



GAY GROUP OF COMPANIES

GAY COMPANY LIMITED

GAY CONTRACTING LIMITED

ADDENDUM NO. 4

November 30, 2023

PROJECT: Port Perry Cannabis Facility, 8 Easy Street, Port Perry, ON

Attached: Water Service Sketch
Cambium Hydrogeologic Assessment

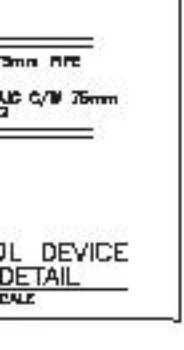
Tender Closing: December 7, 2023 before 12:00:00PM Local Time

Clarifications:

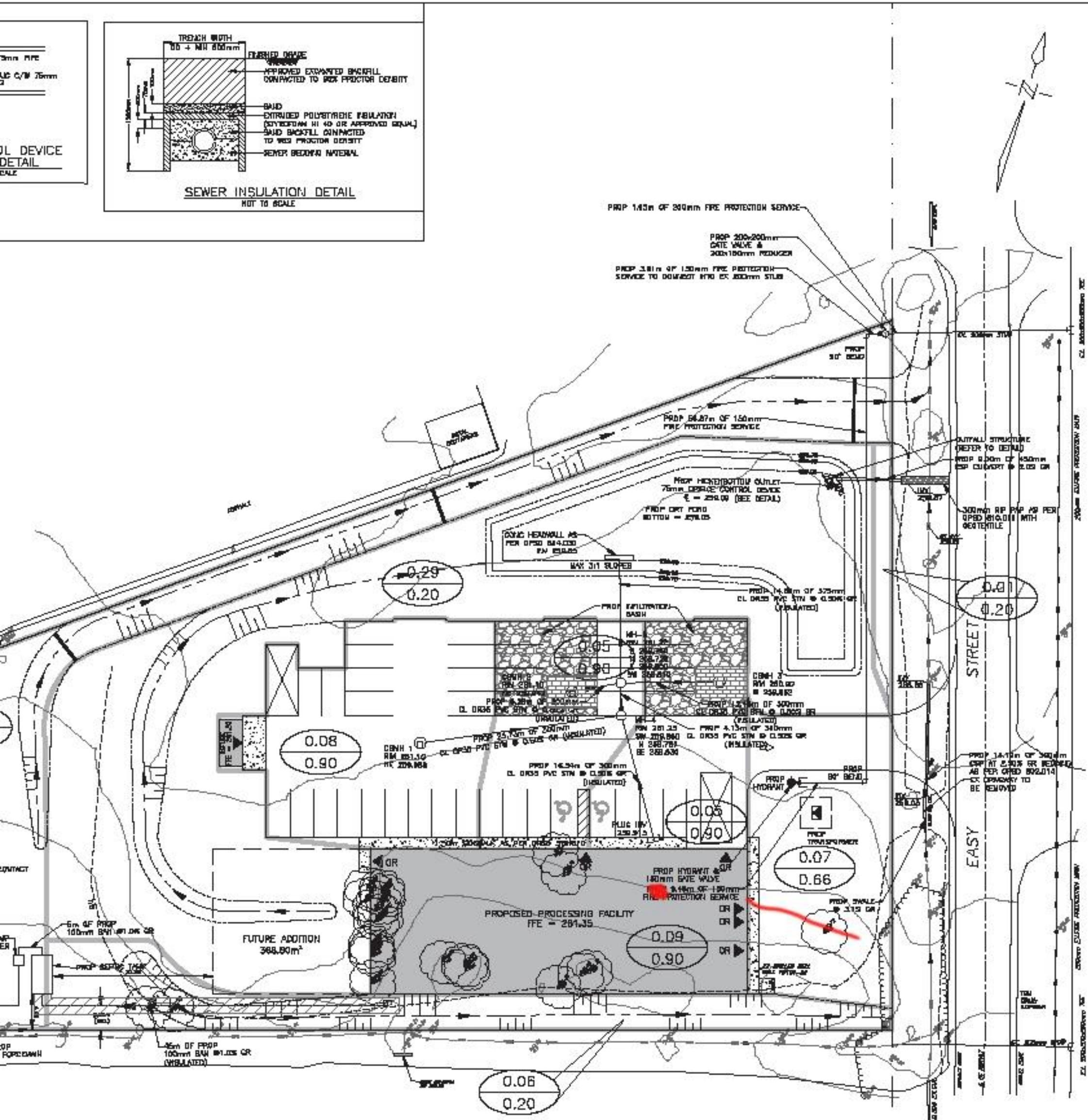
1. On SS-1 there is no mention of a water service to building or a water well if that is how it is to be supplied?
A. Water will be from a well on the property as per the updated report from Cambium. See attached Cambium report and Water Service Sketch.
2. I have gone through the architect's feedback (Addendum 3), but I still need some more information about the lift. The drawings show a lift plan that could be either a material lift for transporting materials and a rider, or a LULA elevator that is more suitable for passengers. Please clarify which type of lift they want? It could be either a material lift or a LULA elevator. Also, I would like to understand why the drawings include a scissors lift if it is not needed.
A. Elevator, is to be a standard LULA elevator suitable for passengers as follows: size of elevator should be around 7' deep by 5' wide. Door should be 4' minimum. Travel between two stories.
Drawings show a scissor lift on the second floor to account for physical space and intended use. This will be provided by the owner. It is required to raise approximately 2-feet to access the doorway to the roof.
3. We require a specification for the venting and drawing showing the route
A. Venting to be as per boiler manufacturer's instructions. It would be run horizontally below the ceiling to the exterior wall, ideally out the South wall.
4. The hydronic equipment schedule found on issued for pricing drawing M1 dated DEC 10/21 identifies two water boilers, the description of "150MBH high turn-down ratio boiler. Including pressure relief, air vent, gauges, low-water cut-off & valve package" is not enough for our suppliers to provide pricing from. Please advise
A. Triangle Tube Instinct 155 Solo with listed/required equipment for installation.

5. The hot water radiator schedule found on issued for pricing drawing M1 dated DEC 10/21 identifies two types of radiator, neither of which are available. Please advise
- A. **Radiators: "Embassy Panel Track" baseboard heater and "Kicker TK-90" forced air heater both appear to be available. Equivalent replacements can be proposed to match these types of units.**
6. The plumbing equipment schedule found on issued for pricing drawing P3 dated DEC 10/21 identifies HT1 as a concrete tank but describes it as "2500-gal plastic composite holding tank". Please advise
- A. **Either tank type can be provided. HT1 is for fresh clean water and traditional concrete tanks may have required internal sealing, but current suppliers have informed us that sealing is no longer required.**
7. The plumbing equipment schedule found on issued for pricing drawing P3 dated DEC 10/21 identifies GWP as "Grey water pump package. Includes pump w/ pressure tank and control. Include filter arrangement on wall 230V/1/5A". This is not enough information for our suppliers to provide an accurate price. Please advise
- A. **Metropolitan Pumps is putting a grey water package together with all required equipment. Pumps that are available as 230V will require the supply of a buck/boost transformer to go from 208v to 230V.**
8. Is there an existing parking lot/concrete to be removed.
- A. **We are not aware of any existing parking/concrete to be removed**
9. For the concrete, as seen on the drawings its just 4 items, being the concrete sidewalks, the small stretch of curb on the sidewalk facing the parking stalls and the two concrete pads.
- A. **The contractor's review is accurate for the needs of concrete external to the building.**
10. Is there any concrete under the storage areas?
- A. **No, concrete is not required under the snow storage areas.**
11. What are the start and completion dates for the project?
- A. **Anticipated Start Date:** Late Spring 2024
Anticipated Site works Completion Date: Mid/Late Fall 2024
Anticipated Completion Date: January 2025

~ End of Document ~



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Hydrogeological Assessment, 8 Easy Street, Port Perry, Ontario



November 24, 2023

Prepared for:
0507 Industries Ltd.

Cambium Reference: 14273-001

CAMBIUM INC.

866.217.7900

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1.0 Introduction

0507 Industries Ltd. (the Client) retained Cambium Inc. (Cambium) to complete a hydrogeological assessment of 8 Easy Street, Port Perry, Ontario (Site) in support of proposed industrial development on that property. The Site is currently undeveloped. It is understood that the proposed development consists of a two storey structure with a total footprint of approximately 1,249 m² (which includes the initial phase of the development, and a future addition). Also included in the development is an internal roadway, sidewalks and parking lots. The proposed development will be provided water and wastewater servicing from private on-site systems.

A previous hydrogeological assessment of the Site was conducted by Cambium (Cambium, 2022). The initial assessment reviewed background information available and characterized the soils and hydrogeological conditions in the area of the Site. The assessment outlined herein was conducted based off the recommendations in the initial assessment report.

As Cambium understands, the daily water demand rate of the proposed development will be 9,050 L/day. The work program outlined herein included the installation of a new supply well and hydraulically testing the new well to determine if it could provide the anticipated daily water demand on a sustainable basis. The water quality of the new well was reviewed and potential impacts of water withdrawal to adjacent groundwater users was assessed. A conceptual water balance is also included herein.

1.1 Site Description

The Site is irregular in shape with a total area of approximately 10,178 m² (1.02 ha). The Site is currently zoned as Prestige Industrial (M1) Zone. The Site is surrounded by land zoned as General Industrial (M2) to the north, M1 Holding Zone to the west, M1 Zone to the south, and Easy Street to the east.

At the time of report preparation, Site was vacant with grass and sporadic tree cover. Topography at the Site is generally flat with a slight slope down to the north-northeast. A Site plan is included as Figure 1 and the proposed development plan is included as Appendix A.

2.0 Methodology

This section outlines the methodology followed to complete the hydrogeological assessment.

2.1 Background Information Review

A review of available relevant background information was undertaken for this study, which included the following resources:

- Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F., 2007. Physiography of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release – Data 228. Scale: 1:50,000.
- Ontario Geological Survey, 1991. Bedrock Geology of Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey. Scale: 1:250,000.
- Ontario Geological Survey, 2010. Surficial Geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release – Data 128-REV. Scale: 1:50,000.
- Ontario Geological Survey, 2000. Quaternary geology, seamless coverage of the Province of Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Data 14-REV. Scale: 1:1,000,000.
- Source Protection Area Mapping provided by the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP).
- Water Well Information System provided by the MECP.

2.2 Review of Previous Reports

A geotechnical investigation (Cambium, 2022a) was completed at the Site by Cambium in March of 2022. As part of the geotechnical investigation, five boreholes were advanced at the Site. Three boreholes were completed as monitoring wells (MW101-22, MW102-22, and MW105-22). Well installation locations are outlined on Figure 1 and borehole logs are included in this report as Appendix B.

2.3 Physical Laboratory Testing

As part of the geotechnical investigation physical laboratory testing, including sieve and hydrometer analyses, was completed on three soil samples to confirm textural classification (Cambium, 2022a). Results are presented in Appendix C and discussed in Section 3.5.1.

2.4 Hydrogeological Field Tasks

On November 8, 2022, Cambium staff visited the Site to complete Single Well Hydraulic Tests (SWHTs) on monitoring wells MW101-22, MW102-22, and MW105-22. The SWHTs were completed by inducing an instantaneous change in groundwater head in the well and monitoring water level recovery. Water level recovery was monitored using an automated water level logging device and validated with manual measurements. The hydraulic conductivity of water bearing units screened in each well were estimated using AquiferTest Pro™ software, the results of which are attached in Appendix D and are discussed further in Section 4.0.

2.5 Test Well Installation

The supply well installed at the Site for the proposed industrial development was installed by Wilson's Water Wells Ltd. on December 21, 2022. The location of the supply well (herein referred to as TW101-22) is illustrated in Figure 1. A well record for the test well is included in Appendix E.

Test well TW101-22 was installed on December 21, 2022, and assigned ID # A310974 (see Appendix E for well record). Soils were described as topsoil to 0.6 m, underlain by native overburden. Overburden was described as brown fine sand with stone and clay to 1.8 mbgs, brown clay to 4.6 mbgs, grey clay to 21.3 mbgs, and grey fine sand to 23.2 mbgs. Water fine sand was encountered from 21.3 mbgs to 23.2 mbgs. The well was screened from 21.3 mbgs to 23.2 mbgs. Bedrock was not encountered during advancement of TW101-22. The static water level after well drilling was flowing over the top of the casing (0.46 m high) so the static level recorded as 0.46 m above the ground surface. The recommended pumping rate, based

on a 1-hour pumping test conducted by the driller, was 19 L/min (5 US gallons per minute (gpm)).

2.6 TW101-22 Pumping Test

The static water level in TW101-22 was above ground surface and flowing overtop of the casing (0.46 m above grade) on February 7, 2023, prior to commencing the pumping test. The pump was installed at a depth of approximately 18 mbgs by Wilson's Water Wells Ltd. The available drawdown in the well was therefore approximately 18.5 m (height of static water level above pump).

The hydraulic testing began at 8:57 am and continued for a duration of 12 hours 30 minutes. The water withdrawal was altered between 8 L/min to 18 L/min within the first two hours of the pumping test (approximately) in order to establish a sustainable discharge rate. Specifically, the water level lowered from static (0.46 m above grade, or 0 metres below top of pipe (mtop)) to 16.13 mtop by 10:07 AM. At 10:07 AM the water withdrawal rate was reduced to 8 L/min in order to stop the water level from drawing down to the pump intake.

The water withdrawal rate was maintained at 8 L/min from 10:07 AM to 10:51 AM. During this time the water level recovered from 16.13 mtop to 10.71 mtop. At 10:51 AM the water withdrawal rate was increased to 12 L/min and was maintained at this rate until the end of the pumping test (at 9:27 PM). Between 10:51 AM and 9:27 PM the water level lowered from 10.71 mtop to between 13.02 mtop and 13.45 mtop, where equilibrium conditions developed. At the end of the pumping test the water level was 13.18 mtop.

The pump was shut off at 9:27 PM and recovery was monitored until 10:12 PM (a recovery period of 45 minutes). During the recovery period the water level recovered from 13.18 mtop to 0.22 mtop (a recovery depth of 12.96 m, or a recovery percentage of 98%).

Results of the pumping test are discussed further in Section 6.0.

2.6.1 On and Off-site Monitoring Wells

A well survey was completed of several adjacent properties. Contact was only made with the owners of 1, 12 and 27 Easy Street. All of these properties were provided water from private supply wells. The private supply wells of 1 and 12 Easy Street are flowing artesian wells which had historically been sealed and connected to the water distribution system at these properties. Cambium did not attempt to access these wells for monitoring purposes due to owner hesitancy and the possibility that access attempts would cause issues re-sealing the wells (and potentially interrupting water supply).

The well at 27 East Street was drilled, but readily accessible (and not flowing). As such the water level of this well was monitored during the pumping test to determine off-site impacts with a Solinst pressure transducer levellogger (logger).

Water levels of the on-site monitoring wells were monitored throughout the duration of the pumping test to review and on-site influences.

Further details pertaining to the pumping test are outlined in Section 6.0.

2.7 Groundwater Quality

A groundwater sample was collected from the discharge of TW101-22 at 11:02 pm on February 7, 2023, at the end of the pumping test, and sent to SGS Canada Inc. in Lakefield (SGS) for analysis. The groundwater sample was analyzed for general organic and inorganic chemistry (including duplicate bacterial analyses) and compared against the parameters outlined in the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards (ODWQS; MOE (2006)). A sample was also collected from well MW101-22 after the completing of the pumping test. Three well bore volumes were purged from the well before the sample was collected. The sample was collected using polyethylene tubing with an inertial lift foot valve. The sample was sent to SGS for analysis of nitrate and nitrite. The Certificates of Analysis are attached in Appendix F.

It is noted that well TW101-22 was chlorinated immediately after installation by the driller. However, chlorination was not possible prior to the February 7, 2023, pumping test since the well flowed continuously after it was installed.

Due to a laboratory miscommunication, the lower reporting limit for Total Coliform (of 0 cfu/100 ml) could not be achieved (see Section 6.3). A second groundwater sample from TW101-23 was collected on October 22, 2023 to confirm the concentration of bacterial parameters (Total Coliform and E. coli). The well was flowing freely at the time the sample was collected. The sample outlet was disinfected prior to sample collection. Due to flowing conditions, chlorinating the well was not possible.

3.0 Geological and Hydrogeological Setting

3.1 Topography and Drainage

According to the site-specific topographic survey conducted by D.G. Biddle & Associates Limited (D.G. Biddle) in June of 2021, topography at the Site is generally flat with a slight slope to the north-northeast. The highest point of elevation is along the southwestern boundary at approximately 261.5 metres above sea level (masl), and the topographic low is in the northeast corner of the Site at approximately 259.0 masl.

The Site is located within the Lake Scugog watershed. Surface water drainage flows northwards where it is routed into a tributary of the Nonquon River (approximately 300 m north of the Site). The Nonquon River discharges directly to Lake Scugog.

3.2 Physiographic Region

The Site is within the Schomberg Clay Plains physiographic region. The Schomberg Clay Plains are comprised of several topographic basins along the northern slopes of the Oak Ridges Moraine that contain deep deposits of stratified clay and silt. The area of the Site is characterized by flat till plains with a normal lake plain appearance; however, there are a few drumlins within this area. The Schomberg Clay Plains sediments are typically varved clays with annual layers of two to four inches of thickness usually (Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam, 1984).

3.3 Overburden Geology

According to Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) Miscellaneous Release – Data 128 (Ontario Geological Survey, 2010), the main type of overburden and soils located in the in the area of the Site are coarse-grained glaciolacustrine deposits that are comprised primarily of sand, gravel, minor silt and clay. These sediments are interpreted as being deposited within foreshore and basinal environments (Figure 2).

3.4 Bedrock Geology

According to Miscellaneous Release – Data 219 from the Ontario Geological Survey (Ontario Geological Survey, 2007), the bedrock in the area of the Site consists of Middle Ordovician rocks from the Simcoe Group. The Site is composed of nodular and black laminated limestone of the Lindsay Formation.

3.5 Results of Subsurface Investigation

Subsurface conditions at the Site generally consist of a topsoil layer that ranges in thickness from 100 to 406 mm. The topsoil was overlying a native sandy silt/silty sand or sand and silt layer which ranges in thickness from 0.7 to 2.4 m and was light brown to orange and grey in colour. This layer contains varying matrices of clay and gravel and also had small inclusions of organics in the upper portions.

Underneath the sandy silt/silty sand or sand and silt layers of BH101-22, BH103-22 and BH105-22, a layer of grey clayey sandy silt was observed with a thickness range of 0.8 m to 2.3 m.

