

Newfoundland and Labrador Geographical Names Board

Annual Performance Report 2024-25





Chairperson's Message

The Honourable Lisa Dempster
Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture
Petten Building
30 Strawberry Marsh Road
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, NL A1B 4J6

Dear Minister Dempster:

I am pleased to submit the Annual Performance Report for the Newfoundland and Labrador Geographical Names Board (NLGNB), a category three public body under the **Transparency and Accountability Act**. This report covers the period April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025. The NLGNB has prepared this report to outline its activities during the 2024-25 fiscal year in fulfillment of the objective established under the 2023-26 Activity Plan.

This year the NLGNB has increased its partnerships with organizations with an interest in geographical names, including The Rooms' Provincial Archives Division, Memorial University's Map Room and Department of Linguistics.

As Chairperson, I sincerely thank the NLGNB colleagues for their steadfast active engagement in the NLGNB initiatives and their enthusiasm for promoting the value of geographic names in the province. I also commend the work of Nicole King, Secretary to the NLGNB, who fulfills her duties with a high degree of professionalism and dedication. We are also pleased to welcome Kyle Taylor who has been assisting Nicole with some of her duties. I also thank Todd Strickland, Director, GIS and Mapping Division, for his support of the NLGNB and interest in its work.

As Chairperson, my signature on behalf of the NLGNB signifies its accountability for the preparation of this report and the results reported herein.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Cheryl Brown-McLean".

Chairperson
Cheryl Brown-McLean

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Cover photo: Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture - Torngat Mountains

1.0 Overview

The Newfoundland and Labrador Geographical Names Board (NLGNB) had its beginnings in the Newfoundland Nomenclature Board founded in 1904 under the former **Post and Telegraph Act**. This body concerned itself mainly with requests to change names of communities as proposed by postal authorities, members of the House of Assembly on behalf of their constituents and very frequently, members of the clergy. The post office attempted to avoid having communities with the same name, but many petitions for renaming or name changes were made because the existing place names were considered derogatory or offensive in some way.

The current NLGNB operates under the **Geographical Names Board Act**, which was proclaimed in 1975 and amended in 1991. In 1975, the NLGNB became more involved in the naming of all cultural and natural features in the province, not just settled places. During the 1980's and early 1990's, Memorial University geography students conducted field studies to collect geographical names. These directed field surveys added over 15,000 previously unrecorded, but locally used, names to the provincial database. In recent years, Indigenous governments and organizations have made valuable contributions to the official database, adding names that reflect their own traditional use of land and water.

Administration of the NLGNB falls under the GIS and Mapping Division (GMD), Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture (FFA). In that it has no statutory authority to collect revenue, the NLGNB is not required to submit financial statements.

As in previous years, the NLGNB worked closely with the Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC) on feature naming standards, various conventions and the maintenance of the national database in which geographical names in Canada are stored and made accessible to the public. The GNBC has placed a special focus on issues related to Indigenous place naming in recent years.

1.1 Vision

The effective management of geographical names for cultural/heritage purposes, as well as supporting search and rescue functions.

1.2 Mandate

The main responsibility of the NLGNB is to administer the **Geographical Names Board Act** and make recommendations to the Minister regarding the names of places or geographical features. For more information on the NLGNB's mandate, please refer to Annex A or visit: <https://www.assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/statutes/g03.htm>.

1.3 Lines of Business

- Gather, collate and record information respecting names of places and geographical features in the province;
- Consult with and advise government departments and agencies, municipalities and other bodies or persons concerned with the selection of place names or the renaming of places and features regarding the suitability and spelling of the names;
- Consider and make recommendations respecting a proposed change in the name of a place or geographical feature already in use that may be considered to be inappropriate or not representative of the place or geographical feature to which it is applied;
- Collaborate with the Geographical Names Board of Canada (formerly the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names) respecting the selection of new geographical names, the elimination of alternative or duplicated names, the correct or preferred spelling of established names and other matters that may be of concern to the NLGNB or the Geographical Names Board of Canada;
- Hold public meetings or invite submissions to NLGNB meetings where dispute arises or may arise with respect to the naming or renaming of a place or geographical feature; and
- Recommend to the Minister for approval the names of places or geographical features.

