KGS GROUP
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

RAKOWSKI RECYCLING

RAKOWSKI RECYCLING
MANITOBA ENVIRONMENT ACT PROPOSAL

FINAL

KGS Group 17-1582-001
January 2018

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File No. 17-1582-001

Environmental Approvals Branch
Manitoba Sustainable Development
Suite 160, 123 Main Street
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ATTENTION: Ms. Tracey Braun
Director

RE: Environment Act Proposal
Rakowski Recycling – Final Report

Dear Ms. Braun:

On behalf of Rakowski Recycling, KGS Group is pleased to submit four (4) paper copies and one (1) CD copy of the final Environment Act Proposal report for the continued operation of a scrap processing facility at 454 Rue Archibald Street in Winnipeg, Manitoba. While the facility has been in operation for several years, a letter from Manitoba Sustainable Development, dated October 4, 2017, indicated that the facility requires licensing under *The Environment Act* (C.C.M.S. c. E125, the Act). As such, Rakowski Recycling is required to prepare and submit an EAP application in order to obtain an Environment Act Licence for the continued operation of a scrap processing and auto wrecking facility, a Class 1 Development under Manitoba Regulation 164/88.

As part of the licensing process, an Environment Act Proposal Form with the $1,000.00 application fee has been included with the Environment Act Proposal report.

Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned if you have any questions or require additional information.

Yours truly,

Gene Senior, M.A.
Environmental Scientist

GS/jr
Enclosure

cc: Yanek Rakowski, Rakowski Recycling

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kontzamanis Graumann Smith MacMillan Inc. (KGS Group) was retained by Rakowski Recycling to prepare an Environment Act Proposal (EAP) for the continued operation of a scrap processing and auto wrecking facility (the facility) at 454 Rue Archibald Street in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The facility has been in operation since 2004; however, as directed in a letter from Manitoba Sustainable Development (MSD), dated October 4, 2017, the proponent is required to prepare and submit an EAP application to obtain an Environment Act Licence. MSD determined that the facility is considered a scrap processing and automobile wrecking facility, which falls under the designation of a Class 1 Development under Manitoba Regulation 164/88.

The facility, located in a commercial and industrial area of the Saint Boniface area in Winnipeg, purchases ferrous and non-ferrous metals from the general public and commercial/industrial sources. The material is sorted, sized, packaged and then shipped to off-site facilities for further processing. Recently, the facility has been increasing the volume of Lead Acid Batteries that are processed.

Project-environmental interactions were assessed to identify potential environmental effects associated with the on-going operation of the facility. As the site is an existing operation in a predominantly commercial/industrial part of the city there are no major environmental constraints such as species of conservation concern or heritage resources on the site. Rakowski Recycling already employs mitigation and follow-up measures such as the use of appropriate personal protective equipment, and follows established hazardous materials handling and storage protocols. Additional protocols were proposed to address potential adverse environmental effects to, air quality, soils, groundwater, surface water, human health and well-being, and worker safety.

Based on the available information on the project and the environment, the assessment of environmental effects outlined in this EAP report, and the application of existing and proposed mitigation measures and the conduct of required follow-up, the continued operation of the Rakowski Recycling facility at 454 Rue Archibald Street will not likely result in any significant residual adverse environmental effects.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kontzamanis Graumann Smith MacMillan Inc. (KGS Group) was retained by Rakowski Recycling (the proponent) to prepare an Environment Act Proposal (EAP) for the continued operation of a scrap processing and auto wrecking facility (the facility) at 454 Rue Archibald Street (Appendix A) in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The facility purchases materials containing ferrous and non-ferrous metals from the general public and commercial/industrial sources. Non-metal components are removed and the metals are sorted, sized, packaged and then shipped away for further processing. Recently, the facility has been increasing the volume of Lead Acid Batteries that are accepted, palletized, and shipped out for processing. The facility operates at 454 Rue Archibald Street under a Conditional Use Order issued by the City of Winnipeg.

On January 29, 2014 an EAP report was submitted by Isis Environmental on behalf of Rakowski Recycling to Manitoba Sustainable Development (MSD), which at the time was called Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship. Following the initial submission, at the request of MSD, a detailed process description was submitted on March 28, 2014. Based upon a review of the submitted EAP and supporting information, MSD issued a letter, dated April 28, 2014, indicating that the facility did not require an Environment Act Licence. On October 3, 2017 an MSD representative visited the facility and performed a site inspection. New operations identified during the site inspection included sorting, shearing, baling and packaging. Based on the information gathered during the site inspection, it was determined that the operation of the facility had changed and was now considered a scrap processing and auto wrecking facility, which meets the definition of a Class 1 Development under Manitoba Regulation 164/88.

As directed in a letter from MSD, dated October 4, 2017, an Environment Act Licence for operation of the facility as a scrap processing and auto wrecking facility is required. The proponent is required to prepare and submit an EAP application to MSD, Environmental Approvals branch in accordance with *The Environment Act* and the Classes of Development Regulation.

1.1 PREVIOUS STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES

A limited Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted in 2007 to determine if there were any indications that previous activities at the site had resulted in soil impacts at levels that exceeded Soil Quality Guidelines (SQG). The investigation targeted Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), metals, and the full range of liquid Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC). Five boreholes were drilled to a maximum depth of 7.6 m and 37 soil samples were obtained. The Phase II ESA concluded there were exceedances of industrial SQG for lead and zinc in one soil sample taken along the east side of the site but there were no concentrations of PAH or PHC in any of the samples that exceeded the guidelines [(1)].

Along with the Phase I assessment, a mould assessment was undertaken in August 2007 inside the lower level of the existing site building. Air samples were obtained and laboratory test results from ALS Laboratory Group indicated elevated concentrations of the mould genera *Aspergillus spp.* and *Penicillium spp.* Mould remediation was recommended to ensure acceptable working conditions.

In February 2013, a Phase I ESA was conducted at the site [(2)]. Following a review of all information and records acquired for the Phase I ESA, the author determined that current and past activities on the subject site and on the adjacent properties do not indicate any significant potential for soil and groundwater contamination.

An EAP report [(3)] was submitted to MSD in January 2014 and supplemental information was submitted in March 2014. The supplemental information concluded that the site was only used for storage of metals and since no hazardous wastes or pollutants were generated by the operation, there were no effects on the environment. Based on the information provided in the EAP, MSD indicated in a letter dated April 28, 2014 that the facility was not required to obtain an Environment Act Licence based on the information provided in the EAP.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT

The following sections have been structured to address the requirements of the Description of Proposed Development as outlined in the Environment Act Proposal Report Guidelines.

2.1 STATUS OF TITLE

The facility located at 454 Rue Archibald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba is within the limits of land owned by 2710331 Manitoba Ltd. as described on Status of Title 2144937 (Appendix B) located on Block 2 Plan 20930 WLTO, in Block "M" Roman Catholic Mission Property. The facility is operated as Rakowski Recycling.

2.2 MINERAL RIGHTS

The owner of mineral rights beneath 454 Rue Archibald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba is not explicitly noted on the Status of Title and therefore is assumed to be the land owner.

2.3 EXISTING AND ADJACENT LAND USE

The property at 454 Rue Archibald Street includes offices and the scrap processing and auto wrecking facility of Rakowski Recycling. The facility currently operates under a Conditional Use Order issued by the City of Winnipeg on January 19, 2007 under Winnipeg Zoning By-law 6400/94 to permit Recycling: Materials Sorting, Baling or Other Processing use (Appendix C). The Conditional Use Order includes a requirement that fencing be erected along Rue Archibald Street. A 12 foot high tin fence provides a visual barrier to traffic and area residents (Appendix D: Photo 1).

The property consists of two parcels, the largest located on the east side of Rue Archibald Street and a much smaller triangular parcel on the west side of Rue Archibald Street. Parcel A is the largest of the two as shown in the City of Winnipeg plan (Appendix E). Note that in 1987, Plan 20930 completed the division of Plan 4542 into smaller holdings and the site assumed its present designation. The site is irregular in shape and is bounded by Rue Archibald Street on the west and the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) Emerson Subdivision right-of-way of the east.

The smaller Parcel B is located on the west side of Rue Archibald Street has with a maximum length of just under 44 metres (m) along its south side.

The main customer entrance, shipping/receiving and storage areas are accessed from Rue Archibald Street on the southwest side of the facility (Appendix D: Photo 1). The facility yard and surrounding area is generally flat and at a similar grade to the adjoining properties. Most of the surfaces around the facility are gravel covered.

The facility is situated slightly northeast of a residential area, in a predominantly commercial/industrial area. The sites immediately adjacent to the facility are all commercial and industrial properties and include two auto body shops, a machine shop, a roofing product distributor, a concrete plant, and a cold storage plant, as described below. To the south of the facility is Brothers Auto Body. West of the facility, at 501 Rue Archibald Street, is C.D.S. Building and Design Centre and Sterling Machine Works Inc. and just north of that business is Roofmart, located at 447 Rue Archibald Street. The property immediately adjacent to the northwest side of the facility, at 436 Rue Archibald Street, is Lawrence Auto Repair. East of to the facility, across the CPR right-of-way, is Industrial Metals, a scrap automobile processing facility which operates a shredder to process automobiles and household appliances.

2.4 LAND USE DESIGNATION AND ZONING

The property located on Lot 1 Block I Plan 20930, is zoned M2 Industrial District. The facility is operated on the land under a Conditional Use Order dated January 17, 2007 from the City of Winnipeg under The Winnipeg Zoning By-law 6400/94 to permit a Recycling Materials Sorting, Baling or Other Processing use (Appendix C).

2.5 EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

2.5.1 Schedule

Operation of the facility is ongoing with no anticipated plans to decommission it.

2.5.2 Operation and Maintenance

The facility purchases ferrous metals (carbon steel, alloy steel, wrought iron, and cast iron from old cars, household appliances, steel beams, railroad tracks, etc.) and non-ferrous metals (aluminum, copper, brass, lead, nickel, titanium, etc.) from the general public and commercial/industrial sources. The material is sorted, sized, packaged and then shipped to either Gerdau rolling mills in Selkirk, Griffin Wheel in Winnipeg or to various eastern markets and the USA. A summary of the volume of ferrous and non-ferrous materials recovered by the operation is provided in Table 1 and Table 2. The facility has recently been increasing the volume of Lead Acid Batteries that are accepted, palletized, and shipped out for processing. The facility is closed on Sunday and in the summer, the hours of operation are Monday to Saturday, 7:00am to 5:00pm and in the winter the hours of operation are Monday to Friday 8:00am to 4:30pm and Saturdays 8:00am to 1:00pm.

TABLE 1
QUANTITY OF FERROUS METALS RECOVERED IN 2017

TYPE	PROCESSED WEIGHT	
	TON	LB
Heavy Steel	13,968.68	27,937,354
Shred and white goods	5,462.50	10,925,002
Autos	1,092.83	2,185,651
Cast Iron	1,177.47	2,354,951
Turnings	168.22	336,440
Rebar	262.48	524,952

TABLE 2
QUANTITY OF NON-FERROUS METALS RECOVERED IN 2017

TYPE	PROCESSED WEIGHT (LB)
Copper	468,609
Aluminum	392,339
Motors, Alts, Starter, Transformer	195,672
Brass	42,031
Stainless Steel	234,316
Lead	11,481
Batteries	224,225

2.5.2.1 Infrastructure

The facility consists of an office and scrap processing building with a truck drive-thru entrance and scale (Appendix D: Photo 2) and a scrap metal and automobile wrecking yard. The original portion of the building, which houses offices and public access areas, was constructed in the 1990s along Rue Archibald Street. In 2015/2016, a 10,000 sq/ft shop addition was constructed to the north of the original building. Drawings of the building are included in Appendix F. A rail spur associated with the site requires an upgrade and is not presently usable. A 12 foot tall tin sided fence was erected along the west side of the yard to act as a visual barrier to vehicle traffic and the residential housing on the west side of Rue Archibald Street. A 15 m x 14 m concrete pad area was added in 2015/2016 for the purpose of removal of fluids from scrap autos (Appendix D: Photo 3).

2.5.2.2 Safety Equipment

The company is certified under the Manitoba Certificate of Recognition program and the proponent strives to ensure that all employees are provided with, and understand the requirements and importance of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for their safety and health while on the job. All PPE must be CSA approved and/or meet the standards established for PPE as prescribed in Manitoba Regulation 217/2006. As PPE is recognized to be the least effective method and last resort when controlling hazards in the workplace, the proponent implements all other possible controls wherever reasonable and practicable. Employees are required to provide and wear CSA approved safety footwear at a minimum and other PPE for specific jobs is provided by the company as required.

Employees are trained in First Aid CPR “A” AED and copies of a First Aid and CPR Manual and *The Workplace Safety and Health Act* and Regulation are kept on site. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are also available to employees at their safety corner (Appendix D: Photo 4). A list of MSDS is included in Appendix G.

2.5.2.3 Scrap Processing and Auto Wrecking

Sorting and packaging is conducted in the both by hand and using heavy equipment for different parts of the process. Heavy equipment used in the yard includes:

- A front end loader for moving materials around (Appendix D: Photo 5);
- A grapple for sorting large material (Appendix D: Photo 6);
- A portable shear attached to a tracked excavator (Appendix D: Photo 7) to mechanically cut steel into pieces, usually smaller than one metre; and
- A baler (Appendix D: Photo 8), which is used to downsize problematic material such as aluminum, stainless steel and other kinds of sheet metals for ease in shipping.

A very important step in the scrap metal recycling process is the use of metal shears for breaking down larger pieces of metal into smaller pieces prior to transportation to mills and foundries. Mobile metal shears such as alligator shears work like a pair of scissors and are used for sizing bulky scrap metals such as steel I-beams and large tubing. The mobile shears used at Rakowski Recycling are attached to a tracked excavator.

Scrap metal is often compacted using balers to promote efficient melting by allowing more metal into a furnace than would be possible for a random assortment of sheeting and other scrap objects. Balers use powerful hydraulic systems to compact scrap metal into a cube known as a bundle, which reduces the cost of transportation and creates a product that is more economical for melting by steel mills. Moving parts of the baler are shielded to prevent body parts from coming in contact with the machine. Operators of the baler are able to stay a safe distance from the machinery when it is operating. The portable shear and baler used in the yard at Rakowski Recycling are run by diesel engines. The equipment is regularly maintained and exhausts are muffled.

In the workshop area, employees sort smaller materials by hand, resize them using a shear (Appendix D: Photo 9) strip insulation off of metal wire using a wire stripper (Appendix D: Photo 10) and bale aluminum cans (Appendix D: Photo 11). A forklift is used to move pallets and load trucks for shipping (Appendix D: Photo 12).

The machinery used to sort, process and bale scrap metal in the yard appears to be well maintained and the noise from the facility was in line with what would be expected from a facility of this type, within a commercial/industrial setting.

Automobiles are accepted as scrap and are stored on site for a short period of time, typically one to two months, or until enough have accumulated that several can be processed in bulk. Scrap auto processing involves removal of fluids, gas tank, battery, and converters. A 15 m x 12 m concrete pad was constructed at the site for the purpose of preventing soil contamination when automobile fluids are removed. Wheels are removed from the automobiles and the tires are separated from the rims. Tires are collected and picked up by a licensed recycler (Reliable Tire) and the rims are sorted according to material type (Appendix D: Photo 13). Automobiles are not crushed or shredded at the site but are sent to another facility for further processing.

The proponent accepts fridges, freezers and air conditioning units. If the chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerant gases have not been removed from the units, they are placed in a specific area (Appendix D: Photo 14) until a large enough quantity accumulates at which time they are shipped offsite to a licensed company that removes/recovers the gases. The company that removes/recovers the gas from the refrigerant units also removes the compressor and coils and returns the units to the proponent for scrapping.

2.5.2.4 Lead Acid Batteries

Lead acid batteries are a relatively new and growing part of the proponent's business. Two years ago the facility would only handle 3 to 4 pallets of batteries at any given time on site, however, the quantity collected at the facility is steadily increasing and the facility now accumulates full truckloads of 15 to 20 pallets (± 50,000 lb) at the site prior to shipping them to a processor. *The Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act*, Hazardous Waste Regulation (M.R. 195/2015) states that one must be registered to store or transport lead acid batteries in excess of 205 kg. The facility is registered with MSD as a Hazardous Waste Generator and has been assigned Registration Number: MBG14105 (Appendix H). Lead Acid Batteries are brought to the facility by public and commercial companies where employees inspect their condition and place them on pallets. Batteries displaying damage, leakage or contamination are refused. Cardboard is placed between layers of batteries to prevent the possibility of a short circuit. When a pallet is full, it is plastic-wrapped for and stored in the yard for future shipping (Appendix D: Photo 15). The duration of storage is dependent of quantity on site; typically, the facility ships when there is sufficient quantity to fill a trailer. Protective

measures for handling and storing batteries include a safe work procedure indicating PPE requirements and an acid spill kit.

2.5.2.5 Wastewater

The facility is connected to the City of Winnipeg Municipal Wastewater Treatment system.

2.5.2.6 Non-Hazardous Solid Waste

The facility produces various non-metal non-hazardous byproducts. For example, insulation that is stripped off of wire accounts for between 5% and 30% of the garbage generated by the facility (Appendix D: Photo 16). According to 2016 records, the recovery of metal wire generated approximately 10,378 lb of waste coming from #1 Insulated Copper Cable and #1 Tech Cable. Similarly, in 2017, 48 tonnes of wood waste was transferred from the facility. There is a wood bin on site (Appendix D: Photo 1) that is used by customers wishing to dispose of wood waste. The wood is transferred to another yard owned by the proponent where it is processed into biomass fuel.

