MORRISON HERSHFIELD

Resort Municipality of Whistler Landfill Annual Monitoring Report – 2011
&
Revised Monitoring Program Recommendations

Whistler, BC

Presented to:

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1. INTRODUCTION

This annual report incorporates landfill monitoring data collected in 2011 and the first quarter of 2012. The report also includes an assessment of the data collected since 2000 and develops recommendations for future monitoring. The Resort Municipality of Whister (RMOW) site is located approximately 8 km west of Whistler, and is accessed off Highway 99 on Cheakamus Lake Road. The location of the site is illustrated in Figure 1.

The Whistler landfill opened in 1977 and accepted residential, industrial, commercial and institutional waste. In 1988, the permit was amended to accept construction and demolition waste. The landfill site was closed in October 2005, to accommodate plans to use the area east of the site as the location of the Athletes' Village for the 2010 Winter Olympic Games. Between 1977 and 2005 approximately 350,000 tonnes of waste was disposed of at the Whistler Landfill (CH2M Hill, 2008a).

Construction of residential and commercial buildings in the area commenced in 2007, following the installation of a cover system and landfill gas (LFG) collection system in 2006.

Morrison Hershfield was retained by RMOW in June 2010 to complete the annual environmental monitoring and fulfill reporting requirements as set out in Section 3.31 of the 2005 Whistler Landfill Operational Certificate (MR-04693) and the Whistler Landfill Closure Plan (CH2M Hill, 2006a).

Results of the 2010 monitoring program were documented in Morrison Hershfield (2011) and submitted to the Ministry of Environment in March 2011.

The current report documents the 2011 monitoring program and presents a revised recommended monitoring program based on the two full years of post-closure data.

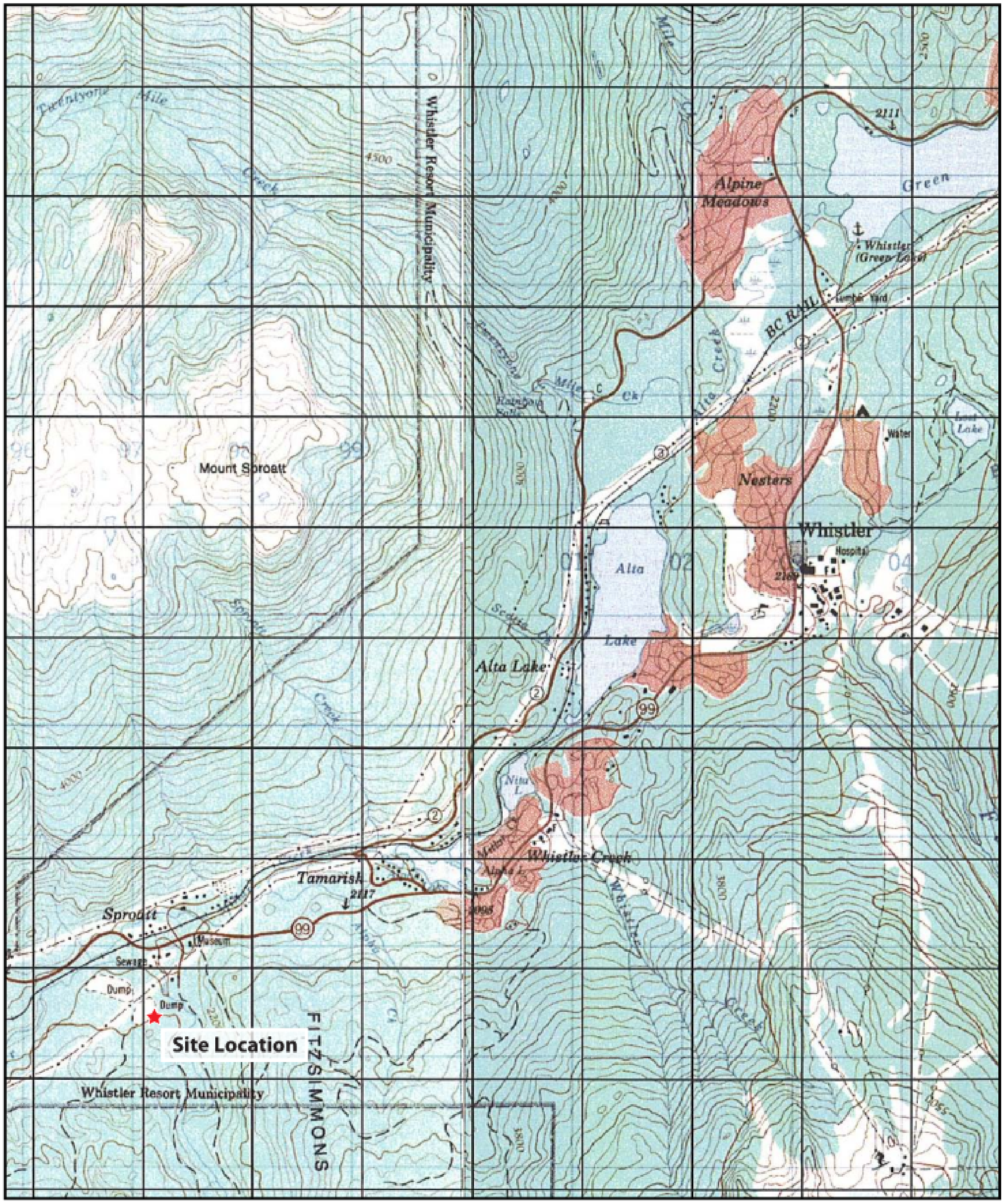

Figure 1. Whistler landfill location (from CH2M Hill, 2006a).

1.1 Program Objectives

The overall objective of the Whistler landfill monitoring program is to monitor post-closure impacts of the closed landfill on the surrounding environment.

The objectives of the Surface Water and Groundwater Monitoring Program are to:

- Determine if the landfill is negatively affecting local groundwater and surface water quality; and
- Apply corrective measures as necessary to minimize landfill effects on groundwater and surface water.

The objectives of the LFG monitoring program are as follows:

- Monitor levels of LFG migration offsite;
- Assess the overall collection performance of the Landfill Gas Collection System (LFGCS) and identify the presence of potentially unsafe concentrations of LFG within the soil at monitoring probe locations; and
- Adjust LFGCS as necessary based on monitoring data results, to minimize gas migration.

As outlined in the Closure Plan, the monitoring program will be re-evaluated following the completion of monitoring over a 2-year period. This evaluation has been conducted, and the proposed adjustments are summarized in Section 8.

1.2 Report Purpose

The purpose of this report is to address the following requirements included in the Whistler Landfill Closure Plan:

- Annual reporting of monitoring data collected (2011 and first quarter of 2012);
- Summary of maintenance activities competed on site in 2011 and planned objectives in 2012;
- Review and interpretation of two full years of monitoring data collected post-closure (second quarter of 2010 to first quarter of 2012); and
- Recommendations for revising the monitoring program.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Landfill

There are three cells within the landfill which were developed at different times over the life span of the landfill:

- The northeast cell was initiated in 1977 and contains residential and industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) waste. This is not in a lined cell and it relies on natural attenuation and a perimeter collection system to manage the leachate.
- The southwest cell was opened in 1988 to accept only construction and demolition waste (C & D). This cell also relies on natural attenuation and a perimeter collection system to manage the leachate.
- In 1998 a central cell was developed between the northeast and southwest cells for residential and ICI waste. This area was developed with high-density polyethylene (HDPE) liner with a leachate collection system.

In addition, a biosolids storage area was located at the south end of the landfill covering a portion of the old southwest cell. Based on CH2M Hill (2006a) preliminary survey information from 2005, there was an estimated 6,000 m^3 of biosolids stockpiled there.

2.2 Hydrological Conditions

The site is located within the Cheakamus watershed. The Cheakamus River is located approximately 300 m north of the waste mass and flows along the eastern boundary of the Athletes' Village (CH2M Hill, 2006a). The surface water features are concentrated mainly to the perimeter of the site. This is due to a combination of the natural and constructed topography in the area.

2.3 Geological Conditions

The following description of geological conditions associated with the site are described by CH2M Hill (2008a).

In general, the site topography slopes from south to north. As described in the Whistler Landfill Closure Plan, within areas on the site and within adjacent lands, aggregate extraction activities have removed much of the natural overburden materials for use as industrial aggregates and replaced them with imported fill materials. As a result, the present ground surface associated with the landfill has likely been altered by industrial activities. As part of historical aggregate extraction activities conducted at the site, much of the natural overburden materials had been removed from the area and replaced with imported fill, resulting in a disturbance of the natural topography of the site. Exposed bedrock surface, characterized by glaciated surfaces and steep inclines, are present throughout the site. Areas between the exposed bedrock are infilled by coarse and medium grain sediments.

Based on the results of the borehole investigation conducted by CH2M Hill in January 2006, the top layer of the site stratigraphy is composed of sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders (fill material), followed by a gravel-sand layer. The subsurface includes a poorly graded fine sand layer with some silt, followed by still sandy silt located above the bedrock (green basalt) (CH2M Hill, 2006a).

Overburden at the site was generally found to be consistent across the advanced boreholes and is characterized by progressively finer particle size of the sediments with increasing depth. Overburden thickness is highly variable, ranging from 0 to greater than 21 m. The overburden is consistent with fluvial or near-shore lacustrine deposition environments.

2.4 Hydrogeological Conditions

The following description of hydrogeological conditions associated with the site are described by CH2M Hill (2006a) as follows:

A single unconfined aquifer is within the overburden on the site. The saturated zone in most locations extends from the bedrock surface at depth to within less than one metre of the ground surface. Bedrock in the area was found to be relatively dry and presented no visual indication of water bearing fractures. Groundwater flow is generally in a south to north direction, consistent with the surface topography.

Interpreted groundwater flow at the site is illustrated in Figure 2 (from CH2M Hill, 2006a).

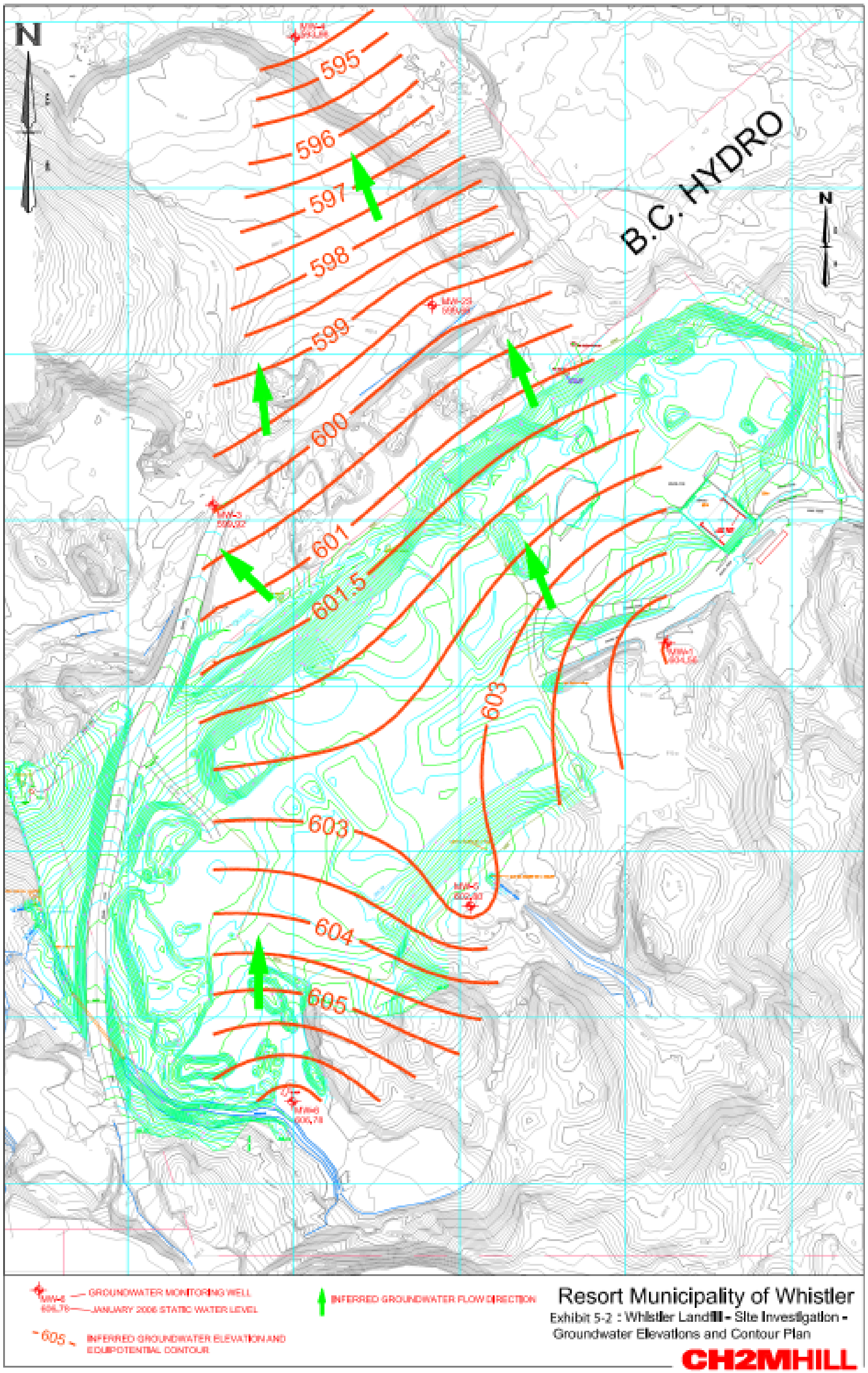

Figure 2. Groundwater Elevations and Flow Pattern at the Whistler Landfill Site (from CH2M Hill. 2006a)

2.5 Climate

The long-term average climatic conditions (1971 – 2000) recorded at the Whistler meteorological station (approximately 8 km from the site) indicate the daily average annual temperature in the area is 6.3^{o}C, and the mean annual precipitation is 1229.1 mm. The precipitation can be further divided into an average of 850.1 mm of rainfall, and 411.2 cm of snowfall.

3. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The following documents form the basis of the post-closure monitoring program and associated requirements, including parameters to be monitored. They are frequently referenced throughout this report.

- *Whistler Landfill Closure Plan, Final Report (CH2M HILL, 2006a)*
- *Whistler Landfill Gas Pre-Design Memorandum (CH2M HILL, 2006b)*
- *Landfill Operational Certificate MR-04692 (B.C. Ministry of Environment, 2005)*
- *Mitigation and Safety Measures for Reduction of Landfill Gas Migration Risks (CH2M HILL, 2008a)*
- *Landfill Gas Collection System Operation and Maintenance Manual (CH2M HILL, 2008b)*
- *Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (CH2M HILL, 2008c)*

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Sample Locations

Leachate, groundwater, surface water and landfill gas (LFG) monitoring locations are indicated on Figure 3. Groundwater monitoring locations are identified as MW (monitoring well) followed by a number or number / letter combination (e.g. MW-3, MW-2S), a letter is added when both a shallow (S) and a deep (D) well were installed within a single borehole. Surface water sample locations are identified as SFC (surface), followed by a number or number / letter combination (e.g. SFC-2, SFC-2B), where the letter is used to indicate a second surface water sample on the same watercourse. L1 is the single leachate collection point.

The LFG collection system consists of the following components:

- Thirteen vertical LFG extraction wells connected to horizontal LFG collection trenches covering the landfill cell footprint;
- A 200mm diameter header approximately 800m in length that carries the LFG from the vertical well and horizontal trench network to a flare station;
- A LFG abstraction plant on the north side of the property that burns the collected LFG in a candle-stick flare;
- Twenty-one monitoring probes (MP) located around the perimeter of the landfill cell; and
- Approximately 91 test ports within selected buildings and residences in close proximity to the landfill.

The landfill gas monitoring probes around the circumference of the landfill mass are identified as MP followed by a number (e.g. MP14). Also identified on Figure 3 are several components of the landfill gas collection system, including: thirteen LFG extraction wells (labeled as “W” followed by a number (e.g. W11)), the flare station, and header valves.

As per the requirements outlined in CH2M Hill (2008c), groundwater and surface water monitoring have been conducted quarterly for the first two years of post-closure monitoring. Quarterly monitoring is tracked and reported based on a calendar year. Morrison Hershfield began work on the project in June, 2010; as a result, no groundwater, surface water or leachate samples were obtained in Quarter 1, 2010. To provide two full years’ worth of quarterly monitoring data a single additional sample was collected in 2012.

Table 1 summarizes the two years of post-closure monitoring events captured within this report.

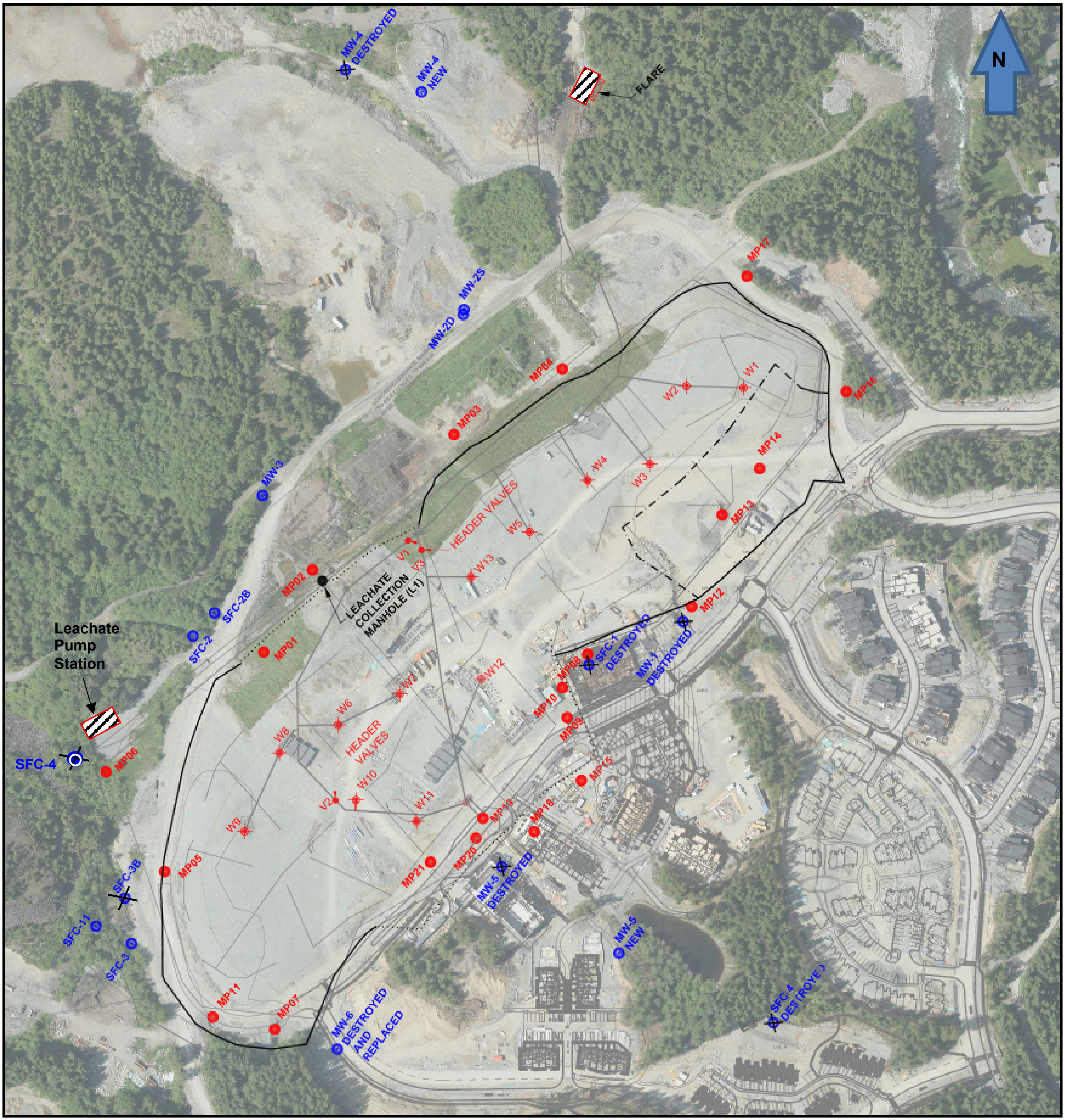

Figure 3. Post-closure monitoring sites at Whistler landfill.

Table 1. Monitoring dates for two years post-closure

2010	
Quarter 2 (Q2 2010)	June 22, 2010
Quarter 3 (Q3 2010)	October 27, 2010
Quarter 4 (Q4 2010)	December 21, 2010
2011	
Quarter 1 (Q1 2011)	March 9, 2011
Quarter 2 (Q2 2011)	June 1, 2011
Quarter 3 (Q3 2011)	September 3, 2011
Quarter 4 (Q4 2011)	November 25, 2011
2012	
Quarter 1 (Q1 2012)	January 26, 2012

The LFG monitoring program has been in effect since 2009. LFG data are collected by Norseman Engineering Ltd. on a minimum monthly basis. During the winter months monitoring occurs on a weekly basis when there is snow cover on the landfill or frozen ground (i.e. conditions that could facilitate subsurface LFG migration).

4.2 Leachate Monitoring

A single leachate collection point located on the down gradient side of the landfill mass (Figure 2) was sampled to provide an indicator of the elevated concentration of target parameters within the landfill cell. Leachate samples were obtained using a plastic pail rinsed three times with the leachate water or a disposable HDPE bailer, depending on the depth of the leachate in the manhole.

During sampling events after Q2-2010, the conditions appear to indicate that the system was backing-up as the result of a partial and eventually a full blockage in the collection pipe. The partial blockage was indicated in 2010 when during the sample events in Q3 and Q4-2010 the level of leachate in the manhole was just below the surface of the manhole cover.

The full blockage of the collection system was evident in the Q1–2011 monitoring. In March of 2011 (Q1- 2011) a sample was not collected due to the large volume of water ponding over the manhole cover making the area inaccessible. Samples collected in Q2-2011 were collected from water overflowing out of the manhole cover at the leachate collection point. Between the sample events during Q2-2011 and Q3-2011 the blockage in the leachate collection system was removed. Afterwards there was not enough leachate in the manhole at L1 to collect a sample during Q3-2011. Sampling resumed in Q4-2011 and Q1-2012, although there was only a trickle of leachate flowing into the manhole, which necessitated the use of a triple rinsed bucket to collect the sample rather than a bailer. Table 2 summarizes the periods that leachate samples were collected since closure.

Table 2 Leachate monitoring events post- closure.

Site	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Year	2010			2011				2012
L1	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Due to the low leachate levels at the sample point, variations on the sample collection method described in CH2M Hill (2008c) were used. Laboratory analysis for all of the samples was performed by ALS in Vancouver, BC. Parameters associated with leachate quality monitoring are the same as those for groundwater and are outlined in Appendix B.

In addition to the samples for laboratory analysis, standard leachate quality parameters were collected measured during sampling events. The parameters measured include: pH, temperature (^{o}C), dissolved oxygen (mg/L), and conductivity (μS/cm). Field parameters were measured using a YSI model 556 multi-probe meter.

Leachate quality monitoring results were compared to Schedule 6, Column V (Generic Numerical Water Standards for Drinking Water) of the Contaminated Sites Regulation B.C. Reg. 375/96, as required by the Closure Plan.

4.3 Groundwater Monitoring

CH2M Hill originally installed six monitoring wells (MW-1 to MW-6), one of which (MW-2) was constructed with a shallow and a deep screen, for a total of seven monitoring points. Monitoring wells were constructed with 50 mm (2") diameter new PVC pipe. Screen intervals were constructed with 50 mm (2") diameter #10 slot PVC screen. The depth and screen length of each well was selected in the field based on observations made during drilling. Bentonite seals were installed (as required) to prevent infiltration of surface water into the well (CH2M Hill, 2006a).

The groundwater monitoring locations are situated both up and down gradient of the landfill to monitor the potential migration of any leachate and to be able to separate groundwater impacts of residential and commercial development from impacts of the landfill. MW-6(New) and MW-5(New) are up-gradient of the landfill mass, while all of the other wells are down gradient.

The installation of these wells by CH2M Hill was conducted prior to the extensive grading that occurred preceding construction on the Athlete's Village. During grading and construction operations four of the existing wells were destroyed: MW-1, MW-4, MW-5 and MW-6. The four destroyed wells are indicated in Figure 3 with the monitoring well name followed by "destroyed" (i.e. MW-1 DESTROYED).

Three of the four destroyed monitoring wells (MW-4, MW-5, and MW-6) were replaced to prevent data gaps in the monitoring program. MW-1 was not replaced as it was felt that successful siting at this location was unlikely (due to prevalence of large boulders) and that up gradient conditions could be adequately monitored with MW-5 and MW-6. The monitoring wells were replaced prior to the Q3-2010 sample event. MW-4(New) was installed and completed using the same practices as CH2M Hill used for the original wells. MW-5(New) and MW-6(New) were installed as flush mount wells to accommodate the land use in the area. MW-5(New) was not sampled during 2011 / 2012 as there was insufficient ground water present in the well to collect samples.

Table 3 provides a summary of groundwater wells monitored post-closure.

Table 3. Groundwater monitoring events two years post-closure.

Site	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Year	**2010**			**2011**				**2012**
MW-2S and 2D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MW-3	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
MW-4 (New)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MW-5 (New)		✓						
MW-6 (New)		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Groundwater samples were collected using dedicated high-density polyethylene (HDPE) tubing and foot valves. The procedure for the collection of all groundwater samples follows that described in CH2M Hill (2008c) (provided in Appendix A). Laboratory analysis for all of the samples was performed by ALS Laboratory Group (ALS) in Vancouver, BC. Parameters associated with groundwater quality monitoring are outlined in Appendix B. ALS follows a quality control program (ISO 17025) to ensure a high degree of accuracy and precision in their results.

All groundwater samples collected for dissolved metals analysis were filtered and preservative was added in the field. In addition to the samples for laboratory analysis, standard water quality parameters were collected at each sample location during sampling events. The parameters measured include: pH, temperature (^{o}C), dissolved oxygen (mg/L), and conductivity (µS/cm). Field parameters were measured using a YSI model 556 multi-probe meter. . The depth to static water level was also recorded for each monitoring well using a Solinst water level meter.

Groundwater quality monitoring results were compared to Schedule 6, Column V (Generic Numerical Water Standards for Drinking Water) of the Contaminated Sites Regulation B.C. Reg. 375/96, as required by the Closure Plan. Exceedance of any compliance criteria for a period of two consecutive sampling events at any one monitoring location will trigger contingency planning (as outlined in the Closure Plan).

4.4 Surface Water Monitoring

Table 4 provides a summary of the surface water sites sampled since landfill closure. Sample station SFC-11 is located cross gradient from the landfill and the tributary extends southwest away from the landfill; therefore the watershed for this tributary does not include the landfill area (Figure 3). Sample station SFC-2B is located in a watercourse which originates in the wetland feature immediately adjacent to the leachate collection point. It is also located immediately down-gradient of the lined ICI and Residential Waste Cell and the historic biosolids and wood chip storage area. SFC-2 is located approximately 10 m downstream of SFC-2B. The source of the water in SFC-2 is from a culvert extending from the Athlete's Village that collects surface water runoff. SFC-3 is located in a perimeter watercourse.

Table 4. Surface water monitoring post- closure.

Site	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Year	2010			2011				2012
SFC-2	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
SFC-2B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SFC-3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SFC-11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

CH2M Hill initially had identified two additional surface water monitoring locations: SFC-1 and SFC-4 (for locations see Figure 3). However, the watercourses associated with these sites were buried as a result of construction of commercial and residential buildings in the area.

Surface water samples were collected following the techniques outlined in CH2M Hill (2008c) (Appendix A). Standard water quality parameters were measured during sampling events. The parameters measured include: pH, temperature (^{o}C), dissolved oxygen (mg/L), and conductivity (µS/cm). A YSI model 556 multi-probe meter was used to measure the field parameters.

Similar to the groundwater samples, all surface water samples were sent to ALS in Vancouver, BC, for analysis. Parameters associated with surface water quality monitoring are outlined in Appendix C.

Surface water quality results were compared to Schedule 6, Column II (Generic Numerical Water Standards for Aquatic Life) of the Contaminated Sites Regulation B.C. Reg. 375/96. Exceedance of any compliance criteria for a period of two consecutive sampling events at any one surface water monitoring location will trigger contingency planning (as outlined in the Closure Plan).

Monitoring Undertaken by Whistler Waste Water Treatment Plant Staff

The Whistler waste water treatment plant (WWWTP) has been conducting sampling at two surface water sites since 2005. The first sampling point, labeled as SFC-4 in Figure 3 and Figure 4, is located approximately 50 m upstream of the leachate pumping station and is taken from an exposed half culvert. The second site, SFC-4B is shown in Figure 4 and is taken from Crater Creek downstream of the leachate pump station where Jane Lakes Road crosses the creek.

The samples were collected on a monthly basis by WWWTP staff in 2010 and were analyzed for the following parameters:

- Turbidity
- Conductivity
- Phosphate
- Sulphate
- Chloride
- Total metals
- Nitrate
- Nitrite
- Ammonia
- pH
- Acidity

Through discussions with the WWWTP staff, the sampling schedule and analysis was revised for the 2011 / 2012 monitoring year to the following:

- The sampling was conducted on a quarterly basis within approximately one week of landfill quarterly sampling;
- Samples were collected only from SFC-4B;
- The sample site SFC -4 was removed from the sampling schedule as Morrison Hershfield’s collections sites SFC-3 and SFC-11 adequately characterized the upstream reach of the waterway; and samples were sent to ALS in Vancouver BC and analyzed for the same parameters as the samples collected by Morrison Hershfield as outlined in Appendix C.

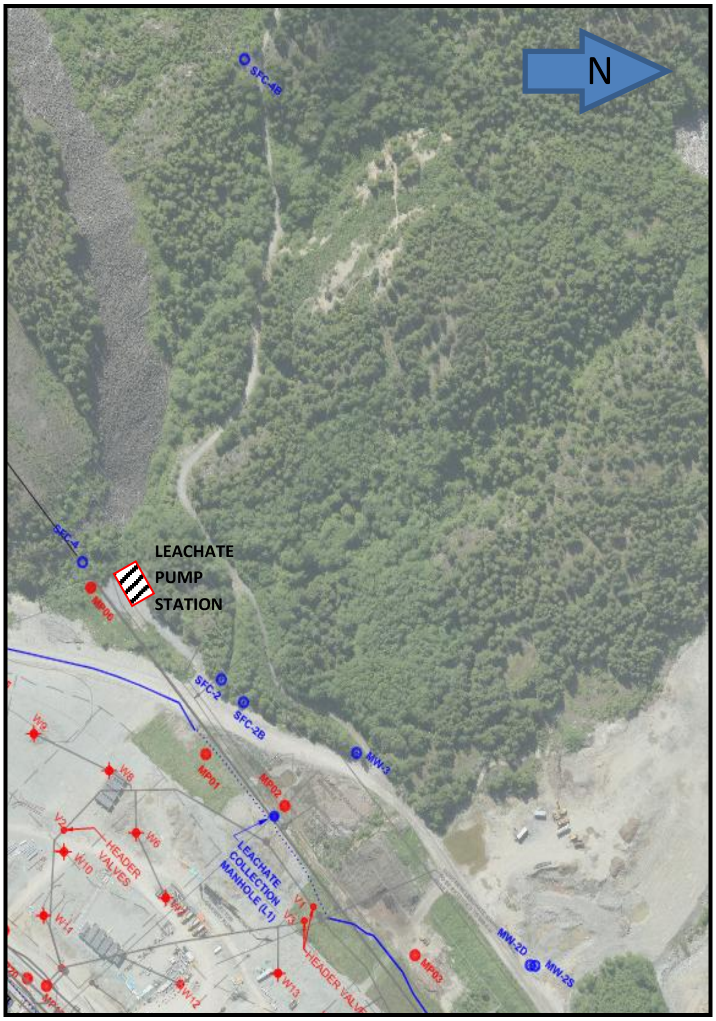

Figure 4. Locations of surface water sites sampled by Whistler waste water treatment plant staff.

4.5 Landfill Gas Monitoring

Landfill gas monitoring was completed by Norseman Engineering Ltd. on a weekly (winter months) to monthly basis from April 2009 to present. LFG was monitored at the 21 monitoring probes and approximately 91 test ports within selected buildings and residences in close proximity to the landfill.

Standard monitoring procedures were followed for LFG monitoring.

The following data has been collected:

- Methane content at the subsurface probes;
- Methane and oxygen contents, flow rate, inlet suction and low temperature re-start period at the flare station; and

- Valve position (percent open), methane content and suction at each of the extraction wells (monitored for assessing the operational efficiency of the LFG collection system).

Pressure at the wells is measured using 0 – 5” water column (w.c.) or 0 – 0.5” w.c. magnahelic pressure gauges. Methane content, as percent of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL), is detected using a Gastech device, model NP204[1]. Other parameters measured at the flare station are obtained from the Programmable Logic Controller associated with the LFG collection system. The data gathered are important for determining the overall function of the LFG collection system, particularly the concentration of methane present in the landfill for flaring, and to determine if the gas is escaping into the atmosphere or migrating off-site.

Triggers levels for LFG monitoring results which indicate when additional action is required are based on the BC Environmental Monitoring Guidelines. They are provided in the Operation and Maintenance Manual for the project (CH2M Hill, 2008b) and are as follows:

- Methane gas concentrations in excess of, or predicted to exceed 10% LEL in subsurface soils at the eastern and southern property boundaries of the Whistler Landfill (MP 8 through MP 21, excluding MP 11)
- Methane gas concentrations in excess of, or predicted to exceed, 25% LEL in soils at the western and northern property boundaries (MP1 through MP7, and MP 11).

As per CH2M Hill (2008b), the frequency of LFG monitoring should increase from monthly or weekly to daily in the event of LFG collection system malfunction or maintenance requirements, or if detection of methane in excess of the trigger level (10% LEL) are observed. CH2M Hill (2008b) notes that, following detection of methane in excess of the trigger levels, monitoring should be increased to daily until three consecutive days of undetectable methane concentrations have been recorded. If gas concentrations at the property boundaries remain above recommended trigger limits for more than 2 days, additional measures may need to be implemented.

4.6 Sample Analysis and Quality Control

In addition to using an accredited laboratory, QA/QC samples were collected to certify the accuracy and precision of the field sampling and the laboratory testing procedures. For each surface and groundwater sampling event a sample replicate and a travel blank were submitted for analysis. Replicate samples are collected from a single monitoring location and are identified on the sample containers with the addition of a “Rep” at the end of the station name. Travel blanks are used to confirm that the primary samples have not been contaminated during transportation. They are transported in the same manner as monitoring sample bottles to and from the site, remain closed and are only reopened in the lab for analysis.

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[1] A concentration of 5% methane in the air is "the lower explosive limit" (LEL), and concentrations equal to or greater than the LEL are considered hazardous (BC MOE, 1996)

5. RESULTS & INTERPRETATION

5.1 Leachate

A summary of the laboratory results is provided in Appendix D, and the complete laboratory results are provided in Appendix I. Since the leachate is being treated at the Whistler waste water treatment plant (WWWTP) the standards do not apply to the raw leachate. However, the raw leachate data has been compared to provide background information. Table 5 presents the results of the leachate sample analysis compared to the Schedule 6, Column V (Generic Numerical Water Standards for Drinking Water) of the B.C. Contaminated Sites Regulation which are expressed as total substance concentrations for metals. However, the analyses conducted on the leachate samples are for dissolved concentrations.

Leachate field measurements are presented with groundwater field data in Appendix F.

Due to the earlier block in the leachate collection system, the most representative samples of steady-state landfill condition are from Q4-2011 and Q1-2012 when the system was functioning as designed.

Table 5. Summary of elevated leachate results for the two year monitoring program (2010 – 2012).

Analyte	Units	BCCSR Sched. 6 for Drinking Water	2010			2011				2012
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
			June 22/10	Sept. 27/10	Dec. 21/10	March 9/11	June 1/11	Aug. 19/11	Nov. 25/11	Jan.2 6/12
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	**14.1**	**159**	-	Not Sampled	-	Not Sampled	**35.2**	**24.5**
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.55	**7.89**	**3.15**	**4.38**		**3.46**		**0.674**	**1.61**
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	250	-	-	**254**		-		-	-
Iron (Fe) - Dissolved	mg/L	6.5	-	-	**17**		-		-	-
Sodium (Na) - Dissolved	mg/L	200	-	-	**245**		**273**		-	-

5.2 Groundwater

A summary of the laboratory results are presented in Appendix E, and the complete laboratory results are provided in Appendix I. Parameters that exceeded the standards are summarized in Table 6. The results from the quarterly sampling for groundwater were compared to Schedule 6, Column V (Generic Numerical Water Standards for Drinking Water) of the B.C. Contaminated Sites Regulation (as required in the Closure Plan). The drinking water standards for metals are expressed as total substance concentrations of an unfiltered sample; however the analysis was completed for dissolved metals. Any exceedances of the standards during the 2 years of monitoring events have been summarized in Table 6. Where a replicate sample was collected at a groundwater monitoring location the average of the sample results has been presented.

Field data results for groundwater are presented in Appendix F.

Iron and Manganese

Multiple exceedances were noted for iron and manganese; however the standards are considered aesthetic objectives which are set for colour, odour and taste of drinking water. It is noted that the B.C. Contaminated Sites Regulation for the protection of Aquatic Life Standards (Column II) do not specify levels for either parameter when considering the protection of freshwater aquatic life. Iron and manganese are elements found naturally in undisturbed soils throughout BC. High concentrations of iron and manganese are very common in groundwater in the Whistler area. Numerous test wells have been drilled in the Whistler valley, however very few meet the drinking water guidelines for iron or manganese (Personal communication, James Hallisey, RMOW, April 16, 2012). Both iron and manganese naturally occur in groundwater that has little or no oxygen and in areas where groundwater flows through soils rich in organic matter, including landfills.

Rainwater percolating into the landfill initiates the degradation of organics into simpler compounds or substances through a range of reactions involving dissolution, hydrolysis, oxidation and reduction process controlled to a large extent by microorganisms. The landfill is currently degrading organics in an anaerobic condition and therefore the oxidizing agent in degradation are nitrate, manganese (as MnO_2), iron (as $Fe(OH)_3$) and sulphate (SO_4). There are three main stages of anaerobic digestion; acetogenic (acid) fermentation, intermediate anaerobiosis and methanogenic fermentation. All three of these can be occurring simultaneously in different regions of the landfill. All of the degradation processes convert nitrogen into ammonia and mobilize manganese and iron (Taylor & Allen, 2011).

Concentrations of iron and manganese in MW-2D, MW-2S, and MW-4(New) consistently exceeded the standards; whereas at MW-3 and MW-6(New) the exceedance was typically noted only for manganese. The manganese levels at MW-3 and MW-6(New), although above the standards, are considered to represent the natural background concentrations.

Table 6. Summary of groundwater parameters that have exceeded standards post- closure.

Analyte	Units	BCCSR Sched. 6 Standards for Drinking Water	2010 Monitoring			2011 Monitoring				2012 Monitoring
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
			June 22/10	Sept. 27/10	Dec. 21/10	March 9/11	June 1/11	Aug. 19/11	Nov. 25/11	Jan. 26/12
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved										
MW-2D	mg/L	0.55	**1.48**	**1.61**	**1.63**	**2.07**	**2.3**	**2.35**	**2.62**	**2.81**
MW-2S	mg/L	0.55	**1.97**	**2.17**	**2.29**	**2.11**	**2.3**	**1.89**	**3.05**	**2.24**
MW-3	mg/L	0.55	**0.554**	**3.4**	**2.67**	NS	**1.72**	**1.42**	**4.07**	**2.88**
MW-4(New)	mg/L	0.55	NS	**2.47**	**3.89**	**3.86**	**3.12**	**2.46**	**3.31**	**3.4**
MW-5(New)	mg/L	0.55	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
MW-6	mg/L	0.55	NS	**3.62**	NS	**2.72**	**1.17**	**1.88**	**0.683**	**1.64**
L1			7.89	3.15	4.38	3.46	NS	NS	0.674	1.615
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved										
MW-2D	mg/L	6.5	**79.3**	**48.6**	**49.5**	**82.3**	**86.8**	**80.7**	**83.7**	**55.7**
MW-2S	mg/L	6.5	**44.5**	**27.8**	**18.4**	**45.4**	**45.1**	**44.9**	**70.1**	**19.9**
MW-3	mg/L	6.5	<0.030	0.0355	0.742	NS	<0.030	<0.030	0.527	0.04
MW-4(New)	mg/L	6.5	NS	**34.5**	**55.4**	**91.1**	**52.1**	**52.5**	**47.8**	**30.8**
MW-5(New)	mg/L	6.5	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
MW-6	mg/L	6.5	NS	1.65	NS	1.06	<0.030	0.035	<0.030	0.313
L1			1.04	0.067	17	5.57	NS	NS	<0.030	0.032
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved										
MW-2D	mg/L	0.01	**0.0254**	0.005	0.0057	**0.0155**	**0.0158**	**0.0175**	**0.0163**	0.002
MW-2S	mg/L	0.01	**0.011**	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0086	0.0086	0.0084	**0.0107**	0.0011
MW-3	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	NS	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
MW-4(New)	mg/L	0.01	NS	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0097	0.0066	0.007	0.0047	<0.0010
MW-5(New)	mg/L	0.01	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
MW-6	mg/L	0.01	NS	0.0011	NS	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
L1			<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	NS	NS	<0.0020	<0.0010
Sulphate (SO4)										
MW-2D	mg/L	500	139	193	213	426	422	376	452	**611**
MW-2S	mg/L	500	63	54.9	55.1	85.6	80	81.8	87.6	106
MW-3	mg/L	500	35.8	60.2	46.8	NS	21.6	17.55	35.5	28
MW-4(New)	mg/L	500	NS	22	42	44	56.7	37	45.3	59.5
MW-5(New)	mg/L	500	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
MW-6	mg/L	500	NS	129	NS	138.5	120	136	134	137

Analyte	Units	BCCSR Sched. 6 Standards for Drinking Water	2010 Monitoring			2011 Monitoring				2012 Monitoring
			Q2	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**
			June 22/10	**Sept. 27/10**	**Dec. 21/10**	**March 9/11**	**June 1/11**	**Aug. 19/11**	**Nov. 25/11**	**Jan. 26/12**
L1			300	369	184	131	NS	NS	243	144.5
Benzo(a)pyrene										
MW-2D	mg/L	0.00001	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
MW-2S	mg/L	0.00001	**0.000013**	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
MW-3	mg/L	0.00001	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	NS	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
MW-4(New)	mg/L	0.00001	NS	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
MW-5(New)	mg/L	0.00001	NS	<0.000010	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
MW-6	mg/L	0.00001	NS	<0.000010	NS	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
L1			<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	NS	NS	<0.000010	<0.000010

Notes: MW-5(New) and MW-6 is up-gradient of the landfill, all other wells are down-gradient.
Bold indicates and exceedance of the applicable standard.
NS = not sampled.

Sulphate

Sulphate exceeded the standard of 500 mg/L at MW-2D in the first quarter of 2012 as shown in Table 6. Although this was the first exceedance of the standard, the sulphate levels at MW-2D had been elevated throughout the two years of monitoring. Figure 5 presents the sulphate concentrations in the monitoring wells and leachate. The concentrations of sulphate in the monitoring wells were variable, with the highest concentrations consistently being measured at MW-2D, and the lowest concentrations being measured at MW-3 and MW-4(New). The elevated concentrations of sulphate at MW-6(New) are notable since this well is considered to be up-gradient of the landfill mass and representative of background conditions. There is insufficient data available to explain the elevated concentrations. Figure 5 graphically displays the variation in the sulphate concentrations in the groundwater and leachate, based on the data provided in Table 6. There are no temporal trends evident in the sulphate concentrations.

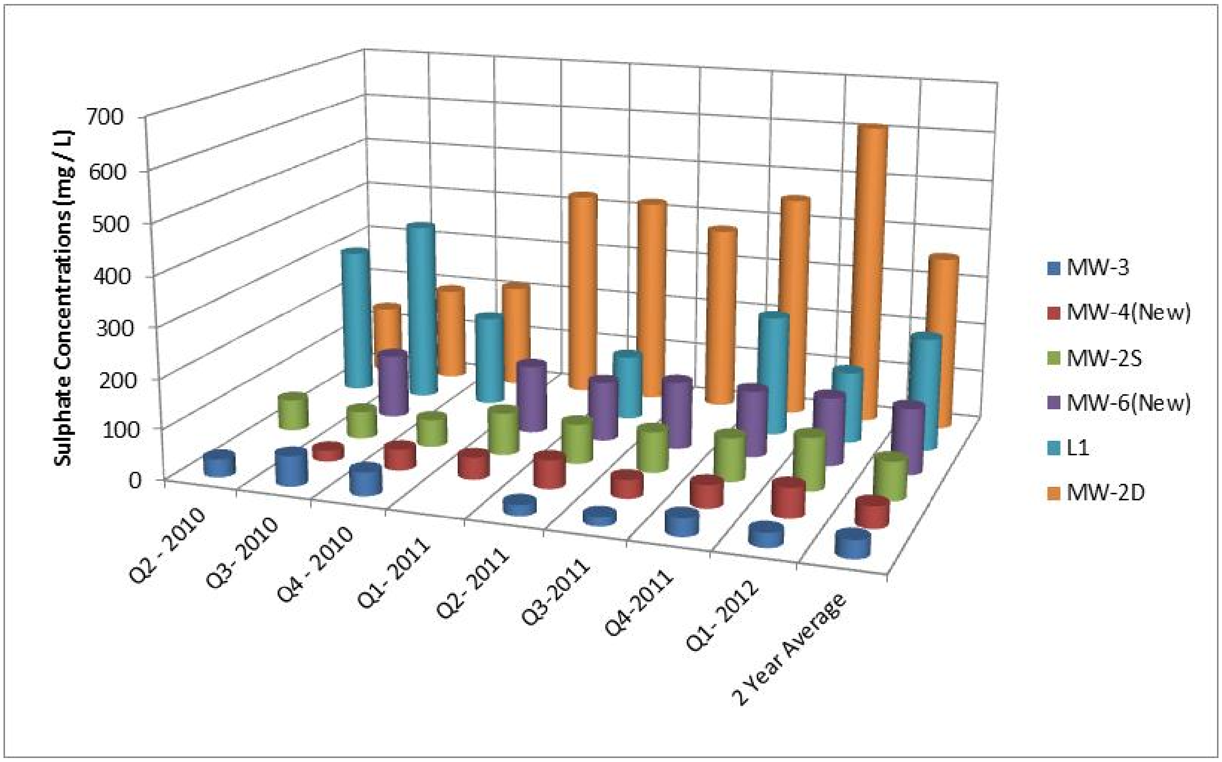


Figure 5. Sulphate concentrations in the groundwater and leachate post- closure.

Arsenic

Arsenic exceedances were recorded at monitoring wells MW-2D and MW-2D as highlighted in Table 6. A graphical illustration of arsenic measurements in groundwater (where above detection limits) is provided in Figure 6. There are no apparent temporal trends in the arsenic data.

Sources of arsenic within the landfill potentially include treated lumber and metals alloys, which would be predominant in C&D wastes, and through the leachate-induced mobilization of arsenic from the natural soils. A study completed in 2010 by the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) concluded that the dissolved organic carbon in a leachate plume dissolved arsenic from arsenic-containing iron oxides in soils and bedrock. USGS (2010) found that dissolved organic carbon in the plume created an anaerobic condition that favoured the dissolution of iron oxides and the release of arsenic from sediments, and found that sediment types with high arsenic content can result in dissolution of up to hundreds of micrograms per liter of arsenic.

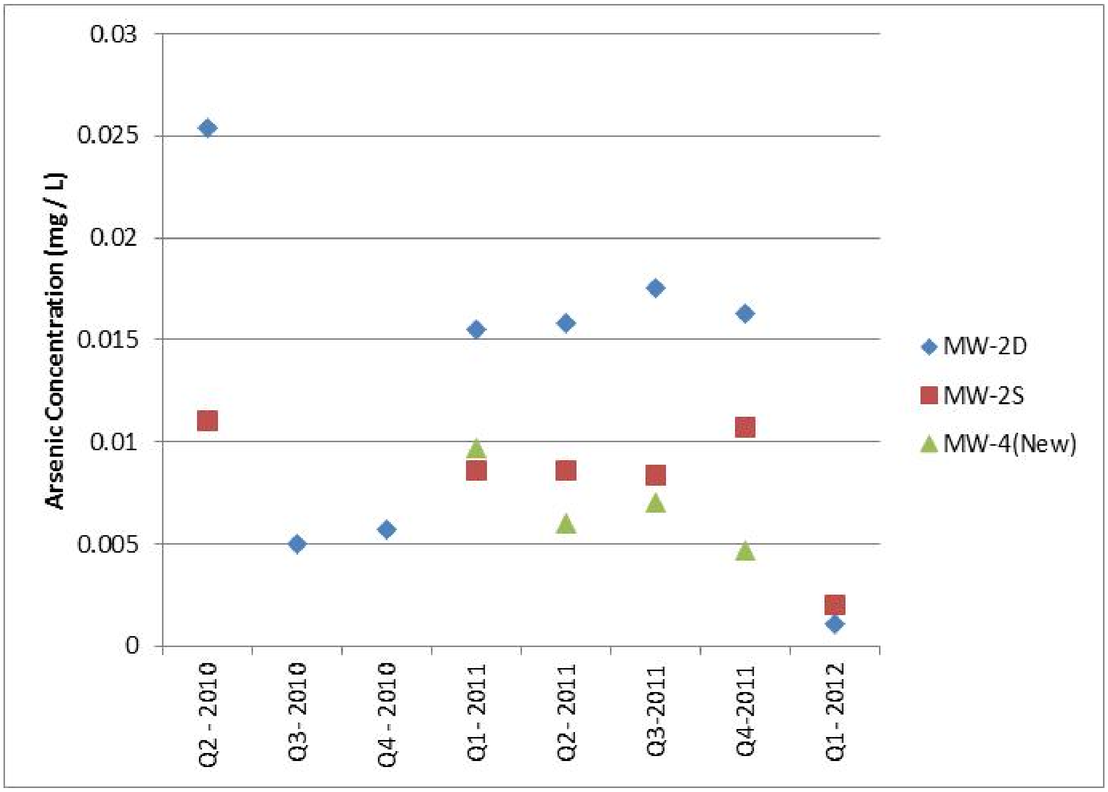


Figure 6 Arsenic concentrations in groundwater post- closure.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Volatile Organic Compounds and Hydrocarbons

During the two year monitoring program, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and hydrocarbons have been detected in some of the groundwater samples, although with one exception were well below the standards. The single exception to this occurred in Quarter 2 – 2010, at monitoring well MW-2S when Benzo(a)pyrene exceeded the standard. Table 7 presents a summary of the PAHs, VOCs and hydrocarbons detected in the groundwater samples for 2010 and 2011. Leachate has also been included in the summary to provide a comparison to the potential source of the contaminants. The table does not include a column for 2012 as there were no PAHs, VOCs or hydrocarbons detected in any of the samples for 2012. Results in bold in Table 7 exceed the standards, and cells left blank indicate that the parameter was below the detection limit.

Although most of the parameters were not above the applicable standard, the detections of PAHs, VOCs and hydrocarbons must be attributable to an anthropogenic contaminant source because, unlike metals, there are no natural sources of these compounds in soil and rock. The frequent detections of these compounds at MW-2D and MW-2S suggest contamination by leachate. The lack of detections of these compounds at MW-4(New) or MW-3 indicates that these wells are too far removed from the contaminant source to have been impacted to date.

Various PAHs, VOCs and hydrocarbons were detected in the leachate samples during Q3 and Q4-2010 and Q2-2011.

Ammonia

Ammonia concentration can also be used as an indicator of groundwater contamination. In natural groundwater, concentrations of ammonia are typically below 0.2 mg / L and in anaerobic groundwater, concentrations are up to 3 mg / L (WHO, 2003). Leachate in older landfills, such as the Whistler Landfill, typically has high levels of ammonia in the leachate due to the fermentation and degradation of nitrogenous wastes. The ammonia concentrations for the groundwater wells are presented in Table 8, with exceedances of the aquatic life standard from the BC Contaminated Sites Regulation highlighted. The standards vary between 1.31 to 18.4 mg / L based on the sample pH. The aquatic life standard has been relied upon in this case as there is no BC Contaminated Sites Regulation standard for ammonia concentration in drinking water. The aquatic life standard gives an indication of the potential environmental impacts when the groundwater daylights in surface water features such as the Cheakamus River. The trends for ammonia concentrations in the leachate and at the monitoring wells and are presented graphically in

Figure 7.

Ammonia concentrations in the leachate are highly variable, but consistently higher than background levels at MW-6(New). The concentrations at MW-6 (New) and MW-3 are within the range of natural levels. At MW-2D, MW-2S, and MW-4 (New), the ammonia concentrations appear elevated relative to the background.

Table 7. Detected VOC, PAH and hydrocarbon concentrations for groundwater and leachate post- closure.

Analyte	Units	Lower Detection Limit	BCCSR Sched. 6 Standards for Drinking Water	2010 Monitoring			2011 Monitoring			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
				June 22/10	Oct. 27/10	Dec. 21/10	March 9/11	June 1/11	Aug. 19/11	Nov. 25/11
MW-2D (down gradient)										
Benzene	mg/L	0.0005	0.005	0.00062	0.00062	0.00058				
Chlorobenzene	mg/L	0.001		0.0034	0.0031	0.003	0.0016			0.0018
Chloroethane	mg/L	0.001			0.0011					
EPH19-32	mg/L	0.25			0.33		0.37			
HEPH	mg/L	0.25			0.33		0.37			
MW-2S (down gradient)										
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.00001	0.00001	**0.000013**						
Chlorobenzene	mg/L	0.001				0.0013				0.0015
EPH10-19	mg/L	0.25	5				0.28			
EPH19-32	mg/L	0.25	5				0.3			
LEPH	mg/L	0.25					0.28			
HEPH	mg/L	0.25					0.3			
MW-5 (New) (up gradient)										
EPH19-32	mg/L	0.25	5	Not Sampled	0.34	Not Sampled	Not Sampled			
HEPH	mg/L	0.25	5		0.34					
MW-6 (New) (up gradient)										
EPH19-32	mg/L	0.25	5							0.27
HEPH	mg/L	0.25								0.27
Quinoline	mg/L	0.00005					0.000181			
L1										
Chloroethane	mg/L	0.001					Not Sampled	0.0012	Not Sampled	
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.0005	0.0024			0.00161		0.00064		
Xylenes	mg/L	0.00075	0.3					0.00076		
EPH10-19	mg/L	0.25	5			0.82		0.72		
EPH19-32	mg/L	0.25	5		0.37	0.73		0.36		
LEPH	mg/L	0.25				0.82		0.76		
HEPH	mg/L	0.25			0.37	0.73		0.36		
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.00005				0.000283				

NOTE: Bold indicates an exceedance of the applicable standard.

Table 8. Ammonia concentrations in groundwater and leachate post- closure.

Sample Date	Units	Ammonia Concentrations							
		Q2-2010	Q3-2010	Q4-2010	Q1-2011	Q2-2011	Q3-2011	Q4-2011	Q1-2012
MW-2D	mg/L	**22.8**	2.83	**23.8**	**24.4**	**24.5**	**23**	**27**	**22.8**
MW-2S	mg/L	13.8	8.28	12.1	11.8	9.46	0.138	10.5	12.9
MW3	mg/L	0.023	0.182	0.378	NS	0.00402	0.0067	0.313	0.185
MW4	mg/L	NS	0.0693	5.39	7.07	2.64	3.67	2.73	3.69
MW6	mg/L	NS	0.0207	NS	0.0578	0.029	0.0072	<0.0050	0.0299
L1	mg/L	13	4.69	24	NS	117	NS	7.5	0.402

Notes: *Bold indicates an exceedance of the applicable standard.*
MW-5(New) and MW-6 is up-gradient of the landfill, all other wells are down-gradient.

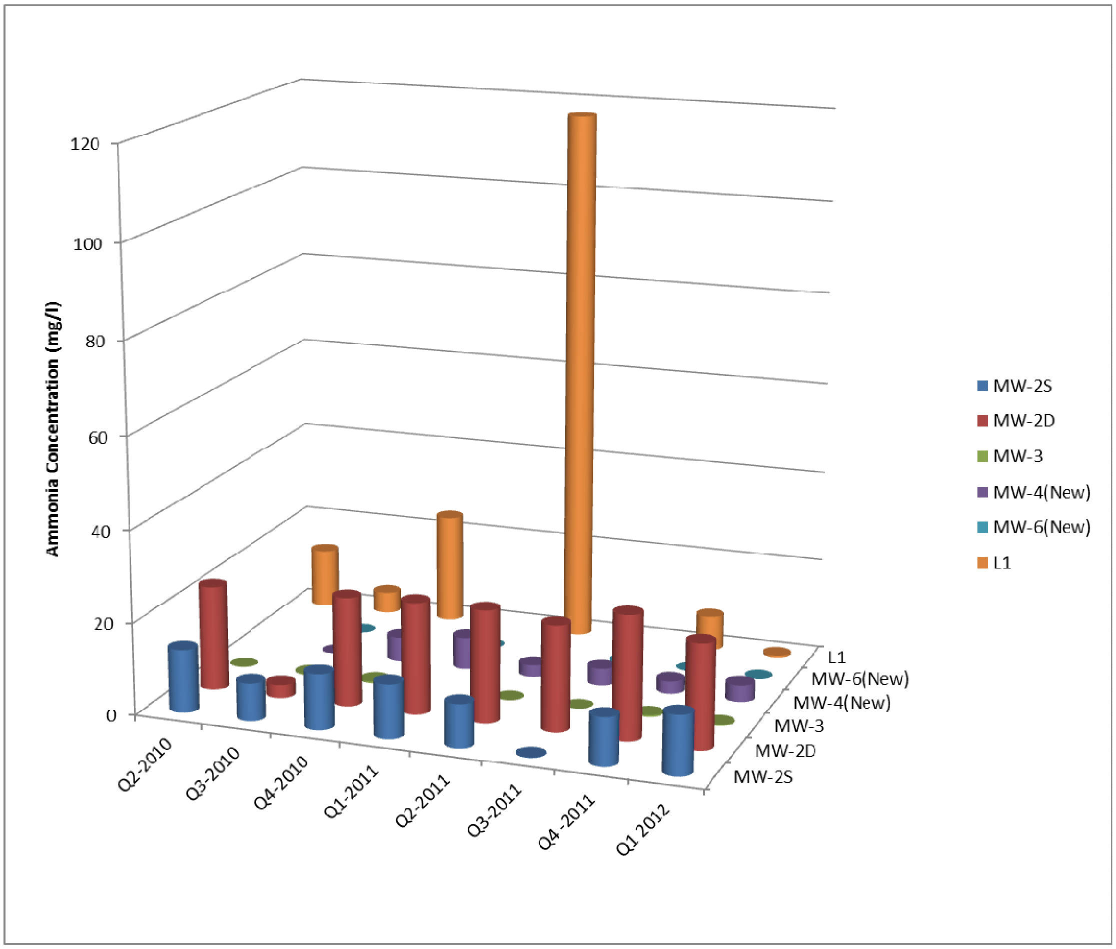


Figure 7. Graphic representation of the ammonia concentrations in the groundwater and leachate post-closure.

5.2.1 Summary

The applicable standards for groundwater at the site (as defined in the Closure Plan) are Schedule 6, Column V (Generic Numerical Water Standards for Drinking Water) of the B.C. Contaminated Sites Regulation. Exceedances of these standards were detected in the monitoring wells during the monitoring period, although primarily for iron and manganese, which are aesthetic objectives. Detections of arsenic; VOC's, PAHs & hydrocarbons; and ammonia have proven to be useful leachate indicator parameters. Elevated sulphate concentrations in the background well are not explainable with the present data.

The following discussion provides a summary of the key points pertaining to each well based on the analysis of the laboratory results. A statement is then provided pertaining to the potential of leachate contamination at each well. MW-5(New) was not included in the summary as there was insufficient data to make an assessment of this site.

MW-2D (Down gradient)

- Consistent exceedances of iron, manganese and arsenic;
- Frequent detection of PAHs, VOCs and hydrocarbons; and
- Elevated levels of ammonia compared to the background levels at MW-6(New).

Based on the analysis of the laboratory results MW-2D is considered to be impacted by leachate contamination.

MW-2S (Down gradient)

- Consistent exceedances of iron and manganese;
- Elevated levels of arsenic compared to background levels (MW-6(New)), including an exceedance of the standard;
- An exceedance of the standards for a PAH, as well as frequently detected levels of PAHs, VOCs and hydrocarbons; and
- Elevated ammonia levels when compared to the background concentrations at MW-6(New).

Based on the analysis above, this well is considered impacted by leachate.

MW-3 (Down gradient)

- Manganese exceeded the standards, however background concentrations at MW-6(New) can account for these exceedances.
- Iron only exceeded the standards once during the monitoring period;
- Arsenic concentrations were never above the detection levels;
- PAHs, VOCs and hydrocarbons were not detected at this well; and
- Ammonia levels were close to the background concentrations observed at MW-6(New), and very low when compared to MW-2D and MW-2S.

Based on the analysis above, this well is considered not impacted by leachate.

MW-4(New) (Down gradient)

- Consistent exceedances of iron and manganese;
- Elevated levels of arsenic compared to background concentrations at MW-6(New);
- PAHs, VOCs and hydrocarbons were not detected at this well; and
- Ammonia levels were moderately high compared to the background concentrations at MW-6(New), although were not as high as at MW-2D.

Based on the analysis above, this well is considered moderately impacted by leachate.

MW-6(New) (Up gradient)

- Manganese exceeded the standards, however this is likely representative of background conditions;
- Arsenic concentrations were never above the detection levels;
- Sporadic PAHs and hydrocarbons were above the detection limits; and
- Ammonia concentrations were very low compared to the down-gradient wells.

Although PAHs and hydrocarbons were detected, there is insufficient evidence to suggest that the source of these contaminants is the landfill. Although sulphate was consistently detected in this well at concentrations that were higher than in other wells, there is insufficient evidence to suggest that the source of the sulphate is the landfill. All of the other parameters indicate that MW-6(New) is not contaminated by leachate and adequately provides background conditions.

5.3 Surface Water

Summarized results and raw laboratory results for surface water monitoring at SFC-11, 2, 2B, and 3 are presented in Appendix G and I respectively. All surface water quality results have been compared to Schedule 6, Column II (Generic Numerical Water Standards for Aquatic Life) of the B.C. Contaminated Sites Regulation. However, these standards provide the criteria for the total substance concentrations of metals, but the analyses have been completed for dissolved metals. Those surface water parameters that have recorded exceedances of applicable standards post closure are summarized in Table 9. In Table 9, ammonia, cadmium, and copper have a range of values presented in the standards column, this is because the standards for these parameters are dependent on either the hardness or pH of each sample. Where a replicate sample was collected at a surface water monitoring location the average of the sample results has been presented.

Table 9. Summary of surface water exceedances post- closure.

Analyte	Units	BCCSR Sched. 6 Standards for Freshwater Aquatic Life	2010 Monitoring			2011 Monitoring				2012 Monitoring
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
			June 22/10	Sept. 27/10	Dec. 21/10	March 9/11	June 1/11	Aug. 19/11	Nov. 25/11	Jan. 26/12
Ammonia as N										
SFC-2B (down gradient)	mg/L	1.31 – 18.4 (dependent on pH)	1.72	<0.0050	17.8	**24.4**	18	9.36	4.68	6.75
SFC-2 (down gradient)	mg/L		1.15	0.353	2.68	3.68	2.76	0.75	1.46	1.6
SFC-3 (up gradient)	mg/L		<0.010	6.99	0.126	0.413	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.0672	0.0095
SFC-11 (up gradient)	mg/L		<0.010	<0.0050	0.007	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
SFC-4B (down gradient)	mg/L		<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.227	0.189	0.16	0.157	0.137
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved										
SFC-2B	mg/L	0.0001 – 0.0006 (dependent on hardness)	0.000224	0.00095	**0.00062**	0.00023	<0.0020	0.00013	**0.0007**	0.00026
SFC-2	mg/L		0.000074	0.00022	0.00016	0.000099	0.000059	<0.000050	0.000164	0.000074
SFC-3	mg/L		<0.000050	0.000256	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	0.000052	<0.000050
SFC-11	mg/L		0.000055	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
SFC-4B	mg/L		0.02*	0.03*	0.08*	0.000053	<0.00050	<0.000050	0.000054	<0.000050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved										
SFC-2B	mg/L	0.04	0.032	**0.0628**	**0.0453**	0.0236	0.0176	0.0311	**0.0577**	0.0317
SFC-2	mg/L	0.04	0.0121	0.0155	0.015	0.0119	0.00741	0.00369	0.0151	0.00963
SFC-3	mg/L	0.04	<0.00050	0.022	0.002	0.00065	<0.00050	0.00114	0.00277	<0.00050
SFC-11	mg/L	0.04	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
SFC-4B	mg/L	0.04	0.8*	0.9*	0.43*	0.00283	0.00086	0.00058	0.0028	0.00225
Copper (Cu) - Dissolved										
SFC-2B	mg/L	0.02 - 0.09 (dependent on hardness)	0.013	0.0857	0.0676	0.022	0.0311	0.0122	**0.145**	0.0158
SFC-2	mg/L		0.0012	0.0151	0.0131	0.0022	0.006	<0.0010	0.0175	0.0014
SFC-3	mg/L		<0.0010	0.0436	0.0038	0.0017	0.00205	0.0012	0.0077	0.0022
SFC-11	mg/L		<0.0010	0.0013	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0014	<0.0010	0.0012	<0.0010
SFC-4B	mg/L		1.3*	3.7*	12.5*	0.0047	0.0014	<0.0010	0.0123	0.0055

Notes: Bold indicates an exceedance of the applicable standard. The * indicates that the sample was measured as total metals.

Field data associated with surface water monitoring are presented in Appendix F.

During the monitoring conducted in 2010 to 2012, surface water exceedances of the standards were only observed at SFC-2B. The exceedances were: cobalt in Q3– 2010, cadmium and cobalt in Q4 – 2010; ammonia in Q1 –2011; and cadmium, cobalt, and copper in Q4 – 2011. The ammonia concentration in Q4– 2010 was approximately 30% greater than the standard, while the metals concentrations only marginally exceeded the standards. It is again noted that no exceedances of the standards were detected 10 m downstream at SFC-2. This result indicates that there is sufficient oxidation and dilution to prevent exceedances of parameters further downstream of the landfill site as a result of the leachate influence at SFC-2B.

Considering the ammonia exceedance, it is noted that ammonia in natural waters is primarily the result of biological degradation of nitrogenous organic matter (bacteria degradation of matter) or runoff contamination from fertilizers or sanitary waste. Since background levels of ammonia at SFC-11 did not exceed 0.007 mg / L during the two year monitoring program; the elevated concentration of ammonia in SFC-2B cannot be attributed to natural (i.e. background) causes.

During the Q1-2011 blockage of the leachate collection pipe, the area surrounding the leachate collection point flooded, including the wetland where SFC-2B originates. The relationship between the leachate collection system blockage and the concentrations of ammonia in SFC-2B is illustrated in Table 10. Table 10 presents the ammonia, and the oxidized form of ammonia, nitrate, at SFC-2B for 2010 to 2012.

Table 10.Ammonia and nitrate concentrations at SFC-2B for 2010 -2012

Analyte	Units	BCCSR- S6- Fresh Water Aquatic Life	Q2-2010	Q3-2010	Q4-2010	Q1-2011	Q2-2011	Q3-2011	Q4-2011	Q1 -2012
SFC-2B										
pH		8.5	6.34	6.66	6.89	7.32	7.45	6.86	6.11	6.96
Ammonia	mg/L	1.31 (pH >8.55), 3.7 (pH 8 - 8.55), 11.3 (pH 7.5 - 8.05), 18.5 (pH 7.0 - 7.55)	1.72	6.99	17.8	24.4	18	9.36	4.68	6.75
Nitrate	mg/L	400	0.23	16.7	21.1	9.72	6.58	0.757	14.6	8.08

Table 10 displays the ammonia concentrations gradually increasing at SFC-2B and then decreasing steeply in Q3- 2011 when the blockage in the leachate collection system was removed. There are no other obvious sources of ammonia in the immediate vicinity of the watercourse such as the application of fertilizers or septic fields /sewage, and the trend in the ammonia concentrations at SFC-2B clearly relates to the block in the leachate collection system. It is highly likely that the exceedances of ammonia at SFC-2B are attributed to the influence of leachate.

The influence of leachate at SFC-2B would also explain the exceedances of cadmium, cobalt and copper. These metals are mobilized from landfill waste due to the biological processes occurring within the landfill such as acetogenic fermentation. The following provides a brief description of the common uses of the three metals in exceedance at SFC-2B.

- Cadmium is a common pigmenting agent used primarily in plastics, but also paints, glass and ceramics. Cadmium is also found in common household and ICI waste such as nickel-cadmium batteries and televisions (ICdA, 2011).
- Cobalt is used as a pigmenting agent for blue colourant in glass, ceramics and paints. It is also used in electronics and various metal alloys (Cobalt Development Institute, 2006).
- Copper is a commonly used element in electronics, automotive parts, appliances, electrical wiring and plumbing. Copper strongly binds with organic material in comparison to other trace metals.

Since the background concentrations of cadmium, cobalt and copper at SFC-11 were at or very slightly above the detection limits and were well below the standards for fresh water aquatic life, the elevated concentrations of cadmium, cobalt, and copper are likely the result of contamination, and are not representative of background conditions.

Whistler Waste Water Treatment Plant Surface Water Results

Analytical results for surface water monitoring conducted by WWWTP staff at SFC-4 and 4B for 2005 to 2010 are provided in Appendix H. In 2011 sampling at SFC-4 was discontinued as the samples collected by Morrison Hershfield upstream at SFC-3 and SFC 11 adequately characterize the upstream conditions. All surface water quality results have been compared to Schedule 6, Column II (Generic Numerical Water Standards for Aquatic Life) of the Contaminated Sites Regulations. No exceedances of the standards were observed during the two year monitoring period (Table 9 above).

The leachate collection system was upgraded in 2008 to capture more groundwater and leachate. Prior to this, higher levels of contaminants were entering the environment (refer to Appendix H for analytical results obtained from 2005 – 2012). During 2005 a variety of analytes were in exceedance of the standards, and in 2006 and 2007 there were consistent exceedances of cadmium.

In 2008, the incidences of exceedances greatly decreased and were only observed in the spring months, when there was high runoff and precipitation, and thus increased mobility of contaminants. In 2009, only two exceedances were recorded for cadmium. In 2010 and 2011 there were no exceedances of the standards. These results suggest that the leachate collection system has greatly improved surface water quality.

Since there have been no exceedances observed at SFC-4B, this suggests any leachate that may be affecting the surface water immediately adjacent to the landfill, is being sufficiently diluted to meet the fresh water aquatic life standards by the time it reaches SFC-4B.

5.3.1 Summary

Based on the visual observation of the leachate overflowing into the wetland connected to the SFC-2B, as well as the elevated levels of ammonia and metals; SFC-2B has been influenced by leachate. As a result the watercourse sampled at SFC-2 became impacted, although not at concentrations above the standards. It is anticipated that there may be residual impacts observed at SFC-2B as a result of the wetland retaining the leachate and slowly releasing it as there are rain and melt events that increase the water level in the wetland.

5.4 Landfill Gas

Methane measurements obtained from perimeter monitoring probes post- closure are provided in Appendix J.

Landfill Gas Collection System Adjustments

Isolation of the Horizontal Collector

On May 9th 2010 a contractor under supervision of the RMOW installed valves to isolate the horizontal collector from the collection manifold. The methane content after isolation of the horizontal collector was sufficient to operate the flare on a continuous basis without supplemental propane. A complete summary of the valve installation and images of the isolation works are presented in the completion report in Appendix K.

Well Optimization

In conjunction with the June 1st, 2011 quarterly groundwater and surface water monitoring event, on June 2nd Norseman Engineering staff and MH staff jointly conducted initial LFG well and monitoring probe (MP) observations prior to an initial optimization. This included methane, carbon dioxide, oxygen, and differential vacuum on the landfill gas wells, and methane content at the probes. In addition, those wells with low methane content (less than 5%) and those wells with zero (0) differential pressure were measured for groundwater depths to better understand the limited amount of landfill gas extracted from these wells. The following summarizes the information presented in the 2011 summary report that is included as Appendix L.

Measurements at the extraction wells were undertaken in the June 2nd morning prior to any optimization to provide background levels of gases and vacuums in the wells and flare. These background values were then compared to the measurements collected after changing the flow rates. Analysis of the methane to carbon dioxide ratio and oxygen concentration in the wells indicated that the field was being overdrawn. Four wells with very low methane concentration or zero pressure differentials, W07, W08, W09 and W10, were closed off from the collection manifold. W05 had the highest vacuum differential, after optimization the differential was reduced at W05 which resulted in an increase of methane at the flare from 22% to 26%.

Since well optimization in June 2011 the methane content in all the wells that remained open after optimization have been on an upwards trend. This likely has resulted from the reduction in blower rates from 119-129 cfm to 120-90 cfm associated with optimization.

The results from the optimization demonstrate an inverse relationship between the methane content in the wells and the blower volumes at the flare, where this trend is particularly apparent around 29th October when the blower volume was down and the methane production at the wells was up, and around 28th November when the opposite was true. The optimal blower rate has yet to be achieved that will result in a steady methane content at the wells.

The wells with the highest methane concentration are W01 – W03. These three wells are located in the north end of the landfill and due to the subsurface conditions are very difficult to maintain a differential vacuum to draw LFG into the collection system. Many of the other wells with a more permeable substrate surrounding them have higher differential vacuum, and therefore the majority of the LGF is being drawn from these wells.

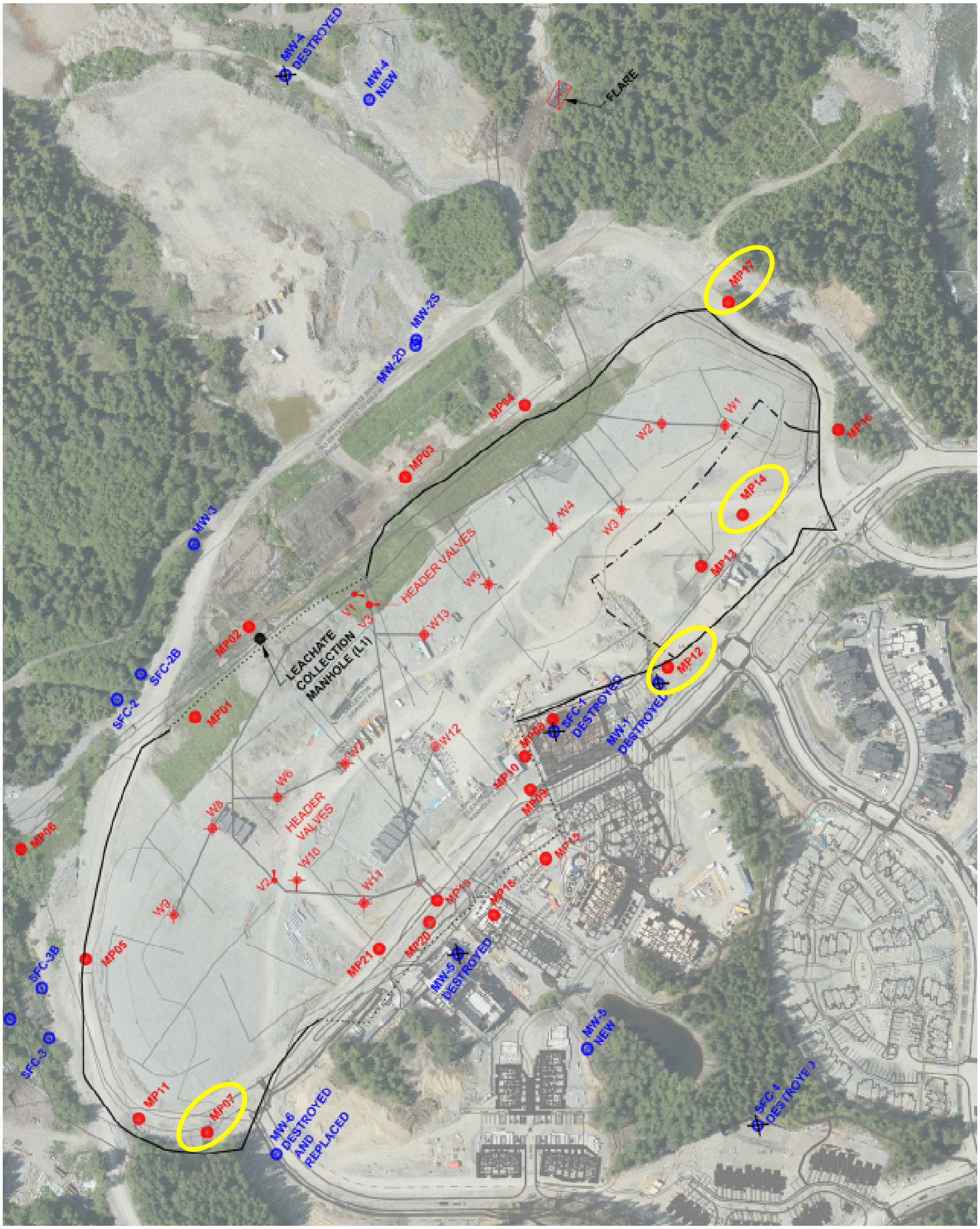
Wells W01 and W03 had very little or no vacuum for the majority of the sample events post optimization, however some vacuum was achieved at W02. As a result of the high methane concentrations at W01 – W03 in the north end of the landfill and the low differential vacuum, there is very little LFG being drawn from the north end of the landfill. As a result, the trigger limits set at 10% of the LEL (i.e., the trigger is effectively 0.5% methane), have been exceeded at multiple monitoring probes in the north end of the landfill. To date, there have been no detections of methane in the 91 sample ports in adjacent buildings. Complete results for LFG monitoring of monitoring probes are presented in Appendix J. One additional exceedance was noted in December, 2011 at MP 12, the methane concentration was 3%. The one exceedance that was not in the north end of the landfill, MP 7, may have resulted from the closure of wells W07 – W10. Future monitoring and adjustments may need to include opening a well in this vicinity to prevent further exceedances at MP7, however in January 2012 there were no exceedances at that end of the landfill.

Many of the LFG extraction wells have limited methane content (e.g., W07 – W10), and very low to zero differential vacuum pressure (e.g., W01 and W03). One explanation for the poor methane generation and limited differential vacuum is elevated water levels in the wells covering the screens. The findings of the water level in the landfill gas extraction wells indicate that the water levels in the LFG wells do not appear to fluctuate significantly, with the exception of W01. The high water levels in W03 and the fluctuating levels in W01 may contribute to the low vacuum at these wells.

Recommendations based on the trends observed in the LFG optimization report are summarized below and provided in Appendix L.

- Reduce (optimize) the LFG blower to 90 - 95 cfm in achieve relatively constant methane contents in the LFG discharge, for operational efficiency.
- Induce differential vacuum in the northerly wells to prevent migration (W01 – W03). This can be done in part by increasing the differential pressure at these wells, while reducing the differential at the other wells on the LFGCS.
- Reduce the upper vacuum in W5, W11-13.

Figure 8. Highlighted Monitoring Probes (MPs) with exceedances of the trigger levels observed in 2010 - 2012.



6. 2010 & 2011 POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

The following post-closure maintenance activities were undertaken in 2010:

- Three groundwater monitoring wells (MW4(New), MW5(New), and MW6(new)) destroyed as a result of development of the Olympic Athletes Village were replaced.
- During 2010, the RMOW operated the flare with supplemental propane supply to ensure continuous flare operation.

The following post-closure maintenance activities were undertaken in 2011 /2012:

- Collaboration with the WWTP to obtain samples within the same time period on Crater Creek (SFC-4B) and have them analyzed at the ALS laboratory for the same parameters as the other surface water samples in the landfill closure monitoring program.
- Isolation of the horizontal collector in the LFG collection system.
- Reduction in the blower volume from 120 to 92 cfm.
- Well optimization measures, adjusting individual well extraction rates.
- Eliminated the need for propane at the flare after optimization efforts. As a result the system operating costs have decreased.

7. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND ACTIONS TAKEN

7.1 Groundwater

The applicable standards for groundwater at the site (as defined in the Closure Plan) are Schedule 6, Column V (Generic Numerical Water Standards for Drinking Water) of the B.C. Contaminated Sites Regulation. Groundwater parameters that exceeded these standards in 2010 – 2012 were iron, manganese and arsenic, and in 2010 there was a single exceedance of benzo(a)pyrene. These exceedances occurred in monitoring wells judged, based on all available information, to be impacted by landfill leachate (MW-2S, MW-2D, MW-3 and MW-4(New)).

No actions were taken as a result of the above-noted exceedances. The manganese and iron standards in the B.C. CSR are considered aesthetic objectives, and these parameters are naturally elevated in this geographic area. The arsenic concentrations were only marginally above the standards and were not observed further down-gradient at, MW-4 (New).

7.2 Surface Water

The applicable standards for surface water at the site (as defined in the Closure Plan) are Schedule 6, Column II (Generic Numerical Water Standards for Aquatic Life) of the B.C. Contaminated Sites Regulation. During monitoring in 2010 – 2012 surface water samples exceed these standards only at SFC-2B for ammonia, cadmium, copper and cobalt. The sample location SFC-2B is connected to a wetland that was influenced by leachate flooding in Q1-2011. The exceedances that occurred later in the year are thought to have been related to the slow release of the water and leachate that was retained in the wetland.

Actions taken to remove blockages in the leachate collection system resulted in improved water quality at SFC-2B. Concentrations at sample location SFC-2, 10 m downstream, never exceeded the standards.

7.3 Leachate

The collection system was functioning with a partial and eventual full blockage that was removed between Q2 -2011 and Q3-2011. Representative samples collected after the removal of the blockage indicated elevated levels of nitrate and manganese. The elevated levels of nitrate and manganese are evident in the samples collected from SFC-2B while the leachate system was blocked.

7.4 Landfill Gas

Air intrusion from the surface of the landfill was reduced by isolating the horizontal collector from the well manifold. This adjustment resulted in a reduction of oxygen and an increase in methane content at the flare. Since the adjustment, the methane content has been sufficient to operate the flare on a continuous basis without supplemental propane.

The blower rate at the flare was reduced to provide a better environment in the landfill for methane production. Wells with low differential pressure and low methane content were closed to induce more vacuum in areas of the landfill with higher methane concentrations.

Exceedances of the trigger levels for LFG have been noted at the MPs at the north end of the landfill and a single exceedance at MP7 at the southeast end of the landfill. Adjustments at the wells within the vicinity of these MPs have been made in an effort to prevent further exceedances of the trigger levels.

8. MONITORING PROGRAM REVIEW AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

As per the Closure Plan, following two calendar years of monitoring a detailed evaluation is to be carried out on the monitoring program. Based on the results of the evaluation, the monitoring program is to be adjusted accordingly. As per Section 2.16 of the Operational Certificate, the landfill closure plan must include monitoring requirements for groundwater, surface water, landfill gas, erosion and settlement. CH2M Hill completed a Monitoring and Reporting Requirements document to provide direction for the groundwater, surface water and leachate monitoring (CH2M Hill, 2008c). The landfill gas monitoring procedures were outlined in an additional document titled Landfill Gas Collection System Operation and Maintenance Manual (CH2M Hill, 2008b).

A revised monitoring program has been developed based on the review of post-closure data undertaken in this report. The adjusted monitoring program is intended to provide monitoring guidance for the next two years, after which time an additional program review is recommended. Details of the revised monitoring program are described below.

8.1 Leachate, Groundwater, and Surface Water Monitoring

The document Monitoring and Reporting Requirements by CH2M Hill (2008c) outlined the monitoring requirements for groundwater, surface water and leachate during the immediate post-closure period.

Proposed changes to the monitoring program are incorporated in a revised monitoring manual (Appendix M) and summarized below.

