




**Appendix C:
Regulatory Correspondence**

Freedom of Information Request

This form is for requesting documents which are in the Ministry's files on environmental concerns related to properties. Please refer to the guide on the completion and use of this form. Our fax no. is (416) 314-4285.

Requester Data			For Ministry Use Only	
Name, Title, Company Name and Mailing Address of Requester Gagandip Singh, Environmental Professional Exp Services Inc. 1595 Clark Boulevard Brampton, ON L6T 4V1			FOI Request No.	Date Request Received
Email Address: Gagandip.Singh@exp.com			Fee Paid \$ - ACCT - CHQ - VISA/MC - CASH	
Telephone/Fax Nos. Tel 905 793 9800 Fax 905 793 0641	Your Project/Reference No. BRM-000201415-A0	Signature of Requester 	<input type="checkbox"/> CNR <input type="checkbox"/> ER <input type="checkbox"/> NOR <input type="checkbox"/> SWR <input type="checkbox"/> WCR	<input type="checkbox"/> SAC <input type="checkbox"/> IEB <input type="checkbox"/> EAA <input type="checkbox"/> EMR <input type="checkbox"/> SWA

Request Parameters	
Municipal Address / Lot, Concession, Geographic Township (Municipal address essential for cities, towns or regions) 8 and 10 Lindsay Court, 13758, 13764 Highway 7, Georgetown, Ontario	
Present Property Owner(s) and Date(s) of Ownership	
Previous Property Owner(s) and Date(s) of Ownership	
Present/Previous Tenant(s), (if applicable)	
Residential dwellings	
Search Parameters Files older than 2 years may require \$60.00 retrieval cost. There is no guarantee that records responsive to your request will be located.	Specify Year(s) Requested
Environmental concerns (General correspondence, occurrence reports, abatement)	<i>all years</i>
Orders	<i>all years</i>
Spills	<i>all years</i>
Investigations/prosecutions ▶ Owner and tenant information must be provided	<i>all years</i>
Waste Generator number/classes	<i>all years</i>
Certificates of Approval ▶ Proponent information must be provided	
1987 and prior records are searched manually. Search fees in excess of \$300.00 could be incurred, depending on the types and years to be searched. Specify Certificates of Approval number (s) (if known). If supporting documents are also required, mark SD box and specify type e.g. maps, plans, reports, etc.	
	SD Specify Year(s) Requested
air - emissions	<i>all years</i>
water - mains, treatment, ground level, standpipes & elevated storage, pumping stations (local & booster)	<i>all years</i>
sewage - sanitary, storm, treatment, stormwater, leachate & leachate treatment & sewage pump stations	<i>all years</i>
waste water - industrial discharge	<i>all years</i>
waste sites - disposal, landfill sites, transfer stations, processing sites, incinerator sites	<i>all years</i>
waste systems - haulers: sewage, non-hazardous & hazardous waste, mobile waste processing units, PCB destruction	<i>all years</i>
pesticides - licenses	<i>all years</i>

A \$5.00 non-refundable application fee, payable to the Minister of Finance, is mandatory. The cost of locating on-site and/or preparing any record is \$30.00/hour and 20 cents/page for photocopying and you will be contacted for approval for fees in excess of \$30.00.

Regulatory Framework

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

TSSA Act, Fuel Oil Code, Ontario Regulation 213/01

The applicable sections of the Fuel Oil Code adopted under this regulation include installation requirements for installing above and underground storage tanks (USTs). Also described are the requirements to notify TSSA of same removals and delineate any impacts to the environment.

TSSA Act, Liquid Fuels Handling Code, Ontario Regulation 217/01

Outlines the requirements for installation, protection, containment and abandonment of above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) and USTs. Also outlines the requirement for cleanup of any soil surrounding the tank which may be contaminated.

Regulation respecting Asbestos, Ontario Regulation 837/90, as amended by Ontario Regulation 509/92, 386/00, 382/91, 598/94 and 103/04

Regulation respecting Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations, Ontario Regulation 838/90, as amended by Ontario Regulation 510/92 and 104/04

Regulation 837/90 (formerly 570/82) is primarily concerned with the mining of asbestos and its use in industrial processes. However, if an asbestos management program was developed under this regulation prior to the filing of Regulation 838 (formerly 654) (December 16, 1985), this regulation still applies to building owners.

Regulation 838/90 was developed to address friable asbestos-containing material. A friable material is one that can be crumbled, pulverized, or powdered by hand pressure when dry. It has the potential for asbestos to become airborne. Materials of concern include insulation used on pipe, boilers, or sprayed on fireproofing. These applications have been banned by the regulations. Automotive and elevator system brake pads are examples of other asbestos materials that may become friable.

