Project Description for Produce Storage and Wash Facility, Brookfield, Queens County, PE

Project No. 121811860



Prepared for: Red Soil Organics Inc. 1067 Millboro Road RR 4 North Wiltshire PE C0A 1Y0

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June 9, 2016

### Sign-off Sheet

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### Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1		
1.1	PROJECT TITLE, PROJECT PROPONENT AND AUTHOR OF PROJECT			
	DESCRIPTION	2		
2.0	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	3		
2.1	OVERVIEW OF PROJECT	3		
2.2	PROJECT LOCATION	3		
2.3	PROJECT SCHEDULE	4		
2.4	PROJECT COMPONENTS	4		
	2.4.1 Construction	4		
	2.4.2 Operation and Maintenance	6		
	2.4.3 Decommissioning and Abandonment	9		
3.0	EXISTING ENVIRONMENT	0		
3.1	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	0		
	3.1.1 Groundwater Resources	0		
	3.1.2 Geological Conditions	0		
	3.1.3 Local Climate	1		
	3.1.4 Atmospheric Environment	1		
3.2	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT12	2		
	3.2.1 Terrestrial Environment	2		
	3.2.2 Freshwater Environment	3		
3.3	HUMAN ENVIRONMENT	4		
	3.3.1 Land Use	4		
	3.3.2 Archaeological, Heritage or Cultural Resources1	4		
	3.3.3 Transportation	4		
4.0	CONCLUSION1	5		
5.0	CLOSING10	6		
6.0	REFERENCES1	7		

### LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Approximate Annual Produce Processing Schedule	7
Table 2 Details of Provincial Wetlands within the Project Area	13

### LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A	Figure A.1 Project Location

Appendix B Process Schematics (provided by Univerco (1978) Inc.)



Introduction June 9, 2016

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is a Project Description for the construction and operation of a produce storage and wash facility (the Project) located at PID 280545 (18602 Route 2), Brookfield, Queens County, Prince Edward Island (PEI).

The Proponent, Red Soil Organics Inc., a locally owned and operated organic vegetable farm, is proposing an expansion of their current produce storage and wash facility to accommodate expected future growth. The Project consists of the construction of an additional site building for produce storage, and the addition of a new wash facility for cleaning produce prior to storage. The treatment and discharge of spent wash water is considered as part of the processing facility construction. The proposed location for the Project is on property currently owned by Red Soil Organics Inc.

A summary of the activities related to the construction, operation and maintenance, and eventual decommissioning and abandonment of the Project of a produce storage and wash facility is described herein. A summary of the existing environment is also provided. This Project Description was prepared from information provided by Red Soil Organics Inc. and through review of existing, publicly available data for the property and surrounding environment.

This Project Description is intended to fulfill the requirements for the Project under the PEI *Environmental Protection Act* (EPA), as requested and instructed by the PEI Department of Communities, Land and Environment (PEIDCLE). A preliminary scoping meeting was held on May 10, 2016, thereby initiating the environmental impact assessment (EIA) review and approval process. The information provided herein is provided to assist the PEIDCLE in reviewing the Project details and ultimately deciding whether an approval will be issued for the Project to proceed.



Introduction June 9, 2016

# 1.1 PROJECT TITLE, PROJECT PROPONENT AND AUTHOR OF PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project title and details of the Project Proponent and the environmental consultant hired by the Proponent to prepare this Project Description are as follows:

Project Title:

Project Proponent:

Proponent's Principal Contact Person For the purposes of this report:

Environmental Consultant and Principal Contact Person for this report: Project Description for Produce Storage and Wash Facility, Brookfield, Queens County, PE

Red Soil Organics Inc. 1067 Millboro Rd RR#4 North Wiltshire PE C0A 1Y0

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Project Description June 9, 2016

### 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides a preliminary description of the facilities and infrastructure that comprise the Project, based on the available information at the time of writing. The Project Description includes:

- An overview of the Project components, including the likely infrastructure, facilities, assets, and components associated with the Project; and
- A summary of the activities that will be carried out during construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning and abandonment of the Project.

