

Environment Assessment Division

PO Box 8700

St. John's NL

A1B 4J6

Project: Green Valley Regional Abattoir

(Registration Number: 2102 Review EPR)

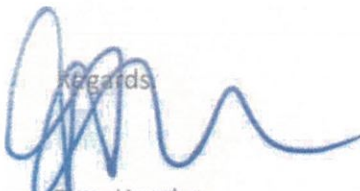
Location: Northern Arm , NL

Please find attached our registration of Environmental Assessment (**Registration Number: 2102 Review EPR**) for the development of a regional abattoir in central Newfoundland. We are a family-owned business that has been in operation for the last 15 years, we are expanding our operation to provide abattoir service to our fellow farmers and help get farmers products to market and into the hands of our consumers. We wish to offer a same and humane product that can be trusted by all. This will be a provincially regulated facility.

We will slaughter cut and package red meat for wholesale and retail. We intend to finish development early in 2021 and plan to be in full operation shortly thereafter.

I hope the following information will suffice in answering any questions that you may have. Please contact me at anytime to discuss the application. I can be reached at 709-257-4881 or by email @ t_humber@hotmail.com

Regards,



Troy Humber

Sunshine Investments Inc.

Environmental Assessment Registration Document

Green Valley Regional Abattoir

Registration Number: 2102 Review EPR

Northern Arm, Newfoundland and Labrador

Prepared By: Troy Humber

Updated: March 16, 2021

Environment Assessment Registration Document

Registration Number: 2102 Review EPR

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1.0 NATURE OF THE UNDERTAKING

The development of a regional abattoir to service the central region of the province. Currently there is limited abattoir services in the province, especially in the central portion of the island. Farmers lack the appropriate capacity to have their products processed in a provincially licensed facility. The abattoir is a step forward to ensuring food security for the people of our province. When slaughter and processing capacity is increased, this will allow for the farmers to produce and have a means of getting their product to market. This facility will allow for growth in the cattle industry in Newfoundland and Labrador through a licensed abattoir for the farmer who then can offer a finished and marketable food safe product directly to the people of this province.

This facility will be made available to livestock producers within the province, with the added service of trailering livestock for custom butchering. This facility will produce meat to a minimum level of provincial standards with intentions to become federally certified. Based on demand an estimated number of animal units to be processed a year will be 750 at its maximum. Broken down this will be approximately

450-500- Beef animals

250-300-Lambs/sheep/goats

Based on this number the estimated volume of operational waste will be approximately 50 tons per year at max production. This undertaking will be a permanent facility and will operate year-round. Below is a breakdown of the operational waste and how it will be managed.

The location of the undertaking is bounded by Agricultural Land owned by the proponent and bounded by northern Arm Brook Resource Road and is adjacent to a previously constructed out building that is approximately 40x80ft on established pasture land that is used for farming and the growing of forage. This undertaking will only be utilizing the leased land (Lease # 141740) for the foreseeable future. There are no physical and biological environments within this area that potentially could be affected by the project. There is a salmon river on the opposite side of the road of the proposed project which is over 180 meters away and has a buffer ditch between the proposed project, then the road, then a wooded area, then the river. The parcel of land that the undertaking would be located on consist of cleared land ready for construction. The nearest body of water is a salmon river on the opposite side of the road of the proposed project which is over 180 meters away and has a buffer ditch between the proposed project, then the road, then a wooded area, then the river. The nearest community dwelling is approximately 450m away. The surrounding land does not exhibit any other social environments such as cabins or hiking trails. An Environmental Assessment Registration has been submitted and under public and ministerial review and has recently moved forward to the EPR stage.

2.0 PROPONENT

(2.1) Name of the Proponent: Sunshine Investments Inc. operating as Green Valley Regional Abattoir

(2.2) Address: 20 Forest Road Northern Arm, NL. A0H1EO, Box 2009

(2.3) Shareholder(s): Troy Humber- President

(2.4) Principal Contact for Environmental Assessment: Troy Humber, 20 Forest Road, Northern Arm, NL, A0H1EO, Box 2009, Phone: 709-257-4881, E-mail: t_humber@hotmail.com

3.0 THE UNDERTAKING

(3.1) Name of the Undertaking: Green Valley Regional Abattoir

(3.2) Purpose/Rationale/Need of Undertaking: The proposed project involves the construction of an abattoir on our current agricultural lease.

The development of a regional abattoir is required to process red meat in the central region to help achieve food security for the province and to grow our industry. We will increase the slaughter capacity for the central region by 750 animals. Currently there are more producers trying to produce animals to increase food security in the province that are lacking the capacity to get their animals to

market. This abattoir will address this short coming by increasing capacity and providing a necessary service that meets or exceeds all government regulations and environmental guidelines that will allow for growth in the industry by providing a service that will help farmers get their animals to market and will help the people of this province get access to local, fresh, safe products.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE UNDERTAKING

(4.1) Geographic Location: The proposed location of the regional abattoir is in Northern Arm , located on Agricultural Lease 141740, it is a 330 square meter building bounded to the north by ag lease 98750, to the east by route 330, to the south by northern Brook Resource Road, and to the west by Rowsell's lake road.49,09'11.22" N 55,23.49.89" W.

Physical Features: The land slopes gently in all directions and is surrounded by a ditch on three side. The closest residence is 450 meters away . The river that bounds to the south is 170 meters away. Site is cleared and prepped for construction.

All operations related to this project are on Proponent owed agricultural leases and meet local zoning and have full approval from municipality. Please see attached letter of support from the Town of Northern Arm, and Attached Agricultural Leases

Figure 1. Building Location

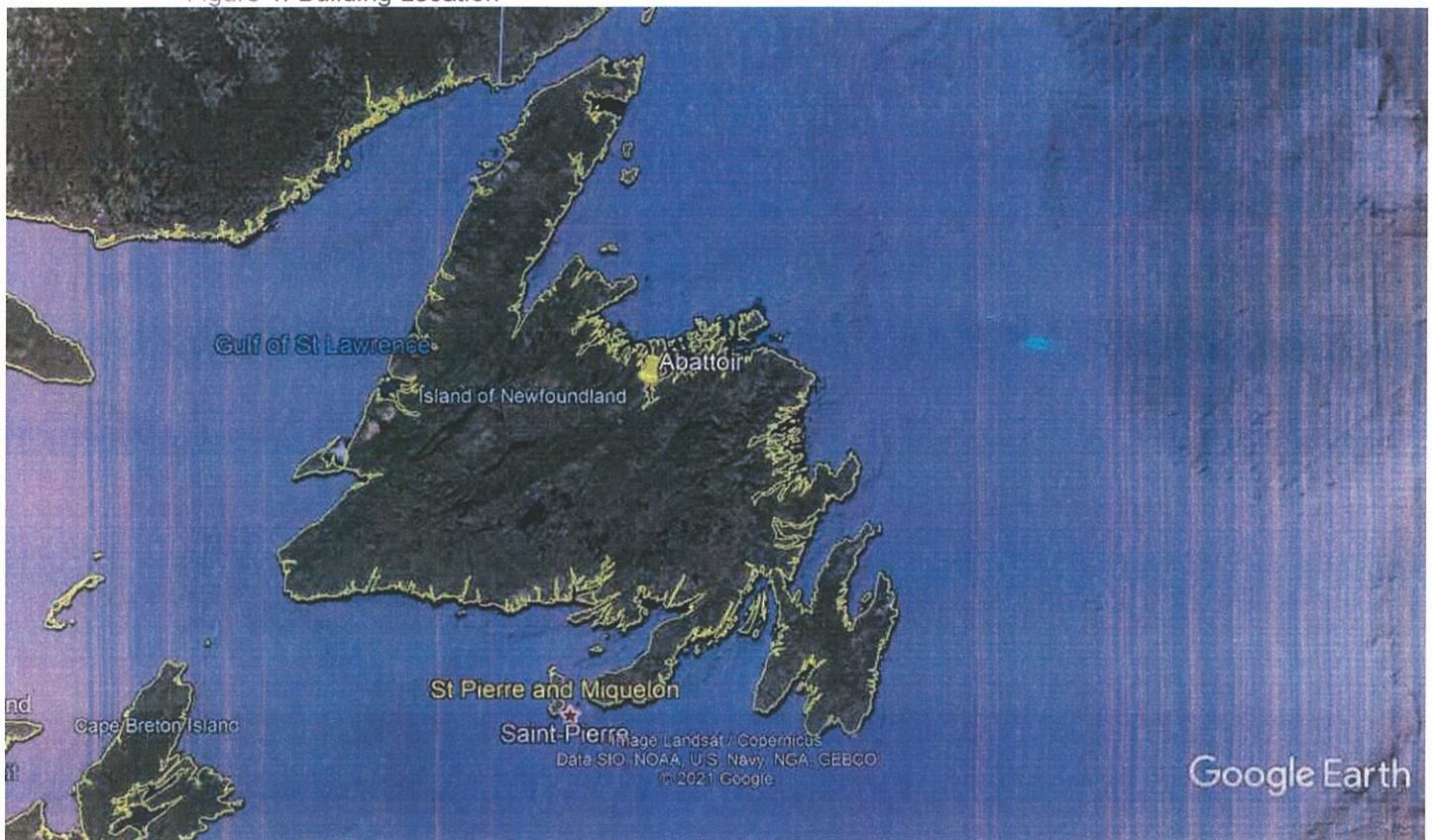


Figure 2. Building Location



Figure 3. Building Location

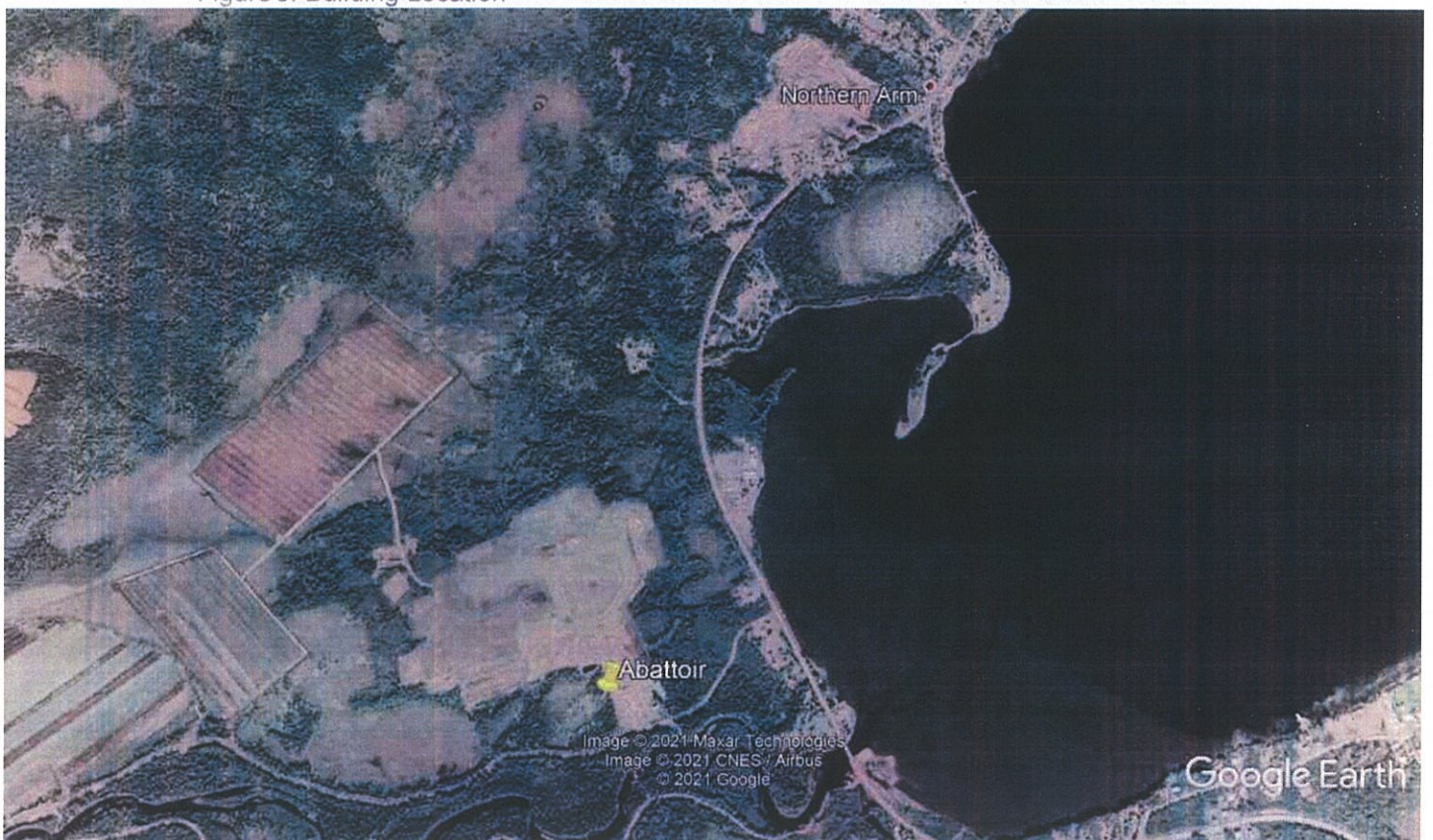


Figure 4. Septic and well Locations to service abattoir



(4.2) Construction: Construction is to begin Spring 2021. It will take approximately 5 months to complete development. This will be a Slab on Grade wood Frame Structure with a 400 amp electrical service, asphalt shingles with vinyl siding and steel exterior doors. Interior finish will be truss core paneling and fire rated gyprock in mechanical room. Building plans have been approved by fire life and safety and service NL. Abattoir and Meat processing will be in the same building and animals will be received in a temporary holding pen 20x20 to hold only the animals that are to be processed within 24Hrs. This pen will be constructed with cattle panels and will be located within close proximity of the receiving door of the building. As outline in the building plan there is a holding cooler for offal and SRM located adjacent to the kill floor, this is a temporary holding cooler. Offal and SRM will be separated and removed regularly and delivered to the appropriate sites. Staff have access to an onsite storage building that has washroom facilities and lunchroom. Any Paints, Epoxy, Etc. will be stored in a shed away from the building when not in use.

Construction Phase :

Carpenter NOC2015	Full-time Approx 5 months 2 req. Direct Hire
Labourer Noc2015	Full-time Approx 5 Months 5 Required Direct Hire
Electrician NOC 2015	Part Time Approx 1 Month 1 Required
Plumber Noc 2015	Part Time Approx 1 Month 1 required

(4.3) Operation and Maintenance: At its peak the operation will employ 5-10 staff. We will operate all year round. There is existing septic and commercial well on site (approvals for septic and well and

locations are attached).

Process Flow: Animals are delivered on site one day prior to processing. They are held in the holding area adjacent to the building with appropriate shelter and water and care. From there the animals enter the abattoir to the knocking box. Animals are stunned with a captive bolt gun in an approved manner to cause quick, effective and humane stunning of the animal. Then they are hung to bleed, blood is collected for disposal. From there dehiding and evisceration. SRM and Offal are separated and inspections are completed. Animals are cleaned and split into sides and cleaned again. Under the supervision of provincial inspections throughout the process, we will then clean all carcasses and hang in a drip cooler for immediate cooling of the carcass and then into a holding cooler for curing. The process then hangs sides in a drip cooler for 24 hours and then to a holding cooler for a further 10-14 days.

SRM is moved from the building in a large sealed tote via pallet jack. From there it will be moved by commercial truck to its final destination. Either Department of Environment/Environment Consultant approved burial pit that has a comprehensive ground water monitoring plan and Measures taken to control leachate and mitigate SRM risks or to the Regional CNWM site which already has these controls in place, or approved composting site as identified in maps as same area as suggested burial. Offal and blood will be trucked in the same manner via tote and commercial truck to Botwood Fur Ranch.

To reduce any waste we will take the following action:

All animal byproduct other than SRM will go directly to Botwood Fur Ranch as a feed product for their mink operation.

An approved commercial trucking company will be responsible for removal of all waste from site. Spill kits will be kept on site for local spills and we have equipment onsite to collect and contain any spill that could potentially happen.

Meat will be processed as require per customer demand. This will be done in the same building under the guidance of the health inspector. We will sell and market our product through our retail shop located in the same facility.

Estimated annual water volumes are estimated to be 150,000 liters.

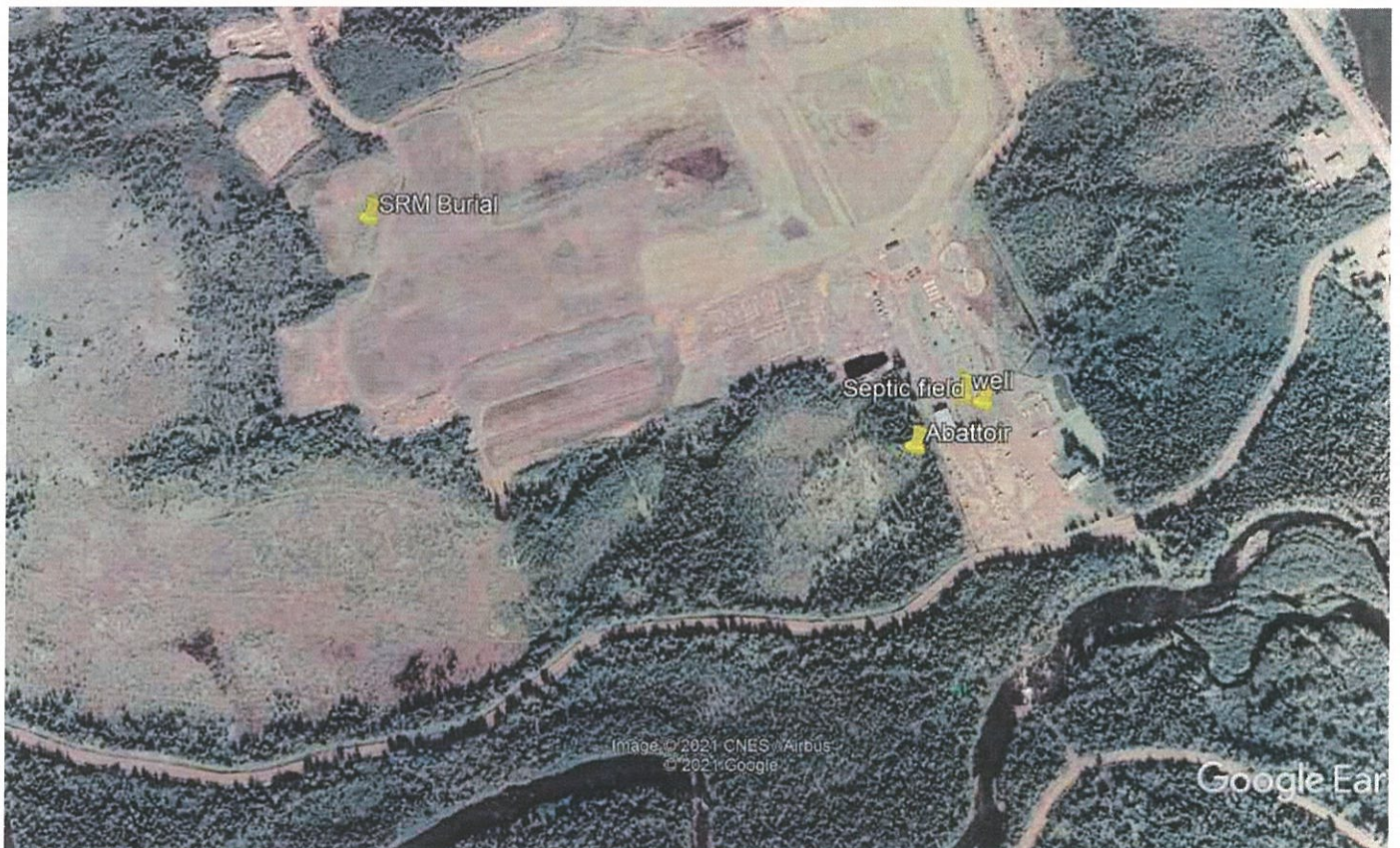
Manager NOC 2015 Full Time 20 years 1 Required Direct Hire

Butcher NOC2015 Full Time 20 years 2 Required Direct Hire

Meat Cutter NOC2015 Full time 20 Years 6 Required Direct Hire

Proposed SRM burial site or composting site will be located: 49°09'13.74"N 55°24'12.43"W 150 meters from surface water, 500 meters from well, 1.5 meters from high water table, 500 meters from closest water body, 800 meters from closest household. Surface water flows to the North East on a slope of 1 meter per 175 meters. This site is just a proposed site. Final site to be determined by Environmental Consultant.

SRM or Composting site (proposed):



Approved Well is Located: 49 09'13.74"N 55 23'47.47W (Approval Attached)



Approved Septic is Located 49 09'13.49N 55 23'46.58W (Approval Attached)



Building design has been attached in project related documents with Government Services approvals.
Location: 49 09'12.15"N 55 23'49.44"W



Based on this number the estimated volume of operational waste will be approximately 50 tons per year at max production of that 10-20% would be SRM. This SRM number is further reduced by the number of animals that go through the plant that are cattle and that are cattle over 30 months of age. This undertaking will be a permanent facility and will operate year-round. Below is a breakdown of the operational waste and how it will be managed. .