Regulation 838/90 requires that a management program be established in buildings where friable asbestos is known to be present. This program includes training of workers who may disturb the materials containing asbestos. The program must also include a program of inspection and maintenance of the materials. This regulation is designed to prevent worker exposure to airborne asbestos fibers.

Although asbestos is not considered a hazardous waste, Regulation 347, made under the Ontario Environmental Protection Act, does define specific requirements for the disposal of materials containing friable asbestos at landfills. These requirements include notification of the landfill site, labeling and containment of the material.

Ozone Depleting Substances - General, Regulation 356/90, as amended by Ontario Regulation 851/93; and Ontario Regulation 189/94, Refrigerants, as amended by Ontario Regulation 238/01

Regulation 356/90 is concerned with the use of ozone depleting substances in the making of pressurized containers, flexible foams and rigid insulation foams. It restricts the amounts of ozone depleting substances used to make these products over a period of time.

Ontario Regulation 189/94 is concerned with the discharge of a refrigerant into the natural environment, the use and disposal of refrigeration equipment, the sale of refrigerant, the use and disposal of refrigerant containers and the certification in use of refrigerants and refrigeration equipment.

Waste Management Act, 1992, S.O. 1992, c.1, amended by 1997, c.26, Schedule; 2002, c.17, Schedule F, Table

This Act is divided into four separate parts. Parts I through III deal with the control and location of landfill sites. Part IV deals with an Amendment to the Ontario Environmental Protection Act. Part IV of the Act is "Enabling Legislation" which has been passed, and which will allow the MOE to write regulations which will require Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (ICI) sectors to recycle. Such measures include recycling, composting, etc.

The following regulations have been adopted:

- x 101/94 - Recycling and composting of municipal waste
- x 102/94 - Waste Audits and Waste Reduction Work Plans
- x 103/94 - Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Source Separation Programs
- x 104/94 - Packaging Audits and Packaging Reduction Work Plans
- x 105/94 - Amendments to Ontario Reg. 347 to accommodate recyclable materials

Occupational Health & Safety Act

The Occupational Health and Safety Act and the Workers Compensation Act, requires the building owner to report to contractors and subcontractors any "Designated Substances" present, especially before any construction work is undertaken on the owner's building/property. The Designated Substances, identifying hazardous materials which are subject to Ontario Ministry of Labour regulations, include the following:

Acrylonitrile	Arsenic	Asbestos
Benzene	Coke Oven Emissions	Ethylene Oxide
Isocyanates	Lead	Mercury
Silica	Vinyl Chloride	

Although PCB is not a designated substance, the building is required to be surveyed for its identification as required under O.R. 362.

Ontario Environmental Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.E. 19, amended by 2002, c.17, Schedule F, Table

Key Regulations

General - Air Pollution, R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 346, as amended by Ontario Regulation 342/01 - Controls the certification of air discharges to the Environment. Further outlines contaminants and quantities which may be discharged through air emissions. Requires all air emissions to have a Certificate of Approval (C of A) with few exceptions. The C of A must be gained prior to installation of the air discharge vent or aperture.

General - Waste Management, R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 347, as amended by Ontario Regulation 326/03 - Formerly known as Regulation 309, RSO 1980, this regulation outlines the registration and disposal requirements for generators of hazardous and liquid industrial waste. The regulation requires that all waste identified in any of the associated schedules be given a generator number which applies to the site, and may not be transferred.

PCB Waste Management, R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 362 - formerly known as Ontario Regulation 11/82, details the management of PCB waste. Also defines what is considered PCB waste and the requirements for storage.

Ozone Depleting Substances - General Regulation 356/90 (formerly 349/89) and Part VI of RSO 1990 - Details the definition of ozone depleting substances. In reference to the sites, ODS recovery has not been legislated from stationary sources such as chillers. Amendments to Regulation 356/90 include 851/93. Further, refrigerant use is outlined in the Ontario EPA, Part 5(A), and in Regulation 347 (formerly Regulation 309), section 27 to Section 29.

Spills, Regulation 360/90 – R.R.O. 1990, as amended by Ontario Regulation 62/00 - This regulation defines a spill, outlines compensation procedures, and give exemption to the regulation. The spill may be broadly termed an event or release which may cause, or is likely to cause, adverse effects on human health or the natural environment.

Ontario Water Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.40

The Act governs surface water bodies and ground water. The MOE Reasonable Use Policy 15-08 and Notice 3/87 incorporate this Act and are used to determine suitable levels for discharges to specific receiving bodies.

Municipal Statutes

Ontario Ministry of Environmental Model
and Municipal Sewer Use By-Laws, 1998

Each Municipality has its own version of both sanitary and storm sewer use regulations. However, under the Municipal Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA), a Model Sewer Use By-Law has been developed. The vast majority of municipalities have adopted the

values and parameters outlined by the MISA Model. In general, the MISA Model is an important comparison as a Municipality will generally be working towards this as a discharge goal.