1.4 Board Members and Support Staff

In accordance with the Act, the NLGNB is comprised of a Secretary and five other members appointed by the Minister. Currently, the Secretary is an employee of the FFA, who provides support to the NLGNB. Members of the NLGNB are appointed for a term of three years and may be reappointed. Appointments are made using a merit-based process; however, gender balance is considered during the appointment process and efforts are made to ensure the NLGNB is representative of the population it serves.

As of March 31, 2025, Board members were:

Name	Title	Term Expiry	Residence
Cheryl Brown-McLean	Chairperson	2027-12-31	St. John's
Gary N. Smith	Vice-Chairperson	2027-12-31	Bishop's Cove
Nicole King	Secretary	No end date	Corner Brook
Randy Letto	Member	2027-12-31	Happy Valley-Goose Bay
Jillian Drover	Member	2026-12-31	St. John's
Nicholas Draco Dunphy	Member	2026-12-31	Harbour Main

1.5 Financial Information

Subsection 3(6) of the **Geographical Names Board Act** allows for remuneration and expenses according to the Guidelines for Rates of Remuneration for Boards, Commissions and Agencies. Funds to support the NLGNB members and other expenses were provided by the GMD, FFA. The following is a summary of the NLGNB's expenditures during 2024-25.

Expenditure Item	Expenditure Amount
Honoraria (excludes travel)	\$5,000
Member Travel (excludes Secretary)	\$3,000
Secretary Travel	\$5,700
Meeting Expenses	\$ 0
Total	\$13,700

1.6 Contact Information

For more information about the NLGNB and its work or to request a copy of this report in an alternate format, please contact us at:

Newfoundland and Labrador Geographical Names Board
Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture
GIS and Mapping Division
192 Wheelers Road, P.O. Box 2006
Corner Brook, NL A2H 6J8
Telephone: 709-637-8067
E-mail: GMD@gov.nl.ca
Website: <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ffa/lands/maps/geographical/>

2.0 Highlights and Partnerships

2.1 Highlights

In 2024-25, several notable achievements related to place names in Newfoundland and Labrador took place. First, 25 naming applications were reviewed by the NLGNB, resulting in 13 approvals, thereby enriching the provincial and national/Canadian geographical database.

Additionally, the GMD published the Canadian Geographical Names Database - GeoNames NL Feature Layer within the Enterprise Portal, making it easier for internal Government of Newfoundland and Labrador users to search for and access official place names for the province to incorporate into their own mapping projects. This layer has also

been published to ArcGIS Online (AGOL), providing public access to Newfoundland and Labrador's official geographical names.

Further, extensive outreach was conducted in 2024-25 to gather historical photographs, signage and place name records from municipalities, businesses and community organizations. This effort supported the development of the GNBC Interactive Story Map, which highlights the historical evolution of a collection of geographical names in the province.

Lastly, the GNBC will host the 2025 national Annual General Meeting (AGM) in St. John's in the fall of 2025. Planning efforts undertaken in 2024-25 included venue logistics and collaboration with the GNBC Secretariat and naming authorities in other Canadian jurisdictions. First Light, an organization representing the urban Indigenous community, was invited to feature traditional cultural elements in the program.

2.2 Partnerships

The success of the NLGNB program in 2024-25 was largely attributed to cooperative partnerships with various organizations, stakeholders and individuals. These collaborations throughout 2024-25 supported the research, documentation and promotion of geographical names across Newfoundland and Labrador.

- **Strategic Policy and Results Sector of Natural Resources Canada and GNBC Secretariat:** Provided direct access to the national database and organized various working groups related to Indigenous Geographical Names and Respectful Terminology.
- **Government and Academic Archives:** Partnerships with historical archives and academic institutions ensured accuracy and inclusion of historically significant place names. Key contributors included The Rooms Provincial Archives Division, The Newfoundland and Labrador Heritage website and Heritage NL.
- **Memorial University of Newfoundland:** Dan Duda, MUN Map Librarian, and his colleagues attended a NLGNB meeting to discuss MUN's map collections and collaboration opportunities. Dr. Nicholas Welch, MUN Linguistics Professor, attended a NLGNB meeting to present on Labrador Innu toponyms, enhancing the NLGNB's understanding of Indigenous place names. These collaborations continue to support research and the GNBC AGM.
- **The Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO):** Provincial Archaeologist Jamie Brake of the Arts and Heritage Division within the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation actively participated in a NLGNB meeting, making a presentation focused on Indigenous place names and history of the Beothuk.
- **The Office of Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation:** Provided advice on Indigenous consultation and engagement processes.
- **Dr. W. Gordon Handcock:** As a Professor Emeritus in Geography at Memorial University of Newfoundland and former Chairperson of the NLGNB, Dr. Handcock