Table.1 Waste Management during operation

Type of Waste	Method of Management
Specified Risk Material (SRMS) (Skulls, brain, eyes, tonsils, spinal cord)	<p>-Under the guidance and permits of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, burial of SRMS will take place in an approved location on land owned by the proponent either as composting (see attached composting guide attached) or as a burial pit in consultation with an environmental consultant and Department of Environment</p> <p>-Alternatively, we will dispose of SRM at CNWM Norris Arm</p>
Non-Specified Risk Material (Non-SRMS) (Blood, bone, trimmings, Hides)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All non SRMS will be transported to Botwood Fur Ranch to be used as mink feed. - Another option is transporting non-SRMS to a disposal field located in CNWM Norris Arm, NL. - There is a potential for a composting site in the future, located on the Land owned by the proponent. This will remove the need to transport off site. Approvals will be needed if this was to be considered - Volume of animal hide can be reduced given market availability.
Black and grey waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved septic system on site.
Personal waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weekly garbage removal to Central Newfoundland Waste Management.

5.0 ALTERNATIVES

Alternatives: This site was selected due to its close proximity of our current farming operations, existing well, existing, septic, existing power, existing communications, security of farm house on site, access to equipment. This site is close to a labour pool but yet far enough from the community as to not disturb. Access road is in place and it meets the required distance from protected water, and from community. If we were closer to the community we would have potential noise and odour issues, further away we would not have access to existing services making the project not financially feasible or access to labour to operate the facility may be difficult. This chosen location is ideal as there is no inhabited or owned land in close proximity reduce interference of other legitimate land owners/users in the area.

SRM will be disposed of in one of three ways as determined in conjunction with the CFIA, Department of Environment, Environmental consultants, and the Proponent: (1): a trench that will be pre dug and that will be covered regularly as per direction of CFIA & the Department of environment under the direction of an Environmental consultant. The Environmental Consultant will determine a location on site for burial with a leachate plan and a ground water monitoring plan, (2): we will also consider trucking all SRM material to CNWM Norris Arm site upon an approved agreement of disposal. The CNWM site would be preferred by the proponent. Necessary permits will need to be obtained by CNWM for burial of SRM and the Proponent will require permits for removal and transportation of SRM off site. (3): **On Farm Composting:** Composting is a controlled and naturally occurring process that uses bacteria, fungi and other microbes to convert organic material into a humus-like material, through the use of carbon, nitrogen, water and oxygen.

With composting, materials are reduced and most (but not all) pathogens are destroyed. Farm composting of deadstock is a safe method of disposal, if the material to be composted does not include prions or other high-risk pathogens.

- COMPOSTING IS RELATIVELY SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE AS IT USES MATERIALS AVAILABLE ON THE FARM (LITTER, STRAW, MANURE)
- LOCATE COMPOST SITE AWAY FROM FARM HOUSES, WATER SOURCES AND WELLS, PASTURES AND ROADS
- COMPOST DESIGN SHOULD LIMIT ACCESS TO SCAVENGERS
- COMPOSTING IS A PRACTICAL YEAR-ROUND PROCESS
- COMPOSTING CAN BE A LABOR-INTENSIVE PROCESS THAT REQUIRES VIGILANT MANAGEMENT
- IT CAN TAKE UP TO NINE MONTHS FOR A COMPOSTING CARCASS TO DECOMPOSE
- PROPER CARBON TO NITROGEN RATIOS, MOISTURE LEVELS AND ADEQUATE AERATION ARE REQUIRED FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPOSTING
- PRIONS IN SRM MAY NOT BE COMPLETELY DESTROYED THROUGH COMPOSTING

Federal regulations prohibit the sale or removal of on-farm composted material containing SRM from the farm of origin without a permit. Producers planning to re-use composted materials containing SRM on the farm should note that researchers feel more information on the safety of this is required. Previous laboratory-scale composting research using BSE-infected SRM showed that not all prions were destroyed through composting – only between 90% and 99% of prions were destroyed.

SRM are defined as: the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia (nerves attached to the brain), eyes, tonsils, spinal cord and dorsal root ganglia (nerves attached to the spinal cord) of cattle aged 30 months or older; and the distal ileum (portion of the small intestine) of cattle of all ages.

Total SRM weight that would need to be disposed of at peak production would be 750 animals of which 500 could be cattle over 30 months therefore 500 @ 30lbs = 7.5 tons. About half a tandem Dump truck load. Or 15 4'x4'x4' totes.

As per our conversations with CNWM, it has been determined that this may very well be an alternative for SRM. There are some final details and due diligence that will need to be worked out before this is finalized as a definite alternative. These details should be forthwith in the near future. Application is in the process for CNWM to CFIA to accept this material. Please see attached email from CFIA in Project related documents. In discussion with the management of CNWM, if current infrastructure at the CNWM site is adequate to handle SRM, CNWM would be willing to accept this material. CNWM has a top of the line Environmental Engineered monitored and designed system for waste unlike anything else in the province.

If Burial or composting is the option that we must go with I have attached Crown Lands email regarding approval to do so upon Agricultural lease in Project related documents.

6.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND MITIGATION

To reduce any waste we will take the following action:

All animal byproduct other than SRM will go directly to Botwood Fur Ranch as a feed product for their mink operation.

Any waste will be kept inside in a cooler until we are ready to remove from site. Also, we will have a contract with PCO for pest, fly, and rodent control on site. Standing water will be graded away from site and all waste will be in covered containers. Exterior and interior of the building will be washed and sanitized on a regular basis. These actions will reduce and pest, fly, or seagulls that could potentially be attracted to the site. These actions will also reduce any odours from the site as well.

Noise from the abattoir should be minimal due to the location of the facility from residences in the area. If noise does become a concern we can reduce operating hour to fall within a regular working day. Also, we can change the time frequency and times in which deliveries and pickups are made from the location. During Construction, noise should be minimal, but will be kept to regular daily working hours. Machinery in site will be minimal and will only operate from 8 am -4:30pm. Deliveries will be made in bulk to reduce the amount of traffic in the area.

With regards to Migratory Birds, Wildlife, Drinking and recreational waters, and country food. The impact from the facility will be very low risk, water from facility goes directly to an approved commercial septic,

there are no residences or water bodies in close proximity, and the surrounding area is owned by the proponent. If SRM is to be disposed of onsite, If not trucked to CNWM Norris Arm, the site will be approved under the consultation and monitoring of an environment consultant and appropriate departments. Preferably we would like to dispose of SRM waste at the CNWM site. All other waste will be trucked to Botwood fur ranch. Trucking will be done by a commercial hauler with appropriate insurances. There are no nesting grounds on or around the site.

Odours will be minimal, as waste from operation will be dealt with regularly, held inside in cooler until disposal, and when disposed it will either be trucked away, buried, or composted, as per Department of Environments direction, in conjunction with environmental consultants, Dept. of agriculture, CFIA, Water management, and Proponent. If waste is buried on site it will be covered when placed in the burial pit therefore covering potential odor. If waste is Composted it will be done as is with accepted practices which include being covered above ground and held in a proper composting site, distances and practices have been established for this type of operation and we would follow these accepted practices.

See attached composting documents in related documents

7.0 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

Decommissioning and Rehabilitation:

When the life of the facility is complete, we will pump out the existing septic and dispose of in accordance with provincial regulation, building will be removed recycled where possible at approved site. Burial pits will be left to compost existing material and remediated as required.

8.0 PROJECT RELATED DOCUMENTS

1. Ministry Of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs: Composting of Cattle On-Farm
2. Ministry Of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs: Specified Risk Materials Removal In Ontario Meat Plants
3. Livestock Mortality Management(disposal)
4. Public Notice Ad
5. Waste Management Plan
6. Botwood Fur Rance commitment of Non-SRM Waste
7. Building Plan Exterior
8. Additional Location Maps
9. Well Documents
10. Septic Documents
11. Service NL Interior Plan / Building plan Approval
12. Food License Application
13. Request for a meat inspector
14. Meat Inspection Act/ Guide
15. Meat Inspection Regulations
16. Slaughterhouse construction guide
17. Crown Lands acknowledgment for composting and burial
18. Crown Lands Lease Documents for Proponent
19. Letter of Support Town of Northern Arm
20. Environmental guidelines for livestock producers: Section 10

1. Ministry Of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs: Composting of Cattle On-Farm



Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Composting of Cattle On-Farm

[PDF Version](#) - 8.57 MB

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This Factsheet describes some of the requirements for on-farm composting of cattle as described in Ontario Regulation 106/09 under the *Nutrient Management Act*, 2002 (NMA). The Factsheet does not cover all composting requirements contained in the regulation or deadstock composting under emergency situations such as after a fire or other catastrophe. For this information, refer to the regulation.

What Exactly is Composting?

Composting is the natural breakdown of organic matter. The decomposition is carried out by micro-organisms, mostly bacteria, but also yeasts and fungi. When temperatures are low, a number of macro-organisms, such as springtails, ants, nematodes, isopods and red wigglers also contribute to the process, as well as soldier fly, fruit flies and fungus gnats. There is a wide range of organisms in the decomposer community.

When composting deadstock, the goal is to destroy the pathogens in the material by composting at higher temperatures (55°C and higher). To obtain this temperature, the mixture must contain the right ingredients in the correct balance.



The key ingredients for proper composting are:

- a carbon source (C)
- a nitrogen source (N)
- moisture
- air or oxygen

The quantities and mixing of these components are critical to the success and speed at which the materials will compost or breakdown. Ideal conditions for composting have a C:N ratio of 30:1, 65% moisture and have air mixed throughout the pile. Composting will occur in non-ideal conditions, but the process takes longer, sometimes producing strong odours and causing liquid to leach from the pile.

Composting works best by providing the right growing conditions for aerobic (oxygen-using) bacteria to break down the organic material. If oxygen is not present, composting happens anaerobically – the temperature of the material

remains low; the material eventually breaks down over a longer time and produces strong odours.

Composting facilities do not have to be expensive structures. Common methods to contain the compost pile are shown in [Figures 1, 2 and 3](#).



The practice of disposing of animals in the manure storage is not considered composting, however, animals will decompose eventually if disposed of in this manner. With a few alterations to this practice, composting will occur, and the NMA regulations can be met.

Advantages of Composting Deadstock

Composting is an effective and viable option, as it is:

- uncomplicated, requiring little training
- simple, made with readily available equipment
- relatively inexpensive
- suitable to many locations

- biosecure, since deadstock remain on the farm

The Composting Process

The animal, when it dies, is usually intact (covered in hide, which retains the liquid and flesh). The animal at this time has an approximate moisture content of 80% and C:N ratio of approximately 6:1. Oxygen is not available except on the external surfaces of the body. Whereas, for composting, the moisture content should be 65%, the C:N ratio should be 30:1 and oxygen should be present. A carcass is not well set up for composting.

To reduce the moisture of the animal, it would have to be dried, which is just not practical. A simple solution is to add dry material and combine the two materials to obtain the proper moisture. This concept is similar to adding straw or shavings to manure to reduce the moisture content.

The next challenge is to increase the amount of carbon in the mixture. This is accomplished by the addition of a material with a high C:N ratio that will allow for an increase in the overall ratio (see [Table 1](#)).

Table 1. General values for compost substrate material

Material	% C	% N	C:N ratio	Moisture Content	Density
Sawdust	56.2	0.1	511:1	39%	417 kg/m ³ (26 lb/ft ³)
Straw	56	0.7	80:1	18%	80 kg/m ³ (5 lb/ft ³)
Corn silage	43.8	1.0	44:1	65%	688 kg/m ³ (43 lb/ft ³)
Hay	42	2.1	20:1	15%	80 kg/m ³ (5 lb/ft ³)
Wood Shavings	64	0.1	641:1	15%	80 kg/m ³ (5 lb/ft ³)
Manure (well bedded)	45.6	2.4	19:1	75%	800 kg/m ³ (50 lb/ft ³)

The Ideal Method

The moisture and the C:N ratio can be adjusted by the addition of a dry material with a high C:N ratio and mixed together with the animal. However, the animal doesn't mix well when fully intact. The ideal method is to grind the animal and blend the materials together ([Figure 4](#)). Blending increases the efficiency of the composting process but it is not really necessary. The cost of

the equipment needed to grind a cow makes a low-cost solution suddenly very expensive.



Figure 4. Grinding carcasses increases the speed of the composting operation.

The Practical Method

The dead, intact animal goes through various stages of decomposition. An intact animal begins to break down or decompose anaerobically (without oxygen). The process produces odours and gases. There may be foul-smelling liquids draining away from the body as it breaks down. To prevent the escape of these odours, gases and liquids, a cover of organic matter is used as a bio-filter. This bio-filter is the same material used to adjust the moisture and the C:N ratio. Once the initial decomposition of the carcass is completed – a period that can take 1–2 months, mixing the carcass and the substrate is much easier. The initial mixing releases strong odours.

Mixing the pile should break up the carcass and also add the required air to get the composting process really going. A thorough mixing ensures an increased rate of decomposition. Moisture now becomes critical. If the pile is too wet, the material will pack together and not allow enough air in the pile. If it is too dry, the bacteria do not have enough moisture to thrive. High

moisture conditions require frequent mixing to keep the pile aerated. Adding water will correct low moisture conditions.

Mix the compost occasionally to allow air to penetrate the pile and keep the process active. Mixing at 2-week intervals in the next month is usually sufficient.

The composting process should continue until the soft material from the carcass has fully broken down and is not visible when mixing. Large bones take longer to decompose. Some operators separate the bones from the finished pile and add them to an active compost pile for further decomposition. This is not necessary if there is no hurry to dispose of the compost pile; this material will eventually break down.

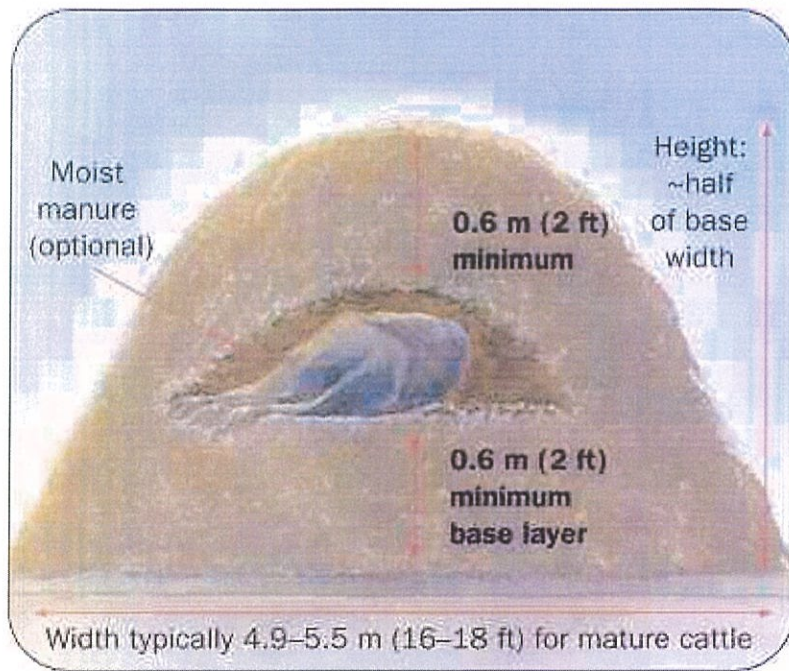
How to Build a Compost Pile

To build a compost pile, first lay down a base layer (i.e., straw, sawdust, shavings). It should be at least 4.9 m x 4.9 m (16 ft x 16 ft) for a full-sized animal and have a depth of approximately 0.6 m (2 ft). This material initially absorbs the seepage from the carcass and eliminates moisture escaping from the pile ([Figure 5](#)).

Place the animal on top of this base. Using the bucket or spear of the loader when transferring the animal to the pile, cut the hide of the carcass and puncture the intestines to allow easier access for bacteria to begin the composting process. Add material with a higher moisture content around the animal (i.e., well-bedded manure), then cover the entire pile with the type of material that was used for the base (i.e., straw, sawdust, shavings). Covering the pile addresses the odour problem and reduces the chance of scavengers finding the carcass.

The choice of material used as the substrate for building the compost pile is usually based on cost. The materials in [Table 1](#) all work well if handled correctly and mixed in the proper proportions. The volume required to cover a cow in a separate pile is approximately 12.74 m³ (450 ft³).

Note that sawdust may pack too tightly and not allow enough air to penetrate the pile. This is corrected by mixing it with hay or straw. Well-bedded manure can also pack tightly and not allow air into the pile. The addition of a dry material such as shavings, hay or straw can reduce the moisture content to the 60%–65% range and allow for good aeration.



Recipes for Composting

The composting process will progress rapidly if the animals and the selected substrate are mixed thoroughly at the start, which is a difficult and expensive process with large animals. However, composting will take place even if the pile is not mixed thoroughly.

The following recipes give the ratio of ingredients required to build the thick base and cover needed for the initial pile.

Recipe 1: Mixtures of corn silage (may be spoiled) and preferably poor quality hay in a ratio of 3 parts silage to 1 part hay (by volume) make a good substrate for composting. If the hay is chopped and mixed well with the silage, the compost pile will begin heating when built and increase the speed of the composting process.

Recipe 2: A mixture of straw and bedded cow manure with 3 parts straw and 1 part manure also provides a substrate that will compost readily. Again, chopped straw mixed with the manure ensures a speedier composting process.

Recipe 3: For farms using shavings as a bedding material, a mixture of 2½ parts shavings to 1 part manure makes a good base.

Recipe 1 can be used with corn silage and hay as the substrate. Build a cone-shaped pile approximately 4.5 m x 4.5 m (15 ft x 15 ft) at the base and 1.8 m (6 ft) in height. Add the material using a loader in quantities of 3 buckets of silage to 1 bucket of hay until the pile reaches the required dimensions. Mix the resulting pile thoroughly, open up the pile and deposit the animal. Close

the pile, making sure the carcass is fully covered with at least 0.6 m (2 ft) of substrate.

Regulated Setbacks and Separation Distances For On-Farm Composting

In Ontario, all on-farm compost must stay on the farm where it originates because federal regulations prohibit the sale or removal of on-farm composted material containing specified risk material (SRM) from the farm of origin. Wide distribution or sale of on-farm compost is also contrary to the Disposal of Dead Farm Animals Regulation under the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002* (NMA).

The CFIA's position, based on a BSE Risk Assessment completed in 2006, is that SRM compost applied to land constitutes a very low-to-negligible risk with respect to BSE when carried out in accordance with NMA regulations.

The CFIA does not regulate land application of compost generated and remaining on the farm, but recommends that compost produced from SRM not be spread on pasture land or on land directly used to graze domestic ruminants. If SRM has been spread on pasture or grazing land, do not allow ruminants (cattle) access to this land for at least 5 years.

Composting sites may generate some liquid runoff, which presents a potential threat to surface and groundwater. To reduce the potential for nuisance complaints from neighbours and any potential threat to water quality, choose the proper setbacks when locating a compost pile. [Table 2](#) shows the setbacks for composting sites required by the regulation.

Table 2. Setbacks From Sensitive Areas

Sensitive Area	Setback (metres)
Highway	30
Lot line of land on which site is located	15
Flow path to the top of the bank of the nearest surface water or tile inlet	50
Field drainage tile	6
Lot line of land with an industrial or parkland use	100
Lot line of land in a residential area or from land with a commercial, community or institutional use	200
Municipal well	100
Drilled well with depth of at least 15 m and watertight casing to depth of at least 6 m	15

Any other well (i.e., gas well)	30
Livestock housing facility, outdoor confinement area and residential structure (neighbour's house) located on land not part of the land on which the site is located	100
Another composting site on the same parcel of land	100
Areas subject to flooding every 100 years	Not allowed
Organic soil or hydrologic soil group AA	Not allowed unless placed on impervious pad

Troubleshooting Compost Piles

The composting of whole cattle carcasses is not considered composting until the pile has been turned the first time, the carcass is broken up and the material is thoroughly mixed. The carcass is beginning to break down in the pile (before the first turning) but not under optimal conditions.

This process can produce unpleasant odours. The first time the pile is mixed or turned, the odours may be strong. The actual composting process begins from this stage on if properly managed. Once the pile generates heat, the odours will disappear. [Table 3](#) contains some tips on the causes and solutions of some of the more common problems encountered when composting deadstock.

Table 3. Troubleshooting Compost Piles

Problem	Probable Cause	Solution
Odour or smell is terrible	Material is packed too tightly, and oxygen is limited.	Mix and fluff up pile to allow more air to circulate.
	Composting process has failed to start.	Check ratio of materials. Ensure C:N ratio is correct and moisture is at the right level.
Pile fails to heat and maintain temperature.	Moisture content is too high, causing packing of material and resulting in a lack of oxygen.	Mix and fluff up pile to allow more air to circulate.
	Moisture content is too low for bacteria to flourish.	Add moisture to pile.
	C:N ratio too high. Too much carbon and not enough nitrogen.	Add nitrogen in the form of a chemical fertilizer.
Material is not decomposing.	Pile moisture content is not in the proper range.	Adjust as necessary.

	C:N ratio is not in the proper range.	Adjust as necessary.
	Carcass was frozen when put in pile.	Ensure carcass is thawed before putting in pile.

