

## Preliminary Information Form

### PREAMBLE

Sections 22 and 23 of the *James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement* (JBNQA) establish an environmental and social regime in northern Québec. Some aspects of these sections are the responsibility of the Government of Canada, others of the Gouvernement du Québec, and still others of both levels of government. Québec's responsibilities are set out in Title II of the [Environment Quality Act](#) (c. Q-2). Title II presents the environmental and social impact assessment and review procedures that apply in the James Bay region (section 133) and in Nunavik (section 168) (<http://www.environnement.gouv.qc.ca/evaluations/mil-nordique/index-en.htm>).

The projects listed in Schedule A of the *Environment Quality Act* are automatically subject to one of the two procedures applicable to northern environments, whereas those named in Schedule B are exempt from the procedures. Those not listed in the Schedules are considered "grey zone" projects. They must be submitted to the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (environment and the fight against climate change, MELCC), which determines whether they are subject to either of the procedures applicable to northern environments.

The Preliminary Information Form is used to describe the general characteristics of the project. It must be filled out clearly and concisely so as to provide only the relevant information needed to clearly understand the project, its impacts, and anticipated challenges. This preliminary information is published in the environmental assessment register described in section 118.5.0.1 of the *Environment Quality Act*.

Project proponents seeking to carry out a project listed in Schedule A of the *Environment Quality Act* or a "grey zone" project on those territories must first apply for a certificate of authorization or an attestation of exemption, pursuant to sections 154 and 189 of the *Environment Quality Act*. This requires submitting preliminary information about the project to the MELCC.

Under sections 115.5 to 115.12 of the *Environment Quality Act*, applicants for any authorization under the Act must file, in order to be issued an authorization, the applicant or holder declaration as well as any other documents required by the Minister. This requirement does not apply to exempted projects for which an attestation of exemption has been issued. An explanatory guide (in French only) and the required forms can be found at [www.mdelcc.gouv.qc.ca/lqe/index.htm](http://www.mdelcc.gouv.qc.ca/lqe/index.htm).

The Preliminary Information Form must be accompanied by the payment listed in the fee schedule for environmental authorization applications. Payment must be made to the order of the Minister of Finance. The due dates for the applicable fees are listed at [www.mdelcc.gouv.qc.ca/ministere/tarification/ministere.htm](http://www.mdelcc.gouv.qc.ca/ministere/tarification/ministere.htm) (in French only; click on *Procédure d'évaluation environnementale – Québec nordique*). Note that the MELCC will not process the application until payment is received. The Preliminary Information Form must include ten (10) printed copies in French, four (4) printed copies in English and one electronic copy, and be sent to the following address:

Provincial Administrator of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement  
Deputy Minister of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change  
Édifice Marie-Guyart, 30th Floor  
675 René-Lévesque Blvd. East, Box 02  
Quebec City QC G1R 5V7  
Telephone: 418-521-3933  
Fax: 418-646-0266

In accordance with the *Environment Quality Act*, the Preliminary Information Form is transmitted to the Evaluating Committee if it concerns the James Bay region, or to the Kativik Environmental Quality Commission if it concerns Nunavik. These committees examine the preliminary information and, for projects covered by Schedule A of the *Environment Quality Act*, issue a recommendation or an opinion on the directive specifying the nature, scope and extent of the environmental impact assessment the project proponent is required to prepare. For "grey zone" projects, the committees respectively prepare a recommendation or a decision on subjecting the project to the procedure and, if applicable, on the directive concerning the project. The recommendations, opinions and decisions are then transmitted to the MELCC, which communicates its decision to the project proponent either by delivering an attestation of exemption in the case of projects exempt from the procedure, or by issuing a directive in the case of projects subject to the procedure.