Beneath the sandy silt/silty sand, sand and silt observed in BH102-22 and BH104-22 and the clayey sandy silt observed in BH101-22, BH103-22 and BH105-22, was a silt and clay, silty clay or clay layer that extended to the termination depth in all boreholes. The soil was observed to be grey in colour (Cambium, 2022a).

Bedrock was not encountered during the subsurface investigation.

3.5.1 Grain Size Analyses

Laboratory particle size distribution analyses were completed on three samples of the native soil taken from the boreholes and depths shown in Table 1. The grain size distribution results are provided in Appendix C.

Table 1 Grain Size Analysis

Borehole	Depth	Soil	% Gravel	% Sand	% Silt	% Clay
BH102-22 SS5	3.0 – 3.5	Silt and Clay trace Sand	0	7	55	38
BH104-22 SS2	0.8 – 1.2	Sand and Silt some Clay trace Gravel	1	45	35	19
BH105-22 SS4	2.3 – 2.7	Clayey Sandy Silt	0	23	48	29

3.6 Water Well Records

The MECP Water Well Information System (WWIS) was accessed to review water well records in the area of the Site. There were 20 water well records located within approximately 500 m of the Site (Appendix G; Figure 3). The following water well record well types were identified:

- Five (5) well records for supply wells installed in bedrock.
- Eleven (11) well records for supply wells installed in overburden.
- Three (3) well records for abandoned overburden supply wells.
- One (1) well records for a monitoring well.

As per the MECP records, the soil profile has a layer of topsoil with an average depth of 0.8 m (where observed), underlain predominantly by brown to grey clay or silt with interbedded horizons of sand. Some well records also have isolated horizons of gravel. Five wells were extended into the underlying bedrock that was described as grey limestone or black shale; the bedrock contact was found between 75.3 and 82.3 metres below ground surface (mbgs), average of 77.2 mbgs. Bedrock wells were on average 77.2 m deep, whereas overburden wells were 32.1 m deep, on average.

Water bearing sediments were identified within overburden between 9.1 to 44.0 mbgs, average of 26.1 mbgs. Water bearing fractures were identified in bedrock between 73.2 and 81.7 mbgs, and at an average depth of 76.0 mbgs. Generally, water bearing fractures were encountered a few metres below the overburden/bedrock interface; no well records explored deeper into the bedrock.

The average static water level of the wells installed in overburden was -0.2 mbgs and the average static water level of the wells installed in bedrock was -0.6 mbgs. These data indicate that both the local overburden and bedrock supply wells generally exhibit flowing artesian conditions.

The recommended pumping rate for the bedrock supply wells ranged from 23 litres per minute (L/min) to 59 L/min, with an average recommended pumping rate of 41 L/min. The recommended pumping rate for the overburden supply wells ranged from 14 L/min to 57 L/min, with an average recommended pumping rate of 30 L/min. Further information summarized from the water well records are listed below in Table 2.

Table 2 Water Well Record Information

		Total Depth (mbgs)	Depth Water Encountered (m)	Static Water Level (mbgs)	Recommended Pumping Rate (L/min)
Bedrock Supply Wells Count: 5	Min	75.3	73.2	-1.4	23
	Max	82.3	81.7	0.0	59
	Avg	77.2	76.0	-0.6	41
Overburden Supply Wells Count: 11	Min	12.8	9.1	-2.0	14
	Max	68.3	44.0	1.0	57
	Avg	32.1	26.1	-0.2	30
Monitoring Well Count: 1		4.3	2.1	-	-

3.7 Vulnerable and Regulated Areas

As per the MECP Source Water Protection Information Atlas (SPIA) the Site is partially located with a highly vulnerable aquifer (HVA). In general, a HVA will consist of granular materials (e.g., sand and/or gravel) or fractured rock that has a high permeability and is near ground surface. The identified HVA falls within a portion of the proposed Wastewater Treatment System (WWTS) and a small portion of the south-west corner of the proposed processing facility. It is understood that the proposed development will only produce domestic strength wastewater. The WWTS will be designed to adhere to Ontario Building Code standards to

protect the aquifer from contamination. The land use practices at the proposed development Site are not expected to cause any contamination to the water resources, as there will be appropriate storage of all chemicals. The HVA is not expected to be influenced by the proposed development.

The Site is not located within regulated areas, as per Kawartha Conservation Authority (KCA) information. The SPIA and KCA mapping is attached in Appendix A.

3.8 Hydrogeological Conditions

3.8.1 Shallow Overburden

Shallow surficial soils at the Site generally consist of sandy silt to silty sand which overlies predominantly silt and clay to clay sediments. Groundwater was encountered within the shallow overburden sediments.

Groundwater levels were measured from the monitoring wells installed in the shallow overburden on April 6, 2022, November 8, 2022, and February 7, 2023. During these measurement events the water levels ranged from 0.58 mbgs to 1.70 mbgs. Groundwater elevations ranged from 258.90 masl to 260.60 masl. Groundwater levels were measured at their shallowest during the April 2022 measurement event. Long-term water level measurements were not completed at the Site to confirm seasonally high and low conditions. However, the water levels measured in April 2022 are considered to be a sufficient characterization of general shallow groundwater conditions at the Site. Groundwater flow within the shallow overburden aquifer was directed to the north/northeast (see Figure 4). See Table 3 for a summary of water levels and elevations.

It should be noted that groundwater levels at the Site will fluctuate seasonally and in response to weather events. Grey soils are an indicator of the presence of groundwater at least some times of the year. As per the borehole logs, grey soils were encountered between approximately 0.5 and 2.6 mbgs.

3.8.2 Deep Overburden/Bedrock

There are deeper overburden and bedrock aquifers in the area of the Site which are drawn upon for local groundwater supplies. Finer grained sediments were also identified regionally and likely provide hydraulic separation between shallow groundwater/surface water systems and deeper supply aquifers. The MECP WWIS data indicate that the average static water level of the deeper aquifers ranges from -0.2 mbgs to -0.6 mbgs. The supply well installed on-site (TW101-22) is considered to be installed in a confined overburden aquifer. The direction of groundwater flow within the confined supply aquifers was not confirmed as part of this assessment. Presumably, groundwater flow within the confined supply aquifers is towards the north, following topography (and towards the tributary of the Nonquon River).

Table 3 Groundwater Levels

Well		MW101-22	MW102-22	MW105-22
Ground Surface Elevation (masl) ⁽¹⁾		259.60	260.90	261.73
Top of Pipe Elevation (masl) ⁽¹⁾		260.33	261.70	262.44
Stick-up (m)		0.73	0.80	0.71
April 6, 2022	Water Level (mbgs) ⁽²⁾	0.58	1.44	1.13
	Groundwater Elev.(masl) ⁽¹⁾	259.02	259.46	260.60
November 8, 2022	Water Level (mbgs) ⁽²⁾	0.70	1.69	1.70
	Groundwater Elev.(masl) ⁽¹⁾	258.90	259.21	260.03
February 7, 2023	Water Level (mbgs) ⁽²⁾	0.61	1.50	1.36
	Groundwater Elev.(masl) ⁽¹⁾	258.99	259.40	260.37

1. metres above sea level

2. metres below ground surface

4.0 Results of Field Investigations

The hydraulic conductivity (K-value) of the shallow overburden soils were estimated based on the results obtained from the SWHTs conducted on November 8, 2022. Either falling head test or rising head tests were performed in monitoring wells MW101-22, MW102-22, and MW105-22. Results of hydraulic conductivity tests are presented below in Table 4 and analytical data is included in Appendix D.

Table 4 Results of Estimated Hydraulic Conductivity as per Slug Test

Test #	Soil Type	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3
MW101-22	Silt and Clay	2.78×10^{-6}	2.32×10^{-6}	2.05×10^{-6}
MW102-22	Silt and Clay, trace Sand	5.37×10^{-6}	9.26×10^{-6}	-
MW105-22	Silty Clay	7.53×10^{-8}	-	-

3. Hydraulic conductivity reported in m/sec.

The hydraulic conductivity was estimated utilizing AquiferTest Pro slug test software using the Hvorslev interpretation method. The estimated hydraulic conductivities ranged between 7.53×10^{-8} m/sec and 9.26×10^{-6} m/sec. The geometric mean of tested hydraulic conductivities was 1.92×10^{-6} m/sec. The estimated hydraulic conductivity for MW105-22 is consistent with published values for silty clay. The estimated hydraulic conductivities for MW101-22 and MW102-22 were slightly higher than expected based on published values silt and clay; however, the estimates were consistent between multiple tests at each location and are therefore determined to be accurate for the soils encountered at each location.

5.0 Water Balance Assessment

Based on the Thornthwaite and Mather methodology (Thornthwaite & Mather, 1957), the water balance is an accounting of water in the hydrologic cycle. Precipitation (P) falls as rain and snow. It can run off towards lakes and streams (R), infiltrate to the groundwater table (I), or evaporate from ground or evapotranspiration by vegetation (ET). When long-term average values of P, R, I, and ET are used, there is minimal or no net change to groundwater storage (ΔS).

The annual water budget can be expressed as:

$$P = ET + R + I + \Delta S$$

Where:

P = Precipitation (mm/year)

ET = Evapotranspiration (mm/year)

R = Run-off (mm/year)

I = Infiltration (mm/year)

ΔS = Change in groundwater storage (taken as zero) (mm/year)

It is noted that the water balance described herein does not account for catchment areas that extend off-site. The calculations compare the pre- and post-development water balance changes within the Site boundaries.

The property is currently undeveloped grassland. It is understood that the proposed development consists of a structure with a total buildout footprint of potentially 1,249 m² (approximate) structure and associated infrastructure, including but not limited to, an internal roadway, sideways, parking lots, etc.

Based on the available design information, the development areas at the Site can be generally categorized into three types: paved areas, roof areas, and landscape areas. A summary of the surface areas of the development is listed in Table 5:

Table 5 Pre- and Post-Development Statistics

Type of Land Coverage	Pre-Developments Areas (m ²)	Post Development Areas (m ²)
Paved Area	0	1,800 ⁽¹⁾
Building Roof Area	0	1,249
Landscape/Vegetated Area	10,178	7,129
Total	10,178	10,178

1) Includes refuse area of 35 m².

Supporting information referenced herein (including detailed water balance calculations) is attached in Appendix H.

5.1 Water Surplus

Water surplus is calculated by determining the difference between precipitation and evapotranspiration (changes in soil water storage was assumed to be negligible over the course of a year). The volume of water surplus is further sub-divided into portions that infiltrate the on-site soils and that are directed off-site as runoff. The climatic data including monthly average temperature and precipitation were obtained from Environment Canada for the Burketon McLaughlin Weather Station (Climate ID: 6151042), located about 16 km distance from the Site. Accordingly, the average annual evapotranspiration was estimated to be about 531 mm/year using the USGS Thornthwaite Monthly Water Balance methodology (Appendix H), and the average annual precipitation was recorded to be 921 mm/year. The water surplus of the Site was calculated to be 390 mm/yr.

Transpiration does not occur from structures, paved areas, or gravel surfaces. It was assumed that 10% of precipitation falling on these surfaces is lost directly to evaporation. The remaining depth (i.e., 90% of precipitation) was considered surplus and converted to infiltration and/or runoff.

5.2 Infiltration Rates

The volume of surplus water that infiltrates through pervious surfaces on-site was determined by applying an infiltration factor to the surplus depth. The surplus water that does not infiltrate into pervious surfaces will leave the Site as surface water runoff. The infiltration factor varies

from 0 to 1 and is estimated based on topography, soils, and vegetation cover as per the *Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual* (Ministry of the Environment, 2003).

The rate of infiltration at a site is expected to vary, based on a number of factors to be considered in any infiltration model. To partition the available water surpluses into infiltration and surface run-off, the MECP infiltration factor was used. The MECP *Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual* (Ministry of the Environment, 2003) methodology for calculating total infiltration is based on topography, soil type and land cover was used, and a corresponding run-off component was calculated for the soil moisture storage conditions.

The topography at the Site is a gentle slope to the north-northeast and based on the results of the borehole investigation and the grain size analysis, the shallow subsurface conditions at the Site are described as predominantly sandy silt to sand and silt, and the land in predominantly open grassy cultivated land. Therefore, an infiltration factor of 0.5 was considered appropriate for the Site.

5.2.1 Pre-Development Water Balance

The water balance for the existing conditions of the Site is summarized in Table 6. The pre-development infiltration rate was calculated to be 1,985 m³/yr and the runoff rate was 1,985 m³/yr.

Table 6 Pre-Development Water Balance

Land Use		Area (m²)	Precipitation (m³)	Evapo-transpiration (m³)	Infiltration (m³)	Run-off (m³)
Impervious Areas	Paved Area	0	-	-	-	-
	Roof Area	0	-	-	-	-
Pervious Areas	Landscape Area	10,178	9,374	5,405	1,985	1,985
Total		10,178	9,374	5,405	1,985	1,985

Assuming no infiltration occurring in paved and roof areas, and 10% of precipitation to be evaporated from paved and roof areas.

5.2.2 Post-Development Water Balance

The post-development water balance is summarized in Table 7. The post-development infiltration rate was calculated to be 1,390 m³/yr and the runoff volume was 3,917 m³/yr.

Table 7 Post-Development Water Balance

Land Use		Area (m ²)	Precipitation (m ³)	Evapo-transpiration (m ³)	Infiltration (m ³)	Run-off (m ³)
Impervious Areas	Paved Area	1,800	1,658	166	-	1,492
	Roof Area	1,249	1,150	115	-	1,035
Pervious Areas	Landscape Area	7,129	6,566	3,785	1,390	1,390
Total		10,178	9,374	4,066	1,390	3,917

Assuming no infiltration occurring in paved and roof areas, and 10% of precipitation to be evaporated from paved and roof areas.

5.2.3 Water Balance Comparison

The water balances of the pre-development and post-development scenarios are summarized below in Table 8.

Table 8 Water Balance Comparison

	Precipitation (m ³)	Evapotranspiration (m ³)	Infiltration (m ³)	Run-off (m ³)
Pre-Development	9,374	5,405	1,985	1,985
Post-Development	9,374	4,066	1,390	3,917
Change in Volume			- 595	1,933
Change in %			- 30	97

Based on the above, there is an expected net infiltration deficit of about 595 m³/year compared to the pre-development infiltration, while the runoff rate upon development of the Site will increase by 1,933 m³/year.

Based on the above calculations, a summary of the water balance could be provided as follows:

1. There would be a net increase in run-off at the Site of about 1,933 m³/year (from 1,985 m³/year to 3,917 m³/year). This increase is a result of the development of the Site with more impervious areas such as roof and paved areas and a decrease in pervious areas.
2. Post-development landscape area would be decreased by about 3,049 m² when compared to the pre-development landscape, decreasing infiltration across the Site.
3. Without implementing any mitigation measures, there would be a net deficit of about 595 m³/year in the post-development infiltration on a yearly basis.

5.3 Discussions on LID Measures

D.G. Biddle developed a design for an infiltration basins in the northern portion of the proposed parking area (D.G. Biddle & Associates Limited, 2023) (included in Appendix A).

Implementing the infiltration basins proposed by D.G. Biddle will result in 900 m³/year of runoff capture and infiltration. The infiltration basins infiltrating 900 m³/year, more than accounts for infiltration deficit of 595 m³/year calculated for the Site's post development conditions. The infiltration basin design is a best efforts approach to maintain the pre-development infiltration rate and is considered to be the most feasible option in consideration of existing Site conditions.

6.0 Water Supply Assessment

Information from the Client indicates that the daily water demand rate of the proposed development is 9,050 L/day. The daily water demand rate was based upon the following:

- 3,550 L/day for general water usage (based off Ontario Building Code wastewater generation rates (as indicated in the Septic Design/Siting Plan (D.G. Biddle & Associates Limited, 2023b)), and,
- 5,500 L/day for growing operations (including the expansion area). The owner provided the anticipated water usage rate for growing operations upon full buildout of the facility (see Appendix I). The maximum anticipated daily water usage was estimated to be 4,844 L/day. However, a rate of 5,500 L/day is referenced herein as a factor of safety.

The pumping test was tailored to assess the ability of TW101-22 to provide 9,050 L of water, on a daily basis. The results obtained for the water supply assessment are discussed in the following subsections.

6.1 Hydraulic Pumping Test – TW101-22

The pumping test of the on-Site well (TW101-22) commenced on February 7, 2023, at 8:57 AM. During the pumping test the cumulative water withdrawal volume was monitored continuously. The pumping test was terminated when 9,050 L of water was withdrawn from the well by 9:27 PM (a total of 12 hours and 30 minutes). Recovery was monitored from 9:27 PM until to 10:12 PM on February 7, 2023. The water level response of well TW101-22 to the pumping test is outlined in Figure 5.

Based on the steady state conditions achieved during the test, as well as the rate of water level recovery after the test, it is Cambium's opinion that TW101-22 can sustainably yield 9,050 L/day.

The well was tested at 12 L/min. As such, this flow rate should be considered when the water treatment and distribution system are designed. The pump should also be installed at or below 18.5 mbtop in order to allow for sufficient drawdown in the well.

6.1.1 Monitoring Wells

The water levels in the monitoring wells (MW101-22, MW102-22 and MW105-22) and the supply well at 27 Easy Street did not show a measurable response to the pumping test at well TW101-22. Water level responses are outlined in Figure 5.

6.2 Pumping Test Influence

The supply wells that services 27 Easy Street was included in the monitoring program. This well is located approximately 330 m north of test well TW101-22, and reported no influence from the water level monitoring program. Identified private supply wells located closer to TW101-22 could not be accessed/monitored due to owner concerns, and the risk of impairing these wells.

In order to estimate potential off-site influences from water withdrawal at TW101-22 the Sichardt formula was referenced $R_0 = 3000 \times \text{Drawdown} \times \sqrt{K}$. Where:

- R_0 = the length to zero drawdown from the well (in m). This is the distance at which drawdown is expected to extend from well TW101-22.
- Drawdown is the depth of drawdown measured at the well TW101-22 at the end of the pumping test (i.e., 13.18 m)
- K = the hydraulic conductivity (in m/sec), derived below.

The Sichardt formula requires the drawdown (m) hydraulic conductivity (m/sec) of the water bearing aquifer to be input in order to yield results. The drawdown was measured during the February 7, 2023, pumping test, and the hydraulic conductivity was calculated from test results, as per the methods described below.

