March 19, 2018

Dear [Name]:

Re: Your request for access to information under Part II of the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (File # NR-29-2018)

On February 19, 2018, the Department of Natural Resources received your request for access to the following records/information:

Any studies, briefing notes or other reports excluding correspondence in the custody and control of the Department of Natural Resources relating to methylmercury and/or methylmercury poisoning including but not limited to any studies, briefing notes or other reports specific to the Muskrat Falls project

I note that you subsequently advised that you were not interested in any cabinet documents or documents submitted to cabinet, nor were you looking for any media monitoring records.

I am pleased to inform you that a decision has been made by the Department of Natural Resources, confirmed by the Deputy Minister, to provide access to these records. These records are attached.

Please be advised that you may ask the Information and Privacy Commissioner to review the processing of your access request, as set out in section 42 of the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (the Act). A request to the Commissioner must be made in writing within 15 business days of the date of this letter or within a longer period that may be allowed by the Commissioner.
The address and contact information of the Information and Privacy Commissioner is as follows:

Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner
2 Canada Drive
P. O. Box 13004, Stn. A
St. John’s, NL A1B 3V8

Telephone: (709) 729-6309
Toll-Free: 1-877-729-6309
Facsimile: (709) 729-6500

You may also appeal directly to the Supreme Court Trial Division within 15 business days after you receive the decision of the public body, pursuant to section 52 of the Act.

Please be advised that this letter will be published following a 72 hour period after it is sent electronically to you or five business days in the case where records are mailed to you. It is the goal to have the letter posted to the Office of Public Engagement's website within one business day following the applicable period of time.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me by telephone at 729-0463 or rhynes@gov.nl.ca.

Sincerely,

Rod Hynes
ATIPP Coordinator
Background Note – Muskrat Fall Project Overview
Department of Natural Resources

**Issue:** To provide a Muskrat Falls Project Summary and Update

**Background and Current Status:**

**Project Description**

- The Muskrat Falls Project includes:
  - Muskrat Falls Hydroelectric Generating Facility – 824 megawatts (MW);
  - Labrador Transmission Assets (LTA) – two 250 km 315 kV HVAC transmission lines from Muskrat Falls to Churchill Falls with a capacity of 900 MW; and
  - Labrador-Island Transmission Link (LIL) – between Muskrat Falls and Soldiers Pond (1,100 km ±350 kV 900 MW HVdc bi-pole transmission line).

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- In return for building the Maritime Link and providing Nalcor with transmission service on the Maritime Link and through the Maritimes, an affiliate of Emera Inc. will receive 20% of the energy from Muskrat Falls to supply the Nova Scotia electricity system. The Maritime Link will be owned and operated by NSP Maritime Link Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Emera Newfoundland and Labrador. After 35 years, ownership transfers to Nalcor.

**Muskrat Falls Project Cost and Progress (June 2017 Update)**

- Muskrat Falls was originally projected to cost $6.2 billion ($7.4 billion including financing costs). On June 23, 2017, Nalcor revised the Muskrat Falls Project baseline information, indicating the project is now forecasted to cost $10.1 billion ($12.7 billion including financing costs). The breakdown is as follows:

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- As of the end of May 2017, $6.853 billion was spent and $8.105 billion is committed. Expenditures include: $3.244 billion on the Muskrat Falls Generating Facility, $0.8 billion on LTA and $2.809 billion on LIL.

- Nalcor anticipates the LTA will be complete by the fall of 2017 and LIL will be complete mid-2018 compared to mid-2017 anticipated at sanction. As of May 2017, Muskrat Falls Generation was 66 percent completed; the LTA was 95 percent completed; and the LIL was 81 percent completed. Altogether, 75 percent of construction had been completed on the overall project. First power from the Muskrat Falls Generating Facility is now expected in the fall of 2019 compared to the fall of 2017 anticipated at sanction. Full power is expected mid-2020 compared to mid-2018 anticipated at sanction.
Nalcor’s June 2017 update advised that in 2021, electricity rates for Island domestic customers are forecasted to rise to 22.89 cents per kilowatt hour unless Government takes action to mitigate the rate increases. At sanction, rates were estimated to be 15.12 cents by 2021.

