ENVIRONMENT ACT PROPOSAL

DANIELS SHARPSMART CANADA LIMITED

WINNIPEG WASTE TRANSFER FACILTY

Prepared for:

Daniels Sharpsmart Canada Limited
52 Bramsteele Road, Unit 8
Brampton, Ontario
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Project No: 131-21714-00

January 2014

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0.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed development allows for the collection, transportation and transfer of biomedical waste, pharmaceutical waste and non-hazardous waste at the subject property, which is located at Unit 1668-1670 Church Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R2X 2W9 within the Inkster Industrial Park. The Biomedical Waste Management Facility will receive waste from all Canadian Provinces and Territories as well as the United States. The process flow of biomedical waste material is summarized as follows:

- Pick-up and transport of waste from individual waste generators by dedicated route trucks servicing the Province of Manitoba, Monday to Friday;
- Physical receipt of waste material, including documentation;
- The individual waste manifests and/or shipment rosters will be collected. As each shipment is unloaded, it will be physically inspected for damage and compared with the documented manifest information before it is accepted for administrative processing;
- Each waste container will be weighed and scanned to be recorded electronically;
- Once the waste is entered into the computer system, each waste shipment will be tracked by weight through each step of the "storage – transfer" system;
- Once weighed, scanned and entered into the computer system, the waste will be transferred to a 53', transport vehicle for temporary storage;
- Once sufficient wastes have accumulated in the 53', transport vehicle, waste will be transported to an approved disposal facility in Canada or the United States.

This document has been developed using the Information Bulletin – Environment Act Proposal Report Guidelines, January 2014.

Upon approval from Manitoba Conservation and issuance of an Environment licence, it is anticipated that construction/renovation of the subject property will begin in early spring 2014.

1.0 DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

Daniels Sharpsmart Canada Limited (DSCL) Winnipeg Waste Transfer Facility
Name of development

Daniels Sharpsmart Canada Limited (DSCL)
Legal name of the proponent of the development

1668-1670 Church Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2X 2W9
Location of development

Contact Person for Proponent:

Mr. David Prince
Director of Operations
Daniels Sharpsmart Canada Limited
52 Bramsteele Road, Unit 8
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Contact Person for Environmental Assessment:

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GENIVAR
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2.0 DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT

2.1 LAND USE DESIGNATION

The property is currently zoned under the City of Winnipeg Zoning By-law 200/06 as Manufacturing General (M2). This zoning district is intended to provide for light manufacturing, processing, service, storage, wholesale, and distribution operations, with some limited outdoor operations and storage.

2.2 EXISTING LAND USE

The building intended for development is currently described as Warehouse Multi-Tenant and is located at the civic address 1668-1670 Church Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

2.3 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OPEARTIONS

The proposed development allows for the collection, transportation and transfer of biomedical waste, pharmaceutical waste and non-hazardous waste at the subject property, which is located at Unit 1668-1670 Church Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R2X 2W9 within the Inkster Industrial Park. The Biomedical Waste Management Facility will receive waste from all Canadian Provinces and Territories as well as the United States. According to the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment's Guidelines for Management of Biomedical Waste in Canada (1992), herein referred to as the Guideline, biomedical waste refers to waste that is generated by:

- Human or animal health care facilities;
- Medical or veterinary research and teaching establishments;
- Health care teaching establishments;
- Clinical testing or research laboratories; and,
- Facilities involved in the production or testing of vaccines.

2.3.1 TYPE OF WASTES

The following are defined as types of biomedical waste that may be collected, transported, or transferred as part of the proposed Biomedical Waste Transfer Facility:

- Human Anatomical Waste – this consists of human tissues, organs, and body parts, but does not include teeth, hair, and nails. This waste stream is referred to as "Red Bag Waste".

- Animal Waste – this consists of all animal tissues, organs, body parts, carcasses, bedding, fluid blood and blood products, items saturated or dripping with blood, body fluids contaminated with blood, and body fluids removed for diagnosis or removed during surgery, treatment or autopsy, unless a trained person has certified that the waste does not contain the viruses and agents listed in Risk Group 4 (included in the Guideline). This excludes teeth, hair, nails, hooves, and feathers. This waste stream is referred to as "Red Bag Waste".

- Microbiology Laboratory Waste – this consists of laboratory cultures, stocks or specimens of microorganisms, live or attenuated vaccines, human or animal cell cultures used in research, and laboratory material that has come into contact with any of these. This waste stream is referred to as "Yellow Bag Waste".

- Human Blood and Body Fluid Waste – this consists of human fluid blood and blood products, items saturated or dripping with blood, body fluids contaminated with blood, and body fluids removed for diagnosis during surgery, treatment or autopsy. This does not include urine or feces. This waste stream is referred to as "Yellow Bag Waste".

- Waste Sharps – waste sharps are clinical and laboratory materials consisting of needles, syringes, blades, or laboratory glass capable of causing punctures or cuts (CCME's Guidelines for Management of Biomedical Waste in Canada, 1992). This waste stream is referred to as "Rigid Container Waste".

- Cytotoxic Wastes – this consists of cytotoxics, which are hazardous pharmaceuticals used in patient treatment or diagnosis. This term is commonly used to refer to pharmaceuticals used in treating cancer (e.g., anti-neoplastic or chemotherapy agents). Cytotoxics can cause direct irritant or allergic reaction and may present a hazard due to their mutagenic, carcinogenic, or teratogenic properties.

- Pharmaceutical Waste – this includes expired or non-useable medications (excluding cytotoxic material and narcotics).

- Miscellaneous Waste (non-hazardous) – this consists of soiled dressings, sponges, surgery drapes, lavage tubes, casts, catheters, disposable pads, disposable gloves, specimen containers, lab coats and aprons and dialysis wastes. This waste stream is referred to as "Yellow Bag Waste". This may also consist of paper towels, coffee cups, packaging, and other organic and inorganic waste streams, which have been inadvertently moved into the hazardous waste stream. Once this material has been introduced into the hazardous wastes stream, these materials must be treated as general biomedical yellow bag waste.

Other wastes that can be handled as part of the Biomedical Waste Management Facility include non-hazardous waste contracted for secure destruction and disposal, including, but not limited to, waste generated at airports and/or international ports of call as well as sensitive materials. In addition, other wastes such as X-Ray fixer/developer solutions (photo processing chemicals), scrap amalgam and amalgam separator filtration cartridges and lead foil waste would also be received.

The "Yellow Bag" biomedical waste and non-hazardous waste can be disposed by Daniels Sharpsmart Canada Limited (DSCL) through the approved processing facility using autoclave technology and placement in a landfill (or EFW Facility). All "Red Bag" biomedical waste (Anatomical and Cytotoxic) as well as hazardous pharmaceutical waste are required to be segregated and treated at an approved disposal facility by incineration destruction (or approved alternate technology).

2.3.2 CONTINGENCY PLAN

Accidents and malfunctions that can lead to a release, discharge, or deposit of a contaminant or contaminants to the atmosphere, soil, surface water, and/or groundwater environments may occur during any phase of the project. The subject property is situated in an established industrial park and is not located in proximity to a watercourse, so there is limited potential for direct environmental effects on fish, fish habitat or water quality. To minimize the likelihood of a spill or other accident during operations, Daniels Sharpsmart Canada Limited (DSCL) has a rigorous training program for staff responsible for waste transport or handling. In the event of a spill, DSCL and its contractors will follow the procedures described in the biomedical waste facility's *Emergency Contingency Plan*. Emergency response materials will be maintained on-site and in trucks.

The *Emergency Contingency Plan* outlines how DSCL and its staff are to respond to incidents that could occur in the Biomedical Waste Management Facility's day-to-day operation. Specifically, there are five distinct categories of incidents that employees must be prepared for:

- Employee personal injury accident;
- Environmental (spill) accident;
- Motor vehicle incident;
- Fire; and,
- Equipment incident.

The *Emergency Contingency Plan* (Appendix C) outlines the program to be implemented in the case of an incident, system failure and/or excess storage volume / duration. For example, if storage capacities are exhausted or if approved storage provisions are met, regardless of the time line, the *Emergency Contingency Plan* documents that DSCL will remove, on a "first in – first out" priority basis, the amount of waste necessary to remain in compliance with its operating approvals.

In the event of a service disruption at the Winnipeg facility, the wastes will be transported to the DSCL facility in Brampton, ON for processing and final disposal.

In the event of a waste diversion requirement, facility documentation, including manifest management, will be recorded to reflect the physical flow of waste through the site to an alternate processing facility. The DSCL software program will facilitate this alternative in the event that it is required.

2.3.3 SPILL PROTECTION

All vehicles will be equipped with an approved spill kit designed for biomedical waste. The vehicles are marked on both sides with the company name and display the universal biohazard symbol, if required. That is, DSCL shall comply with all applicable requirements of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (TDGA). When required, placards will be displayed when transporting any infections waste, or hazardous pharmaceutical waste.

When receiving and storing waste in the plant area, in order to minimize the potential for waste to enter into the municipal waste water collection system, DSCL will ensure that the approved material is not to be stored or processed in areas immediately adjacent to floor drains.

2.3.4 WASTE RECEIVING PROCEDURE

The procedures related to the handling of the waste cover all aspects from the time the material is received at the site until it leaves, transferred to another site for treatment and/or disposal. These procedures ensure that the waste DSCL receives is treated properly and minimizes the potential of mishandling.

All incoming waste will be inspected prior to being accepted at the subject property. DSCL will refuse to accept any waste that is not property packaged (sealed in leak-proof containers with the appropriate safety marks / labels). All activities associated with the loading / unloading, processing (scanning, weighing, etc.) and storage of waste must be conducted indoors.

As trucks arrive at the site, they will be unloaded, the waste will be inspected and processed according to waste type. DSCL intends on collecting, transporting, storing and transferring the following types of waste:

1. Anatomical biomedical waste
2. Animal carcasses / bedding / animal biomedical waste
3. Microbiology Laboratory Waste
4. Non-anatomical biomedical waste
5. Waste Sharps
6. Cytotoxic Wastes
7. Pharmaceutical Waste
8. Amalgam waste
9. Lead foil waste
10. Fixer/developer, photo processing waste
11. Miscellaneous Waste (non-hazardous) – Product for destruction, etc.

Any other types of waste will not be accepted at the site. The section entitled “Waste Rejection Procedure” outlines the procedure to be followed in such cases.

Each of the types of waste requires a specific treatment:

- **Anatomical biomedical waste** is to be placed in refrigerated storage and transferred for incineration or alternate approved technology (Red Bag Waste).
- **Animal wastes** are to be placed in refrigerated storage and transferred for incineration or alternate approved technology (Red Bag Waste).

- **Microbiology Laboratory Waste** is to be placed in refrigerated storage and transferred for autoclave waste treatment or incineration or alternate approved technology (Yellow Bag Waste).
- **Non-anatomical biomedical waste** is to be placed in refrigerated storage and transferred for autoclave waste treatment or incineration or alternate approved technology (Yellow Bag Waste).
- **Waste Sharps** are to be placed in storage, transferred for autoclave waste treatment or incineration or alternate approved technology (rigid container waste).
- **Cytotoxic biomedical waste** is to be placed in storage and transferred for incineration or alternate approved technology (Red Bag Waste).
- **Hazardous pharmaceutical waste** is to be placed in storage and transferred for incineration or alternate approved technology (Red Bag Waste).
- **Non-hazardous pharmaceutical waste** is to be placed in storage and transferred for incineration or alternate approved technology.
- **Product destruction** is to be compacted and disposed of in a landfill or alternate treatment such as incineration.