6.2.1 Aquifer Properties

To calculated aquifer properties the drawdown data recorded from TW101-22 were imported into AquiferTest Pro™. The results of the analysis yielded the transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity for the sand aquifer the well was screened across.

The transmissivity was calculated to be $0.32 \text{ m}^2/\text{day}$; the hydraulic conductivity was $2.03 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/sec}$. The results of the aquifer test analyses are outlined below in Table 9. The AquiferTest Pro™ results are included in Appendix D.

Table 9 Aquifer Test Pro Results

Well	Transmissivity (m ² /day)	Hydraulic Conductivity (m/s)
TW101-22	0.32	2.03×10^{-6}

6.2.2 Anticipated Water Withdrawal Influence

Based on hydraulic conductivity, the expected radius of influence (R_o) that will develop from pumping TW101-22 at a constant discharge rate of 12 L/min was 56 m (from the well).

The radius of influence of 56 m was plotted on Figure 6. The radius of influence is maintained within the Site property boundaries to the northwest, but extends on 1 Easy Street to the east, and onto 4 Easy Street to the south. There were no supply wells plotted within the R_o as per reference to the MECP WWIS. Nor are either of the supply wells that service 1 and 12 Easy Street captured within the radius. The location of the well that services 4 Easy Street was not confirmed. Available satellite imagery indicates that the area of 4 Easy Street that is captured by the radius of influence is not developed. As such, the supply well for that property is likely not located therein. Water withdrawal from TW101-22 at a rate of 9,050 L/day is not expected to influence adjacent groundwater users.

6.3 Water Quality

The groundwater sample collected from well TW101-22 (at the end of the pumping test on February 7, 2023). Due to a laboratory mis communication, the lower reporting limit for Total Coliform (of 0 cfu/100 ml) could not be achieved. As such, a second groundwater sample was collected on October 22, 2023 for bacteriological parameters (Total Coliform and E.coli).

The concentrations of all parameters for the February 2023 sample were reported at concentrations less than ODWQS (Ministry of the Environment, 2006) with the exception of turbidity, organic nitrogen, hardness, total iron, and total coliform. The re-sample collected on October 22, 2023 did not report the presence of E.Coli or Total Coliform. A complete summary

of water quality results and certificates of lab analyses are provided in Appendix F. Parameters reported at concentrations exceeding ODWQS criteria are outlined in Table 10.

Table 10 Summary of Water Quality Results

Parameter	TW101-22		ODWQS Criteria AO/OG ⁽¹⁾	ODWQS Criteria MAC ⁽²⁾
	(07/02/23)	(22/10/23)		
E.Coli	0	0	-	0 cfu/100ml
Total Coliform (cfu/100ml)	<2 ⁽³⁾	0	-	0 cfu/100ml
Turbidity (NTU)	2.5	-	5	1 ⁽⁴⁾
Organic Nitrogen (mg/L)	<0.5	-	0.15	-
Hardness (mg/L)	246	-	80-100	-
Total Iron (mg/L)	0.537	-	0.3	-

1. Aesthetic Objective and Operational Guidelines.

2. Maximum Acceptable Concentration.

3. Concentration reported from duplicate bacterial sample.

4. After filtration

Elevated concentrations of iron and hardness in groundwater is a relatively common occurrence in southern Ontario and can be readily treated with conventional water softening techniques and/or with an additional iron treatment system if required.

Turbidity was reported greater than the MAC of 1 NTU, but less than the AO objective of 5 NTU. The ODWQS criteria of 1 NTU for turbidity is for treated water. The sample collected was a raw water source. Filtration can be put in place to reduce turbidity as required.

The concentration of organic nitrogen (<0.5 mg/L) was reported as being below the project laboratory's limits of detection, which were greater than the ODWQS criteria for this parameter due to a laboratory communication error. Although the results do not confirm that the concentration is in excess of the applicable standards, they are reported herein as technical exceedances as a precautionary measure. Organic nitrogen is generally associated with surface water contamination/contamination from sewage systems. The aquifer in which TW101-22 is installed is considered to be confined, therefore direct contamination from surface sources is considered unlikely.

The re-sample collected on October 22, 2023 did not report the presence of E.Coli or Total Coliform. Regular sampling should be completed as a due diligence measure to monitor the concentration of bacteria in the raw water during operation of the facility. If the presence of bacteria is confirmed in future samples from the well, water can be treated using a variety of methods (ultraviolet disinfection, chlorination, etc.). A water treatment specialist should be consulted for appropriate treatment options.

6.3.1 Shallow Groundwater Quality

The concentrations of nitrate and nitrite reported from well MW101-22 were reported below detectable limits. These results indicate that ambient concentrations of nitrate are low.

6.4 Other Considerations

TW101-22 is a flowing well. To control the flowing conditions, the Client retained the services of a licensed well contractor to install a sealed cap at the wellhead on November 8, 2023. It is expected that the wellhead will be fully sealed in the future and plumbed directly into the water distribution system. Detailed designs of the water distribution system (specifically at the wellhead) were not available for review at the time this document was prepared. Those designs can be made available for review at a later date, if required.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Cambium was retained by 0507 Industries Ltd. to complete a hydrogeological assessment for the property located at 8 Easy St, Port Perry, in support of the proposed industrial development.

The water balance assessment indicates that there will be an infiltration deficit upon development of the Site of about 595 m³/year. By implementing a best efforts design of an infiltration trench, approximately 900 m³/year of runoff can be re-infiltrated at the Site, which more than compensates for the 595 m³/year infiltration deficit.

Based on the steady state conditions achieved during the pumping test, as well as the rate of water level recovery after the test, it is expected that TW101-22 can sustainably yield 9,050 L/day. The well was tested at 12 L/min. As such this flow rate should be considered when the water treatment and distribution system are designed. The pump should also be installed at or below 18.5 mbtop in order to allow for sufficient drawdown in the well.

No impacts were noted at the nearby supply well at 27 Easy Street or the on-Site monitoring wells during the pumping test. The radius of influence from well TW101-22 is anticipated to be 56 m. The radius of influence extends onto adjacent properties (1 and 4 Easy Street). There were no observed (and no expected) supply wells located within the radius of influence. Additionally, there were no apparent impacts on water levels in the test well from adjacent wells during the twelve-hour pumping test. Therefore, there is not expected to be any significant off-site influences to adjacent groundwater users from water withdrawal at TW101-22.

The water quality results from TW101-22 were generally good, with the exception of slightly elevated concentrations of turbidity, hardness, total iron, organic nitrogen (potentially). The parameters reported at slightly elevated concentrations are not considered to be a significant concern and can be treated with common treatment methodologies (as needed). Regular sampling should be completed as a due diligence measure to monitor the concentration of bacteria in the raw water during operation of the facility. If the presence of bacteria is confirmed in future samples from the well, water can be treated using a variety of methods



(ultraviolet disinfection, chlorination, etc.). A water treatment specialist should be consulted for appropriate treatment options.

Based off the water supply assessment, Cambium concludes that the Site can provide 9,050 L/day on a sustainable basis, without negative impact on surrounding groundwater users. Water supplied from TW101-22 is expected to be potable with the implementation of water treatment systems (as needed).

To control the flowing conditions, the Client retained the services of a licensed well contractor to install a seal in the well on November 8, 2023. It is expected that the wellhead will be fully sealed in the future and plumbed directly into the water distribution system. Detailed designs of the water distribution system (specifically at the wellhead) were not available for review at the time this document was prepared. Those designs can be made available for review at a later date, if required.

7.1 Closing

We trust that the information in this submission meets your current requirements. If you have any questions regarding the contents of this report, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

Cambium Inc.

Nicole Heikoop, M.Sc., GIT
Project Coordinator

Cameron MacDougall, P.Geo.
Project Manager



8.0 References

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9.0 Standard Limitations

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Hydrogeological Assessment, 8 Easy Street, Port Perry, Ontario
0507 Industries Ltd.
Cambium Reference: 14273-001
November 24, 2023

Appended Figures

Figures

- Figure 1 Site Plan**
- Figure 2 Overburden Mapping**
- Figure 3 MECP Well Records Map**
- Figure 4 Groundwater Configuration Map**
- Figure 5 Test Well Pumping Test – Water Levels**
- Figure 6 Zone of Influence**

HYDROGEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

0507 INDUSTRIES LTD
8 Easy Street
Port Perry, Ontario

LEGEND

- Test Well
- Benchmark
- Borehole
- Monitoring Well
- Site (approximate)



Notes:

- Site Plan overlay was created by D.G. Bidde & Associates Limited, Project No. 121053, Drawing No. SP-1, dated June 2021.
- Base mapping features are © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2019 (this does not constitute an endorsement by the Ministry of Natural Resources or the Ontario Government).
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SITE PLAN

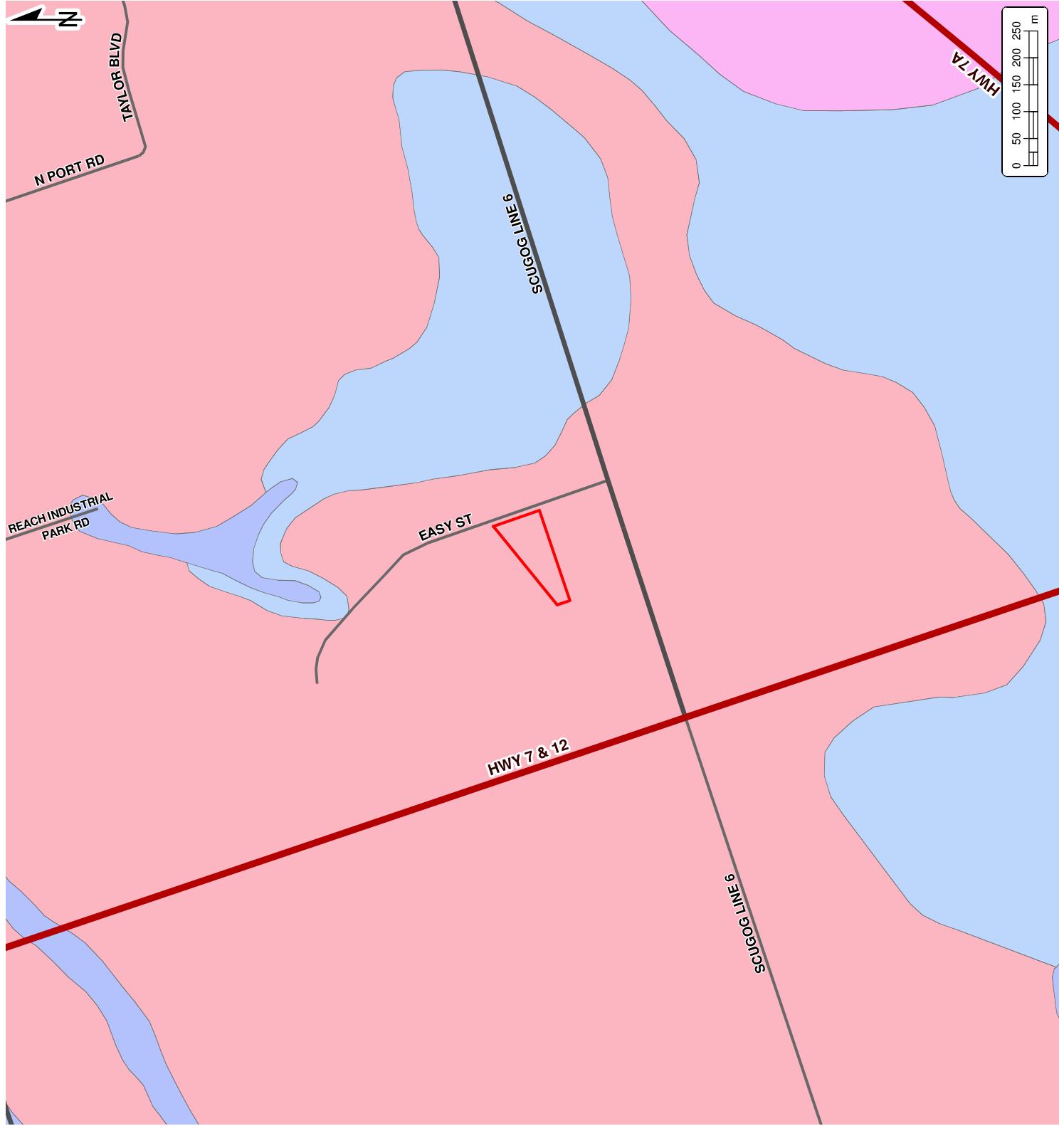
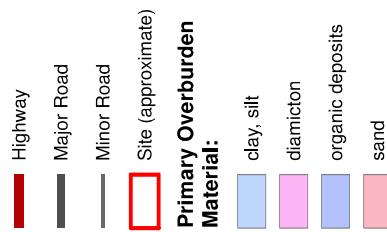
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Rev.:		Projection:	
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1

HYDROGEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

0507 INDUSTRIES LTD
8 Easy Street
Port Perry, Ontario

LEGEND



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OVERBURDEN MAPPING

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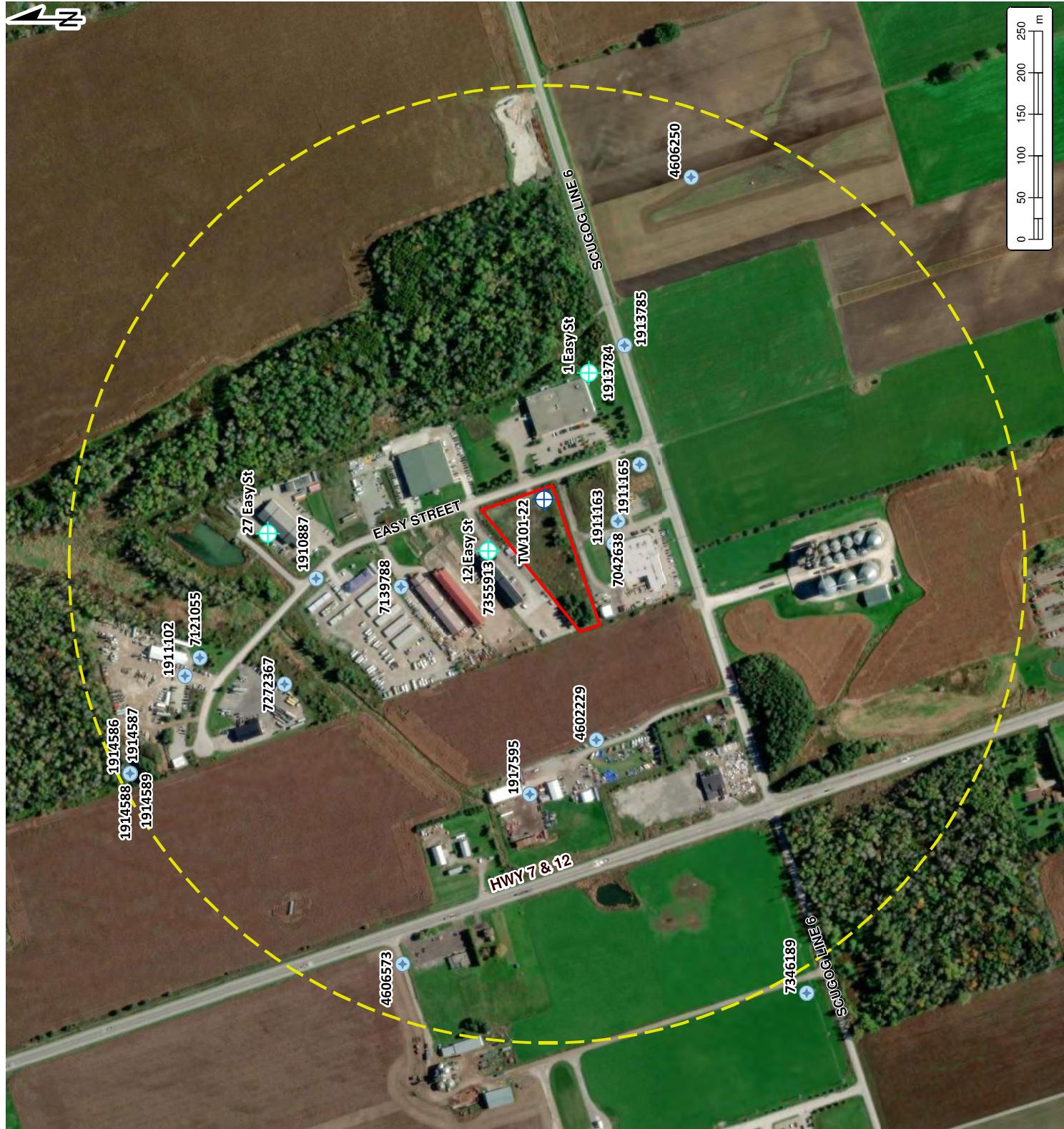
2

HYDROGEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

0507 INDUSTRIES LTD
8 Easy Street
Port Perry, Ontario

LEGEND

- Water Well Records
- Test Well
- Off-Site Supply Well
- Study Area (~500m)
- Site (approximate)



Notes:

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MECP WELL RECORDS WITHIN 500m

Project No.:	14273-001	Date:	March 2023
Scale:	1:6,500	Rev.:	
Created by:	PAS	Projection:	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
		Checked by:	CM

3

HYDROGEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

0507 INDUSTRIES LTD
8 Easy Street
Port Perry, Ontario

LEGEND

- Benchmark
- Borehole
- Monitoring Well
- Test Well
- Site (approximate)
- Groundwater Elevation
(April 6, 2022)
- Groundwater Flow Direction
(April 6, 2022)

Notes:
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GROUNDWATER CONFIGURATION MAP

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Rev.:		Projection:	
Scale:	1:1,500	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N	
Created by:	ACS	Checked by:	CM