Government has committed to offset electricity rate increases through the sale of excess power; has directed Nalcor CEO Stan Marshall to identify other opportunities to bring rates closer to those predicted at project sanction, and secured an additional $2.9 billion federal loan guarantee.

As of June 23, 2017, some key areas of progress with the Muskrat Falls Project include:
- **LTA** – All transmission construction in Labrador nearing completion.
- **LIL** – Completed marine cable installation, road construction, and access clearing.
- **Muskrat Falls Generation** – Spillway operational, river diverted and cofferdam completed; North Spur stabilization work completed; 73 percent of required concrete in place; and the North Dam work has commenced.

**Industrial and Employment Benefits of the Muskrat Falls Project**

During May 2017, 5,876 people were working on the Muskrat Falls Project. Of those:
- 5,097 were residents of NL (87 percent of total persons employed).
- 4,583 people were working directly in Labrador.
- 1,068 people were Labrador residents (approximately 23 percent) of which, 426 self-identified as a member of a Labrador Aboriginal group (approximately 40 percent).
- 634 women were working on all project components, comprising approximately 11 percent of the total workforce. Of these, 590 were NL residents.

Muskrat Falls Project expenditures totaled more than $166 million in May 2017, including more than $48 million to NL businesses. In addition, from January 2013 to the end of the reporting period in May 2017, over $2 billion had been spent with NL-based companies.

**Project Oversight**

Several project oversight mechanisms are in place to provide oversight of the project and meet the conditions for the federal loan guarantee. These include:
- **Independent Engineer** – MHW Canada Inc. has been retained to ensure compliance with the terms of the federal loan guarantee.
- **Nalcor Oversight** – In addition to its Board of Directors, Nalcor has established an internal audit committee and expanded the role of its external independent auditor.
- **NL Government Oversight** – The NL Government established the Muskrat Falls Project Oversight Committee (MFOC) comprising senior officials from Natural Resources, Finance, Justice, Executive Council and chaired by the Clerk of the Executive Council. On April 10, 2017, the Provincial Government appointed four independent members. The Committee is supported by a working group representing expertise in the areas of law, engineering, project management, accounting and auditing. Quarterly updates have been provided to the public since July 2014.

In December 2015, the Government of Newfoundland Labrador, through the MFOC, engaged Ernst & Young, LLP (EY) to conduct an independent review of the reasonableness of the MF Project cost and schedule forecast, the key associated risks and identification of opportunities for remediation or corrective action if necessary.

EY’s Interim Report was released on April 12, 2016, and concluded that the September 2015 Muskrat Falls Project forecast was not reasonable. Government intends to action all EY recommendations including strengthening project governance and expanding oversight. EY is continuing to work on its final report on the project cost and schedule.
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Maritime Link

- On July 20, 2016, Emera announced it had replaced one of the Maritime Link’s major contractors, Abengoa S.A. due to ongoing global creditor protection proceedings hampering Abengoa’s ability to perform its work. The two contractors selected to replace Abendoa were the Emera subsidiary Emera Utility Services and Rokstad Power, headquartered in B.C.


North Spur

- There have been concerns raised by individuals and groups in and outside Labrador regarding the stability of the North Spur. Communities such as Happy Valley - Goose Bay and Mud Lake have also expressed concerns regarding emergency flood plans in the event of a dam breach.

- The North Spur has been studied by multiple geoscience and geotechnical engineers since 1965; and Nalcor and contractor SNC Lavelin (SNC) regularly review the related engineering work and engage third-party experts to complete the external validation. Extensive field investigations have also been completed to support the engineering design and validated through independent reviews. The design solution has been addressed in more than 30 engineering studies and the geotechnical conditions are well understood by Nalcor and its engineering consultants. In 2013, a design review was completed by three different external expert panels and the design has been further validated through independent reviews by MWH Canada (the project’s independent engineer) as well as Hatch Ltd.

- The Muskrat Falls facility is being built to industry standards of dam safety and construction. It will be monitored to meet the Dam Safety Guidelines as outlined by the Canadian Dam Association (CDA) and includes daily, weekly and monthly inspections, as well as ongoing monitoring and analysis of instrumentation. There is also an established Dam Safety Program for the project developed by the SNC Engineering team which is active today. In February 2017, a dam safety audit of the Dam Safety Management Plan, which is in place at the Muskrat Falls Construction Site, was performed by Hatch Ltd. The results of the audit indicated that the dam safety management program at the site, which is in compliance with the CDA guiding principles, meets and exceeds industry best practices.