Non-hazardous domestic refuse is deposited in a metal bin adjacent to the facility. The waste is removed from the site on a regular basis by Haulrite Environmental Ltd., a licensed waste hauler. A summary of the volume of waste materials produced by the facility is included in Table 3.

TABLE 3
NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE PRODUCTS GENERATED IN 2017

WASTE PRODUCTS	AMOUNT	UNIT
Garbage	15,000	kg
Tires	2,184	tires
Wood	48	tonne

2.5.2.7 Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials produced by the facility are predominantly the by-products of automobile processing including: oil and lubricants; antifreeze; lead; tires; and windshield washer fluid.

Based on the number of vehicles processed at the facility, approximately 11,500 litres of fluids are removed from automobiles per year. Fluids are pumped out of the automobiles using an air diaphragm pump and transferred into barrels based on type of fluid. When the facility accumulates 10 to 20 full barrels of fluids, a licensed contractor, A1 Environmental Services, removes the fluids from the site. The facility recovered 3,276 litres of oil and 8,190 litres of fuel from autos in 2017. Auto-processing is performed on a concrete pad where small spills of fluid can be cleaned according to provincial regulations. Prior to construction of the concrete pad, auto wrecking and fluid removal was done on an asphalted area of the yard.

The facility does not accept certain types of hazardous materials including:

- Asbestos containing materials such as pipe insulation and surfacing material commonly found on I-beams, tanks, and other structural and demolition debris;
- Hazardous waste as defined by any applicable federal, provincial or local legal requirement;
- Barrels, drums, or other containers that contain any residual materials;
- Aerosol, pressurized or closed containers;
- Materials containing mercury;
- Items that contain or that have contained polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB);
- Paint cans or other paint containers; and
- Radioactive materials of any kind.

The list above is a sample of some of the materials not accepted by the proponent and is not exhaustive. Additional materials are noted in Appendix I.

2.5.2.8 Storage of Gasoline and Associated Products

The facility includes a 1,000 gallon diesel above ground storage tank for fueling the machinery used to move and process scrap metal (Appendix D: Photo 17) in the yard. Typically, there are two 100-pound and four to six 33-pound propane tanks stored outside of the facility in a locked cage (Appendix D: Photo 18) for use in the forklift. Up to four 100-pound cutting torch tanks (two acetylene and two blueshield welding gas (CO_2) canisters) are also stored in the cage with 160 litre liquid oxygen tanks which are acquired when needed for torch cutting applications.

2.6 FUNDING

The funding for development of this EAP report is provided by the proponent.

2.7 LICENSES, PERMITS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

The facility is registered with MSD as a Hazardous Waste Generator and has been assigned Registration Number: MBG14105 in accordance with the Manitoba Hazardous Waste Regulation 195/2015 pursuant to *The Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act* (Appendix H).

2.8 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

No public consultation was undertaken prior to or during development of this EAP report.

3.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

This section provides a description of the existing environmental setting of the facility, including the biophysical and socio-economic components of the environment.

3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1 Location, Physiographic Setting and Climate

The project area is located within the Winnipeg Ecodistrict which occupies most of the southeastern portion of the Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion. It extends from the Canada-US border to about 50˚ 30' N. The ecodistrict has a cool, subhumid to humid, Boreal to a moderately cold, subhumid, Cryoboreal soil climate. This ecodistrict is in the most humid subdivision of the Grassland Transition Ecoclimatic Region in southern Manitoba and is characterized by short, warm summers and long, cold winters [(4)].

Based on climate data for Winnipeg (at the airport) from 1981 to 2010 the mean daily temperature ranges from 19.7 °C in July to -16.4 °C in January with an annual mean of 3.0 °C and 252 days with the daily maximum temperature above 0 °C [(5)]. The mean annual precipitation is approximately 521 mm, of which 418.9 mm falls as rain. Precipitation varies from year to year and is highest from late spring through summer. June has the highest average rainfall (90.0 mm) and January has the highest average snowfall (23.7 cm).

3.1.2 Geology

The surface topography of the property at 454 Rue Archibald Street in Winnipeg, Manitoba is generally flat and the elevation at the facility is approximately 233 m above sea level (asl). The soil profile in the Winnipeg area consists of an upper complex zone approximately 3 m in thickness [(6)]. The complex zone consists mainly of stratified silty clay and silt, with varying amounts of alluvial silts and sands and man-made fill [(6)]. High plasticity silty glaciolacustrine clays are found between the upper 3 m complex zone and the glacial till that occurs 12 to 15 m below grade [(7)]. The underlying bedrock is encountered at approximately 18 m to 21 m below ground surface and consists of Red River Formation limestone and dolomite [(8, 9)]. The Red River

Formation is approximately 100 m thick and is underlain by shale and sandstone deposits of the Winnipeg Formation [6].

3.1.3 Groundwater

According to the provincial Groundwater Drill Database (GWDRILL), two monitoring wells were installed at 421 Rue Archibald Street in March 2006. According to the drill log, from 0 m to 7.32 m below surface the overburden consisted of a silt and clay fill intermixed with broken shingles, gravel and wood debris. From 7.32 m to 9.15 m below surface, the soil material was composed of brown silty clay becoming grey, medium plasticity, moist native clay [10]. There was no pump test data for this monitoring well and the drill log did not note the depth to water. It is assumed that groundwater flow in the area would be toward the Seine River. Groundwater in the area is not used for potable water as the facility is connected to the City of Winnipeg municipal system. Winnipeg's drinking water comes from Shoal Lake, which is connected to the Lake of the Woods.

3.1.4 Surface Water

The nearest water body is the Seine River, located approximately 200 m west of the facility. Although the Seine River often floods in spring as a result of backwater effects from the Red River, the site is well above the 100 year flood elevation of approximately El. 229 m asl. Run-off from the site is directed to and controlled by ditches along Rue Archibald Street, south and west of the property. During very heavy rain events the capacity of the roadside ditches can be temporarily exceeded causing localized overland flooding. This area of Winnipeg is serviced by a combined sewer system that collects both wastewater and surface water run-off. As such, any site run-off collected in the roadside ditches is directed to the City's North End Water Pollution Control Centre, except during heavy rain events when higher flows exceed the sewer system's capacity and the run-off is directed to outfalls along the Seine River.

3.1.5 Wildlife, Habitat and Vegetation

The project area is located within the Winnipeg Ecodistrict of the Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion and Prairies Ecozone [4]. The property is fenced all around and primarily covered by a gravel

parking and storage area and one building with a weigh scale, offices and workshop. There is virtually no vegetation on-site other than some small weedy species. As the site is developed and within a larger industrial area, it does not provide any significant wildlife cover and it is unlikely that any wildlife sensitive to human disturbance would be present. Terrestrial and avian species potentially found in the project area would be limited to those found in an urban setting.

The Coordinator of the Manitoba Conservation Data Centre (MBCDC) completed a search of the MBCDC rare species database and found no occurrences of federally or provincially listed species (Manitoba *Endangered Species Act* and federal *Species At Risk Act*) in the area (Appendix J).

3.1.6 Land and Resource Use

The facility has been developed within an existing commercial/industrial area and has been operating since 2014. The Project will have no effects on surface water or local groundwater resources. Within the City of Winnipeg, there are some designated provincial and federal lands including National and Provincial Parks (e.g. The Forks National Historic Site, Upper Fort Garry Heritage Provincial Park, Duff Roblin Provincial Park) which will not be affected by the development.

3.2 SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The project site is located within the Saint Boniface ward of the City of Winnipeg; an area recognized to be the centre of the Franco-Manitoban community. As one of the larger cities in Canada, with a current population of approximately 663,617 people [(11)], Winnipeg contains numerous amenities and developed infrastructure. There are no protected areas, historic resources or First Nations communities in the immediate vicinity of the facility.

3.2.1 Heritage Resources

The Heritage Resources Registrar of the Manitoba department of Culture, Heritage, and Tourism, Historic Resources Branch, examined Branch records, which contain data pertaining

to previously reported heritage sites and resources, and indicated that there are no known archaeological or heritage resources in the project area (Appendix J).

3.2.2 First Nations

The nearest First Nation community to the City of Winnipeg is the Swan Lake First Nation Reserve Land 8a, located in Rural Municipality of Headingly, Manitoba. It should be noted that at the time this EAP report was written, the former Canadian Forces Base Kapyong Barracks, located along Kenaston Boulevard, was under negotiation with Treaty 1 First Nations to be potentially redeveloped into an urban reserve. The Kapyong Barracks are located approximately 8 km southwest of the facility.

4.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

An environmental effect includes any change that the project may cause to the environment (biological, physical, social and economic). Environmental effects were identified from interactions between project activities and environmental components. This assessment focused on those effects potentially arising from the continued operation of the scrap processing and auto wrecking facility as there are no proposed construction activities. Considering that the project consists of the continued operation of an existing facility there will be no change to socio-economic components such as land use or aesthetics and, therefore, these are not discussed in the following sections. Mitigation measures and follow-up activities were identified for environmental effects determined to be adverse.

4.1 AIR QUALITY

Material shipping, receiving and processing activities may result in temporary increases in fugitive dust levels, greenhouse gases and vehicle emissions in the local area. Based on the experience of the proponent in the past, dust generated in the processing yard and parking area is low, and the volume of shipping and receiving activities is low enough that greenhouse gases and vehicle emissions are unlikely to exceed Manitoba's air quality guidelines. Therefore, the potential adverse effects on air quality in the local area were assessed to be negligible. In dry years, the effects from fugitive dust can be mitigated by spraying the gravel parking lot and yard area with water in the summer and controlling vehicle speeds. Mitigation measures to control increased greenhouse gases and vehicle emissions include requiring a high standard of maintenance for machinery in the yard and shipping vehicles as well as limiting unnecessary idling.

4.2 SOILS

Soils in the project area may become contaminated from accidental spills or releases of hazardous substances and waste. When fluids are removed from automobiles, it is done on a concrete pad that is impervious to spills. Since the proponent began operating at 454 Rue Archibald Street, there have been no spills and prior to construction of the concrete pad, the proponent removed fluids on an asphalt covered part of the yard. Spill cleanup materials are

available and should a spill occur, it would be contained on the pad and cleaned up with no impact to soils on the property. Car crushing is not performed on site. The potential adverse effects of continued operation of the facility on soil quality were assessed to be negligible. Proposed mitigation includes preventing leaks, spills and releases, providing spill clean-up equipment and materials, complying with provincial regulations for storing hazardous materials, adhering to the Spill Procedures in the Health and Safety Manual (Appendix K) and periodic inspection for leaks, spills and releases. If a spill should occur, the proponent would be responsible to notify MSD Emergency Response Program (204-944-4888) and the appropriate clean-up would be determined according to the quantity of the spill and type of contamination.

4.3 GROUNDWATER

Groundwater in the project area may become contaminated from leaks, accidental spills, or releases of hazardous substances and waste. Any spills that may occur during automobile processing would be contained on the concrete pad and cleaned up in accordance with the proponent's Spill Procedures as outlined in the Health and Safety Manual. As such, the potential adverse effects on groundwater quality were assessed to be negligible. Proposed mitigation includes preventing leaks, spills and releases, providing spill clean-up equipment and materials, complying with provincial regulations for storage of hazardous materials and using approved containers, adhering to the Spill Procedures in the Health and Safety Manual, and periodic inspection for leaks, spills and releases.

4.4 SURFACE WATER

Surface water in the project area may become contaminated from leaks and accidental spills or releases of hazardous substances and waste. Any spills that may occur would be contained on the concrete pad and cleaned up in accordance with the Spill Procedures in the Health and Safety Manual and are unlikely to migrate off-site. Since the facility has been in operation there have been no reported spills. The site is relatively flat however run-off is directed toward the drainage ditches along Rue Archibald Street on nearby properties. Therefore, the potential adverse effects on surface water were assessed to be negligible. Proposed mitigation includes preventing leaks, spills and releases, providing spill clean-up equipment and materials, complying with provincial regulations for storage of hazardous materials and using approved

containers, adhering to the Spill Procedures in the Health and Safety Manual and periodic inspections for leaks, spills and releases.

4.5 WILDLIFE, HABITAT, VEGETATION AND AQUATIC BIOTA

As the site is already developed within a primarily commercial/industrial area, it does not provide any substantial wildlife cover. It is unlikely that any wildlife sensitive to human disturbance would be present and the Coordinator of the MBCDC found no occurrences or rare or endangered plant and wildlife species in the project area (Appendix J). As such effects on wildlife, habitat and vegetation as a result of the project are expected to be negligible. Likewise, as potential adverse effects on surface water were assessed to be negligible, it follows that any potential adverse effects on aquatic biota would be negligible. No mitigation is proposed.

4.6 EMPLOYMENT / ECONOMY

The facility contributes positively to employment and the economy of Winnipeg and the continued operation will not change the current employment opportunities or the economy in the local and surrounding area. As the effect is positive, no mitigation or follow-up has been proposed.

4.7 HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Noise and vibrations have the potential to have adverse impacts on human health and well-being. Noise levels from continued operation of the facility are in line with a facility of this type within a commercial/industrial setting. Noise from the facility is generated during normal business hours and is intermittent. The adverse effects of operation activities on noise and vibration were assessed as minor. Proposed mitigation includes muffling vehicles and equipment, limiting unnecessary long-term idling, requiring a high standard of maintenance for heavy equipment and conducting work during normal daytime working hours.

Soil, surface water and groundwater in the project area may become contaminated during operations, from leaks and accidental spills or releases of hazardous substances, which could adversely affect human health. Any potential spills would be immediately cleaned up as

previously described with no migration off-site. There have been no spills at the facility since it began operation. Therefore the potential adverse effects of the project on human health associated with spills and releases were assessed to be negligible. The mitigation measures previously described to prevent and clean up leaks, spills and releases will be implemented.

4.8 PUBLIC AND WORKER SAFETY

There is potential for concern relating to public safety when members of the public access the facility. Members of the public access the facility when they bring materials to be sold and dropped-off. When shipments arrive at the scale, they are inspected and drivers are directed by employees where to put their materials and warned to be aware of machinery in the yard. Signage also directs people to drop-off locations and warns people that the maximum speed limit in the yard is 10 km/h (Appendix D: Photo 19). The project effects on public safety are expected to be negligible. No additional mitigation is proposed.

There is potential for concern relating to worker safety at the facility. There were a total of four reported injuries at the facility within the past two years (2016, 2017). There were no Workers Compensation claims for injuries resulting in lost time. The reported injuries were to the shoulder (2), neck (1) and hand (1). The potential hazard to worker health and safety is intermittent while sorting materials by hand and operating tools such as the shear, wire stripper and cutting torches and was assessed as minor. Mitigation measures already implemented and proven to be effective include providing appropriate PPE for workers, hazardous materials training, storing hazardous materials in approved containers, complying with *The Workplace Safety and Health Act* and Regulations and conducting safety briefings with workers.

4.9 HERITAGE RESOURCES

The Heritage Resources Registrar at the Manitoba department of Culture, Heritage, and Tourism, Historic Resources Branch examined Branch records, which contain data pertaining to previously reported heritage sites and resources, and indicated that there are no known archaeological or heritage resources in the project area (Appendix J). The continued operation of the facility does not include excavation or removal of soils. Therefore the potential for the

project to impact archaeological or heritage resources is considered negligible and no specific mitigation measures or follow-up are proposed.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Environmental management practices proposed to be employed to prevent or mitigate environmental effects that were determined to be adverse, as described in Section 4.0, are summarized in the following sections. Mitigation is defined under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* as the elimination, reduction and control of the adverse effects of a project and includes restitution [(12)] for any damage to the environment caused by such effects through replacement, restoration, compensation or any other means. Mitigation measures must be technically and economically feasible, and implemented.

5.1 AIR QUALITY

Spraying the gravel parking lot and yard with water in the summer and controlling vehicle speeds can mitigate increased fugitive dust levels. Requiring a high standard of maintenance for shipping vehicles and machinery and limiting unnecessary idling can mitigate increased levels of greenhouse gases and vehicle emissions during operation activities.

5.2 SOILS

Preventing leaks, spills and releases, providing spill clean-up equipment and materials, complying with provincial regulations, storing hazardous materials in approved containers, adhering to the Spill Procedures and periodic inspection for leaks, spills and releases should mitigate potential soil contamination from leaks and accidental spills during operation.

5.3 GROUNDWATER

The mitigation measures outlined in Section 5.2 above for soil contamination will also mitigate groundwater contamination from leaks, spills and releases.

5.4 SURFACE WATER

The mitigation measures outlined in Section 5.2 above for soil contamination will also mitigate surface water contamination from leaks, spills and releases.

5.5 HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The mitigation measures outlined in Section 5.2 above for soil contamination will also mitigate human health and well-being concerns resulting from soil, surface water and groundwater contamination from leaks, spills and releases.

5.6 PUBLIC AND WORKER SAFETY

Personal protective equipment is worn by employees at the facility. Providing hazardous materials training and appropriate PPE for workers, storing hazardous materials in approved containers, complying with *The Workplace Safety and Health Act* and Regulation, conducting safety briefings with workers and providing employee training can mitigate the threat to worker health and safety during operation.

