Valard
A QUANTA SERVICES COMPANY

WAASIGAN

RECLAMATION INFORMATION SHEET FOR INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES



WHAT IS RECLAMATION?

Reclamation is the process of **restoring the land** after construction activities are complete. For the Waasigan Project, this includes work areas such as the right of way (ROW), temporary access roads, camps, laydown areas, pull sites, and helicopter landing sites. As part of respectful stewardship of the environment the goal is to ensure the land returns to a **stable, self-sustaining condition**, reflecting a healthy ecosystem.

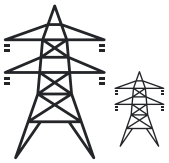
RECLAMATION INCLUDES:

- **Returning the land to a stable, self-sustaining condition.** This includes replacement of topsoil, restoring natural drainage patterns, and re-establishing vegetation.
- **Removing temporary construction infrastructure.** Camps, laydown yards, temporary water crossings, and storage areas are removed.
- **Encouraging natural recovery and planting native species**. This includes using the natural seedbank in the topsoil to regenerate native vegetation, or using enhanced regeneration methods including seeding, or tree planting, under the guidance provided by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF).
- **Protecting water, soils, and wetlands.** Installation and maintenance of erosion control measures, and ongoing monitoring until disturbed sites are properly stabilized.
- **Working collaboratively.** Participating Indigenous Communities provide input on reclamation. Additionally, forestry licensees and Hydro One identify where access roads should be left in place to support integrated land management objectives for future activities.

HOW RECLAMATION IS CARRIED OUT

PROGRESSIVE RECLAMATION

1



Reclamation begins as soon as construction is completed in an area, instead of waiting for all construction across the entire project to be completed. This reduces the length of time land remains disturbed and helps vegetation communities re establish earlier.



2

CLEAN UP AND SOIL RESTORATION

Activities include:

- Removing all materials, waste, construction debris, and temporary structures
- Re-grading ruts and decompacting ground
- Replacing stored topsoil and spreading coarse woody debris to create micro habitats and stabilize soil
- Re-establishing natural drainage patterns
- Installing erosion and sediment control measures where needed

REVEGETATION METHODS

3



Depending on the site, revegetation may include:

- **Natural regeneration** of grasses, shrubs, and trees
- **Seeding** with approved native/non invasive grass and herb mixes
- **Planting tree seedlings** (e.g., jack pine, black spruce, white spruce) at target densities

A Registered Professional Forester will determine the appropriate method for each area.



4

AREA SPECIFIC RECLAMATION

Right of Way (ROW):

- Grading, stabilization, and natural succession encouraged
- Seeding disturbed soils where there is limited natural seed bank or where enhanced artificial regeneration is required (e.g., steep slopes)

Laydown Yards & Camps:

- Removal of all infrastructure, deep soil decompaction
- Planting of pine or spruce, depending on suitability

Pull Sites & Fly Sites:

- Minimal disturbance areas will rely mainly on natural regeneration

Access Roads (three categories apply):

- Category 1: No reclamation required (road remains in use)
- Category 2: Stabilized for safe long-term use; water crossings removed
- Category 3: Full reclamation and removal of access; natural revegetation or enhanced revegetation based on the applicable forest management company requests or as prescribed by an RPF

WATER CROSSING REMOVAL

5



Temporary crossings (culverts, clear spans, snow/ice crossings) are removed following environmental timing windows. Stream banks are re-shaped, stabilized, and revegetated.



INSPECTION AND MONITORING

6

After reclamation:

- Final inspections are completed to confirm soil, vegetation, drainage, and erosion controls
- Wetlands and sensitive areas receive additional monitoring
- Assess where additional mitigation measures are warranted
- Reclamation tracking is shared with Indigenous communities, the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), and Sustainable Forest Licence holders

KEY CONSIDERATIONS DURING RECLAMATION

- All disturbed areas are assessed, treated, and restored according to project commitments.
- Construction debris, materials, and temporary infrastructure are collected and/or disposed of at waste management facilities.
- Reclamation focuses on creating conditions for healthy regrowth. In some areas, establishment will occur over multiple growing seasons.
- Every area is reclaimed based on its local site characteristics. Some areas will require more intervention and active management than others.



WHAT COMMUNITIES CAN EXPECT

- Crews may return periodically to check progress or conduct additional work.
- Some sensitive areas may be delineated to restrict access to allow vegetation to grow undisturbed.
- You may see planting crews, erosion and sediment control installation, or soil restoration activities.

YOUR KNOWLEDGE MATTERS

Indigenous communities play an important role in identifying:

- Access roads that should be retained permanently to support Indigneous rights
- Identification of sensitive areas requiring additional monitoring throughout the reclamation process
- Seasonal access concerns

Your input helps ensure reclamation reflects respect for the land, community values, and long-term stewardship.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.
Contact us if you have questions or concerns.

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