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Technical Review Co-ordination Unit
604-800 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, MB R3G 0N4

Attn: Technical Review Co-ordination Unit

Re: Delta II Boar Test Station (TRC -12-024)

I am writing to express my opposition to the proposed hog operation known as Delta II Boar Test Station at E ½ of NE 19-14-3 WPM.

The following is a list of concerns in no set order.

R.M. of Woodlands

The R.M. of Woodlands would be responsible for ensuring the operators do not exceed their animal unit allotment but history has shown that other hog operations in the R.M. of Woodlands have far exceeded their allowed animal units and have failed to follow the Planning Act. The R.M. has also denied residents requests to do ongoing animal unit counts at hog operations where the violations have occurred. What guarantee do residents have that this operation will adhere to the number of allowable animal units and follow the Planning Act? If there is a violation of the number of allowed animal units how will the operator be penalized?

The sale of R.M. owned land to Topigs Norsvin is concerning as residents had no input in the sale of taxpayer land to a foreign company. There is also the potential that the land sale is going to set a precedent in the R.M.

Topigs Norsvin

Topigs Norsvin's previous application for a hog operation (Delta II Elskamp) in the R.M. of Woodlands was filled with glaring errors and omissions. How can we be assured that the new application is accurate and complete?

The application states that 10 new jobs will be located at the boar test site but it is doubtful that these jobs will be filled by R.M. of Woodlands residents. When Topigs representatives were questioned at the public open house on September 8, 2016 they said the majority of the workers at the boar test site would be immigrant workers and the skilled positions were unlikely to be filled by local residents. Therefore the newly created jobs would be of no benefit to residents.

In the additional information section of the application it states that the site was selected after exploring alternative sites suggested by the public at the Project's Public Open House. How many attendees suggested the community pasture site compared to the number of attendees that suggested the applicants find a suitable site in another R.M.?

Roads and Traffic

The gravel roads identified as truck haul routes for the operation are barely operational during certain times of the year. The increase in traffic will only further deteriorate the road conditions. The application states that road upgrades will be required. Who is going to pay for the road upgrades? The annual taxes collected from the operation will not even cover the cost of the additional yearly road maintenance costs never mind paying for the road upgrades.

Other

The manure spread agreements in the application are only valid for 3 years. What happens if the land owners decide not to renew their agreement? If new spread sites are required after the 3 year agreements are up, how does Topigs ensure the new sites do not negatively impact neighboring residents?

Jody Yeo

Marquette, MB

2

+WPG139 - TRC (IMR)

From: Roy Smith [roy.pattys@yahoo.ca]
Sent: March-09-17 9:14 PM
To: +WPG139 - TRC (IMR)
Subject: Topigs

Categories: Orange Category

Re: Topigs Norsvin Canada

I am writing to you today in regards to the proposed Hog Barn to be located at the east half of NE-19-14-3W in Woodlands Community Pasture. My concern with the hog barn being built 1 ½ miles from me is that the land surrounding is low and wet and is a major water way. I am concerned on pollution going to the lake which is where our drinking water comes from. The spread zones are mainly on grass land which means it will not be put in the ground probably which means more run off.

Sincerely
Roy Smith

3

+WPG139 - TRC (IMR)

From: Judy Smith [judysmith1@live.ca]
Sent: March-10-17 12:59 PM
To: +WPG139 - TRC (IMR)
Subject: HOG BARN PROPOSAL IN WOODLANDS

Categories: Orange Category

Dear Top Pigs,

I would like to thank you for your interest in our town. You have been very persistent in finding a location for you operation. I agree that Woodlands is a desirable town and I can see why you would want to be here. That is why I can't support your future endeavors you have with my town.

I am opposed to your proposed Hog barn/ research facility for NE-19-14-3W. This land is vital to the community. People in woodlands depend on being able to use this land for there lively hoods.

I am very concerned about water quality. This acreage is lower land and is subject to over land flooding in the spring. It is also located by the areas major drainage ditch to lake Manitoba. A lot of the spread sites are sod. This area is very rocky and knifing the manure in will not be successful and this also poses a higher risk for run off. We are dependent on safe water. We have no other options.

I'm not sure what kind of promises the RM of woodlands has given you but you are coming in to a RM that can't keep them. They can't properly maintain what they have and promises for reliable roads or drainage will be no different for your company as anyone of us living here. It won't happen.

This proposed will project will not benefit Woodlands. It will only be taking resources away from the community. I am sorry I can't support you but this is my town. I lived her all my life and would like to continue to be able to live here the way it is. This is not progress for the community.

Thank you for you time,

Judy NW-23-14-3w

+WPG139 - TRC (IMR)

From: Nicole Griffiths [ngriffiths77@hotmail.com]
Sent: March-10-17 2:50 PM
To: +WPG139 - TRC (IMR)
Subject: Formal Letter of opposition Regarding TRC-12-024

Categories: Orange Category

March 7, 2017

My name is Nicole Griffiths and I live on the property at Lot A Plan 45946 SE ¼ 31-13-2 WPM in the R.M. of Woodlands.

I am writing to you my formal letter of opposition to the proposed research facility and hog barn operation known as Delta II Boar Test Station at E 1/2 of NE 19-14-3W WPM.

There are many concerns being expressed about the construction of this research facility and hog barn operation. The main concerns being:

- water replenishing rates
- well water contamination
- health risks associated with local spreading grounds
- contamination of watersheds, creeks and rivers during flooding
- foul odours
- decreased residential property values
- increased traffic

The applicant shows no concerns for the possibility of contamination or the abuse of the aquifer to be used by Topigs Norsvin Canada Inc. at their new facility. There has been no reassurance to the surrounding community that the aquifer’s replenishing rate can sustain both the new facility and the current community including homeowners and farmers who depend on that water supply for home use and caring for livestock. Unless there can be assurance that the replenishing rate can continue to sustain the existing community, there should be no consideration of adding a facility of this size to the community.

Topigs Norsvin Canada Inc. claims to be building a research facility with new and state of the art technology. So much focus has been put on the research aspect that Topigs is neglecting to discuss with the community their decision to build a pig barn. This is the main topic of concern considering with the construction and implementation of a hog barn comes strong foul odours, increased traffic on already taxed roads, decreased residential property values, and of course, manure spreading.

Currently, Woodlands residents use their wells for drinking, showering, washing dishes, yard needs, watering livestock, cleaning and maintaining barns and structures. If the water becomes contaminated, who will pay to cover the costs required to haul in water for residents? Who will recover lost costs for animals who became ill from drinking contaminated water? What about people who become ill from drinking the contaminated water? It is difficult to trust an entire community’s healthy water supply in the hands of an operation who must be responsible for testing and treating water and informing the public quickly and responsibly if there are any changes.

As in the last proposal, there has been no changes to improve the manure storage system being proposed. The proposed earthen manure storage lagoon will not be covered making it susceptible to overflow and flooding which will then connect to other watersheds, streams, and rivers. Many of these watersheds flow next to resident properties. The odour and damage left by overflow and flooding will create expensive situations for residents and greatly decrease residential property values.

Our West and North winds will carry the distinct odour of the barn and the spreading grounds to our property which will affect our quality of life. It will greatly decrease the amount of time spent outdoors, most of which is necessary to maintain a large land lot but social functions will be decreased as well. It will also greatly decrease our residential property value should we choose to sell our current home in the future.

Finally, there is the concern of increased traffic and the effect the proposed operation will have on the community's social interaction. We already have roads that are struggling to be maintained for local traffic and farming equipment. The increase in traffic including large trucks and equipment will only do more to tax the already stressed road conditions. Along with increased traffic comes increased noise. We are a quiet community who enjoy the freedom of living in such a beautiful, scenic, and open space. We frequently walk, bike ride, snowmobile, and ATV in the surrounding area, including where the proposed hog barn and research facility is to be built. This lifestyle will be greatly affected by the changes that the proposed hog barn operation will bring.

There is mention of building a new road to support the new structure but there does not appear to be any specifics on who is to be financially responsible for building and maintaining this new road system. It is our belief that this new financial burden should not fall on the municipal tax payers who are strongly opposed to this construction.

We moved to this property five years ago deciding to build our new life as a young couple in a very supportive and kind farming community. We were excited at the prospect of living on such a beautiful country property. However, had we known that there would be a large scale hog barn being built in our community, we would have never even considered moving to this area or community.

I hope that our council members choose to understand and accept our concerns as valid and choose to refuse Topigs Norsvin Canada Inc.'s application to build this facility within our community.

Thank you for your time and I expect a dated receipt assuring that this letter has been received and read.