Conclusion

Successful composting of cattle is possible by following the recipes in this Factsheet. The C:N ratios and moisture contents of the substrate may vary from values given in [Table 1](#), however, the ratios will be in the correct range.

Mixing or turning the pile supplies oxygen to the bacteria and ensures aerobic digestion of the organic material and thus higher temperatures and less odour.

The process requires time for the complete breakdown of the animal carcass. Foul odours may be present during the first turning of the pile but should not be objectionable during subsequent turnings.

The process should be complete after 4 months, with only the large bones still intact. The bones can be added to another composting process for further breakdown.

Resources

Additional information and further description of the composting process is available in the OMAFRA Best Management Practices Book, *Deadstock Disposal*, BMP22E. It describes in full how livestock mortalities are disposed of, the implications composting has for the environment, animal and public health, and consumer confidence. The book provides information on pick-up, incineration, in-vessel disposal, burial and composting, and how to implement best management practices that are compatible with the regulations.

Additional resources can be found on the [OMAFRA website](https://www.ontario.ca/omafra) [<https://www.ontario.ca/omafra>](https://www.ontario.ca/omafra).

Nutrient Management Disclaimer 2018

The information in this factsheet is provided for informational purposes only and should not be relied upon to determine legal obligations. To determine your legal obligations, consult the relevant law, www.e-laws.gov.on.ca [<https://www.ontario.ca/laws>](https://www.ontario.ca/laws). If legal advice is required, consult a lawyer. In the event of a conflict between the information in this factsheet and any applicable law, the law prevails.

For more information:

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2. Ministry Of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs - Specified Risk Materials Removal In Ontario Meat Plants



Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Specified Risk Materials Removal In Ontario Meat Plants

What are Specified Risk Materials?

Specified risk materials (SRM) are tissues that, in infected cattle, typically contain the agent that causes bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). The infective agent is concentrated in tissues such as the brain and spinal cord and is not distributed throughout the whole animal. The majority of the animal, including muscle meat - from which steaks and other consumer products are cut - does not contain BSE infectivity and therefore is not a health concern.

Why are Specified Risk Materials a concern?

These are the materials that are known to transmit the disease from infected cows. Cattle tissues identified as specified risk materials are not generally consumed as part of normal North American diets. If SRMs are not removed before processing, they could be included unintentionally in meat products destined for human consumption. To date, only one animal has been found to be infected with BSE out of more than three million cows processed in Canada each year. Taking action to remove SRMs from cattle at slaughter is a way to further enhance the safety of the food supply in Canada.

How is Canada addressing Specified Risk Materials?

As of July 24, 2003, the Government of Canada amended the Food and Drug Regulations and the Health of Animals Regulations to prevent SRM from entering the human food supply. This follows a July 18th announcement by Health Minister Anne McLellan and Agriculture and Agri-Food Minister Lyle Vanclief of the additional measures the federal government is taking to enhance BSE controls.

These regulations establish a definition for SRM and prohibit the sale or import for sale of food products containing SRM under the Food and Drug Regulations from countries that are not BSE-free. On July 12, 2007 enhanced regulations were introduced to ban SRM from animal feed, pet food, and fertilizer. The amendments to the Health of Animals Regulations require the separation of SRM from animal feed, pet food and fertilizer that was removed

from beef carcasses. It also prohibits the export and use of SRM in food for human consumption. SRM are defined as the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia (nerves attached to the brain), eyes, tonsils, spinal cord, dorsal root ganglia in the vertebral column (nerves attached to the spinal cord) of cattle aged 30 months or older (scientific research has shown that these tissues, in cattle younger than 30 months, do not contain the infective agent); and the distal ileum (portion of the small intestine) of cattle of all ages.

What is Ontario doing to implement the changes?

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency, the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care have worked together to implement a policy in which provincially licensed plant operators must:

- identify cattle over 30 months of age or treat all cattle as greater than 30 months of age.
- remove the skull including the brain, trigeminal ganglia and eyes, the tonsils, the spinal cord and the vertebral column including the dorsal root ganglia from carcasses of animals over 30 months of age;
- remove the ileo-cecal junction and at least 200 cm of the distal ileum portion of the small intestine proximal to the ileo-cecal junction of cattle of all ages or remove the entire small intestine from cattle of all ages; and
- ensure these materials, referred to as SRM, are treated as inedible product, and properly identified and disposed of.
- ensure bovines who die at plants are handled according to regulatory requirements

What kinds of controls are in place to make sure SRMs are being removed properly?

The operator is responsible for the development, implementation, and maintenance of documented control programs that address all the components of the SRM removal policy including age determination and carcass identification.

The operator must monitor the complete removal of all SRM. The operator and all staff must have demonstrable knowledge of the establishment's SRM control programs and be able to demonstrate with accurate records that the

SRM controls they have put in place, have been implemented in practice, resulting in full compliance with the regulations and policy requirements.

Meat inspectors verify the accuracy of the operator's determination of the age of carcasses under 30 months. They must thoroughly check each side of every carcass of bovine greater than 30 months of age to visually monitor that the complete spinal cord has been removed before the carcass is marked with the meat inspection legend.

The inspectors will regularly review the effectiveness of the operator's program for ensuring that the vertebral column has been removed from all carcasses of animals greater than 30 months of age.

At any time, inspectors will retain any carcass showing incompletely removed SRM or contamination from SRM for immediate re-work by the operator.

Inspection staff must be able to demonstrate their thorough familiarity with the SRM control programs established by the operator and to verify full compliance with relevant regulations and this policy.

Compliance with these SRM removal procedures will be part of the comprehensive audits conducted in provincial meat plants.

SRM controls are monitored by OMAFRA inspectors, entered in the FSDSS database and shared quarterly with the CFIA

| [Inspection Programs Page](#) | [Top of Page](#) |

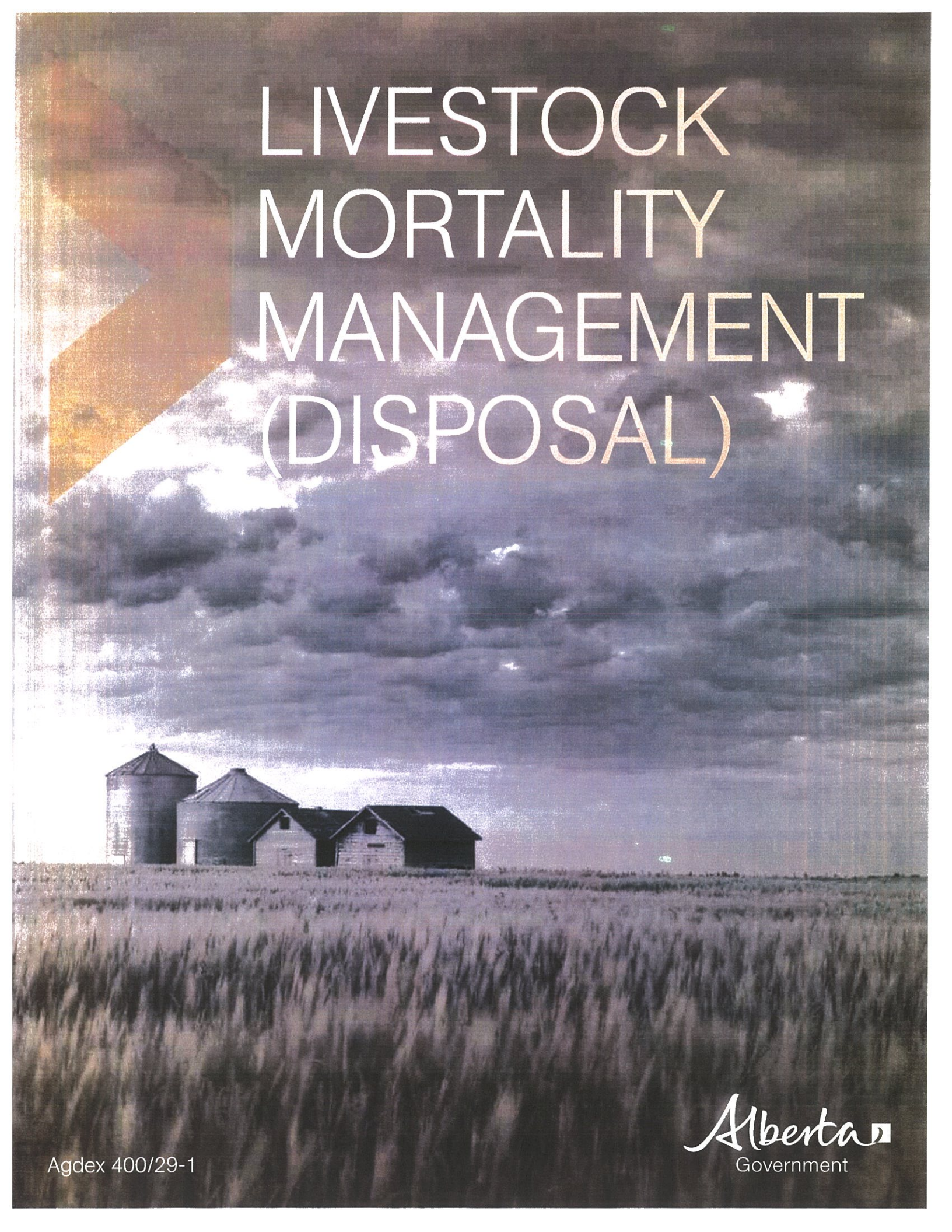
For more information:

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3. Livestock Mortality Management(disposal)



LIVESTOCK MORTALITY MANAGEMENT (DISPOSAL)

LIVESTOCK MORTALITY

stock mortality

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Livestock Mortality Documents



Poultry Mortality Composting Agdex 450/29-1

Swine Mortality Composting Agdex 440/29-1

Large Animal Mortality Composting Agdex 400/29-4

Livestock Mortality Burial Techniques Agdex 400/29-2

mortality disposal

Livestock producers are in the business of producing marketable meat products. However, every livestock producer must face the reality of carcass disposal, regulated by the Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation of the *Animal Health Act*, Appendix A. Dead animals must be disposed of in an acceptable manner within 7 days of death. Mortalities can be composted, incinerated, buried, rendered or naturally disposed.

Proper disposal of carcasses is important for both the prevention of livestock disease transmission and the protection of air and water quality. Access to carcasses by scavengers is only permitted under the guidelines for natural disposal.

The environmental considerations for improper disposal include:

- Odour – decomposition of organic matter, particularly the anaerobic (lacking oxygen) breakdown of proteins by bacteria, will produce a foul odour.
- Scavengers – ravens, magpies, coyotes, etc. and insects can transmit disease and are a nuisance.
- Pathogens – disease-causing spores may still be viable.
- Excess Nutrients – concentrated source of nitrogen.
- Nuisance – visible carcasses and bones fuel social issues and can puncture tires.



potential environmental and biosecurity risk

lowest risk

- Compost in a properly managed system or burn in an approved incinerator on the farm.
- Bury in appropriate soils or store frozen for spring burial or rendering plant pick-up (Refer to Livestock Mortality Burial Techniques, Agdex 400/29 – 2).
- Partially buried or carcass left outside for scavengers or to decay.

highest risk

POTENTIAL RISK



disposal options

Incineration

Thorough and complete incineration of carcass (including all bones) is one option for livestock producers. While incineration can be convenient for those with access to the necessary equipment, producers need to realize that “complete incineration” will not result from a simple burn pile or barrel; furthermore, a simple burn pile or barrel cannot meet emissions standards for combustion. Double chambered incinerators reach temperatures greater than 850 °C (1560 °F) and provide oxygen to complete the burning process thus reducing particulate and gas emissions.

Incinerators must be loaded and operated according to manufacturer's recommendations to maximize equipment life and minimize emission problems. Ashes should be removed frequently to maximize combustion and prevent damage to equipment. Nuisance complaints generated by poor maintenance and operational efforts are common.

Fuel for incinerating carcasses is a significant expense. The cost of operation and discipline required to prevent complaints has reduced the popularity of incineration in recent years.

Producers choosing to install an on-farm incinerator must operate it in accordance with the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* and the regulations or codes under the Act related to incineration.





incineration

Advantages:

- Complete reduction of volume.
- Rapid oxidation to carbon and water.
- Environmentally safe (may require an air permit).
- Can dispose of mortalities as they are generated, therefore no temporary storage required.
- Residue from properly incinerated carcasses will not attract insects or rodents.
- System can be mobile or a co-op could be formed to purchase an incinerator to be shared between farms.

Disadvantages:

- Major capital investment along with expensive fuel costs.
- Must be maintained (burners wear out and soot must be scrubbed out to prevent stack fires).
- Ash has no fertilizer potential and there may be a trace of heavy metals from micronutrients fed to the animals.
- Safety hazards associated with high temperature incinerators.

Livestock Burial

Burial is a suitable practice for summer yet difficult during winter due to frozen ground conditions. Dead animals can be placed in a pit which is then backfilled each time a carcass is added. Carcasses must be covered with either

- A minimum of 1 m (3.3 ft) of compacted soil.
- 0.15 m (6 in) of soil, 0.5 kg (1 lb) of quicklime for every 10 kg (22 lbs) of mortality, and a lid.

For more information see Livestock Mortality Burial Techniques, Agdex 400/29-2.

Burial requires great care in site selection because as carcasses decompose they release materials that pollute groundwater. Burial sites should be located in low permeable soils. Areas with a high groundwater level or shallow aquifer must be avoided. The weight of dead animals in the pit may not exceed 2500 kg (5500 lbs). Refer to Appendix A for site selection criteria.

Advantages:

- Inexpensive (if using your own equipment).
- Biosecure (no trucks coming from other farms to pick up carcasses).
- Convenient.

Disadvantages:

- Difficult to impossible in winter.
- Can cause groundwater pollution.
- No burial sites where the bottom of the pit is less than 1 m (3.3 ft) above the seasonal high water table.

Rendering

Another popular option is transporting carcasses to an approved disposal plant. Rendering is a convenient, clean and waste-free solution that ultimately recycles the remains into other products. The renderer generally provides on-farm pick up for a fee. However, some companies are selective about which species they accept and which geographic locations they serve. Since transportation is expensive, pick up will be scheduled when the renderer can make several stops in the same area.

Rendering processes dead animals into feed ingredients such as bone meal, meat meal, feather meal, and liquid animal fat. Animals that die during the winter can be frozen and delivered to the renderer at convenient intervals. Rendering companies will generally not accept carcasses that do not remain intact when handled. Depending upon the end product of the rendering process, there may be other restrictions on carcass quality and condition. Refer to the Yellow Pages Directory under "Rendering Companies" for companies providing this service.

Timely pick up is the biggest challenge when using rendering as a mortality disposal method, specifically during the warm and hot seasons. Collection vehicles must employ proper biosecurity measures to prevent disease transmission between farms. Costs for rendering continue to increase and the expense and logistics of collecting small volumes of carcasses on a frequent basis prevents this disposal method from being widely accepted.

Some pick up fees have been instituted regardless of the volume of mortalities, therefore some producers have chosen to invest in on-site preservation methods such as refrigeration, acid preservation and fermentation. The costs of on-farm storage of carcasses should be determined as they may outweigh the benefit of less frequent pickups by the renderers.

**Refrigeration:**

Generally limited to poultry or young animals, refrigeration units are expensive to purchase and operate. As a preservation method, refrigeration works very well; however, the unit must have sufficient refrigeration capacity to rapidly remove heat from the carcass.

Acid Preservation:

Punctured carcasses are placed in an acid solution (e.g. 3% sulfuric acid) which preserves the nutrient content and inactivates pathogens and microorganisms. The renderer can process the acid – preserved organic matter – into a high nutrient feed ingredient. Acids and the associated equipment are expensive and safety is a primary issue.

Fermentation:

Lactic acid fermentation is a process that provides a way to store carcasses for at least 25 weeks. Carcasses are mixed with a carbohydrate source and a culture inoculant. When the pH is reduced to 4.5, the microorganisms are inactivated and the decomposition process ceases. This process is referred to as pickling.

Advantages:

- The carcass is completely removed from the farm.
- The rendering process destroys most diseases.

Disadvantages:

- Pathogenic transmission during pick up and transportation is possible (care must be taken to prevent the pathogens from moving through the system).
- Increasing cost due to reduced marketability of rendered products.

Composting

Composting is a controlled process. During the process, bacteria, fungi and other organisms break down organic materials to a stable mixture called compost, while consuming oxygen and releasing heat, water and carbon dioxide. The finished compost resembles humus and can be used as a soil amendment. Composting reduces the volume of the parent materials and most pathogens are destroyed if the process is controlled.

Composting of carcasses is gaining popularity. For more details on composting, see Poultry Mortality Composting, Agdex 450/29-1, Swine Mortality Composting, Agdex 440/29-1 and Large Animal Mortality Composting Agdex 400/29-4.

Proper management of the composting facility is required to ensure composting of the carcasses occurs. The basic requirements for successful composting are:

- Aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).
- Proper temperature, moisture, pH and carbon to nitrogen ratio.
- Maintaining a temperature of 55 °C (131 °F) for at least three days.

Other factors that must be considered when composting are:

- Properly constructed facilities and the use of primary and secondary areas.
- Facility design must limit access of scavengers.
- Equipment needs including the use of a front-end loader.
- Management, monitoring and turning requirements of compost.
- Ensuring compost is applied to crop land without direct contact with livestock.
- Availability of necessary inputs of litter, straw and manure.
- The location of compost, Appendix A.
- Contaminated run-off must be collected and surface water directed away from the composting facility.

Advantages:

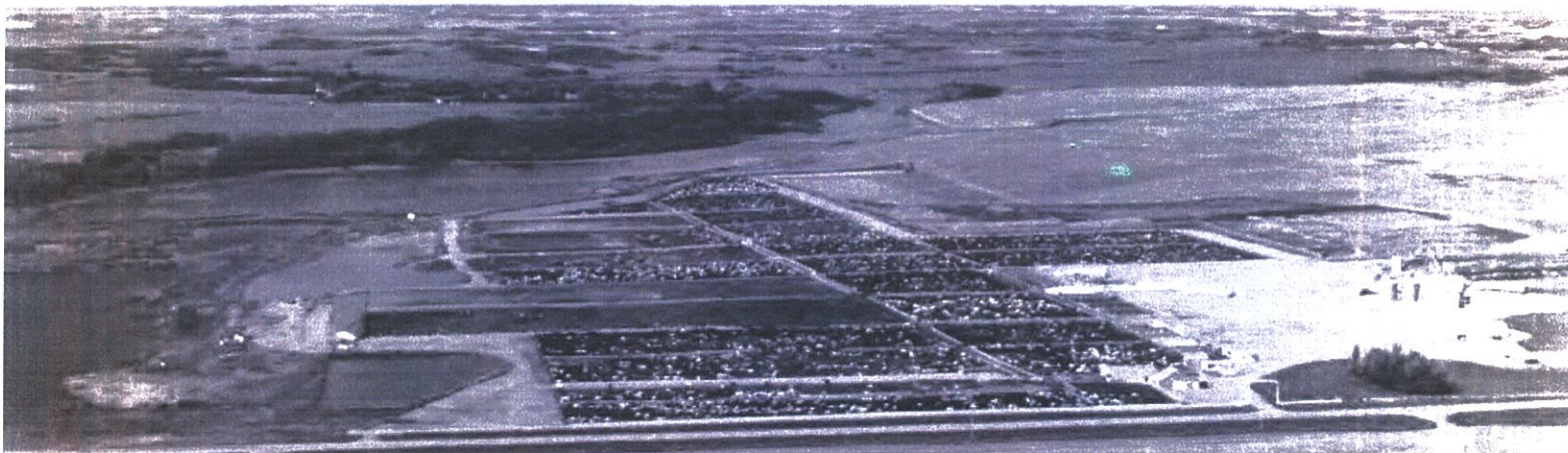
- Biosecure.
- Year-round use.
- Relatively inexpensive.
- Environmentally sound.
- Value-added product to sell or use (sales regulated by the *Fertilizer Act*).
- Best and recommended method to handle catastrophic losses.
- Heat of composting process kills most pathogens, weed seeds and insect larvae.
- Scavengers do not bother actively heating compost.

Disadvantages:

- May be labour intensive.
- Requires an impervious pad.
- Bin composting requires rot resistant walls and a cover to repel rain.
- Takes practice to develop the technique.
- Requires a carbon source.

Natural Disposal

Disposal of carcasses by scavengers is a permitted method in Alberta but because of the very high probability of disease spread and of creating a public nuisance, this method is not recommended. All regulations concerning natural disposal are outlined in Appendix A.



caution

If an animal is known or suspected to have died from an infectious or reportable disease, the owner must report this to authorities and dispose of the animal in the manner they recommend. For an animal that has been euthanized, owners need to prevent scavengers from gaining access to the dead animal. These animals cannot be disposed of by natural disposal.

Reportable Diseases are those which require action to control or eradicate because they are a threat to animal or human health, food safety or the economy.

Notifiable Diseases are those which simply require monitoring for trade purposes or to understand their presence in Alberta. No action will be taken.

Anyone who knows or ought to know that any of these diseases are or may be present in an animal **MUST** report that fact to the **Office of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian** within 24 hours by calling 1-800-524-0051.