As part of the project, biomedical waste generators will receive a waste packaging, labelling and segregation information package to ensure that they package their waste properly. Refer to the section entitled “Packaging and Labelling” for additional information.

2.4 GENERAL RECORD-KEEPING PROCEDURES

This section presents the procedures related to record-keeping. It describes when and how manifests should be used, the purpose of a bill of lading and all the other record-keeping activities required to keep track of DSCL’s operations and to comply with DSCL’s Approval to Operate requirements.

2.4.1 MANIFEST HANDLING PROCEDURE

As required by Transport Canada regulations and applicable provincial regulations, subject waste generators are required to use a manifest or an approved bill of lading as a tracking tool for their waste. This section presents how such documents should be completed, the various steps involved in the process (collection, reception, shipping) and how the documents must be distributed.

Waste Pickup: Before a driver picks up waste at a generator, he/she must ensure that either a manifest or an approved bill of lading has been made available prior to pickup

(some generators are exempt from manifesting). At time of pickup, the driver must ensure that:

Part A of Shipping Document:

- Generator number, name and address section is complete, including name of contact person and telephone number;
- Intended consignee (Receiver) is Daniels Sharpsmart Canada Ltd.;
- The waste description of the manifest must be filled out correctly – type of waste; physical state, etc.;
- Shipping name of waste: waste infectious substances affecting humans;
- Quantity of waste shipped – record number of kilograms picked up;
- Units = KG;
- Packaging No. – write number of containers picked up;
- Packaging codes – use appropriate codes to distinguish from boxes or containers, and for drums, etc.;
- In the special handling/emergency box, record the name and 24-hour telephone number of DSCL's contract emergency response company.

The driver must fill in the date and time of the pickup as well as the scheduled arrival date. The consignor/generator must then sign the shipping document, in the Consignor Certification area of Section A**.**

Part B of Shipping Document:

The driver must:

- Fill in the carrier information (if not already printed);
- Fill in DSCL's name and address (if not already printed);
- Enter vehicle information (plate number and province); and,
- Date and sign the carrier certification. The driver must also write his / her name and signature, and also fill in the company's telephone number.

Note: Before leaving the generator's site, the driver must provide the required shipping document copies to the generator and bring the remaining copies back to DSCL.

Waste Deliver: Upon arrival the DSCL facility, the driver must ensure that all paperwork from his / her truck has been given to the plant personnel or placed in the designated area of the plant. The plant personnel, after inspecting and weighing all containers from one given manifest, will complete Part C of the Shipping Document(s).

Part C of Shipping Document:

Plant personnel will complete Part C as follows:

- Consignee (Receiver) information = yes (confirm);
- Fill in the date and time received (weighed and inspected);
- Fill in the quantity received (in KGs), note any discrepancies;
- Fill in the handling code – for autoclave or for storage & incineration;
- Indicate if decontamination of containers and/or vehicle is done;
- If waste is to be transferred, write name and address of intended Receiver; and,
- Sign Part C.

Plant personnel must then forward all copies of each document to DSCL administration personnel for distribution and filing.

When shipping waste to the approved treatment facility, the procedure is the same as above; however, DSCL becomes the generator (Consignor) and the approved treatment facility is the intended Receiver. The carrier information remains the same. The driver and/or plant personnel are to consult their supervisor to obtain any required clarification of these requirements.

2.4.2 RECORD-KEEPING ACTIVITIES

All waste received at the site must be unloaded into the waste staging area and recorded / processed into the waste management computer software system after being unloaded from the vehicle in which it was transported, on a 'first in – first processed' basis.

The waste management computer software system will record the following information:

- Receiving date;
- Waste stream (regular biomedical (yellow bag), anatomical, cytotoxic, pharmaceutical, contract product destruction, etc.);
- Manifest / bill of lading number;
- Account name and address;
- Container size / type;
- Quantity of units received;
- Weight (of individual units / average for multiple weight service contracts); and,
- Destination (if waste is to be transferred).

The information will be recorded on a daily basis in the form of a receiving batch, and will be available for review by printing any of the available reports.

2.5 WASTE STORAGE AND HANDLING

2.5.1 STEPS FOR RECEIVING AND SEGREGATING WASTE

The following procedure describes the flow of waste through the biomedical waste management facility:

1. When a truck arrives at the site, it is backed up to a loading dock.

2. The truck is off-loaded in the waste loading dock (shipping / receiving) area with care to avoid any upset. As each shipment is unloaded, the waste will be physically inspected for damage and compared with the documented manifest information, before it is accepted for administrative processing. All paperwork (manifests, packing slips, rosters, bill of lading) is placed into a designated file for the specific waste staging area used for the specific load of waste.

3. The containers are first checked for radioactivity using a stationary Geiger counter - if radioactivity is detected (> 1mR), then the container must be rejected – refer to the section entitled “Waste Rejection Procedure” for further information regarding how the waste is to be handled.

4. The waste containers are then weighed and scanned into the DSCL custom computer software program, using a pre-assigned account information code for each separate customer.

5. As waste shipments are scanned into the computer system, they will be segregated by waste type. All human and animal anatomical waste, microbiological laboratory waste and non-anatomical biomedical waste will be immediately directed to the refrigerated storage system, which will be maintained below 4°C (or lower) at all times. Cytotoxic waste, pharmaceutical waste, sharps waste, scrap amalgam waste, photo processing waste, lead foil waste and all other non-hazardous product destruction waste will be immediately directed to a designated, non-refrigerated waste storage area. As required or at regular scheduled intervals, these materials will be transported to an approved treatment facility.

6. Once all containers from the same manifest have been weighed, inspected and segregated, the manifest and other records are filled out and signed off.

7. It is noted that all acceptable biomedical waste ("yellow" bag) packaged in reusable containers will be pre-packaged in approved waste liners to assist the wash process by ensuring that the waste does not come into direct contact with the containers. (Note that waste sharps containers ("rigid container waste" bins) are not lined.) Laboratory swabs will be maintained on-site to test containers for the presence of pathogens. DSCL may incorporate the use of their automated container washing machine, referred to as Washsmart™, at a later date.

8. The wash water from Washsmart™ will be directed to the sanitary sewer.

9. The plant area shall be visually inspected and cleaned-up, as required at the end of each operating day or shift, depending if there is more than one shift per. Inspection and clean-up activities shall be recorded daily and made available to an inspector, upon request.

2.6 OPERATIONAL CAPACITY AND MAINTENANCE

The design operating capacity for the Biomedical Waste Management Facility is as follows:

- The amount of refrigerated waste storage on site shall not exceed 60 metric tonnes.
- The amount of non-refrigerated waste storage on site shall not exceed 60 metric tonnes.

If the volumes or duration of storage of biomedical wastes are exceeded, the *Emergency Contingency Plan* will be initiated.

The entire plant will be kept clean and the floors and process equipment will be swept and mopped or pressure sprayed regularly. The same disinfectant solution used for reusable containers will be used for vehicle, equipment and floor cleaning. All cleaning liquids will be discharged to the existing site sanitary sewer system.

As market conditions dictate, DSCL can operate up to 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Individual workdays will be divided into three, 8.5-hour shifts, to provide an adequate overlap between shifts. Starting shifts will then have an opportunity to review the operating status prior to the previous shift's departure.

2.7 CYTOTOXIC, HAZARDOUS PHARMACEUTICAL, ANATOMICAL WASTE AND ANIMAL ANATOMICAL (CARCASSES) HANDLING PROCEDURE

2.7.1 Cytotoxic Waste:

All cytotoxic and hazardous pharmaceutical waste must be stored in a dedicated, designated, non-refrigerated storage area of the plant as soon as a pallet has been structured with such waste received, but no later than the end of any process shift. Note that cytotoxic and hazardous pharmaceutical wastes do not need to be stored in refrigerated storage, but only in a dedicated storage area of the plant. It is very important that all cytotoxic and hazardous pharmaceutical waste be stored as soon as possible to avoid any mishandling.

2.7.2 Anatomical Waste:

Anatomical waste must be refrigerated immediately upon receipt at the subject property. DSCL will ensure that there are no leaks before moving these containers to refrigerated storage. If a container is leaking, it will be repackaged and the container re-labelled. The Branch Manager will be notified, who will in turn communicate with the associated waste generator.

2.7.3 Animal Anatomical (Carcasses):

Carcasses are anatomical waste and as such are managed in the same way as human anatomical waste. Carcasses must also be refrigerated immediately upon receipt.

2.8 NON-ANATOMICAL BIOMEDICAL (YELLOW BAG) WASTE HANDLING PROCEDURE

Non-Anatomical Waste is the most significant and most involved type of waste stream that DSCL will receive. This waste stream will be refrigerated upon receipt.

2.8.1 Non-Hazardous Pharmaceutical Waste and Product Destruction Handling Procedure

When receiving pharmaceutical waste and / or product destruction waste, as with the other waste handled waste, the material will be coded with the appropriate bar code (applied by the generator), which will tell the DSCL operator what treatment is required. The waste must be stored in a dedicated, designated, non-hazardous, non-refrigerated storage area of the plant as soon as a pallet has been structured with such waste received, but no later than

the end of any process shift. Note that product destruction and non-hazardous pharmaceutical wastes do not need to be stored in refrigerated storage prior to transfer for final disposal, but stored only in a dedicated storage area of the plant. It is very important that all product destruction and non-hazardous pharmaceutical waste be stored as soon as possible to avoid any mishandling.

2.8.2 Reusable Containers Handling Procedure

Reusable containers will be collected, transported and transferred for disposal of the contained waste either at the subject property (sharps waste (future)) or at the approved treatment facility. Once the reusable containers are empty, under the Approval to Operate, the containers will be cleaned and disinfected at the respective plants - either at the subject property (sharps waste bins) or at the approved treatment facility, before being returned to service. Each container will be pressure washed using a disinfectant in a dedicated wash area at the treatment facilities. The containers will then be assessed to ensure each is 100% clean and that the old bar code label has been removed. Clean reusable containers will be stored within the subject property's warehouse.

2.9 WASTE REJECTION PROCEDURE

Any waste that arrives on the site that does not fall into one of the categories outlined in the section entitled "Types of Wastes" must be isolated. When this occurs, the Operations Supervisor will immediately be notified.

2.9.1 Improper Packaging:

Waste received in improper packaging will be repackaged and the generator will be notified.

2.9.2 Radioactive Waste:

If any radioactive waste is received the container will be put aside, identified and the DSCL Operations Supervisor will be immediately notified. The Branch Manager will contact the generator to make arrangements to have it returned to the generator, subject to a second positive scan prior to return.

2.10 GENERATOR WASTE PACKAGING AND LABELLING INSTRUCTIONS

This section outlines the appropriate practices to be followed by generators when sending biomedical waste for disposal through DSCL. The procedure described below must be followed to ensure proper waste handling and segregation.