Nicole Griffiths

Technical Review Co-ordination Unit
604-800 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, MB R3G 0N4

Attn: Technical Review Co-ordination Unit

Re: Delta II Boar Test Station (TRC -12-024)

As a resident and landowner in the R.M. of Woodlands I'm writing this letter to voice my opposition to the proposed hog operation known as Delta II Boar Test Station North 1/2 of of SE 3-14-3 WPM.

Water

One of the proposed manure application methods is broadcast and incorporation within 48 hours. If manure was spread but not incorporated and we received a significant amount of rain that caused the manure to run off the fields and into our water drainage system how would this potential water contamination problem be handled? Who would be responsible for monitoring water quality?

Water is one of our most precious natural resources. How can we be assured that the establishment of this operation will protect our water sources and leave them usable for generations to come?

R.M. of Woodlands

The sale of R.M. land to Topigs was done behind closed doors and there was no opportunity for the public to have any input on the sale of the taxpayer owned land. How can residents be assured the R.M. won't make a habit of selling off taxpayer land? If the R.M. and Topigs had to arrange the land sale behind closed doors how can the public be assured that they will be transparent in their future dealings?

Roads and Traffic

Road 82N is going to require significant upgrades and the added traffic will increase the regular maintenance costs. What actions will the applicants take to ensure R.M. of Woodlands taxpayers are not going to be responsible for the added cost of the road maintenance and upgrades? The increase in traffic also brings an increase in dust during the summer and fall months. Is the applicant going to be responsible for dust control?

The site development plan shows a proposed driveway off of road 17W. This is an undeveloped road. If road 17W needs to be developed for this operation who will pay the cost of the development and future maintenance?

Jobs

If the 10 jobs created by the operation are going to employ local residents why does the conditional use application have a request for a detached residence as an accessory use?

Travis Yeo
Marquette, MB

+WPG139 - TRC (IMR)

From: Damien [dwjdudeck@yahoo.ca]
Sent: March-10-17 9:47 PM
To: +WPG139 - TRC (IMR)
Subject: opposition to topigs trc file TRC-12-024

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Orange Category

March 7, 2017

My name is Damien Dudeck and I live on the property at Lot A Plan 45946 SE ¼ 31-13-2 WPM in the R.M. of Woodlands.

I am writing to you my formal letter of opposition to the proposed research facility and hog barn operation known as Delta II Boar Test Station at E 1/2 of NE 19-14-3W WPM.

There are many concerns being expressed about the construction of this research facility and hog barn operation. The main concerns being:

- water replenishing rates
- well water contamination
- health risks associated with local spreading grounds
- contamination of watersheds, creeks and rivers during flooding
- foul odours
- decreased residential property values
- increased traffic

The applicant shows no concerns for the possibility of contamination or the abuse of the aquifer to be used by Topigs Norsvin Canada Inc. at their new facility.

There has been no reassurance to the surrounding community that the aquifer's replenishing rate can sustain both the new facility and the current community including homeowners and farmers who depend on that water supply for home use and caring for livestock. Unless there can be assurance that the replenishing rate can continue to sustain the existing community, there should be no consideration of adding a facility of this size to the community.

Topigs Norsvin Canada Inc. claims to be building a research facility with new and state of the art technology. So much focus has been put on the research aspect that Topigs is neglecting to discuss with the community their decision to build a pig barn. This is the main topic of concern considering with the construction and implementation of a hog barn comes strong foul odours, increased traffic on already taxed roads, decreased residential property values, and of course, manure spreading.

Currently, Woodlands residents use their wells for drinking, showering, washing dishes, yard needs, watering livestock, cleaning and maintaining barns and structures. If the water becomes contaminated, who will pay to cover the costs required to haul in water for residents? Who will recover lost costs for animals who became ill from drinking contaminated water? What about people who become ill from drinking the contaminated water? It is difficult to trust an entire community's healthy water supply in the hands of an operation who must be responsible for testing and treating water and informing the public quickly and responsibly if there are any changes.

As in the last proposal, there has been no changes to improve the manure storage system being proposed. The proposed earthen manure storage lagoon will not be covered making it susceptible to overflow and flooding which will then connect to other watersheds, streams, and rivers. Many of these watersheds flow next to resident properties. The odour and damage left by overflow and flooding will create expensive situations for residents and greatly decrease residential property values.

Our West and North winds will carry the distinct odour of the barn and the spreading grounds to our property which will affect our quality of life. It will greatly decrease the amount of time spent outdoors, most of which is necessary to maintain a large land lot but social functions will be decreased as well. It will also greatly decrease our residential property value should we choose to sell our current home in the future.

Finally, there is the concern of increased traffic and the effect the proposed operation will have on the community's social interaction. We already have roads that are struggling to be maintained for local traffic and farming equipment. The increase in traffic including large trucks and equipment will only do more to tax the already stressed road conditions. Along with increased traffic comes increased noise. We are a quiet community who enjoy the freedom of living in such a beautiful, scenic, and open space. We frequently walk, bike ride, snowmobile, and ATV in the surrounding area, including where the proposed hog barn and research facility is to be built. This lifestyle will be greatly affected by the changes that the proposed hog barn operation will bring.

There is mention of building a new road to support the new structure but there does not appear to be any specifics on who is to be financially responsible for building and maintaining this new road system. It is our belief that this new financial burden should not fall on the municipal tax payers who are strongly opposed to this construction.

We moved to this property five years ago deciding to build our new life as a young couple in a very supportive and kind farming community. We were excited at the prospect of living on such a beautiful country property. However, had we known that there would be a large scale hog barn being built in our community, we would have never even considered moving to this area or community.

I hope that our council members choose to understand and accept our concerns as valid and choose to refuse Topigs Norsvin Canada Inc.'s application to build this facility within our community.

Thank you for your time and I expect a dated receipt assuring that this letter has been received and read.

Damien Dudeck

March 7 2017

To the Manitoba
Technical Review Committee

Dear Sir or Madam

I am writing this Letter in opposition to Top pigs application for proposed Delta Bear test station TRC-12-024. According to the Manitoba Co-operator a similar application for a pig barn was made at Oak River, Passed the technical review but was subsequently Turned down by a very responsible council. The reason for the decision was the barn was located in a surface water collection area that needed protecting.

The last update of the Rm of Woodlands Development Plan was in 2014. At that time the MB. Department of Local Government (Exhibit 1) recommended that the Rm restrict development and activity in designated areas and that by an order-in-council the Woodlands community Pasture be included as a protected area.

The Woodlands community pasture as shown on the enclosed Provincial Watershed maps is comprised of Swamp and wetlands not suitable for cultivation. As well as a valuable pasture resource the pasture is a surface water collection area for Lake Francis Wildlife Management area which drains into Lake Manitoba. The entire area is flood prone but it does provide natural habitat for many species of wildlife.

Turn over.

Despite Provincial recommendations made in Exhibit (1) the Rm of Woodlands in contravention of previous fair policies of disposition of an asset has sold 80 acres of land from the community pasture to a hand picked Denmark owned corporation for the purpose of constructing a pig barn with earthen manure storage.

As the crows fly the proposed site is almost 3 miles from the Lake Francis marsh to the North West. According to the Separation Distances (Zoning Bylaw or Prov. Planning Reg) (Exhibit 2) the siting of a barn should be elsewhere.

The council of the Rm of Woodlands has already shown its intention to "Rubber-stamp" the approval process by the special treatment provided in selling the land which already had an approved use.

It is now up to the TRC to turn down this application based on the recommendations of the Provincial and Regional Planning Branch and the fact the whole area is a surface water collection area for Lake Francis Wildlife Management area. (Exhibit 1) How ironic February celebrated "World Wetland Day 2017" (Exhibit 3) and here we are trying to do the opposite.

According to the resolution Jan 10 2017 Res No 2017/19 the opinion of the Rm is that the sale of the land will have minimal to no impact on operations of the pasture. I find their conclusion

Immoral and they have obviously not considered the environmental impact on the surrounding area. (Exhibit 4)

The same reason for turning down the Oak River application applies here but as the resolution (Exhibit 4) shows the Council of the Rm of Woodlands is prejudice in favour of the Toppigs barn and would not turn it down even though Provincial recommendations and a previous precedent to the contrary exist.