SRM Alert – Cattle Carcass Disposal (Canadian Food Inspection Agency 2009)

In 2007, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) enhanced feed ban was enacted to control the handling, transporting and disposal of specified risk material (SRM). SRM includes the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia (nerves attached to the brain), eyes, tonsils, spinal cord and dorsal root ganglia (nerves attached to the spinal cord) of cattle aged 30 months or older and the distal ileum (portion of the small intestine) of all cattle. Under the regulations, a permit is required to receive, remove from any premises, use, convey (other than from one area to another on the same premises), treat, store, export, sell, distribute, confine or destroy SRM in any form, including bovine dead stock from which SRM has not been removed. The location receiving the SRM must have a separate permit.

The Health of Animals Regulations allows for cattle producers to dispose of SRM on the premises where the animal was found dead without the need for a CFIA permit. The CFIA has defined "site" as being contiguous properties whether or not there is a public access or right of way which traverses the properties. Therefore, a permit is needed to move SRM from one property to another if traveling on public land (roads) even if the sites are both owned by the same person.

A farmer may obtain an annual CFIA permit to transport SRM to this non-contiguous site. However, the receiving site requires an annual permit to receive the SRM and needs to meet defined minimal requirements as outlined on the permit.

The SRM [permit application form](#) is available online at www.inspection.gc.ca/bse. It should be completed and submitted to the nearest CFIA district office. If the situation is time-sensitive or occurs outside of normal business hours, call 1-800-442-2342 to request an emergency SRM permit. You will be directed to a CFIA inspector on-call who will request the following information:

- The transporter's name, address, phone number, e-mail address.
- A description of the conveyance used to transport the SRM (license plate of truck or description of tarp/bucket).
- The SRM permit number of the site that will be receiving the SRM (unless it is the farm of origin of an animal dying in transit).
- The number of carcasses and approximate weight of SRM being transported;
- CCIA or ATQ tag number(s).

The inspector will provide the permit number which will be valid for 48 hours or less. An actual copy of the SRM permit will be provided during an ensuing inspection.

CFIA's SRM permits to transport, accept and dispose of SRM are free. For more information, visit www.inspection.gc.ca/bse, call 1-800-442-2342 or visit your local CFIA office.

appendix A act and regulation

In this Regulation,

- (a) “Act” means the *Animal Health Act*;
- (b) “composting”, in respect of a dead animal, means a managed process for aerobic decomposition of the dead animal;
- (c) “dead animal” means
 - (i) all or part of an animal that has died from a cause other than having been slaughtered or killed for
 - (A) human or animal consumption, or
 - (B) an animal product or animal by-product,
 - (ii) inedible offal, condemned material or waste material from an animal that was slaughtered or killed for
 - (A) animal consumption, or
 - (B) an animal product or animal by-product, and
 - (iii) inedible offal, condemned material or waste material from an animal processed at a meat facility;
- (d) “meat facility” means
 - (i) a meat facility within the meaning of the *Meat Inspection Act*, and
 - (ii) an establishment within the meaning of the *Meat Inspection Act* (Canada) in which animals are slaughtered;
- (e) “rendering plant” means a rendering plant within the meaning of the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada).

Application

2 (1) This Regulation does not apply to wildlife as defined in the *Wildlife Act* or controlled animals as defined in the *Wildlife Act*, except

- (a) wildlife or controlled animals possessed by a person who is or was the holder of a zoo permit under the *Wildlife Act* relating to the wildlife or controlled animals,
- (b) wildlife possessed by a person who is or was the holder of a game bird farm permit under the *Wildlife Act* relating to the wildlife,
- (c) wildlife possessed by a person who is or was the holder of a temporary shelter permit under the *Wildlife Act* relating to the wildlife,
- (d) fur-bearing animals held by a person who is or was the holder of a licence under the *Fur Farms Act* relating to the fur-bearing animals,
- (e) wildlife or controlled animals possessed by a non-resident or non-resident alien who is or was the holder of an import permit under the *Wildlife Act* relating to the wildlife or controlled animals, and

(f) wildlife processed at a meat facility.

(2) For greater certainty, nothing in this Regulation affects the operation of any other law, including, without limitation,

- (a) any law that requires an approval, consent, permit, licence or other authorization or document to be obtained for an activity relating to the disposal of a dead animal, or
- (b) any law that relates to a method of disposal, including without limitation, any law prohibiting or regulating the setting of fires.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS

Owner's duties

3(1) The owner of a dead animal shall dispose of the dead animal in accordance with this Regulation.

(2) In storing or disposing of a dead animal, the owner of the dead animal shall ensure that

- (a) the odours generated by the dead animal are minimized,
- (b) any run-on or run-off water at the site where the dead animal is located is minimized,
- (c) the risk of the spread of disease is minimized, and
- (d) the dead animal does not create a nuisance.

(3) The owner of a dead animal shall dispose of the dead animal within 7 days unless the owner stores the dead animal

- (a) outside during winter months when the ambient temperature is low enough to keep the dead animal completely frozen,
- (b) in a freezer unit, or
- (c) in accordance with the directions of the chief provincial veterinarian, an inspector appointed under section 6(2) of the Act or a veterinary inspector appointed under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada).

(4) The owner of a dead animal shall comply with any direction of an inspector directing the owner to dispose of the dead animal.

(5) The owner of an animal that is euthanized with drugs or other chemical substances shall take steps to prevent scavengers from gaining access to the animal beginning at the time the drugs or other chemical substances are administered until the final disposal of the dead animal.

Disposal by meat facility

4 Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, an owner or operator of a meat facility shall dispose of a dead animal by a method

- (a) set out in section 7, 9(b), 10 or 13,
- (b) referred to in section 15 that is approved for use by owners or operators of meat facilities under section 16, or
- (c) authorized by the chief provincial veterinarian.

Conditions respecting use of disposal methods

- 5 An owner of a dead animal shall not dispose of a dead animal using a method referred to in section 8, 9(a), 11 or 14 unless
- (a) the owner had custody or care and control of the animal immediately before the animal's death, and
 - (b) the owner is an owner of the land or premises

Diseased animals

- 6(1) If a dead animal is known or suspected to have had a disease that is reportable under the Act but is not reportable under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada), the owner of the dead animal shall dispose of the dead animal by a method provided for in this Regulation as directed by the chief provincial veterinarian or an inspector appointed under section 6(2) of the Act.
- (2) If a dead animal is known or suspected to have had a disease that is not reportable under the Act but is reportable under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada), the owner of the dead animal shall dispose of the dead animal by a method provided for in this Regulation as directed by a veterinary inspector appointed under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada).
- (3) If a dead animal is known or suspected to have had a disease that is reportable under the Act and under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada), the owner of the dead animal shall dispose of the dead animal by a method provided for in this Regulation as directed by
- (a) the chief provincial veterinarian or an inspector appointed under section 6(2) of the Act, or
 - (b) a veterinary inspector appointed under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada).

Disposal in landfill

- 7 Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be disposed of in a Class I or Class II landfill as defined in the Waste Control Regulation (AR 192/96).

Burial

- 8(1) In this section, "provincial highway" means a provincial highway as defined in the *Highways Development and Protection Act*, but does not include a proposed highway.
- (2) Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be buried in a farm burial pit in accordance with subsections (3) to (6).
- (3) A dead animal may be buried in a farm burial pit only if the bottom of the pit is at least one metre above the seasonal high-water table.
- (4) One or more dead animals may be buried in a farm burial pit if
- (a) the total weight of the dead animals buried in the pit does not exceed 2500 kg, and
 - (b) the pit

- (i) is at least 100 m from any well or other domestic water intake, stream, creek, pond, spring, river, irrigation canal, dugout or other water source and the high-water mark of any lake,
- (ii) is at least 25 m from the edge of any coulee or embankment,
- (iii) is at least 10 m from any other farm burial pit,
- (iv) is at least 100 m from any residence,
- (v) is at least 100 m from the boundary of any land owned or leased by a person other than the owner of the dead animal, unless the owner or leaseholder of the land has consented in writing to the pit being located closer to the boundary,
- (vi) is at least 300 m from any provincial highway, and
- (vii) is covered with
 - (A) a minimum of one metre of compacted soil, if no additional dead animals are to be buried in the pit, or
 - (B) a wooden or metal lid that is designed to exclude scavengers and quicklime is applied to the dead animal or animals in sufficient quantities to control flies and odour, if the weight limit established by clause (a) has not been reached and the owner intends to bury additional dead animals in the farm burial pit.

- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4)(a), the total weight of dead animals is determined by adding the weight at the time of burial of each dead animal buried in the pit to the weight at the time of burial of each dead animal previously buried in the pit.
- (6) One or more dead animals may be buried in a farm burial pit if
 - (a) the total weight of the dead animals buried in the pit does not exceed 100 kg, and
 - (b) the pit
 - (i) is at least 50 m from any well or other domestic water intake, stream, creek, pond, spring, river, irrigation canal or other water source and the high-water mark of any lake,
 - (ii) is at least 25 m from the edge of any coulee or embankment,
 - (iii) is at least 100 m from any residence situated on land owned or leased by a person other than the owner of the dead animal,
 - (iv) is at least 3 m from any other farm burial pit,
 - (v) is covered with a minimum of one metre of compacted soil, and
 - (vi) has not been used for the burial of a dead animal during the previous 5-year period.
- (7) If authorized in writing by the chief provincial veterinarian or an inspector appointed under section 6(2) of the Act, one or more dead animals exceeding 2500 kg in total weight may be buried in a farm burial pit in accordance with any directions provided in the authorization.

Burning

- 9 Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be burned in accordance with the applicable provisions in the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* and in the regulations or codes of practice under that Act relating to the burning
- (a) in an open fire, or
 - (b) in an incinerator.

Composting in compost facility

- 10 Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be disposed of by composting in a Class I compost facility as defined in the Waste Control Regulation (AR 192/96).

Farm composting

- 11(1) Subject to section 6, and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be disposed of by composting
- (a) in an outdoor farm open compost pile
 - (i) that is
 - (A) at least 100 m from any well or other domestic water intake, stream, creek, pond, spring, river, irrigation canal, dugout or other water source and the high-water mark of any lake,
 - (B) at least 25 m from the edge of any coulee or embankment, and
 - (C) at least 100 m from any residence,
 - (ii) that is designed in a manner that will exclude scavengers,
 - (iii) that is at least 100 m from the boundary of any land owned or leased by a person other than the owner of the dead animal, unless the owner or leaseholder of the land has consented in writing to the outdoor farm open compost pile being located closer to the boundary,
 - (iv) that is at least 300 m from any provincial highway, and
 - (v) in which the dead animal or animals are covered with at least 60 cm of composting material, or
 - (b) in an indoor farm open compost pile that is located in a building that has
 - (i) an impervious floor, and
 - (ii) adequate drainage control to prevent the contamination of surface water or groundwater from the compost effluent.
- (2) Where one or more dead animals are composted in an outdoor or indoor farm open compost pile,
- (a) the volume of the dead animal or animals in the compost pile must not exceed 25% of the total volume of the compost pile, and

- (b) material may not be removed from the compost pile until the dead animal or animals are composted to the extent that
 - (i) the generation of odours by the compost is minimized,
 - (ii) the compost will not contaminate surface water or groundwater,
 - (iii) the compost will not attract vectors of disease, and
 - (iv) the use of the compost will not cause or contribute to the spread of disease, cause scavenging or create a nuisance.

Food for other animals

- 12(1)** Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, the owner of a dead animal may dispose of the dead animal by feeding it or allowing another person to feed it to an animal if the owner of the dead animal
- (a) knows that the dead animal
 - (i) did not have an infectious or contagious disease or a disease that is notifiable under the Act or reportable under the Act or the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada), and
 - (ii) was not euthanized with drugs or other chemical substances, and
 - (b) provides a written certificate to the owner of the animal to which the dead animal is being fed confirming that the dead animal did not have a disease referred to in clause (a) and was not euthanized as referred to in clause (a), where the dead animal is being fed to an animal that is not owned by the owner of the dead animal.
- (2)** No person shall feed a dead animal to a production animal as defined in the Authorized Medicine Sales Regulation if the feeding of the dead animal to the production animal would contravene the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada) or the regulations under that Act.

Rendering

- 13** Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be disposed of by rendering at a rendering plant operated under a permit issued under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada).

Natural disposal

- 14(1)** In this section, “natural disposal”, in respect of a dead animal, means disposing of the dead animal in a manner that allows for scavenging.
- (2)** Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal, other than inedible offal or condemned material, may be disposed of by natural disposal if
- (a) the animal is not known or suspected to have had an infectious or contagious disease or a disease that is notifiable under the Act or reportable under the Act or the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada),

- (b) the dead animal was not euthanized with drugs or other chemical substances,
- (c) the total weight of the animals being disposed of at one site does not exceed 1000 kg,
- (d) there is a distance of at least 500 m between disposal sites, and
- (e) the dead animal is disposed of at a disposal site that
 - (i) is on property that is owned or leased by the owner of the dead animal and at least 100 m from the boundary of land owned or leased by a person other than the owner of the dead animal, unless the owner or leaseholder of the land has consented in writing to the disposal site being located closer to the boundary,
 - (ii) is at least 500 m from any well or other domestic water intake, stream, creek, pond, spring, river irrigation canal, dugout or other water source and the high-water mark of any lake,
 - (iii) is at least 25 m from the edge of any coulee or embankment,
 - (iv) is at least 400 m from any livestock facility, including a pasture, situated on land owned or leased by a person other than the owner of the dead animal,
 - (v) is at least 400 m from any residence,
 - (vi) is at least 400 m from any road, and
 - (vii) is at least 400 m from any
 - (A) park or recreation area as those terms are defined in the *Provincial Parks Act*,
 - (B) wilderness area, ecological reserve, natural area or heritage rangeland as those terms are defined in the *Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, Natural Areas and Heritage Rangelands Act*, or
 - (C) any other land intended for recreational use by the public.

Method approved by Minister

- 15** Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be disposed of in a manner that has been approved by the Minister under section 16 if any terms or conditions imposed under that section are complied with.

Approval of disposal methods

- 16** The Minister may approve a method or methods for the disposal of dead animals in addition to the methods provided for under sections 7 to 14 and may, in the approval,
- (a) specify whether the method or methods are approved for use by owners or operators of meat facilities, and
 - (b) impose any terms or conditions on the disposal of dead animals using the method or methods that the Minister considers appropriate.

Rendering plant

- 17** The owner or operator of a rendering plant shall ensure
- (a) that a dead animal rendered at the plant is subjected to such temperature and pressure as is necessary to render every portion of the carcass free from all viable pathogenic organisms, and
 - (b) that microbiological quality assurance processes are in place to prevent the occurrence of viable pathogenic organisms.

Disaster or emergency

- 18(1)** In the event of a disaster or emergency, including, without limitation, a flood, fire or outbreak of disease, the chief provincial veterinarian may, for the purposes of responding to and dealing with the effects of the disaster or emergency, make an order
- (a) in respect of any person or class of persons that for the period set out in the order
 - (i) exempts the person or class of persons from the application of this Regulation or any provision of this Regulation, or
 - (ii) varies the rules applicable to a method for the disposal of dead animals set out in this Regulation in respect of dead animals disposed of or to be disposed of by the person or class of persons, or
 - (b) in respect of any owner or class of owner of a dead animal or type of dead animal specified in the order that directs the owner or class of owner to dispose of the dead animal or a dead animal of that type in a manner or by a method specified in the order.
- (2)** A person or owner who is the subject of an order or is a member of a class of persons or owners that is the subject of an order under subsection (1)(a)(ii) or (b) shall comply with the order.

GENERAL

Transport of non-rendered dead animal

- 19** A person who transports, or prepares for transport, a dead animal that has not been rendered shall ensure that the dead animal is transported or prepared for transport in such a manner so as to prevent
- (a) any dissemination of pathogenic organisms into the environment from the leakage of blood or other body fluids of the dead animal, and
 - (b) the contamination of food intended for consumption by humans or animals.

Diagnosis of animal diseases

- 20** Nothing in this Regulation prohibits the collection, shipment or transport of a dead animal as may be required by a registered veterinarian or the owner of the dead animal for the diagnosis of animal disease.

Offences

21 A person who contravenes or fails to comply with this Regulation is guilty of an offence.

Penalties

- 22(1)** A person who is guilty of an offence under section 21(a) for a first offence, to a fine of not more than \$15 000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of not more than \$1000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues after the first day, and
- (b) for a 2nd or subsequent offence,
- (i) to a fine of not more than \$30 000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of not more than \$2000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues after the first day, or
- (ii) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both fines and imprisonment.
- (2)** A prosecution under subsection (1) may be commenced within 2 years of the commission of the alleged offence but not afterwards.

Repeal

23 The Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation (AR 229/2000) is repealed.

Expiry

24 For the purpose of ensuring that this Regulation is reviewed for ongoing relevancy and necessity, with the option that it may be repassed in its present or an amended form following a review, this Regulation expires on September 30, 2023.

Coming into force

25 This Regulation comes into force on the coming into force of section 19 of the *Animal Health Amendment Act, 2009*.

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for more information

Emergency Carcass Disposal

Contact your local rural municipality for assistance.

Reportable Diseases

Office of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian

780-427-3448 or toll-free by first dialing 403-310-0000

[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/cpv4264](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/cpv4264)

Alberta's Notifiable and Reportable Diseases Website

[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/afs12455](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/afs12455)

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Visit www.inspection.gc.ca/bse, call 1-800-442-2342 or visit your local CFIA office listed on the following page.





Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) Offices

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Alberta South Calgary
110 Country Hills Landing Northwest
Calgary, Alberta T3K 5P3
Telephone: 403-299-7660

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Lethbridge Office – Animal Programs
3605-14th Avenue North
Lethbridge, Alberta T1H 6P7
Telephone: 403-382-3121

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Coutts Office – Animal Programs
PO Box 130
Coutts, Alberta T0K 0N0
Telephone: 403-344-3808

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Medicine Hat District Office
7 Strachan Bay Southeast, Suite 105
Medicine Hat, Alberta T1B 4Y2
Telephone: 403-528-6850

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Animal Programs – Edmonton
7000-113th Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6H 5T6
Telephone: 780-495-3333

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Edmonton Regional Office – Animal Health
7000-113th Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6H 5T6
Telephone: 780-495-3333

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Grande Prairie District Office
10135-100th Avenue
Grande Prairie, Alberta T8V 0V4
Telephone: 780-831-0335

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Vermilion District Office – Animal Health
5016-49th Avenue, Unit B
Vermilion, Alberta T9X 1B7
Telephone: 780-853-5637

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Red Deer
6503-67th Street
Red Deer, Alberta T4P 1A3
Telephone: 403-340-4204

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Wetaskiwin District Office
5729-40th Avenue
Wetaskiwin, Alberta T9A 2Z1
Telephone: 780-352-3955

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Printed in Canada



4. Public Notice Ad

Public Notice

Public Information Session on the Proposed

Green Valley Regional Abattoir

Northern Arm, NL

Shall be held at

March 3 @ 8am

Due to current covid 19 regulations this meeting will be held Via zoom. Contact proponent via email for link for meeting.

This session will be conducted by the proponent, Troy Humber of Sunshine Investments Inc. 709-257-4881 email. greenvalleyfarms@hotmail.ca, as part of the environmental assessment for this project.

The purpose of this session is to describe the activities associated with it, and to provide an opportunity for all interested persons to request information or state their concerns.

All are welcome

Ad content highlighted in yellow

the Telegram to be published in their online and printed versions February 23-march 3. Ad to be 2 column widths minimum of 7"x5"

the town of Northern Arm Town Office for posting on website and or Office

rogers community channel to run from February 23 – march 3

5. Waste Management Plan

Green Valley Regional Abattoir

Waste Management Plan

Troy Humber
2-1-2021

December 16, 2020

To whom this may concern,

Please accept this Waste Management Plan that I have prepared for the Green Valley Regional Abattoir, located on Northern Brook Resource Road, Northern Arm, Newfoundland and Labrador.

I am aware of the risk involved in such an undertaking and can ensure that all waste will be managed properly so the receiving environments are protected. We have developed a sound management plan with alternatives that will allow us to properly dispose of waste using recycling and recovery, disposal sights on the property and the least desired method but none the less a viable option to remove waste from the site by transporting to another approved location.

Green Valley Regional Abattoir is committed to the management of its waste and improving its wastes practices where necessary. Thank you for your time and look forward to any comments or concerns that may arise.

Best Regards,

Troy Humber

1.0 Background

This Waste Management Plan has been developed for Green Valley Regional Abattoir, located on Northern Brook Resource Road, Northern Arm, Newfoundland and Labrador. The construction and operation of this abattoir is crucial to the self-sufficiency and food stability within our province. Being in farming in Newfoundland and Labrador for the last 15 years, I am fully aware and appreciate the need to have access to proper slaughtering and packaging facilities.

My plan supports the provincial livestock sector expansion and sustainability by; providing a facility that meets provincial standards and possibly federal in the future, contributes to the economic growth in our rural area and provides a quality product.

