



Phone: (204) 353-2442  
Fax: (204) 353-2744

18 Main  
Box 207  
St Eustache, MB  
R0H 1H0

Environment Assessment and Licensing Branch  
Manitoba Conservation  
123 Main St  
Winnipeg, MB  
R3C 1A5

Attention Director:

Re: Environmental Act Proposal for Concrete Batch Plant, Permanent Site

6409840 Manitoba Ltd (Tritec Concrete) is applying for a Class 1, Environmental Act Licence for the continuing operation of a permanent concrete batch plant for the location 18 Main St, St. Eustache MB.

This location was previously licensed by the company Bergeon Ready-Mix Concrete. Tritec Concrete wishes to obtain a new licence for the operation of a concrete batch plant.

As required, find the following submissions;

- 1) Cover Letter (this is the cover letter)
- 2) Environmental Act Proposal Form (attached)
- 3) Reports/documentation supporting the EAP; Copy of MRMA Best Management Practice booklet; aerial photos of the location
- 4) Application fee

If further information is required please feel free to contact Jamie Dufresne at 204-797-2012

Thank You

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jamie Dufresne". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jamie Dufresne  
President of Tritec Concrete

# Environment Act Proposal Form

Name of the development: 6409840 Manitoba Ltd. (Tritec Concrete)	
Type of development per Classes of Development Regulation (Manitoba Regulation 164/88): Class 1 - 5. Manufacturing - Concrete Batch Plant	
Legal name of the proponent of the development: 6409840 Manitoba Ltd.	Mailing address: Box 207 St. Eustache, MB R0H 1H0
Location (street address, city, town, municipality, legal description) of the development: 18 Main Street, St. Eustache MB in the RM of Cartier Pt SE 2-12-3W and Lot 1 Plan 43489 PLTO in SE 2-12-3W	
Name of proponent contact person for purposes of the environmental assessment: Jamie Dufresne	
Phone: 204-797-2012 Fax: 204-353-2430	Mailing address: Box 58 Fie, MB R0H 0H0
Email address: tritec.concrete@gmail.com	
Webpage address: <del>xx</del>	
Date:	Signature of proponent, or corporate principal of corporate proponent:  Printed name: Jamie Dufresne

A complete **Environment Act Proposal (EAP)** consists of the following components:

- **Cover letter**
- **Environment Act Proposal Form**
- **Reports/plans supporting the EAP** (see "Information Bulletin - Environment Act Proposal Report Guidelines" for required information and number of copies)
- **Application fee** (Cheque, payable to Minister of Finance, for the appropriate fee)

**Submit the complete EAP to:**

Director  
Environmental Assessment and Licensing Branch  
Manitoba Conservation  
Suite 160, 123 Main Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1A5

**For more information:**

Phone: (204) 945-7100  
Fax: (204) 945-5229  
Toll Free: 1-800-282-8069, ext. 7100  
<http://www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/eal>

Per Environment Act Fees Regulation  
(Manitoba Regulation 168/96):

Class 1 Developments .....	\$500
Class 2 Developments .....	\$5,000
Class 3 Developments:	
Transportation and Transmission Lines.....	\$5,000
Water Developments .....	\$50,000
Energy and Mining.....	\$100,000



# Environment Act Proposal

## *Executive Summary*

6409840 Manitoba Ltd (Tritec Concrete) is applying for a Class 1, Environment Act License for a concrete batch plant. Tritec Concrete is a fully operational concrete batch plant formerly known as R. Bergeron Ready Mix Concrete located at 18 Main Street, St. Eustache MB. The concrete plant was built by the former company. Tritec Concrete is a member of the Manitoba Ready Mix Concrete Association. MRMCA has provided guidelines and specifications for which a concrete batch plant must operate under. Tritec Concrete abides to the guidelines in Manitoba Heavy Construction Association's Best Management Practice for Ready Mix Concrete Plants. A review and study of potential impact to vegetation, wildlife, fisheries, historic resources and soils has been completed. Based on this review and assessment, the proposed continuation of Tritec Concrete should not have a significant adverse impact on environmental resources.

## ***1.0 Introduction***

### **1.1 Background**

Tritec Concrete is an already developed concrete batch plant. We require a license for a Class 1, Environment Act License in order to continue operating.

Tritec Concrete manufactures ready mix concrete for distribution. The plant is located on the outskirts of the town St. Eustache, MB in the Rural Municipality of Cartier. The buildings and storage units were already developed by the previous company (R. Bergeron Ready Mix Concrete).

