

2018 HAZELTON WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY ANNUAL REPORT

June 2019

Prepared for:

British Columbia Ministry of Environment &
Climate Change Strategy
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Prepared by:

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Hazelton Waste Management Facility Overview

The Hazelton Waste Management Facility (Hazelton WMF) is owned and operated by the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (Regional District or RDKS). It is located approximately 4 km east of the District of New Hazelton at 82 Birch Road, access is from Highway 16.

The Hazelton WMF is responsible for the management of municipal solid and liquid waste generated from commercial and residential sources in the area of Hazelton, which includes the area from South Hazelton to Moricetown and the Kispiox Valley. Waste collected at the Kitwanga Transfer Station is consolidated and hauled to the Hazelton WMF. The following communities utilize the transfer station; Cedarvale, Kitwanga, Gitsegukla, Gitwangak, and Gitanyow. The Hazelton WMF is operated in accordance with the Regional District Kitimat-Stikine Solid Waste Management Plan (1995).

Landfill operations are regulated by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy's Operation Certificate MR-17226, most recently updated in February 2018. This annual report will follow criteria outlined in the Operational Certificate that was issued in May 2013.

The Hazelton Waste Management Facility *Design, Operations, and Closure Plan for Hazelton Waste Management Facility*, being authored by Sperling Hanson and Associates, is in Draft form, and will be completed in 2019. It is currently awaiting the final site design, primarily in relation to wetland design.



Figure 1. Location of the Hazelton Waste Management Facility

The Hazelton WMF currently contains septage receiving lagoons, a landfill, an equipment storage building, and U-Bays for residential drop-off of tires and scrap metal including large appliances and

propane tanks. The facility is currently undergoing upgrades which include: wetlands and a phytoremediation orchard for effluent collection and treatment, and a Z-wall for public drop off.

The details of the Facility water quality monitoring program, including groundwater, surface water, and leachate results will be discussed in a document prepared by Sperling Hansen Associates and can be found in Appendix A.

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1.0 Introduction

This annual report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2018 and has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of the Hazelton Landfill Operational Certificate MR-17226. The Operational Certificate (OC) was issued by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy on May 30, 2013 and amended on February 7, 2018.

The OC authorizes the discharge of municipal solid and liquid wastes and outlines the criteria for environmental and human protection at the landfill. This report meets the requirements outlined in Section (12.2) of the Operational Certificate by providing the following information:

- Total volume or tonnage of waste discharged to the landfill in 2018;
- Total volume or tonnage of waste recycled and diverted in 2018;
- Total volume of sewage waste discharged to septage facility in 2018,
- Volume of effluent discharged to each the phytoremediation and Wetland #4;
- Occurrences or observations of wildlife attempting to access the facility; and
- The results and evaluation of all monitoring programs undertaken in 2018 (Sperling Hansen Associates, Appendix A).

2.0 Waste Discharge

The Hazelton Waste Management Facility serves the Hazelton area and receives garbage consolidated at the Kitwanga Transfer Station. Some communities that are served by the Hazelton facility offer residential curbside collection; the facility also provides disposal and diversion services to many residents and businesses who self-haul their garbage. Metal (including scrap, propane tanks, and large appliances), tires, and cardboard (commercial and residential) are collected and stored at the facility for recycling. Clean wood is segregated and burned on site as outline in the OC.

The OC permits the discharge of municipal solid waste, municipal liquid waste, asbestos, and contaminated soil (with contaminants in concentrations less than “hazardous waste” as defined by the *Hazardous Waste Regulation*). Some types of municipal solid waste are deemed “Controlled Waste” by RDKS bylaw 688, which includes; animal carcasses (over 50 kg), loads of construction and demolition debris or land clearing debris greater than 5m³, contaminated soils, clean soils, broken asphalt and concrete up to 30cm in diameter, and waste ash from incinerators.

The annual totals for 2018 of each type of permitted waste discharged at the Hazelton Landfill are shown in Table 1. Additional details about each of these materials is included below.

Table 1. Waste Discharge Qualities for 2018

Material	2018 Quantity (tonnes)	
Waste Discharge*		
Garbage	3660.5	
Controlled Waste	62.7	
Garbage Hauled from Kitwanga	927.8	
Diverted Wastes		
Metal		408.8
Tires		10**
Cardboard		72**
Total Landfilled	4651*	
Total Materials Diverted		490.8

Note: *This value is based on pre-compaction volume (m³) data collected from October to December 2018, inclusive, extrapolated to a 12-month data set. Volume data was converted to tonnage using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agencies *Volume to Weight Conversion Factors* (2016) value of 175kg/m³ for uncompacted mixed municipal solid waste.

** Value is an estimate

2.1 Municipal Solid Waste (Garbage)

Garbage is defined as discharged materials not including; Prohibited Waste (hazardous or radioactive waste, slaughter waste, explosive or highly combustible materials, auto hulks, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) materials, organic materials originating from work camps, and non-EPR tires), Restricted Waste (metal, EPR-covered tires, and cardboard), and clean wood. Clean wood is segregated and burned under controlled conditions as required by the Operational Certificate.

In 2018, 4651 tonnes of garbage was deposited in the landfill.

2.1.1 Septage

Septage is defined as septic tank pumpage and treated sewage sludge, but does not include Other Sewage Wastes (wastewater, sewage or slurry, including catch basins, oil water separators, shop floor drains). Septage is disposed in the Hazelton Septage receiving lagoons. The facility has two lagoons available for disposal. The liquid fraction is treated in the leachate treatment system. Dewatered solids are buried in the landfill.

The volume of septage was not tracked during 2018.

2.1.2 Effluent Discharged to Phytoremediation and Wetland 4

The Hazelton Waste Management Facility Phase 1 is currently under construction, with completion expected in 2019. The final discharge locations; phytoremediation and Wetland 4, are being constructed in spring/summer of 2019. Discharge volumes will be tracked for 2019 reporting. Aside from the incidental discharge event described in the attached Environmental Monitoring Report, there were no controlled discharge events in 2018.

3.0 Diverted Materials

The Hazelton Landfill restricts the disposal of recyclable materials that have other disposal options available. The District of New Hazelton provides residents with biweekly collection of unlimited quantities of recycling. Residents of other communities may access recycling depots run by industry-funded programs for no fee. Commercial waste generators are responsible for making their own arrangements to have some restricted materials collected separately and taken for processing.

The RDKS provides drop-off facilities for restricted materials that are not already managed by other operators in the service area. These include metals, cardboard (primarily for commercial customers, although open to all site users) and tires.

3.1 Metals

Metals collected at the Hazelton Waste Management facility are stockpiled and sold as scrap to a Terrace-based metal salvage recycler. Ozone depleting substances are removed from all pertinent materials prior to collection by scrap metal recycler.

In 2018, a total 408.8 tonnes of metal was collected and diverted at the Hazelton Waste Management Facility.

3.2 Cardboard

To ensure there is an avenue for diversion of institutional and commercial cardboard in the Hazelton Area the Regional District provides cardboard bins on-site which are emptied weekly under contract for recycling.

During 2018, 72 tonnes of cardboard was collected for recycling from the Hazelton Waste Management Facility.

3.3 Tires

Tires are an Extended Producer Responsibility material in British Columbia, managed by the Tire Stewardship of BC. Since there are no tire depots conveniently located in the Hazelton area, the RDKS collects and stockpiles tires, which are then collected by the Stewardship.

During 2018, approximately 10 tonnes of tires were collected for recycling through the Tire Stewardship of BC at the Hazelton Waste Management Facility.

4.0 Wildlife Occurrences and Observations

The Hazelton Facility is located in an area with bears, wolves, coyotes, several species of birds of prey, and many other species of mammals that may attempt access to the facility. To prevent wildlife from gaining access, the entire facility is enclosed in a fence, and the landfill area is enclosed within an electric fence.

To more effectively prevent vectors from gaining access to the landfill active face, as of November 2017 the Revelstoke Iron Grizzly (RIG), is used as an alternative daily cover. It is positioned each day to cover all waste, with soil from site used as intermediate cover.

Facility operators are required to inspect the fence line weekly, testing for proper voltage, proper tension on fence stands, overall condition of the fence, and signs of wildlife activity. The results of the inspections are recorded on the Daily Operation Inspection Form.

There were no mammalian wildlife incidents or encounters observed during 2018 at the Hazelton Waste Management Facility. There was minimal vector activity from birds, including raptor species (bald eagles), and corvid species (crows and ravens).

5.0 Environmental Monitoring Report

Environmental monitoring for the Hazelton Waste Management Facility was conducted by a Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine Environmental Technician, following the 2013 British Columbia Field Sampling Manual published by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy. All in-situ and laboratory data for groundwater, surface water, and leachate monitoring results has been analyzed and reviewed by Sperling Hanson Associates. The compiled data, interpretation, and recommendations can be found in Appendix A.

6.0 Summary

During 2018, 4651 tonnes of total of refuse including garbage, construction and demolition materials, consolidated waste from the Kitwanga Transfer Station, and controlled waste was disposed of in the Hazelton landfill. Additionally, 490.8 tonnes of materials were diverted from the landfill during 2018. These materials include; 408.8 tonnes of metal, 10 tonnes of tires, and 72 tonnes of cardboard. The diverted total does not include septage or clean wood.

There were no mammalian wildlife occurrences at the Hazelton Waste Management Facility during 2018.

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Appendix A Environmental Monitoring Report

Hazelton Waste Management Facility 2018 Annual Monitoring Report - FINAL -

PREPARED FOR: REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE

PREPARED BY: SPERLING HANSEN ASSOCIATES

June 19, 2019

PRJ19009



- Landfill Services
- Land Reclamation
- Corporate Management
- Groundwater Hydrogeology



**SPERLING
HANSEN
ASSOCIATES**

- Landfill Engineering
 - Solid Waste Planning
 - Environmental Monitoring
 - Landfill Fire Control
-

June 19, 2019

PRJ19009

Mr. Roger Tooms
Manager, Works and Services
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine
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Terrace, B.C. V8G 4E1

Dear Mr. Tooms,

RE: Hazelton Waste Management Facility 2018 Annual Monitoring Report

Sperling Hansen Associates (SHA) are pleased to provide you with the Hazelton Waste Management Facility 2018 Annual Monitoring Report. This report reflects on the water quality trends for surface water and groundwater as well as the monitoring program for the 2018 monitoring year.

If you have any questions regarding our submission or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,

SPERLING HANSEN ASSOCIATES

**Carly Wolfe, EIT
Bioresource Engineer**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual monitoring report provides a synopsis of surface water and groundwater quality at the Hazelton Waste Management Facility, with a focus on water quality observed in 2018 relative to historical trends. Sampling that occurred in 2018 followed the amended Operational Certificate (OC) 17226. In 2018, two new Shallow Groundwater (SGW) wells, SGW-4 and SGW-5, were installed to monitor altered leachate flow patterns resulting from the Environmental Upgrades Project.

Generally, it appears that the quality of shallow groundwater quality in close proximity to the landfill is impacted, as represented by SGW-1 and SGW-3, with conductivity, chloride, iron, and hardness being the key parameters that are elevated and in excess of aquatic life and drinking water criteria. In general, trends show increasing attenuation with further distance from the landfill. Monitoring locations SGW-2 and SGW-5 at the property boundary provide evidence that leachate is significantly attenuated once it reaches the property boundary as indicated by a decrease in leachate indicator parameters. Despite the attenuation, there are still exceedances of the British Columbia Water Quality Guidelines (BCWQG) for aquatic life (AW) and drinking water (DW) at downstream SGW-2, SGW-4, and SGW-5. Of importance, there were exceedances of the Contaminated Sites Regulation Drinking Water (CSR-DW) Standards for iron and/or manganese at SGW-2 and SGW-4 in 2018. According to the amended OC, exceedances of the CSR-DW at these SGW monitoring locations trigger initiation of the Groundwater Quality Exceedances Response Plan. However, the Response Plan cannot be conducted yet as the Phytoremediation system is still undergoing construction.

Downgradient groundwater quality at BH-5B showed potential evidence of leachate impact, as it showed conductivity and chloride levels (typical indicator of leachate impact) elevated above background water samples. Of importance, there were exceedances of the CSR-DW Standards for arsenic, cobalt, iron, and manganese at BH-5B in 2018. According to the amended OC, exceedances of the CSR-DW at this location trigger initiation of the Groundwater Quality Exceedances Response Plan. However, as indicated previously, the Response Plan cannot be conducted yet as the Phytoremediation system is still undergoing construction. It should be noted that several of the exceedances are similar to background conditions. Also, it is difficult to determine the portion of contamination resulting from nearby highway operations. For these reasons, it is difficult to determine whether or not the landfill is impacting groundwater at the downstream BH-5B monitoring location. SHA recommends that water quality at BH-5B continue to be monitored and if leachate indicator parameters trend upwards, at least one additional groundwater monitoring well should be installed downgradient of the landfill. The new groundwater well should target the shallow and deep groundwater flow system to provide early warning sentinel wells that can be used to better assess groundwater impacts.

The groundwater in BH-03, which would intercept any flow from landfill leachate before it reached the public water well, has water quality that is consistent with background trends and thus does not indicate leachate impact. There were no exceedances of the water quality criteria at BH-03 in 2018. Notably, the chloride concentrations are at background concentration which implies that only natural, clean water flows at this location. Furthermore, metal concentrations at BH-03 are all similar or lower than background concentrations.

In terms of surface water, at the Beaver Pond outlet, SW-05 water quality was very similar to background water quality entering Beaver Pond at SW-06 and SW-08. Further downstream at SW-07, water quality

is also similar to background. Neither of the downstream surface water locations show signs of leachate impact.

There was no authorized discharge to the Phytoremediation Area or via Wetland #4 for 2018. However, there was some confusion with leachate management during construction and the contractor pumped leachate from MH#1 to Wetland #4 instead of the EQ Pond. Due to this, an unknown volume of leachate was released. Once the issue was identified, the discharge was stopped and directed to the EQ Pond. Samples were collected directly from Wetland #4, including an acute toxicity sample, and results were compliant with the OC discharge criteria.

It should be noted that the BCWQG and CSR standards were updated in 2018 and therefore 2018 water quality data has been compared to the new criteria. Historical exceedances of past criteria remain highlighted in the water quality tables.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

Sperling Hansen Associates (SHA) was retained by the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (RDKS) to prepare the 2018 Annual Monitoring Report for the Hazelton Waste Management Facility (WMF). This report details a review of the site conditions, and the groundwater and surface water quality monitoring results for the year of 2018.

The WMF is located at the south-west quadrant of District Lot 1574, Cassiar Land District, and is operated by the RDKS under the Operational Certificate (OC) MR-17226 issued on May 30, 2013. The OC was amended on February 7, 2018 to reflect changes to the site based on the Hazelton WMF Environmental Upgrades Project and future operations. The amended OC can be found in Appendix D.

2. SITE SETTING

The Hazelton WMF is located off of Highway 16 about 3 km east of New Hazelton. The landfill is accessed by a 1 km long gravel access road that follows the historic alignment of the old Highway 16 to Smithers. The lease property is bound by Hwy 16 to the north and an existing BC Hydro power line to the south. The landfill has been operating as a natural control facility that relies on the native soils and natural attenuation capacity to protect the environment. Landfill upgrades and the construction of a leachate treatment system are currently being implemented. The construction will be completed in 2019.

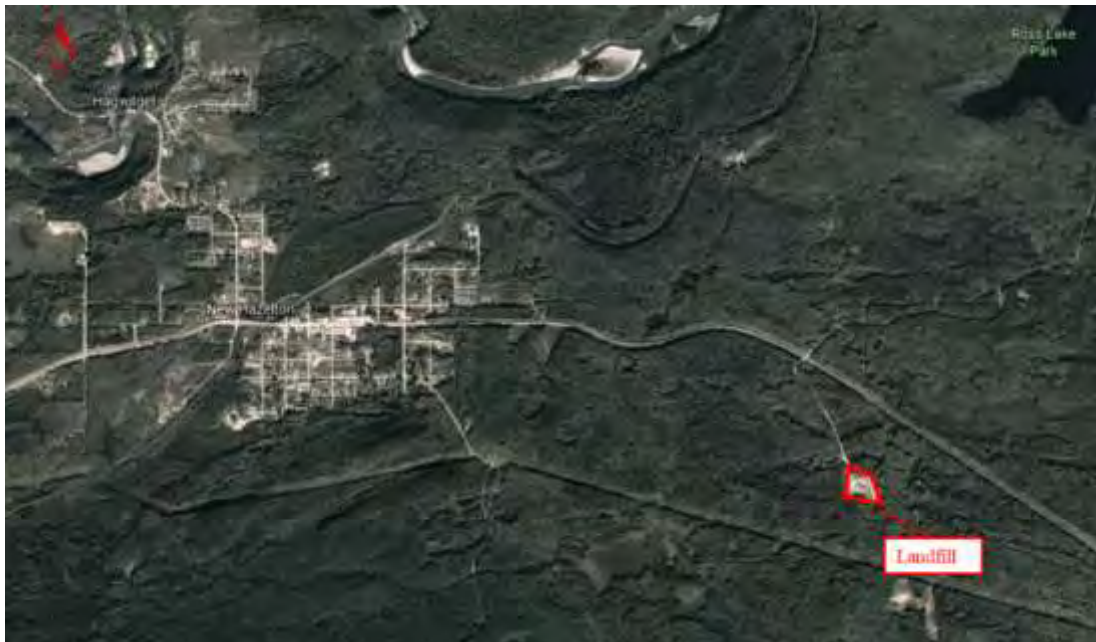


Figure 1: Hazelton Landfill Site Location

2.1 Site Topography and Drainage

Surface water run-on generally flows from the east and south of the site and is diverted from the WMF by the perimeter ditch and directed to the low-lying wetlands north and west of the landfill. Surface water from the wetlands eventually forms Rossvale Creek Tributary II and, after joining other tributaries, forms Rossvale Creek. Rossvale Creek then flows into the Bulkley River. The streams, wetlands, and flow divides in the vicinity of the landfill are shown in Figure 2 (Appendix A). Surface water that is intercepted by the perimeter ditch on the east side of the site flows into the Beaver Pond which is located directly north, downgradient of the landfill. The surface water intercepted by the perimeter ditches on the west side of the site flows into wetlands to the west. Surface water from both the wetlands and the Beaver Pond flows into Rossvale Creek where it then flows north under Highway 16 and to the Bulkley River. The surface water flow regime is described in great detail in the Design, Operations and Closure Plan (DOCP) prepared by SHA.

The Environmental Upgrades Project currently underway altered some flow patterns at site. All site run-on was redirected from the Waste Management Facility site by perimeter ditching, refer to Figure 2 (Appendix A). Site runoff was contained on-site by ditching and grading which directed runoff to the on-site wetland system area. This area contained a natural wetland system which allowed for sedimentation to occur. The run-off from the wetlands flowed to the Beaver Pond. During May of 2018, the Wetland #2 berms were constructed which eliminated discharge of on-site run-off to the Beaver Pond. Per OC guidelines, stormwater is now collected and treated within the lagoon system.

2.2 Geological and Hydrogeological Setting

The stratigraphy and groundwater flow of the underlying material was evaluated from a limited number of boreholes and thus is not fully understood. Figure 3 (Appendix A), shows the location of the groundwater boreholes, including three single groundwater monitoring wells (BH-01, BH-02 and BH-03) and two nested shallow and deep monitoring wells (BH-04 and BH-05). The site is comprised of dense till with occasional sandy gravel seams and boulders.

Permeability estimates range from 3.4×10^{-7} to 9.0×10^{-10} kg m/s², which SHA has determined should make a suitable secondary barrier for leachate.

The groundwater table ranges from a depth of 2 m to 57 m which may suggest that there is a perched water table close to the ground surface, and a much deeper water table, as the water table at BH-03 indicates. It is believed that shallow groundwater (perched water table) flows in a north-westerly direction away from potential receivers including Waterfall Creek and the New Hazelton drinking wells to the southwest of the landfill (Figure 3); however, any deep groundwater migrating from the landfill in a south westerly direction would be intercepted by BH-03, therefore any leachate impact would be confirmed. The deep groundwater flow system has been intersected by only one well (BH-03), therefore, the direction of groundwater flow at the site cannot be determined. Low permeability soil was encountered in the soil samples from the deep and shallow bore holes, which helps reduce the risks associated with the migration of groundwater pollutants as described in SHA's 2018 DOCP Report.

3. WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3.1 Field Techniques

The 2018 monitoring program followed the monitoring program outlined in the amended OC. In 2018, two new shallow groundwater wells located downstream of the 2018 construction were added to detect possible leachate impact from altered discharge patterns. These new wells are SGW-4, and SGW-5. As in previous years, the water quality monitoring in 2018 was conducted by RDKS personnel. Monitoring locations are shown in Figure 3 (Appendix A).

The methods used to develop and sample each monitoring well and surface water station are outlined within the British Columbia Field Sampling Manual for Continuous Monitoring and the Collection of Air, Air Emissions, Water, Wastewater, Soil, Sediment and Biological Samples (BC 2013)".

3.2 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The OC 17226 stipulates that the operational certificate holder is required to conduct a Quality Assurance and Control Program to determine the acceptability of data required by the OC 17226 and Section 2(d) of the Environmental Data Quality Assurance Regulation. The OC 17226 stipulates the terms of the quality assurance program under Section 13.5.4 of the permit (Appendix D).

As part of the program the operational certificate holder must report the results of their field duplicate in terms of the degree of variation as the relative percent difference. The calculation of the relative percent difference is provided below for reference:

$$RPD = \frac{D1 - D2}{\frac{D1 + D2}{2}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

RPD = Relative Percent Difference

D1 = Measured value of the first duplicate

D2 = Measured value of the second duplicate

3.3 Water Quality Sampling Background

The analytical results presented in this report have been tabulated and compared to the "British Columbia Approved Water Quality Guidelines Criteria" (BCWQG) last updated in March 2018. The Water Quality Criteria presents both Drinking Water (DW) and Aquatic Life (AW) Guidelines. Following our standard procedure, parameters not listed in the Criteria were compared to benchmark (working) guidelines approved by the Ministry. These working guidelines are entitled "A Compendium of Working Water Quality Guidelines for British Columbia". With regards to groundwater, exceedances of AW guidelines (highlighted in blue in the tables) are a regulatory concern only if impacted groundwater reaches surface water. This would be the case if contaminated groundwater is not adequately diluted before reaching a surface water body. However, it is unlikely that impacted groundwater will reach surface waters at the Hazelton Landfill; therefore, exceedances of AW guidelines are noted for discussion and reference purposes only. Furthermore, as per the amended OC, the groundwater water quality results were

compared to the “Contaminated Sites Regulation Schedule 3.2¹ Drinking Water Standards” (CSR-DW). The OC states that select groundwater wells SGW-2, SGW-4, SGW-5, BH-03, and BH-5B should be in compliance with the CSR-DW. Therefore, exceedances of the CSR-DW standards for all other wells are for discussion and reference purposes only.

Complete water quality results for groundwater and surface water are summarized in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Appendix B). Some parameter guidelines are dependent upon hardness or pH which was taken into account when determining if there was an exceedance.

It should be noted that the BCWQG and CSR standards were updated in 2018 and therefore 2018 water quality data has been compared to the new criteria. Historical exceedances of past criteria remain highlighted in the water quality tables.

3.4 Water Quality Results

Landfill leachate typically has elevated concentrations of several indicator parameters. Conductivity is a parameter indicative of the total amount of dissolved minerals in a water sample and higher conductivity levels (>500 µS/cm) are often indicative of leachate impact. Chloride is also used as a leachate indicator at municipal landfills since chlorine is a common constituent of materials disposed of in municipal solid waste. Chloride has low affinity to soil or other matter meaning that it remains dissolved in solution after it enters a water system. Raw leachate from municipal landfills typically has very high chloride concentrations that typically occur in the range of 1,000 mg/l to 3,000 mg/l. Chloride concentrations typically decrease as the leachate mixes with the groundwater and gets diluted. Ammonia is another indicator of landfill impacts.

3.4.1 Surface Water Monitoring Stations

The surface water monitoring schedule as per the amended OC is shown below in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Surface Water Monitoring Schedule as per the amended OC

Location	Parameters	Frequency
SW-01 SW-02 SW-05 SW-06	<u>Lab:</u> total metals, chloride, fluoride, sulphate, hardness, ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, COD, BOD, pH	Minimum Annually ³ and once during Spring, Summer, Fall if discharging during these seasons
SW-07 SW-08 SW-09 ² SW-10	<u>Field:</u> Conductivity, temperature, turbidity, flow rate, pH, dissolved oxygen	Minimum annually ³ and once during Spring, Summer, Fall if discharging during these seasons

Monitoring locations SW-09 and SW-10 were not sampled in 2018 as the sites were dry during the sampling event. A brief description of each sampling location is presented in Table 3-2. Charts 1 to 5,

¹ CSR standards have been updated and Schedule 3.2 replaced the redacted Schedule 6

² SW-09 as near to property boundary as possible but at a location where discernible flow begins in ephemeral creek drainage.

³ Annual sample should be consistent year to year, preferably taken in fall.

at the end of the report, show surface water quality trends, and Figure 3 depicts the location of the monitoring sites.

