



WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE ALDERCROFT ABATTOIR

Submitted By:

Darren Dinsmore of Dinsmore Family Farm in Happy Valley Goose Bay,
Labrador

Dinsmore Family Farm
O/A
Aldercroft Farm

Location:

1 Grand Lake Road, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, NL.

Chief Executive officer:

Darren Dinsmore

Title:

Owner/ Operator

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Principle Contact for purpose the waste management plan:

Darren Dinsmore.



May 11, 2022

To whom this may concern,

Please accept this Waste Management Plan that has been prepared for the Dinsmore Family Farm, located at 1 Grand Lake rd, Happy Valley Goose Bay, NL.

I am aware of the risk involved in such an undertaking and can ensure that all waste will be managed properly so all the environment and human potential impacts are respected within the governmental guidelines.

A sound management plan has been developed that will allow us to properly dispose of waste by placing offal and SRM at our on site composting pad. Attached are our Standard Operations Procedures. This is a living document that will be revised, as needed.

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

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Darren Dinsmore

1.0 Background

This Waste Management Plan has been developed for the Dinsmore Family Farm Abattoir in Happy Valley Goose Bay, NL. The construction and operation of this abattoir is a step forward in the self-sufficiency and food stability within our province. There is a need for local meat products that are of a high quality.

My plan supports provincial livestock sector expansion and sustainability by providing a facility that meets provincial standards and possibly federal in the future, contributes to the economic growth in our rural area and provides a quality product. This plan includes and respects all the aspects of a proper slaughtering and packaging facility while protecting and minimizing waste to the environment.

The undertaking will consist of a new build that will utilize an area of approximately, 40x80 ft and will meet all standards within the Meat Inspection Regulations and Service NL. The site for the undertaking has access to electricity and to an artesian water source.

2.0 Operation

This will be a registered Red and White meat facility, based on demand and an estimated number of animals to be processed a year by our fifth year of operation.

SRM 1,000 lbs annually

Non SRM waste 104,650 lbs annually

Note: figures based on an estimated yearly harvest of 200 cattle, 100 Sheep, 1000 Chickens and 400 pigs.

3.0 Water Supply

We will have a drilled well with a separation distance of more than 16 meters from the absorption trench of the septic system. The well will also have a separation distance greater than 90 meters away from the composting pad. (section 27 of the NL Meat inspection Act). We will have an adequate supply of potable water, under pressure (3.8 NL Slaughterhouse construction Regulations). A Water Quality Analysis will be conducted before each season of operation or each month depending on volume of animals processed. (NL Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations, 3.8)

4.0 Septic System

The Septic system will have an approved holding tank connected to a drainage field.

All wastewater and bathrooms will be connected into the septic system with back flow traps installed to prevent any backups. The approximate water use will be 400 Gal daily 5 days awake. The Septic system will consist of a 1000Gal tank and the drainage field. (NL Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations 3.9)

The operation of Dinsmore Family Farm Abattoir will not generate waste from hazardous material such as fuel or oils. Equipment and utensils will be cleaned using accepted cleaning agents such as household dish soap and sterilization using household bleach. The septic system designed for the abattoir will handle this grey water. Manure will be stored in a proper storage area near the abattoir. Manure will be stockpiled as compost until spread on forage land.

This undertaking will be a permanent facility and will operate year-round. Below is a breakdown of the operational waste and how it will be managed. It should be noted that all offal will be composted on site.

5.0 Waste Management during operation

Types of Waste

Specified Risk Material

(Skulls, brain, eyes, tonsils, spinal cord)

- Method of Management

Under the guidance and permits of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, SRMs will be composted.

Non-Specified Risk Material

(Blood, bone, trimmings,- hides)

Other animal offal

- Method of Management

Edible offal will be used to produce blood pudding and human consumption. Unusable Offal will be moved to our compost pad for composting

Volume of animal hide can be reduced given market availability.

Black and Grey Water

Method of Management

Approved septic system on site for all grey water.

Personal Waste

Management Method

Regular garbage will be taken to the municipal landfill weekly.

Transportation of all offal including SRM, Non-SRM to the compost pad will be the responsibility of trained employees of the Aldercroft Abattoir.

The chart below indicates the distance between the various entities on the property.

Septic Field	Abattoir building	25 m
Compost Pad	Water Supply	600m
SRM	Water Supply	600m
Water Supply	Manure Pad	200m
Water Supply	End of Septic field	50m
Manure Pad	Barn	10m
Manure Pad	Property Line	300m
Manure Pad	Nearest Residence	400m
Manure Pad	Compost Pad	500m
Manure Pad	Nearest Water Body	800m
Barn	Nearest Residence	65m
Abattoir	Nearest Residence	500m

The composting pad will be equipped with a canopy to prevent any water runoff. (See location on figure 3.0)