FEDERAL STATUTES

Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (c-15.31)

In general, a more broadly based guideline which outlines objectives of environmental protection. CEPA is much more goal oriented than Provincial or Municipal regulations, which are more directed at quantitative discharge limits. Although Provincial and Municipal regulations are generally more comprehensive and stricter, CEPA must be complied within all cases.

Chlorobiphenyls Regulation, SOR/91-152, February 1991

Extract from Canada Gazette, Part II, Department of the Environment. This regulation outlines prohibition, quantities which may be released, and defined PCB as a waste.

Storage of PCB Material Regulation, SOR/92-507

This regulation defines PCBs, outlines access to site, storage requirements, maintenance and inspection and record keeping requirements. This regulation is outlined in Ontario by Provincial PCB regulation (O.R. 362) with comparable enforceable requirements and effect.

Atomic Energy Control Act (A-16)

Exposure to radioactive materials is regulated by the Atomic Energy Control Board. Exposure to radon is regulated by Health and Welfare Canada.

Other Guidelines

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) Mortgage Insurance

Policy for managing environmental risks, June 1993, from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC).

CMHC identifies requirements for environmental site assessments to be conducted for all mortgage insurance applications or potential claims involving more than six housing units.

Canadian Standards Association (CSA)

CSA Standard Z-768 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment.

The Canadian Standards Association prepared a comprehensive document (Z-768) to provide standard reporting formats for documenting information necessary to assess environmental liability on a property.

Canadian Council for Ministries of the Environment (CCME)

Criteria used by CCME to define soil and groundwater contamination, where provinces or territories do not have such criteria defined for residential/parkland use.

MOE Guideline For Use At Contaminated Sites In Ontario - Revised February 1997.

Provides criteria to define soil and groundwater contamination at sites to various land and groundwater uses.

General Information Hazardous and Designated Substances

The following information provides the reader with basic information related to some of the more common hazardous or designated substances that can be found in buildings/building materials. The intent of this presentation is to outline general information related to those substances for the benefit of those individuals reading this report. The reader is referred to the various regulations (see Appendix F) for detailed specifics related to the handling, management and disposal of the substances addressed.

Asbestos

Asbestos is a common fire retardant and insulating material. Asbestos has been in use for quite some time now; however, the era from the early 1950s to the 1970s (approximately 1973) was the largest contributor of asbestos as an insulating material. Normally, asbestos does not create a hazard provided the material is laying dormant. However, in situations such as demolition activities or where the material has been deteriorating and becomes friable, asbestos fibers may become airborne, which may cause a number of health complications as released. The use of asbestos in construction materials, such as fire retardant and insulating materials, has been eliminated from commercial use since the late 1970s.

Occurrence

Asbestos can be found in a variety of construction materials. A list of the more common materials that may contain asbestos follows:

- pipe and pipe elbow insulation;
- bulk insulating material in walls and roofs;
- suspended ceiling tile;
- acoustic and stucco ceiling materials;
- vinyl floor tiles;
- insulation on mechanical equipment (e.g., piping, pipe elbows, boilers);
- gaskets for heating equipment;
- automobile brake pads;
- window caulking;
- roofing felts;
- some drywall and mortar joint compounds; and
- cementitious board (transite).

Sampling and Assessment

Samples of suspected asbestos containing materials (ACM) are generally collected in areas which are easily accessible. The following methodology is followed to perform bulk sampling for asbestos of most materials indicated above:

- x a sample of about one inch square is removed;
- x the sample is sealed in a plastic bag and labeled to identify location; sample information (including sample number) is recorded on a site plan;
- x the sampled area is sealed with duct tape and identified by sample number for future reference;
- x the estimated quantity of each material sampled is recorded; and
- x samples are submitted to an analytical laboratory for confirmation of asbestos content.

Regulations/Recommendations

The following recommendations are presented for consideration with regards to the ACM, based on the options of demolition or renovations to the existing building structure.

1. Any damaged ACM identified should be immediately repaired or removed. If removed, then it should be replaced with non-asbestos containing materials.
2. If renovation or demolition activity which involves disturbing or removal of possible ACM (i.e., floor tiles) is to be undertaken, the appropriate removal and disposal of ACM must be carried out in conformance with Ontario Regulation 838/90. Removal must be carried out in accordance with Ontario Ministry of Labour asbestos abatement methods.
3. An Asbestos Management Program is required to be instated in the area(s) where removal of ACM is not necessary. This program includes:
 - x preparation and maintenance of a record of the location(s) of friable ACM;
 - x notification of the presence of the material to workers who may work in close proximity to the ACM, and may potentially disturb it;
 - x training of workers who may work in close proximity to, and disturb, the material;
 - x periodic inspection of the ACM; and
 - x remedial action on any material that has deteriorated.