Table 3-2: Description of Surface Water Sampling Locations

Monitoring Locations	UTM Coordinates (+/- 5 m)	Description	2018 Sampling Notes
SW-01	593039.945 E 6121908.659 N	South Surface Water Monitoring Station: Measures background concentrations of inflowing surface water from off site. It is upstream of landfill	Sampled May 28, 2018
SW-02	593239.518 E 6122034.517 N	Southeast Surface Water Monitoring Station: Measures background concentrations of inflowing surface water from off site. It is upstream of landfill	Sampled May 28, 2018
SW-03	592818.141 E 6122443.381 N	Leachate seep: Measures raw leachate collected from the side slopes of the landfill.	No longer a sampling location
SW-04	592783.492 E 6122484.465 N	Log Weir: Measures surface water quality at the outlet of a wetland which directly receives flows from SW-03. Flows then converge with Rossvale Creek Tributary II.	No longer a sampling location
SW-05	592835.423 E 6122608.111 N	Beaver Pond Outlet: Downstream of landfill. Flows converge with Rossvale Creek Tributary II.	Sampled May 28, 2018
SW-06	593046.194 E 6122745.85 N	Highway Inlet to Beaver Pond: Measures water on the south side of the highway, entering the inlet of Beaver Pond.	Sampled May 28, 2018
SW-07	591675.005 E 6123069.601 N	On Rossvale Creek Tributary II above the downstream road crossing culvert: Measures surface water flows that converge from SW-05 and SW-04 to form Rossvale Creek Tributary II.	Sampled May 28, 2018
SW-08	593090.039 E 6122786.348 N	Upgradient of landfill: Measures background water quality entering Beaver Pond.	Sampled May 28, 2018
SW-09	592180.986 E 6123775.729 N	Downstream on Rossvale Creek	Not sampled in 2018.
SW-10	N/A	Downstream of BH-03	Not sampled in 2018.
Wetland 4	N/A	Wetland 4	Sampled September 13, 2018. Not an OC sampling location.

3.4.1.1 SW-01 and SW-02

Sampling locations SW-01 and SW-02, located at the south and south-east corners of the landfill property, were sampled once on May 28, 2018. Surface water flows are from off-site sources which allow the samples at these locations to be representative of background concentrations.

As in the past, there were exceedances for metals of the BC WQG AW and DW at both locations during 2018. Specifically, aluminum, iron, manganese, and phosphorus were in exceedance of either criteria. In general, total metal concentrations at SW-01 and SW-02 were similar to previous sampling events.

Field pH readings at these locations are acidic, with pH readings of 5.5 and 6.0, for SW-01 and SW-02, respectively. These values are out of range of both the AW and DW criteria. Field conductivity was

recorded as 28 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at SW-01 and 21 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at SW-02. These low conductivity values are representative of naturally occurring water with conductivity less than 200 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ that is impacted by metals naturally mobilized due to acidic conditions.

3.4.1.2 SW-03

Sampling location SW-03 is no longer an active surface water sampling location due to the Environmental Upgrades Project. This sampling location (leachate seep) was located at the toe of the north side of the landfill and surface water from the slopes of the landfill and seeping leachate were the sources of flow at this location. Water quality at SW-03 is the most representative of raw leachate that is slightly diluted from surface runoff.

3.4.1.3 SW-04 Log Weir

Sampling location SW-04 is no longer an active surface water sampling location because of redirection of leachate flow, resulting from the Environmental Upgrades Project. This sampling location measured surface water quality in close proximity to the landfill. It was located at a log weir at the north-west corner of the landfill. Surface water that flowed at SW-04 originated from the slopes of the landfill which was initially sampled at the Leachate Seep (SW-03). This dynamic allowed raw leachate to be diluted and attenuated in the wetland before being sampled at SW-04.

3.4.1.4 SW-05 Beaver Pond Outlet

The SW-05 sampling location is located at the outlet of the Beaver Pond which is north of the Hazelton WMF. Before the Environmental Upgrades project, a small portion of the runoff from the landfill flowed into a smaller pond before flowing into the Beaver Pond. This is no longer the case because all runoff is contained at site. Furthermore, the Beaver Pond receives flow from a ditch that flows along the north side of Highway 16.

Sampling location SW-05 was sampled once in May 2018 and the sample exceeded the AW and DW guidelines for aluminum (AW only), iron, manganese (DW only), and phosphorus. As this sampling location no longer receives runoff from the landfill, the exceedances at this location imply that there are exceedances in background concentrations entering the pond.

Field readings at this location indicate that the water is acidic (6.2 pH) and out of range of the AW and DW criteria. Field conductivity was recorded as 107 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ and is representative of naturally occurring water with conductivity less than 200 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.

3.4.1.5 SW-06

The SW-06 sampling location is located south of Highway 16 at the inlet to the Beaver Pond. Flows originate from a culvert that flows under Highway 16 and are sampled downstream of SW-08. In general, exceedances at this location are similar to SW-08.

Iron and phosphorus concentrations exceeded the DW and AW guidelines. Manganese concentrations exceeded the DW criteria only and aluminum concentrations exceeded the AW criteria only.

Field readings at this location indicate that water is acidic (6.2 pH) and out of range of the AW and DW criteria. Field conductivity at this location was elevated during the May 2018 sampling event and was recorded as 531 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. In comparison, past conductivities recorded at this location typically range from

121 – 173 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. The elevated conductivity at this location could be due to runoff from the highway in the spring. However, if this was the case then one would expect SW-08 to have elevated conductivity as well and the conductivity recorded at SW-08 was 102 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. Therefore, the cause of the elevated conductivity at this location is unknown at this time. This sampling location should be monitored to confirm that conductivity returns to normal levels in future years.

3.4.1.6 SW-07

The SW-07 sampling location is located on Rossvale Creek Tributary II above the downstream road crossing culvert near Hwy 16. Surface water flows originate from the flow from SW-05, which converges to form Rossvale Creek Tributary II. This location represents water concentrations downstream of the Beaver Pond.

Aluminum exceeded the AW criteria during the sampling event. Iron and manganese exceeded the DW criteria only. In general, exceedances are consistent with the past two years. Water quality at this location has improved compared to years prior to 2016.

The field pH at this location is acidic (6.4 pH) and is out of range of both the AW and DW criteria. Field conductivity at this location is low and was recorded as 109 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ during the sampling event. Conductivity at this location is similar to background concentrations noted at SW-08 and SW-05 and is representative of naturally occurring water with conductivity less than 200 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. Therefore, no signs of leachate impact at this monitoring location.

3.4.1.7 SW-08 Highway 16 East Culvert

The water sample for SW-08 is collected from a culvert that passes underneath Highway 16. Runoff from the road and the road side ditch make up the majority of the flow in the stream. This sampling location is upstream of the WMF and is used to represent background water.

Iron and phosphorus concentrations exceeded the AW and DW guidelines during the sampling event. Manganese concentrations exceeded the DW guidelines only and aluminum exceeded the AW criteria only. The exceedances at this location indicate that background water has naturally elevated levels of metals.

The field pH at this location is acidic at 5.7 pH and conductivity is low at 102 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. The acidic nature of the water at this location is likely contributing to the elevated metal concentrations.

3.4.1.8 Wetland #4

Wetland #4 is located on the west side of the landfill as seen in Figure 3. Surface water samples were collected from Wetland #4 in September 2018. There was no authorized discharge via Wetland #4 for 2018. However, leachate was pumped to Wetland #4 due to a misunderstanding; leachate should have been pumped directly to the EQ pond. Due to this, an unknown volume of leachate was released. Once the issue was identified, the discharge was stopped and directed to the EQ pond. The RDKS collected surface water samples, including an acute toxicity sample, from Wetland #4. This water quality analysis is representative of dilute leachate, as samples were not collected directly from the discharge but were collected from the diluted water contained in Wetland #4. The analytical results have been tabulated in Table 4 and the results of the acute toxicity test are presented in Appendix E. The water quality sample and acute toxicity sample collected were both in compliance with the OC discharge criteria.

Water quality results from Wetland #4 have also been compared to the BCWQG-DW and BCWQG-AW for discussion and reference purposes. There were elevated levels of total organic carbon and chloride at this location and both parameters exceeded the BCWQG-DW. There were also various exceedances of the BCWQG-DW and AW for metals such as arsenic, boron, chromium, manganese, phosphorus, and sodium. It is clear from the water quality results that this location was impacted by leachate, which is to be expected given that leachate was mistakenly pumped to this location without undergoing treatment. Furthermore, the sample was taken in September after a relatively dry summer period, and therefore it is reasonable to assume that minimal dilution from precipitation occurred.

3.4.2 Groundwater Monitoring Wells

The groundwater monitoring well network at the Hazelton WMF consists of groundwater wells and shallow groundwater (SGW) wells. The groundwater monitoring schedule as per the amended OC is shown below in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Groundwater Monitoring Schedule as per Amended OC

Location	Parameters	Frequency
BH-01 BH-02 BH-03 BH-4B BH-5B	<u>Lab:</u> Dissolved metals, alkalinity, chloride, fluoride, sulphate, hardness, ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, TOC, COD, VOCs ⁵ , pH	Quarterly → Annually ⁶
SGW-1 SGW-2 SGW-3 SGW-4 ⁴ SGW-5 ³	<u>Field:</u> Conductivity, temperature, water elevation ⁷	Monthly → Quarterly ⁶

The five groundwater wells (BH-01, BH-02, BH-03, BH-04, BH-05) were drilled by Agra in 2009. It is our understanding that the SGW wells (SGW-1, SGW-2, SGW-3, SGW-4, SGW-5) were pushed/dug into the bank of the streams to represent the ephemeral creek water. The wells do not have a sand pack around the slots of the well piezometers, which means there is a higher potential for sedimentation infiltration into the wells. A brief description of the groundwater and SGW sampling locations is presented in Table 3-4. The locations of the Hazelton WMF groundwater sampling locations are shown in Figure 3. Groundwater table elevations are shown in Table 3-5.

⁴ Wells must be installed by September 30, 2018

⁵ One-time sample of VOC's for background levels, taken during first sampling event 2018.

⁶ Quarterly reduced to annually and monthly reduced to quarterly following two complete years of sampling.

⁷ Water elevation quarterly.

Table 3-4: Description of Groundwater Sampling Locations

Monitoring Locations	UTM Coordinates (+/- 5m)	Description	2018 Sampling Notes
BH-01	593609.194 E 6121753.831 N	South east of the Landfill and considered to be up-gradient and thus represents background groundwater quality	Sampled May 30, 2018 July 11, 2018 and September 11, 2018
BH-02	593264.351 E6121910.517 N	South east of the Landfill and considered to be up-gradient and thus represents background groundwater quality	Sampled May 30, 2018 July 11, 2018 and September 11, 2018
BH-03	592642.79 4E 6122053.098 N	Located 330 m west of the Iron Pond , and is between the Landfill and the closest public drinking water well which is approximately 2 km south west from the Landfill	Sampled May 30, 2018 and September 11, 2018
BH-4A	593506.8 E 6122164.167 N	Deep piezometer in BH-04. South east of the Landfill and considered to be up-gradient and thus represents background groundwater quality	Sampled Sept 11, 2018.
BH-4B	593506.8 E 6122164.167 N	Shallow piezometer in BH-04. South east of the Landfill and considered to be up-gradient and thus represents background groundwater quality	Sampled May 30, 2018 and July 11, 2018
BH-5A	592591.139 E6123018.88 N	Deep piezometer in BH-05 and historically dry. Directly downgradient of the landfill and is situated near the intersection of the landfill access road and Highway 16	Not sampled in 2018. Dry.
BH-5B	592591.139 E 6123018.88 N	Shallow piezometer in BH-05. Directly downgradient of the landfill and is situated near the intersection of the landfill access road and Highway 16	Sampled May 30, 2018 July 11, 2018 and September 11, 2018
SGW-1	592698.027 E 6 6122231.314 N	Downstream of the SW corner of the Phytoremediation perimeter ditch	Sampled May 30, 2018 July 10, 2018 and September 11, 2018
SGW-3	592673.678 E 6122409.984 N	Downstream of the NW corner of the WMF site, downstream of the Wetland #4 discharge rock infiltration trench	Sampled May 30, 2018 July 10, 2018 and September 12, 2018
SGW-2	592533.158 E 6122444.271 N	Downstream of SGW-3	Sampled May 30, 2018 and July 10, 2018
SGW-4	592524.282 E 6122701.595 N	Downstream of Beaver Pond	Sampled July 10, 2018 and September 11, 2018
SGW-5	592525.999 E 6122269.748 N	Downstream of SGW-1	Sampled May 30, 2018, July 10, 2018 and September 11, 2018

Table 3-5: Groundwater Table Elevations, July 30, 2014

GW Wells	Ground Elev.	Stick Up (m)	Well Depth (m)	WL Depth (m)	GW Elev. (m)
BH-01	141.77	0.36	44.50	21.32	120.81
BH-02	141.84	0.32	33.24	21.30	120.86
BH-03	114.9	0.44	60.05	56.65	58.69
BH-4A	122.31	0.92	17.59	14.58	108.65
BH-4B	122.31	1.02	3.00	2.68	120.65
BH-5A	93.94	0.51	18.53	dry	dry
BH-5B	93.94	0.49	5.60	3.56	90.87

Note: Agra surveyed borehole elevations to an arbitrary datum.

SHA estimates that actual elevations are 330 m higher than Agra's reported values in this Table.

3.4.3 Shallow Ground Water Quality Results

Shallow groundwater quality results are tabulated in Table 2 (Appendix B). Charts 6 to 11 show the overall shallow groundwater quality trends. This year, all SGW wells were sampled for dissolved metals. Last year, it should be noted that all the SGW wells were sampled for total metals rather than dissolved metals and as such, any sediments stirred up during well purging would have affected the results. Therefore, charts for shallow groundwater metals only show results for the 2018 year (dissolved metals).

3.4.3.1 SGW-1

Shallow ground water well SGW-1 is located in an ephemeral creek which is similar to the wetland areas bordering the landfill site. Currently, run-on flowing into the creek is from the perimeter ditch bordering the south and west sides of the Phase 2 expansion area, and the south phytoremediation perimeter ditch. Pooling leachate runoff from the Phase 2A expansion area was spilling into the ditch and flowing into the ephemeral creek. However, this was stopped in July of 2018 because a leachate collector was installed as part of the Environmental Upgrades which now captures this leachate.

Samples at this location showed elevated conductivity, chlorides, total organic carbon (TOC), and total hardness. Field conductivity ranged from 963 to 1846 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ from April 2018 to November 2018. This range is well above the conductivity of naturally occurring water ($<200 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$). Chlorides were compliant with values ranging from 98 to 105 mg/L, but these values still indicate leachate impact. Total organic carbon ranged from 75 – 342 mg/L and exceeded the BCWQG-DW. The hardness ranged from 611 to 1080 mg/L. These values are consistent with those measured in 2017.

There were consistent exceedances of BCWQG-DW and BCWQG-AW for several metals. Metals exceeding either criteria in one or more case include aluminum, arsenic, iron, manganese, and phosphorous. At this time, it is not viable to determine long-term trends for these parameters since 2018 was the first year that dissolved metals were analyzed in the shallow groundwater samples.

3.4.3.2 SGW-3

Shallow groundwater well SGW-3 is also located in an ephemeral creek which enters the area northwest of Wetland #4 at the NW corner at site. Two sources of flow will flow through this monitoring location. Firstly, SGW-3 is downstream of the Wetland #4 rock infiltration trenches which will contribute conditioned leachate flows when a controlled discharge event takes place. Secondly, run-on water flows

into the ephemeral creek via perimeter ditch sections north of Wetland #3 and #4, and west of the Phytoremediation area.

In the past, leachate from the toe of Phase 1 was spilling into the Wetland #3 excavation and entering the perimeter ditch via a gravel seam in Wetland #3. To cease this leachate flow, a leachate collection system was installed at Phase 1 and Wetland #3 has been plugged with clay. These actions are part of the Environmental Upgrades project.

Samples at this location showed elevated conductivity, chlorides, total organic carbon (TOC), and total hardness. Field conductivity ranged from 540 to 940 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ from April 2018 to November 2018. This range is well above the conductivity of typical surface water ($<200 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$). There appears to be a slight improvement in conductivity at SGW-3 compared to 2017 when conductivity ranged from 685-1850 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. Chlorides were compliant with values ranging from 43.9 to 49.2 mg/L, but these values are still elevated. Total organic carbon ranged from 51 – 160 mg/L and exceeded the BCWQG-DW. The hardness ranged from 421 to 714 mg/L. These values are consistent with 2017 data.

There were consistent exceedances of BCWQG-DW and BCWQG-AW for several metals. Metals exceeding either criteria in one or more case include aluminum, arsenic, chromium, iron, manganese, phosphorous and vanadium. At this time, it is not viable to determine long-term trends for these parameters since 2018 was the first year that dissolved metals were analyzed in the shallow groundwater samples.

3.4.3.3 SGW-2

Shallow groundwater well SGW-2 is located within the ephemeral creek downstream of SGW-3, as observed in Figure 3. This monitoring location is situated near the property boundary. In general, improved water quality is observed at this location when compared to SGW-3.

Samples from this location showed elevated conductivity and total organic carbon (TOC). Field conductivity ranged from 676 to 2050 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ from April 2018 to November 2018, this range is well above the conductivity of typical surface water ($<200 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$). Chlorides were in compliance with values ranging from 4.6 to 7.6 mg/L which is roughly an 85 % decrease when compared to chloride concentrations of 19 mg/L to 45.1 mg/L at SGW-3. Total organic carbon ranged from 88 – 249 mg/L and exceeded the BCWQG-DW. The hardness ranged from 175 to 339 mg/L compared to 504 – 749 mg/L at SGW-3. The significant decrease in leachate indicator parameters compared to SGW-3 shows natural attenuation of potential leachate impact. It is surprising, however, that conductivity at downstream SGW-2 is higher than upstream SGW-3. One would expect the conductivity to be lower at SGW-2, especially when the other parameters decreased as a result of attenuation. The reason for the elevated conductivity at this location is unknown at this time.

There were consistent exceedances of BCWQG-DW and BCWQG-AW for several metals. Metals exceeding either criteria in one or more case include aluminum, arsenic, chromium, iron, manganese, and phosphorous. At this time, it is not viable to determine long-term trends for these parameters since 2018 was the first year that dissolved metals were analyzed in the shallow groundwater samples.

Of importance, there were two parameters which exceeded the CSR-DW at this location. Iron and manganese concentrations exceeded the criteria at both sampling events. As per the OC, the operational certificate holder must implement the Groundwater Quality Exceedances Response Plan (Response Plan)

if exceedances of the CSR DW are found at SGW-2. However, the Response Plan cannot be conducted yet as the Phytoremediation system is still undergoing construction. This location should continue to be monitored for exceedances of the CSR-DW in the future.

3.4.3.4 SGW-4

Shallow groundwater well SGW-4 is located within the ephemeral creek downstream of Beaver Pond, as observed in Figure 3. This monitoring location is situated near the property boundary and 2018 was the first year that samples were collected from this location.

Samples from this location showed elevated conductivity, total organic carbon (TOC), and total hardness. Field conductivity ranged from 388 – 1278 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ from April 2018 to November 2018, this range is well above the conductivity of typical surface water ($<200 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$). Total organic carbon was lower at this location than others but still exceeded the BCWQG-DW criteria and ranged from 9 – 10.6 mg/L. Hardness ranged from 494 – 656 mg/L.

There were consistent exceedances of BCWQG-DW and BCWQG-AW for several metals. Metals exceeding either criteria in one or more case include aluminum, arsenic, iron, and manganese.

Of importance, the iron concentration exceeded the CSR-DW at this location during the September sampling event. As per the OC, the operational certificate holder must implement the Groundwater Quality Exceedances Response Plan if exceedances of the CSR DW are found at SGW-4. However, the Response Plan cannot be conducted yet as the Phytoremediation system is still undergoing construction. This location should continue to be monitored for exceedances of the CSR-DW in the future.

At this time, it is not viable to determine long-term trends for leachate parameters at SGW-4 since 2018 was the first year that SGW-4 was sampled.

3.4.3.5 SGW-5

Shallow groundwater well SGW-5 is located within the ephemeral creek downstream of SGW-1, as observed in Figure 3. This monitoring location is situated near the property boundary and 2018 was the first year that samples were collected from this location.

Samples from this location showed elevated conductivity, total organic carbon (TOC), and total hardness. Field conductivity ranged from 334 – 737 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ from April 2018 to November 2018, and this range is above the conductivity of typical surface water ($<200 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$). Conductivity at this location is much lower than SGW-1 (963 to 1846 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$). Total organic carbon ranged from 6 to 27.4 mg/L and exceeded the BCWQG-DW. Chlorides were below the guidelines and ranged from 4 – 6.99 mg/L. Chlorides at this location are 93 % lower compared to chloride reading of 98.1 to 105 mg/L at SGW-1, indicating natural attenuation of potential leachate impact.

There were consistent exceedances of BCWQG-DW and BCWQG-AW for several metals. Metals exceeding either criteria in one or more case include aluminum, iron, and manganese. In general, metals at SGW-5 are lower than upstream SGW-1.

No exceedances of the BC-CSR were found at this location in 2018.

At this time, it is not viable to determine long-term trends for leachate parameters at SGW-5 since 2018 was the first year that SGW-5 was sampled.

3.4.4 Groundwater Quality Results

Groundwater quality results are tabulated in Table 3 in Appendix B. Charts 12 to 18 in Appendix C show the overall groundwater quality trends.

3.4.4.1 Background Groundwater Quality

Groundwater monitoring locations BH-01, BH-02, and BH-04 are all up gradient of the landfill and are assumed to represent background water quality. Monitoring well BH-04 has nested piezometers with one deep, and one shallow piezometer. These are labelled BH-4A and BH-5B. These samples show that the groundwater in the area tends to exceed AW and DW standards for several parameters.

Deep wells, BH-02 and BH-4A have high conductivity, ranging from 674 - 931 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$ and 597 to 760 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$, respectively. Both wells had hard water (total hardness) ranging from 479 to 482 mg/L and 203 mg/L for BH-02 and BH-4A, respectively. Similarly, the shallow piezometer BH-4B had elevated conductivity ranging from 628 – 666 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$ and hardness ranging from 354 – 355 mg/L.

Upstream BH-01 has lower conductivity than BH-02, BH-4A, and BH-4B; however, it is still relatively high, ranging from 383 to 526 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$. The water at BH-01 was also hard, ranging from 266 to 329 mg/L.

There were exceedances for several metal concentrations at the background wells. Monitoring wells BH-4A, BH-4B and BH-02 exceed either the AW or DW guidelines for cadmium and manganese concentrations. Furthermore, aluminum, arsenic, iron, and manganese concentrations exceeded either the AW or DW guidelines at BH-01.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) were sampled in May 2018 and all results are below the criteria.

3.4.4.2 Groundwater Quality Downgradient of Landfill

Monitoring well BH-05 has nested piezometers with one deep, and one shallow piezometer. These are labelled BH-5A and BH-5B. BH-5A has historically been dry and is not a sampling location as per the amended OC. The groundwater elevation in 5B is typically about 30 m below the groundwater elevation in the majority of the other wells (with the exception of BH-03 and BH-4B). This disparity in water table elevation could partly contribute to the difference in sampling results.

The groundwater from BH-5B was typically very hard, has high conductivity, and has higher chloride concentrations than most of the background wells, as shown in Charts 12, 13, and 16 in Appendix C. These elevated parameters are typical of groundwater that is affected by leachate. However, as mentioned above, the background groundwater has naturally occurring high conductivity and hardness concentrations (BH-02). Nevertheless, the concentrations at BH-5B are clearly above the levels in BH-02, suggesting leachate impact. The high chloride levels at this well (205 mg/L) are more indicative of leachate impact as they are comparable to the leachate seep (270-344 mg/L). Another possible source of chloride at this well location could be runoff from the highway in spring months. There appears to have been a sharp decrease in chloride concentration during the May and July 2018 sampling events and then concentrations returned to elevated levels in the subsequent sampling event. At this time, it is not clear what caused the large fluctuation.

There were metals in exceedance of both the BCWQG-DW and BCWQG-AW. Exceedances of the AW limits were observed for arsenic. Exceedances of both DW and AW were observed for manganese, iron, and phosphorus.

Of importance, there were exceedances of the CSR-DW standards at BH-5B for arsenic, cobalt, iron, and manganese concentrations at this location in 2018. As per the OC, the operational certificate holder must implement the Groundwater Quality Exceedances Response Plan if exceedances of the CSR DW are found at BH-5B. However, the Response Plan cannot be conducted yet as the Phytoremediation system is still undergoing construction. This location should continue to be monitored for exceedances of the CSR-DW in the future.

VOCs were sampled in May 2018 and all results are below the criteria and similar to background levels.

3.4.4.3 Groundwater Quality Between Landfill and Public Water Well

There were no exceedances of the guidelines at BH-03 in 2018. Furthermore, conductivity has decreased at this location compared to 2017. However, conductivity is still elevated and ranged from 638 to 667 mg/L. Conductivity is similarly high in background wells. Furthermore, leachate indicators were not appreciably elevated above background conditions. Notably, chloride levels were basically equal to those of background concentrations

In conclusion, BH-03 does not appear to be affected by leachate. However, it is important to continue to sample this location because it would intercept any groundwater flowing from the landfill towards the public water well to the southwest of the landfill.