5.7 RESIDUAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The significance of residual environmental effects, the effects remaining after the implementation of mitigation measures, was evaluated following procedures outlined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Operation Policy Statement "Determining Whether a Designated Project is Likely to Cause Significant Adverse Environmental Effects under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, 2012 [(13)]. The degree of change from the existing conditions and the value of the environmental components being affected determine the significance of an adverse effect. Criterion for this determination include:

- **Societal value** of the affected environmental components – includes nature and degree of protection provided
- **Ecological value** – includes rarity and uniqueness, fragility, importance within ecosystem, importance to scientific studies
- **Duration** – length of time the project activity will last
- **Frequency** – rate of reoccurrence of the project activity causing the effect
- **Geographic extent** – area over which the effect will occur
- **Magnitude** – predicted disturbance compared to existing conditions

- **Timing** – when the predicted disturbance may occur (e.g. at critical life stages)
- **Reversibility** – time the environmental component will take to recover after the source of the effect ceases

Based on the available information on the project and the environment, the assessment of environmental effects outlined in this EAP report, and the application of proposed mitigation measures and the conduct of required follow-up, the continued operation of the Rakowski Recycling scrap metal processing and auto wrecking facility will not likely result in any significant residual adverse environmental effects.

6.0 FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Follow-up is defined under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* as a program to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment of a project and determine the effectiveness of measures taken to mitigate the adverse environmental effects of the project. Follow-up activities include monitoring, surveillance, inspection, and may include data collection, analysis, evaluation, and reporting. Monitoring of implementation of the standard mitigation measures identified for environmental effects determined in Section 4.0 to be adverse are described in the following sections.

6.1 SOILS

Follow-up proposed during operation includes periodic inspections of equipment and storage containers for leaks, spills and releases, periodic observation for potential soil contamination.

6.2 GROUNDWATER

Follow-up proposed includes periodic inspection for leaks, spills and releases during operation, as per section 6.1 above.

6.3 SURFACE WATER

Follow-up proposed includes periodic inspection for leaks, spills and releases during operation, as per section 6.1 above.

6.4 HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL BEING

Follow-up proposed during operation includes periodic inspections of equipment and storage containers for leaks, spills and releases, periodic observation for potential soil or surface water contamination and monitoring of soil or surface water quality, as required.

6.5 PUBLIC AND WORKER SAFETY

Follow-up proposed includes recording any occurrence of workplace incidents, ensuring proper PPE is being used by employees, maintaining records of hazardous materials on site, confirming compliance with provincial hazardous waste handling and disposal regulations and updating health and safety training, as required.

7.0 STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

7.1 THIRD PARTY USE OF REPORT

This report has been prepared for Rakowski Recycling and any use a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. KGS Group accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions undertaken based on this report.

7.2 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

KGS Group prepared the environmental conclusions and recommendations for this report in a professional manner using the degree of skill and care exercised for similar projects under similar conditions by reputable and competent environmental consultants. The information contained in this report is based on the information that was made available to KGS Group during the investigation and upon the services described which were performed within the time and budgetary requirements of Rakowski Recycling. As the report is based on the available information, some of its conclusions could be different if the information upon which it is based is determined to be false, inaccurate or contradicted by additional information. KGS Group makes no representation concerning the legal significance of its findings or the value of the property investigated.

8.0 REFERENCES

1. Isis Environmental Consulting. August 2007. Phase II Environmental Site Assessment 454 Archibald Street. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

2. Isis Environmental Consulting. February 2013. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment 454 Archibald Street. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

3. Isis Environmental Consulting. March 2014. Environment Act Proposal Report 454 Archibald Street. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

4. Smith, R.E., H. Veldhuis, G.F. Mills, R.G. Eilers, W.R. Fraser, and G.W. Lelyk. 1998. Terrestrial Ecozones, Ecoregions and Ecodistricts: An Ecological Stratification of Manitoba's Natural Landscapes. Technical Bulletin 98-9E. Land Resource Unit, Brandon Research Centre, Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

5. Government of Canada. 2017. Environment Canada Canadian Climate Normals. Website visited October 2017 at http://climate.weather.gc.ca/

6. University of Manitoba Department of Engineering. February 1983. Geological Engineering Report for Urban Development of Winnipeg.

7. University of Manitoba Department of Engineering. 1983. Geological Engineering Report for Urban Development of Winnipeg. Plate 2, Depth to Till. Scale 1:50,000.

8. Manitoba Energy and Mines. 1990. Bedrock Compilation Map Series. Winnipeg, NTS 62 H. Scale 1:50,000.

9. University of Manitoba Department of Engineering. 1983. Geological Engineering Report for Urban Development of Winnipeg. Plate 4, Depth to Bedrock. Scale 1:50,000.

10. Manitoba Groundwater Drill Database (GWDrill). Groundwater Management Section, Manitoba Sustainable Development. Database updated 2016.

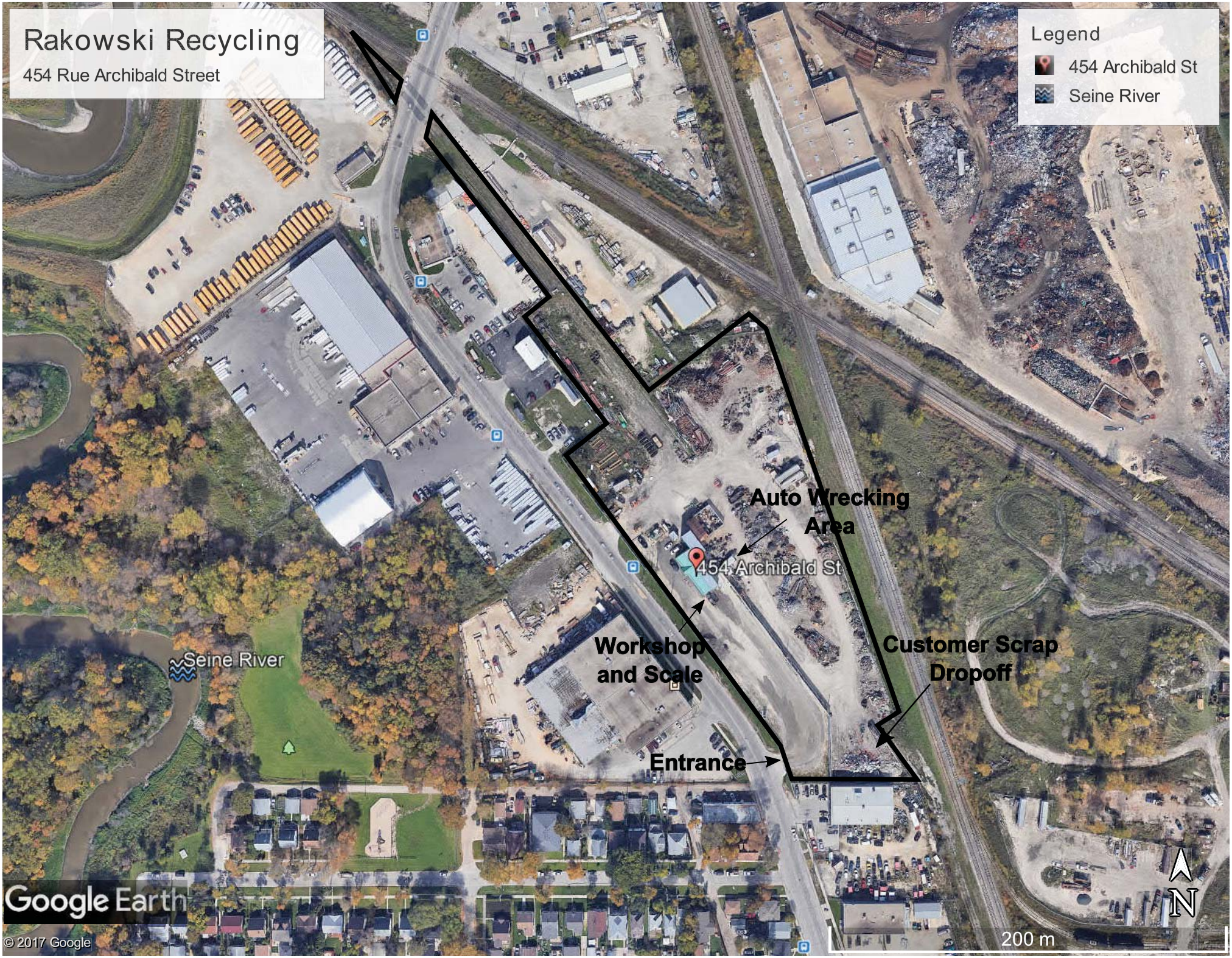
11. Government of Canada. 2011. Statistics Canada, Ottawa. Census Profile for Winnipeg, Manitoba. Website visited October 2017 at http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/.

12. Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 2016. Glossary. Website visited October 2017 at https://www.ceaa.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=B7CA7139-1&offset=3#m

13. Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 2015. Operational Policy Statement: Determining Whether a Designated Project is Likely to Cause Significant Adverse Environmental Effects under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012. Catalogue No. EN106-145/2015E-PDF. Available on the web at https://www.canada.ca/en/environmental-assessment-agency/news/media-room/media-room-2015/determining-whether-designated-project-is-likely-cause-significant-adverse-environmental-effects-under-ceaa-2012.html.

APPENDIX A

SITE LOCATION


Rakowski Recycling
454 Rue Archibald Street
Legend
454 Archibald St
Seine River
Auto Wrecking Area
454 Archibald St
Workshop and Scale
Customer Scrap Dropoff
Entrance
Seine River
Google Earth
© 2017 Google
200 m
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APPENDIX B

STATUS OF TITLE

DATE: 2006/08/29
TIME: 13:11
POST

MANITOBA

STATUS OF TITLE

TITLE NO: 2144937
PAGE: 1

STATUS OF TITLE..... ACCEPTED
ORIGINATING OFFICE..... WINNIPEG
REGISTERING OFFICE..... WINNIPEG
REGISTRATION DATE..... 2006/03/08
COMPLETION DATE..... 2006/03/21

PRODUCED FOR.. PITBLADO
ADDRESS..... 2500-360 MAIN ST.
COMMODITY EXCHANGE TOWER
WINNIPEG MB R3C4H6
PRODUCED BY... M.DERKSEN
LTO BOX NO.... 111

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

2710331 MANITOBA LTD.

IS REGISTERED OWNER SUBJECT TO SUCH ENTRIES RECORDED HEREON
IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED LAND:

BLOCK 2 PLAN 20930 WLTO
IN BLOCK "M" ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION PROPERTY

ACTIVE TITLE CHARGES:

2328089 WPG ACCEPTED CAVEAT REG'D: 1998/11/26
DESCRIPTION: GRANT OF EASEMENT
FROM/BY: THE MANITOBA HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD
TO:
CONSIDERATION: NOTES: AFFECTS: SWLY 3 M PERP

ACCEPTED THIS 8TH DAY OF MARCH, 2006
BY G.PHILLIPS FOR THE DISTRICT REGISTRAR OF
THE LAND TITLES DISTRICT OF WINNIPEG.

CERTIFIED TRUE EXTRACT PRODUCED FROM THE LAND TITLES DATA
STORAGE SYSTEM ON 2006/08/29 OF TITLE NUMBER 2144937 .
THIS IS NOT A DUPLICATE TITLE.

X_____
FOR THE DISTRICT REGISTRAR

********** END OF STATUS OF TITLE FOR TITLE 2144937 WPG **********

DATE: 2006/08/29
TIME: 13:11
POST

MANITOBA

STATUS OF TITLE

TITLE NO: 2144934
PAGE: 1

STATUS OF TITLE..... ACCEPTED
ORIGINATING OFFICE..... WINNIPEG
REGISTERING OFFICE..... WINNIPEG
REGISTRATION DATE..... 2006/03/08
COMPLETION DATE..... 2006/03/21

PRODUCED FOR.. PITBLADO
ADDRESS..... 2500-360 MAIN ST.
COMMODITY EXCHANGE TOWER
WINNIPEG MB R3C4H6
PRODUCED BY... M.DERKSEN
LTO BOX NO.... 111

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

2710331 MANITOBA LTD.

IS REGISTERED OWNER SUBJECT TO SUCH ENTRIES RECORDED HEREON
IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED LAND:

LOT 4 BLOCK 1 PLAN 20930 WLTO
IN BLOCK "M" ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION PROPERTY

ACTIVE TITLE CHARGES:

87-41589	WPG ACCEPTED	CAVEAT	REG'D: 1987/05/01
	FROM/BY:	MAPLE LEAF MILLS LIMITED	
	TO:		
	CONSIDERATION:	NOTES:	

ACCEPTED THIS 8TH DAY OF MARCH, 2006
BY G.PHILLIPS FOR THE DISTRICT REGISTRAR OF
THE LAND TITLES DISTRICT OF WINNIPEG.

CERTIFIED TRUE EXTRACT PRODUCED FROM THE LAND TITLES DATA
STORAGE SYSTEM ON 2006/08/29 OF TITLE NUMBER 2144934 .
THIS IS NOT A DUPLICATE TITLE.

X _____
FOR THE DISTRICT REGISTRAR

********** END OF STATUS OF TITLE FOR TITLE 2144934 WPG **********

DATE: 2006/08/29
TIME: 13:11
POST

MANITOBA

STATUS OF TITLE

TITLE NO: 2144937
PAGE: 1

STATUS OF TITLE..... ACCEPTED
ORIGINATING OFFICE..... WINNIPEG
REGISTERING OFFICE..... WINNIPEG
REGISTRATION DATE..... 2006/03/08
COMPLETION DATE..... 2006/03/21

PRODUCED FOR.. PITBLADO
ADDRESS..... 2500-360 MAIN ST.
COMMODITY EXCHANGE TOWER
WINNIPEG MB R3C4H6
PRODUCED BY... M.DERKSEN
LTO BOX NO.... 111

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

2710331 MANITOBA LTD.

IS REGISTERED OWNER SUBJECT TO SUCH ENTRIES RECORDED HEREON
IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED LAND:

BLOCK 2 PLAN 20930 WLTO
IN BLOCK "M" ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION PROPERTY

ACTIVE TITLE CHARGES:

2328089 WPG ACCEPTED CAVEAT REG'D: 1998/11/26
DESCRIPTION: GRANT OF EASEMENT
FROM/BY: THE MANITOBA HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD
TO:
CONSIDERATION: NOTES: AFFECTS: SWLY 3 M PERP

ACCEPTED THIS 8TH DAY OF MARCH, 2006
BY G.PHILLIPS FOR THE DISTRICT REGISTRAR OF
THE LAND TITLES DISTRICT OF WINNIPEG.

CERTIFIED TRUE EXTRACT PRODUCED FROM THE LAND TITLES DATA
STORAGE SYSTEM ON 2006/08/29 OF TITLE NUMBER 2144937 .
THIS IS NOT A DUPLICATE TITLE.

X
FOR THE DISTRICT REGISTRAR

********** END OF STATUS OF TITLE FOR TITLE 2144937 WPG **********

APPENDIX C

CITY OF WINNIPEG CONDITIONAL USE ORDER

Winnipeg

The City of Winnipeg
CONDITIONAL USE ORDER
BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

DCU 163035/2006C

Before:	Board of Adjustment Mr. Bill Evans, Chairperson Mr. Mark Morgan Mr. Ron Turner
Hearing:	January 17, 2007 West Committee Room Council Building, 510 Main Street
Applicant:	Rakowski Cartage (Bob Molter)
Premises Affected:	454 Archibald Street
Legal Description:	Lot 1 Block 1 Plan 20930 RCMP, hereinafter called "the land"
Property Zoned:	"M2" Industrial District
Zoning Atlas Sheet:	AA27 (NY)
Nature of Application:	For a Conditional Use under The Winnipeg Zoning By-law 6400/94 to permit a Recycling: Materials Sorting, Baling or Other Processing use

It is the opinion of the Board of Adjustment that subject to conditions listed below, if any, this Order meets the statutory criteria of The City of Winnipeg Charter in that it:

(a) is consistent with Plan Winnipeg, and any applicable secondary plan;

(b) does not create a substantial adverse effect on the amenities, use, safety and convenience of the adjoining property and adjacent area, including an area separated from the property by a street or waterway;

(d) is compatible with the area in which the property to be affected is situated.

C.W. Charter Section 254 and Subsection 247 (3)

.../2

ORDER:

The Board of Adjustment orders that a Recycling: Materials Sorting, Baling or Other Processing use is approved on "the land", subject to the following conditions which the Board of Adjustment considers necessary to ensure compliance with criteria (a), (b) and (d) above, namely:

1. That if any Conditional Use granted by this Order is not established within two (2) years of the date hereof, the Order, in respect of that Conditional Use, shall terminate.

2. That final plans showing the location and details of buildings and outdoor storage components, fencing and screening shall be submitted to the Director of Planning, Property and Development for approval prior to the issuance of any development or building permits, and thereafter, shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning, Property and Development.

THIS ORDER IS SUBJECT TO ALL BUILDING, HEALTH OR OTHER REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE LAND HEREIN REFERRED TO.

DATE OF ORDER: January 19, 2007

CERTIFIED BY:

D. Timmins

Diane Timmins
Secretary to the Board

HOW TO APPEAL

You may appeal against either the whole of this order or part(s) of it by filing a letter of appeal.

That letter must be submitted in writing, be signed by the appellant, show the printed name of the appellant, contain the mailing address of the appellant, contain the contact telephone number of the appellant, and

(a) be addressed as set out below,

(b) be received at that office not later than 4:30 p.m. on February 7, 2007, [IF RECEIVED LATE YOUR APPEAL CANNOT BE HEARD.]