Monitoring Frequency and Intensity

The frequency of monitoring for the full suite of analytes has been adjusted in the new monitoring program. As there were few exceedances of parameters that are of concern for human or environmental health and the risk of off-site contamination is low, the sampling frequency will be reduced to twice per year. The monitoring parameters will remain consistent with those measured in the past two years. Performing monitoring during the spring and fall will adequately characterize any changes in the environmental influences from the landfill.

Sample Collection Methods

The original leachate collection point was a monitoring well in the landfill mass; therefore the collection method was the same as groundwater monitoring well methodology. A new collection method and equipment list was developed for the current leachate sampling location. The new collection method uses a disposable bailer to collect the sample, or a triple rinsed bucket. The collection method employed depends on the depth of leachate in the manhole; if there is very little leachate in the manhole the triple rinsed bucket is used.

Monitoring Stations

The monitoring program was updated to include all of the new monitoring stations. The updated maps show the new and old locations for all groundwater, surface water, and leachate collection points.

Settlement and Erosion

The proposed new monitoring program includes collecting observations during the bi-annual monitoring. Any evidence of major erosion or areas that are prone to potential erosion issues will be recorded in field notes, as well as any evidence of settling. Areas of concern for erosion or settlement will be reported to the RMOW. All erosion and settlement observations will be included in the annual reports.

Standards for Analysis

The Closure Plan indicated that groundwater should be compared to the Drinking Water standards (Column V) in the B.C. Contaminated Sites Regulation. In the revised monitoring program it is proposed that, groundwater results will be compared to Schedule 6, Column II (Generic Numerical Water Standards for Aquatic Life) of the B.C. Contaminated Sites Regulation. The Drinking Water standards are for unfiltered water obtained at a point of consumption. However, there are no drinking water wells in the vicinity, and a greater concern is the potential impact on the aquatic environment at point of groundwater discharge (e.g., Cheakamus River). Therefore, the Aquatic Life standards from the BC Contaminated Sites Regulation are recommended to be used as the standard for assessing groundwater quality on the site.

Summary of Monitoring Program

Table 11 summarizes the proposed revised groundwater, surface water and leachate monitoring program.

Table 11. Summary of recommended groundwater, surface water and leachate monitoring program

Monitoring Program	**Groundwater**	**Surface Water**	**Leachate**
Location	MW-2D MW-2S MW-3 MW-4 New MW-6 New	SFC-2 SFC-2B SFC-3 SFC-4B SFC-11	L1 (Leachate Collection Manhole)
Frequency	**Bi-annually**	**Bi-annually**	**Bi-annually**
Parameters for Analysis (No change from parameters included in Closure Plan)	*Field Measurements:* Temperature, pH, D.O., Conductivity, and ORP *Laboratory Analysis:* Physical parameters, Nutrients, Anions & COD, Dissolved Metals, VOCs, PAHs, and Hydrocarbons	*Field Measurements:* Temperature, pH, D.O., Conductivity, and ORP *Laboratory Analysis:* Physical parameters, Nutrients, Anions & COD, Total Metals, PAHs, and Hydrocarbons	*Field Measurements:* Temperature, pH, D.O., Conductivity, and ORP *Laboratory Analysis:* Physical parameters, Nutrients, Anions & COD, Dissolved Metals, VOCs, PAHs, and Hydrocarbons
Standards for Results Comparison	BC Contaminated Sites Regulation, Column II, Freshwater Aquatic Life	BC Contaminated Sites Regulation, Column II, Freshwater Aquatic Life	BC Contaminated Sites Regulation, Column II, Freshwater Aquatic Life
Reporting Requirements	**Annually**	**Annually**	**Annually**

8.2 Review of Landfill Gas Monitoring Requirements

The monitoring requirements for landfill gas monitoring during the immediate post-closure period were defined in the Landfill Gas Collection System Operation and Maintenance Manual (CH2M Hill, 2008b).

Proposed changes to the monitoring program and reporting process to the Ministry of the Environment are summarized below.

The internal operations and maintenance manual has been updated to reflect the proposed changes below as well as other internal recommended adjustments; the manual is provided in Appendix N.

Landfill Gas Perimeter Migration Monitoring

The sampling frequency of the building ports will increase when there is a monitoring probe that exceeds the trigger levels in the immediate vicinity of any building(s).

In the event that the trigger levels are exceeded at a monitoring probe, operation of the landfill gas collection system will be modified and daily monitoring of methane levels will occur at all of the monitoring probes and at building ports in the immediate vicinity of the probe which exceeded the trigger level. Daily monitoring will continue until there are two consecutive days with undetectable methane content in the monitoring probes.

The annual report submitted to the MOE will include all of the monitoring data from throughout the year including:

- Methane content at the monitoring probes; and
- Any exceedances of the trigger levels and management activities.

A summary of the landfill gas monitoring requirements is provided in Table 12.

Table 12. Summary of recommended landfill gas collection system monitoring

Monitoring Program	Landfill Gas	
	Monitoring Probes	**Building Ports**
Location	MP-01 to MP-21	Road #4 Whitewater Road Lot 11 Lot 3 Lot 4 Lots 6 -8 Britco Homes Hostel Athletes Village High Performance Centre
Frequency	- Weekly during months with snowpack on the landfill. - Monthly months with no snow pack. - Daily if there is an exceedance of the trigger levels until there are 2 consecutive days with undetectable methane.	- Twice per year collected during the winter months when there is snow pack. - If trigger levels are exceeded at a monitoring probe, building monitoring shall occur at any buildings within 100 m of that monitoring probe.
Parameters for Analysis	- Methane (% by volume)	- Methane (% by volume)
Reporting Requirements	Annually	

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APPENDIX A: Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (CH2M Hill, 2008c)

Return to :

Volume 2

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Prepared for

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British Columbia

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1. Background

1.1 Introduction

This manual describes the environmental monitoring requirements for the Resort Municipality of Whistler's (RMOW's) Whistler Landfill (the Site). The environmental monitoring program is based on the Whistler Landfill Closure Plan (CH2M HILL, 2006), which was approved by the British Columbia (BC) Ministry of Environment (MoE) in its letter, dated January 10, 2007. This site monitoring manual encompasses monitoring and reporting procedures for ground water, surface water, leachate, landfill gas (LFG), and cover system integrity.

Operation and maintenance (O&M) requirements and procedures for the landfill gas collection system (LFGCS) are presented under a separate document.

This monitoring manual describes the site-specific monitoring requirements for post-closure monitoring, including:

- Sampling and monitoring location (groundwater, surface water, LFG)
- Sampling protocols (collection techniques, equipment, preservatives, sample storage, and chain of custody)
- Laboratory analysis requirements
- Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC)
- Data Interpretation and Reporting Requirements

LFG migration monitoring and O&M requirements and procedures for the LFGCS are presented in Volume 1 – Landfill Gas Collection System Operation and Maintenance Manual and this, Volume 2 – Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

1.2 Safety

Safety is a very serious concern in a landfill environment; many potential life-threatening hazards are present. O&M of the system may involve exposure to refuse, leachate (water that has come into contact with waste and may contain a wide variety of contaminants that may be harmful to human health or the environment), LFG, and LFG condensate. O&M of the system may also require confined space entry.

Before undertaking work, a written health and safety plan (HASP) must be prepared to address task-specific hazards associated with the work. The HASP should be based on the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, BC Regulation 296/97, published by the Workers Compensation Board of British Columbia.

2. Site Location and History

The RMOW owns and operates the Site, which is located approximately 8 km west of Whistler and accessed via Highway 99 and the Cheakamus Lake Road, see Exhibit A-1 (Appendix A). The Site was initially permitted in 1977 for the disposal of refuse from residential and Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (ICI) sources. In 1988, a second permit was issued to authorize the discharge of construction and demolition (C&D) waste in a separate cell of the Site. In 2005, the RMOW decided to close the landfill to accommodate development of the adjacent land to serve as the Athletes' Village during the 2010 Winter Olympic Games. Disposal at the landfill ceased in October 2005.

The landfill closed, and a final cover system was installed in 2006. During construction of the final cover, an active LFG collection and flare system was installed to manage LFG generated by the waste and to control emissions. Development of commercial and residential buildings on the lands directly east of the landfill footprint began in 2007.

3. Site Hydrology and Hydrogeology

Details of the hydrogeology are provided in the Closure Plan (CH2M HILL, 2006). A single, unconfined aquifer was identified within the overburden. The saturated zone in most locations extended from the bedrock surface at depth to within less than 1 m of the ground surface. Detailed description of the stratigraphy and groundwater monitoring well details are presented in Appendix B.

Groundwater elevations measured during a single water level monitoring event ranged between 606.78 and 593.98 m above mean sea level (AMSL). Flow generally follows the topography approximately south to north toward the Cheakamus River, Exhibit C-1 (Appendix C).

Small surface streams are present within the landfill limits and surrounding the landfill. Small streams located downgradient from the landfill likely receive some base flow as a result of seasonal groundwater discharge. Locations of the surface water features are shown in Exhibit D-1 (see Appendix D).

4. Groundwater Monitoring Program

The groundwater monitoring well locations are shown in Exhibit D-1 (Appendix D), and hydraulic location, monitoring frequency, and field measurements as well as IDs of the wells to be monitored, are presented in Exhibit 4-1.

EXHIBIT 4-1
Well Location IDs and Parameters to be Analyzed

Location ID	Hydraulic Location Relative to Waste	Monitoring Frequency	Field Measurements	Laboratory Analysis
MW-1 (destroyed) MW06-16	Upgradient	Spring, Fall	Water level Temperature pH Conductivity Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP) Dissolved Oxygen	See Exhibit E-1 (Appendix E)
MW-2s MW-2d MW-3 MW-4	Downgradient	Spring, Fall	Water level Temperature pH Conductivity ORP Dissolved Oxygen	See Exhibit E-1 (Appendix E)

The groundwater monitoring network includes monitoring wells located upgradient and downgradient of the landfill cell. These wells are utilized to monitor groundwater levels and groundwater quality.

Groundwater levels will be monitored at all wells available at the Site to allow assessment of groundwater flow and seasonal variation of the groundwater table elevation.

Groundwater quality will be assessed upgradient of the landfill to determine the baseline water quality and provide a basis for the evaluation of groundwater quality downgradient of the landfill. Downgradient groundwater quality will be assessed to determine if the landfill is resulting in impacts to groundwater quality.

5. Surface Water

Surface water will be collected from four locations within flowing water courses. The surface water monitoring locations are shown in Exhibit D-1 (Appendix D) and are relative to the presence of surface water. In the case that surface water is not available, field staff will seek for other sources that cover the studied area.

Surface water quality data will be compared to Schedule 6, Column I (Generic Numerical Standards for Aquatic Life) of the Contaminated Sites Regulation BC Regulation 375/96 to determine the quality of surface water at the Site and to identify if unacceptable impacts are present.

Surface water quality will be assessed upstream of the landfill to determine the baseline surface water quality and provide a basis for the evaluation of surface water quality downstream of the landfill. Due to the direct exposure of surface water to potential sources of contamination other than the leachate derived from the landfill, surface water quality results based on a single round of samples should be interpreted with caution.

It must be noted that surface water flow rates will not be measured during this investigation.

Surface water sampling locations and their specific conditions are described as follows and detailed in Exhibit 5-1:

- SFC-4 is located upstream of the Site, within a stream that flows towards the eastern side of the landfill and runs under the waste. At SFC-4, water flows towards the north and discharges at SFC-2B, north of the waste footprint.
- SFC-2 is located downstream of SFC-4. The water course runs under the waste mass through a culvert between the two sampling locations. SFC-2 is situated at the discharge point of the culvert. The culvert was installed along the approximate alignment of the natural watercourse prior to the development of the Site. In the absence of leakage into the culvert underlying the landfill, SFC-2 is not connected to surface water overland flow that is generated within the waste footprint. It should be noted that the condition of the culvert has not been assessed. Discharged groundwater may contribute to the stream base flow.
- SFC2-B is located within the stream north of the waste footprint. It receives water from the SFC-2 sampling location from overland flow generated by the surrounding lands south of the waste footprint, and likely from some groundwater discharge. High topographic relief isolates SFC2-B from the surface water that is generated within the waste footprint. Based on comparison of the elevations of surface water in the creek and of static groundwater measured at nearby groundwater wells, groundwater discharge may represent a significant portion of the stream's base flow.
- SFC-3 is located within a stream flowing west of the former compost and biosolids storage area.

Exhibit 5-1 presents the hydraulic location of the sample, the frequency for sampling, and the parameters analyzed on the field and by the laboratory.

EXHIBIT 5-1
Surface Water Sampling Information

Location ID	Hydraulic Location Relative to Waste	Monitoring Frequency	Field Measurements	Laboratory Analysis
SFC-1 (dry) SFC-4	Upstream	Spring, Fall	Temperature pH Conductivity ORP Dissolved Oxygen Total water depth at sample location	See Exhibit E-2 (Appendix E)
SFC-2 SFC-2b SFC-3	Downstream	Spring, Fall	Temperature pH Conductivity ORP Dissolved Oxygen Total water depth at sample location	See Exhibit E-2 (Appendix E)

6. Leachate

One borehole was advanced at the highest point of the Site within the oldest waste during the field investigation. The leachate observation well was designed not to reach the groundwater table to prevent accidental contamination of groundwater.

A leachate observation well (LW-1, shown in Exhibit 6-1) was installed within the waste to permit leachate sampling. Monitoring performed to-date suggests that the waste is not continuously saturated throughout the year at this location. As a result, sufficient leachate is not always available to provide a sample. Since the well was installed, the landfill cap has been constructed and is expected to reduce leachate generation at the site. This reduction in leachate availability may result in less frequent sample collection requirements in the future.

The leachate level in the well should be monitored as scheduled, and sample collection should be undertaken when sufficient leachate accumulation is detected. See Exhibit 6-1 for parameters.

EXHIBIT 6-1
Leachate Sampling Point and Parameters

Location ID	Hydraulic Location Relative to Waste	Monitoring Frequency	Field Measurements	Laboratory Analysis
LW-1	Leachate	Spring, Fall	Water level Temperature pH Conductivity	See Exhibit E-2 (Appendix E)

7. Maintenance of Monitoring Wells

The structural integrity of the groundwater monitoring well system must be maintained in such a way as to prevent surface water and contaminant from entering the well. Prior to sampling, a visual inspection of the exterior monitoring well must be conducted that includes the following observations:

- Well labelling
- Damage to protective casing
- Settling and cracking of surface seal

If a groundwater monitoring well becomes damaged and requires more than just replacement of a well cap or lock, then a new replacement monitoring well must be installed.

8. Monitoring and Sampling Procedures

The following section details the procedures that are to be followed for undertaking surface water, groundwater, and leachate sampling programs at the Site.

8.1 Personnel

Team members must be familiar with the sampling and handling procedures included in this document and with health and safety procedures applicable to the sampling work (in accordance with Provincial and Federal regulations) prior to commencement of activities. All team members should be aware of potential site hazards and proper emergency procedures before sampling begins. A task-specific health and safety plan should be developed by a qualified professional familiar with the monitoring program.

8.2 Preparations for Sampling

Preparations for sampling include coordination with the laboratory and facility personnel, procuring field equipment, and calibrating field instruments.

8.2.1 Procuring Field Equipment

Gather equipment to be used for sampling and appropriate health and safety equipment. Field personnel should check to ensure that all equipment functions properly. Check well maintenance records or field logs generated during previous field investigations to determine the condition of wells and identify additional operational requirements.

8.2.2 Calibrating Field Equipment

Calibration requirements for field instruments are instrument-specific. The manufacturer's instructions must be followed for all calibration requirements.

At a minimum, equipment should be calibrated daily. A calibration check using standard reference solutions of known composition should be conducted more frequently to confirm that calibration is maintained throughout the working day. Calibration and calibration check results will be recorded in the field notes. Additional periodic calibration checks will occur if meter readings appear to drift or batteries require replacement.

Field measurement equipment that is out of calibration and cannot be calibrated or that malfunctions during use will be removed from service and repaired by a qualified technician. Field equipment conditions will be recorded in the field notes and should describe the following: dates and types of equipment malfunction and type, location, and dates of repairs.

The field meters and water-level indicator operate on batteries that will be checked routinely for integrity. Some meters with rechargeable batteries have a battery check function for convenient determination of the battery charge level. Battery replacement dates will be recorded on the field equipment log.

8.3 Pre-sampling Inspection

Prior to undertaking sampling, each of the wells and surface water stations will be inspected to provide an assessment of the condition of the sampling location. Record observations regarding the condition including, but not limited to, the following inspection items:

- Groundwater Well Inspection
  - Condition of the protective casing and lock, including evidence of tampering
  - Condition of the surface seal
  - Any obstructions in the well
  - Condition of dedicated sampling equipment in the well
- Surface Water Station Inspection
  - Tampering, litter, or debris near the sample location
  - Presence or absence of flow
  - Approximate flow depth

8.4 Groundwater and Leachate Level Measurements

Discrete water levels are to be recorded following the pre-sampling inspection. Water levels in each of the wells will be measured as the initial step in sampling to calculate the volume of water to be evacuated. Exhibit F-1 (Appendix F) shows the water/leachate level readings taken during sampling visits.

Water levels should be measured at all wells within 24 hours of the measurement at the first well.

8.4.1 Equipment and Materials

The following equipment is required:

- Electronic water-level meter (Solinst or equivalent) with a minimum 50-m tape; the tape should have graduations in increments of 0.01 m or less
- Distilled water for decontamination
- Gloves – powderless Nitrile

8.4.2 Procedure

1. Verify that the unit is turned on and functioning properly.
2. Slowly lower the probe on its cable into the well until the probe makes contact with the water's surface; the unit will respond with a tone and/or light signal.
3. Measure the depth to the water level to within 0.01 m with an electronic water-level indicator from the reference point on the top of the casing indicated by a mark on the casing

- *Optional measurements:*
    1) The depth of the well
    2) The distance from the reference point to the top of the protective casing
    3) The distance to the surface of the concrete pad or to ground.

    These measurements are useful for assessing changes to the condition of the well and verifying the well's identification through comparison to the as-constructed measurements, should the well's ID tag be illegible.

4. Record the time, date, and water level measurements in the field log.

5. Thoroughly spray or wash portions of the instrument that were inserted into the well with distilled water after the measurements are performed and prior to coiling the line back onto the spool.

8.5 Groundwater and Leachate Well Purging and Sampling

Prior to sample collection, each well will be purged to remove stagnant water within the well and provide samples that are more representative of *in situ* conditions. The volume of water to be evacuated from each well prior to its sampling will be calculated in the field and recorded on the groundwater sampling form.

8.5.1 Equipment and Materials

The following equipment is required for well purging and sampling:

- Sampling pump:
    - Waterra inertial pump (foot valve) with tubing or equal
        - Pump and tubing are to be dedicated to each well
- Graduated bucket
- Water quality instrument:
    - Portable instrument capable of measuring
        - Temperature
        - pH
        - Specific conductance
        - Oxidation/reduction potential
    - distilled water for instrument decontamination
    - flow-through cell (optional)
- Sample containers
- Groundwater field filter 0.45 µ (single-use filter – Waterra or equal)
- Gloves – Nitrile, disposable, powderless

8.5.2 Purging and Field Parameter Measurement

The following procedures are to be followed while purging each well:

1. Record the well number, site, date, and condition in the field logbook.

2. Confirm that the water level has been recorded.

3. Confirm that a dedicated pump is installed in the well and that it is functional. Install a new pump if no pump is present or damage is suspected.
4. Ensure that instruments are calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions.
5. Calculate the total depth of water in the well based on the water level measurement and total well depth. The depth of water is calculated as follows:

   $$Depth\ of\ water\ (m) = Depth\ to\ water\ (m) - Total\ Depth\ of\ Well\ (m)$$

6. Calculate the volume of water to be purged using the water level data collected. The volume in litres of water in the well casing is calculated as follows:

   $$(\pi r^2 h)/1000 = Volume\ in\ litres$$

   where: $\pi = 3.14$
   r = Radius of the well pipe in mm
   h = Height of water in well in m

   The volume of water in typical well casings may be calculated as follows:

   50-mm-diameter (2-inch) diameter well:

   2 L/m x Depth of water (m) = litres

7. Purge sufficient water from the well to allow the initial field parameters to be measured and recorded in the field logbook.
   - Capture and measure the volume of the purge water in the graduated bucket to determine the volume purged from the well.
   - Measure the field parameters, and record the results in the field logbook. Field parameters are listed in Exhibit 4-1 of this plan.
     - It is preferred to measure field parameters using a flow-through cell to minimize contact of the water with atmosphere. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for use of the flow-through cell. The purged groundwater is directed through the flow-through cell, allowing measurements to be collected before the water contacts the atmosphere.
     - Alternatively, field parameters may be measured directly from the graduated bucket.
8. Continue purging well for 3 to 6 well volumes.
   - Measure and record field parameters after each well volume at a minimum.
   - Purge the well until field parameters have stabilized over three consecutive well volumes or parameters stabilize to with 10% of the previous readings. In general, field parameters are considered stabilized when pH measurements agree within 0.1 units, specific conductance measurements agree within 10%, ORP measurements agree within 10 mV, and turbidity is as low as practicable given sampling conditions.
   - Record the stabilized readings in the field logbook.

8.5.3 Sample Collection

The following procedures are to be followed for collection of groundwater samples immediately following well purging:

1. Put on new, clean Nitrile gloves.
2. Operate the pump in a smooth, consistent manner to achieve an appropriate flow rate that does not result in excessive turbidity or aeration of the water. Reduce the pumping rate to the extent possible to reduce sample turbidity.

   Note: *Alternatively, Waterra High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) tubing can be used, along with a foot valve mounted at the bottom of tubing.*
3. Collect sample directly from the pump tubing to the sample container. Care must be taken not to introduce contaminants from the sampler, surface, or atmosphere during sample collection. Handle the sample container lids with caution during sampling.
   - Samples should be collected in a particular order to assure that those samples most likely to change rapidly when exposed to the atmosphere are collected first. Exhibit D-1 (Appendix D) presents the parameters to be analyzed.
   - Care must be taken to minimize sample disturbance when collecting volatile organic compound (VOC) samples. Each VOC bottle will be filled such that a positive meniscus is established and will be checked for the presence of air bubbles after the bottle is capped. If air bubbles appear, the bottle cap will be removed, water from the pump will be added so that the bottle overflows slightly, and the bottle will be recapped. All samples will be collected using dedicated Waterra pumps or another engineering-approved sampling device.
   - Samples for total dissolved metals analysis must be filtered during collection using a 0.45 µ disposable groundwater field filter.
     - Remove new filter from packaging.
     - Insert filter into sample tubing in the proper flow orientation.
     - Record filter lot number in the field notes, and dispose of filter.
4. Ensure the sample is preserved per the laboratory's requirements for each analyte.
5. Ensure the sample is labelled appropriately, including: sample ID, date, time, and project/site reference.
6. Place samples in a cooler containing ice immediately after they are collected. Samples should be maintained at approximately 4°C and must be maintained under chain-of-custody procedures from the time of collection through delivery to a laboratory for analysis (see Appendix G for Chain-of-Custody forms). The cooler temperature should be monitored to ensure the internal temperature does not exceed 10°C.
7. Record date, time, field measurements, and additional observations in the field logbook.

9. Surface Water Sample Collection

9.1 Equipment and Materials

The following equipment is required for sampling:

- Water quality instrument:
  - Portable instrument capable of measuring
    - Temperature
    - pH
    - Specific conductance
    - Oxidation/reduction potential
- Sample containers
- Gloves – Nitrile, disposable, and powderless

9.2 Sample Collection

The following procedure is to be followed for collection of surface water samples:

1. Put on new, clean Nitrile gloves.
2. Select the location for water sampling. Location should have flowing water deep enough to allow collection of surface water without entraining bottom sediments.
3. Approach the location from downstream in a manner that avoids disturbance of bottom sediments as much as possible.
4. Using a clean sample bottle with no preservative, gently submerge the bottle, with the mouth pointed upstream, and the bottle tilted slightly downstream. Bubbles and floating materials should be prevented from entering the bottle.
5. When the bottle is full, gently remove it from the water. If sample preservatives are required, transfer the sample to a bottle pre-charged with preservative, or add preservatives to the sample bottle.
6. Measure dissolved oxygen, specific conductance, temperature, and pH at the sampling location.
7. Record date, time, field measurements, and additional observations in the field logbook. Record depth of flow and approximate stream width at sample location.

10. QA/QC Samples

A field QA/QC protocol is necessary to verify the precision and accuracy of the combined field sampling/handling and laboratory procedures and to assess reproducibility of the sampling and analytical procedures. QA/QC samples will include the following:

- Blind replicate sample (split sample):
  - Frequency: 1 Blind replicate per 10 samples
  - Analytical Parameters: Same as samples
  - Collection technique:
    - Collect identical field samples by equally splitting collected sample between two bottle sets.
    - Label one bottle set with the well ID and the second set with a unique identifier.
    - Record the date and sample identifications of the collected samples in the field logbook.
- Field blank samples:
  - Frequency: 1 field blank per 10 samples
  - Analytical Parameters: Same as samples
  - Collection technique:
    - Laboratory reagent (deionized) water will be carried through sample collection and handling (including preservation) to check for contamination, purity of preservatives, and other systematic errors occurring from time of sampling.

A total of two QA/QC samples are expected per sampling event.

11. Sample Handling

The following section provides an overview of the sample handling procedures.

11.1 Sample Parameters, Containers, Holding Times, and Methods

Exhibit 11-1 summarizes the bottle requirements, holding times, analytical methods, and preservation requirements for samples to be collected during sampling events. The analytical laboratory should be consulted to ensure that the requirements meet current standards and recommended practices.

EXHIBIT 11-1
Sample Handling Information

Parameters	(#) Containers	Preservation	Holding Times	Comments
VOCs	(2) 40 ml VOA	Pre-treated with HCl. Cool to 4°C.	14 days	USEPA Method 8240 or 624
PCBs, Chlorinated Phenols, PAHs	(3) 1 L amber glass	Cool to 4°C.	14 days	PCBs – Method 628 Chlorinated phenols – 604 PAHs – 625
General Water Quality Parameters[1]	(1) 1 L polyethylene	Pre-treat with H_2SO_4. Cool to 4°C.	28 days	ITAP Standard Methods, APHA 18th Ed.
Major Ions[2]	(1) 250 ml polyethylene	Cool to 4°C.	6 months	ITAP Standard Methods, APHA 18th Ed.
Dissolved Metals[3]	(1) 250 ml polyethylene	Acid-washed, field filter, cool to 4°C.	6 months	ITAP Standard Methods, APHA 18th Ed. – ICP
Coliform	(1) 100 ml polyethylene, wide-mouth	Pre-sterilized, cool to 4°C.	6 hours (24 hours max.)	USEPA and APHA Methods 9222 and 9223B

[1] COD, hardness, fluoride, nitrite (as N), nitrate (as N), ammonia (as N), phosphorus, alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$), sulphate

[2] Magnesium, chloride, bicarbonate

[3] Aluminum, beryllium, barium, chromium, copper, lead, manganese, molybdenum, silver, arsenic, boron, cadmium, cobalt, iron, magnesium, nickel, zinc, calcium, potassium

Should chemical preservative be needed, the laboratory will provide bottles with appropriate preservatives already added. Bottles prepared with preservatives will be prelabelled and identified as "preserved" in order to distinguish them from nonpreserved bottles.

11.2 Sample Packaging and Shipping

Samples and empty sample containers will be packaged and shipped in conformance with International Air Transportation Association (IATA) and Transport of Dangerous Goods regulations, as applicable. The following procedures for sample packaging and shipping will be followed to maintain sample quality and to minimize container breakage during transport to the laboratory.

Before packaging samples, the exterior of the sample container will be checked to verify that it is clean and that the sample identification number is legible. The sample packaging and shipping containers will be constructed and packed to meet the following requirements:

- There will be no release of materials to the environment. Inner containers that are breakable must be packaged to prevent breakage.
- Only waterproof ice chests and coolers are acceptable shipping containers and must be packaged to prevent breakage and leakage.

After documentation, samples will be handled as follows:

1. Seal drain plug in cooler.
2. Place vermiculite (cushioning and absorbent material) in bottom.
3. Wrap glass bottles with bubble wrap, and place in cooler that is partially filled with vermiculite or other inert packing material. If bubble wrap is not available, place the containers in Ziploc-type plastic bags, and set in waxed cardboard holders that have been set up inside the cooler.
4. Fill space between bottles with vermiculite or other inert packing material.
5. Add ice in plastic bags.
6. Place the chain-of-custody form in plastic bag attached to inside of cooler lid.
7. Attach chain-of-custody seals at both the front and back of container so that the seals must be broken if the cooler is opened.
8. Place name and address of receiving laboratory in a position clearly visible on the outside of the cooler.
9. Secure the lid with fibre tape.

Samples will be delivered directly by the sampling team or shipped via overnight courier to the contracted laboratory for analysis. All air bills should be kept on file as part of chain-of-custody documentation, and the laboratory will be informed by telephone each time samples are shipped.

11.3 Sample Custody

The management of samples collected in the field must follow specific procedures to assure sample integrity. The possession of samples must be traceable from the time they are collected through the time that they are analyzed in the laboratory. All groundwater samples will be collected under chain-of-custody procedures. Chain-of-custody forms are provided by the laboratory for this purpose. An example chain-of-custody form is shown in Appendix G.

Custody of a sample is defined by the following criteria:

- The sample is in a person's view while in his/her possession.
- Any sample in a person's possession and not in view is locked up or transferred to a designated secure area.

Each time the samples change hands, both the sender and receiver sign and date the chain-of-custody form and specify what item has changed hands. When a sample shipment is sent to the laboratory, the top signature copy is enclosed in plastic and secured to the inside of the cooler lid. The second copy of the chain-of-custody form must be retained in the project files. A chain-of-custody record must be completed for each shipping container, and the information must be consistent with the sample identification matrix (see Appendix G, page 2).

The following information is to be included in the chain-of-custody form:

- Sample number
- Signature of sampler
- Date and time of collection
- Place of collection
- Type of sample
- Sample identification number
- Type of container
- Inclusive dates of possession
- Signature or initials of the receiver

In addition to the labels, seals, and chain-of-custody form, other components of sample tracking include the field data sheets, sample shipment receipt, and laboratory logbook.

11.4 Field Documentation

Specific information and observations should be recorded on the groundwater sampling field data sheets during sampling. At minimum, the following information is to be documented on the data sheet:

- Sampling team personnel and their designated responsibilities (for example, team leader or assistant).
- The make, model number, serial number, and calibration information for each meter used in the field (that is, temperature, specific conductance, pH, and all health and safety monitoring equipment).
- Well evacuation data (including evacuation rate, total volume removed during evacuation, and water levels at the beginning and end of well evacuation).

- Field parameters (temperature, pH, and specific conductance).
- Management of purge water (for example, discharge onto the ground or into drums for holding and future analysis).
- Sampling data, including: sample identification, types of bottles filled, and analyses to be performed on each bottle; method of collection (pump or bailer); visual description of the water; and the date and time the samples were collected.

Decontamination procedures and times when specific equipment where required should be recorded, although it may be convenient to keep a log of decontamination activities in a separate log book.

11.5 Decontamination of Groundwater Sampling Equipment

Any wells that do not contain dedicated sampling equipment will be sampled with disposable polyethylene or Teflon bailers or will have a dedicated foot valve pump installed during the monitoring event. No decontamination of groundwater sampling equipment is expected.

11.6 Management of Purge Water and Field-derived Wastes

Field-derived wastes generated during the groundwater sampling effort will include purge water and disposable personal protection and sampling equipment. All purge water will be discharged onto the ground. Disposable equipment will be disposed of at the onsite waste transfer station or, alternatively, bagged and disposed of properly.

12. Landfill Gas

An active LFGCS has been installed at the Site. However, subsurface landfill migration monitoring probes have not yet been installed.

Detailed description of the system and the O&M requirements are presented in Volume 1 - Landfill Gas Collection System Operation and Maintenance Manual.

13. Reference List

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APPENDIX A
SITE LOCATION

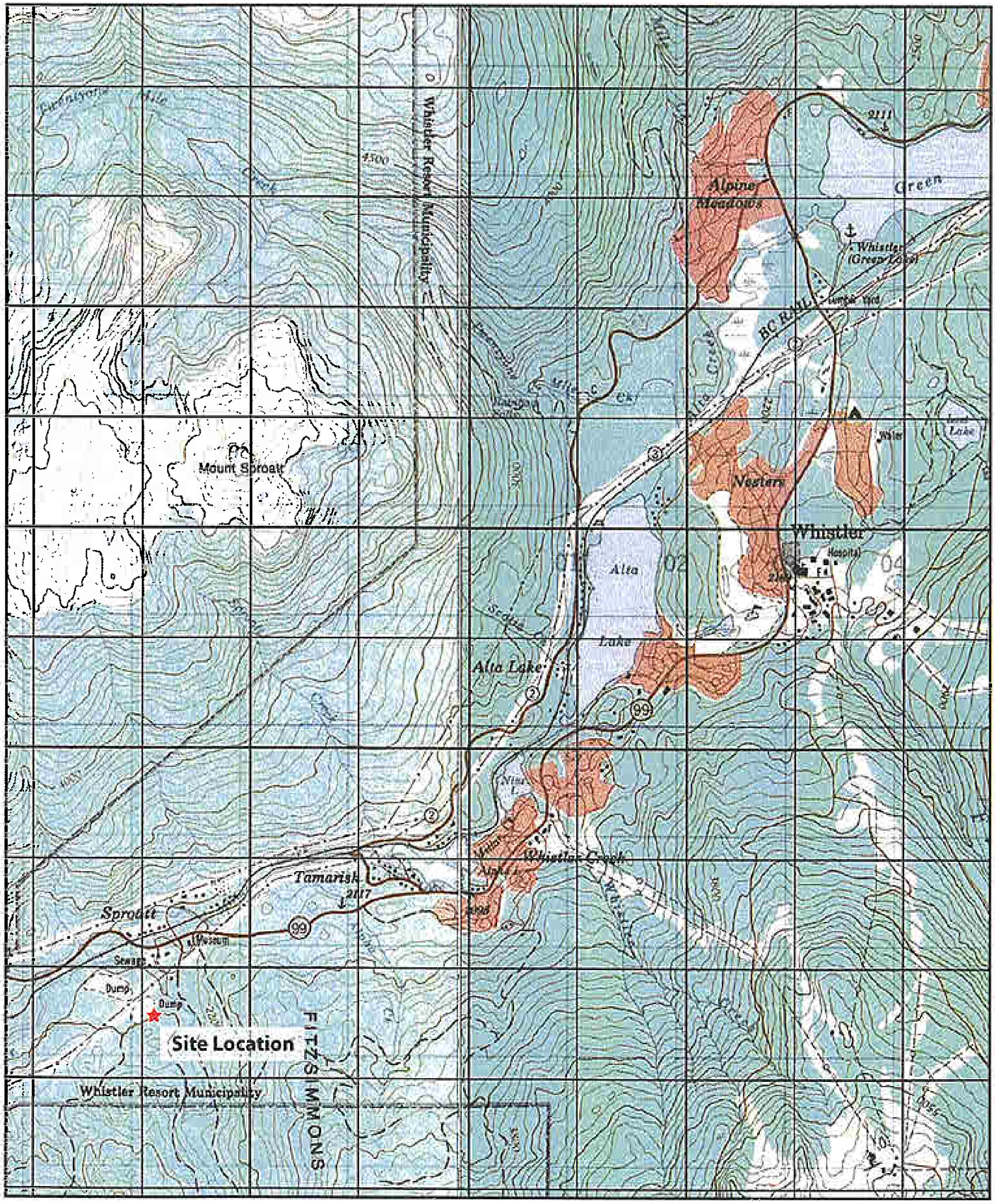

Exhibit A-1
Site Location Map
Whistler Landfill Closure Plan

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APPENDIX B

BOREHOLE LOGS AND MONITORING WELL DETAILS

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SHEET 1 OF 1

RECORD OF BOREHOLE: BH 1-06

LOCATION: Landfill
PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
DATE DRILLED:
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
LOGGED BY: PP
GROUND ELEVATION:
DATUM:

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)	BOREHOLE BACKFILL DETAILS	⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm) 20 40 60 80
	195	░		sandy **SOIL (FILL)**	░			
1								
2				**ROCK**: Fine grain basalt	▨	2.07		
	61	░						
3				End of borehole at 3.05 mbgs		3.05		
4								
5								

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SHEET 1 OF 1

RECORD OF BOREHOLE: BH 2-06

LOCATION: Landfill | PROJECT NUMBER: 335612 | DRILLER: Sonic Drilling

DATE DRILLED: | BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE

LOGGED BY: PP | GROUND ELEVATION: | DATUM:

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)	BOREHOLE BACKFILL DETAILS	⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm) 20 40 60 80
	122			sandy **SOIL**: Brown				
1				**ROCK**: Fine grain basalt		0.91		
2	30							
3	18							
4				End of borehole at 3.96 mbgs		3.96		
5								

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SHEET 1 OF 2

RECORD OF BOREHOLE: BH 3-06

LOCATION: Landfill
PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
DATE DRILLED:
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
LOGGED BY: PP
GROUND ELEVATION:
DATUM:

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)	BOREHOLE BACKFILL DETAILS	⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm) 20 40 60 80
	170			gravelly **SAND (FILL)**: Brown			
1				silty **SAND**: Grey and brown	1.22		
2	55			**SAND and GRAVEL**: Cobbles and boulders, poor recovery	2.13		
3				**ROCK**: Fine grain basalt	3.05		
4				End of borehole at 3.35 mbgs	3.35		
5	30			**ROCK**: Coarse grained granite boulder	4.88		

STRATA PLOT

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SHEET 2 OF 2

RECORD OF BOREHOLE: BH 3-06

LOCATION: Landfill
PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
DATE DRILLED:
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
LOGGED BY: PP
GROUND ELEVATION:
DATUM:

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES			SOIL DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)	BOREHOLE BACKFILL DETAILS	⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm)
	RECOVERY(cm)	TYPE	BLOWS/0.15 m					20 40 60 80
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								

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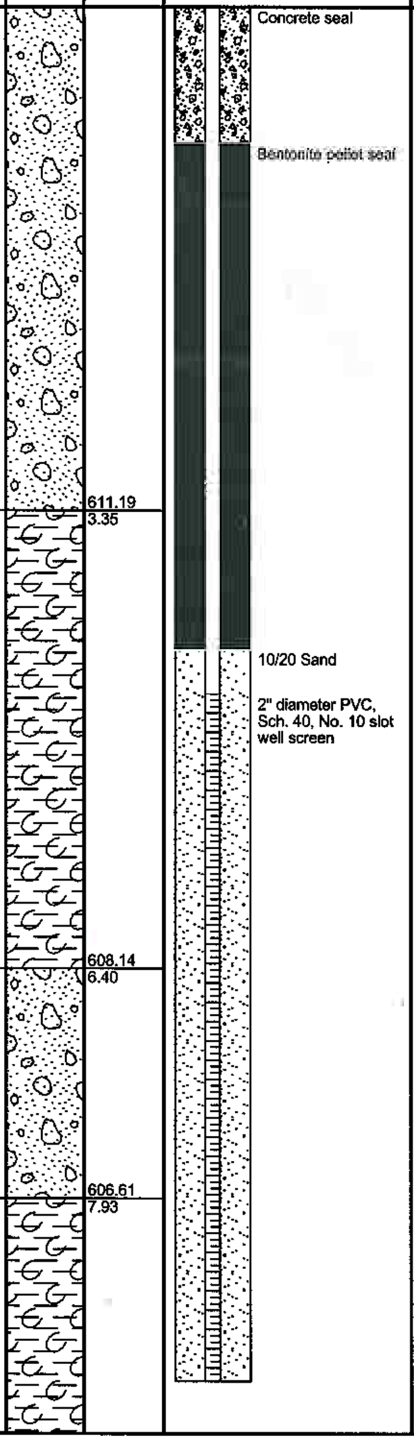
SHEET 1 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: LW1-06

LOCATION: Landfill	PROJECT NUMBER: 335612	DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
DATE DRILLED:	BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE	TOP OF PIPE: 615.42 mASL
LOGGED BY: PP	GROUND ELEVATION: 614.54 mASL	Datum: X 496996.58 Y 5547611.001

SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	TYPE	BLOWS/0.15 m
201	1	
195	2	
122	3	
0	4	

SOIL DESCRIPTION	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)
GRANULAR (FILL): Grey, black	
Mixed waste, dry	611.19 3.35
GRANULAR (FILL): Black, damp	608.14 6.40
Mixed waste with granular fill, wet	606.61 7.93



DEPTH (mbgs): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm): 30, 60, 90, 120

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SHEET 2 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: LW1-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 614.54 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 615.42 mASL
Datum: X 496996.58 Y 5547611.001

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm) 30 60 90 120
	146	5					
10							
11							
				gravelly **SAND**: Black, wet	603.26 11.28		
12							
13							
14							
				End of borehole at 14.02 mbgs	600.52 14.02		
15							
16							
17							
18							

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SHEET 1 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 1-06

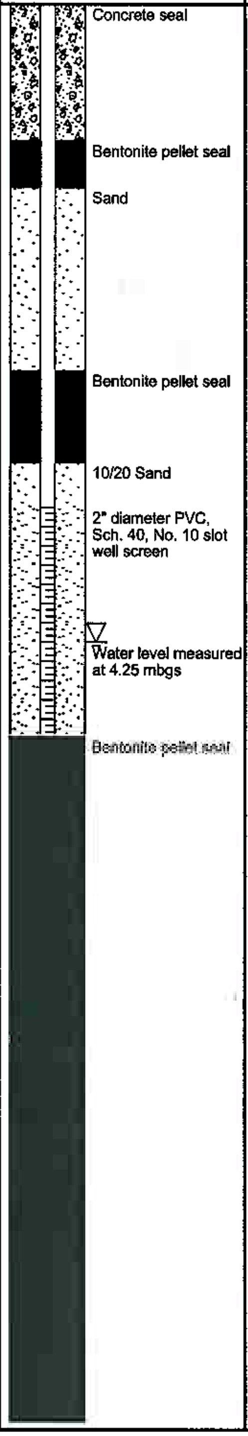
LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 607.99 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 608.81 mASL
Datum: X 497024.932 Y 5547525.992

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	ELEV. (masl) / DEPTH (mbgs)
				sandy **SOIL**: Some roots, brown	
				gravelly **SAND**: Some cobbles, some silt, trace clay, brown/orange, sub-rounded grain shape roots and wood throughout Grey mottling for 20 cm	607.38 0.61
				sandy **SOIL**: A lot of wood, brown/black	605.59 2.40
				silty **SAND**: Grey	605.12 2.87
				gravelly **SAND**: Well graded, rounded/sub-rounded grain, orange some cobbles throughout Brown/grey	605.07 2.92
				gravelly **SAND**: Poorly graded, medium sand, small rounded gravel	604.03 3.96
				fine silty **SAND**: Some small gravel, brown/grey, some orange mottling, poorly graded	603.63 4.36
				Boulder, coarse grained	603.11 4.88
				gravelly **SAND**: Well graded, some cobbles, medium sand, small rounded/sub-rounded grains, orange/grey	602.50 5.49
				ROCK: Fine grained	601.44 6.55

WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm)

30 60 90 120

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SHEET 2 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 1-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP
PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 607.99 mASL
DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 608.81 mASL
Datum: X 497024.932 Y 5547525.992

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES			SOIL DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm)			
	RECOVERY(cm)	TYPE	BLOWS/0.15 m					30	60	90	120
				End of borehole at 9.6 mbgs	+ + +	598.39 9.60					
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											

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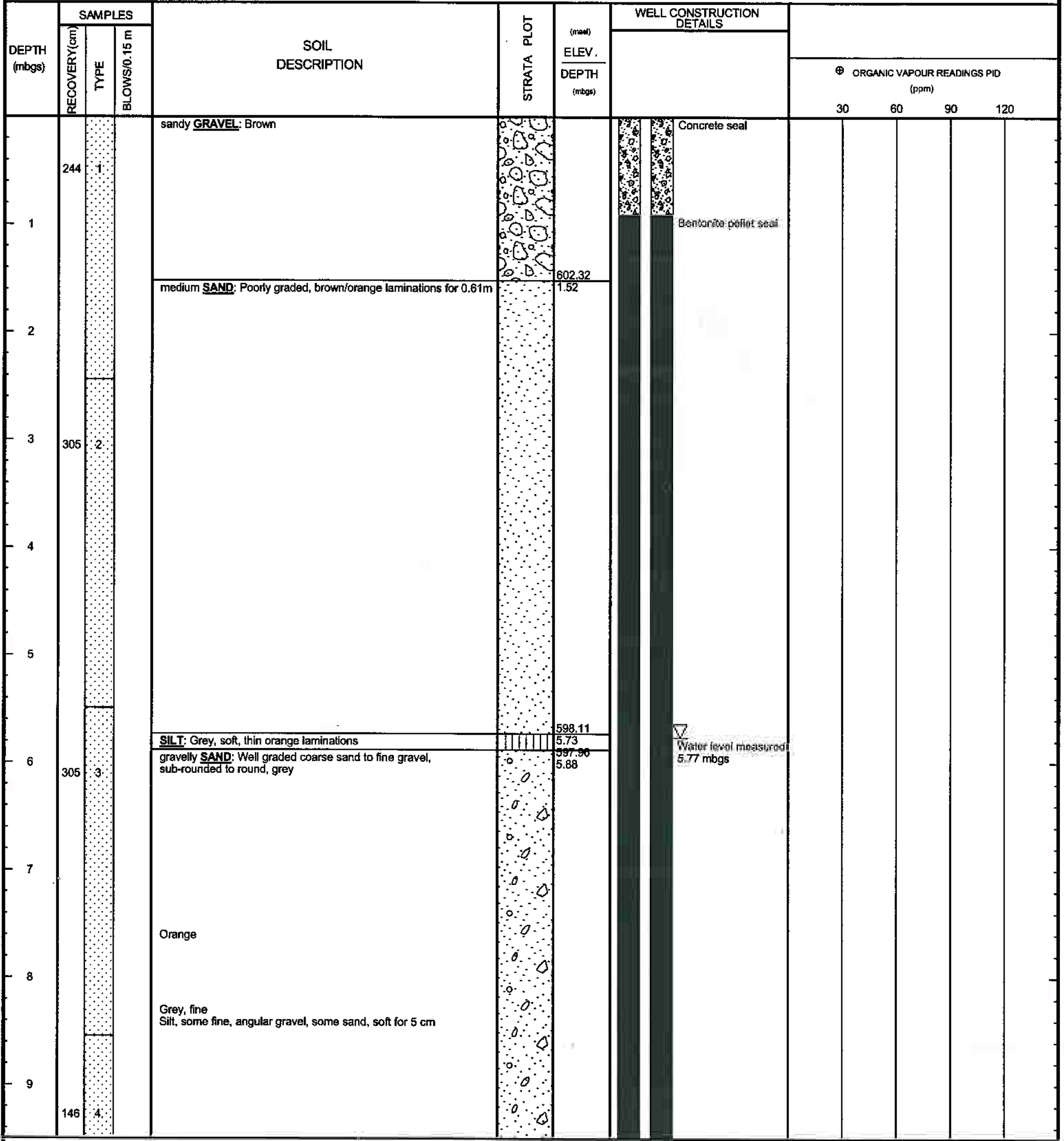
SHEET 1 OF 3

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 2D-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 603.84 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 604.9 mASL
Datum: X 496883.455 Y 5547729.553



DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	(masl) ELEV. DEPTH (mbgs)	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
	244	1		sandy **GRAVEL**: Brown		Concrete seal
1						Bentonite pellet seal
				medium **SAND**: Poorly graded, brown/orange laminations for 0.61m	602.32 1.52	
2						
3	305	2				
4						
5						
				SILT: Grey, soft, thin orange laminations	598.11 5.73	▽ Water level measured 5.77 mbgs
6	305	3		gravelly **SAND**: Well graded coarse sand to fine gravel, sub-rounded to round, grey	597.96 5.88	
7						
				Orange		
8				Grey, fine Silt, some fine, angular gravel, some sand, soft for 5 cm		
9	146	4				

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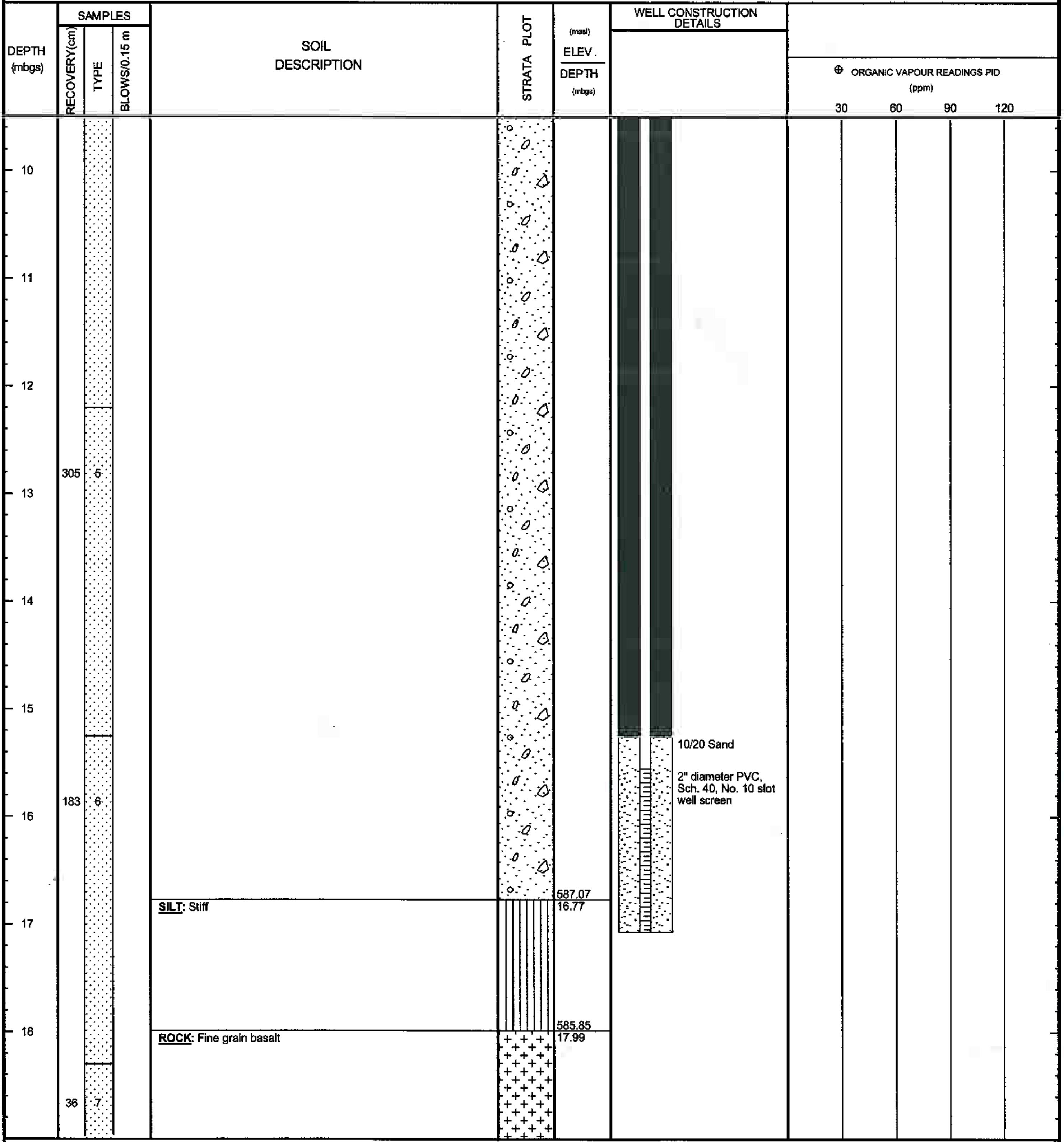
SHEET 2 OF 3

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 2D-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 603.84 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 604.9 mASL
Datum: X 496883.455 Y 5547729.553



RECOVERY(cm)	TYPE	BLOWS/0.15 m
305	5	
183	6	
36	7	

587.07
16.77
SILT: Stiff

585.85
17.99
ROCK: Fine grain basalt

10/20 Sand

2" diameter PVC, Sch. 40, No. 10 slot well screen

SCANMW 335612LANDFILL.GPJ CG&S.GDT 28/2/06

CH2M HILL Canada Limited

CH2MHILL

SHEET 3 OF 3

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 2D-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 603.84 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 604.9 mASL
Datum: X 496883.455 Y 5547729.553

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm) 30 60 90 120
20		▨			+ + +	583.72 20.12		
				End of borehole at 20.12 mbgs				
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								

SHEET 1 OF 2

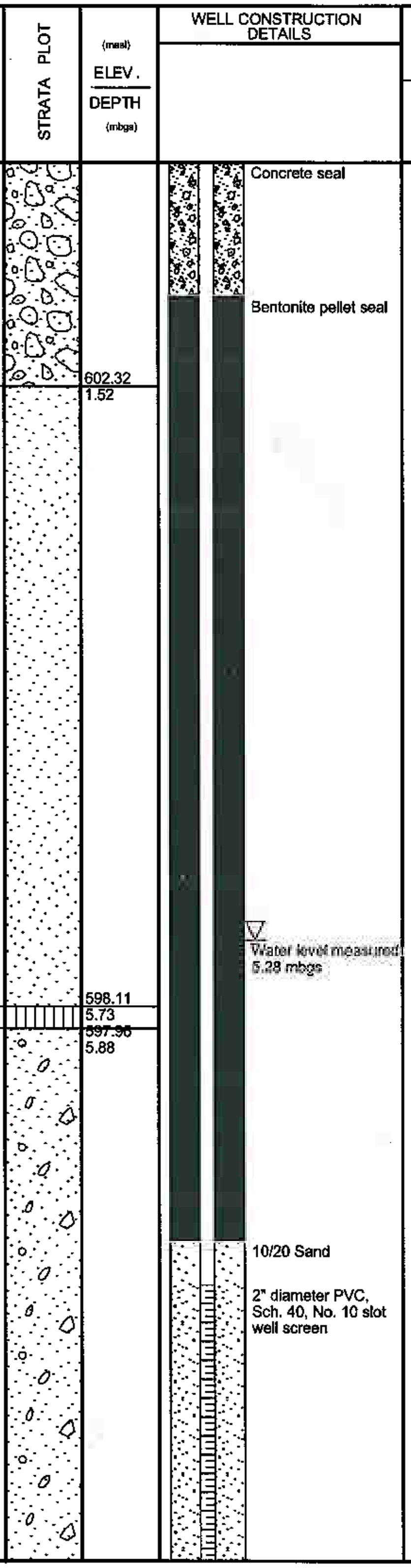
RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 2S-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 603.84 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 604.94 mASL
Datum: X 496883.455 Y 5547729.553

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	(masl) ELEV. DEPTH (mbgs)
	244	1		sandy **GRAVEL**: Brown	
1					
				medium **SAND**: Poorly graded, brown/orange laminations for 0.61m	602.32 1.52
2					
3	305	2			
4					
5					
				SILT: Grey, soft, thin orange laminations	598.11 5.73
6	305	3		gravelly **SAND**: Well graded coarse sand to fine gravel, sub-rounded to round, grey	597.96 5.88
7					
				Orange	
8					
				Grey, fine	
9					
	146	4			



⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm)
30 60 90 120

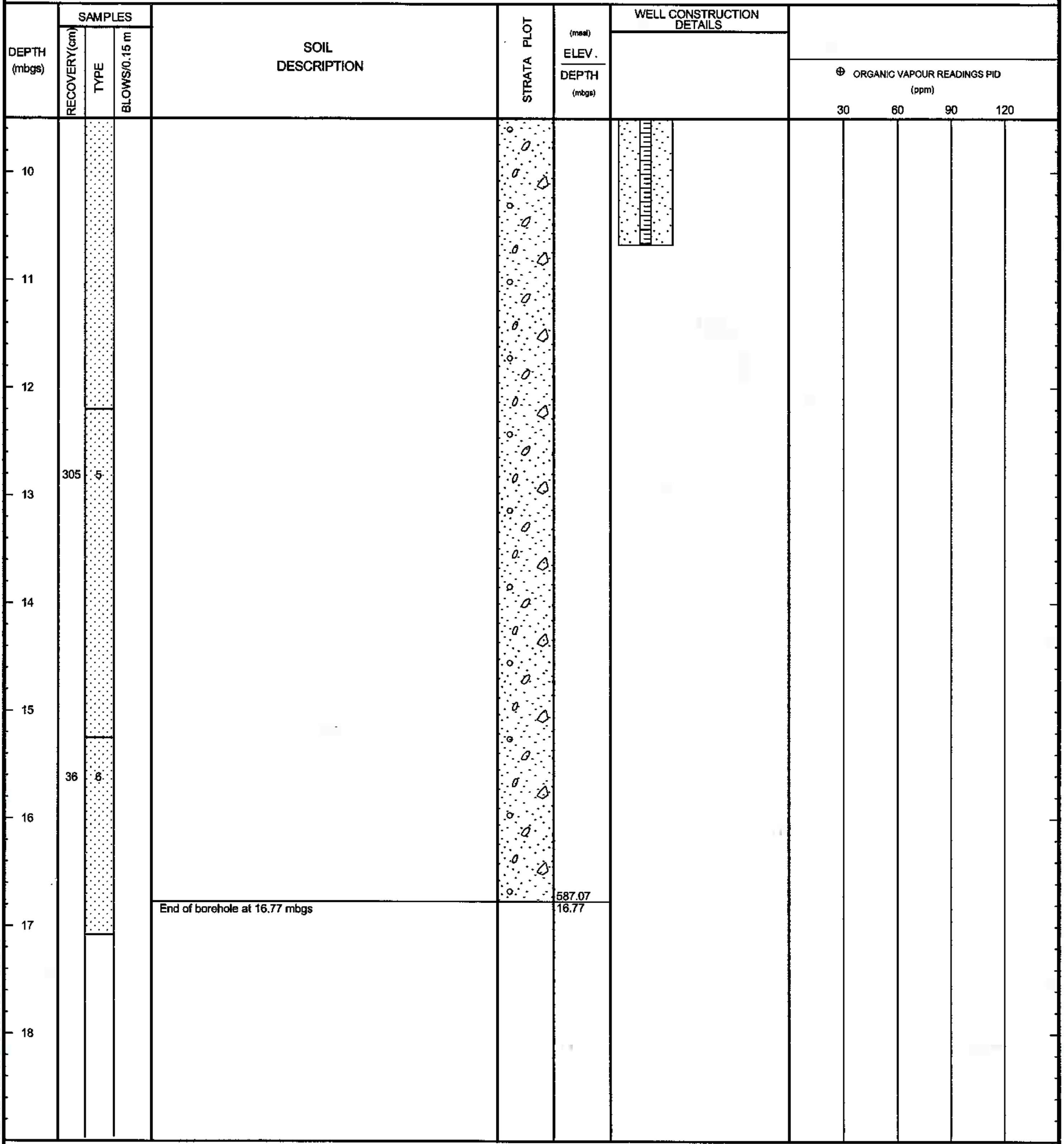
SCANMW 335612LANDFILL.GPJ CG&S.GDT 28/2/06

CH2MHILL

SHEET 2 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 2S-06

LOCATION: Landfill	PROJECT NUMBER: 335612	DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
DATE DRILLED:	BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE	TOP OF PIPE: 604.94 mASL
LOGGED BY: PP	GROUND ELEVATION: 603.84 mASL	Datum: X 496883.455 Y 5547729.553



End of borehole at 16.77 mbgs

CH2MHILL

SHEET 1 OF 2

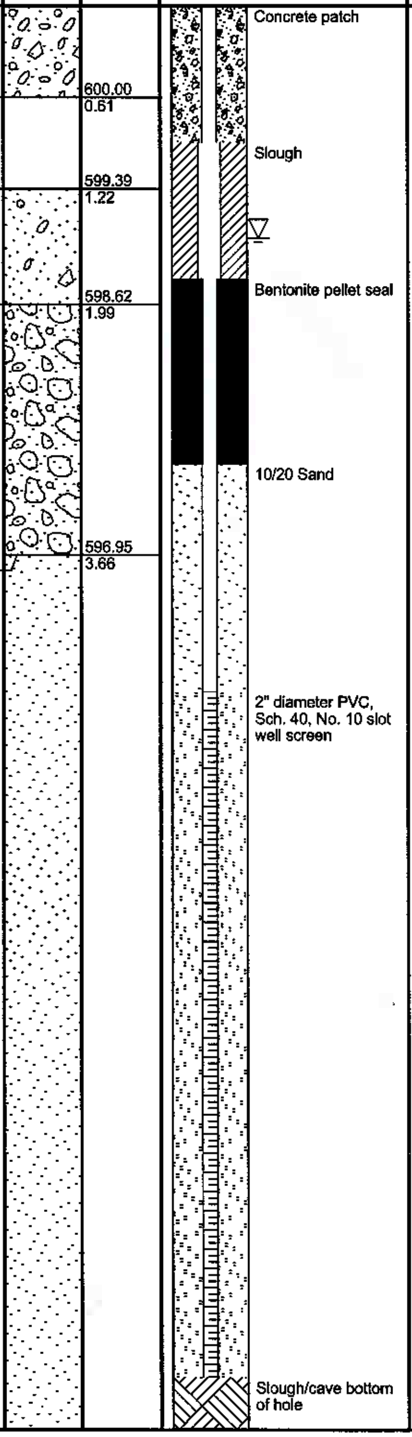
RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 3-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 600.61 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 601.47 mASL
Datum: X 496751.391 Y 5547609.577

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)
	170	1		**COBBLE and GRAVEL (FILL)**: Grey	600.00 0.61
1				??	599.39 1.22
				gravelly **SAND**: Well graded coarse sand to fine gravel, sub-rounded particles	598.62 1.99
2	305	2		sandy **GRAVEL**: Well graded, sub-rounded particles Cobble Cobble	596.95 3.66
4				medium **SAND**: Poorly sorted, Brown, occasional pebble	
5	305	3		Cobble	
7				Orange	
8	305	4		Grey	



⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm)
30 60 90 120

SCANMW 335612LANDFILL.GPJ CG&S.GDT 28/2/06

CH2MHILL

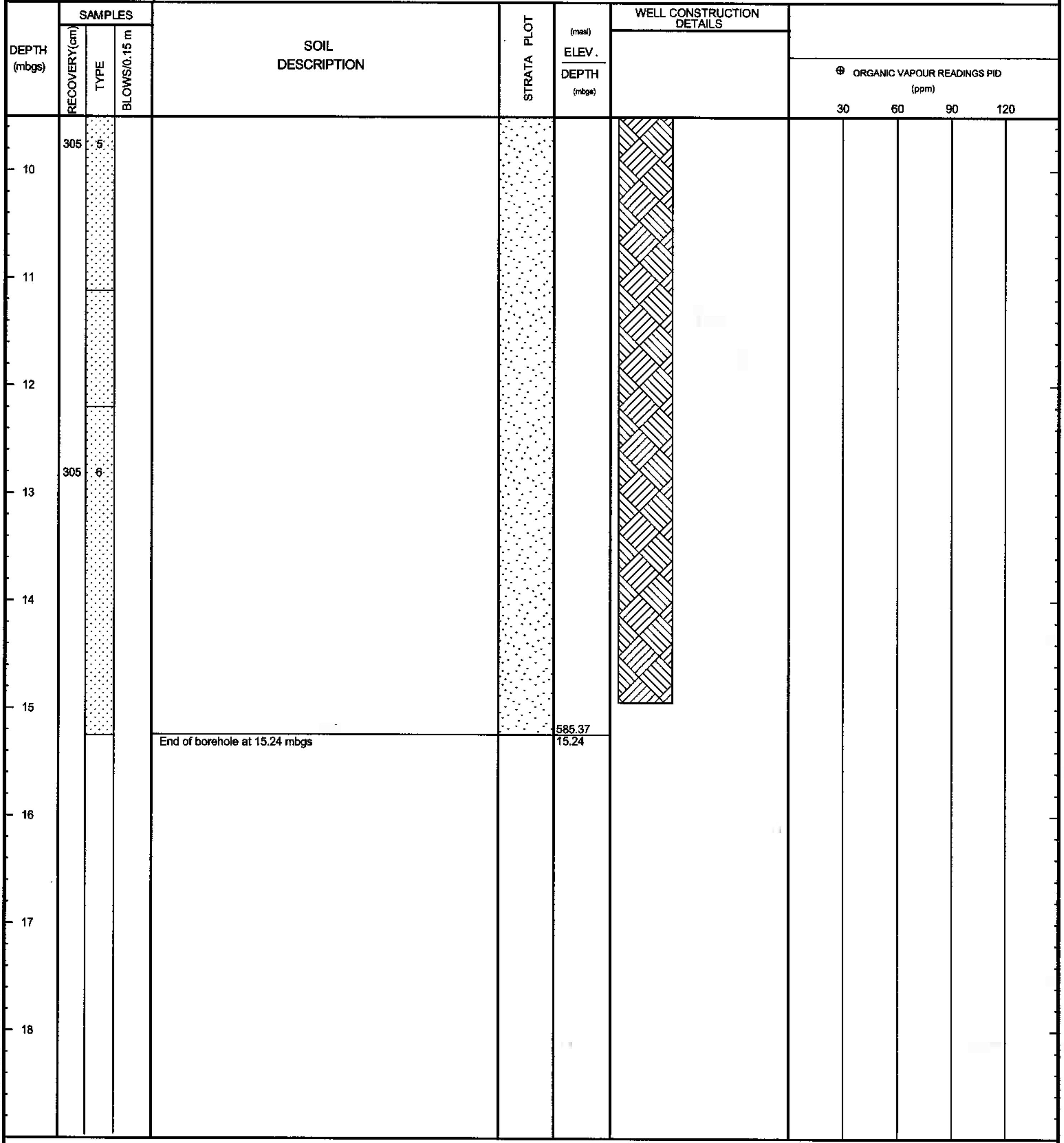
SHEET 2 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 3-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 600.61 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 601.47 mASL
Datum: X 496751.391 Y 5547609.577



End of borehole at 15.24 mbgs

CH2M HILL Canada Limited

CH2MHILL

SHEET 1 OF 2

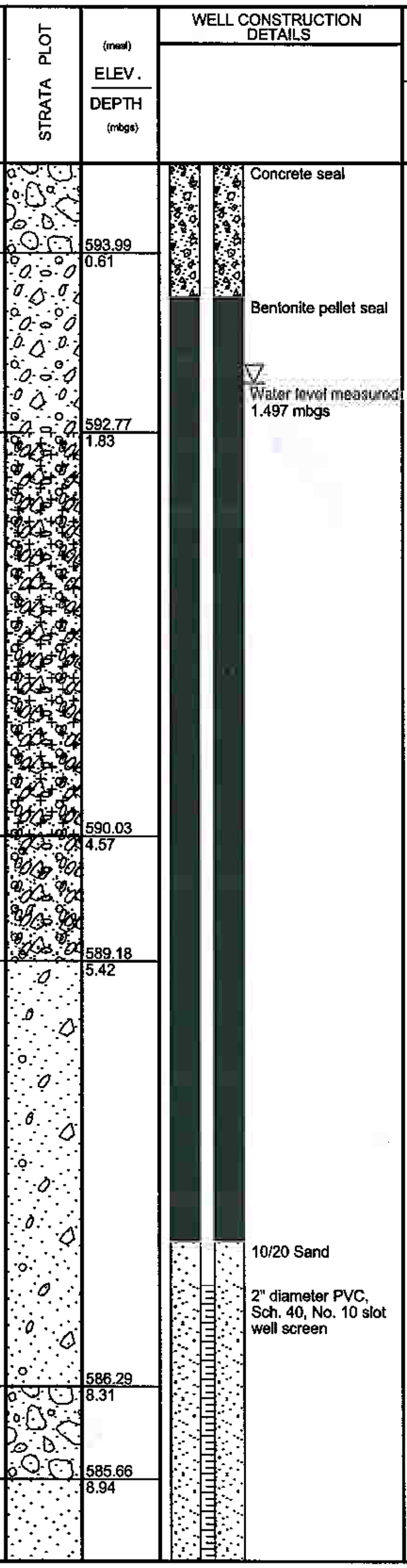
RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 4-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 594.60 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 595.48 mASL
Datum: X 496800.883 Y 5547890.701

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	(masl) ELEV. DEPTH (mbgs)
				sandy **GRAVEL (FILL)**: Brown	
	1.22	1			
				SILT, SAND, GRAVEL, COBBLE (FILL): Grey	593.99 0.61
1					
	53	2			
				ROCK, COARSE GRAIN GRANITE	592.77 1.83
2					
	15	3			
	24	4			
				Soft to 3.2 mbgs	
3					
	61	5			
4					
				gravelly **SAND**: Well graded, medium sand to medium gravel, brown	590.03 4.57
	122	6			
5					
				SAND and GRAVEL (FILL): Brown	589.18 5.42
6					
	305	7			
7					
8					
				sandy **GRAVEL**: Well graded, rounded gravel to medium sand Oxidation	586.29 8.31
				SAND: Medium to fine, poorly graded, grey Thin oxidation lamination to 13.11 mbgs	585.66 8.94
9					
	305	8			



Concrete seal

Bentonite pellet seal

Water level measured: 1.497 mbgs

10/20 Sand

2" diameter PVC, Sch. 40, No. 10 slot well screen

⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm)

30 60 90 120

CH2M HILL Canada Limited

CH2MHILL

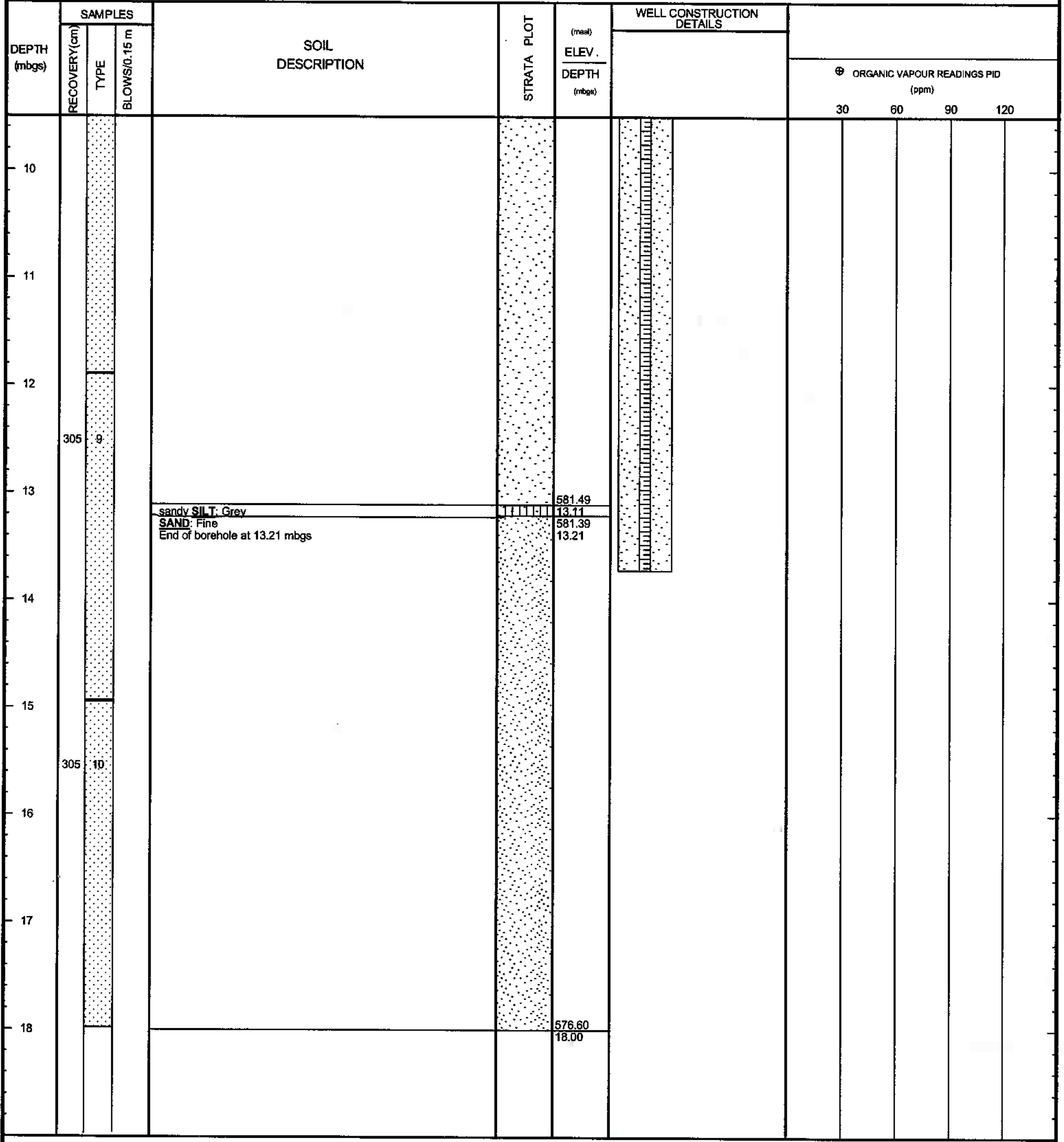
SHEET 2 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 4-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 594.60 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 595.48 mASL
Datum: X 496800.883 Y 5547890.701



RECOVERY(cm)	TYPE	SOIL DESCRIPTION	ELEV. (masl) / DEPTH (mbgs)
305	9		
		sandy **SILT**: Grey	581.49 13.11
		SAND: Fine End of borehole at 13.21 mbgs	581.39 13.21
305	10		
			576.60 18.00

SCANMW 335612LANDFILL.GPJ CG&S.GDT 28/2/06

CH2M HILL Canada Limited

CH2MHILL

SHEET 1 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 5-06

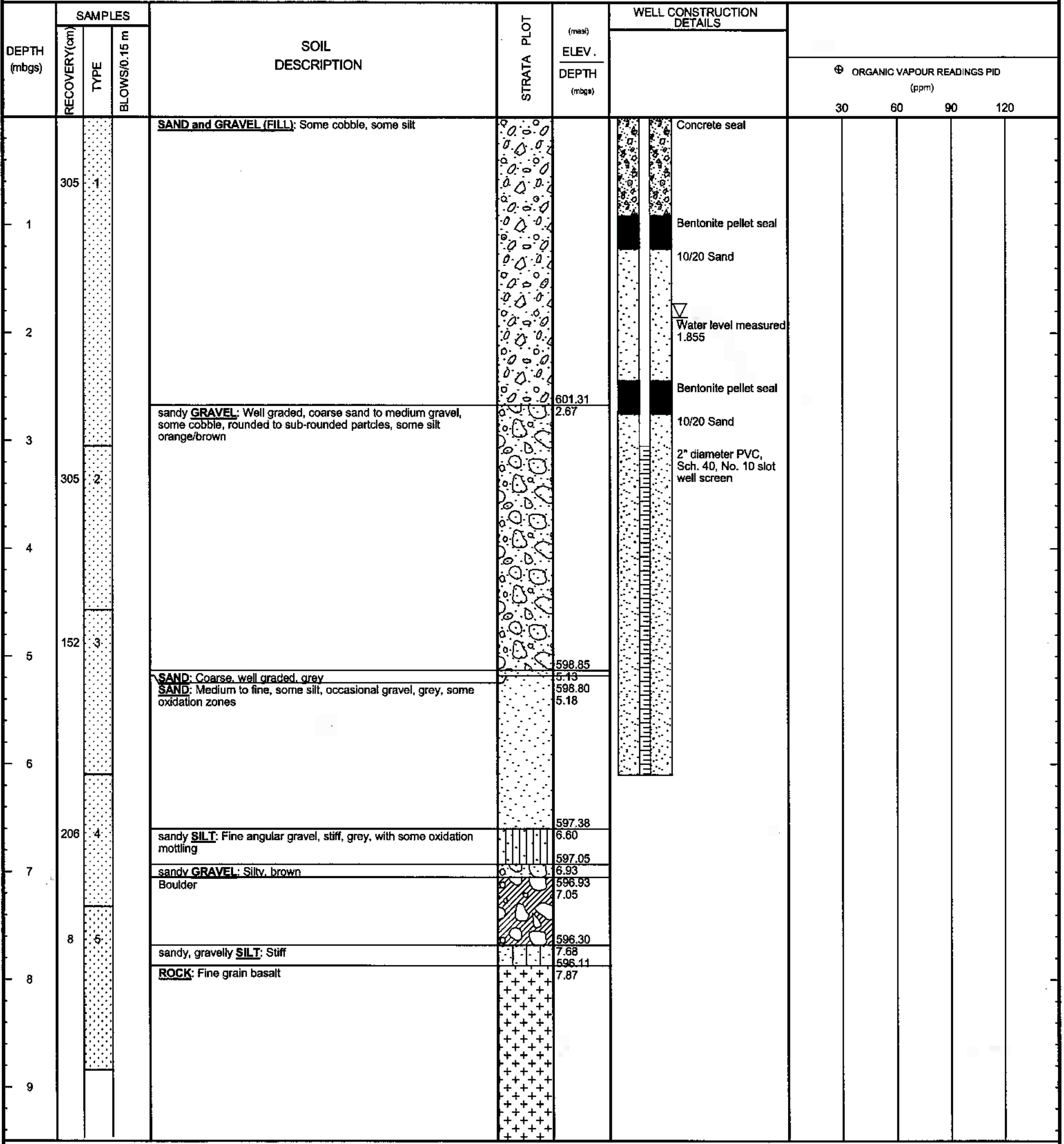
LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 603.98 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 604.65 mASL
Datum: X 496906.423 Y 5547367.257

SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m
305	1	
305	2	
152	3	
206	4	
8	5	

SOIL DESCRIPTION	ELEV. (masl) / DEPTH (mbgs)
SAND and GRAVEL (FILL): Some cobble, some silt	601.31 2.67
sandy **GRAVEL**: Well graded, coarse sand to medium gravel, some cobble, rounded to sub-rounded partcles, some silt orange/brown	598.85 5.13
SAND: Coarse, well graded, grey	598.80 5.18
SAND: Medium to fine, some silt, occasional gravel, grey, some oxidation zones	597.38 6.60
sandy **SILT**: Fine angular gravel, stiff, grey, with some oxidation mottling	597.05 6.93
sandy **GRAVEL**: Silty, brown	596.93 7.05
Boulder	596.30 7.68
sandy, gravelly **SILT**: Stiff	596.11 7.87
ROCK: Fine grain basalt	



CH2MHILL

SHEET 2 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 5-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 603.98 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 604.65 mASL
Datum: X 496906.423 Y 5547367.257

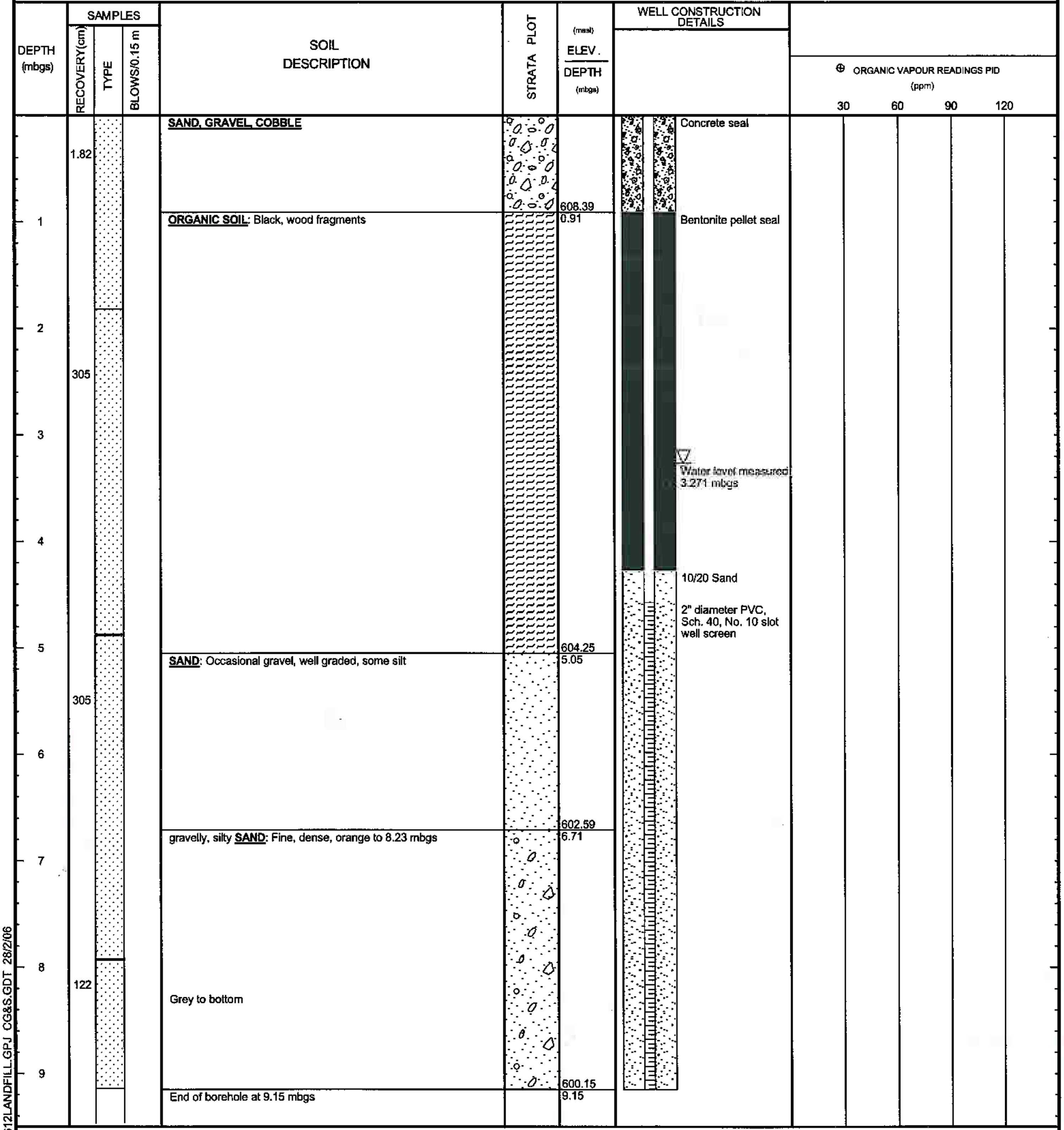
DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	(masl) ELEV. DEPTH (mbgs)	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm) 30 60 90 120
10					+ + +	593.88 10.10		
				End of borehole at 10.2 mbgs				
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								

CH2MHILL

SHEET 1 OF 1

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 6-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP
PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 609.3 mASL
DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 610.05 mASL
Datum: X 496799.226 Y 5547249.454