The undertaking will consist of a new build that will utilize an area of approximately 1 acre and will meet all standards within the Meat Inspection Regulations and produce under the Animal Health and Protection Act. The site for the undertaking has access to electricity and to a commercial artesian water source and commercial septic field that are already in place. There is ample land to deal with any byproduct produced by the operation.

2.0 Operation

This facility will be made available to livestock producers within the province, with the added service of trailering livestock for custom butchering. This facility will produce meat to a minimum level of provincial standards with intentions to become federally certified. Based on demand an estimated number of animals units to be processed a year will be 780 at its maximum. Broken down this will be approximately

450-500- Beef animals

250-300-Lambs/sheep/goats

Based on this number the estimated volume of operational waste will be approximately 50 tons per year at max production. This undertaking will be a permanent facility and will operate year-round. Below is a breakdown of the operational waste and how it will be managed.

Table.1 Waste Management during operation

Type of Waste	Method of Management
Specified Risk Material (SRMS) (Skulls, brain, eyes, tonsils, spinal cord)	-Under the guidance and permits of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, burial of SRMS will take place in an approved location on land owned by Green Valley Farm.
Non-Specified Risk Material (Non-SRMS) (Blood, bone, trimmings, Hides)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All non SRMS will be transported to Botwood Fur Ranch to be used as mink feed. - Another option is transporting non-SRMS to a disposal field located in Norris Arm, NL. - There is a potential for a composting site in the future, located on the Land owned by Green Valley Farm. This will remove the need to transport off site. - Volume of animal hide can be reduced given market availability.
Black and grey waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved septic system on site.
Personal waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weekly garbage removal by Central Newfoundland Waste Management.

3.0. Environmental Factors

The location of the undertaking is bounded by a Agricultural Land owned by the proponent and bounded by northern Arm Brook Resource Road and is adjacent to a previously constructed out building that is approximately 40x80ft on established pasture land that is used for farming and the growing of forage. This undertaking will only be utilizing the leased land (Lease # 141740) for the foreseeable future. There are no physical and biological environments within this area that potentially could be affected by the project. There is a salmon river on the opposite side of the road of the proposed project which is over 180 meters away and has a buffer ditch between the proposed project, then the road, then a wooded area, then the river. The parcel of land that the undertaking would be located on consist of cleared land ready for construction. The nearest body of water is a salmon river on the opposite side of the road of the proposed project which is over 180 meters away and has a buffer ditch between the proposed project, then the road, then a wooded area, then the river. The nearest community dwelling is approximately 450m away. The surrounding land does not exhibit any other social environments such as cabins or hiking trails. An Environmental Assessment Registration has been submitted and under public and ministerial review.

4.0 Conclusion

Green Valley Regional Abattoir is committed to ensuring every effort is made to implement a Waste Management Plan that is effective for the operation of the abattoir but most importantly protects the receiving environments of the waste. We are driven to reduce our waste into our landfills, by recycling where we can and composting all the waste that can be. This will decrease our cost of transportation but will also show our commitment to environmental sustainability.

Noise Mitigation Plan: Although it is not expected to have any noise related issues related to this project we have anticipated and planned for any issues that may arise. We will reduce our operating / construction hours to standard municipal accepted working hours. The decibel rating for the number of cows onsite will not be loud enough to create a disturbance even for our closest neighbors, which are 400m away from operations. If the noise created from holding cows onsite becomes an issue we can reduce the amount of animals that are kept onsite at one time. Increased noise from traffic should be negligible as we already have our customer base travelling to our location for our farm market. If traffic noise becomes a concern, we can reduce operating hours to keep traffic flowing during a more appropriate time of the day.

Odour Mitigation Plan: Waste created from the abattoir will be removed daily. Offal and blood waste will be delivered as promptly as possible to Botwood Fur Ranch. All SRM will be buried in the approved site daily. If odour becomes an issue we can dispose of waste at a location further away from residential areas, we can hold waste in a cooler until ready for transport or make more trips to reduce the amount of waste around the site.

Vector Mitigation Plan: Pest and Fly control will be taken care of by PCO on the basis of an annual contract. Physical means of regular cleaning and waste removal will be implemented. Any and all food sources will be disposed of promptly and properly as per our waste management plan.

Drinking/Recreational Water Impact Response Plan: All waste water will be put into an approved commercial septic system. Well water will be tested on a regular basis. Spill kits are onsite and an approved spill response team will be used in the highly unlikely event of a major spill.

Ground Water Monitoring Plan: Well water will be tested on a regular basis. High ground water level has been tested and we have found a site that is 1.5m above the high ground water level, more than 100 m from standing water, over 800m away from residential areas, more than 500m away from a well, more than 500m away from any significant water body. Any runoff water will be reduced by mechanical means where possible. Burial sites should be located in low permeable soils. Areas with a high groundwater level or shallow aquifer must be avoided.

Country Food Impact Plan: The site is surrounded by farm land, and beyond that there is hills on two sides, residential on one side, and a road on the other side. There is little chance for impact on country food. In the event of complaints we have access to approx 1000 acres of land where we could relocate our burial site to reduce concern.

Spill Response plan: In order to ensure a quick and effective response to a spill event, we have spill kits on site. We also have equipment on site in the event of wasted SRM material to enable a prompt clean up response to reduce any ill effect on migratory birds, or wildlife.

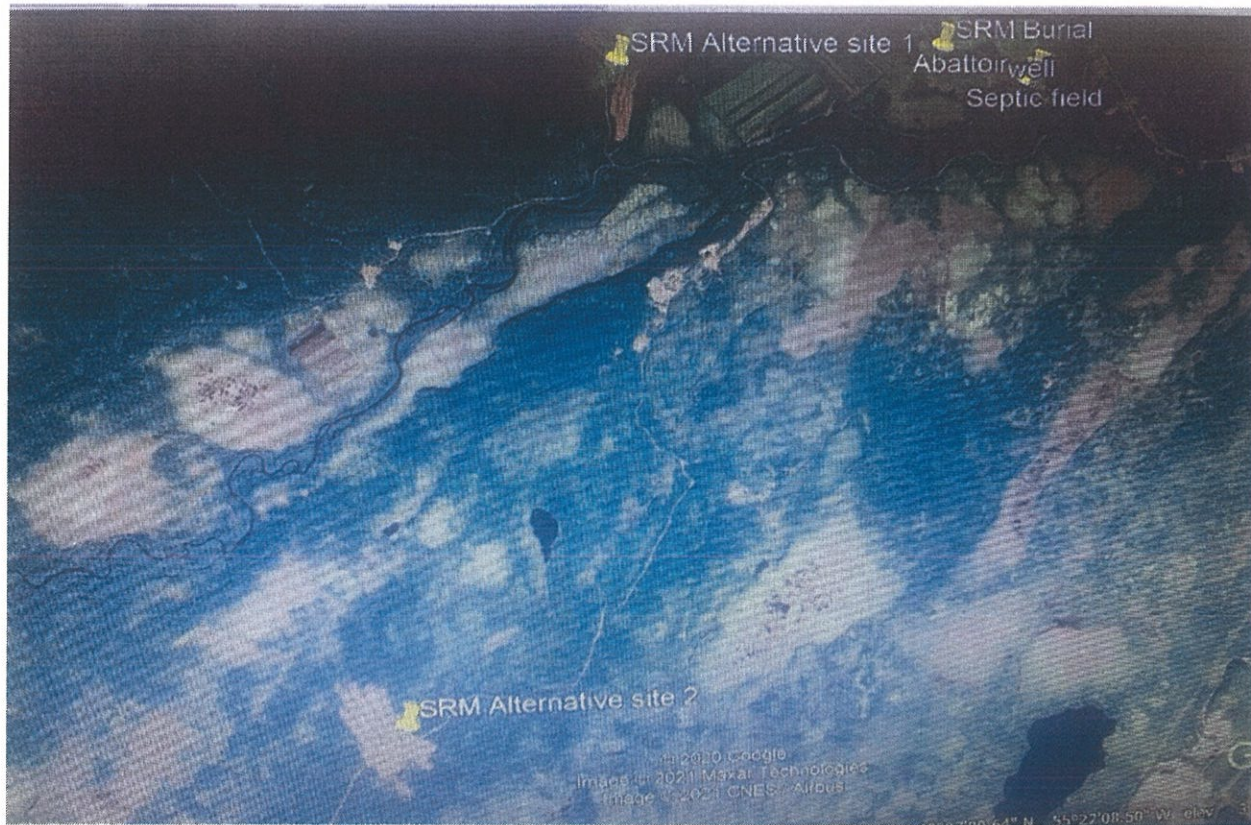
Alternatives: This site was selected due to its close proximity of our current farming operations, existing well, existing, septic, existing power, existing communications, security of farm house on site, access to equipment. This site is close to a labour pool but yet far enough from the community as to not disturb. Access road is in place and it meets the required distance from protected water, and from community. If we were closer to the community we would have potential noise and odour issues, further away we would not have access to existing services making the project not financially feasible or access to labour to operate the facility may be difficult. This chosen location is ideal as there is no inhabited or owned land in close proximity reduce interference of other legitimate land owners/users in the area.

Offal and blood are all to be taken by Botwood fur ranch and should not be an issue for disposal. SRM location has been identified earlier in this document. Alternative sites have been identified in the following maps. As per CFIA; Cattle deadstock and raw SRM remaining on a farm's premises are not subject to any specific Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) requirements. On-farm disposal methods must respect municipal and provincial/territorial regulations. All material, including any composted cattle remains, must stay on the premises.

SRM site has been located, Well water will be tested on a regular basis. High ground water level has been tested and we have found a site that is 1.5m above the high ground water level, more than 100 m from standing water, over 800m away from residential areas, more than 500m away from a well, more than 500m away from any significant water body. Any runoff water will be reduced by mechanical means where possible. Burial sites should be located in low permeable soils. Areas with a high groundwater level or shallow aquifer must be avoided. An Environment Consultant will be engaged to assess SRM site and ground water monitoring.

SRM Alternative site 1





Decommissioning and Rehabilitation:

When the life of the facility is complete we will pump out the existing septic and dispose of in accordance with provincial regulation, building will be removed recycled where possible at approved site. Burial pits will be left to compost existing material and remediated as required.

6. Botwood Fur Rance commitment of Non-SRM Waste

Botwood Fur Ranch
Route 350
Northern Arm, NL
A0H 1E0

Attn: Mr. Troy Humber

Re: Animal by-product for feed

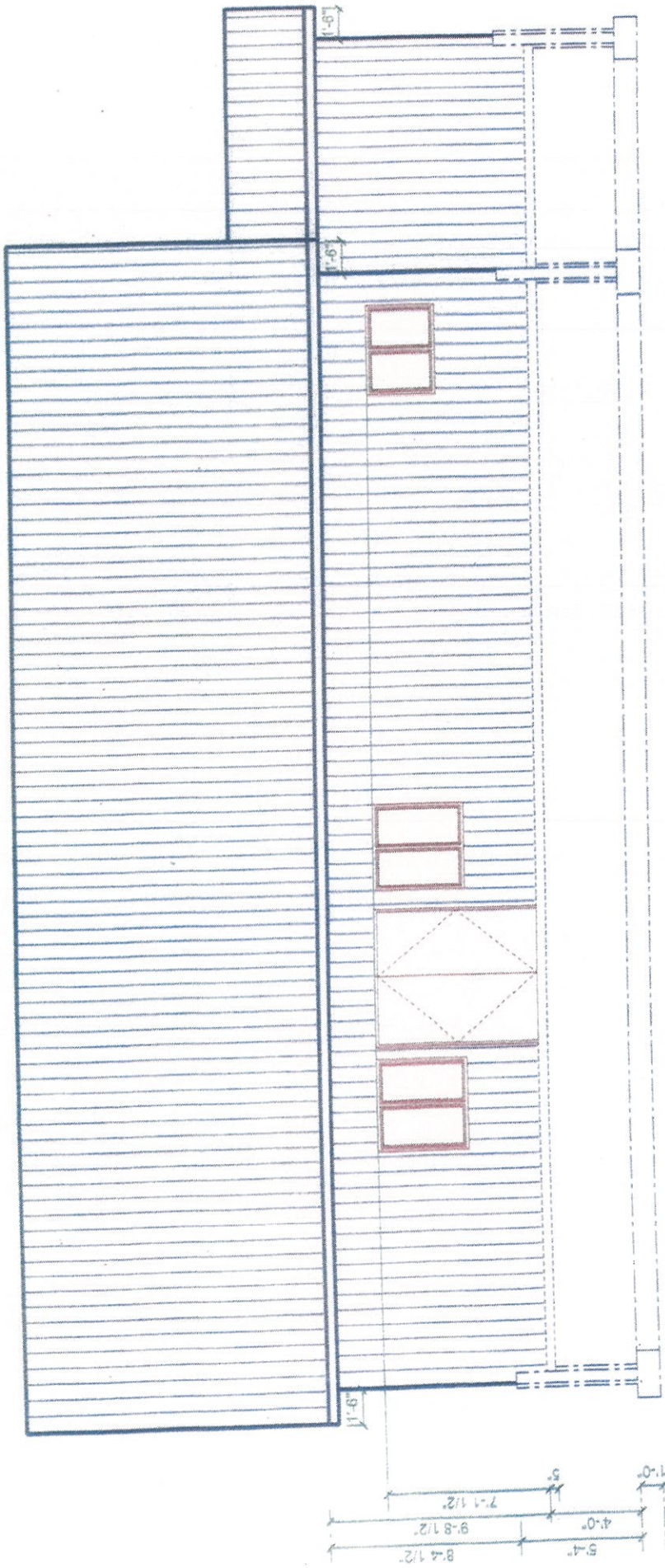
Good day,

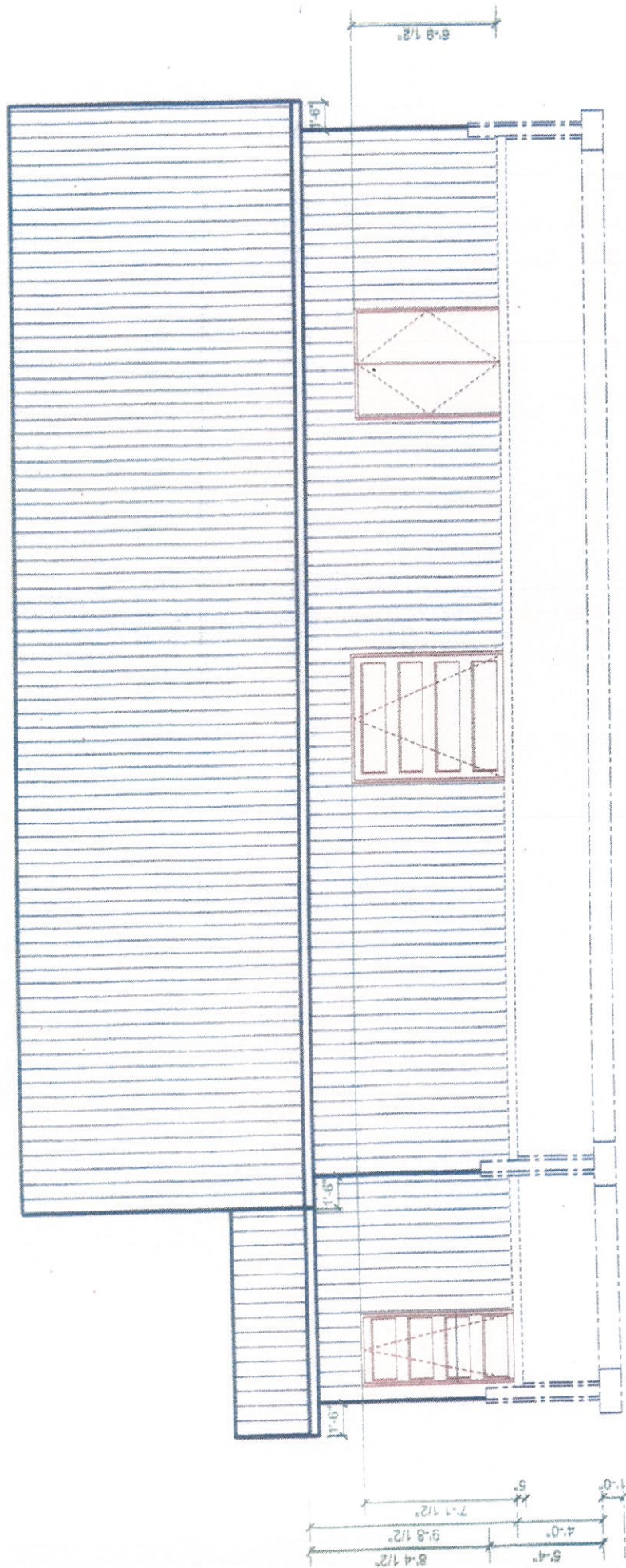
Thank you for reaching out to us today. We would be willing to take any and all non-SRM animal by-product that you produce at your proposed abattoir at Green Valley Farm. We will run all product through our feed mill and use as feed source for our mink on-site. There will be no cost to you for this service. That being said you will be responsible for transportation to our site.

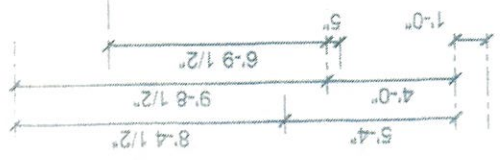
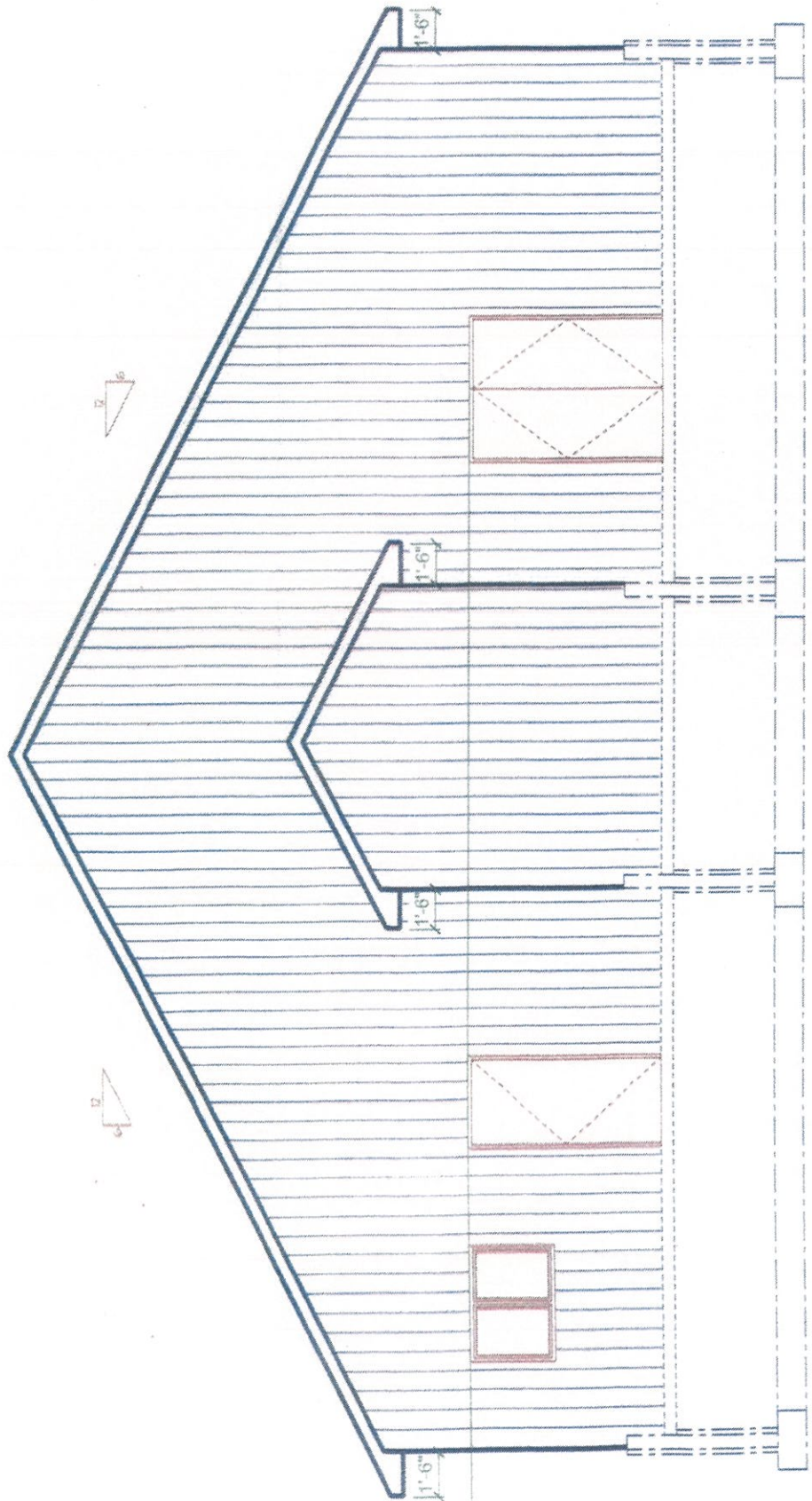
We look for to this partnership and wish you every success in your new venture.