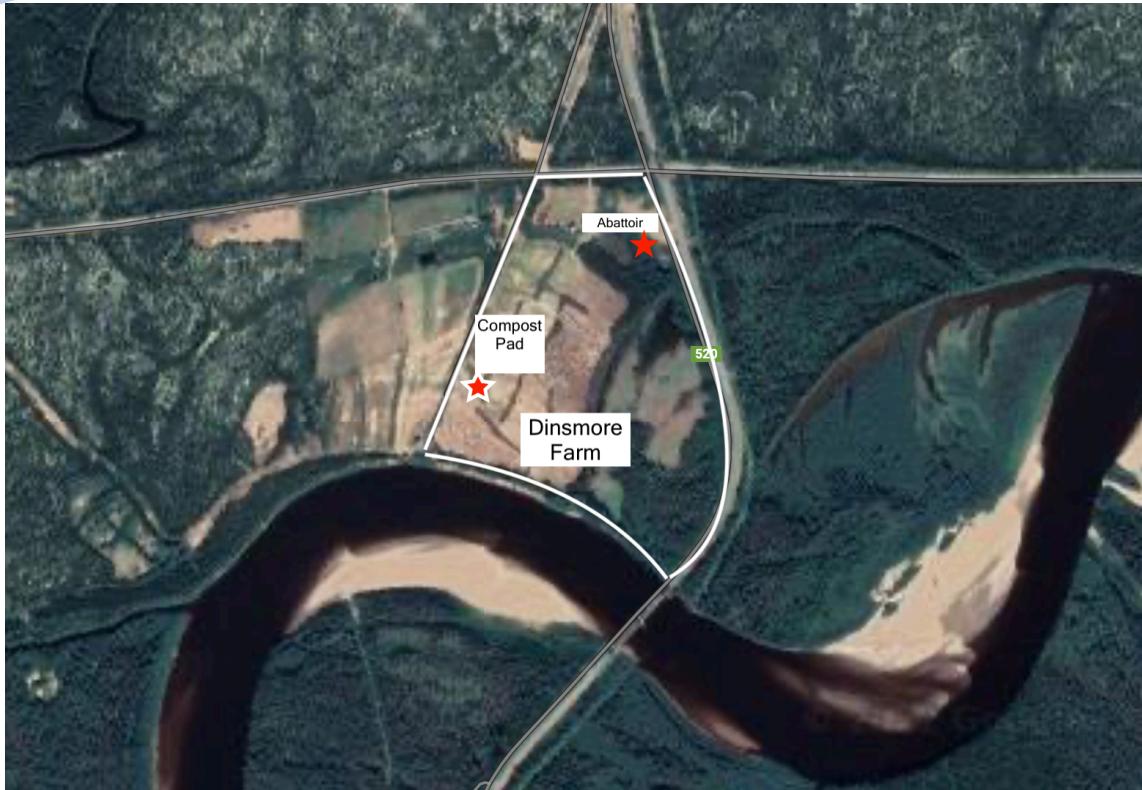
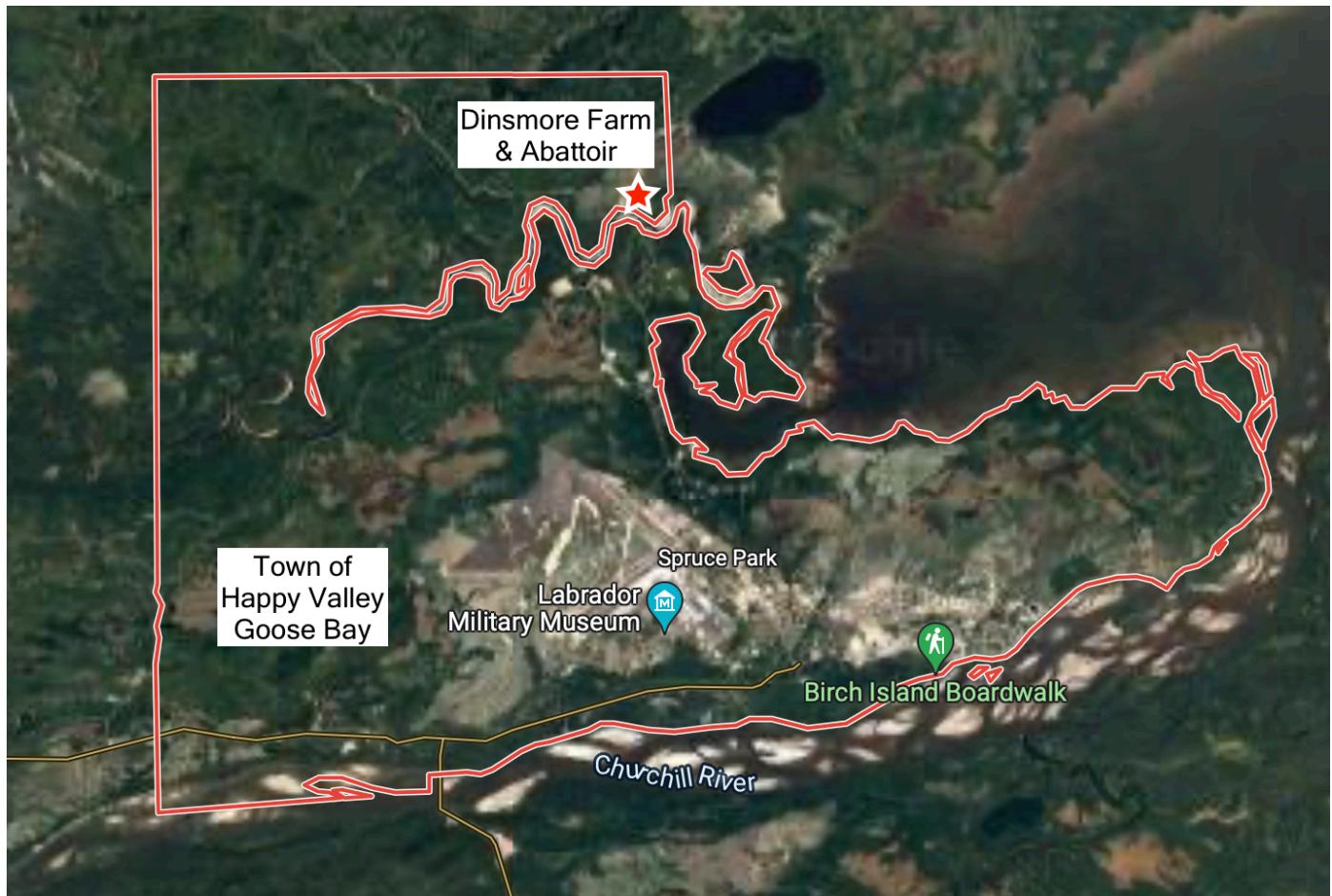


