

**KELLY'S MOUNTAIN QUARRY
MEDIA PACKAGE
PREPARED FOR AFFIDAVIT OF
NEIL BELLEFONTAINE**

Negatives outweigh any positives on proposed Kelly Rock quarry

To the Editor:

It is only a mountain and, yes, Cape Breton has lots of them. It is also true that it won't be missed until it's gone.

The six people living in Englishtown who are in opposition to the Kelly Rock quarry should be commended. They have gone to a lot of time, trouble, and expense to become informed and to inform others of the impact of this project.

They have to contend not only with the people who see only the potential for income and not the long-term loss of quality of country living, nor the eternal eyesore that will be created; with consultants with their Environmental Impact Assessment that is so very biased in favor of the sponsoring company that it does not even list negative impacts (only "positive impacts" and "remaining impacts"); but also with the beauracacy that so quickly hands out the permits to these companies to do as they will.

Goodness knows that if the Department of Environment for Nova Scotia had any clout you wouldn't see Nova Scotia Power Corp. in Lingan burning high sulphur coal with no scrubbers on the smokestacks, or the high rate of cancer among coke ovens workers, and the ore dust from Sydney Steel that endured for so many years until economic forces created a change.

The EIA paints a picture of low building quietly set near the water in the hillside, surrounded by trees carefully saved to make the area inconspicuous, with a dock running out into the water. You should live so long as to see it.

They're not building on rolling countryside; this is the side of a mountain and it's steep. They are going to have to cut huge terraces a least half way up to the top of the mountain to provide enough working area.

With ships arriving for 40,000 to 60,000 tons of gravel a couple of times each week, they have to stockpile inventory. They are going to need room for at least a half million tons of gravel. It's a lot of rock and it takes up a lot of space.

Football fields are often used to give the average person a picture of how big something is, so I'll use that. If you took the playing area of four football fields and piled rock on them 30 feet high you would have almost a half million tons.

That would be the solid rock as it sits in the mountain. When crushed, it will expand and you can pretty much add another football field.

It will not be just a couple of quaint little piles by the water. The material needs to be washed, which means settling ponds — more room needed.

The color of the buildings will be insignificant because the overall view will be of a large terraces in a high open rock cut that will be hard not to see from anywhere on the North Shore from Jersey Cove to Cape Smokey.

If this project proceeds I don't expect there will ever again be such a thing as a quiet evening of fishing at River Bennett, Indian Brook, or probably even North River. The EIA report acknowledges that sound has an "unusual way" of travelling across water. Rock crushing and heavy machinery create very bass sounds that carry for miles, and it's aimed directly at the North Shore. It may be the sound of prosperity for a few but it will be to the annoyance of many.

The people living on the other side of the mountain may not hear or see too much of this project but they are just as apt to feel it.

With maximum production set at 4.5 million tons per year and one blast per month you can expect to see as much as a half million tons charge being set off. Kelly's Mountain is mostly a big block of granite and when you give it the kind of shake required to fracture a half million tons, it shakes hard and it shakes long.

Kelly Rock Limited doesn't need to worry about hurting its own buildings because they'll be little more than structural steel frames with some exterior metal sheeting — about as little as is required to keep the weather off.

Mosher Limestone on the New Campbellton side shall contribute quite enough of a scar on the mountain now that the Point Aconi power generating station has been given the go-ahead. Kelly Rock, by its sheer size, will be much worse.

It's a pity that a project like this can't simply be termed a blight on the landscape and totally unacceptable in relation to the benefits, and that every slug

and shrew on the mountain has to be counted in an effort to stop it.

Gravel is not a value-added product nor are these going to be good clean jobs for everybody in Englishtown and area. Quarries are loud and dusty, and the harder the rock — granite is about as hard as rock gets — the more dust it makes and the louder it gets.

As for who gets hired, it will be the same old story. If the company is unionized the wages will be good but the criteria for being hired will be your union affiliation and not whether you happen to live in the area. Without a union there will probably be more local people hired but the wages won't be as high. Either way, the local people needn't think they will all be driving Mercedes if this project proceeds.

If the project is allowed to go ahead, tourists driving along the North Shore or waiting for the ferry on the Jersey Cove side may not be too impressed with what they see or hear and may have serious reservations about staying the night anywhere in the St. Ann's Bay region. On the other hand, this could open up Cape Breton to a totally different class of visitor — environmentally sensitive people coming to take pictures to use as evidence, perhaps against some other company that wishes to operate just such a quarry or just to show how much environmental ruin Cape Bretoners will tolerate for a buck.

David Harding,
Fraser Avenue, Sydney Mines

From our mailbag

Relative remoteness is its asset 24/3 P.S. POST

Wilderness park on Kelly's Mountain

To the Editor:

Each year more and more of our wild and scenic lands disappear, encroached upon by things such as logging, mineral exploration, and real estate development. In such a small province as Nova Scotia we don't have many wild lands left to meddle with.

In all of Cape Breton, south of the Cape Breton Highlands National Park, it is almost impossible to be more than a couple of miles away from a road that is passable by motor vehicle, and you can walk to the remotest part of Cape Breton in half a day.

The blank spaces you see on a highway map give little indication of this. Even large scale topographical maps don't show the degradation in one form or another, from massive clearcuts to the ubiquitous litter, that is rapidly diminishing our backlands. The pride that Cape Bretoners heap upon themselves and upon Cape Breton, almost to the point of narcissism, is certainly not reflected in the way they neglect and misuse their precious corner of the world.

In view of that, I support the idea of a provincial park on the northern end of Kelly's Mountain.

Commercially unproductive

There has been relatively little development on Kelly's Mountain apart from the settlement around its fringes. The forest has never been logged except in a few localities. While it may be unproductive in a commercial sense, at least a forest does exist there, which is more than can be said for most of our mountaintops these days.

Now a rock quarry operation has also been proposed for that area. I guess quarries are one of the necessary blights on our landscape, brought about by the requirements of modern society. In fact, I've spent many interesting hours in such places learning something of the human and geological history associated with them. It is unfortunate, though, that in this case such an operation threatens to ruin a prime tract of undeveloped wilderness.

The mountain there is covered with various types of vegetation, depending upon slope, elevation, and other factors. From the headwaters of MacDonald Brook eastward is a relatively open mixture of deciduous and evergreen trees interspersed with heathland, bogs, and rocky knolls. In places there appears a more boreal forest of spruce and tamarack.

The view from either side of the mountaintop is superb. From the western side you get a sweeping view of the tableland from Smokey to the hills at rear Baddeck, the coastal features and communities along the north shore of St. Ann's Bay, the river valleys that cut through the flanks of the hills, and an extended view inland. The Norman tower, for instance, can be seen a third of the way across the plateau.

Scenic panorama

The scenery on the eastern side of the mountaintop is equally spectacular. From a single point you can see the view I have described as well as a panorama of the country to the south — Point Aconi, Glace Bay, Sydney, Boularderie Island, the Boisdale Hills, all the way along the Bras d'Or to the railway bridge at Barra Strait. Farther to the northeast you can get a high angle view of Bird Islands.