### 2.1 OVERVIEW OF PROJECT

The Project consists of a new building to house both cold storage for organic carrots produced by Red Soil Organics Inc., and a produce wash and processing facility for both organic and conventional carrots, produced by Red Soil Organics Inc. and Brookfield Gardens, respectively.

Red Soil Organics Inc. currently operates as an organic carrot farm, certified by Pro-Cert, a professional organic certification service, under the requirements outlined under the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) Canadian Organic Regime. The Canadian Organic Regime is a certification program that regulates organic certification bodies in Canada, as outlined under the Organic Products Regulations (2013), enabled under the federal *Canada Agricultural Products Act* (2015). Brookfield Gardens, a conventional farm, operates under the same ownership as Red Soil Organics Inc., but is not a certified organic farm. Both farms are CanadaGAP (Good Agricultural Practice) certified for food safety. CanadaGAP is an independent certification program that incorporates the promotion of Good Agricultural Practice with routine site audits.

Annual carrot yields from Red Soil Organics Inc. are expected in the range of 45 marketable tons/hectare. Carrot yields from Brookfield Gardens are expected in the range of 60 marketable tons/hectare. Processing of produce takes place from August through April, annually, with peak operations occurring in November and December. Processing from December to April is limited to the re-processing of previously washed carrots. The facility is idle from May to July to accommodate the planting season.

### 2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project property is located at PID 280545 (18602 Route 2), Brookfield, Queens County, Prince Edward Island (PEI). The existing property is approximately 83.2 acres (33.7 ha) in size. An area covering approximately 4 acres (1.6 ha) will be parceled off to accommodate the development.



Project Description June 9, 2016

Route 2 is a provincial highway and bounds the property to the south. Route 226 (Millboro Road), a secondary road, runs along the eastern boundary of the property. Land use in the area is largely agricultural, with the majority of residences associated with farming operations.

The Project location is shown in Figure A.1 (Appendix A).

### 2.3 PROJECT SCHEDULE

If approved, construction is expected to begin in spring/summer of 2016, following the receipt of all necessary approvals and permits. It is expected that building construction would commence immediately following approval, and construction of the wash water treatment facility would follow after the completion of detailed engineering design work. The facility is expected to be fully operational for September 2016.

### 2.4 PROJECT COMPONENTS

### 2.4.1 Construction

Upon regulatory approval and completion of engineering design, construction of the Project will begin and involve the following activities:

- surveying and site preparation;
- installation of Project components;
- clean-up/re-vegetation; and
- disposal of construction-associated wastes.

Construction details are provided in the sections below.

### 2.4.1.1 General

Red Soil Organics Inc. is proposing to construct a 16,800 square feet (approximately 1,560 square metres) building to house a cold storage and processing facility. The building will be constructed using an insulated concrete form (ICF) interior with wooden joists. Exterior coverage would consist of corrugated metal for the cladding and roof. The flooring is expected to be poured concrete slab-on-grade. The foundation is ICF from the footings up.

Land clearing for the building construction will consist of minimal grubbing of agricultural fields and grading to achieve the final building foundation slope. It is anticipated that tree clearing will not be required to accommodate building construction.

As the building will house washroom facilities, a septic system is required. This system is to be designed and installed according to provincial requirements, with appropriate permitting in place.



Project Description June 9, 2016

The spent wash water will be treated prior to release to the environment. A treatment facility will be constructed down-gradient from the proposed processing facility to accept the spent wash water discharged from the building. It is expected that the treatment facility will consist of one or more holding pond cells designed to provide primary treatment by settling out the suspended solids prior to discharge of the treated water.

Minimal grubbing is expected based on the land use of the current site. Excavation and earth works will be required to construct the cells. A cut and fill balance will be achieved, if possible.

### 2.4.1.2 Emissions and Wastes

### 2.4.1.2.1 Construction Debris

Construction debris expected as a result of construction activities will include ICF waste, scrap metal (steel), cardboard, and organic debris, such as grubbings and excess fill.

Solid waste will be separated and recycled, where possible. It is expected that scrap metal will be hauled to a scrap yard and cardboard will be sent to the Island Waste Management Centre (IWMC) in Wellington, PE, for recycling. Non-recyclable construction debris will be disposed of at a provincially-approved construction and demolition site.

