

REZONING LOT 10 SOUTH OF BLEAMS

A DECISION TO GO....

..TO EVERYWHERE

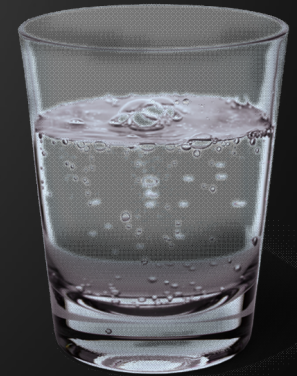
....FROM HERE

....TO THERE

POLLUTION OF AIR, WATER AND
LIVING BEINGS WHO DEPEND ON IT

PRIME FARMLAND

AGGREGATE EXTRACTION
CONCRETE AND ASPHALT
RECYCLING



THE PROPOSED PIT AT A UNIQUE LOCATION

Unknown to provincial approval authorities, this would be the first time in Ontario's history that a former industrial scale feedlot, would be converted to a gravel pit.

An agricultural brown field, once housing thousands of cattle without proper manure storage, near and in a source water protected area.

There was no box to tick in any of the study templates to consider this reality, since the Environmental Site Assessments (ESA) were limited to a few small locations explored, and the Record of Site Condition (RSC) filed with the ministry describes the property as being rezoned from residential to industrial.

ESA phase 1&2 and one and two



RECORD OF SITE CONDITION

An RSC would not have been needed for a property to be rezoned from residential to industrial.

But filing an RSC must be completed and filed in the Environmental Site Registry if a property owner wishes to obtain protection from potential future environmental orders for the property as specified in part XV .1.

The History of the property

1955 One pond



1977 Feedlot, manure lagoon in full operation



2006 Nature claims back lagoon area, mapped as pond



The farming community is very grateful to Mr. Esbaugh for all the site clean up done over the last three years and for bringing a number of fallow acres back under the plough.

In this above-water table gravel pit proposal however, wash ponds are designed to operate in the water table, and citizens would eventually drink the wash water from gravel that could come from under extend, bottomless, manure storage areas.

DISTANCE BETWEEN REGIONAL WELLS AND PIT

928m – MW3
1100m – MW6
831m – MW7
1880m to the
initial wash
ponds

Notice: Surface
water now flows
westward and
northward near
the municipal
wells



WATER FLOWS NORTH TO SOUTH

- True in general, BUT...
- In nature, surface water flows in every direction;
- The Nith River and Grand River flow south to north in some areas;
- Water underground has similar flow patterns, plus a third dimension must be added or well drillers would encounter the same amount of water at the same depth everywhere;
- **Therefore there is no guarantee that water will flow away from the very productive Regional wells, uphill into the gravel pit, as claimed in the studies.**