The Evaluating Committee is a tripartite committee composed of representatives appointed by the Cree Regional Authority and the governments of Canada and Québec. The Kativik Environmental Quality Commission is a bipartite committee composed of Inuit or Naskapi representatives appointed by the Kativik Regional Government and representatives designated by the Québec government. In the exercise

of their duties, both committees give due consideration to the following principles, which are listed in sections 152 and 186 of the *Environment Quality Act*:

- a) The protection of the hunting, fishing and trapping rights of the Native people;
- b) Environmental and social protection;
- c) The protection of Native people, societies, communities, and economies;
- d) The protection of wildlife resources, the physical and biotic environments, and ecological systems in the Territory;
- e) The rights and guarantees of the Native people within Category II lands;
- f) The involvement of the Cree, Inuit, and Naskapi people in the application of the environmental and social protection regime;
- g) The rights and interests of non-Native people, whatever they may be; and
- h) The right to develop by persons acting lawfully in the Territory.

**1. APPLICANT IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION**

<b>1.1 Identification of the Project Proponent</b>	
Name: Kativik Regional Government	
Municipal address: P.O. Box 9, Kuujjuaq QC J0M 1C0	
Postal address (if different from municipal address):	
Name and title(s) of signator(y/ies) authorized to submit the application: Véronique Gilbert, assistant-director, Rewable Ressources, Environment, Land Use and Parks Department.	
Telephone number: 819-964-2961 #2317	Telephone number (other):
E-mail: Gaëlle Baïlon-Poujol <a href="mailto:gbpoujol@krq.ca">gbpoujol@krq.ca</a>	
<b>1.2 Enterprise Number</b>	
Québec Enterprise Number (NEQ): 8817058918	
<b>1.3 Resolution of Municipal Council</b>	
If the applicant is a municipality, the preliminary information must be accompanied by a duly certified municipal council resolution authorizing the signator(y/ies) to submit the application to the Minister. Attach a copy of the municipal resolution to Appendix 1.	
<b>1.4 Identification of the Consultant Designated by Project Proponent (if applicable)</b>	
Name:	
Municipal address:	
Postal address (if different from municipal address):	
Telephone number: -	Telephone number (other): -
E-mail: @ .	
Description of mandate:	

**2. PROJECT LOCATION AND COMPLETION SCHEDULE**

<b>2.1 Identification and Location of Project and Related Activities</b>
Name of municipality, village or community where the project will be carried out (indicate whether several municipalities, villages or communities will be affected by the project):  Kuujjuaq
Land category (I, II or III): I
Decimal geographic coordinates of the project's centre point (for linear projects, provide the start and end point coordinates):  Latitude : 58.150964 Longitude : -68.359559
<b>2.2 Description of Targeted Site</b>
Describe the main components of the physical, biological and human environments that may be affected by the project. Focus the description on the points of likely scientific, social, cultural, economic, historical, archaeological or aesthetic importance (valued components of the environment). Indicate, if applicable, the property status of the areas where the project would be carried out, along with the sites' main features such as zoning, available space, sensitive environments, wetlands, aquatic environments, compatibility with current use, availability of services, topography and presence of buildings.
The municipal council of Kuujjuaq has selected the site for the development of an eco-center and a re-store (a second-hand store, "re-store" is a temporary name) The Kuujjuaq Land Use Committee approved this decision. The site is adjacent to the current northern landfill. Given the zoning by-laws,

no residential development can be done in this area (500 m buffer zone from the landfill), see map in Appendix III. The site for the ecocentre and re-store will set on a gravel pad of approximately 100 m by 50 m.

The site is located within the municipal boundaries, thus a sector already impacted by human activities. Indeed, the site is on the side of an existing road (Aqpiq Road), so it will not be necessary to build an access road.

Currently, municipal employees use this site to sort certain materials before sending them to the northern landfill or to prepare them for shipping to southern recycling facilities.

The selected site is therefore located in an area already affected by human activities. This area is surrounded by coniferous forest and lichens and mosses.

### 2.3 Project Schedule

Provide the project schedule (proposed time period and estimated length of each phase of the project), including the time required for preparing the impact assessment and the length of the procedure.