Organic debris will be managed on site. Excess fill will be used as backfill, where possible and top soil is expected to be stripped and stored on site.

### 2.4.1.2.2 Noise and Dust

During construction, sound emissions and vibration will result from the operation of heavy equipment used mostly for earth moving. Noise will, however, remain largely confined to the Project area and the immediately adjacent areas, and will mostly be transient and short in duration. If noise complaints from local residents are received, the information will be evaluated which may result in additional mitigation. Construction will be limited to daytime hours to reduce disturbance and annoyance to the nearest residences.

Dust and heavy equipment exhaust constitute the expected air-contaminants released during the construction activities. Dust emissions are expected to be limited to excavation activities and the exposure of ground. Exhaust emissions from construction-associated equipment are expected to be limited to the construction period. The construction activities are not expected reduce the overall air quality of the site over the long term.

Exposed ground remaining after construction activities are complete will be reinstated with vegetation to reduce the potential for dust generation from exposed soil.



Project Description June 9, 2016

### 2.4.2 Operation and Maintenance

The produce storage and wash facility is expected to be operated for several decades or longer. During this operation, certain routine activities will be performed including:

- accepting produce from harvest;
- processing of produce prior to shipment or storage;
- storage of produce and reprocessing of produce after storage, if required; and
- operations-associated emissions and wastes.

The operation and maintenance activities are described in more detail in the sections below.

#### 2.4.2.1 Use of Facility

The proposed building will be operated as a cold storage and produce processing facility for organic and conventional carrots. It is expected that the building footprint will be divided evenly between the cold storage facility and the processing facility.

The processing facility will be used to de-stone, wash, rinse, sort and pack carrots prior to storage and shipment (see schematic in Appendix B). Major equipment used in the processing facility is expected to include:

- receiving hopper and box tipper to convey produce from trucks/wooden pallets to the head of the processing train;
- dirt remover/de-stoner to remove large dirt particles and stones;
- wet hopper to convey produce to the polisher;
- polisher to wash produce, using recycled water;
- rinser to rinse washed produce, using fresh water;
- sizer to sort produce according to size, may be mechanical or optical;
- inspection table manned by personnel to inspect final produce;
- box tipper and wet hopper to introduce produce from cold storage; and
- bagging area to bag produce for shipment.

Detergents will not be employed during the processing of produce. The on-site equipment will be sanitized using chlorine or peracetic acid-based disinfectants.

The processing area will be capable of moving produce directly to bagging for shipment off-site, or diversion to a box tipper where wooden pallets will be filled and moved to cold storage. Forklifts will be employed to move pallets and equipment, as needed.

With the exception of the rinser, the processing train will employ recycled water. Water discharged from the process will be captured in a floor channel and pumped to a water filter used to remove grit from the recycled water before returning it to the head of the processing train. The filter will consist of a 500 micron inclined screen, separated bins to capture grit and



Project Description June 9, 2016

recycled water, and associated pumps. It is expected that water will be continuously recycled during plant operations and discharged to a wash water treatment facility after daily processing is completed.

Red Soil Organics Inc. will be working with the processing equipment supplier, Univerco, to optimize operations; however, it is expected that the process will use upwards of 61.8 cubic metres (13,600 Imperial gallons) of well water per day at peak processing. This represents an 18.2 m<sup>3</sup> (4,000 igal) requirement to fill the wet hoppers and an additional 20% of the initial volume per hour of operation to rinse product. An additional well will be required on site to supply the processing water. It is expected that once the hoppers are filled at the start of the processing day, the majority of the water used during processing will be recycled. The exception is the additional volume of fresh water required by the rinser.

The approximate produce processing schedule and associated water volume estimates withdrawn on a daily basis are shown in Table 1, below.

Table 1	Approximate Annual Produce Processing Schedule
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Timeframe	Days/Week	Hours/Day	Estimated Daily Water Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	
August – mid-October	3-4	6-8	40 - 47.3	
Mid-October - November	6	8-12	47.3 – 61.8	
December – April	5	6-8	40 - 47.3	
May – July	Idle for planting			

The cold storage facility will be used for the long-term storage of produce. Major components of the cold storage facility are expected to include:

- humidification system
- ventilation system
- refrigeration system

Produce will be removed from the processing facility to cold storage via forklift. After removal from cold storage, produce is re-processed and bagged for sale.