VOCs were sampled in May 2018 and all results are below the criteria and similar to background levels.

4. DISCUSSION ON SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER QUALITY RESULTS

4.1 Surface Water Quality

4.1.1 Surface Water

Surface water entering the site at SW-01 was acidic and had elevated concentrations of aluminum, iron, manganese and phosphorous. These elevated concentrations are regularly in non-compliance with BCWQG-AW and DW criteria. Furthermore, the exceedances in 2018 are consistent with those in 2017. Surface water entering the site at SW-02 was also acidic and had elevated levels of iron, manganese, and phosphorus; at this location there were more exceedances in 2018 compared to 2017. Water quality at SW-02 in 2018 is similar to SW-01, with the exception of aluminum concentrations, which are lower at SW-02. Historically, these locations have shown naturally occurring exceedances of the BCWQ criteria, particularly for metals, likely a result of the acidic waters. Thus, elevated metals at downstream surface water locations are not thought to be due to leachate.

As shown in Charts 1 and 2, SW-03 and SW-04 historically had the highest conductivity and chloride concentrations of all the sampling locations. This is consistent with the fact that SW-03 and SW-04 were located closest to the landfill. Surface water sampling stations SW-03 and SW-04 are no

longer active sampling locations but are useful to use as a reference as these elevated levels are indicative of leachate impact. In 2018, surface water sampling location SW-06 at the inlet to Beaver Pond had the highest conductivity and chloride concentrations of all the sampling locations. Particularly, there was a spike in conductivity at SW-06 during the 2018 sampling event and this location should be monitored to confirm that levels return back to normal in subsequent sampling events. The low conductivity and chloride observed at downstream SW-05 suggests that the Beaver Pond is not impacted by leachate, which is to be expected given that runoff from the landfill is now contained at site and no longer flows into the Beaver Pond. Metal exceedances found at SW-05 are similar to the Beaver Pond inlet locations SW-06 and SW-08, and thus assumed to be naturally occurring.

Surface water sampling location SW-07 is downstream from the other monitoring stations and it appears that its water quality is similar to that of background concentrations and therefore does not show signs of leachate impact.

4.2 Groundwater Quality

4.2.1 Shallow Groundwater Wells

In general, the results from the SGW wells show elevated concentrations of conductivity, chlorides, total organic carbon (TOC), and total hardness in all samples. As seen in Charts 6 and 7, SGW-1 had the highest conductivity and chloride concentrations of all the SGW wells. Sampling location SGW-1 is located downstream of the southwest corner of the Phytoremediation perimeter ditch. In comparison, SGW-5 showed the lowest conductivity and chloride concentrations of all the SGW wells. Sampling location SGW-5 is located downstream of SGW-1 and the lower levels of conductivity and chloride at this location compared to SGW-1 indicate that the water is being highly diluted and/or attenuated by the time it reaches the property boundary. Of note, chloride concentrations decrease significantly between the two locations and levels were below the BCWQG at SGW-1.

Similarly, it appears that shallow groundwater is being diluted and/or attenuated between SGW-3 and SGW-2. Sampling location SGW-3 is located downstream of Wetland #4 discharge rock infiltration trench and SGW-2 is located downstream of SGW-3. Leachate indicator parameters such as chloride, iron, and manganese are all lower at SGW-2 than SGW-3. Interestingly, conductivity is higher at SGW-2 than SGW-3. The reason for this is unknown at this time. Even though significant dilution/attenuation occurred between SGW-3 and SGW-2, there were still exceedances of the CSR-DW found at SGW-2 in 2018 for iron and manganese. Similarly, there was one exceedance of the CSR-DW at SGW-4 in 2018 for manganese. This is important as the OC stipulates that the Groundwater Exceedances Response Plan must be implemented if exceedances of the CSR-DW are found at either SGW-2 or SGW-4. The primary reason for the exceedances is believed to be the result of leachate escaping into the western drainages during initial construction of grading works and septage area clean up before containment berm was constructed.

All shallow groundwater monitoring locations show elevated metal concentrations for aluminum, arsenic, iron, and manganese. SHA suspects that the elevated metals are the result of low-pH groundwater originating from wetlands and are not necessarily related to landfill leachate impacts. Also, the SGW wells are potentially impacted by surface water and therefore exceedances of metals at these

locations could partly be attributed to natural exceedances found in background surface water. It should be noted that charts for shallow groundwater metals show values for the 2018 year only since total metals were sampled in 2017 and dissolved metals were sampled in 2018.

4.2.2 Groundwater Wells

The background groundwater quality around the landfill site was found to have elevated conductivity, hardness, arsenic, iron, and manganese.

The water in BH-03, which would intercept any flow from landfill leachate before it reached the public water well, has water quality that is consistent with background trends. Notably, the chloride concentrations are equivalent which implies that only natural, clean water flows at this location. Furthermore, metal concentrations at BH-03 are all lower than background concentrations and do not indicate leachate impact.

Monitoring location BH-5B is the only well that is downgradient of the landfill. Its results showed potential evidence of leachate impact. It had elevated conductivity values that were higher than background and elevated chloride concentrations that were much higher than background conditions and similar to those found at the leachate seep. However, several of the exceedances are similar to background conditions. Also, it is difficult to determine the portion of contamination resulting from nearby highway operations. For these reasons, it is difficult to determine whether or not the landfill is impacting groundwater at the downstream BH-5B monitoring location.

5. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

A quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program is a system of procedures, checks, audits and corrective actions that will assist in ensuring that the data generated at the laboratory is of the highest achievable quality. This is of prime importance, as the monitoring data forms the basis for all of the conclusions regarding the impact of the Landfill on the surrounding environment. As per the OC, one duplicate sample should be collected during each sampling event from one of the discharge points. Furthermore, each duplicate sample should be submitted to the laboratory; one of the pair identified as the regular sample, and the other, as a blind sample identified by a fictitious site-name established solely to identify the duplicate sample. The results of the field duplicates in terms of the degree of variation as the relative percent difference should be reported for each parameter, as specified in the OC.

In 2018, duplicate samples were obtained during the May, July, and September groundwater sampling events. The results of the duplicate samples and the degree of variation as the relative percent difference for each parameter are presented in Table 3. A summary of the analytes which were out of compliance (RPD > 20%) are listed below in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Summary of Duplicate Sample Non-Compliance

Sampling Location	Monitoring Event	Analyte	RPD
BH-02	May 30, 2018	Aluminum	121%
		Cadmium	73%
		Iron	35%
		Lead	28%
		Nickel	21%
		Zinc	22%
BH-5B	July 11, 2018	Aluminum	84%
		Antimony	64%
		Arsenic	22%
		Copper	35%
BH-5B	September 11, 2018	Aluminum	67%
		Antimony	70%
		Arsenic	33%
		Cobalt	96%
		Copper	91%
		Molybdenum	81%
		Silver	90%
		Nickel	80%
		Zinc	81%

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Operational Certificate 17226 for the Hazelton Regional Landfill was amended on February 7, 2018 and for this reason, the environmental monitoring program in 2018 followed the amended OC. Two new SGW wells were installed in 2018 and the SGW sampling was undertaken because of altered leachate flow patterns associated with the Environmental Upgrades Project.

Sampling results suggest that the surface water in the area consistently exceeds BCWQG for aluminum, iron, manganese, and phosphorous. This is true of both the background samples taken from SW-1, and SW-2, and the downstream samples from SW-5 and SW-7 and therefore the exceedances are presumed to be naturally occurring. Surface water sampling locations SW-6 and SW-8 come from a culvert that flows underneath Highway 16 and flows into the Beaver Pond. The metals concentration at SW-5 at the outlet of Beaver Pond are similar to SW-6 and SW-8, suggesting no leachate impact at Beaver Pond. This is to be expected given that leachate flows have been redirected such that leachate no longer flows into Beaver Pond.

Shallow groundwater wells appear to have increasing leachate impact with closer proximity to the landfill. But, it has been observed that the impact at the property boundary has been significantly diluted/attenuated. Despite the attenuation, there were exceedances of the CSR-DW for iron and/or manganese at property boundary sampling locations SGW-2 and SGW-4. As per the OC, the exceedances of the CSR-DW at these locations trigger the Groundwater Exceedances Response Plan. However, since the Phytoremediation system is still under construction, the response plan cannot be

implemented at this time. In the meantime, all leachate is now being pumped into the equalization pond to prevent further impact.

The only downgradient groundwater well showing elevated levels of leachate indicators is BH-5. However, several of these exceedances are similar to background conditions. Also, it is difficult to determine the portion of contamination resulting from nearby highway operations. For these reasons, it is difficult to determine whether or not the landfill is impacting groundwater in the vicinity of the Hazelton WMF site. In order to determine if groundwater is in fact impacted by the landfill, at least two more downgradient groundwater monitoring wells are required. Furthermore, these wells should have nested wells with shallow and a deep well to partition perched water table effects and deep groundwater effects.

The water in BH-03, which would intercept any flow from landfill leachate before it reached the public water well, has water quality that is consistent with background trends and implies that only natural, clean water flows at this location.

There was no authorized discharge via Wetland #4 for 2018. However, leachate was pumped to Wetland #4 due to a misunderstanding; leachate should have been pumped directly to the EQ pond. Due to this, an unknown volume of leachate was released. Once the issue was identified, the discharge was stopped and directed to the EQ pond. The RDKS collected surface water samples, including an acute toxicity sample, from Wetland #4. This water quality analysis is representative of dilute leachate, as samples were not collected directly from the discharge but were collected from the diluted water contained in Wetland #4. The water quality sample and acute toxicity sample collected were both in compliance with the OC discharge criteria.

After a thorough review of the 2018 monitoring data submitted by RDKS staff, SHA recommends the following:

- Surface water monitoring should continue to be conducted as per the amended OC.
- Groundwater monitoring should continue to be conducted as per the amended OC.
- Continue monitoring water quality at BH-5 and if leachate indicator parameters show an increasing trend, consider installing at least one new groundwater monitoring well downgradient of the landfill. The new well will help to monitor groundwater sufficiently and confirm the direction of groundwater flow. A survey should be completed in conjunction with the installation of any new well(s) to tie into actual datum.
- Ensure that the leachate management system is operated in accordance with the DOCP.
- Monitor for exceedances of the CSR-DW at SGW-2, SGW-4, SGW-5, BH-03, and BH-5B. If exceedances are found, implement the Groundwater Exceedances Response Plan. Ensure that the Operational Certificate holder is familiar with the Response Plan.
- A qualified professional should continue to be retained on an annual basis to evaluate the water quality data.
- The sampling program should follow established handling procedures including preservation of samples and storage to ensure continuity and representativeness of the samples.

7. STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

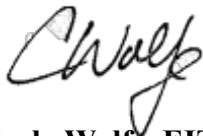
This report has been prepared by Sperling Hansen Associates (SHA) on behalf of the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine in accordance with generally accepted engineering practices to a level of care and skill normally exercised by other members of the engineering and science professions currently practicing under similar conditions in British Columbia, subject to the time limits and financial and physical constraints applicable to the services.

The report, which specifically includes all tables and figures, is based on engineering analysis by SHA staff of data compiled during the course of the project. Except where specifically stated to the contrary, the information on which this study is based has been obtained from external sources. This external information has not been independently verified or otherwise examined by Sperling Hansen Associates to determine its accuracy and completeness. Sperling Hansen Associates has relied in good faith on this information and does not accept responsibility of any deficiency, misstatements or inaccuracies contained in the reports as a result of omissions, misinterpretation and/or fraudulent acts of the persons interviewed or contacted, or errors or omissions in the reviewed documentation.

The report is intended solely for the use of the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on, or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibilities of such third parties. Sperling Hansen Associates does not accept any responsibility for other uses of the material contained herein nor for damages, if any, suffered by any third party because of decisions made or actions based on this report. Copying of this intellectual property for other purposes is not permitted.

The findings and conclusions of this report are valid only as of the date of this report. The interpretations presented in this report and the conclusions and recommendations that are drawn are based on information that was made available to Sperling Hansen Associates during the course of this project. Should additional new data become available in the future, Sperling Hansen Associates should be requested to re-evaluate the findings of this report and modify the conclusions and recommendations drawn, as required.

Report Prepared By:

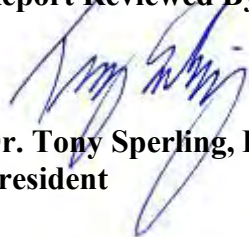


Carly Wolfe, EIT
Bioresource Engineer



Anthony Martins, EIT
Environmental Engineer

Report Reviewed By:



Dr. Tony Sperling, P.Eng.
President



8. REFERENCES

AGRA & Associated Engineering , Proposed Hazelton Landfill Expansion Information in Support of the Applications For a Crown Lease and Landfill Operational Certificate, 2000, File 962576-3-0.

Ministry of Environment. Operational Certificate 17226 for the Hazelton Regional Landfill. Amended Date: February 7, 2018.

Sperling Hansen Associates. Hazelton Landfill, Design, Operations and Closure Plan 2014 PRJ13037.

Sperling Hansen Associates. Hazelton Landfill, Design, Operations and Closure Plan 2018 PRJ14060.

Sperling Hansen Associates. Hazelton Landfill Annual Report 2014 PRJ15024.

Sperling Hansen Associates. Hazelton Landfill Annual Report 2015 PRJ16018.

Sperling Hansen Associates. Hazelton Landfill Annual Report 2017 PRJ18020..

Appendix A: Figures



Landfill Services Group
 • Landfill Siting
 • Design & Operations Plans
 • Landfill Closure
 • Environmental Monitoring
 #8 - 1225 East Keith Road
 North Vancouver, B.C. V7J 1J3
 Phone: (604) 986-7723
 Fax: (604) 986-7734

LEGEND:

- POND
- WETLAND
- HIGHER GROUND
- CREEK
- INTERMITTENT CREEK
- LANDFILL LEASE PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PERIMETER DITCH
- EXISTING TOPO CONTOUR 20m INTERVAL
- SURFACE WATER FLOW DIVIDE
- GROUND PROOFING TRAVERSE

CLIENT:

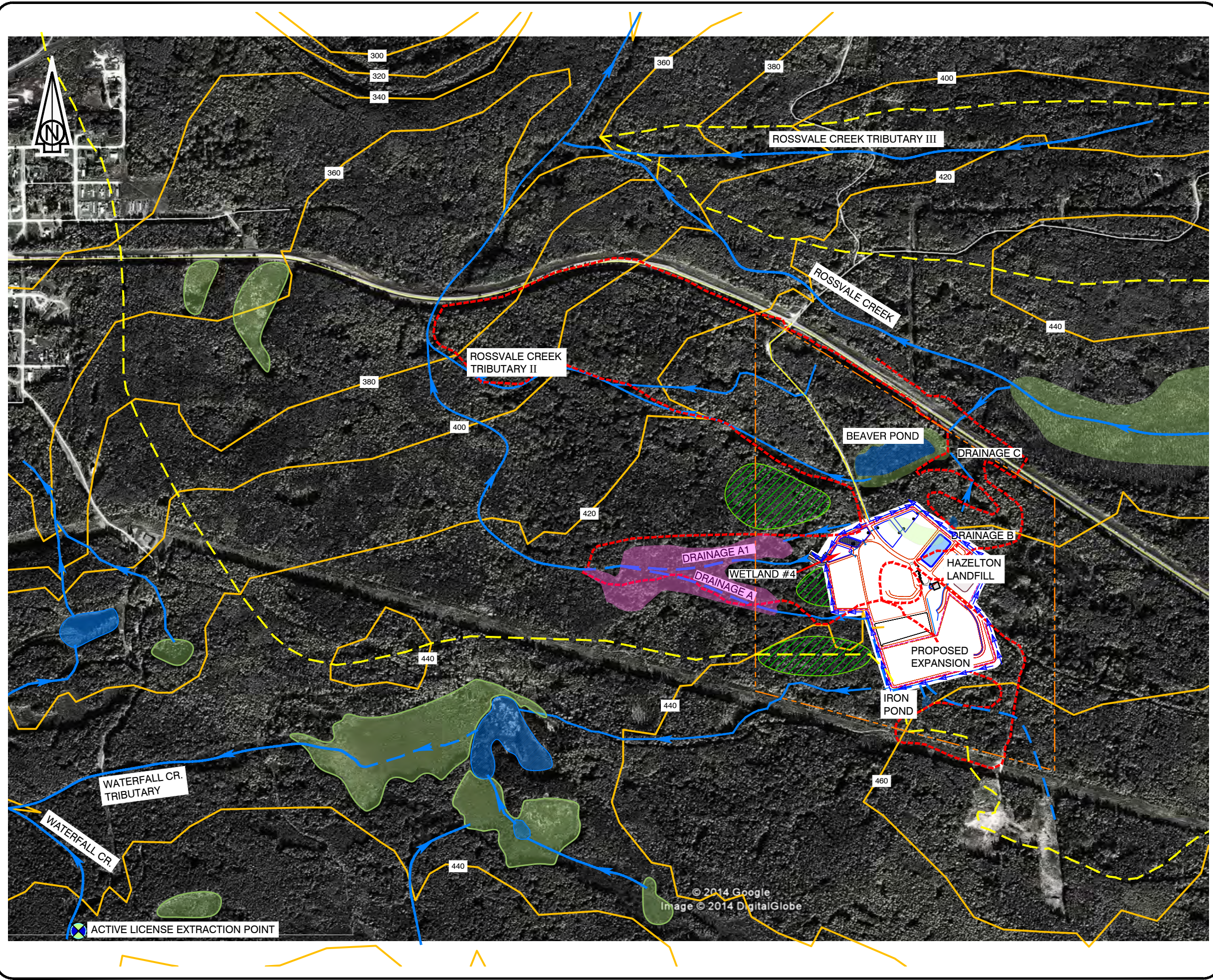
PROJECT:

HAZELTON WMF ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

TITLE:

STREAMS, WETLANDS AND FLOW DIVIDES IN VICINITY OF HAZELTON LANDFILL

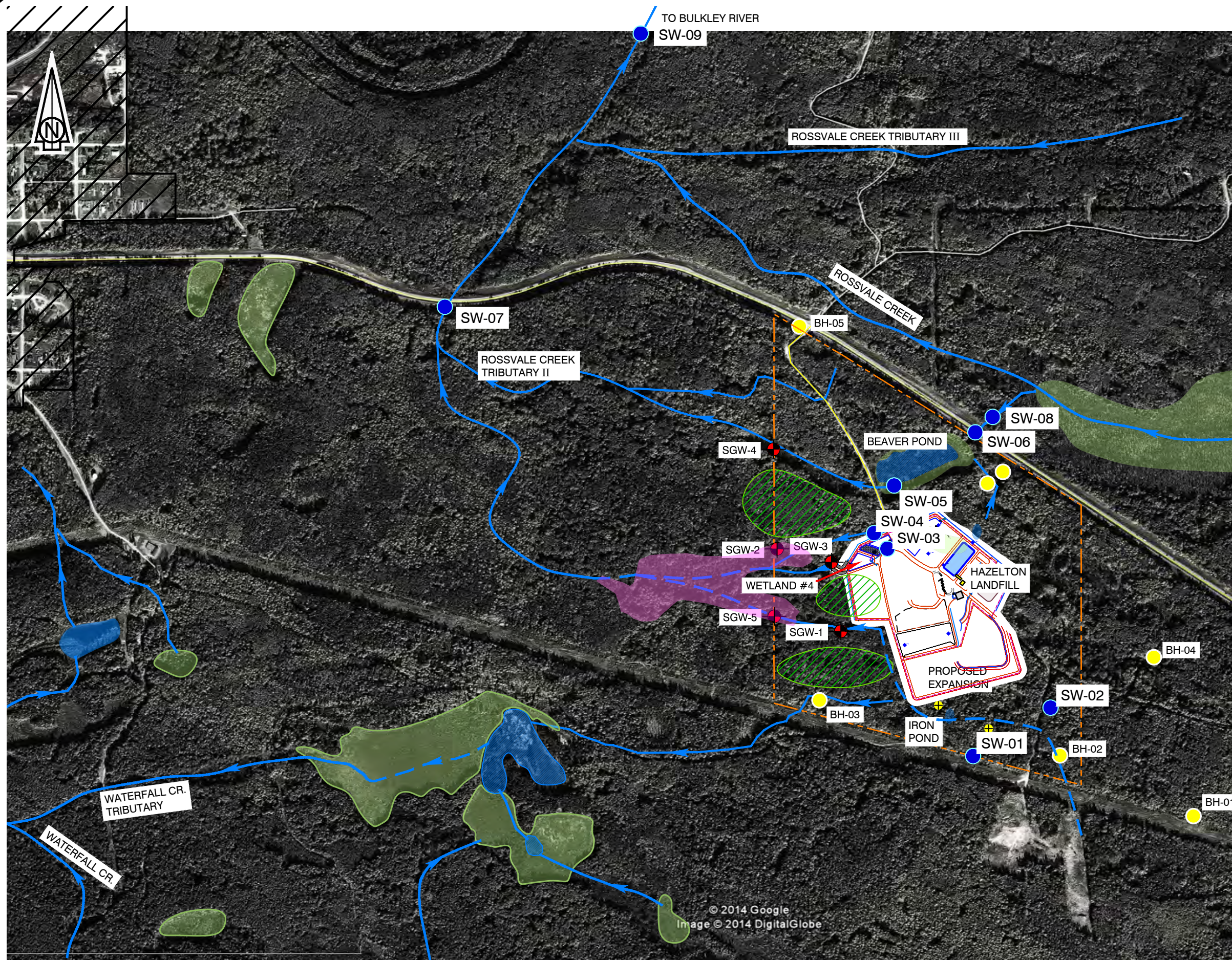
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Landfill Services Group
 • Landfill Siting
 • Design & Operations Plans
 • Landfill Closure
 • Environmental Monitoring
 #8 - 1225 East Keith Road
 North Vancouver, B.C. V7J 1J3
 Phone: (604) 986-7723
 Fax: (604) 986-7734

LEGEND:

- POND
- CREEK
- - - INTERMITTENT CREEK
- SURFACE WATER MONITORING LOCATION
- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
- - - PROPERTY LINE
- SHALLOW GROUNDWATER WELL
- + CULTURALLY MODIFIED TREE

CLIENT:
 Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine

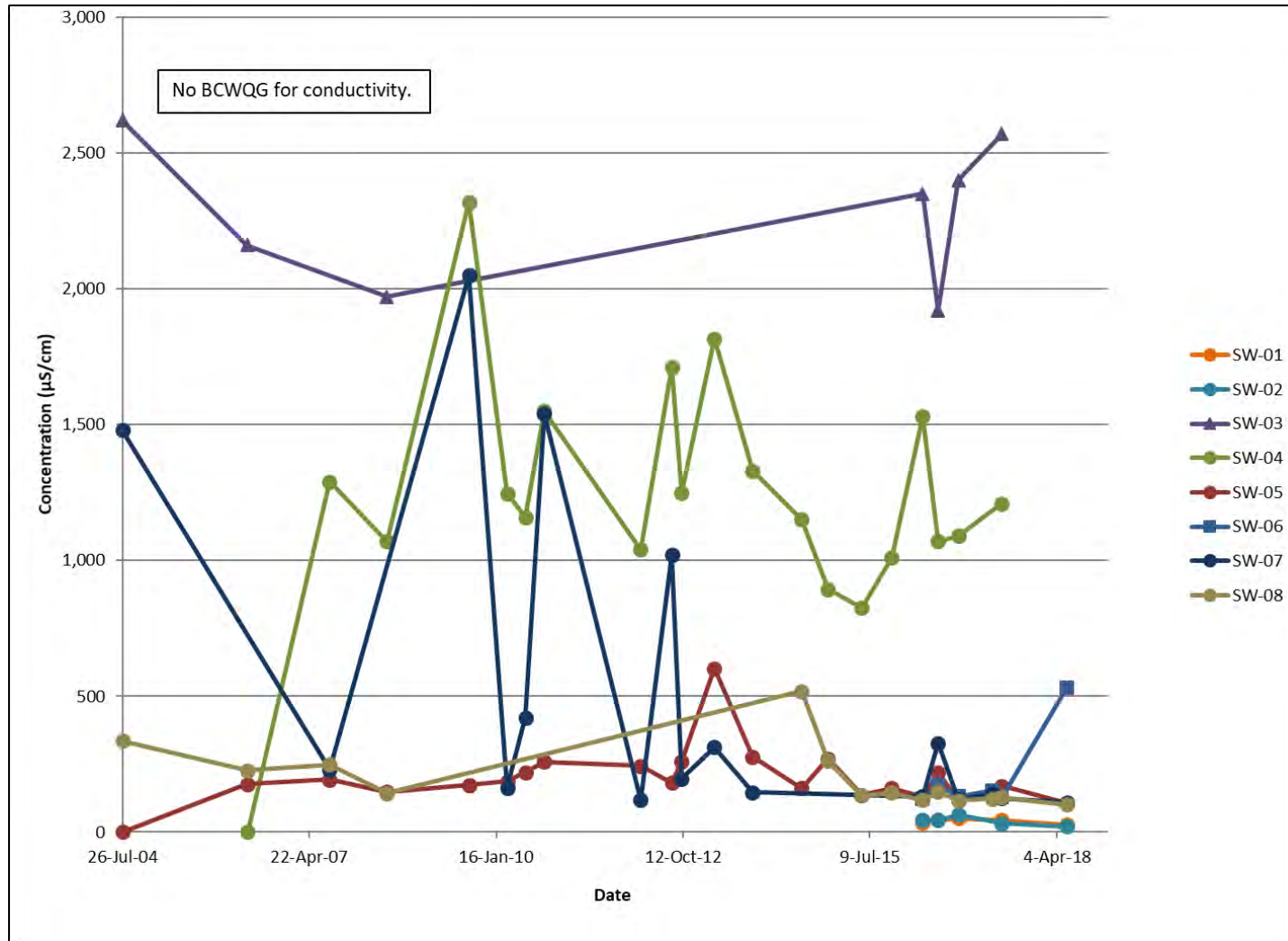
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 HAZELTON WMF ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