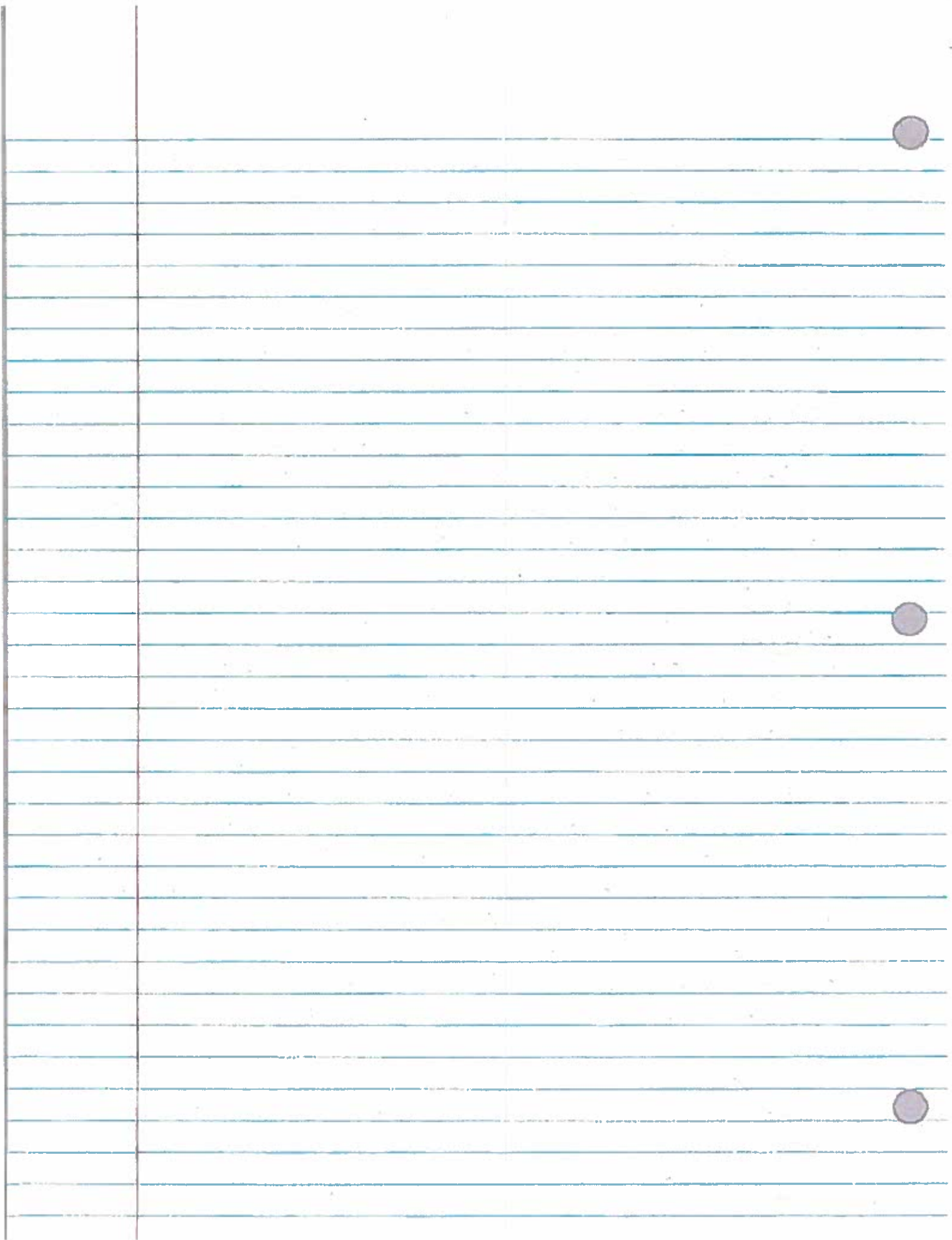
You will also notice on exhibit 5 the Provincial Watershed map a pretty substantial drain on the North side of the road where the proposed barn is located. There is a major amount of water drained down that ditch which then floods surrounding areas until it can drain through 3 Very Large culverts through 411 and flow directly into the marsh.

It is now up to you the TRC to do the right thing and turn down the application. I would like to see my grandchildren and their grandchildren to be still able to drink the water from our wells. Any impact on Lake Francis and Lake Manitoba does have a direct effect on our wells, Especially in certain North West Wind conditions.

Thank you for your consideration, please review all accompanying documents and maps before making your decision. Could I have a written copy of your decision mailed to me at the address below.

W. A. Fleury, Box 19
Marquette M13 R0H0V0

Yours Truly
W. A. Fleury





Department of Local Government
 Community and Regional Planning Branch
 103-235 Esalon Avenue, Selkirk, Manitoba, Canada R1A 0W7
 T 204-785-5090 F 204-785-5155
 www.manitoba.ca

RM OF WOODLANDS DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INTENT

To receive preliminary Provincial comments on the draft RM of Woodlands Development Plan dated April 2014, prior to First Reading.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN – ZONING BY-LAW

Section 59 of *The Planning Act* provides that a Council must complete a detailed review of its development plan on or before the deadline set out in the development plan or if no deadline is stipulated, within five years after the development plan by-law is adopted. The RM of Woodlands Development Plan contains no deadline and was adopted in 2008.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY COMMENTS

Selkirk Community & Regional Planning circulated the draft document to government departments and agencies for preliminary review and comment. The comments are summarized below and attached to this report for Council's information.

1. Aboriginal and Northern Affairs: No response.
2. Agriculture, Food and Rural Development (MAFRD): We do have some concerns and suggestions on wording within specific policies under Part 3 Rural Area Policies that we have identified below.
 - Part 2: General Objectives & Policies
 Objective 2.2.3 and Policy 2.3.1 are excellent from an agricultural perspective. Under 2.3 General Policies, the final paragraph speaks to the boundaries of mapped land use designations. We are aware that this is a typical statement included in development plans. However, we do view boundaries as being fixed as separation distances for livestock operations apply from the boundary line of designated areas. Any significant changes to boundary lines should require an amendment to the development plan.
 - Policy 3.4.1.3 – Policy 3.1.4 of the PLUPs specifies that land designated for agricultural use *"must be maintained in a minimum parcel size of at least 80 acres (generally)"*. This is a new policy introduced with the adoption of The Provincial Planning Regulation in 2011. We recommend adding the following to be consistent with the PLUPs: *"...the minimum parcel size will be stipulated in the Zoning-By-law and generally 80 acres will to reflect the agricultural characteristics and capabilities of the area."*
 - Policy 3.4.1.6. – Livestock Operation Policies (b): For consistency, we suggest changing the wording here to be the same as Policy 3.4.1.6 (d): *"New or expanding livestock production operations that exceed or will exceed of 300 animal units or more will be conditional uses..."*
 - Policy 3.4.1.8 – PLUP 3.1.5 f) does provide for single lot subdivisions where a parcel of land has been physically isolated by such things as a transportation route or a water course, resulting in a size or shape that makes farming physically impractical. However, there are no provisions for 'infill' development. The term 'in-fill' is generally reserved for urban settings where growth or development

- To minimize developments or use-of-land impacts on aquatic ecosystems, including wetland environments and riparian areas.
- Section 2.3.5 – Natural Areas & Environmental Conservation Policies should include:
 - Developments and the use of land adjacent to designated wildlife management areas or other protected areas will be referred to Manitoba Conservation for review and comment to ensure that development or change in land use will not adversely affect the sustainability of the area or the ecological integrity of the resident flora and fauna.
 - Both the development plan and the zoning by-law maps will identify land designated by order-in-council and/or regulation by the province.
 - Inter-municipal co-operation is encouraged in the application and implementation measures to protect the Planning District's natural environmental resources.
 - Remaining wooded lands or natural areas will be developed in a manner consistent with their wildlife potential, particularly in the areas adjacent to wildlife management areas or any other sensitive /important ecological areas.
- Development Plan Maps should:
 - Show Crown lands within municipality on maps. Note that designated Crown lands having Protective Areas Status restrict various forms of development and activity (eg. forest management, hydro development and mining activity).
 - Show and reference the Woodlands Community Pastures these lands have been designated under the order-in-council as well. It is further suggested, at the discretion of Council, to include the Shoal Lakes Proposed Protection Area, as it has been referenced in the Development Plan text and background information.
- Livestock:
 - All agricultural activities must comply with conditions for municipal approval and with *The Livestock Manure and Mortality Management Regulation (MR42/98 amended 52/2004)*. The 'Farm Practice Guidelines' should also be used as a guide in decision making, variances, or conditional use processes that may involve general agricultural activities.
 - MR 42/98 has standards for manure and mortality storage facilities, manure spreading and management plans. Any by-law standard must be the same as or above those in the regulation (not based just to the Farm Practices Guidelines standards).
 - MR 42/98 does not enforce odor problems from these operations. This department does, however, receive on a regular basis, citizen complaints regarding odor from manure storage / spreading. Council may wish to have a dispute / enforcement mechanism in place to expedite the municipal restrictions / bylaws proposed for manure spreading / storage and an education mechanism for non-residents / residents as to what is and what is not restricted for manure practices in the Planning District.
 - It is suggested that the Planning District consider the mapping of all manure storage / spreading areas as a planning tool in the development of non-agriculturally designated areas to minimize conflicts from siting of rural residential, recreational or other non-agricultural uses in proximity to manure impacted areas.
 - Manitoba Conservation will continue to inspect, monitor and enforce to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements of the *Livestock Manure and Mortalities Management Regulation*. The Environmental Livestock Program, Manitoba Conservation will not assume responsibility for enforcement of conditions that are not required by this regulation (ex. zoning by-laws). For administration and enforcement of MR 42/98, definitions provided for under the *Environment Act* and related provincial regulation will supersede any definitions included in municipal by-laws and development plans.