(see Feasibility Study in Section 11, p.31 for schedule details)

The implementation schedule will depend on the funding for the project. If funding is confirmed by January 2020, the project will begin in February 2020 with calls for tenders for the purchase of the necessary services and equipment. The site set-up (gravel pad and concrete slabs) will be done in June and July 2020. The equipment will arrive on the first boat and will be installed in July 2020. Municipal employees will receive the necessary training in July and August 2020. In order to ensure a good understanding of the project from the population and the construction companies working in Kuujuaq, an awareness and information campaign will be carried out in the summer of 2020. The eco-center and the re-store will officially open their doors in August 2020.

### 2.4 Map

Attach to Appendix III a topographical or cadastral map of the project location, and if applicable, a map showing the location of the work or activities at an appropriate scale, indicating current infrastructures in relation to the worksite.

See Appendix III

## 3. GENERAL PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT

### 3.1 Project Title

(Construction/expansion/set-up/etc.) of (facility/equipment /factory/etc.) on the territory of (municipality/village/community).

Organic Material Recycling Project by Thermophile Composter, in Inukjuak

### 3.2 Project Subject to Authorization

To allow us to ascertain whether your project is subject to the authorization procedure, indicate the paragraph in Schedule A of the *Environment Quality Act* to which you believe your project pertains, and why (e.g. threshold reached). Indicate if your project is in the “grey zone,” if applicable.

As the project is related to residual materials management, it is located in “grey zone”.

### 3.3 Brief Description of Project and Project Variants

Briefly describe your project (length, width, quantity, voltage, surface area, etc.). For each phase, (set-up, construction and operation, and if applicable, closing and restoration), briefly describe the main characteristics of each variant of the project, including planned activities, set-up and work (tree clearing, expropriation, blasting, fill work, etc.).

### **Set-up Phase:**

According to the plans and specifications designed by an engineer, the chosen site will be leveled, compacted and adequately drained by drainage ditches; the surface will be levelled with a sufficient layer of gravel to facilitate the movement of vehicles and heavy machinery. The gravel pad will have a dimension of 100 m by 50 m. (See Appendix II for the development plan of the site)

The equipment on the site are :

- A **reception station** : construction trailer;
- A **sorting area on concrete slabs for construction, renovation, demolition (CRD) residues** : four areas for CRD sorting : one for clean timber, which can remain on site for re-use by the local population; one for ferrous metal residues (CRD and small size); one for nonferrous metal residues; one for other mixed CRD residues;
- A **space for the deposit of bulky non-reusable** , tires and propane tanks;
- A space for **sorting metal appliances** ;
- Space for **the storage of household hazardous waste (HHW)** , container compliant;
- A shelter for the **dismantling of end-of-life vehicles (ELV)** : garage type Fold-A-Way;
- A shelter for **resourcing** (store for used items): three double containers (16 X 40 feet).

Based on Hydro-Québec's engineering plans and specifications for the electrical connection, it is possible to revise the suggested installation to bring the garage closer to the reception station, along the roadside. The garage could also be to the left of the reception station, at the edge of the fence. The electric poles are currently located on the other side of the road.

### **Operation phase :**

The project involves the establishment of an ecocentre and a re-store (second-hand store) in a first Nunavik community in order to develop a safe and accessible place for citizens and IBI (institutions, businesses and industries) to bring voluntarily their hazardous and bulky materials.