TITLE:
HAZELTON MONITORING WELLS AND SAMPLING LOCATIONS

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Appendix B: Tables

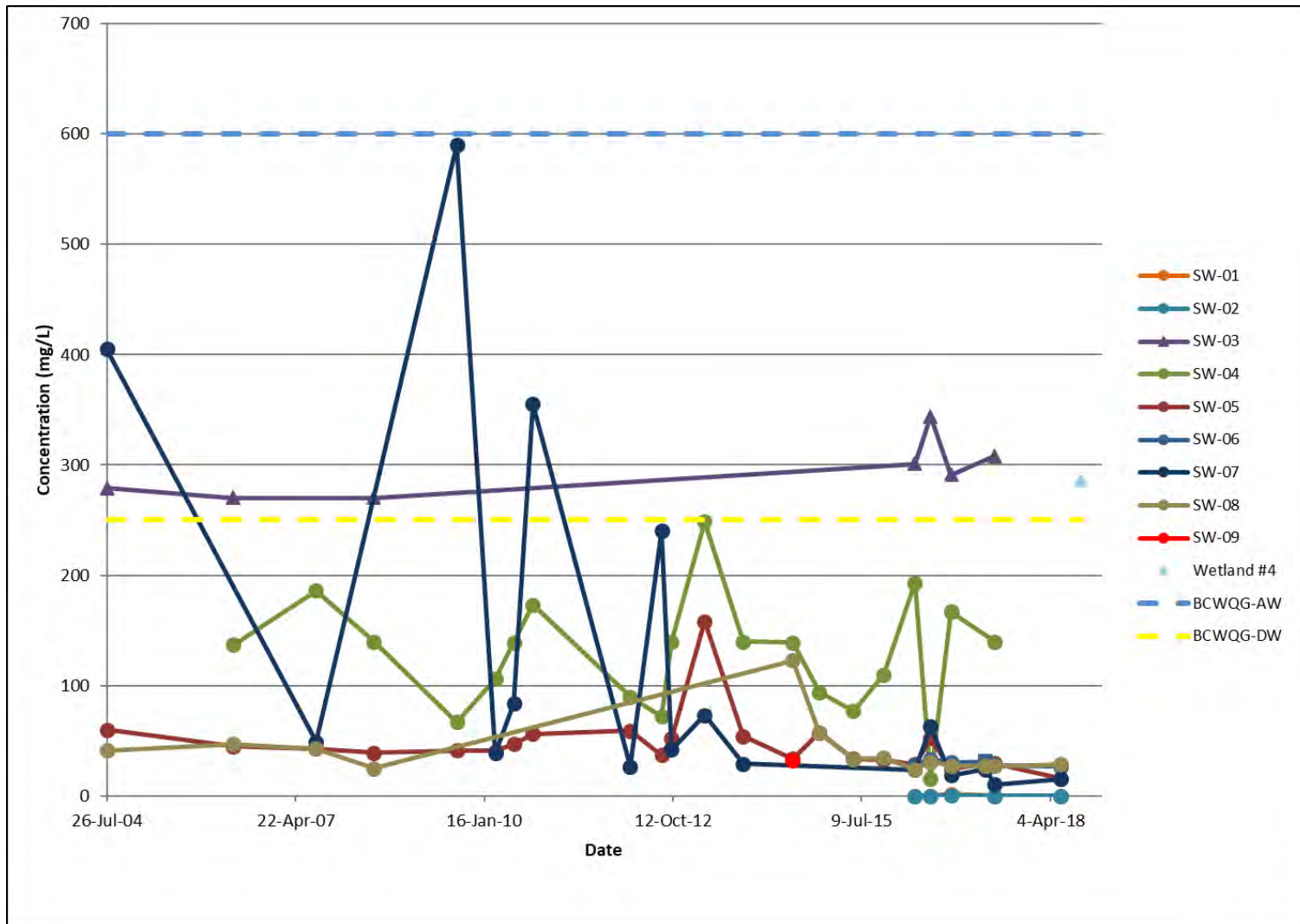
Appendix C: Charts



PROJECT:
Hazelton WMF Annual Monitoring Report

TITLE:
Surface Water Conductivity

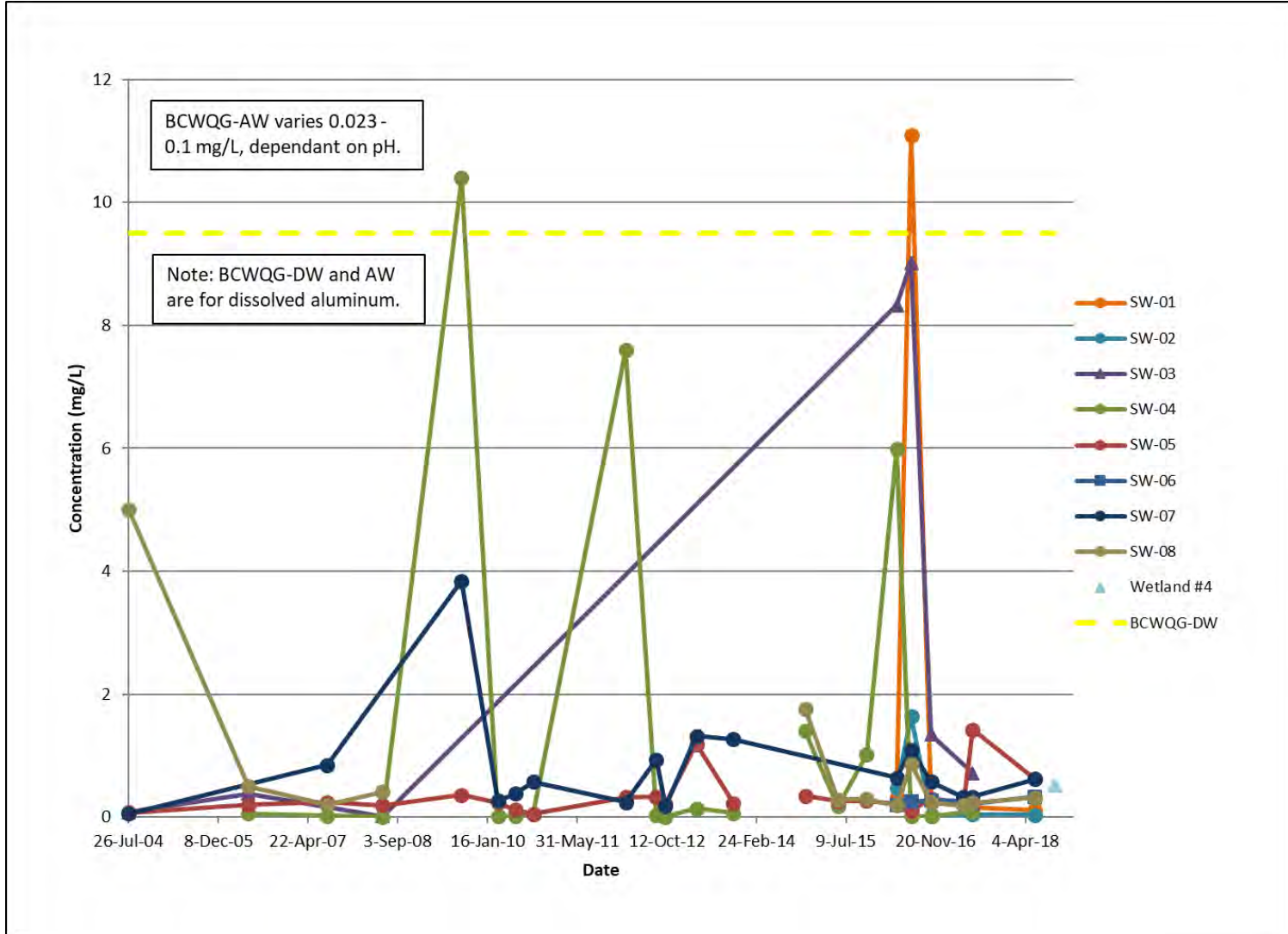
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PROJECT:
**Hazelton WMF Annual
Monitoring Report**

TITLE:
Surface Water Chloride

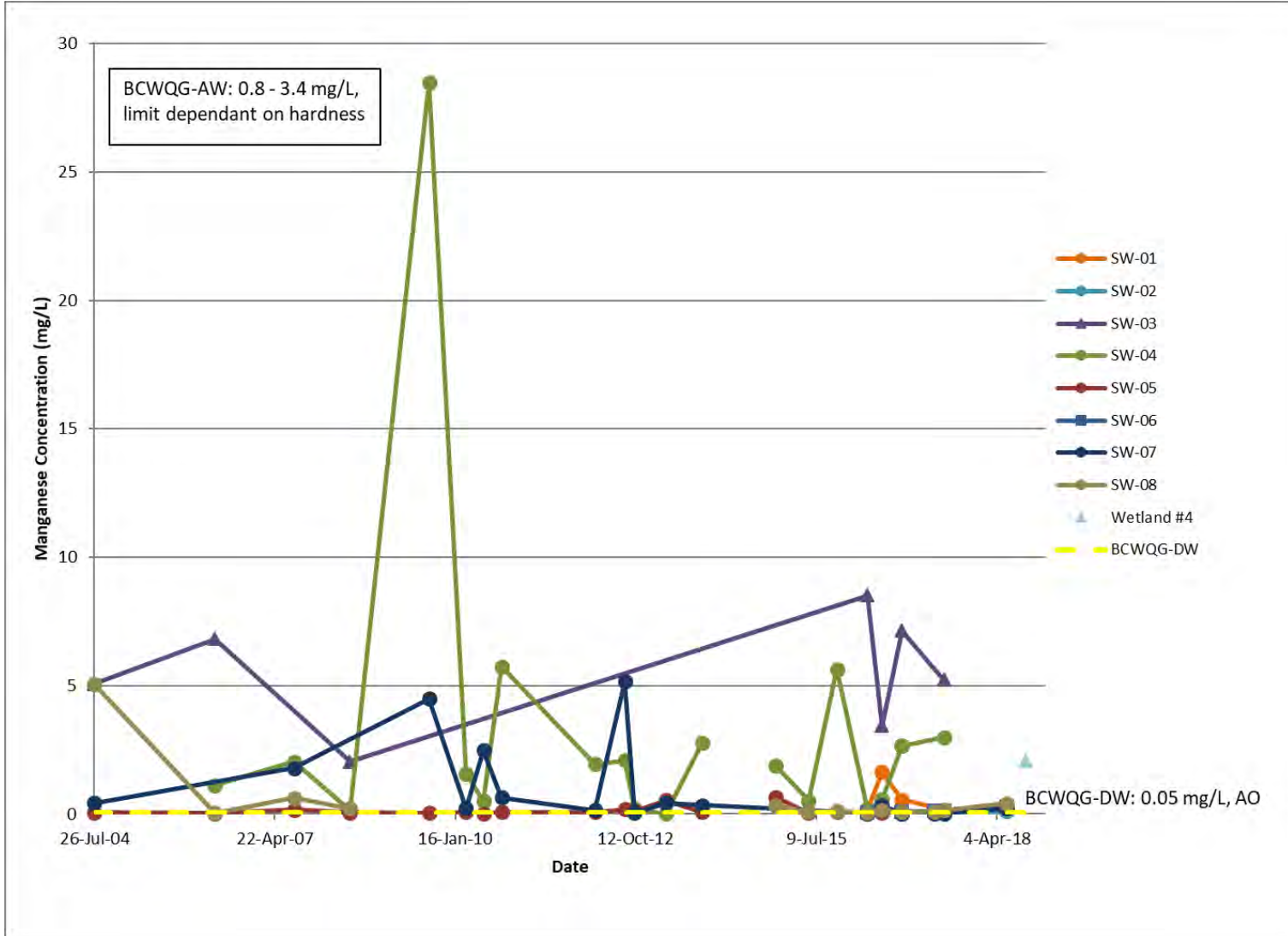
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PROJECT:
Hazelton WMF Annual Monitoring Report

TITLE:
Surface Water Total Aluminum

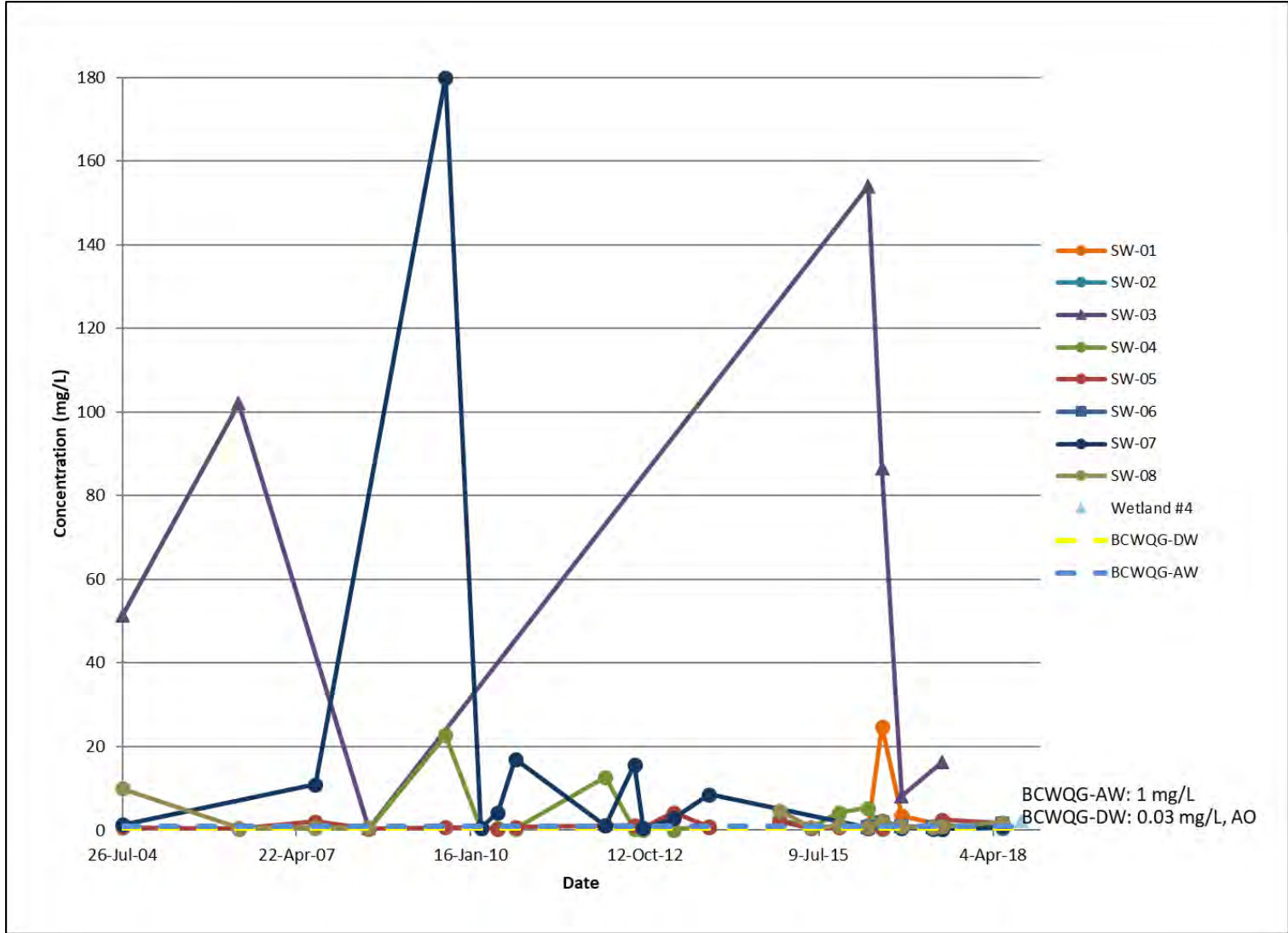
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PROJECT:
Hazelton WMF Annual Monitoring Report

TITLE:
Surface Water Total Manganese

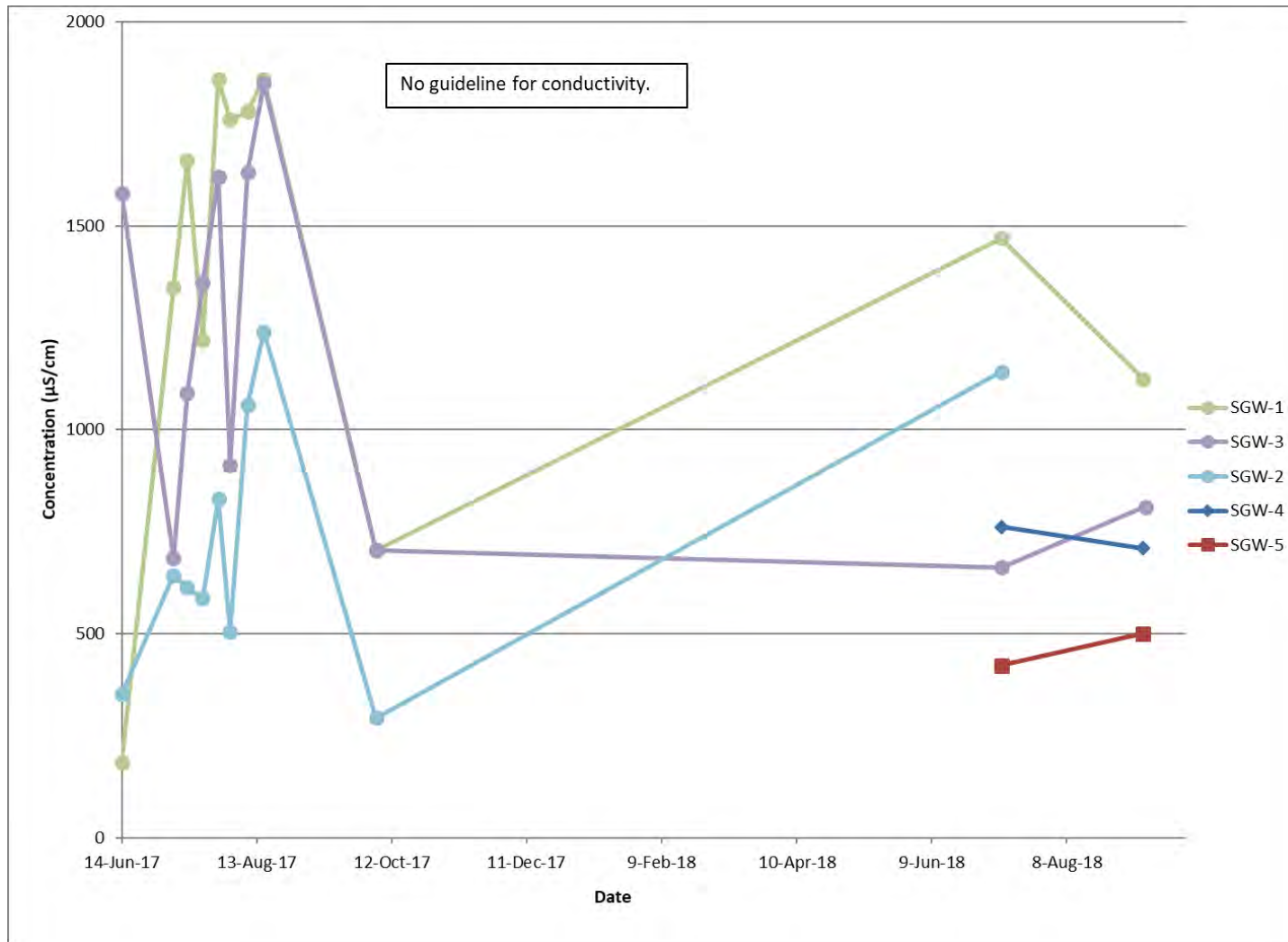
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PROJECT:
Hazelton WMF Annual Monitoring Report

TITLE:
Surface Water Total Iron

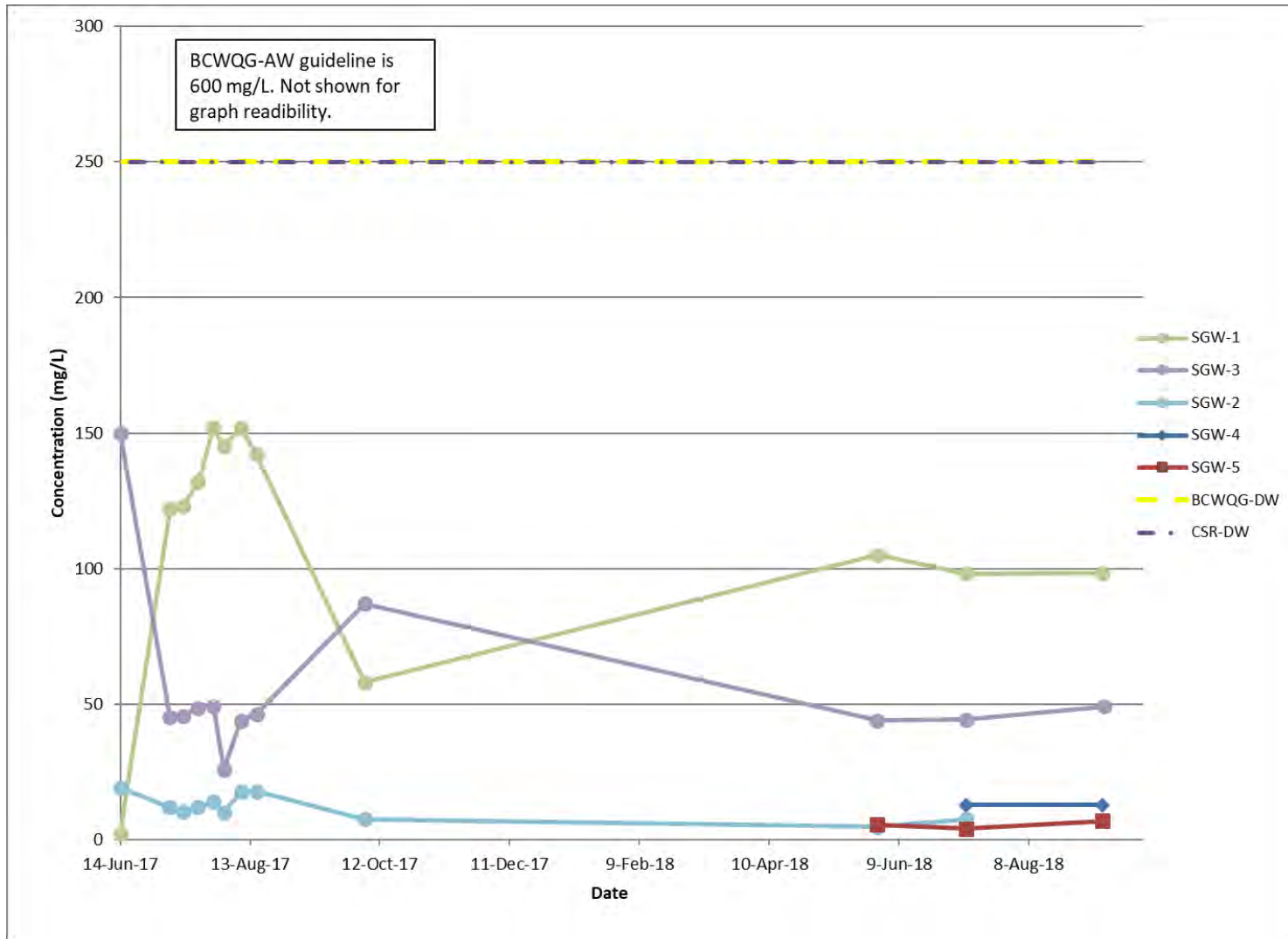
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PROJECT:
Hazelton WMF Annual Monitoring Report