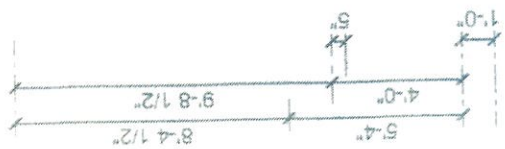
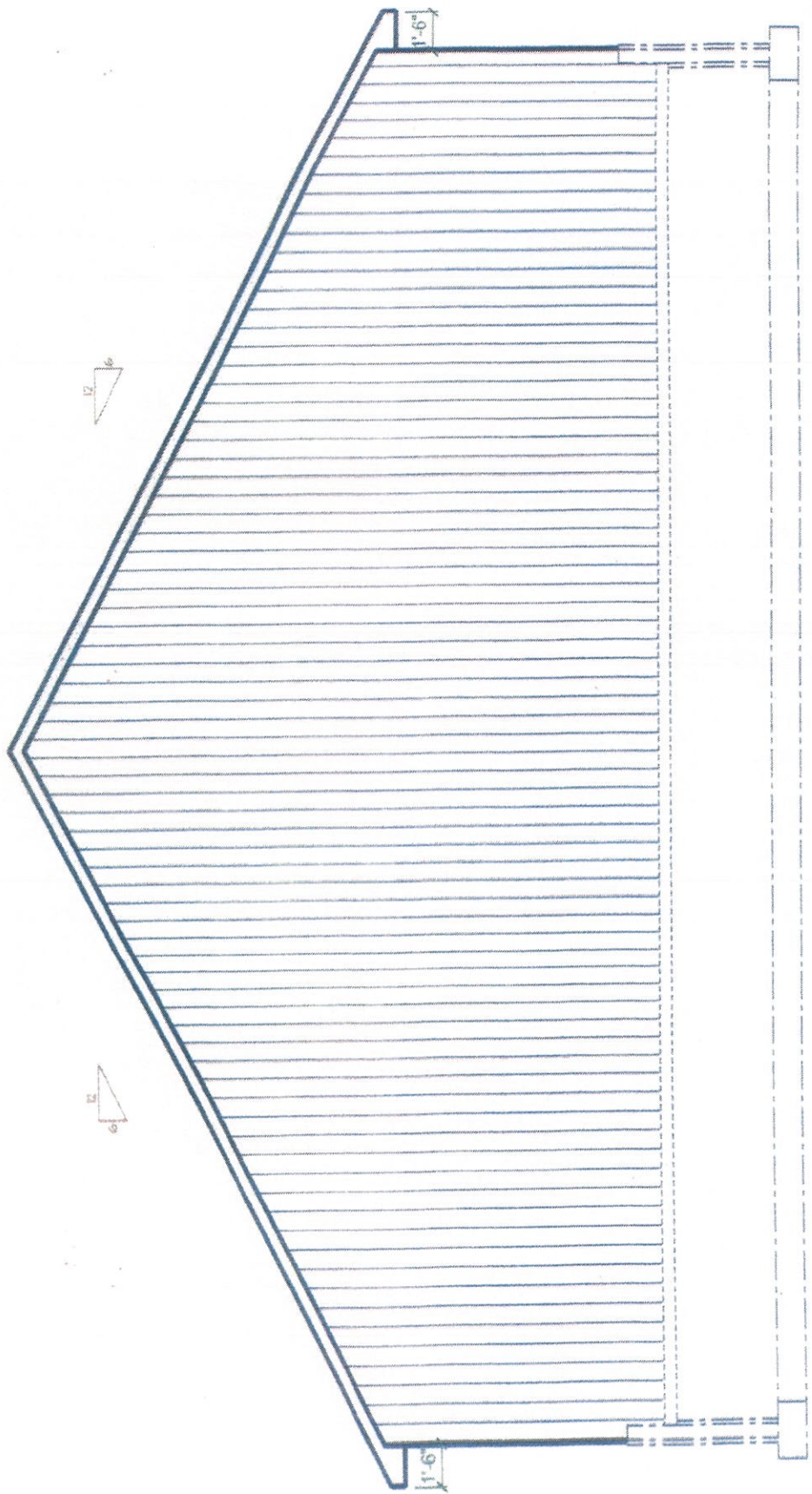
Doyle Loveman
Manager
Botwood Fur Ranch
709-351-2965

7. Building Plan Exterior









8. Additional Location Maps

Green Valley Regional Abattoir

Legend

6 Feature 1

f. GREEN VALLEY ABBATOIR

0 GREEN VALLEY ABBATOIR

* Saint-Pierre

• St John's



Green Valley Regional Abattoir

Legend

- 6 Feature 1
- GREEN VALLEY ABBATOIR
- GREEN VALLEY ABBATOIR
- Saint-Pierre
- St John's

Point of Bay

Laurenceton

GREEN VALLEY ABBATOIR

Botwood

Norris Arm

Bishop's Falls

Google Earth

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© 2020 Navar Technologies
© 2020 CNES / Airbus
2020 Google



10 km

Green Valley Regional Abattoir

Legend

- 6 Feature 1
- GREEN VALLEY ABBATOIR
- 0 GREEN VALLEY ABBATOIR
- * Saint-Pierre
- St John's



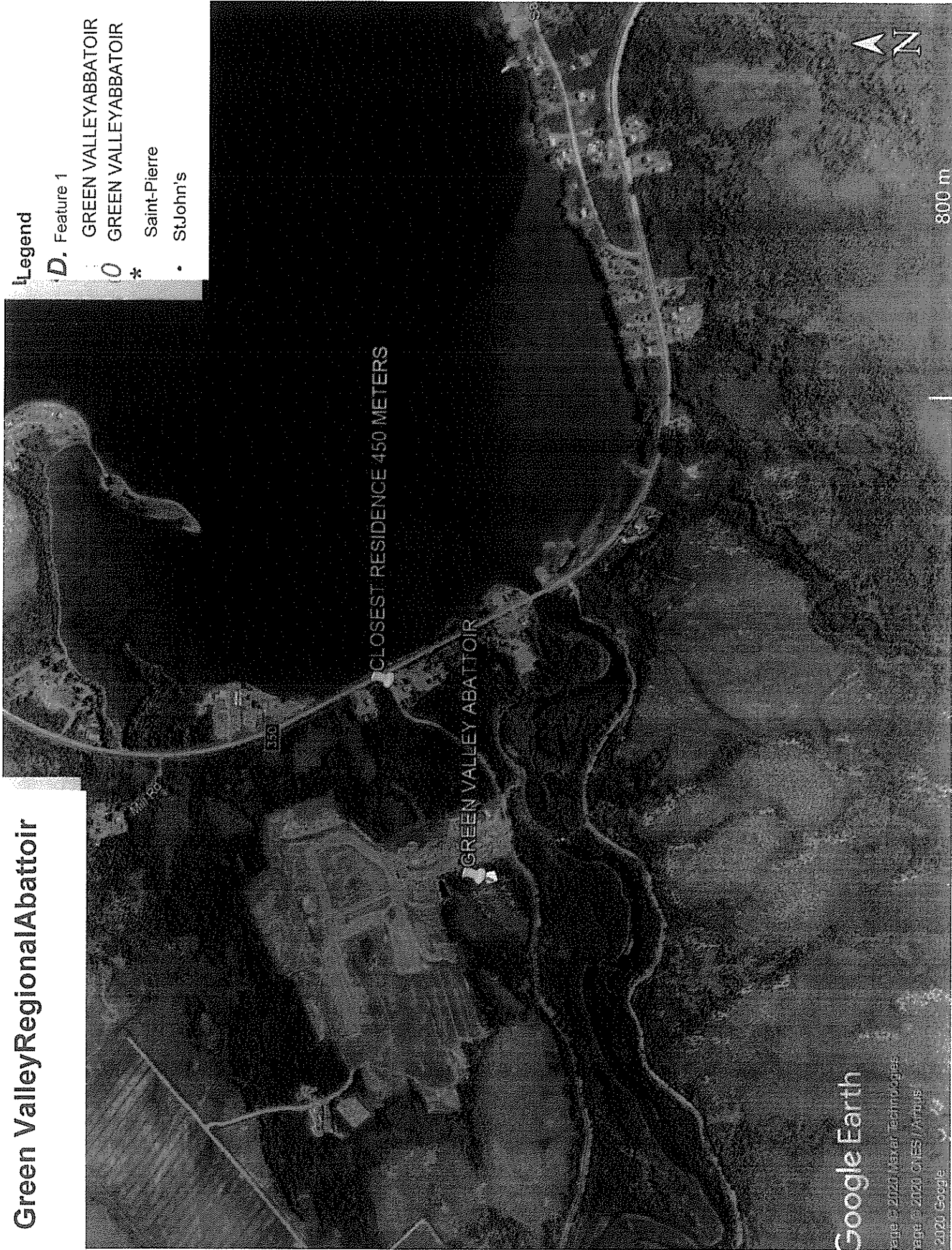
Google Earth

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Green Valley Regional Abattoir

Legend

- D, Feature 1
- GREEN VALLEY ABBATOIR
- GREEN VALLEY ABBATOIR
- * Saint-Pierre
- St John's



Google Earth

Image © 2020 Maxar Technologies
Image © 2020 CNES / Airbus
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Legend

6 Feature 1

GREEN VALLEY ABBATOIR

0 GREEN VALLEY ABBATOIR *

FARM MARKET AND TOOLSHED 30 METERS FROM ABBATOIR

ON FARM RESIDENCE 110 METERS FROM ABBATOIR

GREEN VALLEY ABBATOIR

RESOURCE RD 50 METERS FROM ABBATOIR



9. Well Documents

Well

Your Project #: GREEN VALLEY FARM
Site Location: NORTHERN ARM
Your C.O.C. #: 588836-06-01

Attention: Ted Robinson

Northeast Well Drilling
407 Little Bay Rd
Springdale, NL
A0J 1P0

Report Date: 2017/08/16
Report #: R4654952
Version: 1 - Final

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

MAXXAM JOB #: B7G7611

Received: 2017/08/04, 16:59

Sample Matrix: Water
Samples Received: 1

Analyses	Quantity	Date Extracted	Date Analyzed	Laboratory Method	Reference
Carbonate, Bicarbonate and Hydroxide (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/09	N/A	SM 22 4500-CO2 D
Alkalinity (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/15	ATL SOP 00013	EPA 310.2 R1974 m
Anions (2)	1	N/A	2017/08/11	CAM SOP-00435	SM 22 4110 B m
Chloride (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/15	ATL SOP 00014	SM 22 4500-Cl- E m
Colour (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/16	ATL SOP 00020	SM 22 2120C m
Organic carbon - Diss (DOC) (1, 3)	1	N/A	2017/08/14	ATL SOP 00037	SM 22 5310C m
Conductance - water (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/09	ATL SOP 00004	SM 22 2510B m
Fluoride (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/09	ATL SOP 00043	SM 22 4500-F- C m
Hardness (calculated as CaCO3) (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/09	ATL SOP 00048	SM 22 2340 B
Mercury - Total (CVAA,LL) (1)	1	2017/08/11	2017/08/15	ATL SOP 00026	EPA 245.1 R3 m
Metals Water Total MS (1)	1	2017/08/08	2017/08/09	ATL SOP 00058	EPA 6020A R1 m
Ion Balance (% Difference) (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/16	N/A	Auto Calc.
Anion and Cation Sum (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/15	N/A	Auto Calc.
Nitrogen Ammonia - water (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/15	ATL SOP 00015	EPA 350.1 R2 m
Nitrogen - Nitrate + Nitrite (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/15	ATL SOP 00016	USGS SOPINCF0452.2 m
Nitrogen - Nitrite (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/16	ATL SOP 00017	SM 22 4500-NO2- B m
Nitrogen - Nitrate (as N) (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/16	ATL SOP 00018	ASTM D3867-16
pH (1, 4)	1	N/A	2017/08/09	ATL SOP 00003	SM 22 4500-H+ B m
Phosphorus - ortho (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/16	ATL SOP 00021	SM 22 4500-P E m
Sat. pH and Langelier Index (@ 20C) (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/16	ATL SOP 00049	Auto Calc.
Sat. pH and Langelier Index (@ 4C) (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/16	ATL SOP 00049	Auto Calc.
Reactive Silica (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/15	ATL SOP 00022	EPA 366.0 m
Sulphate (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/15	ATL SOP 00023	ASTMD516-11 m
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS calc) (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/16	N/A	Auto Calc.
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen in Water (2)	1	2017/08/10	2017/08/15	CAM SOP-00938	OMOE E3516 m
Organic carbon - Total (TOC) (1, 3)	1	N/A	2017/08/14	ATL SOP 00037	SM 22 5310C m
Phosphorus Total Colourimetry (1)	1	2017/08/10	2017/08/11	ATL SOP 00057	EPA 365.1 R2 m
Turbidity (1)	1	N/A	2017/08/09	ATL SOP 00011	EPA 180.1 R2 m

Remarks:

Maxxam Analytics' laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 for specific parameters on scopes of accreditation. Unless otherwise noted,

Your Project #: GREEN VALLEY FARM
Site Location: NORTHERN ARM
Your C.O.C. #: 588836-06-01

Attention: Ted Robinson

Northeast Well Drilling
407 Little Bay Rd
Springdale, NL
A0J 1P0

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

MAXXAM JOB #: B7G7611

Received: 2017/08/04, 16:59

procedures used by Maxxam are based upon recognized Provincial, Federal or US method compendia such as CCME, MDDELCC, EPA, APHA.

All work recorded herein has been done in accordance with procedures and practices ordinarily exercised by professionals in Maxxam's profession using accepted testing methodologies, quality assurance and quality control procedures (except where otherwise agreed by the client and Maxxam in writing). All data is in statistical control and has met quality control and method performance criteria unless otherwise noted. All method blanks are reported: unless indicated otherwise, associated sample data are not blank corrected.

Maxxam Analytics' liability is limited to the actual cost of the requested analyses, unless otherwise agreed in writing. There is no other warranty expressed or implied. Maxxam has been retained to provide analysis of samples provided by the Client using the testing methodology referenced in this report. Interpretation and use of test results are the sole responsibility of the Client and are not within the scope of services provided by Maxxam, unless otherwise agreed in writing.

Solid sample results, except biota, are based on dry weight unless otherwise indicated. Organic analyses are not recovery corrected except for isotope dilution methods.

Results relate to samples tested.

This Certificate shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.

Reference Method suffix "m" indicates test methods incorporate validated modifications from specific reference methods to improve performance.

* RPDs calculated using raw data. The rounding of final results may result in the apparent difference.

(1) This test was performed by Maxxam Bedford

(2) This test was performed by Maxxam Analytics Mississauga

(3) TOC / DOC present in the sample should be considered as non-purgeable TOC / DOC.

(4) The APHA Standard Method require pH to be analyzed within 15 minutes of sampling and therefore field analysis is required for compliance. All Laboratory pH analyses in this report are reported past the APHA Standard Method holding time.

Encryption Key



Sam Sherker
Bedford Client Svc
16 Aug 2017 16:31:45

Please direct all questions regarding this Certificate of Analysis to your Project Manager.

Melissa DiPinto, Project Manager

Email: mdipinto@maxxam.ca

Phone# (709) 754 0203

=====

Maxxam has procedures in place to guard against improper use of the electronic signature and have the required "signatories", as per section 5.10.2 of ISO/IEC 17025:2005(E), signing the reports. For Service Group specific validation please refer to the Validation Signature Page.

Grand Falls-Windsor NL, A2A 2E1

709-292-2580

Laboratory Results

RUN DATE: 20/01/21

RUN TIME: 1631

PAGE 1

Name: PW, HUMBER TROY

Report For: GOVERNMENT SERVICE CENTRE-GFW

Specimen: 21:WA0000223R

Collected: 19/01/21-1100

Collected By: CBT

Received: 19/01/21-1330

Source: DRINKING WATER

SAMPLING SITE: DRILLED WELL/NORTHERN ARM

REPORT TO: GSC

GFW

Procedure	Result	Site
BACTERIOLOGICAL WATER ANALYSIS	Final	
TOTAL COLIFORMS	ABSENT	
FECAL COLIFORM (E.COLI)	ABSENT	

Total Coliform

Fecal Coliform (E.coli)

AbsentAbsent☐ Particulate matter☐ Overgrowth bacteria☐ Not Tested

 Newfoundland
 Labrador

 Service NL
 Government Service Centre
 Grand Falls-Windsor Office
 292-4259

INTERPRETATION OF WATER TEST RESULTS:

☒ Satisfactory☐ Sub-standard☐ Unsatisfactory☐ Unable to interpret

Comments:

Satisfactory
Jan 24/21

Date

[Signature]
 Environmental Health Office:

INTERPRETATION: SATISFACTORY: No evidence of dangerous bacterial pollution
 UNSATISFACTORY: Should not be consumed without boiling or disinfection.
 INCONCLUSIVE: Other bacterial growth detected, see remarks section.

SECTION B

ADDRESS WHERE REPORT WILL BE MAILED TO

Name: <u>Troy Humber</u>	Telephone: <u>709 257 4881</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Unit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P.O. Box # <u>2009</u>	Street: <u>203 Forest Road</u>
City/Town: <u>NORTHOWN ARM</u>	Postal Code: <u>A0H 1E0</u>

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

Please ✓ where appropriate

Address of water supply (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> same as above) OR	
<input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Unit <input type="checkbox"/> P.O. Box #	Street:
City/Town/cottage area:	Postal Code:
GIS coordinates: <u>49°09'13"N</u> <u>55°23'47"W</u>	Collection Date: <u>JAN/19/21</u>
Example: 42°51'36" N, 112°25'45" W or 42.8600° N, -112.4292° W	Collection Time: <u>11AM</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Dug well <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drilled Well <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ Age of well: <u>2</u> years	
Has the well been disinfected in the past six months? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Liner: <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic <input type="checkbox"/> Cement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Rock	Cover: <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic <input type="checkbox"/> Cement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Rock
Water supply services a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residence or <input type="checkbox"/> cottage.	
Does the water supply service more than one residence? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. If yes, how many?	
Collected by (print name): <u>Troy Humber</u>	Signature: <u>[Signature]</u>

Peel off label and attach to bottle



54858

The complete and up-to-date GUIDE TO SERVICES is available at WWW.PUBLICHEALTHLAB.CA
100 Forest Road Suite 1, St. John's, NL A1A 3Z9. • Tel: 709-777-6583 • Fax: 709-777-6362

Total Coliform Absent
Fecal Coliform (E.coli) Absent

☐ Particulate matter
☐ Overgrowth bacteria
☐ Not Tested

**Newfoundland
Labrador**

Service NL
Government Service Centre
Grand Falls-Windsor Office
292-4259

INTERPRETATION OF WATER TEST RESULTS:

☒ Satisfactory ☐ Sub-standard
☐ Unsatisfactory ☐ Unable to interpret

Comments: Satisfactory
Jan 24/21 [Signature]
Date Environmental Health Office:

INTERPRETATION:
SATISFACTORY: No evidence of dangerous bacterial pollution
UNSATISFACTORY: Should not be consumed without boiling or disinfection.
INCONCLUSIVE: Other bacterial growth detected, see remarks section.

10. Septic Documents



Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Service Newfoundland and Labrador

August 2, 2017

FINAL APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

Troy Humber
P.O. Box 2009
20 Forest Road
Northern Arm NL

**RE: 20 Forest Road
Northern Arm
GSC File number: HS-2017 105819 00**

Dear Mr. Humber:

This is to certify that the sewage system at the above location was inspected on 2017 07 25 and has been installed as per the design provided by the Approved Designer Paul McInnis, Registration # AD-2017 103642, pursuant to the Sanitation Regulations and the Private Sewage Disposal and Water Supply Standards.

It is your responsibility to retain a copy of this approval and its associated septic system design plans for your files.

Yours truly,

Barry Cole, Dipl. M. EnvT., B. Tech(Env), B. HSc., CPHI(C)
Environmental Health Officer

C Town of Northern Arm
Paul McInnis, Approved Designer

11. Service NL Interior Plan / Building plan Approval



Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Service NL

November 4, 2020

File No. 12022

**Green Valley Farms
20 Forest Road
Northern Arm, NL
A0H 1E0**

Attention: Troy Humber

**Re: Plans – Proposed New Building – Abattoir/Retail Space – 20 Forrest Road,
Northern Arm, NL**

Dear Troy,

We acknowledge receipt of plans and other information pertaining to fire and life safety and buildings accessibility for the above project. Our comments for each aspect of review are as follows:

FIRE & LIFE SAFETY

We have reviewed the plans and FC/NBC form and found them generally acceptable. However, at the time of construction, you must ensure that the following items are included:

1. The material to be used as an interior finish (wall and ceiling assemblies) shall have a flame spread rating not to exceed 150. It is recommended that brick, concrete block, 9.5mm gypsum board, 11mm plywood (good one side or select grade), or a "ULC" approved and listed panelling be used. Concrete walls need not be covered with a material previously mentioned, but may be covered with a water based paint.
2. In accordance with Chapter 7 of the Life Safety Code, where the exit door is not immediately apparent from all portions of the floor area, exit light signs shall be installed in accordance with Chapter 7.
3. That emergency lighting shall provide in accordance with Chapter 7 of the Life Safety Code. Emergency lighting shall provide not less than 90 minute duration and shall be extended to include all exterior access to the public way.
4. That portable fire extinguishers shall be installed, maintained and inspected in accordance to the requirements of NFPA-10, "Portable Fire Extinguishers".
5. That the building be located on the property in accordance with Subsection 9.10.14 of the National Building Code of Canada. If the limiting distance requirements can not be provided then the exposed building face shall be constructed in accordance with Article 9.10.14.5.