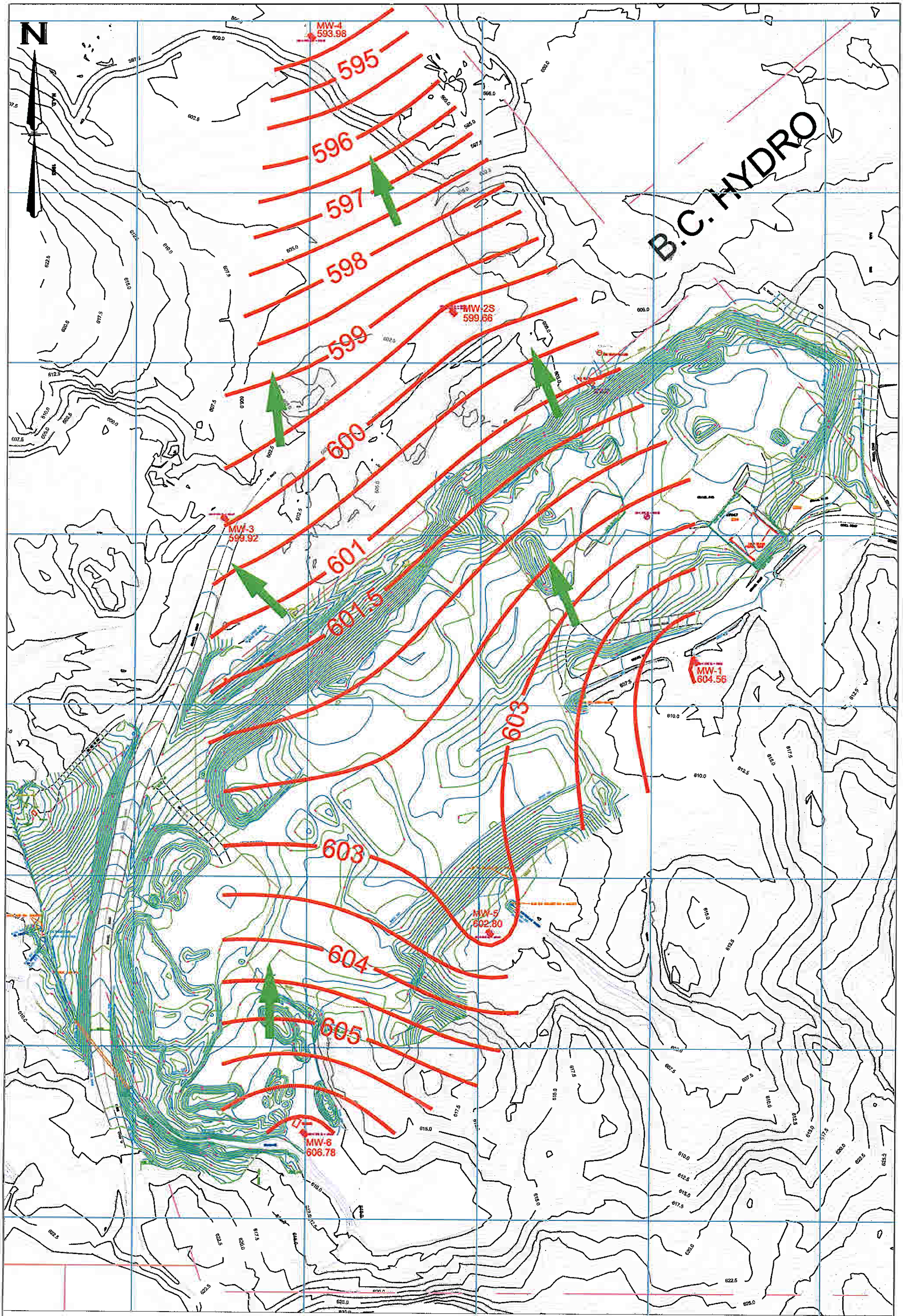
SOIL DESCRIPTION	ELEV. (masl) / DEPTH (mbgs)
SAND, GRAVEL, COBBLE	608.39 0.91
ORGANIC SOIL: Black, wood fragments	604.25 5.05
SAND: Occasional gravel, well graded, some silt	602.59 6.71
gravelly, silty **SAND**: Fine, dense, orange to 8.23 mbgs Grey to bottom	600.15 9.15
End of borehole at 9.15 mbgs	

CH2M HILL Canada Limited

SCANMW 335612LANDFILL.GPJ CG&S.GDT 28/2/06

APPENDIX C

GROUNDWATER FLOW



MW-6 — GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
606.78 — JANUARY 2006 STATIC WATER LEVEL

605 — INFERRED GROUNDWATER ELEVATION AND EQUIPOTENTIAL CONTOUR

🟩 INFERRED GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION

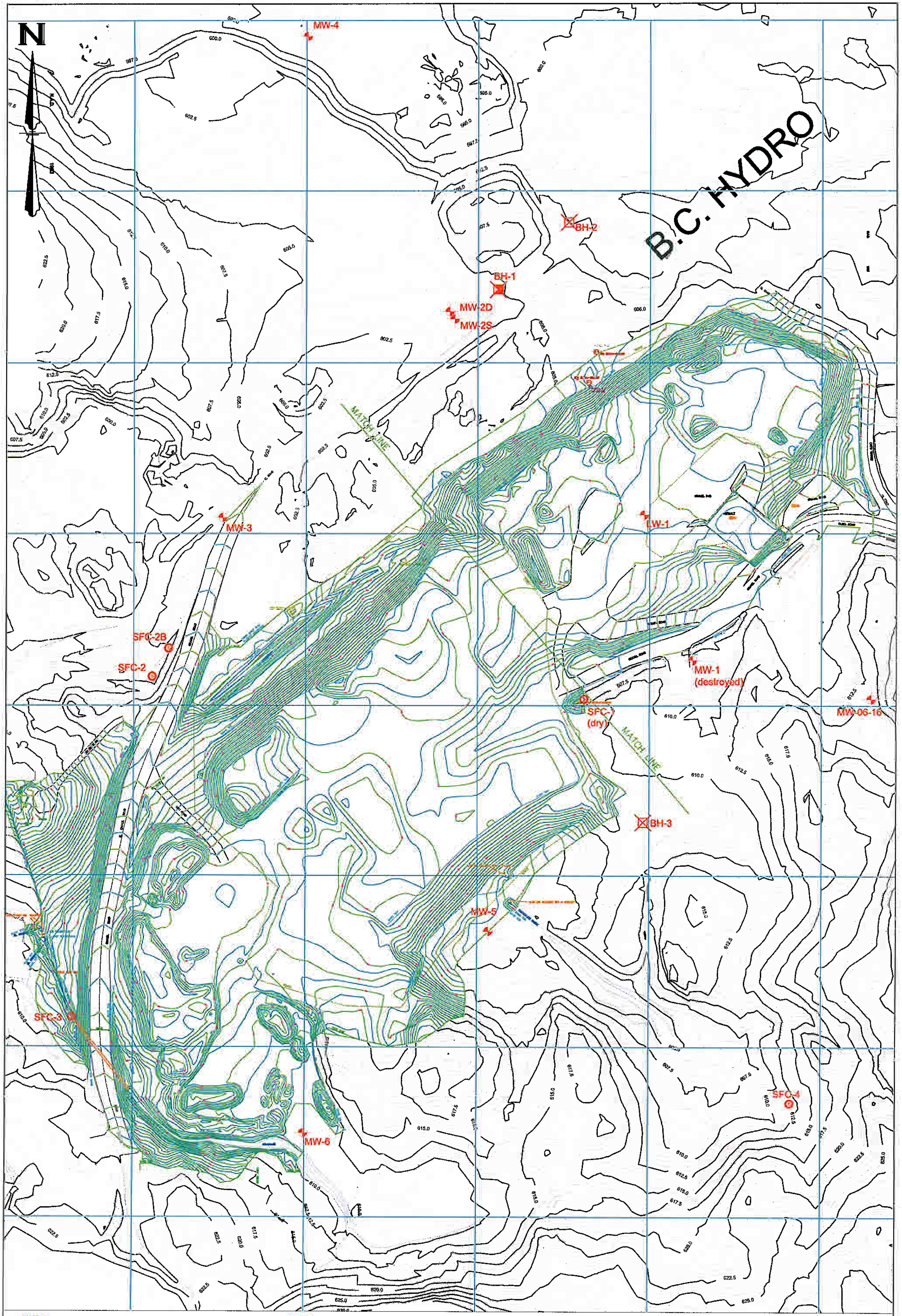
Resort Municipality of Whistler

Exhibit C-1: Groundwater Flow

CH2MHILL

APPENDIX D

SAMPLING LOCATION



MW-4 GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL

LW-1 LEACHATE MONITORING WELL

SFC-4 SURFACE WATER MONITORING LOCATION

BH-3 BOREHOLE LOCATION

Resort Municipality of Whistler

Exhibit D-1: Whistler Landfill - Sampling Location

CH2MHILL

APPENDIX E

PARAMETERS TO BE ANALYZED

EXHIBIT E-1

Groundwater – Parameters to be Analyzed

General Chemistry

Misc. Inorganics

Bromide (Br)

Anions

Nitrite (N)

Calculated Parameters

Nitrate (N)

Misc. Inorganics

Alkalinity (Total as $CaCO_3$)

Alkalinity (PP as $CaCO_3$)

Bicarbonate (HCO_3)

Carbonate (CO_3)

Hydroxide (OH)

Anions

Dissolved Sulphate (SO_4)

Dissolved Chloride (Cl)

Nutrients

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (Calc)

Ammonia (N)

Nitrate plus Nitrite (N)

Total Nitrogen (N)

Total Phosphorus (P)

Physical Properties

Conductivity

pH

Volatiles

Purgeable VPH (VHW6 to 10 - BTEX)

CSR VH C6-C10

Chlorobenzenes

1,2-dichlorobenzene

1,3-dichlorobenzene

1,4-dichlorobenzene

Chlorobenzene

Monocyclic Aromatics

Benzene

Ethylbenzene

m & p-Xylene

o-Xylene

Styrene

Toluene

Xylenes (Total)

Parameter

4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)

Volatiles

1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane

1,1,1-trichloroethane

1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane

1,1,2-trichloroethane

1,1-dichloroethane

1,1-dichloroethene

1,2-dichloroethane

1,2-dichloropropane

2-Butanone (MEK)

Acetone

Bromodichloromethane

Bromoform

Bromomethane

Carbon tetrachloride

Chlorodibromomethane

Chloroethane

Chloroform

Chloromethane

cis-1,2-dichloroethene

cis-1,3-dichloropropene

Dibromoethane

Dichloromethane

Methyl-tert-butylether (MTBE)

Tetrachloroethene

trans-1,2-dichloroethene

trans-1,3-dichloropropene

Trichloroethene

Trichlorofluoromethane

Vinyl chloride

Polycyclic Aromatics Hydrocarbons

Low Molecular Weight PAHs

High Molecular Weight PAHs

Total PAH

Naphthalene

Quinoline

2-Methylnaphthalene

Acenaphthylene

Acenaphthene

Fluorene

Phenanthrene

Anthracene

Acridine

Fluoranthene

Pyrene

Benzo(a)anthracene

Chrysene

Benzo(b&j)fluoranthene

Benzo(k)fluoranthene

Benzo(a)pyrene

Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene

Dibenz(a,h)anthracene

Benzo(g,h,i)perylene

HEPH (C19-C32 less PAH)

LEPH (C10-C19 less PAH)

Ext. Pet. Hydrocarbon

EPH (C10-C19)

EPH (C19-C32)

Dissolved Metals

Misc. Inorganics

Dissolved Hardness ($CaCO_3$)

Dissolved Metals by ICP

Dissolved Barium (Ba)

Dissolved Beryllium (Be)

Dissolved Bismuth (Bi)

Dissolved Boron (B)

Dissolved Calcium (Ca)

Dissolved Iron (Fe)

Dissolved Magnesium (Mg)

Dissolved Manganese (Mn)

Dissolved Molybdenum (Mo)

Dissolved Nickel (Ni)

Dissolved Phosphorus (P)

Dissolved Potassium (K)

Dissolved Silicon (Si)

Dissolved Sodium (Na)

Dissolved Strontium (Sr)

Dissolved Sulphur (S)

Dissolved Tin (Sn)

Dissolved Titanium (Ti)

Dissolved Vanadium (V)

Dissolved Zinc (Zn)

Dissolved Zirconium (Zr)

Dissolved Metals by ICPMS

Dissolved Aluminum (Al)

Dissolved Cadmium (Cd)

Dissolved Antimony (Sb)

Dissolved Arsenic (As)

Dissolved Chromium (Cr)

Dissolved Cobalt (Co)

Dissolved Copper (Cu)

Dissolved Lead (Pb)

Dissolved Lithium (Li)

Dissolved Selenium (Se)

Dissolved Silver (Ag)

Dissolved Thallium (Tl)

Dissolved Uranium (U)

Mercury by CVAA

Dissolved Mercury (Hg)

EXHIBIT E-2

Surface Water and Leachate – Parameters to be Analyzed

General Chemistry	Volatiles	Polycyclic Aromatics Hydrocarbons	Total Metals
Misc. Inorganics	Purgeable VPH (VHW6 to 10 - BTEX)	Low Molecular Weight PAHs	**Misc. Inorganics**
Bromide (Br)	CSR VH C6-C10	High Molecular Weight PAHs	Total Hardness ($CaCO_3$)
Anions	**Chlorobenzenes**	Total PAH	**Total Metals by ICP**
Nitrite (N)	1,2-dichlorobenzene	Naphthalene	Total Barium (Ba)
Calculated Parameters	1,3-dichlorobenzene	Quinoline	Total Beryllium (Be)
Nitrate (N)	1,4-dichlorobenzene	2-Methylnaphthalene	Total Bismuth (Bi)
Misc. Inorganics	Chlorobenzene	Acenaphthylene	Total Boron (B)
Alkalinity (Total as $CaCO_3$)	**Monocyclic Aromatics**	Acenaphthene	Total Calcium (Ca)
Alkalinity (PP as $CaCO_3$)	Benzene	Fluorene	Total Iron (Fe)
Bicarbonate (HCO_3)	Ethylbenzene	Phenanthrene	Total Magnesium (Mg)
Carbonate (CO_3)	m & p-Xylene	Anthracene	Total Manganese (Mn)
Hydroxide (OH)	o-Xylene	Acridine	Total Molybdenum (Mo)
Anions	Styrene	Fluoranthene	Total Nickel (Ni)
Total Sulphate (SO_4)	Toluene	Pyrene	Total Phosphorus (P)
Total Chloride (Cl)	Xylenes (Total)	Benzo(a)anthracene	Total Potassium (K)
Nutrients	**Parameter**	Chrysene	Total Silicon (Si)
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (Calc)	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	Benzo(b&j)fluoranthene	Total Sodium (Na)
Ammonia (N)	**Volatiles**	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Total Strontium (Sr)
Nitrate plus Nitrite (N)	1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	Benzo(a)pyrene	Total Sulphur (S)
Total Nitrogen (N)	1,1,1-trichloroethane	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Total Tin (Sn)
Total Phosphorus (P)	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	Total Titanium (Ti)
Physical Properties	1,1,2-trichloroethane	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	Total Vanadium (V)
Conductivity	1,1-dichloroethane		Total Zinc (Zn)
pH	1,1-dichloroethene	HEPH (C19-C32 less PAH)	Total Zirconium (Zr)
	1,2-dichloroethane	LEPH (C10-C19 less PAH)	**Total Metals by ICPMS**
	1,2-dichloropropane	**Ext. Pet. Hydrocarbon**	Total Aluminum (Al)
	2-Butanone (MEK)	EPH (C10-C19)	Total Cadmium (Cd)
	Acetone	EPH (C19-C32)	Total Antimony (Sb)
	Bromodichloromethane		Total Arsenic (As)
	Bromoform		Total Chromium (Cr)
	Bromomethane		Total Cobalt (Co)
	Carbon tetrachloride		Total Copper (Cu)
	Chlorodibromomethane		Total Lead (Pb)
	Chloroethane		Total Lithium (Li)
	Chloroform		Total Selenium (Se)
	Chloromethane		Total Silver (Ag)
	cis-1,2-dichloroethene		Total Thallium (Tl)
	cis-1,3-dichloropropene		Total Uranium (U)
	Dibromoethane		**Mercury by CVAA**
	Dichloromethane		Total Mercury (Hg)
	Methyl-tert-butylether (MTBE)		
	Tetrachloroethene		
	trans-1,2-dichloroethene		
	trans-1,3-dichloropropene		
	Trichloroethene		
	Trichlorofluoromethane		
	Vinyl chloride		

APPENDIX F

GROUNDWATER AND LEACHATE LEVELS

EXHIBIT F-1

Groundwater/Leachate Levels

Whistler Landfill

Date	MW-1		MW-2S		MW-2D		MW-3		MW-4		MW-5		MW-6		MW06-16		LW-1	
	Ground Elev. = 607.99		Ground Elev. = 603.84		Ground Elev. = 603.84		Ground Elev. = 600.61		Ground Elev. = 594.60		Ground Elev. = 603.98		Ground Elev. = 609.30		Ground Elev. = 613.89		Ground Elev. = 614.54	
	Riser Elev. = 608.81		Riser Elev. = 604.94		Riser Elev. = 604.90		Riser Elev. = 601.47		Riser Elev. = 595.48		Riser Elev. = 604.65		Riser Elev. = 610.05		Riser Elev. = 614.34		Riser Elev. = 615.42	
dd-mmm-yy	Depth to Water (mBTR)	Static Water Level (mASL)	Depth to Water (mBTR)	Static Water Level (mASL)	Depth to Water (mBTR)	Static Water Level (mASL)	Depth to Water (mBTR)	Static Water Level (mASL)	Depth to Water (mBTR)	Static Water Level (mASL)	Depth to Water (mBTR)	Static Water Level (mASL)	Depth to Water (mBTR)	Static Water Level (mASL)	Depth to Water (mBTR)	Static Water Level (mASL)	Depth to Water (mBTR)	Static Water Level (mASL)
27-Jan-06	4.25	604.56	5.28	599.66	5.77	599.13	1.55	599.92	1.50	593.98	1.86	602.80	3.27	606.78	NM	-	9.61	605.81
20-Apr-06	4.80	604.01	6.12	598.82	6.88	598.02	1.58	599.89	2.54	592.94	1.97	602.68	3.43	606.62	3.23	611.11	NM	-
1-Nov-06	DRY	-	6.83	598.11	6.79	598.11	2.10	599.37	1.87	593.61	DEC	-	DEC	-	NM	-	8.13	607.29
21-Jun-07	1.89	606.93	6.56	598.38	6.53	598.37	5.43	596.04	**2.57**	592.91	DEC	-	DEC	-	NM	-	7.79	607.63
15-Aug-07	DRY	-	6.80	598.14	6.77	598.14	2.12	599.36	**2.34**	593.14	DEC	-	DEC	-	NM	-	9.31	606.11
12-Dec-07	DEC	-	6.41	598.53	6.27	598.63	1.70	599.77	**2.70**	592.78	DEC	-	DEC	-	2.48	611.86	NM	-

mBTR – Metres Below Top of Riser
mASL – Metres Above Sea Level (Mean Sea Level)
NM – Not Measured
DEC – Decommissioned
DRY – Well Dry at Bottom
2.34 Riser (0.88m) trimmed to ground surface, inferred water table

EXHIBIT F-1

Groundwater/Leachate Levels

Whistler Landfill

Date	MW-1		MW-2S		MW-2D		MW-3		MW-4		MW-5		MW-6		MW06-16		LW-1	
	Ground Elev. = 607.99		**Ground Elev. = 603.84**		**Ground Elev. = 603.84**		**Ground Elev. = 600.61**		**Ground Elev. = 594.60**		**Ground Elev. = 603.98**		**Ground Elev. = 609.30**		**Ground Elev. = 613.89**		**Ground Elev. = 614.54**	
	Riser Elev. = 608.81		**Riser Elev. = 604.94**		**Riser Elev. = 604.90**		**Riser Elev. = 601.47**		**Riser Elev. = 595.48**		**Riser Elev. = 604.65**		**Riser Elev. = 610.05**		**Riser Elev. = 614.34**		**Riser Elev. = 615.42**	
dd-mmm-yy	**Depth to Water (mBTR)**	**Static Water Level (mASL)**	**Depth to Water (mBTR)**	**Static Water Level (mASL)**	**Depth to Water (mBTR)**	**Static Water Level (mASL)**	**Depth to Water (mBTR)**	**Static Water Level (mASL)**	**Depth to Water (mBTR)**	**Static Water Level (mASL)**	**Depth to Water (mBTR)**	**Static Water Level (mASL)**	**Depth to Water (mBTR)**	**Static Water Level (mASL)**	**Depth to Water (mBTR)**	**Static Water Level (mASL)**	**Depth to Water (mBTR)**	**Static Water Level (mASL)**
27-Jan-06	4.25	604.56	5.28	599.66	5.77	599.13	1.55	599.92	1.50	593.98	1.86	602.80	3.27	606.78	NM	-	9.61	605.81
20-Apr-06	4.80	604.01	6.12	598.82	6.88	598.02	1.58	599.89	2.54	592.94	1.97	602.68	3.43	606.62	3.23	611.11	NM	-
1-Nov-06	DRY	-	6.83	598.11	6.79	598.11	2.10	599.37	1.87	593.61	DEC	-	DEC	-	NM	-	8.13	607.29
21-Jun-07	1.89	606.93	6.56	598.38	6.53	598.37	5.43	596.04	**2.57**	592.91	DEC	-	DEC	-	NM	-	7.79	607.63
15-Aug-07	DRY	-	6.80	598.14	6.77	598.14	2.12	599.36	**2.34**	593.14	DEC	-	DEC	-	NM	-	9.31	606.11
12-Dec-07	DEC	-	6.41	598.53	6.27	598.63	1.70	599.77	**2.70**	592.78	DEC	-	DEC	-	2.48	611.86	NM	-

mBTR – Metres Below Top of Riser
mASL – Metres Above Sea Level (Mean Sea Level)
NM – Not Measured
DEC – Decommissioned
DRY – Well Dry at Bottom
2.34 Riser (0.88m) trimmed to ground surface, inferred water table

APPENDIX G

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY FORMS

A70,1928

Maxxam Analytics Inc

8577 Commerce Court
Burnaby, BC, V5A 4N5
www.maxxamanalytics.com

Phone: (604) 444-4808
Fax: (604) 444-4511
Toll Free: 1-800-440-4808

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD AND ANALYSIS REQUEST

PAGE 1 OF 1

ANALYSIS REQUEST F 91533

COMPANY NAME: CH2M Hill

PH. #: 604-439-2368
E-mail: mbudzik@ch2m.com
FAX #: 604-684-3292

COMPANY ADDRESS: Suite 2100 - 4720 Kingsway Burnaby BC V5H 4N2

CLIENT PROJECT ID: (#) 367242.A1.01

SAMPLER NAME (PRINT): Cristofor Ursache

PROJECT MANAGER: Mike Budzik

	FIELD SAMPLE ID	MAXXAM LAB # (Lab Use Only)	MATRIX: GROUND WATER	SURFACE WATER	SOIL	OTHER	# CONTAINERS	SAMPLING: DATE DD/MM/YY	TIME	HEADSPACE VAPOUR	General chemistry	VOC/BTEX	EPH	Dissolved Metals	Total Metals	PAH	Alkalinity	Anions	Phosphorus Total	LAB USE ONLY
1	MW-2S		X				6	12/12/07	9am			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
2	MW-2D		↓				7	↓	9³⁰		X	X	↓	↓		↓	↓	↓	↓	
3	MW-3		↓				7	↓	10am		X	X	↓	↓		↓	↓	↓	↓	No. Preserves.
4	MW-4		↓				7	↓	10³⁰		X	X	↓	↓		↓	↓	↓	↓	
5	MW06-16		↓				7	↓	3pm		X	X	↓	↓		↓	↓	↓	↓	
6	1972		↓				7	↓	3pm		X	X	↓	↓		↓	↓	↓	↓	
7	SFC-2			X			6	↓	1pm				↓		X	↓	↓	↓	↓	
8	SFC-2B			↓			6	↓	1³⁰				↓		↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
9	SFC-3			↓			6	↓	2³⁰				↓		↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
10	SFC-4			↓			6	↓	2⁴⁵				↓		↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
11	LW-1 (Pump)					X	5	↓	3³⁰			X	↓		↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
12																				

TAT (Turnaround Time)

<5 DAY TAT MUST HAVE PRIOR APPROVAL

*some exceptions apply please contact lab

STANDARD 5 BUSINESS DAYS ☐
RUSH 3 BUSINESS DAYS ☐
RUSH 2 BUSINESS DAYS ☐
URGENT 1 BUSINESS DAY ☐
OTHER BUSINESS DAYS ______

CUSTODY RECORD

P.O. NUMBER / QUOTE NUMBER: 367242-A1-01

SPECIAL DETECTION LIMITS / CONTAMINANT TYPE: LW-1 (Pump) = Leachate

☐ CCME
☒ CSR DW/AW
☐ ALBERTA TIER 1
☐ OTHER

JARS USED:

ACCOUNTING CONTACT: Resort Municipality of Whistler: 604-935-8109

SPECIAL REPORTING OR BILLING INSTRUCTIONS: Billing Resort Municipality of Whistler

LAB USE ONLY

ARRIVAL TEMPERATURE °C: 10, 7, 6 / 3, 10, 7

DUE DATE:

LOG IN CHECK:

RELINQUISHED BY SAMPLER: CU DATE: DD/MM/YY 13/12/07 TIME: RECEIVED BY:

RELINQUISHED BY: DATE: DD/MM/YY TIME: RECEIVED BY:

RELINQUISHED BY: DATE: DD/MM/YY TIME: 10:25 RECEIVED BY LABORATORY: A.M

COCFORM - BC - 05/06

ORIGINAL - MAXXAM YELLOW - MAXXAM PINK - CLIENT

Maxxam Analytics Inc

8577 Commerce Court
Burnaby, BC V5A 4N5
www.maxxamanalytics.com

Phone: (604) 444-4808
Fax: (604) 444-4511
Toll Free: 1-800-440-4808

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD AND ANALYSIS REQUEST

PAGE ____ OF ____

F 88365

COMPANY NAME:

PH. #:
E-mail:
FAX #:

COMPANY ADDRESS:

CLIENT PROJECT ID: (#)

SAMPLER NAME (PRINT):

PROJECT MANAGER:

FIELD SAMPLE ID	MAXXAM LAB # (Lab Use Only)	MATRIX				# CONTAINERS	SAMPLING			ANALYSIS REQUEST																		
		GROUND WATER	SURFACE WATER	SOIL	OTHER		DATE DD/MM/YY	TIME	HEADSPACE VAPOUR	LAB USE ONLY																		
1																												
2																												
3																												
4																												
5																												
6																												
7																												
8																												
9																												
10																												
11																												
12																												

TAT (Turnaround Time)

<5 DAY TAT MUST HAVE PRIOR APPROVAL

**some exceptions apply please contact lab*

STANDARD 5 BUSINESS DAYS ☐
RUSH 3 BUSINESS DAYS ☐
RUSH 2 BUSINESS DAYS ☐
URGENT 1 BUSINESS DAY ☐

OTHER BUSINESS DAYS ____

CUSTODY RECORD

P.O. NUMBER / QUOTE NUMBER:

SPECIAL DETECTION LIMITS / CONTAMINANT TYPE:

☐ CCME
☐ CSR
☐ ALBERTA TIER 1
☐ OTHER

LAB USE ONLY

ARRIVAL TEMPERATURE °C:

DUE DATE:

LOG IN CHECK:

ACCOUNTING CONTACT:

SPECIAL REPORTING OR BILLING INSTRUCTIONS:

JARS USED:

RELINQUISHED BY SAMPLER:	DATE: DD/MM/YY	TIME:	RECEIVED BY:
RELINQUISHED BY:	DATE: DD/MM/YY	TIME:	RECEIVED BY:
RELINQUISHED BY:	DATE: DD/MM/YY	TIME:	RECEIVED BY LABORATORY:

COCFORM - BC - 06/06

ORIGINAL - MAXXAM YELLOW - MAXXAM PINK - CLIENT

APPENDIX B: Analytical Parameters Associated with Groundwater / Leachate Quality Monitoring

APPENDIX

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Physical Tests			
Conductivity	APHA 2510 Auto. Conduc.	2.0	uS/cm
Hardness (as CaCO3)	APHA 2340B	0.50	mg/L
pH	APHA 4500-H pH Value	0.10	pH
Water - Anions and Nutrients			
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Alkalinity, Carbonate (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Alkalinity, Hydroxide (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Ammonia, Total (as N)	J. ENVIRON. MONIT., 2005, 7, 37-42, RSC	0.0050	mg/L
Bromide (Br)	APHA 4110 B.	0.050	mg/L
Chloride (Cl)	APHA 4110 B.	0.50	mg/L
Fluoride (F)	APHA 4110 B.	0.020	mg/L
Nitrate (as N)	EPA 300.0	0.0050	mg/L
Nitrite (as N)	EPA 300.0	0.0010	mg/L
Phosphorus (P)-Total	APHA 4500-P Phosphorous	0.0020	mg/L
Sulfate (SO4)	APHA 4110 B.	0.50	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	APHA 4500-NORG D.	0.050	mg/L
Total Nitrogen	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.050	mg/L
Water - Dissolved Metals			
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.01	mg/L
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0005	mg/L
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.02	mg/L
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.005	mg/L
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.2	mg/L
Boron (B)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.1	mg/L
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.00005	mg/L
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.1	mg/L
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0005	mg/L
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0005	mg/L
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.03	mg/L
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.05	mg/L
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.1	mg/L
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.01	mg/L
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A & EPA 245.7	0.0002	mg/L
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.005	mg/L
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.3	mg/L

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Dissolved Metals			
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	2	mg/L
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.05	mg/L
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.00005	mg/L
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	2	mg/L
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.005	mg/L
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0002	mg/L
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.03	mg/L
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.05	mg/L
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0002	mg/L
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.03	mg/L
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.005	mg/L
Water - Aggregate Organics			
COD	APHA 5220 D. CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND	20	mg/L
Water - Volatile Organic Compounds			
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,1-Dichloroethylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,1-Dichloropropylene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,2-Dichloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,2-Dichloroethane	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
1,3-Butadiene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,3-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
1,3-Dichloropropene (cis & trans)	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS)	EPA8260B, 5021	1	%

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Volatile Organic Compounds			
2,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
2-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
2-Hexanone	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS)	EPA8260B, 5021	1	%
4-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
4-Isopropyltoluene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (MIBC)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Acetone	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Benzene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
Bromobenzene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Bromochloromethane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Bromodichloromethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Bromoform	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Bromomethane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Carbon Disulfide	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0050	mg/L
Carbon Tetrachloride	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
Chlorobenzene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Dibromochloromethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Chloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Chloroform	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Chloromethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0050	mg/L
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Decane (nC10)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Dibromomethane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Dichlorodifluoromethane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Ethylbenzene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
1,2-Dibromoethane	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
n-Heptane (nC7)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
n-Hexane (nC6)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Isopropylbenzene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
meta- & para-Xylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
Methylcyclohexane	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Dichloromethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0050	mg/L
n-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
n-Propylbenzene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Volatile Organic Compounds			
Naphthalene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
n-Octane (nC8)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
ortho-Xylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
n-Pentane	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
sec-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Styrene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
tert-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Tetrachloroethylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Toluene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Trichloroethylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Trichlorofluoromethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Vinyl Acetate	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Vinyl Chloride	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Xylenes	CALCULATION	0.00075	mg/L
Water - Hydrocarbons			
3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS)	B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)	1	%
EPH10-19	BCMOE EPH GCFID	0.3	mg/L
EPH19-32	BCMOE EPH GCFID	0.3	mg/L
HEPH	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.25	ug/mL
LEPH	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.25	ug/mL
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)	0.10	mg/L
VPH (C6-C10)	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.10	mg/L
Water - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons			
Acenaphthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Acenaphthene d10	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Acenaphthylene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Acridine	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Acridine d9	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Anthracene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benz(a)anthracene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000010	mg/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Chrysene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Chrysene d12	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Fluoranthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons			
Fluorene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Naphthalene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Naphthalene d8	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Phenanthrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Phenanthrene d10	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Pyrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Quinoline	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L

APPENDIX C: Analytical Parameters Associated with Surface Water Monitoring

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Physical Tests			
Conductivity	APHA 2510 Auto. Conduc.	2.0	uS/cm
Hardness (as CaCO3)	APHA 2340B	0.50	mg/L
pH	APHA 4500-H pH Value	0.10	pH
Total Suspended Solids	APHA 2540 D - GRAVIMETRIC	3.0	mg/L
Water - Anions and Nutrients			
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Alkalinity, Carbonate (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Alkalinity, Hydroxide (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Ammonia, Total (as N)	J. ENVIRON. MONIT., 2005, 7, 37-42, RSC	0.0050	mg/L
Bromide (Br)	APHA 4110 B.	0.050	mg/L
Chloride (Cl)	APHA 4110 B.	0.50	mg/L
Fluoride (F)	APHA 4110 B.	0.020	mg/L
Nitrate (as N)	EPA 300.0	0.0050	mg/L
Nitrite (as N)	EPA 300.0	0.0010	mg/L
Phosphorus (P)-Total	APHA 4500-P Phosphorous	0.0020	mg/L
Sulfate (SO4)	APHA 4110 B.	0.50	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	APHA 4500-NORG D.	0.050	mg/L
Total Nitrogen	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.050	mg/L
Water - Total Metals			
Aluminum (Al)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.01	mg/L
Antimony (Sb)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0005	mg/L
Arsenic (As)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Barium (Ba)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.02	mg/L
Beryllium (Be)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.005	mg/L
Bismuth (Bi)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.2	mg/L
Boron (B)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.1	mg/L
Cadmium (Cd)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.00005	mg/L
Calcium (Ca)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.1	mg/L
Chromium (Cr)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0005	mg/L
Cobalt (Co)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0005	mg/L
Copper (Cu)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Iron (Fe)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.03	mg/L
Lead (Pb)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Lithium (Li)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.05	mg/L
Magnesium (Mg)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.1	mg/L
Manganese (Mn)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.01	mg/L
Mercury (Hg)-Total	EPA 245.7	0.0002	mg/L
Molybdenum (Mo)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Nickel (Ni)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.005	mg/L

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Total Metals			
Phosphorus (P)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.3	mg/L
Potassium (K)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	2	mg/L
Selenium (Se)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Silicon (Si)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.05	mg/L
Silver (Ag)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.00005	mg/L
Sodium (Na)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	2	mg/L
Strontium (Sr)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.005	mg/L
Thallium (Tl)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0002	mg/L
Tin (Sn)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.03	mg/L
Titanium (Ti)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.05	mg/L
Uranium (U)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0002	mg/L
Vanadium (V)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.03	mg/L
Zinc (Zn)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.005	mg/L
Water - Aggregate Organics			
COD	APHA 5220 D. CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND	20	mg/L
Water - Hydrocarbons			
EPH10-19	BCMOE EPH GCFID	0.3	mg/L
EPH19-32	BCMOE EPH GCFID	0.3	mg/L
HEPH	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.25	ug/mL
LEPH	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.25	ug/mL
Water - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons			
Acenaphthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Acenaphthene d10	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Acenaphthylene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Acridine	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Acridine d9	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Anthracene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benz(a)anthracene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000010	mg/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Chrysene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Chrysene d12	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Fluoranthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Fluorene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Naphthalene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons			
Naphthalene d8	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Phenanthrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Phenanthrene d10	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Pyrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Quinoline	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L

Methodology

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ALK-PCT-VA	Water	Alkalinity by Auto. Titration	APHA 2320 Alkalinity

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2320 "Alkalinity". Total alkalinity is determined by potentiometric titration to a pH 4.5 endpoint. Bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide alkalinity are calculated from phenolphthalein alkalinity and total alkalinity values.

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ANIONS-BR-IC-VA	Water	Bromide by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ANIONS-CL-IC-VA	Water	Chloride by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ANIONS-F-IC-VA	Water	Fluoride by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ANIONS-NO2-IC-VA	Water	Nitrite in Water by Ion Chromatography	EPA 300.0

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrite is detected by UV absorbance.

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ANIONS-NO3-IC-VA	Water	Nitrate in Water by Ion Chromatography	EPA 300.0

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrate is detected by UV absorbance.

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ANIONS-SO4-IC-VA	Water	Sulfate by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
COD-COL-VA	Water	Chemical Oxygen Demand by Colorimetric	APHA 5220 D. CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 5220 "Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)". Chemical oxygen demand is determined using the closed reflux colourimetric method.

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
EC-PCT-VA	Water	Conductivity (Automated)	APHA 2510 Auto. Conduc.

Methodology

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2510 "Conductivity". Conductivity is determined using a conductivity electrode.

EPH-SF-FID-VA	Water	EPH in Water by GCFID	BCMOE EPH GCFID

This analysis is carried out in accordance with the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (BCMELP) Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 1999). The procedure involves extraction of the entire water sample with dichloromethane. The extract is then solvent exchanged to toluene and analysed by capillary column gas chromatography with flame ionization detection (GC/FID). EPH results include Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) and are therefore not equivalent to Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (LEPH/HEPH).

HARDNESS-CALC-VA	Water	Hardness	APHA 2340B

Hardness (also known as Total Hardness) is calculated from the sum of Calcium and Magnesium concentrations, expressed in CaCO3 equivalents. Dissolved Calcium and Magnesium concentrations are preferentially used for the hardness calculation.

HG-TOT-CVAFS-VA	Water	Total Mercury in Water by CVAFS	EPA 245.7

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves a cold-oxidation of the acidified sample using bromine monochloride prior to reduction of the sample with stannous chloride. Instrumental analysis is by cold vapour atomic fluorescence spectrophotometry (EPA Method 245.7).

LEPH/HEPH-CALC-VA	Water	LEPHs and HEPHs	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in water. These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Parks Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". According to this method, LEPH and HEPH are calculated by subtracting selected Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon results from Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbon results. To calculate LEPH, the individual results for Acenaphthene, Acridine, Anthracene, Fluorene, Naphthalene and Phenanthrene are subtracted from EPH(C10-19). To calculate HEPH, the individual results for Benz(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Fluoranthene, and Pyrene are subtracted from EPH(C19-32). Analysis of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons adheres to all prescribed elements of the BCMELP method "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 20, 1999).

MET-TOT-ICP-VA	Water	Total Metals in Water by ICPOES	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by acid digestion, using either hotblock or microwave oven (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrophotometry (EPA Method 6010B).

MET-TOT-LOW-MS-VA	Water	Total Metals in Water by ICPMS(Low)	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by acid digestion, using either hotblock or microwave oven, or filtration (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (EPA Method 6020A).

Methodology

<table>
<tr><th>Product</th><th>Matrix</th><th>Product Description</th><th>Analytical Method Reference</th></tr>
<tr><td>NH3-F-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Ammonia in Water by Fluorescence</td><td>J. ENVIRON. MONIT., 2005, 7, 37-42, RSC</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out, on sulfuric acid preserved samples, using procedures modified from J. Environ. Monit., 2005, 7, 37 - 42, The Royal Society of Chemistry, "Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection for the determination of trace levels of ammonium in seawater", Roslyn J. Waston et al.</td></tr>
<tr><td>P-T-COL-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Total P in Water by Colour</td><td>APHA 4500-P Phosphorous</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-P "Phosphorus". Total Phosphorous is determined colourimetrically after persulphate digestion of the sample.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PAH-SF-MS-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>PAH in Water by GCMS</td><td>EPA 3510, 8270</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">The entire water sample is extracted with dichloromethane, prior to analysis by gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC/MS). Because the two isomers cannot be readily chromatographically separated, benzo(j)fluoranthene is reported as part of the benzo(b)fluoranthene parameter.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PAH-SURR-MS-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>PAH Surrogates for Waters</td><td>EPA 3510, 8270</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Analysed as per the corresponding PAH test method. Known quantities of surrogate compounds are added prior to analysis to each sample to demonstrate analytical accuracy.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PH-PCT-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>pH by Meter (Automated)</td><td>APHA 4500-H pH Value</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SAMPLE-DISPOSAL-VA</td><td>Misc.</td><td>Sample Handling and Disposal Fee</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>TKN-F-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>TKN in Water by Fluorescence</td><td>APHA 4500-NORG D.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-Norg D. "Block Digestion and Flow Injection Analysis". Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen is determined using block digestion followed by Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection.</td></tr>
<tr><td>TN-CALC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Total Nitrogen (Calculation)</td><td>BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Total Nitrogen is a calculated parameter. Total Nitrogen = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen + [Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)]</td></tr>
<tr><td>TSS-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Total Suspended Solids by Gravimetric</td><td>APHA 2540 D - GRAVIMETRIC</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2540 "Solids". Solids are determined gravimetrically. Total Suspended Solids (TSS) are determined by filtering a sample through a glass fibre filter, TSS is determined by drying the filter at 104 degrees celsius.</td></tr>
</table>

APPENDIX D: Summary of Laboratory Results for Leachate Quality Monitoring Data

Table 1. Summary of the Q1-2011 to Q1-2012 Leachate Sample Results

Leachate - L1 Q1 2011 to Q1-2012			L1		
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	**Q2 - 2011 6/1/2011**	**Q4 - 2011 11/25/2011**	**Q1 - 2012 1/26/2012**
Physical Parameters					
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	3130	994	690.5
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	606	118	316.5
pH	pH	8.5	7.09	7.17	7.075
Nutrient & Anions					
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	1210	153	118.5
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	-	117	7.5	0.402
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<1.0	<0.50	<0.25
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	250	240	<5.0	7.45
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	1.5	<0.40	<0.20	<0.10
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	1.06	35.2	24.5
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	3.2	0.039	0.076	0.0166
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	110 *	9.95	1.1685
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	111	45.2	25.7
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	0.0774	0.437	0.01045
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	500	131	243	144.5
Dissolved Metals					
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	9.5	<0.050	0.024	0.0275
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.006	<0.0025	<0.0010	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0050	<0.0020	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	0.118	0.049	0.051
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	5	2.83	<0.10	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	<0.00025	0.0003	0.0002235
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	183	38.4	108.5
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.010	<0.0010	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.0046	0.0028	0.0016
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	<0.0050	0.0462	0.027
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	6.5	5.57	<0.030	0.032
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0050	<0.0020	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	100	36	5.33	10.9

Leachate - L1 Q1 2011 to Q1-2012			L1		
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	**Q2 - 2011 6/1/2011**	**Q4 - 2011 11/25/2011**	**Q1 - 2012 1/26/2012**
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.55	3.46	0.674	1.615
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0050	<0.0020	<0.0010
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.025	<0.010	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	116	3	5
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0050	<0.0020	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	8.37	8.45	11.4
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.00025	<0.00010	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	200	273	61.7	18.05
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	1.11	0.377	0.4265
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.00040	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	<0.0010	<0.00040	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	5	0.0182	0.0093	0.028
Aggregate Organics					
COD	mg/L	-	206	76	39.5
VOCs					
Acetone	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.010	<0.0010
Benzene	mg/L	0.005	0.00092	<0.00050	<0.00050
Bromodichloromethane	mg/L	0.016	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Bromoform	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Bromomethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,3-Butadiene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Carbon Tetrachloride	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.00050	<0.00050
Chlorobenzene	mg/L	0.03	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Dibromochloromethane	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloroethane	mg/L	-	0.0012	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloroform	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloromethane	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Dibromomethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.003	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.00070
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

Leachate - L1 Q1 2011 to Q1-2012			L1		
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	**Q2 - 2011 6/1/2011**	**Q4 - 2011 11/25/2011**	**Q1 - 2012 1/26/2012**
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.001	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1-Dichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	0.014	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Dichloromethane	mg/L	0.05	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
1,2-Dichloropropane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.0024	0.00064	<0.00050	<0.00050
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.010	<0.010
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	mg/L	0.015	0.00069	<0.00050	<0.00050
Styrene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Tetrachloroethylene	mg/L	0.03	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Toluene	mg/L	0.024	<0.0010	<0.00050	<0.00050
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Trichloroethylene	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Trichlorofluoromethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Vinyl Chloride	mg/L	0.002	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
ortho-Xylene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
meta- & para-Xylene	mg/L	-	0.00076	<0.00050	<0.00050
Xylenes	mg/L	0.3	0.00076	<0.00075	<0.00075
Hydrocarbons					
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	0.72	<0.25	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	0.36	<0.25	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	-	0.72	<0.25	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	0.36	<0.25	<0.25
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	mg/L	15	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
VPH (C6-C10)	mg/L	-	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
PAHs					

Leachate - L1 Q1 2011 to Q1-2012			L1		
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	**Q2 - 2011 6/1/2011**	**Q4 - 2011 11/25/2011**	**Q1 - 2012 1/26/2012**
Acenaphthene	mg/L	-	<0.000075 *	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.00001	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	-	<0.00012	<0.000050	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

APPENDIX E: Summary of Laboratory Results for Groundwater Quality Monitoring Data

Table 1. Q1 – 2011 Groundwater Monitoring Laboratory Results

Q1 - March 2011 Groundwater			MW-6 (Up gradient)	MW 2D	MW 2S	MW 4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	3/9/2011	3/9/2011	3/9/2011	3/9/2011
Physical Paramteres						
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	815	1410	582	720
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	209.5	503	184	191
pH	pH	8.5	6.23	7.03	7.1	6.92
Anions & Nutrients						
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	9.65	318	170	201
Ammonia as N	mg/L	-	0.0578	24.4	11.8	7.07
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.50	<2.1	<0.50	<1.0
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	250	156.5	34	26	83
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	1.5	<0.20	<0.40	<0.20	<0.40
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	<0.050	<0.10	<0.050	<0.10
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	3.2	<0.010	<0.020	<0.010	<0.020
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.595	32.9	15.2	9.35
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.595	32.9	15.2	9.35
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	0.2175	0.0536	0.0119	0.0108
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	500	138.5	426	85.6	44
Dissolved Metals						
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	9.5	0.197	<0.020 *	<0.010	<0.010
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.006	<0.00050	<0.0010 *	<0.00050	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	0.0155	0.0086	0.0097
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	0.109	0.085	0.152	0.338
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	5	<0.10	0.45	0.24	0.13
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	0.000559	<0.00010 *	0.000067	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	68.4	171	61.6	61.7
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.00050	<0.0040 *	<0.0015 *	0.0018
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.0458	0.0196	0.00189	0.0414
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	0.00615	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	6.5	1.06	82.3	45.4	91.1
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	100	9.45	18.2	7.46	9.07

Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.55	2.725	2.07	2.11	3.86
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0010	0.0154	0.0042	0.016
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.010 *	<0.0050	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	4.75	31.9	13.9	10.6
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	8.525	14.8	9.49	11.4
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.00010 *	<0.000050	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	200	78.2	39.9	11.5	25.6
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.6645	0.871	0.329	0.408
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	5	0.0118	0.0209	0.0148	0.0054
Aggregate Organics						
COD	mg/L	-	90	102	63	49
VOCs						
Acetone	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Benzene	mg/L	0.005	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Bromodichloromethane	mg/L	0.016	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Bromoform	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Bromomethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,3-Butadiene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Carbon Tetrachloride	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chlorobenzene	mg/L	0.03	<0.0010	0.0016	<0.0010	<0.0010
Dibromochloromethane	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloroform	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloromethane	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Dibromomethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.003	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.001	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1-Dichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	0.014	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

Dichloromethane	mg/L	0.05	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
1,2-Dichloropropane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.0024	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	mg/L	-	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	mg/L	-	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020
Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	mg/L	0.015	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Styrene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Tetrachloroethylene	mg/L	0.03	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Toluene	mg/L	0.024	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Trichloroethylene	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Trichlorofluoromethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Vinyl Chloride	mg/L	0.002	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
ortho-Xylene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
meta- & para-Xylene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Xylenes	mg/L	0.3	<0.00071	<0.00071	<0.00071	<0.00071
Hydrocarbons						
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25	<0.25	0.28	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25	0.37	0.3	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	0.28	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	0.37	0.3	<0.25
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	mg/L	15	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
VPH (C6-C10)	mg/L	-	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
PAHs						
Acenaphthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.00001	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Fluorene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	-	0.0001805	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Note: Highlighted cells exceed the standards.

Table 2. Q2- 2011 Groundwater Monitoring Laboratory Results

Q2 - June 2011 Groundwater			MW 6 (Up gradient)	MW 2S	MW 2D	MW 3	MW 4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR -S6- WATER -DW**	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011
Physical Parameters							
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	571	489	1370	214	506
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	130	176	549	75.6	153
pH	pH	8.5	6.19	6.52	6.61	6.45	6.6
Nutrient & Anions							
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	13.3	145	270	41.8	131
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	-	0.029	9.46	24.5	0.0402	2.64
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<1.0	0.066	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	250	89.7	17	51	22.3	45.3
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	1.5	0.071	<0.020	<0.40	0.02	<0.020
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	0.0404	<0.0050	<0.10	1.9	0.0543
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	3.2	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.020	<0.0010	0.0011
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.43	9.58	24.7	0.222	2.98
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.47	9.58	24.7	2.12	3.03
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	0.0278	0.353	0.221	<0.0020	0.901
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	500	120	80	422	21.6	56.7
Dissolved Metals							
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	9.5	0.11	<0.010	<0.020 *	0.026	<0.010
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.006	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.0010 *	<0.00050	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	0.0086	0.0158	<0.0010	0.0066
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	0.057	0.139	0.064	0.052	0.246
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	5	<0.10	0.22	0.44	<0.10	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	0.00039	<0.000050	<0.00010 *	0.000253	0.000139
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	42.3	58.1	186	23.4	49.7
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.0010 *	<0.00050	0.00062
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.0149	0.00146	0.0183	0.0051	0.0299
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	0.0035	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	0.0037	<0.0010
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	6.5	<0.030	45.1	86.8	<0.030	52.1
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050

Q2 - June 2011 Groundwater			MW 6 (Up gradient)	MW 2S	MW 2D	MW 3	MW 4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR -S6- WATER -DW**	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	100	6	7.6	20.4	4.17	7.06
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.55	1.17	2.16	2.3	1.72	3.12
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0010	0.0037	0.0145	<0.0010	0.0117
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.010 *	<0.0050	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	3.5	12.9	32.4	2.1	8.4
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	7.96	10.4	15.7	7.82	11.3
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.00010 *	<0.000050	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	200	61.1	16.3	38.5	7.2	34.5
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.451	0.316	0.909	0.171	0.313
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	5	0.0159	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.006	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics							
COD	mg/L	-	164	41	69	<20	50
VOCs							
Acetone	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Benzene	mg/L	0.005	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Bromodichloromethane	mg/L	0.016	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Bromoform	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Bromomethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,3-Butadiene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Carbon Tetrachloride	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chlorobenzene	mg/L	0.03	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0017	<0.0010	<0.0010
Dibromochloromethane	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloroform	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloromethane	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Dibromomethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

Q2 - June 2011 Groundwater			MW 6 (Up gradient)	MW 2S	MW 2D	MW 3	MW 4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.003	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.001	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1-Dichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	0.014	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Dichloromethane	mg/L	0.05	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
1,2-Dichloropropane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.0024	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	mg/L	0.015	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Styrene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Tetrachloroethylene	mg/L	0.03	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Toluene	mg/L	0.024	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Trichloroethylene	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Trichlorofluoromethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Vinyl Chloride	mg/L	0.002	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
ortho-Xylene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
meta- & para-Xylene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Xylenes	mg/L	0.3	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075
Hydrocarbons							
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25

Q2 - June 2011 Groundwater			MW 6 (Up gradient)	MW 2S	MW 2D	MW 3	MW 4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR -S6- WATER -DW**	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	mg/L	15	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
VPH (C6-C10)	mg/L	-	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
PAHs							
Acenaphthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.00001	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Note: Highlighted cells exceed the standards.

Table 3. Q3- 2011 Groundwater Monitoring Laboratory Results

Q3 - August 2011 Groundwater			MW6 (Up gradient)	MW2D	MW2S	MW3	MW4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR -S6- WATER -DW**	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011
Physical Parameters							
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	585	1330	539	210.5	388
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	123	516	152	75.5	105
pH	pH	8.5	5.73	6.61	6.66	6.43	6.71
Nutrients & Anions							
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	12.6	228	120	38.8	82.7
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	-	0.0072	23	0.138	0.00675	3.67
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.50	0.058	0.0775	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	250	82.9	48.8	27.1	28.2	31
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	1.5	0.136	<0.20	<0.10 *	0.0265	<0.10 *
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	0.0707	<0.050	<0.0050	0.6275	<0.0050
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	3.2	<0.0010	<0.010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.02	25.4	7.97	0.1675	4.18
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.09	25.4	7.97	0.795	4.18
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	2.29	0.433	2.56	<0.0020	0.63
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	500	136	376	81.8	17.55	37
Dissolved Metals							
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	9.5	0.111	<0.020 *	<0.010	0.017	<0.010
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.006	<0.00050	<0.0010 *	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	0.0175	0.0084	<0.0010	0.007
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	0.057	0.066	0.114	0.0695	0.164
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	5	<0.10	0.4	0.18	<0.10	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	0.000326	<0.00010 *	0.000089	0.000126	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	39.8	173	48.9	23.75	34.4
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.00050	<0.0040 *	0.00111	<0.00050	0.00064
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.0115	0.0202	0.00272	0.001735	0.0235
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	0.0024	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	0.00205	<0.0010
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	6.5	0.035	80.7	44.9	<0.030	52.5
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	100	5.83	20.2	7.17	3.95	4.63
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.55	1.88	2.35	1.89	1.455	2.46

Q3 - August 2011 Groundwater			MW6 (Up gradient)	MW2D	MW2S	MW3	MW4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR -S6- WATER -DW**	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0010	0.017	0.0056	0.0011	0.027
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.010 *	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	3.9	28.8	10	2.55	6.6
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	8.92	14.5	9.23	7.955	9.22
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.00010 *	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	200	66.4	33.1	11.3	8.3	19.2
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.515	0.795	0.265	0.186	0.222
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	5	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.0083	0.0155	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics							
COD	mg/L	-	97	65	71	<20	49
VOCs							
Acetone	mg/L	-	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020
Benzene	mg/L	0.005	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Bromodichloromethane	mg/L	0.016	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Bromoform	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Bromomethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,3-Butadiene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Carbon Tetrachloride	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chlorobenzene	mg/L	0.03	<0.0010	0.0014	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Dibromochloromethane	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloroform	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloromethane	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Dibromomethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.003	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.001	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1-Dichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

Q3 - August 2011 Groundwater			MW6 (Up gradient)	MW2D	MW2S	MW3	MW4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR -S6- WATER -DW**	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011
1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010 *	<0.0010	<0.0010 *
1,1-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	0.014	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Dichloromethane	mg/L	0.05	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
1,2-Dichloropropane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.0024	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	mg/L	-	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	mg/L	0.015	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Styrene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Tetrachloroethylene	mg/L	0.03	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Toluene	mg/L	0.024	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Trichloroethylene	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Trichlorofluoromethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Vinyl Chloride	mg/L	0.002	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
ortho-Xylene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
meta- & para-Xylene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Xylenes	mg/L	0.3	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075
Hydrocarbons							
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	mg/L	15	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
VPH (C6-C10)	mg/L	-	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
PAHs							
Acenaphthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Q3 - August 2011 Groundwater			MW6 (Up gradient)	MW2D	MW2S	MW3	MW4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR -S6- WATER -DW**	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011
Anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.00001	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Note: Highlighted cells exceed the standards.

Table 4. Q4 – 2011 Groundwater Monitoring Laboratory Results

Q4 - November 2011 Groundwater			MW6 (Up gradient)	MW2D	MW2S	MW3	MW4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011
Physical Parameters							
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	575	1470	681	526	467
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	120	561	226	147	146
pH	pH	8.5	6.25	6.72	6.88	6.525	6.76
Nutrients & Anions							
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	13	277	198	36.3	128
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	-	<0.0050	27	10.5	0.313	2.73
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.50	<0.25	0.3135	0.082
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	250	70.7	48.4	43.2	108	38.9
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	1.5	0.091	<0.20	<0.10	<0.040	<0.10 *
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	0.0733	<0.050	<0.025	0.14105	<0.0050
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	3.2	<0.0010	<0.010	<0.0050	0.0011	<0.0010
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.32	28.8	12.3	0.4035	2.64
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.4	28.8	12.3	0.5455	2.64
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	0.735	0.328	0.394	<0.0020	0.17
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	500	134	452	87.6	35.5	45.3
Dissolved Metals							
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	9.5	0.159	<0.020 *	<0.010	0.038	<0.010
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.006	<0.00050	<0.0010 *	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	0.0163	0.0107	<0.0010	0.0047
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	0.05	0.053	0.185	0.1475	0.207
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	5	<0.10	0.4	0.23	<0.10	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	0.000285	<0.00010 *	<0.000050	0.0004885	0.000084
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	39.1	188	73.6	44.85	46.9
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.00050	<0.0010 *	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.00646	0.0214	0.0039	0.0156	0.0371
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	0.0039	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	0.0049	<0.0010
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	6.5	<0.030	83.7	70.1	0.527	47.8
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	100	5.46	22	10.4	8.455	6.93
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.55	0.683	2.62	3.05	4.045	3.31

Q4 - November 2011 Groundwater			MW6 (Up gradient)	MW2D	MW2S	MW3	MW4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0010	0.017	0.0053	<0.0010	0.0133
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.010 *	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	3.2	29.6	14.8	4.75	7.2
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	8.64	14.8	10.8	8.075	10.9
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.00010 *	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	200	62.4	35.1	21.6	33.45	17.1
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.382	0.835	0.408	0.323	0.284
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	5	0.0097	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.0082	0.0077
Aggregate Organics							
COD	mg/L	-	138	72	62	<20	26
VOCs							
Acetone	mg/L	-	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
Benzene	mg/L	0.005	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Bromodichloromethane	mg/L	0.016	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Bromoform	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Bromomethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,3-Butadiene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Carbon Tetrachloride	mg/L	0.005	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Chlorobenzene	mg/L	0.03	<0.0010	0.0018	0.0015	<0.0010	<0.0010
Dibromochloromethane	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloroform	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloromethane	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Dibromomethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.003	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.001	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1-Dichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

Q4 - November 2011 Groundwater			MW6 (Up gradient)	MW2D	MW2S	MW3	MW4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011
1,1-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	0.014	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,3-Dichloropropene (cis & trans)	mg/L	-	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014
Dichloromethane	mg/L	0.05	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
1,2-Dichloropropane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.0024	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	mg/L	-	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	mg/L	0.015	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Styrene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Tetrachloroethylene	mg/L	0.03	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Toluene	mg/L	0.024	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Trichloroethylene	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Trichlorofluoromethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Vinyl Chloride	mg/L	0.002	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
ortho-Xylene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
meta- & para-Xylene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Xylenes	mg/L	0.3	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075
Hydrocarbons							
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	0.27	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	0.27	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	mg/L	15	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
VPH (C6-C10)	mg/L	-	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
PAHs							
Acenaphthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Q4 - November 2011 Groundwater			MW6 (Up gradient)	MW2D	MW2S	MW3	MW4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011
Anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.00001	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Note: Highlighted cells exceed the standards.

Table 5. Q1 – 2012 Groundwater Monitoring Laboratory Results

Q1- January 2012 Groundwater			MW6 (up gradient)	MW2D	MW2S	MW3	MW4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012
Physical Parameters							
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	673	1610	644	377	600
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	144	614	173	98.8	158
pH	pH	8.5	6.35	7.12	7.27	6.81	6.99
Nutrients & Anions							
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	10.1	293	182	40.8	183
Alkalinity, Carbonate (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Alkalinity, Hydroxide (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	10.1	293	182	40.8	183
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	-	0.0299	22.8	12.9	0.185	3.69
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.25 *	<1.0 *	<0.25 *	0.162	0.099
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	250	111	44	30.5	74.9	50.7
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	1.5	<0.10 *	<0.40 *	<0.10 *	0.032	<0.10 *
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	<0.025 *	<0.10 *	<0.025 *	0.298	<0.0050
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	3.2	<0.0050 *	<0.020 *	<0.0050 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	0.351	20.7	12.6	0.261	3.57
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	0.351	20.7	12.6	0.559	3.57
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	2.12	0.382	0.565	<0.0020	0.178
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	500	137	611	106	28	59.5
Dissolved Metals							
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	9.5	0.084	<0.010	<0.010	0.019	0.115
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.006	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	0.002	0.0011	<0.0010	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	0.049	0.043	0.137	0.107	0.214
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	5	<0.10	0.4	0.23	<0.10	0.1
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	0.000402	<0.000050	0.000064	0.000289	0.000143
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	46.9	206	58	31.1	50.8
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.033	0.0245	0.00306	0.00667	0.0356
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	0.0035	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0033	0.0033
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	6.5	0.313	55.7	19.9	0.04	30.8
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

Q1- January 2012 Groundwater			MW6 (up gradient)	MW2D	MW2S	MW3	MW4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	100	6.57	24.5	6.92	5.15	7.63
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.55	1.64	2.81	2.24	2.88	3.4
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0010	0.0127	0.0035	<0.0010	0.0072
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.0050	0.0074	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	3.7	29.1	14.3	3.7	8.1
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	7.75	12.9	8.32	7.54	9.83
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	200	68.6	35.8	17.3	22.3	20.8
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.388	0.891	0.311	0.236	0.322
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	<0.00020	0.00039	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	5	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics							
COD	mg/L	-	36	83	72	<20	23
VOCs							
Acetone	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Benzene	mg/L	0.005	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Bromodichloromethane	mg/L	0.016	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Bromoform	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Bromomethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,3-Butadiene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Carbon Tetrachloride	mg/L	0.005	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Chlorobenzene	mg/L	0.03	<0.0010	0.0011	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Dibromochloromethane	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloroform	mg/L	0.1	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Chloromethane	mg/L	-	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Dibromomethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.003	<0.00070	<0.00070	<0.00070	<0.00070	<0.00070

Q1- January 2012 Groundwater			MW6 (up gradient)	MW2D	MW2S	MW3	MW4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.001	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1-Dichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	0.014	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,3-Dichloropropene (cis & trans)	mg/L	-	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014
Dichloromethane	mg/L	0.05	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
1,2-Dichloropropane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.0024	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	mg/L	-	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	mg/L	0.015	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Styrene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Tetrachloroethylene	mg/L	0.03	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0030	<0.0010	<0.0020
Toluene	mg/L	0.024	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Trichloroethylene	mg/L	0.005	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Trichlorofluoromethane	mg/L	-	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Vinyl Chloride	mg/L	0.002	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
ortho-Xylene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
meta- & para-Xylene	mg/L	-	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Xylenes	mg/L	0.3	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075
Hydrocarbons							
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	mg/L	15	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
VPH (C6-C10)	mg/L	-	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10

Q1- January 2012 Groundwater			MW6 (up gradient)	MW2D	MW2S	MW3	MW4
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-DW**	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012
PAHs							
Acenaphthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.00001	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Note: Highlighted cells exceed the standards.

APPENDIX F: Field Data Collection Results for Groundwater, Leachate and Surface Water Monitoring

		Groundwater Levels						Water Quality				
Well ID	**Date**	**Ground Surface elevation**	**Top of Well Riser Elevation**	**Depth to Water**	**Static Water Level Elevation**		**Temp**	**Conductivi**	**D.O.**	**pH**	**ORP**	**Comments**
		mASML	**mASML**	**m below top of well riser**	**mASL**		**C**	**uS/cm**				
MW2D	9-Mar-11	603.84	604.9	6.31	598.59		5.29	1.518	23.70%	6.6	-743.7	
MW2S	9-Mar-11	603.84	604.94	3.36	601.58		6.7	0.65	16.10%	6.8	-835.1	
MW3	9-Mar-11	600.61	601.47	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Well was not sampled due to snow cover in the area of the well.
MW4	9-Mar-11	596.54	**X**	4.35	**X**		6.8	0.794	14.50%	6.67	-981	Riser hieght was not determined this trip due to snow cover
MW5	9-Mar-11	610.82	610.82	3.58	607.24		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Water collumn was to little to purge and/or sample.
MW6	9-Mar-11	610.88	610.88	5.07	605.81		5.3	0.839	19.60%	5.66	-825.8	
SFC2	9-Mar-11						0.68	1.285	51.90%	6.8	-881.3	
SFC2B	9-Mar-11						2.71	1.066	62.60%	6.73	-650.3	
SFC3	9-Mar-11						2.28	0.395	84.60%	7.13	-970.7	
SFC11	9-Mar-11						3.68	0.126	81%	7.25	-834.1	
L1	9-Mar-11						**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	L1 was not sampled due to ponded water over the manhole cover and the surrounding low lying are
MW2D	1-Jun-11	603.84	604.9	6.34	598.56		8.26	1.429	8.60%	6.46	-499	
MW2S	1-Jun-11	603.84	604.94	6.39	598.55		8.01	0.572	15.80%	6.74	-434	
MW3	1-Jun-11	600.61	601.47	1.53	599.94		8.01	0.317	9.90%	6.05	-304.2	
MW4	1-Jun-11	596.54	**X**	4.05	**X**		8.29	0.56	32%	6.43	-240	
MW5	1-Jun-11	610.82	610.82	3.55	607.27		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Water collumn was to little to purge and/or sample.
MW6	1-Jun-11	610.88	610.88	4.94	605.94		6.5	0.575	28.10%	5.83	-335	
SFC2	1-Jun-11						8.72	0.434	70.40%	6.79	-315.8	
SFC2B	1-Jun-11						14.08	1.011	63.40%	7.01	-314.5	
SFC3	1-Jun-11						7.88	0.23	86.30%	6.94	-364.6	
SFC11	1-Jun-11						6.71	0.078	81.80%	7.1	-627.5	
L1	1-Jun-11						11.59	3.042	19.90%	6.73	-483.1	
MW2D	19-Aug-11	603.84	604.9	6.72	598.18		8.58	0.586	7.40%	6.62	-289.1	
MW2S	19-Aug-11	603.84	604.94	6.69	598.25		8.62	1.406	15.30%	6.45	-246.6	
MW3	19-Aug-11	600.61	601.47	1.56	599.91		9.64	0.206	9.40%	6.04	-282.9	
MW4	19-Aug-11	596.54	**X**	4.18	**X**		8.29	0.56	32%	6.43	-240	
MW5	19-Aug-11	610.82	610.82	3.55	607.27		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Water collumn was to little to purge and/or sample.
MW6	19-Aug-11	610.88	610.88	5.86	605.02		9.45	0.549	26.10%	5.3	-235.8	
SFC2	19-Aug-11						8.16	0.207	51.40%	6.39	-365.1	
SFC2B	19-Aug-11						14.58	0.801	38.40%	6.59	-344	
SFC3	19-Aug-11						9.51	0.12	42.20%	6.9	-508.2	
SFC11	19-Aug-11						6	0.121	43.60%	7.18	-540.7	
L1	19-Aug-11						**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	There was less than 1 cm of water flowing in the pipe.
MW2D	25-Nov-11	603.84	604.9	6.22	598.68		7.47	1.447	4.77 mg/L	6.5	-582.1	
MW2S	25-Nov-11	603.84	604.94	6.25	598.69		7.27	0.806	4.14 mg/L	6.7	-544.4	
MW3	25-Nov-11	600.61	601.47	9.65	591.82		8.85	0.479	3.45 mg/L	6.1	-676.5	
MW4	25-Nov-11	596.54	**X**	4.35	**X**		6.3	0.546	2.54 mg/L	6.31	-403	
MW5	25-Nov-11	610.82	610.82	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Did not sample as all other monitoring events indicated not enough water.
MW6	25-Nov-11	610.88	610.88	3.97	606.91		7.64	0.539	6.69 mg/L	5.63	-944.2	
SFC2	25-Nov-11						8.07	0.362	8.44 mg/L	6.32	-553.7	
SFC2B	25-Nov-11						3.47	0.837	7.55 mg/L	5.44	-601	
SFC3	25-Nov-11						5.8	0.335	10.72 mg/L	6.92	-996.3	
SFC11	25-Nov-11						4.53	0.084	11.67 mg/L	6.97	-1279.1	
L1	25-Nov-11						**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Did not collect water quality parameters.

APPENDIX G: Summary of Laboratory Results for Surface Water Quality Monitoring

Table 1. Q1 – 2011 Surface Water Monitoring Laboratory Results

Q1 - March 2011 Surface Water			SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	3/9/2011	3/9/2011	3/9/2011	3/9/2011
Physical Parameters						
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	490	1230	387	124
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	170	332	44.4	40.8
pH	pH	8.5	7.17	7.32	7.36	7.3
Nutrients & Anions						
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	95	264	29.3	23.5
Ammonia as N	mg/L	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	3.68	24.4	0.0413	<0.0050
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.50	<0.50	<0.25	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	37.1	89.2	82.7	11.4
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	2	<0.20	<0.20	<0.10	0.03
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	400	1.32	9.72	0.165	0.321
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.2	<0.010	0.021	<0.0050	<0.0010
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	5.74	28.8	0.56	0.056
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	7.06	38.5	0.721	0.377
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	0.0041	0.0164	0.181	0.0071
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	82	194	21.7	16.8
Dissolved Metals						
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.012	<0.020 *	0.04	0.021
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	<0.00050	<0.0010 *	<0.00050	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.071	0.065	<0.020	<0.020
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.053	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	50	0.15	0.56	<0.10	<0.10

Q1 - March 2011 Surface Water			SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	3/9/2011	3/9/2011	3/9/2011	3/9/2011
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	0.000099	0.00023	<0.000050	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	57.4	106	15.1	12.7
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.00050	<0.0010 *	<0.00050	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	0.0119	0.0236	0.00065	<0.00050
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	0.0022	0.022	0.0017	<0.0010
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	3.47	0.48	<0.030	<0.030
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	6.52	16.5	1.67	2.21
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	2.69	5.04	0.049	<0.010
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.0019	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0050	0.011	<0.0050	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	8.2	29.4	<2.0	<2.0
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010

Q1 - March 2011 Surface Water			SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	3/9/2011	3/9/2011	3/9/2011	3/9/2011
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	4.77	6.99	4.25	8.12
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050	<0.00010 *	<0.000050	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	26.2	80.9	52.3	6.9
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.317	0.514	0.123	0.145
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.003	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	3	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	0.0126	0.0227	<0.0050	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics						
COD	mg/L	-	23	63	145	<20
Hydrocarbons						
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25	0.29	<0.25	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25	0.51	1.06	0.26
LEPH	mg/L	0.5	<0.25	0.29	<0.25	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	0.51	1.06	0.26
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	mg/L	15	-	-	-	-
VPH (C6-C10)	mg/L	1.5	-	-	-	-
PAHs						
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.06	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.0001	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Q1 - March 2011 Surface Water			SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	3/9/2011	3/9/2011	3/9/2011	3/9/2011
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.002	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.12	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.01	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.003	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.0002	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.034	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Note: Highlighted cells exceed the standards.

Table 2. Q2 – 2011 Surface Water Monitoring Laboratory Results

Q2 - June 2011 Surface Water			SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011
Physical Parameters						
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	405	1040	236	79.9
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	142	309	54.8	28.2
pH	pH	8.5	7.1	7.45	7.185	7.12
Nutrients & Anions						
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	84.5	234	28.75	19.3
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	2.76	18	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.50	<0.050	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	29.2	75.2	31	4.74
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	2	0.06	0.26	0.035	0.045
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	400	0.83	6.58	0.06335	0.0907
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.2	0.0181	0.175	<0.0010	<0.0010
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	2.89	17.9	0.111	0.06
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	3.73	26.5	0.174	0.15
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	0.0033	0.0361	0.00285	0.0107
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	67.3	173	36.3	10.9
Dissolved Metals						
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.131	0.301	0.038	0.166
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.058	0.048	0.0295	<0.020
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.053	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	50	0.12	0.45	<0.10	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	0.000059	<0.0020 *	<0.000050	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	48.1	98.2	18.15	8.73
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.00060 *	0.00179	<0.00050	<0.00050

Q2 - June 2011 Surface Water			SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	0.00741	0.0176	<0.00050	<0.00050
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	0.006	0.0311	0.00205	0.0014
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	1.48	1.35	0.0905	0.096
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	5.33	15.4	2.32	1.55
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	1.97	3.73	0.0355	<0.010
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.0021	0.0017	<0.0010	<0.0010
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0050	0.0092	<0.0050	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	6.9	26.4	<2.0	<2.0
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	4.47	5.69	6.665	7.48
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	22.3	75.6	26.05	5.7
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.285	0.502	0.155	0.0997
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.003	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	3	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics						
COD	mg/L	-	25	66	<20	<20
Hydrocarbons						
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25

Q2 - June 2011 Surface Water			SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.5	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	mg/L	15	-	-	-	-
VPH (C6-C10)	mg/L	1.5	-	-	-	-
PAHs						
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.06	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.0001	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.002	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.12	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.01	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.003	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.0002	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.034	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Note: Highlighted cells exceed the standards.

Table 3. Q3 – 2011 Surface Water Monitoring Laboratory Results

Q3 - August 2011 Surface Water			SFC2	SFC2B	SFC3	SFC11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011
Physical Parameters						
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	209	808	123	128
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	70.5	225	41.9	42.9
pH	pH	8.5	6.41	6.86	6.45	6.28
Nutrients & Anions						
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	51.1	129	32	25.5
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	0.75	9.36	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.50	<0.050	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	12	74.1	10.8	11.9
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	2	0.044	0.21	0.043	0.046
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	400	0.122	0.757	0.0524	0.317
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.2	0.0011	0.049	<0.0010	<0.0010
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	0.902	11.1	0.107	0.056
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.02	11.9	0.159	0.373
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	<0.020 *	0.0192	0.0055	0.0078
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	31.4	168	12.3	16.1
Dissolved Metals						
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.01	<0.020 *	0.015	<0.010
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	<0.00050	<0.0010 *	<0.00050	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.038	0.078	<0.020	<0.020
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.053	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	50	<0.10	0.15	<0.10	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	<0.000050	0.00013	<0.000050	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	24.3	67.5	13.1	13.7
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.00050	<0.0010 *	<0.00050	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	0.00369	0.0311	0.00114	<0.00050

Q3 - August 2011 Surface Water			SFC2	SFC2B	SFC3	SFC11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	<0.0010	0.0122	0.0012	<0.0010
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	1.09	<0.030	0.404	<0.030
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	2.4	13.7	2.2	2.12
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	1.05	6.66	0.229	<0.010
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.0018	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0050	0.01	<0.0050	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	3.2	16.9	<2.0	<2.0
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	3.4	6.69	8.91	10.4
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050	<0.00010 *	<0.000050	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	8.8	54.7	7.1	7.1
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.16	0.463	0.153	0.186
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.003	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	3	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	<0.0050	0.0078	<0.0050	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics						
COD	mg/L	-	<20	47	<20	<20
Hydrocarbons						
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25

Q3 - August 2011 Surface Water			SFC2	SFC2B	SFC3	SFC11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011	8/19/2011
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.5	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	mg/L	15	-	-	-	-
VPH (C6-C10)	mg/L	1.5	-	-	-	-
PAHs						
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.06	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.0001	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.002	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.12	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.01	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.003	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.0002	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.034	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Note: Highlighted cells exceed the standards.

Table 4. Q4 – 2011 Surface Water Monitoring Laboratory Results

Q4 - November 2011 Surface Water			SFC2	SFC2B	SFC3	SFC11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011
Physical Parameters						
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	474	887	369	88.6
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	178	359	99.4	28.2
pH	pH	8.5	7.33	6.11	7.59	7.63
Nutrients & Anions						
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	63.6	20.4	48.5	21.1
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	1.46	4.68	0.0672	<0.0050
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.50	<0.050	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	16.3	19.3	40.2	3.4
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	2	0.078	0.33	0.045	0.057
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	400	2.74	14.6	0.334	0.511
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.2	0.0216	0.149	<0.0010	<0.0010
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	2.07	6.7	0.17	0.088
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	4.83	21.5	0.504	0.599
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	0.0211	0.149	0.0037	0.0159
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	124	347	55.6	12
Dissolved Metals						
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.015	0.359	0.019	0.091
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	<0.00050	<0.0010	<0.00050	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.0010	<0.0020	<0.0010	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.058	0.064	0.044	<0.020
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.053	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	50	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	0.000164	0.0007	0.000052	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	61.3	118	34.7	8.77

Q4 - November 2011 Surface Water			SFC2	SFC2B	SFC3	SFC11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.00050	<0.0010	<0.00050	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	0.0151	0.0577	0.00277	<0.00050
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	0.0175	0.145	0.0077	0.0012
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	4.59	<0.030	0.045
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	6.19	15.6	3.07	1.53
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	1.13	3.6	0.105	<0.010
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.002	<0.0020	0.0031	<0.0010
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	0.0073	0.03	<0.0050	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	5.5	9.4	3.2	<2.0
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0020	<0.0010	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	5.28	11.4	5.56	7.53
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050	<0.00010	<0.000050	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	17.5	21.4	28.7	5.7
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.306	0.462	0.211	0.0926
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.003	<0.00020	<0.00040	<0.00020	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	3	<0.00020	<0.00040	<0.00020	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200	0.0252	0.0899	0.0131	<0.0050

Q4 - November 2011 Surface Water			SFC2	SFC2B	SFC3	SFC11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011	11/25/2011
		2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400				
Aggregate Organics						
COD	mg/L	-	<20	49	59	<20
Hydrocarbons						
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.5	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	mg/L	15	-	-	-	-
VPH (C6-C10)	mg/L	1.5	-	-	-	-
PAHs						
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.06	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.0005	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.001	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.001	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.0001	-	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.001	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.002	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.12	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.01	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.003	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.0002	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.034	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Note: Highlighted cell exceed the standards.

Table 5. Q1 – 2012 Surface Water Monitoring Laboratory Results

Q1- January 2012 Surface Water			SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012
Physical Parameters						
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	381	681	253	100
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	129	225	56	32.5
pH	pH	8.5	7.22	6.96	7.52	7.49
Nutrients & Anions						
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	78.8	85.4	34.6	24
Alkalinity, Carbonate (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Alkalinity, Hydroxide (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	78.8	85.4	34.6	24
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	18.4 @ pH < 7 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0	1.6	6.75	0.0095	<0.0050
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.25 *	<0.050	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	23.2	37.6	33.8	7.11
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	2	0.069	<0.10 *	0.039	0.046
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	400	1.28	8.08	0.257	0.413
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.2	0.0076	0.0576	<0.0010	<0.0010
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.51	3.52	0.057	0.079
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	2.8	11.7	0.315	0.492
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	0.002	0.0137	0.0024	0.0047
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	74.5	175	36.3	13.9
Dissolved Metals						
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.010	<0.020 *	0.035	0.045
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	<0.00050	<0.0010 *	<0.00050	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.06	0.077	0.024	<0.020
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.053	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	50	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10

Q1- January 2012 Surface Water			SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0001 @ H < / = 30 0.0003 @ H 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H 90 - < 150 0.0009 @ H > 200	0.000074	0.00026	<0.000050	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	44.1	72	18.8	10.1
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.00050	<0.0010 *	<0.00050	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	0.00963	0.0317	<0.00050	<0.00050
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	0.0014	0.0158	0.0022	<0.0010
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	1.49	2.41	0.049	<0.030
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	4.72	11	2.21	1.74
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	1.95	5.99	0.024	<0.010
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.0019	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0050	0.011	<0.0050	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	4.9	10.3	<2.0	<2.0
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010	<0.0020 *	<0.0010	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	4.25	6.75	6.26	7.46
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050	<0.00010 *	<0.000050	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	15.7	27.1	24.6	5.6
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.253	0.376	0.145	0.108
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.003	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	3	<0.00020	<0.00040 *	<0.00020	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.075	0.0094	0.0319	<0.0050	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics						
COD	mg/L	-	<20	33	<20	<20
Hydrocarbons						
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25

Q1- January 2012 Surface Water			SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 11
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012	1/26/2012
LEPH	mg/L	0.5	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	mg/L	15	-	-	-	-
VPH (C6-C10)	mg/L	1.5	-	-	-	-
PAHs						
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.06	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.0001	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.002	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.12	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.01	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.003	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.0002	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.034	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

Note: Highlighted cell exceed the standards.

Table 6. Q1 – 2011 Surface Water Monitoring Laboratory Results for SFC – 4B

Q1 - March 2011 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC-4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	16-Mar-11
Physical Parameters			
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	209
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	62.2
pH	pH	8.5	7.44
Nutrients & Anions			
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	23.4
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	0.227
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	20.4
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	2	0.04
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	400	1.19
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.2	0.0022
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	0.447
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.64
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	0.0375
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	38.6
Dissolved Metals			
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.048
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	<0.02
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.053	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	50	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	0.000053
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	20.7
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	0.00283

Q1 - March 2011 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC-4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	16-Mar-11
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	0.0047
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.031
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	2.53
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.219
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.001
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<2.0
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	4.85
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	13.4
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.138
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.003	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	3	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	0.0057
Aggregate Organics			
COD	mg/L	-	29
Hydrocarbons			
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.5	<0.25

Q1 - March 2011 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC-4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	16-Mar-11
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25
PAHs			
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.06	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.0001	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.002	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.12	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.01	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.003	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.0002	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.034	<0.000050

Table 7. Q2 – 2011 Surface Water Monitoring Laboratory Results for SFC-4B

Q2 - June 2011 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC - 4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	23-Jun-11
Physical Parameters			
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	200
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	65.6
pH	pH	8.5	7.63
Nutrients & Anions			
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	36.7
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	0.189
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	17.2
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	2	0.041
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	400	0.347
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.2	0.0019
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	0.368
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	0.717
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	0.0025
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	30.4
Dissolved Metals			
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.019
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.02
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.053	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	50	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	22.5
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	0.00086

Q2 - June 2011 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC - 4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	23-Jun-11
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	0.0014
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	2.29
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.217
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.0011
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	2.4
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	4.46
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	9.5
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.171
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.003	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	3	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics			
COD	mg/L	-	<20
Hydrocarbons			
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.5	<0.25

Q2 - June 2011 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC - 4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	23-Jun-11
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.06	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.0001	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.002	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.12	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.01	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.003	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.0002	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.034	<0.000050

Table 8. Q3 – 2011 Surface Water Monitoring Laboratory Results for SFC-4B

Q3 - August 2011 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC- 4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	19-Aug-11
Physical Parameters			
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	234
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	76.7
pH	pH	8.5	7.72
Nutrients & Anions			
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	41.7
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	0.16
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	21.3
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	2	0.042
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	400	0.454
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.2	0.0042
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	0.247
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	0.705
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	<0.0020
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	33.1
Dissolved Metals			
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.034
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.024
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.053	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	50	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	26.2
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	0.00058

Q3 - August 2011 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC- 4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	19-Aug-11
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	<0.0010
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.051
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	2.73
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.201
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	<0.0010
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	2.7
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	5.35
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	10.8
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.236
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.003	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	3	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics			
COD	mg/L	-	<20
Hydrocarbons			
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.5	<0.25

Q3 - August 2011 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC- 4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	19-Aug-11
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25
PAHs			
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.06	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.0001	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.002	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.12	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.01	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.003	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.0002	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.034	<0.000050

Table 9. Q4 – 2011 Surface Water Monitoring Laboratory Results for SFC-4B

Q4 - November 2011 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC- 4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	29-Nov-11
Physical Parameters			
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	212
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	71
pH	pH	8.5	7.6
Nutrients & Anions			
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	31.3
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	0.157
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	12.2
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	2	0.059
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	400	0.824
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.2	0.0026
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	0.332
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.16
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	0.0238
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	47
Dissolved Metals			
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.85
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.026
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.053	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	50	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	0.000054
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	23.7
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	0.0028

Q4 - November 2011 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC- 4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	29-Nov-11
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	0.0123
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.83
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	2.86
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.298
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.0011
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	2.1
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	6.65
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	11.3
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.169
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.003	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	3	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	0.0078
Aggregate Organics			
COD	mg/L	-	<20
Hydrocarbons			
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.5	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25

Q4 - November 2011 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC- 4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	29-Nov-11
PAHs			
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.06	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.0001	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.002	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.12	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.01	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.003	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.0002	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.034	<0.000050

Table 10. Q1 – 2012 Surface Water Monitoring Laboratory Results for SFC-4B

Q1 - 2012 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC - 4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	9-Feb-12
Physical Parameters			
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	226
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	76
pH	pH	8.5	7.71
Nutrients & Anions			
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	37.8
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	0.137
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	-	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	24
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	2	0.051
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	400	0.56
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.2	0.0017
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	0.226
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	0.788
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	-	0.0023
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	36.9
Dissolved Metals			
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.293
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	0.026
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.053	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	50	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	25.4
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	0.00225

Q1 - 2012 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC - 4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	9-Feb-12
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	0.0055
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.473
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.04	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	3.04
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.308
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	10	<0.0010
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.25	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	2.2
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	6.28
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	13.6
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	0.206
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.003	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	1	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	3	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	-	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics			
COD	mg/L	-	<20
Hydrocarbons			
EPH10-19	mg/L	5	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	-	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.5	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	-	<0.25
PAHs			

Q1 - 2012 WWTP - SFC			WHISTLER WASTE WATER
			SFC - 4B
Analyte	**Units**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	9-Feb-12
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.06	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.0005	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.0001	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.001	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.002	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.12	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	-	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.01	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.003	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.0002	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.034	<0.000050

APPENDIX H: Laboratory Analytical Results for Surface Water Monitoring Conducted by Whistler WWTP Staff Between 2005 and 2012

2005		Water Quality Standards - BCCSR, Sch. 6, Aquatic Life	Jan	Feb	Apr	May	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Apr	May	Nov	Dec
Parameter	Unit		Site 4, 50m Upstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station						Site 4B Creek 200m Downstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station					
Specific Conductance	uS/cm		79	114	121	138	174		138	146	118	183	160	
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L	-	24	40.7					45.1	53.1				
Turbidity	NTU	-					93						80	18
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	-						10						
Acidity pH 4.5	mg/L	-	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5			<0.5	<0.5	<0.05	<0.5		
Acidity pH 8.3	mg/L	-	2.3	2.9	1.9	1.5			3	3.3	2	1.7		
pH	ph	8.50					7.1						7	
Chloride dissolved	mg/L	1500	5.6	6.5	9.5	7.6			8.3	9.7	9.5	15.3		
Total Inorganic Nitrogen (N)	mg/L		1	0.23					0.19	0.43				
Ammonia Nitrogen (N)	mg/L	1.31 (pH >8.55), 3.7 (pH 8 - 8.55), 11.3 (pH 7.5 - 8.05), 18.5(pH 7.0 - 7.55)	0.834	0.009	0.082	0.006	2.23		0.029	0.203	0.124	0.066	1.21	
Nitrate Nitrogen Dissolved (N)	mg/L		0.17	0.22	0.18	0.12	0.18		0.16	0.23	0.21	0.28	0.26	
Nitrate+Nitrite (N)	mg/L		0.17	0.22	0.18	0.12	0.21		0.16	0.23	0.21	0.29	0.28	
Nitrite Nitrogen (N)	mg/L		<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.026		<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.006	0.017	
Ortho-Phosphorous (P)	mg/L	-	0.007	<0.005	0.045	0.006	0.034	0.029	0.006	<0.005	0.023	0.006	0.011	0.018
Total Phosphorus (P)	mg/L							0.061						0.054
Sulfate	mg/L		13.6	22.6	18.5	28			18.5	20.1	15.3	23.5		
Aluminium	mg/L	-	1.18	0.27	1	0.11			0.72	0.18	0.6	0.1		
Antimony	mg/L	2	<0.05	<0.05	<1	<1			<0.05	<0.05	<1	<1		
Arsenic	mg/L	0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<1	<1			<0.05	<0.05	<1	<1		
Barium	mg/L	10	0.018	0.015	0.021	0.015			0.023	0.018	0.02	0.017		
Beryllium	mg/L	0.053	<0.0002	<0.0002	<.0002	<0.0002			<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.0002		
Bismuth	mg/L	-	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05			<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05		
Boron	mg/L	50	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008			0.065	0.043	0.026	0.057		
Cadmium	mg/L	0.00001(H ≤ 30), 0.0003 (H 30 to <90), 0.0005 (H 90 to <150), 0.0006 (H 150 to <210)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.1	<0.1			<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.1	<0.1		
Calcium	mg/L	-	7.18	12.9	12.1	16.4			15	17.8	13.7	23.1		
Chronium	mg/L	0.01	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005			<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005		
Cobalt	mg/L	0.04	<0.005	<0.005	<0.5	<0.5			<0.005	<0.005	1.1	0.6		
Copper	mg/L	0.02 (H <50), 0.03 (H 50 -<75), 0.04 (H 75 - <100), 0.05 (H 100 - <125), 0.06 (H 125 - <150), 0.07 (H 150 - <175), 0.08 (H 175 - <200), 90 (H ≥ 200)	0.0081	0.0025	0.008	<0.005			0.0064	0.0018	<0.005	<0.005		
Iron	mg/L	-	0.705	0.326	0.723	0.075		0.707	1.13	0.618	0.85	0.374		2.38

2005		**Water Quality Standards - BCCSR, Sch. 6, Aquatic Life**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Apr**	**May**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Apr**	**May**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Parameter	**Unit**		**Site 4, 50m Upstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station**						**Site 4B Creek 200m Downstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station**					
Lead	mg/L	0.04 (H <50), 0.05(H 50 - <100), 0.06(H 100 - <200), 0.11 (H 200 - <300), 0.16 (H ≥ 300)	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.5	<0.5			<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.5	<0.5		
Magnesium	mg/L		1.48	2.07	2.16	2.55			1.85	2.09	1.89	2.66		
Manganese	mg/L	-	0.056	0.019	0.068	0.008			0.276	0.401	0.279	0.024		
Molybdenum	mg/L	10	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005			<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005		
Nickel	mg/L	0.25 (H < 60) 0.65 (H 60 -<120) 1.10 (H 120 - <180) 1.50 (H > 180)	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008			<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008		
Phosphorous	mg/L		0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1			0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		
Potassium	mg/L	-	<1	<1	1	1			2	1	1	2		
Seleium	mg/L	0.01	<0.03	<0.03	1	<1			<0.03	<0.03	2	<1		
Silver	mg/L	0.0005 (H ≤ 100), 0.015 (H > 100)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1			<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1		
Sodium	mg/L	-	6.03	6.79	8.76	6.98			7.94	7.61	7.91	9.75		
Strontium	mg/L	-	0.064	0.112	0.108	0.16			0.102	0.14	0.117	0.219		
Sulfur	mg/L	-	4.9	7.9	6.8	10.2			6.8	7.1	5.8	8.6		
Tellurium	mg/L	-	<0.05	<0.05					<0.05	<0.05				
Thallium	mg/L	0.003	<0.03	<0.03	<0.1	<0.1			<0.03	<0.03	<0.1	<0.1		
Tin	mg/L	-	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02		
Titanium	mg/L	1	0.034	0.005	0.027	<0.003			0.016	<0.003	0.015	<0.003		
Vanadium	mg/L	-	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005			<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005		
Zinc	mg/L	0.075 (H < 90) 0.15 (H = 90 - < 100) 0.9(H = 100 - < 200) 1.65 (H = 200 - < 300) 2.40 (H = 300 - < 400)	0.009	0.003	0.008	<0.005			0.021	0.004	0.009	<0.005		
Zirconium	mg/L	-	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005			<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005		

Notes: parameters highlighted in red and blue exceed the CSR Schedule 6 Column II standard.

exceedances highlighted in blue are missing Hardness values, therefore the most conservative guidelines value has been applied.