From: Roberts, Dan (CWS)
Sent: May-06-14 4:02 PM
To: Murray, Otilie (MMG)
Subject: INFORMAL REVIEW AND COMMENT REQUEST for RM of Woodlands DRAFT Background Study and Development Plan

I am providing these comments on behalf of the *Water Science and Management Branch*:

- Section 2.3.7 'Water and Shoreline Policies' #1, should be clearly stated that the quality of water bodies, shorelines, drinking water sources, and groundwater resources be protected in a sustainable manner when development is being considered. Further development around such areas much comply with *The Water Protection Act* and its regulations not merely recognize its goals. Discouraging land clearing, cultivation and development to shoreline of natural water bodies and encouraging a naturally vegetated, 30 metre buffer along water bodies to prevent erosion and siltation and to enhance nutrient uptake by plants is recommended.
- Lake Manitoba is designated as a vulnerable body of water within the Nutrient Management Regulation. In this instance, nutrients cannot be applied within a 30 metre setback assuming the adjacent area is vegetated.
- Additionally, lands within the RM of Woodlands that are adjacent to Lake Manitoba (Twin Beaches) and, to a large extent, adjacent to Lake Francis, Lake Francis marsh, West Shoal Lake and East Shoal Lake are delineated as Nutrient Management Zone N4. As such, no person shall apply a substance containing nitrogen or phosphorus to land through mechanical means within areas delineated as Nutrient Management Zone N4.
- There are a number of 3rd and 4th order drains in the south eastern portion of the RM that ultimately flow into Sturgeon Creek. No person shall apply nutrients within 3 metres from the high water mark or the top of the outermost bank whichever is further from the water (assuming the adjacent area is vegetated).
- In the case of 1st and 2nd order drains, nutrients cannot be applied directly within the drain itself. No additional setback is required as per the Nutrient Management Regulation.
- The Nutrient Management Regulation also prevents the locating of structures such as new manure storage facilities, sewage treatment plants, wastewater treatment lagoons, confined livestock areas or onsite wastewater management systems (excluding holding tanks and composting toilets) in areas defined as Nutrient Management Zone N4 or the Nutrient-Buffer Zone.
- There should be sufficient capacity in municipal wastewater treatment facilities to accommodate future residential and commercial expansion and development. Future upgrades to municipal wastewater treatment facilities will be required to remove phosphorus and nitrogen to maximum discharge concentrations of 1 mg/L and 15 mg/L, respectively.

Any inquiries relating to the contents herein, may be directed to Colleen Andreychuk at the *Water Science and Management Branch*: 204-945-5790.

Thank You,

Dan Roberts
 Water Resource Officer
 Water Control Works and Drainage Licensing Section
 Conservation and Water Stewardship
 Box 640, 201 Fourth Ave. S., Swan River, MB R0L 1Z0
 Cell: (204) 281-2122, Fax: 734-3733

established by the province under Order-in Council for specific purpose(s) and are administered under provincial regulation. It is imperative that land use activity and development acknowledge these designated lands and ensure that long term planning and land use recognize their objectives and ecological values and purpose. It should be noted that designated Crown lands having Protected Areas Status restrict various forms of development and activity (e.g. forest management, hydro development and mining activity).

X The maps currently recognize and label the Inwood and Lake Francis Wildlife Management Areas. It is recommended that the Woodlands Community Pasture be delineated and referenced on the applicable mapping as well, as these lands have been designated under order-In-Council as well. It is further suggested; at the discretion of Council, to include the Shoal Lakes Proposed Protected Area, as it has been referenced in the Development Plan and background information.

Advisements to Council:

Livestock:

In addition to meeting conditions for municipal approval, all agricultural activities must comply with *The Livestock Manure and Mortality Management Regulation (MR42/98 amended 52/2004)*. It is recommended that the 'Farm Practice Guidelines' also be utilized as a guide in any decision making, variances, or conditional use processes that may involve general agricultural activities.

The *Livestock Manure and Mortalities Management Regulation 42/98* has standards for manure and mortality storage facilities, manure spreading and management plans. Any by-law standard must be the same as or above those in the regulation (not based just to the Farm Practices Guidelines standards).

The *Livestock Manure and Mortalities Management Regulation 42/98* does not enforce odor problems from these operations. This department does, however, receive on a regular basis, citizen complaints regarding odor from manure storage / spreading. Council may wish to have a dispute / enforcement mechanism in place to expedite the municipal restrictions / bylaws proposed for manure spreading / storage and an education mechanism for non-residents / residents as to what is and what is not restricted for manure practices in the Planning District.

It is suggested that the Planning District consider the mapping of all manure storage / spreading areas as a planning tool in the development of non-agriculturally designated areas to minimize conflicts from siting of rural residential, recreational or other non-agricultural uses in proximity to manure impacted areas.

Manitoba Conservation will continue to inspect, monitor and enforce to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements of the *Livestock Manure and Mortalities Management Regulation*. The Environmental Livestock Program, Manitoba Conservation will not assume responsibility for enforcement of conditions that are not required by this regulation (ex. zoning by-laws). For administration and enforcement of the *Livestock Manure and Mortalities Management Regulation*, definitions provided for under the *Environment Act* and related provincial regulation will supersede any definitions included in municipal by-laws and development plans.

The regulation can be found at: http://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/regs/pdf/e125-042_98.pdf or by contacting your local regional Manitoba Conservation office.

Onsite Wastewater Management:

All private onsite wastewater management systems are to comply with the regulatory requirements of *The Onsite Wastewater Management Systems Regulation 83/2003* at a minimum.

Exhibit 2

Separation Distances (Zoning Bylaw or Provincial Planning Regulation)
 Using the proposed size of the operation (see Animal Units Calculation Table) and the type of animal housing and manure storage facility, complete the following table.

Indicate the distance from:

- a. earthen manure storage facility or b. feedlot and
- c. animal confinement facility or d. non-earthen manure storage facility...

...to the following land use features (if applicable)	Indicate minimum separation distance required in the zoning bylaw or Provincial Planning Regulation (Check appropriate box(es))		If land use feature is less than the minimum separation distance	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b.	<input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d.	Provide actual distance	Provide location or name of feature (e.g. Red River)
Residence/dwelling	1,640 feet		3,630 feet	NW 35-13-3 W
<u>Designated area</u> (non-agricultural)	6,561 feet		22,457 feet	rural recreation zone NE19-14-2W
Surface water	100 m		246 m	lake, intermitted to southeast
Surface watercourse	100 m		431 m	road ditch to east
Crown land			569 m	Crown leased SW 34-14-3 W
Wildlife Management Area			8.4 miles	11-15-2 W
Livestock operation			470 m	SW 2-14-3 W cattle
Other significant features/land uses			N/A	

Wildlife Area
 mgmt.
 3.