provided advice on geographical naming inquiries and narratives for place names throughout 2024-25. His expertise remains an invaluable resource for Newfoundland and Labrador.

- **Municipalities, Businesses and Government Divisions:** Outreach efforts were conducted to request historical photographs, signage and narratives for the GNBC Interactive Story Map, documenting the evolution of geographical names and highlighting significant landmarks across the province. Additionally, municipalities, Crown Lands Division, Forestry District Offices, Local Service Districts and community groups contributed place name referrals, historical context and local knowledge, assisting in the identification and preservation of names in use.
- **Local Stakeholders, Experts and the Public:** Engagement with researchers, historians, Indigenous representatives and members of the public supported reviews of naming applications and historical documentation efforts throughout 2024-25. Active citizen participation through place name applications and commentary contributed to the NLGNB's success, while experts provided invaluable advice on geographical naming inquiries and narratives.

3.0 Report on Performance

Given its mandate, the NLGNB's primary focus is to make recommendations to the Minister of FFA on the names of geographical features. As the focus of the NLGNB will remain the same for the duration of the 2023-26 Activity Plan, the NLGNB will report on the same objective and indicators in each of the three years.

Issue: Engagement with the Public on Geographical Names

The preservation and management of geographical names are given a very high priority by the NLGNB. Cultural differences are considered through the geographical naming process, which is particularly vital in recognizing Indigenous place names. The NLGNB aims to continually improve its processes to enhance engagement with the public and to effectively manage official geographic names.

Objective: By March 31, 2025, the NLGNB will have undertaken measures to enhance engagement with the public on geographical place names.

Indicator: Communicated with municipalities, Indigenous groups, and other stakeholders to explain the mandate of the NLGNB and encourage participation in the geographical naming process.

Results:

- In 2024-25, the NLGNB communicated with 168 local service districts across the province by sending letters to each in October of 2024. The letters explained the mandate of the NLGNB and invited place name additions or changes. Several inquiries and naming applications resulted from this communication.

- As part of the NLGNB's outreach initiatives to promote Indigenous place names, letters were sent to the five Inuit Communities in Labrador in August of 2024. The letters explained the mandate of the NLGNB and invited place name additions or changes. Any applications from these communities are processed in compliance with the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement.
- In May of 2024, invited guests Dan Duda (Map Librarian), David Mercer (Map Room Geographer), Carolyn Boone (Student), and Sarah Papple (Librarian, Labrador Campus) joined the NLGNB to discuss partnership opportunities between Memorial University of Newfoundland (MUN) and the NLGNB, as well as the contents of MUN's Map Room. The discussion covered MUN's two primary map collections: the Map Room (global maps from 1900-present) and the Centre for Newfoundland Studies (maps of Newfoundland and Labrador pre-1900). They also explored potential projects, including student contributions, alternate name submissions from maps and the inclusion of original names from French Admiralty maps. Key resources shared included digital links to various map collections and archives.
- Additionally in May of 2024, invited guest Jamie Brake, Provincial Archaeologist with the PAO, presented to the NLGNB on place names and the Beothuk in central Newfoundland. He discussed the absence of known Beothuk place names, with only generic terms like hill and lake attributed to their language. Historical references included John Guy's 1610 encounter with the Beothuk in Trinity Bay, John Cartwright's 1760 exploration of Beothuk Lake and the 1811 Buchan attempt to establish peaceful relations with the Beothuk. Maps were shown illustrating the Beothuk's movement over time and the ancestral Beothuk locations in Labrador, along with Mi'kmaq areas that may inform future place name considerations. Jamie also noted ongoing collaboration with the PAO on relevant naming applications and will consider which archaeological sites should be recognized in the database.
- Invited guest Dr. Nicholas Welch, Linguistics Professor at MUN, presented on Labrador Innu toponyms to the NLGNB in November of 2024. He discussed the cultural, historical and grammatical aspects of Innu place names, highlighting two key resources: <https://www.innuplaces.ca/>, an index with etymology, photos and maps and <https://www.innu-aimun.ca/>, a comprehensive dictionary and language materials. Dr. Welch emphasized the complex structure of Innu toponyms, which often reflect geographical features, people or events.
- There are a number of potentially derogatory names identified by the GNBC that are currently under review.
- The NLGNB application form and contributor forms were updated to enhance their usability and relevance to current information requirements. These forms were redesigned to be electronically fillable, thereby allowing for easier submission and completion by applicants and contributors. The updates aimed to streamline the process, making it more user-friendly and efficient.