2006		Water Quality Standards - BCCSR, Sch. 6, Aquatic Life	Mar	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Parameter	Units		Site 4, 50m Upstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station								Site 4B Creek 200m Downstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station							
Conductivity	uS/cm		124	129	139	135	336	130	131	134	123	162	241	287	139	298	190	180
Nitrate (NO3)	mg/L	400	0.26	0.07	0.19	0.25	1.25	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.17	0.20	0.59	0.79	0.23	1.18	0.92	0.96
Nitrite (NO2)	mg/L	0.2	0.183	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.006	0.008	<0.005	0.006	0.005	0.008	<0.005	<0.005	0.011	0.007
Ammonia (NH3)	mg/L	1.31 (pH >8.55), 3.7 (pH 8 - 8.55), 11.3 (pH 7.5 - 8.05), 18.5(pH 7.0 - 7.55)	0.142	0.028	0.026	<0.005	0.015	<0.004	<0.005	<0.005	0.031	0.087	0.030	0.03	<0.005	<0.005	0.303	0.304
Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	19.7	25.5	24.4	18.3	28.0	17.1	29.3	31.3	21.3	23.2	22.9	22.6	16.4	22.3	30.5	30.2
Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	9.9	6.1	9.8	10.8	43.1	11.2	6.6	6.2	9.4	11.9	26.4	36.3	11.0	43.4	11.7	10.4
Orthophosphate	mg/L	-	0.019	0.006	0.013	0.021	<0.005	0.013	0.007	0.019	0.028	0.006	0.013	0.016	<0.005	0.010	0.007	0.016
Total Iron (Fe)	mg/L	-	0.972	0.143	0.219	0.056	0.149	0.036	0.102	0.079	0.991	0.505	0.843	0.274	0.052	0.109	0.866	0.829
Total Copper (Cu)	ug/L	20 (H <50), 30 (H 50 -<75), 40 (H 75 - <100), 50 (H 100 - <125), 60 (H 125 - <150), 70 (H 150 - <175), 80 (H 175 - <200), 90 (H ≥ 200)	5.8	1.6	4.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	3.3	1.9	7.90	1.50	7.10	1.80	<0.2	0.70	4.10	2.40
Total Manganese (Mn)	ug/L	-	0.352	0.034	0.031	0.009	0.172	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.166	0.232	0.355	0.261	0.008	0.149	0.569	0.505
Total Lead (Pb)	ug/L	40 (H <50), 50(H 50 - <100), 60(H 100 - <200), 110 (H 200 - <300), 160 (H ≥ 300)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Total Zinc (Zn)	ug/L	75 (H < 90) 150 (H = 90 - < 100) 900(H = 100 - < 200) 1650 (H = 200 - < 300) 2400 (H = 300 - < 400)	16.0	<1	45.0	<1	<1	2.0	4.0	2.0	21.0	<1	3.0	2.0	<1	2.0	11.0	6.0
Total Cadmium (Cd)	ug/L	0.01(H ≤ 30), 0.3 (H 30 to <90), 0.5 (H 90 to <150), 0.6 (H 150 to <210)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

Notes: parameters highlighted in red and blue exceed the CSR Schedule 6 Column II standard.

exceedances highlighted in blue are missing Hardness values, therefore the most conservative guidelines value has been applied.

2007		**Water Quality Standards - BCCSR, Sch. 6, Aquatic Life**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Parameter	**Units**		**Site 4, 50m Upstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station**												**Site 4B Creek 200m Downstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station**											
Conductivity	uS/cm		135	145	103	86	129	132	149	140	233	132	150	140	213	277	127	170	195	207	224	238	132	219	200	53
Nitrate (NO3)	mg/L	400	0.32	0.25	0.21	0.1	0.09	0.08	0.21	0.23	0.38	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.87	0.60	0.39	0.34	0.46	0.43	0.49	0.49	0.24	0.81	0.58	0.16
Nitrite (NO2)	mg/L	0.2	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.015	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.009	<0.005	<0.005	0.0	0.010	<0.005	0.015	0.006	<0.005	0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.009	<0.005	<0.005
Ammonia (NH3)	mg/L	1.31 (pH >8.55), 3.7 (pH 8 - 8.55), 11.3 (pH 7.5 - 8.05), 18.5(pH 7.0 - 7.55)	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.056	0.035	1.260	1.440	0.128	0.80	0.046	0.023	0.052	<0.005	<0.005	0.160	0.218	0.136
Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	18.2	29.8	19.5		25.4	26.5	37.6	23.2	26.4	26.7	34.8	30.0	29.1	39.5	17.9		26.5	29.1	45.3	27.9	21.9	43.9	40.5	5.4
Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	14.6	10.5	6	5.8	6.7	27.9	7.8	10.5	29.4	8.8	6.7	6.6	19.7	20.4	6.9	11.2	15.5	44.3	17.5	27.4	10.3	15.5	11.1	1.2
Orthophosphate	mg/L	-	0.015	0.006	0.009	0.034	0.005	0.008	0.008	0.012	0.043	0.030	0.020	0.015	0.017	<0.005	0.006	0.020	<0.005	<0.005	0.005	0.007	0.054	0.019	0.018	0.011
Total Iron (Fe)	mg/L	-	0.331	0.084	0.751	0.867	0.187	0.431	0.173	0.054	0.044	0.681	0.239	0.131	0.961	1.650	0.722	1.510	0.443	0.349	0.363	0.139	0.118	0.630	0.526	0.079
Total Copper (Cu)	ug/L	20 (H <50), 30 (H 50 -<75), 40 (H 75 - <100), 50 (H 100 - <125), 60 (H 125 - <150), 70 (H 150 - <175), 80 (H 175 - <200), 90 (H ≥ 200)	4.8	2.4	9.9	11.2	1.8	3	2.1	0.4	0.5	6.8	2.5	1.8	4.30	2.90	5.60	6.70	1.50	1.40	2.20	0.60	0.40	6.40	5.00	0.90
Total Manganese (Mn)	ug/L	-	0.025	0.007	0.085	0.010	0.008	0.017	0.024	0.016	0.009	29.000	0.057	0.041	0.396	0.716	0.242	0.384	0.195	0.250	0.175	0.122	0.111	296.000	0.368	0.007
Total Lead (Pb)	ug/L	40 (H <50), 50(H 50 - <100), 60(H 100 - <200), 110 (H 200 - <300), 160 (H ≥ 300)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.7000	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.5000	<0.2	<0.2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.6000	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.2000	0.3000	<0.2
Total Zinc (Zn)	ug/L	75 (H < 90) 150 (H = 90 - < 100) 900(H = 100 - < 200) 1650 (H = 200 - < 300) 2400 (H = 300 - < 400)	9.0	4.0	17.0	7.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	7.0	21.0	12.0	9.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	7.0	<5.0
Total Cadmium (Cd)	ug/L	0.01(H ≤ 30), 0.3 (H 30 to <90), 0.5 (H 90 to <150), 0.6 (H 150 to <210)	<0.1	<0.1	0.2000	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.0400	0.0400	0.0300	<0.1	<0.1	0.1000	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.0400	0.0400	<0.01

Notes: parameters highlighted in red and blue exceed the CSR Schedule 6 Column II standard.

exceedances highlighted in blue are missing Hardness values, therefore the most conservative guidelines value has been applied.

2008		**Water Quality Standards - BCCSR, Sch. 6, Aquatic Life**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Parameter	**Units**		**Site 4, 50m Upstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station**												**Site 4B Creek 200m Downstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station**											
Conductivity	uS/cm		150	200	160	110	80	140	150	150	140	170	130	160	210	250	230	180	130	360	390	390	400	310	220	310
pH		8.50		7.70	7.70		7.50	7.70	7.40	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.60	7.50		7.6	7.6		7.6	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6
Turbidity	NTU		2.40	4.40	12.70	100.00	5.50	1.30	0.70	0.50	0.50	1.10	16.60	6.90	2.6	4.5	6.3	63.1	4.6	4.9	2.7	4.8	0.8	1.6	12.4	9.2
Nitrate (NO3)	mg/L	400	0.22	0.38	0.25	0.22	0.06	0.09	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.29	0.32	0.48	0.94	0.51	0.30	0.17	0.56	1.28	1.77	1.54	1.33	0.49	0.59
Nitrite (NO2)	mg/L	0.2	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.036	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.008	0.005	0.025	0.005	0.006	0.021	0.030	0.018	0.008	0.005	0.005
Ammonia (NH3)	mg/L	1.31 (pH >8.55), 3.7 (pH 8 - 8.55), 11.3 (pH 7.5 - 8.05), 18.5(pH 7.0 - 7.55)	0.119	0.14	0.038	0.059	0.017	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.007	0.034	0.013	0.301	1.510	0.680	0.21	0.142	1.660	0.005	1.480	0.450	0.250	0.590	0.920
Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	26.8	27.8	21.9	19.7	14.0	28.0	23	24.0	26.0	34.0	27.0	38.0	40.4	43.7	42.2	36.1	20.0	50.0	43.0	52.0	50.0	48.0	48.0	66.0
Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	8.3	20.3	18.7	9.9	4.0	6.3	9.6	9.4	8.5	8.1	6.1	6.1	12.9	20.6	19.2	11.3	7.4	27.0	37.0	29.0	37.0	20.0	14.0	18.0
Orthophosphate	mg/L	-	0.008	0.005	0.012	0.005	0.010	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.009	0.005	0.007	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.085	0.005	0.005
Hardness							24.9	43.4	50.5	46.5	56.5	62.6	52.7	58.6					45	117	135	137	151	124	92	128
Total Aluminum (Al) ug/L	ug/L	-	143	183	539	5180	379	61	42	29	35	74	1560	467	205	520	556	2650	372	74	45	201	20	102	1140	435
Total Antimony (Sb) ug/L	ug/L	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Total Arsenic (As)	ug/L	50	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.10
Total Barium (Ba)	ug/L	10000	19.0	29.0	24.0	46.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	14.0	21.0	27.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	29.0	40.0	14.0	35.0	34.0	38.0	31.0	31.0	33.0	41.0
Total Beryllium (Be)	ug/L	53	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Bismuth (Bi)	ug/L	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	50.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total Boron (B)	ug/L	50000	11.0	8.0	5.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.1	29.0	23.0	31.0	50.0	50.0	105.0	123.0	114.0	102.0	50.0	50.0	62.0
Total Cadmium (Cd)	ug/L	0.01(H ≤ 30), 0.3 (H 30 to <90), 0.5 (H 90 to <150), 0.6 (H 150 to <210)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total Chromium (Cr)	ug/L	10	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total Cobalt (Co)	ug/L	40	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.1	3.4	3.1	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.5	1.4	4.2	3.7
Total Copper (Cu)	ug/L	20 (H <50), 30 (H 50 -<75), 40 (H 75 - <100), 50 (H 100 - <125), 60 (H 125 - <150), 70 (H 150 - <175), 80 (H 175 - <200), 90 (H ≥ 200)	1.4	2.6	6.8	30.9	3.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	9.3	3.6	3.2	10.6	7.7	17.4	3.5	1.4	1.3	5.4	1.1	2.6	11.2	6.4
Total Iron (Fe)	ug/L	-	280	544	1260	2840	267	78	65	54	54	103	919	278	481	1110	1190	2040	625	940	505	1150	211	265	1380	1490
Total Lead (Pb)	ug/L	40 (H <50), 50(H 50 - <100), 60(H 100 - <200), 110 (H 200 - <300), 160 (H ≥ 300)	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total Manganese (Mn)	ug/L	-	98.0	166.0	144.0	162.0	20.0	11.0	16.0	19.0	12.0	36.0	48.0	16.0	401	437	518	414	191	501	484	640	376	341	595	809
Total Mercury		1			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.20
Total Molybdenum (Mo)	ug/L	10000	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

2008		**Water Quality Standards - BCCSR, Sch. 6, Aquatic Life**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Parameter	**Units**		**Site 4, 50m Upstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station**												**Site 4B Creek 200m Downstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station**											
Total Nickel (Ni)	ug/L	250 (H < 60) 650 (H 60 -<120) 1100 (H 120 - <180) 1500 (H > 180)	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Total Selenium (Se)	ug/L	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Silicon (Si)	ug/L	-	8720	7340	8540	13700	5090	8210	8680	8720	10900	8690	10500	9210	6360	5510	7220	9010	5160	6860	6800	6680	8070	7620	8140	8100
Total Silver (Ag)	ug/L	0.5 (H ≤ 100), 15 (H > 100)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total Strontium (Sr)	ug/L	-	183.0	195.0	153.0	145.0	74.0	143.0	185.0	171.0	202.0	190.0	167.0	175.0	243	217	218	188	120	341	439	394	450	364	243	317
Total Thallium (Tl)	ug/L	3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Tin (Sn)	ug/L	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Total Titanium (Ti)	ug/L	1000	6.0	7.0	25.0	130.0	11.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	50.0	12.0	5.0	6.0	14.0	65.0	13.0	5.0	5.0	11.0	5.0	5.0	30.0	5.0
Total Uranium (U)	ug/L	3000	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Vanadium (V)	ug/L	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Total Zinc (Zn)	ug/L	75 (H < 90) 150 (H = 90 - < 100) 900(H = 100 - < 200) 1650 (H = 200 - < 300) 2400 (H = 300 - < 400)	5.0	6.0	7.0	20.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	12.0	156.0	14.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	8.0	13.0
Total Zirconium (Zr)	ug/L	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5
Total Calcium (Ca) mg/L	mg/L	-	20.1	22.5	17.7	14.7	7.7	13.7	16.2	14.9	18.1	20.0	16.3	18.4	28.9	29.4	31.1	23.8	14.7	39.5	46.4	47.0	52.4	42.3	30.5	43.2
Total Magnesium (Mg) mg/L	mg/L	-	2.79	2.77	2.20	2.87	1.37	2.22	2.42	2.28	2.73	3.10	2.94	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	1.9	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.5	3.8	4.9
Total Potassium (K) mg/L	mg/L	-	1.17	1.58	1.42	1.77	0.56	0.55	0.69	0.65	0.74	0.98	1.13	0.93	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.2	3.8	5.1	5.5	4.6	3.1	2.5	3.4
Total Sodium (Na) mg/L	mg/L	-	8.56	11.50	14.10	8.32	3.97	5.28	6.85	6.18	7.30	8.59	7.74	7.49	8.9	10.1	13.0	8.4	5.7	15.2	21.6	18.1	20.4	13.7	9.1	12.9
Total Sulphur (S) mg/L	mg/L	-	10.0	9.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	8.0	6.0	8.0	9.0	11.0	10.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	12.0	7.0	17.0	12.0	20.0	18.0	22.0	16.0	28.0
Total Phosphorus (P)	ug/L	-	16.0	10.0											14.0	37.0										

Notes: parameters highlighted in red and blue exceed the CSR Schedule 6 Column II standard.

exceedances highlighted in blue are missing Hardness values, therefore the most conservative guidelines value has been applied.

2009		Water Quality Standards - BCCSR, Sch. 6, Aquatic Life	Feb	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Dec	Feb	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Dec
Parameter	Units		Site 4, 50m Upstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station									Site 4B Creek 200m Downstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station								
Acidity (pH 4.5)	mg/L		<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Acidity (pH 8.3)	mg/L		<0.5	0.8	<0.5	1.6	<0.5	1.5	2.1	1.4	<0.5	1.7	2.0	<0.5	3.7	<0.5	2.1	2.2	1.6	<0.5
Nitrite (N)	mg/L	0.2	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.006	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Nitrate (N)	mg/L	400	0.27	0.39	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.29	0.24	0.98	0.54	0.95	0.55	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.44	1.25	0.60
Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	31	25	20	20	19	18	22	32	15	52	40	29	33	29	31	55	59	30
Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	20	18	9.4	14	13	12	11	12	11	31	18	13	21	27	29	25	16	14
Orthophosphate (P)	mg/L	-	<0.005	0.026	0.013	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.021	0.008	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Ammonia (N)	mg/L	1.31 (pH >8.55), 3.7 (pH 8 - 8.55), 11.3 (pH 7.5 - 8.05), 18.5(pH 7.0 - 7.55)	<0.005	0.032	<0.005	0.014	<0.005	0.020	0.037	0.085	<0.005	0.72	0.301	0.085	0.039	<0.005	0.021	0.116	0.348	0.081
Nitrate plus Nitrite (N)	mg/L	-	0.27	0.39	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.29	0.24	0.98	0.54	0.96	0.55	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.44	1.25	0.60
Conductivity	uS/cm	-	190	170	120	160	150	144	153	203	132	330	220	170	250	250	264	309	290	180
Turbidity	NTU	-	0.7	26.2	7.7	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	47.6	8.7	1.4	30.1	7.2	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	21.6	8.4
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L	-	62.0	48.8	25.1	16.5	54.3	47.4	55.7	72.3	41.4	119	70.1	35.0	51.8	95.2	90.6	116	108	60.3
Total Aluminum (Al)	ug/L	-	63	1910	390	147	69	131	55	3080	444	98	1610	385	147	53	10	32	1470	435
Total Antimony (Sb)	ug/L	200	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Total Arsenic (As)	ug/L	50	<0.1	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.1
Total Barium (Ba)	ug/L	10000	21	34	16	17	15	15	16	49	19	32	33	20	20	17	17	23	45	22
Total Beryllium (Be)	ug/L	53	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total Bismuth (Bi)	ug/L	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total Boron (B)	ug/L	50000	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	63	<50	<50	<50	<50	50	<50	<50	<50
Total Cadmium (Cd)	ug/L	0.01(H ≤ 30), 0.3 (H 30 to <90), 0.5 (H 90 to <150), 0.6 (H 150 to <210)	0.06	0.26	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.02	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.08	0.03
Total Chromium (Cr)	ug/L	10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total Cobalt (Co)	ug/L	40	<0.5	1.1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	2.4	<0.5	1.1	3.5	1.8	0.7	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	3.7	2.1
Total Copper (Cu)	ug/L	20 (H <50), 30 (H 50 -<75), 40 (H 75 - <100), 50 (H 100 - <125), 60 (H 125 - <150), 70 (H 150 - <175), 80 (H 175 - <200), 90 (H ≥ 200)	0.8	14.7	3.2	1.8	0.8	1.6	0.6	18.7	3.6	1.9	18.6	5.0	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	15.0	5.9
Total Iron (Fe)	ug/L	-	45	1420	274	175	82	308	82	2720	316	456	2420	574	451	215	110	179	1370	499
Total Lead (Pb)	ug/L	40 (H <50), 50(H 50 - <100), 60(H 100 - <200), 110 (H 200 - <300), 160 (H ≥ 300)	<0.2	0.9	0.3	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	1.1	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.3	<0.2	0.3	<0.2	<0.2	0.5	0.2
Total Manganese (Mn)	ug/L	-	6	152	15	28	31	67	18	170	41	461	390	259	213	146	125	153	368	216

2009		Water Quality Standards - BCCSR, Sch. 6, Aquatic Life	Feb	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Dec	Feb	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Dec
Parameter	Units		Site 4, 50m Upstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station									Site 4B Creek 200m Downstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station								
Total Mercury (Hg)	ug/L	1	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	<0.02	0.03	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Total Molybdenum (Mo)	ug/L	10000	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	2	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
Total Nickel (Ni)	ug/L	250 (H < 60) 650 (H 60 -<120) 1100 (H 120 - <180) 1500 (H > 180)	<1	2	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	2	<1	1	2	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	3	1
Total Selenium (Se)	ug/L	10	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total Silicon (Si)	ug/L	-	9600	9090	7250	8900	11000	10600	10500	11300	6840	7440	7060	6410	6680	9110	8470	8010	7950	5880
Total Silver (Ag)	ug/L	0.5 (H ≤ 100), 15 (H > 100)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Total Strontium (Sr)	ug/L	-	220	147	114	192	195	195	212	200	115	355	179	174	294	329	373	385	279	153
Total Thallium (Tl)	ug/L	3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Total Tin (Sn)	ug/L	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Total Titanium (Ti)	ug/L	1000	<5	65	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	95	11	<5	38	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	31	6
Total Uranium (U)	ug/L	3000	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total Vanadium (V)	ug/L	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Total Zinc (Zn)	ug/L	75 (H < 90) 150 (H = 90 - < 100) 900(H = 100 - < 200) 1650 (H = 200 - < 300) 2400 (H = 300 - < 400)	6	22	7	<5	6	5	5	15	5	5	20	9	<5	<5	<5	<5	12	15
Total Zirconium (Zr)	ug/L	-	<0.5	0.8	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	1.1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.6	<0.5
Total Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	-	19.5	15.1	10.9	16.6	17.5	15.2	17.6	23.1	13.5	39.9	23.1	20.5	28.8	32.8	31.0	39.1	36.2	20.2
Total Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	-	3.24	2.67	1.89	2.53	2.55	2.30	2.90	3.55	1.86	4.62	3.01	2.56	3.32	3.23	3.23	4.44	4.16	2.39
Total Potassium (K)	mg/L	-	0.90	1.48	0.82	0.86	0.71	0.69	0.78	2.24	1.22	2.94	1.91	1.69	2.07	1.88	1.85	2.42	3.09	1.77
Total Sodium (Na)	mg/L	-	10.2	12.5	7.51	9.01	8.17	7.20	8.42	10.7	8.54	15.3	10.8	8.72	11.2	13.0	12.9	13.1	11.0	8.99
Total Sulphur (S)	mg/L	-	11	9	4	6	3	4	7	15	6	19	16	10	11	12	10	20	25	11

Notes: parameters highlighted in red exceed the CSR Schedule 6 Column II standard.

2010		Water Quality Standards - BCCSR, Sch. 6, Aquatic Life	Jan	Feb	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jan	Feb	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec		Nov
Parameter	Units		Site 4, 50m Upstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station												Site 4B Creek 200m Downstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station												Leachate
Acidity (pH 4.5)	mg/L		<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5		<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5		<0.5
Acidity (pH 8.3)	mg/L		<0.5	<0.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.0	2.1	2.6	<0.5	0.9		<0.5	<0.5	1.4	1.8	0.8	3.4	1.3	2.8	3.9	1.2	1.0		34.3
Nitrite (N)	mg/L	0.2	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005 (1)	<0.005	<0.005 (1)	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005		<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005 (1)	<0.005	<0.005 (1)	0.009	0.007	0.005		<0.005
Nitrate (N)	mg/L	400	0.45	0.48	0.39	0.25	0.26	0.44	0.41	0.42	0.34	0.47	0.36		0.68	0.58	0.52	0.43	0.44	0.53	0.42	0.56	1.49	1.53	0.88		<0.02
Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	mg/L	1000	15	16	22	25	23	19	18	20	30	26	24		30	34	40	44	44	36	38	71	66	75	50		170
Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	1500	15	12	10	12	12	13	15	12	14	12	16		27	23	26	32	33	36	49	55	35	25	22		79
Orthophosphate (P)	mg/L	-	<0.005	0.011	<0.005	0.04 (1)	<0.005	0.037	<0.05 (2)	0.59 (2)	0.067	0.049	0.060		<0.005	0.311	0.229	0.03 (1)	0.050	0.033	0.041	0.12	0.39	0.75	0.47		3.3
Ammonia (N)	mg/L	1.31 (pH >8.55), 3.7 (pH 8 - 8.55), 11.3 (pH 7.5 - 8.05), 18.5(pH 7.0 - 7.55)	0.005	0.017	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.010	<0.005		0.167	0.008	0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.006	0.006	<0.005		<0.005
Nitrate plus Nitrite (N)	mg/L		0.45	0.48	0.39	0.25	0.26	0.44	0.41	0.42 (1)	0.34	0.47	0.36		0.68	0.58	0.52	0.43	0.44	0.53	0.42	0.56 (1)	1.50	1.54	0.88		<0.02
Conductivity	uS/cm		135	137	135	148	150	147	149	152	188	164	166		230	232	243	281	293	306	329	309	361	337	265		916
pH	pH units	8.5	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.53	7.67	7.66	7.60	7.60	7.59		7.5	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.66	7.59	7.60	7.59	7.59	7.58		6.95
Turbidity	NTU	-	7.8	4.7	5.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.1	2.4	3.8		9.5	6.2	7.6	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	5.9	1.7	5.3	7.4		150
Total Hardness		-	39.2	54.2	35.8	50.9	45.7	43.4	44.7	49.6	52.7	47.8	46.5		71.7	94.0	68.9	99.4	91.5	86.8	101	139	108	108	85.6		312
Total Aluminum (Al)	ug/L	-	572	328	441	78	41	28	21	36	150	140	246		740	766	540	86	43	19	10	157	126	601	826		32
Total Antimony (Sb)	ug/L	200	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5		<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5		<0.5
Total Arsenic (As)	ug/L	50	0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		<0.1
Total Barium (Ba)	ug/L	10000	21	24	17	16	16	11	12	13	22	19	18		29	37	28	26	26	19	23	31	35	36	28		106
Total Beryllium (Be)	ug/L	53	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		<0.1
Total Bismuth (Bi)	ug/L	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		<1
Total Boron (B)	ug/L	50000	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	54	65	<50	<50	<50		175
Total Cadmium (Cd)	ug/L	0.01(H ≤ 30), 0.3 (H 30 to <90), 0.5 (H 90 to <150), 0.6 (H 150 to <210)	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04		0.05	0.11	0.07	0.03	0.02	<0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.08		<0.01
Total Chromium (Cr)	ug/L	10	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		<1
Total Cobalt (Co)	ug/L	40	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.9	<0.5	0.6		4.0	5.5	3.0	1.9	0.8	<0.5	<0.5	0.9	2.8	5.0	4.3		2.7
Total Copper (Cu)	ug/L	20 (H <50), 30 (H 50 -<75), 40 (H 75 - <100), 50 (H 100 - <125), 60 (H 125 - <150), 70 (H 150 - <175), 80 (H 175 - <200), 90 (H > 200)	4.3	3.9	3.4	0.9	0.9	<0.2	3.2	0.7	3.2	2.8	4.0		9.8	11.0	6.9	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	3.7	4.4	9.2	12.5		0.8
Total Iron (Fe)	ug/L	-	333	230	328	66	48	26	30	84	259	206	219		1020	1220	686	261	196	93	90	465	276	906	829		24000
Total Lead (Pb)	ug/L	40 (H <50), 50(H 50 - <100), 60(H 100 - <200), 110 (H 200 - <300), 160 (H ≥ 300)	0.3	0.5	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2		0.3	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2		<0.2
Total Manganese (Mn)	ug/L	-	20	29	17	12	10	11	9	16	42	26	45		365	539	327	327	201	90	98	269	383	640	381		3700
Total Mercury (Hg)	ug/L	1	0.04	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02		0.04	0.03	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02		<0.02
Total Molybdenum (Mo)	ug/L	10000	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		<1
Total Nickel (Ni)	ug/L	250 (H < 60) 650 (H 60 -<120) 1100 (H 120 - <180) 1500 (H > 180)	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		2	2	1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	2	2	2		2
Total Selenium (Se)	ug/L	10	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		<0.1
Total Silicon (Si)	ug/L	-	8040	9770	7500	9190	8760	10300	9560	10800	8770	7450	6830		6870	8260	4840	7200	7140	8150	7340	8270	6740	6060	6480		7650

2010		Water Quality Standards - BCCSR, Sch. 6, Aquatic Life	Jan	Feb	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jan	Feb	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec		Nov
Parameter	**Units**		**Site 4, 50m Upstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station**												**Site 4B Creek 200m Downstream of Landfill Leachate Pump Station**												**Leachate**
Total Silver (Ag)	ug/L	0.5 (H ≤ 100), 15 (H > 100)	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02		<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02		<0.02
Total Strontium (Sr)	ug/L	-	115	167	107	177	178	182	202	211	189	163	128		177	244	174	294	313	334	407	398	313	293	194		754
Total Thallium (Tl)	ug/L	3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05		<0.05
Total Tin (Sn)	ug/L	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5		<5
Total Titanium (Ti)	ug/L	1000	17	10	15	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5		7	5	8	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5		<5
Total Uranium (U)	ug/L	3000	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1		<0.1
Total Vanadium (V)	ug/L	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5		<5
Total Zinc (Zn)	ug/L	75 (H < 90) 150 (H = 90 - < 100) 900(H = 100 - < 200) 1650 (H = 200 - < 300) 2400 (H = 300 - < 400)	5	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	6		9	9	7	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	10	11		30
Total Zirconium (Zr)	ug/L	-	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5		<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5		<0.5
Total Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	-	12.5	17.4	11.2	16.2	14.4	13.8	14.2	15.8	16.8	15.2	15.0		23.9	31.5	23.0	33.7	30.7	29.5	34.5	48.2	36.1	36.6	28.4		106
Total Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	-	1.95	2.63	1.88	2.53	2.37	2.17	2.23	2.48	2.61	2.39	2.22		2.91	3.74	2.75	3.72	3.60	3.17	3.54	4.64	4.24	4.11	3.59		11.5
Total Potassium (K)	mg/L	-	1.08	1.38	0.82	0.81	0.75	0.61	0.67	0.82	1.18	1.03	1.25		2.00	2.74	1.85	2.41	2.34	2.03	2.28	3.51	3.27	3.02	2.60		7.90
Total Sodium (Na)	mg/L	-	10.4	12.6	9.37	8.36	7.37	6.68	6.60	7.78	10.3	10.3	11.4		14.5	15.6	13.9	14.2	13.4	14.4	15.3	21.7	18.3	14.9	13.9		40.3
Total Sulphur (S)	mg/L	-	5	9	6	8	8	5	3	8	11	8	9		12	17	10	15	13	11	11	22	21	21	18		65

Notes: parameters highlighted in red exceed the CSR Schedule 6 Column II standard.

Q1 March 2011 WWTP SW Sample				Sample Location	WHISTLER WASTE WATER
				Date Sampled	
Analyte	**Units**	**LOR**	**Lower Limit**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	Water
Conductivity	uS/cm	2	-	-	209
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	0.5	-	-	62.2
pH	pH	0.1	6.5	8.5	7.44
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	2	-	-	23.4
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	0.005	-	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	0.227
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	0.05	-	-	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	0.5	-	1500	20.4
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	0.02	-	2	0.04
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	0.005	-	400	1.19
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.001	-	0.2	0.0022
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	0.05	-	-	0.447
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	0.0025	-	-	1.64
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	0.002	-	-	0.0375
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	0.5	-	1000	38.6
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	-	-	0.048
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.2	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.05	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	-	10	<0.02
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.053	<0.0050

Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	-	-	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	50	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	0.000053
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	-	20.7
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.01	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.04	0.00283
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	0.0047
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	0.031
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.04	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	-	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	-	2.53
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	-	-	0.219
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	0.001	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	10	0.001
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.25	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.3	-	-	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	2	-	-	<2.0
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.01	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	-	4.85
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0005	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	2	-	-	13.4
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	-	0.138
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	0.003	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	<0.030

Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	1	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	3	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	0.0057
COD	mg/L	20	-	-	29
EPH10-19	mg/L	0.25	-	5	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	0.25	-	-	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.25	-	0.5	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	0.25	-	-	<0.25
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.06	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0005	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.00001	-	0.0001	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.002	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.12	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.01	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.003	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0002	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.034	<0.000050
Acenaphthene d10	%	Surrogate	-	-	101
Acridine d9	%	Surrogate	-	-	114
Chrysene d12	%	Surrogate	-	-	96

Naphthalene d8	%	Surrogate	-	-	102
Phenanthrene d10	%	Surrogate	-	-	98
Color Key:				🟥 Exceeds Standard	

Q2 June 2011 WWTP SW Sample				Sample Location	WHISTLER WASTE WATER
				Date Sampled	
Analyte	**Units**	**LOR**	**Lower Limit**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	Water
Conductivity	uS/cm	2	-	-	200
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	0.5	-	-	65.6
pH	pH	0.1	6.5	8.5	7.63
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	2	-	-	36.7
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	0.005	-	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	0.189
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	0.05	-	-	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	0.5	-	1500	17.2
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	0.02	-	2	0.041
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	0.005	-	400	0.347
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.001	-	0.2	0.0019
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	0.05	-	-	0.368
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	0.0025	-	-	0.717
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	0.002	-	-	0.0025
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	0.5	-	1000	30.4
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	-	-	0.019
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.2	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.05	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	-	10	0.02
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.053	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	-	-	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	50	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	<0.000050

Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	-	22.5
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.01	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.04	0.00086
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	0.0014
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	<0.030
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.04	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	-	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	-	2.29
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	-	-	0.217
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	0.001	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	10	0.0011
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.25	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.3	-	-	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	2	-	-	2.4
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.01	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	-	4.46
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0005	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	2	-	-	9.5
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	-	0.171
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	0.003	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	1	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	3	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	<0.030

Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	<0.0050
COD	mg/L	20	-	-	<20
EPH10-19	mg/L	0.25	-	5	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	0.25	-	-	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.25	-	0.5	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	0.25	-	-	<0.25
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.06	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0005	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.00001	-	0.0001	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.002	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.12	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.01	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.003	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0002	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.034	<0.000050
Acenaphthene d10	%	Surrogate	-	-	73
Acridine d9	%	Surrogate	-	-	69
Chrysene d12	%	Surrogate	-	-	73
Naphthalene d8	%	Surrogate	-	-	72
Phenanthrene d10	%	Surrogate	-	-	72
Color Key:	🟥 Exceeds Standard				

Q3 August 2011 WWTP SW Sample				Sample Location	WHISTLER WASTE WATER
				Sample Date	19-Aug-11
Analyte	**Units**	**LOR**	**Lower Limit**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	Water
Conductivity	uS/cm	2	-	-	234
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	0.5	-	-	76.7
pH	pH	0.1	6.5	8.5	7.72
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	2	-	-	41.7
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	0.005	-	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	0.16
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	0.05	-	-	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	0.5	-	1500	21.3
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	0.02	-	2	0.042
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	0.005	-	400	0.454
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.001	-	0.2	0.0042
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	0.05	-	-	0.247
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	0.0025	-	-	0.705
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	0.002	-	-	<0.0020
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	0.5	-	1000	33.1
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	-	-	0.034
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.2	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.05	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	-	10	0.024
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.053	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	-	-	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	50	<0.10

Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	-	26.2
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.01	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.04	0.00058
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	<0.0010
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	0.051
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.04	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	-	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	-	2.73
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	-	-	0.201
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	0.001	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	10	<0.0010
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.25	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.3	-	-	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	2	-	-	2.7
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.01	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	-	5.35
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0005	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	2	-	-	10.8
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	-	0.236
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	0.003	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	<0.030

Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	1	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	3	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	<0.0050
COD	mg/L	20	-	-	<20
EPH10-19	mg/L	0.25	-	5	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	0.25	-	-	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.25	-	0.5	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	0.25	-	-	<0.25
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.06	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0005	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.00001	-	0.0001	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.002	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.12	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.01	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.003	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0002	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.034	<0.000050
Acenaphthene d10	%	Surrogate	-	-	107
Acridine d9	%	Surrogate	-	-	110

Chrysene d12	%	Surrogate	-	-	110
Naphthalene d8	%	Surrogate	-	-	103
Phenanthrene d10	%	Surrogate	-	-	109
Color Key:	Exceeds Standard				

Q4 Novemeber 2011 WWTP SW Sample				Sample Location	WHISTLER WASTE WATER
				Sample Date	Nov - 29 - 11
Analyte	**Units**	**LOR**	**Lower Limit**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	Water
Conductivity	uS/cm	2	-	-	212
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	0.5	-	-	71
pH	pH	0.1	6.5	8.5	7.6
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	2	-	-	31.3
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	0.005	-	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	0.157
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	0.05	-	-	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	0.5	-	1500	12.2
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	0.02	-	2	0.059
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	0.005	-	400	0.824
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.001	-	0.2	0.0026
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	0.05	-	-	0.332
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	0.0025	-	-	1.16
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	0.002	-	-	0.0238
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	0.5	-	1000	47
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	-	-	0.85
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.2	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.05	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	-	10	0.026
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.053	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	-	-	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	50	<0.10

Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	0.000054
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	-	23.7
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.01	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.04	0.0028
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	0.0123
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	0.83
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.04	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	-	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	-	2.86
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	-	-	0.298
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	0.001	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	10	0.0011
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.25	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.3	-	-	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	2	-	-	2.1
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.01	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	-	6.65
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0005	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	2	-	-	11.3
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	-	0.169
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	0.003	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	1	<0.050

Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	3	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	<0.030
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	0.0078
COD	mg/L	20	-	-	<20
EPH10-19	mg/L	0.25	-	5	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	0.25	-	-	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.25	-	0.5	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	0.25	-	-	<0.25
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.06	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0005	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.00001	-	0.0001	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.002	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.12	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.01	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.003	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0002	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.034	<0.000050
Acenaphthene d10	%	Surrogate	-	-	92.5
Acridine d9	%	Surrogate	-	-	93.9
Chrysene d12	%	Surrogate	-	-	96.6
Naphthalene d8	%	Surrogate	-	-	93.4

Phenanthrene d10	%	Surrogate	-	-	83.6
Color Key:	🟥 Exceeds Standard				

Q1 2012 WWTP SW Sample				Sample Location	WHISTLER WASTE WATER
				Date Sampled	
Analyte	**Units**	**LOR**	**Lower Limit**	**BCCSR-S6-WATER-FAL**	Water
Conductivity	uS/cm	2	-	-	226
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	0.5	-	-	76
pH	pH	0.1	6.5	8.5	7.71
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	2	-	-	37.8
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	0.005	-	1.31 @ pH ≥ 8.5 3.7 @ pH 8.0 - < 8.5 11.3 @ pH 7.5 - < 8.0 18.5 @ pH 7.0 - < 7.5 18.4 @ pH < 7.0	0.137
Bromide (Br)	mg/L	0.05	-	-	<0.050
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	0.5	-	1500	24
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	0.02	-	2	0.051
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	0.005	-	400	0.56
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.001	-	0.2	0.0017
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	0.05	-	-	0.226
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	0.0025	-	-	0.788
Phosphorus (P)-Total	mg/L	0.002	-	-	0.0023
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	0.5	-	1000	36.9
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	-	-	0.293
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.2	<0.00050
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.05	<0.0010
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	-	10	0.026
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.053	<0.0050
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	-	-	<0.20
Boron (B)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	50	<0.10
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0001 @ H ≤ 30 0.0003 @ H = 30 - < 90 0.0005 @ H = 90 - < 150 0.0006 @ H = 150 - < 210	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	-	25.4

Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.01	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	-	0.04	0.00225
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.02 @ H < 50 0.03 @ H = 50 - < 75 0.04 @ H = 75 - < 100 0.05 @ H = 100 - < 125 0.06 @ H = 125 - < 150 0.07 @ H = 15- - < 175 0.08 @ H = 175 - < 200 0.09 @ H ≥ 200	0.0055
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	0.473
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.04	<0.0010
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	-	<0.050
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.1	-	-	3.04
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	-	-	0.308
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	0.001	<0.00020
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	10	<0.0010
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.25	<0.0050
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.3	-	-	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	mg/L	2	-	-	2.2
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	-	0.01	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	-	6.28
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0005	<0.000050
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	mg/L	2	-	-	13.6
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	-	0.206
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	0.003	<0.00020
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	<0.030
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.05	-	1	<0.050
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	-	3	<0.00020
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.03	-	-	<0.030

Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	-	0.075 @ H ≤ 90 0.15 @ H = 90 - < 100 0.9 @ H = 100 - < 200 1.65 @ H = 100 - < 200 2.4 @ H = 300 - < 400	<0.0050
COD	mg/L	20	-	-	<20
EPH10-19	mg/L	0.25	-	5	<0.25
EPH19-32	mg/L	0.25	-	-	<0.25
LEPH	mg/L	0.25	-	0.5	<0.25
HEPH	mg/L	0.25	-	-	<0.25
Acenaphthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.06	<0.000050
Acenaphthylene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Acridine	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0005	<0.000050
Anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Benz(a)anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/L	0.00001	-	0.0001	<0.000010
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Chrysene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.001	<0.000050
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Fluoranthene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.002	<0.000050
Fluorene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.12	<0.000050
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	-	<0.000050
Naphthalene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.01	<0.000050
Phenanthrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.003	<0.000050
Pyrene	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.0002	<0.000050
Quinoline	mg/L	0.00005	-	0.034	<0.000050
Acenaphthene d10	%	Surrogate	-	-	88.7
Acridine d9	%	Surrogate	-	-	102.4
Chrysene d12	%	Surrogate	-	-	84.9
Naphthalene d8	%	Surrogate	-	-	84.7
Phenanthrene d10	%	Surrogate	-	-	91.9
Color Key:				Exceeds Standard	

APPENDIX I: Laboratory Analytical Results for Leachate, Groundwater & Surface Water Results

MORRISON HERSHFIELD GROUP INC.
ATTN: Don McCallum
Suite # 610 - 3585 Graveley Street
Vancouver BC V5K 5J5

Phone: 604-454-0402

Date Received:	10-MAR-11
Report Date:	23-MAR-11 17:50 (MT)
Version:	FINAL

Certificate of Analysis

Lab Work Order #:	L985015
Project P.O. #:	NOT SUBMITTED
Job Reference:	5104016
Legal Site Desc:	
C of C Numbers:	10-050417

ERIN BOLSTER
Account Manager

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ALS LABORATORY GROUP ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L985015-1	L985015-2	L985015-3	L985015-4	L985015-5
	Description					
	Sampled Date	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW 2D	MW 2S	MW 4	MW 6 - REP	MW 6
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	1410	582	720	816	814
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	503	184	191	210	209
	pH (pH)	7.03	7.10	6.92	6.17	6.29
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	318	170	201	10.0	9.3
	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	24.4	11.8	7.07	0.0535	0.0621
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<2.1	<0.50	<1.0	<0.50	<0.50
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	34	26.0	83	156	157
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	<0.40	<0.20	<0.40	<0.20	<0.20
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.050	<0.10	<0.050	<0.050
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	<0.020	<0.010	<0.020	<0.010	<0.010
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	32.9	15.2	9.35	1.41	1.78
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	32.9	15.2	9.35	1.41	1.78
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	0.0536	0.0119	0.0108	0.0320	0.403
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	426	85.6	44	139	138
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.020 DLA	<0.010	<0.010	0.199	0.195
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010 DLA	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0155	0.0086	0.0097	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.085	0.152	0.338	0.110	0.108
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.45	0.24	0.13	<0.10	<0.10
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00010 DLA	0.000067	<0.000050	0.000585	0.000533
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	171	61.6	61.7	68.6	68.2
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0040 DLM	<0.0015 DLM	0.00180	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0196	0.00189	0.0414	0.0455	0.0461
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0065	0.0058
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	82.3	45.4	91.1	1.10	1.02
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	18.2	7.46	9.07	9.48	9.42
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	2.07	2.11	3.86	2.73	2.72
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0154	0.0042	0.0160	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.010 DLA	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	31.9	13.9	10.6	4.8	4.7
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS LABORATORY GROUP ANALYTICAL REPORT

Grouping	Analyte	L985015-6	L985015-7	L985015-8	L985015-9	L985015-10
	Sample ID	L985015-6	L985015-7	L985015-8	L985015-9	L985015-10
	Description					
	Sampled Date	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 11	TRAVEL BLANK
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	490	1230	387	124	<2.0
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	170	332	44.4	40.8	<0.50
	pH (pH)	7.17	7.32	7.36	7.30	5.71
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	95.0	264	29.3	23.5	<1.0
	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	3.68	24.4	0.0413	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<0.50	<0.50	<0.25	<0.050	<0.050
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	37.1	89.2	82.7	11.4	<0.50
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.20	<0.10	0.030	<0.020
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	1.32	9.72	0.165	0.321	<0.0050
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	<0.010	0.021	<0.0050	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	5.74	28.8	0.56	0.056	<0.050
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	7.06	38.5	0.721	0.377	<0.0025
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	0.0041	0.0164	0.181	0.0071	<0.0020
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	82.0	194	21.7	16.8	<0.50
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.012	<0.020 DLA	0.040	0.021	<0.010
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.0010 DLA	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.071	0.065	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.15	0.56	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.000099	0.00023	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	57.4	106	15.1	12.7	<0.10
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.0010 DLA	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0119	0.0236	0.00065	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0022	0.0220	0.0017	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	3.47	0.480	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	6.52	16.5	1.67	2.21	<0.10
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	2.69	5.04	0.049	<0.010	<0.010
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0019	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	0.011	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	8.2	29.4	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L985015-1	L985015-2	L985015-3	L985015-4	L985015-5
	Description					
	Sampled Date	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW 2D	MW 2S	MW 4	MW 6 - REP	MW 6
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	14.8	9.49	11.4	8.56	8.49
	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00010 DLA	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	39.9	11.5	25.6	79.0	77.4
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.871	0.329	0.408	0.662	0.667
	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00040 DLA	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00040 DLA	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0209	0.0148	0.0054	0.0171	0.0065
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	102	63	49	85	95
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Benzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Bromoform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Bromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)	0.0016	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloroform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L985015-6	L985015-7	L985015-8	L985015-9	L985015-10
	Description					
	Sampled Date	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 11	TRAVEL BLANK
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	4.77	6.99	4.25	8.12	<0.050
	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	DLA <0.00010	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	26.2	80.9	52.3	6.9	<2.0
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.317	0.514	0.123	0.145	<0.0050
	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0126	0.0227	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	23	63	145	<20	<20
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)					<0.050
	Benzene (mg/L)					<0.00050
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Bromoform (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Bromomethane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Chloroethane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Chloroform (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Chloromethane (mg/L)					<0.0050
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)					<0.0010
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)					<0.0010
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)					<0.0010
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)					<0.0010
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)					<0.0010
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)					<0.0050
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)					<0.0010
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)					<0.0010

	Sample ID	L985015-1	L985015-2	L985015-3	L985015-4	L985015-5
	Description					
	Sampled Date	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW 2D	MW 2S	MW 4	MW 6 - REP	MW 6
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020
	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Styrene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Toluene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Xylenes (mg/L)	<0.00071	<0.00071	<0.00071	<0.00071	<0.00071
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)	99	101	102	100	100
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)	101	101	101	100	100
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25	0.28	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	0.37	0.30	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	0.28	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	HEPH (mg/L)	0.37	0.30	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)	91	100	95	83	74
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L985015-6	L985015-7	L985015-8	L985015-9	L985015-10
	Description					
	Sampled Date	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 11	TRAVEL BLANK
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)					<0.00050
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)					<0.020
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)					<0.020
	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Styrene (mg/L)					<0.00050
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Toluene (mg/L)					<0.0010
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)					<0.0010
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)					<0.0010
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)					<0.00050
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)					<0.00050
	Xylenes (mg/L)					<0.00071
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)					101
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)					101
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25	0.29	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	<0.25	0.51	1.06	0.26	<0.25
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	0.29	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	HEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	0.51	1.06	0.26	<0.25
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)					<0.10
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)					<0.10
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)					100
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS LABORATORY GROUP ANALYTICAL REPORT

		L985015-1	L985015-2	L985015-3	L985015-4	L985015-5
	Sample ID	L985015-1	L985015-2	L985015-3	L985015-4	L985015-5
	Description					
	Sampled Date	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW 2D	MW 2S	MW 4	MW 6 - REP	MW 6
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	0.000190	0.000171
	Surrogate: d10-Acenaphthene (SS) (%)	90	93	82	88	81
	Surrogate: d9-Acridine (SS) (%)	91	90	82	82	75
	Surrogate: d12-Chrysene (SS) (%)	87	90	82	86	78
	Surrogate: d8-Naphthalene (SS) (%)	95	96	86	93	87
	Surrogate: d10-Phenanthrene (SS) (%)	92	94	87	90	82

ALS LABORATORY GROUP ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L985015-6	L985015-7	L985015-8	L985015-9	L985015-10
	Description					
	Sampled Date	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11	09-MAR-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 11	TRAVEL BLANK
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Surrogate: d10-Acenaphthene (SS) (%)	86	90	89	83	87
	Surrogate: d9-Acridine (SS) (%)	83	88	86	86	85
	Surrogate: d12-Chrysene (SS) (%)	81	85	88	85	83
	Surrogate: d8-Naphthalene (SS) (%)	90	92	93	85	93
	Surrogate: d10-Phenanthrene (SS) (%)	87	89	87	82	89

Reference Information

Qualifiers for Sample Submission Listed:

Qualifier	Description
SPL	Sample was Preserved at the laboratory - samples # 1-9 - Total Metals

Qualifiers for Individual Parameters Listed:

Qualifier	Description
DLA	Detection Limit Adjusted For required dilution
DLM	Detection Limit Adjusted For Sample Matrix Effects

Test Method References:

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

ALK-PCT-VA Water Alkalinity by Auto. Titration APHA 2320 "Alkalinity"

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2320 "Alkalinity". Total alkalinity is determined by potentiometric titration to a pH 4.5 endpoint. Bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide alkalinity are calculated from phenolphthalein alkalinity and total alkalinity values.

ALK-PCT-VA Water Alkalinity by Auto. Titration APHA 2320 Alkalinity

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2320 "Alkalinity". Total alkalinity is determined by potentiometric titration to a pH 4.5 endpoint. Bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide alkalinity are calculated from phenolphthalein alkalinity and total alkalinity values.

ANIONS-BR-IC-VA Water Bromide by Ion Chromatography APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

ANIONS-CL-IC-VA Water Chloride by Ion Chromatography APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

ANIONS-F-IC-VA Water Fluoride by Ion Chromatography APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

ANIONS-NO2-IC-VA Water Nitrite by Ion Chromatography APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Specifically, the nitrite detection is by UV absorbance and not conductivity.

ANIONS-NO3-IC-VA Water Nitrate by Ion Chromatography APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Specifically, the nitrate detection is by UV absorance and not conductivity.

ANIONS-SO4-IC-VA Water Sulfate by Ion Chromatography APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

COD-COL-VA Water Chemical Oxygen Demand by Colorimetric APHA 5220 D. CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 5220 "Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)". Chemical oxygen demand is determined using the closed reflux colourimetric method.

EC-PCT-VA Water Conductivity (Automated) APHA 2510 Auto. Conduc.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2510 "Conductivity". Conductivity is determined using a conductivity electrode.

EPH-SF-FID-VA Water EPH in Water by GCFID BCMOE EPH GCFID

This analysis is carried out in accordance with the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (BCMELP) Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 1999). The procedure involves extraction of the entire water sample with dichloromethane. The extract is then solvent exchanged to toluene and analysed by capillary column gas chromatography with flame ionization detection (GC/FID). EPH results include Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) and are therefore not equivalent to Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (LEPH/HEPH).

HARDNESS-CALC-VA Water Hardness APHA 2340B

Hardness is calculated from Calcium and Magnesium concentrations, and is expressed as calcium carbonate equivalents.

HG-DIS-CSR-CVAFS-VA Water Diss. Mercury in Water by CVAFS (CSR) EPA 3005A/245.7

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by filtration (EPA Method 3005A) and involves a cold-oxidation of the acidified sample using bromine monochloride prior to reduction of the sample with stannous chloride. Instrumental analysis is by cold vapour atomic fluorescence spectrophotometry (EPA Method 245.7).

Reference Information

LEPH/HEPH-CALC-VA Water LEPHs and HEPHs BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in water. These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Parks Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". According to this method, LEPH and HEPH are calculated by subtracting selected Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon results from Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbon results. To calculate LEPH, the individual results for Acenaphthene, Acridine, Anthracene, Fluorene, Naphthalene and Phenanthrene are subtracted from EPH(C10-19). To calculate HEPH, the individual results for Benz(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Fluoranthene, and Pyrene are subtracted from EPH(C19-32). Analysis of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons adheres to all prescribed elements of the BCMELP method "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 20, 1999).

MET-DIS-ICP-VA Water Dissolved Metals in Water by ICPOES EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves filtration (EPA Method 3005A) and analysis by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrophotometry (EPA Method 6010B).

MET-DIS-LOW-MS-VA Water Dissolved Metals in Water by ICPMS(Low) EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures involves preliminary sample treatment by filtration (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (EPA Method 6020A).

NH3-F-VA Water Ammonia by Fluorescence J. ENVIRON. MONIT., 2005, 7, 37-42, RSC

This analysis is carried out, on sulfuric acid preserved samples, using procedures modified from J. Environ. Monit., 2005, 7, 37 - 42, The Royal Society of Chemistry, "Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection for the determination of trace levels of ammonium in seawater", Roslyn J. Waston et al.

P-T-COL-VA Water Total P in Water by Colour APHA 4500-P Phosphorous

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-P "Phosphorus". Total Phosphorous is determined colourimetrically after persulphate digestion of the sample.

PAH-SF-MS-VA Water PAH in Water by GCMS EPA Methods 3510, 3630 & 8270

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846, Methods 3510, 3630 & 8270, published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves extraction of the entire water sample with dichloromethane. The extract is then solvent exchanged to toluene prior to analysis by capillary column gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC/MS). Surrogate recoveries may not be reported in cases where interferences from the sample matrix prevent accurate quantitation. Because the two isomers cannot be readily chromatographically separated, benzo(j)fluoranthene is reported as part of the benzo(b)fluoranthene parameter.

PAH-SURR-MS-VA Water PAH Surrogates for Waters EPA METHODS 3510, 3630 & 8270

PH-PCT-VA Water pH by Meter (Automated) APHA 4500-H "pH Value"

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

PH-PCT-VA Water pH by Meter (Automated) APHA 4500-H pH Value

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

TKN-SIE-VA Water Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen by SIE APHA 4500-Norg (TKN)

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-Norg "Nitrogen (Organic)". Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen is determined by sample digestion at 367 celcius with analysis using an ammonia selective electrode.

TN-CALC-VA Water TN by Calc (TKN + N+N) BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Total Nitrogen is determined by calculation by suming TKN and the NO2 and NO3 results.

VH-PT-FID-VA Water VH by Purge Trap GCFID EPA 8260b, BCMELP CSR Method

This procedure involves the purge and trap extraction of the sample prior to analysis for Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH) by capillary column gas chromatography with flame-ionization detection (GC/FID). The VH analysis is carried out in accordance with the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (BCMELP) Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Volatile Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 1999).

VH-SURR-FID-VA Water VH Surrogates for Waters EPA 8260B, BCMELP CSR METHOD

VOC-M-PT-MS-VA Water VOC (Misc) by Purge and Trap with GCMS EPA 8260B, BCMELP CSR METHOD

This procedure involves the purge and trap extraction of the sample prior to analysis for Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH) by capillary column gas chromatography with flame-ionization detection (GC/FID) and for specific Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) by capillary column gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC/MS). The VH analysis is carried out in accordance with the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (BCMELP) Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Volatile Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 1999). The VOC

Reference Information

analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846, Method 8260, published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Note: For chlorinated waters certain conditions may cause the formation of trihalomethanes after sample collection. Appropriate chemical treatment of chlorinated waters will prevent trihalomethane formation in the samples. Surrogate recoveries may not be reported in cases where interferences from the sample matrix prevent accurate quantitation.

VOC-PT-MS-VA	Water	VOC by Purge Trap GCMS	EPA 8260B, BCMELP CSR METHOD

This procedure involves the purge and trap extraction of the sample prior to analysis for specific Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) by capillary column gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC/MS). The VOC analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846, Method 8260, published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Note: For chlorinated waters certain conditions may cause the formation of trihalomethanes after sample collection. Appropriate chemical treatment of chlorinated waters will prevent trihalomethane formation in the samples. Surrogate recoveries may not be reported in cases where interferences from the sample matrix prevent accurate quantitation.

VOC7-PT-MS-VA	Water	BTEX by Purge Trap GCMS	EPA 8260b, BCMELP CSR Method

This procedure involves the purge and trap extraction of the sample prior to analysis for specific Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) by capillary column gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC/MS). The VOC analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846, Method 8260, published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Note: For chlorinated waters certain conditions may cause the formation of trihalomethanes after sample collection. Appropriate chemical treatment of chlorinated waters will prevent trihalomethane formation in the samples. Surrogate recoveries may not be reported in cases where interferences from the sample matrix prevent accurate quantitation.

VOC7/VOC-SURR-MS-VA	Water	VOC7 and/or VOC Surrogates for Waters	EPA 8260B, BCMELP CSR METHOD
VPH-CALC-VA	Water	VPH is VH minus select aromatics	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". The concentrations of specific Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes and, in solids, Styrene) are subtracted from the collective concentration of Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH) that elute between n-hexane (nC6) and n-decane (nC10).

XYLENES-CALC-VA	Water	Sum of Xylene Isomer Concentrations	CALCULATION

Calculation of Total Xylenes

Total Xylenes is the sum of the concentrations of the ortho, meta, and para Xylene isomers. Results below detection limit (DL) are treated as zero. The DL for Total Xylenes is set to a value no less than the square root of the sum of the squares of the DLs of the individual Xylenes.

** 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**
VA	ALS LABORATORY GROUP - VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA

Chain of Custody Numbers:

10-050417

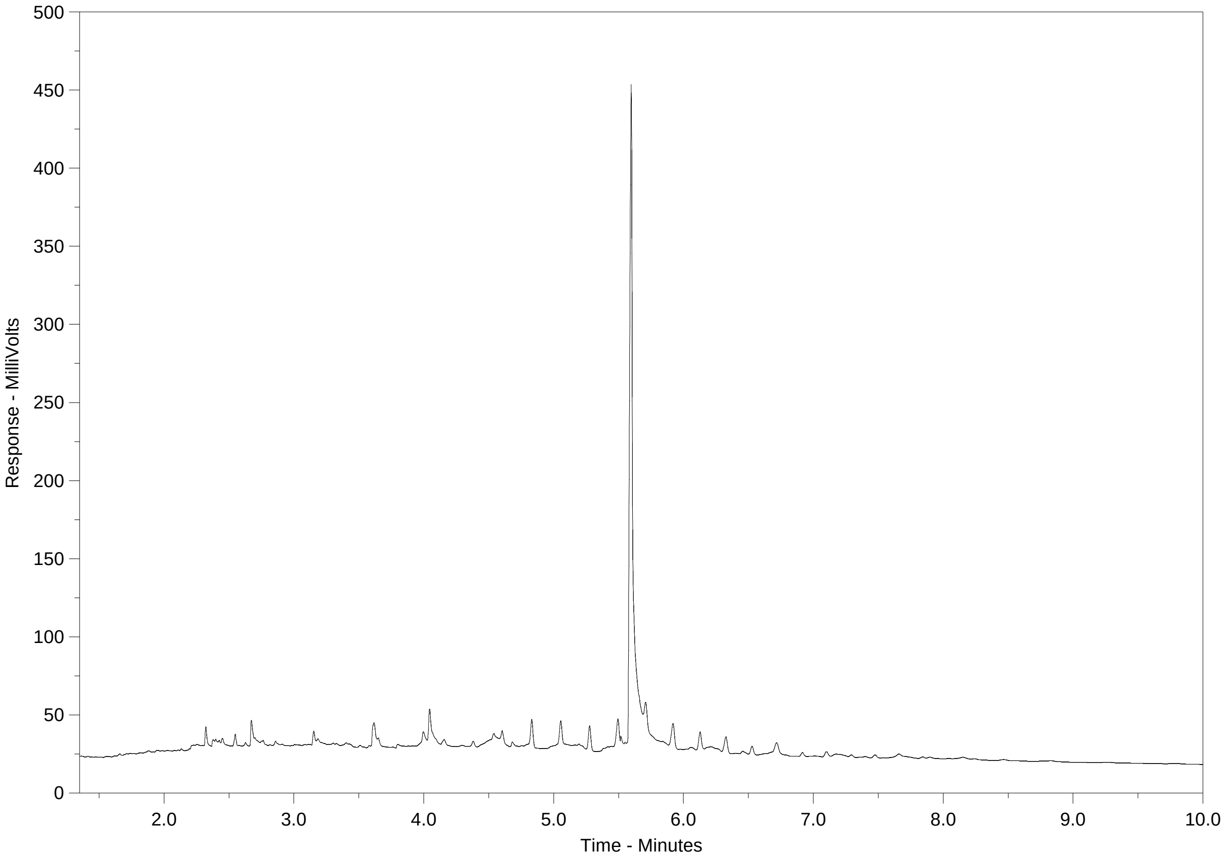
GLOSSARY OF REPORT TERMS

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.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L985015-1
Client Sample ID: MW 2D



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

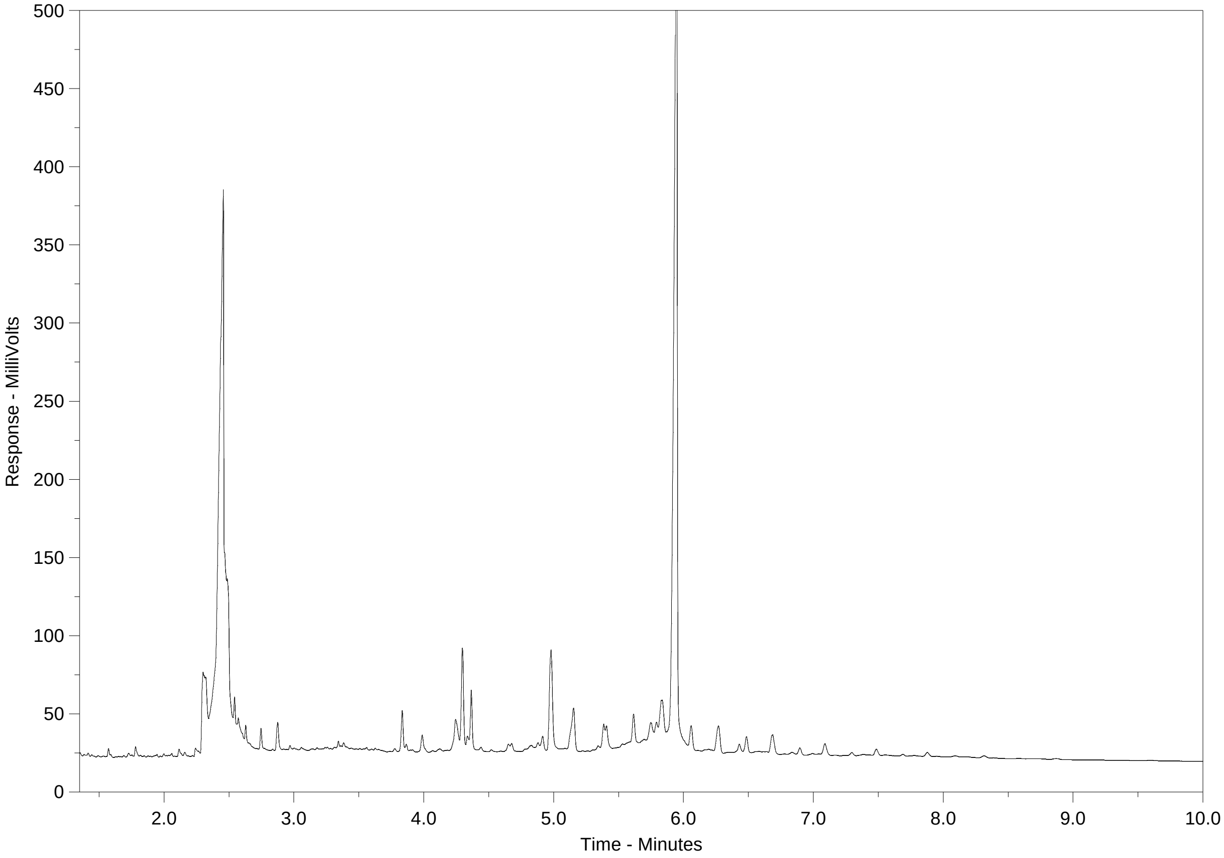
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L985015-2
Client Sample ID: MW 2S



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

←— Gasoline —→ ←— Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease —→
←— Diesel / Jet Fuels —→

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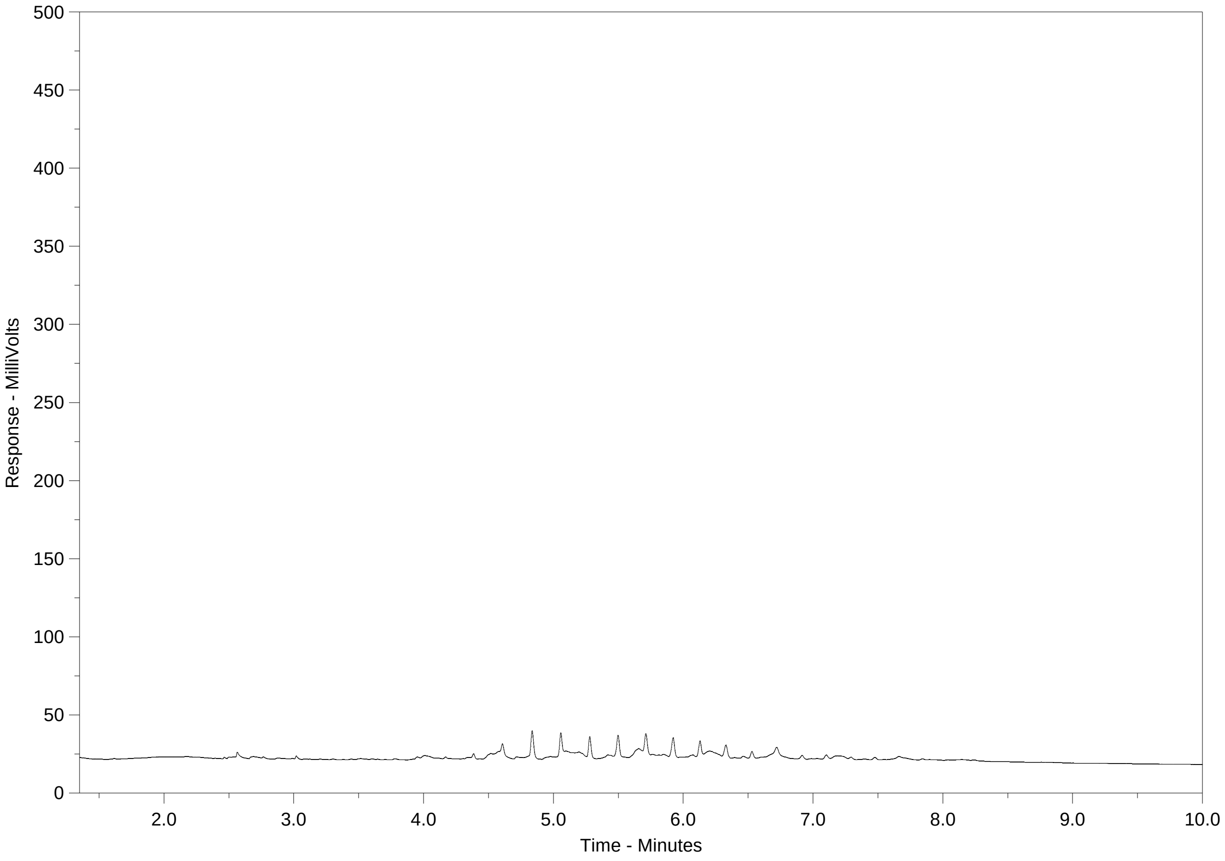
A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L985015-3
Client Sample ID: MW 4



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

←— Gasoline —→ ←— Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease —→
←— Diesel / Jet Fuels —→

The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

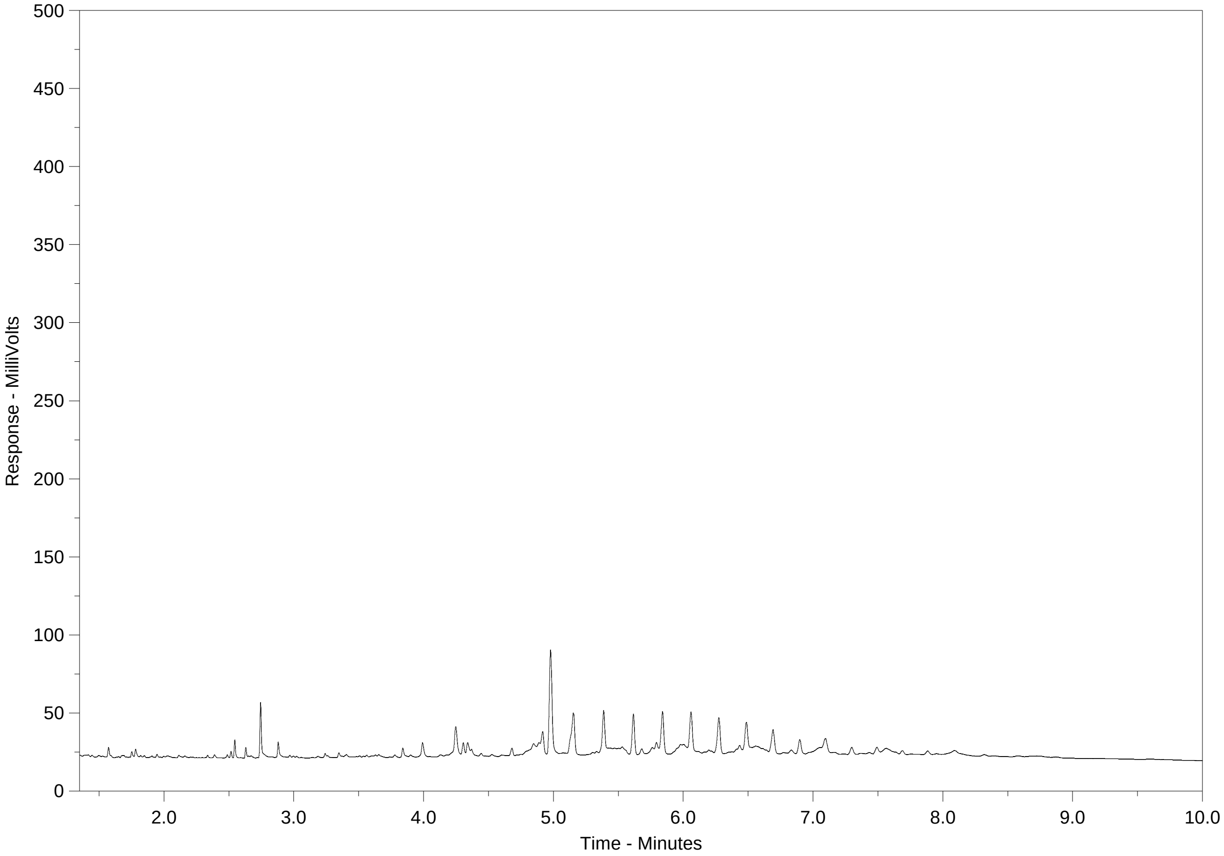
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L985015-4
Client Sample ID: MW 6 - REP



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F
← Gasoline →	← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →	
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →		

The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

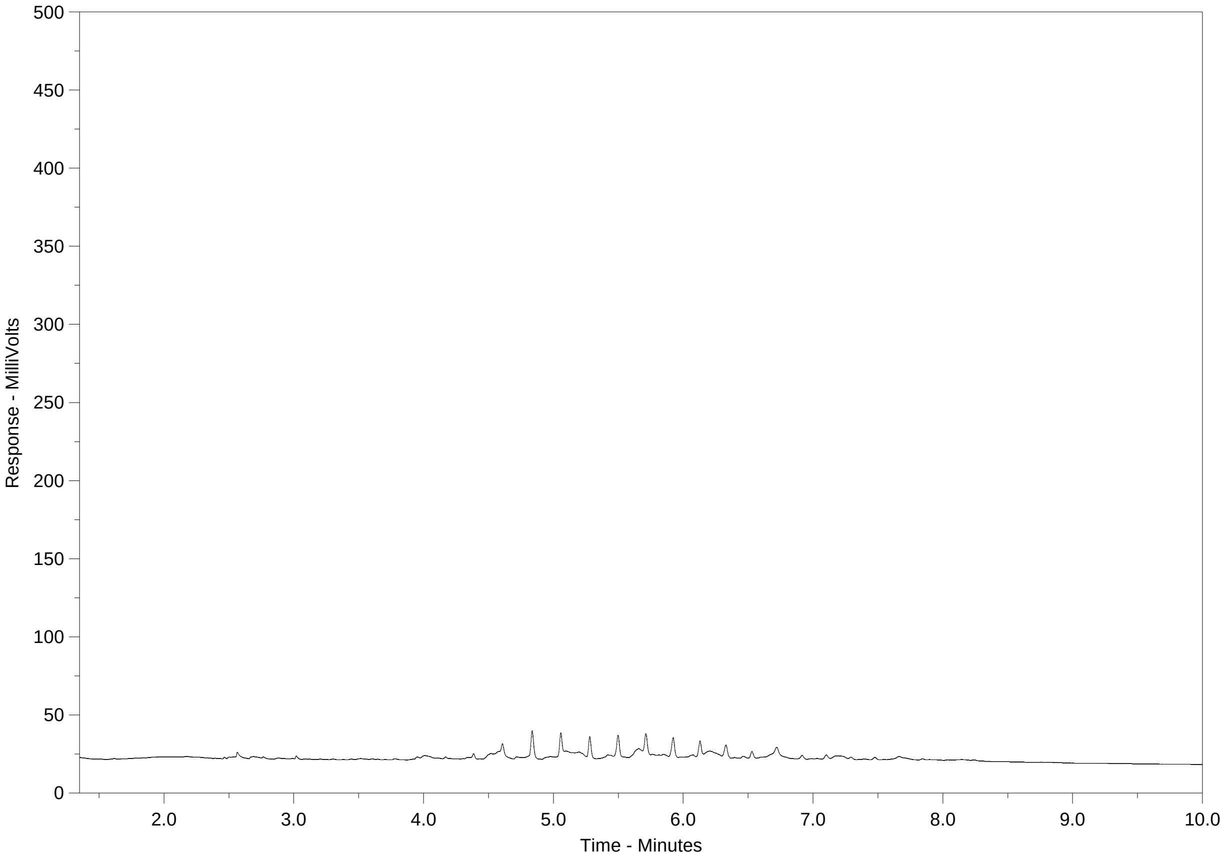
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L985015-5
Client Sample ID: MW 6



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline →
← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

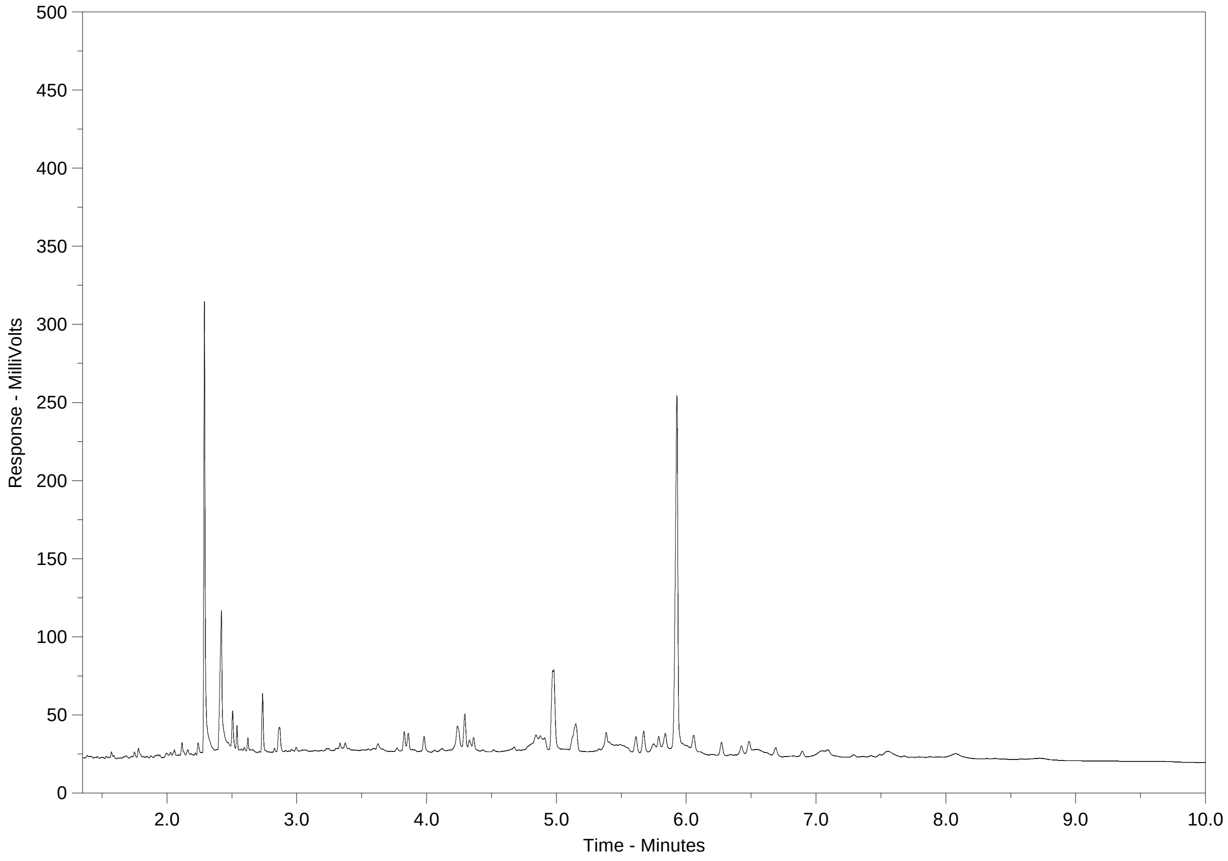
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L985015-6
Client Sample ID: SFC 2



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

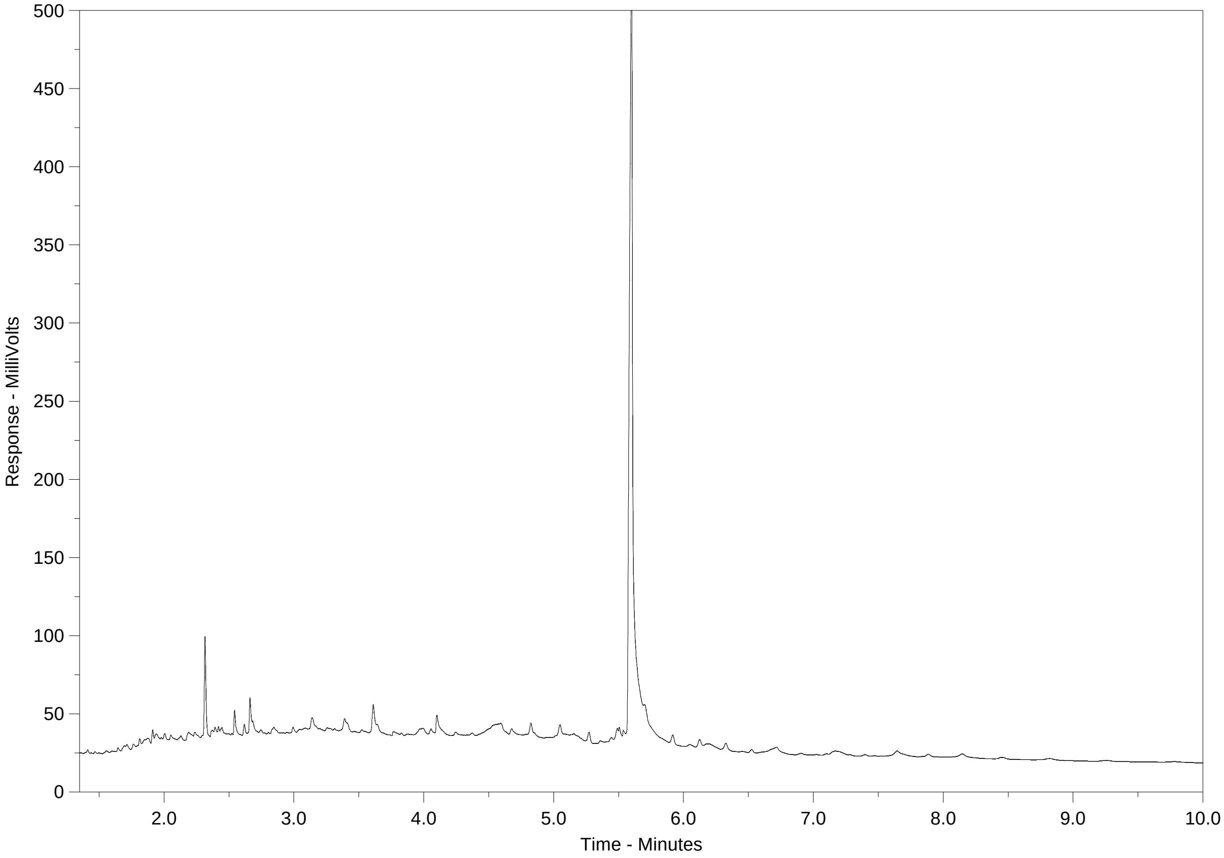
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L985015-7
Client Sample ID: SFC 2B