4. In accordance with Ontario Regulation 838/90, if renovation activity is undertaken in the building, the Owner of the building is responsible to ensure that no friable asbestos is released in the building. Under the regulation, the following options are available for dealing with ACM:
- x enclose the areas containing asbestos;
 - x encapsulation of ACM with a sealant;
 - x repair any deteriorated areas of ACM; or
 - x removal of ACM from the building.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls - PCBs

Polychlorinated biphenyls, more commonly referred to as PCBs, are typically found in transformers and other electrical equipment containing insulating fluids. By definition, PCB liquid, solid and equipment means materials containing more than 50 parts per million (ppm) PCBs. Materials containing less than 50 ppm PCB concentration are not classified as PCB waste under current provincial and federal regulations. The management of PCB waste is regulated by Waste Management - PCBs Regulation, Ontario Regulation 362.

The use of PCBs in electrical equipment was reduced drastically in the early 1970s and has been banned since 1977. However, light ballasts manufactured prior to 1977 may contain PCBs; many are still in service today. Currently, there are no approved facilities in Ontario which accommodate the permanent disposal or destruction of PCB containing ballasts in large quantities. However, there is a mobile destruction unit, but this is used for PCB transformer oils. Presently, Ontario Regulation 362 requires that PCB waste be stored on-site in a secure registered storage facility until such time that a means of disposal or destruction is approved in Ontario.

Occurrence

PCBs are most commonly found in electrical equipment, such as,

- fluorescent lamp ballasts;
- capacitors; and
- transformers.

In addition, they were used in some hydraulic oils and wire coatings.

Sampling and Assessment

The following procedures are used to establish the PCB status of the various types of fluorescent lamp ballasts.

- x all necessary covers from the light fixtures are removed to expose the light ballast(s) and the identification codes and/or date codes; if the electrical system is active, the inspector may choose not to remove the ballast to expose the date code, and will use the identification code to make an assessment;
- x the identification codes and/or date codes are recorded; some ballasts are clearly marked as "non-PCB" type; and
- x the identification codes are cross-referenced against product information presented in the Environment Canada guide entitled "Identification of Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts Containing PCBs" (EPS 2/CC/2; April 1986) or contact manufacturer.

The following procedures are used to establish the PCB status of transformers and capacitors:

- x information labels affixed to the unit(s) may identify them as PCB-type, or identify the insulating oil (for example, inerteen chlorinal, askarel and pyranol are PCB-containing oils);
- x review service records if available;
- x contact the manufacturer; and
- x for nearby off-site transformers owned by the local electrical utilities service, information on the PCB status can be obtained from that agency.

Regulations/Recommendations

The following are presented for consideration with regards to PCB containing fluorescent lamp ballasts, based on the options for demolition or renovations.

1. Prior to the commencement of demolition work, the electrical system should be deactivated and all ballasts removed and segregated and temporarily stored according to ballast type. During the removal activity, the status of the ballasts (PCB or non-PCB) should be established. Location and date code on the body or inside of the ballast will be useful in determining the status of the units.
2. Disposal of the ballasts should not be considered routine. Since ballasts have been found to contain PCBs, disposal must be consistent with all current legislation (Ontario Regulation 362). In the event that demolition/renovation results in the generation of a large number of ballasts, it will be necessary to establish a secure licensed PCB-storage facility on the site, should an alternative disposal route not be

found. All other non-PCB containing ballasts can be disposed of as non-hazardous debris.

3. With regards to maintenance and/or renovation work, presently there is no legislation which states that light fixtures currently in use that contain PCB ballasts must have the ballast removed and stored in a licensed facility. These light fixtures may continue to be used until such time that replacement is warranted. In addition, there is no requirement for disposing of a single to twenty ballasts at one time. However, should you undertake a renovation program on a large scale (i.e., over twenty ballasts at one time), all ballasts removed will have to be stored as noted in item 2. above.

The following recommendations are presented for the handling and disposal of PCB oils from transformers and capacitors that are to be taken out of service.

1. Options for treating transformers oils to bring the concentration of PCBs below 50 ppm (i.e., waste level) are available for some situations.
2. Drain transformer oils into drums and flush the transformer. Store drums of oil in licensed storage facility. The transformer can be retrofitted with a non-PCB insulating oil, or stored in a licensed PCB storage facility.
3. Store out-of-service capacitors in a licensed PCB-storage facility. These can be placed into drums without draining the oil.

Chlorofluorocarbons - CFCs

CFCs are normally used as refrigerants in air conditioning and refrigerating units and also formerly used in the electronics and aerospace industries. Many different types of CFC are used, the most common being: R-12 (ODP level 1.0), R-22 (ODP level 0.05), and R-502 (ODP level 0.33). CFCs, commonly called Freon, are substances known to contribute to the Earth's ozone layer depletion.