Project Description June 9, 2016

#### 2.4.2.2 Emissions and Wastes

#### 2.4.2.2.1 Solid Waste

Large volumes of solid waste are not expected during operation and maintenance of the facility. Waste generated by employees will be collected and picked up through the provincial waste collection program. Large debris not eligible for curb side pickup is expected to be hauled to a provincially approved disposal site, or dumpster pick up arranged.

#### 2.4.2.2.2 Organic Waste

Primary sources of organic waste during operation and maintenance are limited to unmarketable produce. This is collected and sold to pig farmers for feed. Compost generated by employees will be collected and picked up through the provincial compost collection program.

#### 2.4.2.2.3 Wash Water

The proposed processing train implements a water filter and recycling system, reducing the volume of water required for processing while improving the water quality of the final effluent. At peak processing, the estimated volume requiring discharge will be between 47.3 and 61.8 m<sup>3</sup> (see Table 1). Larger debris and organic matter will be screened from the wash water through a 500 micron inclined screen prior to discharge. It is expected that wash water will be discharged from the processing system at the end of each process day.

Discharge from the process facility will be completed via a pump and piping system to an exterior settling pond. This pond is uncovered and is expected to have a minimum storage time of 24 hours. Discharge of the settling pond will be completed via land irrigation or discharge to surface water. It is expected that effluent quality will be governed by provincial requirements for mandated maximum loading rates for land irrigation, or effluent concentration limits for discharge to surface water.

Details of the wash water treatment system will be subject to engineering design and provincial approval.

### 2.4.2.2.4 Screenings and Silt

Screenings will be generated as a waste produce of the wash water recycling system located inside the processing facility. It is expected that wash water will be screened through a 500 micron inclined screen. Dirt and grit captured on this screen will be removed via gravity to a waste bin located below the inclined screen. Disposal of screenings will be determined through observation during processing. If screenings are largely comprised of inorganic silt and clay, the material will be taken back to the Proponent's fields and deposited. Should screenings contain organic debris, this will be sold as pig feed along with any unmarketable produce.



Project Description June 9, 2016

Silt is expected as a waste product of the wash water treatment system. It is expected that silt will be excavated from the constructed sediment ponds on an annual basis using an excavator. The excavated material will be deposited into dump trucks on site and taken back to the Proponent's fields and deposited.

### 2.4.2.2.5 Noise and Dust

As the proposed building is constructed using ICF, it is expected that noise generated by processing equipment will be contained mostly within the building. The only additional noise source associated with building operation is the condensers for the cold storage facility, as these will be located on the exterior of the building.

Large trucks will be used to transport produce from the field to the facility and finished product from the facility. Export of product is expected to occur 2 to 3 times weekly. With the addition of the cold storage facility on-site, there will be a reduction in the number of large trucks arriving to the facility as the need to import produce from cold storage facilities located off-site is negated. Previous operations saw import of produce via truck at a rate of twice daily. This reduction in truck traffic is expected to reduce associated noise, dust and exhaust emissions. Any change from background is likely to be very small.

### 2.4.3 Decommissioning and Abandonment

It is expected that the facility will be maintained to be in operation for upwards of 30 years. While decommissioning or abandonment of the Project is not currently envisioned, the Project will at some point be decommissioned at the end of its useful service life. This will be done in accordance with the applicable standards and regulations current at that time. It is expected that standard procedures will be followed with respect to the decommissioning, removal, and disposal of site infrastructure and for site remediation based on the requirements prior to the start of that phase of the Project.



Existing Environment June 9, 2016

### 3.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

A summary of existing environmental conditions in the vicinity of the Project is provided in this chapter. The summary is based on existing literature and available sources of information on conditions in the area of the Project at this time.