THE MYSTERY OF DEEP REGIONAL WELLS K50,51

endix G - Hydrogeological Assessment.pdf

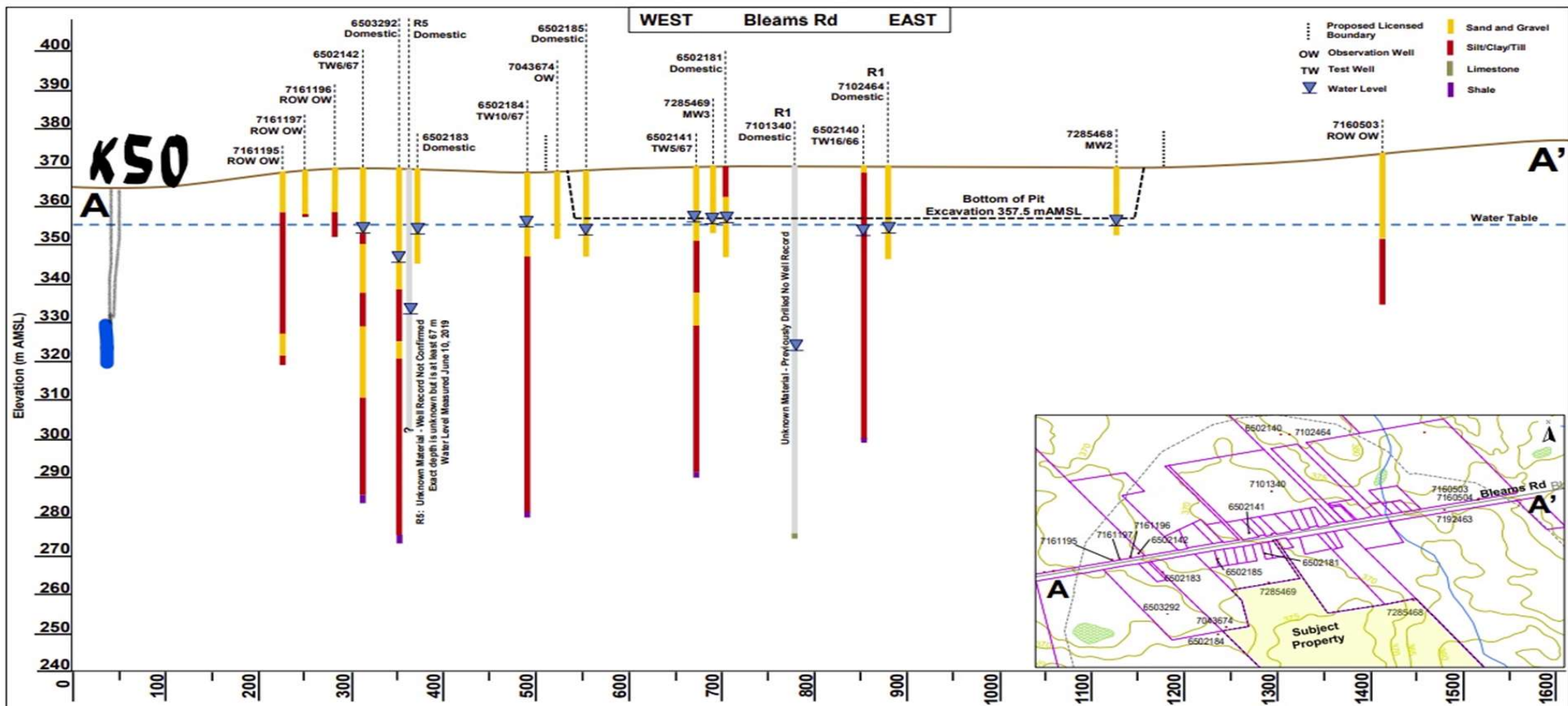
63 / 189

75%

+

+

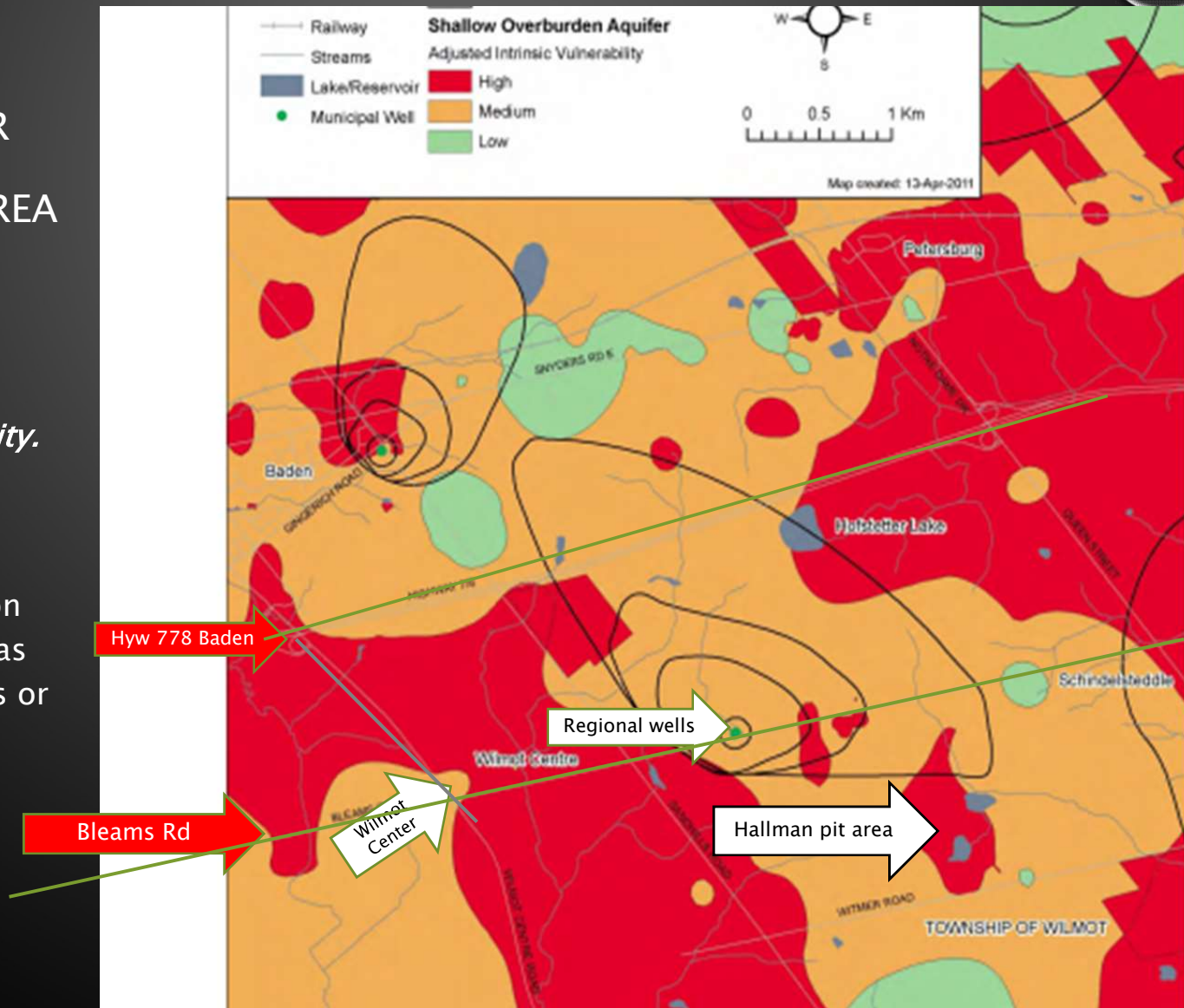
