

WORK PLAN

for the

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

of the

EXPLOR DATA Ltd.

Land Use Permit N1998B0861 Amendment

Seismic Program,

Nahanni Butte, NT

August 31, 2000

Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board

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1.0 PURPOSE OF THE WORK PLAN

This *Work Plan* provides a framework for the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (Review Board) to conduct an environmental assessment (EA) of the *EXPLOR DATA Ltd. Land Use Permit N1998B0861 Amendment Seismic Program, Nahanni Butte, NT* (the Development) development proposal in accordance with Part 5 of the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (MVRMA).

The framework contains a description of the development as provided by the developer, a description of the considerations and general approach to completing the EA process, a work plan for conducting the EA, and resource allocation estimates for completing the EA by staff and the Review Board.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Explor Data Ltd., on July 13, 2000, submitted a proposal to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) to amend its Land Use Permit, originally approved by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) under Land Use Permit N1998B0861, to change the orientation and length of its SWM-5 seismic line. The original line was 31 KM in length, while the new line will be 35 KM in length with a revised orientation that would tie in two previously drilled and abandoned well locations from the 1970's, the Mesa Nahanni Butte L-20 and E-13.

On August 18, 2000 the MVLWB referred the development proposal to the Review Board, in accordance with ss.126(1) of the MVRMA, citing the following reasons for the referral,

At the South Mackenzie Panel of the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board Meeting on August 11, 2000 the decision was made to refer this amendment to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board for Environmental Assessment. The reasons for this decision were as follows:

In their review of the application for an amendment Parks and Heritage Canada indicated that they were opposed to the application because of the following reasons:

- 1. The increased access to the area resulting in "...increased hunting pressure by non-aboriginal hunters..." resulting in negative impacts on traditional subsistence harvest;*
- 2. The Deh Cho First Nations and the Naha Dehe First Nation of Nahanni Butte passed resolutions that the entire South Nahanni River watershed should be set aside as a National park and that no incremental developments occur within the boundaries that would affect the ecological integrity of a potentially larger protected area;*

3. *There is potential for future cumulative effects on the water resources of the South Nahanni River Basin from the amended seismic line.*

The concern for future cumulative effects in the area near the present park reserve and in an area of possible expansion of the park reserve, resulting in the Board passing a motion to refer this application for an amendment to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board for an Environmental Assessment.

The Review Board is obliged, under s.126 of the MVRMA, to conduct an EA of the development proposal.

3.0 BACKGROUND

This section outlines the description of the development as provided by the developer. Additional information on development components may be requested by the Review Board to complete the EA. A complete scope of development will be determined by the Review Board and will be included as part of the EA Terms of Reference which will be issued to the developer as guidance for completing an EA Report.

3.1 Development Components

The development proposes:

- hand-cutting (vegetation clearing) a 1.5 metre wide by 35 kilometre long cut line;
- transportation of shot hole drilling rig, equipment, supplies and personnel by helicopter to and within the program area;
- use of natural clearings or cutting of new helipads approximately every 1 to 2 km;
- use of an existing camp based out of Fort Liard;
- use of an existing staging area off the Liard Highway near the SWM-5 line location;
- temporary storage of fuels and lubricants needed to undertake the program;
- use of dynamite in drilled and plugged holes to create the seismic energy source;
- set-up and use of geophones for the acquisition of seismic data; and,
- land cleanup during, and/or reclamation activities at the conclusion of the proposed program.

3.2 Associated Development Activities

The activities associated with the development proposal include:

- hand-clearing to 1.5 metre width of new cut line, minimal impact from this type of clearing occurs on low vegetative cover and organic mat;

- wood debris will be bucked to 2.5 metre lengths and made to lie flat, leaners in areas of large trees will be removed;
- new heli-portable drill source points will require 8 metre diameter pads, while heli-pads require 35 metre diameter areas, and be located every 1 to 2 kilometres (natural clearings will be used wherever possible for source points and heli-pads);
- each source shot hole will be loaded with 25 kg of dynamite, and back filled with drill cuttings, a plastic hole plug driven to 1 metre depth, and top filled with drill cuttings; any remaining drill cuttings will be spread evenly around the area;
- clean-up of pinflags, debris, refuse and brush disposal to be done concurrently with the recording operation;
- all cap wire will be pulled up, or cut flush with the ground and pushed down hole;
- helicopter flight lines are along the cut line corridor;
- disturbed areas will be re-seeded with approved native seed mixture, and planting of shrubs may be undertaken to stabilize a disturbed area.