2.10.1 Packaging and Labelling Requirements:

DSCL will make available to all waste generators under contract various packaging materials to ensure proper segregation, packaging and labelling of the different types of biomedical waste.

2.10.2 Anatomical Waste:

Human and/or animal anatomical waste (including placentas) should be packaged in a DSCL-supplied leak proof drum (lined fibre or plastic), plastic pail or lined cardboard boxes. Fibre drums and cardboard boxes must be sufficiently lined and securely sealed once full. All approved containers must be labelled with both the proper bar code and an “anatomical waste” label.

All anatomical waste must be incinerated (or approved alternate technology).

2.10.3 Cytotoxic Waste:

Cytotoxic waste can be packaged in a DSCL-supplied leak proof drum (lined fibre or plastic), plastic pail or lined cardboard boxes. If a fibre drum or cardboard box is used, it must be lined with a plastic bag. Once the approved container is full, the generator must close it securely (including the bag), properly identifying the container with both the applicable bar code label and a “cytotoxic waste” label.

All cytotoxic waste must be incinerated (or approved alternate technology).

2.10.4 Non-anatomical biomedical waste:

Non-anatomical waste should be packaged in approved DSCL-supplied containers (re-usable or single use). All containers (reusable or single use) must be lined with a plastic bag. Note that all sharps must be placed into an approved sharps container prior to placing into either a lined reusable or single use container.

2.11 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be selected such that it will protect employees from the specific hazards that they are likely to encounter during their work on-site. Selection of the appropriate PPE must take into consideration a variety of factors. Key factors involved in this selection process are identification of the hazards, or suspected hazards; their routes of potential hazard to employees (inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, and eye or skin contact); and the performance of the PPE materials (and seams) in providing a barrier to these hazards. The amount of protection provided by PPE is material-hazard specific. That is, protective equipment materials will protect well against some hazardous substances and poorly, or not at all, against others. If there is an instance where protective equipment materials cannot be found which will provide continuous protection from the particular hazardous substance, then in such cases, the breakthrough time of the selected protective material will exceed the work durations.

Other factors in this selection process to be considered are matching the PPE to the employee's work requirements and task-specific conditions. The durability of PPE materials, such as tear strength and seam strength, should be considered in relation to the employee's tasks. In some cases layers of PPE may be necessary to provide sufficient protection.

Based on industry experience at other biomedical waste management facilities, information regarding the hazards and conditions at the site are available, thus DSCL and the facility's Operations Supervisor have provided the following PPE protection requirements to match the associated waste handling procedure.

2.11.1 Waste Receiving / Scanning

- Safety glasses\
- Latex gloves (minimum)
- Company supplied uniform
- Boots/shoes, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank

2.11.2 Waste Dumping (if applicable)

- Splash guard face shield
- Latex gloves (minimum)
- Company supplied uniform
- Boots/shoes, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank

2.11.3 Autoclave Loading / Unloading (if applicable)

- Safety glasses
- Heavier gloves (Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant)
- Company supplied uniform
- Boots/shoes, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank

2.11.4 Forklift / Compactor Operation (if applicable)

- Safety glasses
- Heavier gloves (Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant)
- Company supplied uniform
- Boots/shoes, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank.

2.12 DECOMMISSIONING

Decommissioning activities will be conducted in accordance with the applicable legislation, standards, and guidelines.

2.13 FUNDING

No public funding is associated with this project.

2.14 REGULATORY APPROVAL

The Manitoba Conservation Environmental Assessment and Licensing Branch is the lead Regulatory Authority (RA).

2.15 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

No public hearings have been conducted at this time.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF EXISITING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1 Regional Setting

Winnipeg is located at the bottom of the Red River Valley, a low-lying flood plain with an extremely flat topography. This valley was formed by the ancient glacial Lake Agassiz which has rich deposits of black soil. Winnipeg is on the eastern edge of the Canadian Prairies. Winnipeg is bordered by tall grass prairie to the west and south and the aspen parkland to the northeast; although, most the native prairie grasses have been removed for agriculture and urbanization. It is relatively close to many large Canadian Shield lakes and parks, as well as Lake Winnipeg. The subject property is located in a district that is intended to provide for light manufacturing, processing, service, storage, wholesale, and distribution operations, with some limited outdoor operations and storage.

3.1.2 Regional Climatological Setting

The mean annual temperature is 2.4° Celsius and the mean annual precipitation is 504 mm. The average frost-free period is 119 days. The seasonal moisture deficit calculated between May and September is slightly greater than 200 mm. The estimated effective growing degree-days accumulated from May to September vary from 1400 to 1500. These parameters provide an indication of moisture and heat energy available for crop growth and are generally adequate to support a wide range of crops adapted to western Canada.

3.1.3 Regional Surface and Groundwater Conditions

The closest surface water resource is the Red River, located approximately six kilometres to the east. During precipitation events and snow melt, the natural slope of the property provides for surface water drainage to the gutters surrounding the property.

Groundwater quality ranges from fair to excellent. Drainage maps indicate the subsurface drainage moves northeast toward the Red River and eventually Lake Winnipeg.

3.1.4 Regional Terrestrial Environment

The land is located in the City of Winnipeg and is currently used for warehouse/manufacturing purposes. The urban conditions and the impacted landscape

limit suitability of the area to wildlife. Species reported to be present in the area include gophers, deer, geese, raccoons, mice, ducks, ravens, seagulls, songbirds, and various insect species.

3.1.5 Species at Risk

No occurrences of rare and endangered species are expected the area of interest since it is located in an urban/industrial area of the City of Winnipeg. Fish and fish habitat will not be affected by this project. Navigable and non-navigable waters will not be encountered or crossed during this project.

4.0 SCHEDULE

It is anticipated that the Environmental Act Licence process will be finalized by early spring of 2014. Following regulatory approval, the Proponent will commence renovation and retro fitting the facility.

5.0 STANDARD LIMITATIONS

The findings and recommendations provided in this report were prepared by GENIVAR (the Consultant) in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering principles and practices. The information contained in this report represents the professional opinion of the Consultant and their best judgment under the natural limitations imposed by the Scope of Work.

This report is limited in scope to only those items that are specifically referenced in this report. There may be existing conditions that were not recorded in this report. Such conditions were not apparent to the Consultant due to the limitations imposed by the scope of work. The Consultant, therefore, accepts no liability for any costs incurred by the Client for subsequent discovery, manifestation or rectification of such conditions.

This report is intended solely for the Client named and Manitoba Conservation as a general indication of the visible or reported condition of the items addressed in the report at the time of the assessment. The material in this report reflects the Consultant's best judgment in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation.

This report and the information and data contained herein are to be treated as confidential and may be used only by the Client and its officers and employees and Manitoba Conservation in relation to the specific project that it was prepared for. Any use a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. The Consultant accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

The report has been written to be read in its entirety, do not use any part of this report as a separate entity.

All files, notes, source data, test results and master files are retained by GENIVAR and remain the property of the Consultant.

Submitted by:

WSP Canada Inc. (Previously GENIVAR)

Prepared by: Iain Pimlott, B.Sc., C.Tech.
Senior Environmental Specialist

Reviewed by: Ross Webster, P.Eng.
Manager, Environmental Group

APPENDIX A

SITE LOCATION

GENIVAR

Source: Google Earth

Daniels Sharpsmart Canada Limited
Winnipeg Waste Transfer Facility
1668-1670 Church Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba

APPENDIX B

SITE LOCATION PHOTOGRAPHS

Front of Subject Property - Unit 1668-1670 Church Avenue, Winnipeg, within the Inkster Industrial Park.

Rear of Subject Property - Unit 1668-1670 Church Avenue, Winnipeg, within the Inkster Industrial Park.

Front of Subject Property facing southeast - Unit 1668-1670 Church Avenue, Winnipeg, within the Inkster Industrial Park.

Front of Subject Property facing southwest - Unit 1668-1670 Church Avenue, Winnipeg, within the Inkster Industrial Park.

APPENDIX C

EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY PLAN

DANIELS SHARPSMART CANADA LTD.

EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY PLAN

MANITOBA OPERATIONS

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EMERGENCY NUMBERS

FIRE DEPARTMENT	204-986-6380 (Emergency dial 911)
AMBULANCE	204-986-6380 (Emergency dial 911)
POLICE	204-986-6222 (Emergency dial 911)
St. Boniface General Hospital	204-233-8563
Manitoba Hydro	204-480-5900 (report power interruptions)
Manitoba Gas	204-480-5900 (report natural gas leaks)
MANITOBA CONSERVATION	*Emergency Reporting during normal business hours*: Brandon Regional Office (204) 726-6064 Dauphin Regional Office (204) 622-2030 Lac Du Bonnet Regional Office (204) 345-1444 Portage La Prairie Regional Office (204) 239-3206 Winnipeg Regional Office (204) 945-7100 Steinbach Regional Office (204) 346-6060 The Pas Regional Office (204) 627-8499 Thompson Regional Office (204) 677-6703 Selkirk Regional Office (204) 785-5030
CANUTEC	613-996-6666
POISON INFORMATION CENTRE	204-787-2591
TELEHEALTH	204-272-3063
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	204-945-3744 (General Information)

DSCL SAFETY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

David Prince 416-452-6064
Daniel Kennedy 416-433-3003

DSCL EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

	Office	Cell	Home
1) Director of Operations – David Prince	905-793-2966	416-452-6064	905-702-9189
2) CEO – Daniel Kennedy	905-793-2966	416-433-3003	905-452-1811

DANIELS SHARPSMART CANADA LTD EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY PLAN

Planned action by a few employees can lessen injury, confusion**,** and panic ultimately reducing costly mistakes in an emergency.

Daniels Sharpsmart Canada Ltd.'s (DSCL) Emergency Contingency Plan (Contingency Plan) and trained Emergency Response Team (ERT) has one main goal: THE ***PRESERVATION OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF OUR EMPLOYEES AND VISITORS.*** In addition to maximizing employee safety, the emergency contingency plan serves to minimize emergency response time, and to protect the public, the environment and the company property and assets to the fullest during a crisis event.

A crisis event is a set of circumstances whereby one or more of the following could potentially result in:

- A serious personal injury or death;
- Contamination of the natural environment;
- Serious damage to the site facility or a waste transport vehicle; or,
- Prolonged delay to the facility operation.

The following "**Contingency Plan**" outlines the procedures to be followed during an emergency and lists the ERT members. The procedures in this plan should be considered as guidelines, as each case will take on its own individual characteristics. Sound judgement and common sense must be used while administering the "Contingency Plan" procedures.

The nature of activities at the facility includes the collection, transportation, processing, and transfer of biomedical waste as well as non-hazardous wastes contracted for secure destruction and disposal.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT

There are three primary areas where DSCL undertakes activities involving materials or wastes requiring special attention. These are:

- Collecting wastes at point of generation (e.g., from hospitals);
- Transporting treated and untreated wastes to and from its facility at 52 Bramsteele Road, Brampton; and,
- Storing, processing and handling wastes at 52 Bramsteele Road, Brampton.

Should an incident occur within another facility with an established emergency response plan, the facility's established emergency response plan will prevail and DSCL will take instruction from the on-site emergency commander or designate.

