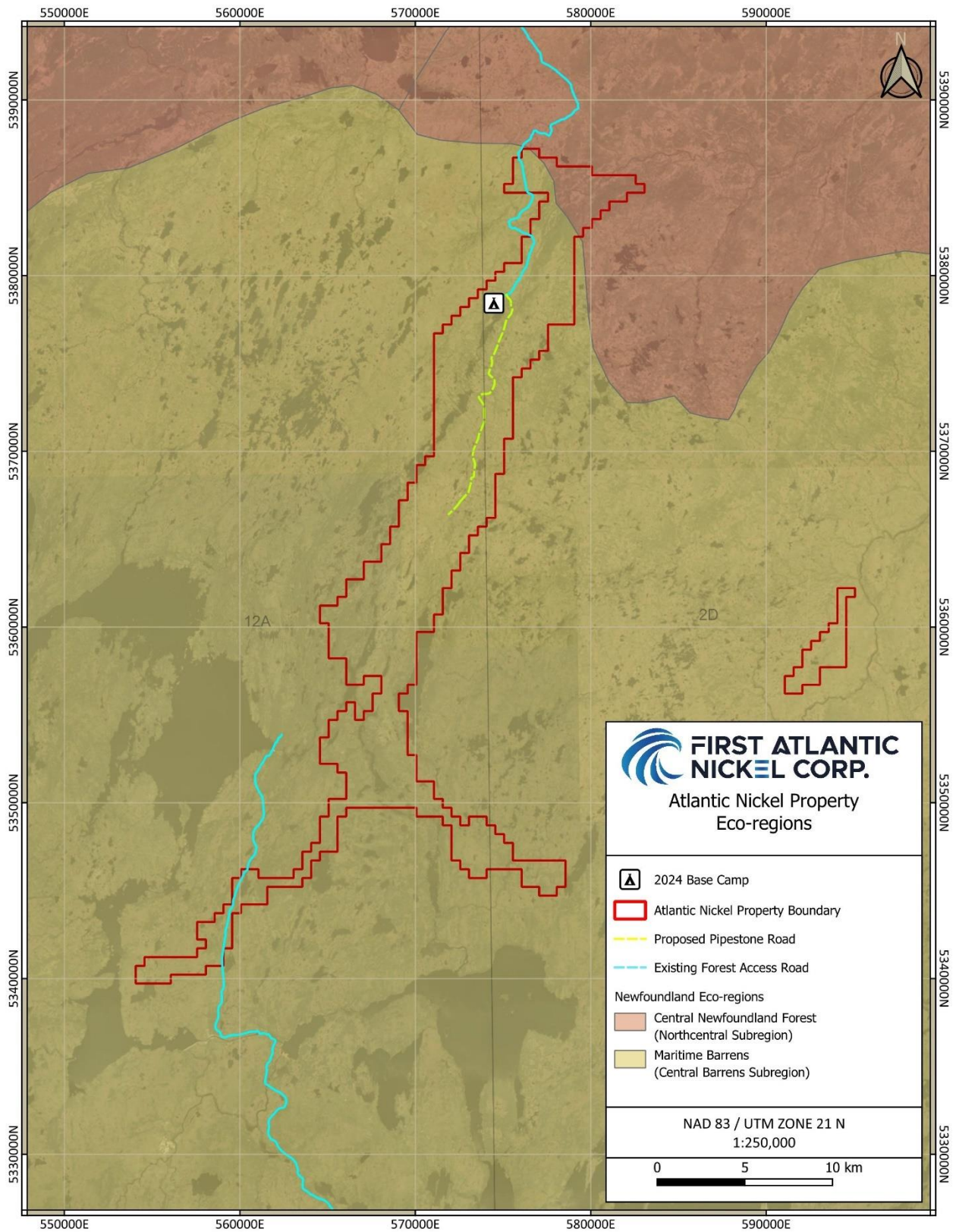


Figure 4.5 Newfoundland eco-regions for the Atlantic Nickel Property

Barrens subregion. Balsam fir dominates the forests of the Central Barrens, although black spruce is also common. The forest floor generally contains abundant mosses, broom moss, feathermoss and others. Speckled alders often grow on the edges of brooks.

The main wildlife species within the Central Barrens subregion include caribou, moose, black bear, mink, fox, lynx, squirrel, beaver, muskrat, otter, and snowshoe hare. A wide variety of birds, both year-round residents and migratory, live in the Central Barrens Subregion. Partridge, sparrow, snipe, Canada geese, merganser, black duck and loon are among some of the more common birds found in this subregion.

The subregion's many lakes and rivers support a variety of fish, the most common of which are Atlantic salmon, brook trout, brown trout, rainbow smelt, American eel, three-spine and nine-spine sticklebacks. There are no scheduled Atlantic salmon rivers that cross or are in the vicinity of the proposed Pipestone access road.

### 4.3 Construction and Maintenance

The construction aspect of the proposed Pipestone access road project will consist of cutting any merchantable timber along the proposed fifteen (15) meter wide right of way, and piling for future recovery, once the road is constructed. Cutting of merchantable timber will be carried out by either handheld chainsaws or mechanical harvesting equipment and in accordance with all applicable forestry regulations. A commercial cutting permit issued by the Miawpukek Natural Resources will be obtained prior to commencing the cutting of the right of way. Shrubs and non-merchantable trees will be mulched. The proposed route is designed to be located on stable ground and to maintain the required buffers related to wetlands, watercourses and ponds. The work will primarily involve a standard civil construction road building method referred to as "ditch to build". A total of five culverts will be installed, where required, in order to control water flow, to maintain the road's integrity, and to ensure that natural drainage of the area remains unimpacted. Application for Permit to Alter a Body of Water – Schedule A – Culvert have been prepared and submitted to Department of Environment and Climate Change, Water Resources Management Division for the proposed 5 culvert locations. A 6-meter wide wooden or steel bridge will be installed across North Great Rattling brook which flows north out of Atlantic Lake (refer to **Appendix C – Bridge Permit**). General maintenance will be carried out to maintain the quality of the road as it is utilized over time, which would include the use of an excavator and/or grader to fix ruts, and settled areas, etc.

### 4.3.1 Road Construction

Road construction will primarily be completed by an excavator using the accepted “Ditch to Build” method for resource road construction. The excavator will construct ditches along either side of the road, as required, and place the material along the roadway to build it up with solid mineral soil and rock. If material for the road construction cannot be sourced from the roadway, then it will be sourced from small areas along the road right of way, containing mineral soil and or rock and trucked to the required areas using a tracked dump truck and excavator for loading the truck. If the sources of road building material extend beyond the road right of way, then a quarry permit will be secured from the Quarry Materials Division, Department of Industry, Energy and Technology.

Pending permit approval, the proposed start date for the construction of the Pipestone access road is estimated to take place during the fall of 2024, subject to the Minister of Environment and Conservation’s decision. The construction of the proposed access road is estimated to take approximately 8 weeks to complete. When considering the relatively flat terrain in the area and readily available in-situ granular road building material, First Atlantic believes this timeline to completion is achievable. Once construction starts, it is estimated to continue uninterrupted until its completion, subject to no technical and/or permitting related delays.

The proposed Pipestone access road will turn off from an existing forest access road at a point approximately 670 meters north of Atlantic Lake. Appropriate signage will be affixed on the roadway in order to clearly mark this intersection and alleviate any safety concerns.

### 4.3.2 Culverts and Bridges

A bridge will be constructed across North Great Rattling Brook and a total of five culverts will be installed. Please refer to Figure 4.6 for location of the bridge and culverts. The installation of the bridge and culverts will be done under approval from the Water Resources Management Division under an Application for a Permit to Alter a Body of Water, and Schedules A and B, as required. All requirements of the permit approvals will be followed in order to prevent unnecessary disturbance to the watercourses.

### 4.3.3 Road Maintenance

Over time, the proposed Pipestone gravel access road will require upkeep and maintenance. An excavator and/or grader to smooth or fill in ruts and potholes will be utilized, as required. This may require the