+



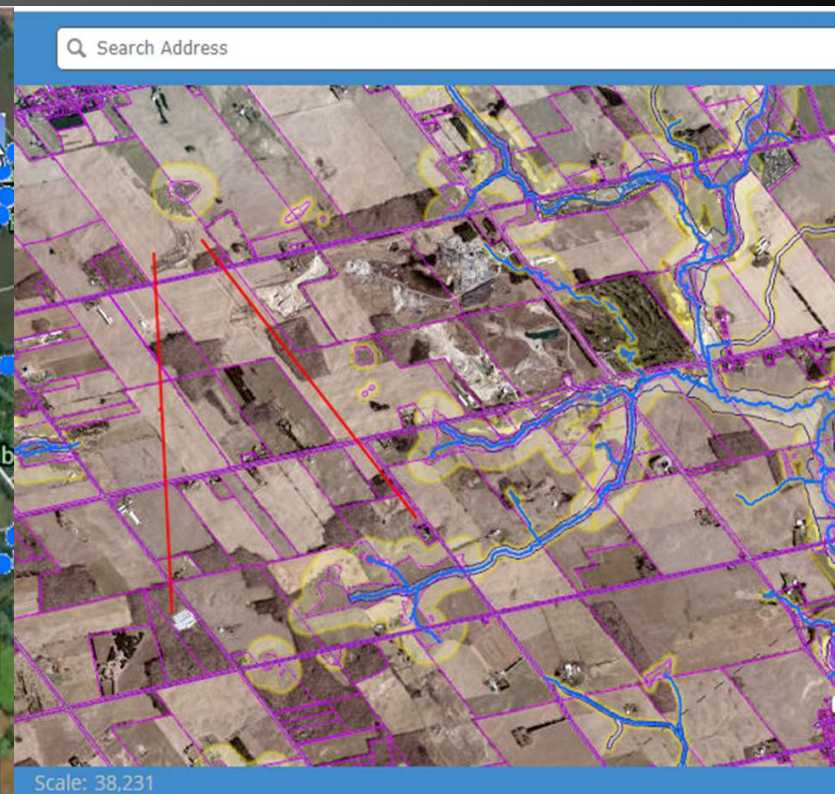
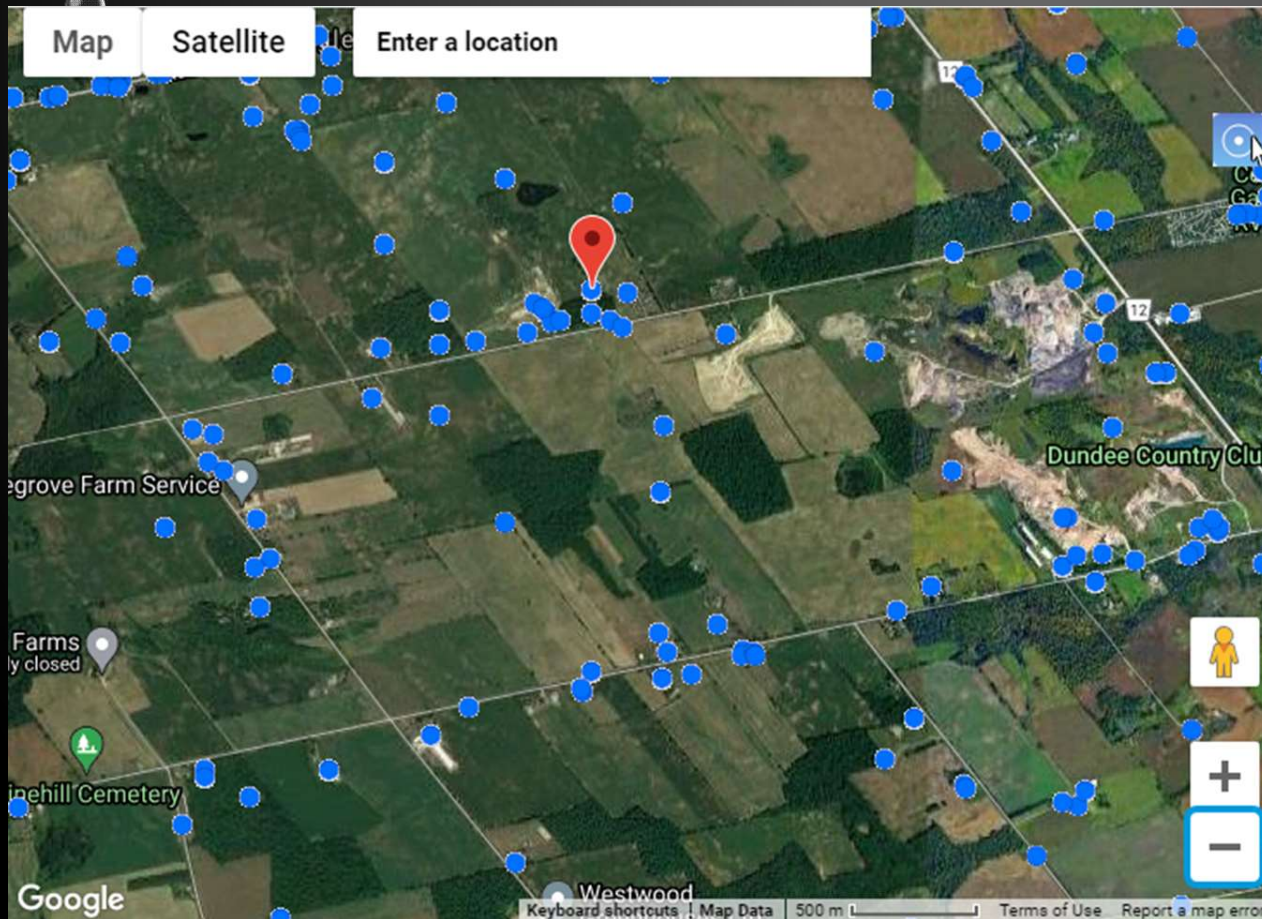
GRAND RIVER SOURCE PROTECTION AREA MAP 8-103

*Wilmot center well supply
wellhead protection area,
adjusted intrinsic vulnerability.*

This current and up to date,
Grand River Source Protection
area map (page 228/535) was
not mentioned in the studies or
reviews for the Hallman pit.