Once the wastes are received by DSCL, DSCL takes responsibility for the management and appropriate final disposal of the wastes.

Potential incidents of environmental significance that may occur in transit include:

- Release of biomedical waste from the transport truck.

Potential incidents of environmental significance that may occur on-site include:

- Release of biomedical waste from sealed containers within the plant
- Power failure
- Autoclave down
- Water unavailable at the plant
- Refrigeration system down
- Stored waste exceeding capacity
- Disinfectant release inside the plant
- Refrigerant release inside the plant
- Fire or Explosion
- Natural Gas Leak
- Bomb Threats
- Storms / Tornadoes
- Aircraft Disaster

Table 1 summarizes possible releases in terms of products and quantities, spill response actions and equipment and potential effects.

Table 1 – Potential Contaminant Releases

Products of Potential Release	Maximum Release Quantity	Types of Containment	Cleanup Equipment Required	Potential Health and Environmental Hazards
On-Site				
Biomedical Wastes	Typical container size of 360 litres	Drains in specific operational areas only	Spill kit - absorbent, shovel, safety equipment, repacking materials surface disinfectant	Potential exposure to infectious or hazardous materials
Disinfectant Release	Typical 20 litre pail or 200L Plastic Drum(s)	Drains in specific operational areas only	Absorbent, safety equipment	PH = 11.5 – 12.5, skin, eye, inhalation and ingestion irritant. Discharges above 9.5 to sanitary or combined sewer works prohibited.
Refrigerant Release		Discharge will evaporate to gas	None	Asphyxiant, ozone depleting substance
Natural Gas Leak		Discharge will dissipate into the air	None	Asphyxiant, flammable

In-Transit				
Biomedical Wastes	Typical container size of 365 litres	Site specific	Spill kit - absorbent, shovel, safety equipment, repacking materials surface disinfectant	Potential exposure to infectious or hazardous materials

RESOURCES

Equipment

All DSCL transport vehicles will be equipped with a portable spill kit. The facility will have a designated spill kit station, which will be identified and secure. Each kit, portable or on-site, will contain the following clean-up items or some derivatives of these:

Table 2 – Spill Kit Contents

• Absorbent material • Disinfectant solution • Sprayer • Large red bags for the repackaging of spilled material • Labels for the red bags • Rolls of sealing tape • Sets of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including gloves, suits (disposable coveralls), boot covers, hoods, masks and face shields	• Shovel, broom and dust pan for clean up • Scoop and bucket • A roll of caution tape • Additional copy of this contingency plan • Flashlight • Pad, pen and incident report forms • Nextel radio/phone • Triangles • First aid kit • Fire extinguisher

All spilled waste materials and clean-up aids will be repackaged and brought back to the DSCL site to be processed as biomedical waste. The clean-up tools will be disinfected prior to being returned to the spill kit or the spill kit will be replenished, as appropriate.

As necessary, DSCL will contract emergency spill contractors to assist with significant releases off-site.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities of the on-site essential personnel are outlined in the following table.

Table 3 – On-Site Essential Personnel – Roles and Responsibilities

Title	General Description	Specific Responsibilities
Response Team Leader (Branch Manager / Operations Manager - Canada)	Has authority to direct response operations. Assumes total control over site activities.	Prepares and organizes the background review of the situation, the work plan, the site safety plan and the field team. Briefs the field teams on their specific assignment. Uses the site safety officer to ensure safety & health requirements are met. Serves as liaison with public officials. In cases where resources and/or decisions required are outside his/her authority, he/she shall contact the President of DSCL, or his / her designate, for instruction.
Work Party Leader (Operations Supervisor)	Responsible for the field team operation.	Manages the field operations. Executes the work plan and schedule. Enforces safety procedures. Notifies emergency response team by telephone or radio in event of emergency. Maintains a log of communications & site activities. Maintains a line of site and communications with work parties via radio. Prepares and submits a report detailing the response when necessary.
Safety Officer / Representative	Advises the response team leader on all aspects of health & safety on the site. Recommends stopping work if any operation threatens worker / public health or safety. Responsible for decontamination procedures, equipment and supplies.	Selects & inspects protective clothing. Participates in preparation & implementation of site safety plan. Monitors on-site hazards & conditions. Knows emergency procedures and resources telephone numbers. Controls the decontamination of all personnel, equipment, and samples from contaminated area.

Title	General Description	Specific Responsibilities
Work Party (Drivers and Plant Production Personnel, plus Office Administrator)	Consists at least of five people.	Safely completes the on-site tasks required to fulfill response. Complies with safety plan. Notifies site safety officer / representative or Supervisor of unsafe practices or conditions.

The DSCL Branch Manager will be responsible for liaison with media and regulatory officials. In the event the DSCL Branch Manager is not available, the Director of Operations will be contacted.

The Director of Operations is responsible for updating and informing Emergency Contingency Plan holders of any revisions to the plan. Revisions will be written and recorded in the "Revision Date" and "Revision Number" cells in the header of this document.

The Contingency Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis (minimum) and updated as required to reflect changes, additional information or improvements identified during training exercises or actual emergencies to maintain preparedness to provide satisfactory countermeasures.

The Daniels Sharpsmart Canada Ltd. Emergency Response Team (ERT) is comprised of the Operations Supervisor and a volunteer representative from the Work Party.

The Operations Co-ordinators are the Operations Supervisor and the Branch Manager. In their absence, the most Senior Staff on site acts as the Operations Co-ordinator.
The current team list is as follows:

DEPARTMENT	SUPERVISOR
Management	David Prince
Branch Manager	TBA
Operations	TBA
Plant Production	TBA
Drivers	TBA

The responsibilities of the Operations Supervisor also consist of:

1. Instruction to employees of

   (a) fire and evacuation procedures
   (b) Location of fire exits
   (c) Where and how to sound a fire alarm
   (d) Location and how to use fire fighting equipment
   (e) Location and how to use spill kits

2. Housekeeping in their departments.

3. Enforcing "No Smoking" policy.

4. Immediately reporting the use or damage of fire fighting equipment. All used or damaged fire fighting equipment is to be placed in front of the Operations Supervisor office for replacement by the Contractor used by the company.

5. Reporting fire hazards in their departments.

6. Attending fire extinguisher training sessions.

7. Writing concise and detailed reports to the DSCL Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) department regarding all emergency situations (Near Miss Reports or Accident Reports).

8. Notifying the person(s) in charge in the case of an accident or emergency (only when/if safe to do so).

9. Co-operating with those in charge. The Chief Officer of the Fire Department usually takes complete charge of the situation, so make sure you are available for any assistance.

10. Operations Supervisor will respond to all emergency alarms.

11. If the Operations Supervisor is the first to arrive at the scene of an incident, he/she will take charge of the situation until relieved by the management.

12. Operations Supervisor / Work Party representatives who have not been delegated to specific duties in regard to an emergency will immediately return to their respective departments.

13. If an evacuation is called, the Operations Supervisors will immediately return to their department to ensure a safe and orderly evacuation.

CRITICAL INJURY PROCEDURE

Before understanding the procedures to take in the case of a critical injury, it is first necessary to understand and recognize what is considered a critical injury.

"Critically injured" means an injury of a serious nature that,

(a) places life in jeopardy,
(b) results in substantial loss of blood,
(c) produces unconsciousness,
(d) involves the fracture of a leg or arm, **NOT** a finger or toe,
(e) involves the amputation of a leg, arm, hand or foot, **NOT** a finger or toe,
(f) consists of burns to major portions of the body,
(g) causes the loss of sight in an eye

(1) Where an employee is injured in a manner that causes, or may cause, a fatality, loss of limb or occupational disease, or that requires or may require hospitalization, the employer shall ensure that notice of the injury is made to the Commission immediately after the occurrence thereof.

(2) Where an injury is reported under subsection (1), the employer shall immediately give notification to the committee or to the health and safety representative.

(3) Except as otherwise ordered by an officer, no person shall disturb the scene of an accident that results in serious injury or death except as is necessary

(a) To attend to persons injured or killed;

(b) To prevent further injuries; or

(c) To protect property that is endangered as a result of the accident.

(4) Where an accidental explosion or an accidental exposure to a biological, chemical or physical agent occurs at a place of employment, whether or not a person is injured, the employer shall notify the Chief Compliance Officer within a period of twenty-four hours after its occurrence.

(5) This section does not apply to a place of employment that is a vehicle if the injury or accident occurs on a public road or highway."

When an incident, specifically an injury, accidental explosion or exposure occurs, the most senior member of Management shall notify the Minister of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour, the health and safety officer and DSCL Safety Committee of the occurrence by telephone or other direct means.

****IMPORTANT NOTICE****
Do not attempt to move an injured worker(s) unless there is a danger of further injury Or exposure to a hazard.

Shut off, lock out and tag the machine or equipment involved. Maintenance must be contacted for assistance. Cordon off the immediate area and restrict entry.

WHEN A CRITICAL INJURY OCCURS

1. The Operations Supervisor on duty will call for ambulance assistance to transport the injured to a treating centre. **Dial 9 - 911 (note time of the call).**

2. The Operations Supervisor will inform the emergency operator of the type of injury and the nearest plant area or office door to the location of the accident victim.

3. The Operations Supervisor will send an employee to the entrance of the plant area or office with instructions to watch for and direct the ambulance crew to victim's location **(note time of ambulance arrival).**

4. The Operations Supervisor will notify the Branch Manager of the circumstances and await further instructions from her / him.

5. The Branch Manager will notify the Director of Operations, who will notify the victim's family.

6. The Director of Operations or his designate will notify the Minister of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour's health and safety officer of the incident to obtain clearance to continue operations. (**Note time of calls / communications).** All Ministry instructions will be forwarded to the Operations Supervisor.

7. The Operations Supervisor will notify the DSCL Safety Committee member on site and conduct an accident investigation. The Director of Operations will also contact the Branch Manager. If no Safety Committee member is on site, notify the Safety Chairman of the accident.

EMPLOYEE PERSONAL INJURY ACCIDENT

Even while working carefully, accidents may happen. Any accident shall be reported immediately to the Operations Supervisor.

Detailed Steps

For all needle stick injuries:

- If the needle causing injury has not been autoclave sterilized, it is mandatory that the employee be taken immediately to the hospital emergency department for examination.
- If the needle causing injury (skin penetration) has been autoclave sterilized, it is mandatory that the employee seek follow-up care through their doctor.

For cuts or scrapes by any other means:

- Hands are to be washed thoroughly with soap and water.
- Wound is to be washed and disinfected as soon as possible, using hydrogen peroxide from a first aid kit.

- Wound is to be covered using bandages from the first aid kit.

For splashes:

- The area is to be washed thoroughly with soap and water (shower if needed).
- Anything that gets in the mouth is to be spit out immediately; the mouth is then to be rinsed with water.
- The supervisor is to be notified immediately.
- The employee shall complete an accident report and submit it to their supervisor.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CHEMICAL SPILLS

The Daniels Sharpsmart Canada Ltd. mandate in regards to environmental and chemical spills is to:

DO IT RIGHT: DO IT NOW: DO IT RIGHT NOW.