The semi-barren, rocky nature of the mountaintop makes for fine walking and ski touring, especially in the area surrounding the quarry site which, with its pinnacles, exposed bedrock, bog and little lake, is the most attractive of all. Even before the access roads were put here, the mountaintop was accessible to anyone with an average degree of fitness, and you could roam from one vantage to another while having a view of the surrounding terrain that was generally unobstructed by thick woods.

The streams that tumble down the mountainsides run through gorges and hemlock ravines, over granite boulders and ledges, in a series of cascades, pools, and waterfalls, and provide scenic avenues of adventure.

The peninsula is partly surrounded by

a varied coastline. Probably the most interesting portion remains beyond the end of the road at Cape Dauphin — a couple of caves west a kilometer or so from the road. Beyond these are high cliffs with access, in places, to secluded sandy beaches at their base. Vantage points along the undefined route provide dramatic views of the cliffs and sea.

'No critical habitat'

The Environmental Impact Assessment that was commissioned by the proponents of the quarry downplays the value of the site for wildlife habitat by saying that it has "no critical habitat for furbearers" and "it is not a good place for deer to yard in the winter." This doesn't deter the bears, deer, and smaller animals I've seen there over the years from occupying this and the surrounding woodlands.

Although it purports to identify all valued components of the site environment, the EIA report places no value on the aesthetic or recreational value. Any reference to this is conspicuously missing. We are led to believe that the quarry site is a waste of rock and shrubbery, good for nothing, and that no one would ever want to go there. In fact, some of the continent's finest national parks occupy less "productive" areas.

preferable to proposed quarry

Like most EIA's it uses the guise of ecology to allow the proponents to proceed with development. The report addresses the status of eagles nesting on the mountain. What good are eagles? It could be argued that they are nothing more than glorified crows. If the eagles were extirpated from Kelly's Mountain, or even from the entire province, what would it matter? There are lots of them in British Columbia, and pictures of them in books. They're not endangered.

Remoteness is relative

Paradoxically, an unspoiled mountaintop is about to be trashed, yet the report counts it as no great loss.

The project area is described as remote. But half of the appeal of the place lies in its remoteness, perceived or otherwise, and the wilderness surrounding it. In fact, though, Kelly's Mountain is only a half-hour drive from a large urban industrial area, as well as adjacent to the main tourist route of the island, and the quarry site is a half-hour hike from the nearest road.

There are several campgrounds, motels, and trailer parks within a short distance of the area. For most people served by the Trans-Canada Highway, even as far as the causeway it is considerably closer than the Highlands National Park, with its long drive, uncertain ferry operations, unpredictable

weather, and extended travelling time. These factors might lure people who would otherwise decline to go for a day or weekend outing.

Imagine a system of trails here — high trails around the crest and traversing the mountain, low trails around the base, connected to form a series of loops, a place where you could go back to again and again, all year round, to hike, backpack, ski, camp, explore, and discover. Such a network, providing various options as to length and degrees of difficulty, could be accessed from different points around the mountain.

Unique addition

We don't have any large provincial parks like this, only the small day use and picnic parks. A mountain park here would be a nice addition to them.

Before further development takes place on Kelly's Mountain, could it be determined what the long-term benefits would be to Victoria County and the communities near Kelly's Mountain if the area was developed for wilderness recreation? Is it conceivable that sometime an outdoor education centre could be established here to give instruction in various outdoor pursuits such as nature programs, adventure programs, leadership training, family camping, wilderness travel?

Taking advantage of its relatively central location and proximity to a large population base, it could serve island residents of all ages and perhaps attract participants from other areas of the province as well.

During the 13 years that they attend

public school, how many times are pupils given the chance to integrate these kinds of learning experiences with their regular schoolwork? During nine years of schooling, one of my kids has gone on one or two such outings, yet by halfway through this school term he has had three afternoons off to attend sporting events not related to his schoolwork and for two of these he was bused 20 miles each way. Could a facility at Kelly's Mountain meet a need here?

Tourists — and us, too

There are places in the U.S. where wilderness use is so popular that lotteries are used to decide who uses some trails. It's not likely that such measures will ever be needed here, but it would be nice to find that an appreciation for our natural heritage was a common thing, a way of life widely shared and enjoyed by our island community.

When much of our public lands are seen as tree farms, game farms, and a place to run some sort of abominable machine or other, we should be thinking about preserving more of them. This is not necessarily the preservation of wilderness for its own sake, nor the protection of some far-off ecosystem in Baffin Island or British Columbia that most of us would never get the chance to see. It is the preservation of our own special landscapes for enjoyment — by tourists, yes, but, just as important, by us and our descendants.

Clarence Barrett,
Cartier Street,
Sydney

NOTE: The proposed quarry lies on the St. Anne's Lineament or "Fault Line."

The company plans to blast 1/2 million tons of Granite, once per month.

Fault lines surrounding Cape Breton are connected to the Atlantic Earthquake zone of 1929 and to the Point LePreau Nuclear Power Plant.

Environmental study of quarry ^{10/2/90} unconvincing in important ways ^{P. 5 P. 5}

To the Editor:

I am writing in regard to the aggregate quarry being proposed by Kelly Rock Ltd. for Kelly's Mountain.

Upon first learning of this project, community hopes for local, long-term employment had to be tempered by concerns for the impact such an industry would have on our local environment. We eagerly awaited the release of the Environmental Impact Assessment in order to better judge the consequences of this proposal.

Unfortunately, I personally found many aspects of this report to be lacking at the very least. On the good side, the report generated employment for someone but on the other hand it lacks objectivity or site-specific information. Indeed, there are many aspects about which I am concerned that are not covered at all.

Easterly winds are an almost daily occurrence in our community in summer. Look as I might, I find no references to this; just about every other wind is covered, but not easterlies. It should be noted that this is the wind which would carry dust and noise into the area.

Under "Birds," instead of making any effort to tell us what species are common there, in what numbers they are present, and what rare or endangered species make use of this area during migration periods, we are simply told "these areas do not make good habitat for water fowl."

Under "Animals" we are told: "The project area is not unusually good habitat." This may indeed be the case, however, it is quite adequate. This area supports an entire, ongoing food chain, made ever more vital due to the presence of two species listed under "Rare or Endangered."

Personally, I would be embarrassed to present such inadequate information and expect people to make reasonable decisions.

Present plans call for a quarry with 2,300-foot walls going 200 feet deep. With an extraction rate of 5.4 million tonnes per year expected, they admit the possibility of a new one every 20 years. During the last public meeting I attended, we were told this project has the potential for a 200-year lifespan. That makes for a lot of big holes.

There exists a groundswell of opposition to this operation. At the present time, there are just too many unanswered questions. People are certainly not against progress. It used to be that progress was measured in jobs, but the real progress today is that people are coming to the realization that nothing is more important than our environment.

We read horror stories about oil spills, toxic waste, ocean dumping, and the burning of the rainforest, and ask ourselves how people can allow such things to happen. Our decisions, it must be realized, affect the many generations to follow.

Concerns over this operation include the affects of siltation on lobster habitat, noise and vibration on fish migrations, and foreign organisms in ballast water altering marine life.