The Harden study claims there are no private wells within 2.5km south of Witmer RD. which would be well past Huron Road



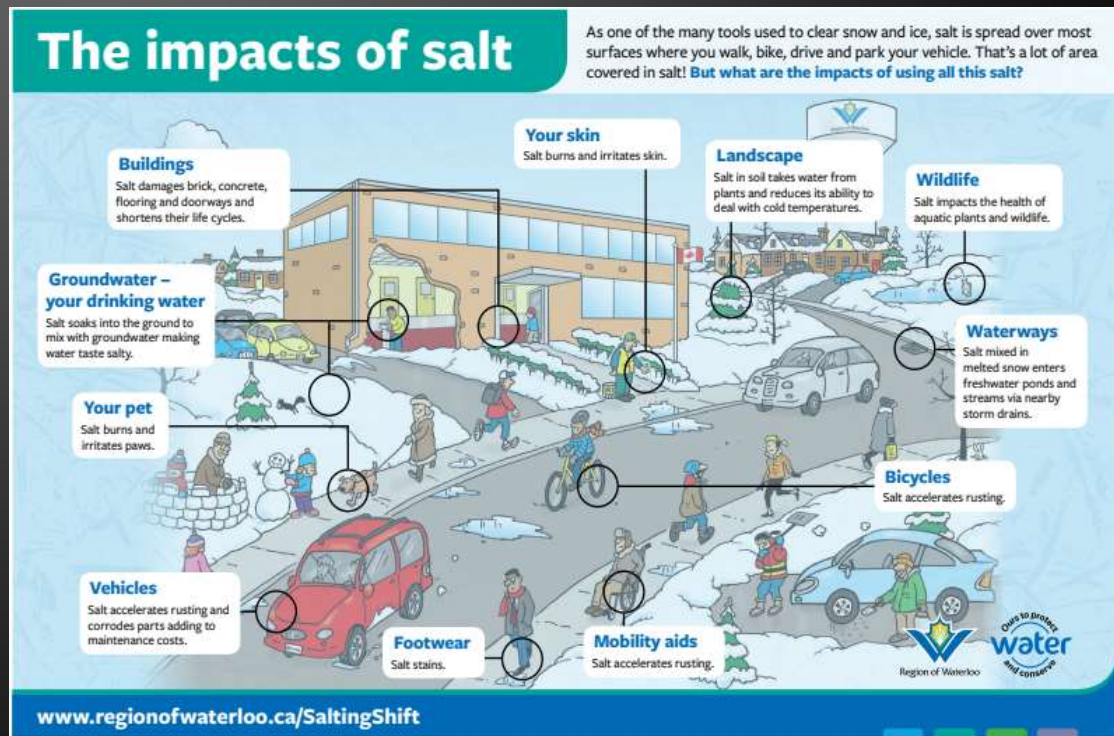
DUST CONTROL VIA ROAD SALT ?

“Note 4: the maximum annual volume of a 30% CaCl_2 solution to be used as a dust suppressant on the internal haul route is 45,000 liters.” This is an addition original study.

This recommended rate equals the amount needed to keep 100km of road ice free at one snow event. Or 100 applications over 1 km which would be about the length of the dust road in the pit.

The effectiveness must be questioned as the liquid solution applied to sand sticks to tires and is carried out onto the road making more frequent applications necessary.

The Region of Waterloo has an existing road salt issue in the groundwater. Currently, water from Shingletown wellfields is low on salt and is used to mix with saltier waters from urban area wells to keep your drinking water from tasting salty.



STAFF REPORT PAGE 6;

Hydrological assessment key outcomes and acceptance were:

6. The proponent will adjust the pit floor elevation if future groundwater elevations arise as a result of impacts from climate change.

Question 1: If a needed pit floor adjustment is not due to climate change it doesn't need to happen ?