It is every employee's responsibility to assist in maintaining an environmental quality that will protect human health and the ecosystem. The contingency plan is designed to be a simple action plan to:

REPORT
CONTAIN
CLEAN-UP
RESTORE

In the event of an environmental and/or chemical spill:

(A) FIRST RESPONSES

Any employee (the Operations Supervisor, if present) will assume immediately the role of **ON-SITE CO-ORDINATOR (OSC)** for the Manitoba operation in the event of a pollution spill or environmental mishap. The OSC must take quick and immediate action. These actions are the responsibility of the OSC and should be addressed in priority as follows:

(B) REPORT

1. Stop or reduce discharge **if safe to do so.**

2. Notify (warn) people - down stream, down wind, etc., of impending danger or potential hazard. Keep the uninvolved away from the spill site.

3. Notify directly or ensure that Manitoba Conservation and/or Spill Response teams have been contacted. Refer to Emergency Numbers listing, as required.

4. Consult the WHMIS manual, located in Hazard Awareness Centres by the Operations Supervisor's office for the proper handling and clean up procedures for the specific chemical or pathogen. If further information on the chemical is needed, the supplier can be contacted for advice. Telephone numbers of suppliers are located on each Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

5. The OSC must notify his/her supervisor or immediate supervisor. The supervisor must promptly notify his/her immediate supervisor.

6. If the situation warrants (i.e., persons health involved), notify emergency response agencies: Police / Fire / Ambulance **(Dial 911**).

Note: *The reporting and alerting procedures should have a "fan-out" system of contacting the various responsible parties. This is done in order to reduce the number of telephone calls that the OSC or any other person has to make. Remember* ***time*** *is important as a spill has the potential to spread into a disastrous situation in only a few minutes.*

(C) CHEMICAL EXPOSURE

1. Identify the type and name of chemical the victim has been exposed to.

2. If the exposure is critical, get the victim to medical attention as soon as possible.

3. If the exposure is not critical, give the victim first aid appropriate with the chemical and type of exposure that has occurred. This information may be found in the WHMIS manual under the individual MSDS.

4. Have someone call ahead to the Clinic / Hospital to inform them what has happened, the type of exposure (oral or contact) and the type of chemical(s) involved.

(D) CONTAIN & CLEAN UP

After the initial response and reporting effort, the OSC should focus every means at his/her disposal to contain the spill using items in the spill control kits. It is important that all employees are aware of the location of spill kits and Hazardous Awareness Centres - MSDS.

When environmental authorities arrive, the OSC and all others at the scene need to co-operate fully.

A resource inventory outlining all of the resources available to the company in the immediate area should be developed to properly plan for the availability and suitability of containment and cleanup equipment and materials. The inventory should include:

1. A list of specific types of equipment available in each region/area should be maintained. The procedures on how to use each piece of equipment should also be noted, i.e., floatation collars and containment booms.

2. All types of support equipment should be included, i.e., floodlights, shovels, rain-gear, rubber boots, rakes, oil-proof gloves, etc.

3. Identify emergency contact procedures - "fan out" method. Ensure all emergency contact numbers are available.

4. In some areas, there are contractors who specialize in the field of spill control and clean up. These should be known and listed.

5. The type, amount and location of various spill kits and treating agents within the kits, such as absorbents, should be recorded. There should also be some extra agents stockpiled. These should also be recorded and maintained. It is important to ensure a constant supply of these treating agents.

6. All available communications equipment and systems should be identified, i.e., location of closest "emergency" phones in each area.

Responders to a spill / leak are to follow the process below.

A) Biomedical Waste or Chemical Release in Transit:

If the release remains within the truck, the driver shall cleanup the spill using the mobile spill kit. No notification of authorities is required.

If release occurs outside the truck, the following procedures will be implemented.

- The driver shall report the release immediately to his supervisor.
- The Branch Manager shall report the release to MBConservation immediately.
- If the release is on a public roadway, the driver shall call 911 to notify the police for traffic control support.
- If the release is too large to cleanup with a spill kit, an on-call contractor will be contacted for support.

- Direct all bystanders out of the spill area. Access to the spill material will be restricted with the use of traffic cones and / or caution tape.
- Put on protective clothing: rubber gloves, goggles, coveralls.
- Place absorbent socks around the spill to stop the spill from spreading. Pour the absorb-all absorbent material on the spill to absorb any liquid from the spill.
- Prepare provided biomedical waste container, complete with a liner.
- Clean up the debris using the broom and dustpan, and put into the container.
- Any surfaces impacted by released materials will be cleaned with disinfectant as a final step in the cleanup process.
- Remove protective gear:
    - Put dustpan and broom in a plastic bag
    - Put gloves and coveralls in the container for disposal
    - Put goggles and respirator in another plastic bag
    - Do not discard these bags when you return to the plant, if the spill occurred off-site, save the items for decontamination
- If the spill takes place at the generator site, control the spill and then immediately notify the generator of the incident and the action taken.
- Contact DSCL as soon as the spill is under control.
- Branch Manager will prepare a formal report for MBConservation.

B) <u>Biomedical Waste or Chemical Release On-Site:</u>

- Person discovering the release is to notify the Operations Supervisor, to prevent inadvertent contact with the waste materials and to assign a clean-up team.
- Operations Supervisor and / or Branch Manager will:
    1. Evaluate the nature of the release. Restrict access to area until clean up is completed.
    2. Determine the nature of the released material and appropriate personal protective equipment required. Typically releases involve a failure of packaging and slow release of liquid waste.
    3. Assemble appropriate cleanup crew.
- Cleanup Crew will:
    1. Put on protective clothing: rubber gloves, goggles, coveralls.
    2. Place absorbent socks around the spill to stop the spill from spreading. Pour the absorb-all absorbent material on the spill to absorb any liquid from the spill.
    3. Prepare provided biomedical waste container, complete with a liner.
    4. Clean up the debris using the broom and dustpan, and put into the container.
    5. Any surfaces impacted by released materials will be cleaned with disinfectant as a final step in the cleanup process.
    6. Remove protective gear:
        a) Put dustpan and broom in a plastic bag
        b) Put gloves and coveralls in the container for disposal
        c) Put goggles and respirator in another plastic bag
        d) Do not discard these bags, save the items for decontamination
    7. Contact Operations Supervisor as soon as the spill is cleaned up.

- Upon completion of the clean up, the Operations Supervisor or Branch Manager will determine whether general access to the area is permitted.
- If the spill is contained within the plant, no notification of MBConservation is required. If the spill occurs or reaches outside the plant, the Branch Manager will make appropriate notifications.

(E) RESTORE AND DISPOSE

The generator is responsible to restore the spill-site to "pre-spill" conditions where this can be reasonably expected. The federal and provincial environmental legislative programs require that everything “practical” be done by the generator to minimize the adverse effects of the spill and to restore the natural environment.

After the situation is under control, the OSC - in consultation with approval from the environmental authorities - must dispose of the contaminants from the spill. The disposal is to be done in a timely manner to the satisfaction of the Ministry.

(F) RELEASING PUBLIC INFORMATION

All employees are expected to be courteous when dealing with the public, the media or other agencies and authorities external to the company.

Only the Branch Manager or Director of Operations should release information. All other employees should refer inquires to the Branch Manager or Director of Operations. Please ensure all information released is factual and pertinent.

One fact of importance from the outset is the exact description of the spilled product. If this product is classified as a **dangerous good, it is identified by product identification number or "PIN." This PIN is of critical importance when reporting the spill to the emergency response agencies and governmental authorities.**

Avoid speculation or opinion - stick to the facts:

WHAT: The common name and the exact PIN of the spilled product.
WHERE: The exact location (name landmarks for speedy emergency response).
WHEN: The date and time of the incident.
EXTENT: Estimated quantity spilled.

All public releases should be stated honestly, and tentatively. For example "it appears that or it seems that", etc.

Normally any spill incident will undergo a thorough investigation and this assurance should be given: for example, “the matter is under investigation".

(G) PREPARING THE POLLUTION SPILL REPORT

The company OSC is responsible to keep an accurate diary of the pollution incident. The account will document the following:

1. The events leading up to the spill.
2. The spill - listing names, addresses and phone numbers of each individual and companies directly involved. The product and PIN.
3. First responses taken.
4. Exact notification procedures naming date and times, as well as the name of exact people contacted.
5. Time and nature of emergency response.
6. An accurate record of the spill abatement effort listing the equipment, [man] power and materials employed on behalf of the spill cleanup.
7. Actions taken by others: i.e., insurance company's, municipalities, etc.
8. Any special frustration or annoyances.
9. Recommended ideas to prevent a spill recurrence.
10. A copy of this report should be sent to the company Management.

In the instance there is an incident that is considered an "environmental emergency" (as defined in the *Approval to Operate*), then a preliminary emergency incident report is to be completed within 24 hours of the time of the initial notification to the MBConservation and a copy is to be faxed by the DSCL designate to the MBConservations's regional office in Winnipeg.

Within five (5) days of the initial notification of an environmental emergency, a copy of the detailed emergency report will be prepared and submitted to MBConservation's regional office in Winnipeg.

INCIDENT REPORTING PROCEDURE

All incidents that could have an effect on the environment or on public health and safety must be immediately reported to DSCL management, who will provide required notification to any and all applicable regulatory authorities, including MBConservation.

The following procedure identifies the nature of the incidents that should be reported and describes the procedure to be followed in each case. The procedures concern the reporting requirements for MBConservation, Transport Canada, City of Winnipeg, Public Health and any other applicable regulatory authorities.

Personnel Exposed to Biomedical Waste

Personnel involved in the collection, transportation and processing of biomedical waste that are accidentally exposed to potentially infectious material via the percutaneous route (eyes, ears, nose, mouth), ingestion, or contamination of the mucous membranes shall report the incident to their supervisor.

If the incident occurred outside an institutional building or outside the waste facility (52 Bramsteele Road, Brampton), the supervisor will prepare a report for the Branch Manager and DSCL Director of Operations describing the circumstances of the incident and the actions taken to mitigate it and to prevent its reoccurrence. The supervisor and Branch Manager will keep a copy of the incident on file.

The Branch Manager will then inform, in writing, the MBConservation of the incident.

Biomedical Waste Spills

The reporting procedure can be divided into three different scenarios:

1. Minor spills outside the site (during transportation - inside truck)
2. Major spills outside the site (during transportation - outside truck)
3. Significant spills at the site

Minor spills outside the site:
A minor spill is when any biomedical waste container leaks, cracks or otherwise causes a spill in or outside the vehicle or during loading or unloading, and can be contained, decontaminated and cleaned up easily by the driver, without any outside help. The reporting procedure is as follows:

- Once back at the site, report the incident to your supervisor.
- The supervisor will then complete the appropriate inter-company report including the details of the incident and clean-up.

Major spills outside the site:
A major spill is considered to be a spill in or outside the vehicle during loading or unloading that cannot be contained, decontaminated, and cleaned up easily by the driver. The reporting structure is as follows:

- The driver must immediately call his supervisor.
- Local emergency services shall be contacted if the spill occurred on the road.
- Once the spill is under control, the driver and his supervisor shall record the circumstances of the incident on the appropriate report.
- The supervisor will inform the Branch Manager and Director of Operations of the incident and the details regarding the completion of the cleanup. The Branch Manager will then notify the applicable regulatory authorities, including MBConservation.