## ***2.0 Description of Development***

2.1 Tritec Concrete is applying for a Class 1, Environment Act License for the use of a concrete batch plant for use at the existing yard site located at 18 Main Street, St. Eustache MB. See Certificate of Title. (attached below)

2.2 Legal description of the land: Pt SE 2-12-3W and Lot 1 Plan 43489 PLTO in SE 2-12-3W

2.3 Tritec Concrete has the mineral rights of the property located at 18 Main Street, St. Eustache MB. The zoning designation for this property is commercial.

2.4 The existing land use is consistent with that required for the operation of a concrete batch plant with residential zoning to the west of the plant and agricultural limited zoning on the east of the plant.

2.5 Tritec Concrete will comply with the Planning Act where required.

2.6 A remediation report was previously done by Pinchin Environment. (see report below)

2.7 Aerial views provided, one of location of concrete plant according to the town, the other is a closer aerial view of the concrete site set up. (attached below)

2.8 **Materials on Site;** Concrete powder and Fly ash, coarse and fine aggregates, admixtures, and Water

**Operational Procedure;** Sand and gravel are stored outside. All other products are stored in holding tanks above the plant (concrete powder and fly ash). All products and water are scaled/metered as per a mix design which is then batched into a mixer truck. The concrete remains in the mixer truck until it is unloaded

**Hours of Operation:** Tritec Concrete will comply with any applicable local by-laws respecting the method of operation and hours of operation. Hours of operation would be during daylight hours during the concrete season which normally runs between May to November weather permitting.

**Storage Containers:** Gasoline and diesel for the vehicles are stored in tanks and have a spill guard underneath. (see remediation report). There is an envirotank which is used to store waste oil which is then disposed of by a separate company.

2.9 Tritec Concrete is funded by BDC Financial located at 1655 Kenaston Boulevard #200, Winnipeg, MB.

## ***3 Environmental Effects***

- 3.1 The Concrete plant will operate, for the most part, from May to November.  
The plant may be operational during some of the off season for smaller jobs, weather permitting.
- 3.2 Emissions released into the air may include;
  - 3.2.1 Minimal dust during the loading of concrete into the mixer trucks
  - 3.2.2 Minimal dust from the aggregate in stock piles
- 3.3 Minimal to no impact upon;
  - 3.3.1 Wildlife
  - 3.3.2 Fisheries
  - 3.3.3 Surface and groundwater
  - 3.3.4 Forestry
  - 3.3.5 Heritage resources
  - 3.3.6 Socio-economic implications

#### **4 *Mitigation Measures and Residual Environmental Effects***

- 4.1 Tritec Concrete will be abiding by the Best Management Practice guideline booklet provided by the Manitoba Ready Mix Association for best environment practices for concrete batch plants. (provided below) These guidelines are used to reduce pollutants and minimize environmental impact.

**R.M. OF Cartier**

P.O. Box 117  
#28 PR 248 S  
Elie MB R0H 0H0



### TAX REMINDER NOTICE

6409840 MANITOBA LTD

BOX 207  
ST EUSTACHE MB R0H 1H0

<b>DATE</b>
May 17, 2013
<b>ROLL NUMBER</b>
0139900.000
<b>MUNICIPAL ADDRESS</b>
18 MAIN ST

This notice indicates that you have property taxes past due in the amount of \$3,755.24.  
Please remit payment at your earliest convenience.

Interest is charged on the first day of each month at a rate of 1.25%.

Please note your account number with your payment to ensure that the correct account is credited.

If payment has already been made or if the account is on a pre-authorized payment plan, please disregard this notice.

STATEMENT OF PAST DUE TAXES			
YEAR	TAXES	INTEREST	TOTAL
2013 Past Due	\$3,678.58	\$0.00	\$3,678.58
2012	\$76.66	\$0.00	\$76.66
2011	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2010	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2009 & Prior	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,755.24</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$3,755.24</b>