Mud Lake

- In May 2017, Mud Lake, Labrador, was flooded requiring residents to evacuate the community and with many blaming Nalcor for the incident. CBC News has reported that Halifax-based lawyer Ray Wagner met with Mud Lake residents in June to discuss a potential class action lawsuit against Nalcor. In July he stated he still has to draft a claim but expects to file it before the end of summer.
In June, Government recruited an independent expert to lead the assessment of the cause of the flooding. Karl-Erich Lindenschmidt is an associate professor at the University of Saskatchewan’s school of Environment and Sustainability and Global Institute for Water Security. In July, Government contracted the services of an engineering consultant to work with him. KGS Group - Consulting Engineers (KGS) is a Winnipeg-based company that specializes in hydroelectric and water resources. The terms of reference ask that they provide an explanation of why flooding occurred, what measures are needed to prevent future flooding and how residents can get advance warning if there is a problem. Traditional knowledge of residents will also be taken into account. The report is expected to be completed by September 2017.

Methylmercury

Methylmercury concerns about the Muskrat Falls Project have been raised by various parties since the project was announced. The Federal/Provincial Joint Review Panel was created in 2011 to ensure that the Lower Churchill Project environmental assessment satisfied their respective legislative requirements. The panel recommended that, if the Project was approved, a regionally-integrated cumulative effects assessment be done as well as the establishment of protected areas. In March 2016, F/P experts and other consultants participated in a scientific workshop to examine the science surrounding the issue.

The Nunatsiavut Government (NG) partnered with Harvard University (Dr. Elsie Sunderland) to do their own study whose conclusions suggested higher-than-expected levels in Lake Melville, before flooding. In April 2016 they released more information suggesting that methylmercury levels could rise significantly if only partial clearing took place. Dr. Sunderland attended the above noted workshop and was in contact with government officials, however, confusion arose when Harvard stated “that’s not the sort of work that Prof. Sunderland does or would do”. The Minister of Environment and Climate Change reached out to Harvard to seek clarification regarding their stance on Dr. Sunderland’s current and future research on methylmercury.

In November 2015, the NG started the “Make Muskrat Right” campaign asking the province, among other things, to commit to full reservoir clearing. Since then numerous protests have taken place. In October 2016 the Premier met with Indigenous leaders resulting in an agreement for further independent assessment by establishing an Independent Expert Advisory Committee. Government created the methylmercury Monitoring Plan while Nalcor drafted the methylmercury Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan to create baselines for monitoring and mitigation.

Prepared/Approved by: R. Montague/C. Snook/J. Cowan
Ministerial Approval: Received from Hon. Siobhan Coady

July 27, 2017
Information Note
Department of Natural Resources

Title: Indigenous Engagement on Energy and Mining Issues

Issue: To provide information regarding Indigenous engagement in the NL Energy and Mining sectors to inform a discussion with National Indigenous Leaders at EMMC on August 14, 2017. Key messages can be found in Appendix A.