Significant spills at the site:
Significant spills or leakage of biomedical waste at the site shall be reported to MBConservation. The reporting procedures are as follows:

- Report the spill to your supervisor.
- The supervisor will immediately report the spill to the Branch Manager, who will notify MBConservation.
- The supervisor will record the spill in the appropriate report. The date and time of the spill, the name of the employee involved, the nature of the spill, the action taken for the clean-up and the measures taken to prevent future occurrences must be noted in the report.

Upsets at the Facility

Any significant upsets at the facility that have or could potentially have an adverse effect on the environment, neighbours, and/or employees shall be reported to MBConservation according to the following procedures:

Report the upset to your supervisor.

The supervisor will record the upset in the appropriate report. The date and the time of the upset, the name of the employee involved the nature of the upset, the action taken for the cleanup and the measures taken to prevent future occurrences must be noted in the report.

If neighbours report to us that the upset is affecting them in any way (e.g., odours, presence of a lot of steam, etc.), the supervisor will inform the neighbours of the nature of the upset and what corrective procedures are being implemented.

The Branch Manager will then inform the MBConservation and the Director of Operations, in writing, within 24 hours of the incident.

Equipment Failure

All equipment failures (e.g. autoclave, boiler, vacuum pump, compactor, etc.) that have or could have an adverse effect on DSCL's ability to process waste in a timely manner must be reported to MBConservation. The reporting procedure is as follows:

- Once the situation has been evaluated and all necessary steps have been taken to repair the equipment, the supervisor will record the equipment failure in the equipment utilization log. The equipment concerned, the date and the time of the failure as well as a description of the work to be done must be recorded.
- The supervisor will make sure the Contingency Plan is implemented accordingly and will record all relevant information on the implementation.
- The supervisor will inform the Branch manager of the implementation of the Contingency Plan. The Branch Manager will notify the Director of Operations, by phone within 6 hours from the time at which the issue was identified and then in writing, within 24 hours of the incident. The Branch Manager will also notify the MBConservation by facsimile to the Winnipeg Regional Office at (204) 945-5229 in the following situations:

    - Autoclave is inoperable for more than 48 hours.
    - Water is unavailable for more than 12 hours.
    - Refrigeration system has been down for more than six (6) hours from the time at which the issue was identified.
    - Any other equipment or system failure that will significantly alter normal operations at the Management Facility for more than 48 hours.
    - Process system failure results in the stored waste exceeding the volume capacity approved in the operating approval.

- The incident details will be recorded and kept on file, with a copy forwarded by facsimile to the MBConservation regional and central offices for their files.

PROCESS SYSTEM FAILURE

The contingency plan in the event of a process system failure (i.e., autoclave, compactor, and tipper) is that DSCL will continue to transport, receive and administer waste while correcting the system failure. If the time required to rectify the failure is anticipated to exceed 24 hours, pathological waste will be stored in the onsite refrigeration system and other waste will be stored in designated areas. All non-anatomical biomedical waste (specifically, Yellow Bag biomedical wastes) will be stored in the onsite refrigeration system if the failure exceeds 72 hours. If **storage capacities are exhausted or if approved storage provisions are met**, regardless of the time line, DSCL will remove, on a "first in – first out" priority basis, the amount of waste necessary to remain in compliance with its operating approvals. Removal will consist of loading stored waste onto DSCL transport vehicles and transporting the waste to an approved disposal facility (i.e., Daniels Sharpsmart, Inc. or Curtis Bay Energy, Inc., both in Baltimore, Maryland). The practice will continue until such time as normal process operations resume. The approved storage capacities are as follows:

- The amount of Red Bag Refrigerated Waste stored on site cannot exceed 5.0 metric tonnes.
- The amount of Red Bag Non-Refrigerated Waste stored on site cannot exceed 16.0 metric tonnes.
- The amount of Yellow Bag Waste stored on site cannot exceed 23.0 metric tonnes.
- All Yellow Bag Biomedical Waste that is not processed within 72 hours of receipt shall be stored in the designated, refrigerated storage area.

In the case of the **autoclave being down** for an extended period of time, DSCL shall ensure that all yellow bag waste and non-hazardous waste contracted for destruction are delivered to the final receiving site within **7 days** of pick-up by implementing the waste removal contingency detailed above. If the waste storage capacities are exhausted prior to the requirement for delivery of waste to the final receiving site within 7 days of pick-up, the waste removal contingency noted above will be executed.

In the instance that **water is not available** for an extended period of time, thereby preventing the autoclave sterilization of waste, DSCL shall ensure that all yellow bag waste and non-hazardous waste contracted for destruction are delivered to the final receiving site within 7 days of pick-up by implementing the waste removal contingency detailed above. If the waste storage capacities are exhausted prior to delivery of waste to the final receiving site within 7 days of pick-up, the waste removal contingency noted above will be executed.

In the instance the **refrigeration system is down** for more than 6 hours from the time at which the issue was identified, a gas-powered generator will provide supplementary power to the refrigeration unit. Alternatively, wastes requiring refrigeration will be moved to refrigerated vehicles. DSCL shall ensure that all Red Bag waste is directed to the final receiving facility, an approved incineration facility, as required or at regularly scheduled intervals.

In the event of a service disruption at the Daniels Sharpsmart facility located in Baltimore, MD, the Daniels Sharpsmart contingency plan will be implemented and/or wastes will be transported to the Curtis Bay Energy, Inc. facility in Baltimore, Maryland, for processing and final disposal.

As noted in the reporting section above, MBConservation will be notified, as required, of a significant system failure, updating the remedial and contingency actions implemented, and receiving confirmation of resumption of normal operating conditions.

In the event of a waste diversion requirement, facility documentation, including manifest management, will reflect the physical flow of waste through the site to an alternate processing facility. The DSCL software program will facilitate this alternative in the event that it is required.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT

The priorities for dealing with a motor vehicle accident are quite similar to those for any accident:

First:	personal safety
Second:	first aid
Third:	spill containment
Fourth:	reporting
Fifth:	documentation (insurance)

In the event of a motor vehicle accident, the employee involved shall complete an accident report (a copy is provided in Appendix A) fully and completely with all details for DSCL's insurance company. Each vehicle is equipped with a binder including all documentation required for completely filling out the accident report (also in the binder).

Points to remember in case of a motor vehicle accident:

- Offer assistance to those injured.
- Call appropriate law enforcement (police), emergency services (ambulance / fire department) if required and your supervisor immediately to report any accident.
- If the accident involves personal injury, or the vehicle is seriously damaged, do not attempt to move the vehicle until authorized to do so by the investigating officer.
- Do not discuss or take any blame for the accident.
- Complete the accident report immediately, noting all details that can be obtained from the scene.

POWER FAILURE

In the event of a power failure:

1. Operators should shut off all equipment that can be powered down, as the equipment may be unattended when the power is restored.

2. The Operations Supervisor will arrange to assemble employees in a safe location next to an exit. The locations are the same as for a fire evacuation, but employees should remain inside the building unless otherwise directed by the Operations Supervisor.

3. Office employees will not return to their work areas unless otherwise instructed by the Operations Supervisor.

4. Contact Manitoba Power to report power outage and to determine expected time of power reinstatement.

5. If the electricity supply interruption is expected to last more than 12 hours, initiate plans to provide supplementary power to refrigeration or alternative storage for refrigerated wastes.

6. If supplementary power to the refrigeration system is not available within 6 hours of the power outage, the Branch Manager will notify the Director of Operations and MBConservation.

7. If supplementary power to the autoclave or other equipment is not available within 48 hours of the power outage, the Branch Manager will notify the Director of Operations and MBConservation.

8. When the power is restored, production should not begin until authorized by the Operations Supervisor or a person in charge.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES – ELECTRICAL

NOTE THAT ALL ELECTRICAL WORK MUST BE PERFORMED BY QUALIFIED / TRAINED ELECTRICAL PERSONNEL ONLY

EVACUATION: WHEN THE ALARM SOUNDS

1. Operators should shut down all pieces of equipment they are responsible for, using the emergency stop button.

2. In immediate danger, Work Party employees (i.e., drivers, plant and office employees) should leave by the closest, safest exit and report to their assigned evacuation point.

3. If the danger is not immediate (i.e., the danger is not in the employees area of work), then the Operations Supervisor will arrange to assemble the employees in a safe location near an exit. The supervisor will ensure all employees are accounted for before proceeding to the assigned evacuation point.

4. Shutting down all services (hydro, natural gas) in the case of an evacuation will be arranged by the Operations Supervisor, if safe to do so.

5. The Operations Supervisor will then report to the Branch Manager at the Central Meeting Area.

6. After receiving instructions from the Operations Supervisor to evacuate, office employees will leave by the closest exit and report to the assigned evacuation point in front of the building.

7. Operations Supervisor will ensure that all members of their department are accounted for and then report to the Branch Manager at the Central Meeting Area.

8. The Branch Manager will then inform the Fire Department of the number, names and possible location of all missing persons in case of a fire.

9. If an employee is unable, due to the circumstances of the emergency, to reach their assigned evacuation point, they should report to the closest evacuation point and make sure that Operations Supervisor is aware of their name.

10. No employee should leave their evacuation point without authorization from the Operations Supervisor.

11. Under no circumstances is any person to go back inside once they have exited the facility.

12. The Central Meeting Area is in front of the building, in the northeast corner of the paved parking area, along the property boundary, out of the way of emergency response vehicles.

13. The Branch Manager will await further instructions from the Fire Department official.

14. Only after management has decided the situation is safe can employees re-enter the building. The Operations Supervisor will be informed of the decision by the Branch Manager.

15. The Operations Supervisor will then report to their employees at the evacuation point / Central Meeting Area and informs the employees of the decision and assign any clean up crews that may be necessary.

16. The employees will then proceed back to their workstations and await further instructions from their supervisor.

IN ORDER FOR AN ACCURATE ACCOUNTING OF THE INDIVIDUALS, IF AN EVACUATION IS NECESSARY, ANYONE LEAVING WORK AT TIMES OTHER THAN THE REGULAR OPERATIONS HOURS SHOULD INFORM THEIR SUPERVISOR OF THEIR DEPARTURE AND RETURN.

SEARCH TEAM - EMERGENCY TEAM MEMBERS

When it is safe to do so, conduct a thorough search of all areas – locker room, lunchroom, washroom, etc., after the alarm is sounded to ensure all personnel are out of the building. Upon completion of the search, the search

team is to report back to the Operations Supervisor. Under no circumstances is any person to go back inside the building once they've exited the facility.

The **EVACUATION ASSEMBLY POINTS** are:

AREA #1 OFFICE and PLANT

PERSONNEL MUST CONGREGATE IN THE **NORTHEAST SIDE OF PARKING LOT**

AREA #2 (secondary)

PERSONNEL MUST CONGREGATE IN THE **PARKING AREA OF THE PROPERTY SITUATED TO THE WEST OF THE FACILITY**.

At this point, the Operations Supervisor will take attendance, making sure each employee is safe and accounted for, and they will await further instructions from the Branch Manager and / or the Fire Official.