I recently read a report on the death of 14,000 sea birds along the Avalon Peninsula in Newfoundland. Wildlife officials estimated that for every one found, 10 have died. That's 140,000 birds so far. The cause is believed to be passing ships dumping oily bilge water. Should this quarry become a reality, St. Ann's Bay would become a stop for possibly three 40,000-ton ships per week.

The Bird Islands is home to our only colony of Puffins. There is no reason to believe these ship operators will be any more cautious than those plying Newfoundland waters. This population could very easily be decimated. Our tourism department might well have to issue new coins featuring some bird other than the Puffin — or maybe a quarry dollar.

We are very fortunate to have a mountain area of such remote, unspoiled beauty — no houses, mines, farms, or forestry operations. Its integrity might well be better served if our politicians were to advance the idea of making it into a provincial park.

As our world becomes ever more populated and the fingers of industry reach out across the land, some people are promoting a "Don't worry, be happy attitude." However, this project is not a factory to be torn down when obsolete. This project can, if we allow it, alter this area forever — and forever is a long, long time.

Ron Vickers,
Englishtown

The Glensanda Photo indicates the shore facilities; storage, pier, etc.

The first crater is behind the ridge shown. →

'The more you know, the worse it gets'

3/3/90 Post, P. 5

Misgivings on Kelly's Mountain quarry well confirmed by further investigation

To the Editor:

On Feb. 7 I expressed my concerns regarding the proposed quarry on Kelly's Mountain. There have been two replies to this letter — Student's Case Against Quarry is Short on Geography and Fact, by Stephen MacAskill on Feb. 10, and It's Time for Kelly's Mountain to Yield Her Only Resource, by Ellen Greta Brown on Feb. 17. I'm taking this opportunity to respond. With a project of this magnitude, public debate is healthy.

I expressed the concerns of one Cape Bretoner on hearing the news of this proposal. As a result of the responses, I have investigated further. The more you know, the worse it gets. I have decided to join the Save Kelly's Mountain Society. Here's why.

The Glensanda quarry in Scotland, using the glory hole concept, has been the acknowledged role model for Kelly Rock Ltd. I have seen photographs of Glensanda. It is inconceivable that tourism interests would ever approve of such an obscenity.

Ellen Greta Brown says: "The only place tourists will see anything of the quarry will be along the North Shore." What she fails to mention is that the North Shore is also called the Cabot Trail. She goes on to say that "neat docking facilities will be the main attraction." Sure — like the Canso Causeway quarry, only five times bigger.

It has been acknowledged by the company that substantial space is needed to store huge stockpiles of aggregate, seven rock crushers, 30-ton trucks, conveyor belts, and administrative buildings. There is no question that part of the mountain will have to be shaved away to provide this space.

As Mr. Yeoman of the Glensanda company has stated in Scotland's Glasgow Herald, "However sensitively you develop a quarry, it's an anti-social business." This statement comes from the man who runs the company.

The article, entitled Glensanda Disappearing Down the Glory Hole, goes on to

say: "Glensanda quarry can be seen from Oban, 11 miles away as the crow flies." Kelly Rock Ltd. will be two to three miles away from parts of the Cabot Trail.

Much of what you can see from the Cabot Trail is St. Ann's Bay and Kelly's Mountain. In other words, this world famous attraction is about to be desecrated.

Kelly Rock Ltd.'s initial proposal, for which it is seeking permits, involved 50 acres — that is to say, 50 acres are necessary for the crater and shore facilities. Why, then, the transfer of 4,000 acres of Crown land? The conclusion is obvious — crater, after crater, after crater. This conclusion is reinforced by the company's claim of two billion ton reserve. Are there two billion tons of granite in 50 acres? You won't need to go up in an airplane to see the results of this long-term devastation.

What adverse effects can be expected as a result of this quarry? Can inshore fishing be damaged by blasting, siltation, vibration, heavy metal leaching, and the potential threat of oil spills and polluted ballast water?

If jobs in the fishing industry are not threatened, as Mr. MacAskill suggests, then one wonders why the fishermen have been in negotiation with the regulatory agencies and with the company itself. Negotiations have centred on a damage fund, defined shipping lanes, pier breakwater designs, and the provision of a tugboat to dock the expected 60,000 ton ships. These large vessels will come to port two to three times per week should this quarry get its approval.

What happens to the environment, the wildlife, birds, local well water, and the air? Extensive dust pollution, 24-hour-a-day noise, and decreased property values will have an impact. Ellen Greta Brown questions those who "preach conservation for conservation's sake . . . without rhyme or reason." The reasons are countless and they concern us all.

She recommends that the mountain give up "the only possession it has — its rock." She claims that the mountain "has given nothing to anyone that it's not going to keep on giving for centuries — the skyline alone, and trees along the highway." I'm afraid Ellen Greta Brown is now the misinformed party.

On Sept. 25, Micmacs from Cape Bre-

ton reserves gathered on the road heading to the site area and a demonstration was held in protest of this project. This Micmac population is determined to preserve its historical, spiritual, and cultural connections with Kelly's Mountain. This sacred mountain — Nukmij'nawe'nuk (Place of My Grandmother) — is a shrine for the Micmac community.

Ellen Greta Brown doesn't believe that traditional Micmac hunting and fishing grounds are located on the mountain. She says "it has to be in some other area, not Kelly's Mountain. Sure they walked there, but didn't they walk everywhere?"

Murdena Marshall, a graduate of Harvard University with a Masters in Education and an associate professor of humanities at UCCB, feels differently. She feels strongly about the historical significance of this mountain. Not only do Micmacs go there to hunt and fish, but they go to this "place of honor" to offer prayers and thanks. Offerings are made in traditional ceremonial form. She affirms that the area is vital to her community, and the Glooscap Caves are an important monument for all native people.

Even the company's Impact Assessment Proposal, on Page 96, concedes that, "based on the existence of the cave and the mythologies, it can be concluded that there must have been cultural events in the cave."

Murdena Marshall believes that Kelly's Mountain, with its Glooscap Caves, is as historically significant to the native population as the Fortress of Louisbourg is to the mainstream population.

Ellen Greta Brown cites the results of a poll taken from 177 people on the Victoria County voting list. These people were, for the most part, in favor of the quarry operation. Murdena Marshall's response to this study is very straightforward: "In Eskasoni, there are 2,400 people, and no one came to ask them to vote, and that's only one reserve. There are 3,500 voting Native people on Cape Breton Island who have ancestry to the Glooscap Caves, and no one has asked them to vote."

This Cape Bretoner stands with the many Cape Bretoners who are devoted to saving Kelly's Mountain.

Kathy MacGuire,
Sydney

Environmental Impact Assessment

Nova Scotia coastal quarry project awaits decision on operating permit

The problems and difficulties associated with licencing a new aggregate production installation in urban areas such as Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver are well documented. However, little has been said about the efforts required to secure a permit in rural areas. In the following report, Canadian Aggregates presents a case history of a proposed quarry in a sparsely populated, relatively isolated region of eastern Nova Scotia where the licencing process is no less challenging.