Background and Current Status:
- NL has a robust series of policies and legislation in place to ensure resource developments proceed only after the proper environmental reviews, consultation processes and community engagement activities have been completed.
- In NL, resource revenue sharing and Impacts and Benefits Agreement (IBA) policies have been incorporated into the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement and the Innu land claims agreement-in-principle, and proponents have reached IBAs with Indigenous stakeholders for large resource development projects. In some cases, proponents have decided to enter into commercial arrangements in order to facilitate the passage of their developments through regulatory processes. Examples include proponents such as Labrador Iron Mines; Tata Steel Minerals Canada (Direct Shipping Ore Project in Menihek region); and, Alderon Iron Ore Corp.
- The Province’s 2013 Indigenous Consultation Policy on Land and Resource Development Decisions promotes discussion between the proponent and Indigenous organizations, and provides the opportunity for Indigenous organizations’ concerns to be avoided, mitigated or accommodated. The Labrador Aboriginal Training Partnership provides funding to support a combination of life skills, on-the-job, and skills development training of Aboriginal people for employment related to the construction and operation of the Lower Churchill Projects and other resource related projects in Labrador.
- Government also requires Gender Equity and Diversity Plans for medium and large scale resource development projects, which include goals designed to increase the participation of under-represented groups such as Indigenous people and women in the workforce.
- Examples of significant efforts to improve Indigenous engagement in the energy sector in NL include:
  - Muskrat Falls – Premier’s meeting in October 2016 with leaders of Labrador’s three Indigenous groups to discuss issues related to the Muskrat Falls Project which included providing the indigenous groups multiple engineering reports on the reservoir for review.
  - Methylmercury - establishment of an Independent Expert Advisory Committee (IEAC) to do an independent, evidence-based assessment to determine and recommend options for mitigating human health concerns related to methylmercury throughout the reservoir as well as in the Lake Melville ecosystem. Indigenous Traditional Knowledge will be incorporated. The IEAC will include representatives of the Nunatsiavut Government, the Innu Nation and the NunatuKavut Community Council.
  - Diesel – In April 2017, NR expressed support for the Nunatsiavut Government to pursue renewable energy development through its Nunatsiavut Energy Security Working Group of which NR is a member.
Mining - Vale’s Voisey’s Bay mine project is an excellent example of aboriginal participation in a natural resources project. Half the workers on-site are aboriginal, and approximately 80% of contracting is with companies with aboriginal ownership.

Analysis:

- NL’s Indigenous Consultation Policy outlines how government will conduct Indigenous consultation on land and resource development decisions. While the NL Government retains the duty to consult, some consultation activities are delegated to the proponents, promoting a positive working relationship between Indigenous governments/organizations and the business community, which is demonstrated by the variety and numerous benefits or participation agreements signed between industry proponents and various Indigenous government/organizations regarding developments throughout Labrador.

- In November 2015, the Nunatsiavut Government (NG) started the “Make Muskrat Right” campaign asking the province, among other things, to commit to full reservoir clearing. Since then numerous protests have taken place. In October 2016 the Premier met with Indigenous leaders resulting in an agreement for further independent assessment before flooding through establishing an Independent Expert Advisory Committee. Government created the methylmercury Monitoring Plan while Nalcor drafted the methylmercury Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan to create baselines for monitoring and mitigation.

- In March 2016, federal and provincial experts and other consultants participated in a scientific workshop, Methylmercury and Muskrat Falls: Sharing and Understanding Our Varied Perspectives, to examine the science surrounding the issue. The Department of Environment and Conservation accepted Nalcor’s Human Health Risk Assessment Plan for the project which is part of a broad suite of plans that outline oversight of methylmercury, the environment and human health. Minister Trimper stated “that should any consumption advisories be issued as a result of the flooding of the Muskrat Falls reservoir, I find it necessary that Nalcor offer appropriate compensation for that loss”. The NG, it should be noted, were invited to participate but declined the offer.

Action Being Taken:

- NR is monitoring the issues regarding the Muskrat Falls Project including the North Spur, Mud Lake and methylmercury.

Prepared/Reviewed by: A. Philpott / R. Montague / A. Smith / J. Cowan
Approved by:

August 1, 2017
Key Messages:

- I believe it is important for us to continue to build capacity in both Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities to better participate in consultations and other processes.

- The Government of NL is committed to consulting Indigenous organizations when making land and resource development decisions that have the potential to adversely impact asserted Indigenous rights or asserted treaty rights.

- The health and safety of all citizens of the Province is of the utmost priority for our Government. The use of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge will be an invaluable tool in monitoring situations and generating viable solutions.
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As of July 2017, some key areas of progress with the Muskrat Falls Project include:

- Overall construction – has reached 81% completion.
- LTA – All transmission construction in Labrador nearing completion.
- LIL – has reached 87% completion.
- Muskrat Falls Generation – has reached 71% completion.

Industrial and Employment Benefits of the Muskrat Falls Project

- In July 2017, 5,996 people were working on the Muskrat Falls Project. Of those:
  - 5,252 were residents of NL (88 percent of total persons employed).
  - 4,756 people were working directly in Labrador.
  - 1,156 people were Labrador residents (approximately 24 percent) of which, 462 self-identified as a member of a Labrador Aboriginal group (approximately 40 percent).
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**Methylmercury**

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