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities of the Review Board, Review Board staff and other parties in the EA are explained.

4.1 *The Role of Others in the EA Process*

RA's, the DRA (NEB), federal and territorial government departments and expert advisors are encouraged to provide any information they have that is relevant to this EA, and to provide any conclusions and recommendations regarding the environmental impact and public concern of the development in written form to the Review Board, with supporting rationales. First Nations, the public and other interested parties that may wish to provide information relevant to the EA, or that may be asked by the Review Board to present any relevant information they may have, should do so in a form that is easily available to all stakeholders. All information received will have equal weight before the Review Board, and will be carefully considered prior to any decisions being made by the Review Board.

The Review Board encourages the developer to commence discussions with affected communities, RA's, the DRA (NEB), federal and territorial government departments, First Nations, expert advisors, the public and other interested parties as early as possible. In conducting the EA, the Review Board will request from the developer a written record verifying their consultation, including how consultation may have influenced design of any part of the development. The developer is expected to respond in a suitable and timely course to the EA Terms of Reference that will be issued by the Review Board.

4.2 Staff Functions

The Executive Director and staff of the Review Board are the primary contact for the developer, RA's, the DRA (NEB), federal and territorial government departments, First Nations, expert advisors, the public and other interested parties with respect to the EA of this development proposal.

The Review Board staff and their specific responsibilities with respect to the *Explor Data Ltd. Land Use Permit N1998B0861 Amendment Seismic Program, Nahanni Butte, NT* development are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 - Review Board Staff and Responsibilities

Staff Person & Title	Responsibility
Gordon Stewart, Environmental Assessment Officer	Lead on EA
Louie Azzolini, Environmental Assessment Officer	EA support
Roland Semjanovs, Communications Officer	Communications support
Bridgette Larocque, Finance & Administration Officer	Administrative and budget support
Heidi Klein, Executive Director	EA support and Review Board liaison

4.3 Review Board Functions

The Review Board is required to undertake the following in relation to this EA:

- conduct the EA, in accordance with ss.126(1) of the MVRMA;
- take into account any previous screening or assessment report made in relation to the development, in accordance with s.127 of the MVRMA;
- determine the scope of the development, in accordance with ss.117(1) of the MVRMA;
- consider several factors, in accordance with ss.117(2) of the MVRMA;
- make a determination regarding the environmental impacts and public concern of the development, in accordance with ss.128(1) of the MVRMA;
- report to the federal Minister and DRA in accordance with ss.128(2) of the MVRMA; and,
- identify areas, and extent of effects, within or outside the Mackenzie Valley in which the development is likely to have a significant adverse impact or be a cause of significant public concern.

5.0 EA WORK PLAN

Table 3 provides an estimated timeline for completing each indicated milestone in the EA process. Please note that circumstances, such as operational realities, may require that changes be made to this estimated time table. In other words, the milestone estimated completion dates may be extended or shortened.

Table 3 - Milestone Completion Time Table

MILESTONE	Estimated Completion Date
Start-up of the EA	August 18
Complete development description submitted	August 29
Pre-consultation	August 23
EA Work Plan developed	August 23
EA Work Plan approval	August 31
Prepare Draft EA Terms of Reference - including scope of development	September 13
EA Terms of Reference approved and issued	September 14
Preparation and submission of EA Report and Information Requests	September 29
Conformity check	-
Deficiency statement	-
Analysis	-
Closure of Public Registry	October 9
EA decision	October 12
Federal Minister's response to the Review Board's Report of EA	
DRA's response to the Review Board's Report of EA	
Consultation - throughout / as required	-

Appendix 1

Environmental Assessment Process Overview

APPROACH TO COMPLETING THE MVRMA EA PROCESS

This section provides a more detailed discussion of the Review Board's approach, some general expectations, and milestones in the MVRMA EA process. This approach is used as a template, to be applied specifically to the development undergoing an EA. The Review Board reserves the right to vary or change its approach to completing an EA, based on the circumstances, size, and complexity of the development.