**The ecocentre** is a place of transfer for waste that is not accepted in regular garbage. Citizens and organizations will be able to bring their CRD residues, HHW, ELV, bulky appliances and other miscellaneous objects (bicycles, small appliances, tools ...). At the ecocentre, these materials can be easily sorted to manage them appropriately :

- CRD: offering to the population everything that is reusable (such as clean wood, doors, windows, etc.). Sorting the metals by type to increase their value for possible resale to recyclers. What cannot be reused will be brought to the northern landfill by municipal employees for safe disposal.
- HHW: Adequate preparation of all Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) products for transportation to the south, once a year, to approved recyclers (batteries, mercury-containing lamps, paints, electronic products, oils, antifreezes and used filters).
- ELV: Decontamination of old cars, snowmobiles, ATVs and other vehicles from their hazardous fluids, recovering of some parts, removing the tires, batteries and other hazardous materials. The carcasses will then be brought to northern landfill, in the appropriate section, therefore avoiding accidental spills of dangerous products.
- Bulky waste: Appliances that require to be emptied of hazardous products can be processed on-site before being brought into the appropriate section of the northern landfill. Dismantling of unusable furniture to recover the reusable parts.

For the **re-store**, it is a place that encourage reusing of materials. Citizens and organizations can bring all domestic objects in good condition or slightly damaged. Some pieces or objects will come from the ecocenter. All these objects will then be offered to the population. It will include appliances, furniture, tools, sports equipment, auto parts, building materials, and so on.

Municipal employees will work at the ecocentre & re-store. They will be able to welcome and direct users to the appropriate places. They will dismantle the vehicles and package the waste for transportation to the south. They will also be in charge to transfer the non-reusable waste to the northern landfill. These employees will receive all the necessary training, among others, the WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System) and the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG) training.

### **Closing and restoration site :**

The closure of the site is not planned in the short term. In fact, the ecocentre will remain in operation as long as the northern landfill is open. The ecocentre will have the positive effect of extending the life of the current northern landfill, since less waste will ultimately go there. In the event of the

closure of the current northern landfill, the ecocentre may remain open, depending on the distance with the new northern landfill site. In the event of a move or when the activities of the ecocentre cease, the operator undertakes to restore the premises within one year of the cessation of activities.

If relevant, attach to Appendix II all documents providing additional details on the project's characteristics (drawing, sketch, section view, etc.).

See plans and sketches in Appendix II

### 3.4 Project Objectives and Justification

Briefly describe the main objectives and reasons for carrying out the project.

Most of the residual materials generated in Nunavik are not recovered or recycled and end up in the northern landfills, which quickly overcrowd by non-combustible residues. In addition, since there are few management alternatives, hazardous household residues can end up mixed in the waste stream, and then burnt in the open.

The objective of the project is to offer a safe place for voluntary contribution from the citizens, businesses and institutions (IBI) of the village to bring their residual materials not accepted in the door-to-door collection, because of their size or their hazardousness. In this way, it will be possible to ensure the safe management of hazardous materials and to valorize potentially reusable or recyclable waste, which represent the largest volumes at the landfill. This action falls under the action plan of the 2015-2020 Nunavik Residual Material Management Plan, which includes the construction of a shelter for household hazardous waste in all communities and better management of construction, renovation, demolition residues and metal.

Considering the annual total waste generation rate of 2615 t/year for a population of 2785 inhabitants in Kuujuaq, we can estimate the amount of waste potentially accepted at the ecocentre at 476 kg/person/year, or 1311.3 t/year for Kuujuaq. These materials are construction residues (CRD), household hazardous waste (HHW) and bulky items (furniture, mattresses, etc.). Thereby, the ecocenter project will divert **about 50%** of residual materials from the northern landfill. However, items collected at the ecocentre will not all be recycled, as is the case for ecocentres in southern Quebec. Indeed, certain materials will have no potential for recycling or reusing and will be sent to the northern landfill by municipal staff who will ensure that these residues are stored in the dedicated areas and that the sorting is adequate.

The advantages of the ecocentre are to ensure that the materials are well sorted to promote the recycling of HHW and metal residues. Concerning the latter, the installations will allow the decontamination of these residues, that is to say the removal of the hazardous substances they contain. This step is prior to any metal recycling project and avoids contamination of the northern landfill.

The advantages of the re-store are to allow the local re-use of building materials, such as lumber, and objects with potential for reuse, such as appliances, furniture, sporting goods, tools, etc.