Figure 3.0

The proposed site of the abattoir will be located on Crown Land (Lease #13911) This property is already in use for agricultural purposes. We propose to build an abattoir approx. 100m south of the intersection at Route 520 North West River Road (NWRR) and Grand Lake Road. This would be on the upper Northeastern portion of our farm property at 1 Grand Lake Road in the town of Happy Valley Goose Bay.

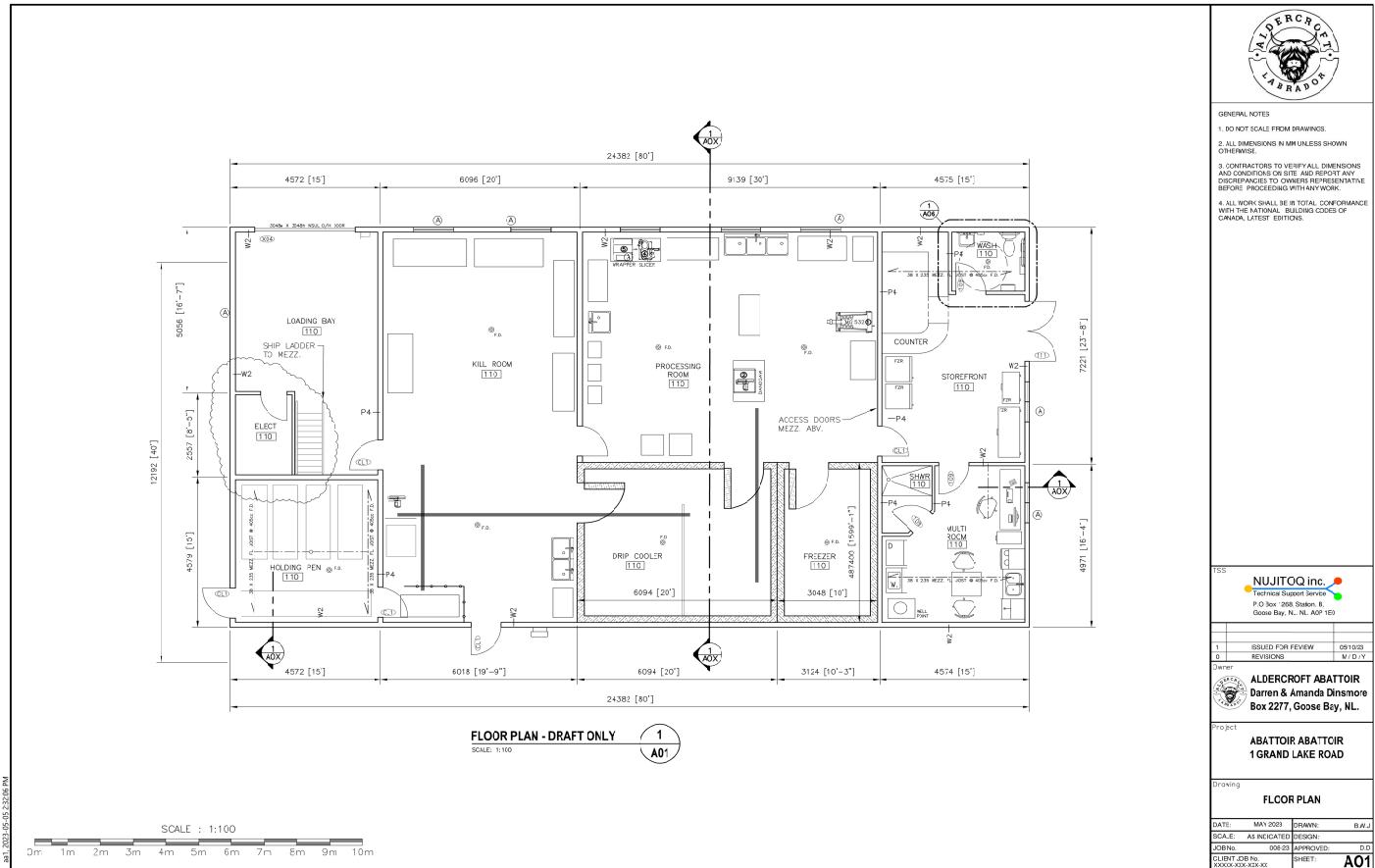
See figure 3.1 for proposed abattoir location.