Halon 1211 (ODP level 3.0) and Halon 1301 (ODP level 10.0) are other CFC type compounds, commonly used in fire extinguishers at facilities where contamination from normal fire extinguishing chemicals is undesirable.

Sampling and Assessment

Generally, identification of CFCs can be established by information plates on mechanical equipment or information on product labels. The presence and type can also be established through a review of service/maintenance records. Should no information be available, sampling and laboratory analysis is required to identify the refrigerant.

Regulations/Recommendations

This discussion pertains to CFCs used as refrigerants, since in the course of a typical Phase I audit, it is likely that refrigerants will be encountered.

Collection of refrigerant waste must be conducted during the installation, disposal, service, testing, maintenance or demolition of refrigeration or air conditioning equipment. If the CFCs are determined to be in the refrigerants on site, the release of the CFC continuing refrigerants into the atmosphere is not allowed. Any site or facility used in the collection of refrigerant becomes part of a "refrigerant management system" that is subject to the requirements of Regulation 347 and the Environmental Protection Act.

In the event that refrigerant waste is required to be disposed of, a new administrative structure is now in place that will facilitate the collection, handling and movement of refrigerant waste for reclamation and recycling. This should be undertaken by a licensed contractor.

Designated Substances

The owner of a property or building is required to determine and list any of the designated substances found to be present at the project site. The owner is obligated to submit the list of designated substances identified on the project site to all prospective constructors. Before entering into a binding contract with a constructor, the constructor for a project must ensure that each prospective contractor and subcontractor for the project has received a copy of the list of designated substances for the project site.

Occurrence

The following outlines the designated substances and some of the common uses/occurrences associated with these designated substances.

- x acrylonitrile - plastics
- x asbestos - insulating and heat resistant materials (refer to section on asbestos for details)
- x arsenic - paints, printing fluids, herbicides and insecticides
- x coke oven emissions - applicable in areas where foundry operations may be an issue
- x benzene - gasoline and other petroleum fuels
- x ethylene oxide - plastics, anti-freeze, agricultural fungicide
- x isocyanates - paint, plastics, foam insulation, etc.
- x lead - metallic lead may be present in pipes, in the soldering joints of the plumbing system and in paint
- x mercury - may be present in heat control equipment (thermostats) and electrical equipment (mercury switches, mercury vapour lamps)

- x silica - all cementitious materials could contain silica; analysis required to establish type
- x vinyl chloride - paint, plastics

Sampling and Assessment

Sampling and assessment are substance specific. Preliminary assessment is based on visual identification of the potential for the various substances. Testing may be appropriate for confirmation of level and to establish potential hazard.

Regulations/Recommendations

Substances are identified under the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Handling, management and disposal must be carried out in accordance with the above, and Regulation 347.

Lead Based Paints

As a building construction material, lead has been frequently used in oil based paints (as a pigmentation and drying agent, especially white and pastel shades, some paints contained as much as 50 percent lead by weight), roofing materials, cornices, tank linings, electrical conduits and soft solders for tinsplate and plumbing. The use of lead based paints was phased out circa 1976. In the 1950s other pigments replaced lead, but smaller amounts were still used in some paints as a sealant to accelerate drying. The potential for exposure to lead based paints and the dust associated with the deterioration or removal of lead based paints is considered the greatest health hazard.

In 1976, federal government regulations limited the amount of lead in interior paint to 0.5 percent by weight. Exterior paint may contain more lead but must be labeled with warning signs. Depending on the age of the paint, the lead level may be very high. In paints that were produced or used prior the 1980, the interior or exterior paint may contain small amounts of lead. If the paints that were produced or used prior to 1950, the paint certainly may contain high levels of lead.

Exposure to lead can cause a variety of adverse health effects, with children being at greatest risk. While some children can get lead poisoning from eating paint chips, the most important route of exposure for both adults and children is ingestion of lead dust by hand to mouth contact. Lead dust is usually generated by deteriorating paint or by removal during renovation activities. Prior to removal of any paints as part of renovation activities, they should be tested for lead content and the removal procedures adjusted accordingly (i.e. do not sand off lead based paints).

Pigeon Droppings

Pigeon droppings are known to harbor the fungus *Cryptococcus neoformans* which cause the disease cryptococcosis, a serious respiratory disorder. In addition soils enriched by pigeon droppings roosting overhead can harbor the fungus *Histoplasma capsulatum* which can cause the disease histoplasmosis, another serious respiratory disorder. Both diseases infect humans through inhalation and can be prevented through proper use of respirators when handling contaminated materials.

Retail Motor Vehicle Service Station Wastes

Wastes resulting from the servicing of motor vehicles at retail motor vehicle service stations are exempt from requiring a MOE hazardous waste generator number, as long as the wastes are handled by a company holding a valid Certificate of Authorization for a Waste Management System. The generator registration exemption is limited to retail service stations that have a contract with a licensed carrier to remove oil, grease, antifreeze, tires and batteries (wastes) from the site.