### 3.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

### 3.1.1 Groundwater Resources

Residences in the Brookfield area rely on private groundwater wells to supply drinking water. A review of aerial imagery of the area identified approximately nine properties that are likely to have potable wells within a 500 m radius of the proposed Project area. Two of these properties are located within a 200 m radius of the proposed Project area. The nearest adjacent property to the proposed building location is situated approximately 100 m from the proposed Project area. There is currently one well in production on PID 280545, used to supply water for the current process facility.

According to the PEI *EPA* Water Well regulations, a groundwater extraction permit is required for water withdrawn from a well: i) at a rate of more than 4 litres per second (345 m<sup>3</sup>/d), or ii) for use by a water supply system. As the anticipated groundwater extraction rates for the Project will be less than 4 L/s and the water is not used as a central water supply system, no groundwater extraction permit will be required.

Proposed construction activities are required to respect any applicable setback distances from new or existing potable wells as governed by provincially applicable guidelines and regulations. According to the PEI *EPA* Water Well Regulations, these setback distances may include:

- setback distances from a potable well to a building foundation or projection (3 m); and
- setback distances from a potable well to a septic tank or dispersal field (15 m).

While the regulations do not specify a setback distance from a potable well to a wash water pond, it is anticipated that a minimum setback distance of 15 m will be required.

### 3.1.2 Geological Conditions

Surficial soils in the Project area are of glacial origin (Prest 1973). The surficial soil deposits include:

• glacial deposits (ablation moraine/ground moraine, sand and clay-sand phase till)

Glacial deposits tend to be coarser grained with a higher percentage of sand and gravel sizes and generally exist in a compact state.



Existing Environment June 9, 2016

The underlying bedrock of the area includes sedimentary strata of Permian age (Prest 1973). The local angle of inclination of strata (regional dip) is 1 to 4 degrees to the northeast. Lithologies of the strata include sandstone and conglomerate. The rocks are predominantly reddish brown in colour due to the oxidation of iron (hematite). The depth below ground surface to the bedrock is variable, but an overburden (soil cover) thickness of up to 9 m (30 ft.) would be typical in this area.

### 3.1.3 Local Climate

Annual climate normals for the Government of Canada weather station nearest the Project (Station ID: 8300497, New Glasgow-PEI) indicate that January is typically the coldest month, with a mean daily temperature of -7.7 °C. July is typically the hottest month having a mean daily temperature of 18.8 °C. The mean annual precipitation is approximately 1,258 mm. October is typically the month with the highest rainfall, with an average rainfall amount of approximately 122 mm, while January has the highest snowfall with an average recorded snowfall of approximately 80 cm. December has the highest average precipitation per month, with a mixture of rain and snowfall at approximately 133 mm (Government of Canada 2016).

### 3.1.4 Atmospheric Environment

In general, air quality in PEI meets the standards set forth by the Prince Edward Island *Environmental Protection Act* Air Quality Regulations. The predominant sources of air contaminant emissions in Brookfield would be local road traffic and agricultural emissions. Steady wind patterns tend to disperse most pollutants released into the region at most times of the year. Generally, climate conditions provide good dispersion of air contaminants and frequent rainfall scavenges air contaminants from the atmosphere. The ambient air quality also benefits from the infusion of relatively clean oceanic air masses from the North Atlantic. Occasionally, air masses from central Canada or the area, causing a reduction in air quality. At other times, the weather is dominated by high-pressure air masses that produce low wind speed and poor dispersion of local emissions, which can lead to elevated concentrations of air contaminants and reduced air quality.

Sound monitoring is not known to have been conducted at the potential Project location or the surrounding area. The area around the Project site is a rural environment with residential dwellings (Figure A.1 in Appendix A). Sound quality in the vicinity of the Project is expected to be mainly influenced by vehicular traffic due to the presence of a provincial highway (Route 2) and secondary road (Route 226) along the Project boundaries.



Existing Environment June 9, 2016

### 3.2 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

### 3.2.1 Terrestrial Environment

The terrestrial environment includes vascular plant and wildlife species (including birds), and their habitats, including both upland and wetland habitats. No terrestrial surveys were conducted in support of this Project due to the previous use of the Project site as cropland.

### 3.2.1.1.1 Bird Species

There are several species of birds that often use agricultural areas for nesting or feeding, including bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), and common nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*).