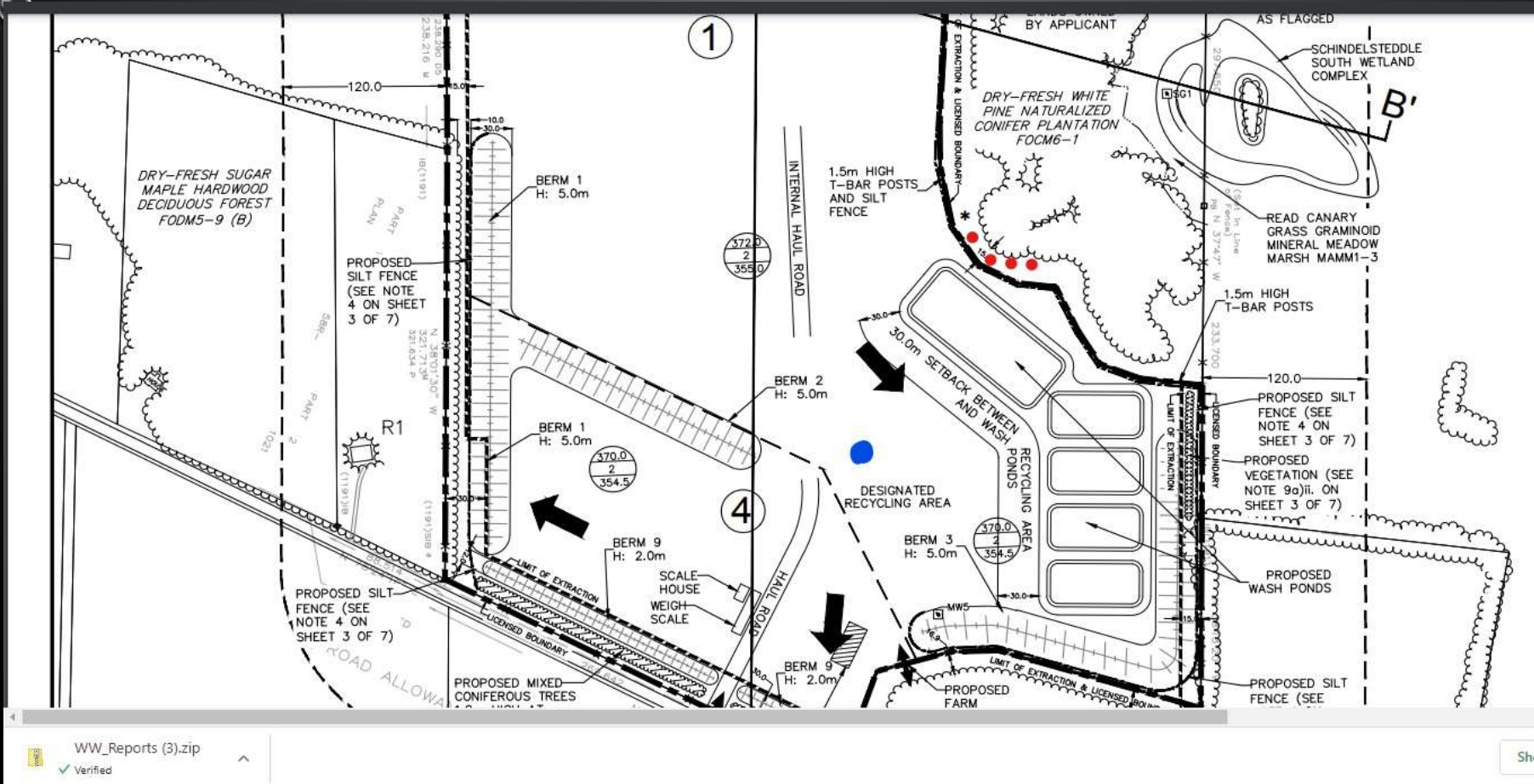
Question 2: Who will and how would it be determined that the need for adjustment is due to climate change?

Note: A pit floor adjustment according to the weather forecast only happens in the form of computer modeling. In reality it takes knowing details years in advance.

Who will be the fortune teller?