4.25 miles

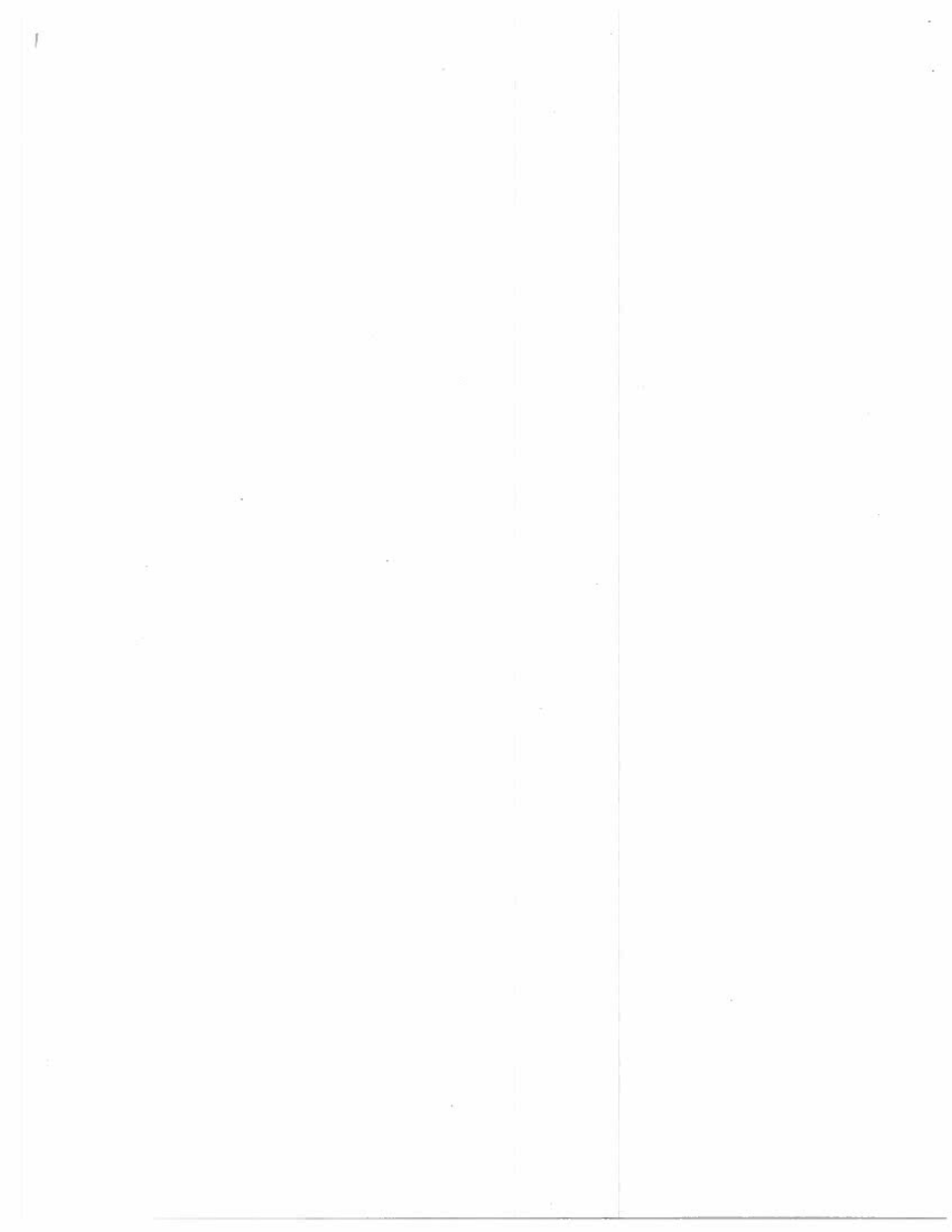


Exhibit 3.

www.interlaketoday.ca

The Stonewall Argus - Thursday, February 2, 2017

Interlake celebrates World Wetlands Day 2017

BY KATELYN BOULANGER
kboulanger@postmedia.com

World Wetlands Day continues to bring awareness to wetlands conservation every February. The annual celebration, Feb. 2, recognizes the convention on wetlands signed in 1971.

"Wetlands are nature's kidneys. They filter out contaminants from getting into water bodies and wetlands are a host of ecological excitement. There is lots that we know about wetlands but there's a lot of stuff that we still don't know about wetlands that could be a benefit," said Armand Belanger, the manager of East Interlake Conservation District.

Noted benefits of conserving wetlands are they are nutrient sinks that

stop phosphorus and other chemicals from reaching our bodies of water. They contribute to biodiversity being the home to many species and they hold water and release it slowly which reduces the risk of flooding. People may not realize that wetlands are also carbon sinks that soak up greenhouse gases from the atmosphere to help slow down global warming and they can contribute to a bioeconomy as people can use wetland plants to make biofuels to help reduce dependence on coal.

Oak Hammock Marsh Interpretive Centre is celebrating this significant day with activities for anyone who wants to learn more about the marsh. "We invite schools to

come in and explore our wetland and basically grab a pair of snowshoes and walk the trail. We have some wacky sports as well such as shuffle duck. We try to combine outdoor fun with the fact that wetlands are important to us," said Jacques Bourgeois, events coordinator at Oak Hammock Marsh.

With Feb. 2 also being Groundhog Day, Oak Hammock will start activities at 8 a.m. with a groundhog puppet who will be searching for his shadow. The rest of the fun will start at 10 a.m. and include short films and presentations about wetlands conservation, guided snow shoe walks throughout the Marsh (snow shoes are available), and games such as

shuffle duck. "Wetlands are important not just for wildlife but for all of us," Bourgeois said.

There are many opportunities in the Interlake to get involved with wetland conservation.

"A great way (to contribute) is to be involved at a grassroots level. Become affiliated or work with other local groups that are looking to preserve wetlands. There are many groups out there like conservation districts, Lake Winnipeg Foundation, local heritage corporations, Nature Conservancy of Canada. There are many groups that one could become affiliated with that could contribute to the conservation or preservation of wetlands," said Belanger.



FILE PHOTO

Manitoba Merv and girlfriend Maria the groundhog puppets at Oak Hammock Marsh.

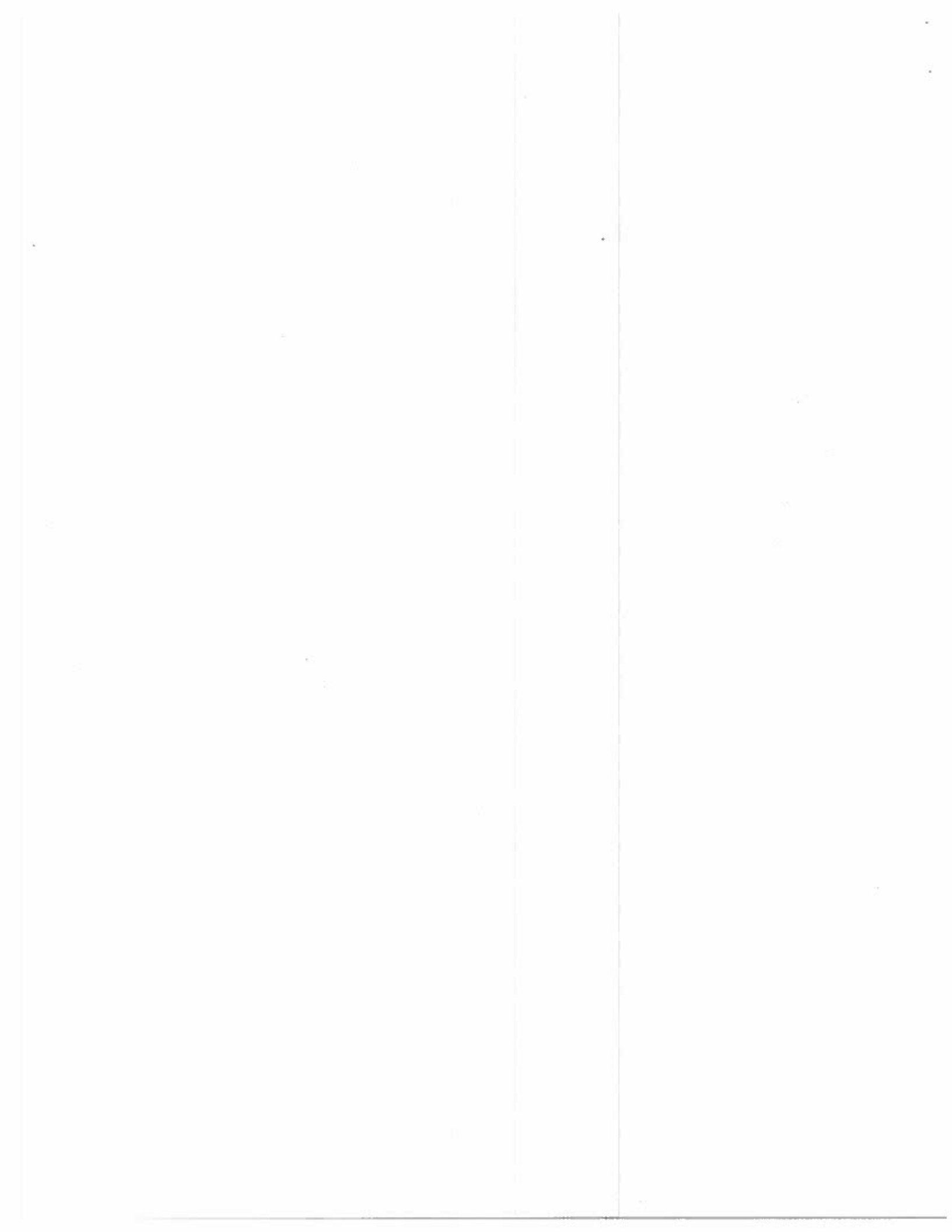
Notice of Environment Act Proposal

Manitoba Sustainable Development has received a proposal pursuant to *The Environment Act* regarding the following operation and invites public participation in the review process:

TOWN OF STONEWALL - WASTEWATER TREATMENT LAGOON UPGRADE - FILE: 20150

A proposal was filed by the Town of Stonewall for the expansion of an existing wastewater treatment lagoon located

Free entry returns to



R.M. OF WOODLANDS



0 5
SCALE OF KILOMETRES

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTATION
HIGHWAY PLANNING AND DESIGN BRANCH
GEOGRAPHIC & RECORDS MANAGEMENT SECTION
WINNIPEG
JANUARY, 2018

LEGEND

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAYS ACCESS ROADS
 PROVINCIAL ROADS RAILWAYS

Location Map
DELTA II
N 1/2 of SE 3-14-3 WPM
R.M. OF WOODLANDS

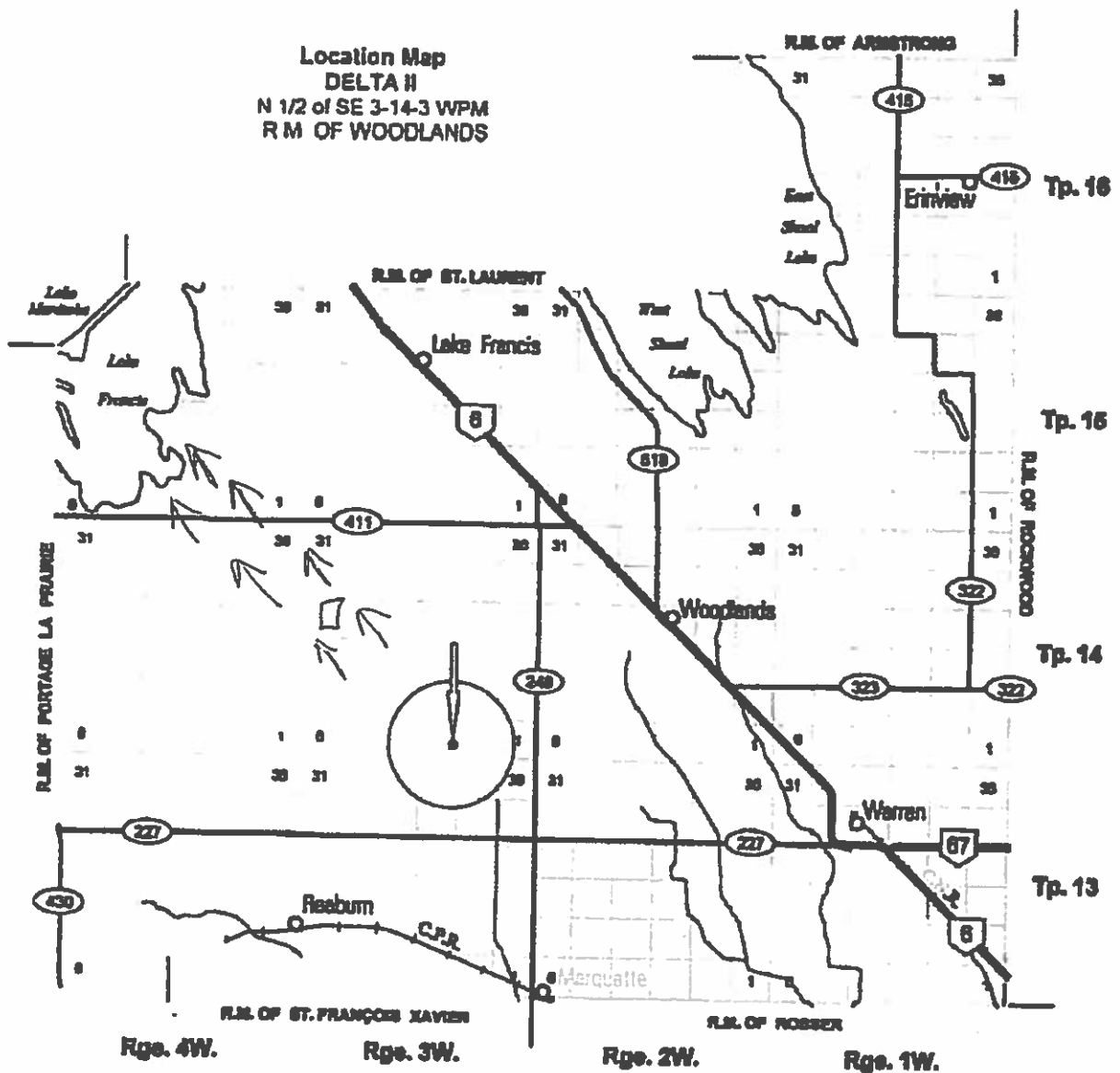


Exhibit 4

RM of Woodlands
minutes
Jan 10 2017

What about
Lake Francis Wildlife
management marsh
(wildlife habitat)

Woodlands accept the quote from Strikowski Contracting Ltd. for the crushing, stockpiling and rehab fee of up to 70,000 cubic yards of gravel at a cost of \$7.80 per cubic yard plus applicable taxes.

6 For
1 Absent

Carried

20. Economic Development & Land Use

Resolution No:
2017/019

20.1 Offer to Purchase from Topigs Norsvin Canada Inc. E 1/2 of NE 1/4 19-14-3W

Moved By: Ila Buchanan
Seconded By: Wayne Yule

WHEREAS Topigs Norsvin Canada Inc. has offered to purchase (Dated January 5, 2017) E1/2 of NE 1/4 19-14-3W for the purpose of developing a Boar Testing Station; and

WHEREAS 19-14-3W is land within the Woodlands Community Pasture Limits as identified on Zoning Map 1 in RM of Woodlands Zoning By-law 2848/14; and

WHEREAS the RM of Woodlands has contacted the Province of Manitoba Sustainable Development Department as required in Zoning By-law 2848/14, section 3.6; and

WHEREAS the sale of this land will have minimal to no impact to the operations of the RM of Woodlands Community Pastures Inc.;

THEREFORE IT BE RESOLVED THAT Council of the Rural Municipality of Woodlands accept this offer to purchase E1/2 of NE 1/4 19-14-3W by Topigs Norsvin Canada Inc.; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Reeve and Chief Administrative Officer be authorized to execute this agreement.

Page 6 of 6

Agreement No. 544/17; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT the proceeds from the sale of this land be deposited into the Economic Development Reserve Fund for the purchase of Federal or Provincial owned land within the Woodlands Community Pasture Limits, when the opportunity arises.