**R.M. OF Cartier**

P.O. Box 117  
#28 PR 248 S  
Elie MB R0H 0H0

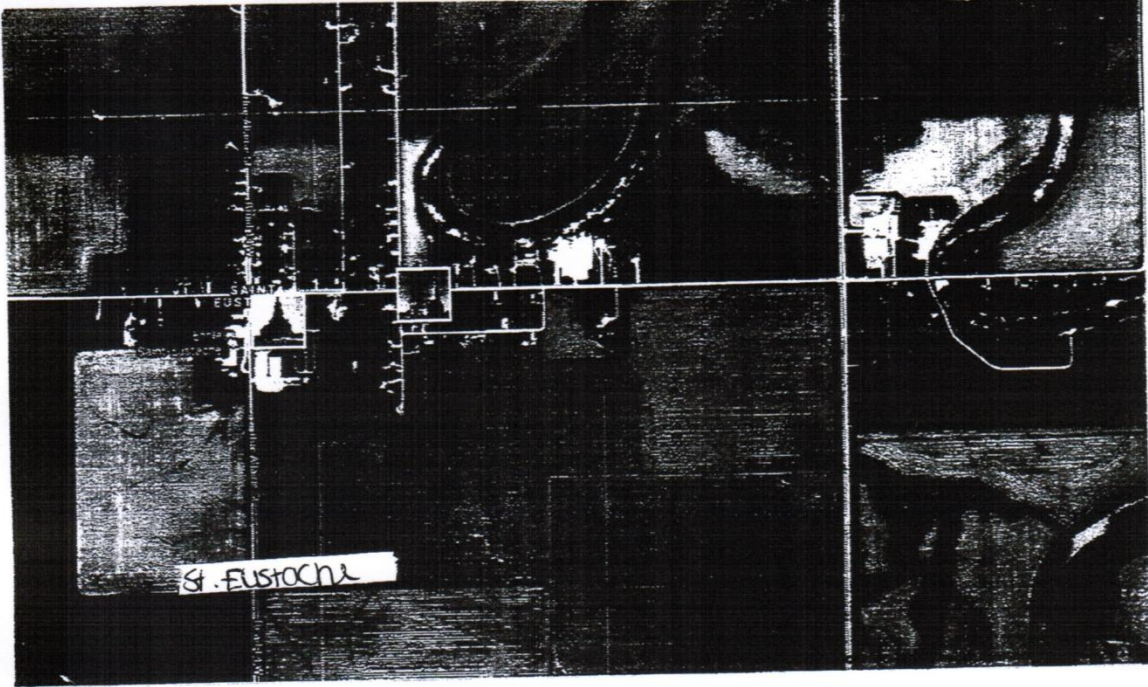
<b>ROLL NUMBER</b>
0139900.000

<b>TOTAL</b>
\$3,755.24

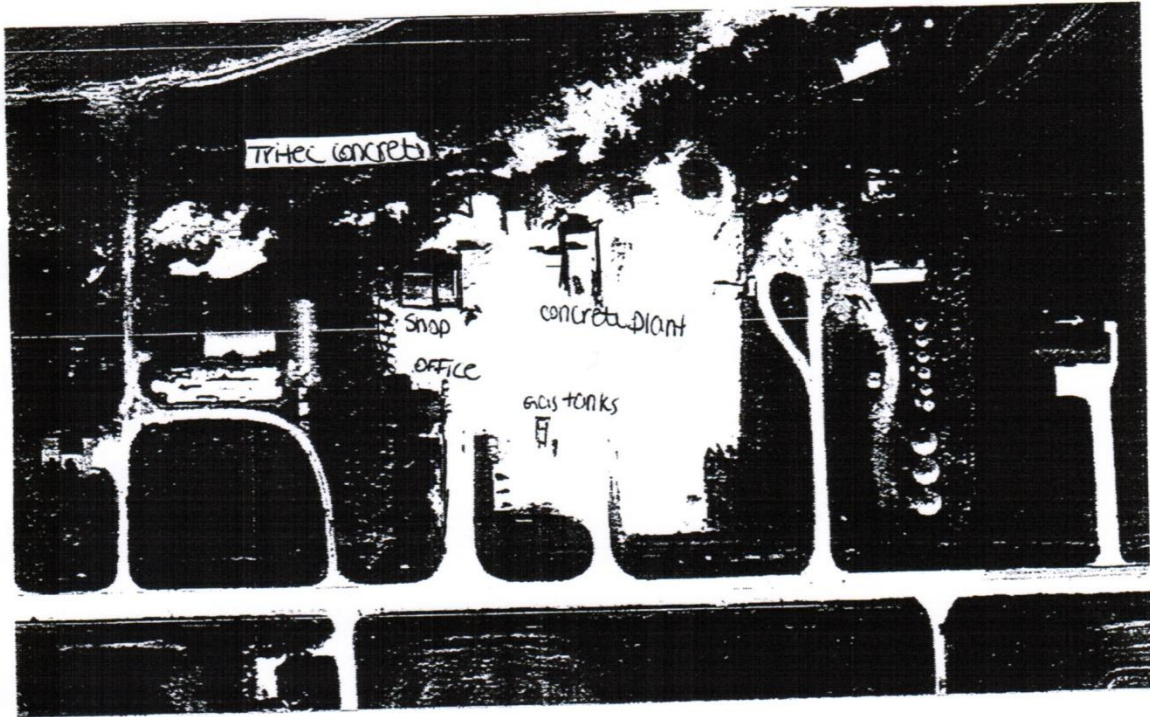
6409840 MANITOBA LTD

BOX 207  
ST EUSTACHE MB R0H 1H0

<b>AMOUNT PAID</b>
3,755.24

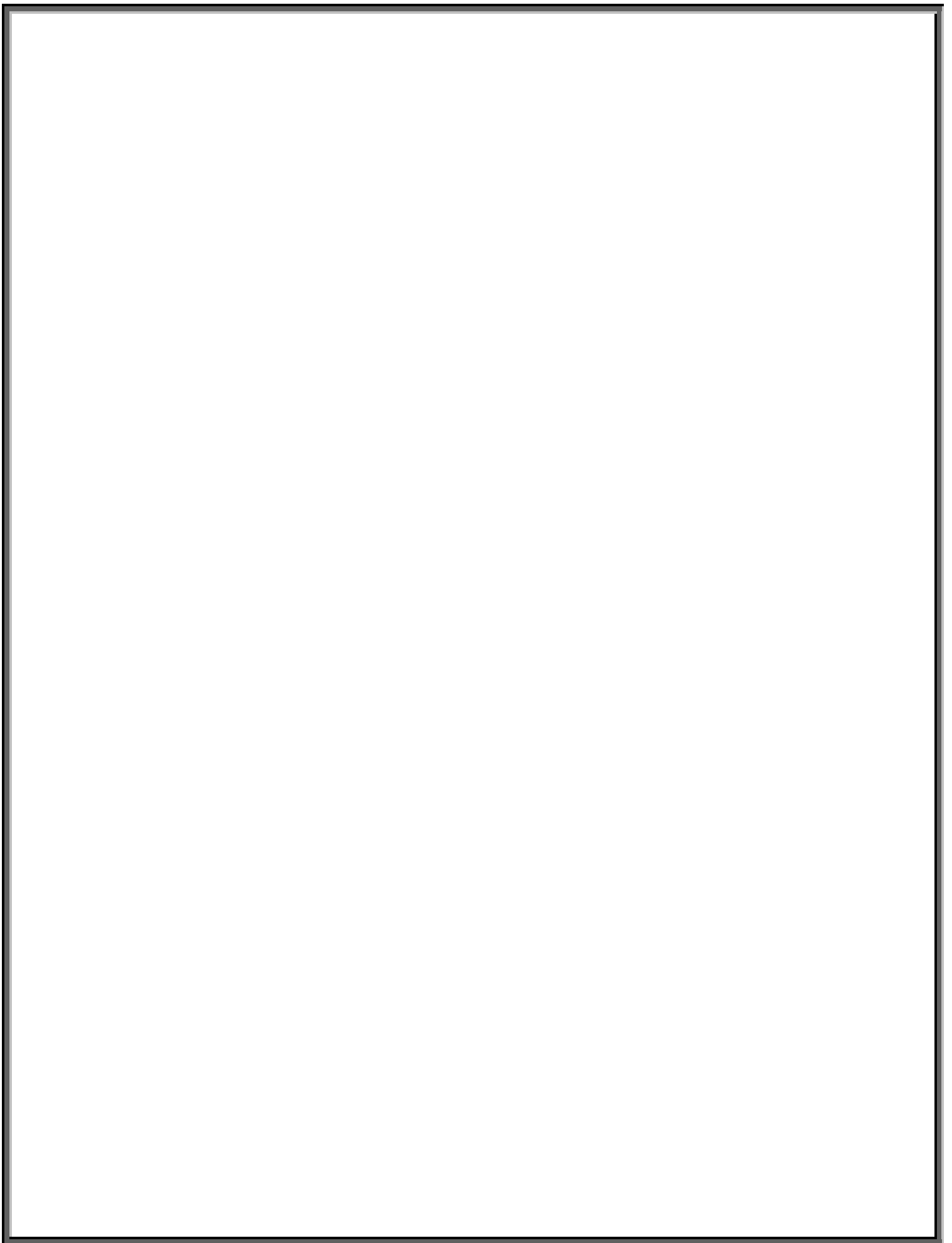


Aerial view #1



Aerial view # 2





# Best Management Practice

## READY MIX CONCRETE PLANTS

© 2000, Manitoba Heavy Construction Association Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in any material form (including photocopying or storing it in any medium by electronic means and whether or not transiently or incidentally to some other use of this publication) without the written permission of the copyright holder except in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright Act. Warning: The doing of an unauthorized act in relation to a copyrighted work may result in both a civil claim for damages and criminal prosecution.