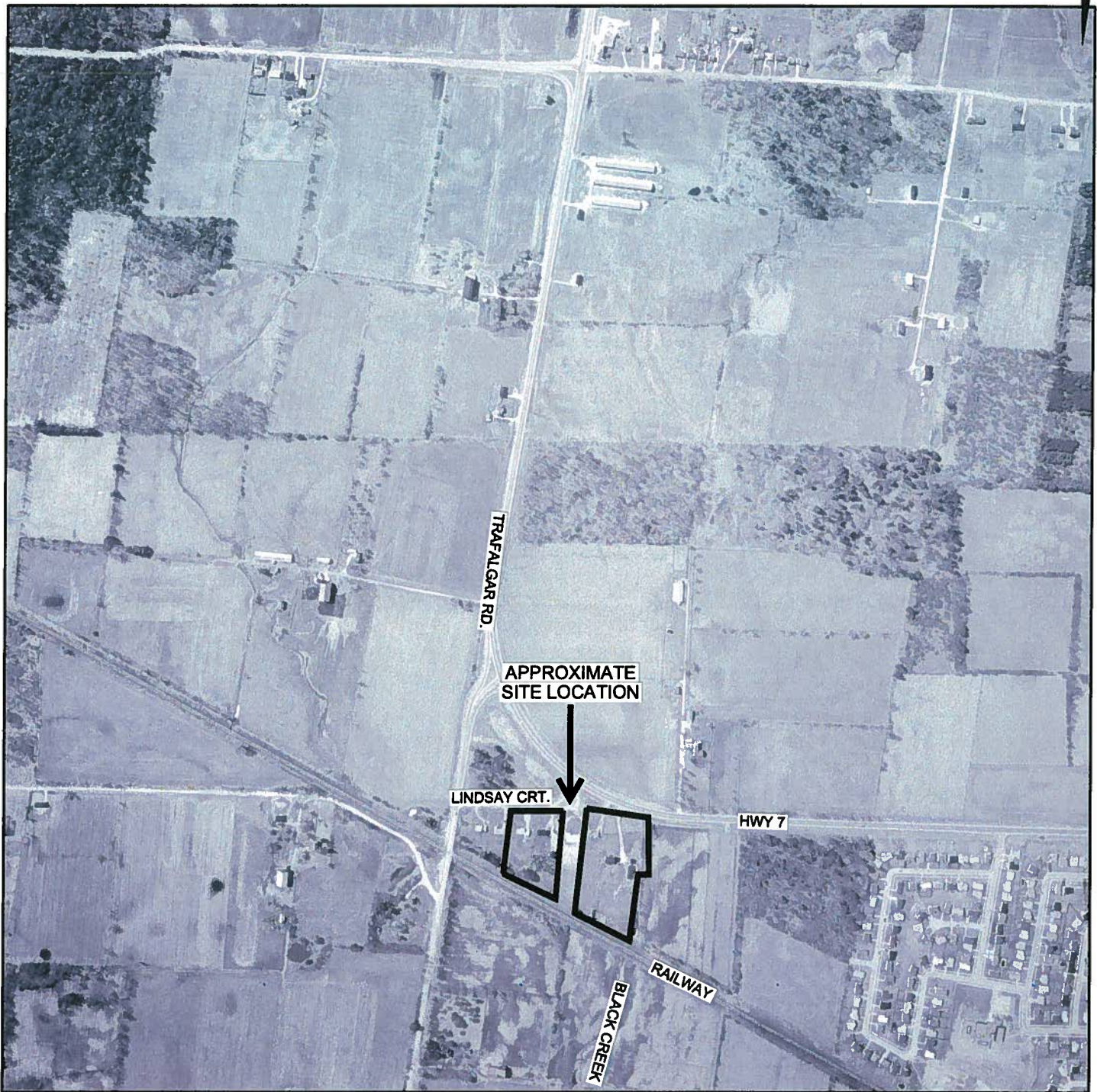
Such wastes can also include waste crankcase oil from oil storage tanks, water removed from gasoline storage tanks and gasoline contaminated groundwater.

Liquid Industrial Wastes

For Liquid Industrial Wastes the small quantity exemption for requirement of a MOE hazardous waste generator number is 25 litres per month. If more than 25 litres in a month period, or the accumulated amount of waste on site is over 25 litres, a MOE waste generator number is required. Although the small quantity exemption applies to waste generator registration, it does not apply to the handling of the wastes. All wastes, regardless of quantity must be handled in accordance with the relevant regulations.