- The NLGNB website was updated to feature the new application form and to offer clearer instructions, now accessible on the FFA’s website under the GIS and Mapping section: <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ffa/lands/maps/geographical/>.
- The GMD successfully published the [Canadian Geographical Names Database - GeoNames NL](#) Feature Layer within the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador's Enterprise Portal. This new addition provides internal government users with a streamlined platform to easily search for and access official place names across the province. By integrating this feature into the Enterprise Portal, it allows users from various departments to seamlessly incorporate the most current geographical data into their own mapping projects, enhancing the accuracy and consistency of spatial information. The database includes a wide range of official place names, which can now be readily accessed for use in planning, research and other governmental functions.
- The GMD also published the [Canadian Geographical Names Database - GeoNames NL](#) Feature Layer to ArcGIS Online (AGOL) expanding access beyond internal government users to the public. By making this dataset publicly available, individuals, organizations and other external stakeholders can easily search for and access official place names across Newfoundland and Labrador.
- Heritage NL organizes [People, Places, and Culture Workshops](#) to help communities across Newfoundland and Labrador map and inventory their local heritage assets, including historic buildings, place names, trails, cultural traditions and special sites. During 2024-25, a workshop was held in the Town of Paradise. In support of geographical naming initiatives, the NLGNB and the GMD provided mapping assistance for this event and will continue to support future workshops as needed. By identifying and mapping cultural resources, communities are better positioned to preserve heritage, promote local identity and contribute to economic development through heritage-based planning.
- Extensive outreach was conducted to municipalities, businesses and local organizations to collect historical photographs, signage and narratives for the GNBC Interactive Story Map, helping document changes in place names and highlight significant cultural landmarks. As part of these efforts, the NLGNB contributed to the GNBC’s new public story map, which showcases the evolution of Canadian place names over time. This interactive map, part of a broader series—including [Canada’s Commemorative Map](#), [Recognizing Women with Canadian Place Names](#), and [Stories from the Land](#)—incorporates narratives and photos gathered from various communities and sources throughout the province.
- Examination of inconsistencies in recorded place names led to an in-depth review, with consultations involving the Provincial Archaeology Office, community historians and mapping experts to ensure mapping projects accurately reflect local knowledge and geographic understanding.
- The NLGNB actively collaborated with municipalities, Indigenous groups and other stakeholders throughout 2024-25 to promote its mandate and encourage participation in the geographical naming process. By fostering these connections,

the NLGNB aimed to enhance the recognition and preservation of place names across the province.

Indicator: Consulted with Indigenous groups about geographical naming issues.

Results:

- Held discussions throughout 2024-25 with Office of Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation (IAR) on Indigenous consultation and engagement processes.
- Throughout 2024-25, the NLGNB conducted research into some geographical names applications which may have Indigenous interests, including researching archival names databases and records, and reviewing academic and historic publications. The research was in preparation for future consultation with Indigenous groups and organizations about these applications.
- During 2024-25, the Secretary and Chairperson of the NLGNB actively engaged in two pivotal working groups as part of the GNBC: the Indigenous Geographical Names Working Group and the Respectful Terminology Working Group. These working groups facilitated cross-jurisdictional interchange that supports the NLGNB's mission of promoting accurate, respectful and culturally meaningful place names.
- In October 2024, the Secretary of the NLGNB attended the GNBC AGM that was hosted in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The AGM of the GNBC serves as an opportunity for all Federal, Provincial, Territorial and appointed members of the NLGNB to exchange knowledge and best practices related to toponymy. The AGM focused on various aspects of Indigenous place names and their significance within Canada. The presentations underscored the importance of recognizing and respecting Indigenous knowledge and culture in place naming practices across Canada.