The Review Board determines, based on the size, complexity and nature of the development, and on the nature of the environmental effects and public concerns associated with the development, the level of effort and detail required to complete the EA. The level of effort and detail required to complete the EA would be reflected in the Review Board's determination of the scope of the development and scope of assessment, issued with the EA Terms of Reference.

1.0 Review Board Context for Environmental Assessment

The Review Board, in exercising its authority, is guided by the following legal principles, and by definitions, purposes and factors found in the MVRMA. This context provides the developer, RA's, the DRA (NEB) as required, federal and territorial governments, First Nations, expert advisors, and other affected or interested parties the framework within which the EA will be conducted.

The quality and completeness of information or evidence provided to the Review Board by all parties participating in the EA will affect the timeliness in completing the EA. The Review Board takes its roles and responsibilities very seriously and expects all parties involved in the EA process to do the same, as well as to abide by the highest standards of integrity, honesty and fairness.

1.1 Legal Principles

The Review Board is governed by the rules of natural justice and procedural fairness. This essentially means that fair play is required when exercising decision making functions. Three of the basic elements are:

- (i) The right to be heard - means providing fair opportunity for parties to prepare and state their case, and to correct or contradict relevant statements prejudicial to their position;*
- (ii) The rule against bias - is a rule against prejudging a case; addressing not only actual bias but also any reasonable apprehension of bias; and,*

- (iii) **Fettering of discretion** - means the Review Board is governed by the common law principle which requires that "s/he who hears must decide". This means that the Board members who hear or review the evidence in an EA must be the decision makers. Members who did not participate can play no role in the decision. The law also requires that the Board and its members must be free to exercise their full authorities under the statute. The Board must decide each case on its own merits.

1.2 Context

The context within which the Review Board conducts an EA is based on following definitions and indicated sections from the MVRMA.

Development - means any undertaking, or any part of an undertaking, that is carried out on land or water and, except where the context otherwise indicates, wholly within the Mackenzie Valley, and includes measures carried out by a department or agency of government leading to the establishment of a national park subject to the National Parks Act and an acquisition of lands pursuant to the Historic Sites and Monuments Act.

Environment - means the components of the Earth and includes

- (a) land, water and air, including all layers of the atmosphere;
- (b) all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms; and
- (c) the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b).

Follow-up program - means a program for evaluating

- (a) the soundness of an environmental assessment or environmental impact review of a proposal for a development; and
- (b) the effectiveness of the mitigative or remedial measures imposed as conditions of approval of the proposal.

Harvesting - in relation to wildlife, means hunting, trapping or fishing activities carried on in conformity with a land claim agreement or, in respect of persons and places not subject to a land claim agreement, carried on pursuant to aboriginal or treaty rights.

Heritage resources - means archaeological or historic sites, burial sites, artifacts and other objects of historical, cultural or religious significance, and historical or cultural records.

Impact on the environment - means any effect on land, water, air or any other component of the environment, as well as on wildlife harvesting, and includes any effect on the social and cultural environment or on heritage resources.

Mitigative or remedial measure - means a measure for the control, reduction or elimination of an adverse impact of a development on the environment, including a restorative measure.

s. 114 The purpose of this Part is to establish a process comprising a preliminary screening, an environmental assessment and an environmental impact review in relation to proposals for developments, and

- (a) to establish the Review Board as the main instrument in the Mackenzie Valley for the environmental assessment and environmental impact review of developments;
- (b) to ensure that the impact on the environment of proposed developments receives careful consideration before actions are taken in connection with them; and
- (c) to ensure that the concerns of aboriginal people and the general public are taken into account in that process.

s. 115 The process established by this Part shall be carried out in a timely and expeditious manner and shall have regard to

- (a) the protection of the environment from the significant adverse impacts of proposed developments; and
- (b) the protection of the social, cultural and economic well-being of residents and communities in the Mackenzie Valley.

ss. 117(1) Every environmental assessment of a proposal for a development shall include a determination by the Review Board of the scope of the development, subject to any guidelines made under section 120.

ss. 117(2) Every environmental assessment and environmental impact review of a proposal for a development shall include a consideration of

- (a) the impact of the development on the environment, including the impact of malfunctions or accidents that may occur in connection with the development and any cumulative impact that is likely to result from the development in combination with other developments;
- (b) the significance of any such impact;
- (c) any comments submitted by members of the public in accordance with the regulations or the rules of practice and procedure of the Review Board;
- (d) where the development is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment, the imposition of mitigative or remedial measures; and
- (e) any other matter, such as the need for the development and any available alternatives to it, that the Review Board or any responsible

minister, after consulting with the Review Board, determines to be relevant.

