



# Community Engagement Announcement

**What:** Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council (SNGREC) voted to send an agreement with **Cambridge Aggregates** (The Company) a division with Heidelberg Materials to community engagement.

**Why:** The Company is proposing to expand an aggregate pit known as the Edworthy West Pit, an above-the-water-table quarry in the Township of North Dumfries. The lands are located on the corner of Spragues Road (Highway 24A) and Greenfield Road.

The Company has agreed to the 10 cents a ton levy. As the quarry's estimated total tonnage is 11 million, Six Nations of the Grand River (SNGR) will receive approximately \$1.1 million over the life of the quarry, plus adjustments for annual inflation. Up to one million tonnes may be extracted each year.

**How:** There will be three community engagements. Two will be in person and one will be a virtual livestream. There will also be a questions/comments feedback sheet circulated.

**Where:** (1) **Monday April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2026**, - Six Nations Development Corporation Boardroom: In person at 5:30 p.m.

(2) **Wednesday April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2026**, - SNGREC Livestream at 5:30 p.m.

(3) **Thursday May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2026**, Six Nations Development Corporation Boardroom: In person at 5:30 p.m.

Follow SNGREC social media, watch for advertisements in Two Row Times and Turtle Island News and updates on Jukasa and CKRZ for information about further meetings.

For any questions, please contact Lands and Resources at 519-753-0665 or [lrcs@sixnations.ca](mailto:lrcs@sixnations.ca).



## Frequently Asked Questions

**What are Aggregates?** Sand, gravel, and crushed stone that are mined from the earth and commonly used for construction and roads.

**What is the duty to consult?** SNGREC believes all aggregate activity should be subject to regular consultation, but the Crown insists there should only be consultation for new quarries, quarry expansions, and a few other activities. As a result, no consultation is required for ongoing aggregate operations. Cambridge Aggregates, Edworthy Pit is considered an expansion.

**What is the duty to accommodate?** Aggregate companies have no legal obligation to provide financial restitution to SNGR for the resources they are taking. The Ministry of Natural Resources, which regulates aggregate operations in Ontario, regularly gives companies permits without substantial First Nation consultation and refuses to support financial accommodations.

**Were the environmental documents reviewed?** Yes, they were reviewed by a third-party reviewer, SVS Consulting and our Wildlife and Stewardship Manager.

**Is Edworthy Pit below or above the water table?** It is above the water table.

**What species have potential to be impacted?**

**Birds:** Red Tailed Hawk, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Wild Turkey, Great Blue Heron, Eastern Wood Peewee (Special Concern Species), American Crow, Horned Lark, Barn swallow (Special Concern Species), Grasshopper Sparrow (Special Concern Species).

**Mammals:** Coyote, Red Fox, Striped Skunk, Virginia Opossum, White Tailed Deer, Multiple Bat Species.

**Insects:** Monarch (Species at Risk)

**Plants:** Black Cherry, Butternut (Endangered), Trembling Aspen, Common Buckthorn (invasive Species), White Pine, Sugar Maple, Black Walnut, Red Pine, White Ash, Staghorn Sumac, Red Oak, White Baneberry, Common Milkweed, Paper Birch, Hackberry, Shagbark Hickory, Common St. Johns Wort, Chokecherry, Common Elderberry, North American Raspberry, Alleghany Blackberry, Curled Dock, Nannyberry, Riverbank Grape.

**Is the company proposing any mitigation?** Mitigation offered and planned by the proponent follow the generally accepted Ontario legislative level. Examples include, buffer width of a minimum of 15 meters from extraction and following appropriate timing windows for birds and bats.

**Is there an erosion and sediment control plan?** Yes, there is. Their Project Ecologist has required that erosion and sediment control fencing be installed in specific locations along the Licence Boundary to protect adjacent environmental features. In addition, the ARA Site Plan also requires that “sediment and erosion control fencing shall be inspected prior to site preparation activities to ensure it was installed correctly and during pit operations to ensure that the fencing is being maintained and functioning properly. Any issues that are identified shall be rectified immediately.” As part of rehabilitation activities, additional measures are in place to prevent and control erosion including: vegetating the side-slope as quickly as possible using a fast-growing seed mix and hydroseeding; annual inspections of the side-slope to assess stability, including erosion; and assessment of the adequacy of erosion control is also part to the annual agricultural rehabilitation monitoring program.

**Is there a weed and invasive species monitoring control plan?** Yes, there is. The areas of the Licence that are proposed for ecological rehabilitation and enhancement will be monitored for invasive plant species and management strategies shall be developed and implemented as necessary. Any noxious or invasive weeds in the agricultural rehabilitation area will be managed in accordance with Agricultural Best Management Practices.

**What about archaeology and any spills?** An Archaeology stage 1 and stage 2 were completed. Additionally, Cambridge Aggregates agrees to notify SNGR of any reportable spills (i.e. any spills that require notification to MECP) and agrees to notify SNGR of any chance archaeological and cultural heritage finds.

**Are there tree removals and/or tree replanting, rehabilitation or habitat compensation?** Approximately, 300 trees will be removed. There are 6,175 trees and 885 shrubs committed to be planted by the proponent during and after extraction. The area will be rehabilitated mostly back to agricultural land after extraction has completed. The total habitat removal will be 1.62 hectares for the aggregate extraction. That habitat is made up of 0.25 hectares of red pine plantation, 0.2 hectares of cultural meadow, 0.65 hectares cultural thicket and 0.52 hectares of hedgerow – termed as “semi natural”. There will also be 4.7 hectares of re-naturalization that will occur in phases (pre-extraction, during extraction, and post extraction).