



March 27, 2011

Undertaking # U-69, Spatial extent of wetland and marshes and estuarine habitat that Grand Riverkeeper Labrador, Inc. are concerned about:

There are various wetland areas around the area called by Turner and Chaulk, *Goose Bay and Inner Lake Melville. (Avifauna report 2 of 5 Waterfowl in the Lower Churchill River Area, January 2009)* Component Studies Terrestrial Environment, Nalcor energy.

A map on page 4-3 of the above referenced report shows the outline of the Coastal Waters of Inner Lake Melville and Goose Bay, which was surveyed for Spring Staging Waterfowl in May 2007.

Within this area there are various wetlands known to local residents as good waterfowl hunting areas:

- Mulligan Bay-just out past Paddon Pt and Sebaskachu at the mouth of Mulligan River
- Carter Basin-listed on the referenced map on the southeast side of Goose Bay.
- Muldoons-west of the mouth of Kenamu River
- North West River and Little Lake near where Grand Lake and North West River enter Lake Melville
- Naskaupi River, Susan River and Beaver River deltas where each of these rivers enters the head of Grand Lake.
- Mudlake-around Charles Pt... English Pt.
- Geyts Point/Grand River Point-(braided streams)
- Goose River-where it enters Goose Bay
- Gosling Lake-west of the lake between Gosling Lake and Lake Melville are wetlands.
- Terrington Basin-around the coastal areas of the basin and along some of the channels leading from Groves Point into Terrington Basin and Welburn Bay. South shore of Terrington Basin from Otter Creek out to Sandy Pt. Run is good nesting areas.
- Most of the south side of Goose Bay from English point to Muldoon point and beyond is good multifunctional wetland areas. (Per one of our members, Eldred Davis, he has been hunting in these areas since he was a young boy)

LGL Limited, in their report to Nalcor on Avifauna, (Component Studies, report 2 of 5, January 2009) state the following: (page 6-3)

“A coastal survey of Goose Bay and inner Lake Melville recorded approximately 3,300 staging waterfowl, with roughly equal numbers of dabbling and diving ducks (Table 6-2). In General, diving ducks were confined to the northern shorelines of Goose Bay and inner Lake Melville whereas dabbling ducks and geese were located on both northern and southern shorelines. Large concentrations of scaup were associated with the archipelago adjacent to Paddon Point and were seldom observed south of the entrance to Grand Lake (Figure 4-2). The primary staging areas of dabbling ducks and geese were located within the lower Churchill River estuary and at the mouth of the Kenamu River. The low-lying areas have numerous braided streams, ample vegetative cover, and are the first areas to open up during the spring thaw. Large numbers of water fowl were recorded at the eastern edge of the Lower Churchill River mouth near the islands adjacent to English Point (locally referred to as Goose Islands). At this location, an area of approximately 400 ha, a total of 34 Black Duck, 17 Northern Pintail, and 256 Green-winged Teal were observed. Slightly east of this location, 177 Canada Geese and a pair of Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) were observed on shoreline wetlands locally known as ‘The Muldoons’. At the mouth of the Kenamu River there were 100 Black Duck, 60 Green-winged Teal and a pair of American Wigeon (*Anas Americana*). “

The Proponent has missed the boat with regards to wetlands in Lake Melville and Goose Bay. They did absolutely no studies on wetlands in the River valley before the Upper Churchill came on line so they are assuming that what is in the valley is the baseline. And although we now know what is currently in the river valley, and have some idea of what wetlands are in Goose Bay and inner Lake Melville they have yet to determine what effects the Project will have on those wetlands. Given the changes in temperature, changes in sedimentation, changes in flow volume and velocity, and nutrients, Grand Riverkeeper Labrador expects that the effects on these wetlands will be ADVERSE and unless complete studies are done now there will be no reference point for future monitoring of these areas. This is one more example of “downstream effects” that have not been properly documented by the Proponent.