TITLE:
Shallow Groundwater Conductivity

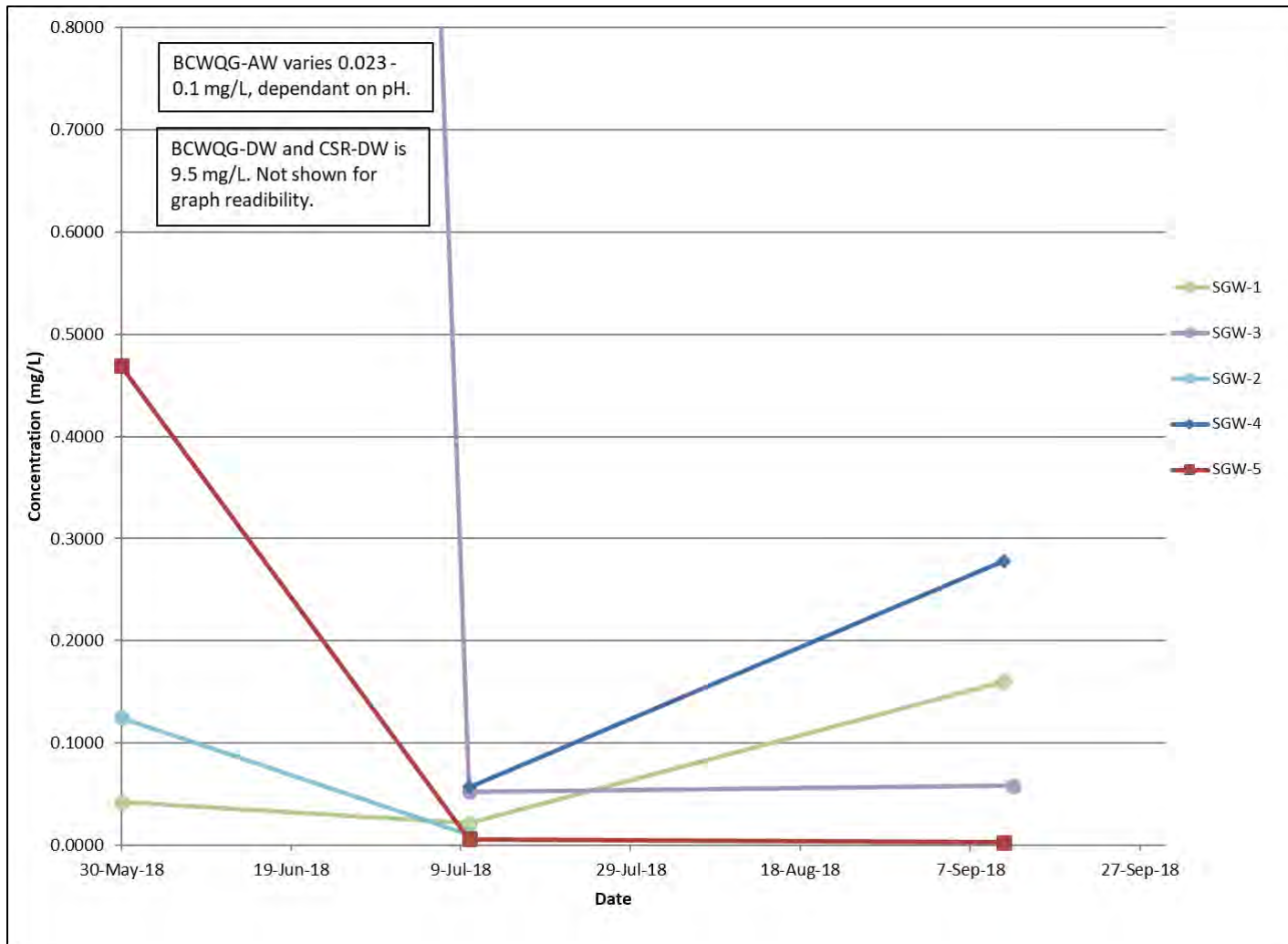
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PROJECT:
**Hazelton WMF Annual
Monitoring Report**

TITLE:
**Shallow Groundwater
Chloride**

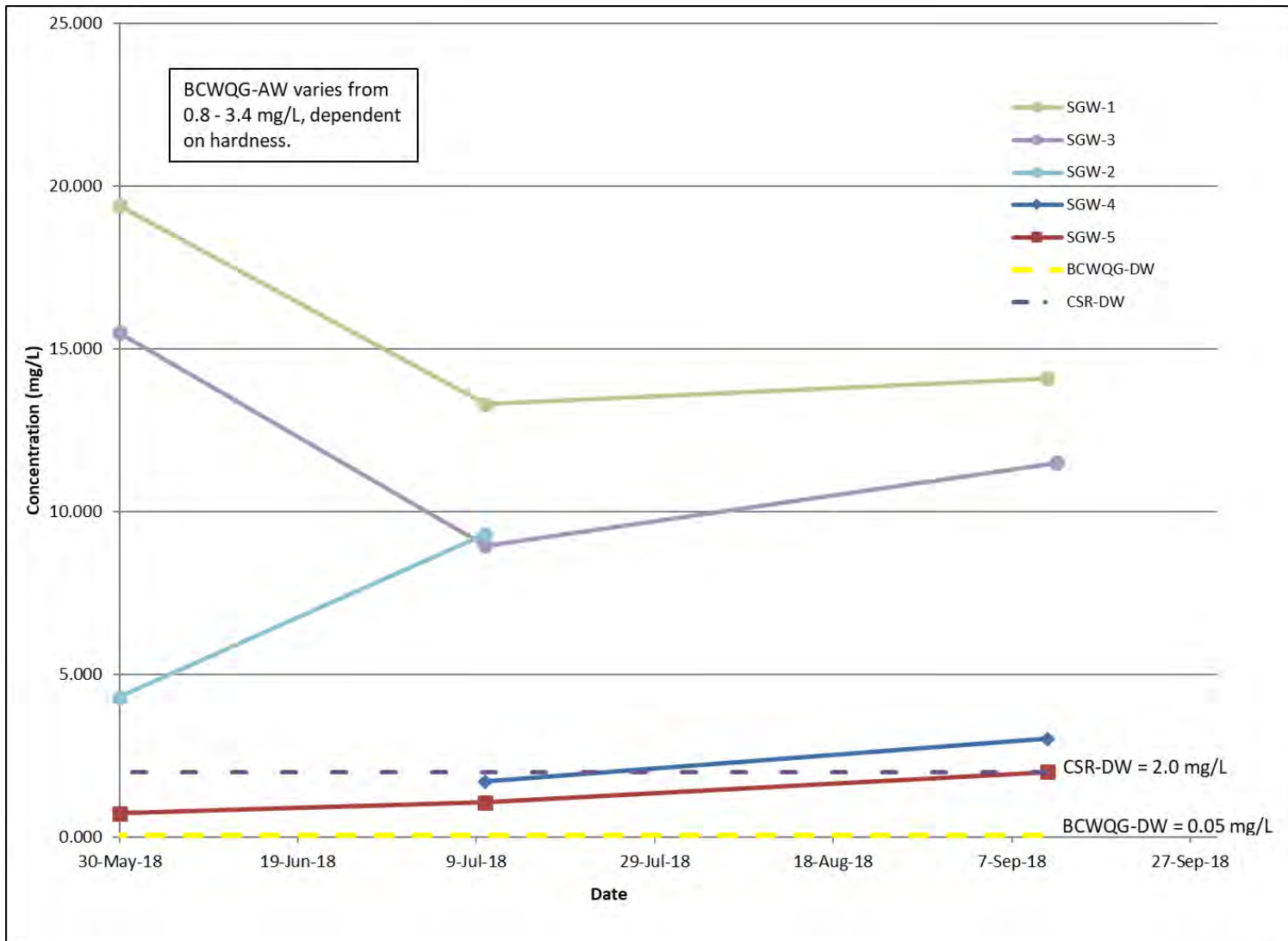
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PROJECT:
**Hazelton WMF Annual
 Monitoring Report**

TITLE:
**Shallow Groundwater
 Dissolved Aluminum**

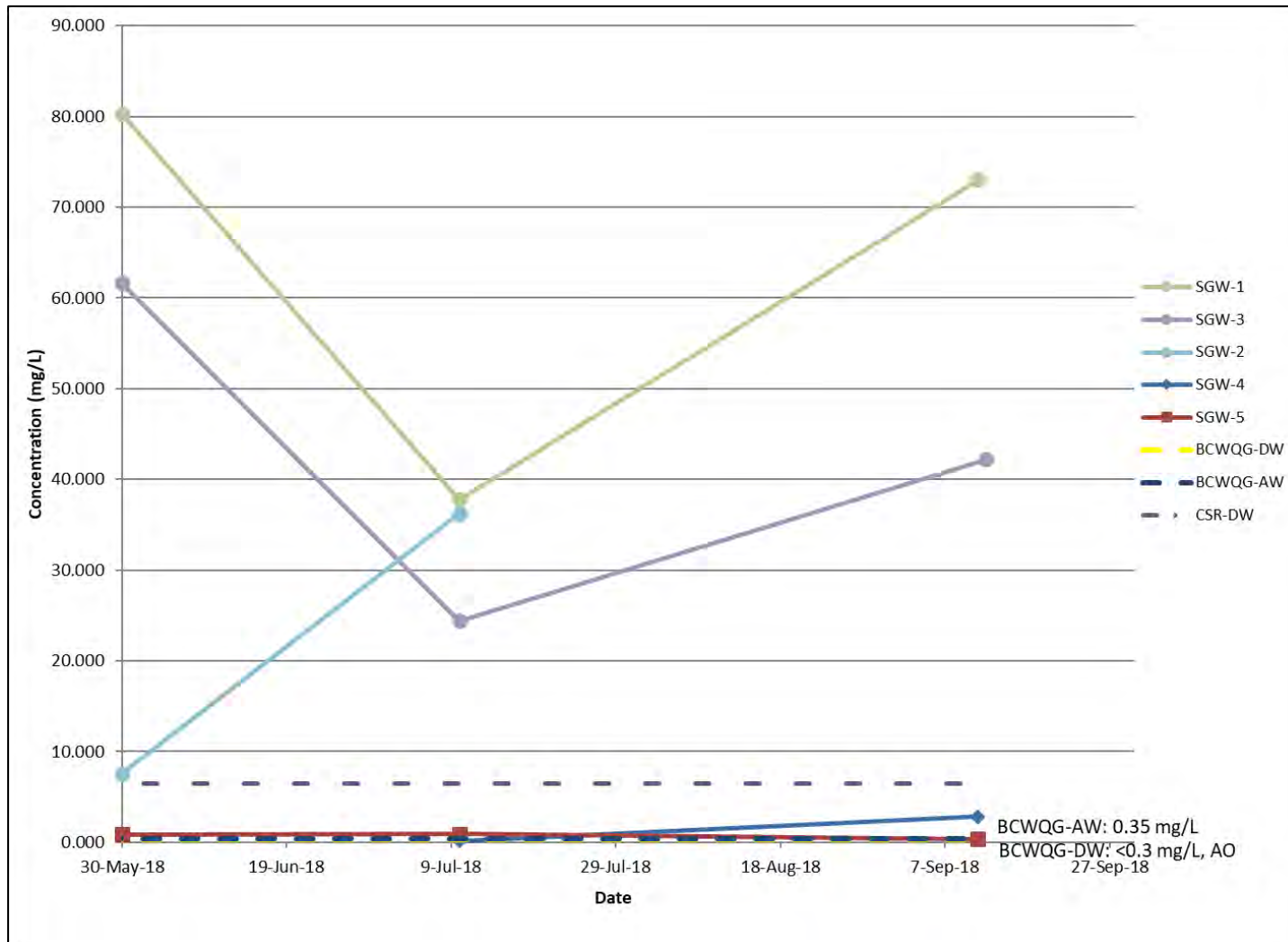
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PROJECT:
Hazelton WMF Annual Monitoring Report

TITLE:
Shallow Groundwater Dissolved Manganese

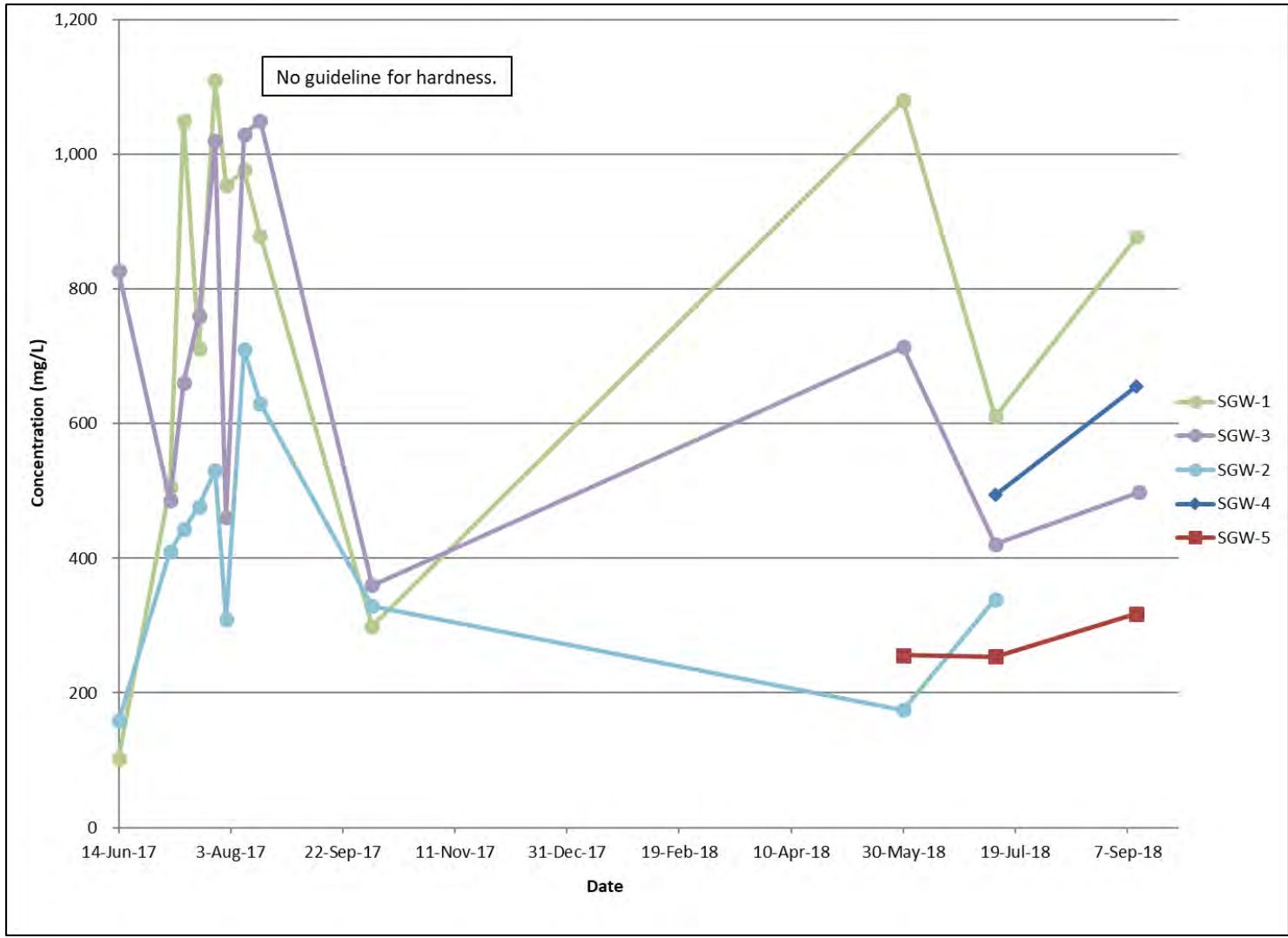
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PROJECT:
**Hazelton WMF Annual
Monitoring Report**

TITLE:
**Shallow Groundwater
Dissolved Iron**

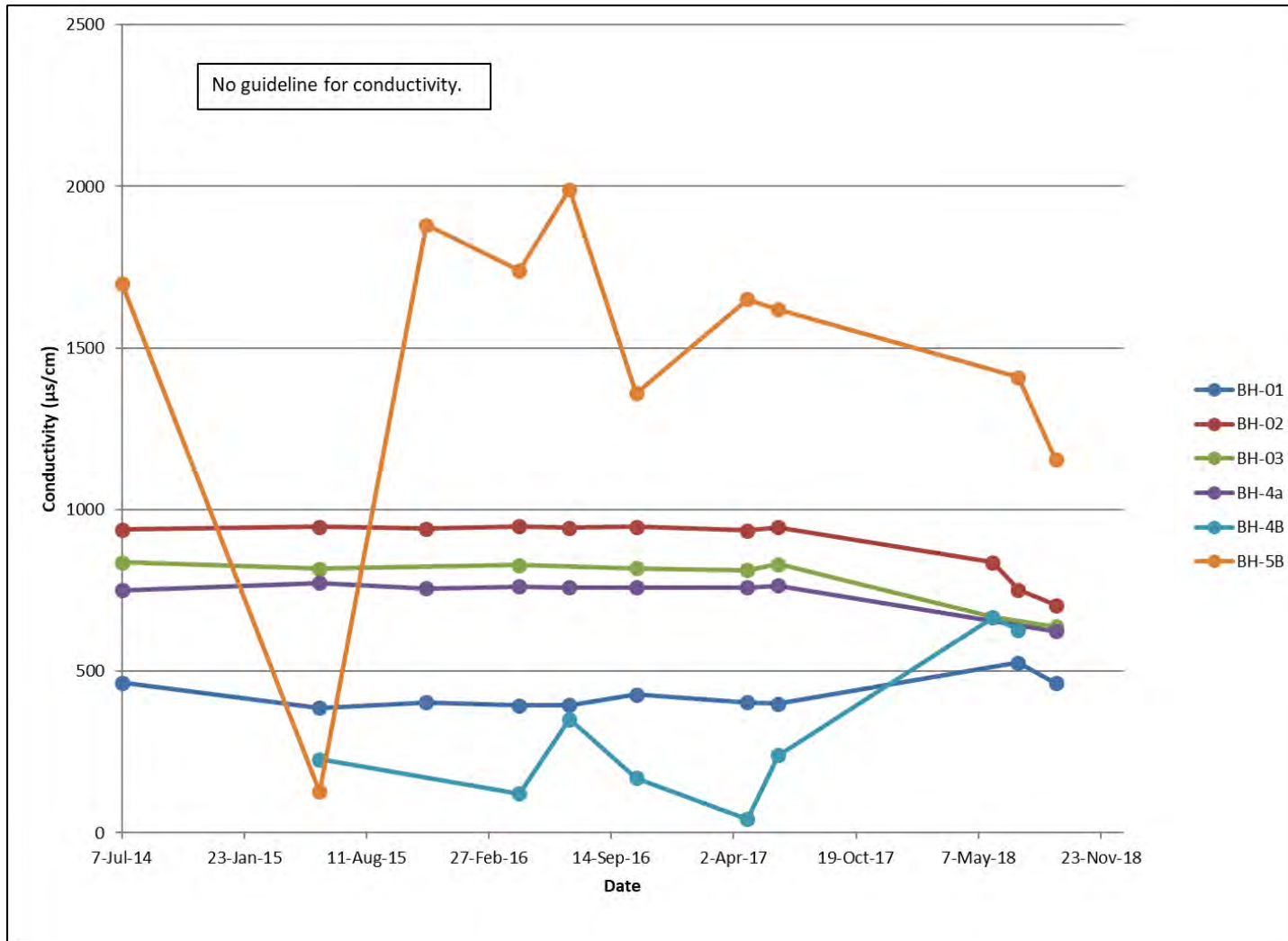
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PROJECT:
Hazelton WMF Annual Monitoring Report

TITLE:
Shallow Groundwater Hardness

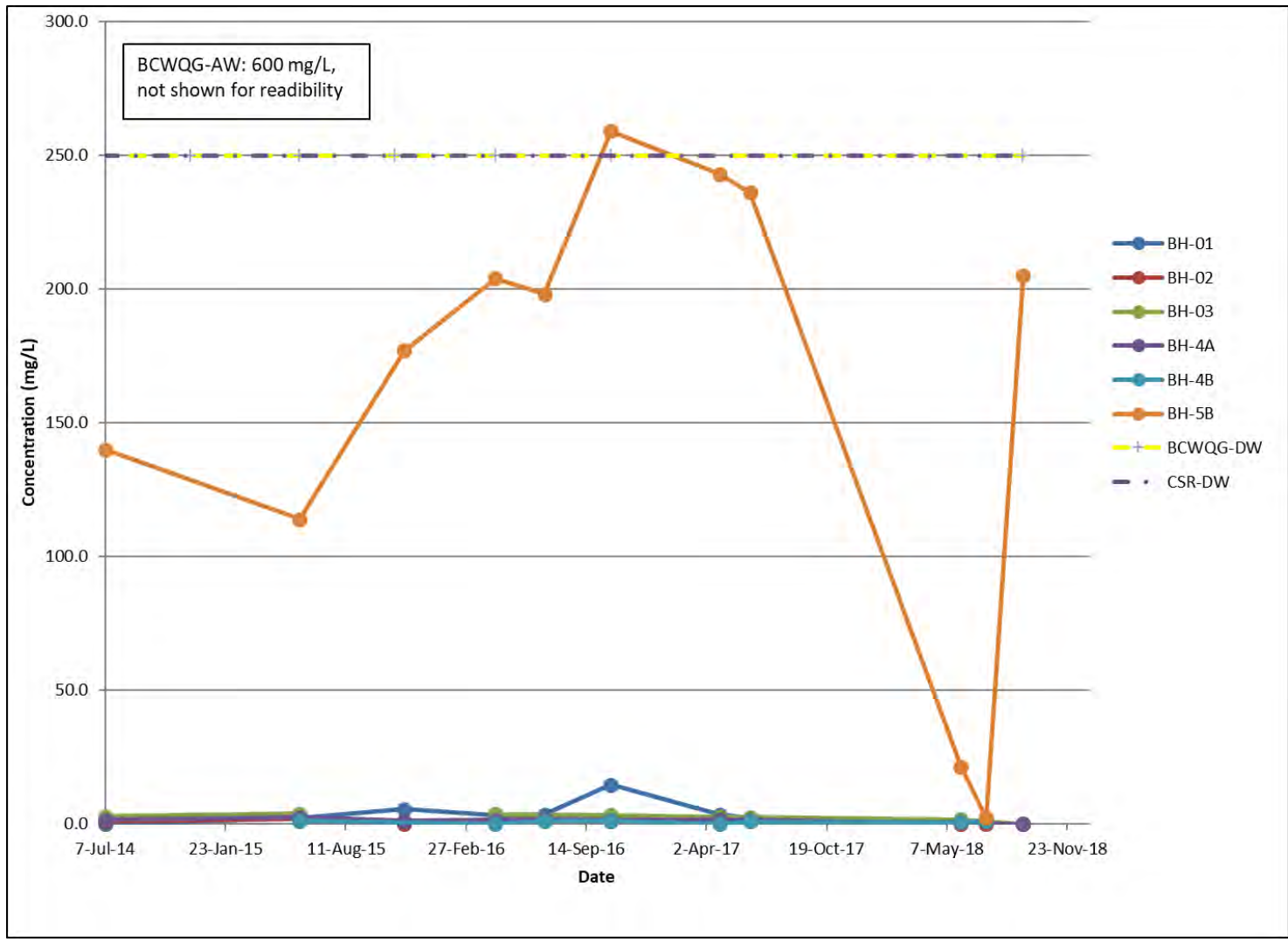
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PROJECT:
Hazelton WMF Annual Monitoring Report

TITLE:
Groundwater Conductivity

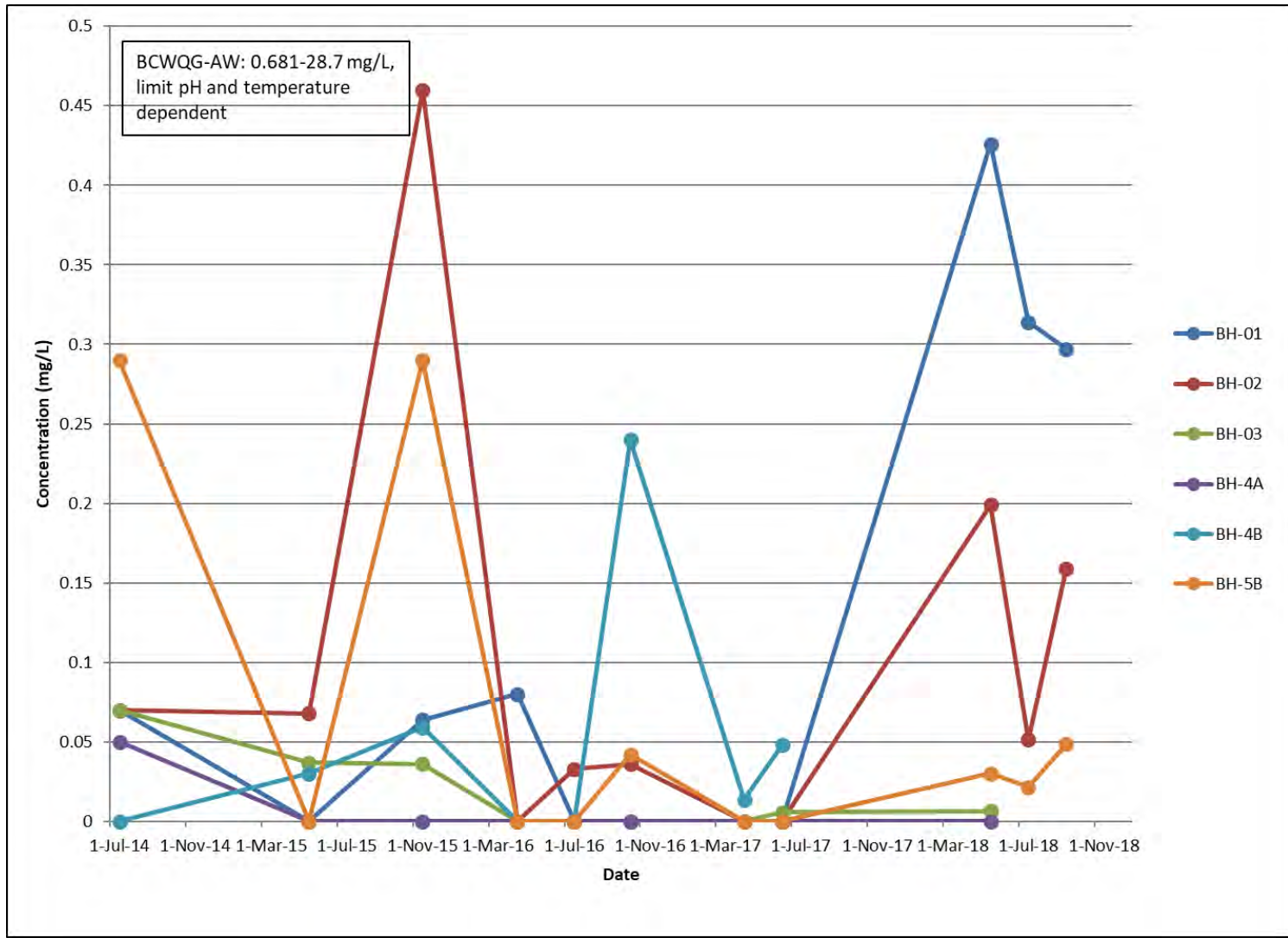
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PROJECT:
Hazelton WMF Annual Monitoring Report