2.0 Milestones and Responsibilities

This section summarizes the process for completion of an EA, consistent with the Interim EIA Guidelines of the Review Board, and the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved.

2.1 Assessment Process

The EA process is outlined below in Table 1, showing appropriate milestones and responsibility assignments. The RA's, the DRA (NEB) as required, and expert advisors would provide information and advice related to regulatory requirements for the development.

Table 1 - Milestones and Responsibility Assignments for steps in the EA

MILESTONE	Developer	RA / DRA	Staff	Board
Start-up of the EA			✓	
Complete development description submitted	✓			
Pre-consultation			✓	
EA Work Plan developed			✓	
EA Work Plan approval				✓
Prepare Draft EA Terms of Reference - including Scope of Development		✓	✓	
EA Terms of Reference - approved and issued				✓
Preparation and submission of EA Report	✓			
Conformity check		✓	✓	
Deficiency statement				✓
Analysis		✓	✓	
EA decision				✓
Consultation - throughout / as required	✓	✓	✓	✓

Once a development proposal has been referred to the Review Board for an EA, the following milestones are established:

1. Start-up of the EA;
2. Pre-consultation;
3. Development description requirements;
4. Work Planning;
5. The EA Terms of Reference;
6. Developer's EA Report;
7. Conformity Check;
8. Deficiency Statement;
9. Technical Analysis;
10. Information Requests;
11. Consultation; and,
12. EA Decision.

The time allocations and the information requirements for each milestone will vary with each EA, and depend upon the complexity, location and duration of the development. These will also vary depending on the reasons for decision provided by the preliminary screener(s) if a referral by a preliminary screener occurred, and on the information provided by the developer.

2.1.1 Start-up of the EA

At the start of the EA the developer, RA's, the DRA as required, federal and territorial government departments, First Nations, expert advisors, the public and other interested parties are informed of the referral. The notification lets people know that while the development is in the EA process, no licence, permit or other authorization can be issued by government. As part of the referral, staff open a public registry on the development and start tracking development issues.

Public, and government notification of the referral is done by:

- Written notification
- News release
- Newspaper advertising

Tasks involved in starting the environmental assessment are listed below.

- Open case file
- Open public registry and registry log

- Public notification of referral
- Notify regulatory authorities of the referral
- Review Board notifies the developer of the referral
- Initial regulatory authority and expert advisor identification

Deliverable: Public registry, public notification, government notification, developer notification, issue tracking, expert advisor identification.

2.1.2 Pre-Consultation

Pre-consultation is used to identify and inform stakeholders about the EA process. Communities, First Nations, government and experts would be identified and contacted. Pre-consultation would parallel the developer preparing a revised and more complete development description, if this was required. Development of the draft EA Work Plan by Review Board staff would also occur concurrently with Pre-consultation.

Pre-consultation tasks may include:

- First Nation consultation
 - Initiate contact with First Nation representative.
 - Introductory meetings.
- Pre-scoping meetings and discussions with RA's, the DRA (NEB) as required, and experts to review referral, development description and supporting information provided by the developer.
- Prepare public and stakeholder notification circulation list, to include:
 - Communities
 - Organizations
 - Special Interest Groups
 - First Nations
 - Relevant Businesses
 - Representative Groups
 - Government
 - Experts
 - Regulatory Authorities
 - Designated Regulatory Agency (if required)
 - Developer
- Staff may conduct public information sessions to inform the public and stakeholders about the Review Board and the EA process. Developers would be asked to participate in these sessions to provide information about their development proposal.
- Possible site visit by the Review Board and staff.