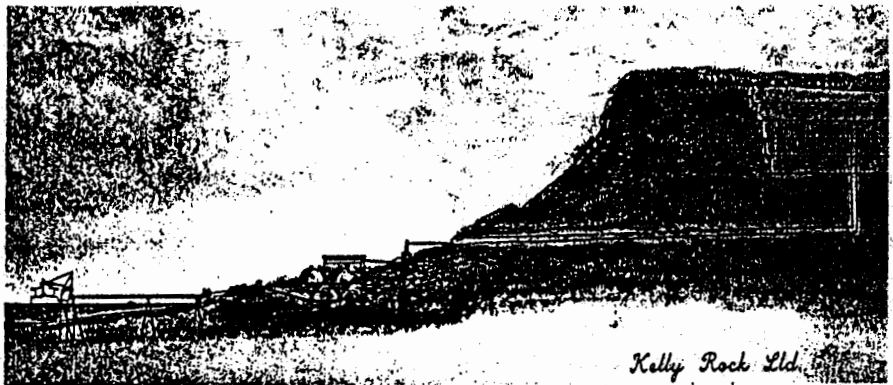
By Robert L. Consedine, Editor

The \$50 million coastal quarry project being proposed by Kelly Rock Ltd. near Sydney, N.S., to produce high quality concrete, asphalt and other construction aggregates is on hold pending approval from the provincial department of environment. The proposed Kelly Rock project is a granite quarry on Kelly's Mountain about 30 km west of Sydney and 6 km northeast of Englishtown in Victoria County, Cape Breton Island. The quarry is to be located on the top of Kelly's Mountain with main processing, storage and shipping operations located on the shoreline of St. Anne's Bay.

Kelly Rock Ltd. was formed last year by Sydney-based Municipal Ready Mix Ltd., to extract and process the large reserves of high quality granite and ship the aggregates to the construction markets along the east coast of the United States. At the outset, the company intends on using portable crushing and screening equipment to process approximately 2 million tonnes/y (2.2 million tons per year) of mainly concrete and asphalt aggregates. As demand for the Kelly Rock products grows, a high capacity stationary facility will be established to produce up to 5.4 million tonnes/y (5.9 million tons per year).

EIA report under way

Ron Wilson, Kelly Rock's vice president, told *Canadian Aggregates* that an in-depth environmental impact assessment (EIA) is being carried out as part of



An artist's impression of the proposed Kelly Rock marine quarry project.

its application for an operating permit that will be submitted to the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment. The EIA is being completed under the direction of the Sydney firm of Nolan, Davis & Associates (N.S.) Ltd., Consulting Engineers and Geologists. In addition to presenting a technical description of the project from an engineering and design perspective, the EIA contains a comprehensive study that investigates not only the environmental impact of the proposed Kelly Rock project but also the socioeconomic effects it will have on the local community and the province in general. Working with the consulting engineers are a team of sub-consultants and specialists who are examining in detail the following topics: aquaculture, shipping, tidal conditions and currents, weather patterns, wildlife, commercial and recreational fishing, local culture, native heritage, archaeology, employment opportunities, view planes from the Cabot Trail, Trans Canada Highway and surrounding St. Anne's Bay area, tourism, traffic, air, water and ground pollution, streams and

wells, and noise and vibration from the processing and blasting operations.

The EIA will be studied and evaluated by officials in the Department of the Environment in conjunction with the other provincial and federal regulatory agencies that may have an interest in the project. The findings and conclusions will be presented to the provincial environment minister who will then decide whether an operating permit for the new quarry will be granted. Wilson says that should the operating permit be issued, construction of the plant will commence as soon as possible.

Although the proposed quarry project began before the province's new Environmental Impact Assessment Act became law, Kelly Rock felt that, for a number of reasons, the project should be evaluated under the new Act and is re-submitting its application for an operating permit. According to Wilson, the primary reason for this re-submission is that it is the sensible and responsible approach from all points of view. For over 30 years, Municipal Ready Mix has

been active in Cape Breton and is highly regarded as a good and conscientious corporate citizen. He explains that as a venture of Municipal Ready Mix, Kelly Rock has every intention of maintaining this reputation in all of its business dealings. Also, by subjecting the project to the rigours of the environmental review process and addressing whatever negative impacts that may be perceived to exist, the project is in a stronger position to receive the necessary approvals while, at the same time, mitigating opposition.

Wilson says that an important component in the evolution of the proposed quarry project has been the company's pro-active consultation with local citizens and the media in order to ensure a true and accurate picture of the project is presented. By being open and accessible to the media, the project has generally received balanced coverage. Kelly Rock officials have met numerous times with the region's fishermen to explain the nature of the project and to dispel their fears that the valuable lobster beds in St. Anne's Bay will be affected by the ship-loading facilities. In fact, most of the lobster fishing takes place in shallow waters well away from the deep water wharf and shipping lanes. Concerns of scallop and crab fishermen were also addressed.

Wilson says that the quarry project's timetable has been delayed slightly due to the implementation of the new environmental act and to opposition from a small vocal group who are arguing that the project will have a negative impact on the environment, fisheries and tourism. Several other larger groups, however, are solidly behind the proposed quarry. The groups supporting the project feel that as long as the proper steps are taken to protect the environment and fisheries and provided that the quarry is a good neighbour, the long-term benefits of the project outweigh the possible negative effects.

The main benefits of the project have been identified as follows: permanent jobs for some 100 local citizens in an area where the annual unemployment rate ranges between nearly 9 and 22 per cent; the injection of millions of dollars into the local economy which largely depends on an increasingly unstable east coast fisheries; an additional tax base for Victoria County and increased foreign exchange earnings both provincially and federally.



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Another benefit is increased emergency medical aid and fire protection services for local areas due to the plant's staffed first aid station and heavy equipment fleet which will include a water tanker.

The negative impacts have been mainly identified as adjustments to traditional fishing methods as they relate to navigation, the placing of fixed fishing gear outside of the proposed shipping route, the relocation of a small number of lobster traps and the remote possibility of an oil spill from a marine accident at the entrance to or within St. Anne's Bay.

Enclosed operations

The plans for the buildings, quarry, tunnels, and shipping facilities needed for the project have taken into account both the local population and the environment, including the flora and fauna, states Wilson.

The project has been conceived to reduce and/or eliminate any adverse effects the quarry might have such as dust, noise and traffic. The quarry design is based on the use of the "Glory Hole" technique which precludes the need for an open rock face. Quarrying activities will take place on the top of the mountain out of the public's view. Furthermore, all of the aggregate processing operations will be barely visible to the local residents or tourists visiting the region around St. Anne's Bay. Homes nearest the site are situated 3.4 km to the southwest and 4.4 km to the west and east. The village of Englishtown is 5.5 km from the site. However in spite of the relatively remote location of the quarry, a number of fairly elaborate measures will be taken to maintain good public relations. A water-foam spray dust suppression system will be used on the primary crusher in the quarry and a dust collector will be used on the quarry drilling rig. All buildings, conveyors and storage facilities will be enclosed with metal sheeting to minimize dust and noise emissions. Additionally, the sheeting will be coloured to blend into the surrounding landscape as well as reduce the visual impact of the plant from the shores of St. Anne's Bay. As many trees as possible will be kept during construction to screen the project. No off-highway trucks will be used in the quarry. Instead, the company will rely heavily on using conveyors to transport raw feed to the primary crusher. Modern blasting

techniques will be utilized to restrict noise and vibration and seismographs will be used to monitor and record all blasts. Screens will be fitted with rubber media to limit noise from this phase of the processing operation.