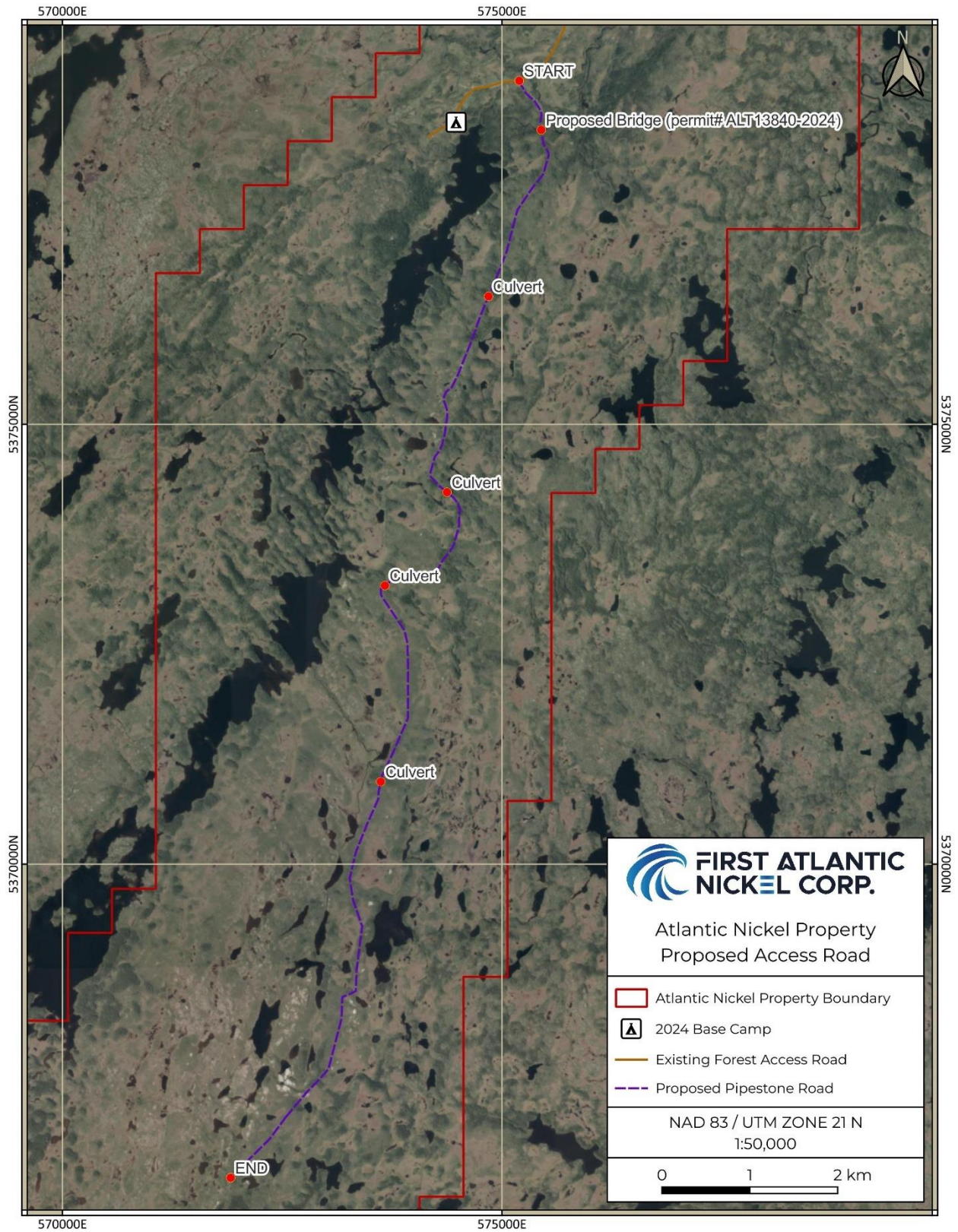


Figure 4.6 Proposed Pipestone Road and location of possible culverts enroute.

additional removal of material from the ditches which form the edge of the road, for the purpose of road upkeep and to maintain the integrity of the drainage ditches.

#### 4.4 Potential Sources of Pollution During Construction and Maintenance

The construction and maintenance phases of the development will utilize equipment such as chainsaws, pumps, excavators, dump trucks and a grader. This equipment and related activities represent a potential source of noise disturbance, exhaust emissions, the potential accidental release of petroleum hydrocarbons, dust, siltation of watercourses, domestic waste and general refuse.

##### 4.4.1 Air

Air pollution will be controlled by having all equipment on site fitted with the appropriate emission control equipment and keeping mechanical gear in good working order. Dust is not anticipated to be a major concern as there will not be continuous use of the road when developed. Regarding the construction phase, a water spraying truck will be used to control dust emissions, if necessary. All activities within potential gravel pit sources will be conducted in a manner that respects the province's *Air pollution Control Regulations (2004)*.

##### 4.4.2 Noise

The construction phase as well as the day-to-day general use of the road after the construction period is completed is not anticipated to have an effect on most receptors identified, excluding, Sandy Lake Lodge Outfitters Limited (LTO Title #103502), which is located at the north end of Atlantic Lake. All other receptors are well beyond distances that typical noise from the site will carry (refer to Figure 4.1 – Receptor Map). The LTO holder for the remote cabin under Title #103502 has been informed of our plans for the Pipestone access road construction project and is aware of our exploration plans for the project. Intermittent noise during the construction phase is not anticipated to be an issue due to the distance of the road from the cabin and dense tree stands that lie in between.

All equipment will be kept in good operating order to ensure that maximum manufacture decibel levels produced are not exceeded. Workers will have the proper hearing protection, and the work site will be a controlled work environment following all OHS requirements.



#### 4.4.3 Domestic Waste and Sewage

Domestic waste generated during construction will be collected and disposed of in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 2002. If required, portable lavatories will be placed along the access road during construction. Waste will be removed by an approved sewage disposal service provider. A field camp, established near the beginning of the proposed Pipestone Access Road, is equipped with a portable washroom facility (**Appendix D – Portable Washroom Description**). Again, waste will be removed by an approved sewage disposal service provider.

#### 4.4.4 Fuel

Fuel will primarily not be stored on site but will be brought in as required by either a petroleum product service company or the road construction company in fully approved tanks for transport. If a small fuel cache is required for the road construction, an application for the Establishment of Fuel Caches at Non-remote Sites will be submitted to Digital Government and Services Branch, department of Digital Government and Service NL. A government issued fuel cache permit will be obtained prior to storing fuel onsite.

The handling of petroleum products on site will comply with the Storage and Handling of Gasoline and Associated Products Regulations. The mitigation plan involves utilizing double-walled and certified fuel tanks and on-site emergency response spill kits in case of any incidental hydrocarbon spills. Monitoring and reporting programs will be established to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and to identify any issues that may arise during construction. Any leaks or spills in excess of 70 liters will be reported to the Environmental Emergency Telephone Line and cleaned up immediately.

#### 4.4.5 Effluent

Sediment erosion and control is one of the concerns for this project. Five culverts and a bridge will need to be installed along the 14.37-kilometer proposed Pipestone access road. There is the potential for erosion and transport of fine-grained particles during construction activities in relation to the culvert and bridge installation and general road construction/ditching. Constant monitoring of this potential will take place during construction, and appropriate mitigating measures in line with government regulations and industry best management practices will be utilized. The first step will be to create rock check dams along with hay bales and silt fencing, as required, along ditches parallel to the road to filter water before entering watercourses, ponds or wetlands.

During construction, the installation of the culverts and the bridge will be completed in an environmentally responsible manner and by a reputable contracting company with many years experience carrying out this and similar work. The approved site of the proposed bridge located at North Great Rattling Brook is characterized by abundant boulders and cobble size rock, with little silt observed (see Plate 4.1 below).

Culvert diameters will be sized to handle water flow based on upstream drainage areas and maximum flow rates. Silt screen, hay bales and rock check dams will be utilized, as required, during the road construction, and as long as necessary after construction. The culvert installations will be carried out in accordance with government regulations to reduce the amount of siltation downstream during the install, and as set out in the Permit to Alter a Body of Water which will be obtained from the Government of Newfoundland & Labrador, Department of Environment & Climate Change, Water Resources Management Division prior to installation.



*Plate 4-2 Location of proposed bridge crossing North Great Rattling Brook.*

The bridge location depicted in Plate 4.1 has been permitted by the Government of Newfoundland & Labrador, Department of Environment & Climate Change, Water Resources Management Division (**Appendix C – Bridge Permit**). The bridge is planned to be installed using concrete abutment blocks (see

wall blocks), and abutment material sourced from the road construction, if required (see Plate 4.2 for an example of bridge construction).

After the road is constructed, sediment control measures will remain in place and runoff will be monitored. In some cases, runoff will be directed to vegetated areas to allow for natural filtration of the water. All water released into the environment will meet the regulatory requirements of the permits.

Liquid effluents can be generated mostly from leaks or spills from equipment or fuel storage tanks. The mitigation plan involves utilizing double-walled and certified fuel tanks and on-site emergency response spill kits in case of any accidental spills. Monitoring and reporting programs will be established to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and identify any issues that may arise during construction.

The construction of the proposed Pipestone access road will be conducted by careful planning and execution to ensure that it is built to withstand the region's environmental conditions and to meet regulatory requirements, while minimizing the impact on the surrounding ecosystem. Throughout the construction process, various quality control measures will be employed to ensure that the road is built to the required specifications, is safe for use, and is environmentally sustainable. These measures include regular inspections, and adherence to applicable regulatory standards.



*Plate 4-3 Example of bridge materials and building methods utilized on permitted upgrades to the main Atlantic Lake Forest Access Road.*

## 4.5 Potential Resource Conflicts During Construction and Maintenance

Potential resource conflicts during construction, maintenance and use of the road could include encounters with wildlife, and the public use of the area for recreational purposes such as big and small game hunting and berry picking activities.

Any encounter with wildlife shall follow regulations stated in the Wildlife Regulations under the *Wildlife Act* (CC. 96-809). The affect on recreational berry picking activities is anticipated to be very low, given the long distance one would have to travel to get to this area, as well as there is only one cabin owner in the immediate vicinity (LTO – 103502, see Section 4.1.1). The proposed Pipestone Access Road Project is located within moose management Area 16 – Sandy Badger, covering 1636 km<sup>2</sup>, and Area 20 – Round Pond, covering 2783 km<sup>2</sup>.