Figure 3.1: Aerial Pictures of Site



3.2 Physical Features

The area surrounding is a 2 Acre lot formerly a sand pit. It is situated on the East Side of our farm property. It is next to highway Route #520 with a sand berm on the remaining three sides. The location has sandy soil. The site for the undertaking has route access along with access to electricity and to a drilled well. The Undertaking will also include the design and construction of a septic field for the abattoir coming off the western side of the building. The nearest Body of water is a bog 150m away on a 10m lower grade. With the Goose River 580m away with an additional 10m drop. Our next closest residential neighbour is 520m away to the North.



All Offal waste will be taken to our composting pad to safely decompose without contamination of soil or ground water. (See map for location in SW corner of property). The composting pad will measure 30' X 20' with a canopy over top. It will have a designated compartment for SRM waste.

6.0 Mitigation of challenges

Noise Cows and other animals can be noisy at times.

Mitigation

Our distance from Happy Valley Goose Bay proper and our location in a known agricultural area make our location well suited for animal noises.

Odour No one wants to live, work or buy food near a place that smells.

Mitigation

We will have our composting pad 1000m away from any residence. We will also be adding lime as well as high carbon materials such as wood chips to help absorb the liquids that create the bad smell and to aid the composting process. (NL Slaughterhouse Regulation 3.6)

Pests They can be an issue anytime food is involved.

Mitigation

Our pest control program will include regularly checked bait traps for rodents and fly traps for insects. By covering any decomposing animal waste with lime, wood chips and then soil we can help reduce birds or other animals looking for food.

Operational mitigation of waste

The General operation of the Abattoir facility.

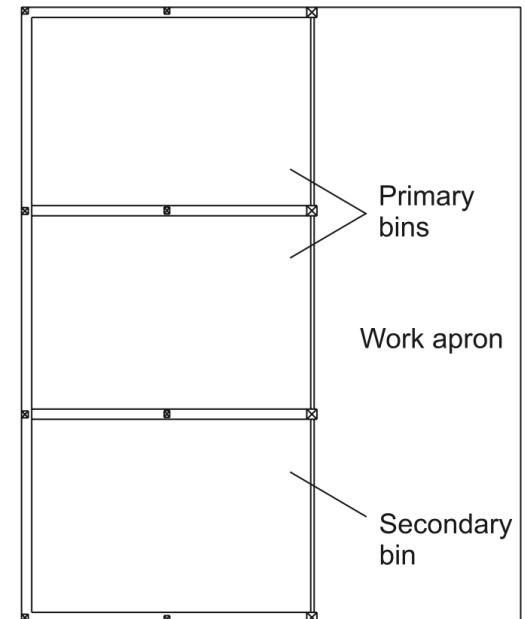
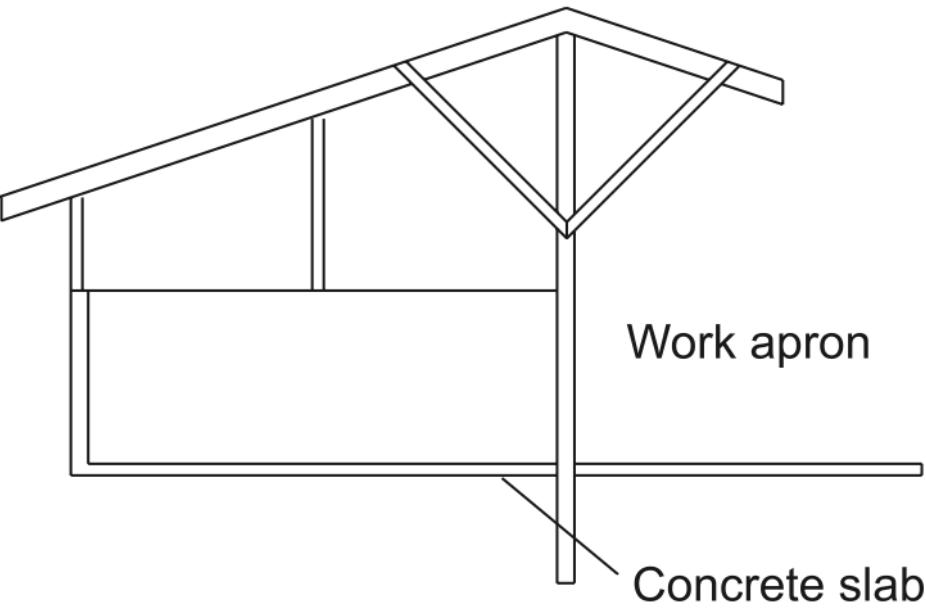
Flow-through