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

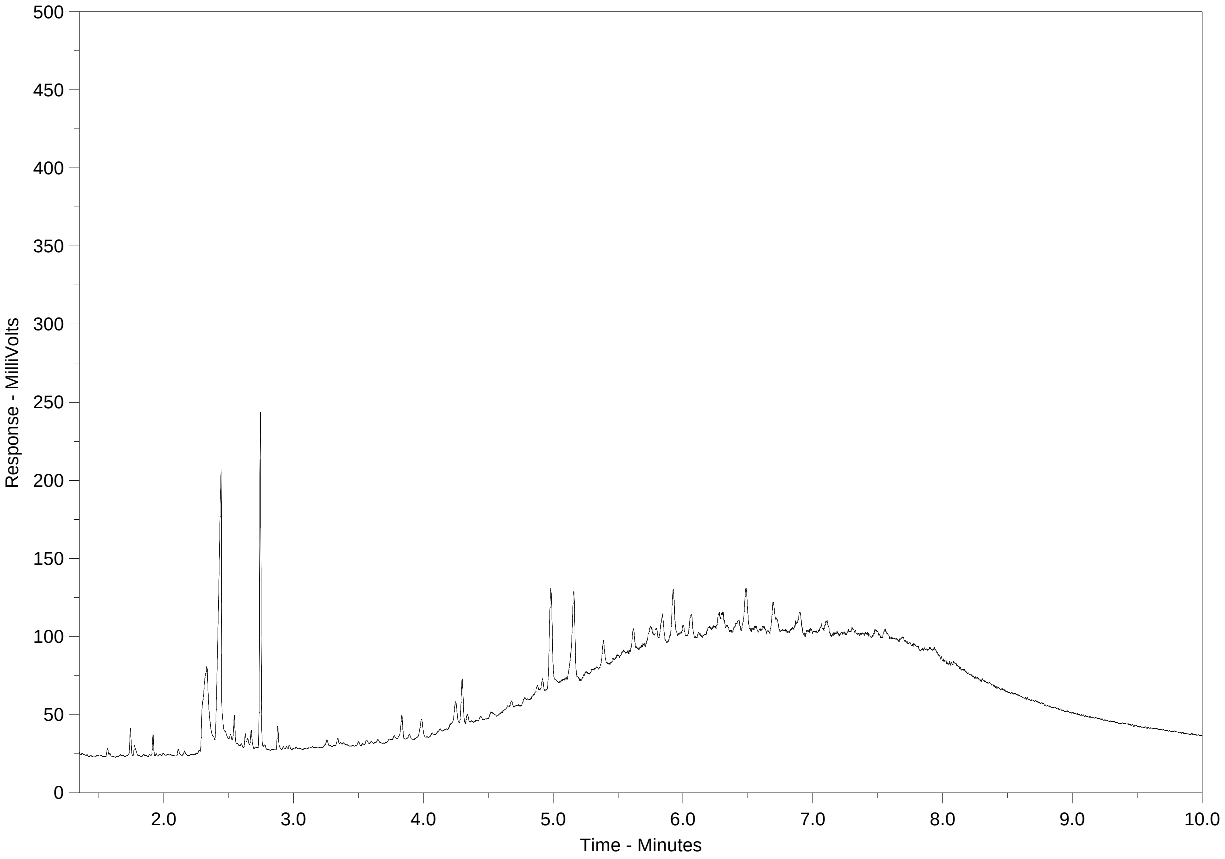
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L985015-8
Client Sample ID: SFC 3



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

←— Gasoline —→ ←———— Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease ————→
←———— Diesel / Jet Fuels ————→

The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

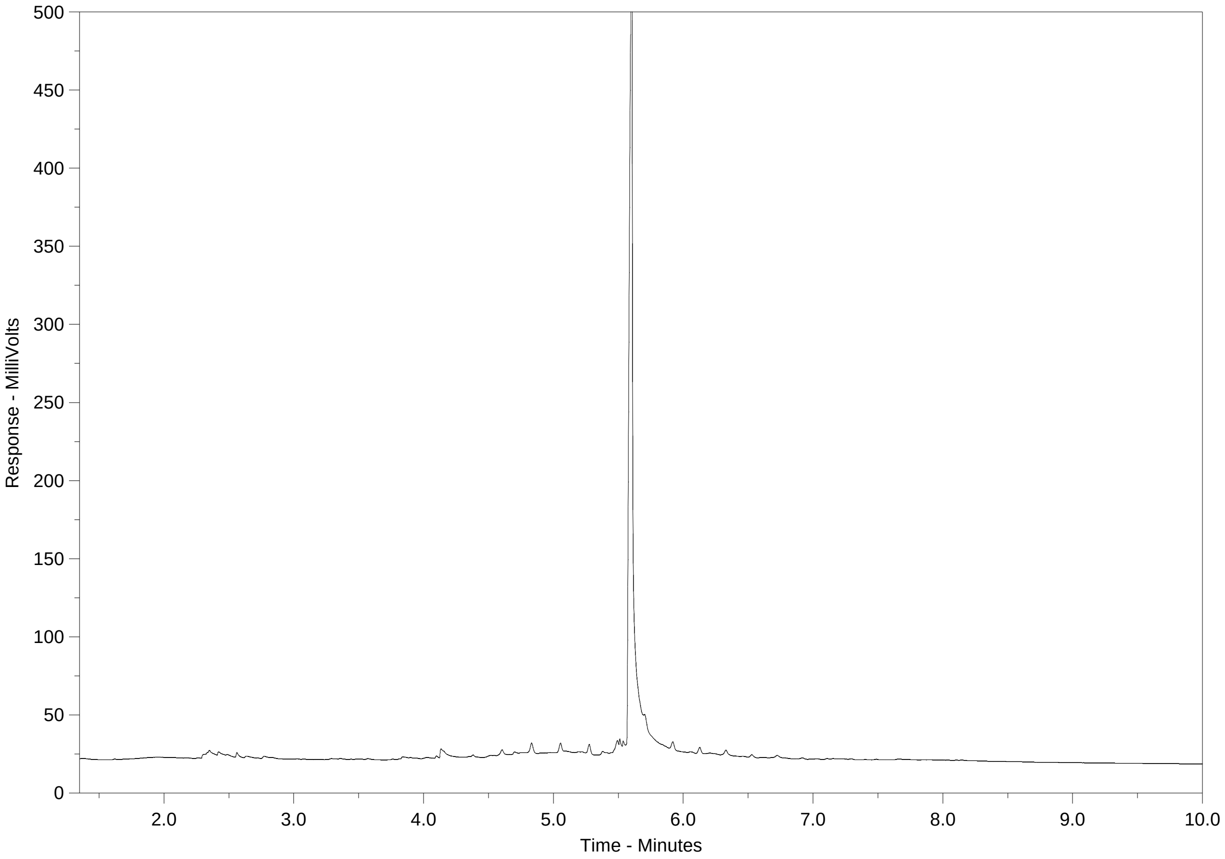
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L985015-9
Client Sample ID: SFC 11



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

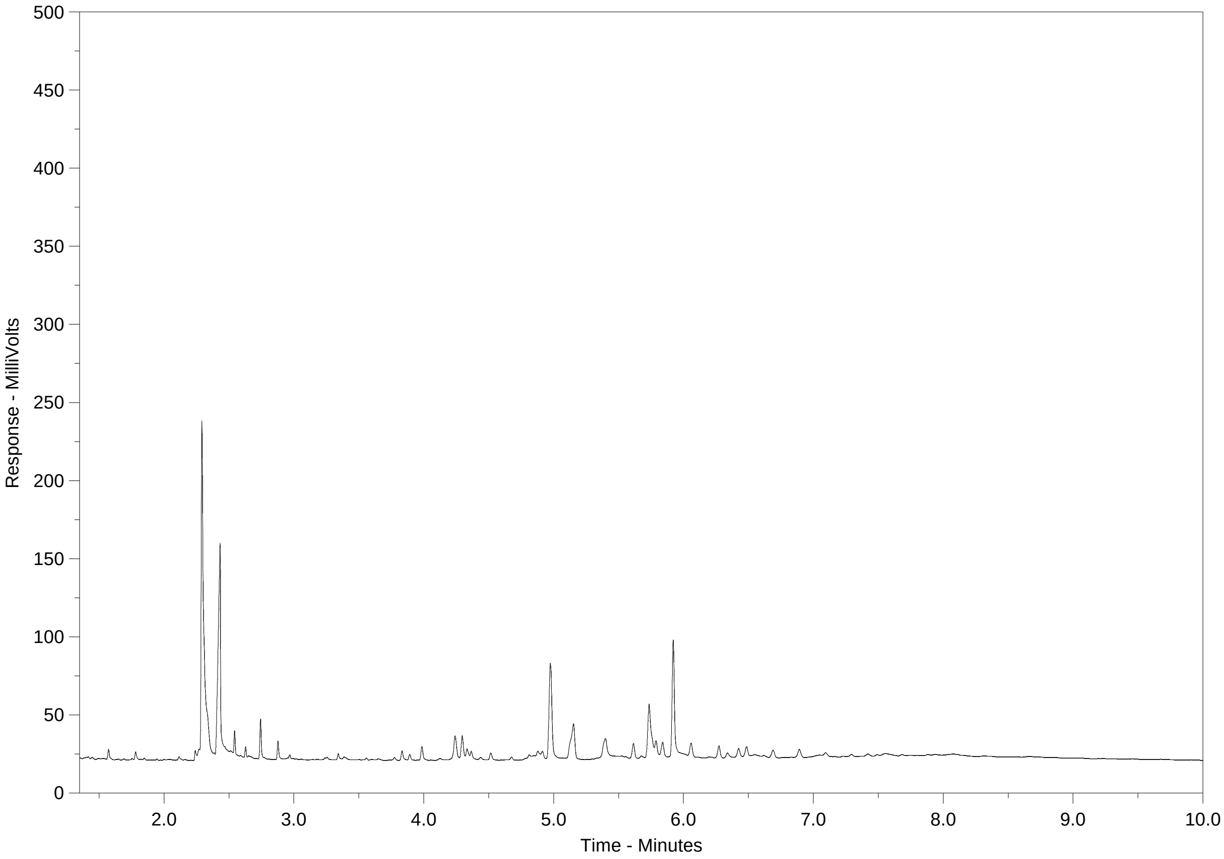
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L985015-10
Client Sample ID: TRAVEL BLANK



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F
←— Gasoline —→	←—— Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease ——→	
←—— Diesel / Jet Fuels ——→		

The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Short Holding Time

Rush Processing

Chain of Custody / Analytical Reques
Canada Toll Free: 1 800 668 987
www.alsglobal.com

L985015-COFC

10-050417

Page 1 of 2

Report To	**Report Format / Distribution**	**Service Requested:** (Rush subject to availability)
Company: MORRISON HERSHFIELD	Standard: ✓ Other (specify):	✓ Regular (Standard Turnaround Times))
Contact: DON McCALLUM	Select: PDF ✓ Excel ✓ Digital Fax	Priority, Date Req'd: ________ (Surcharges apply)
Address: SUITE 610, 3585 GRAVELEY ST. VANCOUVER, BC V5K 5J5	Email 1: jgilson@morrisonhershfield.com Email 2:	Emergency (1 Business Day) - 100% Surcharge For Emergency < 1 Day, ASAP or Weekend - Contact ALS
Phone: 604-454-0402 Fax: 604-454-0403		**Analysis Request**
Invoice To Same as Report ? (circle) [✓ Yes] or No (if No, provide details)	**Client / Project Information**	(Indicate Filtered or Preserved, F/P)
Copy of Invoice with Report? (circle) Yes or No	Job #: 5104016	
Company:	PO / AFE:	
Contact:	LSD:	
Address:		
Phone: Fax:	Quote #:	
Lab Work Order # (lab use only) L985015	**ALS Contact:** **Sampler:**	

Sample #	Sample Identification (This description will appear on the report)	Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Time (hh:mm)	Sample Type	GENERAL (Alkalinity, Anion Cond., pH, Total)	DISSOLVED METALS	P COD/NH3/TKN	ORGANICS (LEPH HEPH)	VOCs (BTEX)	↳ Acetone Dibromomethane	Bromomethane 1,3-Butadiene	MIBK MEK					Number of Containers
1	MW 2D	09-MAR-11		GRDWR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
2	MW 2S	↓		GRDWR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	~~MW 3~~			↓													
3	MW 4				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
4	~~MW 5~~ MW 6 - Rep.			↓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
5	MW 6			↓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	[illegible]																
6	SFC 2			SURFACE WR	✓	✓	✓	✓									
7	SFC 2B			↓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
8	SFC 3				✓	✓	✓	✓									
9	SFC 11			↓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
10	TRAVEL BLANK	↓			✓	✓	✓	✓									

Special Instructions / Regulations / Hazardous Details

ORGANICS → LEPH + HEPH
VOC'S (BTEX) Pls. include : Acetone, Dibromomethane, Bromomethane, 1,3-Butadiene, MIBK, MEK

GRDWATER SA - METALS FILTERED + PRES.

SURFACE WATER - NO PRESERVE METALS

Failure to complete all portions of this form may delay analysis. Please fill in this form LEGIBLY.

By the use of this form the user acknowledges and agrees with the Terms and Conditions as specified on the back page of the white - report copy.

SHIPMENT RELEASE (client use)			SHIPMENT RECEPTION (lab use only)				SHIPMENT VERIFICATION (lab use only)			
Released by: J. GILSON	Date: MAR. 10/11	Time: 8:20AM	Received by: PAUL	Date: 11/03/10	Time: 8:26	Temperature: 3.4 °C	Verified by:	Date:	Time:	Observations: Yes / No ? If Yes add SIF

REFER TO BACK PAGE FOR ALS LOCATIONS AND SAMPLING INFORMATION

WHITE - LABORATORY COPY YELLOW - CLIENT COPY

MORRISON HERSHFIELD GROUP INC.
ATTN: Jennifer Turner
Suite # 610 - 3585 Graveley Street
Vancouver BC V5K 5J5

Date Received: 02-JUN-11
Report Date: 07-JUL-11 16:26 (MT)
Version: FINAL

Client Phone: 604-454-0402

Certificate of Analysis

Lab Work Order #: **L1012376**
Project P.O. #: NOT SUBMITTED
Job Reference: 5104016
Legal Site Desc:
C of C Numbers: 10-178151

Comments: Please note that sample Travel Blank has been re-analyzed to confirm.

Selam Worku
Account Manager

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

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

Grouping	Analyte	L1012376-1	L1012376-2	L1012376-3	L1012376-4	L1012376-5
	Sample ID	L1012376-1	L1012376-2	L1012376-3	L1012376-4	L1012376-5
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW 2S	MW 2D	MW 3	MW 4	MW 6
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	489	1370	214	506	571
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	176	549	75.6	153	130
	pH (pH)	6.52	6.61	6.45	6.60	6.19
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	145	270	41.8	131	13.3
	Ammonia (as N) (mg/L)	9.46	24.5	0.0402	2.64	0.029
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<0.050	<1.0	0.066	<0.050	<0.050
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	17.0	51	22.3	45.3	89.7
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	<0.020	<0.40	0.020	<0.020	0.071
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.10	1.90	0.0543	0.0404
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.020	<0.0010	0.0011	<0.0010
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	9.58	24.7	0.222	2.98	1.43
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	9.58	24.7	2.12	3.03	1.47
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	0.353	0.221	<0.0020	0.901	0.0278
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	80.0	422	21.6	56.7	120
Total Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Total (mg/L)					
	Antimony (Sb)-Total (mg/L)					
	Arsenic (As)-Total (mg/L)					
	Barium (Ba)-Total (mg/L)					
	Beryllium (Be)-Total (mg/L)					
	Bismuth (Bi)-Total (mg/L)					
	Boron (B)-Total (mg/L)					
	Cadmium (Cd)-Total (mg/L)					
	Calcium (Ca)-Total (mg/L)					
	Chromium (Cr)-Total (mg/L)					
	Cobalt (Co)-Total (mg/L)					
	Copper (Cu)-Total (mg/L)					
	Iron (Fe)-Total (mg/L)					
	Lead (Pb)-Total (mg/L)					
	Lithium (Li)-Total (mg/L)					
	Magnesium (Mg)-Total (mg/L)					
	Manganese (Mn)-Total (mg/L)					
	Mercury (Hg)-Total (mg/L)					
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Total (mg/L)					
	Nickel (Ni)-Total (mg/L)					
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)					
	Potassium (K)-Total (mg/L)					
	Selenium (Se)-Total (mg/L)					

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID Description Sampled Date Sampled Time Client ID	L1012376-6 01-JUN-11 L1	L1012376-7 01-JUN-11 SFC 2	L1012376-8 01-JUN-11 SFC 2B	L1012376-9 01-JUN-11 SFC 3	L1012376-10 01-JUN-11 SFC 3 REP
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	3130	405	1040	235	237
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	606	142	309	54.6	55.0
	pH (pH)	7.09	7.10	7.45	7.23	7.14
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	1210	84.5	234	28.8	28.7
	Ammonia (as N) (mg/L)	117	2.76	18.0	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<1.0	<0.050	<0.50	<0.050	<0.050
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	240	29.2	75.2	31.0	31.0
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	<0.40	0.060	0.26	0.035	0.035
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	1.06	0.830	6.58	0.0629	0.0638
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	0.039	0.0181	0.175	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	110 TKNI	2.89	17.9	0.156	0.066
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	111	3.73	26.5	0.218	0.130
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	0.0774	0.0033	0.0361	0.0026	0.0031
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	131	67.3	173	36.3	36.3
Total Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Total (mg/L)					
	Antimony (Sb)-Total (mg/L)					
	Arsenic (As)-Total (mg/L)					
	Barium (Ba)-Total (mg/L)					
	Beryllium (Be)-Total (mg/L)					
	Bismuth (Bi)-Total (mg/L)					
	Boron (B)-Total (mg/L)					
	Cadmium (Cd)-Total (mg/L)					
	Calcium (Ca)-Total (mg/L)					
	Chromium (Cr)-Total (mg/L)					
	Cobalt (Co)-Total (mg/L)					
	Copper (Cu)-Total (mg/L)					
	Iron (Fe)-Total (mg/L)					
	Lead (Pb)-Total (mg/L)					
	Lithium (Li)-Total (mg/L)					
	Magnesium (Mg)-Total (mg/L)					
	Manganese (Mn)-Total (mg/L)					
	Mercury (Hg)-Total (mg/L)					
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Total (mg/L)					
	Nickel (Ni)-Total (mg/L)					
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)					
	Potassium (K)-Total (mg/L)					
	Selenium (Se)-Total (mg/L)					

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L1012376-11	L1012376-12			
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11				
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC11	TRAVEL BLANK			
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	79.9	<2.0			
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	28.2	<0.50			
	pH (pH)	7.12	5.20			
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	19.3	<2.0			
	Ammonia (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0050	0.0055			
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050			
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	4.74	<0.50			
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	0.045	<0.020			
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	0.0907	<0.0050			
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.060	0.061			
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.150	0.0611			
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	0.0107	<0.0020			
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	10.9	<0.50			
Total Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Total (mg/L)		<0.010			
	Antimony (Sb)-Total (mg/L)		<0.00050			
	Arsenic (As)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Barium (Ba)-Total (mg/L)		<0.020			
	Beryllium (Be)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0050			
	Bismuth (Bi)-Total (mg/L)		<0.20			
	Boron (B)-Total (mg/L)		<0.10			
	Cadmium (Cd)-Total (mg/L)		<0.000050			
	Calcium (Ca)-Total (mg/L)		<0.10			
	Chromium (Cr)-Total (mg/L)		<0.00050			
	Cobalt (Co)-Total (mg/L)		<0.00050			
	Copper (Cu)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Iron (Fe)-Total (mg/L)		<0.030			
	Lead (Pb)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Lithium (Li)-Total (mg/L)		<0.050			
	Magnesium (Mg)-Total (mg/L)		<0.10			
	Manganese (Mn)-Total (mg/L)		<0.010			
	Mercury (Hg)-Total (mg/L)		<0.00020			
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Nickel (Ni)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0050			
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)		<0.30			
	Potassium (K)-Total (mg/L)		<2.0			
	Selenium (Se)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0010			

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1012376-1	L1012376-2	L1012376-3	L1012376-4	L1012376-5
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW 2S	MW 2D	MW 3	MW 4	MW 6
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Total Metals	Silicon (Si)-Total (mg/L)					
	Silver (Ag)-Total (mg/L)					
	Sodium (Na)-Total (mg/L)					
	Strontium (Sr)-Total (mg/L)					
	Thallium (Tl)-Total (mg/L)					
	Tin (Sn)-Total (mg/L)					
	Titanium (Ti)-Total (mg/L)					
	Uranium (U)-Total (mg/L)					
	Vanadium (V)-Total (mg/L)					
	Zinc (Zn)-Total (mg/L)					
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.010	<0.020 DLA	0.026	<0.010	0.110
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.0010 DLA	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0086	0.0158	<0.0010	0.0066	<0.0010
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.139	0.064	0.052	0.246	0.057
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.22	0.44	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.00010 DLA	0.000253	0.000139	0.000390
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	58.1	186	23.4	49.7	42.3
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.0010 DLA	<0.00050	0.00062	<0.00050
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.00146	0.0183	0.00510	0.0299	0.0149
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA	0.0037	<0.0010	0.0035
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	45.1	86.8	<0.030	52.1	<0.030
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	7.60	20.4	4.17	7.06	6.00
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	2.16	2.30	1.72	3.12	1.17
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0037	0.0145	<0.0010	0.0117	<0.0010
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.010 DLA	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	12.9	32.4	2.1	8.4	3.5
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	10.4	15.7	7.82	11.3	7.96
	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.00010 DLA	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	16.3	38.5	7.2	34.5	61.1
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.316	0.909	0.171	0.313	0.451

	Sample ID	L1012376-6	L1012376-7	L1012376-8	L1012376-9	L1012376-10
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 3 REP
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Total Metals	Silicon (Si)-Total (mg/L)					
	Silver (Ag)-Total (mg/L)					
	Sodium (Na)-Total (mg/L)					
	Strontium (Sr)-Total (mg/L)					
	Thallium (Tl)-Total (mg/L)					
	Tin (Sn)-Total (mg/L)					
	Titanium (Ti)-Total (mg/L)					
	Uranium (U)-Total (mg/L)					
	Vanadium (V)-Total (mg/L)					
	Zinc (Zn)-Total (mg/L)					
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050 DLA	0.131	0.301	0.038	0.038
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0025 DLA	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.118	0.058	0.048	0.029	0.030
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	2.83	0.12	0.45	<0.10	<0.10
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00025 DLA	0.000059	<0.0020 DLM	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	183	48.1	98.2	18.1	18.2
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.010 DLM	<0.00060 DLM	0.00179	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0046	0.00741	0.0176	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050 DLA	0.0060	0.0311	0.0021	0.0020
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	5.57	1.48	1.35	0.090	0.091
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	36.0	5.33	15.4	2.31	2.33
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	3.46	1.97	3.73	0.037	0.034
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050 DLA	0.0021	0.0017	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.025 DLA	<0.0050	0.0092	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	116	6.9	26.4	<2.0	<2.0
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	8.37	4.47	5.69	6.67	6.66
	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00025 DLA	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	273	22.3	75.6	26.0	26.1
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	1.11	0.285	0.502	0.154	0.156

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1012376-11	L1012376-12			
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11				
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC11	TRAVEL BLANK			
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Total Metals	Silicon (Si)-Total (mg/L)		<0.050			
	Silver (Ag)-Total (mg/L)		<0.000050			
	Sodium (Na)-Total (mg/L)		<2.0			
	Strontium (Sr)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0050			
	Thallium (Tl)-Total (mg/L)		<0.00020			
	Tin (Sn)-Total (mg/L)		<0.030			
	Titanium (Ti)-Total (mg/L)		<0.050			
	Uranium (U)-Total (mg/L)		<0.00020			
	Vanadium (V)-Total (mg/L)		<0.030			
	Zinc (Zn)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0050			
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.166				
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.020				
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20				
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.10				
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	8.73				
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0014				
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.096				
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050				
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	1.55				
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.010				
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020				
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30				
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<2.0				
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	7.48				
	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	5.7				
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0997				

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1012376-1	L1012376-2	L1012376-3	L1012376-4	L1012376-5
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW 2S	MW 2D	MW 3	MW 4	MW 6
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.0060	<0.0050	0.0159
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	41	69	<20	50	164
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Benzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Bromoform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Bromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	0.0017	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloroform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L1012376-6	L1012376-7	L1012376-8	L1012376-9	L1012376-10
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 3 REP
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010 DLA	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010 DLA	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0182	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	206	25	66	<20	<20
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)	<0.050				
	Benzene (mg/L)	0.00092				
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Bromoform (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Bromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chloroethane (mg/L)	0.0012				
	Chloroform (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)	0.00064				
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)	<0.050				
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)	0.00069				

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1012376-11	L1012376-12			
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11				
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC11	TRAVEL BLANK			
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020				
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030				
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050				
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020				
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030				
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050				
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	<20	<20			
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)					
	Benzene (mg/L)		<0.00050			
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Bromoform (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Bromomethane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)					
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Chloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Chloroform (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Chloromethane (mg/L)		<0.0050			
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)		<0.0050			
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)		<0.00050			
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)					
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)					
	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)		<0.00050			

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L1012376-1	L1012376-2	L1012376-3	L1012376-4	L1012376-5
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW 2S	MW 2D	MW 3	MW 4	MW 6
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Styrene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Toluene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Xylenes (mg/L)	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)	93	87	88	97	92
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)	98	97	99	98	97
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	HEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)	88	96	99	105	105
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L1012376-6	L1012376-7	L1012376-8	L1012376-9	L1012376-10
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 3 REP
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Styrene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Toluene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)	0.00076				
	Xylenes (mg/L)	0.00076				
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)	89				
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)	98				
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	0.72	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	0.36	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	LEPH (mg/L)	0.72	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	HEPH (mg/L)	0.36	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)	<0.10				
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)	<0.10				
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)	87				
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	DLM <0.000075	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L1012376-11	L1012376-12			
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11				
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC11	TRAVEL BLANK			
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Styrene (mg/L)		<0.00050			
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Toluene (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)		<0.00050			
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)		<0.00050			
	Xylenes (mg/L)		<0.00075			
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)		82			
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)		98			
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25			
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25			
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25			
	HEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25			
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)		<0.10			
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)		<0.10			
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)		78			
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010			
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

Grouping	Analyte	L1012376-1	L1012376-2	L1012376-3	L1012376-4	L1012376-5
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW 2S	MW 2D	MW 3	MW 4	MW 6
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Surrogate: Acenaphthene d10 (%)	87	94	93	94	92
	Surrogate: Acridine d9 (%)	90	102	97	97	96
	Surrogate: Chrysene d12 (%)	89	94	91	95	93
	Surrogate: Naphthalene d8 (%)	85	92	90	91	90
	Surrogate: Phenanthrene d10 (%)	89	95	93	96	93

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1012376-6	L1012376-7	L1012376-8	L1012376-9	L1012376-10
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11	01-JUN-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3	SFC 3 REP
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.00012 DLM	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Surrogate: Acenaphthene d10 (%)	85	80	97	91	96
	Surrogate: Acridine d9 (%)	94	80	97	95	99
	Surrogate: Chrysene d12 (%)	89	79	92	94	97
	Surrogate: Naphthalene d8 (%)	88	77	93	89	93
	Surrogate: Phenanthrene d10 (%)	88	81	95	93	98

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1012376-11	L1012376-12			
	Description					
	Sampled Date	01-JUN-11				
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC11	TRAVEL BLANK			
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Surrogate: Acenaphthene d10 (%)	96	91			
	Surrogate: Acridine d9 (%)	97	81			
	Surrogate: Chrysene d12 (%)	96	95			
	Surrogate: Naphthalene d8 (%)	93	91			
	Surrogate: Phenanthrene d10 (%)	97	88			

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

Reference Information

Qualifiers for Individual Parameters Listed:

Qualifier	Description
DLA	Detection Limit Adjusted For required dilution
DLM	Detection Limit Adjusted For Sample Matrix Effects
LCS-H	Lab Control Sample recovery was above ALS DQO. Non-detected sample results are considered reliable. Other results, if reported, have been qualified.
TKNI	TKN result is likely biased low due to Nitrate interference. Nitrate-N is > 10x TKN.

Test Method References:

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

ALK-COL-VA | Water | Alkalinity by Colourimetric (Automated) | APHA 310.2

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 310.2 "Alkalinity". Total Alkalinity is determined using the methyl orange colourimetric method.

ALK-PCT-VA | Water | Alkalinity by Auto. Titration | APHA 2320 "Alkalinity"

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2320 "Alkalinity". Total alkalinity is determined by potentiometric titration to a pH 4.5 endpoint. Bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide alkalinity are calculated from phenolphthalein alkalinity and total alkalinity values.

ALK-PCT-VA | Water | Alkalinity by Auto. Titration | APHA 2320 Alkalinity

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2320 "Alkalinity". Total alkalinity is determined by potentiometric titration to a pH 4.5 endpoint. Bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide alkalinity are calculated from phenolphthalein alkalinity and total alkalinity values.

ANIONS-BR-IC-VA | Water | Bromide by Ion Chromatography | APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

ANIONS-CL-IC-VA | Water | Chloride by Ion Chromatography | APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

ANIONS-F-IC-VA | Water | Fluoride by Ion Chromatography | APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

ANIONS-NO2-IC-VA | Water | Nitrite in Water by Ion Chromatography | EPA 300.0

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrite is detected by UV absorbance.

ANIONS-NO3-IC-VA | Water | Nitrate in Water by Ion Chromatography | EPA 300.0

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrate is detected by UV absorbance.

ANIONS-SO4-IC-VA | Water | Sulfate by Ion Chromatography | APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

COD-COL-VA | Water | Chemical Oxygen Demand by Colorimetric | APHA 5220 D. CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 5220 "Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)". Chemical oxygen demand is determined using the closed reflux colourimetric method.

EC-PCT-VA | Water | Conductivity (Automated) | APHA 2510 Auto. Conduc.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2510 "Conductivity". Conductivity is determined using a conductivity electrode.

EPH-SF-FID-VA | Water | EPH in Water by GCFID | BCMOE EPH GCFID

This analysis is carried out in accordance with the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (BCMELP) Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 1999). The procedure involves extraction of the entire water sample with dichloromethane. The extract is then solvent exchanged to toluene and analysed by capillary column gas chromatography with flame ionization detection (GC/FID). EPH results include Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) and are therefore not equivalent to Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (LEPH/HEPH).

FUELS-HSMS-VA | Water | VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS | EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

HARDNESS-CALC-VA | Water | Hardness | APHA 2340B

Hardness (also known as Total Hardness) is calculated from the sum of Calcium and Magnesium concentrations, expressed in CaCO3 equivalents. Dissolved Calcium and Magnesium concentrations are preferentially used for the hardness calculation.

HG-DIS-CVAFS-VA | Water | Dissolved Mercury in Water by CVAFS | EPA SW-846 3005A & EPA 245.7

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United

Reference Information

States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by filtration (EPA Method 3005A) and involves a cold-oxidation of the acidified sample using bromine monochloride prior to reduction of the sample with stannous chloride. Instrumental analysis is by cold vapour atomic fluorescence spectrophotometry (EPA Method 245.7).

HG-TOT-CVAFS-VA Water Total Mercury in Water by CVAFS EPA 245.7

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves a cold-oxidation of the acidified sample using bromine monochloride prior to reduction of the sample with stannous chloride. Instrumental analysis is by cold vapour atomic fluorescence spectrophotometry (EPA Method 245.7).

LEPH/HEPH-CALC-VA Water LEPHs and HEPHs BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in water. These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Parks Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". According to this method, LEPH and HEPH are calculated by subtracting selected Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon results from Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbon results. To calculate LEPH, the individual results for Acenaphthene, Acridine, Anthracene, Fluorene, Naphthalene and Phenanthrene are subtracted from EPH(C10-19). To calculate HEPH, the individual results for Benz(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Fluoranthene, and Pyrene are subtracted from EPH(C19-32). Analysis of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons adheres to all prescribed elements of the BCMELP method "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 20, 1999).

MET-DIS-ICP-VA Water Dissolved Metals in Water by ICPOES EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves filtration (EPA Method 3005A) and analysis by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrophotometry (EPA Method 6010B).

MET-DIS-LOW-MS-VA Water Dissolved Metals in Water by ICPMS(Low) EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures involves preliminary sample treatment by filtration (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (EPA Method 6020A).

MET-TOT-ICP-VA Water Total Metals in Water by ICPOES EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by acid digestion, using either hotblock or microwave oven (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrophotometry (EPA Method 6010B).

MET-TOT-LOW-MS-VA Water Total Metals in Water by ICPMS(Low) EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by acid digestion, using either hotblock or microwave oven, or filtration (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (EPA Method 6020A).

NH3-F-VA Water Ammonia in Water by Fluorescence J. ENVIRON. MONIT., 2005, 7, 37-42, RSC

This analysis is carried out, on sulfuric acid preserved samples, using procedures modified from J. Environ. Monit., 2005, 7, 37 - 42, The Royal Society of Chemistry, "Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection for the determination of trace levels of ammonium in seawater", Roslyn J. Waston et al.

P-T-COL-VA Water Total P in Water by Colour APHA 4500-P Phosphorous

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-P "Phosphorus". Total Phosphorous is determined colourimetrically after persulphate digestion of the sample.

PAH-SF-MS-VA Water PAH in Water by GCMS EPA Methods 3510, 3630 & 8270

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846, Methods 3510, 3630 & 8270, published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves extraction of the entire water sample with dichloromethane. The extract is then solvent exchanged to toluene prior to analysis by capillary column gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC/MS). Surrogate recoveries may not be reported in cases where interferences from the sample matrix prevent accurate quantitation. Because the two isomers cannot be readily chromatographically separated, benzo(j)fluoranthene is reported as part of the benzo(b)fluoranthene parameter.

PAH-SURR-MS-VA Water PAH Surrogates for Waters EPA METHODS 3510, 3630 & 8270

PH-PCT-VA Water pH by Meter (Automated) APHA 4500-H "pH Value"

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

PH-PCT-VA Water pH by Meter (Automated) APHA 4500-H pH Value

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

Reference Information

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

TKN-COL-VA	Water	TKN in Water by Colour	APHA 4500-NORG (TKN)

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-Norg "Nitrogen (Organic)". Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen is determined using automated colourimetry.

TN-CALC-VA	Water	Total Nitrogen (Calculation)	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Total Nitrogen is a calculated parameter. Total Nitrogen = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen + [Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)]

VH-HSFID-VA	Water	VH in Water by Headspace GCFID	B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Compounds eluting between n-hexane and n-decane are measured and summed together using flame-ionization detection.

VH-SURR-FID-VA	Water	VH Surrogates for Waters	EPA 8260B, BCMELP CSR METHOD
VOC-HSMS-VA	Water	VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

VOC-M-HSMS-VA	Water	Volatile Organic Compounds - GC-MS	EPA 8260B, 5012A

Water samples, with reagents, are heated and an aliquot of the headspace at equilibrium is analysed by GC-MS.

VOC-M2-HSMS-VA	Water	VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

VOC7-HSMS-VA	Water	BTEX/MTBE/Styrene by Headspace GCMS	EPA 8260, 5035A, 5021

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

VOC7/VOC-SURR-MS-VA	Water	VOC7 and/or VOC Surrogates for Waters	EPA 8260B, BCMELP CSR METHOD
VPH-CALC-VA	Water	VPH is VH minus select aromatics	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". The concentrations of specific Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes and, in solids, Styrene) are subtracted from the collective concentration of Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH) that elute between n-hexane (nC6) and n-decane (nC10).

XYLENES-CALC-VA	Water	Sum of Xylene Isomer Concentrations	CALCULATION

Calculation of Total Xylenes

Total Xylenes is the sum of the concentrations of the ortho, meta, and para Xylene isomers. Results below detection limit (DL) are treated as zero. The DL for Total Xylenes is set to a value no less than the square root of the sum of the squares of the DLs of the individual Xylenes.

** 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
VA	ALS ENVIRONMENTAL - VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA

Chain of Custody Numbers:

10-178151

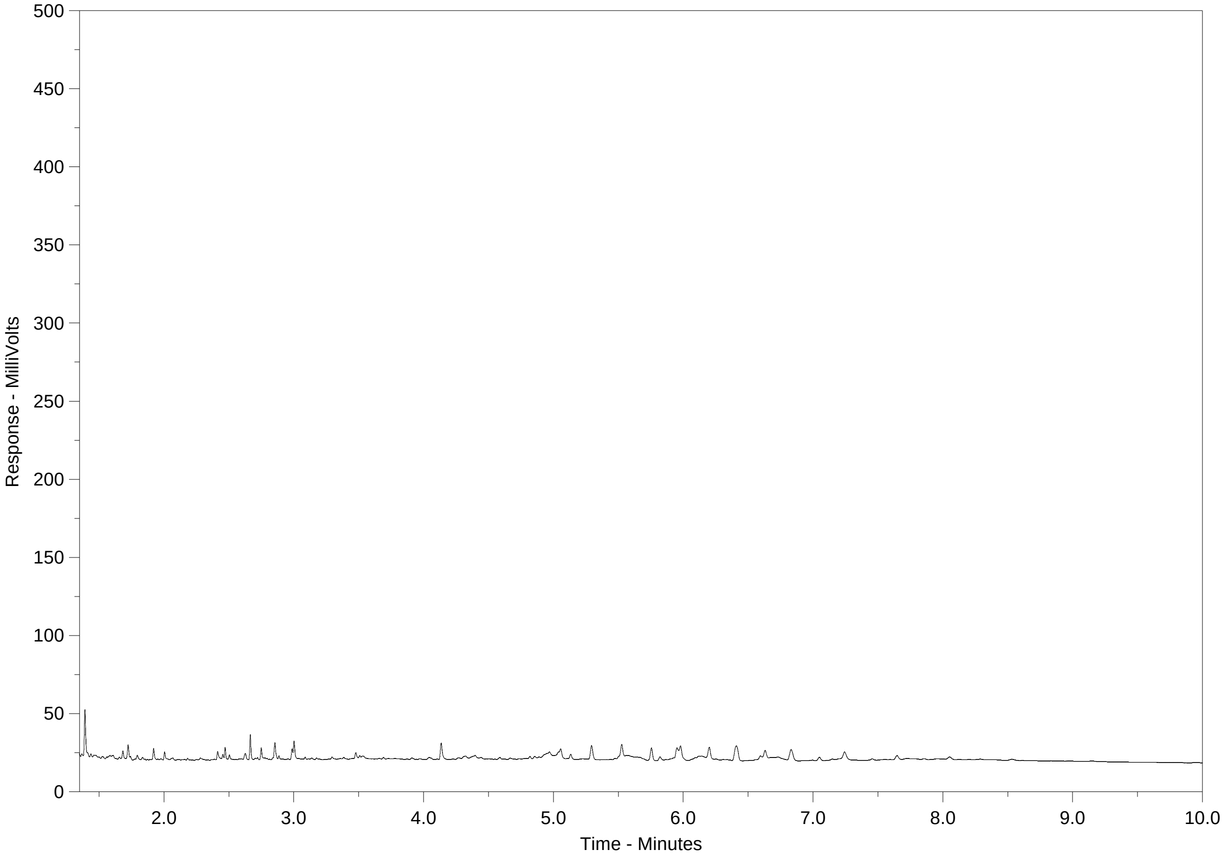
Reference Information

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.

ALS Sample ID: L1012376-1
Client Sample ID: MW 2S



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

←— Gasoline —→ ←— Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease —→
←— Diesel / Jet Fuels —→

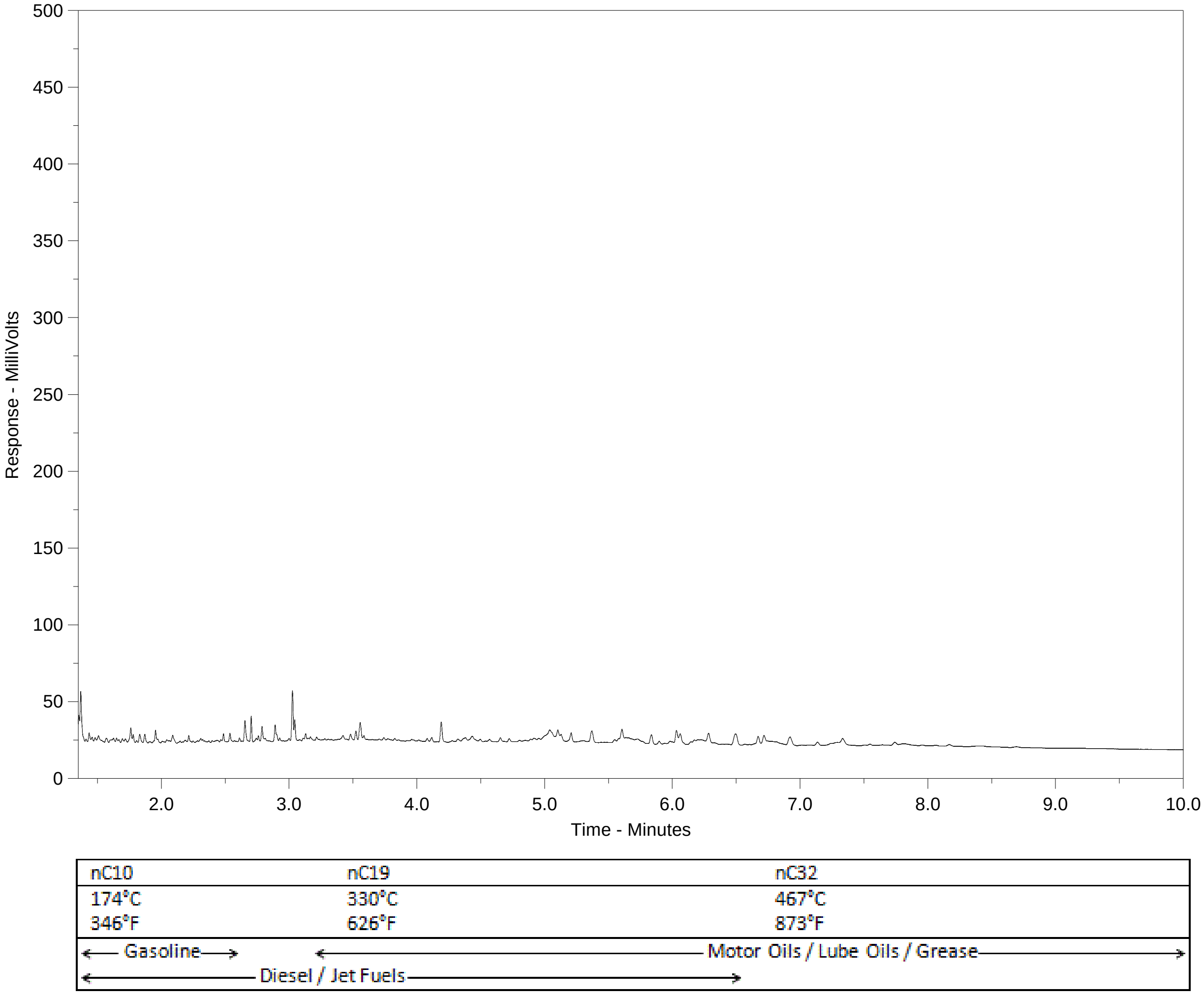
The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

ALS Sample ID: L1012376-2
Client Sample ID: MW 2D



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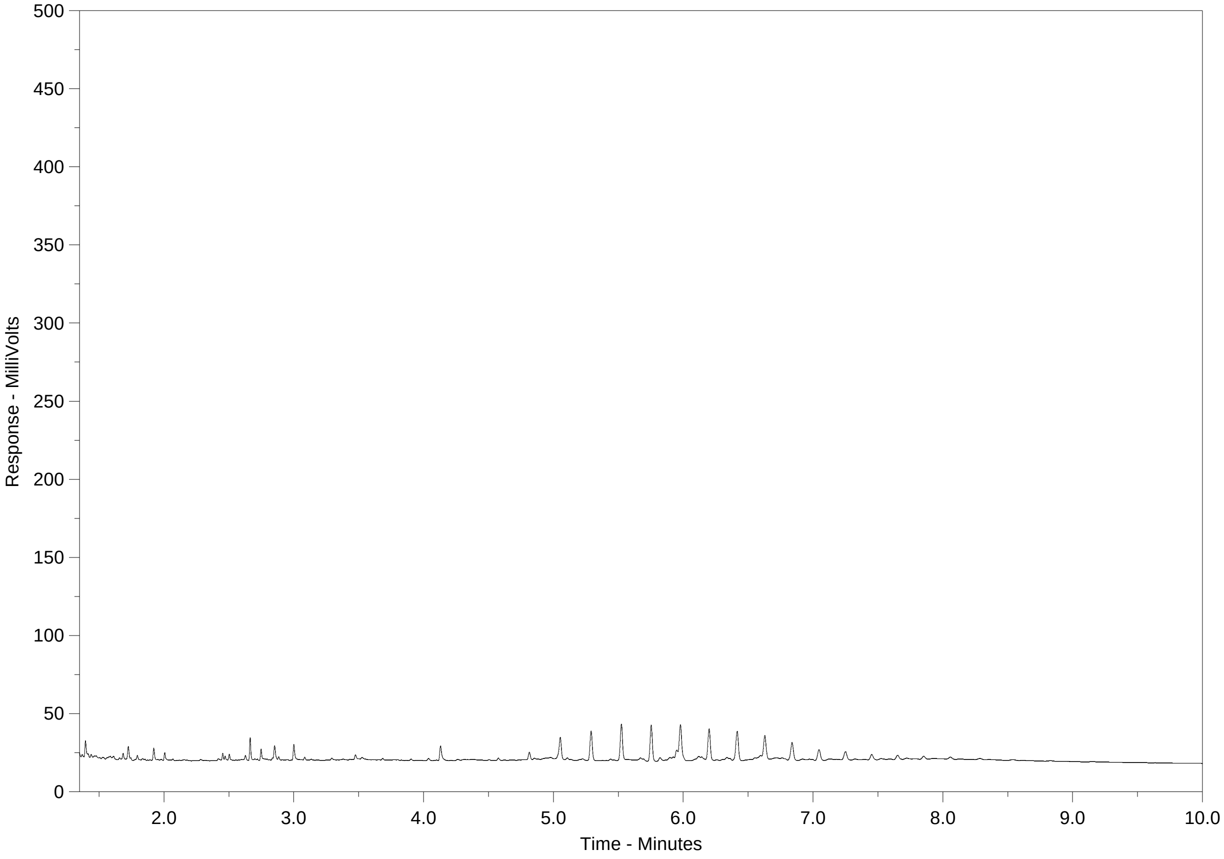
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

ALS Sample ID: L1012376-3
Client Sample ID: MW 3



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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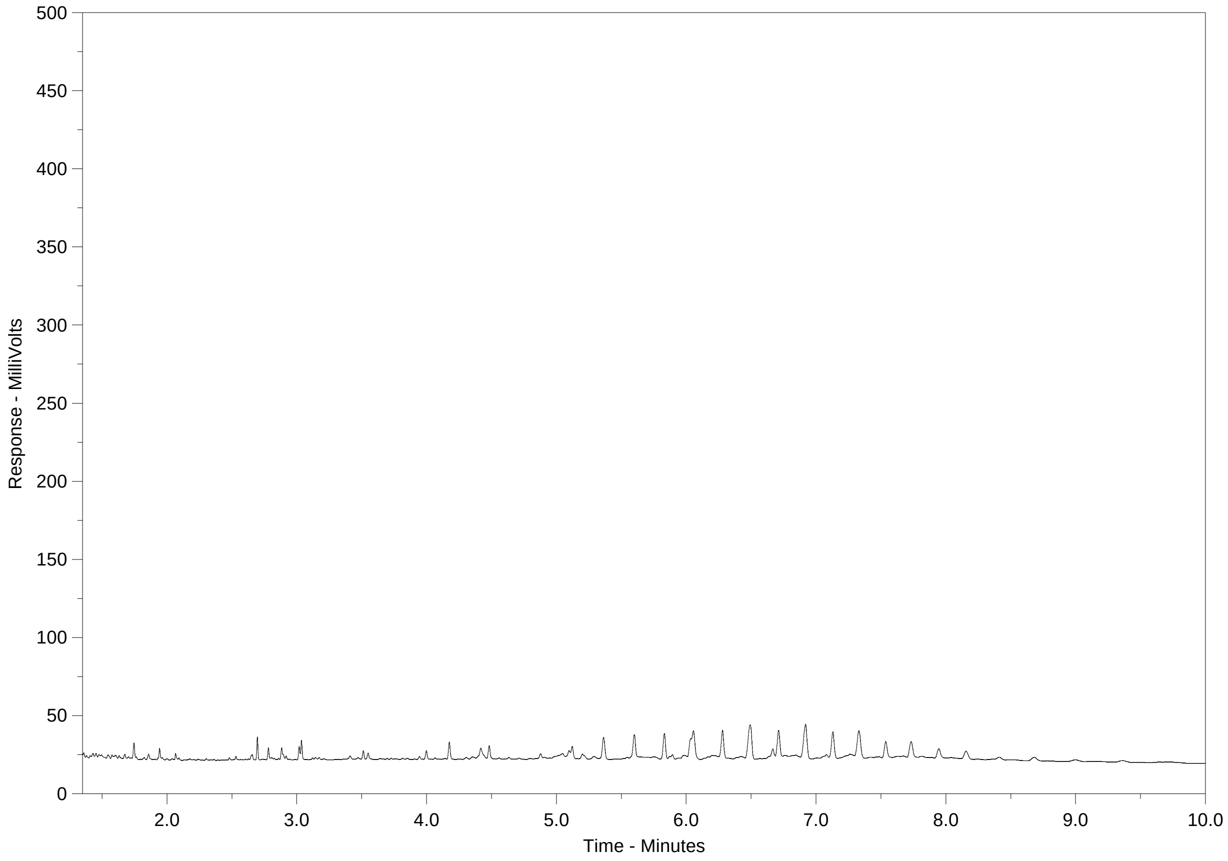
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

ALS Sample ID: L1012376-4
Client Sample ID: MW 4



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline →
← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

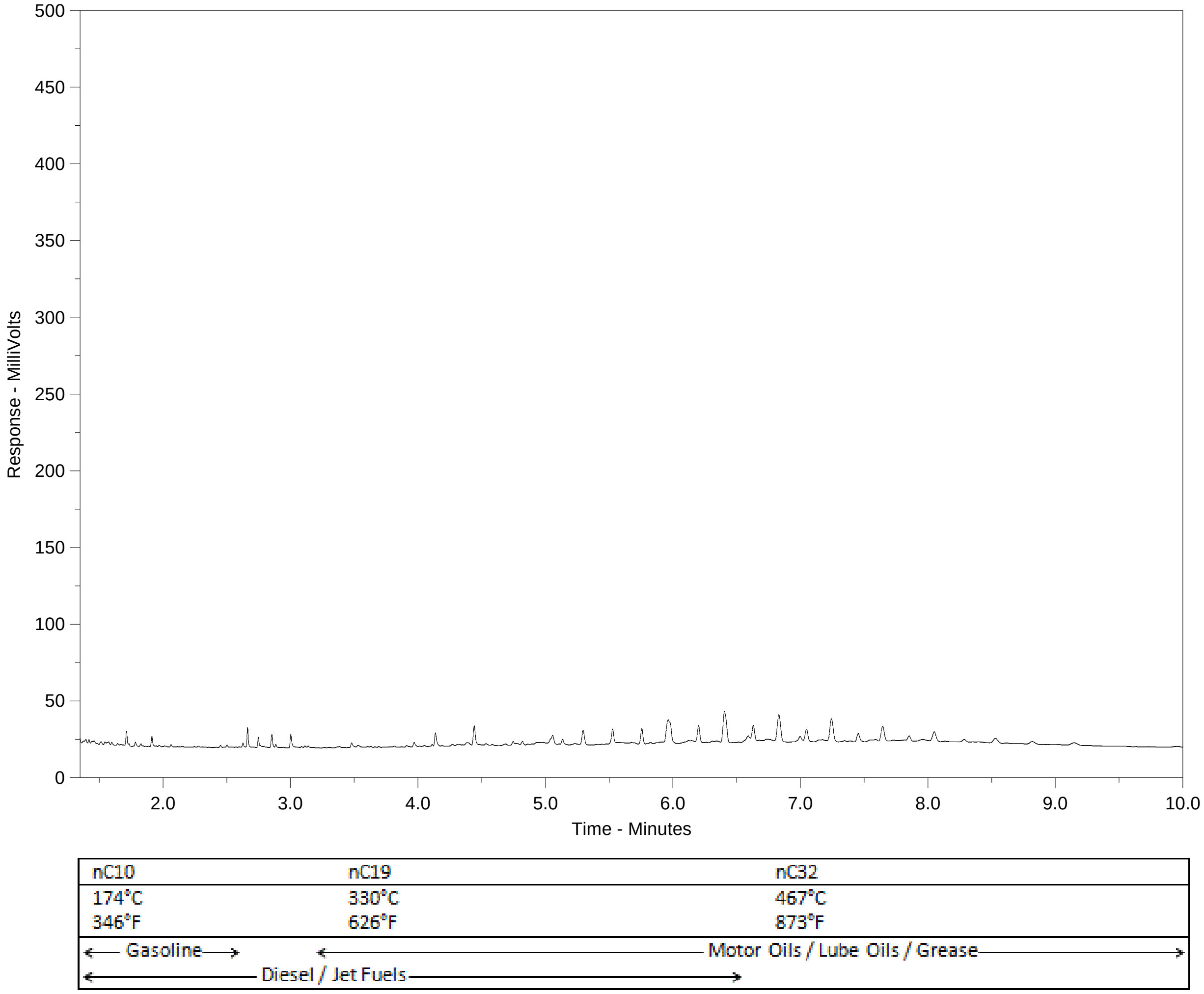
The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

ALS Sample ID: L1012376-5
Client Sample ID: MW 6



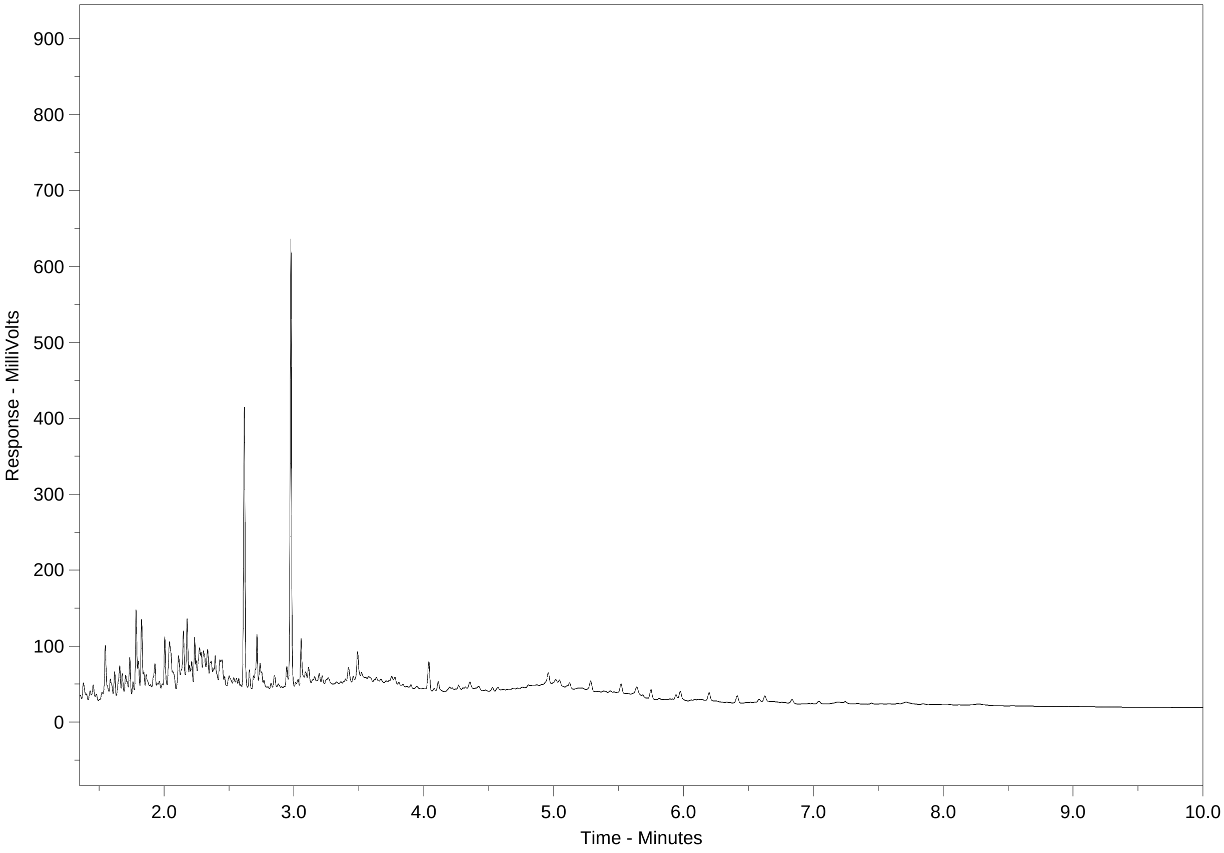
The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

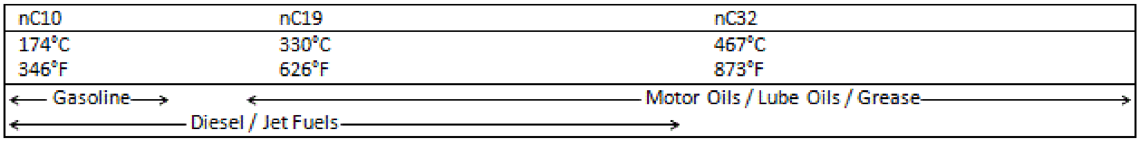
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

ALS Sample ID: L1012376-6
Client Sample ID: L1





nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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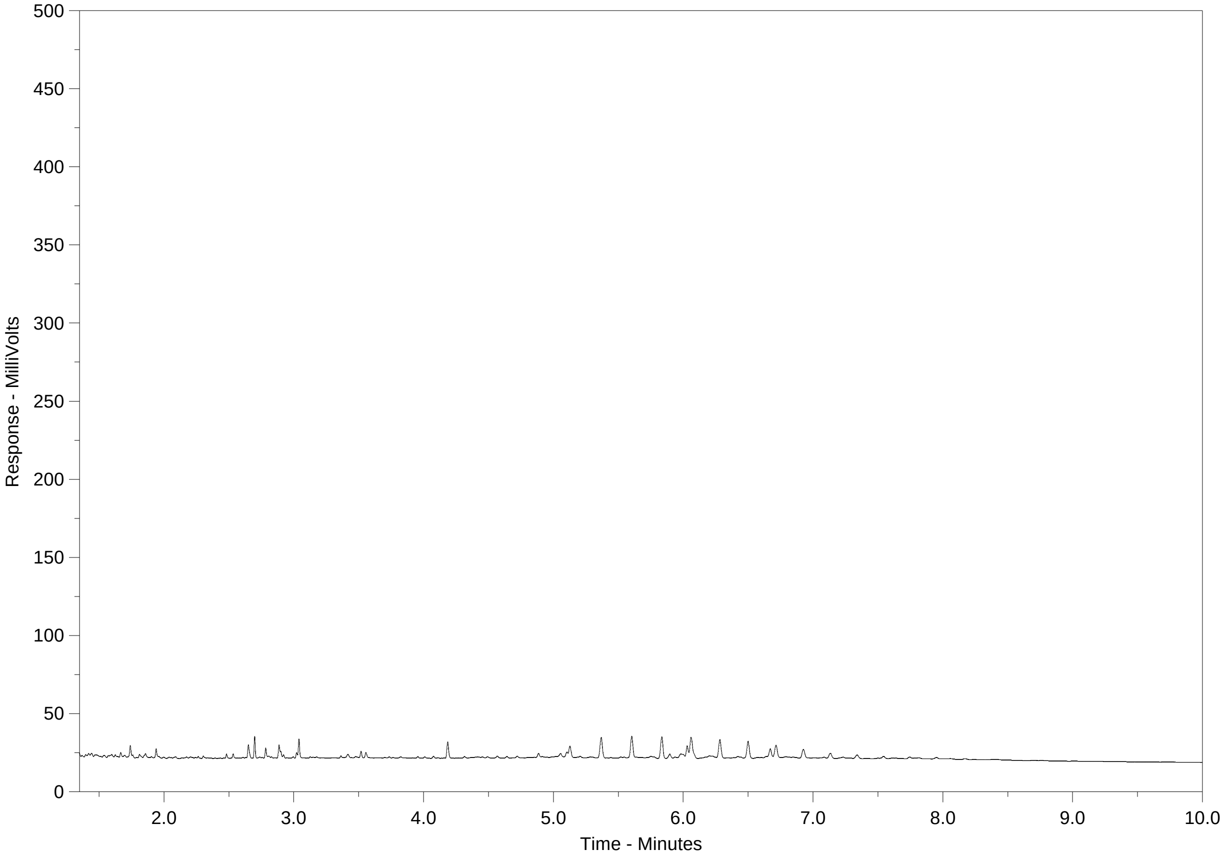
Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

ALS Sample ID: L1012376-7
Client Sample ID: SFC 2



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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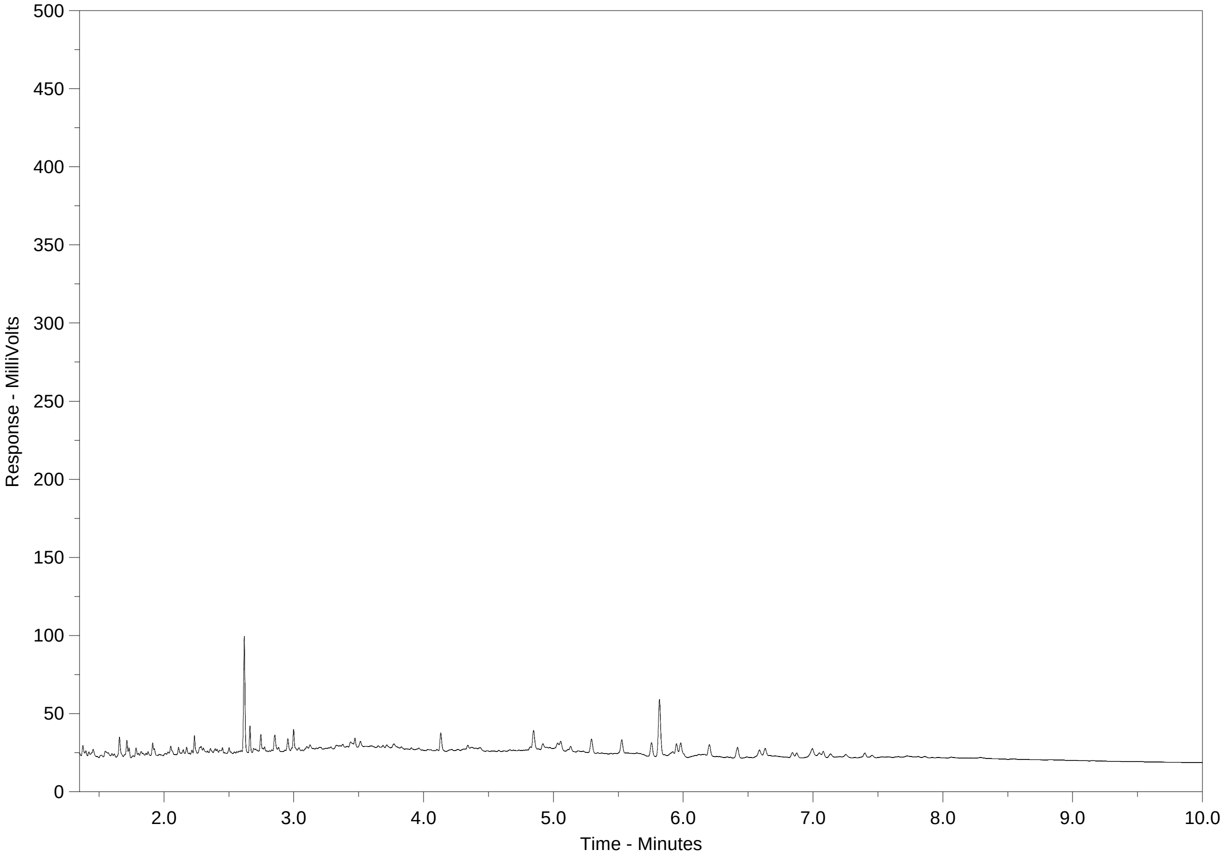
Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

ALS Sample ID: L1012376-8
Client Sample ID: SFC 2B



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F
← Gasoline →	← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →	
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →		

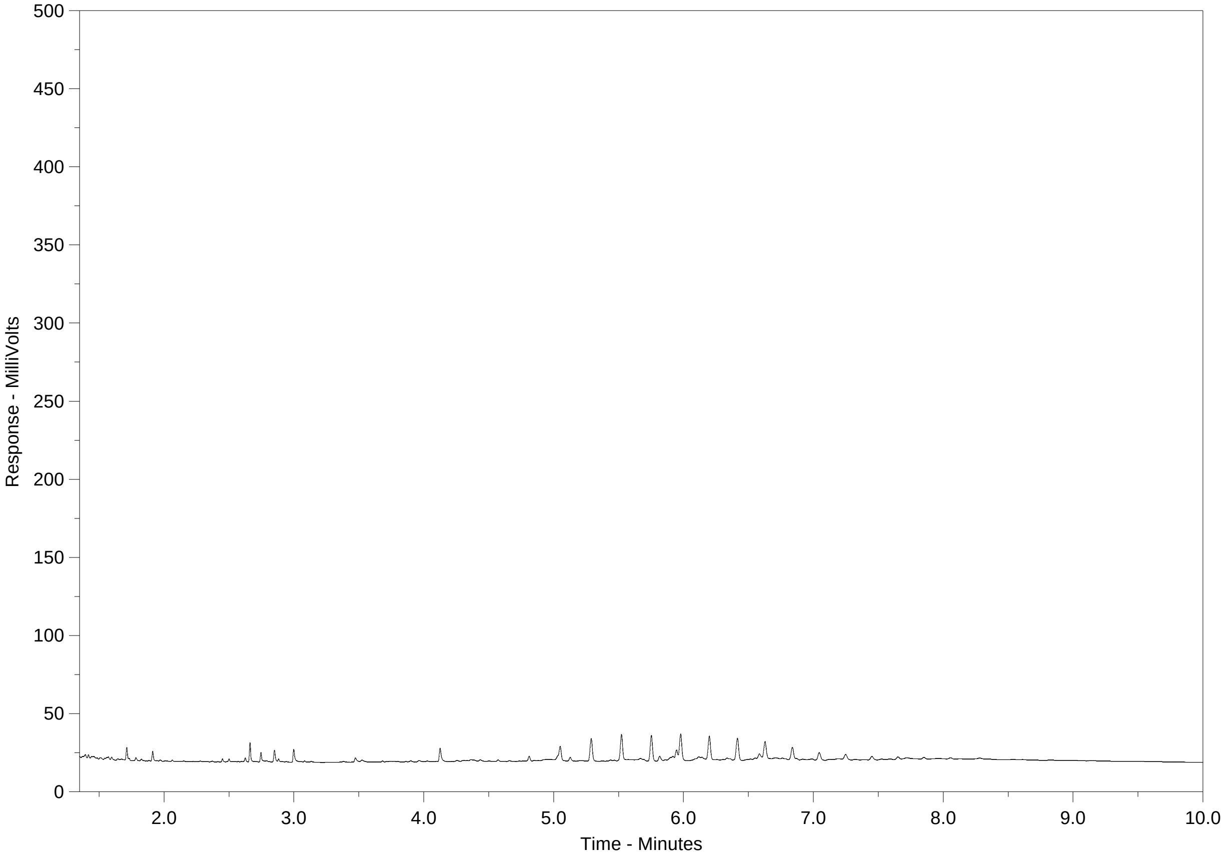
The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

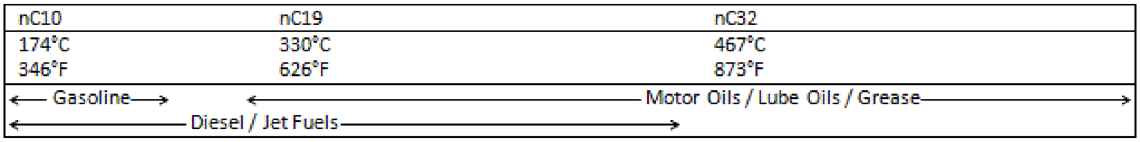
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

ALS Sample ID: L1012376-9
Client Sample ID: SFC 3





nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

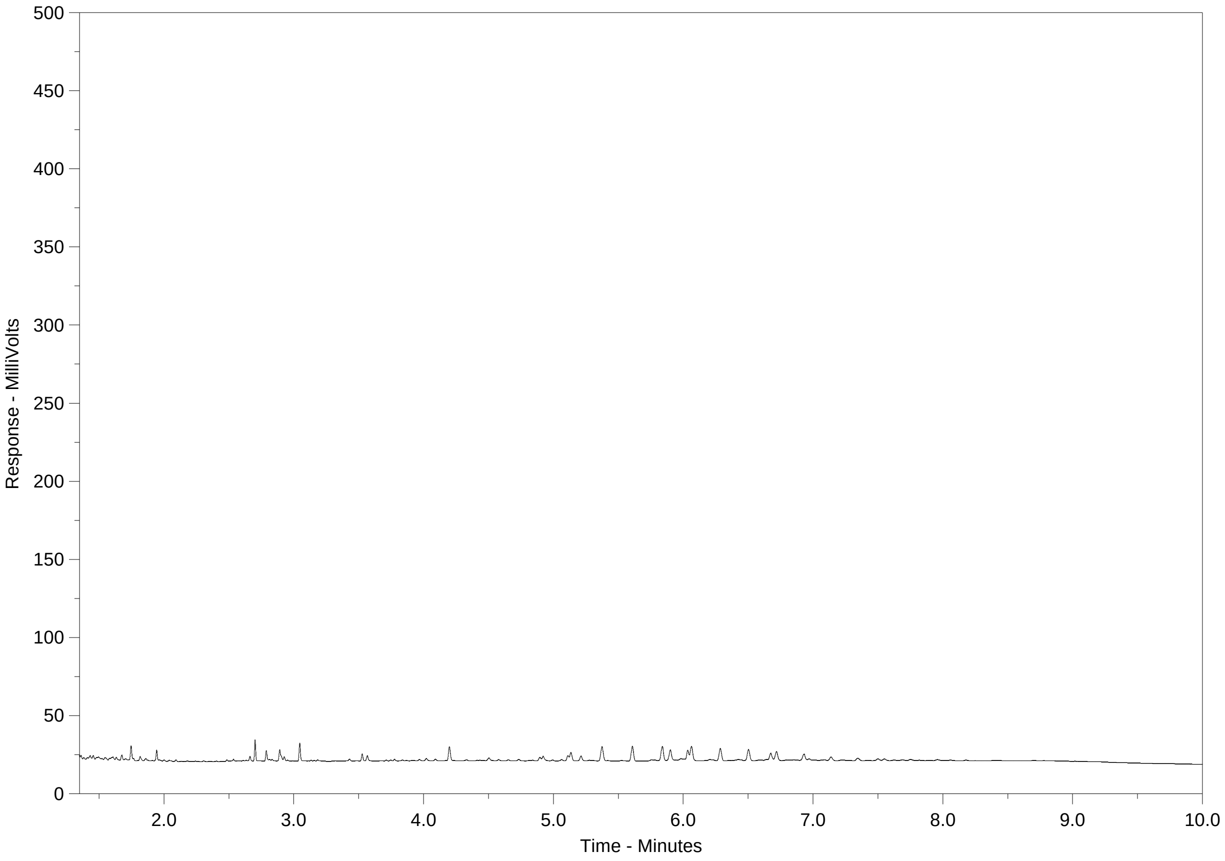
The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

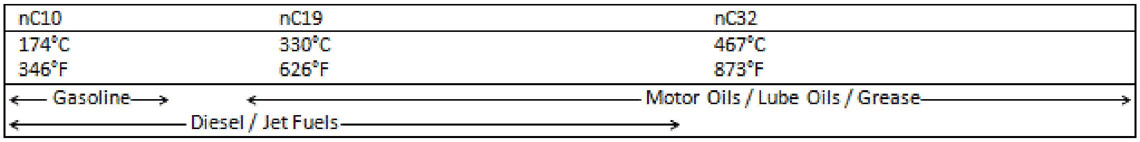
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

ALS Sample ID: L1012376-10
Client Sample ID: SFC 3 REP





nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline →
← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

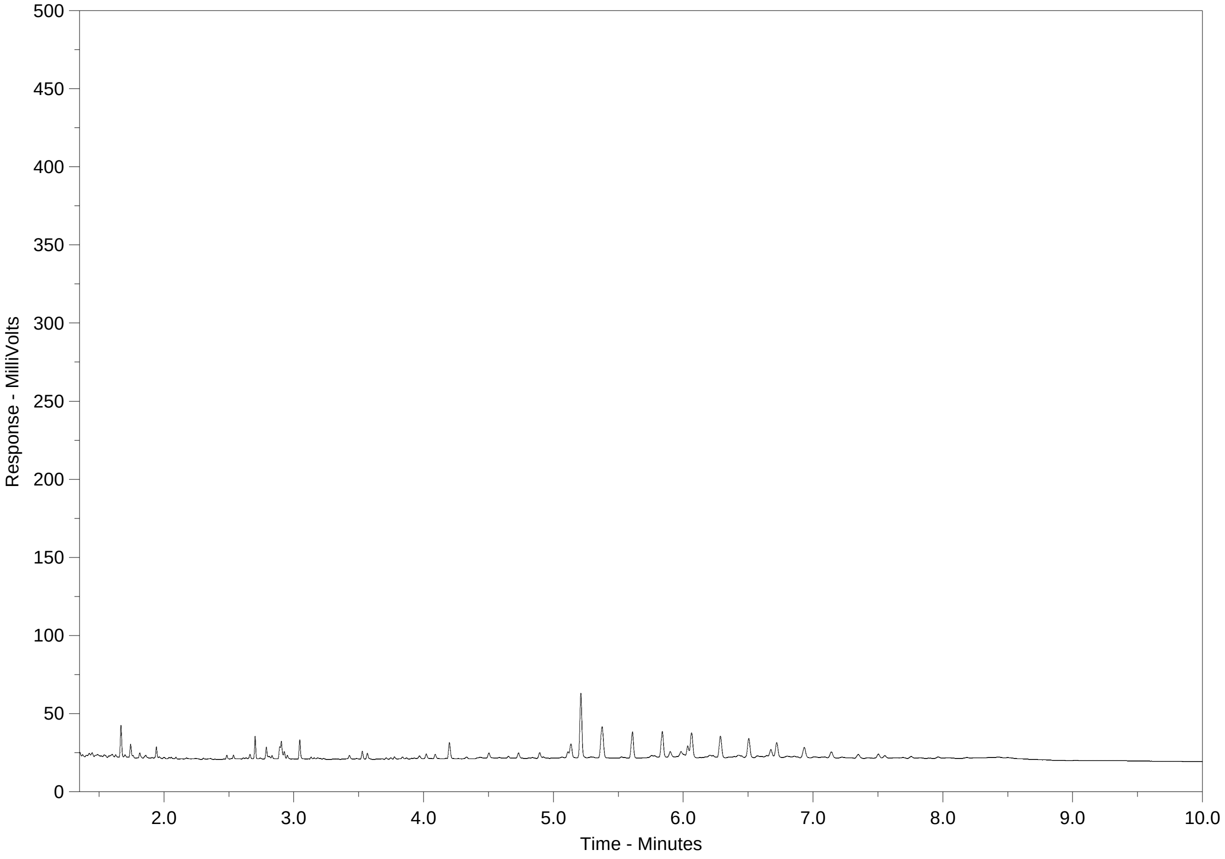
The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

ALS Sample ID: L1012376-11
Client Sample ID: SFC11



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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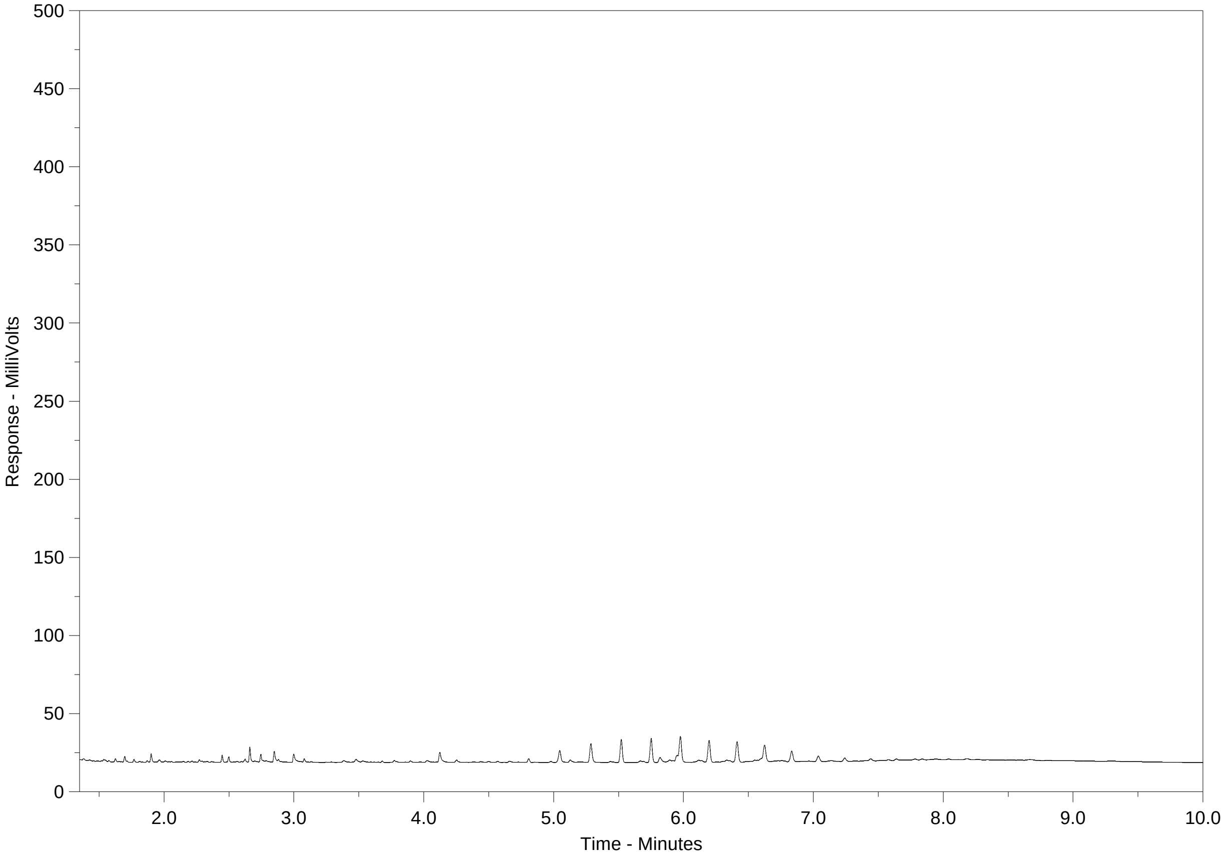
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

ALS Sample ID: L1012376-12
Client Sample ID: TRAVEL BLANK



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F
← Gasoline →	← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →	
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →		

The Hydrocarbon Distribution Report is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

10-178151

Chain of Custody / Analy
Canada Toll Free: 1
www.alsglob

L1012376

L1012376-COFC

Page 1 of 1

Report To
Company: MORRISON HERSHFIELD
Contact: JEN TURNER
Address: 610, 3855 GRAVELY ST.
VANCOUVER, BC [redacted]
Phone: 604-459-0902 Fax: 654 459-0903

Report Format / Distribution
Standard: ✓ Other (specify):
Select: PDF ✓ Excel ✓ Digital Fax
Email 1: jgilson@morrisonhershfield.com
Email 2: jturner@morrisonhershfield.com

Service Request: (Rush subject to availability - Contact ALS to confirm TAT)
✓ Regular (Standard Turnaround Times - Business Days)
Priority (2-4 Business Days)-50% surcharge - Contact ALS to confirm TAT
Emergency (1-2 Business Days)-100% Surcharge - Contact ALS to confirm TAT
Same Day or Weekend Emergency - Contact ALS to confirm TAT

Invoice To Same as Report ? (circle) [✓ Yes] or No (if No provide details)
Copy of Invoice with Report? (circle) Yes or No [redacted]
Company: [redacted]
Contact: [redacted]
Address: [redacted]
Phone: Fax: [redacted]

Client / Project Information
Job #: 5104016
PO / AFE:
LSD:
Quote #:

Lab Work Order # (lab use only) [redacted]
ALS Contact:
Sampler:

Analysis Request
(Indicate Filtered or Preserved, F/P)

Sample #	Sample Identification (This description will appear on the report)	Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Time (hh:mm)	Sample Type	P COD/TKN/NH3	ORGANICS (LEPH HEPH)	VOC'S (BTEX)	GENERAL	DISSOLVED METALS								Number of Containers
	MW 2S [redacted]	JUNE 1/11		GRND. WAT.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW 2D [redacted]	[redacted] ↓		GRND WATER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW 3 [redacted]	[redacted]		↓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW 4 [redacted]				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW6 [redacted]				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	L1				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	SFC 2 [redacted]			SURFACE WATER	✓	✓		✓	✓								
	SFC 2B [redacted]				✓	✓		✓	✓								
	SFC 3 [redacted]				✓	✓		✓	✓								
	SFC 3 - REP [redacted]				✓	✓		✓	✓								
	SFC 11 [redacted]	↓		↓	✓	✓		✓	✓								
	[redacted]																

metals F/P for GROUND WATER SAMPLES

METALS - NOT FILTERED OR PRESERVED FOR SURFACE WATER

Special Instructions / Regulation with water or land use (CCME-Freshwater Aquatic Life/BC CSR-Commercial/AB Tier 1-Natural/ETC) / Hazardous Details

VOC'S - Pls. include - Acetone, [redacted] dibromomethane, bromomethane, 1,3-Butadiene, MIBK MEK

METALS - GRND WATER F/P
- SURFACE NO FILTER NO PRESER

Failure to complete all portions of this form may delay analysis. Please fill in this form LEGIBLY.

By the use of this form the user acknowledges and agrees with the Terms and Conditions as specified on the back page of the whi[illegible] - report copy.