Indicator: Reviewed requests for geographical names submitted by the public and made recommendations to the Minister.

Results:

- NLGNB meeting sessions were held May 23-24 and November 13-15, 2024, to review requests for geographical names submitted by the public.
- In 2024-25, the NLGNB received nine new submissions for geographical place names but reviewed an additional 16 names from 2023-24 for a total of 25 applications reviewed. Most of the feature names were submitted through an independent study completed by a retired outfitting company owner, Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation member or other private citizens in the central Newfoundland and Labrador region. In a few cases, the names were supplied by surveyors or from municipalities.
- Also in 2024-25, a total of 13 place names were recommended for approval and adopted by the Minister on August 23, 2024. Of these, two new place names were

introduced, nine name changes were made, and two alternate names were added. Subsequently, these names were published as official in the Newfoundland and Labrador Gazette on August 30, 2024, and added to the national database.

- In 2024-25, two new applications that may require Indigenous consultation or engagement were referred to IAR for direction.
- Also in 2024-25, a total of seven applications were deferred and require further investigation.
- During 2024-25, the NLGNB responded to 31 inquiries for information regarding place names from the public, other jurisdictions, municipalities and other Government departments.

Discussion of Results:

During 2024-25, the NLGNB made significant progress in enhancing public engagement with geographical place names. The NLGNB actively communicated with local service districts and Indigenous communities, explaining its mandate and inviting place name additions or changes. This outreach led to increased public participation and several naming applications. Efforts also included requesting historical photographs, signage, and narratives from municipalities, businesses, and community organizations to support the GNBC Interactive Story Map, enriching the public's understanding of place name evolution.

The NLGNB identified names applications for which there may be Indigenous interests and sought further direction from IAR. The NLGNB also conducted research into the history associated with geographical names which may have Indigenous interests.

Throughout 2024-25, the NLGNB reviewed numerous applications for geographical names, resulting in several names being recommended for approval and adopted by the Minister. The NLGNB also addressed inquiries and deferred applications requiring further investigation or Indigenous consultation. Research into discrepancies in recorded place names prompted further review to align mapping projects with local knowledge, while archived naming records were clarified through collaboration with government departments and academic institutions.

The publication of the Canadian Geographical Names Database - GeoNames NL Feature Layer to AGOL expanded public accessibility to official place names, reinforcing transparency and supporting broader use in mapping initiatives. Overall, the NLGNB's efforts in 2024-25 contributed significantly to the recognition and preservation of place names across Newfoundland and Labrador.

4.0 Opportunities and Challenges

The NLGNB continues to foster partnerships to promote the significance of geographical names. These collaborations have been instrumental in identifying locally used names for official recognition and rectifying inaccuracies in current usage. This ongoing effort to cultivate relationships is a crucial aspect of the geographical names program and the NLGNB's mandate. The NLGNB is continually seeking new partnerships with communities, organizations and the public to further this cause.

One of the key opportunities lies in the potential to enrich our understanding of geographical names and their impact on our daily lives. The NLGNB is committed to public education, providing resources such as articles, maps and historical information in response to inquiries. The NLGNB also encouraged the study of geographical names in school curricula, promoting awareness of Indigenous languages and perspectives.

However, fostering these partnerships presents both opportunities and challenges. Engaging with Indigenous groups will be a significant focus, as many Indigenous place names, despite their longstanding oral usage, may not have been officially recognized. Additionally, some officially recognized names may be considered disrespectful to Indigenous people, thereby necessitating changes. The NLGNB is dedicated to working with Indigenous peoples to address their interests in geographic names, which will require a significant investment in resources to conduct ongoing consultations with Indigenous governments and organizations, as well as conducting in depth research.