### Note:

This Best Management Practice (BMP) and all supporting materials are only a guideline and supplement to the interpretation of existing legislation and industry practices. It is designed and intended to help and assist members of the heavy construction industry in developing and implementing their own environmental management system. This BMP is not legislation, is not intended to replace any legislation and does not guarantee establishing a successful "due diligence" defense in the event of legal action. This BMP and all supporting materials are not to be reproduced without written permission from the Manitoba Heavy Construction Association. No warranty is made with regard to this BMP and its contents, and all supporting materials and their contents.

The material in this BMP may be incorporated into the working knowledge of the reader but its use should be subjected to the particular circumstances of each user.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document has been a joint effort between members of the Manitoba Heavy Construction Association (MHCA) and the Manitoba Ready Mix Concrete Association. Having all stakeholders involved in its development has been beneficial. The MHCA would like to acknowledge all who were involved in the development of the document. The document will be distributed to and used for training of, the ready mix industry throughout Manitoba.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Purpose

The Best Management Practices (BMP) was developed to assist owner(s) and operators of Ready Mix Concrete Facilities to adopt best practices in order to improve the environment, protect human health and safety, and reduce potential risks and economic liabilities at their work site.

This document outlines recommended operational practices that will minimize the impact of Ready Mix concrete plants on the environment and promote safety at the workplace. The document can be used for new facilities or for upgrading existing facilities.

BMP is intended to identify best management practices as a supplement to the requirements of existing legislation. BMP is NOT intended to create or replace any legislation, industry standards, code or guidelines. BMP does not guarantee a successful "due diligence" defense in the event of legal action. Although reference is made in BMP to provincial statutes and regulations, where federal legislation is applicable (such as on First Nation Lands, or National Park Lands) such legislation shall also be complied with. As well, municipal by-laws and other industry standards and codes should be observed.

This document was developed in April 2000. The document will be reviewed every three years to ensure the information is up to date, relevant to the industry and reflects changes in industry practices and legislation.

## 1.2. Background

In the overall context of industrial facilities, ready mix concrete plants do not generally pose a significant problem in terms of environmental impact. The usual ingredients that are combined to produce concrete as outlined by the Cement Association of Canada, as follows:

> Course aggregate	48% by weight	31-51% by volume
> Fine aggregate	31%	24-48%
> Portland cement	13%	7-15%
> Water	8%	14-18%
> Admixture chemicals (control characteristics such as air entrainment, water/cement ratio, initial set time, and compressive strength)		200-5000 milligrams
> Air	N/A	4-8%

These ingredients are typically deposited at the plant into a transit-mix concrete truck for mixing and transport. Occasionally, the plant itself is designed to mix all ingredients before depositing the batch into the delivery truck. No heat is involved in the production except heating of water and/or the making of steam for aggregate heating in winter production.

Emissions, as a result of this mixing operation are limited, but may include vehicular emissions, noise and dust particles from aggregate piles or from the mixing process becoming airborne in the drum or on being released from the silo. Surface drainage and wastewater and solid waste management may pose site management issues at ready mix concrete facilities.

## **2. GENERAL - Compliance with the Law**

- Take all reasonable steps to identify all applicable laws, including legislation, regulations, municipal by-laws and codes. Comply with all aspects of applicable laws.
- Obtain all proper and applicable licenses, permits and Certificate of Approvals for site operations.

## **3. PERMANENT PLANTS (see Appendix A for Definition)**

- The owner/operator shall make efforts to minimize noise nuisance created as a result of the operation.
- Spent bag house filters should be disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.
- To every extent possible, the owner/operator should practice the best environmental practices listed under Sections 5.1, 6.0, and 7.0 at the permanent plant.
- All environmentally related activities should be recorded.

## **4. PORTABLE PLANTS (see Appendix A for Definition)**

- All portable plants must be pre-registered with Manitoba Conservation; the Department must be advised of their site location each time they are relocated.
- Siting of portable plants should be to every extent possible reviewed and sited at an early stage in connection with the local Municipal Authority and Manitoba Conservation Environment Officer.
- The owner/operator should consult with adjacent landowners.
- All environmentally related incidents should be recorded.
- To every extent possible, the owner/operator should practice the best environmental practices listed under Sections 5.1, 6.0, and 7.0 at the portable plant.
- After removal of the portable plant from a property, leave the site in a neat and clean condition; sites should be left in an aesthetically acceptable condition.