SHIPMENT RELEASE (client use)			SHIPMENT RECEPTION (lab use only)				SHIP[illegible]NT VERIFICATION (lab use only)			
Released by:	Date:	Time:	Received by:	Date:	Time:	Temperature:	Verified by:	Date:	Time:	Observations: Yes / No ? If Yes add SIF
JOSIE GILSON	JUNE 2/11	2:45pm		Jun 2/11	15:05	13 °C				

REFER TO BACK PAGE FOR ALS LOCATIONS AND SAMPLING INFORMATION WHITE - LABORATORY COPY YELLOW - CLIENT [illegible]Y GENF 18.01 Front

MORRISON HERSHFIELD GROUP INC.
ATTN: Josie Gilson
310 - 4321 Still Creek Drive
Burnaby BC V5C 6S7

Date Received:	19-AUG-11
Report Date:	31-AUG-11 17:36 (MT)
Version:	FINAL

Client Phone: 604-454-0402

Certificate of Analysis

Lab Work Order #:	**L1047633**
Project P.O. #:	NOT SUBMITTED
Job Reference:	5104016
C of C Numbers:	10-169116
Legal Site Desc:	

Comments: Note that samples SS11 & SS2B were received but not listed on the CofC.

Samples SFC 2B & SFC11 are listed on the CofC but not received.

Sample SS11 = SFC11
Sample SS3B = SFC 2B

Selam Worku
Account Manager

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

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1047633-1	L1047633-2	L1047633-3	L1047633-4	L1047633-5
	Description	GROUNDWATEF	GROUNDWATEF	GROUNDWATEF	GROUNDWATEF	GROUNDWATEF
	Sampled Date	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW4	MW2S	MW2D	MW3	MW3R
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	388	1330	539	206	215
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	105	516	152	76.3	74.7
	pH (pH)	6.71	6.61	6.66	6.51	6.35
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	82.7	228	120	37.7	39.9
	Ammonia (as N) (mg/L)	3.67	23.0	0.138	0.0066	0.0069
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.50	0.058	0.070	0.085
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	31.0	48.8	27.1	28.5	27.9
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	<0.10 DLM	<0.20	<0.10 DLM	0.026	0.027
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.050	<0.0050	0.567	0.688
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	4.18	25.4	7.97	0.180	0.155
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	4.18	25.4	7.97	0.747	0.843
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	0.63	0.433	2.56	<0.0020	<0.020 DLM
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	37.0	376	81.8	16.4	18.7
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.010	<0.020 DLA	<0.010	0.017	0.017
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.0010 DLA	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0070	0.0175	0.0084	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.164	0.066	0.114	0.070	0.069
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.10	0.40	0.18	<0.10	<0.10
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.00010 DLA	0.000089	0.000136	0.000116
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	34.4	173	48.9	24.0	23.5
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.00064	<0.0040 DLM	0.00111	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0235	0.0202	0.00272	0.00173	0.00174
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010	0.0022	0.0019
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	52.5	80.7	44.9	<0.030	<0.030
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	4.63	20.2	7.17	3.99	3.91
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	2.46	2.35	1.89	1.42	1.49
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0270	0.0170	0.0056	0.0011	0.0011
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.010 DLA	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	6.6	28.8	10.0	2.6	2.5
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1047633-6	L1047633-7	L1047633-8	L1047633-9	L1047633-10
	Description	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATE	SURFACE WATE	SURFACE WATE	SURFACE WATE
	Sampled Date	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW6	SFC3	SFC11	SFC2	SFC2B
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	585	123	128	209	808
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	123	41.9	42.9	70.5	225
	pH (pH)	5.73	6.45	6.28	6.41	6.86
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	12.6	32.0	25.5	51.1	129
	Ammonia (as N) (mg/L)	0.0072	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.75	9.36
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.50
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	82.9	10.8	11.9	12.0	74.1
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	0.136	0.043	0.046	0.044	0.21
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	0.0707	0.0524	0.317	0.122	0.757
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0011	0.049
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	1.02	0.107	0.056	0.902	11.1
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	1.09	0.159	0.373	1.02	11.9
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	2.29	0.0055	0.0078	<0.020 DLM	0.0192
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	136	12.3	16.1	31.4	168
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.111	0.015	<0.010	0.010	<0.020 DLA
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.0010 DLA
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.057	<0.020	<0.020	0.038	0.078
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	0.15
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.000326	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	0.00013
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	39.8	13.1	13.7	24.3	67.5
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.0010 DLA
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0115	0.00114	<0.00050	0.00369	0.0311
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0024	0.0012	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0122
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.035	0.404	<0.030	1.09	<0.030
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	5.83	2.20	2.12	2.40	13.7
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	1.88	0.229	<0.010	1.05	6.66
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0018	<0.0020 DLA
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.010
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	3.9	<2.0	<2.0	3.2	16.9
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1047633-11				
	Description	WATER				
	Sampled Date					
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	TRAVEL BLANK				
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	<2.0				
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	<0.50				
	pH (pH)	5.95				
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	<2.0				
	Ammonia (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<0.050				
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	<0.50				
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	<0.020				
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	<0.050				
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	<0.0025				
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	<0.0020				
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	<0.50				
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.010				
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.020				
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20				
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.10				
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.10				
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030				
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050				
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.10				
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.010				
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020				
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30				
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<2.0				
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010				

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L1047633-1	L1047633-2	L1047633-3	L1047633-4	L1047633-5
	Description	GROUNDWATER	GROUNDWATER	GROUNDWATER	GROUNDWATER	GROUNDWATER
	Sampled Date	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW4	MW2S	MW2D	MW3	MW3R
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	9.22	14.5	9.23	7.97	7.94
	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	DLA <0.00010	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	19.2	33.1	11.3	8.4	8.2
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.222	0.795	0.265	0.187	0.185
	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.0083	0.0155	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	49	65	71	<20	<20
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020	<0.020
	Benzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Bromoform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Bromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	0.0014	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloroform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

	Sample ID	L1047633-6	L1047633-7	L1047633-8	L1047633-9	L1047633-10
	Description	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATE	SURFACE WATE	SURFACE WATE	SURFACE WATE
	Sampled Date	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW6	SFC3	SFC11	SFC2	SFC2B
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	8.92	8.91	10.4	3.40	6.69
	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	DLA <0.00010
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	66.4	7.1	7.1	8.8	54.7
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.515	0.153	0.186	0.160	0.463
	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.0078
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	97	<20	<20	<20	47
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)	<0.020				
	Benzene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Bromoform (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Bromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chloroform (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1047633-11				
	Description	WATER				
	Sampled Date					
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	TRAVEL BLANK				
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050				
	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<2.0				
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020				
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030				
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050				
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020				
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030				
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050				
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	<20				
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)	<0.020				
	Benzene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Bromoform (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Bromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)					
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chloroform (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1047633-1	L1047633-2	L1047633-3	L1047633-4	L1047633-5
	Description	GROUNDWATER	GROUNDWATER	GROUNDWATER	GROUNDWATER	GROUNDWATER
	Sampled Date	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW4	MW2S	MW2D	MW3	MW3R
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Styrene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Toluene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Xylenes (mg/L)	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)	109	99	115	102	113
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)	111	107	110	108	110
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	HEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)	91	62 SURR-ND	69 SURR-ND	85	77
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1047633-6	L1047633-7	L1047633-8	L1047633-9	L1047633-10
	Description	GROUNDWATEF	SURFACE WATE	SURFACE WATE	SURFACE WATE	SURFACE WATE
	Sampled Date	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW6	SFC3	SFC11	SFC2	SFC2B
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)	<0.010				
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Styrene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Toluene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Xylenes (mg/L)	<0.00075				
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)	109				
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)	109				
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	HEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)	<0.10				
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)	<0.10				
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)	77				
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1047633-11				
	Description	WATER				
	Sampled Date					
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	TRAVEL BLANK				
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)	<0.010				
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Styrene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Toluene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Xylenes (mg/L)	<0.00075				
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)	106				
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)	108				
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25				
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	<0.25				
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25				
	HEPH (mg/L)	<0.25				
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)	<0.10				
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)	<0.10				
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)	79				
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010				
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050				

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1047633-1	L1047633-2	L1047633-3	L1047633-4	L1047633-5
	Description	GROUNDWATER	GROUNDWATER	GROUNDWATER	GROUNDWATER	GROUNDWATER
	Sampled Date	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW4	MW2S	MW2D	MW3	MW3R
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Surrogate: Acenaphthene d10 (%)	95	97	92	85	97
	Surrogate: Acridine d9 (%)	97	102	104	108	106
	Surrogate: Chrysene d12 (%)	94	98	94	96	97
	Surrogate: Naphthalene d8 (%)	106	107	112	94	106
	Surrogate: Phenanthrene d10 (%)	98	103	102	105	103

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1047633-6	L1047633-7	L1047633-8	L1047633-9	L1047633-10
	Description	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATE	SURFACE WATE	SURFACE WATE	SURFACE WATE
	Sampled Date	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11	19-AUG-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW6	SFC3	SFC11	SFC2	SFC2B
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Surrogate: Acenaphthene d10 (%)	91	95	100	96	97
	Surrogate: Acridine d9 (%)	99	100	103	99	100
	Surrogate: Chrysene d12 (%)	110	78	90	78	77
	Surrogate: Naphthalene d8 (%)	105	85	83	85	85
	Surrogate: Phenanthrene d10 (%)	97	95	98	93	94

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1047633-11				
	Description	WATER				
	Sampled Date					
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	TRAVEL BLANK				
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050				
	Surrogate: Acenaphthene d10 (%)	113				
	Surrogate: Acridine d9 (%)	118				
	Surrogate: Chrysene d12 (%)	94				
	Surrogate: Naphthalene d8 (%)	101				
	Surrogate: Phenanthrene d10 (%)	111				

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

Reference Information

Qualifiers for Individual Parameters Listed:

Qualifier	Description
DLA	Detection Limit Adjusted For required dilution
DLM	Detection Limit Adjusted For Sample Matrix Effects
LCS-L	Lab Control Sample recovery was below ALS DQO. Reference Material and/or Matrix Spike results were acceptable. Non-detected sample results are considered reliable. Other results, if reported, have been qualified.
SURR-ND	Surrogate recovery was slightly outside ALS DQO. Reported non-detect results for associated samples were unaffected.

Test Method References:

<table>
<tr><th>ALS Test Code</th><th>Matrix</th><th>Test Description</th><th>Method Reference**</th></tr>
<tr><td>ALK-COL-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Alkalinity by Colourimetric (Automated)</td><td>APHA 310.2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 310.2 "Alkalinity". Total Alkalinity is determined using the methyl orange colourimetric method.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ANIONS-BR-IC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Bromide by Ion Chromatography</td><td>APHA 4110 B.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".</td></tr>
<tr><td>ANIONS-CL-IC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Chloride by Ion Chromatography</td><td>APHA 4110 B.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".</td></tr>
<tr><td>ANIONS-F-IC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Fluoride by Ion Chromatography</td><td>APHA 4110 B.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".</td></tr>
<tr><td>ANIONS-NO2-IC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Nitrite in Water by Ion Chromatography</td><td>EPA 300.0</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrite is detected by UV absorbance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ANIONS-NO3-IC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Nitrate in Water by Ion Chromatography</td><td>EPA 300.0</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrate is detected by UV absorbance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ANIONS-SO4-IC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Sulfate by Ion Chromatography</td><td>APHA 4110 B.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".</td></tr>
<tr><td>COD-COL-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Chemical Oxygen Demand by Colorimetric</td><td>APHA 5220 D. CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 5220 "Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)". Chemical oxygen demand is determined using the closed reflux colourimetric method.</td></tr>
<tr><td>EC-PCT-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Conductivity (Automated)</td><td>APHA 2510 Auto. Conduc.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2510 "Conductivity". Conductivity is determined using a conductivity electrode.</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPH-SF-FID-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>EPH in Water by GCFID</td><td>BCMOE EPH GCFID</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out in accordance with the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (BCMELP) Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 1999). The procedure involves extraction of the entire water sample with dichloromethane. The extract is then solvent exchanged to toluene and analysed by capillary column gas chromatography with flame ionization detection (GC/FID). EPH results include Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) and are therefore not equivalent to Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (LEPH/HEPH).</td></tr>
<tr><td>FUELS-HSMS-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS</td><td>EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.</td></tr>
<tr><td>HARDNESS-CALC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Hardness</td><td>APHA 2340B</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Hardness (also known as Total Hardness) is calculated from the sum of Calcium and Magnesium concentrations, expressed in CaCO3 equivalents. Dissolved Calcium and Magnesium concentrations are preferentially used for the hardness calculation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>HG-DIS-CVAFS-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Dissolved Mercury in Water by CVAFS</td><td>EPA SW-846 3005A & EPA 245.7</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by filtration (EPA Method 3005A) and involves a cold-oxidation of the acidified sample using bromine monochloride prior to reduction of the sample with stannous chloride. Instrumental analysis is by cold vapour atomic fluorescence spectrophotometry (EPA Method 245.7).</td></tr>
<tr><td>LEPH/HEPH-CALC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>LEPHs and HEPHs</td><td>BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in water. These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Parks Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in</td></tr>
</table>

Reference Information

Solids or Water". According to this method, LEPH and HEPH are calculated by subtracting selected Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon results from Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbon results. To calculate LEPH, the individual results for Acenaphthene, Acridine, Anthracene, Fluorene, Naphthalene and Phenanthrene are subtracted from EPH(C10-19). To calculate HEPH, the individual results for Benz(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Fluoranthene, and Pyrene are subtracted from EPH(C19-32). Analysis of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons adheres to all prescribed elements of the BCMELP method "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 20, 1999).

MET-DIS-ICP-VA Water Dissolved Metals in Water by ICPOES EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves filtration (EPA Method 3005A) and analysis by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrophotometry (EPA Method 6010B).

MET-DIS-LOW-MS-VA Water Dissolved Metals in Water by ICPMS(Low) EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures involves preliminary sample treatment by filtration (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (EPA Method 6020A).

NH3-F-VA Water Ammonia in Water by Fluorescence J. ENVIRON. MONIT., 2005, 7, 37-42, RSC

This analysis is carried out, on sulfuric acid preserved samples, using procedures modified from J. Environ. Monit., 2005, 7, 37 - 42, The Royal Society of Chemistry, "Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection for the determination of trace levels of ammonium in seawater", Roslyn J. Waston et al.

P-T-COL-VA Water Total P in Water by Colour APHA 4500-P Phosphorous

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-P "Phosphorus". Total Phosphorous is determined colourimetrically after persulphate digestion of the sample.

PAH-SF-MS-VA Water PAH in Water by GCMS EPA Methods 3510, 3630 & 8270

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846, Methods 3510, 3630 & 8270, published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves extraction of the entire water sample with dichloromethane. The extract is then solvent exchanged to toluene prior to analysis by capillary column gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC/MS). Surrogate recoveries may not be reported in cases where interferences from the sample matrix prevent accurate quantitation. Because the two isomers cannot be readily chromatographically separated, benzo(j)fluoranthene is reported as part of the benzo(b)fluoranthene parameter.

PAH-SURR-MS-VA Water PAH Surrogates for Waters EPA METHODS 3510, 3630 & 8270

PH-MAN-VA Water pH by Manual Meter APHA 4500-H "pH Value"

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode.

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

PH-MAN-VA Water pH by Manual Meter APHA 4500-H pH Value

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode.

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

PH-PCT-VA Water pH by Meter (Automated) APHA 4500-H "pH Value"

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

PH-PCT-VA Water pH by Meter (Automated) APHA 4500-H pH Value

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

TKN-SIE-VA Water TKN in Water by SIE APHA 4500-NORG (TKN)

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-Norg "Nitrogen (Organic)". Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen is determined using an ammonia selective electrode.

TN-CALC-VA Water Total Nitrogen (Calculation) BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Total Nitrogen is a calculated parameter. Total Nitrogen = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen + [Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)]

VH-HSFID-VA Water VH in Water by Headspace GCFID B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Compounds eluting between n-hexane and n-decane are measured and summed together using flame-ionization detection.

VH-SURR-FID-VA Water VH Surrogates for Waters B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)

Reference Information

VOC-HSMS-VA	Water	VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS	EPA8260B, 5021

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

VOC-M-HSMS-VA	Water	Volatile Organic Compounds - GC-MS	EPA 8260B, 5012A

Water samples, with reagents, are heated and an aliquot of the headspace at equilibrium is analysed by GC-MS.

VOC-M2-HSMS-VA	Water	VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

VOC7-HSMS-VA	Water	BTEX/MTBE/Styrene by Headspace GCMS	EPA8260B, 5021

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

VOC7/VOC-SURR-MS-VA	Water	VOC7 and/or VOC Surrogates for Waters	EPA8260B, 5021
VPH-CALC-VA	Water	VPH is VH minus select aromatics	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". The concentrations of specific Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes and, in solids, Styrene) are subtracted from the collective concentration of Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH) that elute between n-hexane (nC6) and n-decane (nC10).

XYLENES-CALC-VA	Water	Sum of Xylene Isomer Concentrations	CALCULATION

Calculation of Total Xylenes

Total Xylenes is the sum of the concentrations of the ortho, meta, and para Xylene isomers. Results below detection limit (DL) are treated as zero. The DL for Total Xylenes is set to a value no less than the square root of the sum of the squares of the DLs of the individual Xylenes.

** 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**
VA	ALS ENVIRONMENTAL - VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA

Chain of Custody Numbers:

10-169116

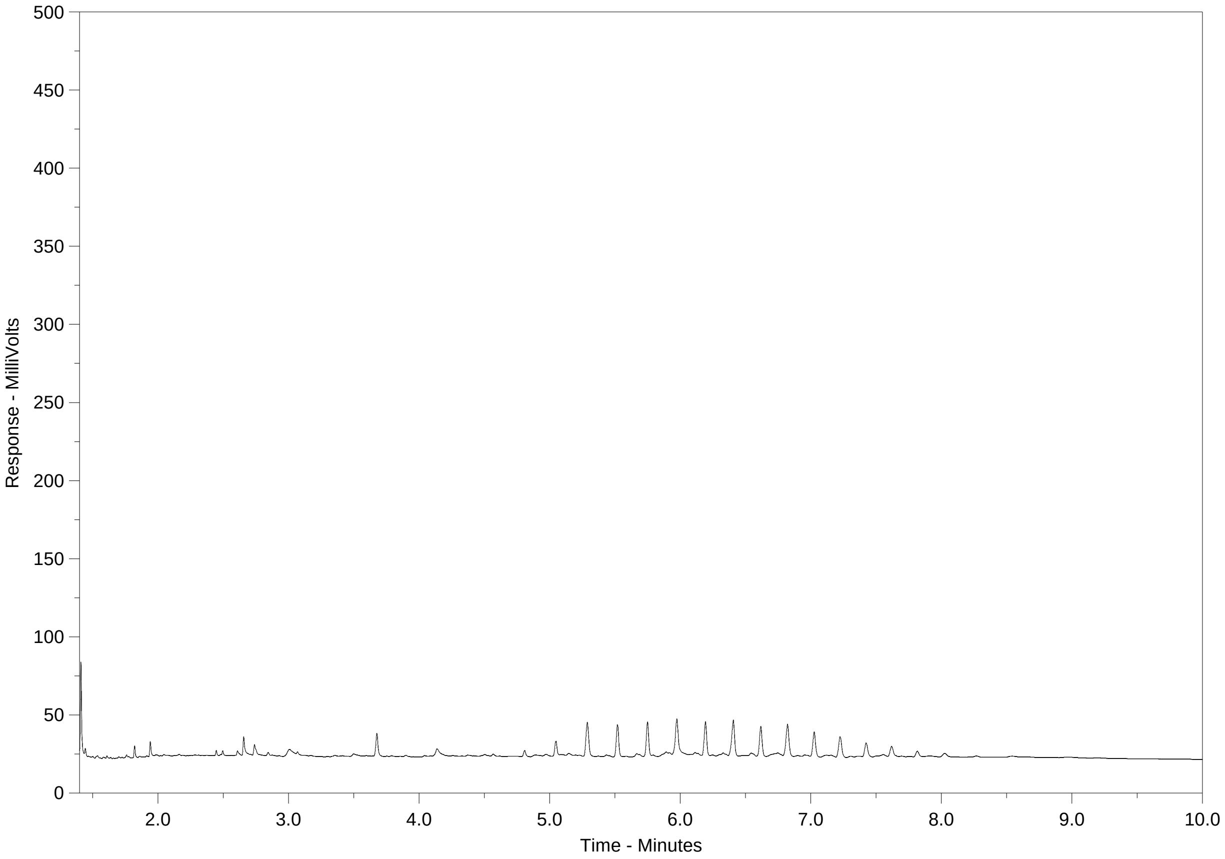
GLOSSARY OF REPORT TERMS

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.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1047633-1
Client Sample ID: MW4



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline →
← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

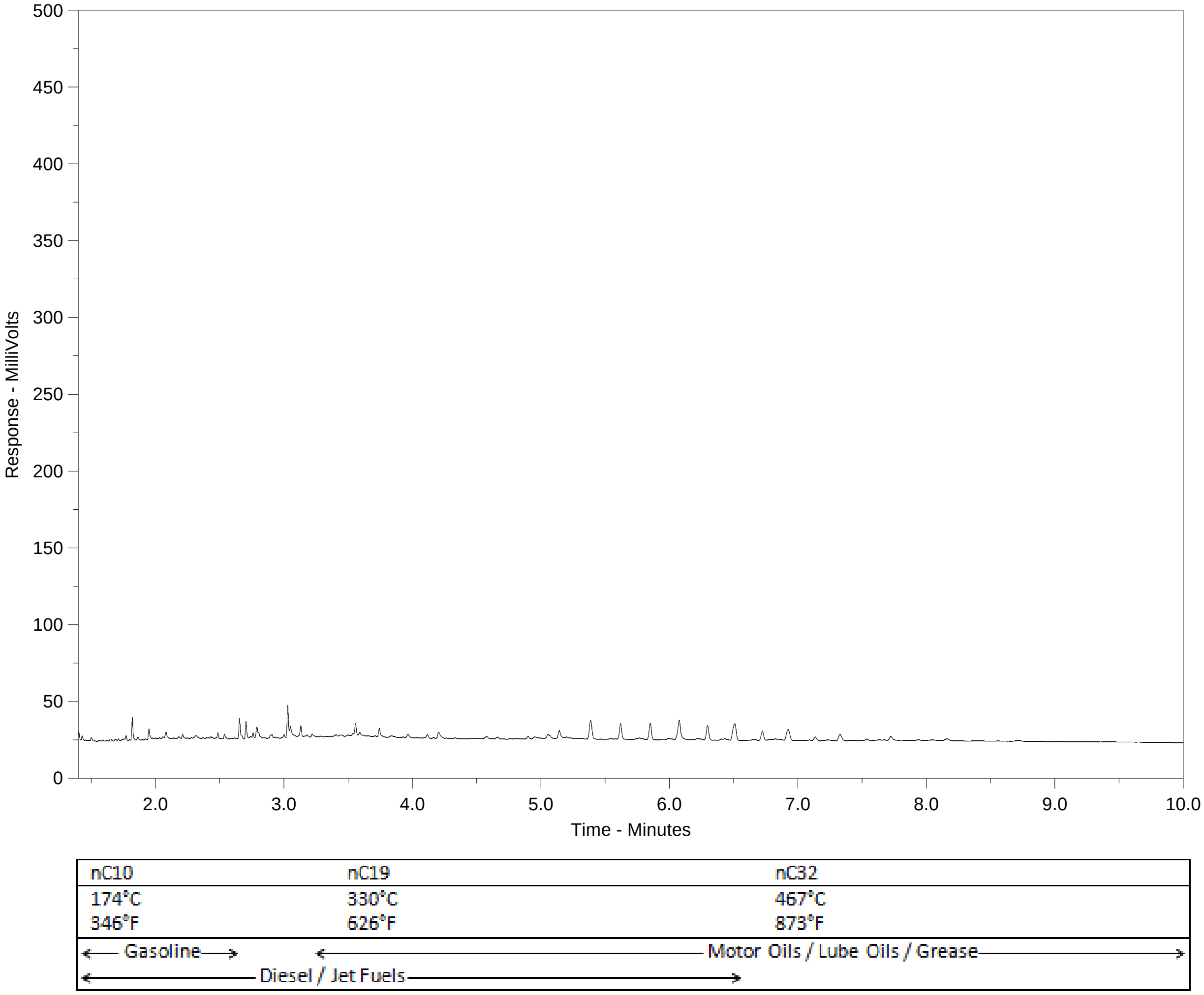
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1047633-2
Client Sample ID: MW2S



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The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

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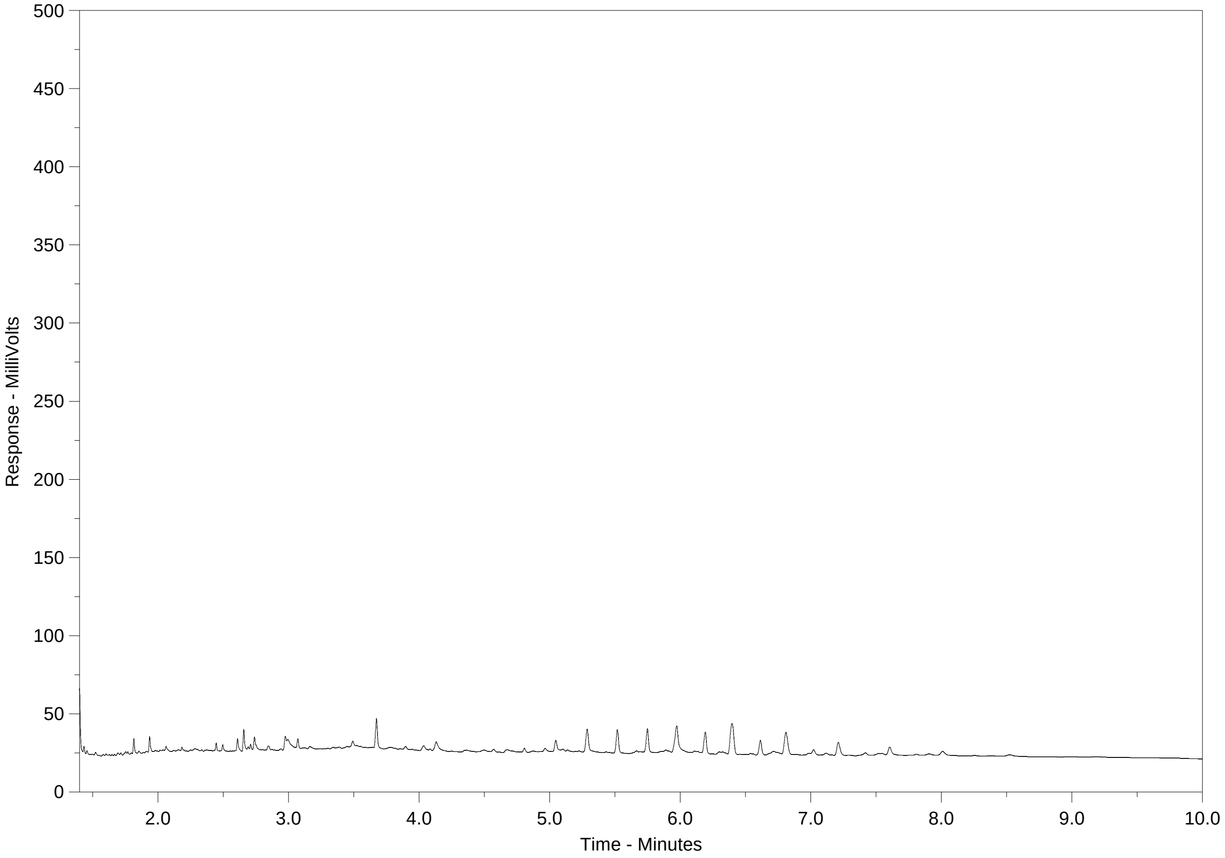
Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1047633-3
Client Sample ID: MW2D



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

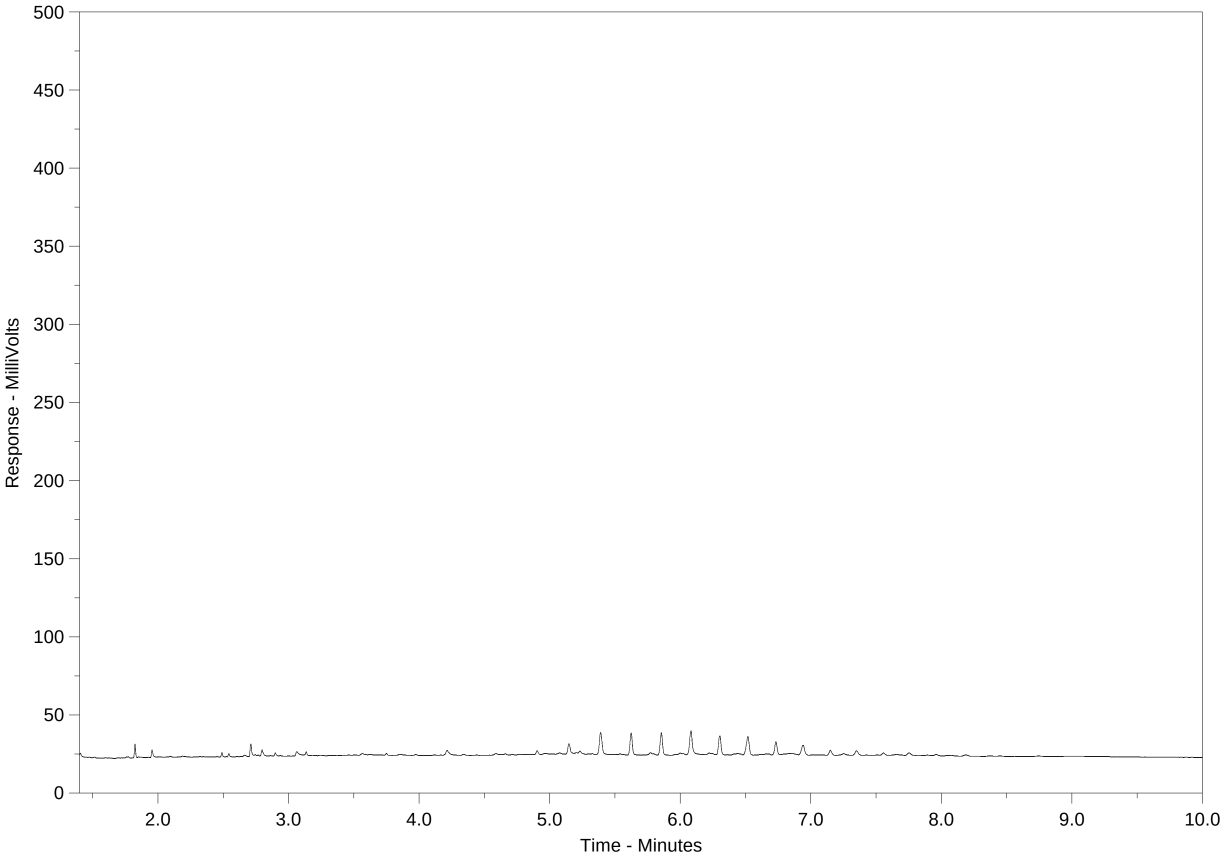
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1047633-4
Client Sample ID: MW3



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

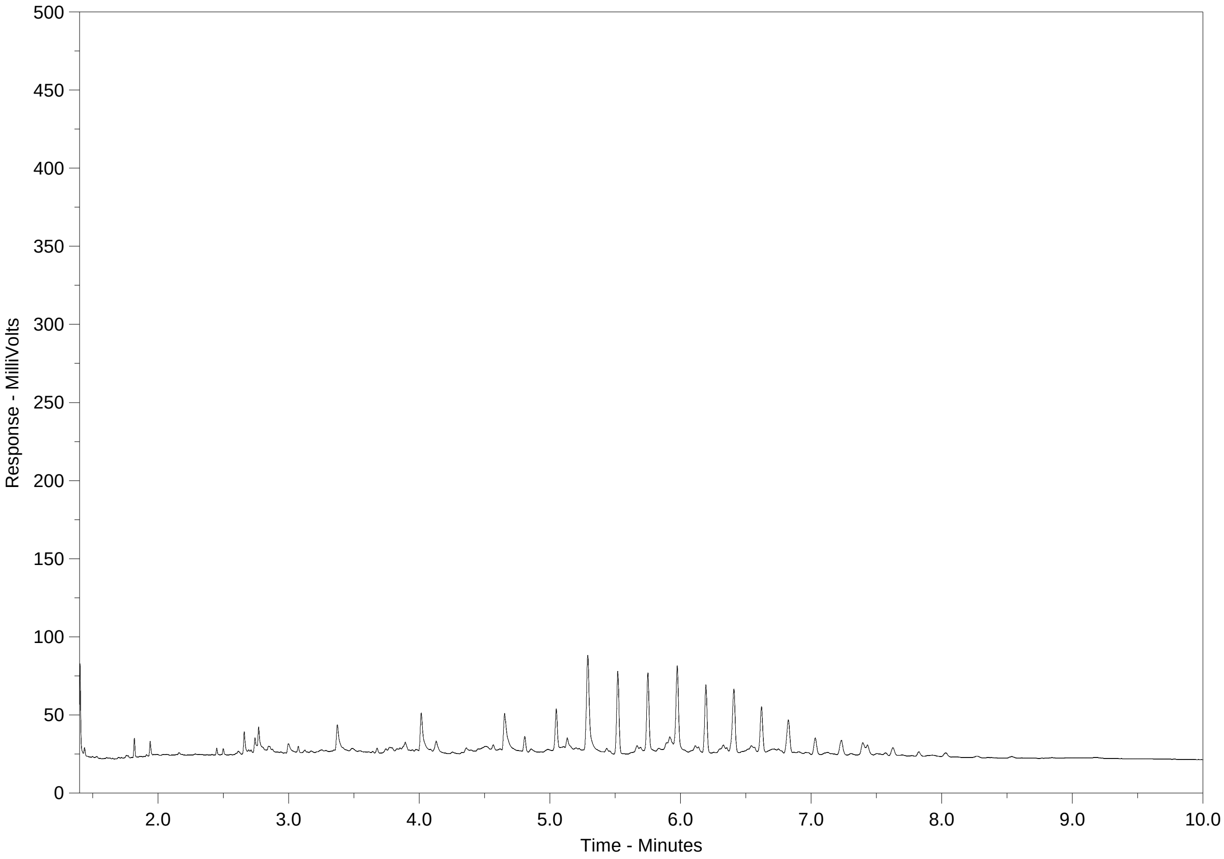
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1047633-5
Client Sample ID: MW3R



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

←— Gasoline—→ ←——— Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease——→
←——— Diesel / Jet Fuels———→

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

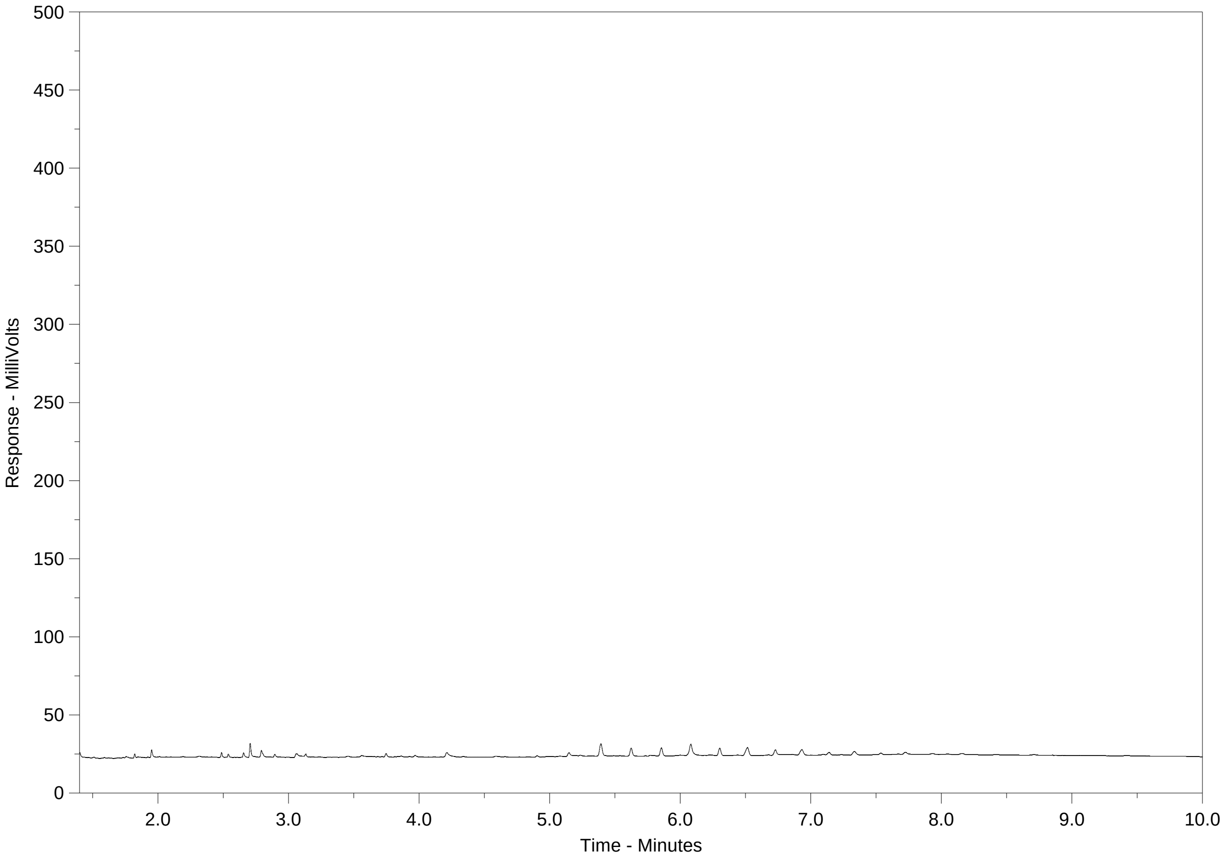
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1047633-6
Client Sample ID: MW6



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F
← Gasoline →	← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease	→
← Diesel / Jet Fuels	→	

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

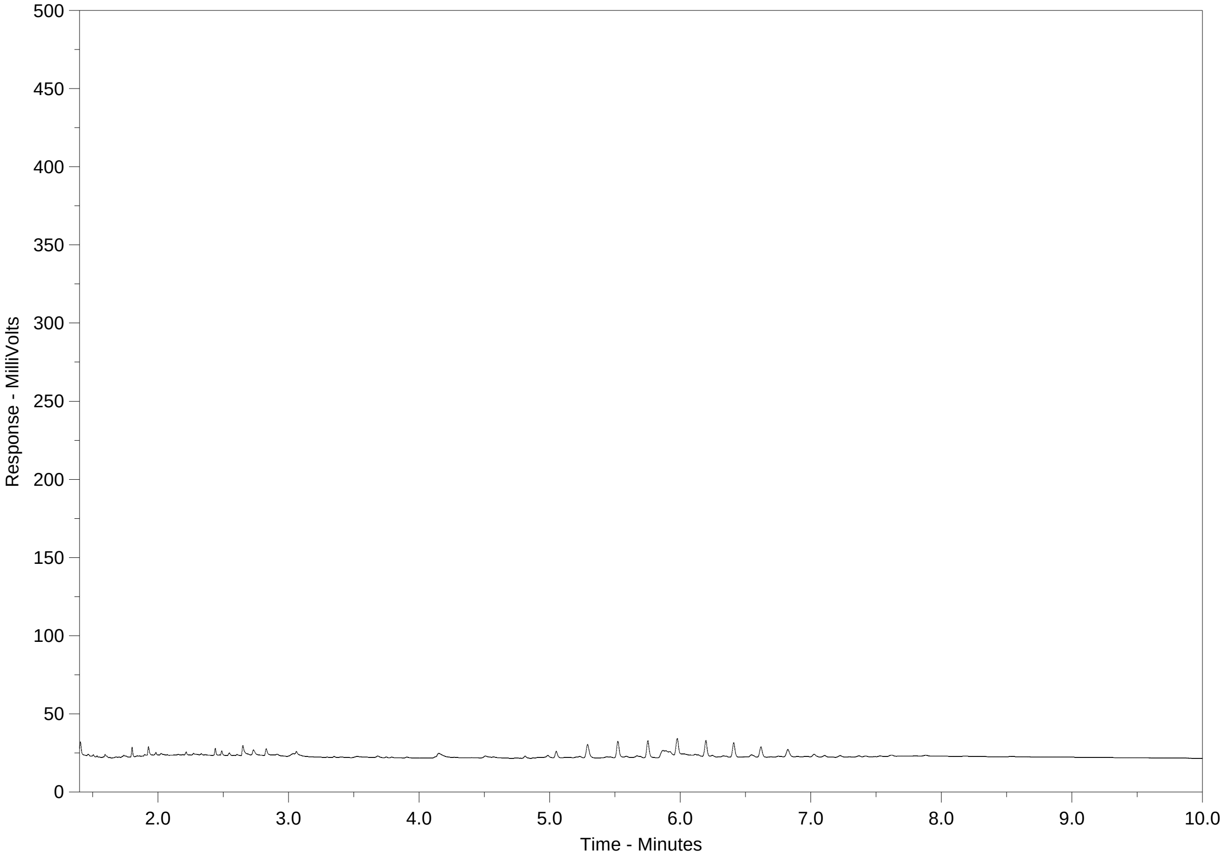
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1047633-7
Client Sample ID: SFC3



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

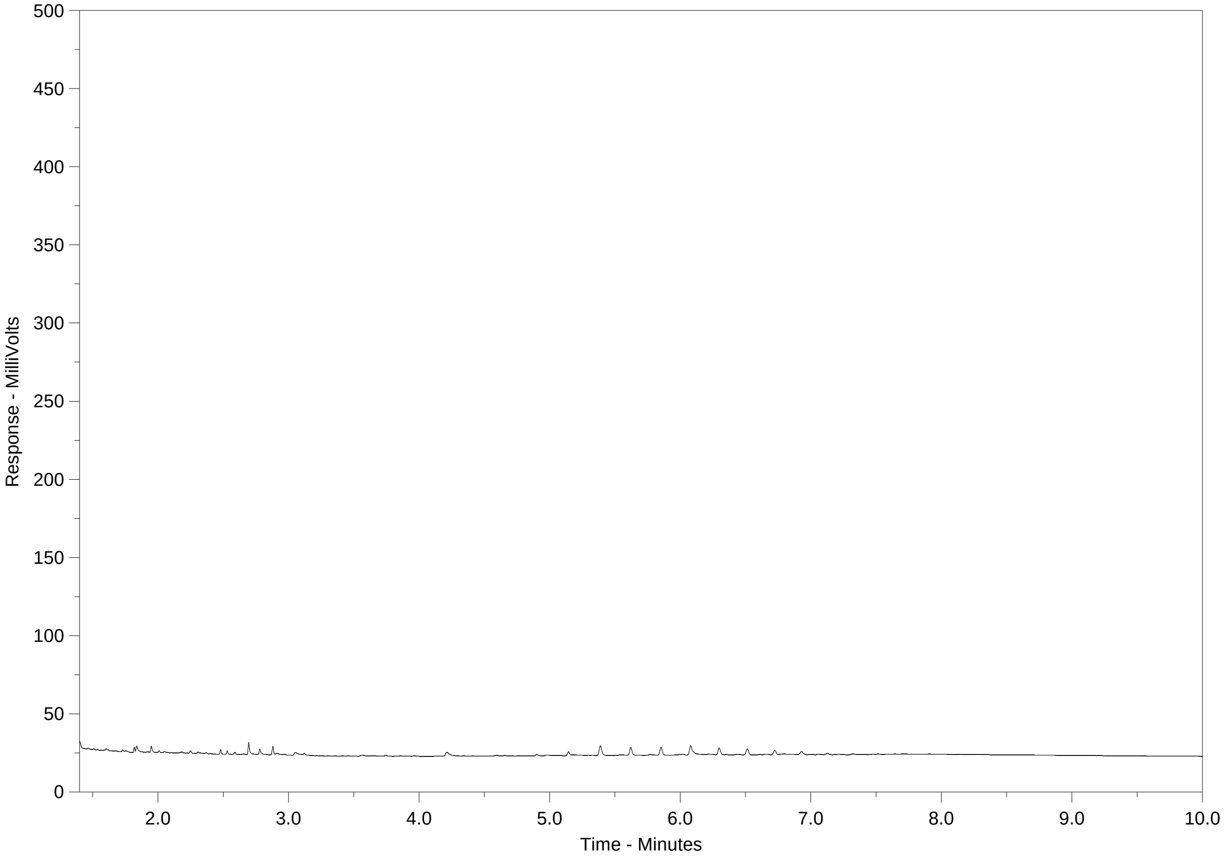
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1047633-8
Client Sample ID: SFC11



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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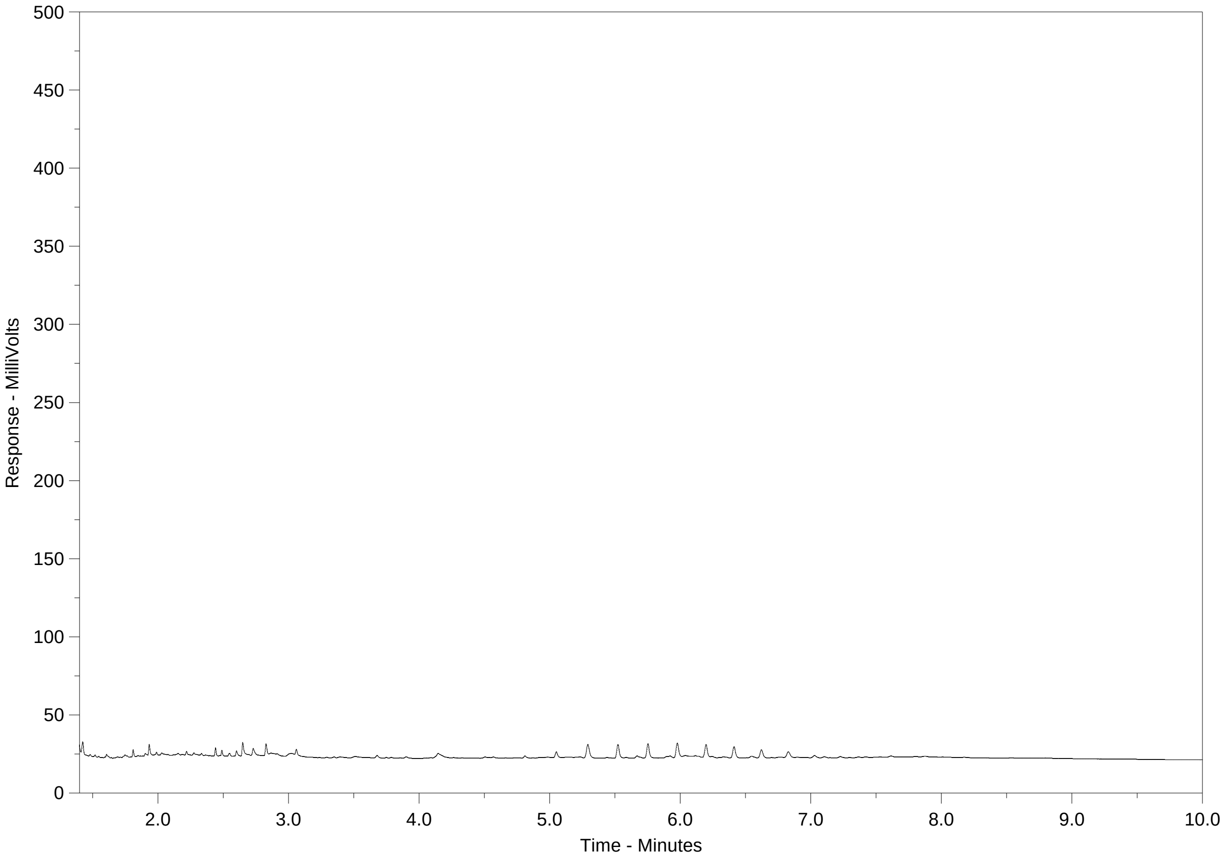
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1047633-9
Client Sample ID: SFC2



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

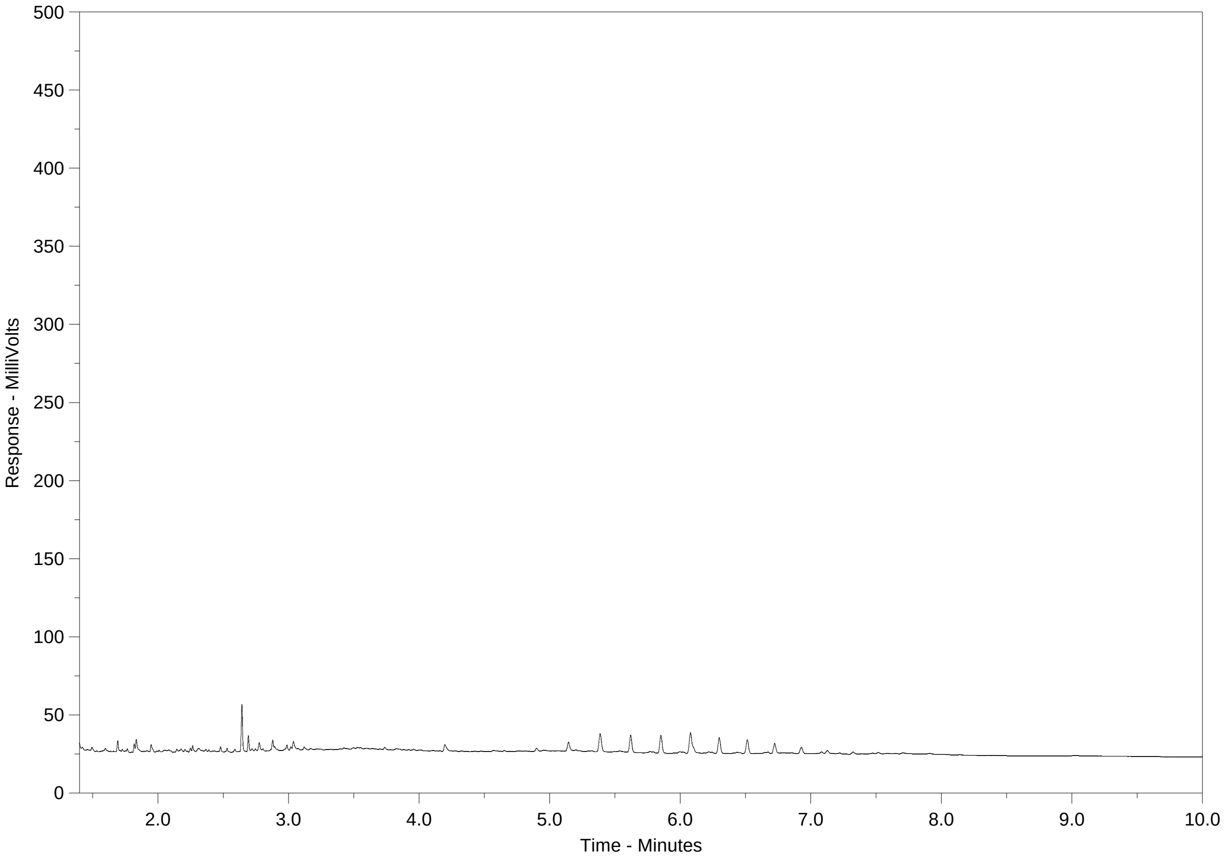
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1047633-10
Client Sample ID: SFC2B



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

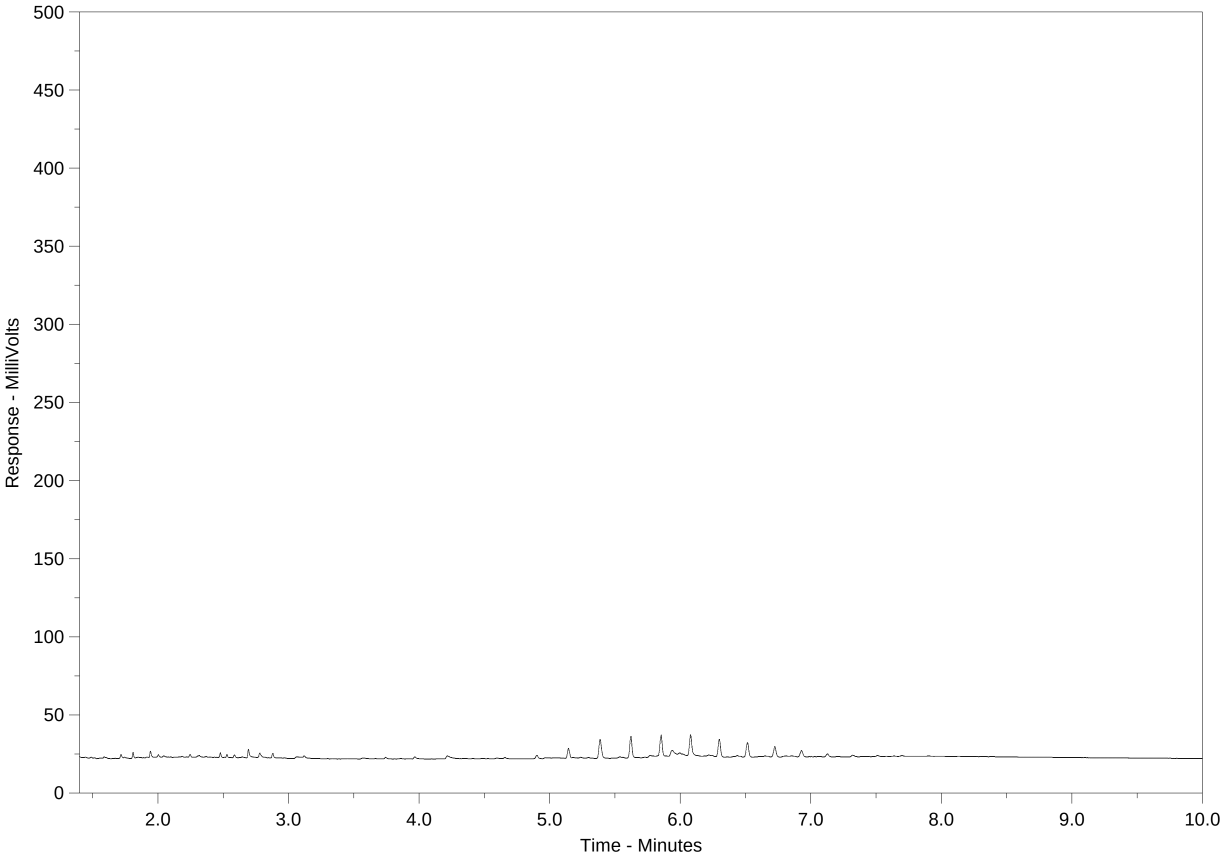
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1047633-11
Client Sample ID: TRAVEL BLANK



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

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10-169116

AL

L1047633-COFC

Short Holding Time

t Form

8

Rush Processing

Page 1 of 1

Report To

Company: MORRISON HERSHFIELD

Contact: JOSIE GILSON

Address: 310- 4321 STILL CREEK DRIVE

BURNABY, BC

Phone: 604-454-0402 Fax: 604-454-0403

Standard: ✓ Other (specify):

Select: PDF ✓ Excel ✓ Digital Fax

Email 1: jgilson@morrisonhershfield.com

Email 2:

Service Request: (Rush subject to availability - Contact ALS to confirm TAT)

- ✓ Regular (Standard Turnaround Times - Business Days)
- ☐ Priority(2-4 Business Days)-50% surcharge - Contact ALS to confirm TAT
- ☐ Emergency (1-2 Business Days)-100% Surcharge - Contact ALS to confirm TAT
- ☐ Same Day or Weekend Emergency - Contact ALS to confirm TAT

Invoice To Same as Report ? (circle) Yes or No (if No, provide details)

Copy of Invoice with Report? (circle) Yes or No

Company:

Contact:

Address:

Phone: Fax:

Client / Project Information

Job #: 5104016

PO / AFE:

LSD:

Quote #:

Lab Work Order # (lab use only) L1047633

ALS Contact:

Sampler:

Analysis Request

(Indicate Filtered or Preserved, F/P)

Sample #	Sample Identification (This description will appear on the report)	Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Time (hh:mm)	Sample Type	COD/TKN/NH3	ORGANICS (LEPH) (HEPH)	VOC'S (BTEX)	GENERAL	DISSOLVED MET								Number of Containers
					∅												
	MW4	AUG. 18/11		Groundwater	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW 2S	↓		"	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW 2D			"	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW 3			"	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW 3R			"	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW 6			"	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	SFC 3			Surface Water	✓	✓		✓	✓								
	SFC 11			"	✓	✓		✓	✓								
	SFC 2			"	✓	✓		✓	✓								
	SFC 2B			"	✓	✓		✓	✓								

} FILTERED + PRESERVE metals PRESERVE - COD

} metals no filter no preserve.

Special Instructions / Regulation with water or land use (CCME- Freshwater Aquatic Life/BC CSR-Commercial/AB Tier 1-Natural/ETC) / Hazardous Details

*VOC's - Pls. include: Acetone, dibromomethane, bromomethane, 1-3 butadiene, MIBK + MEK

Failure to complete all portions of this form may delay analysis. Please fill in this form LEGIBLY.

By the use of this form the user acknowledges and agrees with the Terms and Conditions as specified on the back page of the white - report copy.

SHIPMENT RELEASE (client use)			SHIPMENT RECEPTION (lab use only)				SHIPMENT VERIFICATION (lab use only)			
Released by:	Date: Aug. 19/11	Time: 6:00	Received by: W.M.T.	Date: Aug 19 2011	Time: 18:30	Temperature: 22.4 °C	Verified by:	Date:	Time:	Observations: Yes / No ? If Yes add SIF

REFER TO BACK PAGE FOR ALS LOCATIONS AND SAMPLING INFORMATION

WHITE - LABORATORY COPY YELLOW - CLIENT COPY

GENF 18.01 Front

MORRISON HERSHFIELD GROUP INC.
ATTN: Josie Gilson
310 - 4321 Still Creek Drive
Burnaby BC V5C 6S7

Date Received:	28-NOV-11
Report Date:	15-DEC-11 18:07 (MT)
Version:	FINAL

Client Phone: 604-454-0402

Certificate of Analysis

Lab Work Order #:	**L1089556**
Project P.O. #:	NOT SUBMITTED
Job Reference:	5104016
C of C Numbers:	10-047788
Legal Site Desc:	

Comments: Note that sample SFC 2 was not analyzed for EPH/PAH due to sample loss during analysis.

Note that Nitrate results has been confirmed by re-analysis for both samples L1089556 -3 and 4 (duplicates).

Selam Worku
Account Manager

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

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1089556-1	L1089556-2	L1089556-3	L1089556-4	L1089556-5
	Description	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW
	Sampled Date	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW6	MW4	MW3	MW3 REP	MW2D
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	575	467	520	532	1470
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	120	146	146	148	561
	pH (pH)	6.25	6.76	6.61	6.44	6.72
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	13.0	128	36.4	36.2	277
	Ammonia (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0050	2.73	0.309	0.317	27.0
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<0.050	0.082	0.291	0.336	<0.50
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	70.7	38.9	105	111	48.4
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	0.091	<0.10 DLM	<0.040 DLM	<0.040 DLM	<0.20
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	0.0733	<0.0050	0.205	0.0771	<0.050
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0011	<0.010
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	1.32	2.64	0.408	0.399	28.8
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	1.40	2.64	0.613	0.478	28.8
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	0.735	0.170	<0.0020	<0.0020	0.328
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	134	45.3	36.8	34.2	452
Total Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Total (mg/L)					
	Antimony (Sb)-Total (mg/L)					
	Arsenic (As)-Total (mg/L)					
	Barium (Ba)-Total (mg/L)					
	Beryllium (Be)-Total (mg/L)					
	Bismuth (Bi)-Total (mg/L)					
	Boron (B)-Total (mg/L)					
	Cadmium (Cd)-Total (mg/L)					
	Calcium (Ca)-Total (mg/L)					
	Chromium (Cr)-Total (mg/L)					
	Cobalt (Co)-Total (mg/L)					
	Copper (Cu)-Total (mg/L)					
	Iron (Fe)-Total (mg/L)					
	Lead (Pb)-Total (mg/L)					
	Lithium (Li)-Total (mg/L)					
	Magnesium (Mg)-Total (mg/L)					
	Manganese (Mn)-Total (mg/L)					
	Mercury (Hg)-Total (mg/L)					
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Total (mg/L)					
	Nickel (Ni)-Total (mg/L)					
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)					
	Potassium (K)-Total (mg/L)					
	Selenium (Se)-Total (mg/L)					

	Sample ID	L1089556-6	L1089556-7	L1089556-8	L1089556-9	L1089556-10
	Description	GW	SW	SW	SW	SW
	Sampled Date	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW2S	SFC3	SFC11	SFC2	SFC2B
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	681	369	88.6	474	887
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	226	99.4	28.2	178	359
	pH (pH)	6.88	7.59	7.63	7.33	6.11
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	198	48.5	21.1	63.6	20.4
	Ammonia (as N) (mg/L)	10.5	0.0672	<0.0050	1.46	4.68
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.50
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	43.2	40.2	3.40	16.3	19.3
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	<0.10	0.045	0.057	0.078	0.33
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	<0.025	0.334	0.511	2.74	14.6
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0216	0.149
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	12.3	0.170	0.088	2.07	6.70
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	12.3	0.504	0.599	4.83	21.5
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	0.394	0.0037	0.0159	0.0211	0.149
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	87.6	55.6	12.0	124	347
Total Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Total (mg/L)					
	Antimony (Sb)-Total (mg/L)					
	Arsenic (As)-Total (mg/L)					
	Barium (Ba)-Total (mg/L)					
	Beryllium (Be)-Total (mg/L)					
	Bismuth (Bi)-Total (mg/L)					
	Boron (B)-Total (mg/L)					
	Cadmium (Cd)-Total (mg/L)					
	Calcium (Ca)-Total (mg/L)					
	Chromium (Cr)-Total (mg/L)					
	Cobalt (Co)-Total (mg/L)					
	Copper (Cu)-Total (mg/L)					
	Iron (Fe)-Total (mg/L)					
	Lead (Pb)-Total (mg/L)					
	Lithium (Li)-Total (mg/L)					
	Magnesium (Mg)-Total (mg/L)					
	Manganese (Mn)-Total (mg/L)					
	Mercury (Hg)-Total (mg/L)					
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Total (mg/L)					
	Nickel (Ni)-Total (mg/L)					
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)					
	Potassium (K)-Total (mg/L)					
	Selenium (Se)-Total (mg/L)					

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1089556-11	L1089556-12			
	Description					
	Sampled Date					
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	TRAVEL BLANK			
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	994	<2.0			
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	118	<0.50			
	pH (pH)	7.17	5.66			
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	153	<2.0			
	Ammonia (as N) (mg/L)	7.5	<0.0050			
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<0.50	<0.050			
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	<5.0	<0.50			
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.020			
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	35.2	<0.0050			
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	0.076	<0.0010			
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	9.95	<0.050			
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	45.2	<0.0025			
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	0.437	<0.0020			
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	243	<0.50			
Total Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Total (mg/L)		<0.010			
	Antimony (Sb)-Total (mg/L)		<0.00050			
	Arsenic (As)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Barium (Ba)-Total (mg/L)		<0.020			
	Beryllium (Be)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0050			
	Bismuth (Bi)-Total (mg/L)		<0.20			
	Boron (B)-Total (mg/L)		<0.10			
	Cadmium (Cd)-Total (mg/L)		<0.000050			
	Calcium (Ca)-Total (mg/L)		<0.10			
	Chromium (Cr)-Total (mg/L)		<0.00050			
	Cobalt (Co)-Total (mg/L)		<0.00050			
	Copper (Cu)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Iron (Fe)-Total (mg/L)		<0.030			
	Lead (Pb)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Lithium (Li)-Total (mg/L)		<0.050			
	Magnesium (Mg)-Total (mg/L)		<0.10			
	Manganese (Mn)-Total (mg/L)		<0.010			
	Mercury (Hg)-Total (mg/L)		<0.00020			
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0010			
	Nickel (Ni)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0050			
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)		<0.30			
	Potassium (K)-Total (mg/L)		<2.0			
	Selenium (Se)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0010			

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1089556-1	L1089556-2	L1089556-3	L1089556-4	L1089556-5
	Description	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW
	Sampled Date	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW6	MW4	MW3	MW3 REP	MW2D
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Total Metals	Silicon (Si)-Total (mg/L)					
	Silver (Ag)-Total (mg/L)					
	Sodium (Na)-Total (mg/L)					
	Strontium (Sr)-Total (mg/L)					
	Thallium (Tl)-Total (mg/L)					
	Tin (Sn)-Total (mg/L)					
	Titanium (Ti)-Total (mg/L)					
	Uranium (U)-Total (mg/L)					
	Vanadium (V)-Total (mg/L)					
	Zinc (Zn)-Total (mg/L)					
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.159	<0.010	0.037	0.039	<0.020 DLA
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.0010 DLA
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	0.0047	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0163
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.050	0.207	0.147	0.148	0.053
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	0.40
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.000285	0.000084	0.000476	0.000501	<0.00010 DLA
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	39.1	46.9	44.6	45.1	188
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.0010 DLA
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.00646	0.0371	0.0156	0.0156	0.0214
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0039	<0.0010	0.0048	0.0050	<0.0020 DLA
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	47.8	0.547	0.507	83.7
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	5.46	6.93	8.42	8.49	22.0
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.683	3.31	4.02	4.07	2.62
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	0.0133	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0170
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.010 DLA
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	3.2	7.2	4.7	4.8	29.6
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA
	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	8.64	10.9	8.08	8.07	14.8
	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.00010 DLA
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	62.4	17.1	33.4	33.5	35.1
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.382	0.284	0.323	0.323	0.835

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1089556-6	L1089556-7	L1089556-8	L1089556-9	L1089556-10
	Description	GW	SW	SW	SW	SW
	Sampled Date	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW2S	SFC3	SFC11	SFC2	SFC2B
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Total Metals	Silicon (Si)-Total (mg/L)					
	Silver (Ag)-Total (mg/L)					
	Sodium (Na)-Total (mg/L)					
	Strontium (Sr)-Total (mg/L)					
	Thallium (Tl)-Total (mg/L)					
	Tin (Sn)-Total (mg/L)					
	Titanium (Ti)-Total (mg/L)					
	Uranium (U)-Total (mg/L)					
	Vanadium (V)-Total (mg/L)					
	Zinc (Zn)-Total (mg/L)					
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.010	0.019	0.091	0.015	0.359
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	DLA <0.0010
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0107	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	DLA <0.0020
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.185	0.044	<0.020	0.058	0.064
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.23	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	0.000052	<0.000050	0.000164	0.00070
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	73.6	34.7	8.77	61.3	118
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	DLA <0.0010
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.00390	0.00277	<0.00050	0.0151	0.0577
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	0.0077	0.0012	0.0175	0.145
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	70.1	<0.030	0.045	<0.030	4.59
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	DLA <0.0020
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	10.4	3.07	1.53	6.19	15.6
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	3.05	0.105	<0.010	1.13	3.60
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0053	0.0031	<0.0010	0.0020	DLA <0.0020
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.0073	0.030
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	14.8	3.2	<2.0	5.5	9.4
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	DLA <0.0020
	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	10.8	5.56	7.53	5.28	11.4
	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	DLA <0.00010
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	21.6	28.7	5.7	17.5	21.4
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.408	0.211	0.0926	0.306	0.462

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1089556-11	L1089556-12			
	Description					
	Sampled Date					
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	TRAVEL BLANK			
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Total Metals	Silicon (Si)-Total (mg/L)		<0.050			
	Silver (Ag)-Total (mg/L)		<0.000050			
	Sodium (Na)-Total (mg/L)		<2.0			
	Strontium (Sr)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0050			
	Thallium (Tl)-Total (mg/L)		<0.00020			
	Tin (Sn)-Total (mg/L)		<0.030			
	Titanium (Ti)-Total (mg/L)		<0.050			
	Uranium (U)-Total (mg/L)		<0.00020			
	Vanadium (V)-Total (mg/L)		<0.030			
	Zinc (Zn)-Total (mg/L)		<0.0050			
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.024				
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010 DLA				
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0020 DLA				
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.049				
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20				
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.10				
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.00030				
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	38.4				
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010 DLA				
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0028				
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0462				
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030				
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0020 DLA				
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050				
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	5.33				
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.674				
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020				
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0020 DLA				
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.010 DLA				
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30				
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	3.0				
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0020 DLA				
	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	8.45				
	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00010 DLA				
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	61.7				
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.377				

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1089556-1	L1089556-2	L1089556-3	L1089556-4	L1089556-5
	Description	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW
	Sampled Date	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW6	MW4	MW3	MW3 REP	MW2D
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0097	0.0077	0.0068	0.0096	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	138	26	<20	<20	72
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
	Benzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Bromoform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Bromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0018
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloroform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,3-Dichloropropene (cis & trans) (mg/L)	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L1089556-6	L1089556-7	L1089556-8	L1089556-9	L1089556-10
	Description	GW	SW	SW	SW	SW
	Sampled Date	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW2S	SFC3	SFC11	SFC2	SFC2B
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	0.0131	<0.0050	0.0252	0.0899
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	62	59	<20	<20	49
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)	<0.010				
	Benzene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Bromoform (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Bromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)	0.0015				
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chloroform (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Chloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,3-Dichloropropene (cis & trans) (mg/L)	<0.0014				
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050				
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)	<0.010				
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)	<0.0010				

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L1089556-11	L1089556-12			
	Description					
	Sampled Date					
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	TRAVEL BLANK			
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00040 DLA				
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030				
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050				
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00040 DLA				
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030				
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0093				
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	76	<20			
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)	<0.010	<0.010			
	Benzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Bromoform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Bromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Chloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Chloroform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Chloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050			
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,3-Dichloropropene (cis & trans) (mg/L)	<0.0014	<0.0014			
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050			
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)	<0.010	<0.010			
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			

	Sample ID	L1089556-1	L1089556-2	L1089556-3	L1089556-4	L1089556-5
	Description	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW
	Sampled Date	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW6	MW4	MW3	MW3 REP	MW2D
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Styrene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Toluene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Xylenes (mg/L)	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)	99.8	100.0	100.6	101.2	98.7
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)	98.9	98.8	99.6	99.6	98.9
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	0.27	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	HEPH (mg/L)	0.27	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)	94.4	91.7	94.2	111.5	80.1
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L1089556-6	L1089556-7	L1089556-8	L1089556-9	L1089556-10
	Description	GW	SW	SW	SW	SW
	Sampled Date	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW2S	SFC3	SFC11	SFC2	SFC2B
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Styrene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Toluene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)	<0.0010				
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050				
	Xylenes (mg/L)	<0.00075				
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)	100.5				
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)	99.6				
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25		<0.25
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25		<0.25
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25		<0.25
	HEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25		<0.25
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)	<0.10				
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)	<0.10				
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)	86.9				
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010		<0.000010
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L1089556-11	L1089556-12			
	Description					
	Sampled Date					
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	TRAVEL BLANK			
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	Styrene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Toluene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	Xylenes (mg/L)	<0.00075	<0.00075			
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)	100.0	100.6			
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)	99.2	99.5			
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25			
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25			
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25			
	HEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25			
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10			
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10			
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)	85.9	95.8			
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010			
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID Description Sampled Date Sampled Time Client ID	L1089556-1 GW 25-NOV-11 MW6	L1089556-2 GW 25-NOV-11 MW4	L1089556-3 GW 25-NOV-11 MW3	L1089556-4 GW 25-NOV-11 MW3 REP	L1089556-5 GW 25-NOV-11 MW2D
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Surrogate: Acenaphthene d10 (%)	88.7	86.2	87.7	86.5	87.1
	Surrogate: Acridine d9 (%)	104.0	101.8	100.3	103.1	106.9
	Surrogate: Chrysene d12 (%)	86.1	86.2	92.8	88.5	88.0
	Surrogate: Naphthalene d8 (%)	81.7	76.9	82.7	81.8	84.3
	Surrogate: Phenanthrene d10 (%)	83.8	82.1	85.1	71.3	71.9

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1089556-6	L1089556-7	L1089556-8	L1089556-9	L1089556-10
	Description	GW	SW	SW	SW	SW
	Sampled Date	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11	25-NOV-11
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW2S	SFC3	SFC11	SFC2	SFC2B
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		<0.000050
	Surrogate: Acenaphthene d10 (%)	84.2	86.4	130.0		97.3
	Surrogate: Acridine d9 (%)	97.8	93.0	128.6		106.2
	Surrogate: Chrysene d12 (%)	81.5	83.5	Not Reportable		102.1
	Surrogate: Naphthalene d8 (%)	81.0	82.6	126.9		92.9
	Surrogate: Phenanthrene d10 (%)	70.0	73.2	118.5		86.4

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1089556-11	L1089556-12			
	Description					
	Sampled Date					
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	TRAVEL BLANK			
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Surrogate: Acenaphthene d10 (%)	116.2	121.1			
	Surrogate: Acridine d9 (%)	125.9	125.3			
	Surrogate: Chrysene d12 (%)	117.9	130.0			
	Surrogate: Naphthalene d8 (%)	110.2	118.0			
	Surrogate: Phenanthrene d10 (%)	101.1	110.5			

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

Reference Information

QC Samples with Qualifiers & Comments:

QC Type Description	Parameter	Qualifier	Applies to Sample Number(s)
Duplicate	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	DLA	L1089556-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6
Duplicate	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	DLA	L1089556-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6
Duplicate	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	DLA	L1089556-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6
Duplicate	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	DLA	L1089556-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6
Duplicate	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	DLA	L1089556-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6
Duplicate	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	DLA	L1089556-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6
Duplicate	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	DLA	L1089556-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6
Duplicate	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	DLA	L1089556-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6
Duplicate	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	DLM	L1089556-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6
Laboratory Control Sample	Decane (nC10)	LCS-ND	L1089556-1, -11, -12, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6
Method Blank	n-Hexane (nC6)	MB-LOR	L1089556-1, -11, -12, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6
Matrix Spike	Nitrite (as N)	MS-B	L1089556-1, -10, -11, -12, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9
Matrix Spike	Nitrate (as N)	MS-B	L1089556-1, -10, -11, -12, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9

Qualifiers for Individual Parameters Listed:

Qualifier	Description
DLA	Detection Limit Adjusted For required dilution
DLM	Detection Limit Adjusted For Sample Matrix Effects
LCS-ND	Lab Control Sample recovery was slightly outside ALS DQO. Reported non-detect results for associated samples were unaffected.
MB-LOR	Method Blank exceeds ALS DQO. LORs adjusted for samples with positive hits below 5 times blank level. Please contact ALS if re-analysis is required.
MS-B	Matrix Spike recovery could not be accurately calculated due to high analyte background in sample.

Test Method References:

ALS Test Code	Matrix	Test Description	Method Reference**
ALK-COL-VA	Water	Alkalinity by Colourimetric (Automated)	APHA 310.2

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 310.2 "Alkalinity". Total Alkalinity is determined using the methyl orange colourimetric method.

ANIONS-BR-IC-VA	Water	Bromide by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

ANIONS-CL-IC-VA	Water	Chloride by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

ANIONS-F-IC-VA	Water	Fluoride by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

ANIONS-NO2-IC-VA	Water	Nitrite in Water by Ion Chromatography	EPA 300.0

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrite is detected by UV absorbance.

ANIONS-NO3-IC-VA	Water	Nitrate in Water by Ion Chromatography	EPA 300.0

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrate is detected by UV absorbance.

ANIONS-SO4-IC-VA	Water	Sulfate by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

COD-COL-VA	Water	Chemical Oxygen Demand by Colorimetric	APHA 5220 D. CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 5220 "Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)". Chemical oxygen demand is determined using the closed reflux colourimetric method.

EC-PCT-VA	Water	Conductivity (Automated)	APHA 2510 Auto. Conduc.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2510 "Conductivity". Conductivity is determined using a conductivity electrode.

EPH-SF-FID-VA	Water	EPH in Water by GCFID	BCMOE EPH GCFID

This analysis is carried out in accordance with the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (BCMELP) Analytical Method for

Reference Information

Contaminated Sites "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 1999). The procedure involves extraction of the entire water sample with dichloromethane. The extract is then solvent exchanged to toluene and analysed by capillary column gas chromatography with flame ionization detection (GC/FID). EPH results include Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) and are therefore not equivalent to Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (LEPH/HEPH).

FUELS-HSMS-VA Water VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

HARDNESS-CALC-VA Water Hardness APHA 2340B

Hardness (also known as Total Hardness) is calculated from the sum of Calcium and Magnesium concentrations, expressed in CaCO3 equivalents. Dissolved Calcium and Magnesium concentrations are preferentially used for the hardness calculation.

HG-DIS-CVAFS-VA Water Dissolved Mercury in Water by CVAFS EPA SW-846 3005A & EPA 245.7

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by filtration (EPA Method 3005A) and involves a cold-oxidation of the acidified sample using bromine monochloride prior to reduction of the sample with stannous chloride. Instrumental analysis is by cold vapour atomic fluorescence spectrophotometry (EPA Method 245.7).

HG-TOT-CVAFS-VA Water Total Mercury in Water by CVAFS EPA 245.7

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves a cold-oxidation of the acidified sample using bromine monochloride prior to reduction of the sample with stannous chloride. Instrumental analysis is by cold vapour atomic fluorescence spectrophotometry (EPA Method 245.7).

LEPH/HEPH-CALC-VA Water LEPHs and HEPHs BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in water. These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Parks Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". According to this method, LEPH and HEPH are calculated by subtracting selected Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon results from Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbon results. To calculate LEPH, the individual results for Acenaphthene, Acridine, Anthracene, Fluorene, Naphthalene and Phenanthrene are subtracted from EPH(C10-19). To calculate HEPH, the individual results for Benz(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Fluoranthene, and Pyrene are subtracted from EPH(C19-32). Analysis of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons adheres to all prescribed elements of the BCMELP method "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 20, 1999).

MET-DIS-ICP-VA Water Dissolved Metals in Water by ICPOES EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves filtration (EPA Method 3005A) and analysis by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrophotometry (EPA Method 6010B).

MET-DIS-LOW-MS-VA Water Dissolved Metals in Water by ICPMS(Low) EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures involves preliminary sample treatment by filtration (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (EPA Method 6020A).

MET-TOT-ICP-VA Water Total Metals in Water by ICPOES EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by acid digestion, using either hotblock or microwave oven (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrophotometry (EPA Method 6010B).

MET-TOT-LOW-MS-VA Water Total Metals in Water by ICPMS(Low) EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by acid digestion, using either hotblock or microwave oven, or filtration (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (EPA Method 6020A).

NH3-F-VA Water Ammonia in Water by Fluorescence J. ENVIRON. MONIT., 2005, 7, 37-42, RSC

This analysis is carried out, on sulfuric acid preserved samples, using procedures modified from J. Environ. Monit., 2005, 7, 37 - 42, The Royal Society of Chemistry, "Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection for the determination of trace levels of ammonium in seawater", Roslyn J. Waston et al.

P-T-COL-VA Water Total P in Water by Colour APHA 4500-P Phosphorous

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-P "Phosphorus". Total Phosphorous is determined colourimetrically after persulphate digestion of the sample.

PAH-SF-MS-VA Water PAH in Water by GCMS EPA 3510, 8270

The entire water sample is extracted with dichloromethane, prior to analysis by gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC/MS). Because the two isomers cannot be readily chromatographically separated, benzo(j)fluoranthene is reported as part of the benzo(b)fluoranthene

Reference Information

parameter.

PAH-SURR-MS-VA Water PAH Surrogates for Waters EPA 3510, 8270

Analysed as per the corresponding PAH test method. Known quantities of surrogate compounds are added prior to analysis to each sample to demonstrate analytical accuracy.

PH-PCT-VA Water pH by Meter (Automated) APHA 4500-H "pH Value"

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

PH-PCT-VA Water pH by Meter (Automated) APHA 4500-H pH Value

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

TKN-F-VA Water TKN in Water by Fluorescence APHA 4500-NORG D.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-Norg D. "Block Digestion and Flow Injection Analysis". Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen is determined using block digestion followed by Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection.

TN-CALC-VA Water Total Nitrogen (Calculation) BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Total Nitrogen is a calculated parameter. Total Nitrogen = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen + [Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)]

VH-HSFID-VA Water VH in Water by Headspace GCFID B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Compounds eluting between n-hexane and n-decane are measured and summed together using flame-ionization detection.

VH-SURR-FID-VA Water VH Surrogates for Waters B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)

VOC-HSMS-VA Water VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS EPA8260B, 5021

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

VOC-M-HSMS-VA Water Volatile Organic Compounds - GC-MS EPA 8260B, 5012A

Water samples, with reagents, are heated and an aliquot of the headspace at equilibrium is analysed by GC-MS.

VOC-M2-HSMS-VA Water VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

VOC7-HSMS-VA Water BTEX/MTBE/Styrene by Headspace GCMS EPA8260B, 5021

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

VOC7/VOC-SURR-MS-VA Water VOC7 and/or VOC Surrogates for Waters EPA8260B, 5021

VPH-CALC-VA Water VPH is VH minus select aromatics BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". The concentrations of specific Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes and, in solids, Styrene) are subtracted from the collective concentration of Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH) that elute between n-hexane (nC6) and n-decane (nC10).

XYLENES-CALC-VA Water Sum of Xylene Isomer Concentrations CALCULATION

Calculation of Total Xylenes

Total Xylenes is the sum of the concentrations of the ortho, meta, and para Xylene isomers. Results below detection limit (DL) are treated as zero. The DL for Total Xylenes is set to a value no less than the square root of the sum of the squares of the DLs of the individual Xylenes.