The operational plan with wash ponds to be built into the water table. The red dots shown are areas investigated during the environmental assessment. Blue dot Well # 6504418 is 3 times as deep as K50 and the well head is within the recycling area with no separation distance given. Since this area looks small for operating the gravel wash and recycling, and auxiliary uses are allowed in the woodlot by the pond, the zone 11 area, up to a 30 m distance to the Witzel pond, could be used for asphalt storage.

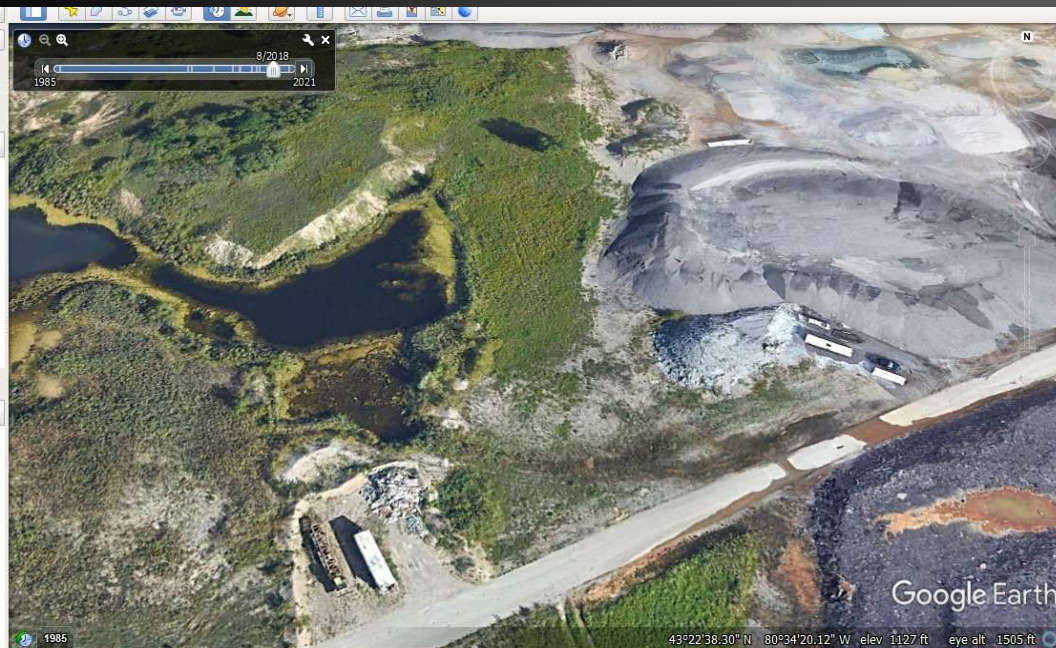


RUN OFF FROM ASPHALT STORAGE AS SEEN AT A PIT SOUTH OF AND BORDERING WITMER ROAD

The brown patches in the picture are most likely hydro-carbon run off crossing the road even on a summer's day.

We are promised that a 30-meter distance between the asphalt recycling area and wash ponds sitting in the water table will keep us safe.

In reality, picture like these could be expected in the Hallman pit too.



INDUSTRIAL SEWAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE APPROVAL

The waters in aggregate wash ponds are considered

INDUSTRIAL SEWAGE

by the ministry of the environment and require an

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE APPROVAL , ECA

Under section 20.2 of part II.1 of the Environmental Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E. 19
for approval of:

Sewage works for the collection, transmission, treatment, disposal and reuse of wash water
from a proposed aggregate wash plant, consisting of the following:

MOVING FORWARD

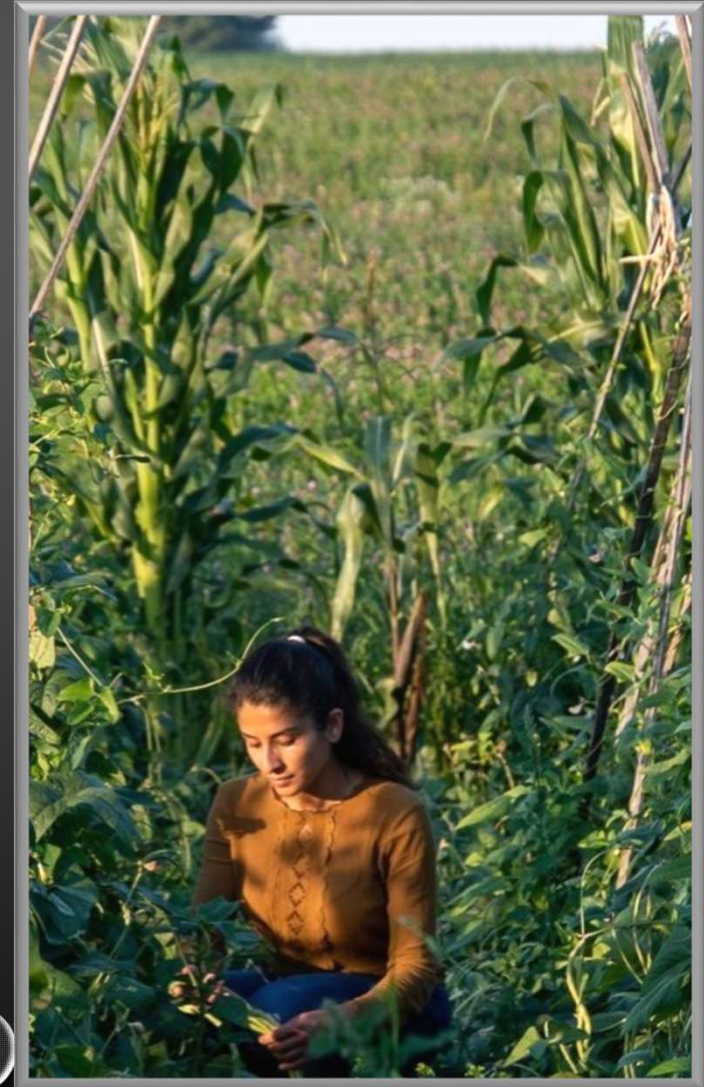
The protection offered by the Ministry through the ECA and other legislation is minimal at best. It solely depends on the self-reporting of the operating pit owner to the Ministry, both now and long after current stakeholders have retired. Additionally, there is no reporting to local authorities required.

The water protection we could expect in the future would be:

PAPER THIN

A big thank you again to Jackson Harvest Farm for the clean up done so far and for the consideration not to add salt to injury at this unique site.

Councilors, please let Nature continue to heal this farm property and vote NO to the proposal.



SAMPLE: ECA NUMBER 4559-BUKKTF

- Primary settling pond with a bottom area of approximately.....secondary settling pond with a bottom area of.... Complete with a compacted liner made of local low permeability silt and silty-clay material and perimeter containment berm, equipped with an overflow outlet culvert discharging via a drainage swale to the existing marsh located northwest of the site, ultimately to the unnamed lake;

The base fee to apply for an Environmental Compliance Approval is \$50-\$200.

Payment is **non-refundable** and depends on the type of activity, such as those defined in:

[Environmental Protection Act subsection 9\(1\)](#)

[Environmental Protection Act subsection 27\(1\)](#)

[Ontario Water Resources Act subsection 53\(1\)](#)

- 4. Operation and maintenance
- The owner shall prepare an operations manual prior to the construction, use and operation of the works that includes, but is not limited to, the following information:
 - 1. Operating procedures for routine operation of the works;
 - A. Inspection programs, including frequency of inspection, for the works and the methods or tests to be employed to detect when maintenance is necessary;
 - B. Repair and maintenance programs, including the frequency of repair and maintenance for the works;
 - C. Contingency plans and procedures for dealing with a potential spill, bypasses or any other abnormal situations, including notifying the district manager of the situation; and
 - D. Procedures for receiving and responding to public complaints.

There would be as little as a 25 meter height difference between the pit bottom and the intake screens of the public wells.

Drill records of monitoring wells in the pit area between the Witzel pond and the regional wells show nothing but sand and gravel down to the 24 meter level (marked; MW6).

Therefore, it is highly likely this underground connection between the Witzel pond and the regional wells is why the public wells are so productive.

The fact that pump tests at the regional wells are reflected as far south as Witmer Rd 2 km from the wells, and northeast at Hallman lake (another Kettle pond) shown on top of the picture, support the underground connection.