A reclamation plan has also been prepared which entails a number of steps including allowing the quarry to flood to form a man-made lake, cutting down the quarry walls to allow easy entry and exit from the property, planting vegetation on exposed surfaces, removing, or selling the buildings and equipment, and, possible public access to the highland site for recreational purposes. More detailed plans for closing the quarry operation will be developed as quarrying proceeds, says Wilson.

History

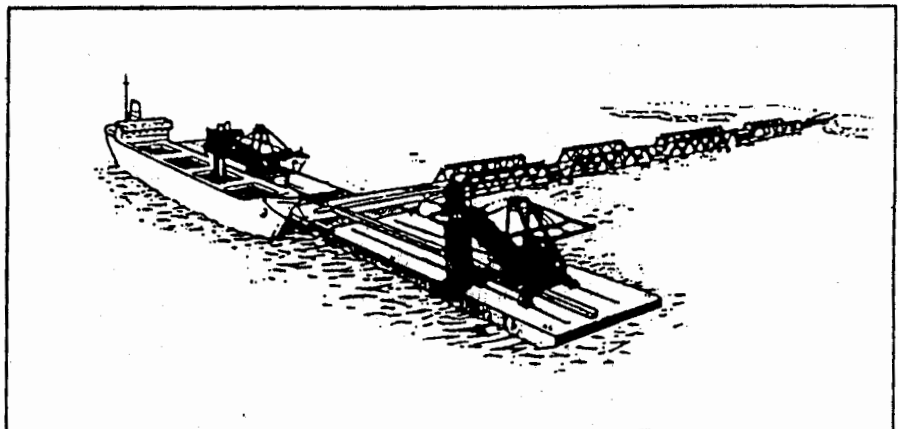
Kelly's Mountain was first looked at as a source of high quality construction aggregates by Municipal Ready-Mix in the spring of 1988. Much of the mountain is crown land and the initial discussions were held with the province concerning possible use of the area as a quarry. Permission to set up a quarry was not requested at this stage but the idea was considered acceptable unless major problems with the project were identified. By the fall of 1988, two possible quarry sites were selected and the initial environmental report was submitted to the province late that year. While the eastern side of Kelly's Mountain was initially considered, attention turned to the present site, referred to as the North Quarry, on the western side of the 490 million year old granite mountain. This site was preferred, states Wilson, because of the deep water access for ships provided by St. Anne's Bay. After securing permission in the spring of 1989, to

build access roads into the proposed site from the various government authorities namely Environment, Transportation, Lands and Forests and the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Kelly Rock completed several environmental studies. In addition, the company carried out a major exploratory drilling program. Concurrently, open public meetings were held with local citizens, commercial fishermen and town councillors which formed the basis for Phase 1 of the EIA. Issues raised at those meetings together with the input from seven regulatory agencies are being addressed in Phase 2 of the EIA.

Project overview

At present, the quarry is planned to be 60 m (200 ft) deep with up to 700 m (2300-ft) long walls. Reserves are sufficient to last 20 to 40 years. The maximum rate of extraction is expected to be 5.4 million tonnes/y (5.9 million tpy). To begin production, an area of 20 ha (50 acres) will be stripped and the topsoil stockpiled for reclamation purposes.

A "slot" will be opened in the formation in an easterly direction to permit surface water to drain through a treatment system into a brook. Working quarry walls with a height of about 10 to 15 m (30 to 50 ft) will be progressively widened by drilling and blasting. The north and south faces of the "slot" will provide rock for the crushing plant. Inside the quarry, shot rock will be fed by wheel loader into the primary crusher. From the primary, a conveyor belt will carry the crushed stone to the glory hole where it will be discharged down a 180 m (600 ft) shaft to a reclaim tunnel. Feeders will recover the crushed stone onto a conveyor in the tunnel for delivery to the other processing stages.



One of three designs prepared for the harbour facilities at the Kelly Rock project.

The glory hole and tunnel design will allow the quarry to be developed without disturbing the surrounding area. Two tunnels will be built. One tunnel will contain the conveyor while the other will be used for maintenance. Both tunnels will provide escape routes should a rockfall or other emergency occur. Ventilation systems will control carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide as well as oxygen levels underground.

The tunnel conveyor network will transport the stone to a covered stockpile just outside the mountain at the lower level where the main crushing and screening installation is located. Sized products will be stored in bins from which the crushed stone will feed onto conveyors for delivery to the ship loading facilities. Along the way, rinsing screens will be employed to remove dust and deleterious material prior to the stone being loaded onto the ships.

The proposed docking facilities feature a 2500 tonnes/h (2750 tph) rail-mounted shiploader which will travel along the length of the wharf parallel to the ship. The wharf will be constructed to support the shiploader and its feed conveyor as well as being able to handle ships of up to 60 000 tonnes (66 000 tons) capacity. It will be located 160 m (500 ft) from shoreline to accommodate the 17 m (55 ft) draft required by such vessels.

Two options are being considered for the harbour facilities: a pipe pile-based wharf with or without a breakwater and a floating wharf utilizing the so-called "Flexiport System" with or without a breakwater.

The "Flexiport System" comprises large floating pontoons which are prefabricated and towed to the site where they are anchored to the seabed. A bridge would be strung from the wharf to the shore. Kelly Rock anticipates one or two Panamax-class self-unloading vessels per week will enter St. Anne's Bay.

If the Kelly Rock project is approved, it will bring to three the number of high volume coastal aggregates operations that are located on Canada's Atlantic seaboard. The other two are Construction Aggregates' Porcupine Mountain granite quarry at Auld's Cove near Port Hawkesbury, N.S. and Newfoundland Resources and Mining Co.'s limestone quarry near Stephenville on Newfoundland's west coast. □

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\$46m granite quarry proposal divides Cape Breton village

By Randy Jones 21/4/90
 ENVIRONMENT REPORTER ^{HFK.} ^{MAIL STAR}
 ENGLISHTOWN

A THIN streak of road links mountain-side and ocean-front falls at Cape Breton's Kelly's Mountain. When the pavement bottoms out at sea-level you'll find Englishtown, tucked away from the highway's hurried pace.

It's a quiet town today, typical in many ways of rural communities around Nova Scotia. The people are friendly, and wave to passing drivers who have chosen to drop off the main highway to Sydney.

Their friendliness may be due to the breathing space that comes with open spaces, or it could be a defence against the natural isolation of a community with few common meeting places outside the general store, church and museum.

The museum honours Englishtown's most famous native son, Angus MacAskill, a literal giant of a man who brought fleeting fame to this tiny community a century ago.

It's fitting that a giant should have once lived between mountain and sea in Englishtown, for the stage today is set for a battle between David and Goliath.

THE MODERN-DAY Goliath is Kelly Rock Ltd., which has a plan to rip the guts out of Kelly's Mountain in the form of a quarry operation.