** 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
VA	ALS ENVIRONMENTAL - VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA

Chain of Custody Numbers:

10-047788

Reference Information

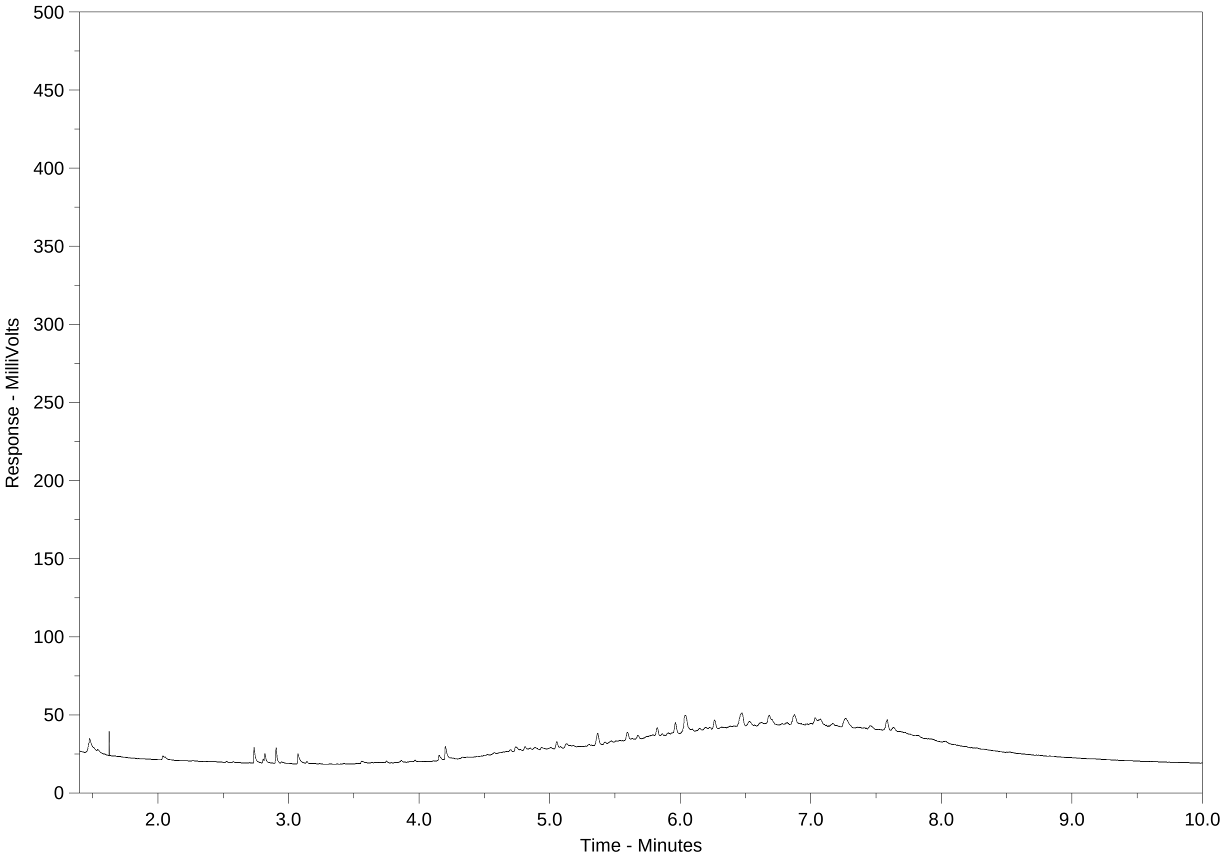
GLOSSARY OF REPORT TERMS

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.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID:	L1089556-1
Client Sample ID:	MW6



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →

← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

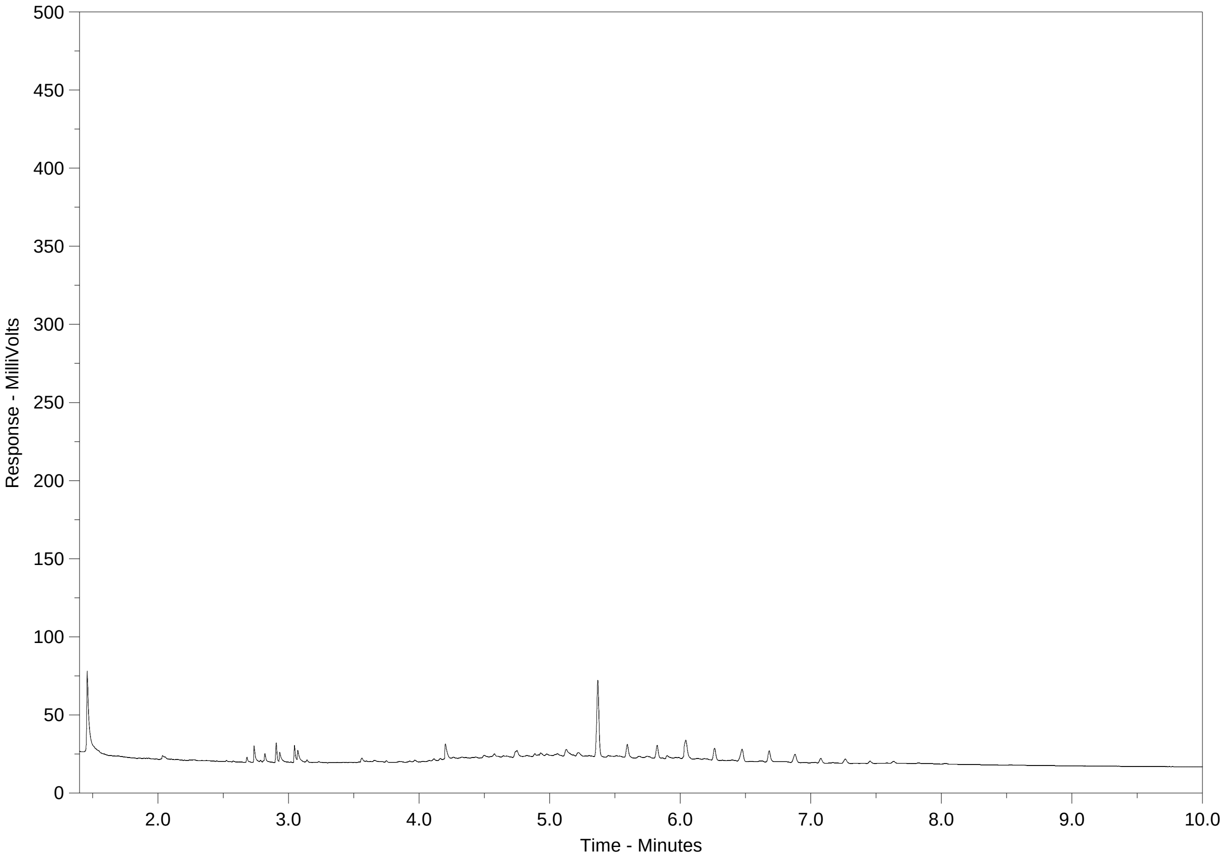
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1089556-2
Client Sample ID: MW4



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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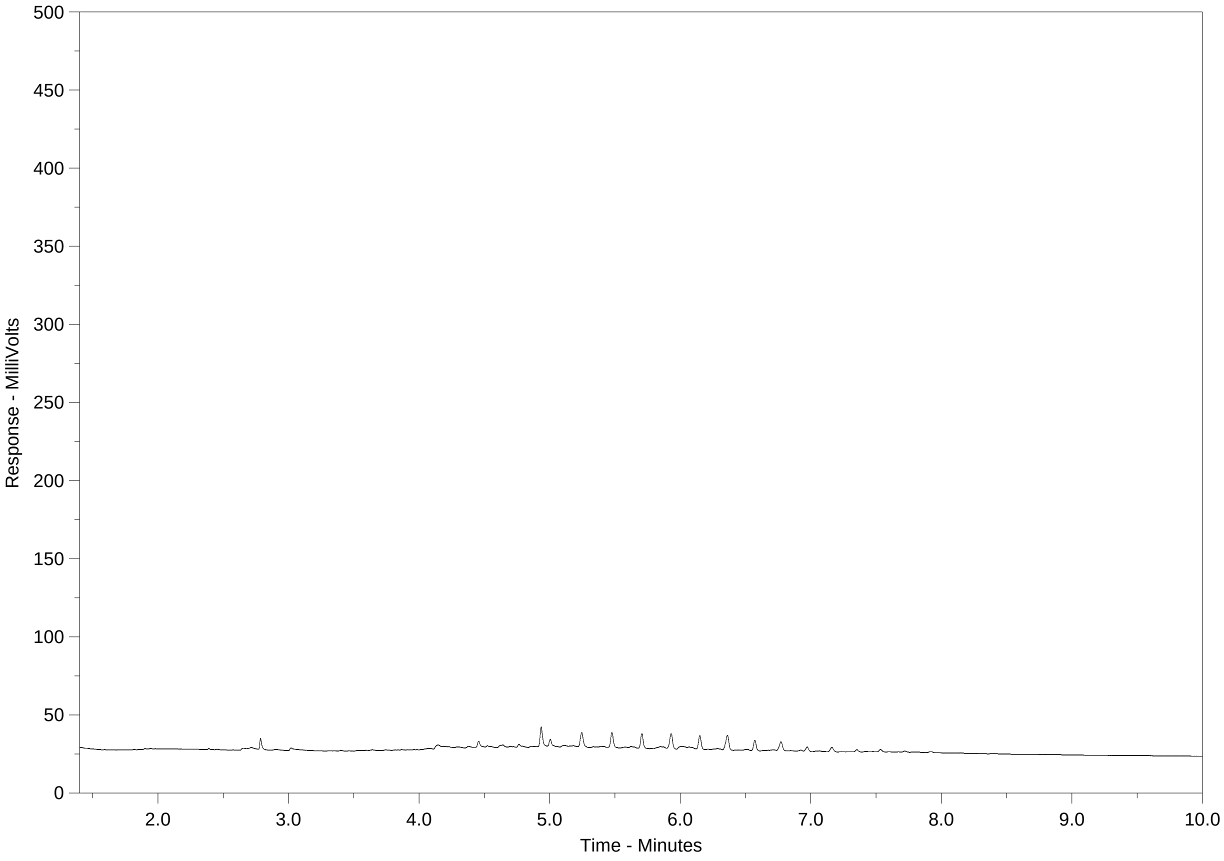
A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1089556-3
Client Sample ID: MW3



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

←— Gasoline —→ ←— Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease —→
←— Diesel / Jet Fuels —→

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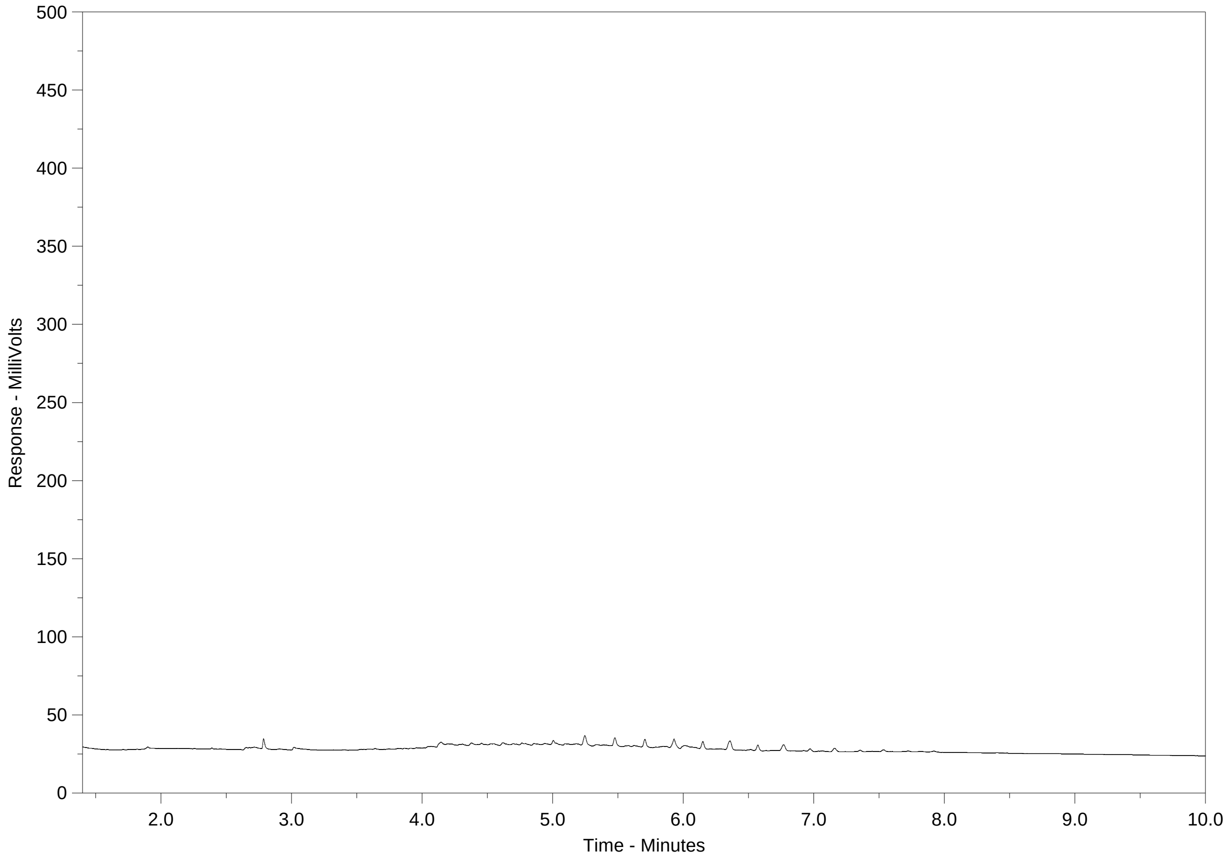
Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1089556-4
Client Sample ID: MW3 REP



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

←— Gasoline —→ ←—— Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease ——→
←—— Diesel / Jet Fuels ——→

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Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

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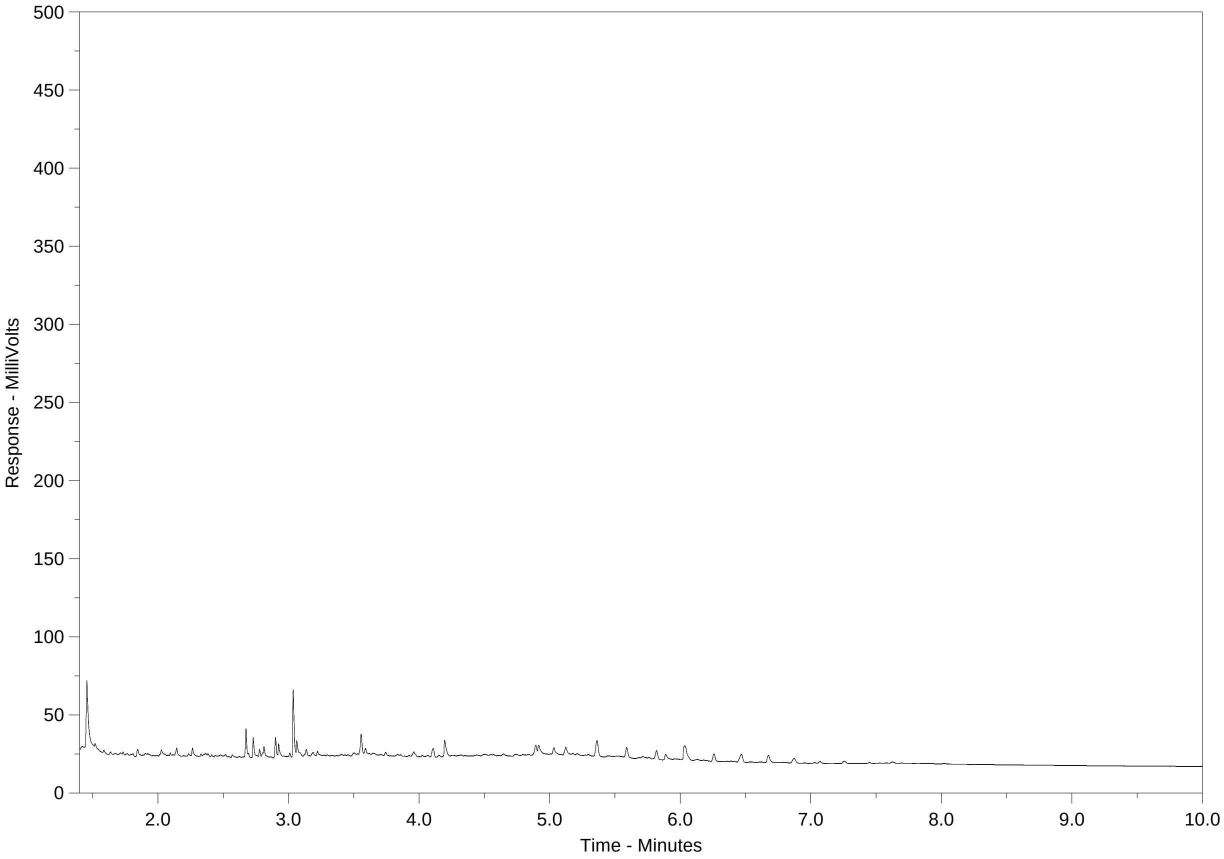
Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1089556-5
Client Sample ID: MW2D



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

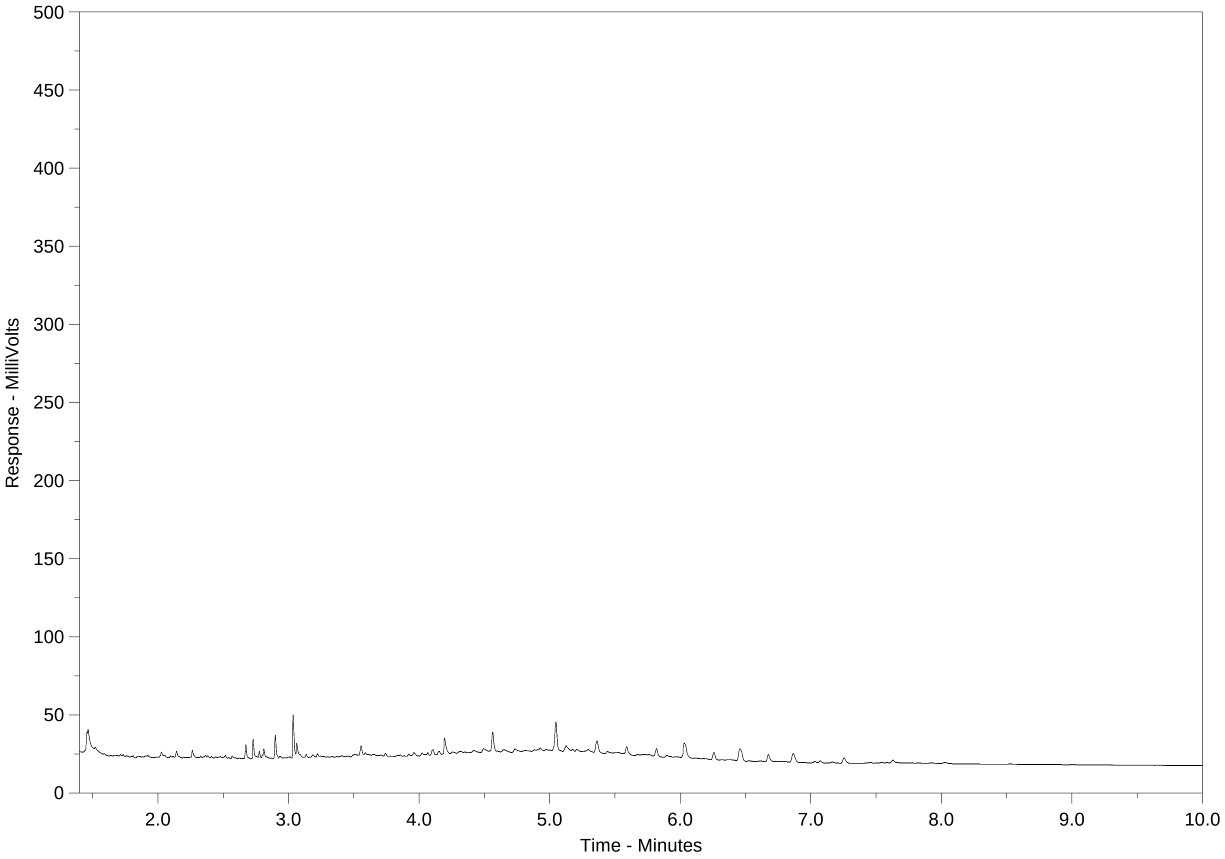
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1089556-6
Client Sample ID: MW2S



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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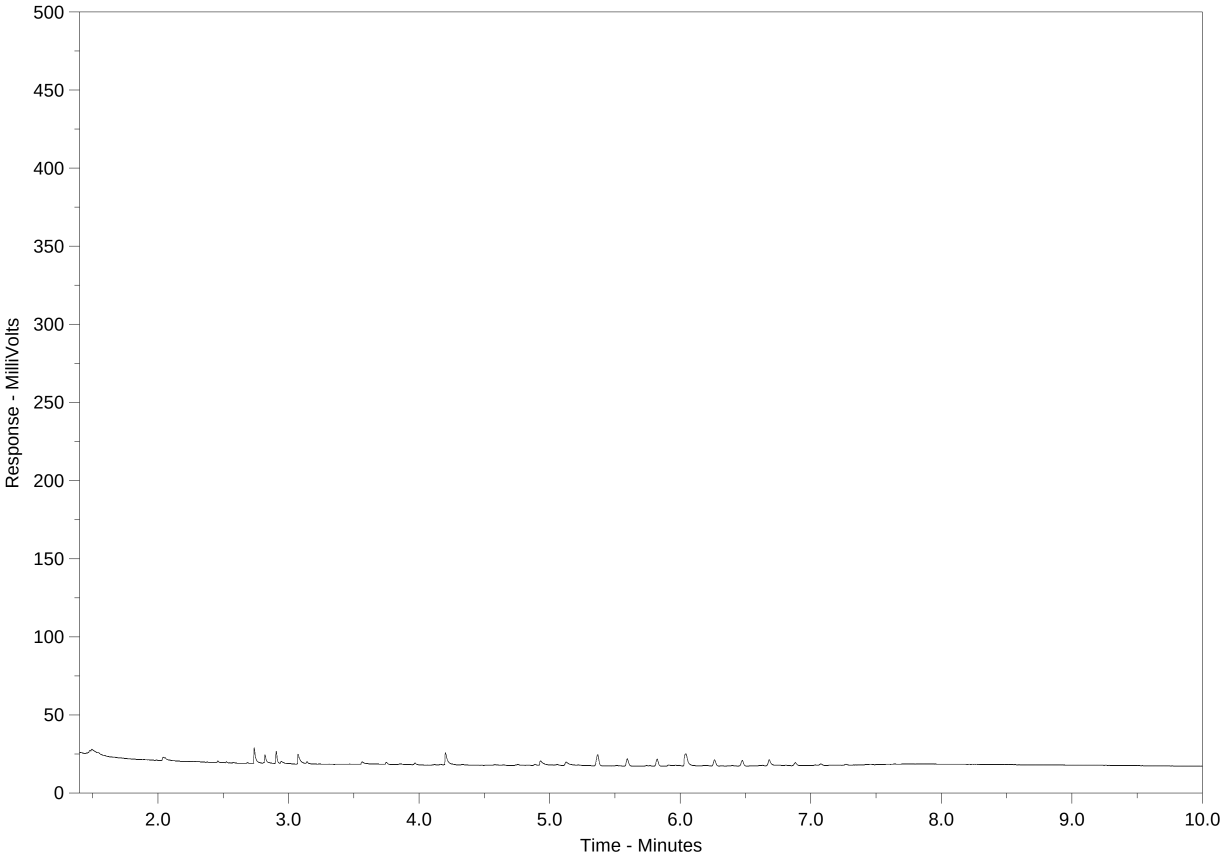
Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1089556-7
Client Sample ID: SFC3



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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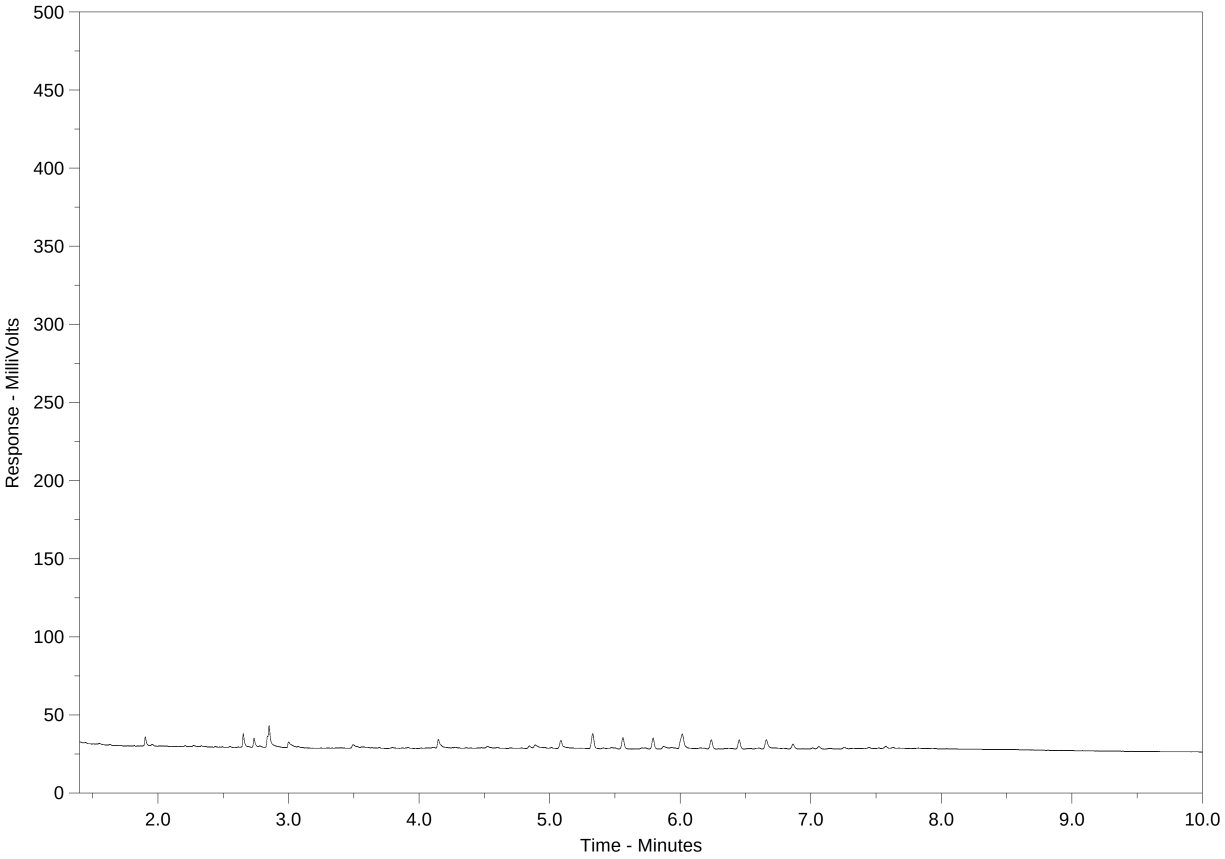
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1089556-8
Client Sample ID: SFC11



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline →   ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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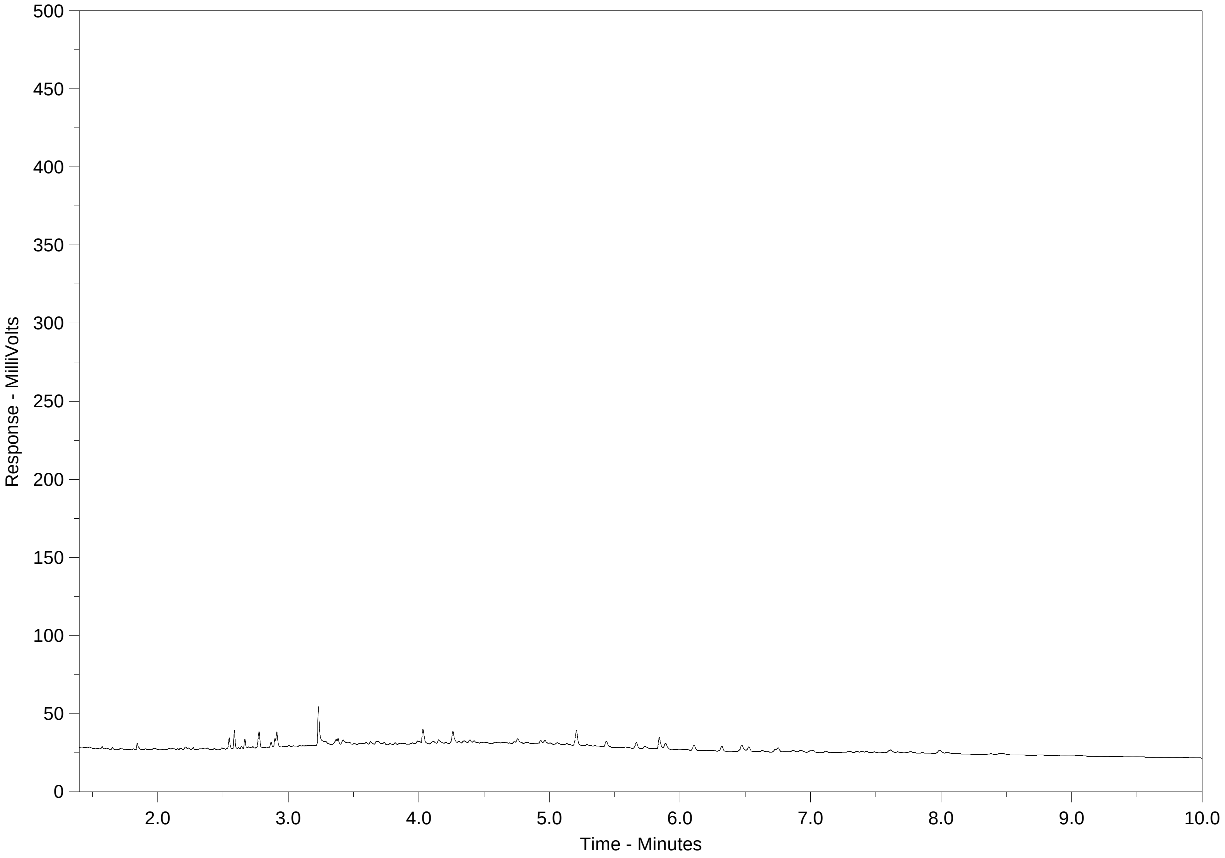
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1089556-10
Client Sample ID: SFC2B



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

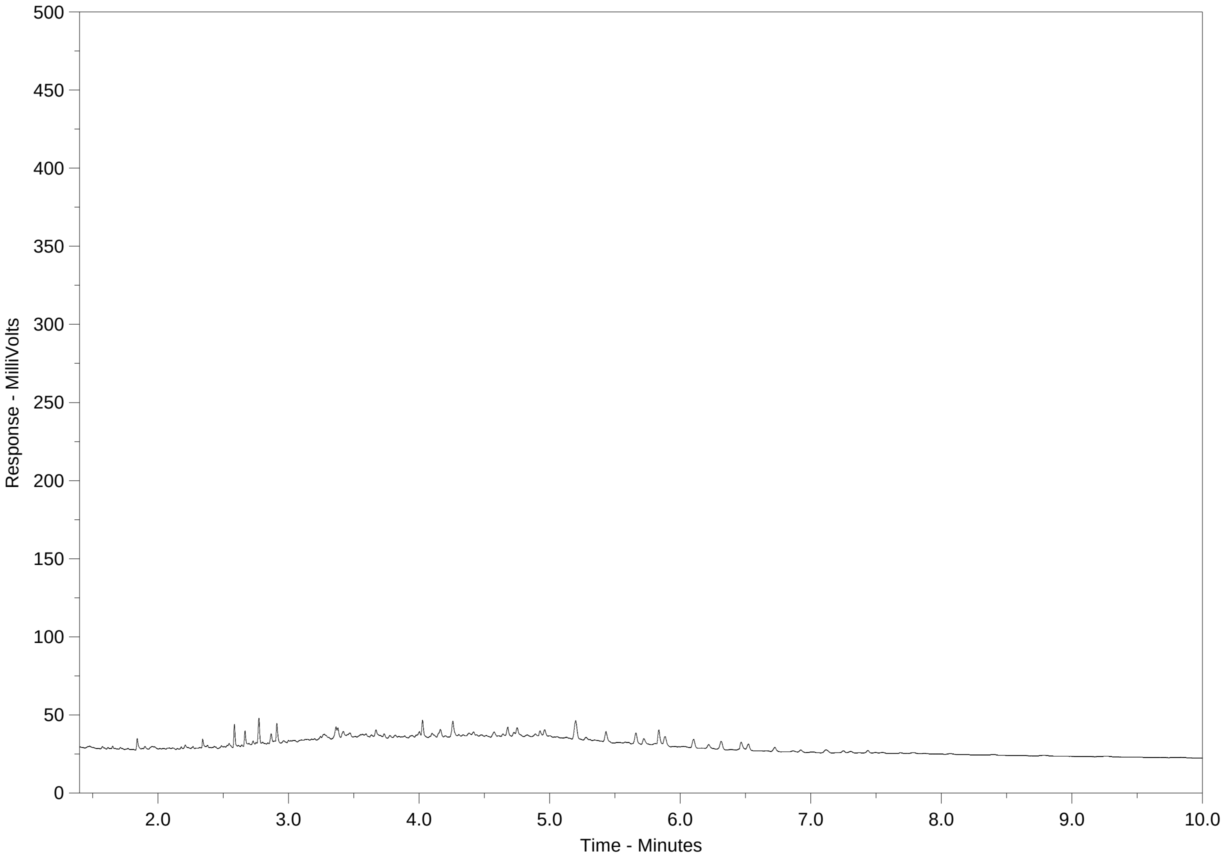
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1089556-11
Client Sample ID: L1



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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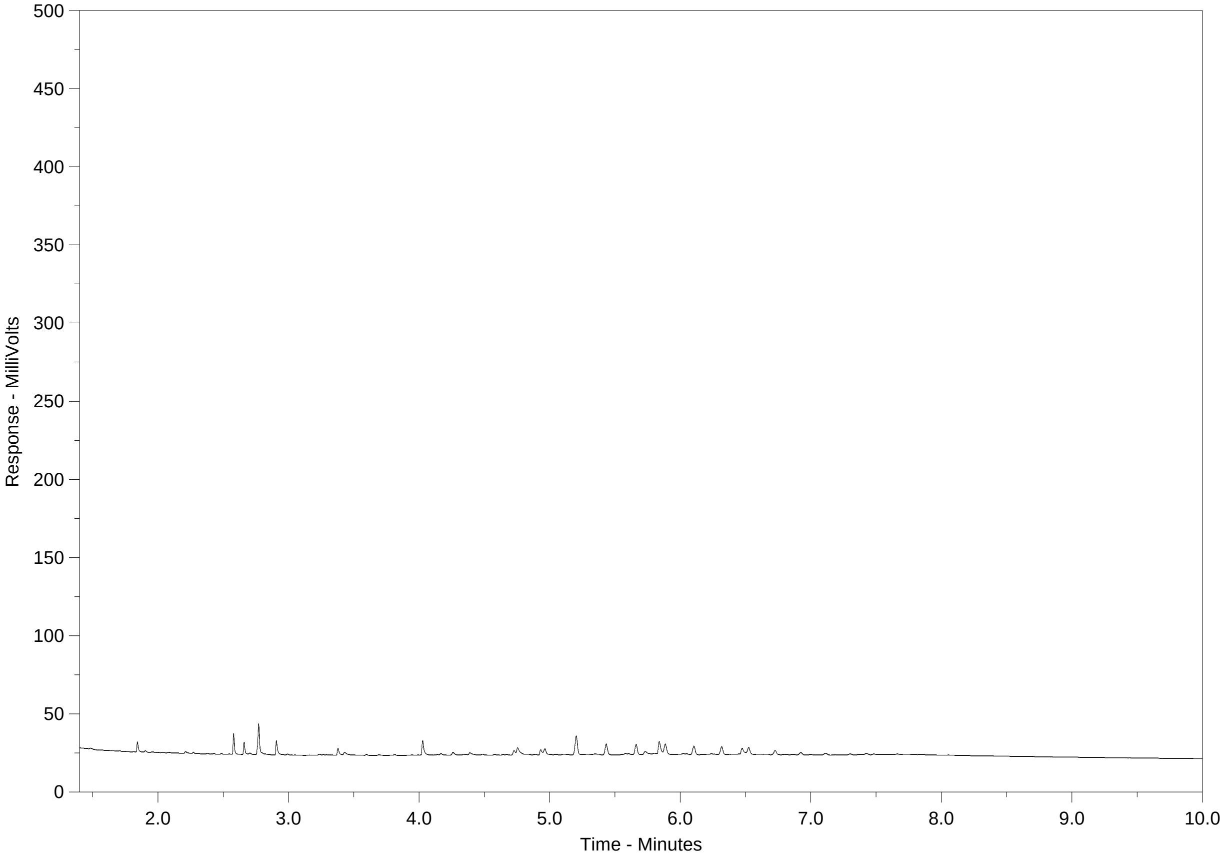
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1089556-12
Client Sample ID: TRAVEL BLANK



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

ALS Laboratory
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY & TESTING SER'
Environmental Division

L1089556-COFC

Chain of Custody / Analytical Request Form
Canada Toll Free: 1 800 668 9878
www.alsglobal.com

10-047788

Page 1 of 1

Report To
Company: MORRISON HERSHFIELD
Contact: JOSIE GILSON
Address: 310-4321 STILL CREEK DRIVE
BURNABY, BC
Phone: 604-454-0402 Fax: 604-454-0403

Report Format / Distribution
Standard: ✓ Other (specify):
Select: PDF ✓ Excel ✓ Digital ___ Fax ___
Email 1: jgilson@morrisonhershfield.com
Email 2:

Service Requested: (Rush subject to availability)
✓ Regular (Standard Turnaround Times))
Priority, Date Req'd: ___________ (Surcharges apply)
Emergency (1 Business Day) - 100% Surcharge
For Emergency < 1 Day, ASAP or Weekend - Contact ALS

Invoice To Same as Report ? (circle) Yes or No (if No, provide details)
Copy of Invoice with Report? (circle) Yes or No
Company:
Contact:
Address:
Phone: Fax:

Client / Project Information
Job #: 5104016
PO / AFE:
LSD:
Quote #:

Lab Work Order # (lab use only) L1089556

ALS Contact: Selam
Sampler:

Analysis Request
(Indicate Filtered or Preserved, F/P)

Sample #	Sample Identification (This description will appear on the report)	Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Time (hh:mm)	Sample Type	COD/TKN/NH3	ORGANICS (LEPH HEPH)	VOC'S (BTEX)	GENERAL	DISSOLVED METALS								Number of Containers
	MW6	NOV.25-11	PM	GW	X	X	X	X	X								
	MW4	↓	AM	GW	X	X	X	X	X	Preserve for							
	MW3		AM	↓	X	X	X	X	X	metals + COD/TKN/NH3							
	MW3 Rep		AM		X	X	X	X	X								
	MW2D		AM		X	X	X	X	X								
	MW2S		AM		X	X	X	X	X								
	SFC 3		PM	SW	X	X		X	X								
	SFC 11		PM	↓	X	X		X	X	1) preserve							
	SFC 2		PM		X	X		X	X	for metals							
	SFC 2B		PM		X	X		X	X	2) Preserve for COD/TKN/NH3							

Special Instructions / Regulations / Hazardous Details

*VOC'S - include: acetone, dibromomethane, bromomethane, 1-3 butadiene, MIBK, MEK.

Failure to complete all portions of this form may delay analysis. Please fill in this form LEGIBLY.

By the use of this form the user acknowledges and agrees with the Terms and Conditions as specified on the back page of the white - report copy.

SHIPMENT RELEASE (client use)			SHIPMENT RECEPTION (lab use only)				SHIPMENT VERIFICATION (lab use only)			
Released by: JOSIE GILSON	Date: NOV. 26 2011	Time: 12:40pm	Received by:	Date: 26 NOV 11	Time: 12:30.	Temperature: 7.5 °C	Verified by:	Date:	Time:	Observations: Yes / No ? If Yes add SIF

REFER TO BACK PAGE FOR ALS LOCATIONS AND SAMPLING INFORMATION

WHITE - LABORATORY COPY YELLOW - CLIENT COPY

GENF 18.01 Front

MORRISON HERSHFIELD GROUP INC.
ATTN: Josie Gilson
310 - 4321 Still Creek Drive
Burnaby BC V5C 6S7

Date Received:	27-JAN-12
Report Date:	13-FEB-12 17:34 (MT)
Version:	FINAL

Client Phone: 604-454-0402

Certificate of Analysis

Lab Work Order #:	**L1108173**
Project P.O. #:	NOT SUBMITTED
Job Reference:	5104016
C of C Numbers:	10-196598
Legal Site Desc:	

Selam Worku
Account Manager

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

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1108173-1	L1108173-2	L1108173-3	L1108173-4	L1108173-5
	Description	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW2S	MW2D	MW3	MW4	MW6
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	644	1610	377	600	673
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	173	614	98.8	158	144
	pH (pH)	7.27	7.12	6.81	6.99	6.35
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	182	293	40.8	183	10.1
	Alkalinity, Carbonate (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
	Alkalinity, Hydroxide (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	182	293	40.8	183	10.1
	Ammonia, Total (as N) (mg/L)	12.9	22.8	0.185	3.69	0.0299
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<0.25 DLM	<1.0 DLM	0.162	0.099	<0.25 DLM
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	30.5	44	74.9	50.7	111
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	<0.10 DLM	<0.40 DLM	0.032	<0.10 DLM	<0.10 DLM
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	<0.025 DLM	<0.10 DLM	0.298	<0.0050	<0.025 DLM
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0050 DLM	<0.020 DLM	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0050 DLM
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	12.6	20.7	0.261	3.57	0.351
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	12.6	20.7	0.559	3.57	0.351
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	0.565	0.382	<0.0020	0.178	2.12
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	106	611	28.0	59.5	137
Total Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Total (mg/L)					
	Antimony (Sb)-Total (mg/L)					
	Arsenic (As)-Total (mg/L)					
	Barium (Ba)-Total (mg/L)					
	Beryllium (Be)-Total (mg/L)					
	Bismuth (Bi)-Total (mg/L)					
	Boron (B)-Total (mg/L)					
	Cadmium (Cd)-Total (mg/L)					
	Calcium (Ca)-Total (mg/L)					
	Chromium (Cr)-Total (mg/L)					
	Cobalt (Co)-Total (mg/L)					
	Copper (Cu)-Total (mg/L)					
	Iron (Fe)-Total (mg/L)					
	Lead (Pb)-Total (mg/L)					
	Lithium (Li)-Total (mg/L)					
	Magnesium (Mg)-Total (mg/L)					
	Manganese (Mn)-Total (mg/L)					
	Mercury (Hg)-Total (mg/L)					
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Total (mg/L)					
	Nickel (Ni)-Total (mg/L)					

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1108173-6	L1108173-7	L1108173-8	L1108173-9	L1108173-10
	Description	LEACHATE	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	WET WELL	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	688	882	381	681	253
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	315	316	129	225	56.0
	pH (pH)	7.03	6.96	7.22	6.96	7.52
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	118	156	78.8	85.4	34.6
	Alkalinity, Carbonate (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
	Alkalinity, Hydroxide (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	118	156	78.8	85.4	34.6
	Ammonia, Total (as N) (mg/L)	0.407	1.74	1.60	6.75	0.0095
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<0.25 DLM	<0.50 DLM	<0.050	<0.25 DLM	<0.050
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	7.6	72.6	23.2	37.6	33.8
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	<0.10 DLM	<0.20 DLM	0.069	<0.10 DLM	0.039
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	24.5	<0.050 DLM	1.28	8.08	0.257
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	0.0184	<0.010 DLM	0.0076	0.0576	<0.0010
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.977 TKNI	1.81	1.51	3.52	0.057
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	25.5	1.81	2.80	11.7	0.315
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	0.0099	0.0183	0.0020	0.0137	0.0024
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	144	214	74.5	175	36.3
Total Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Total (mg/L)					
	Antimony (Sb)-Total (mg/L)					
	Arsenic (As)-Total (mg/L)					
	Barium (Ba)-Total (mg/L)					
	Beryllium (Be)-Total (mg/L)					
	Bismuth (Bi)-Total (mg/L)					
	Boron (B)-Total (mg/L)					
	Cadmium (Cd)-Total (mg/L)					
	Calcium (Ca)-Total (mg/L)					
	Chromium (Cr)-Total (mg/L)					
	Cobalt (Co)-Total (mg/L)					
	Copper (Cu)-Total (mg/L)					
	Iron (Fe)-Total (mg/L)					
	Lead (Pb)-Total (mg/L)					
	Lithium (Li)-Total (mg/L)					
	Magnesium (Mg)-Total (mg/L)					
	Manganese (Mn)-Total (mg/L)					
	Mercury (Hg)-Total (mg/L)					
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Total (mg/L)					
	Nickel (Ni)-Total (mg/L)					

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1108173-11	L1108173-12	L1108173-13		
	Description	WATER	LEACHATE	WATER		
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12			
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC 11	L1 REP	TRAVEL BLANK		
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Physical Tests	Conductivity (uS/cm)	100	693	<2.0		
	Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	32.5	318	<0.50		
	pH (pH)	7.49	7.12	5.65		
Anions and Nutrients	Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	24.0	119	2.4		
	Alkalinity, Carbonate (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0		
	Alkalinity, Hydroxide (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0		
	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	24.0	119	2.4		
	Ammonia, Total (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0050	0.397	<0.0050		
	Bromide (Br) (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.25 DLM	<0.050		
	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	7.11	7.3	<0.50		
	Fluoride (F) (mg/L)	0.046	<0.10 DLM	<0.020		
	Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	0.413	24.5	<0.0050		
	Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	<0.0010	0.0148	<0.0010		
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.079	1.36 TKNI	<0.050		
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.492	25.9	<0.0025		
	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)	0.0047	0.0110	<0.0020		
	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	13.9	145	<0.50		
Total Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Total (mg/L)			<0.010		
	Antimony (Sb)-Total (mg/L)			<0.00050		
	Arsenic (As)-Total (mg/L)			<0.0010		
	Barium (Ba)-Total (mg/L)			<0.020		
	Beryllium (Be)-Total (mg/L)			<0.0050		
	Bismuth (Bi)-Total (mg/L)			<0.20		
	Boron (B)-Total (mg/L)			<0.10		
	Cadmium (Cd)-Total (mg/L)			<0.000050		
	Calcium (Ca)-Total (mg/L)			<0.10		
	Chromium (Cr)-Total (mg/L)			<0.00050		
	Cobalt (Co)-Total (mg/L)			<0.00050		
	Copper (Cu)-Total (mg/L)			<0.0010		
	Iron (Fe)-Total (mg/L)			<0.030		
	Lead (Pb)-Total (mg/L)			<0.0010		
	Lithium (Li)-Total (mg/L)			<0.050		
	Magnesium (Mg)-Total (mg/L)			<0.10		
	Manganese (Mn)-Total (mg/L)			<0.010		
	Mercury (Hg)-Total (mg/L)			<0.00020		
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Total (mg/L)			<0.0010		
	Nickel (Ni)-Total (mg/L)			<0.0050		

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID Description Sampled Date Sampled Time Client ID	L1108173-1 WATER 26-JAN-12 MW2S	L1108173-2 WATER 26-JAN-12 MW2D	L1108173-3 WATER 26-JAN-12 MW3	L1108173-4 WATER 26-JAN-12 MW4	L1108173-5 WATER 26-JAN-12 MW6
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Total Metals	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)					
	Potassium (K)-Total (mg/L)					
	Selenium (Se)-Total (mg/L)					
	Silicon (Si)-Total (mg/L)					
	Silver (Ag)-Total (mg/L)					
	Sodium (Na)-Total (mg/L)					
	Strontium (Sr)-Total (mg/L)					
	Thallium (Tl)-Total (mg/L)					
	Tin (Sn)-Total (mg/L)					
	Titanium (Ti)-Total (mg/L)					
	Uranium (U)-Total (mg/L)					
	Vanadium (V)-Total (mg/L)					
	Zinc (Zn)-Total (mg/L)					
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.010	<0.010	0.019	0.115	0.084
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0011	0.0020	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.137	0.043	0.107	0.214	0.049
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.23	0.40	<0.10	0.10	<0.10
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.000064	<0.000050	0.000289	0.000143	0.000402
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	58.0	206	31.1	50.8	46.9
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.00306	0.0245	0.00667	0.0356	0.0330
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0033	0.0033	0.0035
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	19.9	55.7	0.040	30.8	0.313
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	6.92	24.5	5.15	7.63	6.57
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	2.24	2.81	2.88	3.40	1.64
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0035	0.0127	<0.0010	0.0072	<0.0010
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	0.0074	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	14.3	29.1	3.7	8.1	3.7
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	8.32	12.9	7.54	9.83	7.75

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1108173-6	L1108173-7	L1108173-8	L1108173-9	L1108173-10
	Description	LEACHATE	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	WET WELL	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Total Metals	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)					
	Potassium (K)-Total (mg/L)					
	Selenium (Se)-Total (mg/L)					
	Silicon (Si)-Total (mg/L)					
	Silver (Ag)-Total (mg/L)					
	Sodium (Na)-Total (mg/L)					
	Strontium (Sr)-Total (mg/L)					
	Thallium (Tl)-Total (mg/L)					
	Tin (Sn)-Total (mg/L)					
	Titanium (Ti)-Total (mg/L)					
	Uranium (U)-Total (mg/L)					
	Vanadium (V)-Total (mg/L)					
	Zinc (Zn)-Total (mg/L)					
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.027	<0.010	<0.010	<0.020 DLA	0.035
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.0010 DLA	<0.00050
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.053	0.099	0.060	0.077	0.024
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.10	0.22	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.000227	<0.000050	0.000074	0.00026	<0.000050
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	108	108	44.1	72.0	18.8
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.0010 DLA	<0.00050
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.00171	0.00287	0.00963	0.0317	<0.00050
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0270	<0.0010	0.0014	0.0158	0.0022
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.032	11.8	1.49	2.41	0.049
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	10.9	11.2	4.72	11.0	2.21
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	1.62	3.17	1.95	5.99	0.024
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.0019	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.011	<0.0050
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	5.0	7.3	4.9	10.3	<2.0
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0020 DLA	<0.0010
	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	11.4	8.01	4.25	6.75	6.26

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1108173-11	L1108173-12	L1108173-13		
	Description	WATER	LEACHATE	WATER		
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12			
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC 11	L1 REP	TRAVEL BLANK		
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Total Metals	Phosphorus (P)-Total (mg/L)			<0.30		
	Potassium (K)-Total (mg/L)			<2.0		
	Selenium (Se)-Total (mg/L)			<0.0010		
	Silicon (Si)-Total (mg/L)			<0.050		
	Silver (Ag)-Total (mg/L)			<0.000050		
	Sodium (Na)-Total (mg/L)			<2.0		
	Strontium (Sr)-Total (mg/L)			<0.0050		
	Thallium (Tl)-Total (mg/L)			<0.00020		
	Tin (Sn)-Total (mg/L)			<0.030		
	Titanium (Ti)-Total (mg/L)			<0.050		
	Uranium (U)-Total (mg/L)			<0.00020		
	Vanadium (V)-Total (mg/L)			<0.030		
	Zinc (Zn)-Total (mg/L)			<0.0050		
Dissolved Metals	Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.045	0.028			
	Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	Arsenic (As)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Barium (Ba)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.020	0.049			
	Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050			
	Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.20	<0.20			
	Boron (B)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10			
	Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	0.000220			
	Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved (mg/L)	10.1	109			
	Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00050	0.00149			
	Copper (Cu)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	0.0270			
	Iron (Fe)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030			
	Lead (Pb)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Lithium (Li)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050			
	Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	1.74	10.9			
	Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.010	1.60			
	Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020			
	Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050			
	Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.30	<0.30			
	Potassium (K)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<2.0	5.0			
	Selenium (Se)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Silicon (Si)-Dissolved (mg/L)	7.46	11.4			

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1108173-1	L1108173-2	L1108173-3	L1108173-4	L1108173-5
	Description	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW2S	MW2D	MW3	MW4	MW6
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	17.3	35.8	22.3	20.8	68.6
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.311	0.891	0.236	0.322	0.388
	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	0.00039	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	72	83	<20	23	36
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Benzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Bromoform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Bromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	0.0011	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloroform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Chloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.00070	<0.00070	<0.00070	<0.00070	<0.00070
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,3-Dichloropropene (cis & trans) (mg/L)	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014	<0.0014
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1108173-6	L1108173-7	L1108173-8	L1108173-9	L1108173-10
	Description	LEACHATE	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	WET WELL	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	DLA <0.00010	<0.000050
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	18.2	43.0	15.7	27.1	24.6
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.428	0.722	0.253	0.376	0.145
	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040	<0.00020
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020	DLA <0.00040	<0.00020
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.0280	0.0225	0.0094	0.0319	<0.0050
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	40	<20	<20	33	<20
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Benzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Bromoform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Bromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Chloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Chloroform (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Chloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050			
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.00070	<0.00070			
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,3-Dichloropropene (cis & trans) (mg/L)	<0.0014	<0.0014			
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)	<0.0050	<0.0050			
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1108173-11	L1108173-12	L1108173-13		
	Description	WATER	LEACHATE	WATER		
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12			
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC 11	L1 REP	TRAVEL BLANK		
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Dissolved Metals	Silver (Ag)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050			
	Sodium (Na)-Dissolved (mg/L)	5.6	17.9			
	Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved (mg/L)	0.108	0.425			
	Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020			
	Tin (Sn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030			
	Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.050	<0.050			
	Uranium (U)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.00020	<0.00020			
	Vanadium (V)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.030	<0.030			
	Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved (mg/L)	<0.0050	0.0282			
Aggregate Organics	COD (mg/L)	<20	39	<20		
Volatile Organic Compounds	Acetone (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Benzene (mg/L)		<0.00050	<0.00050		
	Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Bromoform (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Bromomethane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	1,3-Butadiene (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/L)		<0.00050	<0.00050		
	Chlorobenzene (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Chloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Chloroform (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Chloromethane (mg/L)		<0.0050	<0.0050		
	Dibromomethane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)		<0.00070	<0.00070		
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	1,1-Dichloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	1,2-Dichloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	1,3-Dichloropropene (cis & trans) (mg/L)		<0.0014	<0.0014		
	Dichloromethane (mg/L)		<0.0050	<0.0050		
	1,2-Dichloropropane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		

	Sample ID	L1108173-1	L1108173-2	L1108173-3	L1108173-4	L1108173-5
	Description	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	MW2S	MW2D	MW3	MW4	MW6
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Styrene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0030	<0.0020	<0.0010	<0.0020	<0.0020
	Toluene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050	<0.00050
	Xylenes (mg/L)	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075	<0.00075
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)	93.4	91.2	90.3	88.9	93.1
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)	101.8	101.7	101.9	100.7	100.9
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	HEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)	81.0	78.2	83.9	74.8	SURR-ND 67.8
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1108173-6	L1108173-7	L1108173-8	L1108173-9	L1108173-10
	Description	LEACHATE	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	WET WELL	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)	<0.010	<0.010			
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	Styrene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Toluene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)	<0.0010	<0.0010			
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)	<0.00050	<0.00050			
	Xylenes (mg/L)	<0.00075	<0.00075			
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)	91.3	91.3			
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)	100.9	100.3			
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	HEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10			
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)	<0.10	<0.10			
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)	84.9	81.1			
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	0.000785	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

	Sample ID	L1108173-11	L1108173-12	L1108173-13		
	Description	WATER	LEACHATE	WATER		
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12			
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	SFC 11	L1 REP	TRAVEL BLANK		
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Volatile Organic Compounds	Ethylbenzene (mg/L)		<0.00050	<0.00050		
	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (mg/L)		<0.010	<0.010		
	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) (mg/L)		<0.00050	<0.00050		
	Styrene (mg/L)		<0.00050	<0.00050		
	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Tetrachloroethylene (mg/L)		<0.0020	<0.0020		
	Toluene (mg/L)		<0.00050	<0.00050		
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Trichloroethylene (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Trichlorofluoromethane (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	Vinyl Chloride (mg/L)		<0.0010	<0.0010		
	ortho-Xylene (mg/L)		<0.00050	<0.00050		
	meta- & para-Xylene (mg/L)		<0.00050	<0.00050		
	Xylenes (mg/L)		<0.00075	<0.00075		
	Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS) (%)		91.3	93.9		
	Surrogate: 1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS) (%)		100.6	101.3		
Hydrocarbons	EPH10-19 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	0.35		
	EPH19-32 (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25		
	LEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	0.35		
	HEPH (mg/L)	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25		
	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10) (mg/L)		<0.10	<0.10		
	VPH (C6-C10) (mg/L)		<0.10	<0.10		
	Surrogate: 3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS) (%)		86.8	97.5		
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Acenaphthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		
	Acenaphthylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		
	Acridine (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	DLM <0.000060		
	Anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		
	Benz(a)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		
	Benzo(a)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010		
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050		

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID **Description** **Sampled Date** **Sampled Time** **Client ID**	L1108173-1 WATER 26-JAN-12 MW2S	L1108173-2 WATER 26-JAN-12 MW2D	L1108173-3 WATER 26-JAN-12 MW3	L1108173-4 WATER 26-JAN-12 MW4	L1108173-5 WATER 26-JAN-12 MW6
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Surrogate: Acenaphthene d10 (%)	94.0	90.1	95.8	101.4	87.8
	Surrogate: Acridine d9 (%)	100.7	93.9	102.7	92.6	89.2
	Surrogate: Chrysene d12 (%)	92.4	96.7	99.9	98.0	80.2
	Surrogate: Naphthalene d8 (%)	91.0	80.7	87.4	93.0	88.6
	Surrogate: Phenanthrene d10 (%)	91.6	88.1	92.0	87.7	87.3

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1108173-6	L1108173-7	L1108173-8	L1108173-9	L1108173-10
	Description	LEACHATE	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12
	Sampled Time					
	Client ID	L1	WET WELL	SFC 2	SFC 2B	SFC 3
Grouping	**Analyte**					
WATER						
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	0.000114	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	0.000249	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	0.000059	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Surrogate: Acenaphthene d10 (%)	84.5	84.4	86.0	85.7	87.7
	Surrogate: Acridine d9 (%)	87.2	85.7	87.5	86.0	83.7
	Surrogate: Chrysene d12 (%)	77.0	78.0	77.2	76.6	77.3
	Surrogate: Naphthalene d8 (%)	82.8	86.6	87.7	86.0	88.5
	Surrogate: Phenanthrene d10 (%)	80.9	82.2	84.4	82.1	82.9

ALS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

	Sample ID	L1108173-11	L1108173-12	L1108173-13
	Description	WATER	LEACHATE	WATER
	Sampled Date	26-JAN-12	26-JAN-12	
	Sampled Time			
	Client ID	SFC 11	L1 REP	TRAVEL BLANK
Grouping	**Analyte**			
WATER				
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Chrysene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluoranthene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Fluorene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	0.000085
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Naphthalene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Phenanthrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Pyrene (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	<0.000050
	Quinoline (mg/L)	<0.000050	<0.000050	DLM <0.000060
	Surrogate: Acenaphthene d10 (%)	85.2	82.5	91.0
	Surrogate: Acridine d9 (%)	86.1	84.8	99.5
	Surrogate: Chrysene d12 (%)	74.6	85.0	92.8
	Surrogate: Naphthalene d8 (%)	85.6	79.8	91.5
	Surrogate: Phenanthrene d10 (%)	82.3	72.8	91.8

* Please refer to the Reference Information section for an explanation of any qualifiers detected.

Reference Information

Qualifiers for Sample Submission Listed:

Qualifier	Description
SFPL	Sample was Filtered and Preserved at the laboratory - samples # 1-12 - Dissolved Metals
SR:COC	Sample Received, Not Listed on Submitted Chain of Custody / Analytical Request Form - sample # Travel Blank - extra not on CoC

QC Samples with Qualifiers & Comments:

QC Type Description	Parameter	Qualifier	Applies to Sample Number(s)
Duplicate	Bromide (Br)	DLM	L1108173-1, -10, -11, -12, -13, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9
Duplicate	Nitrite (as N)	DLM	L1108173-1, -10, -11, -12, -13, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9
Method Blank	Benzo(a)pyrene	MB-LOR	L1108173-10, -11, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9

Qualifiers for Individual Parameters Listed:

Qualifier	Description
DLA	Detection Limit Adjusted For required dilution
DLM	Detection Limit Adjusted For Sample Matrix Effects
MB-LOR	Method Blank exceeds ALS DQO. LORs adjusted for samples with positive hits below 5 times blank level. Please contact ALS if re-analysis is required.
SURR-ND	Surrogate recovery was slightly outside ALS DQO. Reported non-detect results for associated samples were unaffected.
TKNI	TKN result is likely biased low due to Nitrate interference. Nitrate-N is > 10x TKN.

Test Method References:

ALS Test Code	Matrix	Test Description	Method Reference**
ALK-PCT-VA	Water	Alkalinity by Auto. Titration	APHA 2320 "Alkalinity"
This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2320 "Alkalinity". Total alkalinity is determined by potentiometric titration to a pH 4.5 endpoint. Bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide alkalinity are calculated from phenolphthalein alkalinity and total alkalinity values.			
ALK-PCT-VA	Water	Alkalinity by Auto. Titration	APHA 2320 Alkalinity
This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2320 "Alkalinity". Total alkalinity is determined by potentiometric titration to a pH 4.5 endpoint. Bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide alkalinity are calculated from phenolphthalein alkalinity and total alkalinity values.			
ANIONS-BR-IC-VA	Water	Bromide by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.
This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".			
ANIONS-CL-IC-VA	Water	Chloride by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.
This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".			
ANIONS-F-IC-VA	Water	Fluoride by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.
This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".			
ANIONS-NO2-IC-VA	Water	Nitrite in Water by Ion Chromatography	EPA 300.0
This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrite is detected by UV absorbance.			
ANIONS-NO3-IC-VA	Water	Nitrate in Water by Ion Chromatography	EPA 300.0
This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrate is detected by UV absorbance.			
ANIONS-SO4-IC-VA	Water	Sulfate by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.
This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".			
COD-COL-VA	Water	Chemical Oxygen Demand by Colorimetric	APHA 5220 D. CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND
This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 5220 "Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)". Chemical oxygen demand is determined using the closed reflux colourimetric method.			
EC-PCT-VA	Water	Conductivity (Automated)	APHA 2510 Auto. Conduc.
This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2510 "Conductivity". Conductivity is determined using a conductivity electrode.			
EPH-SF-FID-VA	Water	EPH in Water by GCFID	BCMOE EPH GCFID
This analysis is carried out in accordance with the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (BCMELP) Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 1999). The procedure involves extraction of the entire water sample with dichloromethane. The extract is then solvent exchanged to toluene and analysed by capillary column gas chromatography with flame ionization detection (GC/FID). EPH results include Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) and are therefore not equivalent to Light and			

Reference Information

Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (LEPH/HEPH).

FUELS-HSMS-VA Water VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

HARDNESS-CALC-VA Water Hardness APHA 2340B

Hardness (also known as Total Hardness) is calculated from the sum of Calcium and Magnesium concentrations, expressed in CaCO3 equivalents. Dissolved Calcium and Magnesium concentrations are preferentially used for the hardness calculation.

HG-DIS-CVAFS-VA Water Dissolved Mercury in Water by CVAFS EPA SW-846 3005A & EPA 245.7

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by filtration (EPA Method 3005A) and involves a cold-oxidation of the acidified sample using bromine monochloride prior to reduction of the sample with stannous chloride. Instrumental analysis is by cold vapour atomic fluorescence spectrophotometry (EPA Method 245.7).

HG-TOT-CVAFS-VA Water Total Mercury in Water by CVAFS EPA 245.7

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves a cold-oxidation of the acidified sample using bromine monochloride prior to reduction of the sample with stannous chloride. Instrumental analysis is by cold vapour atomic fluorescence spectrophotometry (EPA Method 245.7).

LEPH/HEPH-CALC-VA Water LEPHs and HEPHs BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in water. These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Parks Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". According to this method, LEPH and HEPH are calculated by subtracting selected Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon results from Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbon results. To calculate LEPH, the individual results for Acenaphthene, Acridine, Anthracene, Fluorene, Naphthalene and Phenanthrene are subtracted from EPH(C10-19). To calculate HEPH, the individual results for Benz(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Fluoranthene, and Pyrene are subtracted from EPH(C19-32). Analysis of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons adheres to all prescribed elements of the BCMELP method "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 20, 1999).

MET-DIS-ICP-VA Water Dissolved Metals in Water by ICPOES EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves filtration (EPA Method 3005A) and analysis by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrophotometry (EPA Method 6010B).

MET-DIS-LOW-MS-VA Water Dissolved Metals in Water by ICPMS(Low) EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures involves preliminary sample treatment by filtration (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (EPA Method 6020A).

MET-TOT-ICP-VA Water Total Metals in Water by ICPOES EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by acid digestion, using either hotblock or microwave oven (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrophotometry (EPA Method 6010B).

MET-TOT-LOW-MS-VA Water Total Metals in Water by ICPMS(Low) EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by acid digestion, using either hotblock or microwave oven, or filtration (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (EPA Method 6020A).

NH3-F-VA Water Ammonia in Water by Fluorescence J. ENVIRON. MONIT., 2005, 7, 37-42, RSC

This analysis is carried out, on sulfuric acid preserved samples, using procedures modified from J. Environ. Monit., 2005, 7, 37 - 42, The Royal Society of Chemistry, "Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection for the determination of trace levels of ammonium in seawater", Roslyn J. Waston et al.

P-T-COL-VA Water Total P in Water by Colour APHA 4500-P Phosphorous

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-P "Phosphorus". Total Phosphorous is determined colourimetrically after persulphate digestion of the sample.

PAH-SF-MS-VA Water PAH in Water by GCMS EPA 3510, 8270

The entire water sample is extracted with dichloromethane, prior to analysis by gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC/MS). Because the two isomers cannot be readily chromatographically separated, benzo(j)fluoranthene is reported as part of the benzo(b)fluoranthene parameter.

PAH-SURR-MS-VA Water PAH Surrogates for Waters EPA 3510, 8270

Reference Information

Analysed as per the corresponding PAH test method. Known quantities of surrogate compounds are added prior to analysis to each sample to demonstrate analytical accuracy.

PH-PCT-VA Water pH by Meter (Automated) APHA 4500-H "pH Value"

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

PH-PCT-VA Water pH by Meter (Automated) APHA 4500-H pH Value

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

TKN-F-VA Water TKN in Water by Fluorescence APHA 4500-NORG D.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-Norg D. "Block Digestion and Flow Injection Analysis". Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen is determined using block digestion followed by Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection.

TN-CALC-VA Water Total Nitrogen (Calculation) BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Total Nitrogen is a calculated parameter. Total Nitrogen = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen + [Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)]

VH-HSFID-VA Water VH in Water by Headspace GCFID B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Compounds eluting between n-hexane and n-decane are measured and summed together using flame-ionization detection.

VH-SURR-FID-VA Water VH Surrogates for Waters B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)

VOC-HSMS-VA Water VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS EPA8260B, 5021

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

VOC-M-HSMS-VA Water Volatile Organic Compounds - GC-MS EPA 8260B, 5012A

Water samples, with reagents, are heated and an aliquot of the headspace at equilibrium is analysed by GC-MS.

VOC-M2-HSMS-VA Water VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

VOC7-HSMS-VA Water BTEX/MTBE/Styrene by Headspace GCMS EPA8260B, 5021

The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.

VOC7/VOC-SURR-MS-VA Water VOC7 and/or VOC Surrogates for Waters EPA8260B, 5021

VPH-CALC-VA Water VPH is VH minus select aromatics BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". The concentrations of specific Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes and, in solids, Styrene) are subtracted from the collective concentration of Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH) that elute between n-hexane (nC6) and n-decane (nC10).

XYLENES-CALC-VA Water Sum of Xylene Isomer Concentrations CALCULATION

Calculation of Total Xylenes

Total Xylenes is the sum of the concentrations of the ortho, meta, and para Xylene isomers. Results below detection limit (DL) are treated as zero. The DL for Total Xylenes is set to a value no less than the square root of the sum of the squares of the DLs of the individual Xylenes.

** 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
VA	ALS ENVIRONMENTAL - VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA

Chain of Custody Numbers:

10-196598

Reference Information

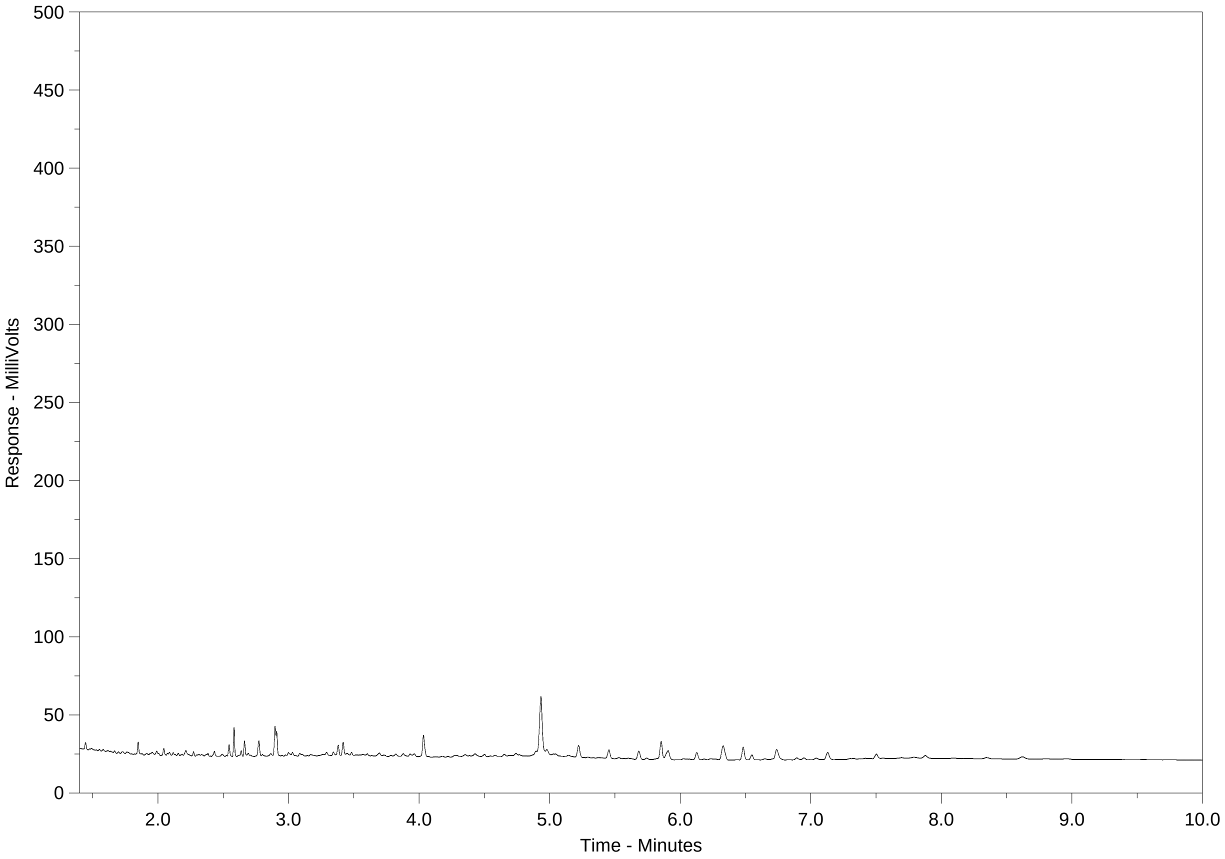
GLOSSARY OF REPORT TERMS

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.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1108173-1
Client Sample ID: MW2S



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F
←— Gasoline —→	←—— Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease ——→	
←—— Diesel / Jet Fuels ——→		

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

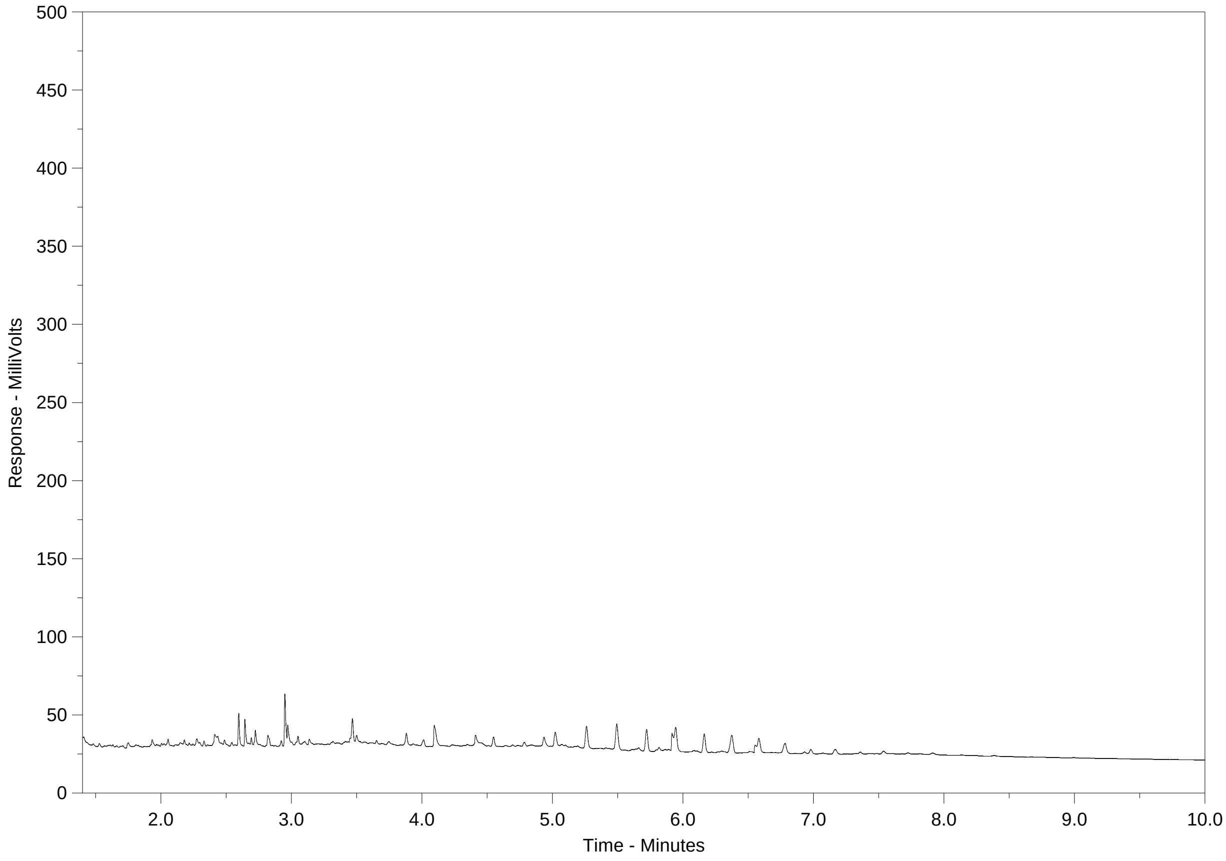
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1108173-2
Client Sample ID: MW2D



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline →
← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

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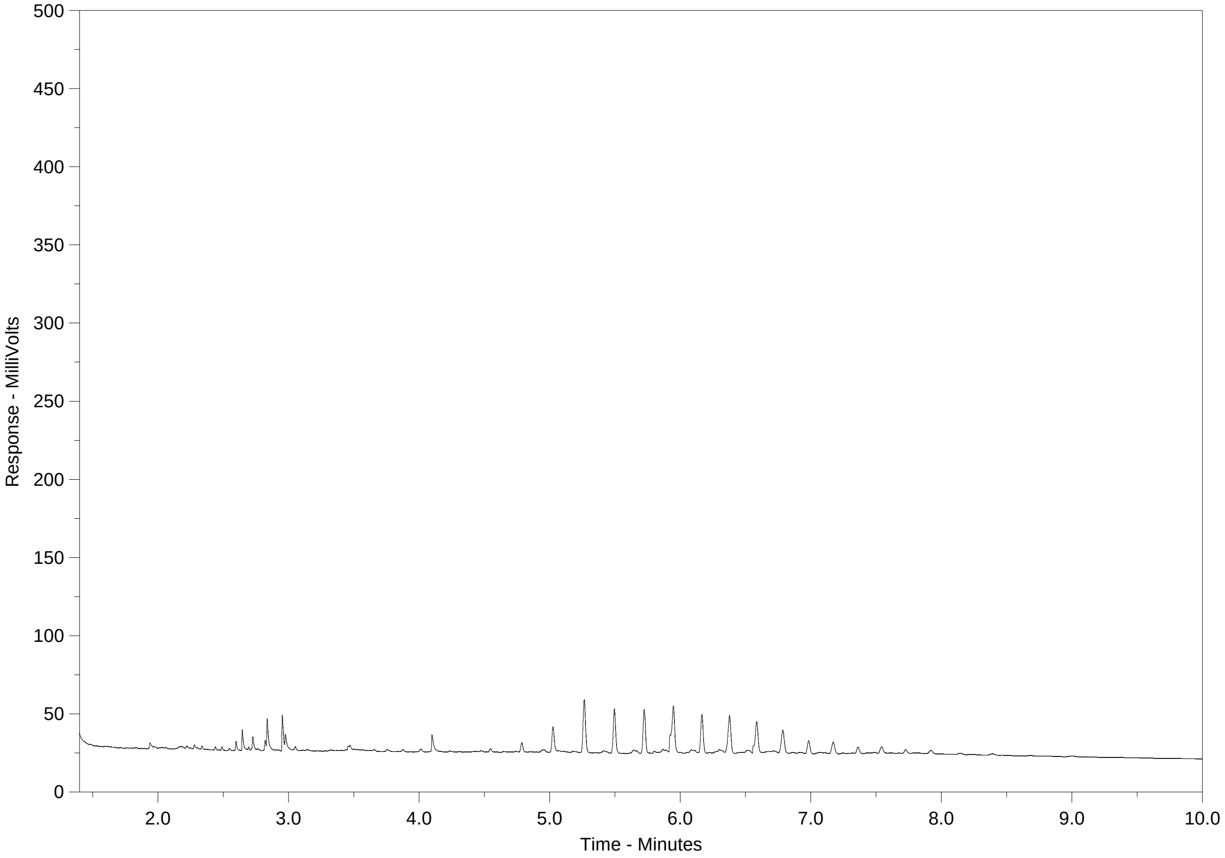
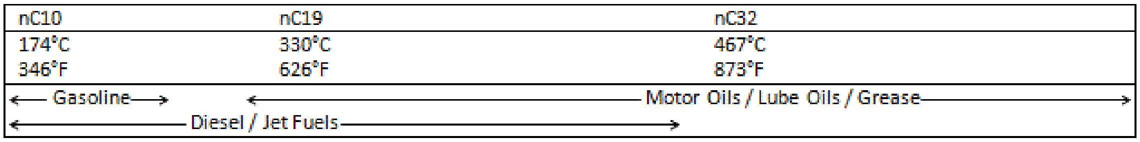
Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1108173-4
Client Sample ID: MW4





nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →
← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

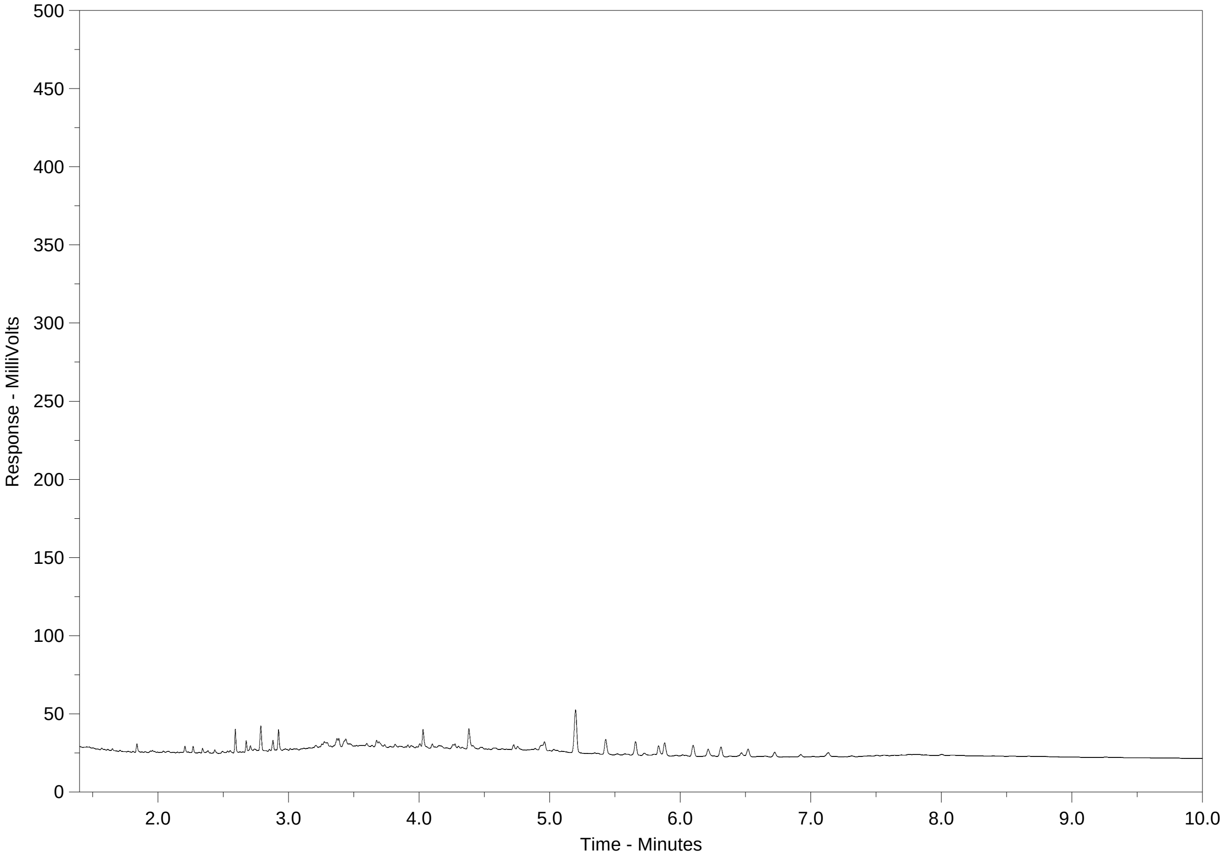
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1108173-6
Client Sample ID: L1



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline →
← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

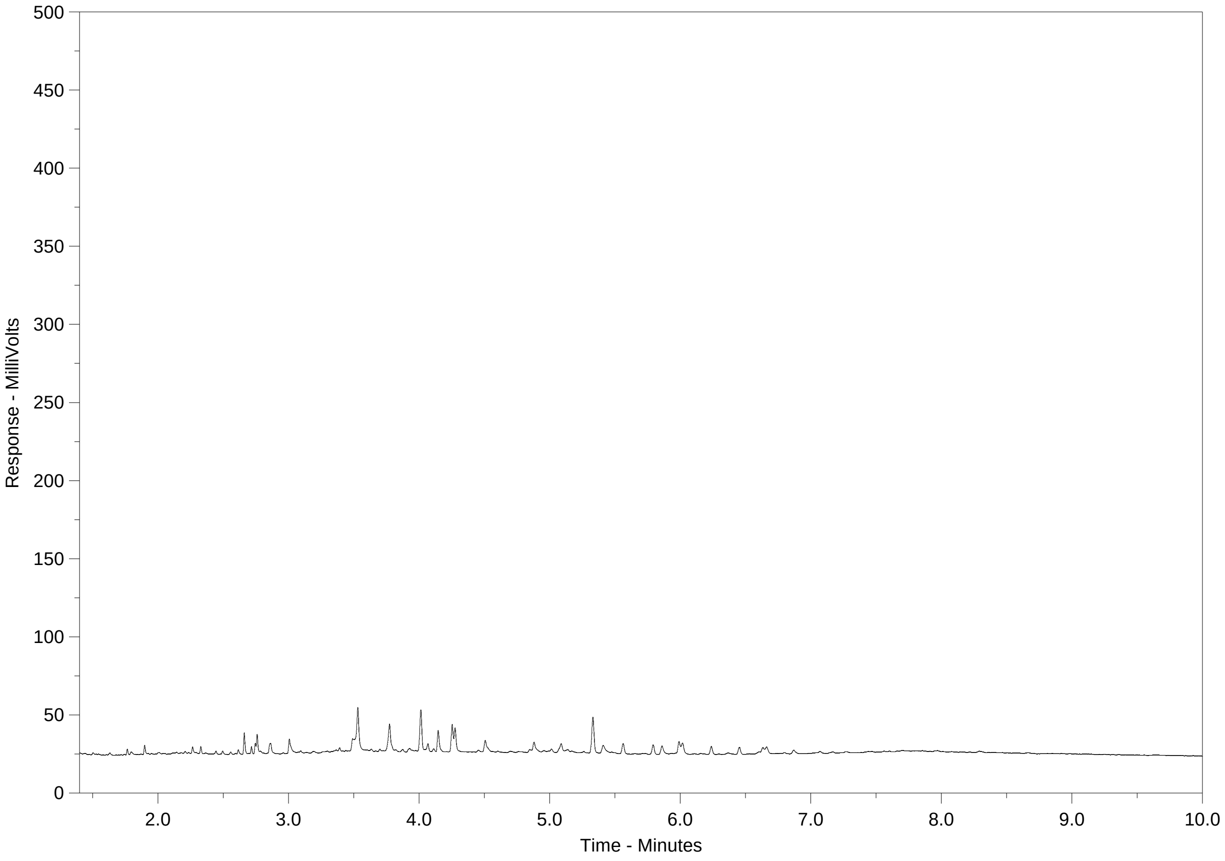
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1108173-7
Client Sample ID: WET WELL



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

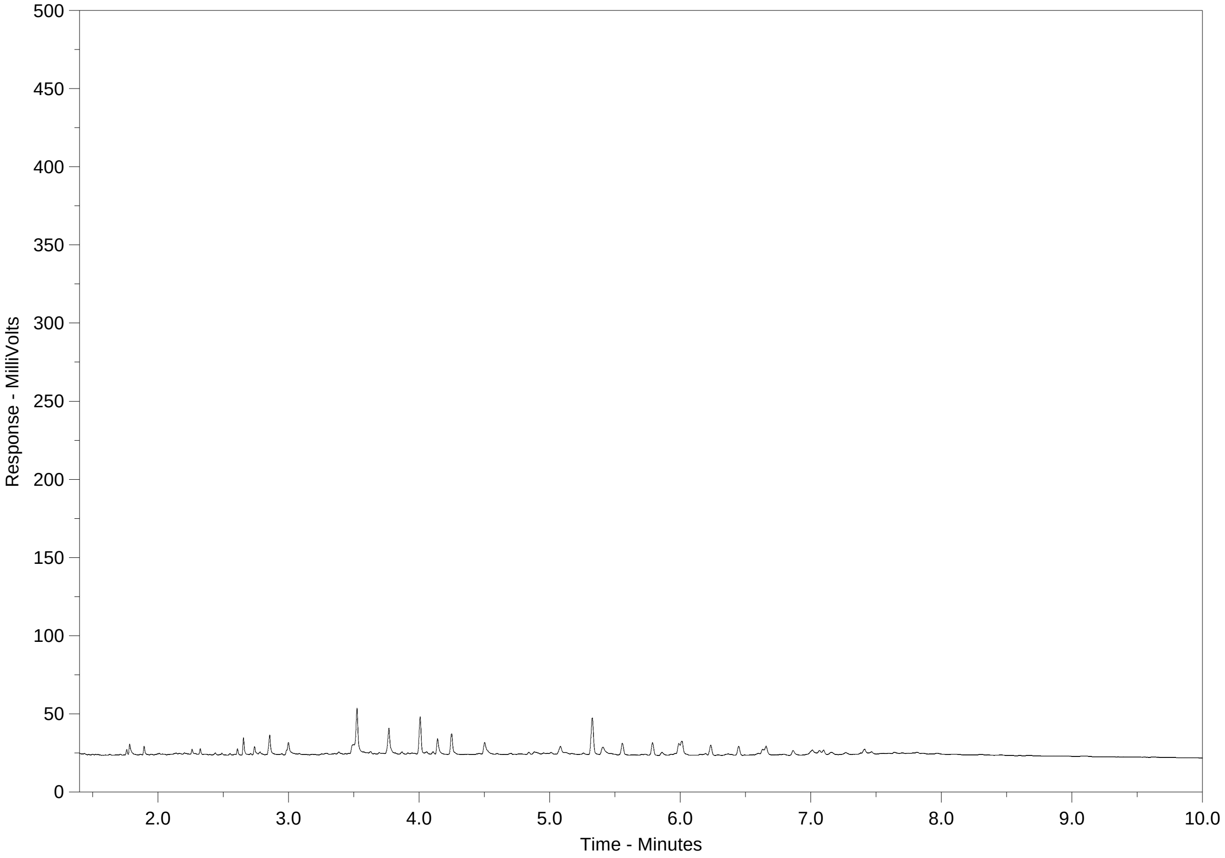
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1108173-8
Client Sample ID: SFC 2



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C 346°F	330°C 626°F	467°C 873°F

← Gasoline →
← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

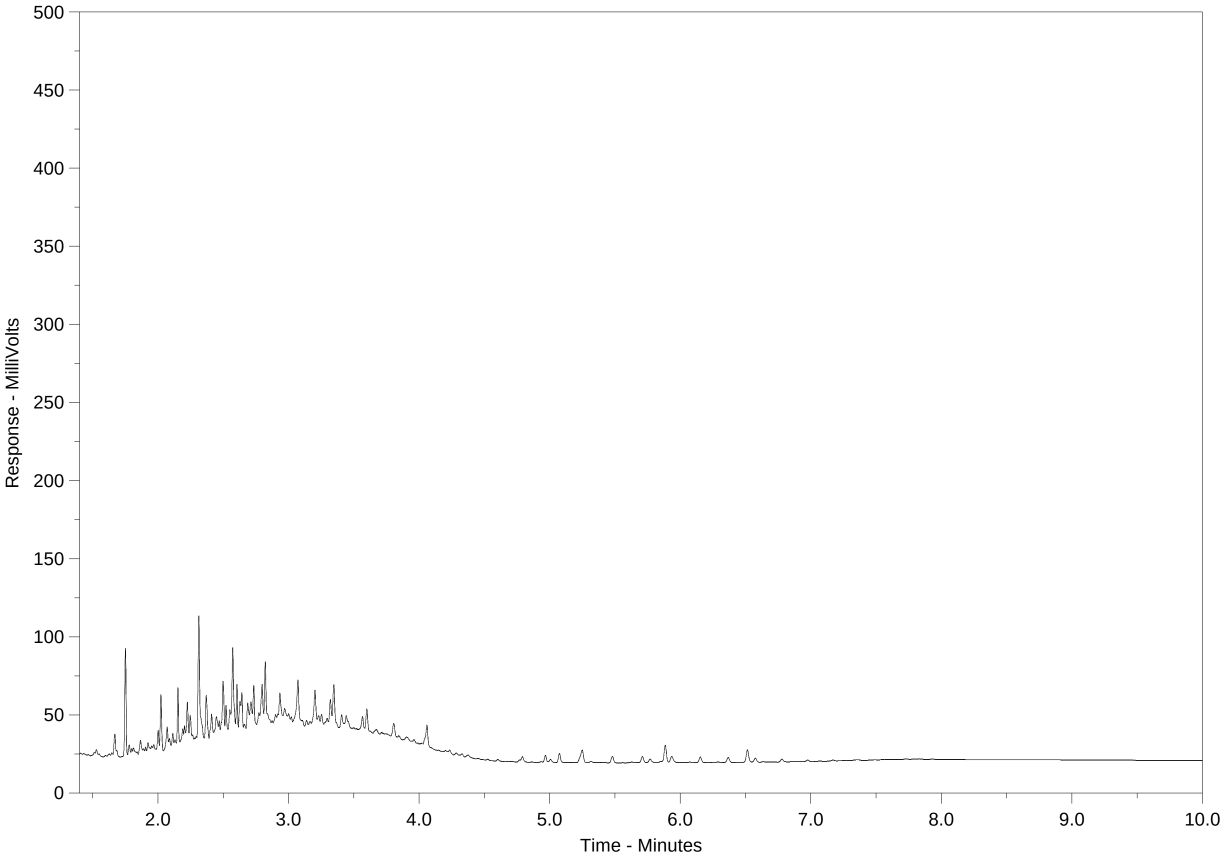
The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

Hydrocarbon Distribution Report

ALS Sample ID: L1108173-13
Client Sample ID: TRAVEL BLANK



nC10	nC19	nC32
174°C	330°C	467°C
346°F	626°F	873°F

← Gasoline → ← Motor Oils / Lube Oils / Grease →
← Diesel / Jet Fuels →

The EPH Hydrocarbon Distribution Report (HDR) is intended to assist you in characterizing hydrocarbon products that may be present in your sample. For further interpretation, a current library of reference products is available on www.alsglobal.com or upon request.