The proposed 14.37-kilometer Pipestone access road is located on crown land and within First Atlantic Nickel Corp's mineral licenses. There are no protected road zones, buried fiber optic cables or any overhead NL Hydro transmission lines along the proposed Pipestone access road right of way. The access road will maintain a 30 m buffer from all mapped 1:50,000 watercourses, ponds and wetlands, as required by the Water Resources Management Division.

The Company is committed to responsible exploration, environmental stewardship, and working closely with government regulatory agencies to ensure the protection and preservation of wildlife in the region and their habitat.

## 4.6 Occupation

The occupations required for the proposed Pipestone Access Road Project are listed below and classified as per the National Occupational Classification (2016):

### **Construction**

- 1 Construction Supervisor (7302)
- 4 Heavy Equipment Operators – Excavator/ Tracked Dump Truck (7521)

### **Maintenance**

- 2 Heavy Equipment Operators – Excavator/Grader (7521)

Construction of the access road will require up to 5 employees while intermittent ongoing maintenance will require up to 2 employees periodically.

The construction crews will be accommodated at First Atlantic Corp's field exploration camp, permitted under its mineral exploration license E240292 (**Appendix B**).

#### 4.7 Reclamation and Closure

The proposed Pipestone gravel access road will be used over the next several years by First Atlantic Nickel Corp to carry out its mineral exploration activity on its mineral exploration licences. Should the project enter into an advanced exploration and development phase, the road will still to be utilized and maintained. Should First Atlantic Nickel cease operations in the area, and no longer require use of the road, a reclamation and closure plan will be implemented in accordance with all government requirements and specifications. The reclamation and closure plan will include but not necessarily be limited to the following:

- 1) The temporary bridge installed across North Great Rattling Brook will be removed in accordance with all environmental regulations and guidelines
- 2) All culverts will be removed in accordance with all environmental regulations and guidelines.
- 3) The side ditches of the road will be re-established to undisturbed contours and revegetated with natural vegetation.
- 4) The road within the 30 meter no grub zone of any brook shown on a 1:50,000 scale topographic map will be revegetated and/or lined with hay in order to prevent erosion and silt particles from entering the brook.
- 5) Barricades comprising of coarse rip rap will be placed on both sides of the brooks where the bridge and culverts have been removed and set back a safe distance for public safety reasons and as per government regulations and specifications.

## 5.0 APPROVAL OF THE UNDERTAKING

Approval for the construction of the proposed Pipestone Access Road Project will be obtained from the Government of Newfoundland & Labrador, Department of Environment & Climate Change prior to the commencement of any aspect of its construction. Any questions or concerns from the various referral agencies engaged in the permitting process, will be responded to accordingly and in a timely manner.

Table 5-1 contains a list of referral agencies required for the project, some of which are already in progress. A Licence to Occupy application was submitted to Crown Lands on July 5, 2024, and was assigned application number **163051**.

Table 5-1 List of referral agencies, responses and possible permits required.

<b>Department/ Regulatory Agency</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Possible Required Approvals/ Permits</b>
Dept. of Industry, Energy and Technology, Mines Branch	Being Reviewed	
Environmental Assessment Division	Project Registration Required	Environmental Assessment Registration
Water Resources Management Division	Being Reviewed	Permit to Alter a Water Body
Provincial Archaeology Office	Being Reviewed	
Pollution Prevention Division	Being Reviewed	
Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture	Being Reviewed	
Service NL	Being Reviewed	
Crown Lands Division (Central)	Being Reviewed	

## 6.0 SCHEDULE

The proposed schedule for this project is as follows:

Submission of Registration Document	September 2024
Review of Submission Document by Government	October 2024
Commencement of Construction and Operations	October 2024

## 7.0 FUNDING

Funding for the construction of the proposed Pipestone Access Road will be provided entirely by the proponent. The approximate capital cost of the project has been estimated at \$ 400,000 after consultation with a local reputable contractor having substantial experience in constructing similar access roads.

## 8.0 LIMITATIONS

This environmental registration document was prepared by Pearce Bradley, P.Geo. with First Atlantic Nickel Corp and has over 30 years of mineral exploration, mining, and geotechnical related construction experience in Newfoundland and Labrador. The information included in this document relates to the scope of this project exclusively. All information available was utilized and combined with the author's knowledge in quarry development, road construction, and mineral exploration to mitigate any potential environment-related concerns with the development of the proposed Pipestone access road.

## 9.0 CONCLUSION

Awaruite, a naturally occurring nickel-iron alloy composed of  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Fe}$ , is a proven and environmentally safer solution to North America's domestic critical nickel supply shortage. Unlike conventional nickel sources, awaruite can be processed into high-grade concentrates exceeding 60% nickel content without the need for smelting. This is particularly significant given the lack of smelting capacity in North America, and the Inflation Reduction Act's requirement that critical minerals in batteries be extracted or processed domestically or in countries with U.S. free trade agreements by 2025.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) highlighted awaruite's potential, stating, "The development of awaruite deposits in other parts of Canada may help alleviate any prolonged shortage of nickel concentrate. Awaruite, a natural iron-nickel alloy, is much easier to concentrate than pentlandite, the principal sulfide of nickel." Awaruite's unique properties enable cleaner and safer processing compared to conventional sulfide & laterite nickel sources, which often involve smelting or high-pressure acid leaching. These methods can release toxic sulfur dioxide, generate hazardous waste, and could cause acid-mine drainage. Awaruite's simpler processing eliminates smelting and intensive acid leaching, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and toxic chemical release risks, addressing concerns about the large carbon footprint and toxic emissions associated with battery metal refining, particularly for nickel.

The development of awaruite resources is crucial, given China's dominance in the global nickel market. Chinese companies refine and smelt approximately 68%-80% of the world's nickel. Through investments, they also control an estimated 84% of Indonesia's nickel output, the world's largest nickel supplier. Awaruite presents an environmentally safer, more sustainable, and domestically processable nickel source that can meet the growing demand in the stainless steel and electric vehicle markets while reducing reliance on China-dominated foreign refining and smelting.

First Atlantic Nickel Corp. is a Canadian mineral exploration company that owns 100% of the Atlantic Nickel Project, a large-scale significant nickel awaruite project in Newfoundland and Labrador. The project's combination of size, location, proximity to infrastructure, and the presence of awaruite make it unique. By eliminating the need for smelting, nickel in the form of awaruite reduces dependence on foreign entities of concern for both supply and processing, thereby strengthening supply chain security. In 2022, the US Government designated nickel as a critical mineral, highlighting its importance to the nation's economy and security.

By developing this domestic awaruite nickel project, First Atlantic aims to enhance supply chain security for the stainless steel and electric vehicle industries in the USA, Canada, and Europe. The Company's strategic



location and focus on awaruite nickel position it to play a key role in meeting the growing demand for responsibly sourced nickel in these sectors.

The Company is committed to responsible exploration, environmental stewardship, and working closely with government regulatory agencies and local communities to create sustainable economic opportunities. With its experienced team and the project's significant potential, the Company is well-positioned to contribute to the future of the nickel industry and the global transition to a cleaner, more secure energy future while boosting Newfoundland and Labrador's economy and putting the province front and center in striving toward a green energy future.

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Mr. Pearce Bradley, P.Geo.  
Exploration Geologist  
First Atlantic Nickel Corp.