TITLE:
Groundwater Chloride

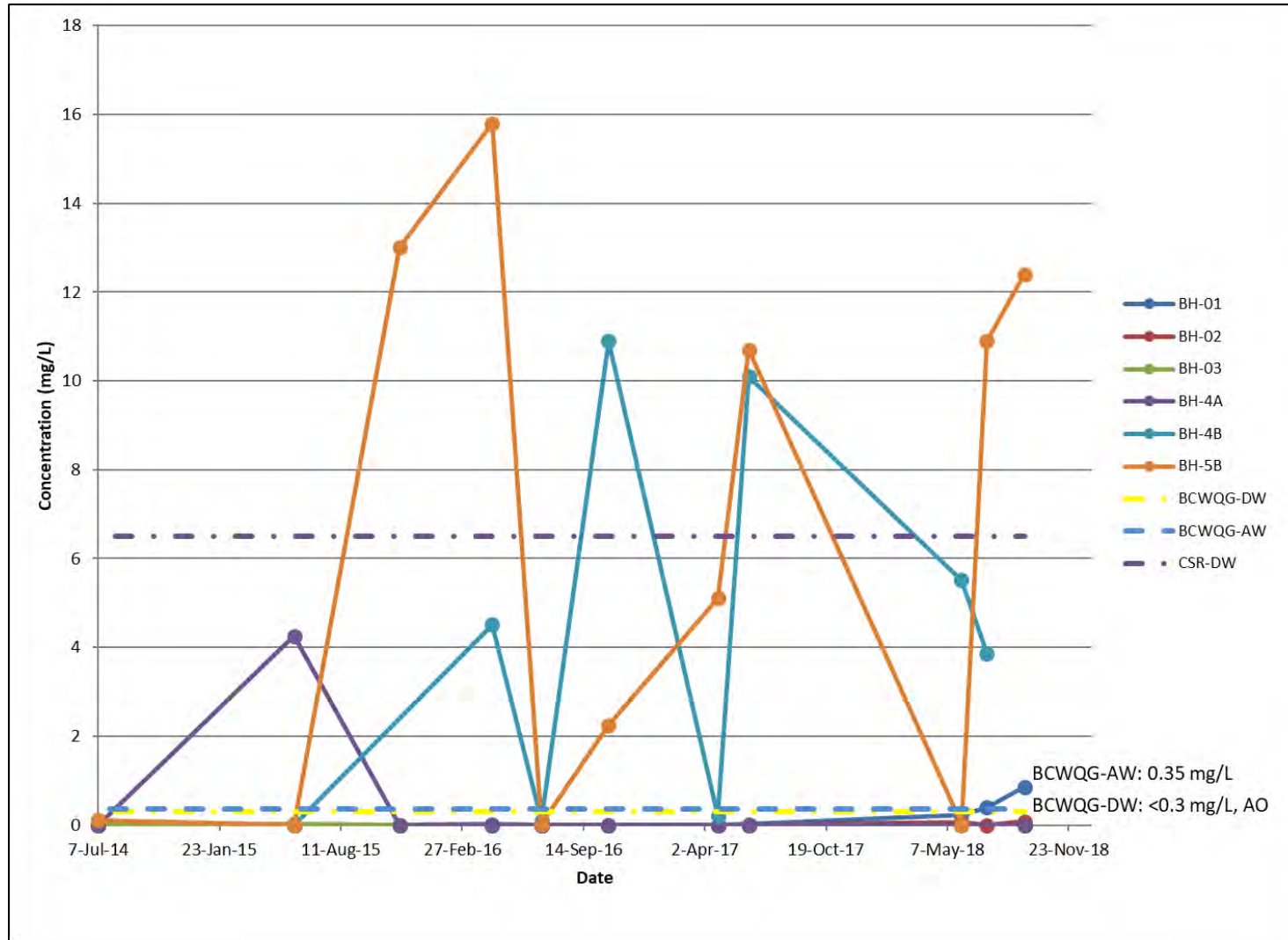
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PROJECT:
Hazelton WMF Annual Monitoring Report

TITLE:
Groundwater Ammonia

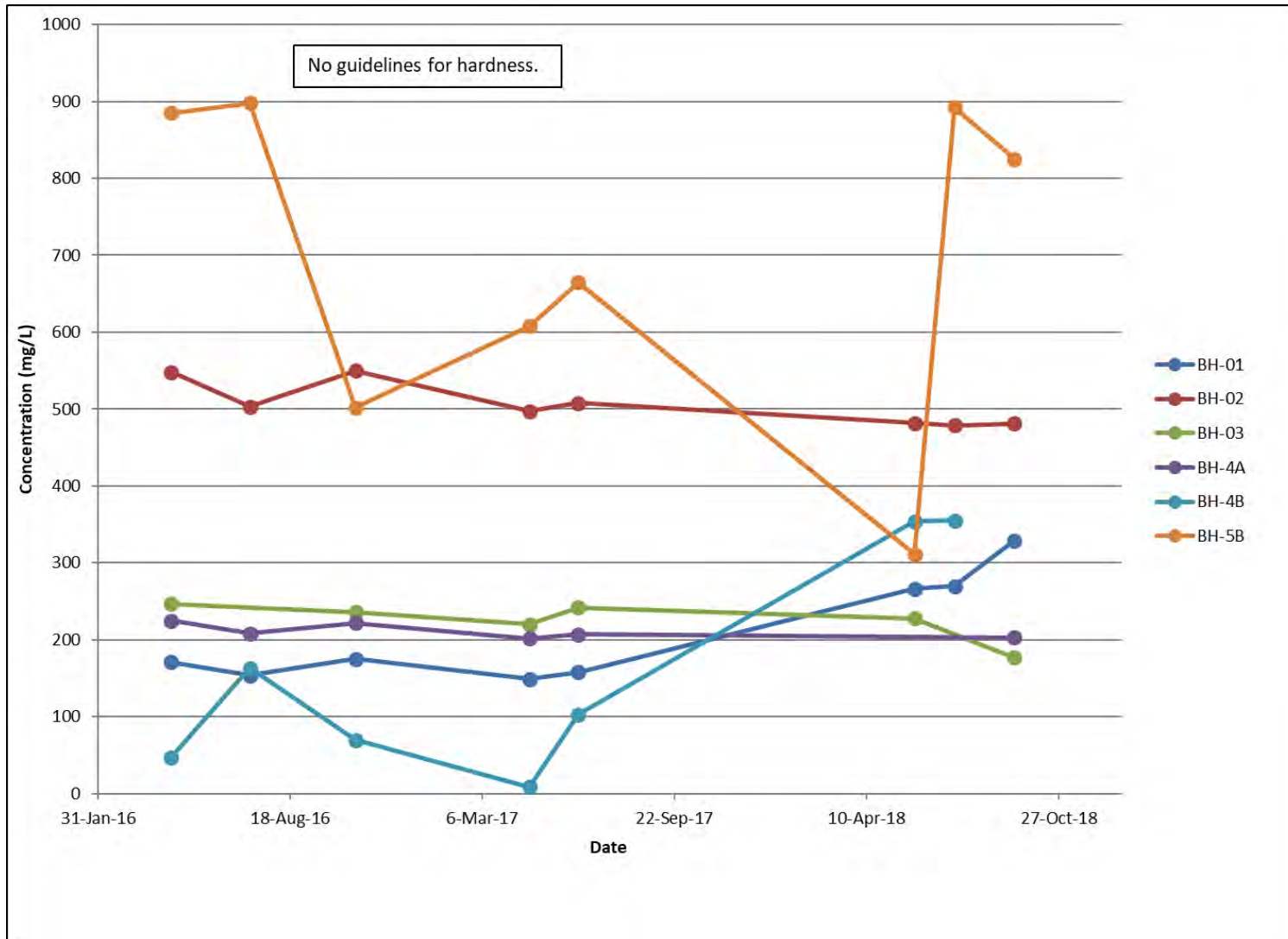
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PROJECT:
Hazelton WMF Annual Monitoring Report

TITLE:
Groundwater Dissolved Iron

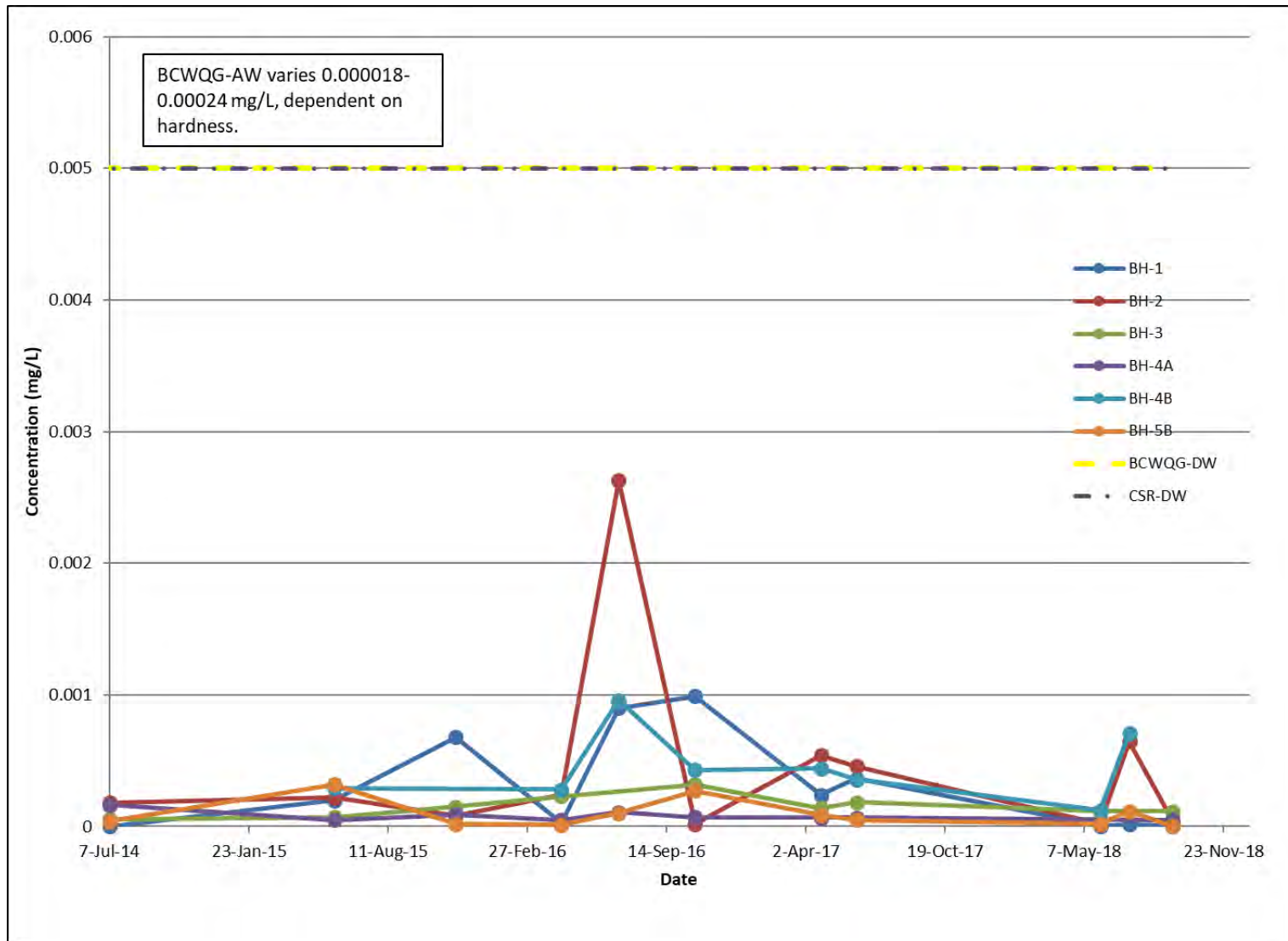
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PROJECT:
**Hazelton WMF Annual
Monitoring Report**

TITLE:
**Groundwater
Hardness**

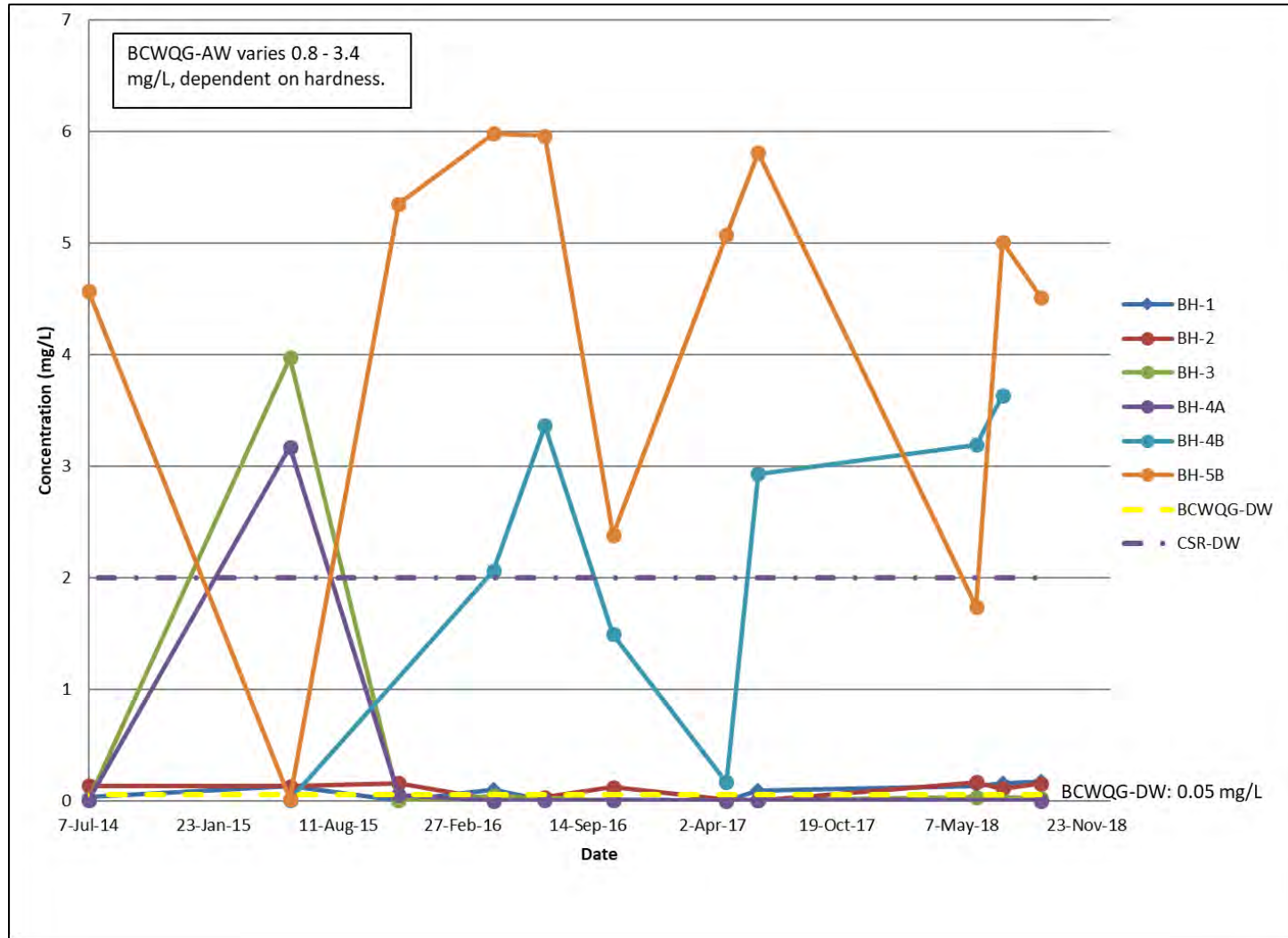
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PROJECT:
Hazelton WMF Annual Monitoring Report

TITLE:
Groundwater Dissolved Cadmium

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PROJECT:
**Hazelton WMF Annual
Monitoring Report**

TITLE:
**Groundwater
Dissolved Manganese**

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**Appendix D: Operational Certificate MR-17226 for the Hazelton Regional Landfill
(amended Feb 7, 2018)**



February 8, 2018

Tracking Number: 333329
Authorization Number: 17226

REGISTERED MAIL

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE
300 4545 LAZELLE AVENUE
TERRACE, BC
V8G 4E1

Dear Operational Certificate Holder:

Enclosed is Operational Certificate 17226 issued under the provisions of the *Environmental Management Act*. Your attention is respectfully directed to the terms and conditions outlined in the operational certificate.

This operational certificate does not authorize entry upon, crossing over, or use for any purpose of private or Crown lands or works, unless and except as authorized by the owner of such lands or works. The responsibility for obtaining such authority rests with the operational certificate holder. It is also the responsibility of the operational certificate holder to ensure that all activities conducted under this authorization are carried out with regard to the rights of third parties, and comply with other applicable legislation that may be in force.

This decision may be appealed to the Environmental Appeal Board in accordance with Part 8 of the *Environmental Management Act*. An appeal must be delivered within 30 days from the date that notice of this decision is given. For further information, please contact the Environmental Appeal Board at (250) 387-3464.

Administration of this operational certificate will be carried out by staff from the Environmental Protection Division's Regional Operations Branch. Plans, data, reports, non-compliance notifications and non-compliance reports pertinent to the permit are to be submitted to the Environmental Protection Division via email or other electronic means as directed in the following web link: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/waste-management/waste-discharge-authorization/data-and-report-submissions>

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sajid A. Barlas".

Sajid A. Barlas, Ph.D., P.Ag.
for Director, *Environmental Management Act*
Authorizations - North Region

Environmental Protection
Division

Ministry of Environment

3726 Alfred Avenue
Smithers, BC, V0J 2N0

Authorizations - North Region
Telephone: (250) 847-7260
Facsimile: (250) 847-7591

17226

page 2

Date: February 8, 2018

Enclosure

cc: Environment Canada



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

OPERATIONAL CERTIFICATE

17226

for the

HAZELTON REGIONAL LANDFILL

Under the Provisions of the Environmental Management Act and in accordance with the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine's Solid Waste Management Plan, the

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE

Suite 300 – 4545 Lazelle Avenue

Terrace, British Columbia

V8G 4E1

is authorized to store, handle, treat and discharge municipal waste from Hazelton, Kitwanga and surrounding areas at the Hazelton Regional Landfill subject to the conditions listed below. Contravention of any of these conditions is a violation of the *Environmental Management Act* and may result in prosecution.

1. LOCATION OF LANDFILL PROPERTY

The location of the property where discharges are authorized to occur is the SW ¼ Part of District Lot 1574, Cassiar Land District.

2. DESIGN, OPERATIONS and CLOSURE PLAN

The landfill and associated works must be designed by qualified professionals [such as engineer(s) and/or geoscientist(s)] registered in the Province of British Columbia who have expertise in the field of landfill design. These details must be incorporated into a “Design, Operations, and Closure Plan” (DOCP) and must be reviewed, updated and submitted to the Director for approval by March 9, 2018.

Date issued: May 30, 2013
Date amended: February 7, 2018
(most recent)

Sajid A. Barlas, Ph.D., P.Ag.
for Director, *Environmental Management Act*
Authorizations - North Region

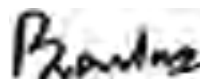
The approved DOCP must subsequently be reviewed, updated and submitted to the Director for approval every 5 years thereafter. The landfill must be operated at all times in accordance with the approved DOCP.

The DOCP must include, at a minimum:

- extent and location of each disposal area, clearly shown on a site plan;
- quantities of wastes (solid, liquid and leachate) discharged;
- works associated with each disposal area;
- any proposed restrictions on salvaging by the public;
- scaled site plan accurately showing the legal survey, the engineered final design footprint, and final design contours;
- proposed litter control measures on-site and at neighbouring properties;
- proposed measures to meet the Landfill Gas Regulation and landfill gas health and safety requirements;
- proposed surface and groundwater management plan including an assessment of the adequacy of the number and location of groundwater monitoring wells;
- proposed preliminary water quality exceedance response plans;
- proposed maximum lift height of compacted waste;
- proposed leachate system design and management plan, including the priority of and circumstances dictating when effluent is sent to the phytoremediation stand and when it is sent to the infiltration trench;
- proposed maximum allowable surface area of exposed waste;
- proposed maximum volume of waste in a cell at any given time;
- proposed method, coverage (area) and timing of progressive closure;

Date issued:
Date amended:
(most recent)

May 30, 2013
February 7, 2018

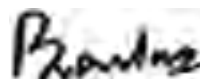


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- design, construction and operation of the liquid waste (septic tank pumpage) disposal lagoon(s);
- signage and fencing at and around the liquid waste disposal lagoon(s);
- nature/volume of wastes to be discharged at the liquid waste lagoon(s);
- location of the designated wood residue open burning area;
- groundwater model that, in relation to the final landfill design:
 - (i) is developed by a qualified professional (experienced in groundwater hydrogeology);
 - (ii) outlines the groundwater regime including flow directions, estimated rates, inferred leachate plume, etc. at and in the surrounding area of the landfill site influenced by landfill leachate;
 - (iii) appropriately assesses the correct number and location of wells such that groundwater can be intercepted and assessed to determine groundwater quality and flow direction;
 - (iv) estimates the loadings of Potential Contaminants of Concern (PCOC)'s from landfill leachate to the environment. The groundwater model and PCOC loading estimates must be updated with each review of the DOCP.
- maximum allowable slopes of the various disposal areas;
- engineered final design footprint delineating the maximum extent of solid waste disposal allowable at the facility horizontally and vertically;
- engineered excavation grade for municipal solid waste;
- landfill design waste density;

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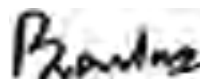


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- proposed notification schedule for closure;
- proposed closure plan including:
 - i) intended end-use of the landfill property after closure;
 - ii) anticipated total waste volume, tonnage, and life remaining of the landfill;
 - iii) a topographic plan showing the final elevation contours of the landfill and surface water diversion and drainage controls;
 - iv) design of the final cover suited to the intended end-use of the site, including the thickness and permeability of barrier layers and drainage layers, and information on topsoil, vegetative cover and erosion prevention controls;
 - v) procedures for notifying the public about the closure and about alternative waste disposal facilities;
 - vi) nuisance wildlife control procedures;
 - vii) a comprehensive long term monitoring plan by a qualified professional, including groundwater monitoring, surface water monitoring, aquatic effects monitoring (including acute and chronic toxicity testing if determined to be necessary), landfill gas monitoring, leachate monitoring, final cover monitoring, and erosion and settlement monitoring, for a minimum post-closure period of 25 years;
 - viii) design, if necessary, for the collection, storage and treatment/use of landfill gas for a minimum 25 year post-closure period
 - ix) plan for the operation of any required pollution abatement engineering works such as leachate collection and treatment systems, for a minimum post-closure period of 25 years; and

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- x) an estimated cost, updated every five years, to carry out closure and post-closure activities for a minimum period of 25 years.

3. DISCHARGE OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

Municipal solid waste is authorized to be discharged to ground in accordance with the approved DOCP. The site reference number for this discharge is E288569.

4. STORAGE AND HANDLING OF WASTES FOR SALVAGE AND RECYCLING

Wastes are authorized to be stored and handled for salvage and recycling in accordance with the approved DOCP.

5. DISCHARGE OF MUNICIPAL LIQUID WASTE

Municipal liquid waste is authorized to be discharged to an appropriate discharge facility in accordance with the approved DOCP. The site reference number for this discharge is E288571.

6. DISCHARGE OF TREATED EFFLUENT TO PHYTOREMEDIATION STAND

Treated effluent is authorized to be discharged to the Phytoremediation Stand in accordance with the approved DOCP and Section 9. The site reference number for this discharge is E288572.

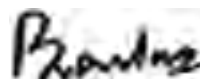
7. DISCHARGE OF TREATED EFFLUENT TO WETLAND #4 INFILTRATION TRENCH

Treated effluent is authorized to be discharged to the Wetland #4 Infiltration Trench within the Ephemeral Creek Drainage in accordance with the approved DOCP and Section 9. The site reference number for this discharge is E309786.