**Appendix D:
Aerial Photographs**



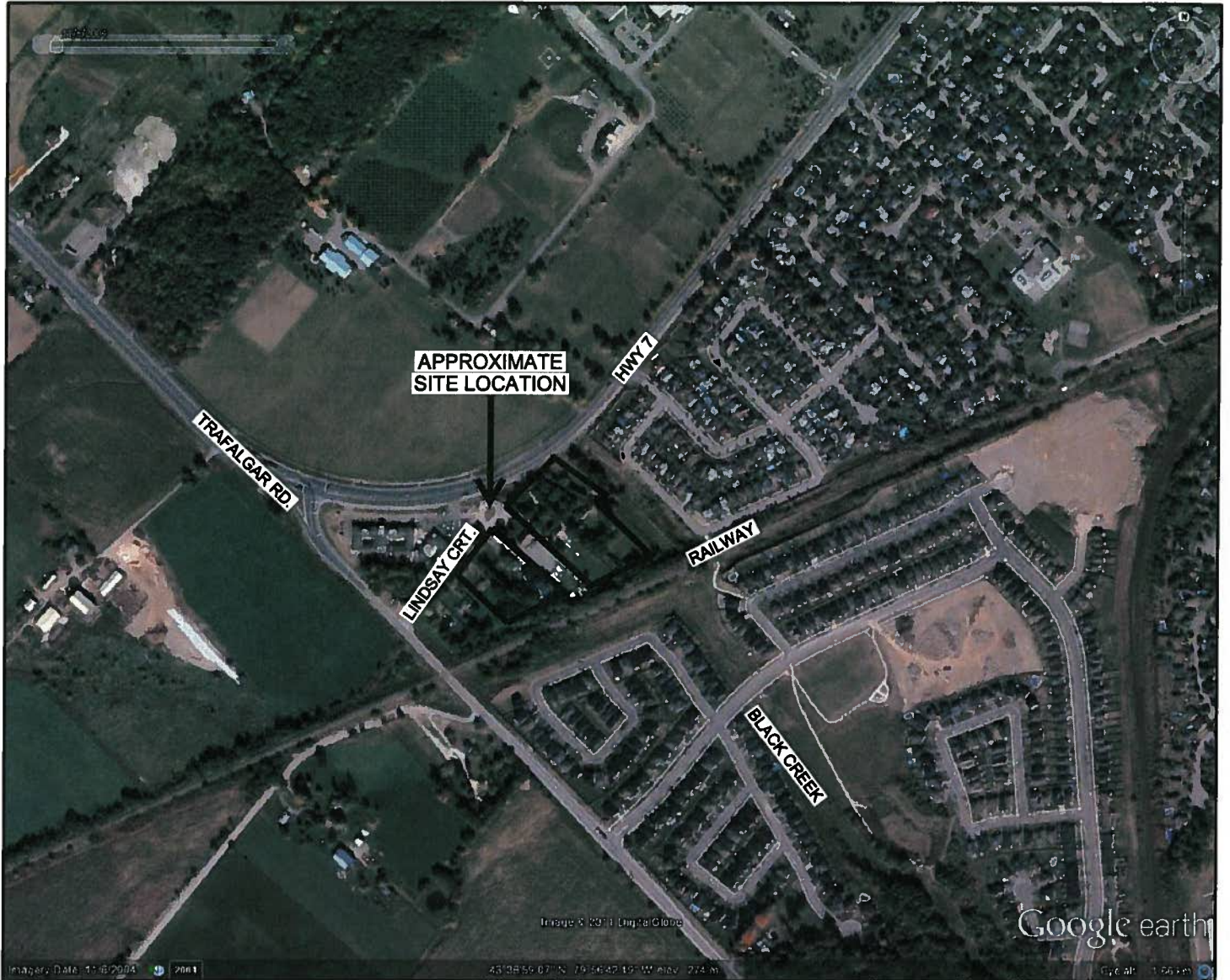
exp Services Inc.
1888 Clark Boulevard
Georgetown, ON L8T 4V1
Canada
www.exp.com

• BUILDINGS • EARTH & ENVIRONMENT • ENERGY •
• INDUSTRIAL • INFRASTRUCTURE • SUSTAINABILITY •

PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION:

PHASE I ESA
1972 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
8,10 LINDSAY COURT, 13758 & 13764 HIGHWAY 7
GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO

PROJECT NO.: BRM-00201415-A0	DWN.: AZ
SCALE: NTS	DWN.: GS
DATE: DECEMBER 2011	DWG. No.: 1



exp Services Inc.
 C +1.800.793.8800 | F +1.800.793.0941
 1898 Clark Boulevard
 Brampton, ON L6T 4V1
 Canada
 www.exp.com

• BUILDINGS • EARTH & ENVIRONMENT • ENERGY •
 • INDUSTRIAL • INFRASTRUCTURE • SUSTAINABILITY •

PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION:

**PHASE I ESA
 2004 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
 8,10 LINDSAY COURT, 13758 & 13764 HIGHWAY 7
 GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO**