Migratory birds are protected under the *Migratory Bird Convention Act* (MBCA). The *Species at Risk Act* (*SARA*) affords protection to species listed under Schedule 1 in the Act as *endangered*, *extirpated*, or *threatened*. It is prohibited to kill, harm, harass or capture a species listed under SARA, or to damage or destroy their habitat.

### 3.2.1.1.2 Other Wildlife

For the purpose of this Project Description, other wildlife describes terrestrial mammals and herpetiles. The only *SARA*-listed wildlife species that could potentially be found within the Project area include: little brown myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*) and northern myotis (*Myotis septentrionalis*). These species are similarly protected under SARA-Schedule 1. There are no known hibernacula on or near the Project site, but these species (particularly little brown myotis) could potentially have maternity colonies within the buildings on site; however, the adjacent agricultural fields would not represent good foraging habitat (COSEWIC 2013). As there is minimal desirable habitat within the Project area due to the agricultural use of the site, encounters with protected species are not expected.

### 3.2.1.1.3 Wetlands

There are no provincially identified wetlands located on the Project site. There are three provincially identified wetlands in the vicinity of the Project, as shown in Table 2. These wetlands are associated with the Wheatley River.



Existing Environment June 9, 2016

#### Table 2 Details of Provincial Wetlands within the Project Area

Wetland ID - Type	Area (ha)	Direction from Project Area	Distance from Project Area (m)
1002149 – No open water or marsh component	2.3	East	300
1002085 – No open water or marsh component	1	Southeast	325
1001853 – Open water or marsh component	5.9	South	500

### 3.2.1.1.4 Vegetation

For the purpose of this Project Description, vegetation is defined as vascular plants and their habitats. Vascular plants listed under *SARA*-Schedule 1 are afforded protection from habitat destruction. Due to the agricultural land use of the Project area, encounters with rare plants are not expected. There are only two *SARA*-listed vascular plants that occur in PEI: beach pinweed (*Lechea maritima*), and Gulf of St. Lawrence aster (*Symphyotrichum laurentianum*) (Species at Risk Public Registry 2016). Given that the land at the Project location is almost entirely active agricultural and that the Project is not located near the coast, no plants listed under *SARA* are considered to have habitat in the vicinity of the Project.

### 3.2.2 Freshwater Environment

The main body of the Wheatley River passes through agricultural areas approximately 200 m from the eastern side of the property boundary on the east side of Route 226. A downstream tributary of the river branches off into two small tributaries that run west through the northern section of the property. Both tributaries appear to be small and seasonally dry, and are located approximately 400 m northwest of the Project area.

In general, species typically found in the streams of PEI include brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*) and three spine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), along with seasonal populations of rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*), and gasperau (*Alosa psuedoharengus*).

The Proponent has committed to avoiding direct interaction with streams during construction. It is expected that the discharge of wash water by surface water discharge or land irrigation will be regulated through discharge requirements imposed by PEIDCLE and will therefore avoid conflict with the freshwater environment.

Specific field studies in support of the Project are not planned for the freshwater environment, as Project activities are not expected to impact streams and the associated 15 m buffer zones.



Existing Environment June 9, 2016

### 3.3 HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.3.1 Land Use

The land proposed for Project development is currently used for agricultural purposes and borders Route 2 to the south and Route 226 (Millboro Road) to the east. Land use in the area is largely agricultural, with the majority of residences associated with farming operations.

### 3.3.2 Archaeological, Heritage or Cultural Resources

An overview of the Project has been submitted to the Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat (AAS) requesting information regarding the potential for archaeological or cultural resources to be located in the vicinity of the Project. A preliminary scan of the Project Area by AAS archaeologists has indicated the area of PID 280545 proposed for construction is deemed to have low potential for archaeological or cultural resources. As a result, an archaeological assessment is not required by AAS. Should artifacts or cultural deposits be discovered during construction, the AAS will be contacted.

A request was made to the Department of Education, Early Learning and Culture requesting information regarding heritage resources within the Project area. There are no heritage places protected under the provincial *Heritage Places Protection Act* (2015) within the vicinity of the Project area. It was noted that the Brookfield Presbyterian Church (PID 280545) is located adjacent to the property, to the southeast. While this is a potential historic resource, it is not formally recognized.