First, we will receive the livestock to be process at our holding pen shelter. From here each animal will be brought into the kill room for initial processing. Once the carcass is disemboweled and hide removed, we will move the hole carcass into our chill room to hang for 14 days. The Abattoir will operate to provide custom red and white meat processing for all local farmers. The Abattoir will be open permanently and we will be using an approved septic system designed by Parrott Surveyors and a composting pad for all offal animal waste. The goal of the facility would be to produce red meat, white meat, and swine but never in the same day. Based on the demand the numbers of animals estimated to be processed during a year would be 100-200 beef animals, 1000 chickens, 100 sheep or 400 pigs. (These are long term forecasted numbers) This undertaking will be a permanent facility and will operate year-round. During the operation pollutants such as blood, bone, animal trimmings and solid water such as Specific Risk Material (SRM) and non SRM material will be disposed of on our composting pad. Good manufacturing practices will be necessary to minimize potential effects of abattoir waste and all appropriate measures will be implemented to control and reduce risk. The abattoir will be built on a farm property in a rural area.

Composting pad

The undertaking will meet the industry standards and regulations such as per (NL Slaughterhouse Regulations 3.5-3.11)

- Lighting/Heating
- Ventilation
- Cooling/Humidity control
- Septic Design/ Composting pad
- Access and egress



Maintenance

Estimated yearly waste for the first 5 years of operation are as follows:

- SRM 810lbs annually
- Non SRM waste 73,750 lbs annually.
- Note: figures based on an estimated yearly harvest of 200 Cattle, 1000 Chickens, 100 sheep and 400 pigs.

Waste Management Plan

We will have a concrete, composting pad built with multiple sections appropriately distanced from all water ways and water sources to allow for composition of the SRM and non SRM waste. The entire pad will have a canopy built over top to ensure no run off due to rain water. (NL Slaughterhouse Regulation 3.13)

The compost pad

It will measure 30' x 20' with each compartment measuring 10'.

Any manure produced in holding pens at abattoir will be taken from the facility daily and used to further aid the composting of the Non-SRM offal on the composting pad.

Specific Guidelines Followed

The composting of abattoir offal, animal mortalities and butcher waste is common practice in the livestock and related industries throughout North America. Composting is often the choice for waste disposal for farms, abattoirs and butcher shops because it is cost effective and has a low environmental risk, when done properly. The result of the process is that the waste is disposed of in a safe, environmentally friendly manner and as a bonus, the resulting compost is a great soil amendment and an excellent source of fertilizer. It is high in

nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium and micronutrients. The compost is safe to use for forage production and potentially for many other crops.

Waste generated from the proposed facility, which will involve processing of 200 Cattle, 1000 Chickens, 100 sheep and 400 pigs on an annual basis. The offal will be composted as per Environmental Standards for Compost Facilities Guidance Document (GD-PPD-048.6).

The Aldercroft Abattoir proposed that it would dispose of the Non-SRM and SRM waste by composting it. According to the Cornell Waste Management Institute, it typically takes approximately 15 yards of carbon (sawdust) to compost 1 Imperial ton or 16.5 yards per Metric Tonne of offal. Supply of sawdust does not seem to be an issue at this time, however, if supply becomes an issue, the finished compost or another carbon sources can be used in building of the new piles. Sources for carbon, such as shredded cardboard, waste hay, waste silage, manure pack, wood chips, peat, etc. have also proven to be acceptable.

4.0 Specifics Relating to Waste Offal Breakdown

Each animal slaughtered will have approximately the following amount of offal:

1.0 Cattle under 30-month old (UTM)

Non SRM Compostable (Hide, Gut, Feet, Head, etc.) – 370 lbs.

Blood Collected and utilized (15 liters per cow) - 35 lbs.

Animal feed (lungs, trim, etc) - 15 lbs.

Usable for Human Consumption (Kidney, Liver, etc.) - 25 lbs.

SRM (Distial Ilium) - 10 lbs.

Total Weight: - 455 lbs.

2.0 Cattle over 30-month (OTM)

Non SRM Compostable (Hide, Gut, Feet, Head, etc.) – 280 lbs.

Blood Collected and Utilized (15 liters per cow) - 35 lbs.

Animal feed (lungs, trim, etc) - 15 lbs.

Usable for Human Consumption (Kidney, Liver, etc.) - 25 lbs.

SRM (Spine, Head, Distal Ilium, etc.) - 100 lbs.

Total Weight: - 455 lbs.

3.0 Lambs and Kids

Compostable material (Hides, Blood, Gut, etc.) - 50 lbs.

Animal feed (lungs, trim, etc.) - 5 lbs.

Usable for Human Consumption (Kidney, Liver, etc.) - 5 lbs.

Total Weight: - 60 lbs.