Figure: 4



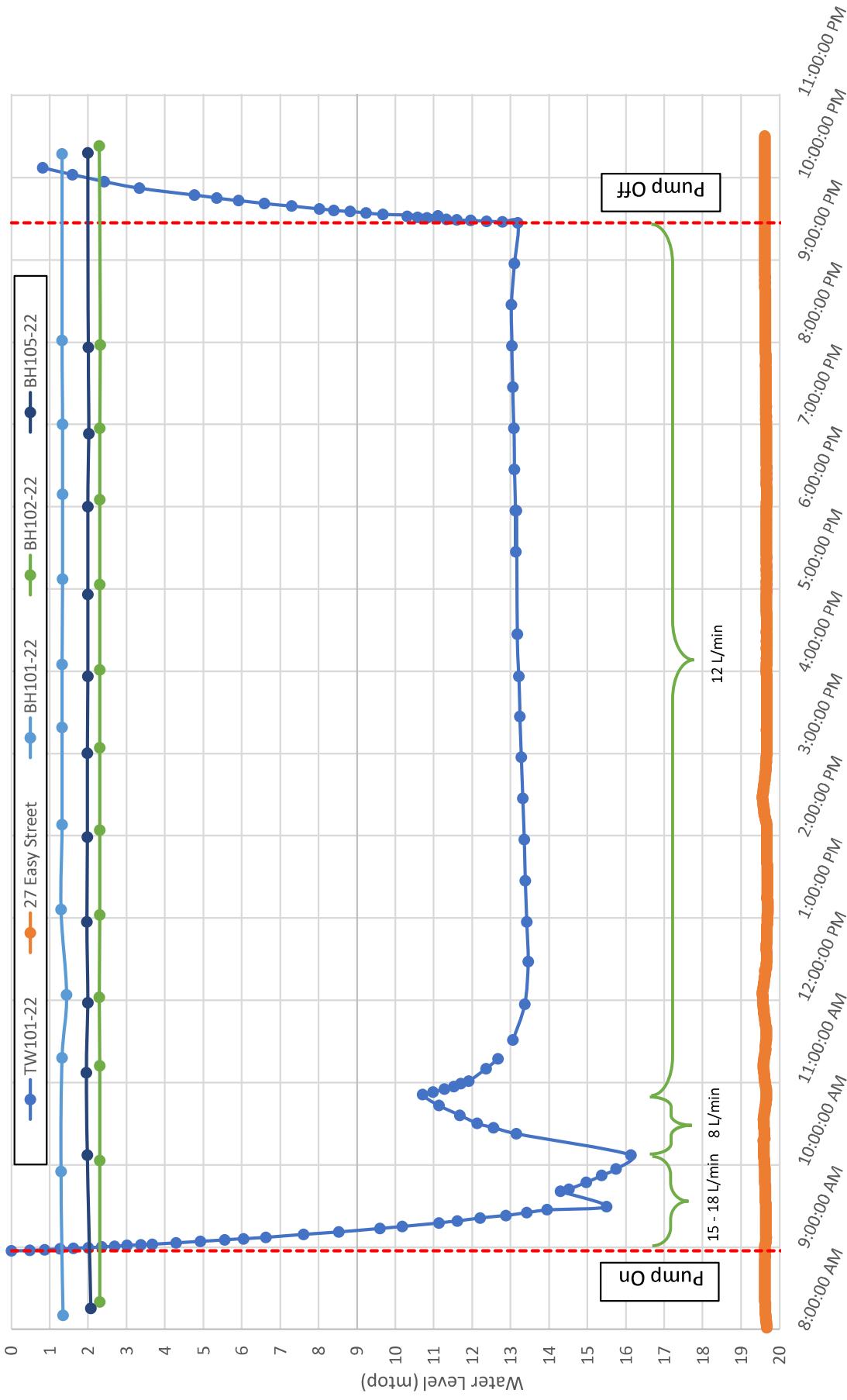


Figure 5. TW101-22 February 7, 2023 Pumping Test Hydrograph

HYDROGEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

0507 INDUSTRIES LTD
8 Easy Street
Port Perry, Ontario

LEGEND

- Benchmark
- Borehole
- Monitoring Well
- Test Well
- Off-Site Supply Well
- Water Well Record
- Zone of Influence (56m)
- Adjacent Lot Boundaries
- Site (approximate)

Notes:
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 - Distances on this plan are in metres and can be converted to feet by dividing by 0.3048.
 - The author makes every effort to ensure this map is free from errors but cannot be held responsible for any damage due to error or omission. This map should not be used for navigation or legal purposes. It is intended for general reference use only.



ZONE OF INFLUENCE

Project No.:	14273-001	Date:	March 2023
Rev.:		Projection:	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale:	1:2,500	Checked by:	CM
Created by:	DBB	Figure:	6

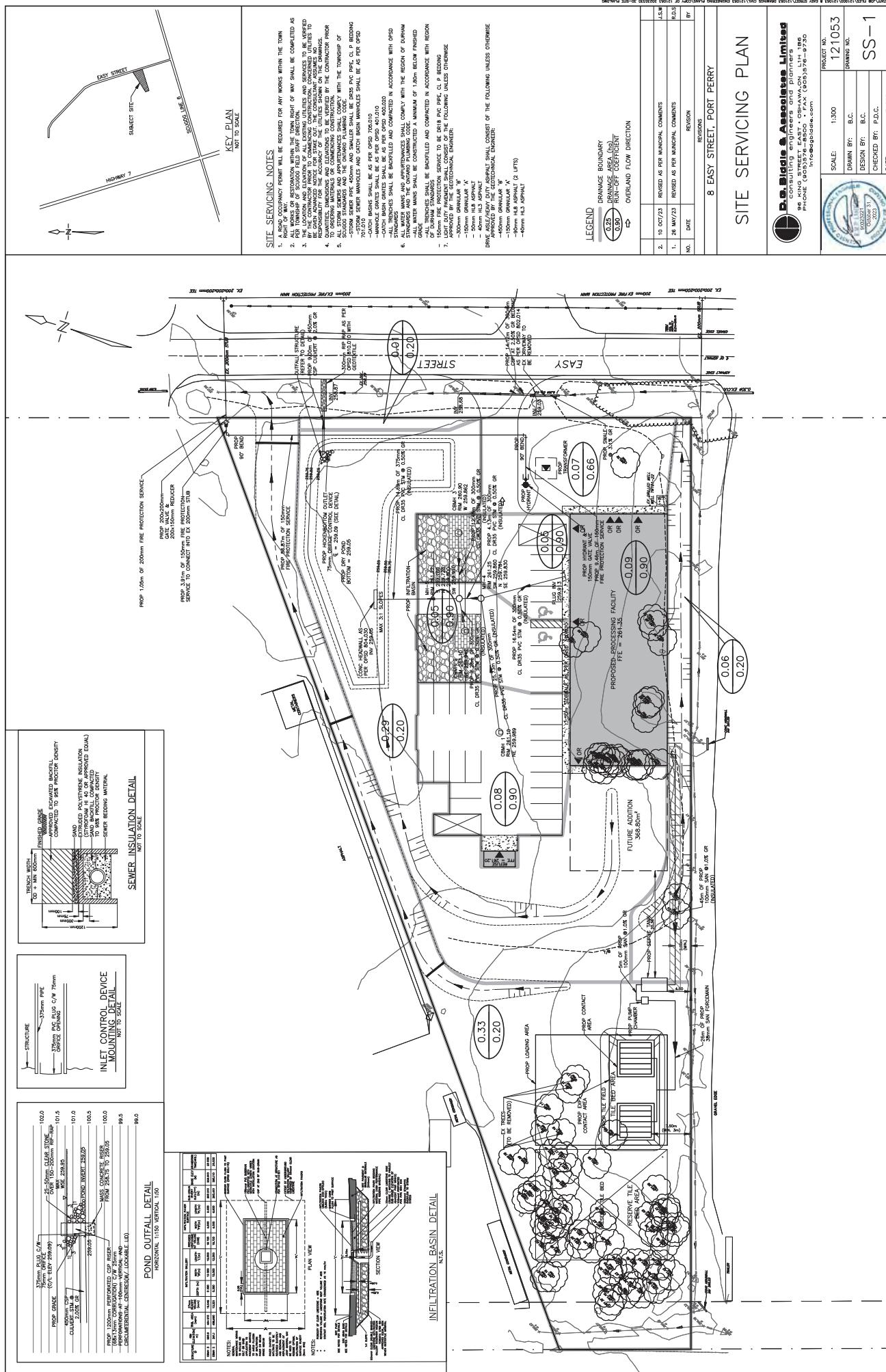




Hydrogeological Assessment, 8 Easy Street, Port Perry, Ontario
0507 Industries Ltd.
Cambium Reference: 14273-001
November 24, 2023

Appendix A

Land Information and Proposed Development Plans



Township of Scugog Zoning By-law 14-14

POR T PERRY
Schedule B
Map 3

See
Schedule B-2

See Schedule A
Map 4

Bouché+

Legend

Legend

- Port Perry Urban Area
- Zone Boundary
- Waste Disposal Assessment Holding
- High Aquifer Vulnerability

Zones

EP	Environmental Protection
R3	Urban Partial Service Residential
C4	Highway Commercial
M1	Prestige Industrial
M2	General Industrial
M5	Waste Disposal Industrial
CF	Community Facility
(H)	Holding

Scugog
TOWNSHIP OF

1:7,50
@ 11 X

Office Consolidation - August 2017

HVA Location



This map should not be relied on as a precise indicator of routes or locations, nor as a guide to navigation. The Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) shall not be liable in any way for the use or any information on this map, of, or reliance upon, this map.

Kawartha Conservation Regulation Mapping



8/30/2022, 11:42:19 AM

World Imagery

Low Resolution 15m Imagery

High Resolution 60cm Imagery

High Resolution 30cm Imagery

Citations

1.2m Resolution Metadata

KRCA Watershed Boundary

Assessment Parcel

1:4,514

0 0.03 0.06 0.11 mi
0 0.04 0.09 0.17 km

Esri Community Maps Contributors: Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnica, Inc., METINASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada, Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NASA, NGA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OIS, MMA, Kawaitha Conservation

Kawartha Conservation, 2019



Hydrogeological Assessment, 8 Easy Street, Port Perry, Ontario
0507 Industries Ltd.
Cambium Reference: 14273-001
November 24, 2023

Appendix B

Borehole Logs



Peterborough
Barrie
Oshawa
Kingston
T: 866-217-7900
www.cambium-inc.com

Log of Borehole:

BH101-22

Page 1 of 1

Client: 0507 Industries LTD
Contractor: DrillTech Drilling Ltd
Location: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry

Project Name: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry
Method: Solid Stem Auger
UTM: 17T 661392.5 m E; 4884239 m N

Project No.: 14273-001
Date Completed: March 10, 2022
Elevation: 259.6 mASL

SUBSURFACE PROFILE			SAMPLE								
Elevation (m)	Depth	Lithology	Description	Number	Type	% Recovery	SPT (N) / DCPT	% Moisture	SPT (N) / DCPT	Well Installation	Remarks
-1											
260											
0				1A	SS						
259			TOPSOIL: Light brown sandy silt topsoil, trace organics, moist, loose	1B	SS	67	12				
			SILTY SAND: Light brown - orange silty sand, trace organics, moist, compact								
1			CLAYEY SANDY SILT: Grey clayey sandy silt, WTPL, very soft to stiff	2	SS	17	2				
258				3	SS	50	11				
2				4	SS	100	6				
257				5	SS	100	10				
3				6	SS	100	6				
256			SILT AND CLAY: Grey silt and clay, ATPL, stiff								
4											
255											
5											
254											
6											
253											
7											
			Borehole terminated at 5.0 mbgs in SILT AND CLAY								

The borehole profile diagram illustrates the subsurface conditions. It shows the following layers from top to bottom:

- Topsoil (0-0.5m): Light brown sandy silt, topsoil, trace organics, moist, loose.
- Silty Sand (0.5-1.0m): Light brown - orange silty sand, trace organics, moist, compact.
- Clayey Sandy Silt (1.0-2.0m): Grey clayey sandy silt, WTPL, very soft to stiff. Labeled as "Firm".
- Silt and Clay (2.0-3.0m): Grey silt and clay, ATPL, stiff. Labeled as "Firm".
- Silt and Clay (3.0-5.0m): Grey silt and clay, ATPL, stiff. Labeled as "Firm".
- Bottom (5.0-7.0m): Borehole terminated at 5.0 mbgs in Silt and Clay.

Sample locations are indicated by vertical lines at depths 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 meters. Sample details are listed in the table above. Well components shown include:

- Cap
- Monument
- PVC Riser
- Bentonite Plug
- Sand Pack
- PVC Screen
- Cap

Water level measurements are noted: 0.6 mbgs on April 6, 2022, and 1.2 mbgs upon completion.



Peterborough

Barrie

Oshawa

Kingston

T: 866-217-7900

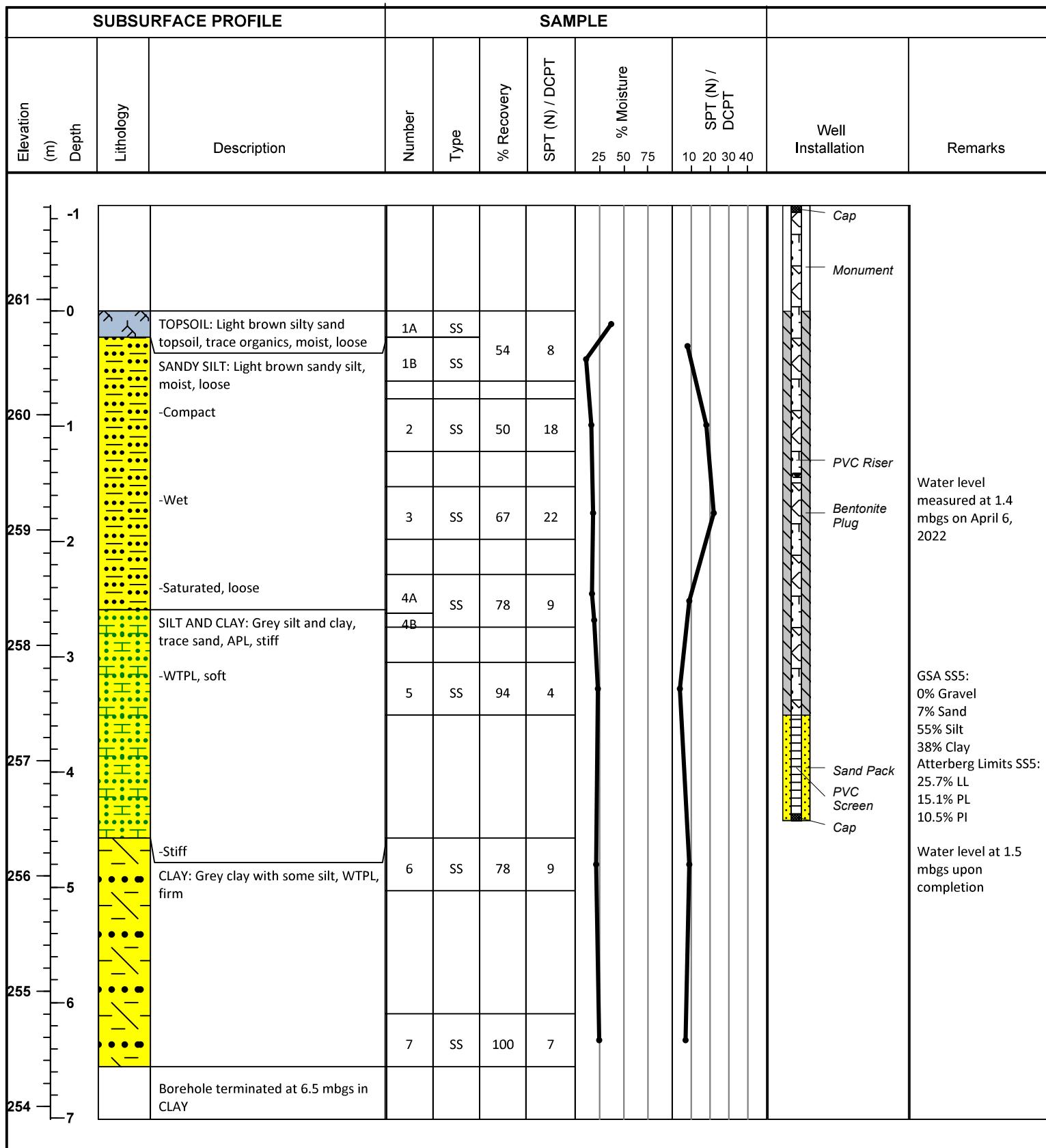
www.cambium-inc.com

Log of Borehole:

BH102-22

Page 1 of 1

Client: Durham District School Board
Contractor: DrillTech Drilling Ltd
Location: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry

Project Name: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry**Method:** Solid Stem Auger**UTM:** 17T 661412.8 m E; 4884187.6 m N**Project No.:** 14273-001**Date Completed:** March 10, 2022**Elevation:** 260.9 mASL



Peterborough

Barrie

Oshawa

Kingston

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Log of Borehole:

BH103-22

Page 1 of 1

Client: 0507 Industries LTD**Contractor:** DrillTech Drilling Ltd**Location:** 8 Easy Street, Port Perry**Project Name:** 8 Easy Street, Port Perry**Method:** Solid Stem Auger**UTM:** 17T 661362.5 m E; 4884184 m N**Project No.:** 14273-001**Date Completed:** March 10, 2022**Elevation:** 260.5 mASL

SUBSURFACE PROFILE			SAMPLE								
Elevation (m)	Depth	Lithology	Description	Number	Type	% Recovery	SPT (N) / DCPT	% Moisture	SPT (N) / DCPT	Well Installation	Remarks
0			SILTY SAND: Light brown silty sand with trace gravel, wet, loose	1	SS	42	3				
260			-Brown-grey, some clay, moist, compact	2	SS	83	15				
1				3	SS	44	10				
259			Clayey Sandy Silt: Grey clayey sandy silt, trace gravel, WTPL, stiff	4	SS	100	14				
2				5	SS	100	10				
258			SILTY CLAY: Grey silty clay, APL, stiff	6	SS	100	11				
3											
257											
4											
256											
5			Borehole terminated at 5.0 mbgs in SILTY CLAY								Water level at 1.2 mbgs upon completion
255											
6											
254											
7											

Logged By: E. Couperthwaite**Input By:** E. Couperthwaite



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Log of Borehole:

BH104-22

Page 1 of 1

Client: 0507 Industries LTD
Contractor: DrillTech Drilling Ltd
Location: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry

Project Name: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry
Method: Solid Stem Auger
UTM: 17T 661363.9 m E; 4884206.8 m N

Project No.: 14273-001
Date Completed: March 10, 2022
Elevation: 259.37 mASL

SUBSURFACE PROFILE			SAMPLE								
Elevation (m)	Depth	Lithology	Description	Number	Type	% Recovery	SPT (N) / DCPT	% Moisture	SPT (N) / DCPT	Well Installation	Remarks
0			TOPSOIL: Dark brown sandy silt topsoil, trace organics, moist, loose	1A	SS	83	3	25 50 75	10 20 30 40		
259				1B	SS						
-1			SAND AND SILT: Grey sand and silt, some clay, trace organics, moist, loose -Trace gravel, compact	2	SS	100	13				
258				3	SS	100	11				GSA SS2: 1% Gravel 45% Sand 35% Silt 19% Clay
-2				4	SS	100	10				
257				5	SS	100	7				
-3			-Firm, some sand								
256			Borehole terminated at 3.5 mbgs in SILT AND CLAY								Borehole open and dry upon completion
-4											
255											
-5											
254											
-6											
253											
-7											