RE-ENTRY AFTER AN EVACUATION

Only after management has decided the situation is safe can employees re-enter the building. The following procedure should be carried out:

1. The Operations Supervisor will be informed of the decision by the Branch Manager. In his/her absence the most Senior Supervisor will take over.

2. The Operations Supervisor will then report to their employees at their respective evacuation points and inform the employees of the decision and assign any clean up crews that may be necessary.

3. The employees will then proceed back to their workstations and await further instructions from their Supervisor.

FIRE

It is important that management make all employees aware of the location of all fire exits and all fire extinguishers within the building.

In the event of a fire:

1. Should an employee discover a fire, it is important that everyone on site be made aware of the situation – inform both office staff and plant staff of the situation.

2. If possible, fires should be eliminated immediately using a hand fire extinguisher. These are located throughout the facility. Employees should become familiar with locations of fire extinguishers in their department.

3. If the fire is too large to be contained safely, the following steps should be followed:

   (a) Inform the Operations Supervisor of the fire and other affected areas.
   (b) The Operations Supervisor should have all workers in the area shut down their equipment and turn the power off.
   (c) The Operations Supervisor will assemble the employees to a safe exit.
   (d) The following people or *their designate* should be contacted:

   i. DAVID PRINCE
   ii. DANIEL KENNEDY
   iii. TBD

   (e) The evacuation of employees should be supervised. Emergency voice communication or public address systems should be used, if possible.
   (f) Notify the Fire Department (911).
   (g) Upon arrival of the fire fighters, inform them of the situation.
   (h) Provide access and vital information to the fire fighters.
   (i) Make sure the fire alarm is not silenced until the Fire Department has responded.
   (j) Keep doors closed at all times.
   (k) Keep passageways and exits clear at all times.
   (1) Be sure roadways, fire routes and fire pumper connections are kept clear and accessible.

After the fire has been dealt with in the proper manner, an incident report shall be completed accordingly and equipment plus area decontamination will begin.

NATURAL GAS LEAK ON-SITE

The following steps should be taken if a natural gas leak is detected:

1. Do not smoke**. (Smoking Is <u>Never</u> Permitted Within Building)**
2. Do not use the telephone, do not turn lights on or off, and do not operate any electrical switches or appliances.
3. Contact the Operations Supervisor, who will initiate evacuation procedures, as appropriate.
4. The Operations Supervisor or designate will contact **Manitoba Gas *Emergency 204-480-5900*** and the Branch Manager.
5. If possible, shut the natural gas source off.

PLEASE NOTE: The main incoming gas shutoff is located on the west side of the building, near the centre of the exterior wall.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES – WATER

Main Water Shutoff Valve is located in the employee lunch / break room. There are secondary shutoffs located by all equipment that uses water. The locations are marked.

BOMB THREATS

If you receive a bomb threat, you should:

1. Remain calm.

2. Try to obtain the following information from the caller:
   (a) His / her name (identity), location, condition (intoxicated, unstable, etc.)
   (b) The name of the organization they represent
   (c) Location and type of bomb
   (d) When the bomb is set to go off.

3. If possible, attract the attention of a co-worker; inform him/her in writing that a bomb threat is taking place. That person should **call the police immediately** so the call can be traced.

After you have received a bomb threat, the following steps should be taken in a timely manner:

1. Call the Police Department **(911)**
2. Inform the Branch Manager
3. Evacuate the building - go to your evacuation station
4. Await further instructions.

STORMS / TORNADOES

If the Branch Manager is informed that there is a danger the Facility may be affected by a severe storm (i.e., ice, snow, or tornado), the following steps should be taken:

1. The Branch Manager will inform the Operations Supervisor of the danger and tell them to take preventative measures.
2. The Operations Supervisor will inform the employees of the situation.
3. If the pending storm is a tornado, the operations employees should take shelter beside a structural column.
4. The Operations Supervisor should check washrooms for people that may not receive the warning of possible danger.

AIRCRAFT DISASTER

In the event of a direct aircraft hit, where company property has been struck by an aircraft, it must be treated as a fire. **FULL EVACUATION PROCEDURES OF THE ENTIRE OPERATIONS MUST TAKE PLACE AT ONCE!**

DO NOT attempt to re-enter the area unless specifically authorized to do so.

APPENDIX A

Motor Vehicle Accident Report

Daniels Sharpsmart Canada Ltd.
Motor Vehicle Accident Report

Driver's name: _____
Vehicle number: _____
Date: _____

Information Regarding Other Vehicle:

Make: _____ Year: _____
License plate: _____ Year: _____ Province: _____
Trailer plate: _____ Year: _____ Province: _____
Driver name: _____ Gender: M____ F____
Driver permit number: _____
Vehicle owner: _____
Address: _____
_____
_____
Insurance Company: _____
Agent: _____
Policy number: _____

Obvious damage:
_____
_____

Passenger information - other vehicle
Names, addresses & telephone. Injuries (if any):
_____
_____

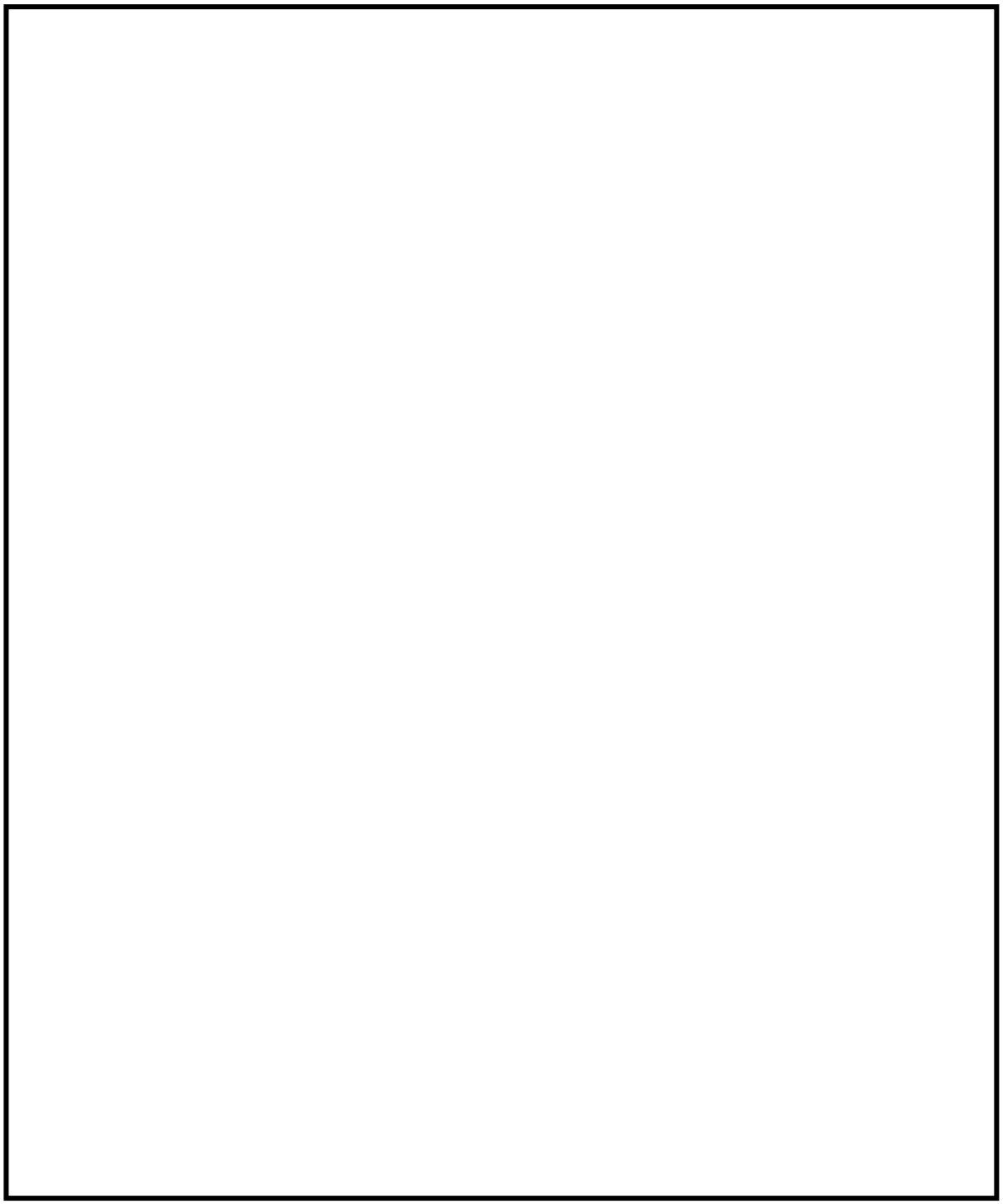
Police Information:
Officer name: _____
Badge number: _____
Department: _____
Officer name: _____
Badge number: _____
Department: _____

Witnesses – Names, addresses & telephone:
_____
_____

Medical Information - Doctor at scene (if any):
Name: _____
Address: _____
_____
_____
Telephone: _____

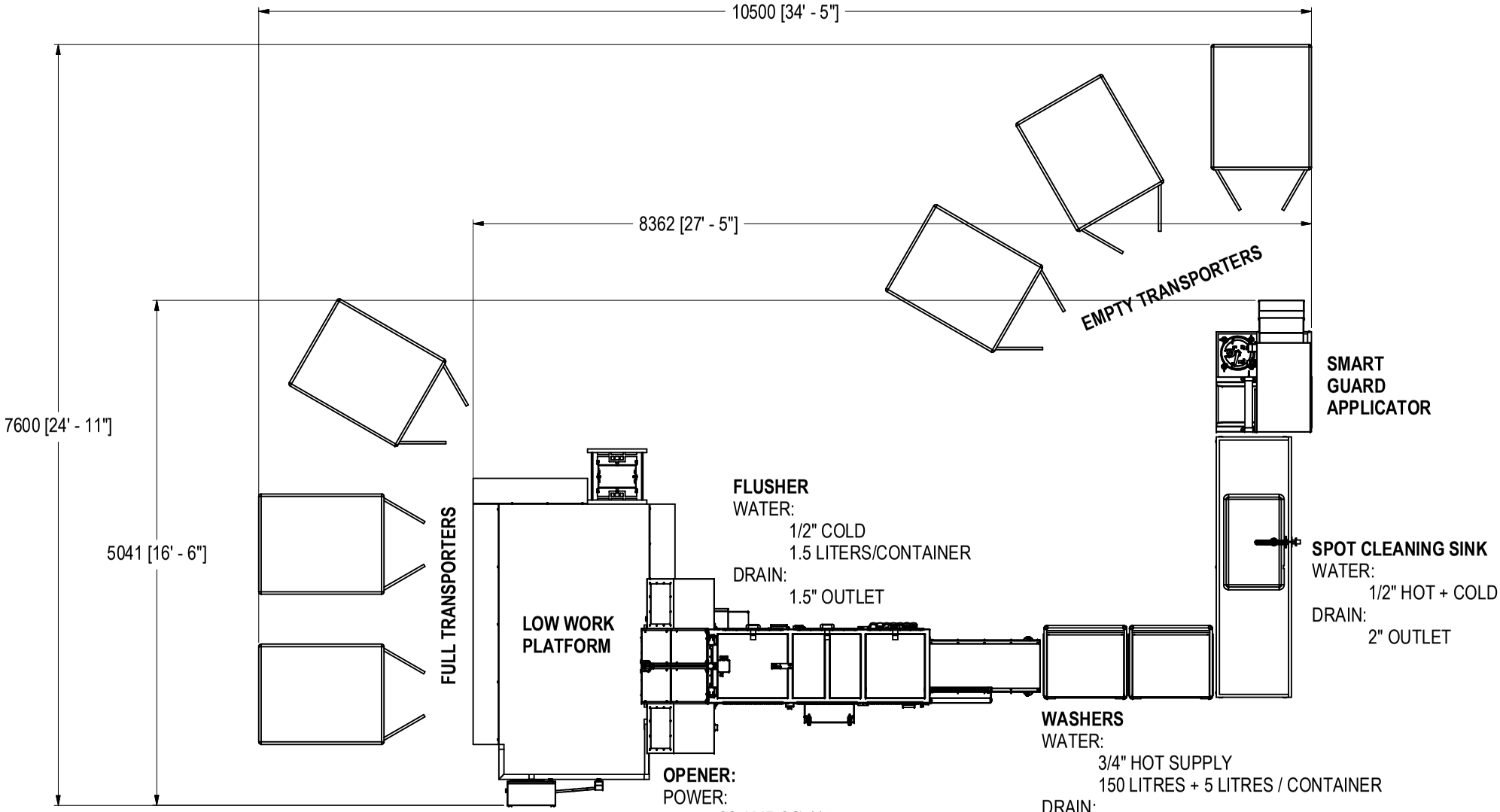
Diagram of Accident Scene:

Draw an accurate sketch of the accident scene, along with the events of the accident on this page, including the direction of travel, point of impact and relation of traffic lanes, signals and signs.



APPENDIX D

FACILITY LAYOUT PLANS



PATH: W:\MECHANICAL\SEMI-AUTO\Production\UPDATE\NAN01-002.idw

DO NOT SCALE

NOTES:

LAYOUT DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATIONS ONLY AND MAY CHANGE DUE TO SITE SPECIFIC CONFIGURATION

ALL SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FINAL MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS

Daniels Making Healthcare Safer

TITLE: **WASHSMART NANO LAYOUT**

MATERIAL:
FINISH:
STOCK No:

DRN: timw
DATE: 28/08/2007
CHKD:
APPD:

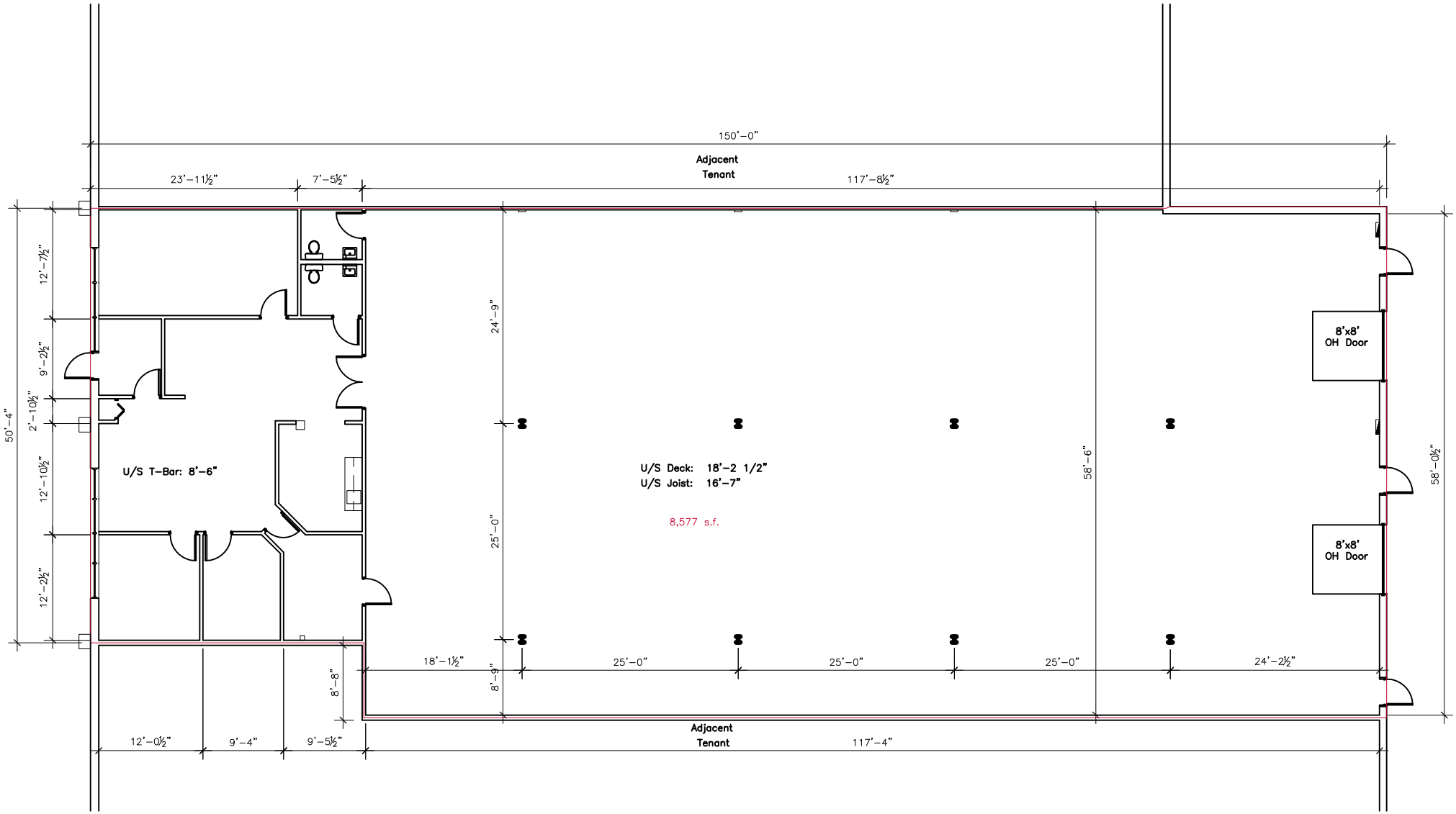
SCALE:
SHEET: 1 OF 1

UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE, ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS (mm)

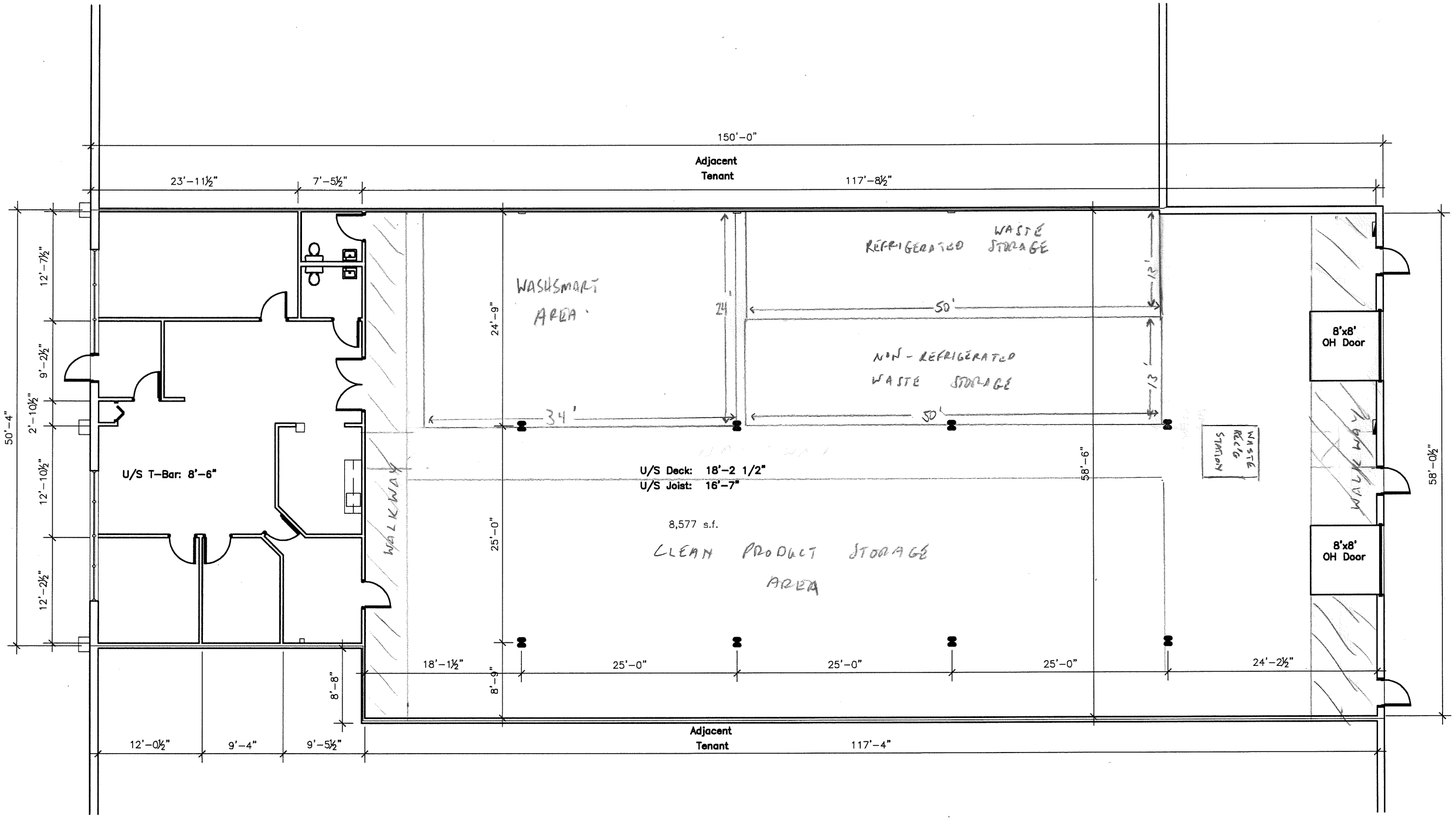
TOLERANCES		
SIZE	FAB.	MACH.
0-150	±0.5	±0.1
150-600	±1.0	±0.2
OVER 600	±2.0	±0.5

MASS:
PROJ:
DRG No: **NAN01-002**

SHEET SIZE: **A3**



ARTIS REIT	KATAJA DRAFTING & DESIGN 852 Brock Street Winnipeg, Manitoba ph: (204)488-7528 email: kataja@mts.net	N	1668-1670 Church	SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0" DATE: Apr.23, 2012 Drawn by: H.B.	Floor Plan	D-1



12/16/13- DRAFT #1 - D.Palmer

ARTIS REIT	KATAJA DRAFTING & DESIGN 852 Brock Street Winnipeg, Manitoba ph: (204)488-7528 email: kataja@mts.net	N		1668-1670 Church	SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0" DATE: Apr.23, 2012 Drawn by: H.B.	Floor Plan	D-1