8. DISCHARGE OF AIR CONTAMINANTS FROM OPEN BURNING OF WOOD RESIDUE

Air contaminants are authorized to be released from the open burning of wood residue in accordance with this section and the approved DOCP. The site reference number for this discharge is E288570.

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8.1 Location

Any open burning of selected wastes must be restricted to the designated open burning area as shown on the attached site plan and as identified on-site. Signs which identify the nature of the waste acceptable at the designated open burning area must be erected and maintained.

8.2 Quantity, Timing, and Duration of Discharge

The maximum authorized quantity of wood residue to be open burned during each event is that which has accumulated at the time of burn initiation.

The maximum authorized duration of each burn must be limited to the period between two hours after sunrise on the day of ignition, and sunset on the following day. Each open burn must be completely extinguished at the end of the authorized burn duration.

Should a condition arise which prevents the burn pile(s) from being burned within this period, the Director must be notified in accordance with this authorization.

8.3 Nature of Wastes

Acceptable materials for burning may only include dry, unpainted, untreated demolition, construction and packing-related wood residue, clean stumps, prunings, vegetative debris and brush, but must exclude nuisance-causing combustibles such as glue-containing wood, painted and treated wood, sawdust, mulch, wood chips, rubber, plastics, tars, insulation, roofing material, asphalt shingles, etc.

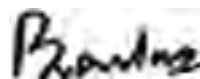
8.4 Favourable Weather for Smoke Dispersion

Open burning must not proceed unless the recorded Environment Canada Ventilation Index Forecast for Smithers is greater than 55 (GOOD) for both days of the proposed burn.

The contact number for the forecast is 1-888-281-2992. Ventilation index forecasts can also be obtained after 7:00 a.m. from the following Environment Canada website:

http://www.weatheroffice.gc.ca/forecast/textforecast_e.html?Bulletin=f1cn39.cw
[vr](#)

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A burn registration number must be obtained from the Ministry of Forests (1-888-797-1717) prior to ignition.

Open burning of wood residue must not be initiated or continued if the local air flow will cause the smoke to negatively impact a nearby population or cause pollution. No burning must occur during periods of fire hazard or when burning is prohibited by other agencies.

8.5 Minimization of Smoke

Each burn must be tended in a manner that ensures minimization of smoke emissions. Measures to minimize smoke must include, but not necessarily be limited to: stacking of waste in a manner that eliminates inclusion of dirt; waiting to burn until wastes are reasonably dry after any significant precipitation event; and using adequate equipment and staff.

8.6 Extinguishment Contingency Plan

Prior to burning, a contingency plan must be in place detailing how the open burn will be extinguished in the event of any of the following occurring:

- i) Inadequate smoke dispersion in the surrounding environment;
- ii) wood continues to smoulder after the authorized burn period; and,
- ii) the Director requires that the open burn be extinguished for environmental protection reasons

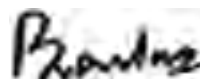
8.7 Extinguishment

All combustion must be completely extinguished at the end of the authorized period as set out in Section 8.2

9. LEACHATE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 Leachate Management

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9.1.1 Leachate Containment

A leachate containment and appropriate barrier system must be utilized. The barrier system must consist of a minimum of 2 metres of natural *in-situ* clay with a hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-6} cm/s or less. Alternatively, an engineered barrier may be used provided it is equivalent to or better than the natural clay barrier specified above.

9.1.2 Leachate Collection

A leachate collection system must be utilized. A continuous drainage blanket must be established beneath all landfill phases. The drainage blanket must consist of, or be equivalent to, a minimum 300 mm thick layer of clean gravel with an effective hydraulic conductivity exceeding 1×10^{-1} cm/s. The leachate collection system must be designed such that the hydraulic head on top of the barrier layer does not exceed 300 mm at any time.

9.1.3 Quantity of the Discharge

The maximum authorized quantity of discharge is indeterminate.

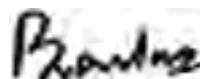
9.1.4 Timing of the Discharge

The discharge may occur 24 hours/day, 7 days/week, 365 days/year if in accordance with Sections 9.1.5, 11.1 and 11.2.

9.1.5 Characteristics of the Discharge

Acceptable constituents of the effluent include landfill leachate, liquid waste from the septage facility, site storm water, and run-off from the Phytoremediation Stand. The effluent must be directed in order of priority to the Phytoremediation Stand (Section 6), or to Wetland #4 Infiltration Trench within the Ephemeral Creek Drainage (Section 7) and as established in the DOCP.

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The characteristics of the effluent discharged to the Phytoremediation Stand (Section 6) or Wetland #4 Infiltration Trench within the Ephemeral Creek drainage (Section 7) must not exceed the following limits:

Daphnia magna acute lethality* ¹	50% survival in 100% concentration, Minimum
Total Nitrogen	60 mg/L
Ammonia	30 mg/L
pH	6.5 to 8.5
Chloride	3750 mg/L
Total Iron	4.5 mg/L
Total Zinc	75 mg/L
Total Cadmium	0.1 mg/L

* not applicable if discharge only occurs to the Phytoremediation Stand

¹ this limit becomes effective June 30 2019 to allow for commissioning of the works and an assessment of the first year of monitoring data and effectiveness to occur as required in Section 12.2(iii)

9.1.6 Site Water Balance Model and Phytoremediation Stand Uptake Review

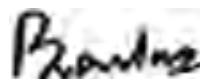
By December 31 2023 a qualified professional must re-evaluate the site water balance model including the rate of effluent uptake by the trees in the Phytoremediation Stand. Recommendations for any alterations to the discharge requirements in this section must be submitted to the Director by June 30 2024.

9.1.7 Authorized Works

The authorized works include storm water collection infrastructure, leachate collection and treatment facilities including an equalization basin, 4 engineered wetlands, and a sand filter and related appurtenances, with the final point of discharge being to either the Phytoremediation Stand or to the Wetland #4 Infiltration Trench within the Ephemeral Creek drainage approximately as shown on the attached Site Plan A. It is permissible to bypass one or more components of the authorized works in order to achieve improved effluent quality through recirculation or additional

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retention time. In all cases, Section 9.1.5 must be met prior to discharge.

9.1.8 Authorized Works Functionality

The operational certificate holder must not discharge under this authorization unless the authorized works are complete and fully functional according to the treatment flow options as established in the DOCP.

10. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

10.1 **Lethal Toxicity of the Discharge**

Commencing July 1, 2019 (post facility commissioning period) for any discharge to the Wetland #4 Infiltration Trench within the Ephemeral Creek Drainage (Section 7) the treated effluent and storm water must not be lethally toxic to aquatic organisms at the point of discharge (Wetland #4 Outlet Culvert) For the purposes of this 48 hour test, in >95% effluent concentration, there must be a minimum 50% survival of Daphnia magna. This Section does not apply to discharges of effluent to the Phytoremediation Stand (Section 6).

10.2 **Prohibited Wastes**

No wastes as defined by the Hazardous Waste Regulation (B.C. Reg. 243/2016, November 1, 2017) must be treated or disposed of at this site except as authorized by the Director. Materials which are regulated under the Recycling Regulation must not be treated or disposed of at this site if local marshalling and recycling facilities are available.

10.3 **Waste Asbestos**

Notwithstanding Section 10.2 of this operational certificate, the disposal of waste asbestos under Section 3 of this operational certificate and in compliance with the requirements of Section 40 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation is hereby authorized.

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10.4 **Contaminated Soil**

Soil that contains contaminants in concentrations less than "Hazardous Waste" as defined by the Hazardous Waste Regulation may be disposed at the landfill site. Disposal does not include use as final cover material.

10.5 **Waste Measurement**

The quantity of waste material landfilled at the site must be measured or estimated on an annual basis. This data must be made available for inspection upon request.

10.6 **Surface Water Quality Exceedances Response Plan**

The operational certificate holder must submit to the Director, a response plan detailing how the operational certificate holder will report and respond to:

- exceedances at sampling station SW-09 of the British Columbia Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life (BCWQGAL)

The response plan must be submitted a minimum of 60 days prior to the commissioning (first discharge) of the leachate treatment system. Upon completion, the response plan must also form a part of the approved DOCP.

10.7 **Surface Water Quality Assessment**

If, during the course of monitoring under Section 11.4, surface water quality measured at the property boundary (SW-09) exceeds the BCWQGAL then the operational certificate holder must implement the Surface Water Quality Exceedances Response Plan required in Section 10.6. The Director must be notified within 24 hours of the operational certificate holder triggering the response plan required in Section 10.6.

10.8 **Ground Water Quality Exceedances Response Plan**

The operational certificate holder must submit to the Director, a response plan detailing how the operational certificate holder will report and respond to:

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- exceedances at sampling stations SGW-2, SGW-4, SGW-5, BH-3 and BH-5B of the Contaminated Sites Regulation Schedule 6 Drinking Water Standards

The response plan must be submitted a minimum of 60 days prior to the commissioning (first discharge) of the leachate treatment system. Upon completion, the response plan must also form a part of the approved DOCP.

10.9 Ground Water Quality Assessment

If, during the course of monitoring under Section 11.3, ground water quality measured at sampling stations SGW-2, SGW-4, SGW-5, BH-3 and BH-5B exceeds the Contaminated Sites Regulation Schedule 6 Drinking Water Standards then the operational certificate holder must implement the Ground Water Quality Exceedances Response Plan required in Section 10.8. The Director must be notified within 24 hours of the operational certificate holder triggering the response plan required in Section 10.8.

10.10 Electric Fencing

10.10.1 Design, Construction and Maintenance

Wherever required, electric fencing and gate systems at the landfill must be designed, constructed, and maintained such that bears are prevented from entering into the landfill through any portion of the fence or gates at any time of the day.

10.10.2 Fence Type

Fencing may be either high tensile smooth wire or fence fabric (e.g., mesh-wire, page-wire, chainlink or the like). The configuration of a high tensile smooth wire fence must consist of a minimum of eight strands, with four energized strands alternating with four grounded strands as follows: the bottom strand must be a grounded (-) strand and must not be more than 10 cm from the earth at any location; and thence starting from the bottom strand, the other seven strands must be spaced 15 ± 2 cm, 15 ± 2 cm, 15 ± 2 cm, 20 ± 2 cm, 20 ± 2 cm, 20 ± 2 cm, and 25 ± 2 cm. Additional strands to this minimum configuration may be used.

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A fence fabric may be used instead of high tensile smooth wire. The fence fabric must: be a minimum of 1.22 metre high; be constructed of a minimum wire thickness of 11 gauge, and have a maximum mesh size of 15 cm. The bottom of the fabric must not be more than 10 cm from the earth at any location. Any uncharged fence fabric must have a minimum of four strands of charged wires on an outrigger system, spaced as follows: the first strand must not be higher than 25 cm from the earth; and each of the remaining three strands must be spaced approximately 25 cm apart from adjacent charged strands.

10.10.3 Wire Tension

For a high tensile smooth wire fence construction, all strands must be tightened to a minimum of 125 lbs tension at 20°C. The required tension is to be corrected for temperature by use of the following formula for 12-½ gauge high tensile steel wire:

$$Tension = 125 - 2.5(Temperature - 20)$$

where: *Tension* is in lbs force

Temperature is in °C

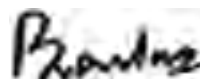
10.10.4 Post Spacing

Fence posts must be spaced a maximum of 7.5 metres apart.

10.10.5 Grounding System

A grounding system must be installed consisting of solid grounding rods (i.e., not pipe) with a minimum diameter of 16 mm (5/8 inch) that have a buried length of at least 2 metres. A minimum of three grounding rods (spaced at least 3 metres apart) must be installed and connected to the energizer. Alternative energizer grounding systems (e.g., grounding plates, or a deep-driven grounding system) may be used provided the grounding is equivalent to or better than three grounding rods. A grounding rod (or equivalent) must be installed at least once every 450 metres along the fence and connected to the grounded wire strands or uncharged fence fabric. Additional grounding may be required for dry sites or if other conditions affect proper grounding.

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10.10.6 Period of Operation

Electric fencing must be fully operational during the period of April 1 to October 31 inclusive each year and at any other time of year when there is bear activity in the immediate surrounding area. If snow is present during this period, any electrified strands above the snow line must be isolated from the remainder of the system and energized.

10.10.7 Minimum Voltage

Electric fencing must be operated with a minimum voltage of 6,000 volts.

10.10.8 Gate(s)

Any access through electric fencing for vehicles, equipment and personnel must consist of an electrified gate system that is closed during non-operating hours. The gate system must be electrified to a minimum voltage of 6,000 volts at all times except when being opened or closed. Any gate that is open during operating hours must be periodically checked by the attendant for bear activity during hours of operation. Gaps between the gate and the fence and the earth, and between gate panels (for a double-hung gate), must not exceed 10 cm.

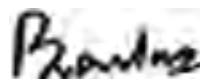
10.10.9 Fence Inspections

The perimeter of the electric fencing must be inspected on every day that the site is open to the public and the voltage of the fencing measured at several points and at each gate using a proper electric fence voltmeter. The results of voltage testing must be recorded in a log book. Any results less than the minimum 6,000 volts must be immediately investigated for the cause of the low voltage (e.g., low battery, litter, vegetation, loose or crossed wires, broken insulators, breaks in the grounding system, etc.). Corrective actions to restore proper voltage must be immediately undertaken.

Any discernible penetrations through electric fencing by bears and other wildlife must be immediately reported to the Conservation Officer Service at 1-877-952-7277 and to the Director at 1-250-847-7260.

In cases of low voltage or signs of penetration attempts, inspections must be increased from once per week to once per day until proper

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voltage is fully restored and until there are no new signs of penetration attempts, respectively.

10.11 **Dead Animal Disposal**

Dead animals and animal parts must be disposed of in the solid waste disposal area and covered as soon as practicable with a minimum of 60 centimetres of soil and/or waste material such that flies and scavenging animals are prevented from accessing the carrion. Disposal of Specified Risk Material from cattle must only be done in accordance with Canadian Food Inspection Agency requirements and procedures.

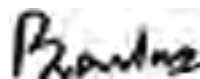
11. **MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The operational certificate holder must carry out an environmental monitoring program for the locations specified below and as shown on Site Plan “B” as follows:

11.1 **Treated Effluent to Phytoremediation Stand**

Location	Parameters	Frequency
<p><u>Effluent:</u></p> <p>E288572 Treated Leachate Post Sand Filter/Pre Phytoremediation Stand</p>	<p><u>Lab:</u> total metals, alkalinity, chloride, fluoride, sulphate, hardness, ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, total organic carbon, orthophosphorus, COD, BOD, VOCs¹, pH</p> <p><u>Field:</u> conductivity, temperature, DO, turbidity, volume (flow measurement)</p>	<p><u>Lab/Field:</u> Once prior to first discharge event of the year (spring) and once per summer and fall</p> <p><u>Volume:</u> Continuous during discharge</p>
<p><u>Soil:</u></p> <p>E309686 Composite Soil Sample² from Phytoremediation Stand</p>	<p><u>Lab:</u> metals, salinity, nutrients, cations, ions</p>	<p><u>Lab:</u> Once annually, prior to first discharge of the year, as well as baseline data collection prior to very first discharge to the phytoremediation stand soil</p>

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¹ One-time sample of VOCs for background levels, to be taken during first sampling event 2018

² Composite sample assembled from 4 locations from a pre-established list of 12 locations

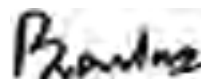
11.2 **Treated Effluent to Wetland #4 Infiltration Trench**

Location	Parameters	Frequency
<p><u>Effluent:</u></p> <p>E309786 Treated Leachate at Wetland#4 Outlet</p>	<p><u>Lab:</u> total metals, alkalinity, chloride, fluoride, sulphate, hardness, ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, total organic carbon, orthophosphorus, COD, BOD, VOCs¹, pH</p> <p><u>Field:</u> conductivity, temperature, DO, turbidity, volume (flow measurement), visual²</p> <p><u>Acute Toxicity:</u> Daphnia magna</p>	<p><u>Lab/Field:</u> Once prior to first discharge event of the year (spring) and once per summer and fall. Monthly if discharging at any time during other months</p> <p><u>Volume:</u> Continuous during discharge</p> <p><u>Visual:</u> Traverse area between Wetland # 4 Infiltration Trench and SW-09 twice per week during any period of discharge to identify any surface breakouts of discharge</p> <p><u>Acute Toxicity:</u> Once prior to start of each distinct continuous discharge event, or at least once per spring, summer and fall during discharge, whichever is more frequent</p>

¹ One time sample of VOCs for background levels, to be taken during first sampling event 2018

² Visual inspection to detect surfacing of effluent between Wetland #4 Infiltration Trench and SW-09. If surface flow of effluent is detected, then the discharge must cease and the Director must be notified within 24 hours

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11.3 Groundwater Monitoring

Location	Parameters	Frequency
E251512 BH-01 E251513 BH-02 E251514 BH-03 E252313 BH-4B E252314 BH-5B E309746 SGW-1 E309747 SGW-2 E309748 SGW-3 E309749 SGW-4 ¹ E309750 SGW-5 ¹	<u>Lab:</u> dissolved metals, alkalinity, chloride, fluoride, sulphate, hardness, ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, TOC, COD, VOCs ² , pH	Quarterly → Annually ³
	<u>Field:</u> conductivity, temperature, water elevation ⁴	Monthly → Quarterly ³

¹ Wells must be installed by September 30 2018

² One-time sample of VOCs for background levels, taken during first sampling event 2018

³ Quarterly reduced to annually and monthly reduced to quarterly following two complete years of sampling

⁴ Water elevation quarterly

11.4 Surface Water Monitoring

Location	Parameters	Frequency
E309751 SW-01 E309752 SW-02 E287409 SW-05 E309754 SW-06 E287410 SW-07 E273812 SW-08 E310968 SW-09 ¹ (property boundary) E310969 SW10 (downstream of BH-03)	<u>Lab:</u> total metals, chloride, fluoride, sulphate, hardness, ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, COD, BOD, pH	Minimum annually ² and once during Spring, Summer, Fall if discharging during these seasons
	<u>Field:</u> conductivity, temperature, turbidity, flow rate, pH, dissolved oxygen	Minimum annually ² and once during Spring, Summer, Fall if discharging during these seasons

¹ SW-09 as near to property boundary as possible but at a location where discernible flow begins in ephemeral creek drainage

² annual sample date should be consistent year to year, and preferably taken in fall

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11.5 Ground and Surface Water Monitoring Procedures

11.5.1 Sampling Procedures

The operational certificate holder must carry out sampling in accordance with the procedures described in the “British Columbia Field Sampling Manual for Continuous Monitoring and the Collection of Air, Air-Emission, Water, Wastewater, Soil, Sediment, and Biological Samples, 2013 Edition (Permittee)” or most recent edition, or by alternative procedures as authorized by the Director.

A copy of the above manual is available on the Ministry web page at www.env.gov.bc.ca/epd/wamr/labsys/lab_meth_manual.html

11.5.2 Analytical Procedures

The operational certificate holder must carry out analyses in accordance with procedures described in the “British Columbia Laboratory Manual (2015 Permittee Edition)”, or the most recent edition or by alternative procedures as authorized by the Director.

A copy of the above manual is available on the Ministry web page at www.env.gov.bc.ca/epd/wamr/labsys/lab_meth_manual.html

11.5.3 Toxicity Sampling and Analytical Procedures

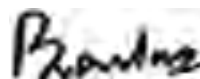
Samples must be collected from the discharge described in Section 7 and in accordance with Section 10.1 at frequencies established as per the monitoring program specified in Section 11.2 and tested for *Daphnia magna* acute lethality. *Daphnia magna* acute lethality test means the test to determine the acute lethality of effluent to *Daphnia magna* as set out in Reference Method EPS 1/RM/14.

11.5.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)

The operational certificate holder is required to conduct the following Quality Assurance and Control Program to determine the acceptability of data required by this permit and Section 2(d) of the Environmental Data Quality Assurance Regulation.

- a) Obtain and keep current, the laboratory precision, accuracy and

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for Director, *Environmental Management Act*
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blank quality control criteria for each laboratory analysed parameter from the analytical laboratory(ies).

- b) Collect one duplicate sample during each sampling session from one of the discharge points.
- c) Each duplicate sample must be submitted to the laboratory; one of the pair identified as the regular sample, and the other, as a blind sample identified by a fictitious site-name established solely to identify the duplicate sample.
- d) For each parameter, report the results of the field duplicates in terms of the degree of variation as the relative percent difference.
- e) A sample collection blank must be prepared, containing distilled water, and preservative if required, and submitted as a blank sample with one sample set per session. If any result for any parameter indicates detectable concentrations, then efforts must be made to determine and control the source of contamination.

12 Data Analyses and Reporting

12.1 Log Book

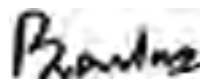
As required by section 10.10.9 (fence inspections), the operational certificate holder must maintain a log book or electronic record. The log book or electronic record must be made available for inspection upon request by Ministry staff.

12.2 Annual Report

The operational certificate holder must collect and maintain data of effluent and soil analyses, and any other records required under this authorization for inspection when requested by Ministry staff and submit the data for the previous calendar year in a form satisfactory to the Director. The operational certificate holder must submit the annual report on or before June 30 each year for the previous calendar year.

The operational certificate holder must submit all data required to be submitted under this section by email to the Ministry's Routine Environmental Reporting Submission Mailbox (RERSM) at

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EnvAuthorizationsReporting@gov.bc.ca or as otherwise instructed by the Director. For guidelines on how to properly name the files and email subject lines or for more information visit the Ministry website:

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/waste-management/waste-discharge-authorization/data-and-report-submissions/routine-environmental-reporting-submission-mailbox>

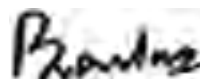
The annual report must contain at minimum:

- i) The type and tonnage or volume of waste received, recycled, composted and landfilled for the year;
- ii) Volume of effluent discharged to each of the Phytoremediation Stand and Wetland #4 Infiltration Trench within the Ephemeral Creek Drainage, with tabulation of volume and duration of each discharge event and the total volume discharged per year;
- iii) Occurrences or observations of wildlife attempting to access the facility;
- iv) The results of all required monitoring programs undertaken by the operational certificate holder for the site. Trend analysis, evaluation of any identified impacts of the discharges on the receiving environment in the previous year, and evaluation of the effectiveness of the established monitoring programs must be carried out by qualified professionals appropriate to the subject matter. Any identified recommendations must be included as they pertain to the ground water, surface water and aquatic effects (including acute toxicity) monitoring programs. Should the parameters and frequencies of the previous year's monitoring programs be identified as being not representative of receiving environment conditions, recommendations must be made for corrective actions that can be taken. Recommendations can be made to either increase or decrease parameters and frequency of any monitoring program

12.3 **Non-Compliance Notification**

The operational certificate holder must immediately notify the Director or designate by email at EnvironmentalCompliance@gov.bc.ca or as otherwise instructed by the Director, of any non-compliance with the

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requirements of this authorization by the operational certificate holder and take remedial action to remedy any effects of such non-compliance. The operational certificate holder must provide to the Director with written confirmation of all such non-compliance events, including available test results, within 24 hours of the original notification, unless otherwise directed by the Director.

12.4 **Non-Compliance Reporting**

If the operational certificate holder fails to comply with any of the requirements of this authorization, the operational certificate holder must, within 30 days of such non-compliance, submit a written report that is satisfactory to the Director and includes, but is not necessarily limited to the following:

- a. all relevant test results obtained by the operational certificate holder related to the non-compliance,
- b. an explanation of the most probable cause(s) of the non-compliance, and,
- c. a description of remedial action planned and/or taken by the operational certificate holder to prevent similar non-compliances in the future.

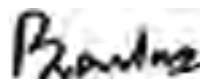
The operational certificate holder must submit all non-compliance reporting required to be submitted under this section by email to the Ministry's Compliance Reporting Submission Mailbox (CRSM) at EnvironmentalCompliance@gov.bc.ca or as otherwise instructed by the Director. For guidelines on how to report a non-compliance or for more information visit the Ministry website:

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/waste-management/waste-discharge-authorization/data-and-report-submissions/non-compliance-reporting-mailbox>

12.5 **Non-compliance Reporting and Exceedances**

The operational certificate holder must cause each data submission required by this authorization to include a statement outlining the number of exceedances of permitted discharges that occurred during the reporting period, the dates of each such exceedance, an explanation as to the cause of the exceedances, and a description of the measures taken by the operational certificate holder to rectify the cause of each such exceedance.

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If no exceedances occurred over the reporting period, the required statement may instead indicate that no exceedance of permitted discharges occurred during the reporting period.

12.6 **Toxicity Test Failure Reporting**

The operational certificate holder must report any failure of *Daphnia magna* acute toxicity tests as referenced in Sections 10.1, 11.2 and 11.5.3 to the Director within 24 hours of receiving the test failure result. As required in Section 9.1.5, beginning July 1, 2019, no discharge to the Wetland #4 Infiltration Trench may occur following a failed toxicity test unless there is a successful test result (non-failure) for *Daphnia magna* toxicity.

13. **Closure Requirements**

13.1 **Notification of Closure**

The operational certificate holder must notify the Director in writing of intentions to close the landfill site at least one year prior to closure date.

13.2 **Closure Plan**

As per Section 2 (Design, Operations and Closure Plan) closure requirements must be included in the DOCP.