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Oshawa
Kingston
T: 866-217-7900
www.cambium-inc.com

Log of Borehole:

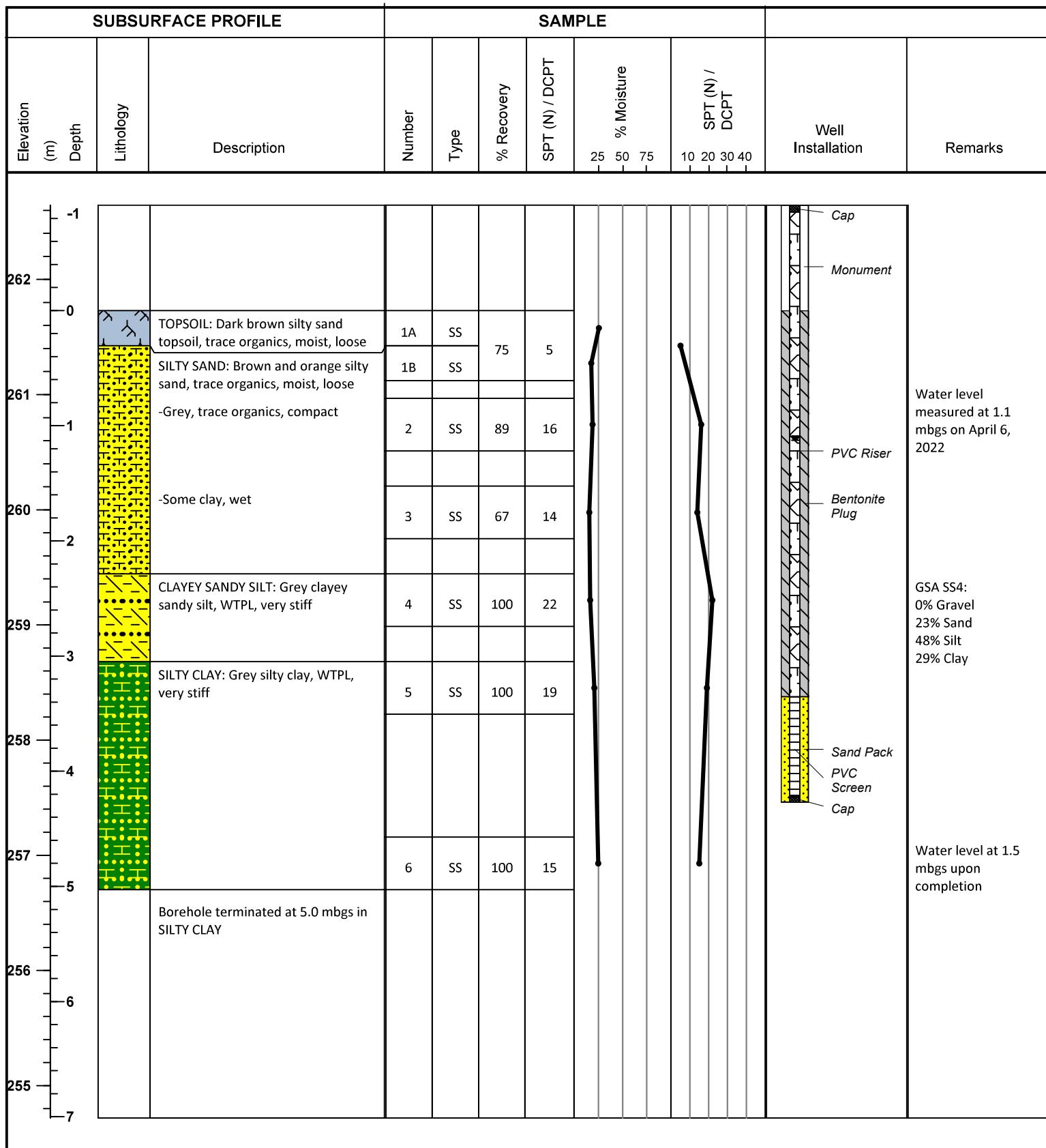
BH105-22

Page 1 of 1

Client: 0507 Industries LTD
Contractor: DrillTech Drilling Ltd
Location: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry

Project Name: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry
Method: Solid Stem Auger
UTM: 17T 661330 m E; 4884168.3 m N

Project No.: 14273-001
Date Completed: March 10, 2022
Elevation: 261.73 mASL





Appendix C

Grain Size Analysis

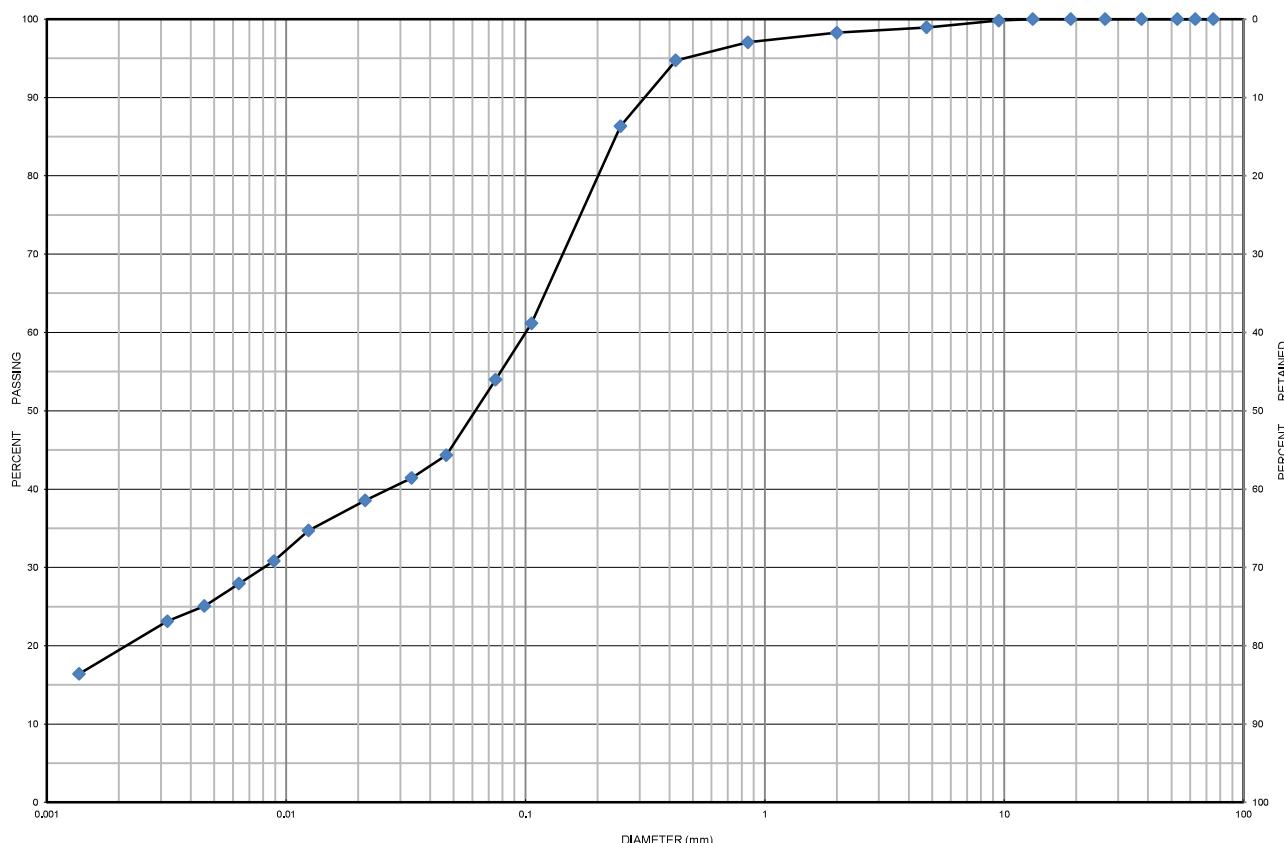


Grain Size Distribution Chart

CAMBIVUM

Project Number: 14273-001 **Client:** 0507 Industries Ltd.
Project Name: Geo, HydroG & ESA - 8 Easy Street, Port Perry
Sample Date: March 10, 2022 **Sampled By:** Emily Couperthwaite - Cambium Inc.
Location: BH 104-22 SS 2 **Depth:** 0.8 m to 1.2 m **Lab Sample No:** S-22-0411

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM					
CLAY & SILT (<0.075 mm)	SAND (<4.75 mm to 0.075 mm)			GRAVEL (>4.75 mm)	
	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE



MIT SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM									
CLAY	SILT	FINE			MEDIUM			COARSE	BOULDERS
		SAND			GRAVEL				

Borehole No.	Sample No.	Depth	Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moisture
BH 104-22	SS 2	0.8 m to 1.2 m	1	45	35	19	13.0
Description	Classification	D_{60}	D_{30}	D_{10}	C_u	C_c	
Sand and Silt some Clay trace Gravel	ML	0.100	0.008	-	-	-	

Additional information available upon request

Issued By: Emily Couperthwaite
(Senior Project Manager)

Date Issued: March 28, 2022

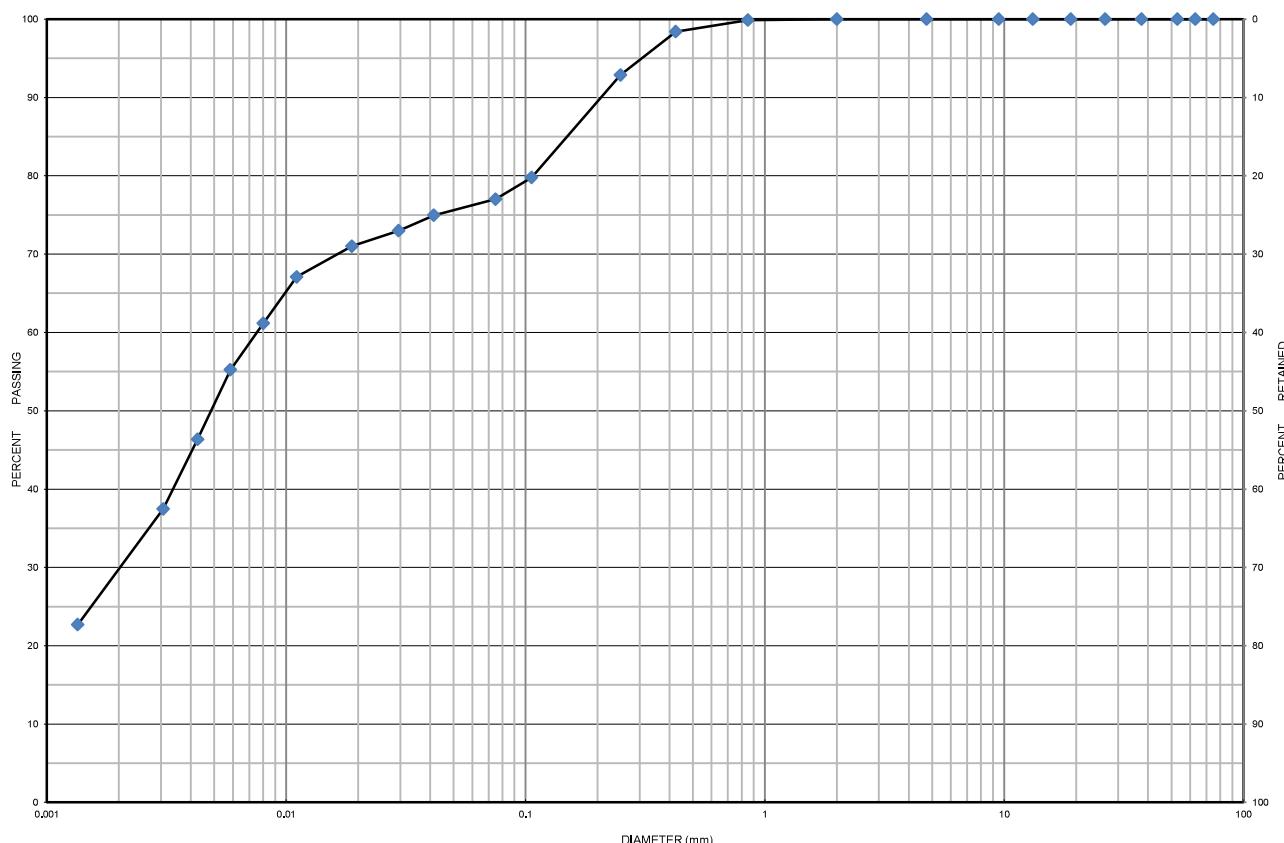


Grain Size Distribution Chart

CAMBIVM

Project Number: 14273-001 **Client:** 0507 Industries Ltd.
Project Name: Geo, HydroG & ESA - 8 Easy Street, Port Perry
Sample Date: March 10, 2022 **Sampled By:** Emily Couperthwaite - Cambium Inc.
Location: BH 105-22 SS 4 **Depth:** 2.3 m to 2.7 m **Lab Sample No:** S-22-0412

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM					
CLAY & SILT (<0.075 mm)	SAND (<4.75 mm to 0.075 mm)			GRAVEL (>4.75 mm)	
	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE



MIT SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM								
CLAY	SILT	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	BOULDERS
		SAND			GRAVEL			

Borehole No.	Sample No.	Depth	Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moisture
BH 105-22	SS 4	2.3 m to 2.7 m	0	23	48	29	16.6
Description	Classification	D ₆₀	D ₃₀	D ₁₀	C _u	C _c	
Clayey Sandy Silt	ML	0.0076	0.0021	-	-	-	

Additional information available upon request

Issued By: Mark Bain
(Senior Project Manager)

Date Issued: March 28, 2022

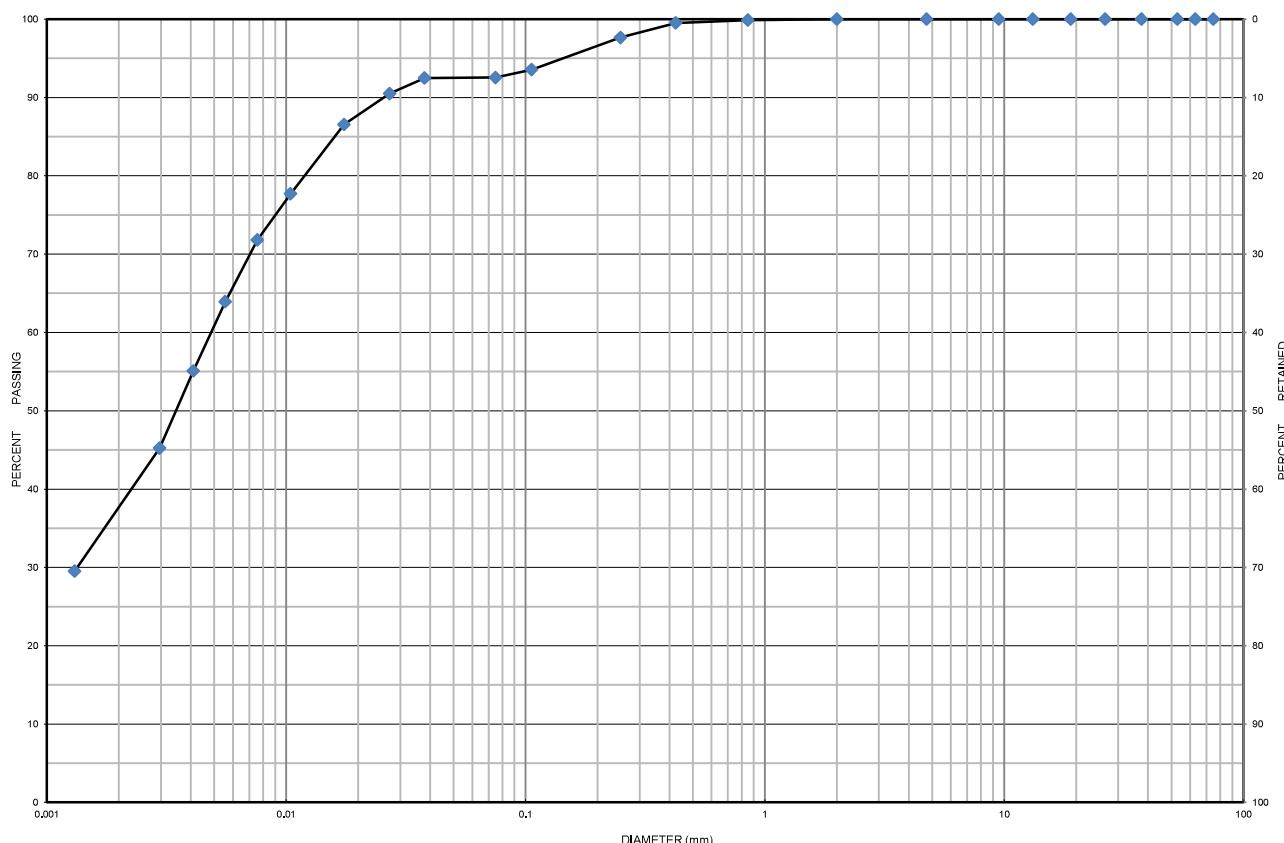


Grain Size Distribution Chart

CAMBIVM

Project Number: 14273-001 **Client:** 0507 Industries Ltd.
Project Name: Geo, HydroG & ESA - 8 Easy Street, Port Perry
Sample Date: March 10, 2022 **Sampled By:** Emily Couperthwaite - Cambium Inc.
Location: BH 102-22 SS 5 **Depth:** 3 m to 3.5 m **Lab Sample No:** S-22-0410

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM					
CLAY & SILT (<0.075 mm)	SAND (<4.75 mm to 0.075 mm)			GRAVEL (>4.75 mm)	
	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE



MIT SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM								
CLAY	SILT	FINE			MEDIUM			BOULDERS
		SAND			GRAVEL			

Borehole No.	Sample No.	Depth	Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moisture
BH 102-22	SS 5	3 m to 3.5 m	0	7	55	38	23.3
Description	Classification	D ₆₀	D ₃₀	D ₁₀	C _u	C _c	
Silt and Clay trace Sand	ML	0.0049	0.0014	-	-	-	

Additional information available upon request

Issued By: Emily Couperthwaite
(Senior Project Manager)

Date Issued: March 28, 2022



Hydrogeological Assessment, 8 Easy Street, Port Perry, Ontario
0507 Industries Ltd.
Cambium Reference: 14273-001
November 24, 2023

Appendix D

Aquifer Test Pro Results



194 Sophia St.
Peterborough, ON
K9H1E5

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydrogeological Assessment

Number: 14273-001

Client: 0507 Industries Ltd.