### 3.5 Related Activities

Summarize the projected related activities, if any (e.g. construction of access roads, crushing, coffer dam placement or stream diversion) and any other project that may influence the design of the proposed project.

Citizen and IBI participation is critical for the success of the ecocenter and re-store project since it is a public service and it needs a significant change of practice.

Thus, important resources are allocated for an awareness campaign adapted to the local context. Various materials and activities will be planned for all types of clientele involving as many partners as possible. The campaign will target the public, but also schools, the health center, non-profit organizations and businesses, using different mediums, such as messages on local radio, the use of social media, print media, magnets and news kiosks. This step is crucial and should not be neglected. The project underlies a major behavioral change that requires time to adapt and a constant and meticulous monitoring to address the concerns and problems encountered by waste generators.

Once the project has started, constant awareness will be provided, more intensively during the first year of operation. However, awareness needs to continue over the long term in order to maintain the participation rate. For example, educational projects with the school could be organized or occasional messages on the radio to remind the importance of properly sorting its residual materials at the ecocentre and to advertise the services of the re-store and the availabilities of reusable goods. The KRG will support the NV for project coordination and communication.

The last component, information, aims to provide users with the necessary information on an ongoing basis. A section of the NV or the KRG website could provide specific information, like the hours of operation of the ecocentre and the re-store, the accepted materials, etc. An explanatory leaflet will be available for the public at all times at key locations, such as the NV Office.

## 4. INFORMATION AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

### 4.1 Information and Consultation Activities Completed

Describe the characteristics of the public information and consultation activities carried out as part of the project design, if any (methods used, number of participants, and communities represented), including activities carried out with local populations, such as Cree, Inuit and Naskapi. Describe any concerns that were raised and how they were taken into consideration in the project design.

According to its 2015-2020 Residual Materials Management Plan, the KRG had planned several actions to improve the sorting of CRD and HHW. Also, for several years, the northern village of Kuujjuaq has made considerable efforts to improve the management of its northern landfill. For the moment, it is the only village to manage the point of deposit for the products under EPR. In addition, the NV has hired an employee responsible for the residual materials management activities and who is present at the northern landfill, full time, all year long. Therefore, the community has a strong desire to improve waste management and wishes to extend the life of the northern landfill, which is already close to its maximum capacity, particularly because of the residual metal accumulation. Finally, because of the growing population and the ongoing construction, Kuujjuaq has the most important waste generation in Nunavik.

This project was therefore set up from the start with the NV's collaboration. The project was presented to the municipal council on August 14<sup>th</sup> and a resolution was signed to formally approve the project.

In order to validate its choices, the KRG and the NV organised public consultation to present the project to the public. The consultation took place on October 16<sup>th</sup> in the evening. Citizens, as well as businesses and institutions, were invited to participate and express their views and concerns. The benefits of the project were presented, as well as the importance of active participation of the population to ensure its success. It was explained that the northern landfill would be closed to the population for security and logistical reasons, and because the new site will offer the same services, safer for the population. The public is invited to attend the ecocentre during its opening hours.

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT'S MAIN ANTICIPATED CHALLENGES AND IMPACTS ON THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

### 5.1 Description of Project's Main Challenges

For the project's set-up, construction and operation phases, and if applicable, closing and restoration phases, briefly describe the project's main challenges, i.e. the major concerns for the government, the scientific community or the public, including the aboriginal communities concerned, the analysis of which

could influence the government's decision concerning authorization of the project.

The KRG will be in charge of the set-up phase, of the purchasing and installation of equipment. For the operation phase, KRG will provide ongoing support to the Kuujjuaq NV, which will be responsible for the management of the ecocentre and the re-store.