Additional requirements that must be adhered to at time of construction are as follows:

That where a fire alarm, sprinkler, and/or kitchen system, fire extinguishers, exit & emergency lighting have been installed, they shall be inspected to ensure proper operation and location. This inspection shall be performed by a service company listed and licensed by the Office of the Fire Commissioner. A copy of all inspection certificates, where applicable, shall be forwarded to the Office of the Fire Commissioner for filing.

BUILDINGS ACCESSIBILITY

We have reviewed the drawings of the above project for compliance with the Buildings Accessibility Act and Regulations. As a result of our survey, we have registered the design of the project as follows:

PROJECT #	DRAWING #	REGISTRATION#
	A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A10	BA 15761

Please note that in addition to the plan and details referenced above, you must ensure that:

1. Except for corridors, barrier-free paths of travel of an unobstructed width of not less than 920 mm must be maintained throughout the floor areas as per Section 7(1) of the Buildings Accessibility Regulations.
2. All counters serving the public must have at least one barrier-free section that conforms to the Schedule (Section 33) of the Buildings Accessibility Regulations.
3. Every doorway that is located in a barrier-free path of travel shall have a clear width of not less than 800 mm when the door is in the open position, as per Section 18(1) of the Buildings Accessibility Regulations. Thresholds for doorways shall be not more than 13 mm higher than the finished floor surface and shall be bevelled to facilitate the passage of wheelchairs, as per Section 18(4).

Every door in a barrier-free path of travel, except power operated shall have a clear space beyond the latch side of not less than 600 mm where the door swings towards the approach side and 300 mm where the door swings away from the approach side, as per the Schedule (Section 18(9)) of the Buildings Accessibility Regulations.

Every door in a barrier-free path of travel must have lever type hardware as per Section 18(3) of the Building Accessibility Regulations.

The building entrance requires a power door operator as per Section 18(5) of the Buildings Accessibility Regulations.

4. Washrooms, in general, to conform to Section 30(1) of the Building Accessibility Regulations.

All barrier-free washroom sinks require lever type faucet handles as per Section 29 (1), figure 21 of the Building Accessibility Regulations.

Washroom accessories to be installed as per Section 31(1), figure 22 of the Building Accessibility Regulations.

The barrier-free washroom sink must be located so that the distance from the center of the fixture to the side wall is not less than 460mm (see figure 20).

Washroom toilets to be provided with grab bars conforming to Section 27(1)d, figure 18 of the Building Accessibility Regulations.

The barrier-free washroom toilet must be located so that the distance from the center of the fixture to the side wall is not less than 460mm and not greater than 480mm (see figure 17).

A barrier-free shower to be provided as per Section 32(1), figure 23 of the Building Accessibility Regulations.

5. Parking spaces designated for the physically disabled to be provided as per Section 14, figure 3a or 3b of the Building Accessibility Regulations.

Signage designating the barrier-free parking space as being reserved for the physically disabled to be provided as per Section 15(1) of the Building Accessibility Regulations.

Accessibility signage in general to conform to Section 17, figures 5, 6 & 7 of the Building Accessibility Regulations.

This registration is subject to a final inspection before occupancy. To arrange for an inspection, please contact **Service NL at (709) 256-1420**.

We trust that you will note and adhere to the requirements as stated above for both Fire and Life Safety and Buildings Accessibility.



Barry Porter,
Design Approval Technician II
GSC, Gander, NL
Phone: (709)256-1436
Fax: (709)256-1438

copy Office of the Fire Commissioner, Grand Falls-Windsor
 Town of Northern Arm
 Northern Arm Fire Department
 Barry Cole – Environmental Health Officer

This approval does not absolve the applicant from obtaining the necessary leases, permits or licenses from any other Department of the Provincial or Federal Governments or Municipality that may be concerned.

**GOVERNMENT OF
NEW YORK AND
ALBANY**

COMPTROLLER

RECEIVED

NOV 4 1961

BA 15761

Nov 4, 1961

POSTMAN

DATE

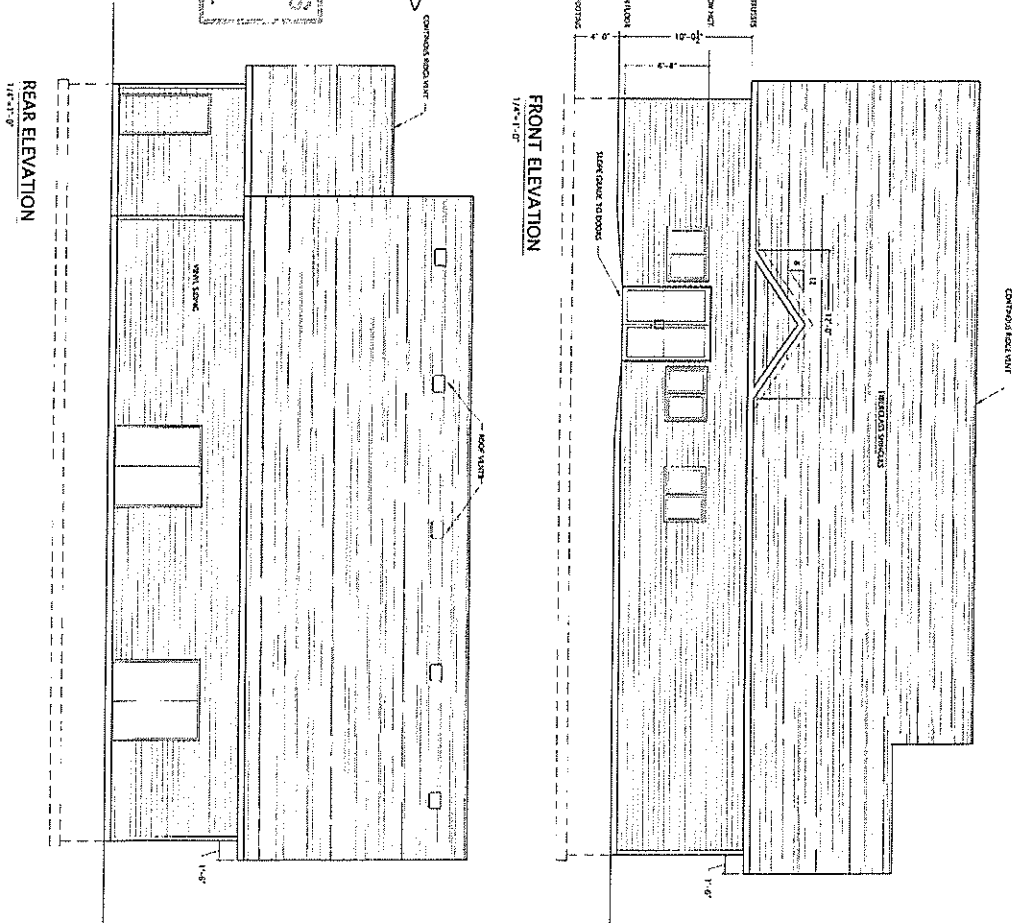
CHECKED BY

ENGINEER

REGISTERED

**UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE
ELECTRICITY CONTROL BOARD**

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS
OF ATTACHED...
DATED Nov 4, 2020

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[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF
NEWFOUNDLAND
DEPARTMENT OF
CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

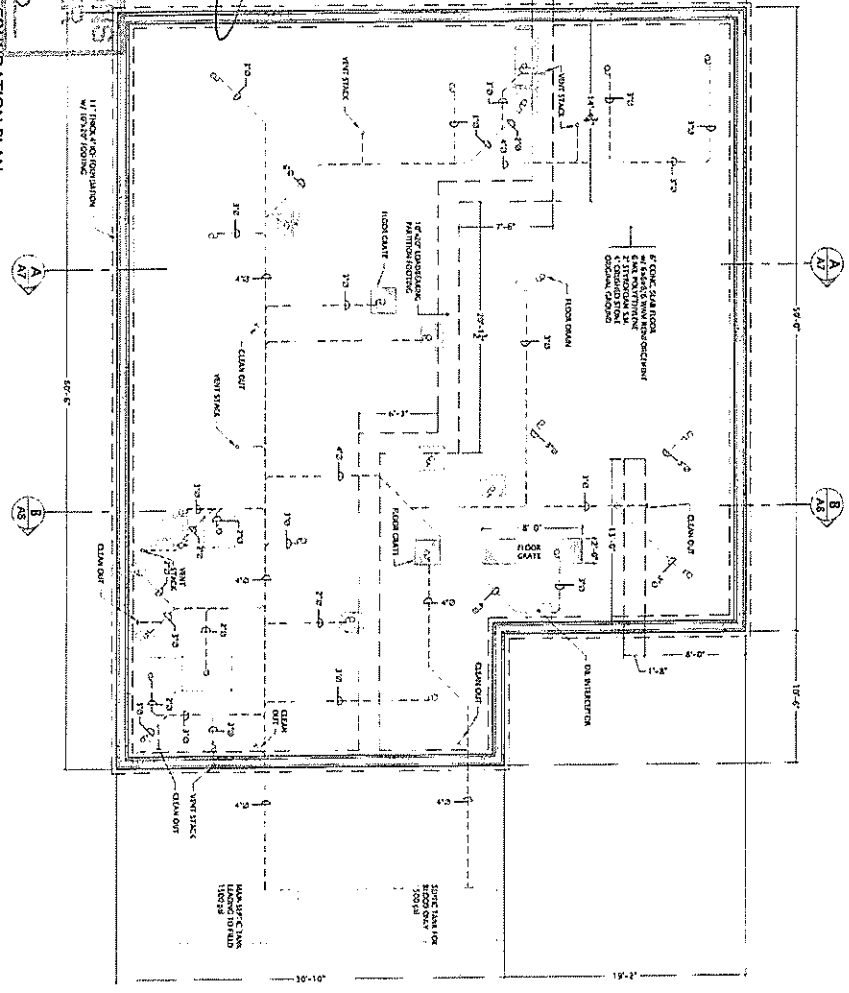
GOVERNMENT OF
NEWFOUNDLAND
DEPARTMENT OF
CONSTRUCTION SERVICES
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
SUBJECT TO LETTER OF REGISTRATION
DATE: Nov 4, 2020
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE
PROFESSIONAL ACT

GOVERNMENT OF
NEWFOUNDLAND
DEPARTMENT OF
CONSTRUCTION SERVICES
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
SUBJECT TO LETTER OF REGISTRATION
DATE: Nov 4, 2020
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE
PROFESSIONAL ACT

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS
OF ATTACHED LETTER
DATED Nov 4, 2020

FOUNDATION PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"



CONTRACTOR WITH VENTURE ALL DRAWINGS AND CONDITIONS
SHALL BE THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND SHALL REMAIN
THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED OR
COPIED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE
CONTRACTOR. ANY REPRODUCTION OR COPIING WITHOUT THE WRITTEN
PERMISSION OF THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE AT THE CONTRACTOR'S RISK.

1. ALL DRAWINGS FOR ALTERNATION PURPOSES ONLY AND
SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CONTRACTOR FOR REVIEW AND
APPROVAL. 2. ALL DRAWINGS TO BE MADE BY THE CONTRACTOR'S
DESIGNER.

REVISIONS
NO. 1
DATE 5/2/21
BY 5/2/21

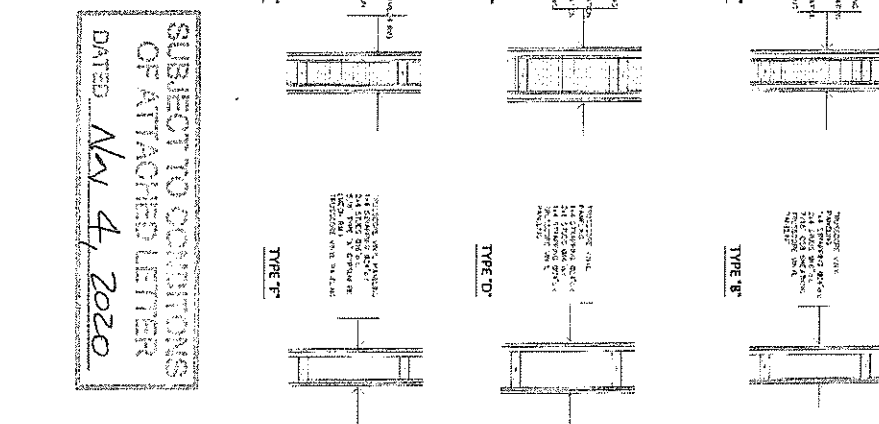
A. O. T. A. M. H. E. R.
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
C. T. C. O. N. S. T. R. U. C. T. I. O. N. S. S. E. R. V. I. C. E. S.

PROJECT
PROPOSED ABATOR FOR
MR. T. HUMBER

PROJECT
PROPOSED ABATOR FOR
MR. T. HUMBER

PROJECT
PROPOSED ABATOR FOR
MR. T. HUMBER

PROJECT
PROPOSED ABATOR FOR
MR. T. HUMBER



PARTITION SCHEDULE

CONTRACTOR MUST VARY ALL DATES, TIMES AND CONDITIONS ON SITE BEFORE MOVIING WITH ANY PART OF THIS WORK. DO NOT REAR REAR DRIVING. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE PLACEMENT OF THE MORE OF ALL TRUCKS. I AM CONDUCTS DECIDE, NOT BY ANY OTHER FROM TO BE CALLED.

3. ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL BUILDING CODE OF CANADA (2012) EDITION.
2. ALL ROOF STRUCTURES TO BE PLACED WITHIN A WATER-SHED.

5	2	1	5	2	3	2
978.001.652						
1/18/00						
p. 18/18						
1/18/00						

$\frac{A}{A+C}$

A - ETHER NUMBER
B - CEMENT SHEET
C - LOCATOR PEE

ARGUMENT

FOUR NINE

7th FLOOR
DRAFTING SERVICES
ENGINEERING CONSULTING
GRAND FALLS-WINDSOR, NT
(713) 200-45-0006
email: larry.davis@earthlink.net

PROPOSED ABATTOIR FOR
MR. T. HUMBER

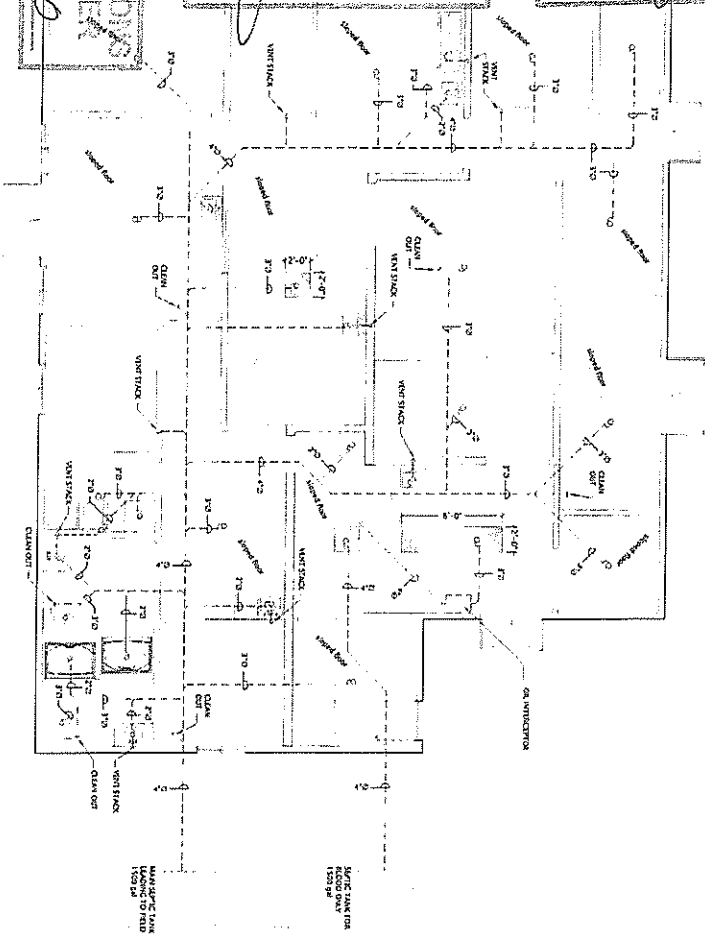
NORTHERN A.J.V.

PARTITION PLAN

Scale 1/8" = 1'	Date OCT 21 19	Drawn by T. ALPINE, C. LEON
Entered	Approved	
Project No. AS	Sheet No.	Revised No.

Registered BA 15761 NW 4, 2020	GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Registered Doc #	GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Registered Register of Mortgages UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE BUILDING SOCIETY ACT	GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES

FLOOR PLAN w/ PLUMBING OVERLAY
1/4"=1'-0"

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF
NEW ZEALAND
MINISTER OF
CONSTRUCTION
AND
CIVIL DEFENCE

GOVERNMENT OF
NEW ZEALAND
MINISTER OF
CONSTRUCTION
AND
CIVIL DEFENCE

Subject to Local Authorities
Under the Resource Management Act

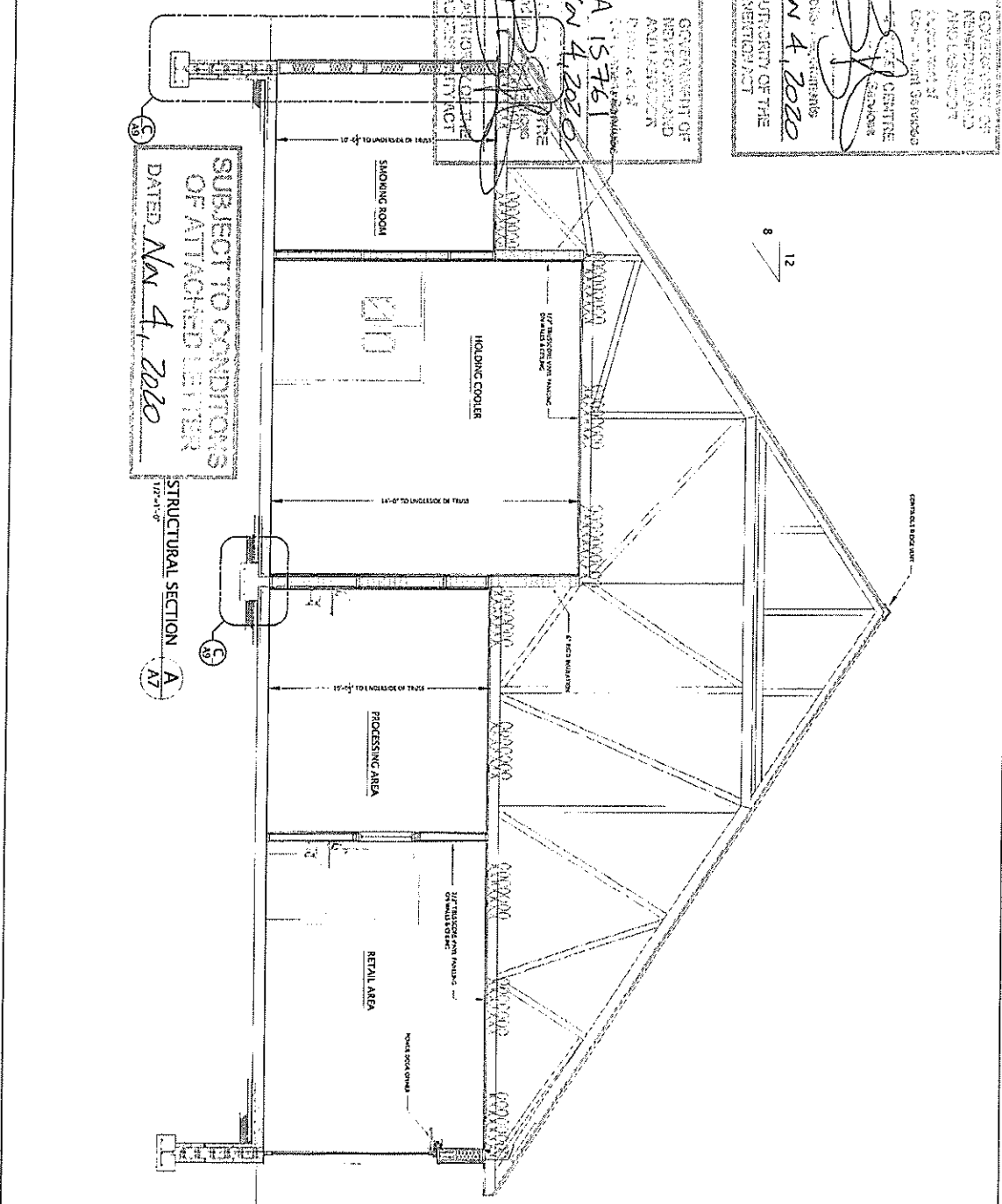
Date: Nov 4, 2020

GOVERNMENT OF
NEW ZEALAND
MINISTER OF
CONSTRUCTION
AND
CIVIL DEFENCE

Subject to Local Authorities
Under the Resource Management Act

Date: Nov 4, 2020

BA 15761
Nov 4, 2020



CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING AND CONDITIONS OF THE BUILDING. THE BUILDING IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUILDING CODE OF PRACTICE FOR NEW ZEALAND. THE BUILDING IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUILDING CODE OF PRACTICE FOR NEW ZEALAND. THE BUILDING IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUILDING CODE OF PRACTICE FOR NEW ZEALAND.