4.0 Swine

Compostable material (Hides, Blood, Gut, etc.) 58 lbs

Animal feed (lungs, trim, etc.) 8 lbs

Usable for Human Consumption (Kidney, Liver, etc.) 24 lbs

Total 90lbs

5.0 Broiler Chicken

Compostable material (Blood, Gut, etc.) 242g

Animal feed (lungs, trim, etc.) 232g

Usable for Human Consumption (Kidney, Liver, etc.) 140g

Total Total Non SRM Offal to be composted:

190 UTM Animals (370 lbs. per animal) - 70,300 lbs.

30 lambs (50 lbs. per animal) - 1,500 lbs.

70 kids (50 lbs. per Animal) - 3,500 lbs.

1000 chickens (1.35 lbs. per Animal) - 1,350 lbs.

400 swine (70 lbs. per Animal) - 28,000 lbs.

Total Compostable Weight: - 104,650 lbs. or 53 tons

Sawdust required = 15 cubic yards per ton of Offal

For Non-SRM Offal = 15 cu. Yds. /ton X 53 tons = 795cu. yds. Sawdust

Sawdust Weight

1 cu. Yd. sawdust weight 241 Kg. or 530 lbs.

Total Weight of Sawdust = 795 cu. Yds. X 530 lbs. /cu. yd. = 421,350 lbs. or 191,121kg

Total SRM Offal to be composted:

10 OTM Cattle (100 lbs. per animal) - 1,000 lbs.

Total Compostable Weight: - 1000 lbs. or 0.5 tons

Sawdust required = 15 cubic yards per ton of Offal

For SRM Offal = 15 cu. Yds. /ton X 0.5 tons = 7.5cu. yds. Sawdust

Sawdust Weight

1 cu. Yd. sawdust weight 241 Kg. or 530.2 lbs.

Total Weight of Sawdust = 7.5cu. Yds. X 530 lbs. /cu. yd. = 3975 lbs. or 1,803 kg

Total Weight of Feedstock

= Weight Non-SRM Offal + Weight SRM Offal + Weight Non-SRM Sawdust + Weight SRM Sawdust

= 104,650 lbs. + 1000 lbs. + 191,121 lbs. + 1803 lbs. = 298,574.00 lbs. or 149. tons

Summary:

Composted Offal

Non-SRM Compost Total Feedstock: 148 tons

SRM Compost Total Feedstock: 1.4 tons

Total Compost Feedstock:149.4 Non-Composted offal

This is equivalent to 5 piles of compost measuring 10x10x5 as the offal composts it loses volume and moisture, becoming rich composted soil.

Blood Volume/Weight 3175.00 kg or 3,000 liters

Total Consumable Offal (Cattle) 544.31

Total Consumable Offal (Lambs and Kids) 181.82 kg

Total Animal Feed Offal (Cattle) 1360.77 kg

Total Animal feed Offal (lambs and Kids) 226.79 kg

Total Non-Composted Offal: 5,488.69 kg

Separation of Abattoir Waste:

At the Aldercroft Abattoir, the solid waste will be separated into two groups:

- 1) Specific Risk Materials (SRM's) Offal – These will be separated, collected in bins and taken to our designated location where it will be composted.
- 2) Non-SRM Offal – The Non-SRM material will be collected and taken to our designated area where it will be composted.

Composting Process:

The Aldercroft Abattoir will compost its offal in a building with 3 bins. The SRM and Non SRM offal will be composted separately using the process outlined below.

Non SRM Offal Composting Process:

The structure where the offal is composted will have 3 bins within it. These will be 2 primary bins and 1 bin used for SRM. Composting of the Non-SRM offal will be carried out using the following process:

- 1) A layer of sawdust or course wood chips 60 cm (24") deep by be laid out across the bottom of one of the primary bins.
- 2) A layer of offal 30 – 37.5 cm (12-15") deep will be spread on top of the sawdust. The offal should not be placed less than 30 cm (12") from edge of the bin.
- 3) Cover offal with a layer of sawdust/wood chips 30-45 cm (12-18") deep as soon as possible on the same day.
- 4) Add a second layer of offal in the same manner as the first and cover this with a layer of sawdust/wood chips 30-45 cm (12-18") deep as soon as possible on the same day. Repeat this process until the bin is full.
- 5) The final layer of sawdust should measure 60 cm (24") deep to prevent any odors from being emitted. The bin should reach a temperature of 40-65C at this stage.

- 6) After filling the first primary bin repeat steps 1 through 5 in the second primary bin. This bin will be filled while the first bin composts.
- 7) Once the first primary bin has reached a temperature of 40C for seven (7) consecutive days and then begins to drop the pile is ready to be moved to the secondary bin. At this point the pile should contain bones and minimal soft tissue. This should take approximately 3 months.
- 8) Once the composting process is complete in the first primary bin, or the second primary bin is close to being filled, transfer the material to a curing pad outside the structure turning and mixing it in the process.
- 9) At this point the second primary bin should be filled and going through the initial composting process. The recently emptied first primary bin can be filled again using the first 5 steps of the process.
- 10) The compost on the curing pad will take approximately three (3) months to finish composting. Monitor the pile regularly, when the pile has reached a temperature of greater than 55C for more than 7 days and then drops, it has most likely finished composting. Check the pile to ensure there are no signs of soft tissue left. If there are no signs of soft tissue, the pad can be emptied and the compost stored on another pad outside the structure or spread on the fields as manure. Large bones should be separated from the pile prior to spreading. The bones can be used for the base of new piles to aid in aeration.
- 11) The process above will be repeated as more offal is produced.