Location: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry

Slug Test: BH101-22 Test 1

Test Well: BH101-22

Test Conducted by: W. Young

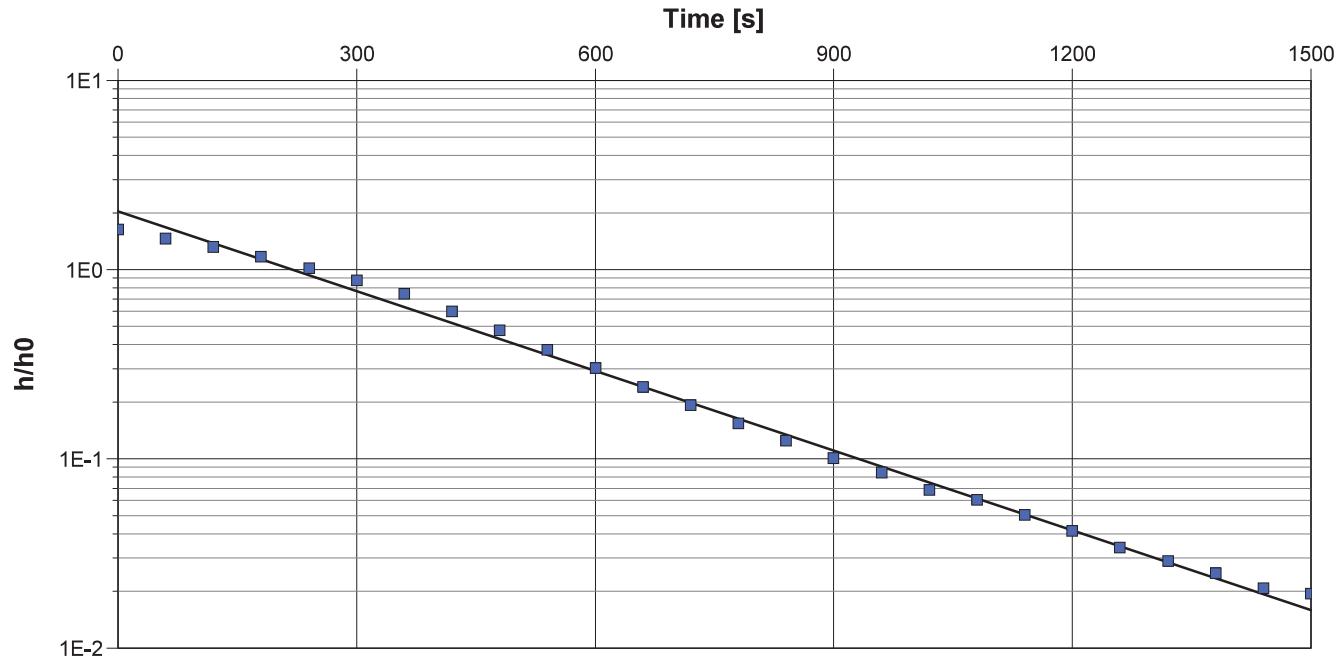
Test Date: 11/8/2022

Analysis Performed by: N. Heikoop

Hvorslev

Analysis Date: 2/9/2023

Aquifer Thickness: 3.88 m



Calculation using Hvorslev

Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/s]
BH101-22	2.78×10^{-6}



194 Sophia St.
Peterborough, ON
K9H1E5

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydrogeological Assessment

Number: 14273-001

Client: 0507 Industries Ltd.

Location: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry

Slug Test: BH101-22 Test 2

Test Well: BH101-22

Test Conducted by: W. Young

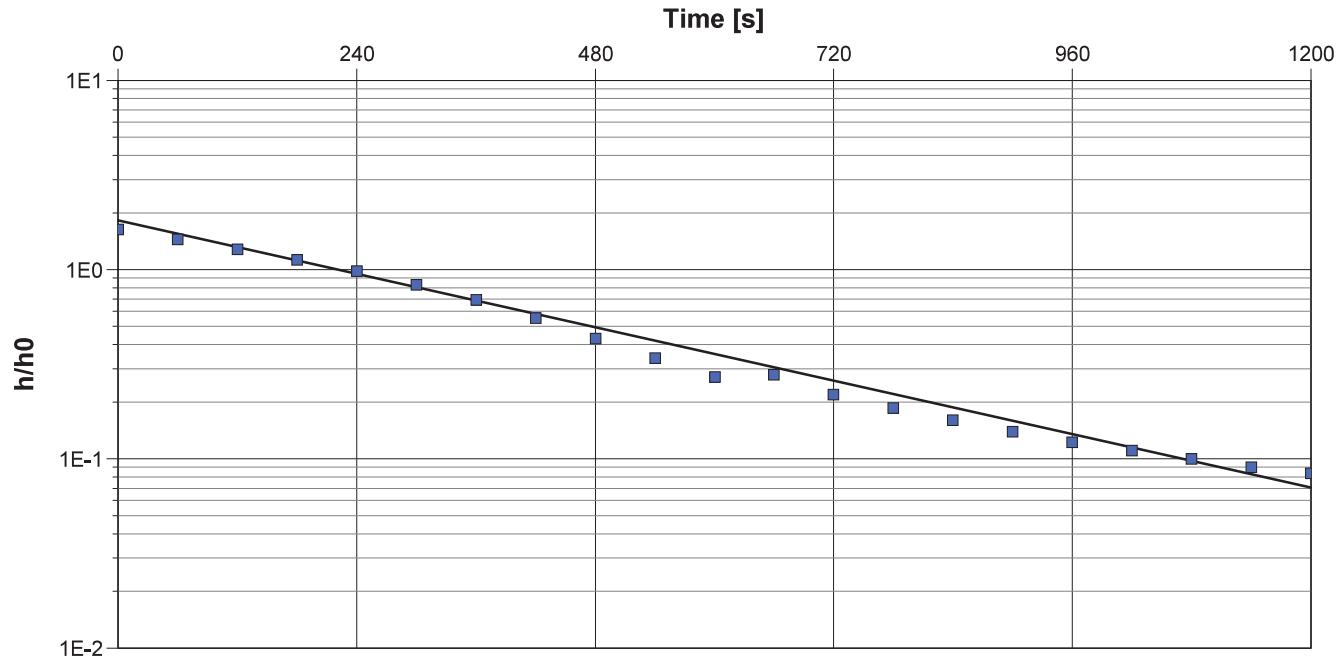
Test Date: 11/8/2022

Analysis Performed by: N. Heikoop

Hvorslev

Analysis Date: 2/9/2023

Aquifer Thickness: 3.88 m



Calculation using Hvorslev

Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/s]
BH101-22	2.32×10^{-6}



194 Sophia St.
Peterborough, ON
K9H1E5

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydrogeological Assessment

Number: 14273-001

Client: 0507 Industries Ltd.

Location: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry

Slug Test: BH101-22 Test 3

Test Well: BH101-22

Test Conducted by: W. Young

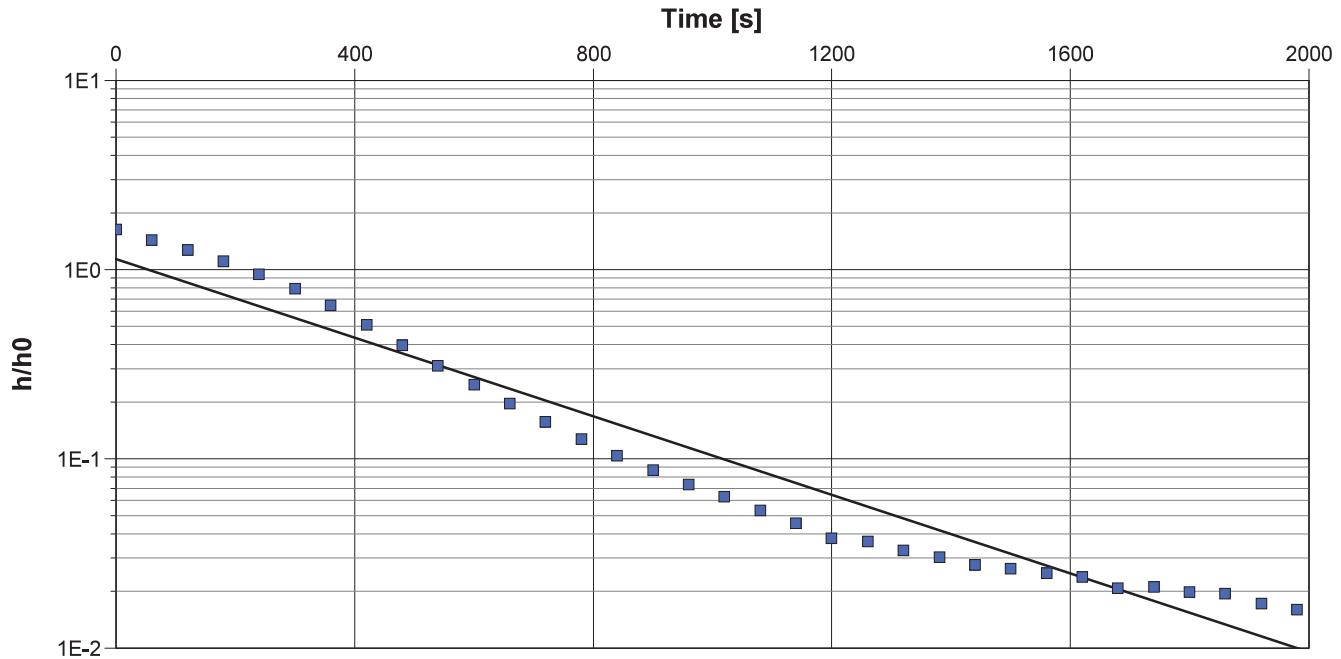
Test Date: 11/8/2022

Analysis Performed by: N. Heikoop

Hvorslev

Analysis Date: 2/9/2023

Aquifer Thickness: 3.88 m



Calculation using Hvorslev

Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/s]	
BH101-22	2.05×10^{-6}	



194 Sophia St.
Peterborough, ON
K9H1E5

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydrogeological Assessment

Number: 14273-001

Client: 0507 Industries Ltd.

Location: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry

Slug Test: BH102-22 Test 1

Test Well: BH102-22

Test Conducted by: W. Young

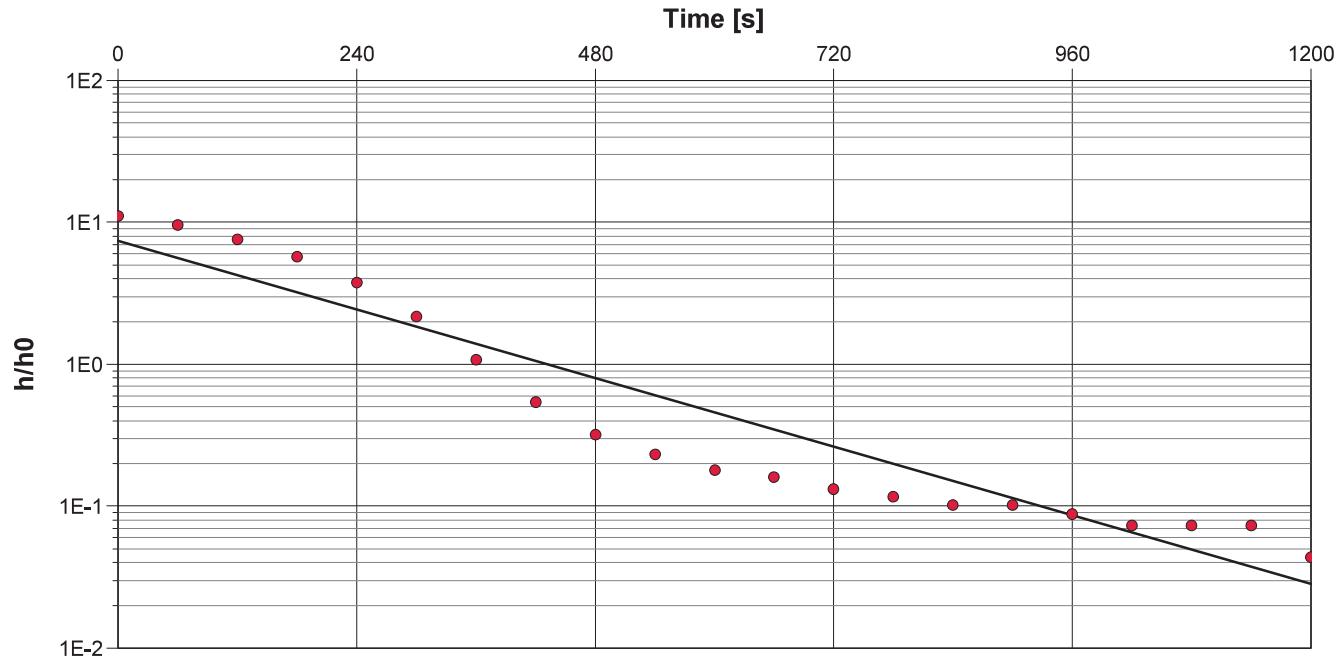
Test Date: 11/8/2022

Analysis Performed by: N. Heikoop

Hvorslev

Analysis Date: 2/10/2023

Aquifer Thickness: 2.64 m



Calculation using Hvorslev

Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/s]
BH102-22	5.37×10^{-6}



194 Sophia St.
Peterborough, ON
K9H1E5

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydrogeological Assessment

Number: 14273-001

Client: 0507 Industries Ltd.

Location: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry

Slug Test: BH102-22 Test 2

Test Well: BH102-22

Test Conducted by: W. Young

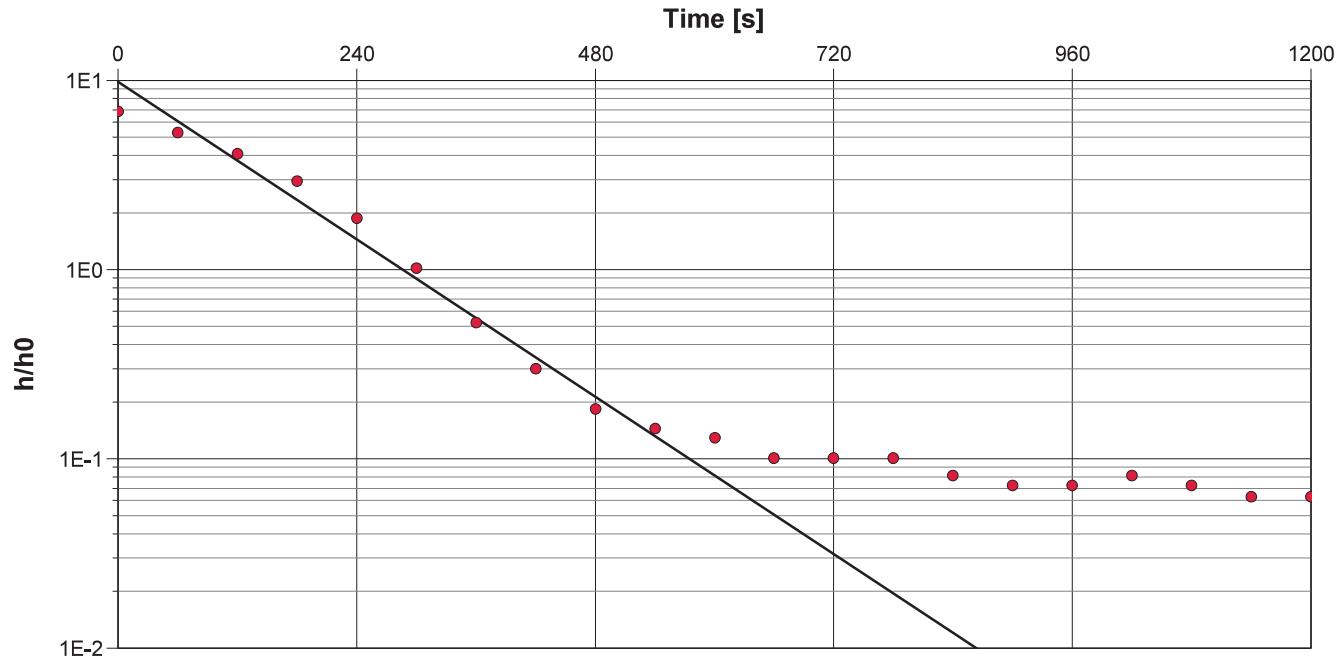
Test Date: 11/8/2022

Analysis Performed by: N. Heikoop

Hvorslev

Analysis Date: 2/10/2023

Aquifer Thickness: 2.64 m



Calculation using Hvorslev

Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/s]
BH102-22	9.26×10^{-6}



194 Sophia St.
Peterborough, ON
K9H1E5

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydrogeological Assessment

Number: 14273-001

Client: 0507 Industries Ltd.