(c) refer to Conditional Use Order No. DCU 163035/2006C, give brief reasons for the appeal and must describe whether you appeal the whole order or only part(s) of it.

Any appeal letters not containing all of the above elements will be rejected by the City Clerk as invalid appeals and will not be heard at an appeal hearing.

.../3

You can attend the appeal hearing and speak on issues raised in someone else's appeal, but the appeal committee can only rule on issues raised in appeals filed. If you are not sure what others have appealed you should file your own appeal.

Address:	City Clerk, City of Winnipeg c/o Appeal Committee 510 Main Street Winnipeg, MB R3B 1B9
Fax	947-3452
Email	clk-appeals@winnipeg.ca

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS MADE REPRESENTATIONS AND ARE ENTITLED TO APPEAL:

In Support:

Yanek Rakowski, Rakowski Cartage

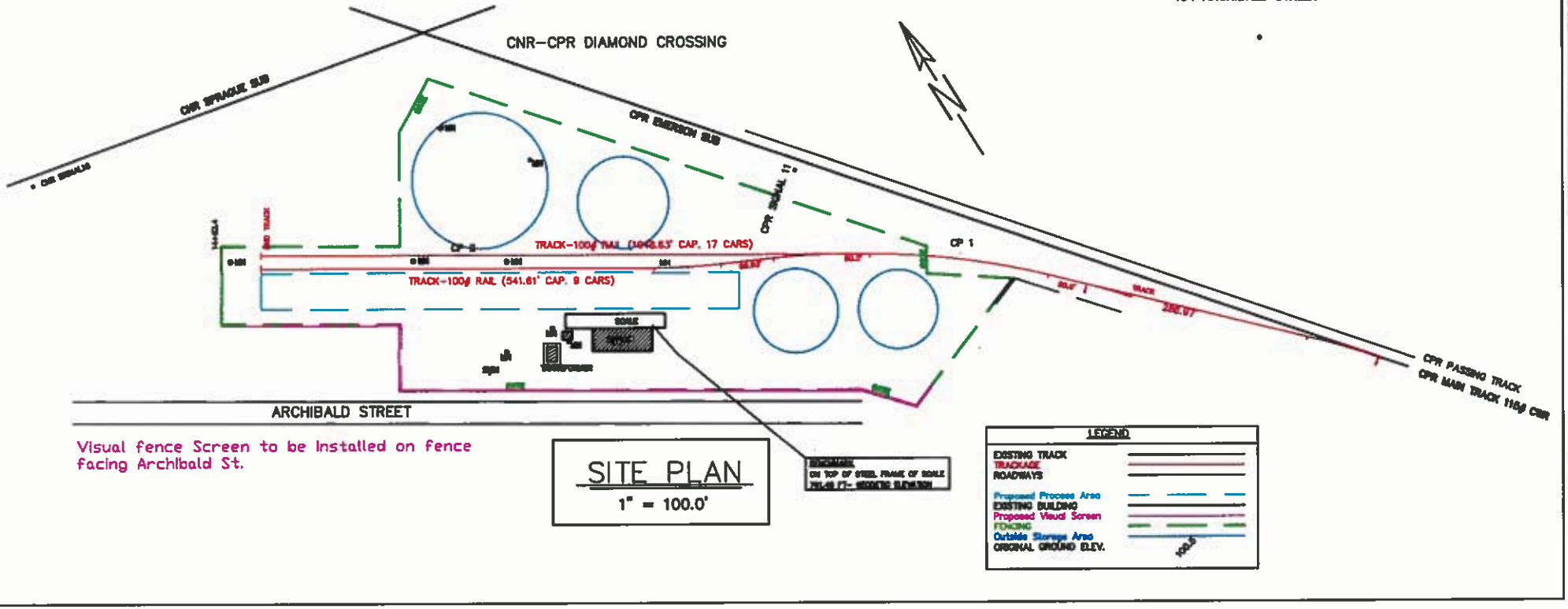
In Opposition:

Nil

For the City:

Mr. M. Robinson, Planner, Planning, Property and Development Department

RAKOWSKI CARTAGE LTD. SITE
454 ARCHIBALD STREET



Visual fence Screen to be Installed on fence facing Archibald St.

SITE PLAN
1" = 100.0'


Typical Visual Screen to be installed
on the existing chain link fence

APPENDIX D

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1 – Site access from Rue Archibald Street

Photo 2 – Scale entrance

Photo 3 – Automobile fluid draining area

Photo 4 – Health and safety corner

Photo 5 – Front end loader

Photo 6 – Grapple sorting material

Photo 7 – Sheer resizing ferrous scrap

Photo 8 – Baler for resizing large materials

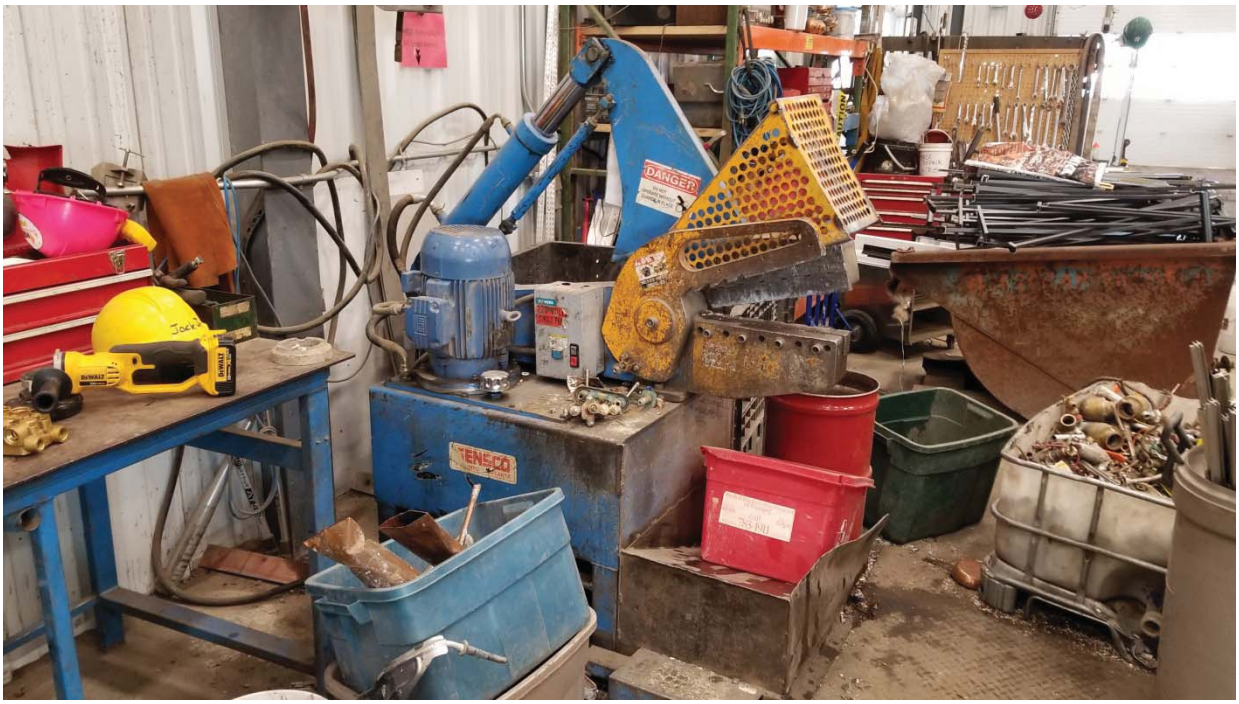


Photo 9 – Small sheer for resizing large items

Photo 10 – Wire stripper and waste insulation from copper wire

Photo 11 – Baler for compressing/baling aluminum cans

Photo 12 – Forklift for moving pallets of scrap material

Photo 13 – Scrap aluminum car and truck rims

Photo 14 – Storage area for refrigerators and freezers

Photo 15 – Pallets of lead acid batteries

Photo 16 – Copper wire waiting to have insulation removed

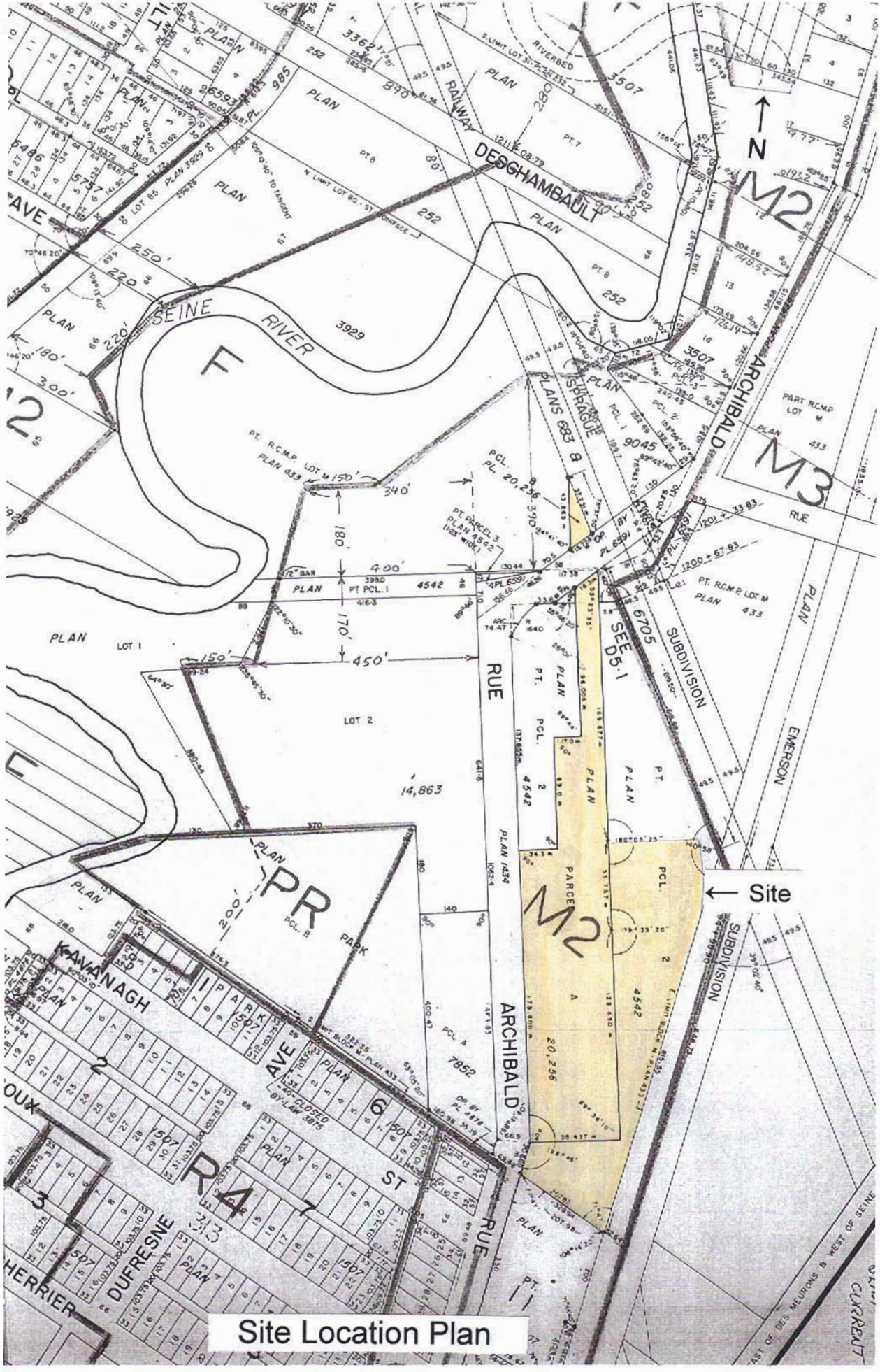
Photo 17 – Above ground storage tank for refueling diesel machinery

Photo 18 – Compressed gas storage cage

Photo 19 – Vehicle inspection area

APPENDIX E

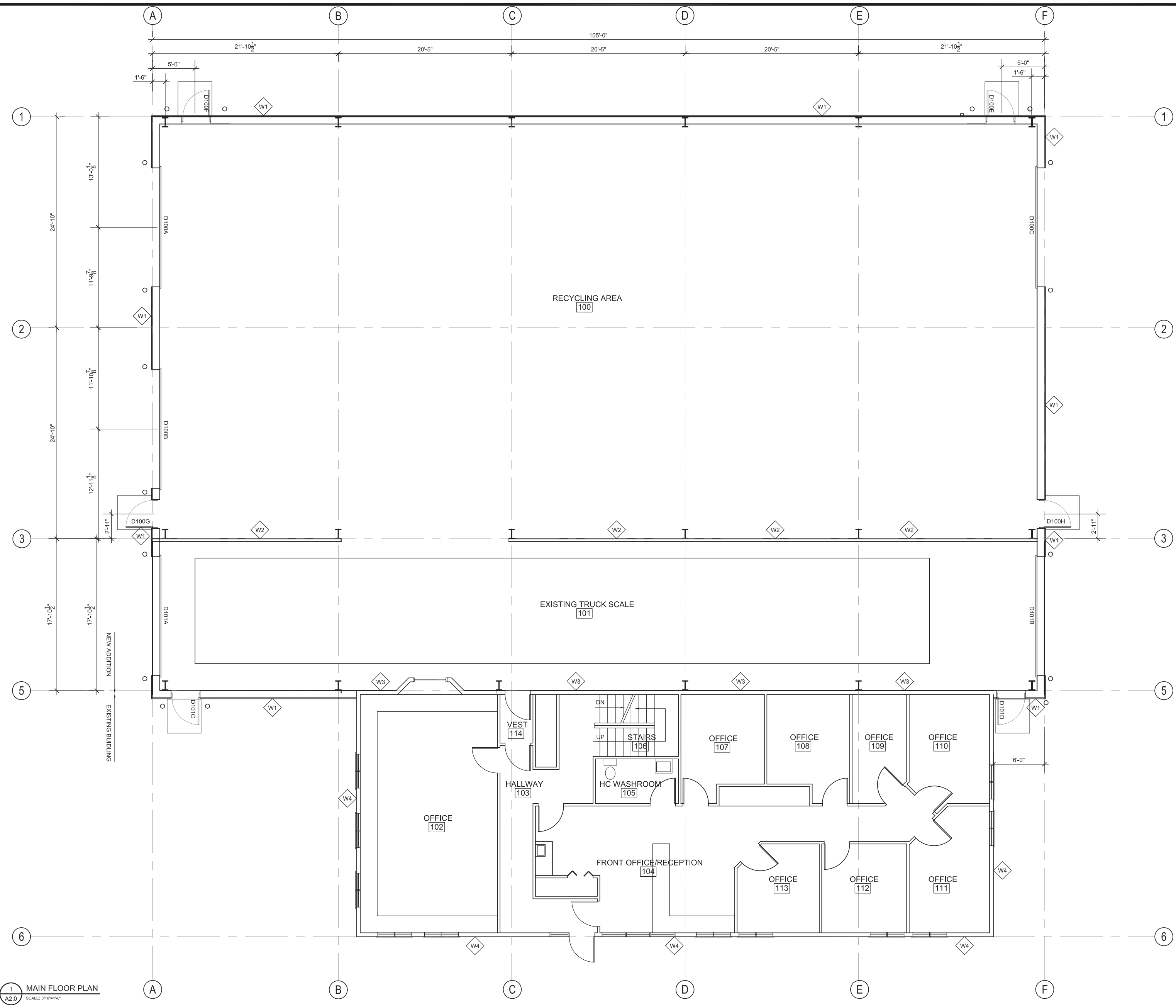
CITY OF WINNIPEG SITE LOCATION PLAN



Site Location Plan

APPENDIX F

WORKSHOP DRAWINGS



1 A2.0 MAIN FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

THIS DRAWING MUST NOT BE SCALED.

THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS, DATUMS AND LEVELS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK AND IS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR REPORTING ANY DISCREPANCY OR OMISSION TO CAN-TEC SERVICES LTD. IMMEDIATELY.

can tec
ENGINEERING AND DRAFTING
1948 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA Tel: (204) 943-7222 Fax: (204) 947-6717 http://www.cantecservices.ca/

# REV.#	REVISION TYPE REVISION	DATE DATE	INT. REV. BY

SEALED BY:

PROJECT TITLE
RAKOWSKI WRECKING AND CARTAGE - ADDITION

SHEET TITLE
MAIN FLOOR PLAN

DATE 15 01 15 | SCALE AS NOTED | DRAWN BY RS | CHECKED BY NCA

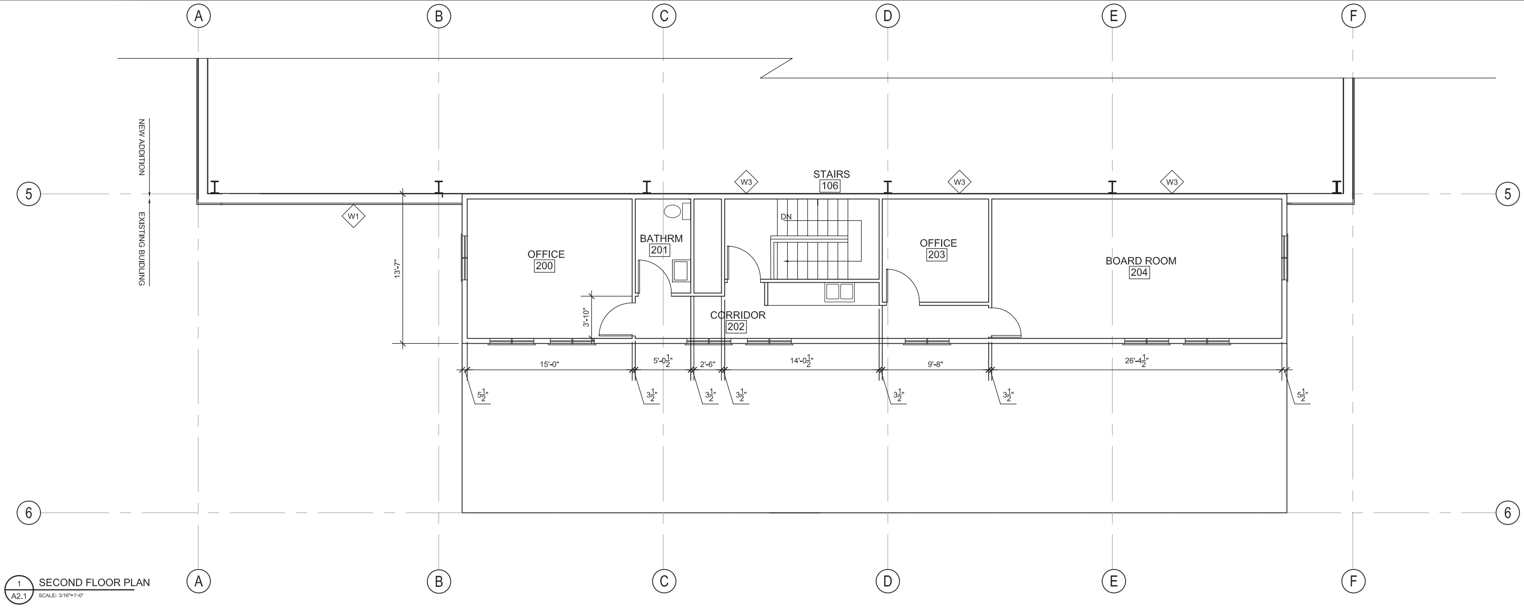
LOCATION
454 Archibald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

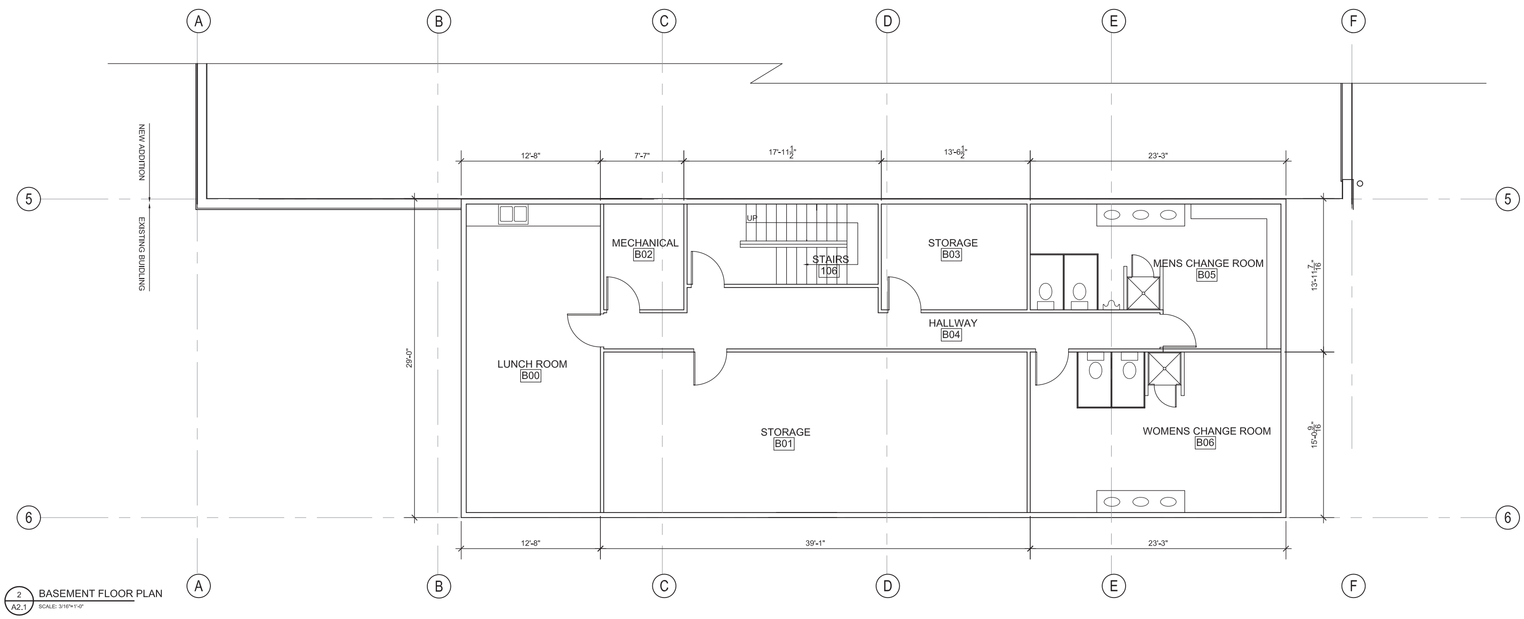
DESIGN STAGE

A2.0

REVISION #: 00
JOB NO.
14-107-14-30

Last Save:2015-03-10 1:16 PM





THIS DRAWING MUST NOT BE SCALED.

THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS, DATUMS AND LEVELS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK AND IS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR REPORTING ANY DISCREPANCY OR OMISSION TO CAN-TEC SERVICES LTD. IMMEDIATELY.

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can tec
ENGINEERING AND DRAFTING
1948 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA Tel: (204) 943-7222 Fax: (204) 947-6717 http://www.cantecservices.ca/

# REV. #	REVISION TYPE REVISION	DATE DATE	INT. REV. BY

SEALED BY:

PROJECT TITLE
RAKOWSKI WRECKING AND CARTAGE - ADDITION

SHEET TITLE
MAIN FLOOR PLAN

DATE 15 01 15
SCALE AS NOTED
DRAWN BY RS
CHECKED BY NCA

LOCATION
454 Archibald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

DESIGN STAGE

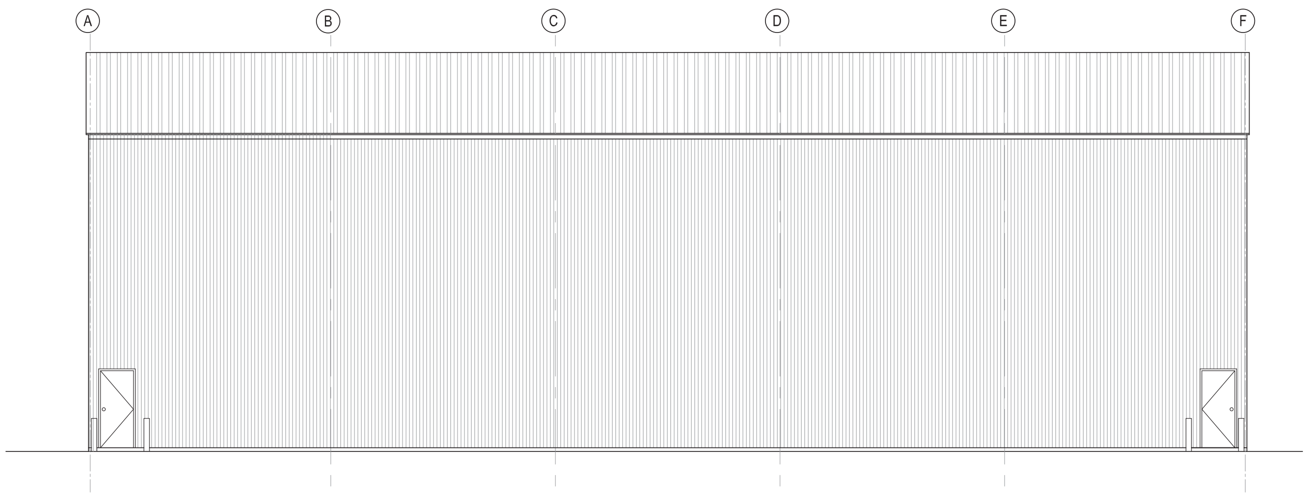
A2.0

REVISION #: 00

JOB NO.
14-107-14-30

Last Save:2015-03-10 1:16 PM

1 A3.0 FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"



2 A3.0 REAR ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

can tec
ENGINEERING AND DRAFTING
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# REV. #	REVISION TYPE REVISION	DATE DATE	INT. REV. BY

SEALED BY:

PROJECT TITLE
RAKOWSKI WRECKING AND CARTAGE - ADDITION

SHEET TITLE
ELEVATIONS

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
15 01 15	AS NOTED	RS	NCA

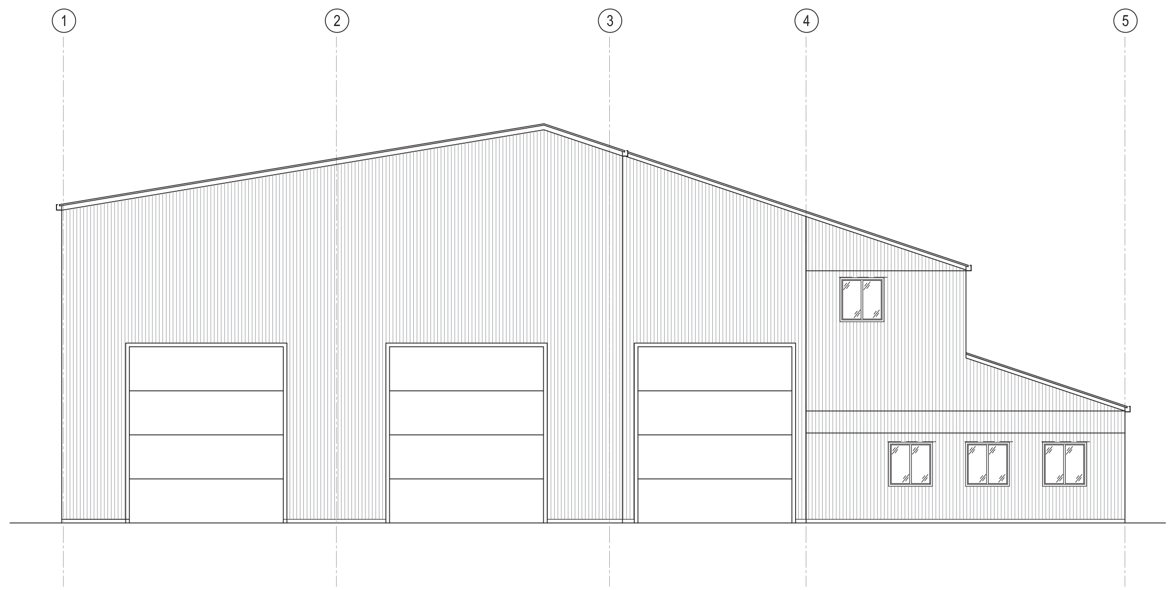
LOCATION
454 Archibald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

DESIGN STAGE

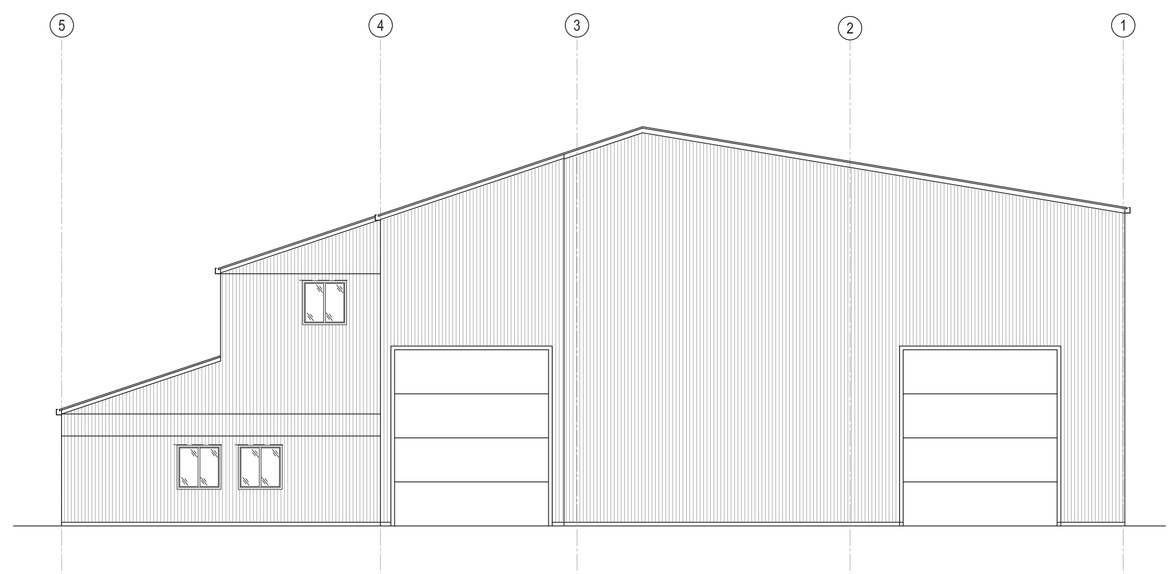
A3.0

REVISION #: 00
JOB NO.
14-107-14-30

Last Save:2015-03-10 1:16 PM



1 / A3.1 LEFT ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"



2 / A3.1 RIGHT ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

can tec
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# REV.#	REVISION TYPE REVISION	DATE DATE	INT. REV. BY

SEALED BY:

PROJECT TITLE
RAKOWSKI WRECKING AND CARTAGE - ADDITION

SHEET TITLE
ELEVATIONS

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
15 01 15	AS NOTED	RS	NCA

LOCATION
454 Archibald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

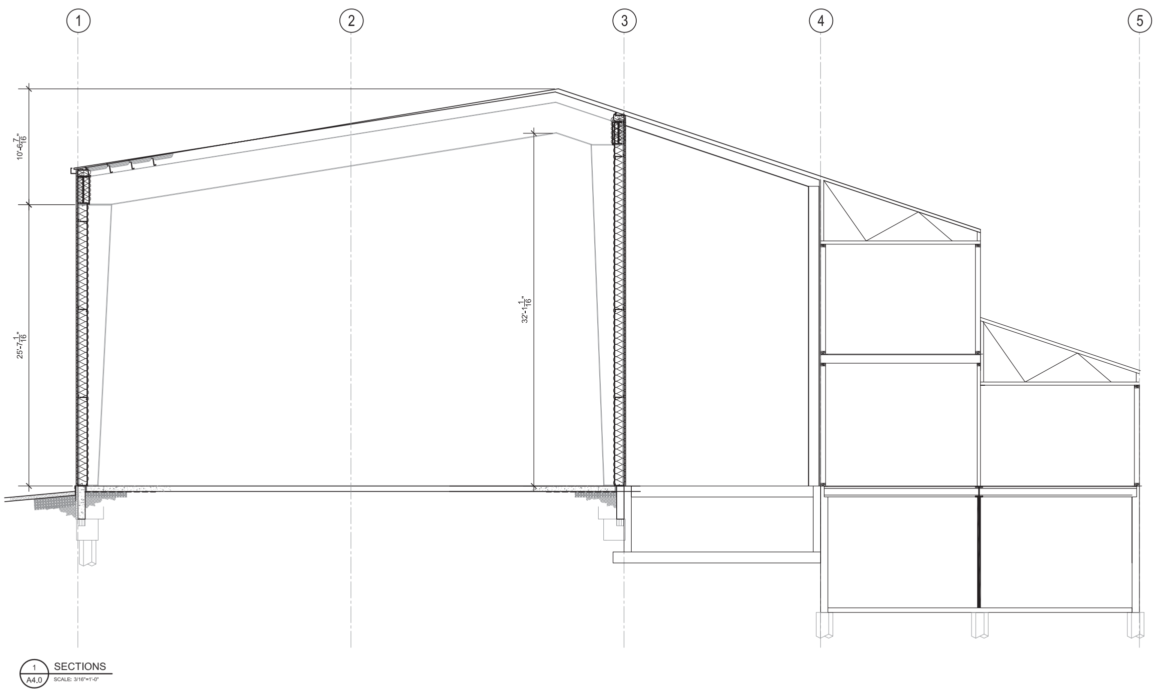
DESIGN STAGE

A3.1

REVISION #: 00

JOB NO.
14-107-14-30

Last Save:2015-03-10 1:16 PM



1 SECTIONS
A4.0 SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

THIS DRAWING MUST NOT BE SCALED.