Additionally, verifying archived naming records revealed gaps in documentation. Strengthening consultation processes with government agencies, academic institutions and Indigenous groups will enhance accuracy in geographical naming decisions moving forward.

Overall, while the work of the NLGNB presents significant opportunities for cultural preservation and education, it also poses challenges in ensuring respectful and accurate representation of Indigenous geographical names. The NLGNB remains committed to addressing these challenges through ongoing collaboration and engagement with all stakeholders.

5.0 Financial Statements

The NLGNB does not have a standalone budget and as a result, it does not require audited financial statements. Remuneration for NLGNB members is funded through FFA.

Annex A: Legislated Mandate

Under the Geographical Names Board Act

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Geographical Names Board Act.

Definitions

2. In this Act

- (a) "board" means the Newfoundland and Labrador Geographical Names Board; and
- (b) "minister" means the minister appointed under the Executive Council Act to administer this Act.

Composition of board

3. (1) The board is continued as the Newfoundland and Labrador Geographical Names Board.

(2) The board shall be composed of a Secretary and 5 other members appointed by the minister.

(3) The minister shall appoint 1 member of the board as chairperson and 1 as vice-chairperson.

(4) The members of the board shall hold office during pleasure for a term of 3 years from January 1 following their appointment and may be reappointed.

(5) When a vacancy occurs, the minister shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy for the balance of the unexpired term.

(6) The members of the board shall receive the remuneration and expenses that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine.

Meetings of board

4. (1) The board shall meet at the times and places that the chairperson appoints, and the chairperson shall appoint a time and place for a meeting on the request of 3 members.

(2) Three members constitute a quorum at a meeting of the board.

(3) The chairperson shall preside at meetings of the board.

(4) In the absence of the chairperson the vice-chairperson shall preside at meetings of the board.

(5) In the absence of the chairperson and the vice-chairperson from a meeting the members of the board present shall appoint a temporary chairperson to preside at that meeting.

(6) The Secretary shall

(a) keep a record of all proceedings of the board;

(b) conduct the correspondence of the board;

(c) provide a copy of the minutes of each meeting of the board to each member and to the minister within 7 days after the adjournment of the meeting; and

(d) perform the other duties that the board may direct.

(7) In the absence of the Secretary from a meeting the members of the board present shall appoint a temporary Secretary for that meeting.

Powers of board

5. The board shall

(a) gather, collate and record information respecting names of places and geographical features in the province;

(b) consult with and advise government departments and agencies, municipalities and other bodies or persons concerned with the selection of place names or the renaming of places and features regarding the suitability and spelling of the names;

(c) consider and make recommendations respecting a proposed change in the name of a place or geographical feature already in use that may be considered or be represented to be inappropriate to the place or geographical feature to which it is applied;

(d) collaborate with the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names respecting the selection of new geographical names, the elimination of alternative or duplicated names, the correct or preferred spelling of established names and other matters that may be of concern to the board or the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names;

(e) hold public meetings or invite submissions to board meetings where dispute arises or may arise with respect to the naming or renaming of a place or geographical feature; and

(f) recommend to the minister for approval the names of places or geographical features.

Publication and use of approved name

6. (1) Subject to section 5 of the Municipalities Act, 1999, the minister may approve a name recommended by the board for a place or geographical feature and shall publish notice of the approved name in the Gazette.

(2) A name approved under subsection (1) shall be used by all government departments and agencies in the preparation of maps and other publications.

Board is final authority

7. The board is the final authority on the spelling and pronunciation of the names of places and geographical features in the province.

Final authority on names

8. An Act, regulation, order, contract, summons, information, writ or other document affecting legal rights shall not be considered to be invalid merely because of the use of a name of a place or geographical feature that has not been approved by the minister under section 6.

Labrador Inuit rights

9. Notwithstanding sections 5 to 8, this Act shall be read and applied in conjunction with the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement Act and, where a provision of this Act is inconsistent or conflicts with a provision, term or condition of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement Act, the provision, term or condition of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement Act shall have precedence over the provision of this Act.

Source: <https://www.assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/statutes/g03.htm>