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Date

## 10.0 REFERENCES

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## **APPENDIX A – ATLANTIC NICKEL PROPERTY MINERAL LICENCES**

Current License Holder	License #	No. of Claims	Issue Date	Anniversary Date	Work Due Date	Report Due Date	Work Required
Alexander Duffit	034367M	15	28-Apr-22	28-Apr-27	28-Apr-26	27-Jun-25	\$ 2,264.36
Stanley Squires	034637M	11	09-Jun-22	09-Jun-27	09-Jun-25	08-Aug-25	\$ 3,300.00
Stanley Squires	034913M	7	04-Aug-22	04-Aug-27	04-Aug-25	03-Oct-25	\$ 986.14
Stanley Squires	034826M	4	18-Jul-22	18-Jul-27	18-Jul-25	16-Sep-25	\$ 1,200.00
Stanley Squires	034856M	14	21-Jul-22	21-Jul-27	21-Jul-25	19-Sep-25	\$ 4,200.00
Stephen Stockley	035611M	4	02-Mar-23	02-Mar-28	02-Mar-25	01-May-25	\$ 1,386.14
Stephen Stockley	035610M	18	02-Mar-23	02-Mar-28	02-Mar-25	01-May-25	\$ 1,719.06
Stephen Stockley	035607M	82	02-Mar-23	02-Mar-28	02-Mar-26	01-May-25	\$ 24,209.16
Stephen Stockley	035616M	6	02-Mar-23	02-Mar-28	02-Mar-25	01-May-25	\$ 179.61
Darrin Hicks	031740M	2	19-Dec-20	19-Dec-25	19-Dec-25	17-Feb-25	\$ 800.00
Darrin Hicks	031739M	2	19-Dec-20	19-Dec-25	19-Dec-25	17-Feb-25	\$ 800.00
Darrin Hicks	036777M	2	22-Nov-23	22-Nov-28	22-Nov-25	21-Jan-26	\$ 500.00
Darrin Hicks	036080M	6	25-May-23	25-May-28	25-May-25	24-Jul-25	\$ 1,500.00
Darrin Hicks	031896M	6	21-Jan-21	21-Jan-26	21-Jan-25	21-Mar-25	\$ 3,864.38
1446199 BC Ltd	035249M	2	18-Nov-22	18-Nov-27	18-Nov-25	17-Jan-25	\$ 600.00
1446199 BC Ltd	035509M	91	16-Feb-23	16-Feb-28	16-Feb-25	17-Apr-25	\$ 40,950.00
1446199 BC Ltd	035511M	29	16-Feb-23	16-Feb-28	16-Feb-25	17-Apr-25	\$ 13,050.00
1446199 BC Ltd	035630M	64	04-Mar-23	04-Mar-28	04-Mar-25	05-May-25	\$ 28,800.00
1446199 BC Ltd	035631M	114	04-Mar-23	04-Mar-28	04-Mar-25	05-May-25	\$ 51,300.00
1446199 BC Ltd	036345M	78	03-Aug-23	03-Aug-28	03-Aug-24	02-Oct-24	\$ 15,600.00
1446199 BC Ltd	036346M	113	03-Aug-23	03-Aug-28	03-Aug-24	02-Oct-24	\$ 22,600.00
1446199 BC Ltd	036447M	21	05-Sep-23	05-Sep-28	05-Sep-25	01-Nov-25	\$ 5,250.00
1446199 BC Ltd	036649M	33	20-Oct-23	20-Oct-28	20-Oct-24	19-Dec-24	\$ 6,600.00
1446199 BC Ltd	036650M	53	20-Oct-23	20-Oct-28	20-Oct-24	19-Dec-24	\$ 10,600.00
1446199 BC Ltd	036651M	10	20-Oct-23	20-Oct-28	20-Oct-25	19-Dec-25	\$ 2,500.00
1446199 BC Ltd	036652M	47	20-Oct-23	20-Oct-28	20-Oct-25	19-Dec-25	\$ 11,750.00
1446199 BC Ltd	036776M	40	22-Nov-23	22-Nov-28	22-Nov-25	21-Jan-26	\$ 10,000.00
<b>Total Claims:</b>	874					<b>Required Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 266,508.85</b>
<b>Total Hectares:</b>	21850						

**APPENDIX B – EXPLORATION PERMIT No. E240292**

July 3, 2024

**E240292**

Mike Piller  
[mike@fanickel.com](mailto:mike@fanickel.com)

Dear Mr. Piller:

**Exploration Approval  
(26 DDH [Helicopter Supported],  
Airborne Survey [Drone], Fuel Storage,  
Fly Camp & Laydown Area)  
for First Atlantic Nickel on the  
Atlantic Nickel Property**

**NTS: 12A/01, 12A/08, 12A/09, 2D/04, 2D/05, 2D/12  
Licences: 034367M, 034637M, 034913M, 034826M,  
034856M, 035611M, 035610M, 035607M, 035616M,  
031740M, 031739M, 036777M, 036080M, 031896M,  
035249M, 035509M, 035511M, 035630M, 035631M,  
036345M, 036346M, 036447M, 036649M, 036650M,  
036651M, 036652M, 036776M**

Your proposed exploration program submitted in compliance with Section 5(4) of the **Mineral Act** has been reviewed and approved.

Note that the following conditions, which are categorized based on the scope and location of exploration work, apply:

General Conditions

1. The Proponent, its employees, agents and subcontractors (“Proponent”) shall comply with the Mineral Regulations, in particular sections 41 – 45. The Mineral Regulations can be read at: <http://assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/regulations/rc961143.htm>
2. As per section 46 of the Mineral Regulations under the Mineral Act, Environmental Guidelines for Mineral and Quarry Materials Exploration have been approved by the Minister of Industry, Energy

and Technology . The Proponent, its employees, agents and subcontractors (“Proponent”) shall comply with these guidelines (follow links) in regulating mineral and quarry materials exploration activities. These guidelines clarify and illustrate intentions and practical implementation of the Mineral Regulations and other legislation pertaining to exploration activities.

[env\\_guidelines\\_exploration.pdf \(gov.nl.ca\)](#)

These guidelines reference the Mineral Lands Division Information Resource: Erosion and Sediment Control which contains a description of practices that may be adopted by those parties involved in exploration or quarry development intending to minimize or control the effects of erosion and sedimentation.

[MLD\\_INFO\\_erosion\\_sediment\\_control.pdf \(gov.nl.ca\)](#)

3. This approval may be cancelled or suspended by the Minister if the Proponent fails to comply with any condition in this approval or as a result of a failure to comply with the Mineral Act, Mineral Regulations or any other provincial law or regulation. Upon cancellation or suspension of this approval the Proponent shall immediately cease all exploration activities.
4. The Proponent shall comply with any other Provincial and Federal act or regulation, and obtain all permits that may be required in connection with the exploration activity.
5. As required by Section 42 of the Mineral Regulations, the Proponent shall notify the Mineral Lands Division of any significant changes to the approved exploration plan, and shall not proceed with exploration work, preparatory work or site access that deviates substantially from the approved exploration plan or deviates from the approved exploration plan in a manner which may significantly impact the environment without first receiving written authorization from the Mineral Lands Division.
6. The Proponent shall provide the Mineral Lands Division with:
  - A brief notice immediately before beginning the work;
  - A brief update of the status of the exploration program when it is completed.
  - Notices and updates should be sent to [exploration\\_approval@gov.nl.ca](mailto:exploration_approval@gov.nl.ca)
7. At any time the Mineral Lands Division may issue a request for information regarding completed, ongoing or planned exploration and the Proponent agrees to abide by all such requests without undue delay. The information requested may include but is not limited to: the location of exploration sites (including access trails), site preparation methods, the status of rehabilitation and cleanup, and photographic documentation of site conditions.
8. If exploration work is to take place on lands not vested in the Crown, as per section 12(2) of the **Mineral Act**, the licensee shall obtain prior written permission and forward copies to the Mineral Lands Division. Information regarding private land may be found on Crown Lands’ Land Use Atlas: <https://www.gov.nl.ca/landuseatlas/details/>



9. Exploration work, including traditional prospecting, shall not be carried out on ground for which the mineral rights are held by another party unless permitted by an agreement registered with the Mineral Claims Recorder's office or unless written permission from the other party has been forwarded to the Mineral Lands Division. The Department's Geoscience Atlas is a current map of mineral rights held in the province. The Geoscience Atlas is located at: <http://gis.geosurv.gov.nl.ca/>
10. The Proponent shall ensure that all waste materials are placed in suitable refuse containers without undue delay and removed to a waste disposal site approved by Service NL to accept the type(s) of waste being disposed of. Digital Government and Service NL Government Service Centres are listed at: <https://www.gov.nl.ca/dgsnl/department/contact/#locations>
11. The modernized **Fisheries Act** (2019) includes fish and fish habitat protection provisions which came into effect on August 28, 2019. If you are conducting work in or near water you should refer to the Projects Near Water website (<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/index-eng.html>) to get information about how to comply with the **Fisheries Act** and as well as information on the project review process.

You are responsible for:

- understanding the impacts your project will likely have on fish and fish habitat;
- taking measures to avoid and mitigate impacts to fish and fish habitat;
- requesting an authorization from the Minister and abiding by the conditions of your authorization when it is not possible to avoid and mitigate project impacts on fish and fish habitat;
- ensuring compliance with all statutory instruments, including federal, provincial, or municipal legislations/requirements.

In cases where impacts to fish and fish habitat cannot be avoided, and the project does not fall within waterbodies where a Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program (FFHPP) review isn't required or the scope of the project is not covered under standards and codes of practice (<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/practice-pratique-eng.html>), you are asked to submit a **Request for Review** (<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/reviews-revues/request-review-demande-d-examen-004-eng.html>) to the NL Region-FFHPP at [FPP-NL@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:FPP-NL@dfo-mpo.gc.ca). If you have any questions please call (709) 772-4140.

12. As per Section 38 (5) of the **Fisheries Act**, every person has a duty to notify DFO of an occurrence that results in serious harm to fish, or the deposit of a deleterious substance in water frequented by fish. Should such an occurrence take place, the Proponent shall contact DFO at 709-772-4140 or [FPP-NL@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:FPP-NL@dfo-mpo.gc.ca).

#### Use and Storage of Petroleum Products

13. All fuel storage containers (e.g., jerry cans, fuel drums, etc.) and water pumps shall be underlain by effective secondary containment (e.g., a drip tray) lined with absorbent pads. Absorbent pads shall be changed before becoming saturated. Secondary containment where the containment rim

is broken or otherwise ineffective must be replaced or placed within additional containment (e.g., a tarp-lined wooden tray) without delay.

14. Petroleum product spills into or near a water body and petroleum product spills greater than 70 litres (or of an uncertain volume) on land must be reported without delay to Service NL by calling the Environmental Emergency 24-hour line at 772-2083 or 1-800-563-9089. In order to ensure that a quick and effective response to a spill event is possible, spill response equipment and absorbent materials should be readily available on-site.
15. The Proponent shall wash, refuel and service machinery and store fuel and other materials for the machinery in such a way as to prevent any deleterious substances from entering the water. Water depths should not submerge axle or differential vents.