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# REV.#	REVISION TYPE REVISION	DATE DATE	INT. REV. BY

SEALED BY:

PROJECT TITLE
RAKOWSKI WRECKING AND CARTAGE - ADDITION

SHEET TITLE
SECTIONS

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
15 01 15	AS NOTED	RS	NCA

LOCATION
454 Archibald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

DESIGN STAGE

A4.0

REVISION #: 00

JOB NO.
14-107-14-30

Last Save:2015-03-10 1:16 PM

APPENDIX G

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET LIST

RAKOWSKI
CARTAGE & WRECKING

List of Hazardous Materials

Tab	Product
1	10W-30 Engine Oil
2	0W-40 Engine Oil
3	T1 30 Engine Oil
4	5W-30 Engine Oil
5	5W-40 Engine Oil
6	15W-40 Engine Oil
7	80W-90 Transmission Oil
8	S2 V 32 Hydraulic Oil
9	75W-90 Gear Oil
10	D3M Automatic Transmission Fluid
11	Sonic Silver Guard SL
12	Premalube Xtreme Green
13	Brakleen Brake Parts Cleaner
14	KP 53 Krown Pentrant Lubricant
15	ACE Starting Fluid
16	Gasoline
17	Diesel
18	Indusol
19	Antifreeze Coolant
20	Carbon Dioxide/Monoxide Inert Gas Mix
21	Liquid Oxygen
22	Nitrogen Dioxide
23	Acetylene
24	Propane
RCW	
25	Common Commercial Asbestos
26	Concrobium Mold Control
27	PCBs in Oil, Priority PollutnT
28	Childers CP-211-3 – Coating
29	Childers CP-240 – Sealant
30	Super 77 Classic Spray Adhesive
31	D Cell Nickel Cadmium Battery 4.8 VDC
REDONDA	
32	Colorant For Mulch #260, #298, #104
33	Impact – Dark Walnut, Red
34	Rust Paint Gloss Black

RAKOWSKI
CARTAGE & WRECKING

35	Benefect Botanical Disinfectant
36	Odorless Mineral Spirits
37	Heavy Duty Degreaser
38	Facto – HD41
39	Facto – AT31
40	Zep Formula 50
41	Zep Jet Clean F.S. EX JT #1
42	Swish Clean-It Laundry
43	Clorox Disinfecting Wipes
BLASTING	
44	Detonating Cord
45	Non-Electric Delay Detonator
46	Dynamite
47	AES Cast Booster
48	Copper Linear Shape Charge w/ RDX

APPENDIX H

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR PERMIT

Manitoba

Sustainable Development
Environmental Stewardship
Environmental Approvals

Hazardous Waste Program

1007 Century St
Winnipeg MB, R3H 0W4

Acknowledgement of Receipt for Hazardous Waste Registration Form

This document will acknowledge receipt of the hazardous waste registration form submitted to Manitoba Sustainable Development by the following waste consignor (generator):

Company:	Rakowski Cartage and Wreaking
Attention:	Mark Cloutier Manager of Transportation
Mailing Address:	775 Plinguet Street Winnipeg, MB R2J 0G3
Date Received:	August 11th 2017
New / Amended / Update:	New
Generation Site:	454 Archibald St Winnipeg MB

The Hazardous Waste Generator Registration Number (Provincial ID No.) assigned to the above noted generation site is as follows:

MBG14105

In accordance with Manitoba Regulation 195/2015 (*Hazardous Waste Regulation*) pursuant to *The Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act*, Manitoba Sustainable Development must be notified in writing, to the above address, when there are any changes or additions to the information recorded on your registration form.

This document and the attached copy of the registration form should be retained in your files and provided to an inspector on request.

Date: August 18th 2017

Raj Rathamano
Environment Officer
Phone: (204)945-7086
Fax: (204) 948-2338

RR/cb
Enclosure

APPENDIX I

PROHIBITED AND PROVISIONALLY ACCEPTED ITEMS LIST

RAKOWSKI CARTAGE & WRECKING

PROHIBITED & PROVISIONALLY ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

Rakowski Recycling cannot accept certain types of scrap metal.

Please contact our receiving yard 204-231-4050 BEFORE delivering questionable materials.

Materials We Do Not Accept

- Asbestos or asbestos containing materials, such as pipe insulation and surfacing material commonly found on I-beams, tanks, and other structural and demolition debris
- Any "Hazardous Waste" as defined by any applicable federal, provincial or local legal requirement, including but not limited to mercury and solvents
- Any material containing hazardous or toxic substances or flammable materials
- Barrels, drums, or other containers that contain any residual materials
- Circuit boards or items containing circuit boards.
- Explosives or explosive residues. Any explosive materials. This includes containers that held or hold potentially explosive materials which do not have lids removed or holes punched in the bottom
- Aerosol containers
- Fluorescent lights, neon, high intensity or mercury vapor lights.
- Materials containing mercury
- Military scrap of any kind, unless approved in advance.
- Oils, gasoline, other petroleum products and antifreeze. This includes hydraulic fluids, gear oils and grease. Hydraulic equipment must have hydraulic hoses removed and cylinders cut open and drained. Used oil filters.
- Items that contain or have contained PCBs, including small capacitors, fluorescent light ballasts and electrical transformers or transformer components
- Paint cans or other paint containers.
- Pressurized or closed containers
- Refrigerants (including CFCs and HCFCs) in refrigerators and air conditioners. Please note that MR. 103/94 Ozone Depleting Substances and other Halocarbons Regulation prohibits any release of refrigerants to the atmosphere, and require persons handling refrigerants to follow specific procedures.
- Radioactive materials of any kind.
- Tires, wood, dirt, yard debris, concrete, asphalt, glass, rubber, or other non-metallic materials.
- Waste oil

This list is not inclusive; other items not listed may be inappropriate for recycling as scrap metal.

RAKOWSKI
CARTAGE & WRECKING

PROVISIONALLY ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

Following is a list of materials that Rakowski Recycling will accept (as long as the material meets the provisions listed):

- Automobile bodies
- Materials which were formerly capacitor bearing will be considered ONLY if all capacitors have been removed.
- Sealed units including: propane tanks, hydraulic cylinders, hydraulic jacks, shock absorbers, drivelines must be cut in half and drained of all oils and other non-metallic substances
- Gas Tanks. Tanks that have been completely drained and punched with holes or cut in half are acceptable
- Compressed Gas Cylinders and Oxygen Bottles if valves have been removed and free of all liquid and gaseous materials
- Barrels, drums, aerosol cans or other containers that are empty. Containers must have lids removed and/or several large holes punched in bottom, so as to assure containers are empty.
- Processed appliances. These include appliances which have had hazardous components and refrigerants properly removed before delivery to Rakowski Recycling. Processed appliances will be accepted only from suppliers who have signed a supplier certificate. Appliances include: microwave ovens (capacitors need to be removed), clothes washers and dryers, dishwashers (motor needs to be removed), hot water heaters, heat pumps, furnaces, garbage disposals, trash compactors, conventional ovens, ranges and stoves, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, refrigerators, and freezers

Note: Television sets and computer monitors are NOT ACCEPTABLE even if properly processed.

- Transformers and other components which have been properly tested for PCB's
- Automotive scrap associated with oils such as motor blocks, transmissions, torque converters that have been drained of all fluids.
- Gauges and Measuring Devices free of radioactivity
- Military and/or government scrap which has been certified to be free of explosive and hazardous materials

Proof of ownership may be required for specific items

- Water meter that are city issued
- Manhole covers and rings
- Electrical distribution that is stamped or otherwise identifiable as crown asset

APPENDIX J

GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENCE

Gene Senior

From: Friesen, Chris (SD) <Chris.Friesen@gov.mb.ca>
Sent: Monday, December 04, 2017 10:29 AM
To: 'Gene Senior'
Subject: RE: CDC data request: Rakowski Recycling

Gene

Thank you for your information request. I completed a search of the Manitoba Conservation Data Centre's rare species database and found no occurrences at this time for your area of interest.

The information provided in this letter is based on existing data known to the Manitoba Conservation Data Centre at the time of the request. These data are dependent on the research and observations of CDC staff and others who have shared their data, and reflect our current state of knowledge. **An absence of data in any particular geographic area does not necessarily mean that species or ecological communities of concern are not present**; in many areas, comprehensive surveys have never been completed. Therefore, this information should be regarded neither as a final statement on the occurrence of any species of concern, nor as a substitute for on-site surveys for species as part of environmental assessments.

Because the Manitoba CDC's Biotics database is continually updated and because information requests are evaluated by type of action, any given response is only appropriate for its respective request. Please contact the Manitoba CDC for an update on this natural heritage information if more than six months pass before it is utilized.

Third party requests for products wholly or partially derived from Biotics must be approved by the Manitoba CDC before information is released. Once approved, the primary user will identify the Manitoba CDC as data contributors on any map or publication using Biotics data, as follows as: Data developed by the Manitoba Conservation Data Centre; Wildlife & Fisheries Branch, Manitoba Sustainable Development.

This letter is for information purposes only - it does not constitute consent or approval of the proposed project or activity, nor does it negate the need for any permits or approvals required by the Province of Manitoba.

We would be interested in receiving a copy of the results of any field surveys that you may undertake, to update our database with the most current knowledge of the area.

If you have any questions or require further information please contact me directly at (204) 945-7747.

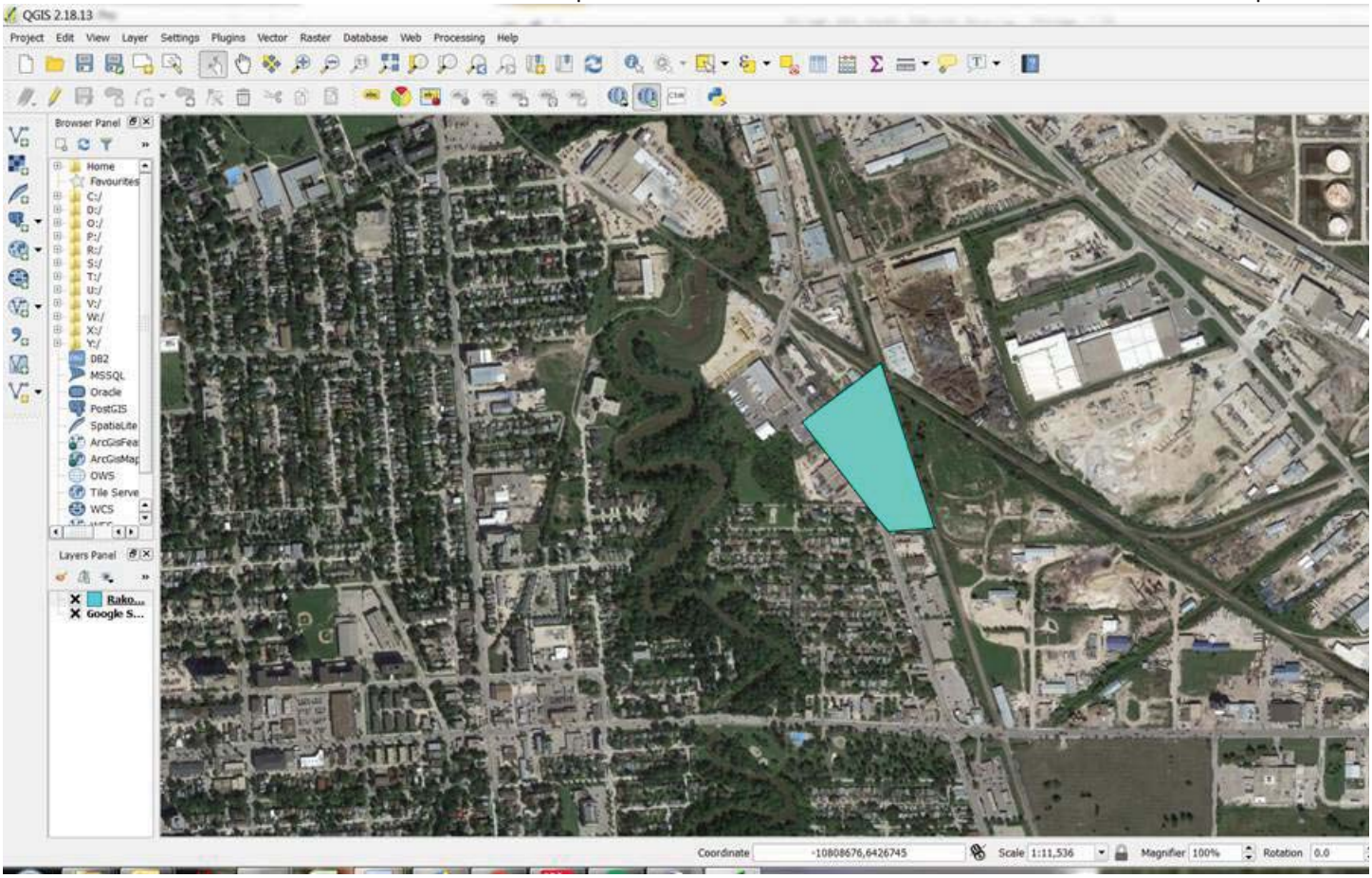
Chris Friesen
Coordinator
Manitoba Conservation Data Centre
204-945-7747
chris.friesen@gov.mb.ca
http://www.manitoba.ca/sd/cdc/

From: Gene Senior [mailto:GSenior@kgsgroup.com]
Sent: November-24-17 9:51 AM
To: Friesen, Chris (SD) <Chris.Friesen@gov.mb.ca>
Subject: CDC data request: Rakowski Recycling

Chris:

KGS Group is KGS Group is conducting an environmental assessment for Rakowski Recycling at 454 Archibald Street in Winnipeg. We are requesting information regarding the locations of any plant, wildlife or aquatic Species at Risk occurrences on or near the project land. The information will be used to assess potential project impacts on species at risk and their habitat (if any) and to develop appropriate mitigation measures and follow-up.

The location where the bank stabilization will take place is shown below and is also defined in the attached shape file:



Our preference is to receive the data by email and for the data to be presented in Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet (providing the location of each occurrence).

Thanks!

Gene Senior <gsenior@kgsgroup.com>
Environmental Scientist

KGS GROUP CONSULTING ENGINEERS

865 Waverley Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5P4
p. 204.896.1209 ext. 357
c. 204.218.3285
f. 204.896.0754
http://www.kgsgroup.com

Gene Senior

From: McClean, Heather (SCH) <Heather.McClean@gov.mb.ca>
Sent: Friday, November 24, 2017 10:25 AM
To: 'Gene Senior'
Subject: RE: Heritage data request: Rakowski Recycling

Hi Gene – A search of the database reveals that there are no known heritage or archaeological resources located within the study area.

Thank you.

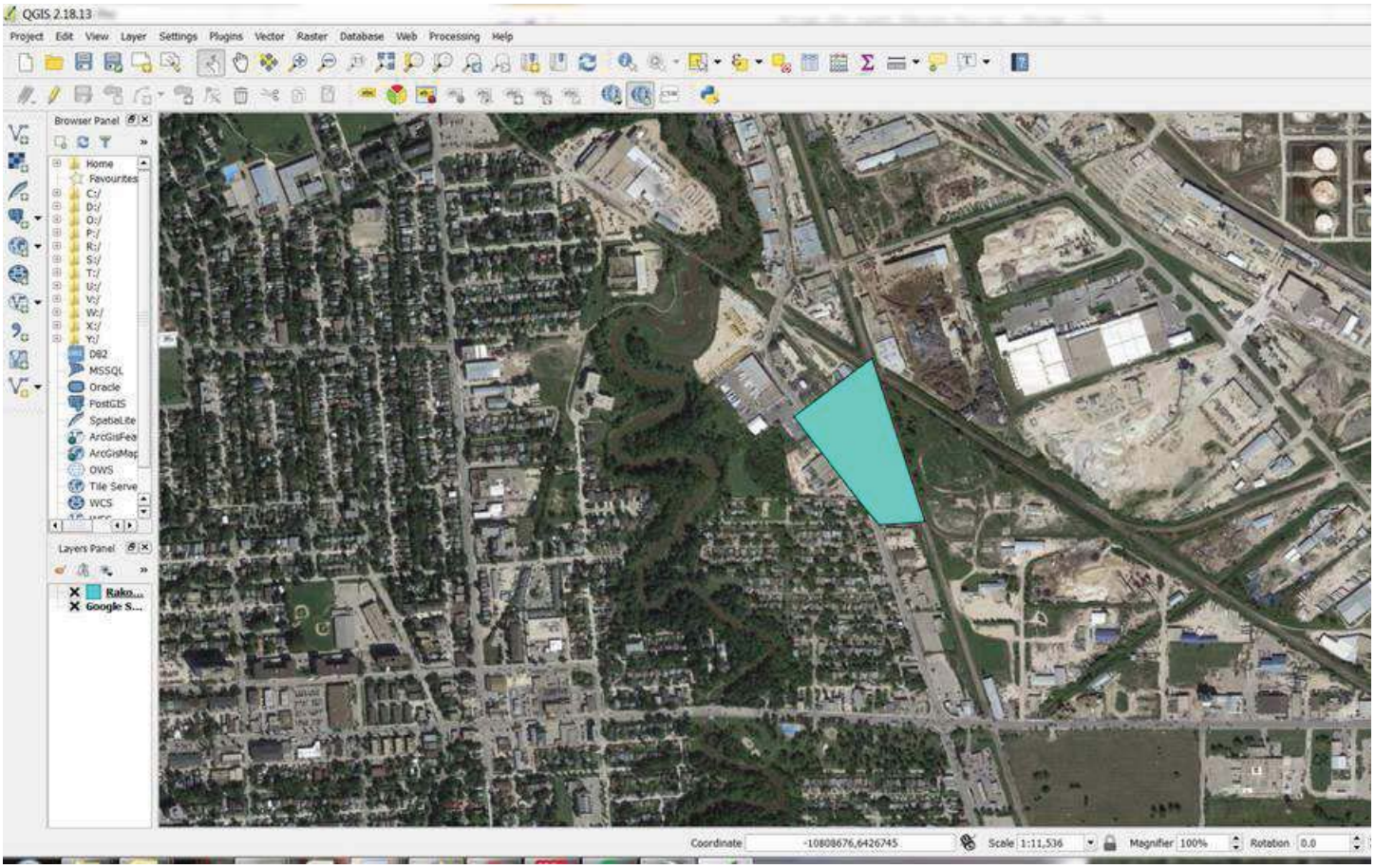
Heather McClean
Heritage Resources Registrar
Historical Assessment Services
Historic Resources Branch
Main Floor, 213 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3B 1N3
Heather.McClean@gov.mb.ca
Phone: (204) 945-7146
Fax: (204) 948-2384

From: Gene Senior [mailto:GSenior@kgsgroup.com]
Sent: November-24-17 9:47 AM
To: McClean, Heather (SCH) <Heather.McClean@gov.mb.ca>
Subject: Heritage data request: Rakowski Recycling

Hi Heather:

KGS Group is conducting an environmental assessment for Rakowski Recycling at 454 Archibald Street win Winnipeg. We are requesting a location and description of any known heritage or archaeological resources located on or near the project land. The information will be used to assess potential project impacts on heritage and archaeological resources (if any) and to develop appropriate mitigation measures and follow-up.