Composting SRM Offal:

SRM or Specific Risk Material offal, must be separated from the other offal when processing cattle. If the SRM is not separated from the offal than all the offal will be

considered SRM. The compost produced during the SRM Process must be kept separate from the Non-SRM compost. Also, any tools or equipment that comes

in contact the SRM compost must be cleaned and sanitized thoroughly prior to being used on the Non-SRM compost. The compost process will take place in bins located in the third within the compost building, sized to fit the volume of offal produced. As the compost process will take 6 years to complete, there will be 6 bins, each containing one year of compost.

The composting process will be carried out as follows:

- 1) A layer of sawdust or course wood chips 60 cm (24") deep by be laid out across the bottom of one of the bins.
- 2) A layer of offal 30 – 37.5 cm (12-15") deep will be spread on top of the sawdust. The offal should not be placed less than 30 cm (12") from edge of the bin.
- 3) Cover offal with a layer of sawdust/wood chips 30-45 cm (12-18") deep as soon as possible on the same day.
- 4) Add a second layer of offal in the same manner as the first and cover this with a layer of sawdust/wood chips 30-45 cm (12-18") deep as soon as possible on the same day. Repeat this process until the bin is full.
- 5) The final layer of sawdust should measure 60 cm (24") deep to prevent any odors from being emitted.
- 6) The bin should be sized to contain 12 months production of SRM offal. At this point a second bin will start to receive offal.
- 7) Once the bin is full it will be left to compost for 6 years. At the 6-year mark, the bin will be emptied and it will receive new offal. The offal in the bin will be used or disposed of as indicated below under supervision of the CFIA.

Notes:

- If any liquid seeps out of the pile, scrape it up and put back in the pile.

- Residuals will be well covered to ensure that odors are reduced, heat is trapped in the pile and vermin/unwanted animals are not attracted to the windrow.
- The pile will not be turned too early as this can release odors and attract vermin if the offal is not sufficiently broken down. Generally, a pile can be turned after 3 months. Turning will speed up the compost process. Timing of the first turning may vary as composting times may be affected by things such as air temperature.

Monitoring the Piles:

The following actions will be taken to monitor the piles to ensure that they are composting correctly:

- 1) The temperature will be checked at each visit with a minimum of 2 visits weekly. After three (3) days the pile should have reached a temperature of 49-77C (120-170F) which will cook and decompose the offal as well as reduce harmful pathogens in the pile.
- 2) A log that records of the weight of offal added to the pile, temperature of the pile, any odor, presence of leachate, presence of scavengers and any unexpected event that occurs will be filled out at each visit. This allows the operator to ensure that sufficient temperature has been reached, acts as a record to deal with any complaints that arise and assists in making adjustments to the process, if necessary. These logs will be kept with the Aldercroft Abattoir records.
- 3) Monitoring the pile temperature regularly is essential to ensuring that the compost process is happening correctly. Temperature is an indicator of the rate of decomposition within the pile and is essential for the destruction of pathogenic bacteria. Optimum temperature is between 40-60C (104-140F). Temperature will be checked and recorded at each visit.
- 4) A sample of the finished compost will be collected from each pile and will be sent to the Provincial Soil, Plant and Feed Laboratory on Brookfield Road in St. John's when the composting process is completed. The samples will be

analyzed for nutrient content, PH, Organic matter, etc. Additionally, samples of the finished, static compost pile will be sent to A&L Canada laboratories in London Ontario or another comparable accredited lab, to ensure that the finished products meet standards for compost quality. The results of the analysis will be kept with the Abattoir's records.

Use of Non-SRM Compost:

After the composting process is complete, the compost will be handled and used in the following ways:

- 1) After the composting process is complete, any large bones should be separated from the pile and used as part of the base for the next compost pile. These will add structure and help aerate the pile. The bones will eventually break down.
- 2) The finished compost may be used as part of the carbon source in construction of the new piles. There should be no more than 50% compost in the carbon mix. Doing this will help establish the microbial community in the new pile which will speed up the composting process.
- 3) The finished compost will be spread on the farm forage fields at appropriate times of the year. The application rate will be determined with the assistance by the Provincial Soil Specialist.
- 4) Ideally, the compost will be spread immediately after it is finished. This may not be practical or even an option depending on the time of year that a pile finishes. If the compost cannot be spread immediately after it is finished, it can be stored at either the compost facility on a storage pad or for a short time on the field in which it is to be spread.

Use of SRM Compost:

- 1) SRM compost must also be sampled to ensure that the finished products meet CCME standards for compost quality. The results of the analysis will be kept with the Abattoir's records.

2) Once the SRM compost has been stockpiled for 6 years at which time it should not be applied to land that will produce food, is located close to residences or in areas frequently trafficked by people. It may be spread on non-crop producing land, grazing land, forage land or may be buried permanently in a marked and recorded location on site.