## 5. SITE MANAGEMENT

### 5.1. General Site Management

- Plastic concrete is toxic to fish (e.g. high pH and reducing the BOD) and therefore must not enter watercourses. Efforts to ensure catchment of wet concrete must be implemented on-site (e.g. a drop sheet).
- Where practical and appropriate, mitigation measures should be implemented to protect fine aggregate stockpiles from wind erosion.
- In an urban or highly populated setting, dust suppressants such as calcium chloride should be used on internal plant roads to minimize dust carrying off the site. Water is an example of an environmentally friendly dust suppressant.
- Runoff from the concrete plant site should be minimized to prevent contamination.
- Use good housekeeping practices to clean up spills of cement and concrete as soon as possible.
- It is recommended that incidents occurring at the concrete plant be recorded.
- Staff involved in concrete production should be made aware of this BEMP.

### 5.2. Site Water Management

A reduction in water usage could be achieved by the following options:

- Monitoring/auditing of water usage;
- Use water reducing admixtures which reduce the amount of given water in the batch concrete;
- Capture and reuse wash water;
- Restrict freshwater uses to truck exterior wash off, hot water production and batch water for high quality concrete;
- Install flow controls on freshwater sources, where practical;
- Recycle water, where practical; and
- Train employees to minimize water use and on water conservation practices.

- Conduct chemical washing of trucks in a safe manner (appropriate PPE).
- The resultant wash, which is generally neutralized, should be disposed of using a safe and environmental practice.
- Use a sloped settling pond for washout, where practical.
- Where necessary and practical, containment of wastewater and surface runoff is recommended.

### **5.3. Site Air Management**

To improve air quality at Ready Mix facilities, one can follow such examples:

- Install effective dust removal devices such as bag houses on vents from pneumatic or mechanical transfer systems;
- Use curtains or socks for truck loading operations;
- Minimize surface areas of aggregate storage piles;
- Locate aggregate storage piles in area sheltered from wind, where practical;
- Pave high vehicle traffic areas and use dust control, where practical;
- Reduce speed limits;
- Routine sweeping of paved portions of yard to remove accumulated dust; and
- For aesthetic and environmental purposes, one should consider planting vegetation (i.e. trees) around the site.

## **6. MATERIALS MANAGEMENT**

### **6.1. Pollution Prevention: General**

- The owner/operator should implement a high standard of equipment and maintenance, and good housekeeping and operational practices, at all times.

### **6.2. Chemical and Fuel Management**

- Proper storage of lead batteries, solvents and waste oil for recycling.
- Ensure containment at fuel and chemical handling areas is sufficient.
- Install proper WHMIS signage to identify contents of bulk tanks.
- Facility operators should be familiar with appropriate sections of the Manitoba Environment Act and any other applicable guidelines, codes and local land use permits with regards to handling and storage of fuels.
- The Owner/Operator shall obtain all necessary permits from Manitoba Conservation for the handling and storage of fuel products and shall keep copies available for reference.
- Take adequate precautions to ensure that diesel fuel, oil, grease and other transportable material do not enter surface and groundwater courses. For example:
  - > Fuels, lubricants and other potentially hazardous materials as defined in the Manitoba Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act shall be stored and handled within the designated storage area(s).
  - > The Owner/Operator should ensure that all equipment is maintained such that it poses a minimum risk to the environment.
  - > The Owner/Operator should ensure that all fuel storage containers are inspected, for leaks and spillage of hazardous fluids, (such as oil) on a regular basis, and repairs carried out immediately.
  - > When servicing requires the drainage or pumping of fuels, lubricating oils or other fluids from equipment, suitable spill response equipment (such as spill trays and spill kits) should be available to catch the fluid, contain, and collect small spills.



## **7. WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **7.1. Non-Hazardous Waste**

---

- The Owner/Operator when necessary should undertake site clean-ups with all resulting debris deposited at a Waste Disposal Ground operating under the authority of Manitoba Regulation 150/91. Exceptions are liquid industrial and hazardous wastes, which require special disposal methods.
- Indiscriminate dumping or littering shall not take place.
- No burning or burying of wastes at the concrete plant sites (both permanent and portable) shall be allowed unless approved by appropriate authorities.
- Reuse returned concrete for other purposes, where practical.
- Incorporate returned concrete in succeeding batches where operational and quality constraints allow.
- Wherever possible sludge should be recycled for other purposes, where practical.
- When disposing of all other solid waste, i.e. paper, wood, metals refuse, etc. that it may be carried out with consideration for reuse & recycle.

### **7.2. Hazardous Waste**

- Dangerous goods/hazardous waste is identified by, and shall be handled according to the Manitoba Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act and associated Regulations.
- The Owner/Operator shall have on site staff that is trained and/or knowledgeable in the handling and transportation of dangerous/hazardous goods, when said dangerous goods/hazardous wastes are being utilized.
- Used oils shall not be used for dust suppression unless approved by appropriate authorities
- Used oils shall be stored in appropriate drums, or tanks with signage until shipped to used oil recycling centres, incinerators or disposal facilities approved for such wastes.
- Used oil filters shall be drained, placed in suitable storage containers, and disposed of in an appropriate manner.