6 For
1 Absent

Carried

21. Building
22. LUD of Warren
23. Other Business
24. Correspondence
25. In Camera

Resolution No:
2017/020

25.1 Close Meeting to go In Camera

Moved By: Loma Broadfoot
Seconded By: Orval Procter

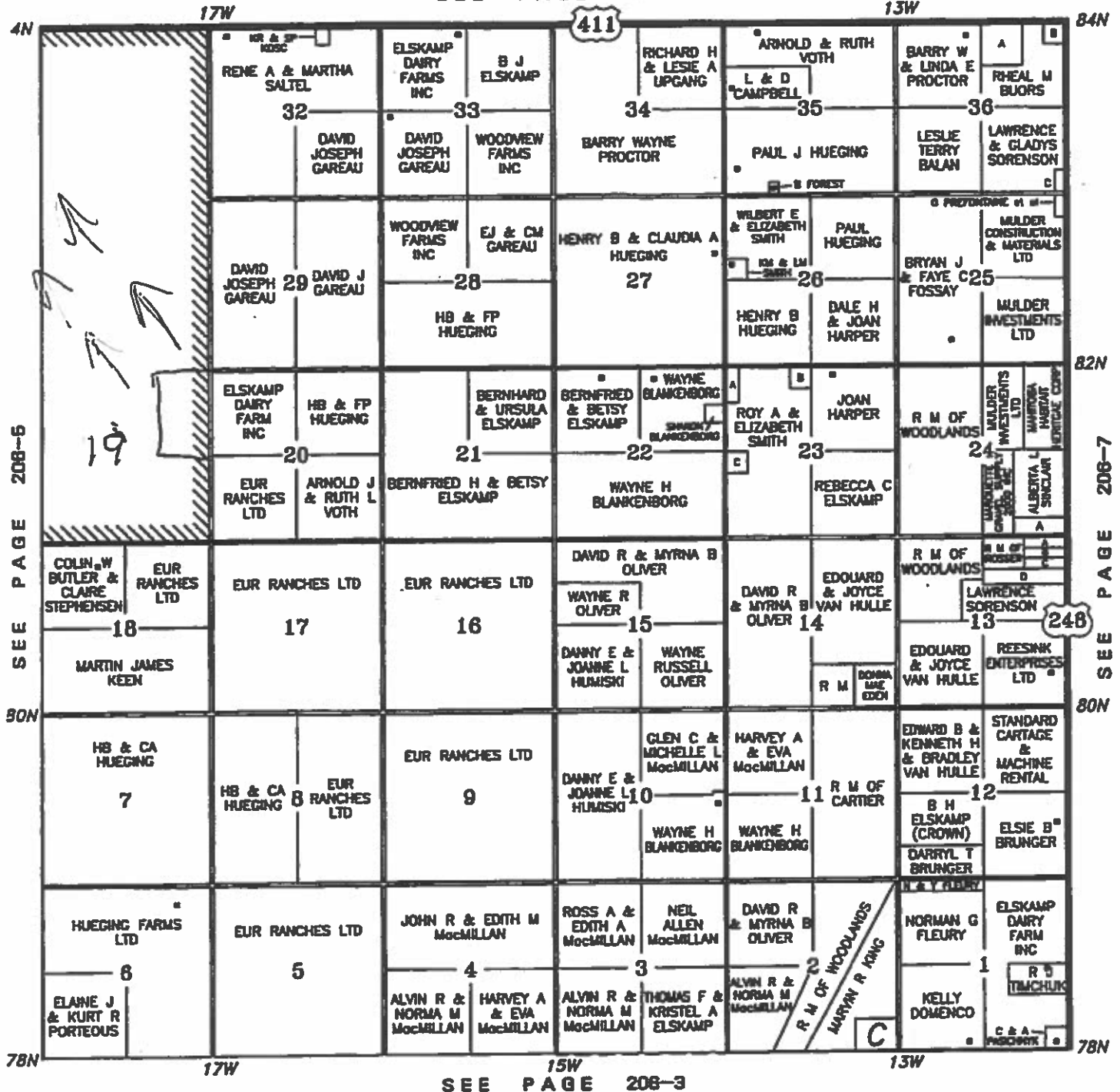
WHEREAS subsection 152(3) of "The Municipal Act" provides that a Council may close a meeting to the public to meet as a committee to



TWP 14 RGE 3 W

WOODLANDS

SEE PAGE 208-11



Use the Manure Application Field Characteristics Table to determine the following:

Total suitable area available for manure application

1,893.6

Manure Application Field Characteristics Table attached

Copies of soil test reports that are no more than 12 months old must also be included with this submission.

Soil test reports for the required area for manure application attached.

Land Required for Manure Application

Long term, land base requirements for manure application are calculated based on estimates of the quantity of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) excreted by livestock and the removal of nutrients by the proposed crops.

Phosphorus

The quantity of phosphorus excreted by the livestock depends on the type, number and size of livestock, the quantity and availability of phosphorus fed to the livestock and the amount retained by the livestock.

The removal of phosphorus by crops depends on the crops grown and the historical crop yield averages. (See the Crop Rotation Table).

The Livestock Manure and Mortalities Management Regulation requires that "sufficient land is available to the operator to implement an appropriate manure management plan" before Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship will issue a permit for a manure storage facility.

"Certain Areas" are defined by the Livestock Manure and Mortalities Management Regulation (M.R. 42/98) as areas where the amount of phosphorus in the manure produced annually by livestock in an area of not less than 93.24 km² is greater than two times the annual crop removal rate of P₂O₅ in that area. Currently the rural municipalities of Hanover and La Broquerie are considered to be "certain areas".

(A livestock operation is considered to be located within a "certain area" if any part of the operation is located within the "certain area". This may include, but not limited to, barn(s), confined livestock area(s), field storage location(s), manure storage facility(ies), and/or spread filed(s).)

X X α

Long-Term Environmental Sustainability

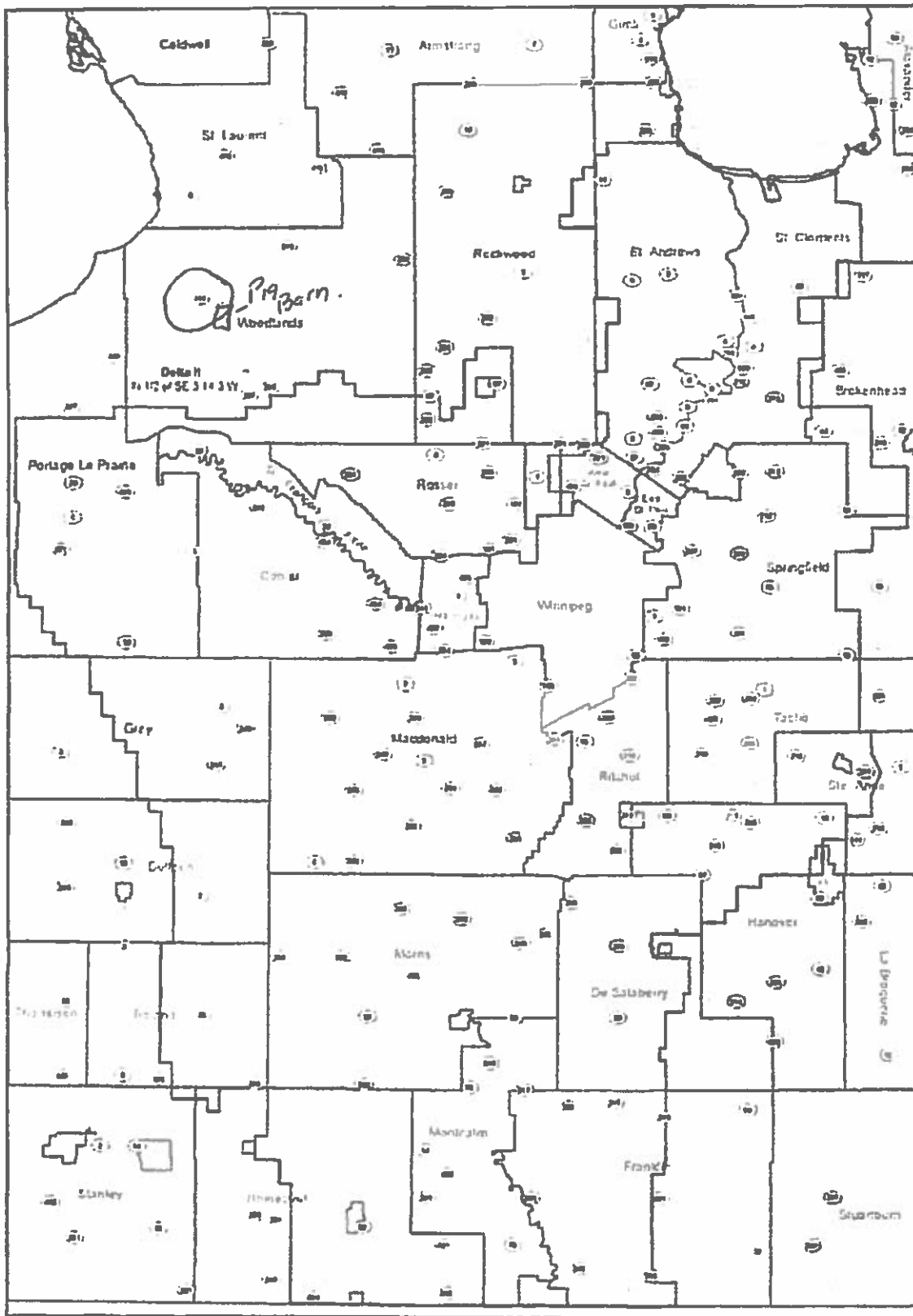
The Government of Manitoba has included phosphorus as a nutrient by which applications of manure, synthetic fertilizer and municipal waste sludge to agricultural lands may be limited.