Location: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry

Slug Test: BH105-22 Test 1

Test Well: BH105-22

Test Conducted by: W. Young

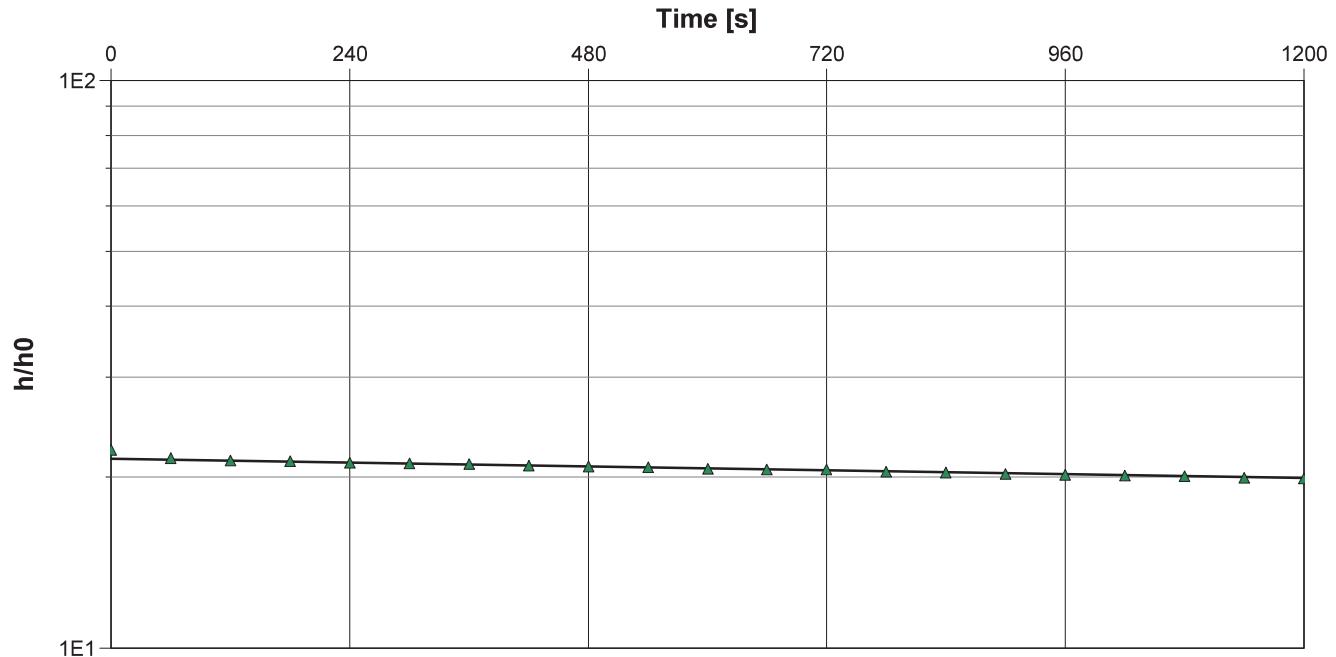
Test Date: 11/8/2022

Analysis Performed by: N. Heikoop

Hvorslev

Analysis Date: 2/10/2023

Aquifer Thickness: 2.59 m



Calculation using Hvorslev

Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/s]	
BH105-22	7.53×10^{-8}	



194 Sophia St.
Peterborough, ON
K9H1E5

Pumping Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydrogeological Assessment

Number: 14273-001

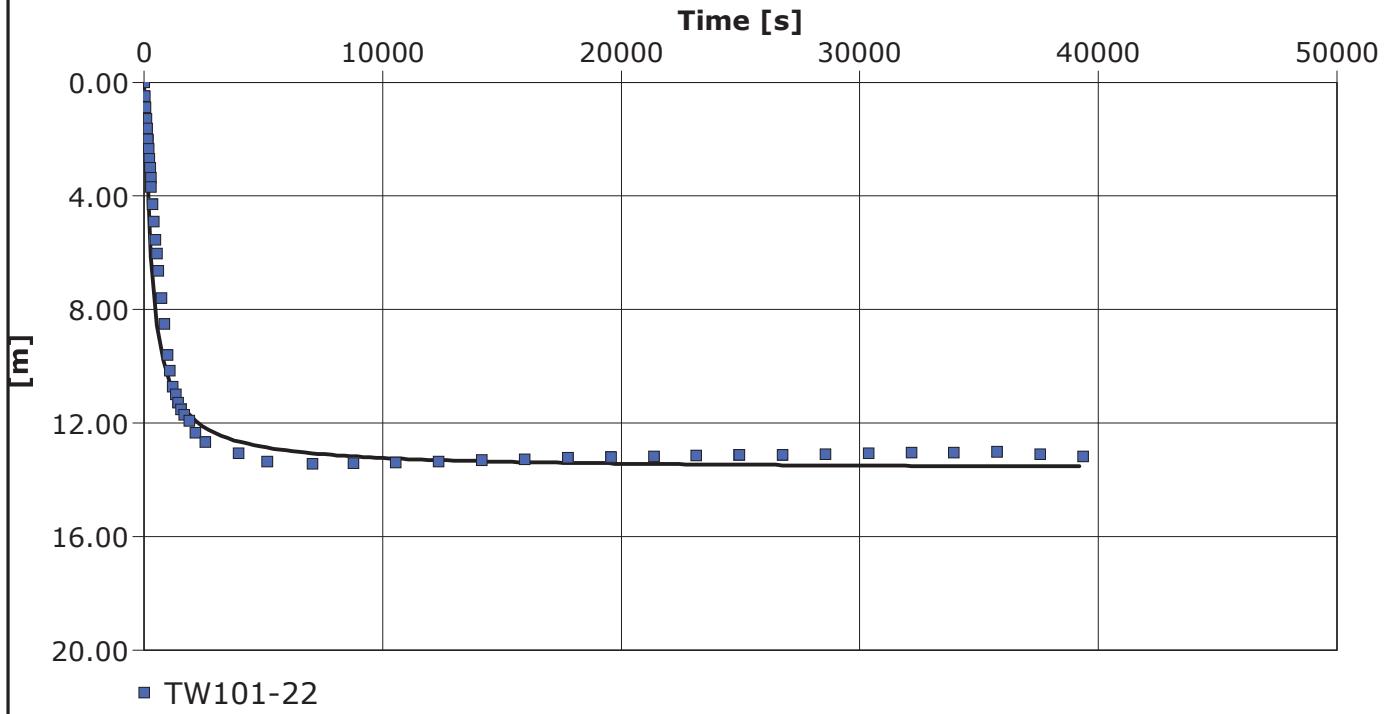
Client: 0507 Industries Ltd.

Location: 8 Easy Street, Port Perry Pumping Test: TW101-22 Pumping Well: TW101-22

Test Conducted by: W. Young Test Date: 2/7/2023

Analysis Performed by: N. Heikoop TW101-22 Analysis Date: 2/16/2023

Aquifer Thickness: 1.83 m Discharge Rate: 3.17 [U.S. gal/min]



Calculation using Theis

Observation Well	Transmissivity [m ² /s]	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/s]	Storage coefficient	P	Radial Distance to PW [m]
TW101-22	3.71×10^{-6}	2.03×10^{-6}	1.08×10^{-1}	4.90×10^0	0.08



Hydrogeological Assessment, 8 Easy Street, Port Perry, Ontario
0507 Industries Ltd.
Cambium Reference: 14273-001
November 24, 2023

Appendix E

Test Well Record



Appendix F

Water Quality Data



FINAL REPORT

CA15168-FEB23 R1

8 Easy Street, 14273-001

Prepared for

Cambium Inc.



FINAL REPORT

CA15168-FEB23 R1

First Page

CLIENT DETAILS		LABORATORY DETAILS	
Client	Cambium Inc.	Project Specialist	Jill Campbell, B.Sc.,GISAS
Address	194 Sofia Street Peterborough, ON K9H 1E3, Canada	Laboratory	SGS Canada Inc.
Contact	Cameron MacDougall	Address	185 Concession St., Lakefield ON, K0L 2H0
Telephone	705-742-7900	Telephone	2165
Faxsimile	705-742-7907	Facsimile	705-652-6365
Email	cameron.macdougall@cambium-inc.com; file@cambium-inc.co	Email	jill.campbell@sgs.com
Project	8 Easy Street, 14273-001	SGS Reference	CA15168-FEB23
Order Number		Received	02/08/2023
Samples	Ground Water (3)	Approved	02/17/2023
		Report Number	CA15168-FEB23 R1
		Date Reported	02/28/2023

COMMENTS

Temperature of Sample upon Receipt: 6 degrees C

Cooling Agent Present: Yes

Custody Seal Present: Yes

Chain of Custody Number: n/a

SIGNATORIES

Jill Campbell, B.Sc.,GISAS

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QC Summary.....	7-13
Legend.....	14
Annexes.....	15



FINAL REPORT

CA15168-FEB23 R1

Client: Cambium Inc.
Project: 8 Easy Street, 14273-001
Project Manager: Cameron MacDougall
Samplers: Warren Young

MATRIX: WATER

L₁ = ODWS, AO_OG_WATER / -- Table 4 - Drinking Water - Reg O_169_03
L₂ = ODWS, MAC_WATER / -- Table 1,2 and 3 - Drinking Water - Reg O_169_03

Parameter	Units	RL	L1	L2	Result		Result
					Sample Number	Sample Name	
General Chemistry	mg/L as CaCO ₃	2	500		223	--	--
Alkalinity	µS/cm	2			441	--	--
Conductivity	TCU	3	5		4	--	--
Colour	NTU	0.10	5	1	2.5	--	--
Turbidity	Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	1	5	< 1	--	--
	Organic Nitrogen	mg/L	0.5	0.15	< 0.5	--	--
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	as N mg/L	0.5		< 0.5	--	--
	Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	30	500	249	--	--
	Ammonia+Ammonium (N)	as N mg/L	0.1		0.1	--	--
Metals and Inorganics							
Fluoride	mg/L	0.06		1.5	0.11	--	--
Sulphate	mg/L	2	500		26	--	--
Nitrite (as N)	as N mg/L	0.03		1	< 0.03	< 0.03	--
Nitrate (as N)	as N mg/L	0.06		10	< 0.06	< 0.06	--
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	as N mg/L	0.06			< 0.06	< 0.06	--
Hardness	mg/L as CaCO ₃	0.05	100		246	--	--
Calcium (total)	mg/L	0.01			64.0	--	--
Iron (total)	mg/L	0.007	0.3		0.537	--	--
Magnesium (total)	mg/L	0.001			21.0	--	--
Manganese (total)	mg/L	0.00001	0.05		0.0108	--	--
Sodium (total)	mg/L	0.01			4.40	--	--



FINAL REPORT

CA15168-FEB23 R1

Microbiology

MATRIX: WATER

L₁ = ODWS.AO_OG.WATER / -- Table 4 - Drinking Water - Reg O. 169_03

L₂ = ODWS.MAC.WATER / -- Table 1;2 and 3 - Drinking Water - Reg O.169_03

Parameter	Units	RL	L1	L2	Result	Result	Result
Microbiology							
E. Coli	cfu/10mL	0		0	---	---	0
Total Coliform	cfu/10mL	0		0	<2†	---	<2†
E. Coli	cfu/10mL	0		0	0	---	---
Total Coliform	cfu/10mL	0		0	<2†	---	--
Other (ORP)							
pH	No unit	0.05	8.5		8.06	---	---
Chloride	mg/L	1	250		3	---	---

Client: Cambium Inc.
Project: 8 Easy Street, 14273-001
Project Manager: Cameron MacDougall
Samplers: Warren Young



FINAL REPORT

CA15168-FEB23 R1

EXCEEDANCE SUMMARY

Parameter	Method	Units	Result	L1	L2
				ODWS_AO_OG / WATER / -- Table 4 - Drinking Water - Reg O.169_03	ODWS_MAC / WATER / -- Table 1,2 and 3 - Drinking Water - Reg O.169_03

PW1

Organic Nitrogen	N/A - Calculation	mg/L	< 0.5	0.15	
Turbidity	SM 2130	NTU	2.5		1
Hardness	SM 3030/EPA 200.8	mg/L as CaCO ₃	246	100	
Iron	SM 3030/EPA 200.8	mg/L	0.537	0.3	
Total Coliform	SM 9222	cfu/100mL	< 2		0

PW1 Bacti #2

Total Coliform	SM 9222	cfu/100mL	< 2	0
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FINAL REPORT**QC SUMMARY****Alkalinity****Method: SM 2320 | Internal ref.: ME-CA-ENV/EWL-LAK-AN-006**

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.	
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
Alkalinity	EWL0134-FEB23	mg/L as CaCO ₃	2	<2	2	20	94	80	120	NA

Ammonia by SFA**Method: SM 4500 | Internal ref.: ME-CA-ENV/SFA-LAK-AN-007**

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.	
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
Ammonia+Ammonium (N)	SKA0086-FEB23	as N mg/L	0.1	<0.1	3	10	99	90	110	93

FINAL REPORT

QC SUMMARY

Anions by discrete analyzer

Method: US EPA 325.2 | Internal ref.: ME-CA-ENV/EWL-LAK-AN-026

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.	
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
Chloride	DIO5030-FEB23	mg/L	1	<1	0	20	110	80	120	82
Sulphate	DIO5032-FEB23	mg/L	2	<2	5	20	110	80	120	93

Anions by IC

Method: EPA300/MA300-Ions1.3 | Internal ref.: ME-CA-ENV/IIC-LAK-AN-001

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.	
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	DIO0178-FEB23	mg/L	0.06	<0.06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrite (as N)	DIO0178-FEB23	mg/L	0.03	<0.03	ND	20	97	90	110	100
Nitrate (as N)	DIO0178-FEB23	mg/L	0.06	<0.06	ND	20	100	90	110	103
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	DIO0179-FEB23	mg/L	0.06	<0.06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrite (as N)	DIO0179-FEB23	mg/L	0.03	<0.03	ND	20	97	90	110	101
Nitrate (as N)	DIO0179-FEB23	mg/L	0.06	<0.06	ND	20	102	90	110	104

FINAL REPORT

QC SUMMARY

Carbon by SFA

Method: SM 5310 | Internal ref.: ME-CA-[ENVISFA-LAK-AN-009

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.	
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
Dissolved Organic Carbon	SKA0093-FEB23	mg/L	1	<1	2	20	97	90	110	86
										75
										125

Colour

Method: SM 2120 | Internal ref.: ME-CA-[ENVIEWL-LAK-AN-002

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.	
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
Colour	EWL0177-FEB23	TCU	3	<3	0	10	100	80	120	NA

Conductivity

Method: SM 2510 | Internal ref.: ME-CA-[ENVIEWL-LAK-AN-006

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.	
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
Conductivity	EWL0134-FEB23	uS/cm	2	<2	0	20	99	90	110	NA

FINAL REPORT**QC SUMMARY****Fluoride by Specific Ion Electrode****Method: SM 4500 | Internal ref.: ME-CA-ENV/EWL-LAK-AN-014**

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.	
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
Fluoride	EWL0171-FEB23	mg/L	0.06	<0.06	3	10	102	90	110	96
									75	125

Metals in aqueous samples - ICP-MS**Method: SM 3030/EPA 200.8 | Internal ref.: ME-CA-ENV/SPE-LAK-AN-006**

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.	
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
Calcium (total)	EMS0067-FEB23	mg/L	0.01	<0.01	2	20	100	90	110	90
Iron (total)	EMS0067-FEB23	mg/L	0.007	<0.007	ND	20	100	90	110	100
Magnesium (total)	EMS0067-FEB23	mg/L	0.001	<0.001	6	20	102	90	110	98
Manganese (total)	EMS0067-FEB23	mg/L	0.00001	<0.00001	0	20	98	90	110	95
Sodium (total)	EMS0067-FEB23	mg/L	0.01	<0.01	6	20	101	90	110	95

FINAL REPORT

QC SUMMARY

Microbiology

Method: SM 9222D | Internal ref.: ME-CA-ENVIMIC-LAK-AN-006

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.			
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery (%)		
									Low	High	Low	High
E. Coli	BAC9107-FEB23	cfu/100mL	-	ACCEPTED	ACCEPTED	D						
Total Coliform	BAC9107-FEB23	cfu/100mL	-	ACCEPTED	ACCEPTED	D						
E. Coli	BAC9128-FEB23	cfu/100mL	-	ACCEPTED	ACCEPTED	D						
Total Coliform	BAC9128-FEB23	cfu/100mL	-	ACCEPTED	ACCEPTED	D						

pH

Method: SM 4500 | Internal ref.: ME-CA-ENVIEWL-LAK-AN-006

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.			
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery (%)		
									Low	High	Low	High
pH	EWL0134-FEB23	No unit	0.05	NA	0		100		NA			

FINAL REPORT**QC SUMMARY****Solids Analysis****Method: SM 2540C | Internal ref.: ME-CA-ENV/EWL-LAK-AN-005**

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.	
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
Total Dissolved Solids	EWL0137-FEB23	mg/L	30	<30	3	20	99	80	120	NA

Total Nitrogen**Method: SM 4500-N C/4500-NO3- F | Internal ref.: ME-CA-ENV/EWL-LAK-AN-002**

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.	
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	SKA0081-FEB23	as N mg/L	0.5	<0.5	2	10	100	90	110	103
										125

Turbidity**Method: SM 2130 | Internal ref.: ME-CA-ENV/EWL-LAK-AN-003**

Parameter	QC batch Reference	Units	RL	Method Blank	Duplicate		LCS/Spike Blank		Matrix Spike / Ref.	
					RPD	AC (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)	Spike Recovery (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
Turbidity	EWL0141-FEB23	NTU	0.10	<0.10	0	10	100	90	110	NA

FINAL REPORT

QC SUMMARY

- Method Blank: a blank matrix that is carried through the entire analytical procedure. Used to assess laboratory contamination.
- Duplicate: Paired analysis of a separate portion of the same sample that is carried through the entire analytical procedure. Used to evaluate measurement precision.
- LCS/Spike Blank: Laboratory control sample or spike blank refer to a blank matrix to which a known amount of analyte has been added. Used to evaluate analyte recovery and laboratory accuracy without sample matrix effects.
- Matrix Spike: A sample to which a known amount of the analyte of interest has been added. Used to evaluate laboratory accuracy with sample matrix effects.
- Reference Material: a material or substance matrix matched to the samples that contains a known amount of the analyte of interest. A reference material may be used in place of a matrix spike.
- RL: Reporting limit
- RPD: Relative percent difference
- AC: Acceptance criteria

Multielement Scan Qualifier: as the number of analytes in a scan increases, so does the chance of a limit exceedance by random chance as opposed to a real method problem. Thus, in multielement scans, for the LCS and matrix spike, up to 10% of the analytes may exceed the quoted limits by up to 10% absolute and the spike is considered acceptable.

Duplicate Qualifier: for duplicates as the measured result approaches the RL, the uncertainty associated with the value increases dramatically, thus duplicate acceptance limits apply only where the average of the two duplicates is greater than five times the RL.

Matrix Spike Qualifier: for matrix spikes, as the concentration of the native analyte increases, the uncertainty of the matrix spike recovery increases. Thus, the matrix spike acceptance limits apply only when the concentration of the matrix spike is greater than or equal to the concentration of the native analyte.

LEGEND

FOOTNOTES

NSS Insufficient sample for analysis.

RL Reporting Limit.

↑ Reporting limit raised.

↓ Reporting limit lowered.

NA The sample was not analysed for this analyte

ND Non Detect

Results relate only to the sample tested.

Data reported represent the sample as submitted to SGS. Solid samples expressed on a dry weight basis.

"Temperature Upon Receipt" is representative of the whole shipment and may not reflect the temperature of individual samples.

Analysis conducted on samples submitted pursuant to or as part of Reg. 153/04, are in accordance to the "Protocol for Analytical Methods Used in the Assessment of Properties under Part XV.1 of the Environmental Protection Act and Excess Soil Quality" published by the Ministry and dated March 9, 2004 as amended.