1. ALL WORK IS TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUILDING CODE OF PRACTICE FOR NEW ZEALAND. 2. ALL WORK IS TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUILDING CODE OF PRACTICE FOR NEW ZEALAND. 3. ALL WORK IS TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUILDING CODE OF PRACTICE FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

Client: Mr. T. Humber

Project No: BA 15761

Sheet No: 1

Drawn By: Mr. T. Humber

Checked By: Mr. T. Humber

Approved By: Mr. T. Humber

Structural Section A-A

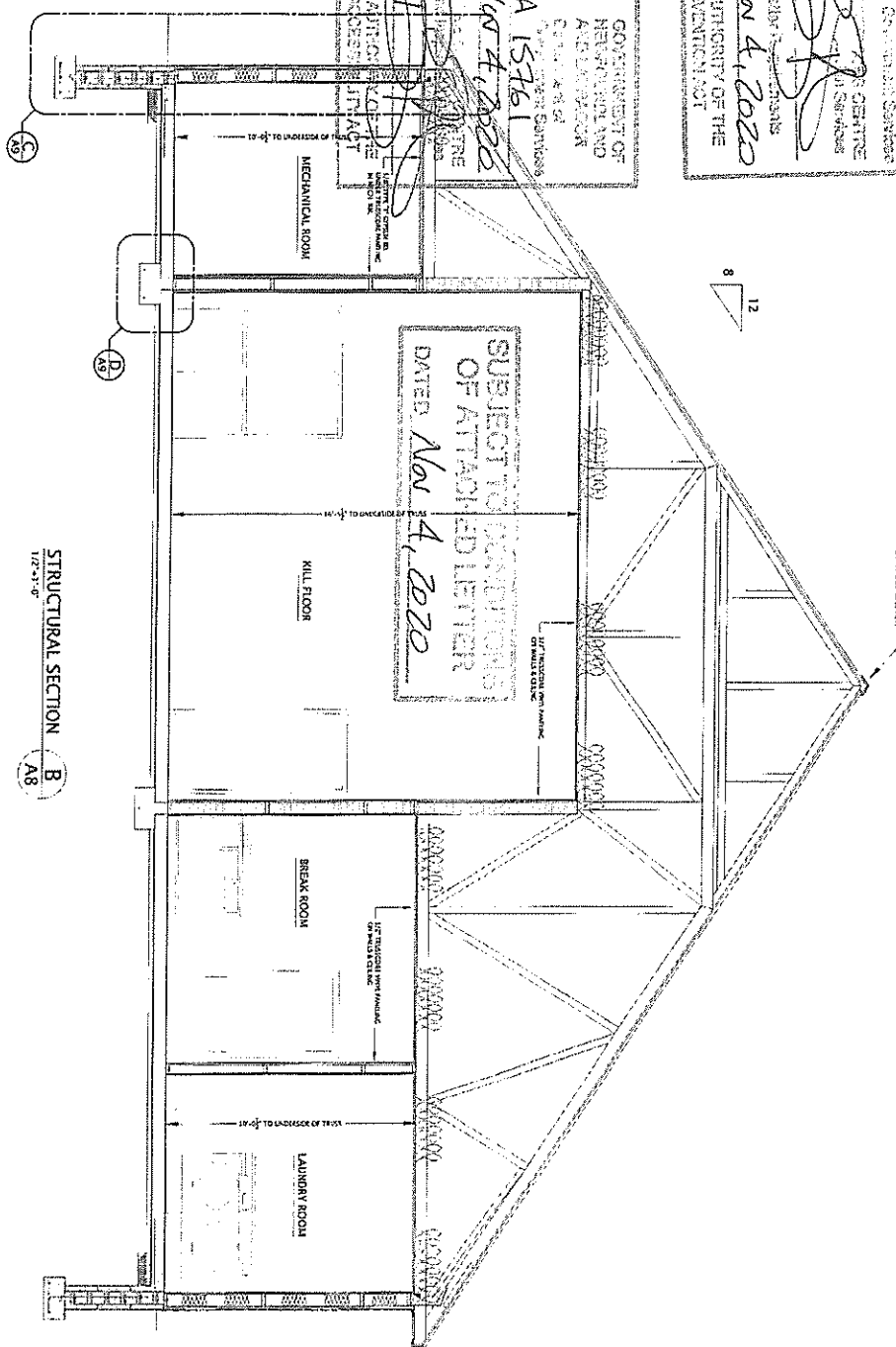
GOVERNMENT OF
NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF
TREASURY
OFFICE OF THE
COMPTROLLER
AND
TREASURER

GOVERNMENT OF
NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF
TREASURY
OFFICE OF THE
COMPTROLLER
AND
TREASURER

Approved: *[Signature]*
Date: Nov 4, 2020
Subject: BA 15761
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE
PUBLIC FINANCE ACT

GOVERNMENT OF
NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF
TREASURY
OFFICE OF THE
COMPTROLLER
AND
TREASURER

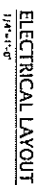
Approved: *[Signature]*
Date: Nov 4, 2020
Subject: BA 15761
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE
PUBLIC FINANCE ACT



STRUCTURAL SECTION B
1/2" = 1'-0"

























































<p>CONTRACTOR AND VENDOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND AGENCIES OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND AGENCIES OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND AGENCIES OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.</p>	
<p>ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL BUILDING CODE OF CANADA (2015 EDITION)</p>	
<p>ARCHITECT</p>	<p>DATE: <u>11/04/2020</u></p>
<p>PROJECT</p>	<p>PROPOSED ABATTON FOR MR. T. HUMBER</p>
<p>CLIENT</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT OF NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND TREASURER</p>
<p>SCALE</p>	<p>1/2" = 1'-0"</p>
<p>DATE</p>	<p>OCT 2020</p>
<p>DESIGNER</p>	<p>7/2020, C. HEN</p>
<p>REVISIONS</p>	<p>1/2020</p>

AS No. 10712	Oct 1025	T. Adams, C. York
Chas. L. L.	Approved	
Project No.	State No.	Approved By
	A9	

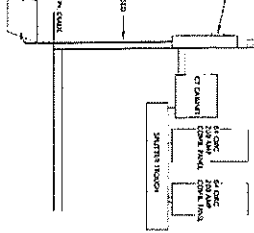


COMMERCIAL
INSTRUMENTAL
NOV 4 2020
BA 15761
REGISTERED
UNDER THE
EVIDENCE ACT

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS
OF ATTACHED LETTER
DATED Nov 4 1930

- ## ELECTRICAL LEGEND
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | 110V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 240V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 120V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 208V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 277V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 480V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 600V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 1000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 1500V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 2500V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 5000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 10000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 15000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 25000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 35000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 50000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 75000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 150000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 300000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 600000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 1200000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 2400000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 4800000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 9600000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 19200000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 38400000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 76800000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 153600000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 307200000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 614400000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 1228800000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 2457600000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 9830400000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 19660800000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 78643200000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 157286400000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 629145600000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 1258272000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 10068096000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 20136192000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 322118400000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 644236800000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 1610592000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 3221184000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 6442368000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 12884736000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 25539072000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 51078144000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 104312384000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 208624768000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 834500000000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 1669000000000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 3356000000000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 6712000000000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |
|  | 13448000000000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |  | 26896000000000000000V NOMINAL RMS VOLTAGE |

RISER DIAGRAM



CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL BUILDING AND CONDITIONS ON SITE BEFORE PROCEEDING. WITH ANY PORTION OF THIS WORK, DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE PLACEMENT OF THE WORK OF ALL TRADES. IF ANY DEFECTS OCCUR, NOTIFY ARCHITECT PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

1. ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL BUILDING CODE OF CANADA COLLISION.
2. ALL ROOF INTERSECTIONS TO BE FLASHED WITH A WATER SHIELD.

2	54	6:00 PM	2/14/00
3	55	6:00 PM	2/14/00

A - DEGREE NUMBER
H - DIRECTION
C - LOCATION SITE

ACCURACY

STUDY NAME:

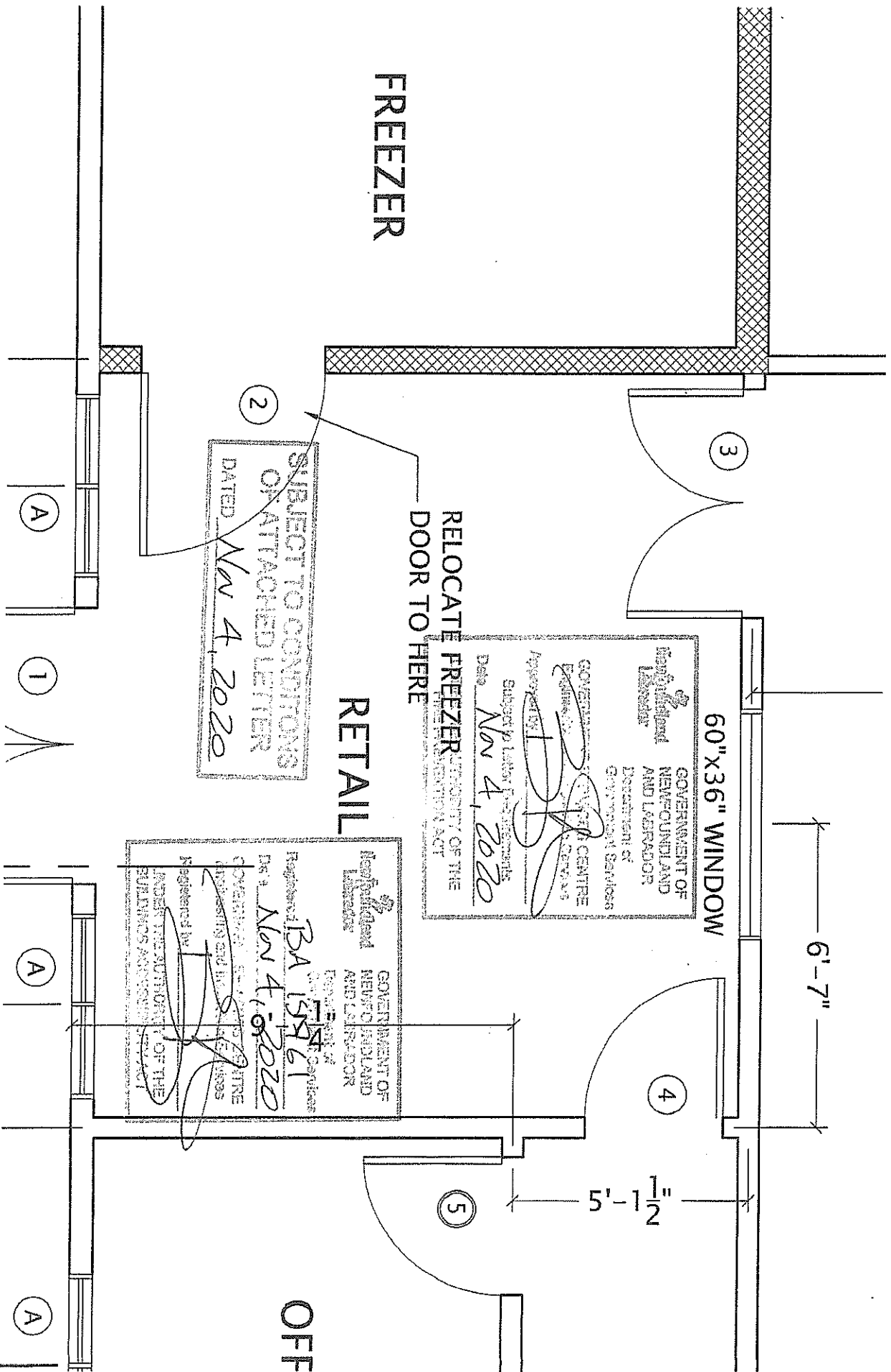
T¹ DRAFTING SERVICES
RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL
GRAND FALLS - MINISTON - WI
PH (708) 485-9005

PROPOSED ABATTOIR FOR
MR. T. HUMBER

NORTHERN AND

ELECTRICAL LAYOUT

Scale:	1/8" = 1'-0"	Date:	OCT 2020	Drawn by:	T. ADAMS, C. TAYLOR
Class:		Approved:			
Project No.		Sheet No.	A10	Revision No.	



SERVICE NL
MOTOR REGISTRATION DIVISION/GOVERNMENT SERVICE CENTER RECEIPT

RECEIPT NO: 4575753 DATE : 2020-11-10

RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE CENTRE
GSC FEES PAID AT
P.O. BOX 2222
GANDER NL
A1V2N9

THE SUM OF	----	120.00--	FOR GSC FEES	120.00
		--	FOR HST	0.00

FEE CODE : 012342500703027950701050000
DESC : REG'N OF DESIGN - BLDG ACCESSIBILITY - CENTRAL

TROY HUNTER OF SUNSHINE INV.

BATCH NO: 20201110LTVTD049069

CLERK:

NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED BY CLERK

MOTOR REGISTRATION DIVISION WEB SITE ADDRESS www.servicenl.gov.nl.ca Toll Free 1-877-636-6867

SERVICE NL
MOTOR REGISTRATION DIVISION/GOVERNMENT SERVICE CENTER RECEIPT

RECEIPT NO: 4575754 DATE : 2020-11-10

RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE CENTRE
GSC FEES PAID AT
P.O. BOX 2222
GANDER NL
A1V2N9

THE SUM OF	----	60.00--	FOR GSC FEES	60.00
		--	FOR HST	0.00

FEE CODE : 012342500703027950701060000
DESC : REG'N OF DESIGN - FIRE & LIFE SAFETY - CENTRAL

TROY HUMBER OF SUNSHINE INV.

BATCH NO: 20201110LTVTD049069

CLERK:

NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED BY CLERK

MOTOR REGISTRATION DIVISION WEB SITE ADDRESS www.servicentl.gov.nl.ca Toll Free: 1-877-636-6867

12. Food License Application

Room Sizes

8 Food Service Area	Food Preparation Area	Storage Room(s)
Sq. Metres (feet)	Sq. Metres (feet)	Sq. Metres (feet)
Maximum Seating Capacity	Approximate Number of Customers Per Day (if Known)	

Materials and Equipment (* Materials used must be of a non-absorbent, cleanable, smooth nature) Food Preparation Area

9 * Floor cement w/ industrial epoxy	* Walls truss core	* Ceilings truss core	Lighting led sealed units
Hot Holding Equipment n/a			
Refrigeration: Domestic		Commercial kerr	
Ventilation: Natural		Mechanical wall fans	

Utensil Sanitation

10 Disposal Only Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 - Compartment Sink three	3 - Compartment Sink
Handwashing Sink 4	Mechanical Dishwashing no	Hot Water Supply: Type elec 2-60 gallon

Food Service Area

11 * Floor epoxy on cement	* Walls truss core	* Ceilings truss core	Lighting led sealed
Hot Holding Equipment n/a			
Ventilation: Natural			
Mechanical yes If yes, specify type and capacity (CFMS) of Ventilation Equipment xfs24 4700cfm x4 units			

Food Storage Area

12 * Floor epoxy on cement	* Walls truss core	* Ceilings truss core	Lighting led sealed
Refrigeration? commercial	Shelving chrome wire	Pallets n/a	Separate Chemical/cleaner Storage yes

Washrooms

13 * Floor epoxy on cement	* Walls truss core	* Ceilings truss core
Soap Dispensers yes	Paper Towel Dispensers yes	Waste Receptacles yes
Female: <i>1 STAFF WASH ROOM</i>		
# Toilets	# Sinks	# Urinals
Ventilation: Natural		
Mechanical yes		

Garbage/Waste Disposal

14 Watertight Covered Containers yes	Storage Area Location exterior bin away from building
Municipal Removal no	Frequency
Private Removal yes	Frequency bi weekly

NOTE

A copy of the floor plans for the proposed food establishment must be attached to this application. A copy of the floor plan and this application form should be made available to your local City or Municipal Council. Also, if the proposed food establishment is not serviced by municipal water and sewer services you must complete an Application to Develop Land.

I certify that the information given on this application is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Applicant

Date

Please return completed application to one of the following Government Service Centre (GSC) offices:

15 MOUNT PEARL Motor Registration Bldg. P.O. Box 8700 St. John's, NL A1B 4J6 Tel: (709) 729-6362 Fax: (709) 729-3980	HARBOUR GRACE 7-9 Roddick Crescent P.O. Box 512 Harbour Grace, NL A0A 2M0 Tel: (709) 945-3107 Fax: (709) 945-3114	CLARENVILLE Suite 201 8A Myers Avenue Clareville, NL A5A 1N2 Tel: (709) 466-4060 Fax: (709) 466-4070	GANDER Fraser Mall P.O. Box 2222 Gander, NL A1V 2N9 Tel: (709) 256-1420 Fax: (709) 256-1438	GRAND FALLS-WINDSOR 3 Cromer Ave. Grand Falls-Windsor, NL A2A 1W9 Tel: (709) 292-4206 Fax: (709) 292-4528	CORNER BROOK Sir Richard Squires Bldg. P.O. Box 2006 Corner Brook, NL A2H 6J8 Tel: (709) 637-2204 Fax: (709) 637-2681	HAPPY VALLEY-GOOSE BAY 2 Tenth Street P.O. Box 3014, Stn. B Happy Valley-Goose Bay, NL A0P 1E0 Tel: (709) 896-5428 Fax: (709) 896-4340
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To email applications, please call your nearest GSC office for a local email address

For Office Use Only

Classification	Trade(s)	Classification	Trade(s)
Food Retailing		Food Production	
Food Preparation		Food Manufacturing	
Environmental Health Officer		Date	
Licence Year		RSN #	

From: Cole, Barry
Sent: March 10, 2021 3:09 PM
To: 'troy humber'
Subject: food application

As discussed,

<https://www.gov.nl.ca/dgsnl/files/forms-pdf-app-food-tobacco-lic.pdf>

1. Floor plan
2. Town approval

Barry Cole Dipl. M. EnvT., B. Tech(Env), B. HSc., CPHI(C)
Environmental Health Officer
Digital Government and Service NL
Grand Falls-Windsor, NL
T 709.292.4350 F 709.292.4149

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Town of Northern Arm

P.O. Box 2006, Northern Arm, NL A0H 1-EO

Tel: 709-257-3482 • Fax: 709-257-3308

Email: contact@townofnorthernarm.ca • Website: townofnorthernarm.ca

July 13, 2020

To Whom It May Concern:

Troy and Deana Humber are highly motivated and energetic entrepreneurs who have made tremendous strides and expansion to their family enterprise in the past number of years.

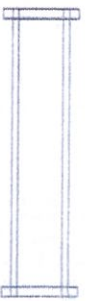
We, the people of Newfoundland and Labrador, need and must encourage the Humber Family and other farmers like them in our province to become more self-sufficient.

Therefore, the Town of Northern Arm supports the expansion of their business with the addition of a slaughterhouse.

Sincerely,


Fred Butler
Mayor

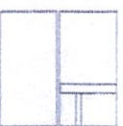
Equipment Symbol Key Plan



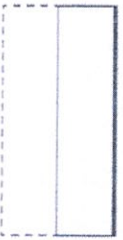
Beef Cradle



Power Washer



Meat Saw



Boning Table



2-Door Freezer or Cooler



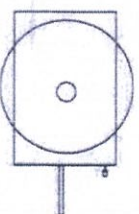
Tumbler



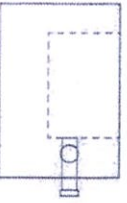
Curing Tub



Wrapping Table



Stuffer



Grinder



Kill Chute



Stuffing Table



Inedible Barrel



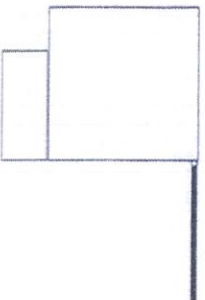
Smoke Generator



Breaking Table



8' Meat Case



Smoke House 1-Truck



Mixer



Smoke Truck

13. Request for a meat inspector

From: troy humber
Sent: March 10, 2021 3:51 PM
To: amandafitzpatrick@gov.nl.ca
Cc: Cole, Barry
Subject: Request for Meat Inspection

Good day,

As per our recent telephone conversation, I would like to request meat inspection services from Service NL. Although we have a lot of unknowns in our operation I would like to provide our anticipated volumes. We anticipate slaughtering initially, 2 days per week moving to 3 as our operation ramps up. We are looking to slaughter mainly cattle with addition of lamb/sheep as we progress. We will start off with 5 head of cattle per slaughter day and anticipate a weekly volume of 15 animals per week and in season lambs/sheep as available 30 animals per day. Tuesday and Thursday would be the ideal days in the beginning of our operation.

Kind regards,

Troy Humber
Green Valley Regional Abattoir
709-290-0088

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

14. Meat Inspection Act/ Guide