The \$46-million quarry would see 5.4 million tonnes of granite shipped each year to the United States — enough for 2,500 tonnes of rock, every hour of every working day of the year.

To soften its muscle-bound image, Kelly Rock, owned by Municipal Ready Mix

would carry quarried rock from mountain-top to shipping wharf via a 600-foot shaft called a glory-hole. Pioneered in Glensanda, Scotland, the shaft avoids trucking and mountainside excavation.

Also environmentally-friendly is its "closed loop" water system and settling ponds for trapping contaminants that could pollute the nearby Grappling and Middle Brook watersheds.

But one fact remains: the mountain on St. Ann's Bay is believed to hide a granite reserve of two-billion-tonnes, enough to keep a quarry running, and paycheques cashing, for 100 years.

The David battling this allegorical giant is a 20-member group called the Save Kelly's Mountain Society. Headquartered in an Englishtown house, it has spent the past few months collecting weapons from an arsenal made up solely of paper: articles, environmental reports, descriptions of other quarries.

Fearing increased ocean traffic, damage to lobster beds, and the possible use of the quarry as a storage site for radioactive waste (granite quarries make excellent sites for storage since they are geologically stable), the group is mounting a defence of the relatively pristine area.

Caught in the middle of the battle is Englishtown, now home to a simmering feud drawing lines between a dozen segments of village society: fishermen and land-lubbers; Micmacs and whites; the working and the unemployed.

The simmering battle has spawned almost-biblical tales: violence is threatened if the Micmac god Glooscap is disturbed; children have sketched gruesome cartoons about the quarry (one shows demons spewing from a ship); and parents — usually attacking each other — have written letters

which make the drawings seem tame.

Even defenceless animals like the philomycus slexuolaris slug are caught in the battle of words.

All this for a project at square one. Its hearings have yet to be scheduled under the new Environmental Assessment Act.

IT'S MONSTROUS," society secretary-treasurer Leon Dubinsky, also a well-known Cape Breton musician, says as he mulls over papers. "There's a thousand parts to this."

His worries include everything from blasting and oil spills to releases of radon gas found in granite. "This whole project centres on man's egocentricity. It's like saying 'Screw it all. Screw Mother Nature. We're the Lords of the Kingdom.'"

Among the biggest concerns is possible damage to Englishtown's lobster fishery, which brings \$3.42 million to the village's economy. Some people fear the money could disappear due to environmental damage.

A study of local waters done by a Sydney-based consulting firm commissioned by Kelly Rock shows the area wouldn't be unduly damaged, but critics charge the study was done at the wrong time of year, when tides and winds gave useless information.

Concerned fishermen like Alex Christie know what the study says, but they question it, pointing to the real-life experience of fishermen near the Scotland quarry.

There, fishing boats had to first compete against cargo ships seven stories tall, and were finally banned from nearby waters because of congestion.

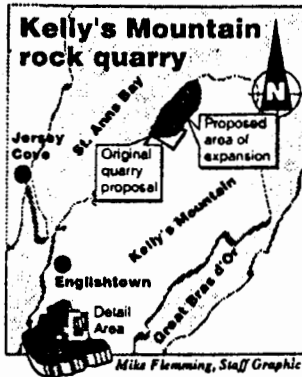
"The fishermen know all too well that what they cherish so much is really in danger and will be lost if this goes ahead," says the veteran of 35 years fishing.

He also sees lobster-red when he hears another company argument: that a possibly-needed, 1,000-foot breakwater will generate new lobster beds "in a few years" to replace ones destroyed by the wharf.

Glensanda is also on Dubinsky's mind, but for another reason: environmentalists there fear the quarry would be a perfect nuclear waste storage facility because of its geological stability.

Kelly Rock president Dave McKenna admits a U.S. firm he won't identify has asked about storage possibilities, but adds he favours turning the quarry into a man-made lake once operations cease.

Opponents, he says, are making mountains out of molehills:



Chronicle
Special Adv Feature
Jan 31 1982

own split on Kelly's Mountain open mine

By Paul MacNeill

TRURO BUREAU

KELLY'S MOUNTAIN

An environmental study currently underway for a proposed open-pit granite mine at Kelly's Mountain has resulted in local citizens drawing battle lines in the sand.

Residents in Kelly's Mountain and surrounding areas are split on the idea of the mine. While merchants and business establishments in the area are in favor of the project, some local residents, environmentalists and native groups have all expressed opposition to the idea.

Kelly Rock, controlled by Municipal Ready Mix, is a \$50-million project to construct the third largest open-pit mine in the world.

The Kelly Rock project has been granted approval for 4,000 acres of Crown land from the province and \$20 millions in tax credits from the federal government.

Nelson Edge, a local merchant and outspoken proponent for the mine, says his group has independently researched and studied the project and cannot come up with any conclusive reasons why the project should not go ahead.

Mr. Edge said a survey taken in the local area showed 85 per cent of the residents are in favor of the mine.

Mr. Edge also says the majority of fishermen and tourist operators have voiced their approval of the project.

On the other hand, environmentalists claim the Kelly Rock project will result in job losses for the fishing and tourism industries.