Deliverable: Awareness of the Review Board, the EA process and the development proposal. Any relevant issues raised by the public and stakeholders during this pre-consultation step would be noted and brought to the attention of the Review Board for possible inclusion in the EA Terms of Reference.

2.1.3 Development Description Requirements

The Review Board may require a more detailed and complete description of the proposed development from the developer. This would enable the Review Board to determine a proper scope of development and issue a complete set of EA Terms of Reference that address all phases and components of the development. The developer is responsible for providing a development description that is suitable for consultation with aboriginal, public and government stakeholders.

The Review Board would inform stakeholders of its direction to the developer using the following involvement methods:

- Fax out of Review Board's direction to the developer;
- News release to media;
- Newspaper advertising informing people of the overall EA process and the Review Board's direction to the developer.

The developer will be responsible for providing its final development description to all identified stakeholders.

Deliverable: A more detailed and complete description of the proposed development provided by the developer.

2.1.4 Work Planning and Time Frames

A work plan of the process for completing the EA will be developed by staff, in consultation with stakeholders. The work plan will reflect unique details of the EA that are specific to the particular development proposal. For example, if the developer had completed and submitted a fairly detailed EA Report along with any application(s) that triggered the MVRMA process, this may affect the length of time and level of effort spent on a particular step in the EA process, and would be reflected in the Work Plan. An estimate of resource requirements for completing the EA would also be developed. This Work Plan would be developed concurrently during the Pre-consultation phase.

Once the pre-consultation phase is completed, and a more complete development description is received from the developer (if required), the draft Work Plan would be presented to the Review Board for its approval.

Deliverable: An approved Work Plan, including an estimate of resource requirements, for completing the EA.

2.1.5 EA Terms of Reference and Scope of Development Determination

The EA Terms of Reference (Terms of Reference) are the Review Board's instructions to the developer, and others as appropriate, to ensure the appropriate information is provided to understand the environmental consequences and the benefits of the proposed development. The Terms of Reference are developed from the development description provided by the developer and any other relevant information. The Terms of Reference also provide the scope of the development and scope of assessment determination of the Review Board.

As a minimum, the EA report should include the following:

- S Title (of the development proposal);
- S Executive summary (translated into appropriate aboriginal languages);
- S Description of the development (e.g., phases, timetables, location, technology used, alternatives to the development, development design details taking into account the environment);
- S Description of the existing environment, including environmental interactions (e.g., natural and human setting);
- S Impact of the development on the environment, including those caused by malfunctions or accidents, and any cumulative impact(s);
- S List of potential impacts and the proposed mitigation or remedial measures;
- S Identification and description of the residual impacts following mitigation or remedial measures;
- S Results and summary of issues from public and community consultation, including any concerns;
- S Plans for any environmental management plan, follow-up and monitoring;
- S List of supporting evidence and information sources, including previous environmental assessments;
- S List of the required licences, permits and other authorizations, if relevant.

Staff will coordinate the preparation of the draft Terms of Reference. After the Review Board's consideration and approval of the Terms of Reference, they are issued to the developer, and others as required.

Deliverable: Draft and final Terms of Reference, direction to the developer including confirmed scope of development and associated scope of assessment, identification of “key” issues, effects, baseline data requirements, and desired results of research, and suggested environmental assessment report table of contents.

2.1.6 Preparation and Submission of the EA Report

The developer will use the EA Terms of Reference to complete its EA report – that is, to tell the “story” of how people and the natural world could be changed by the proposed development and what is to be done about these changes.

Directions from the Review Board to others (e.g., that may have relevant information related to the development) will result in the receipt of the appropriate relevant information.

Deliverable: An EA report from the developer that addresses the requirements of the EA Terms of Reference, and additional information from other sources as directed by the Review Board.

2.1.7 Conformity Check

After receiving the developer’s completed EA report the Review Board will ensure the developer has provided the information requested in the Terms of Reference. Opportunity will be provided for those parties that have expressed an interest to be involved in the EA to contribute to this stage. **Note:** *this conformity check determines whether or not the developer has responded to what was asked for in the EA Terms of Reference; it does not reflect the technical adequacy of the information provided by the developer. Any additional technical information, or further explanation, required would be requested through information requests (IR’s). IR’s would facilitate the technical analysis of the development.*

Where a developer has submitted a fairly detailed EA report with the original application (e.g., at preliminary screening or at the start of the EA), this conformity check would likely occur shortly after the Review Board’s approval and release of the EA Terms of Reference.