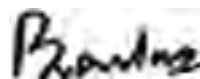
13.3 **Closure Funding**

The operational certificate holder must ensure that sufficient funds will be available to provide for all closure and post-closure requirements as outlined in the closure plan required in Section 2, plus a reasonable contingency for any remediation which may be required.

13.4 **Final Cover**

The final cover system must be designed by a qualified professional to match the intended end-use of the landfill site and to match the needs of any required environmental management systems (leachate minimization or recirculation, as the case may be, landfill gas collection and treatment, etc.). The final cover must consist of a layer of a minimum 600 mm of low permeability ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s) compacted soil followed by a layer of topsoil suitable for establishment of vegetation. Use of higher permeability soil must first be approved by the Director. The final cover

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must be constructed with minimum and maximum slopes as specified by a qualified professional in the DOCP to promote runoff and minimize erosion, with appropriate run-on/runoff drainage controls, erosion controls, and gas venting controls. The site must be seeded with a grass/legume mixture suited to the local climate.

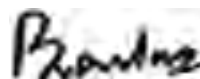
13.5 **Progressive Application of Final Cover**

Completed portions of the landfill must progressively receive final cover during the active life of the landfill. The maximum area of disposed refuse that has not yet received final cover must not exceed 25% of the total final footprint area. Final cover is to be applied according to the specifications identified in section 13.4.

14. **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT**

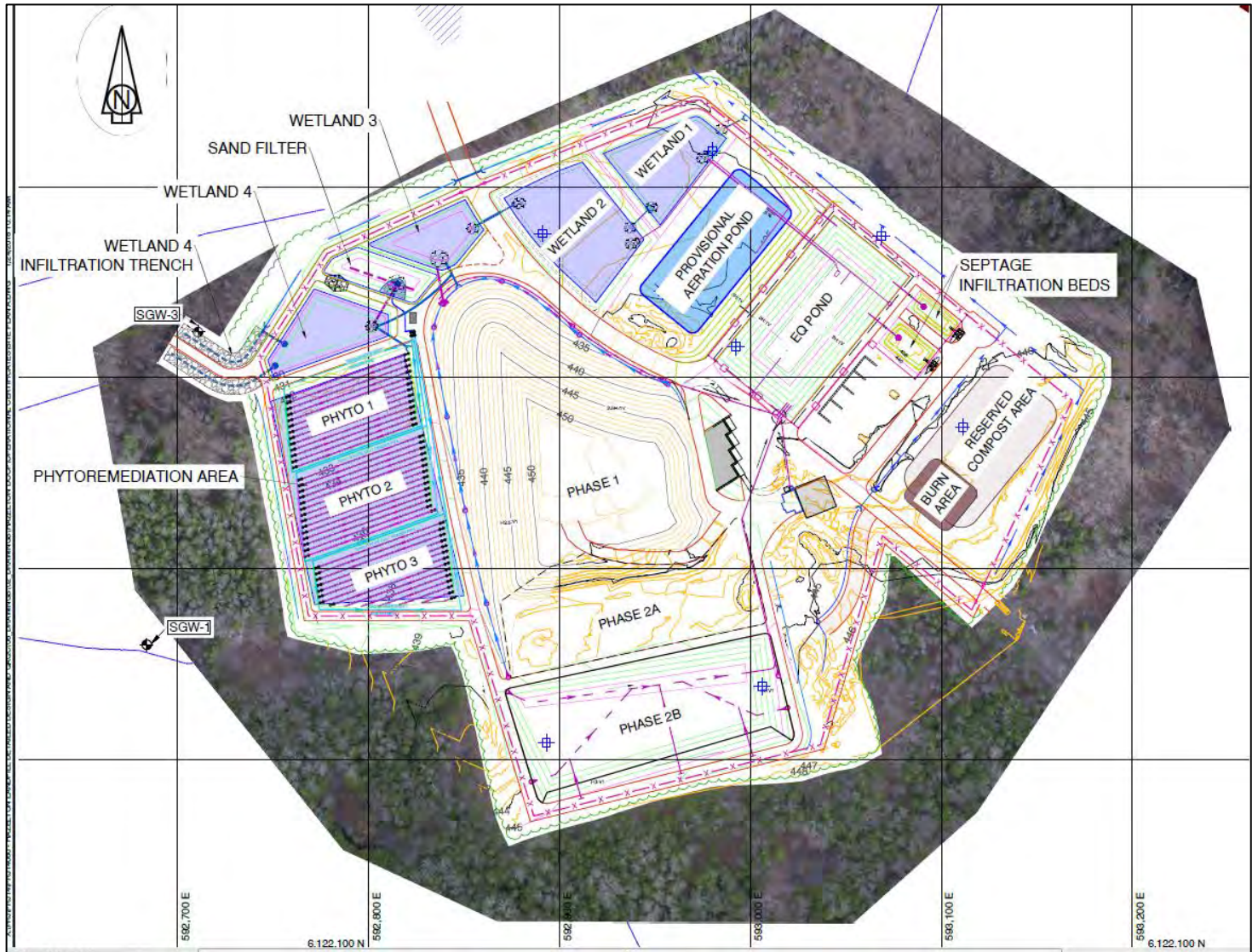
Inspections of the discharge will be carried out by Environmental Protection personnel as a part of the routine operational certificate inspection procedure. Based on these inspections and any other information available to the Director on the effect of the discharge on the receiving environment, the operational certificate holder may be required to undertake additional monitoring, install additional pollution control works, or change the method of operation.

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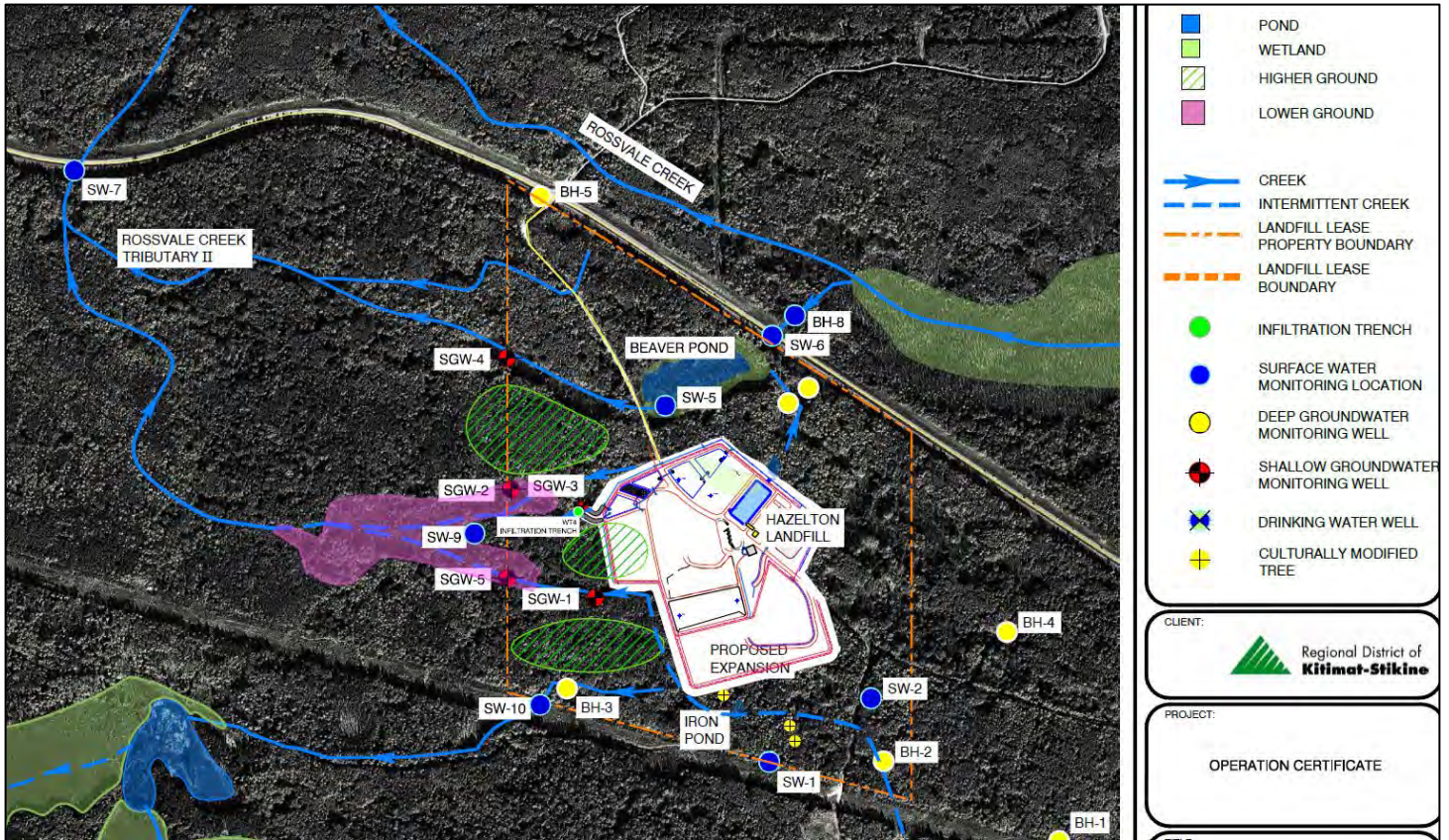
Site Plan A



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Site Plan B



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Barlas
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Appendix E: Acute Toxicity Test Results – Wetland #4



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE
ATTN: Chris Kerr
300 - 4545 Lazelle Avenue
Terrace BC V8G 4E1

Date Received: 14-SEP-18
Report Date: 28-SEP-18 15:25 (MT)
Version: FINAL

Client Phone: 250-615-6100

Certificate of Analysis

Lab Work Order #: L2164893
Project P.O. #: NOT SUBMITTED
Job Reference: HAZELTON LANDFILL
C of C Numbers:
Legal Site Desc:

Amber Springer, B.Sc
Account Manager

[This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written authority of the Laboratory.]

ADDRESS: 8081 Lougheed Hwy, Suite 100, Burnaby, BC V5A 1W9 Canada | Phone: +1 604 253 4188 | Fax: +1 604 253 6700
ALS CANADA LTD Part of the ALS Group An ALS Limited Company

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

Sample ID Description Sampled Date Sampled Time Client ID					
Grouping	Analyte				

Reference Information

Test Method References:

ALS Test Code	Matrix	Test Description	Method Reference**
---------------	--------	------------------	--------------------

** ALS test methods may incorporate modifications from specified reference methods to improve performance.

The last two letters of the above test code(s) indicate the laboratory that performed analytical analysis for that test. Refer to the list below:

Laboratory Definition Code	Laboratory Location
----------------------------	---------------------

Chain of Custody Numbers:

GLOSSARY OF REPORT TERMS

Surrogate - A compound that is similar in behaviour to target analyte(s), but that does not occur naturally in environmental samples. For applicable tests, surrogates are added to samples prior to analysis as a check on recovery.

mg/kg - milligrams per kilogram based on dry weight of sample.

mg/kg wwt - milligrams per kilogram based on wet weight of sample.

mg/kg lwt - milligrams per kilogram based on lipid-adjusted weight of sample.

mg/L - milligrams per litre.

< - Less than.

D.L. - The reported Detection Limit, also known as the Limit of Reporting (LOR).

N/A - Result not available. Refer to qualifier code and definition for explanation.

Test results reported relate only to the samples as received by the laboratory.

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, ALL SAMPLES WERE RECEIVED IN ACCEPTABLE CONDITION.

Analytical results in unsigned test reports with the DRAFT watermark are subject to change, pending final QC review.



Quality Control Report

Workorder: L2164893

Report Date: 28-SEP-18

Page 1 of 2

Client: REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE
300 - 4545 Lazelle Avenue
Terrace BC V8G 4E1

Contact: Chris Kerr

Test	Matrix	Reference	Result	Qualifier	Units	RPD	Limit	Analyzed
------	--------	-----------	--------	-----------	-------	-----	-------	----------

Quality Control Report

Workorder: L2164893

Report Date: 28-SEP-18

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Legend:

Limit	ALS Control Limit (Data Quality Objectives)
DUP	Duplicate
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
N/A	Not Available
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample
SRM	Standard Reference Material
MS	Matrix Spike
MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate
ADE	Average Desorption Efficiency
MB	Method Blank
IRM	Internal Reference Material
CRM	Certified Reference Material
CCV	Continuing Calibration Verification
CVS	Calibration Verification Standard
LCSD	Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate

Hold Time Exceedances:

All test results reported with this submission were conducted within ALS recommended hold times.

ALS recommended hold times may vary by province. They are assigned to meet known provincial and/or federal government requirements. In the absence of regulatory hold times, ALS establishes recommendations based on guidelines published by the US EPA, APHA Standard Methods, or Environment Canada (where available). For more information, please contact ALS.

The ALS Quality Control Report is provided to ALS clients upon request. ALS includes comprehensive QC checks with every analysis to ensure our high standards of quality are met. Each QC result has a known or expected target value, which is compared against pre-determined data quality objectives to provide confidence in the accuracy of associated test results.

Please note that this report may contain QC results from anonymous Sample Duplicates and Matrix Spikes that do not originate from this Work Order.



Acute Toxicity Test Results

Sample L2164893-1 WETLAND #4,
collected September 13, 2018

Final Report

September 26, 2018

Submitted to: **ALS Environmental**
Burnaby, BC

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Sample ID	Dates			Receipt temperature
	Collected	Received	<i>Daphnia magna</i> test initiation	
L2164893-1 WETLAND #4	13-Sep-18 at N/A	15-Sep-18 at 1205h	17-Sep-18 at 1300h	8.9°C

N/A = Not available

TEST

- *Daphnia magna* 48-h LC50 test

RESULTS

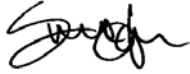
Toxicity test results

Sample ID	LC50 (%v/v)
L2164893-1 WETLAND #4	>100

QA/QC

QA/QC summary	<i>Daphnia magna</i>
Reference toxicant LC50 (95% CI)	5.5 (4.4 – 6.9) g/L NaCl ¹
Reference toxicant historical mean (2 SD range)	5.7 (3.9 – 8.2) g/L NaCl
Reference toxicant CV	18%
Organism health history	Acceptable
Protocol deviations	None
Water quality range deviations	None
Control performance	Acceptable
Test performance	Valid

¹ Test date: September 14, 2018, LC = Lethal Concentration, CL = Confidence Limits, SD = Standard Deviation, CV = Coefficient of Variation



Report By:
Yvonne Lam, B.Sc.
Laboratory Biologist



Reviewed By:
Edmund Canaria, R.P.Bio
Senior Analyst

This report has been prepared by Nautilus Environmental Company Inc. based on data and/or samples provided by our client and the results of this study are for their sole benefit. Any reliance on the data by a third party is at the sole and exclusive risk of that party. The results presented here relate only to the samples tested.

APPENDIX A – Summary of test conditions

Table 1. Summary of test conditions: 48-h *Daphnia magna* LC50 test.

Test species	<i>Daphnia magna</i>
Organism source	In-house culture
Organism age	<24-hour old neonates
Test type	Static
Test duration	48 hours
Test vessel	250-mL glass beaker
Test volume	200 mL
Test solution depth	6 cm
Test concentrations	Five concentrations, plus laboratory control
Test replicates	1 per treatment
Number of organisms	10 per replicate
Control/dilution water	Moderately-hard reconstituted water + 2.5 µg/L Se
Test solution renewal	None
Test temperature	20 ± 2°C
Feeding	None
Light intensity	400 to 800 lux
Photoperiod	16 hours light / 8 hours dark
Aeration	None
Test measurements	Temperature, dissolved oxygen and pH measured daily; salinity, hardness and alkalinity measured in the undiluted sample at test initiation; conductivity measured at test initiation and termination; survival checked daily
Test protocol	Environment Canada (2000), EPS 1/RM/14, with 2016 amendments
Statistical software	CETIS Version 1.9.4
Test endpoints	Survival (48-hour LC50)
Test acceptability criterion for controls	Survival ≥90%
Reference toxicant	Sodium chloride (NaCl)

APPENDIX B – Toxicity test data

Daphnia magna Summary Sheet

Client: ALS
Work Order No.: 181552

Start Date/Time: Sep. 17/2018 @ 1300h
Test Species: Daphnia magna
Set up by: CW

Sample Information:

Sample ID: L2164893-1 WETLAND #4
Sample Date: Sep. 13/2018
Date Received: Sep. 15/2018
Sample Volume: 2 x 1L

Test Validity Criteria:

≥ 90% mean control survival and/or mobility and ≤ 2 daphnids exhibit immobility and/or mortality in any single control replicate.

WQ Ranges:

T (°C) = 20 ± 2; DO (mg/L) = 3.6 to 9.4; pH = 6 to 8.5

Test Organism Information:

Broodstock No.: 082818A
Age of young (Day 0): <24 h
Avg No. young per brood in previous 7 d: 34
Mortality (%) in previous 7 d: 0
Days to first brood: 8

NaCl Reference Toxicant Results:

Reference Toxicant ID: DMDC 18
Stock Solution ID: 18N903
Date Initiated: Sep. 14/2018
48-h LC50 (95% CL): 5.5 (4.4 - 6.9) g/L NaCl

Reference Toxicant Mean and Historical Range: 5.7 (3.9 - 8.2) g/L NaCl
Reference Toxicant CV (%): 18%

Test Results: The 48h LC50 is estimated to be > 100% (v/v).

Reviewed by: 

Date reviewed: Sept. 26, 2018

**Freshwater Acute
48 Hour Toxicity Test Data Sheet**

Client: ALS
 Sample ID: L2164893-1 WETLAND #4
 Work Order No.: 181552

Start Date/Time: Sep. 17/2018 @ 1300h
 CER #: 5
 No. Organisms/volume: 10/200mL
 Test Organism: D. magna
 Set up by: CW

Thermometer: CAH5 pH meter/probe: 3 / 3 DO meter/probe: 3 / 3 Cond./Salinity meter/probe: 3 / 3

Concentration (% v/v)	Number of Live Organisms Rep	Number of Live Organisms		No. Immobilized	Temperature (°C)			Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)			pH			Conductivity (µS/cm)	
		24	48		0	24	48	0	24	48	0	24	48	0	48
Control	A	10	10	0	19.5	19.5	19.5	8.7	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.7	341	339
	B														
	C														
	D														
6.25	A	10	10	0	19.5	19.5	19.5	8.7	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	457	454
	B														
	C														
	D														
12.5	A	10	10	0	19.5	19.5	19.5	8.2	8.0	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.0	561	560
	B														
	C														
	D														
25	A	10	10	0	19.5	19.5	19.5	8.0	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.1	727	721
	B														
	C														
	D														
50	A	10	10	0	19.5	19.5	19.5	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.3	1071	1057
	B														
	C														
	D														
100	A	10	10	0	20.0	19.5	19.5	3.6	6.9	6.3	7.6	8.0	8.4	1876	1808
	B														
	C														
	D														
Technician Initials	CW	CW		CW	CW	CW	CW	CW	CW	CW	CW	CW	CW	CW	CW

Concentration	Hardness*	Alkalinity*
	*(mg/L as CaCO3)	
Control (MHW)	100	76
Highest conc.	490	526
Hardness adjusted	-	-

	Initial WQ	Adjustment	Adjusted WQ
Temp (°C)	20.0		20.0
DO (mg/L)	1.4	(21 min)	3.6
pH	7.5	(aeration)	7.6
Cond (µS/cm)	1874		1876
Salinity (ppt)	0.9		0.9

Comments: _____ Mortality: Heartbeat checked under microscope No

Sample Description: Clear yellow liquid, no odour. Fluffy brown and grey particulates.

Batch#: 082818A 7-d previous # young/brood: 34 Previous 7-d Mortality (%): 0 Day of 1st Brood: 8

Reviewed by: [Signature] Date reviewed: Sept 26, 2018

APPENDIX C – Chain-of-custody form



L2164893

VANCOUVER

Subcontract Request Form

Subcontract To:

NAUTILUS ENVIRONMENTAL

8664 COMMERCE COURT
BURNABY, BC V5A 4N7

- *NEW* Reporting Contacts:
1. Account Manager Listed Below
2. ALSEVDataSublet@ALSGlobal.com (PDF / EXCEL)
3. ALSE.CASDG@ALSGlobal.com (EDD/Database Formats)

NOTES: Please reference on final report and invoice: PO# L2164893
ALS requires QC data to be provided with your final results.

Acute toxicity (Daphnia Magna) LC50

Please see enclosed 1 sample(s) in 2 Container(s)

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ANALYTICAL REQUIRED, DATE SAMPLED, DUE DATE, Priority Flag. Row 1: L2164893-1 WETLAND #4, Special Request- Nautilus Environmental (SPECIAL REQUEST-NL 14), 9/13/2018, 9/24/2018.

Subcontract Info Contact: Walter Lin (604) 253-4188
Analysis and reporting info contact: Amber Springer, B.Sc
8081 LOUGHEED HWY
SUITE 100
BURNABY, BC V5A 1W9
Phone: (604) 253-4188 Email: amber.springer@alsglobal.com

Please email confirmation of receipt to: amber.springer@alsglobal.com

Shipped By: Date Shipped:
Received By: A. Dewar Date Received: Sept 15/18 @ 12:05h
Verified By: Date Verified:
Temperature: 5.9 °C
Sample Integrity Issues: 2+1C -> ok

Wot# 181552

END OF REPORT



ALS Environmental

www.alsglobal.com

Chain of Custody (COC) / Analytical Request Form

Canada Toll Free: 1 800 668 9878



L2164893-COFC

COC Number: 17 - 698750

Page of

Report To <small>Contact and company name below will appear on the final report</small>			Report Format <small>Select Report Format</small>			Priority <small>Business Days</small>			Standard TAT <small>Standard TAT if received by 3 pm - business days - no surcharges apply</small>				
Company: Reg. Dist. of Kitimat - Stikine			Select Report Format: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCEL <input type="checkbox"/> EDD (DIGITAL)			Regular [R] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard TAT if received by 3 pm - business days - no surcharges apply							
Contact: Chris Kerr			Quality Control (QC) Report with Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			4 day [P4-20%] <input type="checkbox"/>			1 Business day [E-100%] <input type="checkbox"/>				
Phone: 615-6100			<input type="checkbox"/> Compare Results to Criteria on Report - provide details below if box checked			3 day [P3-25%] <input type="checkbox"/>			Same Day, Weekend or Statutory holiday [E2-200%] <input type="checkbox"/>				
Company address below will appear on the final report			Select Distribution: <input type="checkbox"/> EMAIL <input type="checkbox"/> MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> FAX			2 day [P2-50%] <input type="checkbox"/>			[Laboratory opening fees may apply]				
Street: Suite 300 4545 Labelle Ave			Email 1 or Fax: Etooms@rdks.bc.ca			Date and Time Required for all E&P TATs:			dd-mmm-yy hh:mm				
City/Province: Terrace B.C.			Email 2: MHaley@rdks.bc.ca			For tests that can not be performed according to the service level selected, you will be contacted.							
Postal Code: V8B-4E1			Email 3: CKerr@rdks.bc.ca										
Invoice To: Same as Report To <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			Invoice Distribution			Analysis Request							
Copy of Invoice with Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			Select Invoice Distribution: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EMAIL <input type="checkbox"/> MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> FAX			Indicate Filtered (F), Preserved (P) or Filtered and Preserved (F/P) below							
Company: [Blank]			Email 1 or Fax: MHaley@rdks.bc.ca			<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Analytical Results Matrix Table (12 columns, 12 rows grid) </div>							
Contact: [Blank]			Email 2: Anne-Marie@rdksbc.ca										
Project Information			Oil and Gas Required Fields (client use)										
ALS Account # / Quote #: [Blank]			AFE/Cost Center: [Blank] PO#: [Blank]										
Job #: HAZELTON LANDFILL			Major/Minor Code: [Blank] Routing Code: [Blank]										
PO / AFE: [Blank]			Requisitioner: [Blank]			SAMPLES ON HOLD Sample is hazardous (please provide further details) NUMBER OF CONTAINERS							
LSD: [Blank]			Location: [Blank]										
ALS Lab Work Order # (lab use only):			ALS Contact:			Sampler:			<p style="font-size: small;">- Heavy Toxicity by ADP/MVA/WAG/NA</p>				
ALS Sample # (lab use only)	Sample Identification and/or Coordinates (This description will appear on the report)	Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Time (hh:mm)	Sample Type									
	WETLAND #4	13/9/18	1:10	Water									

Drinking Water (DW) Samples¹ (client use) Are samples taken from a Regulated DW System? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		Special Instructions / Specify Criteria to add on report by clicking on the drop-down list below (electronic COC only)		SAMPLE CONDITION AS RECEIVED (lab use only) Frozen <input type="checkbox"/> SIF Observations Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Ice Packs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ice Cubes <input type="checkbox"/> Custody seal intact Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Cooling Initiated <input type="checkbox"/>				
Are samples for human consumption/ use? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO				INITIAL COOLER TEMPERATURES °C: 9.92 FINAL COOLER TEMPERATURES °C: 10.0C				
SHIPMENT RELEASE (client use)			INITIAL SHIPMENT RECEPTION (lab use only)			FINAL SHIPMENT RECEPTION (lab use only)		
Released by: Chris Kerr	Date: Sept 13/18	Time: 3:55	Received by: [Signature]	Date: Sept 13	Time: 8:50	Received by: BB	Date: Sept 14	Time: 9:10PM