1.2.28 - Technical Recommendations A. Dust: "Reid Road Reservoir Quarry Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton Air

- Quality Assessment" January 18, 2018 (Source: RWDI)
- Dust will be mitigated on site; • Water or another provincially approved dust suppressant will be applied to internal hau roads and processing areas as often as required to mitigate dust;
- Processing equipment will be equipped with dust suppressing or collection devices, where the equipment creates dust and is being operated within 300 metres of a sensitive receptor; and
- The site will operate in accordance with the Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) for Dust (Reid Road Reservoir Quarry, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, RWDI, RWDI #1701868, September 22, 2020). The BMPP may be amended from time to time, considering actual impacts and operational considerations.

B. Noise: "Noise Impact Study - Project: 16424 Reid Road Reservoir Quarry, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario" December 12, 2017 (Source: Aercoustics Engineering Ltd.) and "Reid Road Quarry Noise at R08 - Dr.Agnew Residence Aercoustics Project #16424.00" January 9, 2019 (Source: Aercoustics Engineering Ltd.) and "Noise Impact Study Report Addendum #1, Reid Road Quarry, Aercoustics Project #: 16424.00, February 5, 2020)

The following noise controls are recommended:

- General Controls 1. Equipment used for site preparation shall satisfy noise emission requirements defined in
- MOECC publication NPC-115 2. The aggregate quarry equipment shall satisfy the noise emission levels listed in the following

Equipment	Reference Sound Pressure Level @ 30m (dBA)	¹ For shipment loading only operation a 50% duty cycle was
Rock Drill	74	used.
Main Processing Plant	85	
Primary Crusher	80	
Dragline	69	
Excavator	69	
Extraction/Shipment Loader	69(66) ¹	
Off-Highway Truck	74	

3. There shall be a fixed location of the main processing plant, positioned in Phase 5 lands.

Acoustic Barrier

Acoustic barriers are recommended for noise control. An acoustic barrier shall be solid with no gaps or openings and satisfy a minimum surface density of 20 kg/m2 (4 lb/ft2). It can take the form of an earth berm, acoustic fence, aggregate stockpile, a combination of these or any other construction satisfying the requirements of an acoustic barrier.

Main Processing Plant Operation

- 4. Prior to aggregate operation of the main processing plant, acoustic barriers shall be constructed as follows:
- a. An acoustic barrier shall be constructed to provide shielding of the main processing plant to the south and north with extent and position as illustrated in Figure 5. The acoustic barrier shall be 5m in height and be positioned a maximum distance of 50m from the main processing plant.
- b. An acoustic barrier shall be constructed on the southeast side of the Phase 3 lands with extent and position as illustrated in Figure 5. The acoustic barrier shall have a top of barrier elevation of EL300m These acoustic barriers shall remain for the duration of the quarry operation.

- 5. An acoustic barrier shall be constructed on the west and northwest end of the Phase 1 lands, with position and extent as illustrated on the Sequence of Operations drawing. The acoustic barrier shall have a top of barrier elevation of EL297m, with the exception of its south leg. This south leg shall have a top of barrier elevation of EL296m. The acoustic barrier can be removed when extraction in the Phase 1 lands are complete.
- 6. An acoustic barrier is required to shield the primary crusher from receptors to the project northwest and southwest, towards receptors R01 & R11, as well as towards VL-07 & VL-08 if dwellings are present. The acoustic barrier shall be 5m in height and be positioned a maximum distance of 5m from the primary crusher.

Phase 2

- Prior to extraction in Phase 2, an acoustic barrier shall be constructed on the west end of the Phase 4 lands and the northwest side of the Phase 4 lands, with position and extent as illustrated on the Sequence of Operations drawing. The acoustic barrier shall have a top of barrier elevation of EL296m. This barrier will be a combination of existing topography, existing earth berm to the north, and a new barrier construction at the corner and at the west end the pond. The acoustic barrier can be removed when extraction in the Phase 2 and Phase 4 lands are complete.
- 8. An acoustic barrier is required to shield the primary crusher from receptors to the project west, towards receptors R01-R03 (illustrated on the Sequence of Operations drawing). The acoustic barrier shall be 5m in height and be positioned a maximum distance of 5m from the primary crusher.