SGS provides criteria information (such as regulatory or guideline limits and summary of limit exceedances) as a service. Every attempt is made to ensure the criteria information in this report is accurate and current; however, it is not guaranteed. Comparison to the most current criteria is the responsibility of the client and SGS assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the criteria levels indicated.

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This report supersedes all previous versions.

-- End of Analytical Report --



Hydrogeological Assessment, 8 Easy Street, Port Perry, Ontario
0507 Industries Ltd.
Cambium Reference: 14273-001
November 24, 2023

Appendix G

MECP Well Records

Water Well Records Summary Report

Produced by Cambium Inc. using MOECP Water Well Information System (WWIS)



All units in meters unless otherwise specified

Well ID: 1910887

Easting: 661328

Construction Date: 1990-11-13

Northing: 4884477

UTM Zone 17

Positional Accuracy: margin of error : 100 m - 300 m

Well Depth: 68.3

Water Kind

MINERIAL

23

Water First Found:

Final Status

Water Supply

14

Static Level: 0

Primary Water Use: Commerical

Pump Rate (LPM):

1

Recommended Pump Rate: 14

Pumping Duration (h:m): 1 : 0

Layer:	Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:
1	CLAY	0	3.66
1	CLAY	0	3.66
2	CLAY	3.66	18.3
2	CLAY	3.66	18.3
3	GRAVEL	18.3	18.6
3	GRAVEL	18.3	18.6
4	CLAY	18.6	28.6
4	CLAY	18.6	28.6
5	CLAY	28.6	29
5	CLAY	28.6	29
6	CLAY	29	57
6	CLAY	29	57
7	SILT	57	66.1
7	SILT	57	66.1
8	SAND	66.1	68.3
8	SAND	66.1	68.3

Well ID: 1911102

Easting: 661211

Construction Date: 1991-07-03

Northing: 4884635

UTM Zone 17

Positional Accuracy: margin of error : 100 m - 300 m

Well Depth: 75.3

Water Kind

Not stated

59

Water First Found: 75.3

Final Status

Water Supply

59

Static Level: 0

Primary Water Use: Commerical

Pump Rate (LPM):

0

Recommended Pump Rate: 59

Pumping Duration (h:m): 4 : 0

Layer:	Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:
1	TOPSOIL	0	0.61
2	CLAY	0.61	5.49
3	CLAY	5.49	21.3
4	SAND	21.3	21.6
5	CLAY	21.6	57.9
6	CLAY	57.9	68.3
7	SAND	68.3	69.5
8	CLAY	69.5	74.7
9	LIMESTONE	74.7	75.3

Well ID: 1911163	Easting: 661370	UTM Zone 17		
Construction Date: 1991-08-15	Northing: 4884119	Positional Accuracy:	margin of error : 100 m - 300 m	
	Well Depth: 21.3	Water Kind	FRESH	Pump Rate (LPM): 23
	Water First Found:	Final Status	Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate: 18
	Static Level: 0	Primary Water Use:	Commerical	Pumping Duration (h:m): 2 : 0
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:	
	1 TOPSOIL	0	0.30	
	2 CLAY	0.30	6.1	
	3 SAND	6.1	7.62	
	4 CLAY	7.62	18.3	
	5 SAND	18.3	19.8	
	6 GRAVEL	19.8	21.3	

Well ID: 1911165	Easting: 661465	UTM Zone 17		
Construction Date: 1991-08-15	Northing: 4884088	Positional Accuracy:	margin of error : 100 m - 300 m	
	Well Depth: 36.3	Water Kind	FRESH	Pump Rate (LPM): 23
	Water First Found: 34.8	Final Status	Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate: 14
	Static Level: 0	Primary Water Use:	Commerical	Pumping Duration (h:m): 1 : 0
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:	
	1 TOPSOIL	0	0.30	
	2 CLAY	0.30	6.1	
	3 SAND	6.1	8.53	
	4 CLAY	8.53	18.3	
	5 SAND	18.3	25	
	6 SAND	25	30.5	
	7 SAND	30.5	34.8	
	8 GRAVEL	34.8	36.3	

Well ID: 1913784	Easting: 661608	UTM Zone 17		
Construction Date: 1998-09-14	Northing: 4884106	Positional Accuracy:	margin of error : 3 - 10 m	
	Well Depth: 26.5	Water Kind	FRESH	Pump Rate (LPM): 77
	Water First Found: 9.14	Final Status	Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate: 45
	Static Level: 1	Primary Water Use:	Commerical	Pumping Duration (h:m): 48 : 0
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:	
	1 CLAY	0	3.66	
	1 CLAY	0	3.66	
	2 CLAY	3.66	9.14	
	2 CLAY	3.66	9.14	
	3 SAND	9.14	9.45	
	3 SAND	9.14	9.45	
	4 CLAY	9.45	18.9	
	4 CLAY	9.45	18.9	
	5 FINE SAND	18.9	25.3	
	5 FINE SAND	18.9	25.3	
	6 GRAVEL	25.3	26.5	

6 GRAVEL 25.3 26.5

Well ID: 1914586 Construction Date: 2000-07-27	Easting: 661094 Northing: 4884701	UTM Zone 17 Positional Accuracy: unknown UTM		
	Well Depth: 75.6	Water Kind FRESH	Pump Rate (LPM): 23	
	Water First Found: 75.6	Final Status Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate: 23	
	Static Level: 0	Primary Water Use: Domestic	Pumping Duration (h:m): 10 :	
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:	
	1 TOPSOIL	0	0.30	
	2 CLAY	0.30	5.79	
	3 CLAY	5.79	27.1	
	4 SAND	27.1	27.4	
	5 CLAY	27.4	29.9	
	6 CLAY	29.9	39.6	
	7 HARDPAN	39.6	61.9	
	8 CLAY	61.9	71.6	
	9 GRAVEL	71.6	75.6	
	10 SHALE	75.6	75.6	

Well ID: 1914588 Construction Date: 2000-07-27	Easting: 661094 Northing: 4884701	UTM Zone 17 Positional Accuracy: unknown UTM		
	Well Depth: 23.2	Water Kind FRESH	Pump Rate (LPM): 9	
	Water First Found: 23.2	Final Status Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate:	
	Static Level: -1	Primary Water Use:	Pumping Duration (h:m): 6 :	
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:	
	1 CLAY	0	0.30	
	2 TOPSOIL	0.30	0.61	
	3 SAND	0.61	2.74	
	4 CLAY	2.74	14.6	
	5 CLAY	14.6	18.3	
	6 CLAY	18.3	21.6	
	7 FINE SAND	21.6	23.2	

Well ID: 1914589 Construction Date: 2000-07-27	Easting: 661094 Northing: 4884701	UTM Zone 17 Positional Accuracy: unknown UTM		
	Well Depth: 28.0	Water Kind Not stated	Pump Rate (LPM): 9	
	Water First Found: 27.1	Final Status Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate:	
	Static Level:	Primary Water Use:	Pumping Duration (h:m): 6 :	
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:	
	1 TOPSOIL	0	0.30	
	2 SAND	0.30	1.52	
	3 SAND	1.52	3.66	
	4 CLAY	3.66	10.1	
	5 CLAY	10.1	18.9	
	6 CLAY	18.9	25.6	
	7 SAND	25.6	27.1	

Well ID: 1917595	Easting: 661069	UTM Zone	17		
Construction Date: 2005-07-04	Northing: 4884220	Positional Accuracy:	margin of error : 30 m - 100 m		
	Well Depth: 12.8	Water Kind	FRESH	Pump Rate (LPM):	23
	Water First Found: 12.8	Final Status	Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate:	23
	Static Level: 0	Primary Water Use:	Domestic	Pumping Duration (h:m):	3 : 0
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:		
	1 TOPSOIL	0	2.74		
	2 SAND	2.74	7.62		
	3 CLAY	7.62	11.6		
	4 SAND	11.6	12.8		

Well ID: 4606250	Easting: 661810	UTM Zone	17		
Construction Date: 1975-07-08	Northing: 4884026	Positional Accuracy:	margin of error : 30 m - 100 m		
	Well Depth: 77.1	Water Kind	FRESH	Pump Rate (LPM):	36
	Water First Found: 73.2	Final Status	Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate:	32
	Static Level: 0	Primary Water Use:	Industrial	Pumping Duration (h:m):	3 : 30
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:		
	1 SAND	0	1.22		
	2 SAND	1.22	25.3		
	3 CLAY	25.3	67.7		
	4 CLAY	67.7	71.6		
	5 GRAVEL	71.6	73.2		
	6 LIMESTONE	73.2	77.1		

Well ID: 4606573	Easting: 660865	UTM Zone	17		
Construction Date: 1976-08-09	Northing: 4884373	Positional Accuracy:	margin of error : 100 m - 300 m		
	Well Depth: 82.3	Water Kind	SULPHUR	Pump Rate (LPM):	91
	Water First Found: 81.7	Final Status	Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate:	45
	Static Level:	Primary Water Use:	Domestic	Pumping Duration (h:m):	2 : 0
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:		
	1 TOPSOIL	0	1.22		
	2 FINE SAND	1.22	6.1		
	3 CLAY	6.1	24.1		
	4 GRAVEL	24.1	25		
	5 CLAY	25	27.4		
	6 CLAY	27.4	39.6		
	7 CLAY	39.6	48.8		
	8 LIMESTONE	48.8	73.2		
	9 GRAVEL	73.2	77.7		
	10 SHALE	77.7	82.3		

Well ID: 7042638	Easting: 661397	UTM Zone 17		
Construction Date: 2007-04-16	Northing: 4884114	Positional Accuracy:	margin of error : 10 - 30 m	
	Well Depth: 27.7	Water Kind	FRESH	Pump Rate (LPM): 45
	Water First Found: 27.7	Final Status	Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate: 45
	Static Level: 0	Primary Water Use:	Domestic	Pumping Duration (h:m): 1 : 0
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:	
	1 TOPSOIL	0	0.60	
	2 CLAY	0.60	7.31	
	3 CLAY	7.31	26.8	
	4 SAND	26.8	27.7	

Well ID: 7121055	Easting: 661233	UTM Zone 17		
Construction Date: 2009-03-30	Northing: 4884617	Positional Accuracy:	margin of error : 30 m - 100 m	
	Well Depth: 75.6	Water Kind	FRESH	Pump Rate (LPM): 45
	Water First Found: 74.3	Final Status	Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate: 45
	Static Level: -1	Primary Water Use:	Industrial	Pumping Duration (h:m): 2 : 30
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:	
	1 CLAY	0	4.30	
	2 CLAY	4.30	17.4	
	3 CLAY	17.4	22.6	
	4 CLAY	22.6	33.8	
	5 CLAY	33.8	47.8	
	6 GRAVEL	47.8	74	
	7 LIMESTONE	74	75.6	

Well ID: 7139788	Easting: 661318	UTM Zone 17		
Construction Date: 2010-02-16	Northing: 4884375	Positional Accuracy:	margin of error : 100 m - 300 m	
	Well Depth: 45.7	Water Kind	FRESH	Pump Rate (LPM): 150
	Water First Found: 44	Final Status	Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate: 57
	Static Level: -2	Primary Water Use:	Commerical	Pumping Duration (h:m): 1 : 0
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:	
	1 SAND	0	2.70	
	2 CLAY	2.70	14	
	3 SILT	14	32.6	
	4 CLAY	32.6	43.9	
	5 SAND	43.9	45.7	

Well ID: 7272367	Easting: 661201	UTM Zone 17		
Construction Date: 2016-09-28	Northing: 4884515	Positional Accuracy:	margin of error : 30 m - 100 m	
	Well Depth: 28.0	Water Kind	FRESH	Pump Rate (LPM): 36
	Water First Found: 28.0	Final Status	Water Supply	Recommended Pump Rate: 27
	Static Level:	Primary Water Use:	Commerical	Pumping Duration (h:m): 1 :
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top:	Bottom:	
	1 SAND	0	4.57	
	2 CLAY	4.57	22.9	
	3 SAND	22.9	25.6	
	4 SAND	25.6	28.0	

Well ID: 7346189	Easting: 660830	UTM Zone 17
Construction Date: 2019-10-31	Northing: 4883887	Positional Accuracy: margin of error : 30 m - 100 m
	Well Depth: 4.27	Water Kind Untested
	Water First Found: 2.13	Final Status Observation W
	Static Level:	Primary Water Use: Monitoring
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top: Bottom:
	1 SAND	0 1.22
	2 SAND	1.22 2.13
	3 CLAY	2.13 4.27

Well ID: 7355913	Easting: 661363	UTM Zone 17
Construction Date: 2020-03-24	Northing: 4884270	Positional Accuracy: margin of error : 30 m - 100 m
	Well Depth: 35.1	Water Kind FRESH
	Water First Found: 28.4	Final Status Water Supply
	Static Level:	Primary Water Use: Domestic
	Layer: Driller's Description:	Top: Bottom:
	1 GRAVEL	0 0.30
	2 SAND	0.30 1.52
	3 CLAY	1.52 21.3
	4 SAND	21.3 24.1
	5 SAND	24.1 29.6
	6 SAND	29.6 35.0
	7 CLAY	35.0 35.0



Appendix H

Water Balance Calculations



Water Balance Calculations

8 Easy Street, Port Perry, Ontario



Pre- and Post-Development Water Balance Calculations

8 Easy Street, Port Perry, Ontario

1 Climate Information

Precipitation	921 mm/yr
Actual Evapotranspiration	531 mm/yr
Water Surplus	390 mm/yr

2 Infiltration Rates

Table 2 Approach - Infiltration factors

Topography: Flat to Gently Sloping Land	0.25
Soil Type: sandy silt to sand and silt, some clay and gravel	0.15

Cover: Cultivated land	0.1
Total Infiltration Factor	0.5

Infiltration (Water Surplus * Infiltration Factor)	195 mm/yr
Run-off (Water Surplus - Infiltration)	195 mm/yr

Table 3 Approach - Typical Recharge Rates

Coarse Sand and Gravel	>250	mm/yr
Fine to medium sand	200-250	mm/yr
Silty sand to sandy silt	150-200	mm/yr
Silt	125-150	mm/yr
Clayey Silt	100- 125	mm/yr
Clay	<100	mm/yr

Site development area is underlain predominantly by silty sand to sand and silt
Based on the above, the recharge rate is typically 150-200 mm/yr

3 Pre-Development Property Statistics

	ha	m ²
Total Paved Area	0.00	0
Total Roof Area	0.00	0
Total Landscape Area	1.02	10,178
Total	1.02	10,178

4 Post-Development Property Statistics

	ha	m ²
Total Paved Area	0.18	1,800
Total Roof Area	0.12	1,249
Total Landscape Area	0.71	7,129
Total	1.02	10,178



Pre- and Post-Development Water Balance Calculations

8 Easy Street, Port Perry, Ontario

5 Pre-Development Water Balance

Land Use		Area (m ²)	Precipitation (m ³)	Evapotranspiration (m ³)	Infiltration (m ³)	Run-off (m ³)
Impervious Areas	Paved Area	-	-	-	-	-
	Roof Area	-	-	-	-	-
Pervious Areas	Landscape Area	10,178	9,374	5,405	1,985	1,985
	Totals	10,178	9,374	5,405	1,985	1,985

Assuming no infiltration occurring in paved and roof areas, and 10% of precipitation to be evaporated from paved and roof areas.

6 Post-Development Water Balance

Land Use		Area (m ²)	Precipitation (m ³)	Evapotranspiration (m ³)	Infiltration (m ³)	Run-off (m ³)
Impervious Areas	Paved Area	1,800	1,658	166	-	1,492
	Roof Area	1,249	1,150	115	-	1,035
Pervious Areas	Landscape Area	7,129	6,566	3,785	1,390	1,390
	Totals	10,178	9,374	4,066	1,390	3,917

Assuming no infiltration occurring in paved and roof areas, and 10% of precipitation to be evaporated from paved and roof areas.

7 Comparison of Pre- and Post -Development

	Precipitation (m ³)	Evapotranspiration (m ³)	Infiltration (m ³)	Run-off (m ³)
Pre-Development	9,374	5,405	1,985	1,985
Post-Development	9,374	4,066	1,390	3,917
Change in Volume	-	1,338	-	595
Change in %	-	25	-	97

8 Requirement for Infiltration of Roof Run-off

Volume of Pre-Development Infiltration (m ³ /yr)	1,985
Volume of Post-Development Infiltration (m ³ /yr)	1,390
Deficit from Pre to Post Development Infiltration (m ³ /yr)	595
Percentage of Roof Runoff required to match the pre-development infiltration (%)	57



Appendix I

Daily Water Use Calculations For Growing Operations

Bastion Organics Daily Cannabis Plant Water Usage:

Note: These calculations are to show the amount of water consumed in a single worst-case scenario day where all cannabis plants need to be watered on the same day. This is to illustrate what the maximum water draw on the well could be in a single day. Regular daily operating procedures divide the watering requirements over two days. So regular daily usage would be closer to 50% of the totals shown below.

Phase 1:

Mother room: 60 plants @ 5L/plant = **300L**

Propagation Room:

- 24 trays @ 2L/tray = 48L
- 36 trays @ 3L/tray = 108L
- 84 trays @ 4L/tray = 336L
- 96 trays @ 4L/tray = 396L

Propagation Room total: **888L**

Research and Development Room: 54 plants @ 5L/plant = **220L**

Flower Rooms: 162 plants @ 5L/plant = **810L**

Phase 1 maximum daily plant usage: **2198L**

Phase 2: (4 more flower rooms added)

Mother room: 60 plants @ 5L/plant = **300L**

Propagation Room:

- 32 trays @ 2L/tray = 64L
- 56 trays @ 3L/tray = 168L
- 168 trays @ 4L/tray = 672L

Propagation Room total: **904L**

Research and Development Room: 54 plants @ 5L/plant = **220L**

Flower Rooms: 324 plants @ 5L/plant = **1620L**

Phase 2 maximum daily plant usage: **3044L**

Phase 3: (60 outdoor plants added on roof)

Mother room: 60 plants @ 5L/plant = **300L**

Propagation Room:

- 32 trays @ 2L/tray = 64L
- 56 trays @ 3L/tray = 168L
- 168 trays @ 4L/tray = 672L

Propagation Room total: **904L**

Research and Development Room: 54 plants @ 5L/plant = **220L**

Flower Rooms: 324 plants @ 5L/plant = **1620L**

Outdoor Plants: 60 plants @ 30L/plant = **1800L**

Phase 3 maximum daily plant usage: **4844L**