The location where the work will take place is shown in the attached shape file and below.



Our preference is to receive the data by email and for the data to be in Excel or ArcView format (or PDF mapsheet).

If you have any questions don't hesitate to contact me.

Thank you!

Gene Senior <gsenior@kgsgroup.com>
Environmental Scientist

KGS GROUP CONSULTING ENGINEERS

865 Waverley Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5P4
p. 204.896.1209 ext. 357
c. 204.218.3285
f. 204.896.0754
http://www.kgsgroup.com

APPENDIX K

HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY AND MANUAL EXCERPTS

RAKOWSKI
CARTAGE & WRECKING

Health and Safety Manual

RAKOWSKI
CARTAGE & WRECKING

TAB	TABLE OF CONTENTS
1	SAFETY POLICY
2	HAZARD ASSESSMENTS
3	SAFE WORK PRACTICES
4	SAFE WORK PROCEDURES
5	COMPANY RULES
6	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
7	PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE
8	TRAINING & COMMUNICATION
9	INSPECTIONS
10	INCIDENT INVESTIGATION
11	EMERGENCY RESPONSE
12	STATISTICS & RECORDS
13	LEGISLATION
14	MANITOBA SUPPLEMENT
15	SAFETY FORMS

Safety & Health Policy

The personal safety, health and well-being of every employee of this company is considered to be one of our most important responsibilities and as such is an area of major concern to senior management.

In fulfilling this commitment to protect both people and property, management will provide and maintain a safe and healthy work environment in accordance with industry standards and in compliance with legislative requirements and will strive to eliminate any foreseeable hazards which may result in property damage, accidents or personal injury/illness.

All employees will be expected to fulfill their safety responsibilities and to follow our company safety manual.

RCW is committed to working jointly with the Occupational Health and Safety Committee, workers, sub contactors and customers to achieve a culture where safety is first and foremost in all our endeavors.

The following are employee legislated rights:

- Right to Refuse – work that is unsafe
- Right to Know – about hazards you may encounter in the course of doing work
- Right to Participate – in safety and health activities in the workplace
- Right to a workplace free of violence and harassment

Yanek Rakowski
Vice President
Rakowski Cartage & Wrecking Ltd.

Date: FEB 03 2017

Reference(s): Workplace Safety and Health Act, Section 4(1), (2), 4.1, 5, 7.4(5)(d)

RAKOWSKI CARTAGE & WRECKING

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Owners

    a. Ensure the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is communicated, implemented and maintained.

2. Management and Supervisors

    a. Be familiar with all aspects for the ERP.

    b. When notified by the Employee who discovered the emergency, initiate the ERP.

3. Employee Discovering the Emergency

    a. Be familiar with all emergency procedures in the company ERP. (E.g. evacuation procedures, use of fire extinguishers, etc).

    b. When an emergency is discovered,

        i. Assess the scene, secure the scene and ensure safety for themselves and any other Employees, contractors or visitors.

        ii. Order everyone to evacuate the area, if necessary.

        iii. Notify the Supervisor/Management as quickly as possible.

        iv. Stay on scene, and if safe, offer assistance.

The specific objectives of the Emergency Response Plan are:

1. Strive to ensure that emergencies are avoided through effective risk Management practices.

2. Proactively develop a state of readiness so that, in the event of an emergency, losses to people, process, property and the environment are minimized.

3. Provide an understanding of the type and extent of potential emergencies (risk/exposures) that Rakowski Cartage & Wrecking Ltd. may experience.

Reference(s): The Workplace Safety and Health Act, Section 4 (2) a

Revised:

RAKOWSKI CARTAGE & WRECKING

IDENTIFICATION OF EMERGENCIES

Emergency Response Procedures have been developed for the following types of emergencies:

1. Fire/Explosion
2. Serious Incident/Fatality
3. Chemical Spill
4. Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

FIRE AND CO (CARBON MONOXIDE) SAFETY

1. All Employees are expected to maintain good housekeeping practices in their work area, keeping it free of clutter and garbage.
2. Solvent soaked rags must be disposed of in approved metal disposal receptacles.
3. Emergency exits must be clearly signed and have clear access at all times. Any employee who notices a blocked emergency exit should take action to have it cleared immediately.
   Fire extinguishers must be highly visible, signed with clear access at all times.
4. Fire extinguishers are required in the following locations:
   a. Office / Site Trailer
   b. Shop
   c. Heavy Trucks/Equipment
   d. Worksites
5. The company will ensure smoke and CO detectors, and fire extinguishers are located throughout the work area.
6. All Employees will be trained annually in fire safety and the safe use of fire extinguishers.
7. Storage of combustibles near any hot surfaces, equipment or electrical panels/outlets is prohibited.

Reference(s): The Workplace Safety and Health Act, Section 4 (2) a

Revised:

RAKOWSKI CARTAGE & WRECKING

Fire Classifications & Extinguishers

Classification	Extinguisher
Class A Fires involving ordinary combustible materials such as wood, cloth, paper	Use water (dry chemical extinguisher can also be used)
Class B Fires involving flammable liquids such as solvents, greases, gasoline, and oil	Dry chemical foam, CO_2
Class C Fires involving electrical equipment	Non-conducting agents (e.g., dry chemical or carbon dioxide)
Class D Fires involving combustible metals such as magnesium, sodium, lithium, powdered zinc	Special dry powder medium or dry sand

It is imperative to have the right fire extinguisher for the type of fire that could be expected.

TRAINING

Training is mandatory to ensure competency of company employee to respond to emergencies in an efficient and responsible manner. The company training plan must ensure:

1. All Employees are trained in general Emergency Response Procedures.
2. Everyone understands the roles and responsibilities of team members.
3. Familiarity with emergency response equipment and, PPE and tactics.

Training of the ERP should be provided at least annually and in the following situations:

1. For new Employees during their orientation period.
2. For existing Employees when there is a change in their duties.
3. When new equipment or materials are introduced.
4. When emergency procedures are revised.

Reference(s): The Workplace Safety and Health Act, Section 4 (2) a

Revised:

5. When a drill indicates need for improvement.

All Employees will receive annual training in Fire Safety and in the use of Fire Extinguishers annually.

PRACTICE DRILLS

Practice drills will be held ***annually*** to develop employee skills and to evaluate the quality of the ERP. The objectives of a drill include evaluation of the following:

1. practicality of the plan (structure and organization)
2. adequacy of communications and interactions among parties
3. emergency equipment effectiveness
4. adequacy of first aid and rescue procedures
5. adequacy of training
6. public relations skills
7. evacuation and muster procedures

Drills may be conducted in various forms such as:

1. on-site practical scenarios
2. table top or paper exercises
3. computer-synthesized simulations

Reference(s): The Workplace Safety and Health Act, Section 4 (2) a

Revised:

RAKOWSKI CARTAGE & WRECKING

Emergency Contact List

Rakowski Cartage & Wrecking Ltd. Employees		
Contact Person	**Home**	**Cell**
Bob Molter	204-888-7162	204-791-4564
Yanek Rakowski	204-233-8996	204-781-8405
Tristan Rakowski	204-339-9378	204-781-0419
Chris Rakowski	204-255-4019	204-791-7603
Ron Levasseur	204-421-5323	204-918-3368
Mark Cloutier	204-794-6529	204-255-8423
OUTSIDE AGENCIES		
ALL EMERGENCIES: POLICE-FIRE-AMBULANCE	**911**	
St Boniface Hospital	237-2260	
Victoria General Hospital	269-3570	
Poison Control – Health Science Center	787-2591	
Manitoba Hydro 24 hr Emergency	986-2341	
Centra Gas – 24 hr Leak Emergency	480-0555	
Water and Waste Department	986-5858	
Water and Waste 24 hr Emergency	986-2626	
Workplace Safety and Health (WSH)	945-3446	
WSH 24 hr Emergency	945-0581	
Environmental Incident Reporting - 24 hr	945-4888	
Canutec – 24 hr	613-996-6666	*Provides comprehensive information on chemical hazards, spills, first aid, etc.*

Reference(s): The Workplace Safety and Health Act, Section 4 (2) a

Revised:

RAKOWSKI CARTAGE & WRECKING

Emergency Response Plan Reportable Quantities

Call Local Police AND 945-4888

Classification (Under Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act)	Hazard	Reportable Quantity or Level
1	Explosives	All
2.1	Compressed gas (flammable)	100 L
2.2	Compressed gas	100 L
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 and 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 group II and III	Acute toxic	5 kg or 5 L
6.2	Infectious	All
7	Radioactive	Any discharge or radiation level exceeding 10 mSv/h at the package surface and 200 uSv/h at 1m from the package surface.
8	Corrosive	5 kg or 5 L
9.1	Miscellaneous (except PCB mixtures)	50 kg
9.1	PCB mixtures	500 g
9.2	Aquatic toxic	1 kg or 1 L

Reference(s): The Workplace Safety and Health Act, Section 4 (2) a

Revised:

9.3	Wastes (chronic toxic)	5 kg or 5 L

Emergency	Contact	Phone Number	Additional
Chemical Spill or Release(refer to reportable quantities)	Manitoba Conservation 24 hour emergency line	204-945-4888	ALSO fax the Environmental Incident Report Form at 204-945-2420
Serious Injury of an Employee, including hazmat exposure	Manitoba Workplace Safety and Health	204-945-0581	Complete Incident Reporting Procedures
Public Exposed to Hazardous Material	Medical Officer of Manitoba Health	204-945-6190 Or 204-945-0183	Complete Incident Reporting Procedures

GENERAL PROCEDURES – WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

In all cases, Management will ensure that the following are notified:

- ***WSH Division*** *if there has been a "Serious Incident"*
- ***Manitoba Conservation*** *if there has been a release of a reportable quantity of hazardous material.*

No work site is without risk and in spite of all efforts to create and maintain a safe work environment, employees must be prepared for emergencies.

At a minimum, each work area must be capable of:

1. providing Emergency First Aid and CPR to an injured person
2. providing transportation to the injured to obtain medical assistance (DO NOT hesitate to call an ambulance if required)
3. dealing with fire, injury, minor explosion or spill
4. promptly contacting outside agencies for assistance
5. implementing emergency response and evacuation procedures

1. Evacuation Procedures – Head Office

There are two types of evacuations:

1. Area Evacuation – for localized spills, fires or other emergencies

2. General Evacuation – for a major fire, explosion, or chemical release

The muster points for all evacuations will be at the main gate by the dog kennel.

Area Evacuation

1. If an area evacuation is required, such as a minor chemical spill, fire, etc., all Employees must leave the area immediately.

2. Supervisor must:

    a. Secure the area.

    b. Take a head count and ensure everyone is accounted for.

    c. Provide assistance and emergency first aid to injured people.

    d. Clean up the spill, if safe.

    e. Notify the Management.

General Evacuation

1. If there is a major event such as a fire, explosion, or chemical spill, the entire building must be evacuated.

2. The person discovering the emergency will warn others in the immediate area and promptly contact the Supervisor or Management.

3. Supervisor/Management will initiate the Emergency Response Plan, as follows:

    a. Sound the alarm.

    b. Clear all Employees from the building.

    c. Contact the appropriate outside agencies.

    d. Attend to any injured people.

    e. Take and head count and ensure everyone is accounted for.

    f. Assist any outside agency as directed.

4. If you are advised to evacuate:

    a. Act quickly and follow the orders of the Supervisor or emergency services personnel. Every situation will be different, so follow special instructions.

    b. Stay with the group, DO NOT go off on your own.

    c. Do not leave the muster point until advised by Management or the authorities that it is safe.

2. Fire Procedures

1. Your safety should always be your primary concern when attempting to fight a fire.

2. If you discover a fire, restrict access and secure the area.

3. Can the fire be controlled in 30 seconds?

    a. YES: attempt to extinguish

    b. NO:

        i. Call 911.

        ii. Account for all Employees.

        iii. Notify the Supervisor.

        iv. Evaluate potential hazards (fuel or dangerous chemicals).

        v. Evacuate the area.

        vi. Close all doors behind you.

        vii. Assist authorities as required.

All Employees must complete Fire and Fire Extinguisher Training annually, at a minimum. It contains specific response procedures for fighting fires and the use of fire extinguishers.

3. Injury Procedures

1. Ensure safety for you, the victims and other Employees.

2. If the area is not safe, can it be made safe?

3. If it CAN, assist injured Employees.
4. If it CANNOT, then:
    a. Restrict access to the area.
    b. Call 911.
    c. Notify the Supervisor.
    d. Account for all Employees.
    e. Assist authorities.

4. Explosion Procedures

1. Restrict access and secure the area.
2. Call 911.
3. Evaluate potential for secondary explosion or associated hazard.
4. Evacuate the area.
5. Notify the Supervisor.
6. Account for all Employees.
7. Assist authorities.

5. Spill Procedures

1. Restrict access and secure the area.
2. Take a scene survey.
3. Evacuate the area and account for all Employees.
4. Notify the Supervisor.
5. Investigate the spill (source, amount, escape), if safe.
6. Is the amount reportable? (See table of Reportable Quantities in this Policy.) If yes, notify Manitoba Conservation.

7. Contain and clean up if safe to do so – consult the MSDS or call Canutec for cleanup procedures.

8. Assist authorities.

7. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Poisoning Procedures

Exposure to CO can cause loss of consciousness and death. Recovered Employees may have long term Central Nervous System (CNS) impairment. Summon Medical Attention Immediately!

General

1. CO is a poisonous gas produced by the incomplete combustion of any carbonaceous products, including coal, wood, oil, gasoline and propane.

2. It is colourless, odourless, tasteless and non-irritating, and can overcome an exposed Employee without warning.

3. Recognizing early warning signs of CO exposure is difficult.

Workplace exposures to CO can come from equipment such as:

1. gasoline powered pressure washers, compressors, pumps, small engines, lawn mowers, snow blowers, etc.

2. cars, trucks and forklifts – both gasoline and propane fueled

3. fuel fired heating systems, including overhead direct-fired units

4. gas appliances and fireplaces

5. welding equipment

Recognizing CO Poisoning

The most common symptoms of CO poisoning are:

1. headache

2. dizziness

3. weakness

4. nausea

5. vomiting
6. chest pain
7. confusion

Workplace Controls

1. Gasoline/propane powered equipment or tools should be located outside and away from fresh air intakes.
2. When engines are operated indoors (e.g. motor repairs), local exhaust ventilation is required.
3. CO detectors must located throughout the work areas.
4. Ensure that equipment, such as forklifts, are maintained within recommended emission limits.
5. Ensure adequate ventilation is provided for mobile equipment that is used indoors.
6. Educate Employees regarding CO sources and conditions that may result in CO poisoning.
7. Learn to recognize the warning symptoms of CO poisoning.
8. Wherever possible, use engines and tools powered by electricity or compressed air instead of gasoline powered equipment for indoor applications.

Never use generators, pressure washers or any other gasoline, propane, natural gas, or charcoal-burning devices inside the workplace, even near open doors and windows.

Procedure

If you suspect someone is suffering from CO poisoning:

1. DO NOT enter the area, you could become the next victim.
2. If the Employee is conscious:
    a. Ask them to come out of the area.
    b. Assist them as required.

c. Call 911.

d. Notify the Supervisor.

3. If the Employee is unconscious:

   a. Call 911.

   b. Notify the Supervisor.

4. In all cases:

   a. Restrict access and secure the area.

   b. Shut off all sources of CO, if safe.

   c. Open all doors, windows, turn on all exhaust systems, if safe.

   d. Account for all Employees.

   e. Assist authorities as required.

8. Major Industrial Motor Vehicle Incident Procedures

1. If there is a major industrial incident near the worksite, DO NOT rush to the scene immediately. This kind of emergency may make approaching the scene dangerous due to hazardous chemicals, explosions or fires. It may be safer for you to stay at a distance or indoors.

2. Close all windows and doors, if possible, and evaluate the scene from a safe distance. Look for placards on the vehicles that may indicate the presence of hazardous materials.

3. Call 911 and give an accurate report including number of people involved, describe any placards or chemicals involved, and the nature of the injuries as best you can tell from your safe vantage point.

4. Notify the Supervisor and other Employees in the area, and stay inside until the scene is assessed.

5. If you smell or suspect the presence of hazardous materials like chemicals or gas, the ventilation system and all other sources of outside air, such as air conditioners, must be shut down.

6. If it is necessary to remain inside the building, the best area for shelter is a room with as few windows and doors as possible. For chemical events, this room

should be as high in the building as possible to avoid vapours (gases) that settle in low-lying areas.

7. Turn on news stations to get updates and additional information.

8. Do not try to shelter in a vehicle unless you have no other choice. Vehicles are not airtight enough to give you adequate protection from poisonous vapours.

9. Act quickly and follow the instructions of the local emergency services personnel, as every situation will be different.