Phase 3

9. An acoustic barrier shall be constructed with a top elevation of EL300m (~5-6m high), along south side of the quarry east boundary (Phase 3) as illustrated on the Sequence of Operations drawing, page 2.

Phase 4

- 10. Central Pond Parcel An acoustic barrier is required to shield the primary crusher from receptors to the project south and southwest, towards receptors R10 & R11. The acoustic barrier shall be 5m in height and be positioned a maximum distance of 5m from the primary crusher.
- 1. West Pond Parcel An acoustic barrier is required to shield the primary crusher from receptors to the project west, towards receptors R01-R03. The acoustic barrier shall be 5m in height and be positioned a maximum distance of 5m from the primary crusher.

Phase 5

12. No additional noise controls are required.

C. Blasting: "Blast Impact Analysis Reid Road Reservoir Quarry, Part of Lot 6 and 7, Concession 2 Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton" December 3, 2019 (Source: Explotech Engineering Ltd.)

- 1. An attenuation study shall be undertaken by an independent blasting consultant during the first 12 months of operation in order to obtain sufficient quarry data for the development of site specific attenuation relations. This study will be used to confirm the applicability of the initial guideline parameters and assist in developing future blast designs.
- 2. All blasts shall be monitored for both ground vibration and overpressure at the closest privately owned sensitive receptors adjacent the site, or closer, with a minimum of two (2) instruments – one installed at the closest sensitive receptor in front of the blast, or closer, and one installed at the closest sensitive receptor behind the blast, or closer. 3. In the event that calculations suggest the vibrations at the closest portion of the rail line will
- exceed 2/3 of the applicable limit, an additional vibrations monitor shall be installed at the closest portion of the rail line. 4. The guideline limits for vibration and overpressure shall adhere to standards as outlined in the
- Model Municipal Noise Control By-law publication NPC 119 (1978) or any such document, regulation or guideline which supersedes this standard. . Vibrations imparted on the rail line shall be maintained below industry best practices for
- structures of this nature or railway owner corporate policy. 6. When blasting on site is to take place employing blast parameters which suggest vibration in excess of 10mm/s (75% of DFO 13mm/s limit) imparted on an active spawning bed, an additional seismograph shall be installed at the location of the closest spawning bed, or closer
- to the blast, to confirm compliance with DFO guideline limit for ground vibration of 13mm/s. Explosive products employed shall be suitable for wet conditions including formulations which take into consideration deadpress, sympathetic detonation, sleep times and product leaching as necessary. Detonators employed shall be restricted exclusively to electronic detonators or similar type products that may be developed in the future which can conclusively assess product performance post-blast to ensure that all holes detonated as designed. Loading protocol will follow industry standard best practices which may include the use of sleeves or decking at locations of voids.
- 8. Drilling accuracy and deviation will be monitored and addressed as necessary to ensure safety of site personnel and compliance with applicable regulations and guidelines. 9. Orientation of the aggregate extraction operation will be designed and maintained so that the
- direction of the overpressure propagation will be away from structures as much as possible. 10. Blast designs shall be continually reviewed with respect to fragmentation ground vibration and overpressure. Blast designs shall be modified as required to ensure compliance with current applicable guidelines and regulations. Decking reduced hole diameters and sequential blasting techniques will be used to ensure minimal explosives per delay period initiated.
- 11. Once blasting progress encroaches to within 250m of any offsite sensitive receptor, a formal review of accumulated blast records including vibration data and blast designs shall be undertaken. This review will identify what modifications to blasting protocol and procedures are required to address the reduced separation distance. 12. Clear crushed stone will be used for stemming.
- 13. Blasting procedures such as drilling and loading shall be reviewed on a yearly basis and modified as required to ensure compliance with industry standards.

14. Detailed blast records shall be maintained. The MECP (1985) recommends that the body of blast reports should include the following information:

- Location, date and time of the blast. • Dimensional sketch including photographs, if necessary, of the location of the blasting
- operation, and the nearest point of reception. • Physical and topographical description of the ground between the source and the receptor location.
- Type of material being blasted.
- Sub-soil conditions, if known. • Prevailing meteorological conditions including wind speed in m/s, wind direction, air temperature in oC, relative humidity, degree of cloud cover and ground moisture content.
- Number of drill holes. • Pattern and pitch of drill holes.
- Size of holes.
- Depth of drilling. • Depth of collar (or stemming).
- Depth of toe-load. • Weight of charge per delay.
- Number and time of delays.
- The result and calculated value of Peak Pressure Level in dB and Peak Particle Velocity in • Applicable limits and any exceedances
- D. Natural Environment: "Proposed Reid Road Reservoir Quarry Level II Natural Environment Report Technical Report" June 2018 (Source: GWS Ecological & Forestry Services Inc. in association with Gray Owl Environmental Inc.) "Proposed Reid Road Reservoir Quarry Level II Natural Environment Technical Report Addendum" October 2020 (Source: GWS Ecological &
- Forestry Services Inc. in association with Gray Owl Environmental Inc). Environmental Protection Measures
- Prior to blasting, operators will ensure that no turtles are present in the vicinity of the blast. In the event that turtles are in harm's way, the blast will either be delayed until they move to a safe location, or the turtles will be moved. Quarry staff will be trained by qualified specialists
- on the methods to relocate turtles • If tree removal is required, it must be done in the period between November 1 and March 31. No bats will be present during this period, so there will be no risk of disturbing bat roosts.
- In addition, no breeding birds will be present, so no nests will be disturbed. • Dust control will be implemented in accordance with the procedures described on the
- Operations Plan and ARA Prescribed Conditions. In addition to the above mandatory measures that must be implemented to ensure that natural environment features are protected, the following enhancement measures will be implemented:
- Environmental Enhancement Measures During and Pre-extraction
- Barrier fencing will be installed and maintained along both sides of the existing access road in the vicinity of Ponds 12 and 13, and a culvert will be installed between these ponds. The purpose of this is to allow passage between the ponds by turtles, snakes and other wildlife so that they do not have to cross the road.
- o The fencing will be approximately 150m in length and a minimum of 1 m in height and will be buried 10 to 20 cm deep in the substrate (OMNR, 2013). The fencing should also include an outward-projecting lip of approximately 10 cm in length. Suitable fencing includes Animex Fencing (https://animexfencing.com/) and Ertech Environmental
- Systems e-fencing (http://ertechsystems.com/). Other brands or types of fencing may be used provided that they have been proven effective in stopping snake access. o A box culvert will suffice in this area as the distance across the road is quite short
- compared with most road crossings (Gunson et al., 2016). Due to the shortness of the culvert, it is unnecessary to have openings in the top of it to allow light into it. The culvert could be either closed or open on the bottom and should be a minimum of 1m in width and will be constructed at the same invert level as the existing culvert.
- A second box culvert will be constructed where the other existing non-functional culvert is located along this access road. The purpose of this culvert is to better equalize water levels on each side of the road and reduce tree mortality north of the road.
- Culvert installation under the existing access road is an activity that may be self-assessed according to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (2016). There is no need to contact DFO provided that the culverts meet the following criteria: 1. There is no temporary or permanent increase in the footprint below the High Water
 - 2. No temporary or permanent fill is placed below the High Water Mark; 3. Channel realignment is not necessary;
 - 4. There is no narrowing of the channel;
 - 5. Any construction to fish habitat respects timing windows. In the Reid Road Reservoir area where the culverts are planned, work in or near fish habitat should not occur during the period of March 15 to July 15; 6. The culvert allows fish passage; and
 - 7. Work can be done in isolation of flowing water.

Water flow between Ponds 12 and 13 is minimal, but the work will be conducted on a day when no rainfall is anticipated. Culvert installation will be done in the dry by installing silt barriers at each end of the work space to isolate it from the ponds. This will ensure that silt does not enter the ponds as a result of the culvert installation. The silt barriers can be removed once the culvert is installed and backfilled.