## 8. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- The Owner/Operator should ensure that there is an Emergency Management Plan in place, and that it has been communicated to all employees.
- The Owner/Operator should designate an on-site Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) for the project. The ERC shall have the necessary training, authority, and responsibility to redirect manpower in order to respond to an emergency. The Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) shall be familiar with the Emergency Management Plan, and have on site a list of telephone numbers to call in the event of an emergency, and a map to the closest hospital including at least Manitoba Conservation, Environment Canada, emergency company contacts, and the local fire and police departments.
- The Owner/Operator shall report and document all environmental accidents involving contaminants (as defined in Appendix B) to Manitoba Conservation, immediately after occurrence of the environmental incident, by calling the 24-hour emergency phone number, in accordance with Manitoba Regulation 439/87.
- In general, the following actions shall be taken by the first person(s) arriving at the scene (first responder) of a spilled dangerous good/hazardous waste:
  1. Secure area and ensure safety;
  2. Assess the situation/risks and identify spilled material;
  3. Respond (e.g. get help, eliminate source of ignition, contain, block sewers etc.), if it is safe to do so.
  4. Notify, verbally, the appropriate government agency immediately. Follow up with a written document (fax).
  5. Manage spilled material, if it is safe to do so.
- When dangerous goods are used on site, materials for containment and cleanup of spill material (e.g. spill kit) should be available on site.
- Minor spills of such substances, less than reportable quantities shown in Appendix B, which may be contained on land with no significant impact on human health or the environment, may be responded to with in-house resources without formal notification of Manitoba Conservation.

## 9. ORIENTATION

- Each new worker should be given a plant orientation before they start work, which should include a tour of the plant and how it operates, where to find a telephone, emergency first-aid kit, fire extinguisher, who to report to and where to evacuate to, where the MSDS's are kept and the hazards at the plant.
- Always communicate with the plant operator, especially when you are doing any maintenance at the plant.
- Good housekeeping in the yard and plant will go a long way to preventing trips and falls.
- Each worker should know about the chemicals on site and the proper PPE to wear and where the PPE is kept.
- At a concrete plant, dust masks need to be with you at all times.
- Falling objects are a hazard at concrete plants therefore; Hardhats and steel-toed boots are required.
- Watch for traffic in a concrete yard and give right of way to all vehicles and be sure to make eye contact with the drivers before crossing their path.
- Wear the right PPE and read the MSDS when acid washing a truck and always work with your back to the wind.
- Never pour water into acid; dispense the acid into the water.
- Always use proper lifting procedure; Bend your knees, get under the load and lift with your legs.
- When cleaning a mixer drum in a ready mix truck, use full confined-space entry procedures and plan your work. And wear all necessary PPE at a minimum; eye protection, steel toed boots, gloves and hearing protection.
- Always have an entry watch person when cleaning the inside of a mixer drum. Both persons must have confined-space entry training.
- All pinch points within reach should be guarded and wear all PPE and clothing nice and snug
- Always use the 3-point contact method to mount and dismount a truck cab.
- Concrete is caustic avoid direct contact by using the appropriate PPE.

## **APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

The following Glossary of Terms applies to the Ready Mix Concrete Facilities BEMP:

**Aggregate:** granular materials, such as sand, gravel, crushed stone, crushed hydraulic-cement concrete, or iron-blast finance slag, used with a hydraulic cementing medium to produce concrete or mortar.

**Batch:** quantity of either concrete or mortar mixed at one time.

**Biochemical Oxygen Demand:** the amount of oxygen required by bacteria while stabilizing decomposable organic matter under aerobic conditions.

**Calcium Chloride:** a crystalline solid,  $\text{CaCl}_2$ : in various technical grades, used as a drying agent, as an accelerator of concrete, a de-icing chemical, and for other purposes.

**Cement. Bulk:** cement that is transported and delivered in bulk (usually in specially constructed vehicles) instead of in bags.

**Concrete:** a composite material that consists essentially of a binding medium within which are embedded particles or fragments of aggregate, usually a combination of fine aggregate or coarse aggregate; in Portland cement concrete, the binder is a mixture of Portland cement and water with or without supplementary cementing materials such as flyash, silica fume or slag.

**Decibel:** a comparative unit that measures the intensity of sound. It is the term to identify 10 times the common logarithm or the ratio of two like quantities proportional to power or energy.