#### Airborne Survey

16. A mineral license issued under the **Mineral Act** grants the holder the exclusive right to explore for minerals on the license area. Section 12 of the **Mineral Act** requires that anyone wishing to conduct mineral exploration on a mineral license held by another person obtain the prior consent of that person. Where a license holder collects data via airborne geophysical methods, incidental data collection may occur over licenses held by another licensee.

Before an airborne survey can be conducted, consent is required from any third party mineral license holder and documentation of consent must be provided to the Exploration Approvals Geologist along with the Application for Exploration Approval. Further, all raw data collected over third party mineral licenses should be clipped and provided to the third party, along with relevant maps, interpretation and documentation of expenditures, for submission as part of the third party's assessment report.

Consent is not required to collect incidental data as long as the contractor conducting the geophysical survey does not provide the data to another party, including the client. Any data supplied to the client must be clipped by the contractor to exclude the incidental data. If the contractor is providing the incidental data to the client or a third party, then consent must be obtained in all cases.

Please note that for agreements on file with the Mineral Claims Recorder, further evidence of consent between the company and any third party mineral license holder is not required.

#### UAV Use:

17. The use of Unmanned Air Vehicle (UAV) is subject to legislation administered by Transport Canada. A Special Flight Operations Certificate (SFOC) may be required. To determine if an SFOC is required and for further information on requirements and legislation for UAV use, please go to the following website:

<https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/civilaviation/opssvs/applying-special-flight-operations-certificate.html>

### Diamond Drilling & Use of Water Pumps

18. The Proponent is advised of Section 45(2) of the **Mineral Regulations** which requires that all sites cleared of topsoil (e.g. drill pads prepared by cut-and-fill, grubbed sections of access trail, laydown area) be rehabilitated before the end of the current exploration program. Rehabilitation as per Section 45(2) requires that the site be re-contoured and the original organic cover (topsoil, ground vegetation, and any trees not used for other purposes) be spread back over the re-contoured site. If the original organic cover proves insufficient to completely re-cover the site then an organic substitute material must be used in addition to complete the process, provided that no invasive species are introduced. Acceptable substitute materials are straw, hay, trees having been cut in other parts of the exploration project area, or ground vegetation produced by hydroseeding. If the Proponent wishes to keep drill casing above ground then the re-contouring may accommodate this. Sumps pits and borrow pits fall under Section 45(1)(a) of the **Mineral Regulations** and need to be rehabilitated before the end of the exploration season in which they are excavated.
19. The Proponent shall not permit drilling discharge waters to flow overland into a water body, including into a small stream or intermittent channel, irrespective of whether the water body is displayed on the 1:50,000 scale NTS map. More specifically, waterborne drill cuttings and drill additives shall not be permitted to enter a water body.
20. All water pumps shall be underlain by a drip tray lined with absorbent pads and the pads shall be changed before becoming saturated. Drip trays where the containment rim is broken must be replaced or placed in secondary containment (e.g. a tarp-lined wooden tray) without delay.
21. Drill casings producing water in any quantity shall be sealed (grouted) before the expiry of the exploration approval and capped in the meantime. The drill holes shall be sealed with high-swelling bentonite or cement; however coarse sand may be used to fill the lower portions of the hole. Capping is not a substitute for sealing, since many caps cannot fully stop the water and, in any case, the caps will inevitably break due to freezing and thawing.
22. Immediately after demobilization from a drill site, the site shall be inspected for spills of hydraulic oil or fuel, deposits of drill grease, garbage, and waste equipment and these shall be cleaned up in their entirety without delay. The Proponent shall excavate deep enough to retrieve all of the contaminated soil. Soil contaminated by hydraulic oil or fuel shall be excavated and disposed of at an approved waste disposal site. The Proponent shall contact the nearest Government Service Centre to find out the location of the nearest approved waste disposal site accepting the materials that have been cleaned up. Government Service Centres are listed at:  
<https://www.gov.nl.ca/dgsnl/department/contact/#locations>
23. The Proponent shall screen any water intakes or outlet pipes to prevent entrainment or impingement of fish. Entrainment occurs when a fish is drawn into a water intake and cannot escape. Impingement occurs when an entrapped fish is held in contact with the intake screen and is unable to free itself.

24. In freshwater, the Proponent shall follow these measures for design and installation of intake end of pipe fish screens to protect fish where water is extracted from fish-bearing waters:
- a. Screens should be located in areas and depths of water with low concentrations of fish throughout the year.
  - b. Screens should be located away from natural or artificial structures that may attract fish that are migrating, spawning, or in rearing habitat.
  - c. The screen face should be oriented in the same direction as the flow.
  - d. Ensure openings in the guides and seals are less than the opening criteria to make “fish tight”.
  - e. Screens should be located a minimum of 300 mm (12 in.) above the bottom of the watercourse to prevent entrainment of sediment and aquatic organisms associated with the bottom area.
  - f. Structural support should be provided to the screen panels to prevent sagging and collapse of the screen.
  - g. Large cylindrical and box-type screens should have a manifold installed in them to ensure even water velocity distribution across the screen surface. The ends of the structure should be made out of solid materials and the end of the manifold capped.
  - h. Ensure regular maintenance of screens is carried out to prevent impingement of fish.
  - i. Pumps should be shut down when fish screens are removed for inspection and cleaning. If this is not possible, a secondary intake should be available.
25. The Proponent is advised that exploration sites (including drill sites, trenches, test pits, and sections of access trail) associated with ground disturbance and located close to open water bodies or watercourses fall under Section 45(1)(b) of the **Mineral Regulations** as a site that could cause sedimentation into a nearby water body. The Proponent is required to actively ensure that any sedimentation generated from the site does not enter the water body or watercourse. Some combination of erosion prevention and sedimentation control shall be used to meet this requirement.

### Fly Camp

26. As per section 43(3) and 43(4) of the **Mineral Regulations**, fly camps (occupation for less than 90 days and minimal ground disturbance) must abide by the following minimum conditions:
- A pit privy must be located at least 25 metres from the camp in a direction away from the bodies of water and must be backfilled upon abandonment of the camp.
  - Dishwater and wash water must be disposed of in a pit large enough to contain the volume of water discarded, must be located at least 30 metres from all water bodies, and must be backfilled upon abandonment of the camp.
  - All other garbage and waste shall be taken from the camp for final disposal as frequently as possible.
  - On abandonment, all trees used as tent frames or foundations shall be neatly stacked in a pile or piles for salvage or reuse at a future date.
  - All used consumable items, packaging, refuse and discarded material must be properly

contained and handled to avoid contamination or littering of the exploration site. Some materials, such as waste oil and used batteries, shall not be disposed of at a waste disposal site and must be either delivered to or collected by an approved collection service.

## Digital Government and Service NL

### **Waste**

27. All waste material shall be considered, prior to disposal, for reuse, resale or recycling.
28. All waste material is to be placed in suitable refuse containers and removed to an approved waste disposal site, with the approval of Digital Government and Service NL and site owner/operator.
29. Any cut brush should be chopped/shredded, burnt on-site or removed to an approved waste disposal site for burning with the approval of the Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture and/or the owner/operator of the waste disposal site.
30. Tires and used or waste oil is not to be used to aid in the burning of brush.

### **Gasoline and Associated Products**

31. Any proposed fuel cache will require review by the Government Service Centre prior to installation.
32. All fuel storage tank system installations other than those connected to a heating appliance of a capacity of 2,500 litres or less are subject to the **Storage and Handling of Gasoline and Associated Products Regulations** and will require approval by the Government Service Centre prior to installation.
33. All fuel storage tank systems connected to a heating appliance of a capacity of 2,500 litres or less must comply with the **Heating Oil Storage Tank System Regulations**.
34. The storage, handling and disposal of used and or waste oil must be in compliance with the **Used Oil and Used Glycol Control Regulations**.
35. In order to ensure that a quick and effective response to a spill event is possible, spill response equipment should be readily available on-site. Response equipment, such as absorbents and open-ended barrels for collection of clean-up debris, should be stored in an accessible location on-site. Personnel working on the project should be knowledgeable about response procedures. The proponent should consider developing a contingency plan specific to the proposed undertaking to enable a quick and effective response to a spill event.
36. Any spill or leak of gasoline or associated product is to be reported immediately to Digital Government and Service NL by calling the Environmental Emergencies Telephone Line at 772-2083 or 1-800-563-9089.

## **Other**

37. If at any time this operation is deemed to be creating environmental problems, corrective action will have to be taken by the owner/operator, as directed by the Government Service Centre and/or the Department of Environment and Climate Change.

## Natural Areas

38. Natural Areas has provided approval of the helicopter supported program.
39. The proponent can not create new roads or trails or cause any other disturbance inside the proposed Stony Lake Reserve.