The main challenges of this project are at the level of the use of the ecocentre / re-store by the citizens. The project plans to close the access to the northern landfill to the public and organizations. Everyone who wishes to deposit residual materials or reusable materials will have to do it through the ecocentre and the re-store. Information campaigns will be crucial to the success of the project (see section 3.5). Infrastructure management will be municipal. The VN will be in charge of hiring the employees needed to manage the site. The KRG will provide support for training and for the management of residual materials passing through the eco-center.

The benefits of this project will address the major issues of current waste management in this community: see section 5.2.

The choice of the site respects the zoning standards in force, according to the master plan of development of the village.

Finally, for the environmental authorizations needed, all the necessary equipment has been planned in order to comply with the regulations in force. In section 9 of the feasibility study attached to this form (p.25), the applicable regulations are explained for each type of waste handled: the storage and transportation of HHWs, the sorting areas of CRDs, the halocarbon management, registers, and ELV management.

For environmental authorizations, according to the new provisions of the law on environment quality, it is not necessary to obtain a certificate of authorization to operate an eco-center if the maximum storage quantities are respected and that no industrial hazardous waste are treated on site, as it is planned in the project (MELCC, 2019).

## **5.2 Description of Project's Main Anticipated Impacts on the Receiving Environment**

For the project set-up, construction and operation phases, and if applicable, closing and restoration phases, briefly describe the project's anticipated impacts on the receiving environment (physical, biological and human).

On the planning and construction aspect, impacts will be minimal as the site is already heavily impacted by adjacent northern landfill activities.

For the eco-centre and re-store operations, the apprehended impacts are positive since the planned activities will reduce the quantities of residual materials sent for disposal as well as the environmental contamination that occurs daily in the northern landfill. Indeed, since the hazardous fluid and materials are not drained or removed from metal residues, these materials leak and flow into the environment. Finally, a better sorting of residual materials will allow for better recycling possibilities.

More specifically, the expected environmental impacts are:

- Reduction of the quantity of residual materials eliminated by offering an opportunity for local reuse of potentially reusable materials (CRD residues, materials, bulky items, other used household appliances);
- Better sorting and storage of the metal for eventual recycling, thus increasing the quantity and improving its quality;
- Sorting natural timber for local re-use, thereby reducing wood waste;
- A drop-off point for REP products for recycling, thus reducing the elimination of these five product categories;
- A recovery site for other HHWs for recycling, thus reducing the elimination of this type of residual material (open burning);
- A place for the recovery of used propane cylinders for recycling, thus reducing the elimination of this material (open burning) ;
- A place of recovery of used tires for their recycling, thus a reduction of the elimination of this material (open burning).

The positive socio-economic impacts of the project are :

- Creation of jobs for the operations of the eco-centre and re-store (reception, sorting of HHW, recovery, handling of recovered residues) ;
- Increase in the lifespan of northern landfill by reducing the quantity of materials eliminated there;
- Possible selling of used objects to the re-store (income for the NV) ;
- Pricing for the use of the eco-center for institutions, businesses and industries (IBI) (revenue for the NV) ;

- Development of a sharing economy: New opportunities for citizens to acquire used objects, such as household appliances, tools and appliances, as well as used building materials at lower cost.

In the case of a “grey zone” project, provide sufficient information to allow us to assess its social and environmental impacts so that we may determine whether the project should be subject to the environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure. Describe any mitigation or restoration measures planned.

## 6. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

### 6.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

State whether the project could produce greenhouse gases, and if so, what kind. Briefly describe the main projected emission sources for the various project phases.

Currently, at northern landfill in Kuujjuaq, non-flammable materials are stored and flammable materials must be burned when weather conditions permit. In this way, several residual materials with potential for reuse are eliminated. Similarly, hazardous materials are sometimes mixed with the waste stream and burned in the open. This method of managing residual materials causes a lot of greenhouse gases emanation and other toxic gases.