**De-Scaling Agent:** chemicals used in water to prevent scale from forming on pipes and tanks/vessels. Bromine is a common de-scaling agent.

**De-Watering:** refers to a process used in detention/retention facilities, whereby water is completely discharged or drawn down to a pre-established pool elevation by way of a perforated pipe. De-watering allows the facility to recover its design storage capacity in a relatively short time after a storm event.

**Dust Suppressant:** an example is water. Other materials such as a calcium chloride solution can be applied without prior approval from a given jurisdiction.

**Effluent:** flowing forth or out.

**Emission Source:** from concrete plants includes: 1) diluted sources which are ducted to the atmosphere through a stack. 2) Fugitive emission emitted directly to the atmosphere from open sources i.e. from yard dust, loader and mixer travel, handling aggregate, wind erosion, etc.

Mechanical Reclaimer: any equipment that mechanically separate components of plastic concrete allowing the reuse of the individual components where operational and quality constraints allow.

Mixing. Water: the water is freshly mixed sand-cement grout, mortar, or concrete, exclusive of any previously absorbed by the aggregate.

Noise: unwanted or undesirable sound; sounds which create detrimental effects.

Opacity: means the degree to which an emission reduces the passage of light (obscures the view of an object in the background) expressed numerically from 0% (transparent) to 100% (opaque).

Permanent Plant: a permanent batch plant is one that remains in one location for more than 1 year.

pH: A rating scale from 0 to 14 of the degree of acidity or alkalinity in a solution. On the pH scale, pure water rates a 7.0 and concrete wash water is very alkaline, rating a score of 13. Any solution with a pH above 9.0 has adverse effects on fish.

Portable Plant: capable of being moved from one job site to another and sited for less than 365 days in a single location. A portable plant is where the aggregate batching and weighing system is contained on a unitized chassis wholly capable of being towed down a road to a remote job site. This chassis may or may not include the cement-weighing portion of the process. Sometimes, depending on the silo size, the cement silo is a separate entity. Portable plant can also include a mobile mixer.

Sludge: any thick, semi-fluid mass, usually a sediment or filtered waste product, muddy or slushy sediment.

Slurry: thin mixture of water and any several fine, insoluble materials.

Stormwater Treatment: detention, retention, filtering or infiltration of a given volume of stormwater to remove urban pollutants and reduce frequent flooding.

Truck Mixer: a vehicle specifically designed to mix and agitate concrete suitable for mounting on a truck chassis and capable of mixing concrete in transit.

**APPENDIX B: REPORTABLE QUANTITIES**

<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>HAZARD</b>	<b>REPORTABLE QUANTITY OR LEVEL</b>
1	Explosives	All
2.1	Compressed Gas (Flammable)	100L*
2.2	Compressed Gas	100L*
2.3	Compressed Gas (Toxic)	All
2.4	Compressed Gas (Corrosive)	All
3	Flammable Liquids	100 L
4	Flammable Solids	1 Kg
5.1 Packing Groups I & II	Oxidizer	1 Kg or 1 L
Packing Group III	Oxidizer	50 Kg or 50 L
5.2	Organic Peroxide	1 Kg or 1 L
6.1 Packing Group I	Acute Toxic	1 Kg or 1 L
Packing Groups II & III	Acute Toxic	5 Kg or 5 L
6.2	Infectious	All
7	Radioactive	Any discharge or radiation level exceeding 1 0 mSv/h at the package surface and 200 uSv/h at 1 m from the package surface
8	Corrosive	5 Kg or 5 L
9.1	Miscellaneous (except PCB mixtures)	50 Kg
9.1	PCB Mixtures	500 grams
9.2	Aquatic Toxic	1 Kg or 1 L
9.3	Wastes (Chronic Toxic)	5 Kg or 5 L

\* Note: To be amended to other materials in the near future.

Source: Manitoba Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act, Regulation 439/87: Environmental Accident Reporting Regulation.

BEST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICE



## CERTIFICATE OF DESTRUCTION

All materials delivered by Tritec Concrete.

Material description: 2 Old Fuel Tanks and Scrap

Weight: 4400 lbs

Date of Destruction: May 30<sup>th</sup> 2013

SPMD representative present: Jamie Dufresne

Chisick Metal representative: Andrew Paterson

This is to certify that the above mentioned goods have been mutilated in a manner consistent with acceptable standards such that the parts are unusable for their original intended use. This further certifies that the destruction and disposal processes employed have been carried out in accordance with all applicable Federal, Provincial and Municipal regulations and that all materials captured have been recycled to the best of our abilities.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Andrew Paterson