Over the short-term for fields with low phosphorus, regulations allow manure to be applied to meet the nitrogen requirements of the crop. This often results in over-application of phosphorus and a build-up of phosphorus in soils. When soil test phosphorus levels reach 60 ppm Olsen P, manure application rates must consider how much phosphorus will be removed in the harvested portion of the crop. At 60 to 119 ppm Olsen P, the amount of phosphorus that can be applied cannot exceed twice (two times) what the crop can remove in order to slow the build-up of soil phosphorus. Once soil test phosphorus levels reach 120 ppm Olsen P, applications of phosphorus are restricted to no more than what the crop can remove (one times) in order to stop further soil test phosphorus build-up. At 180 ppm Olsen P, no additional phosphorus may be applied.

It should be noted that soil-test phosphorus levels of 60 ppm Olsen P or greater are agronomically very high and at these levels most crops will not benefit from additional phosphorus beyond starter phosphorus. As phosphorus levels build up in soils, the concentration of phosphorus in runoff increases. X

Therefore, to remain environmentally sustainable over a long-term planning horizon of 25 years or more, phosphorus applications from applied manure and other nutrient sources such as commercial fertilizers must be balanced with crop removal to avoid further build-up in soils. Consequently, sufficient land must be available in relatively close proximity to the operation to balance phosphorus applications with crop phosphorus removals (one times) so that manure treatment and export of phosphorus from the region is not required.

I acknowledge that up to 1,411 acres (one times crop removal from table above) may be required for the long term environmental sustainability of the operation.



Red River Valley Special Management Area

- Municipal Boundaries
- Province Boundaries
- Red River Valley Special Management Area





- ✓ Also, if your proposed operation is for less than 300 AUs, you will still require other approvals such as, MCWS approval for the manure storage. And you will still have to follow most of the other steps as stated in this *Guide*, Steps 1-3 and 5-10.
- ✓ Assuming the barn is over 600 square metres (about 6460 sq ft), it will also have to be engineered, you will have to get a provincial building permit and meet the new *Building Code* requirements – See Steps 8 and 9.

Patience required

- ✓ The approval processes for starting a new pig operation of 300 AUs or greater in size are now long and complicated. For a relatively simple application where few complications are encountered, expect the conditional use approval process alone to take four to six months, and quite possibly longer.

Adding the preliminary work required together with all of the approval processes, you are likely looking at seven to nine months or even longer, before you can even put a shovel in the ground. In other words, if you plan to start construction in June, you should probably start the application process by the previous September, or even earlier.

Approval processes take 7-9 months or more

Enough land

- ✓ Pigs generate manure and, while manure is an excellent organic fertilizer, it must also be stored carefully and applied properly to cropland. You must make sure you own or have long-term access to enough suitable farm land in reasonably close proximity to your storage facility for your manure.
- ✓ All of your manure spread fields must be identified in the Provincial Technical Review Site Assessment as a part of your application process. Each field must be soil tested and only lands that are Agriculture Capability Class 1-5 with less than 60 parts per million (ppm) soil test phosphorous (P), will be considered suitable. If you do not have enough of your own land, you must arrange to use neighbouring farm lands by obtaining spread agreements with the owners before you make your application.
- ✓ The amount of manure-spread land now required is much greater than what it was even a few years ago, so carefully calculate what you will need. For example, to accommodate all of the phosphorus that is generated by a feeder operation, the land requirements are now about double what they were when only nitrogen was considered.

Far more land required for spread fields now

Construction resources

- ✓ Building a modern barn and related facilities is a complex undertaking requiring the services of a professional construction crew, plumbers, electricians and heavy equipment and other such resources. However, like engineering services, there are only a limited number of such resources available at any given time, so ensure that you line them up months in advance of actual construction beginning.

Line up
construction
crew early

Neighbours' acceptance

- ✓ There can be a negative local public reaction when a farmer wants to start a new livestock operation. Talking to your neighbours in advance can be a critical part of getting local approval. See Step 1 for more discussion on this subject.

Location, location, location

- ✓ Plan your new barn and manure storage location carefully:
 - Plan to locate a new barn and manure storage facility as far away from neighbouring residents and communities as you can, taking into account legal setback requirements. For example, a 300 AU operation should be a minimum of 1.61 km (one mile) from any town or community. Local zoning in some municipalities specify even greater setbacks – although setbacks can sometimes be reduced by a municipality through the local zoning variance process.
 - Provincial rules require that a manure storage facility must be setback a minimum of 100 m (328 ft) from any surface watercourse, but some municipalities require even greater setbacks from rivers or creeks. For example, in some municipalities an operation must be at least 305 m (1000 feet) from a river or creek.
 - See tables in Appendix B, pages 31-32, for all provincial minimum setback requirements.
 - Ensure that there is an adequate water supply for your future needs. You may also need a water use license from MCWS. See Step 8.
 - Do not plan to build in a flood-prone area. Or if subject to occasional minor flooding of 30 cm (1 foot) or less, the barn and manure storage will have to be constructed at least 84 cm (30 inches) above flood level.
 - Take into account prevailing winds, tree buffers, etc. Vegetative screens can also reduce odour and dust nuisance.

Plan barn
location
carefully

Planning an optimal location in advance will save you problems down the road.

Step 1 – Talking with your community

Discuss your proposed project with neighbours

- ✓ Discussing your plans with your neighbours well ahead of formally applying to build your barn, is an important part of getting local approval. Remember that over the years, a number of proposed livestock operations in Manitoba have been turned down by local councils, often because of a lot of people raising concerns at the public meeting.
- ✓ Assuring your neighbours that you intend to operate the barn and storage facility properly and with consideration can save you much grief in the long run.
- ✓ Some things you can consider doing:
 - commit to notifying neighbours in advance when you are going to apply for a manure permit,
 - explain to your neighbours the odour reduction techniques you intend to use,
 - some farmers have held open barbeques for neighbours once or twice a year,
 - some have given neighbours annual 'pork packs' of meat, and/or
 - have sponsored local sports teams, or events among other things,all in order to help maintain positive neighbourly relations.
- ✓ While you may not get outright approval from your neighbours, at the very least you want to try and get acceptance – you don't want them showing up at the public meeting objecting to your proposal. It would be ideal to get letters of support from them or, better yet, ask them if they will attend the public meeting in support of your proposal.
- ✓ This part of the process, although not required, may be one of the most crucial parts of getting approval. Early and good ongoing neighbourly relations has often been over-looked, or has been considered minor or unimportant by producers, often to their regret later on.

Getting
neighbours'
acceptance
is vital

Talk informally with your municipal officials

- ✓ While you are still in the early planning stages, and before formally applying for approval of a new or expanded pig operation, approach your local municipal council to informally discuss your plans with them.

- ✓ Start with a visit to the chief administrative officer of your local municipality. He or she may have suggestions on how to make the process run more smoothly and discuss some of the local by-laws that may impact you. You can get a better feel for whether or not your application might be treated positively.
- ✓ Arrange one-on-one conversations with as many of your local municipal councillors as you can, in particular your own area councillor.
- ✓ If your municipality is in a planning district, and most municipalities in Manitoba are, visit your local planning district office. Almost all municipalities in Manitoba have development plan by-laws and zoning by-laws in place. These by-laws set local rules for livestock operations in your area. These rules can include limits on the total number of animals you might be allowed, expressed in AUs. They also contain minimum setback distances from property lines and from residences, and so on. The officials in your local planning district office can explain these and other local rules to you. *Exhibit 1*
- ✓ You must get formal local municipal approval later anyway, so informally discussing your plans with local officials early on is a smart preliminary step.
- ✓ While you are at the municipal or planning district office find out exactly what you need to do to file an application, including obtaining a conditional use application form.

Early informal discussions with local officials

Step 2 – Submit a preliminary proposal to Manitoba Pork

- ✓ As the first formal step in the process, and in accordance with the *Protocol* agreed to with the provincial government, for any proposed expansion of an existing pig operation, or for the proposed development of a new pig operation, all applicants must first submit a brief preliminary proposal outlining the basics of the project to Manitoba Pork.
- ✓ The preliminary proposal does not have to be the full application with all accompanying material as will be required later on in the process (as outlined under Steps 3-7). It can be as simple as a letter providing some basic information about your proposal as shown in the Checklist in Appendix C.
- ✓ As required by the provincial government, Manitoba Pork will evaluate your preliminary proposal compared to the *Protocol* and then issue you a letter stating whether or not, in Manitoba Pork's opinion, your proposal appears to meet the criteria outlined in the *Protocol*. *Rubber Stamp!!*

New Protocol requirements