According to the Canadian Register of Historic Places (Canada's Historic Places, nd), there are no registered significant historic sites in the vicinity of the Project area.

### 3.3.3 Transportation

The Project property borders Route 2, which is a main provincial highway connecting the cities of Charlottetown and Summerside. Transport truck and commuter vehicle traffic is expected along this highway, as are farm vehicles and machinery associated with agricultural activities in the surrounding areas. Traffic due to transport truck and commuter vehicles is expected to be consistent year round. Based on heavy agricultural land use in the Brookfield, there is an expected increase in farm-associated traffic along the highway and secondary roads during the growing and harvest season.



Conclusion June 9, 2016

### 4.0 CONCLUSION

This report details a Project Description for the construction and operation of a produce storage and wash facility proposed by Red Soil Organics Inc., in Brookfield, Queens County, PEI.

The Project location is legally described as PID 280545, located at 18602 Rte. 2, in Brookfield. The land is currently owned by Red Soil Organics Inc. and is used for agricultural purposes. Due to the current land use, the area is considered previously ecologically disturbed.

The Project involves the construction of an approximately 16,800-square foot (1,560-square metre) building to house a processing, washing and cold storage facility for produce. Associated with operations of the facility, construction will require the drilling of a new well, installation of a new septic system, and the construction of a wash water treatment facility (i.e. settling pond).

Discharge of the treated effluent from the wash water treatment facility will be achieved through land irrigation or surface water discharge. Discharge of treated effluent is expected to be regulated by PEIDCLE and the system will be subject to engineering design and approval prior to operation.



Closing June 9, 2016

### 5.0 CLOSING

This report has been prepared by Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) for the sole benefit of Red Soil Organics Inc. (the Proponent). The report may not be relied upon by any other person or entity, other than for its intended purposes, without the express written consent of Stantec, and the Proponent.

This report was undertaken exclusively for the purpose outlined herein and was limited to the scope and purpose specifically expressed in this report. This report cannot be used or applied under any circumstances to another location or situation or for any other purpose without further evaluation of the data and related limitations. Any use of this report by a third party, or any reliance on decisions made based upon it, are the responsibility of such third parties. Stantec accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions taken based on this report.

Stantec makes no representation or warranty with respect to this report, other than the work was undertaken by trained professional and technical staff in accordance with generally accepted engineering and scientific practices current at the time the work was performed. Any information or facts provided by others and referred to or used in the preparation of this report were assumed by Stantec to be accurate. Conclusions presented in this report should not be construed as legal advice.

The information provided in this report was compiled from existing documents and data provided by the Proponent, and by applying currently accepted industry standard mitigation and prevention principles. This report represents the best professional judgment of Stantec personnel available at the time of its preparation. Stantec reserves the right to modify the contents of this report, in whole or in part, to reflect any new information that becomes available. If any conditions become apparent that differ significantly from our understanding of conditions as presented in this report, we request that we be notified immediately to reassess the conclusions provided herein.



References June 9, 2016

### 6.0 **REFERENCES**

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Appendix A June 9, 2016

Appendix A





RED SOIL ORGANICS SITE LOCATION PLAN



Appendix B June 9, 2016

Appendix B





	Poid	: N/A
ninne:	JIG	;#:
	Mat:	Castar
Numero de piece : RED-000-G000		
Numero de dessin:		Kev:
G.Bisaillon Approuvé par:	Date	2016-03-03



	Poid -	
	Poid : N/A	
piece:	Poid : N/A JIG # :	
piece:	Poid : N/A JIG # : Mat:	
piece: Numéro de piece : RED-000-G000	Poid : N/A JIG # : Mat: Scale	e:
piece: Numéro de piece : RED-000-G000 Numero de dessin:	Poid : N/A JIG # : Mat: Rev:	9:



<b>-</b>	Poid :	N/A
,	JIG #	·:
piece:	Mat:	
Numéro de piece : RED-000-G000		Scale:
Numero de dessin:		Rev:
G.Bisaillon Approuvé par:	Date:	2016-03-03