- A barrier constructed of pea gravel will be installed between the Central Pond (Pond 6) and Pond 7. The pea gravel barrier will be of sufficient width and depth to prevent fish from accessing Pond 7 while still allowing water to infiltrate from Buffer Pond 1 into Pond 7. With the installation and management of Buffer Pond 1 along the southern shore of the Central Pond (Pond 6) and this additional barrier, it will be possible to better regulate the water levels and hydroperiod in Pond 7. The western basin of this pond (Pond 7A) retains water permanently as a result of the artificial connection to the Central Pond (Pond 6). This has resulted in Pond 7A being dominated by cattails. This pond will occasionally be allowed to dry out, so silver maples may become established in it. This would result in a more typical woodland amphibian breeding pond that would be better habitat for salamanders and still provide good breeding habitat for the other amphibian species that currently breed in it.
- See Invasive Species Control Protocols on page 4, note H.
- A substrate suitable for turtle nesting will be added along the eastern edge of the berm forming Buffer Pond 2
- Environmental Enhancement Measures Progressive and Final Rehabilitation • Shallow littoral areas (0.1 to 2 m deep and extending 5m to 10 m offshore) will be provided at specified locations within the excavated ponds. They will have an undulating bottom so that a variety of water depths are available. Fine mineral soils will be provided as a growing medium, and the varying water depths will attract different types of aquatic plants and result in a hemi-marsh condition which is optimal for plant and wildlife populations. Some other cover will be provided within these areas such as boulders and logs. These littoral areas will provide habitat for spawning fish, breeding amphibians, turtles, and marshdwelling birds. The locations for these are shown on the Rehabilitation Plan on page 5. In some cases, the soil for the shallow littoral zones will be obtained from the berms of Buffer Ponds once they are decommissioned. Berms will be removed during the period October 15th to April 30th to ensure that no active turtle nests are harmed.
- In the northeast area of Phase 2, an isolated pond 0.1 to 2m deep and approximately 1,300 square meters in size will be constructed once extraction is completed (see also Rehabilitation Plan page 5). It will have characteristics similar to the shallow littoral areas described in the above bullet, but will provide habitat predominantly for amphibians and turtles as opposed to fish.
- Artificial turtle nesting areas will be constructed. Sites will be where they are fully exposed to the sun with a southern aspect. Recommended sites are indicated on the Rehabilitation Plan. Construction of turtle nesting sites consists of placing sand and gravel over filter cloth. Individual turtle nesting sites should be approximately 8 m long, 3 m wide, and 1 m deep.
- Two Osprey nesting platforms will be erected. Nesting platforms will consist of a basket on a tall pole or other feature that is out in the open. Recommended sites include along the northern edge of the Eastern Pond (Pond 11) and in the southern portion of Phase 1 as shown on the Rehabilitation Plan.

Natural Environment: (cont'd) • In Phase 1, cliff faces will be created where steep exposures of bedrock remain after extraction that are more than 3 m high. Sharp to variably broken edges, faces, and rims will be established by rough blasting the final face. Vegetation cover will be established that ranges from patch to < 60 % tree cover, and an average substrate depth of < 15 cm. Talus are slopes of rock rubble, with coarse rocky debris making up > 50 % of substrate surface and an average substrate depth of < 15 cm, and a vegetation cover that ranges from patch to < 60% tree cover. Talus slopes will be created where limestone faces are less than 3m high after extraction. Species to be planted in these areas are Canada Bluegrass, White Cedar, Sugar Maple, Red Oak, Bur Oak, Cottonwood and Ironwood. It is recommended, that at least 20 per cent of the quarry face remain barren and untreated.

- A total of 3,000 tree seedlings will be planted on approximately 2.0 ha of open disturbed land and in setback areas on the property (see Drawing 5 for proposed locations). Where the soil is infertile and compacted it will be scarified and have at least 20cm of topsoil applied to these areas. The proposed species mix will be white pine 25%, red pine 20%, white spruce 15%, white cedar 15%, cottonwood 5%, red maple 5%, white birch 5% red oak 5% and bur oak 5%. White and red pine will be planted in a mixture on dry to fresh sites with red oak interspersed throughout. On fresh to moist sites white spruce and white cedar will be commingled with red maple, white birch and bur oak. Cottonwood will only be planted in the 10m setback around SWT2-2 (Pond 4)
- In the Pond 4 setback area, red maple, white birch and bur oak seedlings will be planted in a mixture with cottonwood seedlings in the setback areas around SWT2-2 (Pond 4). Approximately 450 seedlings are required at a proposed planting density of 1,500 trees/ha. The species breakdown will include 150 cottonwood, 100 red maple 100 white birch and 100 bur oak
- Progressive rehabilitation will be implemented as specified in the Site Plans and replanting will commence as early as possible with an emphasis on the area adjacent to Phase 1 on the Operations Plan.
- All tree and shrub planting stock will be obtained from nurseries that utilize seed from the same genetic seed zone wherein the James Dick property is located. • Side slopes and the upland areas of Phase 1 and Phase 2 will be sown with an early succession Wet Meadow Seed Mixture at a rate of 22 to 25kg/ha (21-23lb/acre) using a mixture of the following species: Awl Sedge (Carex stipata), Bebbs Sedge (Carex bebbii), Blue Vervain (Verbena hastata), Green Bulrush (Scirpus atrovirens), Blunt Broom Sedge (Carex scoparia), Flat Topped White Aster (Aster umbellatus), Fox Sedge (Carex vulpinoidea), Fringed Sedge (Carex crinata), Great Blue Lobelia (Lobelia siphilitica), New England Aster (Aster novae-angliae), Path Rush (Juncus tenuis), Showy Tick Trefoil (Desmodium canadense).