## Forestry

40. Any use of existing Forest Access Roads must not restrict or interfere with access by other resource users and the general public.
41. If proposed work is to take place in areas that have been silviculturally treated (Plantations or Pre-Commercially Thinned Areas), the Proponent is advised to contact the local Forest Management District Office to discuss the proposed work with the goal of determining an acceptable mitigation, rehabilitation, or compensation plan that would minimize the impact on silviculture resources.
42. This Exploration referral is approved based on the condition the Proponent acknowledges and agrees that the application is located in an area of commercial forest land and that forestry activities will not be restricted in any way. Forestry activities include but are not limited to forest access road construction, maintenance and decommissioning of forest access roads, timber harvesting, silviculture treatment, forest protection, forest management research and monitoring, conservation activities for the maintenance of ecosystems and other activities carried out in accordance with sustained yield forest management practices.
43. The Motorized Snow Vehicles and All-Terrain Vehicles Regulations must be adhered to. The Proponent shall comply with the **Forestry Act** and regulations. The Proponent is advised to contact the nearest Forest Management District Office to obtain the following permits as required:
  - a commercial harvesting permit before the start of the exploration program if trees have to be cut for access to exploration sites. Please note that it may take up to two weeks to receive this permit;
  - an operating permit if operations are to take place on forest land during the forest fire season (May-September);
  - During the Forest Fire Season a permit to burn must be obtained to ignite a fire on or within 300 meters of forest land.

Regional and Satellite Forestry contact information can be found at:

[http://www.flr.gov.nl.ca/department/contact\\_forestry.html#regional](http://www.flr.gov.nl.ca/department/contact_forestry.html#regional)

Forestry Management Districts and zone boundaries are shown on the Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture (FFA) GeoHub:

<https://geohub-gnl.hub.arcgis.com/app/forestry-management-districts-and-zones-of-newfoundland-and-labrador>

### Water Resources

44. NOTE: A Section 48 Permit to Alter a Body of Water is required for this undertaking (fording).
45. The proponent must apply for and obtain a permit under the **Water Resources Act**, 2002, specifically Section 48 <http://assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/statutes/w04-01.htm> for any work (including fording) in or within 15m any body of water (including wetland) prior to the start of the work.

Application forms for working within a body of water can be found online at:

[Permit and Licence Application Forms and Fee Schedules - Environment and Climate Change \(gov.nl.ca\)](#)

OR:

[Number 151 \(gov.nl.ca\)](#)

### Crown Lands & Land Management

46. There are a number of issued Crown titles and active applications for Crown land within this area. If work is to take place within these issued title sites, permission from the land owner is required.
47. There may be private land located within this area which may not be on record with the Crown Lands Office. If work is planned on these private land sites, permission is required from the land owners.
48. Access is not to be blocked.
49. The visible presence of a vegetation covered linear feature on the landscape does not mean the feature was once a road, or that the feature is available for upgrading without application. Forest access roads may be in various condition, depending upon the period since last used commercially, construction methods used, and specific site conditions. Culverts, bridges and ditching may also be in various states or completely absent. Roads may be considered completely regressed and no longer considered for upgrade without an application in cases where the route is overgrown and not passible by ATV or snowmobile.
50. Forest extraction trails often appear as linear features on imagery. These extraction trails are not roads and the root mat was not intended to be disturbed on these. These are considered trails and

will require application for use as a road.

51. If new road construction, or ATV trail use to cross wetlands (not snow covered and frozen below the ground surface) is required to access the site, an application for Crown land is required to be submitted and approved before road/trail construction is to begin. The application, and related information can be found at: <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ffa/lands/applications/>.
52. For areas where the root mat and organic surface is disturbed any exposed mineral soil should be rehabilitated with organic soil. Organic soil removed to facilitate activities should be stock piled, and spread over the exposed sites upon completion of the exploration activity in the area.
53. The proposed activities are not to encroach on existing titles and the proponent should keep the safety of cottage owners and other recreational users in mind during exploration activities.

#### Provincial Archaeology Office

54. The Provincial Archaeology Office has reviewed and approved this referral. There is always the possibility that archaeological material may be discovered whether or not an assessment has been carried out. With this in mind, standard precautionary and reporting procedures apply.
55. Please be advised on the provisions of the **Historic Resources Act**, protecting archaeological sites, artifacts and significant fossils, and procedures to be followed in the event that either are found:
  - a) A person who discovers an archaeological object or significant fossil in, on or forming part of the land within the province shall report the discovery forthwith to the Minister (responsible for the **Historic Resources Act**) stating the nature of the object, the location where it was discovered and the date of discovery;
  - b) No person other than one to whom a permit has been issued under this Act, who discovers an archaeological object or significant fossil shall move, destroy, damage, deface, obliterate, alter, add to , mark or in any other way interfere with, remove or cause to be removed from the province that object or fossil;
  - c) The property in all archaeological objects or significant fossils found in, on or taken from the land within the province, whether or not these objects or fossils are in possession of the Crown is vested in the Crown.

Should any archaeological remains be encountered, such as stone, bone or iron tools, concentrations of bone, charcoal or burned rock, fireplaces, house pits and/or foundations, activity in the area of the find must cease immediately and contact should be made with the Provincial Archaeologist in St. John's (709-729-2462) as soon as possible.

Copies of the **Historic Resources Act** and information on archaeology in the province may be obtained from the Provincial Archaeology Office upon request.



## Wildlife

56. Species listed under the **Newfoundland and Labrador Endangered Species Act (ESA)** are located within the proposed region (e.g. short-eared owl, harlequin duck, peregrine falcon). Section 16 (1) of the **ESA** states, "A person shall not disturb, harass, injure, or kill an individual of a species designated as threatened, endangered, or extirpated". Any incidents with wildlife (especially those mentioned below) must be reported to the Wildlife office in HVGB within 24hrs.
57. Proposed airborne surveys as well as ground mapping and prospecting are located within close proximity to known Peregrine Falcon nests (*Falco peregrinus*). Peregrine Falcon have been designated as Vulnerable under the **Newfoundland and Labrador Endangered Species Act**. For the helicopter supported program as well as the purposes of transporting goods/ fuel caches or personnel to and from the sites, WD highly discourages following river valleys/canyons in order to minimize stress on these nesting and feeding birds and to maintain a minimum flight height of 500 feet when flying over/crossing canyons.
58. Proposed activities related to this permit are located within habitats of significant importance to the George River caribou herd (GRCH). This herd has declined to approximately 2% of its historical maximum size and an impending endangered designation is anticipated under both federal and provincial Species at Risk legislation. In the event this species will be listed the conditions expressed in this email may change.
59. Proponent should note that caribou are disturbed by helicopter work (just as the raptors will be) and groups of caribou should be avoided where best possible. Any sightings should be reported to the HVGB Wildlife Office (709.896.7932).
60. The Wildlife Division advises applicants to operate under established legislation and regulations, such as to prevent harassment of wildlife (Section 106 of the **Wild Life Regulations** under the **Wild Life Act**) and guidance with respect to wildlife and their habitats (e.g. nesting birds, caribou, waterfowl, wetlands, inland fish, rare plants, riparian species) to avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
61. Pursuant to Section 106 of the **Wild Life Regulations**:
  - a. A person shall not operate an aircraft, motor vehicle, vessel, snow machine or all-terrain vehicle in a manner that will harass any wildlife;
  - b. You are advised that helicopter supported exploration programs must be conducted in a manner that does not disturb, harass or harm any animal life that you encounter. This can easily be accomplished by avoiding concentrations of wildlife by rescheduling the planned activities for another day.
  - c. Under no circumstances should nesting raptors be approached, not even for a "harmless" look. The startle effect that helicopters have on nesting raptors can be detrimental and therefore either a 600 m horizontal buffer from cliff faces or an altitude of 300 m must be observed.

62. No vegetation clearing is to occur within 800 metres of a bald eagle or osprey nest during the nesting season (March 15 to July 31) and 200 metres during the remainder of the year. The 200m buffer also applies to all other raptor nests (e.g. Northern Goshawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Merlin, American Kestrel, Great-horned Owl, Boreal Owl, Northern Saw-whet Owl). The location of any raptor nest site must be reported to the Wildlife Division.
63. The Wildlife Division requires a minimum 30 m naturally vegetated buffer to be maintained along all waterbodies and wetlands greater than 1 m in width or appears on a 1:50,000 scale NTS map to protect sensitive riparian and aquatic species, and their habitat.
64. The **Wild Life Act** and the **Migratory Birds Convention Act** and associated regulations prohibit the disturbance or destruction of bird nests and eggs in Newfoundland and Labrador. Proponents are advised to develop and implement appropriate preventative and mitigative measures to avoid incidental take of birds, nests, and eggs. For more information on avoiding harm to avifauna, visit: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/avoiding-harm-migratory-birds.html>
65. Proponents must adhere to the **Motorized Snow Vehicle and All-Terrain Regulations** under the **Motorized Snow Vehicle and All-Terrain Act** (O.C.96-240) <http://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/regulations/rc961163.htm>

The proponent must follow appropriate hunting and trapping protocols as set in the annual Hunting and Trapping Guide. Proponents are advised to develop and implement appropriate preventative and mitigation measures to avoid incidental take of wildlife species.