3) CFIA approval must be obtained regarding final use/disposal of SRM compost.

Pathogen Control:

Harmful pathogens will be killed when the temperature throughout the pile reaches 55C (131F) for three (3) consecutive days. This is monitored 15-20 cm (6"-8") from the top of the pile. Turning the pile when the temperature drops below 38C (100F) is recommended to stimulate the composting process and raise the temperature again. Repeated cycles over 55C (131F) will further reduce the presence of harmful pathogens.

Composting Times:

The pile/windowrow will require 4-6 months to ensure it is properly degraded. This may be change based on environmental conditions such as air temperature.

General Notes:

The following are some general practices and notes related to composting offal:

- Previously finished compost can be added to pile to speed up establishment of microbial community thereby speeding up the compost process.
- Ensure the site is kept clean to deter scavengers, keep odors to a minimum and ensure good neighbour relations.
- If sawdust supply becomes limited other sources of carbon that can be used to build the pile/windowrow are spoiled silage, dry bedded pack manure, shredded cardboard, finished compost, leaves and other high carbon organic material.

3.1 Compost Pad Details and Mitigation of Potential Issues

We will have a concrete composting pad built with multiple sections appropriately distanced from all water ways and water sources to allow for composting of the SRM (if allowed) and non SRM waste. The entire pad will have a canopy built over top to ensure no runoff due to rainwater. (NL Slaughterhouse Guidelines 3.13)

The impervious floor along with absorbent materials such as lime, wood chips and soil will not allow any leaching from compost pad. The pad will also have a canopy roof to shed the rain or snow away from the compost piles this will prevent run off from the composting offal waste into the soil and ground water. (NL Slaughterhouse Construction 3.14).

The pad will be sloped so that any leachate will run back into the compost pile. Please see the diagram below of the compost pad layout. Note, where it says, “secondary bin”, this will be used for the SRM. The compost pad will measure 30’x 20’ with each compartment measuring 10’.

We will have our composting pad at least 800m away from any residence. Mitigation we will be adding lime as well as high carbon materials such as wood chips to help absorb the liquids to aid the composting process. (NL Slaughterhouse Guidelines 3.6) Offal will be covered with high carbon material as soon as possible after laying down to prevent odor.

The potential of spills and unwanted packaging are possible on a construction site as well as in and around the abattoir. We will have a spill response kit in the event of a spill. Any material waste or packaging will be disposed of at local landfill or recycled. If there should ever be a spill of blood or animal offal, we would use a tractor loader to scoop up the waste material along with the contaminated soil and remove it to the composting pad for composting. Any blood or animal waste spill, including contaminated soil, will be moved to our compost pad for proper composting process.

It is inevitable that there will be noise from the animals on the farm. Our distance from other residences is significant as shown on the attached map. Our

location in a known agricultural area which makes our location well suited for animal noise.

When dealing with this type of operation, the potential to attract pests exists. Our pest control program will include regularly checked bait traps for rodents and fly traps for insects. By covering any decomposing animal waste with lime, wood chips and then soil we can help reduce birds or other animals looking for food. We will have a contract with a qualified pest control business to make regular inspections and rectify any issues immediately. The site will be kept clean and tidy.

cover the area with absorbent material, allow to absorb for 20+ minutes and then disposed of in proper disposal receptacle. The operation of the abattoir does not require large volumes of fuels or oils therefore minimizing the risk of environmental contamination from these hazardous wastes. Emergency contacts such as 911, Environmental officers, Animal Health Inspectors, Service NL Inspectors will be made available to all employees of Farms.

4.1 Hazardous Waste Management Guidelines That Will be Followed

Oily Debris

For oily debris (rags, towels and absorbents) lightly stained with oily products: a two-drum generation per month, per site is acceptable for disposal to an approved Waste Disposal Site within the province. Greater than two drums per month the waste would be considered a WDG/HW.

For oily debris soaked/saturated with solvents or oily products the two drum rule does not apply and this waste shall be considered WDG/HW. The oily debris shall be collected separately in approved contained by a WDG/HW transporter to an authorized facility outside the Province. If oily debris is generated on a regular basis, a waste collection container needs to be set up in

the work area. The container shall be lined with a compatible liner (such as a clear plastic bag), properly labeled as oily rags, and closed when not in use.

Used filters and Used Oil and Glycol

The above waste is not permitted for disposal to landfills/waste disposal sites. They may be collected by a recycling program under MMSB. The regulations below will be followed: NLR 100/18 - Used Oil and Used Glycol Control Regulations under the Environmental Protection Act (assembly.nl.ca).

Any waste considered a waste dangerous good/hazardous waste (pesticides etc) shall be stored in proper containers and stored in specified storage area (indicated on site plan) and collected by an approved transporter.

5.0 Conclusion

Aldercroft Abattoir is committed to ensuring every effort is made to implement a Waste Management Plan that is effective for the operation of the abattoir, but also protects the receiving environments of the waste generated from the processes. We are driven to take advantage of all initiatives, training or practices that allows us to maintain an environmentally sound operation.