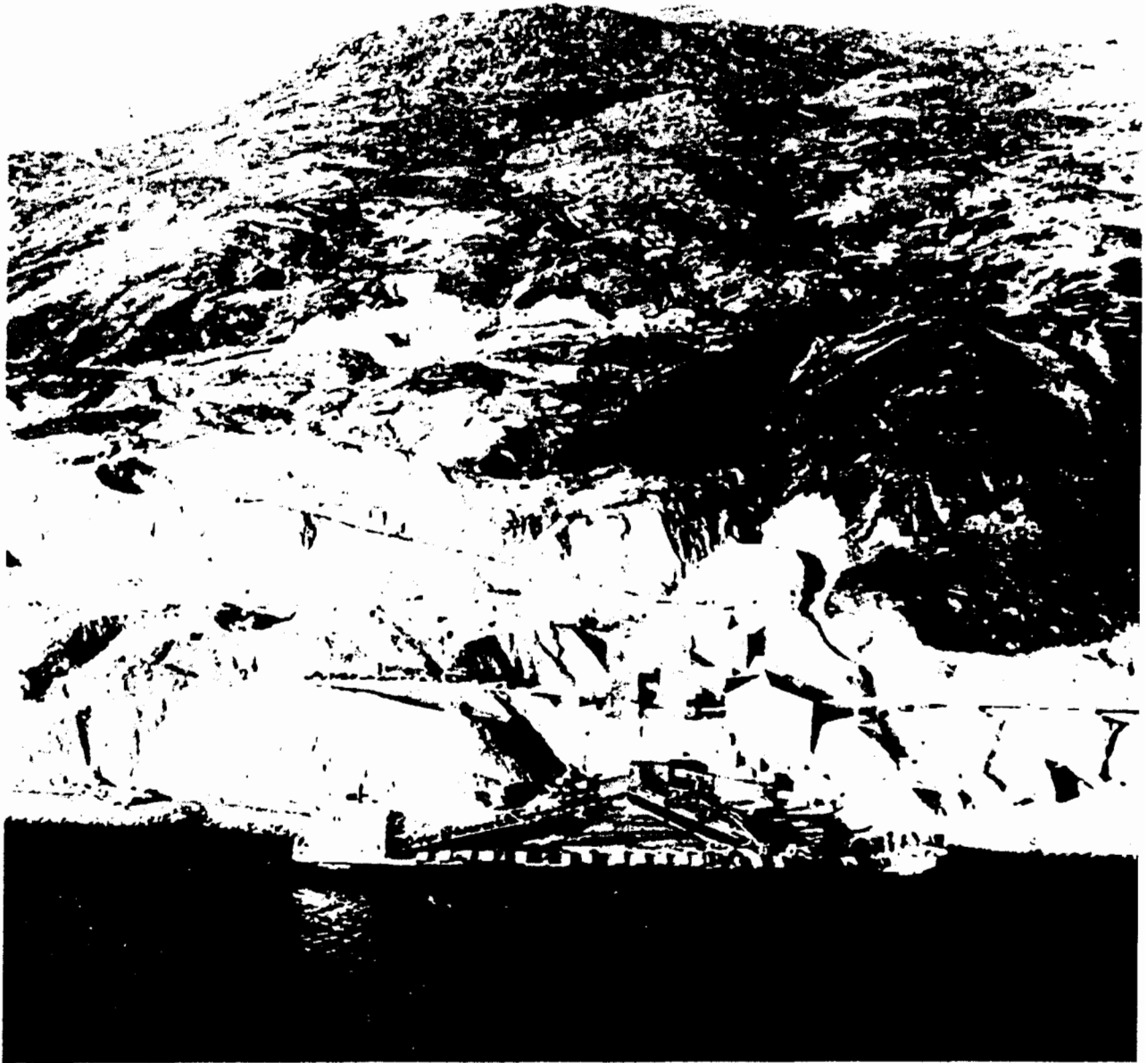
Leon Dubinsky, an Englishtown resident opposing the mine, says the government planned to "rubber stamp" the project and were not prepared to do a major environmental study on it.

Mr. Dubinsky says heavy shipping in prime lobster grounds and acid mine water runoff will have a detrimental effect on the fishery. He says wildlife conservation and potential health problems must be taken into account.

The spiritual significance of Kelly's Mountain to native people has led to strong opposition within the native community. Lawrence Bernard, a native leading a fight against the project, says the sacred burial sites of ancestors located at Kelly's Mountain should remain undisturbed.

A spokesman for the provincial Department of the Environment said public hearings for residents expressing concerns about the project are expected to be held later this year but no date has been confirmed.

KELLY'S MOUNTAIN
NEWSLETTER



THE EXISTING QUARRY IN GLENANDA SECTION

AFTER A SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS THERE ARE STILL PRESSING CONCERNS WITH KELLY ROCK'S PROPOSED TIDEWATER GRAVEL QUARRY. RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE SAVE KELLY'S MOUNTAIN SOCIETY ON QUARRIES DISCLOSES INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. ANN'S BAY. WE UNDERSTAND THE NEED FOR VIABLE EMPLOYMENT IN THIS AREA, BUT WE MUST EVALUATE THIS NEED IN TERMS OF WHAT THE FUTURE MIGHT BE IF AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE QUARRY IS ALLOWED TO DEVELOP HERE. IT IS IMPORTANT TO FACE ALL POSSIBILITIES SQUARELY. WE RECOGNIZE THAT PEOPLE WANT TO TRUST THE KELLY ROCK COMPANY AS A GOOD CORPORATE CITIZEN AND THE CONCERNED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AS PROTECTION AGAINST MISHAPS, BUT, PROFIT CAN OUTWEIGH GOOD INTENTIONS AND GOVERNMENT CONCERNS CAN SHIFT. BEFORE WE ENTRUST TO OTHERS OUR SHARED FUTURE, WE MUST BE SURE THAT A THOROUGH STUDY HAS BEEN DONE AND THEN CAREFULLY WEIGH THE COSTS AND THE BENEFITS. PLEASE TAKE TIME TO READ AND THINK ABOUT SOME OF THE CONCERNS PRESENTED BELOW.

INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN MADE INTO FOUR QUARRY OPERATIONS: IN FREDERICTON N.B., WINDSOR N.S., CANSO N.S., AND GLENSANDA SCOTLAND. CITIZEN COMPLAINTS INCLUDE NOISE, DUST, CRACKED FOUNDATIONS, LOWERED WATER TABLES, AND THE NEED TO YEARLY RECAULK WINDOWS UP TO 12 KMS AWAY FROM THE BLAST SITE. EVEN WHERE THE QUARRY IS COVERED, AS IN FREDERICTON, THERE ARE COMPLAINTS OF DUST ASSOCIATED WITH BLASTING, SHIP-LOADING AND TRUCKING.

KELLY ROCK LTD. SAYS THEY WILL SHIP THEIR PRODUCT. HOWEVER, THEY PROPOSE TO COMMENCE PRODUCTION BY JULY 1, 1990, BEFORE COMPLEX SHIPPING FACILITIES ARE COMPLETED. THIS WOULD INDICATE THAT GRAVEL WOULD INITIALLY BE MOVED BY TRUCK, SOMETHING THE COMPANY HAS SAID IT WILL NOT DO. THIS NEEDS TO BE CLARIFIED.

INITIALLY THERE WAS A PROMISE OF 100 JOBS WHICH KELLY ROCK LTD. NOW ADMITS IS CLOSER TO 80. ALTHOUGH REQUESTED, NO BREAKDOWN OR LISTING OF THESE JOBS HAS BEEN PROVIDED. THE WINDSOR JUNCTION QUARRY PROMISED 100 JOBS ALSO. ONLY 30 WERE ACTUALLY CREATED, 20 OF WHICH WERE SKILLED PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS UNABLE TO BE FILLED LOCALLY. IN THE BEGINNING, A LOT OF LABOURER JOBS WILL BE CREATED. AS CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED, HOWEVER, MANY JOBS WILL BE ELIMINATED BECAUSE TIDE-WATER QUARRYING IS HIGHLY AUTOMATED. ADDED TO THIS CONCERN IS THE FACT THAT THE PARENT COMPANY OF KELLY ROCK LTD. IS MUNICIPAL READYMIX OF SYDNEY WHOSE OTHER OPERATIONS ARE ALL UNIONIZED. THESE UNIONS HAVE A NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS WHO MAY WANT TO CLAIM PRIORITY FOR JOBS AT THIS SITE.

FURTHERMORE, THERE ARE SERIOUS OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH WORKING AT A QUARRY. SILICOSIS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND BRONCHITIS, (LUNG DISEASES) ARE FOUND TO BE MORE PREVALENT IN QUARRY WORKERS AND "BYSTANDERS" (FAMILY AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS EXPOSED TO DUST CARRIED HOME BY WORKERS ON THEIR CLOTHES AND CARS). HEARING IMPAIRMENTS AND CIRCULATORY DISEASES ARE ALSO CAUSED BY THE TOOLS FREQUENTLY USED IN QUARRY OPERATIONS. IN FACT, AUTOMATION OF QUARRIES IS NOW UNIVERSALLY SOUGHT BECAUSE MACHINES ARE MORE EFFICIENT THAN MEN AND FEWER MEN MEANS FEWER HEALTH RISKS.