**This approval is due to expire on July 3, 2026.**

If you have any questions concerning this approval, please contact the Mineral Lands Division at [exploration\\_approval@gov.nl.ca](mailto:exploration_approval@gov.nl.ca)

Regards,



Bernadine Lawlor  
Exploration Approvals Geologist

Cc: Kevin Sheppard, Director, Mineral Lands Division  
Dale O'Reilly, Mineral Incentive Geologist  
Jamie Brake, Provincial Archaeology Office



APPLICATION ACKNOWLEDGMENT  
**Exploration Referral**

Exploration Approvals Team  
Mineral Lands Division  
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology  
50 Elizabeth Ave.  
PO Box 8700  
St. John's, NL A1B 4J6  
Ph: 709-729-6410

**Date: June 6, 2024**

**RE:** First Atlantic Nickel, Exploration Approval (E240292), Atlantic Nickel Property

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The Government Service Centre has no objections to this proposal provided the following stipulations are adhered to:

**Waste**

1. All waste material shall be considered, prior to disposal, for reuse, resale or recycling.
2. All waste material generated during the construction and operation of the facility is to be placed in suitable refuse containers and removed to an approved waste disposal site on a weekly basis, with the approval of Digital Government and Service NL and the site owner/operator.
3. Any cut brush should be chopped/shredded, burnt on-site or removed to an approved waste disposal site for burning with the approval of the Forestry and Agrifoods Agency and/or the owner/operator of the waste disposal site.
4. Tires and used or waste oil is not to be used to aid in the burning of brush.

**Gasoline and Associated Products**

1. Any proposed fuel cache will require review by the Government Service Centre prior to installation.
2. The storage, handling, and disposal of used/waste oil and used/waste glycol must be in compliance with the *Used Oil and Used Glycol Control Regulations*.
3. In order to ensure that a quick and effective response to a spill event is possible, spill response equipment should be readily available on-site. Response equipment, such as absorbents and open-ended barrels for collection of cleanup debris, should be stored in an accessible location on-site. Personnel working on the project should be knowledgeable about response procedures. The proponent should consider developing a contingency plan specific to the proposed undertaking to enable a quick and effective response to a spill event.
4. Any spill or leak of gasoline or associated product is to be reported immediately to Digital Government and Service NL by calling the Environmental Emergencies Telephone Line at 772-2083 or 1-800-563-9089.

**Other**

1. If at any time this operation is deemed to be creating environmental problems, corrective action will have to be taken by the owner/operator, as directed by the Government Service Centre and/or the Department of Environment and Climate Change.



**Digital Government and Service NL**

## **APPENDIX C – BRIDGE PERMIT**

**PERMIT TO ALTER A BODY OF WATER**

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Pursuant to the *Water Resources Act*, SNL 2002 cW-4.01, specifically Section(s) 48

Date: **JULY 19, 2024**

File No: **525**  
Permit No: **ALT13840-2024**

Permit Holder: **First Atlantic Nickel Corporation**  
**5 Old Halls Bay Road**  
**PO Box 242**  
**Badger, NL A0H 1A0**  
**pbradtelus@gmail.com**

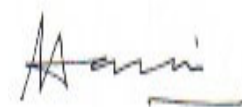
Attention: **Pearce Bradley**

Re: **Unnamed Tributaries of South Great Rattling Brook - Atlantic Nickel Property - Temporary Bridges**

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Permission is hereby given for : **the installation of four (4) temporary bridges and appurtenant structures crossing multiple tributaries of South Great Rattling Brook for the purpose of accessing mineral exploration sites associated with Mineral Exploration Approval E240292, in reference to the application received on June 25, 2024 and additional information received on July 8, 2024.**

- This Permit does not release the Permit Holder from the obligation to obtain appropriate approvals from other concerned municipal, provincial and federal agencies.
- The Permit Holder must obtain the approval of the Crown Lands Administration Division if the project is being carried out on Crown Land.
- This Permit is subject to the terms and conditions indicated in Appendices A and B (attached).
- It should be noted that prior to any significant changes in the design or installation of the proposed works, or in event of changes in ownership or management of the project, an amendment to this Permit must be obtained from the Department of Environment and Climate Change under Section 49 of the *Water Resources Act*.



(for) MINISTER

**APPENDIX A**  
**Terms and Conditions for Permit**

**Small Bridges**

1. Four (4) temporary bridges (Bridge #1 - treated timber with rip-rap abutments, Bridge #2 - steel with rip-rap abutments, Bridge #3 - treated timber with rip-rap abutments, Bridge #4 - treat timber with concrete block abutments) may be constructed across various unnamed tributaries of South Great Rattling Brook.
2. The use of creosote treated wood is strictly prohibited within 15 metres of all bodies of fresh water in the province.
3. The crossing structure must provide adequate capacity to safely discharge flood flows without causing backwater effects upstream or increased flow velocity downstream.
4. Bridge abutments must be set back 0.5 metres from the normal edge of a watercourse to prevent constriction during high flow conditions.
5. The natural course of any stream must not be altered.
6. Infilling must not cause increased water elevation upstream or increase flow velocity downstream of the site. Reduction of the natural cross sectional area of any watercourse is not permitted.
7. Piers must be designed to prevent failure resulting from scouring of streambed material.
8. The upstream and downstream sides of abutments must be protected with rip-rap, concrete or heavy timber to prevent erosion and scouring.
9. Where pumping is used to bypass flow, cofferdams must be installed both above and below areas of construction. The Permit Holder must provide pumps with sufficient capacity to prevent washout of cofferdams.
10. Cofferdams must be properly designed and constructed of suitable materials to prevent leakage and to resist loss of any material as a result of erosion. Cofferdams must be removed upon completion of their intended function. All material must be removed carefully to prevent disturbance of the water body and to prevent water quality degradation.
11. Abutments and piers must be constructed in the dry and during times of low flow.
12. The bridge(s) must have the following minimum dimensions:

<b>Crossing Name / No.</b>	<b>Span (m)</b>	<b>Waterway Opening (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Freeboard (m)</b>
Bridge #1	6.1	4.6	0.5
Bridge #2	12.2	11.0	0.5
Bridge #3	6.1	4.6	0.5
Bridge #4	9.1	9.1	0.5

### **Special Conditions**

13. Mineral Exploration Approval E240292 expires on July 3, 2026. When the ATV bridges are no longer required, and prior to the expiry of Mineral Exploration Approval E240292, the Permit Holder must dismantle and remove all constructed works and restore the sites to their original conditions. All material placed in streams must be completely removed.

### **General Alterations**

14. Any work that must be performed below the high water mark must be carried out during a period of low water levels.
15. Any flowing or standing water must be diverted around work sites so that work is carried out in the dry.
16. Water pumped from excavations or work areas, or any runoff or effluent directed out of work sites, must have silt and turbidity removed by settling ponds, filtration, or other suitable treatment before discharging to a body of water. Effluent discharged into receiving waters must comply with the *Environmental Control Water and Sewage Regulations, 2003*.
17. All operations must be carried out in a manner that prevents damage to land, vegetation, and watercourses, and which prevents pollution of bodies of water.
18. The use of heavy equipment in streams or bodies of water is not permitted. The operation of heavy equipment must be confined to dry stable areas.
19. All vehicles and equipment must be clean and in good repair, free of mud and oil, or other harmful substances that could impair water quality.
20. During the construction of concrete components, formwork must be properly constructed to prevent any fresh concrete from entering a body of water. Dumping of concrete or washing of tools and equipment in any body of water is prohibited.
21. Wood preservatives such as penta, CCA or other such chemicals must not be applied to timber near a body of water. All treated wood or timber must be thoroughly dry before being brought to any work site and installed.
22. Any areas adversely affected by this project must be restored to a state that resembles local natural conditions. Further remedial measures to mitigate environmental impacts on water resources can and will be specified, if considered necessary in the opinion of this Department.
23. The bed, banks and floodplains of watercourses, or other vulnerable areas affected by this project, must be adequately protected from erosion by seeding, sodding or placing of rip-rap.
24. All waste materials resulting from this project must be disposed of at a site approved by the Department of Digital Government and Service NL.
25. Periodic maintenance such as painting, resurfacing, clearing of debris, or minor repairs, must be carried out without causing any physical disruption of any watercourse. Care must be taken to prevent spillage of pollutants into the water.
26. The owners of structures are responsible for any environmental damage resulting from dislodgement caused by wind, wave, ice action, or structural failure.
27. Sediment and erosion control measures must be installed before starting work. All control measures must be inspected regularly and any necessary repairs made if damage is discovered.



28. Fill material must be of good quality, free of fines or other substances including metals, organics, or chemicals that may be harmful to the receiving waters.
29. The attached Completion Report (Appendix C) for Permit No. 13840 must be completed and returned to this Department upon completion of the approved works. Pictures must be submitted along with the completion report, showing the project site prior to and after development.
30. This Permit is valid for two years from the date of issue. Work must be completed by that date or the application and approval procedure must be repeated.
31. The location of the work is highlighted on the Location Map for this Permit attached as Appendix D.