10. If /when you leave the shelter, follow instructions from local emergency services personnel to avoid any contaminants outside. Think about the source of the hazards, prevailing winds, secondary hazards, etc..

Chemical Contamination

1. If this type of incident results in a large chemical release, it may cause you to come in contact with hazardous materials. You must decontaminate as soon as possible to prevent rapid absorption through the skin or contamination of other people.

2. Every situation can be different, local emergency services personnel might have special instructions for you to follow.

3. The three most important things to do if you think you may have been exposed to a hazardous material are to:

    a. *Quickly remove your clothing:*

        i. Any clothing that has to be pulled over your head should be cut off. Do not pull clothing over your head.

        ii. If you are helping other people remove their clothing, try to avoid touching any contaminated area. Use gloves.

    b. *Wash yourself:*

        i. Wash any chemicals from your skin with large amounts of soap and water.

        ii. If your eyes are burning or your vision is blurred, rinse your eyes with water for 10 to 15 minutes. If you wear contacts, remove them and put them with the contaminated clothing. Do not put the contacts back in your eyes (even if they are not disposable contacts).

    c. *Dispose of your clothing:*

i. Place contaminated clothing inside a plastic bag using rubber gloves. Anything that touches the contaminated clothing should also be placed in the bag. Place that bag inside another plastic bag.

ii. The ERC or emergency services personnel will arrange for further disposal. Do not handle the plastic bags yourself.

Injuries

1. Check for injuries. Do not attempt to move seriously injured people unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. Follow injury procedures.

2. If you are trapped, try to attract attention to your location.

General Tornado Safety Precautions

1. Do not enter any damaged structure.

2. Be aware of hazards from exposed nails and broken glass.

3. Do not touch downed power lines or objects in contact with downed lines. Report electrical hazards to Supervisor who will notify the police and the utility company.

4. Hang up displaced telephone receivers that may have been knocked off by the tornado, but stay off the telephone, except to report an emergency.

5. Cooperate fully with Management and safety officials. Respond to requests for volunteer assistance by emergency employee, but do not go into damaged areas unless assistance has been requested. Your presence could hamper relief efforts, and you could endanger yourself.

10. Extreme Temperature Procedures

Extreme Heat

Be aware of yours and others' risk for heat stroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps, and fainting. To avoid heat illness, you should:

1. Drink water every 15 to 20 minutes and at least 2-3 L each day.

   a. Avoid alcohol and caffeine. They both dehydrate the body.

2. Wear light-coloured, loose-fitting clothing.

3. When indoors without air conditioning, open windows if outdoor air quality permits and use fans.

4. If you feel dizzy, weak, or overheated, inform your Supervisor. Go to a cool place, sit or lie down, drink water, and place a wet, cold cloth on your face and neck. If your condition does not improve quickly, seek medical attention.

Heat stroke is the most serious heat illness and can cause death or permanent disability. It happens when the body can't control its own temperature and its temperature rises rapidly. Sweating fails and the body cannot cool down. Body temperature may rise to 106°F or higher within 10 to 15 minutes.

Warning signs of heat stroke vary but can include:

1. red, hot, and dry skin ***(no sweating is a deadly sign – get medical attention immediately!)***

2. rapid, strong pulse

3. throbbing headache

4. dizziness, nausea, confusion, or unconsciousness

5. an extremely high body temperature (above 103°F)

If you suspect that someone has heat stroke, follow these instructions:

1. Immediately call for medical attention.

2. Get the person to a cooler area and cool by rapidly by immersing in cool water, shower, or spraying or sponging with cool water. If the humidity is low, wrap the person in a cool, wet sheet and fan vigorously.

3. Do not give the person alcohol to drink. Get medical assistance as soon as possible.

4. If emergency medical employee do not arrive quickly, call the hospital emergency room for further instructions.

Extreme Cold

Hypothermia is a condition where a person's core body temperature is lower than 35°C (95°F). Hypothermia has three levels: acute, sub-acute, or chronic.

<u>Causes of Hypothermia</u>

1. cold temperatures

2. improper clothing, shelter, or heating
3. wetness
4. fatigue, exhaustion
5. poor fluid intake (dehydration)
6. alcohol intake

Preventing Hypothermia

1. Wear several layers of clothing, as layers of clothing can be removed or replaced depending of physical activity.
2. Move around, physical activity raises body temperature.
3. Water cooler than 75°F (24°C) removes body heat more rapidly than can be replaced. The result is hypothermia. To avoid hypothermia:
    a. Wear high rubber boots if working in water.
    b. Ensure clothing and boots have adequate insulation.
    c. Avoid working alone, if there is a risk of hypothermia.
    d. Take frequent breaks out of the water.
    e. Change into dry clothing when possible.
    f. Keep hydrated by drinking warm liquids. If possible do not eat snow or drink cold water, as your body uses critical energy to warm these liquids.

Helping Someone Who Is Hypothermic

As the body temperature decreases, the person will be less awake and aware and may be confused and disoriented. Because of this, even a mildly hypothermic person might not think to help himself/herself.

1. Even someone who shows no signs of life should be brought quickly and carefully to a hospital or other medical facility.
2. Do not rub or massage the skin.

3. People who have severe hypothermia must be carefully rewarmed and their temperatures must be monitored. Do not use direct heat or hot water to warm the person.

4. Give the person warm beverages to drink.

5. Do not give the person alcohol or cigarettes; blood flow needs to be improved, and these slow blood flow.

11. Electrocution Procedures

Electrical Shock

If you believe someone has been electrocuted take the following steps:

1. Look first. Don't touch. The person may still be in contact with the electrical source. Touching the person may pass the current through you.

2. Call 911.

3. Turn off the source of electricity if possible. If not, move the source away from you and the affected person using a non-conducting object made of cardboard, plastic or wood.

4. Once the person is free of the source of electricity, check the person's breathing and pulse. If either has stopped or seems dangerously slow or shallow, begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately if trained to do so, or summon first aider. See #3 Injury Procedures.

5. Do not move the person unless absolutely necessary, they could have a head or spine injury as a result of the current passing through them.

6. Don't touch burns, break blisters, or remove burned clothing. Electrical shock may cause burns inside the body. Ensure the person seeks medical attention.

Power Line Hazards and Vehicles

1. If a power line falls on a vehicle, the SAFEST PLACE IS IN THE VEHICLE. Warn people not to touch the vehicle or power line.

2. Call or ask someone to call 911.

3. The only circumstance in which you should consider leaving the vehicle is if the vehicle catches on fire.

a. Open the door.

b. Do not step out of the car. You may receive a shock.

c. Jump free of the car so that your body clears the vehicle before touching the ground.

d. Once you clear the vehicle, shuffle at least 150 feet away, with both feet on the ground. ALWAYS KEEP YOUR FEET TOGETHER.

4. Do not try to help someone else from the car while you are standing on the ground.

RAKOWSKI CARTAGE & WRECKING

Task: Handling Lead Acid Batteries

Edited by: Barry Thomson		Date Created: March 14, 2014	Last revision date: Dec-7-17
Hazards Present: • Chemical contamination • Inhalation • Explosion	**Personal Protective Equipment or Devices may be Required:** • Safety Boots • Work Gloves (Leather/Rubber) • Eye Protection (glasses/goggles/face shield) • Hard Hat • Apron • Half mask respirator	**Additional Training Requirements:** • Care and use of half mask respirators • Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	

Safe Work Procedure

Lead Acid Batteries are capable of delivering an electric charge at a very high rate. Gases released when charging batteries – hydrogen and oxygen can result in an explosion.

The acid used as an electrolyte in batteries is also very corrosive and can cause injuries if it comes into unprotected contact with workers.

Electrolyte that has been spilled can cause significant damage to property and the environment.

Risk Control Measures:

Safe Handling and Storage

- Store batteries in a cool, well ventilated area away from ignition sources (e.g. welding, smoking).
- If the battery case is broken, avoid contact with internal components
- Do not handle batteries near heat, sparks or open flames
- Protect containers from physical damage to avoid leaks and spills
- Do not allow conductive material to touch battery terminals. A dangerous short circuit may occur and cause battery failure and fire. If installed batteries are at risk of metal tools or other conductive materials touching terminals, then the terminals should be insulated
- Tools or cables should not be placed on batteries or in an area where they can fall onto the terminals
- When working on batteries, workers **MUST NOT** wear items of jewellery (e.g. watches, rings) as they may short out the terminals
- Ensure correct terminals are used
- Use an appropriate strap or cradle to carry batteries
- Get your body as close to as possible to the battery before lifting or lowering
- Bend your knees slightly before lifting or lowering battery
- Do not twist; first lift the battery and then move your feet to move the battery
- Watch for slippery floors and obstructions as you move

If Electrolyte is Spilled You Should

- Rinse/shower in water, if electrolyte comes into contact with any part of the body or contact is suspected
- Contain the spill with sand or earth
- Remove the sand or earth once it has soaked up the acid/electrolyte
- Wash the area to neutralize/decontaminate residue
- Safely dispose of any contaminated material

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- *Rubber gloves and coveralls or protective apron to be worn if the battery is cracked or otherwise damaged*
- *Safety goggles or a face shield to be worn working on damaged batteries or when charging*
- *A respirator may be required if exposed to fugitive gases*

Guidance Documents/Standards/Applicable Legislation:	**NOTE: This task will be monitored periodically to ensure compliance and safety**
• Manitoba Workplace Safety and Health Regulation Part 36 • Use care and maintenance of half face respirators	

KGS GROUP

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

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April 18, 2018 File No. 17-1582-001

Manitoba Sustainable Development
Environmental Approvals Branch
1007 Century Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W4

ATTENTION: Eshetu Beshada, Ph.D., P. Eng.
Environmental Engineer

RE: Rakowski Recycling Environment Act Proposal
Response to comments on Environment Act Proposal
File number: 5699.00

Dear Mr. Beshada:

Kontzamanis Graumann Smith MacMillan Inc (o/a) KGS Group, in conjunction with Rakowski Recycling, has prepared the following responses to the comments and requests for additional information following review of the Environment Act Proposal (EAP) submitted on January 30, 2018 for licencing approval. The EAP was submitted for continued operation of the scrap processing and auto wrecking facility located at 454 Rue Archibald Street in Winnipeg, Manitoba, a Class 1 Development under Manitoba Regulation 164/88. Responses are provided below for the five (5) items identified in your email dated March 2, 2018 so that you can proceed with the licensing process.

1. **Is there any mechanism in place that radioactive materials are detected from the inbound loads? If detected what measures will be taken? Please provide mode discussion with respect to this.**

Radioactive materials are extremely rare to encounter. Rakowski Recycling has a handheld detector that is used when material is suspected to contain radioactive material. Should material be identified as radioactive Rakowski Recycling would consider it to be a hazardous material and it would not be accepted into the yard. In addition, since the development does not process or re-melt recyclables the potential for compounded contamination is low.

2. **How will any unaccepted hazardous materials, listed on page 10, be identified from inbound loads? What will be the procedure of handling them if identified?**

Incoming loads are inspected prior to unloading and again after unloading. Should any unaccepted hazardous material be identified the material is refused and returned to the customer.

3. The EAP does not thoroughly discuss any potential PM emission from the scrap materials handling. Experiences show that from similar operations that there is potential dust emission during material sorting, segregation and piling operation.

The primary source of airborne particulate emissions (dust) is from the scrap processing yard. Vehicles and machinery passing over the surface of the yard could generate dust, particularly during dry conditions. These particulate emissions could result in nuisance dust levels impacting other properties close to the development. As noted in the EAP, the effects from fugitive dust can be mitigated, as required during dry summer conditions, by spraying the gravel parking lot and yard area with water as well as controlling vehicle speeds.

Material sorting, segregation and piling operations have not been observed to generate dust as the materials that are handled are typically non-friable in nature. Additionally, Rakowski Recycling have recently updated their Safe Work Practice relating to the material handler. Scrap material is to be placed as opposed to being dropped which reduces the potential to generate particulate matter.

4. The EAP does not discuss potential noise generated during material handling, which might be a significant source of noise from this kind of operation. Please provide more discussion and mitigation measure for noise generated during material handling (e.g. material dropping off of the grab) and machinery backing signal.

Section 69 of the City of Winnipeg Neighbourhood Liveability By-law (1/2008), states that certain activities are prohibited in the city before 7:00 am and after 9:00 pm including operation of heavy equipment used in construction or demolition within 150 m of a residential property. Rakowski's hours of operation are Monday to Saturday, 7:00 am to 5:00 pm during the summer and Monday to Friday 8:00 am to 4:30 pm and Saturdays 8:00am to 1:00pm during the winter. The facility is closed on Sundays. Because Rakowski operates in accordance with the City's By-law the noise generated is considered acceptable.

In addition to operating within the City's By-law any noise generated during operation will dissipate. Of the machinery operated at the site, the grapple is most likely to operate the closest to the residences when it is used to sort new loads of material. The nearest residence to the yard is at 519 Rue Archibald Street, approximately 60 m (200 feet) away. According to data from the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration[1], the L_{max} of the grapple and the mobile shear is 85 dBA, measured at 15 m (50 feet) from the source. To determine the decrease in intensity of the noise as it moves away from the source, noise attenuation can be calculated at 4.5 dB per doubling of distance, according to the Practical Spreading Model. Therefore the L_{max} of the grapple at 30 m (100 feet) from the source would be 81.5 dBA and at 60 m (200 feet) from the source the L_{max} would be 77 dBA.

Dropping of materials is limited to industry best practices as advocated by the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries and the height from which materials are dropped is minimized. Additionally, Rakowski's attached Safe Work Practice for the material handler (grapple) includes a component stating that scrap material is to be placed as opposed to being dropped in order to reduce noise.
The alarms that operate when machinery on site is reversing are mandated by workplace safety and health. There is nothing that can be done to reduce the noise from them and any statement

[1] https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ENVIRONMENT/noise/construction_noise/handbook/handbook09.cfm

or policy that Rakowski Recycling might make to suggest they be modified or their use be reduced would open the facility up to considerable liability. During the course of operations both the grapple and the mobile shear do not move about the yard very much. The machines tend to work for long periods of time in one area which means that the machinery backing signal is not activated very frequently.

5. **It is indicated in the EAP that the facility receives waste batteries. Please note that this operation requires a separate DGH&T licence. The Generator registration is only for the waste batteries generated on site. Therefore this portion of the operation require another proposal under the DGH&T Act.**

An application for a licence to receive hazardous waste in accordance with the *Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act* has been completed and is being submitted to MSD Environmental Approvals Branch in order to obtain a Licence so that the facility may operate as a Hazardous Waste Receiver for Waste Class 8: Corrosives (Lead Acid Batteries).

We trust the above information is adequate for the comments, questions and concerns raised by the respondents, however please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned should you have further questions.

Yours truly,

Gene Senior, M.A.
Environmental Scientist

GS/jr

cc: Mr. Yanek Rakowski, Rakowski Recycling

RAKOWSKI CARTAGE & WRECKING

MATERIAL HANDLER SAFE WORK PROCEDURE

HAZARDS

Equipment Damage, Slips, Trips, Falls, Excessive Noise, Struck By/Between, Fall Debris, Overhead Work, Electrocution

DAILY INSPECTION

Repairs may only be carried out by a trained professional. Always follow the lockout/tagout program prior to maintenance. Prior to every shift, always inspect equipment as per 6-1 of the operator's manual.

EQUIPMENT START-UP

- Check to see that all machine safety devices are complete and correctly secured
- Wear all required PPE
- Enter and exit machine only when stationary
- Always use 3-point contact and ensure ladder is clean.
- Ensure no one is in the danger zone
- Check machine safety features such as brakes, signals and lighting devices
- Before starting engine, ensure that the shutoff on the hydraulic tank is open.
- Adjust driver's seat, steering column and mirror to the correct position
- Ensure seat belt is on prior to start-up
- Allow the engine to run idle until ideal temperatures are reached
  - Hydraulic Oil – 30C or 86F
  - Water – 35C or 95F

EQUIPMENT SHUT DOWN

Allow the engine to cool down before shutting off.

- Park machine on a firm surface
- Lower boom
- Lower engine idle speed and allow to run for 5-10 minutes
- Turn key to position "0" and pull the left safety lever back

RAKOWSKI
CARTAGE & WRECKING

OPERATION

Maneuvering the cab

- Elevate – Rocker switch 1
- Lower – Rocker switch 2

Emergency Lowering In Cab – Switch located to the right of the right hand control lever
Emergency Lowering Outside Cab – Below the front left service door

Traveling

- When traveling with a load, keep load as close as possible to the ground
- Always place the boom along the lengthwise axis of the undercarriage
- Suspend only 50% of the rated lifting capacity
- Only drive on even ground
- Lock the floating axle

Supporting Machine

- Always stabilize using the support legs
- Do not lift the machine with the legs, tires must remain in contact with the ground
- Never extend the support legs completely as maximum stability is no longer assured
- If you extend the legs completely and hear an audible sound, retract slightly

Handling Loads

- Activate overload warning device
- Never rotate the upper structure when the slewing mechanism holding brake is engaged
- Control lever left hand – arm out and arm in
- Control lever right hand – boom down and boom out
- Arm and lift speed depends on speed (rpm) of engine and distance the right and left controller are moved.

NOTE: As part of Rakowski Cartage & Wrecking best practice to reduce the impact of excessive noise in our operations, scrap metals are to be placed whenever possible. Any material that cannot be placed needs to be dropped at its most minimal height as per industry best practice.