KELLY ROCK LTD. MODELS THEIR QUARRY PLAN ON THE EXISTING QUARRY IN GLENSANDA SCOTLAND LOCATED ON THE REMOTE SHORES OF LOCH LINNHE.

IF YOU'RE DRIVING
TO OR FROM CAPE SMOKEY
TEN YEARS FROM NOW,
WILL YOU BE SAYING:
"I WISH I'D DONE SOMETHING"
OR WILL YOU BE SAYING:
"I'M GLAD I DID."

GLENSANDA'S MANAGEMENT STATES THAT QUARRYING "IS AN ANTI-SOCIAL BUSINESS". ALL ACCESS TO THIS SITE IS BY SEA OR AIR. MOST OF THE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT IS GENERATED BY THE FERRYING OF PEOPLE AND EQUIPMENT TO THE SITE. THIS QUARRY IS TO BE COVERED. AFTER 7 YEARS OF OPERATION, HOWEVER, IT IS STILL A "CONSTRUCTION PROJECT" SO NO BUILDINGS ARE IN PLACE TO MINIMIZE THE DUST, NOISE, AND VIBRATION. WE INCLUDE THE PICTURE OF GLENSANDA TO HELP YOU VISUALIZE HOW MUCH OF THE FACE OF KELLY'S MOUNTAIN WILL HAVE TO BE EXCAVATED TO MAKE ROOM FOR CONVEYOR BELTS, HEAVY EQUIPMENT, CRUSHERS, ACCESS ROADS, ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS, STOCKPILES, ETC.. THIS PHASE OF THE QUARRY WILL BE CLEARLY VISIBLE FROM JERSEY COVE TO CAPE SMOKEY.

DO WE REALIZE HOW VERY VERY BIG THE PROPOSED OPERATION WILL ACTUALLY BE? KELLY ROCK LTD. AT FULL PRODUCTION, IS PROJECTED TO BE THE WORLD'S THIRD LARGEST AGGREGATE PRODUCER. 440,000 TONS OF GRANITE IS TO BE BLASTED MONTHLY. THE COMPANY PLANS TO OBTAIN FOUR THOUSAND ACRES OF CROWN LAND BETWEEN CAPE DAUPHIN AND THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY. THIS LAND EXTENDS DIRECTLY BEHIND ENGLISHTOWN. THERE IS A TENDENCY TO DISMISS THIS SIZEABLE WILDERNESS TRACT AS HAVING NO VALUE BEYOND THAT OF MINING. HOWEVER, TO FOCUS ON ONE AREA OF INTEREST, DR. D. DAVIS, CURATOR OF THE NOVA SCOTIA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, HAS PUBLICLY REBUKED THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT'S COVERAGE ON WILDLIFE. HE STATED ON C.B.C.'S INFORMATION MORNING PROGRAM, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1990, THAT THE COMPANY'S REPORT HAD TAKEN INFORMATION PROVIDED BY HIM FROM A VERY LIMITED SPECIFIC STUDY AND APPLIED IT TO ALL

THE WILDLIFE ON KELLY'S MOUNTAIN. CONSIDERING THE SIZE OF THE INTENDED PROJECT, HE SAID A TEAM OF BIOLOGISTS WOULD HAVE TO DO AN ON-SITE FIELD STUDY OVER THE COURSE OF A YEAR TO ADEQUATELY DOCUMENT THE PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE DEPENDENT ON THIS AREA.

REVIEW OF THE COMPANY'S ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT REVEALS OTHER AREAS WHERE THE STUDY IS INADEQUATE. FOR EXAMPLE: THERE HAS BEEN NO ICE SURVEY; ALL WEATHER INFORMATION IS BASED ON THAT OF SYDNEY AIRPORT; TIDE LEVELS ARE TAKEN FROM READINGS IN NORTH SYDNEY; THERE IS NO MENTION OF THE SUMMER EASTERLY WIND WHICH WOULD CARRY NOISE, SILT, AND DUST INTO THE BAY; THERE IS NO MIGRATORY BIRD STUDY AND NO STUDY ON THE DEWATERING OF LYNN LAKE, TO MENTION A FEW. ALL OF THIS INDICATES THE NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE FOUR-SEASON STUDY TO BE DONE.

UNLIKE QUARRYING, TOURISM AND THE FISHERIES ARE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIES. THE FISHING INDUSTRY HAS BEEN THE LIFE-BLOOD OF THIS AREA FOR GENERATIONS. LOBSTER FISHING IS THRIVING AND MUST BE PROTECTED FROM INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS SUCH AS SILTATION FROM EROSION AND FLOODED SETTLING PONDS, CONTAMINATED BALLAST WATER, ILLEGAL DUMPING OF OIL-LADEN BILGE WATER AND DISRUPTION OF FISHING GROUNDS BY LARGE VESSELS.

THE "INDUSTRY" THAT GENERATES THE MOST JOBS IN CAPE BRETON IS TOURISM. VICTORIA COUNTY IS DOING VERY WELL BY IT. WE MUST CONSIDER THE RISK TO EXISTING AND POTENTIAL TOURISM BY THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF AN AREA WHOSE NATURAL BEAUTY IS A PROVEN ATTRACTION.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE KELLY ROCK LTD. ENVIRONMENTAL HEARINGS ALLOWS EVERYONE THE OPPORTUNITY TO VOICE CONCERNS. IT ALSO ALLOWS US THE OPPORTUNITY TO OPENLY DISCUSS AN ISSUE WHICH CONCERNS US ALL, KNOWING THAT WHAT IS DECIDED FOR THIS AREA TODAY WILL BE FELT FOR GENERATIONS TO COME.

IF YOU HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT THIS PROJECT, SUBMIT A LETTER TO THE NOVA SCOTIA ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL COUNCIL, BOX 2107 HALIFAX N.S. B3J 3B7 OR CONTACT THE SAVE KELLY'S MOUNTAIN SOCIETY, BOX 14, ENGLISHTOWN N.S. B0C 1H0.

IF YOU BELIEVE THAT A FEDERAL STUDY IS WARRANTED, PLEASE CONTACT : MR. ROY SHERWOOD, INDUSTRY, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, CANADA, AT: P.O. BOX 940, STATION M, HALIFAX B3J 2V9

TAX DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE "SAVE KELLY'S MOUNTAIN SOCIETY" CAN BE MADE TO THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENCE FUND, 347 COLLEGE ST., SUITE 301, TORONTO, ONTARIO M5T 9Z9

CAPE DAUPHIN

↑
BIRD ISLANDS

↑
CAPE SMOKEY

→
POINT ACONI

CROWN LAND TO BE GIVEN IN AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE TO KELLY ROCK LTD.

ST. JAMES BAY

LAND TO BE PURCHASED BY KELLY ROCK LTD.

2,000 ACRES

← SCOTIA LIMESTONE
BRAS DIORITE