**APPENDIX B**

**Special Terms and Conditions for Permit**

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1. The Permit Holder and its agent(s), subcontractor(s), and consultant(s) shall keep all systems and works in good condition and repair and in accordance with all laws, by-laws, directions, rules and regulations of any governmental authority. The Permit Holder or its agent(s), subcontractor(s), or consultant(s) shall immediately notify the Minister if any problem arises which may threaten the structural stability of the systems and works, endanger public safety and/or the environment or adversely affect others and/or any body of water either in or outside the said Project areas. The Permit Holder and its agent(s), subcontractor(s), and consultant(s) shall be responsible for all damages suffered by the Minister and Government resulting from any defect in the systems and works, operational deficiencies/inadequacies, or structural failure.
2. The Permit Holder and its agent(s), subcontractor(s), and consultant(s) shall operate the said Project and its systems and works in a manner which does not cause any water related and/or environmental problems, including but not limited to problems of erosion, deposition, flooding, and deterioration of water quality and groundwater depletion, in or outside the said Project areas. The Permit Holder and its agent(s), subcontractor(s), and consultant(s) shall be responsible for any and all damages associated with these problems caused as a result of changes, deficiencies, and inadequacies in the operational procedures by the Permit Holder or its agent(s), subcontractor(s), or consultant(s).
3. If the Permit Holder or its agent(s), subcontractor(s), or consultant(s) fails to perform, fulfil, or observe any of the terms and conditions, or provisions of this Permit, as determined by this Department, the Minister may, without notice, amend, modify, suspend or cancel this Permit in accordance with the *Water Resources Act*.
4. The Permit Holder and its agent(s), subcontractor(s), and consultant(s) indemnify and hold the Minister and Government harmless against any and all liabilities, losses, claims, demands, damages or expenses including legal expenses of any nature whatsoever whether arising in tort, contract, statute, trust or otherwise resulting directly or indirectly from granting this Permit, systems and works in or outside the said Project areas, or any act or omission of the Permit Holder or its agent(s), subcontractor(s), or consultant(s) in or outside the said Project areas, or arising out of a breach or non-performance of any of the terms and conditions, or provisions of this Permit by the Permit Holder or its agent(s), subcontractor(s), or consultant(s).
5. This Permit is subject to all provisions of the *Water Resources Act* and any regulations in effect either at the date of this Permit or hereafter made pursuant thereto or any other relevant legislation enacted by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador in the future.
6. This Permit shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

- cc: Ms. Paula Dawe, P.Eng.  
Manager, Water Rights, Investigations and Modelling Section  
Water Resources Management Division  
Department of Environment and Climate Change  
P.O. Box 8700  
4th Floor, West Block, Confederation Building  
St. John's, NL A1B 4J6  
pauladawe@gov.nl.ca
- cc: Central Regional Lands (Grand Falls-Windsor)  
Mr. Dave A. N. Frampton, Land Management Specialist  
Crown Lands Administration Division  
Department of Fisheries, Farming, and Natural Resources  
3 Cromer Avenue, 4th Floor Provincial Building  
Grand Falls-Windsor, NL A2A 1W9  
DavidFrampton@gov.nl.ca
- cc: Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program  
Aquatic Ecosystems Branch  
Fisheries and Oceans Canada  
P.O. Box 5667  
St. John's, NL A1C 5X1  
dfo.fppnl-ppptnel.mpo@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
- cc: Andrea Devereaux  
Exploration Approvals Geologist  
Mineral Lands Division  
Department of Industry, Energy and Technology  
50 Elizabeth Avenue, P.O. Box 8700  
St. John's, NL A1B 4J6  
exploration\_approval@gov.nl.ca



**Appendix C - Completion Report**

Pursuant to the *Water Resources Act*, SNL 2002 cW-4.01, specifically Section(s) 48

Date: **JULY 19, 2024**

File No: 525  
Permit No: ALT13840-2024

Permit Holder: **First Atlantic Nick Corporation**  
**5 Old Halls Bay Road**  
**PO Box 242**  
**Badger, NL A0H 1A0**  
**pbradtelus@gmail.com**

Attention: **Pearce Bradley**

Re: **Unnamed Tributaries of South Great Rattling Brook - Atlantic Nickel Property -  
Temporary Bridges**

Permission was given for : **the installation of four (4) temporary bridges and appurtenant structures crossing multiple tributaries of South Great Rattling Brook for the purpose of accessing mineral exploration sites associated with Mineral Exploration Approval E240292, in reference to the application received on June 25, 2024 and additional information received on July 8, 2024.**

*I (the Permit Holder named above or agent authorized to represent the Permit Holder) do hereby certify that the project described above was completed in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted to the Department of Environment and Climate Change and that the work was carried out in strict compliance with the terms and conditions of the Permit issued for this project.*

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

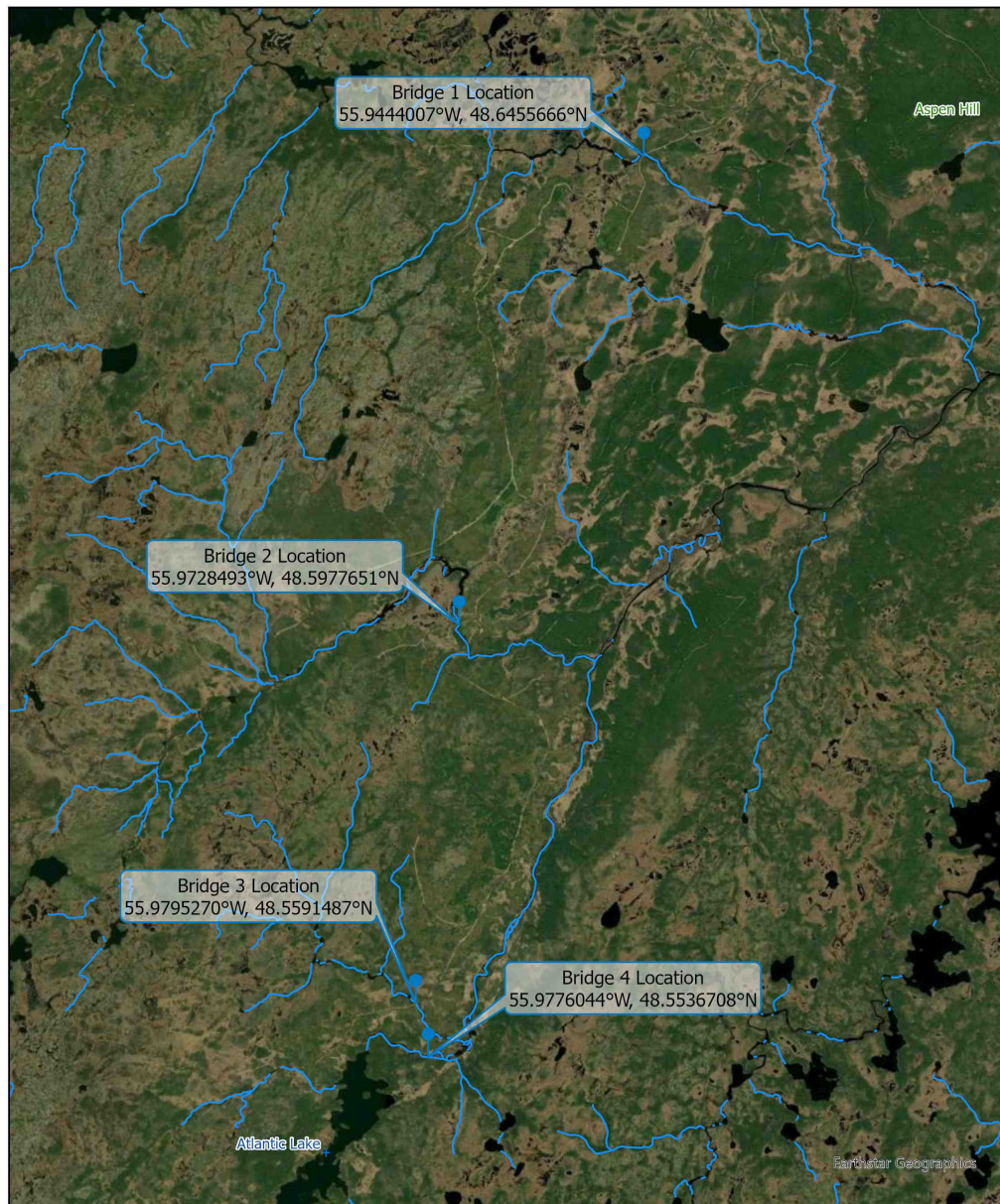
This completion report must be completed and forwarded to the following address upon completion of the approved work.

Department of Environment and Climate Change  
Water Resources Management Division  
PO Box 8700  
St. John's NL A1B 4J6

**APPENDIX D**  
**Location Map for Permit**

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## Temporary Bridge Locations - MEA E240292



## **APPENDIX D – PORTABLE WASHROOM SPECIFICATIONS**



**BLUEBIRD**  
**INVESTMENTS LTD.**



## Portable Washroom Rentals

### Features:

- Fully self contained
- Insulated for winter use
- Heated for winter use with a 500 W/120 V heater
- Standard flush toilet and separate men's urinal
- Warm water
- Indoor lighting
- Wall mount
- Porcelain sink with touchless faucets and mirror
- Pre-painted aluminum finish inside/out
- Removable aluminum stairs
- Waste water storage – 312 Gallons/ 1200 Liters
- Fresh water storage – 83 Gallons/ 320 Liters
- Can be mobilized using forklift or lifting lugs

### Power Requirements:

- Summer/Winter - 110V 15AMP for lighting and warm water sink

### Specifications:

- Height: 9' 4"
- Width: 6' 8"
- Length: 8' 1"



**Bluebird Investments Limited**

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