PROJECT NO.:
BRM-00201415-A0

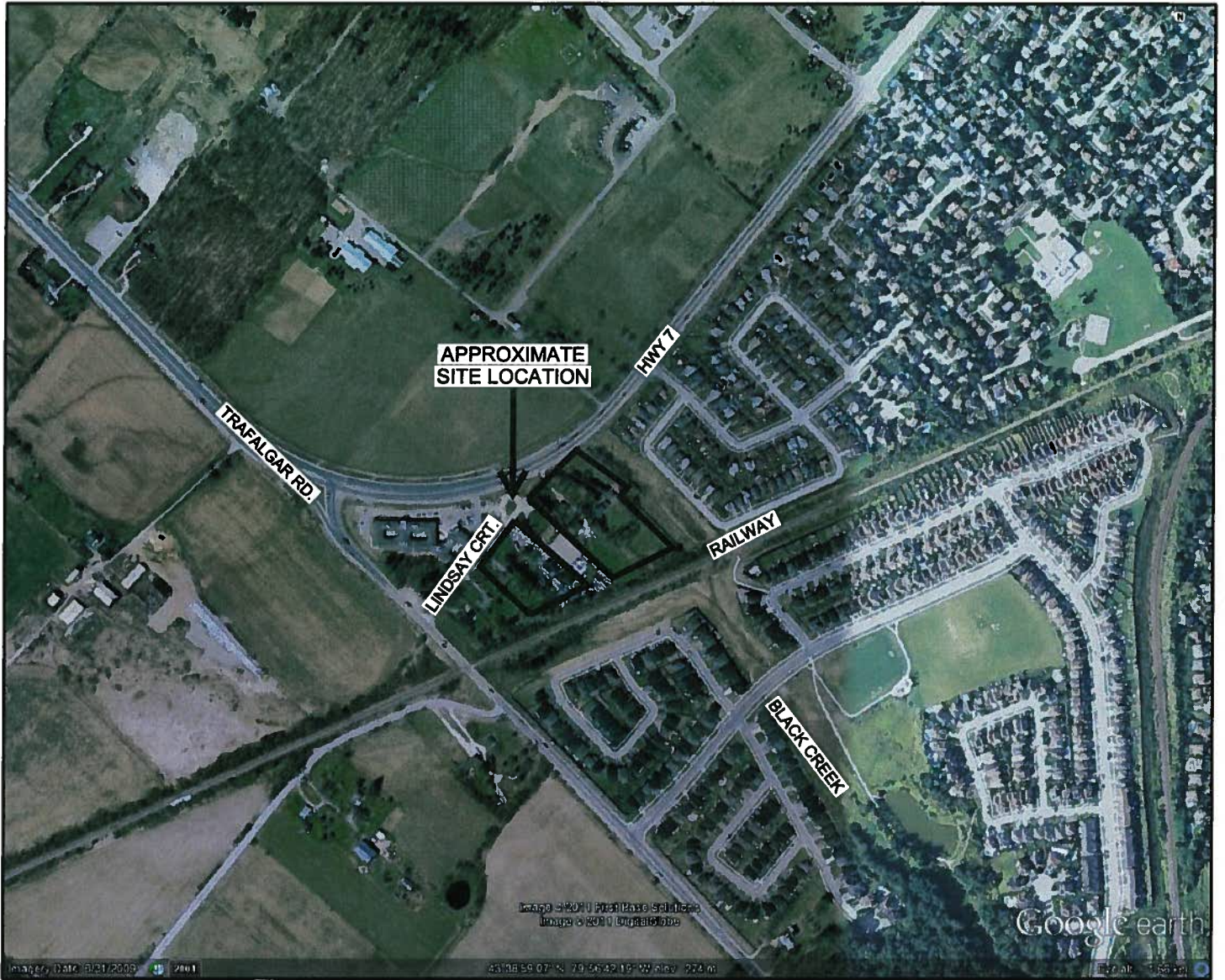
DWN.:
AZ

SCALE:
NTS

DWN.:
GS

DATE:
DECEMBER 2011

DWG. No.:
2



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 (+1.800.793.8900) | (+1.800.793.0841)
 1998 Clark Boulevard
 Brampton, ON L6T 4V1
 Canada
 www.exp.com

• BUILDINGS • EARTH & ENVIRONMENT • ENERGY •
 • INDUSTRIAL • INFRASTRUCTURE • SUSTAINABILITY •

PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION:

**PHASE I ESA
 2009 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
 8,10 LINDSAY COURT, 13758 & 13764 HIGHWAY 7
 GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO**

PROJECT NO.: BRM-00201415-A0	DWN.: AZ
SCALE: NTS	DWN.: GS
DATE: DECEMBER 2011	DWG. No.: 3