Deliverable: A draft deficiency statement of the EA report for Review Board consideration and approval.

2.1.8 Deficiency Statement

The Review Board will decide conformity and, where required, issue a deficiency statement that will direct the developer accordingly.

Deliverable: Review Board issues deficiency statement on developers EA report.

2.1.9 Technical Analysis

The Review Board's staff will coordinate the analysis of the EA. The aim is to provide opportunities for RA's, the DRA (NEB) as required, federal and territorial governments, First Nations, expert advisors, the public and other interested parties that have expressed an interest in participating in the EA process, to participate and express their ideas, and present their evidence and facts (e.g., traditional knowledge holders and scientific experts) to the Review Board. The more complete the analysis the better the EA.

The result of this step is to find and focus on unresolved or unclear issues, and to provide the Review Board information that will contribute to its decision. Some issues will be scientific or traditional knowledge based, others personal and value based. The developer, RA's, the DRA (NEB) as required, federal and territorial governments, First Nations, expert advisors, the public and other interested parties are invited to be involved at any community gatherings, elders' gatherings and technical sessions that may be arranged, as all gatherings and sessions would be publicly announced and always open to the public.

Where unresolved or unclear issues are identified, the developer, and other appropriate parties (e.g., RA's, DRA, experts) will have the opportunity of responding. The developer can formally provide and present its views on the information brought to the Review Board's attention after submission of its environmental assessment report including any proposed amendments, additions or refinements to the development or the environmental assessment.

Deliverable: This is a critical stage in the EA process - where the Review Board decides public meetings are required, it has the opportunity to hear evidence from the developer and RA's, the DRA (NEB) as required, federal and territorial governments, First Nations, expert advisors, the public and other interested parties in a public setting. From these sessions and the previously submitted evidence, the Review Board will begin to formulate its decision about the EA. The Review Board would like to receive technical reports from participants that clearly state a reviewers conclusions, recommendations and supporting rationales.

2.1.10 Information Requests

Throughout the Conformity Check and Technical Analysis phases of the EA, the Review Board and stakeholders identify information gaps, or identify where more detailed/specific information would be required, that would assist them in the technical analysis of the proposed development. This information would be requested through a series of IR's. These

IR's and responses would form part of the public registry and body of evidence the Review Board would consider.

The Review Board in its Work Plan would identify milestone dates for the submission of IR's and also identify response dates. Depending on the technical adequacy of the information submitted in the developers EA Report, there may be two rounds of IR's during an EA. If a third round is required, then the Work Plan would be revised after the Review Board's staff have consulted with all of the stakeholders, including the developer, as to the appropriateness of the additional IR and closure dates.

Deliverable: The IR's represent very specific and focused requests for clarification or additional information, required in order for the party or parties requesting the information to complete its analysis and reach a conclusion about the developers EA report and proposed development. The developers response, or the stakeholders response in cases for example where an IR is sent to a government department or RA, to the IR is placed on the public registry and circulated to all stakeholders.

2.1.11 Consultation

The Review Board may decide a round of public consultation is required at this stage to consult on the developers EA report and stakeholder responses. This consultation could take one of two forms: as a forum where participants would make presentations relevant to the development proposal to the Review Board; and, as a formal hearing where participants would, under certain rules developed by the Review Board, ask questions relevant to the development proposal and the EA of any stakeholder.

Deliverable: A public forum where stakeholders could be asked, or presentations could be made to the Review Board, about the EA, the development proposal and the conclusions reached by stakeholders in filed documents.

2.1.12 EA Decision and Written Reasons

The Review Board will prepare its determination after considering the EA Report, its analysis, and the information on the Public Registry. The Review Board will then prepare its written reasons. The Review Board will give the Minister of DI AND, and when required the NEB, its written reasons. The Minister of DI AND, and the NEB when required, will distribute them to every responsible minister. The referring bodies and the developer also receive copies of the Review Board's written reasons.

Staff would work with the Review Board in the preparation of its Report of EA and written reasons.

Deliverable: Report of the Review Board on the EA, with decision and written reasons.