E. <u>Hydrogeology:</u> "Level 1 and Level 2 Hydrogeological Assessment Reid Road Reservoir" June 24, 2018 (Source: Harden Environmental Services Ltd.) and Hydrogeological Addendum Report Reid Road Reservoir Quarry October 2020 (Source: Harden Environmental Services Ltd.)

- The Monitoring and Environmental and Water Supply Protection Measures will be implemented as outlined on page 4.
- A Spills Contingency Program will be developed prior to site preparation. • If required, a Permit To Take water will be obtained for utilizing ground and/or surface
- The buffer ponds (BP1 and BP2) and dispersion systems must be constructed and
- operational prior to any below-water-table extraction. • All Water Levels identified in Table 2, Table 5 and Table 6 on page 4 will be updated, based on additional monitoring data, prior to any below-water-table-extraction.

F. Dust: "Air Quality Assessment Reid Road Reservoir Quarry" RWDI, August 3, 2017

- Dust will be mitigated on site; Water will be applied to internal haul roads and processing areas as often as required to mitigate dust;
- Processing equipment will be equipped with dust suppressing or collection devices, where the equipment creates dust and is being operated within 300 metres of a sensitive receptor; and
- The site will operate in accordance with the Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) for Dust. The BMPP may be amended from time to time, considering actual impacts and operational considerations.

G. General Complaint Tracking Protocol

- A. A sign posted at the site entrance shall include a Licensee phone number for neighbours to call if they have concerns. B. The Operator shall request that the local MECP and MNRF office and the Town of Milton notify them immediately if they receive a complaint, to allow for prompt response and
- follow-up. C. Complainants should be requested to provide as much detailed information as they can such as location of the incident, time of day, what was seen/heard, photos, truck identification such as plate or numbers (where applicable) and any other information that they feel is relevant.
- D. Any complaints shall be recorded in writing by the Operator. The record of complaint shall include date, name and address of complainant, reason for complaint. E. The Operator will maintain a record of any complaints received and actions taken to

address them. These records will be available to MNRF or MECP on request. omplaint Resolutio

- /hen a complaint is received, the Site Manager shall ensure the following steps are undertaken 1. Inspect the site and surrounding area to identify possible sources that would contribute/be the source of the complaint;
- 2. Obtain weather data/observations for the time of the event; and, 3. Note all on-site activities at the time that the complaint was made.
- 4. If the information indicates that the facility is not the source of the complaint, the complainant shall be notified of this finding
- 5. If it is determined that the complaint may, in fact, have been related to the facility operations, the following response procedures shall be followed, in the order provided below.
- Further investigate the potential causes of the complaint, and develop solutions to reduce the impacts if created by the facility. Reduce the impact as much as and as soon as practically possible
- Investigate if the impacts are within permitted regulations, standards or bylaws or not (as
- required). Confirm all applicable mitigation requirements are in place. • Discuss the impacts and actions taken to reduce the impacts with the complainant.
- Attempt to resolve the concern to both parties satisfaction. • Make a record of the steps and actions taken for both parties.

Note: the more specific requirements of the Best Management Practices Plan for Dust will also apply in the event of a dust complaint and the Water Well Complaint Protocol will apply for water well supply concerns.

	Buffer Pond
GROUND ELEVATION (VARIES)	MINIMUM 5m 4m
	WATER LEVEL (MIN. ±291.1m AMSL IN BUFFER POND 1 AND ±290.1m AMSL IN BUFFER POND 2 BUFFER POND DIK
	OF OPERATIONS PAGE 2 FOR LOCA 18 "HYDROGEOLOGY" ON THIS PAGE
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