By better sorting waste, less hazardous waste will be mixed with other waste. In addition, less building materials will burn, as they will be offered to the population for reuse. Finally, the appliances must be better sorted at the northern landfill because they contain gas (including halocarbons) that have a global warming potential of 1400 to 10 900 times higher than carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Sorting them at the eco-centre will make it easier to empty them by an accredited person. Moreover, just recently, the Quebec government announced a new extended producer responsibility (EPR) for appliances. Efficient sorting and proper storage of these items will allow for better transportation and recycling once the appliance recycling system will be in place.

## 7. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

### 7.1 Other Relevant Information

Provide any other information you feel is needed to better understand the project.

The details of the project are presented in **the feasibility study for an eco-centre and re-store project in Kuujjuaq**, (attached)

## 8. DECLARATION AND SIGNATURE

### 8.1 Declaration and Signature

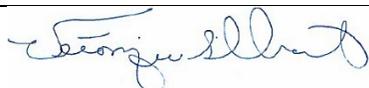
***I declare that the documents and information provided in this form are accurate to the best of my knowledge.***

***Any false declaration may incur penalties under the Environment Quality Act. Any information provided will be considered part of the application and will be published on the website of the Evaluating Committee (COMEV) or the Kativik Environmental Quality Commission (KEQC), and recorded in the environmental assessment register.***

Given name and surname

VÉRONIQUE GILBERT

Signature



Date

December 20<sup>th</sup> 2019

**Appendix I**  
Municipal Council Resolution

If applicable, attach to this page the duly certified municipal council resolution authorizing the signatorf(y/ies) of the application to submit the application to the Minister.

## Appendix II Characteristics of Project

If applicable, attach to this page the documents that provide further details on the project's characteristics (drawing, sketch, section view, etc.).

Figure 4 from the feasibility study.

The sketch below is a suggested plan for the set-up site. Dark grey are concrete while the rest, in light grey areas, is gravel. A fence will be installed on the roadside and on the left side to better control the site access. The back side and the right side will already be protected by the containers and the concrete walls.

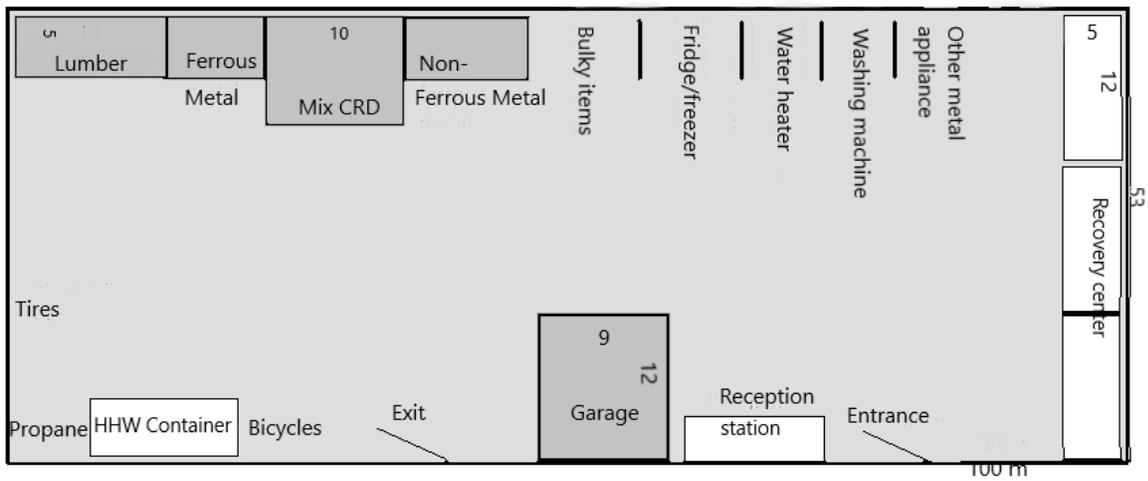


Figure 4: suggested site set-up (not to scale)

**Appendix III**  
Map

Attach a topographical or cadastral map showing the location of the project, and if applicable, a map showing the location of the work or activities to an appropriate scale, indicating the current structures in relation to the worksite.