The scale at the bottom of the chromatogram indicates the approximate retention times of common petroleum products, and three n-alkane hydrocarbon marker compounds. Retention times may vary between samples by as much as 0.5 minutes.

Peak heights in this report are a function of the sample concentration, the sample amount extracted, the sample dilution factor, and the response scale at the left.

A "-L-" in the sample ID denotes a low level sample. A "-S-" denotes a silica gel cleaned sample.

10-196598

ALS Environmental L1108173

C *L1108173-COFC*

Page 1 of 1

Report To	
Company:	MORRISON HERSHFIELD (MH)
Contact:	JOSEPHINE GILSON
Address:	4321 STILL CREEK DR. SUITE 310 BURNABY, BC
Phone:	604-454-0402
Fax:	604-454-0403

Invoice To Same as Report ? (circle) [✓ Yes] or No (if No, provide details)

Copy of Invoice with Report? (circle) [✓ Yes] or No

Company:

Contact:

Address:

Phone:

Short Holding Time

Rush Processing

Lab Work

Report Format / Distribution	
Standard: ✓	Other (specify):
Select: PDF ✓ Excel ✓ Digital Fax	
Email 1:	jgilson@morrisonhershfield.com
Email 2:	

Client / Project Information	
Job #:	5104016
PO / AFE:	
LSD:	
Quote #:	Q26448
ALS Contact:	SELAM W.
Sampler:	J.GILSON

Service Request:(Rush subject to availability - Contact ALS to confirm TAT)

- ✓ Regular (Standard Turnaround Times - Business Days)
- Priority(2-4 Business Days)-50% surcharge - Contact ALS to confirm TAT
- Emergency (1-2 Business Days)-100% Surcharge - Contact ALS to confirm TAT
- Same Day or Weekend Emergency - Contact ALS to confirm TAT

Analysis Request

(Indicate Filtered or Preserved, F/P)

Sample #	Sample Identification (This description will appear on the report)	Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Time (hh:mm)	Sample Type	P TKN/COD/NH3 NUTRIENTS + ANIONS	* DISSOLVED METALS *	PAH/EPH	General	VOC'S								Number of Containers
	MW 2S	JAN. 26/12		GW	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW 2D	↓		GW	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW 3			GW	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW4			GW	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	MW6			GW	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	L1			Leachate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	Wet Well			GW	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
	SFC 2			SW	✓	✓	✓	✓									
	SFC 2B			SW	✓	✓	✓	✓									
	SFC 3			SW	✓	✓	✓	✓									
	SFC 11			SW	✓	✓	✓	✓									
	L1 Rep			Leachate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								

Metals NOT preserved or filtered preservative w/ bottle shipment! Don't

Missing 1 set of VOC's Pls use the 1 of LEPH/HEPH BOTTLES FOR VOCS.

Special Instructions / Regulation with water or land use (CCME-Freshwater Aquatic Life/BC CSR-Commercial/AB Tier 1-Natural/ETC) / Hazardous Details

VOC'S - Pls. include → Acetone, dibromomethane, bromomethane, 1,3-Butadiene, MIBK, MEK

METALS → ~~only [illegible]~~ NO PRESERV~~[illegible]~~.

Failure to complete all portions of this form may delay analysis. Please fill in this form LEGIBLY.

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Released by:	Date: JAN 27 2012	Time: 9Am	Received by: BP	Date: Jan. 27/12	Time: 9:00	Temperature: 4.5 °C	Verified by:	Date:	Time:	Observations: Yes / No ? If Yes add SIF

REFER TO BACK PAGE FOR ALS LOCATIONS AND SAMPLING INFORMATION

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APPENDIX J: Landfill Gas Monitoring Probe Results (2009 – 2012)

Sample Date	Monitoring Point (MP)																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17-Apr-09												0						0	0	0	0
21-May-09	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	**0.2**			**20**	0	0	0	0
19-Aug-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	**25**	0	0	**38**	0	0	0	0
25-Aug-09														0			**35**				
15-Sep-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0	0	**22**	0	0	0	0
29-Sep-09												0	0	0			**42**				
24-Oct-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	**23**	0	0	0	0
18-Nov-09	0	0	**1.5**	0	0	0	**1.5**	0	0	0	**1.5**		0	**1.5**	0	0	**23**	0			0
25-Nov-09	0		**5**	0	0	0	5	0		0	**5**	0	0	0		0	**30**	0	0	0	0
4-Dec-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**39**	0	0	0	0
11-Dec-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**18**	0	0	0	0
18-Dec-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0.1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**11**	0	0	0	0
22-Dec-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17**	0	0	0	**17**
29-Dec-09	**5**		**4**	0		0	**5**	0	0	0	0	**12**	0	0	0	0	**58**	0	0	0	0
6-Jan-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17**	0	0	**5**	0	0	0	0
12-Jan-10	0		0	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**35**	0	0	0	0
20-Jan-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**64**	0	0	0	0
27-Jan-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0
3-Feb-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**15**	0	0	0	0
10-Feb-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**17**	0	0	0	0
17-Feb-10	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	0	0	0	0
24-Feb-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3-Mar-10	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-Mar-10	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-Mar-10	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22-Mar-10	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29-Mar-10	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10**	0	0	0	0
7-Apr-10	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10**	0	0	0	0
20-May-10	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-Jun-10	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**	0	0	0	0
13-Jul-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31-Aug-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**	0	0	0	0
14-Sep-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	**6**	0	0	0	0
27-Oct-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	**2**	0	0	0	0
3-Nov-10			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	**16**	0	0	0	0
10-Dec-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	**7**	0	0	0	0
16-Dec-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24-Dec-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31-Dec-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-Jan-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-Jan-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-Jan-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27-Jan-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3-Feb-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-Feb-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-Feb-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23-Feb-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-Feb-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3-Mar-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-Mar-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-Mar-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-Mar-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	0	0	0	0
1-Apr-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-Apr-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-Apr-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19-Apr-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29-Apr-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-May-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-Jun-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27-Jul-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-Aug-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6-Sep-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27-Oct-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	0	0	**10**	0	0	0	0
15-Nov-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-Nov-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10**	0	0	**12**	0	0	0	0
2-Dec-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9-Dec-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-Dec-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21-Dec-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-Dec-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**	0	0	0	0	**3**	0	**15**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3-Jan-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6-Jan-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-Jan-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-Jan-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23-Jan-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: Highlighted cells denote exceedance of: a) trigger level of 10% LEL (MP8 through MP21, excluding MP 11), or b) trigger level of 25% LEL (MP1 through MP7, and MP 11)

APPENDIX K: LFG Horizontal Collection Completion Report

Golder Associates

July 29, 2011

Project No. 10-1436-0044/7000

Don McCallum, MASc., P.Eng.
Morrison Hershfield
Suite 610, 3585 Graveley Street
Vancouver, BC
V5K 5J5

FIELD MONITORING AND REVIEW OF PHOTOGRAPH RECORDS
MODIFICATIONS TO HORIZONTAL LANDFILL GAS COLLECTORS
FORMER WHISTLER LANDFILL, WHISTLER, BC

Dear Mr. McCallum,

Further to our proposal titled "*Proposal for Field Monitoring and Reporting Services, Modifications to Horizontal Landfill Gas Collector, Former Whistler Landfill, Whistler, BC*" (no. P0-1436-0044, dated February 25, 2011), Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has prepared this letter documenting a site visit to the Whistler Landfill (the "Landfill" or the "Site") on May 10, 2011 to monitor the work conducted to modify the perforated horizontal landfill gas (LFG) collector at the Site. The intent of this work was to improve operations of the LFG management system at the Site, and to improve the quality of LFG collected from the Landfill.

Golder's scope of work was to conduct a site visit and to document modifications to the perforated horizontal LFG collector based on our site visit (conducted in one day) and the photographs provided by the Resort Municipality of Whistler (RMoW) (who was on site for the other days when construction took place). Golder provided limited design inputs on the methods for liner repair in our e-mail to Morrison Hershfield (MH) dated November 9, 2010.

The work conducted at the Site for which Golder provided monitoring services consisted of the following activities:

1) Removing the gravel above the 40 mil (1.0 mm) thick linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) geomembrane to expose the geomembrane;
2) Cutting the LLDPE geomembrane to expose the horizontal collector;
3) Cutting the horizontal collector to install additional valves and sampling ports;
4) Repairing the LLDPE geomembrane; and
5) Placing gravel above the LLDPE geomembrane.

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The work began on May 9, 2011, was continued on May 10 and 13, 2011, and was completed on May 18, 2011. This letter presents Golder's field observations on May 10, 2011, and summarizes the activities understood to have been carried out on May 9, 13 and 18, 2011, based on the information provided by the RMoW. This letter also provides our comments on the general compliance of the work with respect to the design and specifications prepared by the RMoW (provided to Golder on May 5, 2011), which are attached at the end of this letter (Attachment 1). Selected photographs documenting the work are also attached at the end of this letter (Attachment 2).

1.0 SUMMARY OF FIELD ACTIVITIES

This section summarizes the tasks carried out at the Site by R. Steel Mechanical Ltd. (the Contractor) on each day of the work based on Golder's site visit on May 10, 2011 and the information provided by the RMoW on May 19, 2011.

May 9, 2011

Activities understood to have been undertaken at the Site on this day include:

- Excavation of overburden materials to expose the LLDPE geomembrane. The overburden materials were observed on May 10, 2011 to be approximately 1.2 m thick, and to consist of interlayered soil fill (sand to sand and gravel) and geogrid, overlying a layer of geotextile on top of the LLDPE geomembrane;
- Cutting of the LLDPE geomembrane and the underlying geotextile to expose the 100 mm diameter perforated horizontal LFG collector (trending east-west), and the 100 mm diameter non-perforated LFG conveyance pipe (trending north-south) connecting the horizontal LFG collector to the main LFG header on the north side of the Site;
- Installation of two new gate valves in the horizontal LFG collector near its junction with the non-perforated LFG pipe. One of the valves was installed east of the junction, and the other valve was installed west of the junction;
- Installation of a gate valve and an orifice plate (with a beta ratio of 0.5) in the non-perforated LFG pipe; and
- Sealing of the valves and the "tee" connection at the pipe junction with bentonite powder, and covering of these parts with soil.

Photographs 1 to 3 in Attachment 2 show the above tasks.

May 10, 2011

Golder arrived at the Landfill at 10 a.m. Based on our on-site discussions with the RMoW, Golder understands that the RMoW had located the pipe junction based on an aerial photograph taken during installation of the LFG management system in 2008. The site activities observed by Golder on this day include:

- Installation of two sampling tubes in the non-perforated pipe (one upstream and one downstream of the orifice plate);
- Placement of a 150 mm diameter IPEX Inc. polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe on each of the three valves installed on May 9, 2011. Each PVC pipe has a PVC end cap, on which a hole was cut to fit the valve. Golder understands that silicon caulking was applied to the hole circumference to provide a tight seal on the valve;
- Placement of soil backfill above the LFG pipes and around the PVC pipes (approximately 0.3 m thick) approximately to the level of the geotextile beneath the LLDPE geomembrane;
- Smoothing of the soil backfill; and
- Covering the soil backfill with geotextile.

Work at the Site was carried out from 10 a.m. to approximately 1:30 p.m., after which the work was suspended due to rain. Photographs 4 to 7 in Attachment 2 show the above tasks.

May 13, 2011

Activities understood to have been undertaken at the Site on this day include:

- Cleaning of the geotextile laid down in the excavation on May 10, 2011 and the original LLDPE geomembrane with a broom;
- Placement of a 150 mm diameter PVC pipe on the non-perforated LFG pipe to house the sampling tubes;
- Placement of new geomembrane sheets on the geotextile, with holes cut on the sheets to allow them to be slid down the PVC pipes;
- Placement of geomembrane patches at corners;
- Heat-tacking of new geomembrane to the original geomembrane;
- Grinding of the heat-tacked seams;
- Extrusion welding of the seams;
- Vacuum box testing of the extrusion welded seams. The RMoW has confirmed that this testing was carried out at the Site, and indicated that no issues were identified during their observation of the testing; and
- Placement of geomembrane boots over penetrations of PVC pipes housing the new valves and sampling tubes in the non-perforated pipe.

Photographs 8 to 10 in Attachment 2 show the above tasks.

May 18, 2011

Activities understood to have been undertaken at the Site on this day include:

- Placement of soil backfill on the geomembrane covering the valves and sampling tubes in the non-perforated pipe (approximately the northern half of the excavation);
- Cleaning of the geomembrane in the southern half of the excavation using a vacuum truck and manual sweeping with a broom;
- Placement of geomembrane boots over penetrations of PVC pipes housing the new valves in the horizontal LFG collector; and
- Placement of overburden materials (soil, geotextile and geogrid) on the geomembrane.

Photographs 11 to 14 in Attachment 2 show the above tasks.

2.0 COMPLIANCE OF FIELD ACTIVITIES

Based on our review of the photographs taken by the RMoW on May 9, 10, 13 and 18, 2011, and our field records on May 10, 2011, Golder has the opinion that the work carried out at the Landfill to modify the horizontal LFG collector was in general conformance with its design and specifications. Golder has assumed in this assessment that the geogrid placed in the excavation on May 18, 2011 was backfilled with soil after its placement, although this operation is not documented in the photographs provided by the RMoW. Golder further understands that the RMoW will survey the locations of the new valves and sampling ports in the near future.

3.0 CLOSING COMMENTS

The field monitoring by Golder on May 10, 2011 and the inference of field activities from the information provided by the RMoW were carried out in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by other landfill engineering professionals currently practicing under similar conditions in British Columbia, subject to the time limits, financial, and physical constraints applicable to the services. No warranty, express or implied, is made.

We trust that the information presented above is sufficient for your immediate needs. Should you have any questions or require clarification of any issues addressed above, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours very truly,

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

ORIGINAL SIGNED

Keith C. K. Lam, P.Eng.
Project Engineer

ORIGINAL SIGNED

Ian Hers, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Principal, Vapour Intrusion Practice Leader

KCKL/IH/js

Attachments: Attachment 1 – Design and Specifications
Attachment 2 – Selected Photographs

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ATTACHMENT 1
DESIGN AND SPECIFICATIONS

Hi Steve,

Keith Lam and I spent some time on the design and specification of the Whistler Landfill horizontal collector upgrade last week, but as requested, we have stopped work until budget issues are resolved.

As discussed, it is recommended that a brief but complete specification be prepared that addresses location, number and specification of valves and sampling ports, replacement of perforated section of pipe with solid pipe, construction of trench dam using soil-bentonite mixture, cutting and repair of liner.

It is recommended that a valve be installed at the main header and at the branch. At the main header there will be less potential for short circuiting that at the branch so this will provide overall control. At the branch it is recommended that at the branch location that an opening be made in liner that is as large as practical and that perforated pipe over a 1 to 2 m long section in each branch be replaced with solid pipe to minimize short circuiting. The backfill around the solid pipe should consist of a bentonite-sand mixture. Five percent bentonite should provide for a reasonable seal. The bentonite-sand mixture should be carefully hydrated.

Based on the available information, the horizontal collector pipe specification is not available so the thickness or SDR ratio of the pipe is unknown. It would be ideal to install pipe with the same wall thickness, but it may be better to pre-order pipe and have it on site as opposed to waiting until pipe is exposed and then ordering pipe. A preliminary specification is 100 mm diameter HDPE SDR 11 pipe.

We understand that RMoW has located the valve specification previously used (please send so that we can review). Our preliminary specification for valve is cast iron valve, with all surfaces in contact with landfill gas to be epoxy coated. Cast iron valves are to be acceptable in the Digester Gas and Landfill Gas Installation **(CAN/CGA-B105-M93 (R2007))** . All surfaces in contact with landfill gas should be epoxy coated. A specification should also be prepared for riser pipe that extends up from valve to enable valve turning from ground surface.

For the solid pipes, Golder recommends that the SDR ratio of the existing 100 mm diameter perforated HDPE pipes be determined (based on the design drawings and specifications of the existing central collection system), and non-perforated pipe segments with the same SDR ratio be ordered for the work to reduce the head losses across pipe transitions and to enhance the integrity of the pipe welds.

Keith has prepared a preliminary specification for repair of LLDPE liner below. The trial seam requirement is standard practice and enables the contractor to demonstrate that their equipment is working and LLDPE can be seamed (it is easy to burn big holes in LLDPE when you are seaming). There is also a minimum temperature under which LLDPE can be seamed. Given that the repair scope is small we have lessened requirements from standard specifications.

Best regards,
Ian

Preliminary Specification for Repair of Linear Low-Density Polyethylene LLDPE Liner

INTRODUCTION

Repairs on the geomembrane liner (linear low-density polyethylene, LLDPE) shall be carried out by extrusion welding, which applies a molten bead of material to the leading edge of the seam between sheets of geomembrane. Solvent welding is not acceptable.

Extrusion welding equipment shall be equipped with gauges indicating barrel and nozzle temperatures. Extruder shall be purged of all heat-degraded extrudate prior to commencement of each seaming sequence.

TRIAL SEAMS

Testing of trial seams shall be conducted on-site by the Contractor prior to repair of liner. Trial seams are important to establish that Contractor can successfully seam LLDPE under field conditions prior to actual repair.

The trial seam samples shall be at least 0.5 m long by 0.3 m wide with the seam centered lengthwise. Four adjoining specimens 25 mm wide each will be die-cut from each test seam sample. These specimens shall be tested in the field with a tensiometer for both shear (2 specimens) and peel (2 specimens). Field tensiometers are standard equipment for specialist liner contractors.

Trial seams shall be made each day for the extrusion welding machine prior to commencing field seaming, or if there is significant change in conditions under which seaming occurs. Time, temperature, and seamer name shall be recorded for each trial seam.

To be acceptable, all test specimens shall meet seam strength requirements specified in Table 2(b) of GRI-GM19.2 (attached and reproduced) for extrusion fillet seams. If a trial seam fails, the entire operation will be repeated. If the additional trial seam fails, the seaming apparatus or seamer will not be accepted and will not be used for seaming until the deficiencies are corrected and trial seams meet requirements.

Table 2(a) – Seam Strength and Related Properties of Thermally Bonded Smooth and Textured Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Geomembranes (English Units)

Geomembrane Nominal Thickness	20 mils	30 mils	40 mils	50 mils	60 mils	80 mils	100 mils	120 mils
Hot Wedge Seams(1)								
shear strength(2), lb/in.	30	45	60	75	90	120	150	180
shear elongation(3), %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
peel strength(2), lb/in.	25	38	50	63	75	100	125	150
peel separation, %	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Extrusion Fillet Seams								
shear strength(2), lb/in.	30	45	60	75	90	120	150	180
shear elongation(3), %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
peel strength(2), lb/in.	22	34	44	57	66	88	114	136
peel separation, %	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

Notes for Tables 2(a) and 2(b):

1. Also for hot air and ultrasonic seaming methods
2. Values listed for shear and peel strengths are for 4 out of 5 test specimens; the 5th specimen can be as low as 80% of the listed values
3. Elongation measurements should be omitted for field testing

Table 2(b) – Seam Strength and Related Properties of Thermally Bonded Smooth and Textured Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Geomembranes (S.I. Units)

Geomembrane Nominal Thickness	0.50 mm	0.75 mm	1.0 mm	1.25 mm	1.5 mm	2.0 mm	2.5 mm	3.0 mm
Hot Wedge Seams(1)								
shear strength(2), N/25 mm	131	197	263	328	394	525	657	788
shear elongation(3), %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
peel strength(2), N/25 mm	109	166	219	276	328	438	547	657
peel separation, %	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Extrusion Fillet Seams								
shear strength(2), N/25 mm	131	197	263	328	394	525	657	788
shear elongation(3), %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
peel strength(2), N/25 mm	95	150	190	250	290	385	500	595
peel separation, %	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

FIELD SEAMS

All foreign matter (dirt, water oil, *etc.*) shall be removed from the edges to be bonded. No solvents shall be used to clean the geomembrane liner. The bonding surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned by mechanical abrasion or alternate methods approved by the Consultant to remove surface cure and prepare the surfaces for bonding. All abrasive buffing shall be performed using No. 80 grit or finer sandpaper. The grinding shall be performed so that grind marks are generally perpendicular to the edge of sheet and generally restricted to the seam area. Extrusion welding shall begin within ten minutes after grinding. Where extrusion welds are temporarily terminated long enough to cool, they shall be ground prior to applying new extrudate over the existing seam. Excessive over-grind shall be repaired.

Tack welds (if used) shall use heat only. No double-sided tape, glue or other method will be permitted.

No seaming shall be attempted above 40°C (104°F) ambient air temperature. Below 5°C (41°F) ambient air temperature, pre-heating of the geomembrane will be required, unless it is demonstrated that this is not necessary (*i.e.,* acceptable trial test (start-up) seams which duplicate, as closely as possible, actual field conditions). Pre-heating may be achieved by natural and/or artificial means (shelters and heating devices). Ambient temperature is measured 0.45 m above the geomembrane surface.

Patches for repair areas shall be round or oval in shape or have rounded corners, made of the same LLDPE geomembrane as the geomembrane to be repaired, and extend a minimum of 150 mm beyond the edge of the area to be repaired. All patches shall be bevelled at the top edge with a grinder, leistered (heat tacked), and extrusion welded. Prior to all repair welding, surfaces to be welded shall be cleaned and dry.

All welds for repairs shall be non-destructively vacuum-tested (ASTM D5641) and the results documented for each repair. At locations where vacuum testing cannot be carried out (*e.g.*, at sharp slope transitions or vertical surfaces), alternative testing methods (*e.g.*, spark tests) approved by the Consultant shall be used to check integrity of the welds.

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Revision 1: May 15, 2003
Revision 2: January 28, 2005
Revision schedule is on pg. 12

GRI Test Method GM19*

Standard Specification for

Seam Strength and Related Properties of Thermally Bonded Polyolefin Geomembranes

This specification was developed by the Geosynthetic Research Institute (GRI), with the cooperation of the member organizations for general use by the public. It is completely optional in this regard and can be superseded by other existing or new specifications on the subject matter in whole or in part. Neither GRI, the Geosynthetic Institute, nor any of its related institutes, warrant or indemnifies any materials produced according to this specification either at this time or in the future.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification addresses the required seam strength and related properties of thermally bonded polyolefin geomembranes; in particular, high density polyethylene (HDPE), linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE) and flexible polypropylene both nonreinforced (fPP) and scrim reinforced (fPP-R).

1.2 Numeric values of seam strength and related properties are specified in both shear and peel modes.

Note 1: This specification does not address the test method details or specific testing procedures. It refers to the relevant ASTM test methods where applicable.

1.3 The thermal bonding methods focused upon are hot wedge (single and dual track) and extrusion fillet.

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*This GRI standard is developed by the Geosynthetic Research Institute through consultation and review by the member organizations. This specification will be reviewed at least every 2-years, or on an as-required basis. In this regard it is subject to change at any time. The most recent revision date is the effective version.

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Note 2: Other acceptable, but less frequently used, methods of seaming are hot air and ultrasonic methods. They are inferred as being a subcategory of hot wedge seaming.

1.4 This specification also suggests the distance between destructive seam samples to be taken in the field, i.e., the sampling interval. However, project-specific conditions will always prevail in this regard.

1.5 This specification is only applicable to laboratory testing.

1.6 This specification does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards

D751	Standard Test Methods for Coated Fabrics
D6392	Standard Test Method for Determining the Integrity of Nonreinforced Geomembrane Seams Produced Using Thermo-Fusion Methods

2.2 EPA Standards
EPA 600/2.88/052 (NTIS PB-89-129670)
Lining of Waste Containment and Other Containment Facilities

2.3 NSF Standards
NSF International Standard, Flexible Membrane Liners, NSF 54-1993 (depreciated)

2.4 GRI Standards

GM13	Test Properties, Testing Frequency and Recommended Warranty for High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Smooth and Textured Geomembranes
GM14	Selecting Variable Intervals for Taking Geomembrane Destructive Seam Samples Using the Method of Attributes
GM17	Test Properties, Testing Frequency and Recommended Warranty for Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Smooth and Textured Geomembranes
GM18	Test Properties, Testing Frequency and Recommended Warranty for Flexible Polypropylene (fPP and fPP-R) Geomembranes

3. Definition

3.1 Geomembrane, n – An essentially impermeable geosynthetic composed of one or more synthetic sheets used for the purpose of liquid, gas or solid containment.

3.2 Hot Wedge Seaming – A thermal technique which melts the two opposing geomembrane surfaces to be seamed by running a hot metal wedge or knife between them. Pressure is applied to the top or bottom geomembrane, or both, to form a continuous bond. Seams of this type can be made with dual bond tracks separated by a nonbonded gap. These seams are referred to as dual hot wedge seams or double-track seams.

3.3 Hot Air Seaming – This seaming technique introduces high-temperature air or gas between two geomembrane surfaces to facilitate localized surface melting. Pressure is applied to the top or bottom geomembrane, forcing together the two surfaces to form a continuous bond.

3.4 Ultrasonic Seaming - A thermal technique which melts the two opposing geomembrane surfaces to be seamed by running a ultrasonically vibrated metal wedge or knife between them. Pressure is applied to the top or bottom geomembrane, or both, to form a continuous bond. Some seams of this type are made with dual bond tracks separated by a nonbonded gap. These seams are referred to as dual-track seams or double-track seams.

3.5 Extrusion Fillet Seaming – This seaming technique involves extruding molten resin at the edge of an overlapped geomembrane on another to form a continuous bond. A depreciated method called "extrusion flat" seaming extrudes the molten resin between the two overlapped sheets. In all types of extrusion seaming the surfaces upon which the molten resin is applied must be suitably prepared, usually by a slight grinding or buffing.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The various methods of field fabrication of seams in polyolefin geomembranes are covered in existing ASTM standards mentioned in the referenced document section. What is not covered in those documents is the numeric values of strength and related properties that the completed seam must meet, or exceed. This specification provides this information insofar as minimum, or maximum, property values are concerned when the field fabricated seams are sampled and laboratory tested in shear and peel. The specification also provides guidance as to what spacing intervals the samples should be taken at typical field installation projects.

5. Sample and Specimen Preparation

5.1 The spacing for taking field seam samples for destructive testing is to be 1 per 500 feet (1 per 150 m) of seam length, or as by directed by the construction quality assurance inspector. As the project continues and data is accumulated, however, this sampling interval should be varied according to the procedure set forth in GRI GM14. Following this procedure three different situations can result.

5.1.1 Good seaming with fewer rejected test results than the preset historic average can result in a sequential increase in the spacing interval, i.e., one per greater than 500 ft. (one per greater than 150 m).

5.1.2 Poor seaming with more rejected test results than the preset historic average can result in a sequential decrease in the spacing interval, i.e., one per less than 500 ft. (one per less than 150 m).

5.1.3 Average seaming with approximately the same test results as the preset historic average will result in the spacing interval remaining the same, i.e., one per 500 ft. (one per 150 m).

Note 3: The method of attributes referred to in GRI GM14 is only one of several statistical strategies that might be used to vary sampling frequency. The use of control charts should also be considered in this regard.

5.2 The size of field seam samples is to be according to the referenced test method, e.g., ASTM D6392 or site-specific CQA plan.

5.3 The individual test specimens taken from the field seam samples are to be tested according to the referenced test method, i.e., ASTM D6392 for HDPE, LLDPE and fPP, and ASTM D751 (as modified by NSF 54) for fPP-R. The specimens are to be conditioned prior to testing according to these same test methods and evaluated accordingly.

6. Assessment of Seam Test Results

6.1 HDPE seams – For HDPE seams (both smooth and textured), the strength of four out of five 1.0 inch (25 mm) wide strip specimens in <u>shear</u> should meet or exceed the values given in Tables 1(a) and 1(b). The fifth must meet or exceed 80% of the given values. In addition, the shear percent elongation, calculated as follows, should exceed the values given in Tables 1(a) and 1(b):

$$E = \frac{L}{L_o}(100) \tag{1}$$

where

E = elongation (%)
L = extension at end of test (in. or mm)
L_o = original average length (usually 1.0 in. or 25 mm)

Note 4: The assumed gage length is considered to be the unseamed sheet material on either side of the welded area. It generally will be 1.0 in. (25 mm) from the edge of the seam to the grip face.

For HDPE seams (both smooth and textured), the strength of four out of five 1.0 in. (25 mm) wide strip specimens tested in peel should meet or exceed the values given in Tables 1(a) and 1(b). The fifth must meet or exceed 80% of the given values.

In addition, the peel separation (or incursion) should not exceed the values given in Tables 1(a) and 1(b). The value shall be based on the proportion of area of separated bond to the area of the original bonding as follows:

$$S = \frac{A}{A_o}(100) \qquad (2)$$

where

S = separation (%)
A = average area of separation, or incursion (in^2 or mm^2)
A_0 = original bonding area (in^2 or mm^2)

Note 5: The area of peel separation can occur in a number of nonuniform patterns across the seam width. The estimated dimensions of this separated area is visual and must be done with care and concern. The area must not include squeeze-out which is part of the welding process.

Note 6: It should be recognized that ASTM D6392 recommends that peel separation be based on the linear measurement of incursion depth. This specification is based on incursion area which is felt to be more indicative of the behavior of peel separation.

Regarding the locus-of-break patterns of the different seaming methods in shear and peel, the following are unacceptable break codes per their description in ASTM D6392 (in this regard, SIP is an acceptable break code);

Hot Wedge: AD and AD-Brk > 25%
Extrusion Fillet: AD1, AD2 and AD-WLD (unless strength is achieved)

6.2 LLDPE seams – For LLDPE seams (both smooth and textured), the strength of four out of five 1.0 in. (25 mm) wide strip specimens in shear should meet or exceed the values given in Table 2(a) and 1(b). The fifth must meet or exceed 80% of the given values. In addition, the shear percent elongation, calculated as follows, should exceed the values given in Tables 2(a) and 2(b).

$$\mathrm{E} = \frac{\mathrm{L}}{\mathrm{L_o}}(100) \qquad (1)$$

where

E = elongation (%)
L = extension at end of test (in. or mm)
L_o = original average length (usually 1.0 in. or 25 mm)

Note 4: The assumed gage length is considered to be the unseamed sheet material on either side of the welded area. It generally will be 1.0 in. (25 mm) from the edge of the seam to the grip face.

For LLDPE seams (both smooth and textured), the strength of four out of five 1.0 in. (25 mm) wide strip specimens tested in <u>peel</u> should meet or exceed the values given in Tables 2(a) and 2(b). The fifth must meet or exceed 80% of the given values.

In addition, the peel separation (or incursion) should not exceed the values given in Tables 2(a) and 2(b). The value shall be based on the proportion of area of separated bond to the area of the original bonding as follows:

$$S = \frac{A}{A_o}(100) \tag{2}$$

where

S = separation (%)
A = average depth of separation, or incursion (in.^{2} or mm^2)
A_0 = original bonding distance (in.^{2} or mm^2)

Note 5: The area of peel separation can occur in a number of nonuniform patterns across the seam width. The estimated dimensions of this separated area is visual and must be done with care and concern. The area must not include squeeze-out which is part of the welding process.

Note 6: It should be recognized that ASTM D6392 recommends that peel separation be based on the linear measurement of incursion <u>depth</u>. This specification is based on incursion <u>area</u> which is felt to be more indicative of the behavior of peel separation.

Regarding the <u>locus-of-break</u> patterns of the different seaming methods in shear and peel, the following are unacceptable break codes per their description in ASTM D6392 (in this regard, SIP is an acceptable break code);

Hot Wedge: AD and AD-Brk > 25%
Extrusion Fillet: AD1, AD2, AD-WLD (unless strength is achieved)

6.3 fPP Seams – For fPP seams (both nonreinforced and scrim reinforced), the strength of four out of five specimens in <u>shear</u> should meet or exceed the values given in

Tables 3(a) and 3(b). The fifth must meet or exceed 80% of the given values. Note that the unreinforced specimens are 1.0 in. (25 mm) wide strips and the scrim reinforced specimens are 4.0 in. (100 mm) wide grab tests. In addition, the shear percent elongation on the unreinforced specimens, calculated as follows, should exceed the values given in Tables 3(a) and 3(b).

$$E = \frac{L}{L_o}(100) \qquad (1)$$

where
E = elongation (%)
L = extension at end of test (in. or mm)
L_o = original gauge length (usually 1.0 in. or 25 mm)

Note 4: The assumed gage length is considered to be the unseamed sheet material on either side of the welded area. It generally will be 1.0 in. (25 mm) from the edge of the seam to the grip face.

Shear elongation is not relevant to scrim reinforced geomembranes and as such is listed as "not applicable" in Table 3(a) and 3(b).

For fPP seams (both nonreinforced and scrim reinforced), the strength of four out of five specimens in peel should meet or exceed the values given in Tables 3(a) and 3(b). The fifth must meet or exceed 80% of the given values. Note that the unreinforced specimens are 1.0 in. (25 mm) wide strips and the scrim reinforced specimens are grab tests. In addition, the peel percent separation (or incursion) should not exceed the values given in Tables 3(a) and 3(b). The values should be based on the proportion of area of separated bond to the area of the original bonding as follows.

$$S = \frac{A}{A_o}(100) \qquad (2)$$

where

S = separation in (%)
A = average depth of separation, or incursion (in.^{2} or mm^2)
A_o = original bonding distance (in.^{2} or mm^2)

Note 5: The area of peel separation can occur in a number of nonuniform patterns across the seam width. The estimated dimensions of this separated area is visual and must be done with care and concern. The area must not include squeeze-out which is part of the welding process.

Note 6: It should be recognized that ASTM D6392 recommends that peel separation be based on the linear measurement of incursion depth. This specification is based on incursion area which is felt to be more indicative of the behavior of peel separation.

Regarding the locus-of-break patterns of the different seaming methods in shear and peel, the following are unacceptable break codes per their description in ASTM D6392 (in this regard, SIP is an acceptable break code);

Hot Wedge: AD and AD-Brk > 25%
Extrusion Fillet: AD1, AD2 and AD-WLD (unless strength is achieved)

7. Retest and Rejection

7.1 If the results of the testing of a sample do not conform to the requirements of this specification, retesting to determine conformance or rejection should be done in accordance with the construction quality control or construction quality assurance plan for the particular site under construction.

8. Certification

8.1 Upon request of the construction quality assurance officer or certification engineer, an installer's certification that the geomembrane was installed and tested in accordance with this specification, together with a report of the test results, shall be furnished at the completion of the installation.

Table 1(a) – Seam Strength and Related Properties of Thermally Bonded Smooth and Textured High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Geomembranes **(English Units)**

Geomembrane Nominal Thickness	30 mils	40 mils	50 mils	60 mils	80 mils	100 mils	120 mils
Hot Wedge Seams(1)							
shear strength(2), lb/in.	57	80	100	120	160	200	240
shear elongation at break(3), %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
peel strength(2), lb/in.	45	60	76	91	121	151	181
peel separation, %	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Extrusion Fillet Seams							
shear strength(2), lb/in.	57	80	100	120	160	200	240
shear elongation at break(3), %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
peel strength(2), lb/in.	39	52	65	78	104	130	156
peel separation, %	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

Notes for Tables 1(a) and 1(b):

1. Also for hot air and ultrasonic seaming methods
2. Value listed for shear and peel strengths are for 4 out of 5 test specimens; the 5th specimen can be as low as 80% of the listed values
3. Elongation measurements should be omitted for field testing

Table 1(b) – Seam Strength and Related Properties of Thermally Bonded Smooth and Textured High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Geomembranes **(S.I. Units)**

Geomembrane Nominal Thickness	0.75 mm	1.0 mm	1.25 mm	1.5 mm	2.0 mm	2.5 mm	3.0 mm
Hot Wedge Seams(1)							
shear strength(2), N/25 mm.	250	350	438	525	701	876	1050
shear elongation at break(3), %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
peel strength(2), N/25 mm	197	263	333	398	530	661	793
peel separation, %	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Extrusion Fillet Seams							
shear strength(2), N/25 mm	250	350	438	525	701	876	1050
shear elongation at break(3), %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
peel strength(2), N/25 mm	170	225	285	340	455	570	680
peel separation, %	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

Table 2(a) – Seam Strength and Related Properties of Thermally Bonded Smooth and Textured Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Geomembranes (English Units)

Geomembrane Nominal Thickness	20 mils	30 mils	40 mils	50 mils	60 mils	80 mils	100 mils	120 mils
Hot Wedge Seams(1)								
shear strength(2), lb/in.	30	45	60	75	90	120	150	180
shear elongation(3), %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
peel strength(2), lb/in.	25	38	50	63	75	100	125	150
peel separation, %	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Extrusion Fillet Seams								
shear strength(2), lb/in.	30	45	60	75	90	120	150	180
shear elongation(3), %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
peel strength(2), lb/in.	22	34	44	57	66	88	114	136
peel separation, %	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

Notes for Tables 2(a) and 2(b):

1. Also for hot air and ultrasonic seaming methods
2. Values listed for shear and peel strengths are for 4 out of 5 test specimens; the 5th specimen can be as low as 80% of the listed values
3. Elongation measurements should be omitted for field testing

Table 2(b) – Seam Strength and Related Properties of Thermally Bonded Smooth and Textured Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Geomembranes (S.I. Units)

Geomembrane Nominal Thickness	0.50 mm	0.75 mm	1.0 mm	1.25 mm	1.5 mm	2.0 mm	2.5 mm	3.0 mm
Hot Wedge Seams(1)								
shear strength(2), N/25 mm	131	197	263	328	394	525	657	788
shear elongation(3), %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
peel strength(2), N/25 mm	109	166	219	276	328	438	547	657
peel separation, %	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Extrusion Fillet Seams								
shear strength(2), N/25 mm	131	197	263	328	394	525	657	788
shear elongation(3), %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
peel strength(2), N/25 mm	95	150	190	250	290	385	500	595
peel separation, %	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

Table 3(a) – Seam Strength and Related Properties of Thermally Bonded Nonreinforced and Reinforced Flexible Polypropylene (fPP) Geomembranes (English Units)

Geomembrane Nominal Thickness	30 mil-NR	40 mil-NR	36 mil-R(4)	45 mil-R(4)
Hot Wedge Seams(1)				
shear strength(2), lb/in. (NR); lb (R)	25	30	200	200
shear elongation(3), %	50	50	n/a	n/a
peel strength(2), lb/in. (NR); lb (R)	20	25	20	20
peel separation, %	25	25	n/a	n/a
Extrusion Fillet Seams				
shear strength(2), lb/in. (NR); lb (R)	25	30	200	200
shear elongation(3), %	50	50	n/a	n/a
peel strength(2), lb/in. (NR); lb (R)	20	25	20	20
peel separation, %	25	25	n/a	n/a

Notes for Tables 3(a) and 3(b):

1. Also for hot air and ultrasonic seaming methods
2. Values listed for shear and peel strengths are for 4 out of 5 test specimens; the 5th specimen can be as low as 80% of the listed values
3. Elongation measurements should be omitted for field testing
4. Values are based on grab tensile strength and elongations per D751 for laboratory tested specimens

Table 3(b) – Seam Strength and Related Properties of Thermally Bonded Nonreinforced and Reinforced Flexible Polypropylene (fPP) Geomembranes (S.I. Units)

Geomembrane Nominal Thickness	0.75 mm-NR	1.0 mm-NR	0.91 mm-R(4)	1.14 mm-R(4)
Hot Wedge Seams(1)				
shear strength(2), N/25 mm (NR); N (R)	110	130	890	890
shear elongation(3), %	50	50	n/a	n/a
peel strength(2), N/25 mm (NR); N (R)	85	110	90	90
peel separation, %	25	25	n/a	n/a
Extrusion Fillet Seams				
shear strength(2), N/25 mm (NR); N (R)	110	130	890	890
shear elongation(3), %	50	50	n/a	n/a
peel strength(2), N/25 mm (NR); N (R)	85	110	90	90
peel separation, %	25	25	n/a	n/a

Adoption and Revision Schedule

for

Seam Specification per GRI-GM19

"Seam Strength and Related Properties of Thermally Bonded Polyolefin Geomembranes"

Adopted: February 18, 2002

Revision 1: May 15, 2003; Increased selected shear and peel test requirements, per the following:

Material	Test	Seam Type	Current GM19	Proposed GM19	Difference
HDPE	Shear	Hot Wedge	95% yield	95% yield	no change
		Extrusion	95% yield	95% yield	no change
	Peel	Hot Wedge	62% yield	72% yield	16% increase
		Extrusion	62% yield	62% yield	no change
LLDPE	Shear	Hot Wedge	1300 psi break	1500 psi break	15% increase
		Extrusion	1300 psi break	1500 psi break	15% increase
	Peel	Hot Wedge	1100 psi break	1250 psi break	14% increase
		Extrusion	1100 psi break	1100 psi break	no change

Revision 2: January 28, 2005; added Note 6 (in three locations) stating that incursion is measured on an area basis and not depth as in ASTM D6392.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN – R.Steel Mechanical

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Example Forms / Documents Appended to this Health and Safety Plan Template:

- Safety / Toolbox Meeting Attendance Record
- Accident and Injury Report
- Form for Noting Directions to the Nearest Hospital
- Safe Work Procedures

1. PROJECT DETAILS

Project Name:	Installation of additional gas valve – Whistler landfill
Project Details relevant to H&S	
Project Start and End Date	
Project Manager:	Chris Harvey
Health and Safety Lead:	Chris Harvey
Location Details	Whistler, BC Whister Landfill – South end of Cheakamus Lake Road Coordinates: 50.080215, -123.04325
Description of the Site including Access	The site is a closed municipal landfill. The site can be accessed by turning south on Cheakamus Lake Road from Highway 99.

Project Team **(should include project manager, H&S lead, all staff that will be participating in fieldwork, check-in person, client contact, and site contact)**

Name	Role	Work #	Home # (only required for field crew lead)	Vehicle: make/model/ color/license #	Applicable Health and Safety Training / First Aid
Chris Harvey	Project Manager				
Doug Robinson	Supervisor				

2. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The following table should be filled in to describe the hazards inherent to the work associated with this project and a description of how these hazards will be managed in compliance with WCB and applicable regulations. Residual hazard ratings should also be provided (i.e. hazard rating after consideration of the implementation of preventative measures provided for each identified hazard). Examples are provided below to assist in completion of the hazard assessment.

Potential Accidents or Hazards	**Situation / Circumstance / Cause of Hazard**	**Preventative Measures incl. use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**	**Residual Hazard Rating (Low, Moderate, High)**
Slip and Fall/injury	Working in difficult terrain Working alone in the field	▪ Ensure a complete standard first aid kit is readily available (on your person or in nearby vehicle). ▪ Wear proper footwear ▪ Tie back long hair, no loose clothing/jewelry/equipment, wear long pants and sleeves to protect skin from injury ▪ Do not attempt to go down steep slopes or areas with no footing or slippery ▪ Wear safety vest to make it easier for help to find you ▪ Always have phone/radio/communication device – if you are out of communication range, go immediately to area with reception and call in prior to conducting work to let check-in contact know. ▪ Implement check-in procedure ▪ **All trenching will be shored or sloped to WCB standards**	Low
Vehicle-related accident / injury	Working beside roadways	▪ Park as far off of roadway as safe – use pullouts and driveways where possible – put up signs and traffic cones as necessary ▪ staff equipped with the required safety apparel – vest, work boots, sunglasses/safety glasses if necessary ▪ Keep your ears free to listen, do not listen to personal music players while working/driving ▪ Implement check-in procedure	Low
Vehicle-related accident, collision, injury	Traffic and road conditions while driving	▪ Check weather conditions before travelling ▪ Plan travel route and verify road conditions where possible.	Low

Exposure, heat stroke, sunburn, hypothermia, dehydration, fatigue	Working hot / cold climates Working in difficult terrain	▪ Dress appropriately for the weather, in layers, and bring extra warm clothes ▪ Bring water, extra food ▪ wear sunhat/sunscreen ▪ with heat, keep in the shade as much as possible, and go to shade/drink water if feeling ill ▪ do not work outside on days when temperature is over 35 C and/or above 40 C with humidex ▪ know your limits and plan ahead so the route and work do not exceed them ▪ take breaks ▪ Implement check-in procedure	Moderate
Exposure to potentially harmful landfill gases such as methane and hydrogen sulphide.	Working in / around a closed landfill	▪ Understand the hazards associated with all potentially harmful gases. ▪ Know where first aid and emergency response equipment is located. ▪ **Area will be tested with 4 gas analyser and will be monitored at all times.** ▪ **If gas is present ventilation will be used to add fresh air to area until safe to work.**	High
Exposure to explosive or flammable materials	Working in / around a closed landfill	▪ **Will not use any tools with a source of ignition**	High
Accident, injury, oxygen deficiency	Working in a confined space	▪ **Follow all WCB standards involving working in confined spaces while excavation is open and pipe exposed.**	Moderate
Equipment-related Accident / Injury	Working with potentially hazardous equipment	▪ **Follow all applicable WCB standards for equipment operation.**	Moderate
Animal attack, insect stings/bites, poisonous plants, allergic reactions	Working in the field	▪ **Wear appropriate PPE.**	Low

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY ORIENTATION AND UPDATES

Prior to any work in the field, all field staff will be informed of the Project Health and Safety Plan contents, in particular site-specific hazards and safe work practices / procedures for minimizing hazard risk. Field staff will sign off that they have reviewed the Project H&S Plan and agree to implement H&S requirements to the best of their ability.

In addition to the H&S Orientation Meeting, Toolbox meetings will be held prior to every field visit to confirm field staff are aware of site hazards, discuss health and safety issues noted during previous field visits, and address any other health and safety issues field staff may have.

A Toolbox / Safety Meeting Attendance Record will be kept for each meeting.

I acknowledge that I have read and understood the Project Health and Safety Plan.

Name	**Role**	**Signature**
Chris Harvey	Project Manager	
Doug Robinson	Supervisor	

4. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

In the event of an emergency **the project manager** should contact (in the sequence provided):

Emergency Contact #1

This project is within an area covered by 9-1-1.
First Name Last Name Telephone Number(s)

Street Address Village/Town/City Relationship to worker

Emergency Contact #2 – (e.g. Client Contact)

Chris Wike, Utilities Supervisor, RMOW, 604-932-0873
First Name Last Name Telephone Number(s)

Street Address Village/Town/City Relationship to worker

Emergency Contact #3 – (e.g. Local Police Department)

First Name Last Name Telephone Number(s)

Street Address Village/Town/City Relationship to worker

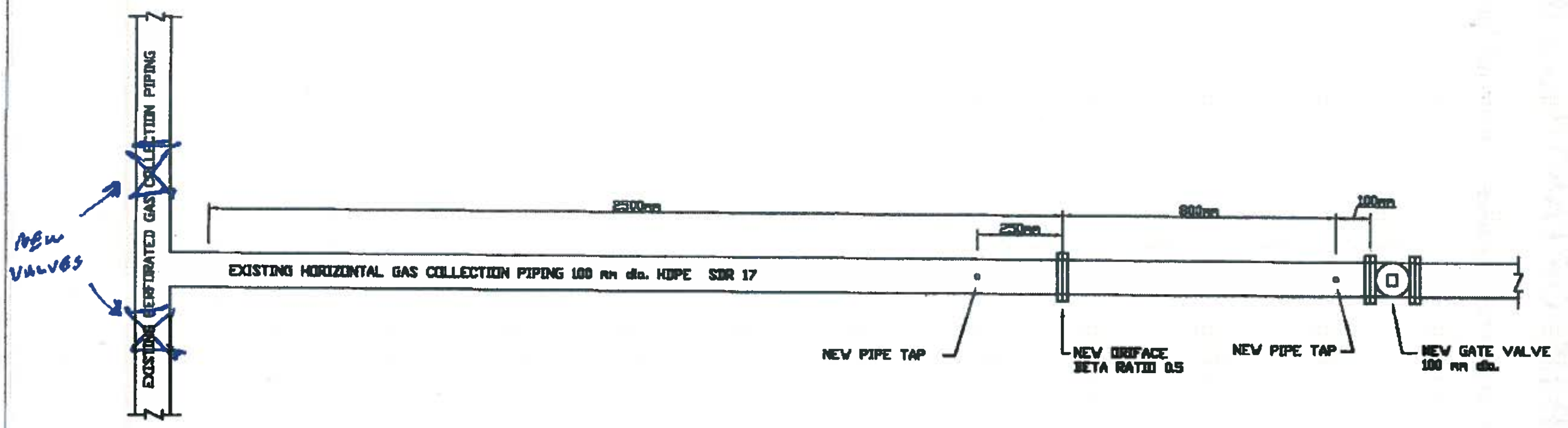
Emergency Contact #4 – (e.g. Local Search and Rescue)

First Name Last Name Telephone Number(s)

Street Address Village/Town/City

5. OTHER IMPORTANT H&S INFORMATION

Any other information pertinent to project health and safety should be supplied here.



BENTONITE SEAL AROUND VALVES + TEE

WHISTLER LANDFILL GAS SYSTEM
PROPOSED LOCATION OF:
- NEW VALVE
- ORIFICE PLATE &
- PIPE TAPS

DWN: P BENCHARSKI

Dimensional Drawings

1495 DIMENSIONAL DRAWINGS

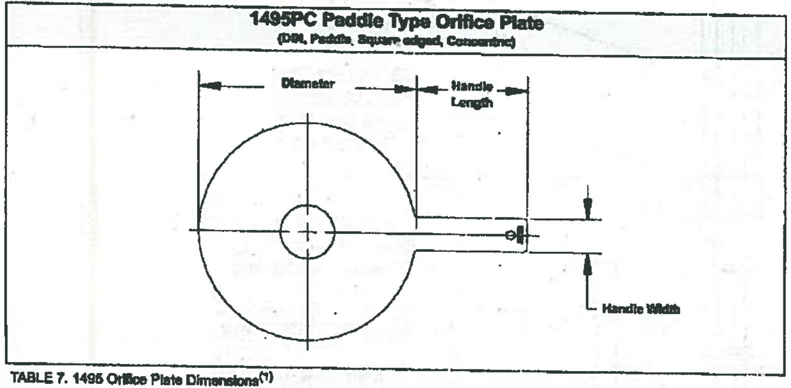


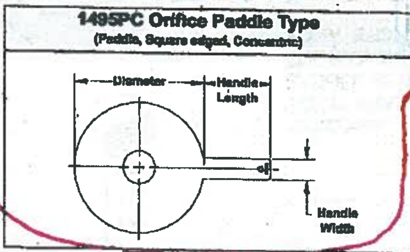
TABLE 7. 1495 Orifice Plate Dimensions[1]

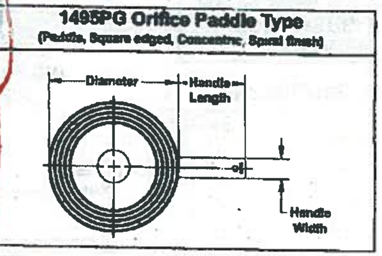
DN	Diameter (max) – by flange rating						Handle Width	Handle Length
	PN 10	PN 16	PN 25	PN 40	PN 63/64	PN 100		
DN 50	4.21 (107)	4.21 (107)	4.21 (107)	4.21 (107)	4.45 (113)	4.69 (119)	1.5 (40)	6.3 (160)
DN 65	5 (127)	5 (127)	5 (127)	5 (127)	5.43 (138)	5.67 (144)	1.5 (40)	6.3 (160)
DN 80	5.6 (142)	5.6 (142)	5.6 (142)	5.6 (142)	5.82 (148)	6.06 (154)	1.5 (40)	6.3 (160)
DN 100	6.38 (162)	6.38 (162)	6.61 (168)	6.61 (168)	6.85 (174)	7.09 (180)	1.5 (40)	6.3 (160)
DN 125	7.56 (192)	7.56 (192)	7.64 (194)	7.63 (194)	8.27 (210)	8.54 (217)	1.5 (40)	6.3 (160)
DN 150	8.58 (218)	8.58 (218)	8.82 (224)	8.82 (224)	9.72 (247)	10.12 (257)	1.5 (40)	6.3 (160)
DN 200	10.74 (273)	10.74 (273)	11.18 (284)	11.42 (290)	12.17 (309)	12.76 (324)	1.5 (40)	6.3 (160)
DN 250	12.91 (328)	12.95 (329)	13.39 (340)	13.86 (352)	14.33 (364)	15.39 (391)	1.5 (40)	6.3 (160)
DN 300	14.88 (378)	15.11 (384)	15.75 (400)	16.42 (417)	16.69 (424)	18.03 (458)	1.5 (40)	6.3 (160)
DN 350	17.24 (438)	17.48 (444)	17.99 (457)	18.66 (474)	19.13 (486)	20.16 (512)	1.5 (40)	6.3 (160)
DN 400	19.25 (489)	19.49 (495)	20.24 (514)	21.49 (546)	21.38 (543)	22.52 (572)	1.5 (40)	6.3 (160)
DN 450	21.22 (539)	21.85 (555)	22.24 (565)	22.48 (571)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1.5 (40)	6.3 (160)
DN 500	23.39 (594)	24.29 (617)	24.57 (624)	24.72 (628)	25.87 (657)	27.72 (704)	1.5 (40)	8.0 (200)
DN 600	27.36 (695)	28.9 (734)	28.78 (731)	29.41 (747)	30.08 (764)	32.01(813)	1.5 (40)	8.0 (200)

[1] Measurement is in inches (millimeters)

- STAINLESS STEEL ORIFICE
- PIPE 100 mm DIA
- BORE 50 mm DIA
- NEED APROPRIATE GASKETS

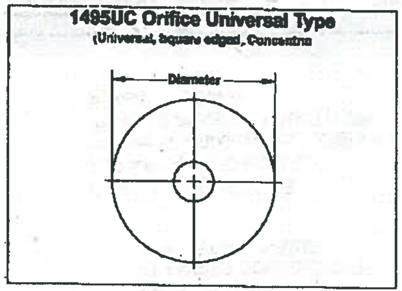
OR EQUIVALENT





Line Size	Diameter for Paddle Type [1]						Handle Length	Handle Width
	150#	300#	600#	900#	1500#	2500#		
2-in.	4.125 (104.78)	4.375 (111.13)	4.375 (111.13)	5.625 (142.875)	5.625 (142.875)	5.750 (146.05)	4.0 (101.6)	1.00 (25.4)
2 ½-in.	4.875 (123.82)	5.125 (130.18)	5.125 (130.18)	6.500 (165.1)	6.500 (165.1)	6.625 (168.275)	4.0 (101.6)	1.00 (25.4)
3-in.	5.375 (136.53)	5.875 (149.23)	5.875 (149.23)	6.625 (168.275)	6.875 (174.625)	7.750 (196.85)	4.0 (101.6)	1.00 (25.4)
4-in.	6.875 (174.63)	7.125 (180.98)	7.625 (193.675)	8.125 (206.375)	8.250 (209.55)	9.250 (234.95)	4.0 (101.6)	1.00 (25.4)
6-in.	8.750 (222.25)	9.875 (250.83)	10.500 (266.7)	11.375 (288.925)	11.125 (282.575)	12.500 (317.5)	4.0 (101.6)	1.00 (25.4)
8-in.	11.000 (279.4)	12.125 (307.98)	12.625 (320.675)	14.125 (358.775)	13.875 (352.425)	15.250 (387.35)	5.0 (127)	1.5 (38.1)
10-in.	13.375 (339.73)	14.250 (361.95)	15.750 (400.05)	17.125 (434.975)	17.125 (434.975)	18.750 (476.25)	6.0 (152.4)	1.5 (38.1)
12-in.	16.125 (409.58)	16.625 (422.28)	18.000 (457.2)	19.625 (498.475)	20.500 (520.7)	21.625 (549.275)	6.0 (152.4)	1.5 (38.1)
14-in.	17.750 (450.85)	19.125 (485.78)	19.375 (492.125)	20.500 (520.7)	22.750 (577.85)	—	6.0 (152.4)	1.5 (38.1)
16-in.	20.250 (514.35)	21.250 (539.75)	22.250 (565.15)	22.625 (574.675)	25.250 (641.35)	—	6.0 (152.4)	1.5 (38.1)
18-in.	21.500 (546.1)	23.375 (593.725)	24.000 (609.6)	25.000 (635.00)	27.625 (701.675)	—	6.0 (152.4)	1.5 (38.1)
20-in.	23.750 (603.25)	25.625 (650.875)	26.750 (679.45)	27.375 (695.325)	29.625 (752.475)	—	6.0 (152.4)	1.5 (38.1)
24-in.	28.125 (714.375)	30.375 (771.525)	31.000 (787.4)	32.875 (835.025)	35.500 (901.7)	—	6.0 (152.4)	1.5 (38.1)

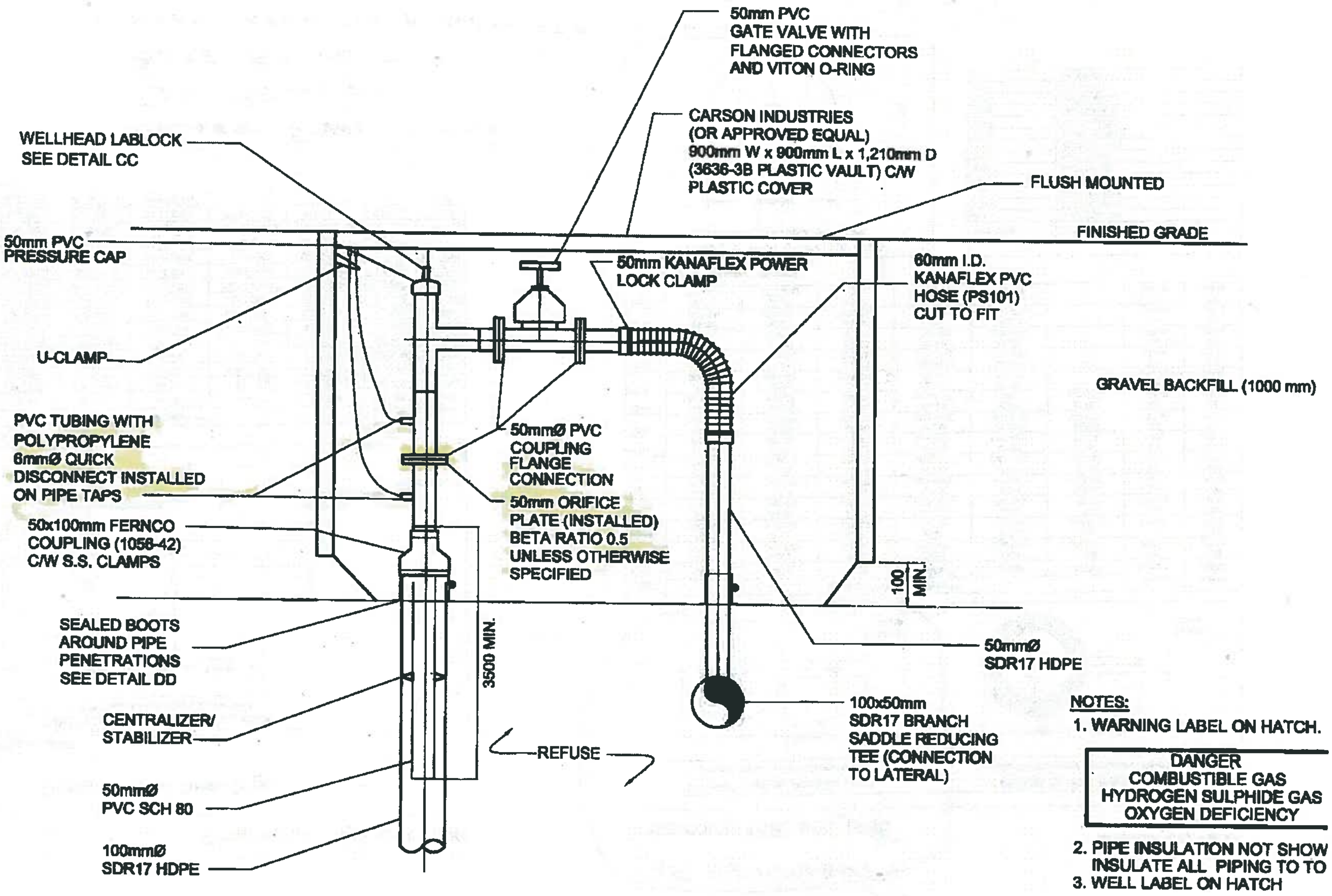
[1] Measurement is in inches (millimeters)



[1] Measurement is in inches (millimeters)

Line Size	Diameter for Universal Type[1]
2-in.	2.437 (61.8998)
2 ½-in.	2.812 (71.4248)
3-in.	3.437 (87.2998)
4-in.	4.406 (111.912)
6-in.	6.437 (163.5)
8-in.	8.437 (214.3)
10-in.	10.687 (271.45)
12-in.	12.593 (319.862)
14-in.	14.000 (355.6)
16-in.	16.000 (406.4)
18-in.	18.000 (457.2)
20-in.	20.000 (508)
24-in.	24.000 (609.6)

AVAILABLE FROM
NORPAC CONTROLS
IN BURNABY



BELOW GRADE WELLHEAD DETAIL TYPE B

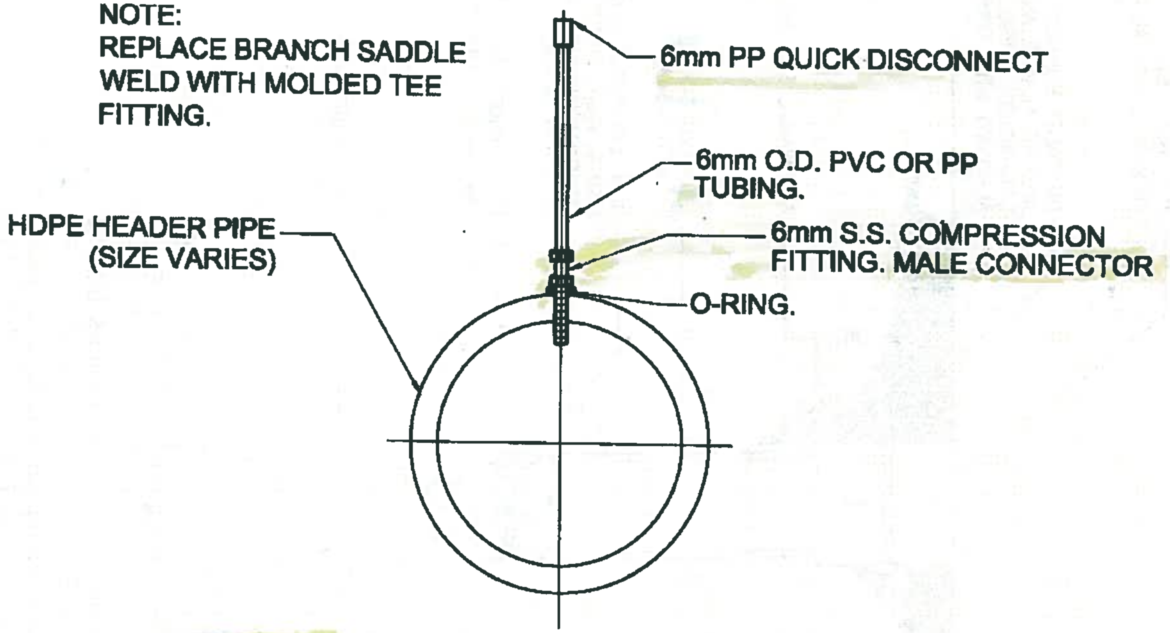
N.T.S.

W
L1

WEL ID
X-XX

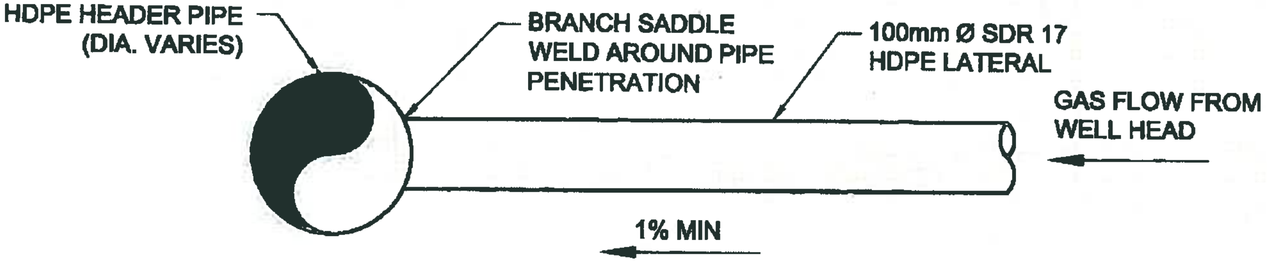
LY.

NING
E AND



SAMPLE PORT CONNECTION AA L2

SCALE NTS



TYPICAL LATERAL TIE-IN TO HEADER

SCALE N.T.S.

Y
L1

C

D

REUSE OF DOCUMENTS:
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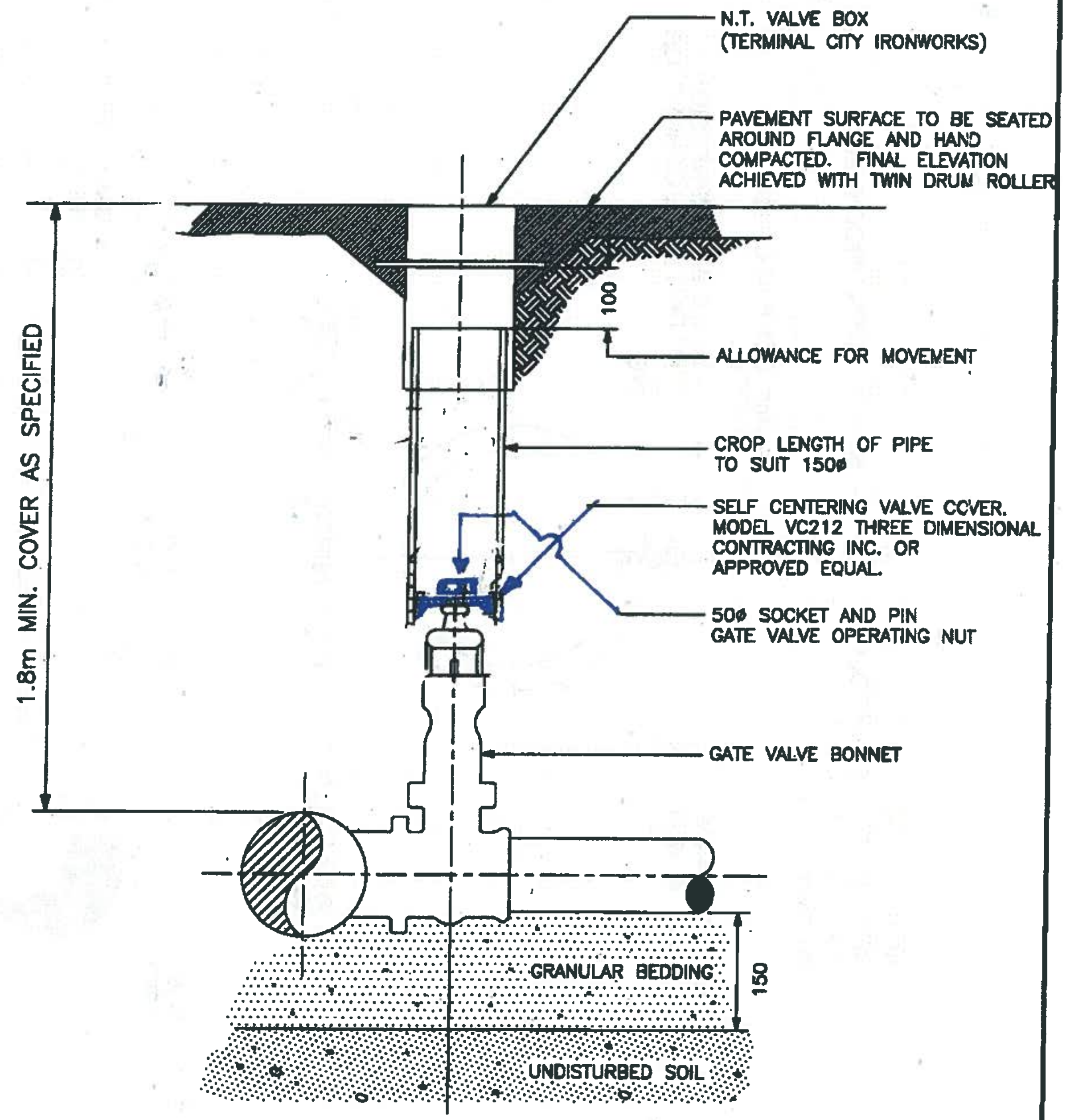
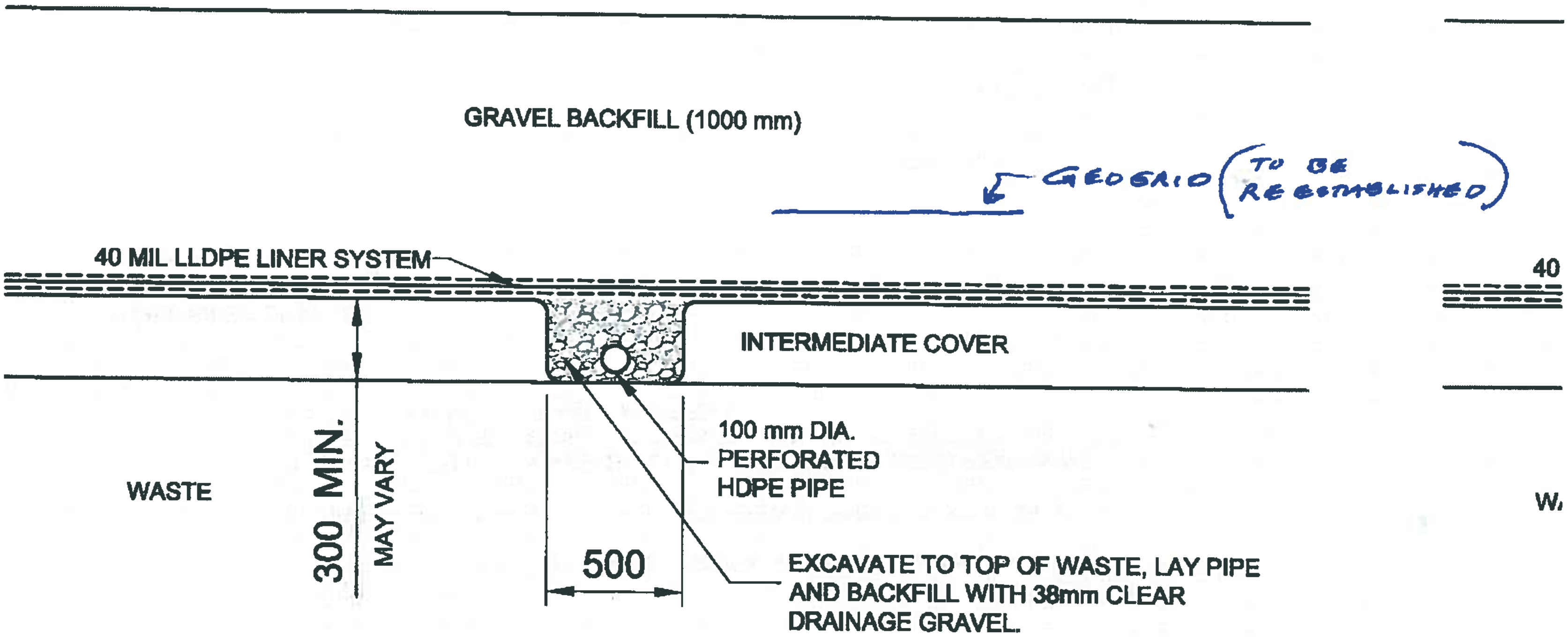


WHISTLER

RESORT MUN. OF WHISTLER

VALVE BOX ASSEMBLY

DRAWN BY: BL	DATE: JANUARY 2003
SCALE: N.T.S.	DWG. NO.: W3



CENTRAL LFG PIPED COLLECTOR TRENCH DETAIL

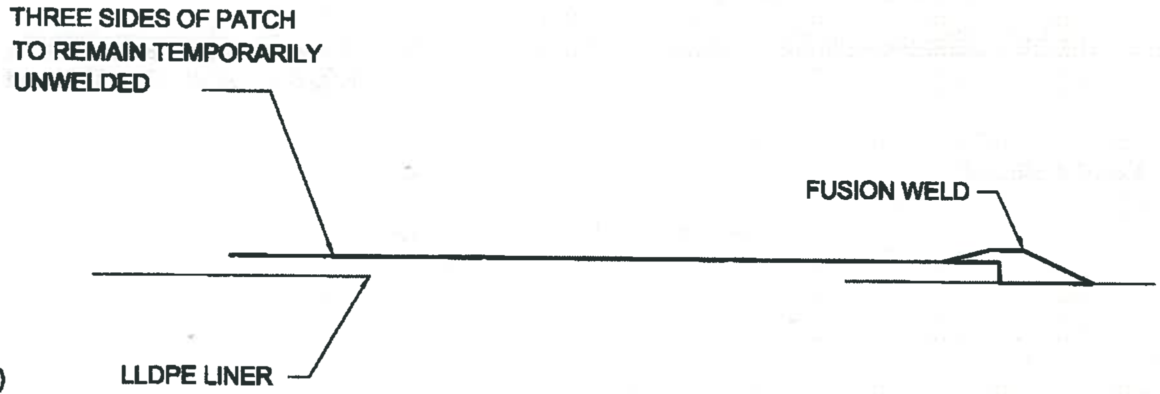
Q
L1

SCALE 1:20

CLAMPS.

NOTES:

1. CUT 100 mm Ø HOLE IN LINER SYSTEM WHERE INDICATED.
2. INSTALL TEMPORARY FLAP BY FUSION WELDING ONE SIDE ONLY.
3. ONCE EXTRACTION SYSTEM COMPLETE, FUSION WELD REMAINING SIDES TO CREATE PATCH, COVER WITH NON WOVEN GEOTEXTILE AND BACKFILL WITH APPLICABLE MATERIAL.



AMP

ım HDPE PIPE (EXTRACTION WELL)

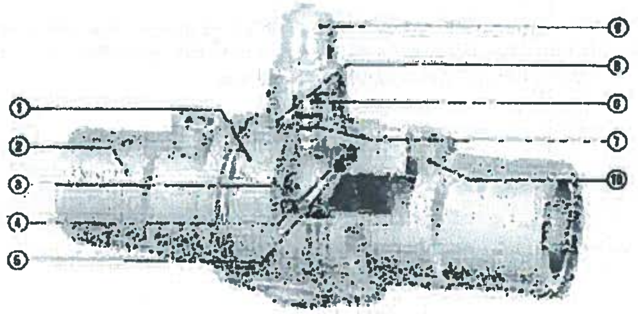
HDPE HEAI
(DIA.

TEMPORARY PASSIVE VENT DETAIL

SCALE N.T.S.

Y
L1

INTEGRITY
Fusion Products, Inc.



MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

No	Component	Material	Operating Feature
1	Body	Polyethylene	PE 2408 (PE 80), PE 3408 (PE 100)
2	End	Polyethylene	PE 2408 (PE 80), PE 3408 (PE 100)
3	Ball	Acetal / Polypropylene*	Excellent Strength & Thermal Resistance
4	Retainer	Polypropylene	Positive Seal under any Condition. Retains Seat under High Differential Pressure
5	Ball Seat	Nitrile (HNBR)	Reliable Sealing from -20° F to 140° F
6	Stem	Acetal	Excellent Durability & Strength
7	Stem Seal	Nitrile (HNBR)	Redundant Sealing with Dual O-rings
8	Weather Seal	Nitrile (HNBR)	Protects from Ground Water and Dirt
9	Operator Nut	Polypropylene	2 Inch (50mm) Square or Hexagon
10	Purge Connector	Polyethylene	Integral Easy Purge Connection

Note: The IntegriFuse valve utilizes specially compounded Nitrile (HNBR) seals, unique in the industry. HNBR= Hydrogenated Nitrile Rubber, known for its excellent high temperature performance, high tensile strength, as well as high resistance to fuels, oils, solvents, and ozone.
*2 IPS (RP) valves and smaller= Acetal 2 IPS (FP) valves and larger= Polypropylene

GENERAL INFORMATION

Item	Operating Feature	
Sizes	All standard 1/2 through 1-1/4 CTS and 1/2 through 16 IPS sizes All standard 20mm through 400mm Metric sizes	
Designed/Tested	ASTM D 2513, ASME B16.40, CFR 49 Part 192, CSA B137.4	
Materials	Medium Density PE 2408	High Density PE 3408
Operating Pressure (SDR 11)	PE 2408: 80 psi	PE 3408: 100 psi
Temperature	From -20° F to 140° F (-29° C to 60° C)	From -20° F to 140° F (-29° C to 60° C)
Bore	Standard (Reduced) Port & Full Port	
Pipe Connection	Butt Fusion, Socket Fusion, Electrofusion or LYCOFIT™ Mechanical Fittings (up to 2 IPS)	
Operation	90 Degree Operating Standard (360 ° Optional)	
Valve Boxes	Lyall Polytec Valves are supported by all the leading Valve Box Manufacturers	

INTEGRITY FUSION PRODUCTS, INC
Phone- (770) 632-7530
Fax- (770) 632-7540

INNOVATIVE DESIGNS

- INTEGRATED PURGE –READY PORTS: Integrity Fusion Products large size valves can be furnished with standard pup-ends (NPC Type) or with Purge-Ready ports (PC Type) that can easily be configured for attaching purge port valves.
- PERMANENT ACTUATOR PROTECTION COLLARS (Factory Fused)


NPC TYPE VALVES


PC TYPE VALVES


VALVE WITH COLLAR OPTION

NO PURGE CONNECTOR (NPC) TYPE VALVE

PURGE READY (PC) TYPE VALVE

NOMINAL VALVE SIZE	D	L		H	C	I	PORT	CV	E		WEIGHT LBS	
		NPC	PC						NPC	PC	NPC	PC
2 IPS SDR 11	2.37 60.3mm	19.53 496mm	25.98 660mm	9.65 245mm	7.01 178mm	1.77 45mm	Full	184	6.69 170mm	6.69 170mm	4.19 1.9 kg	5.29 2.4 kg
3 IPS SDR 11	3.50 88.9mm	21.18 538 mm	25.98 660mm	11.81 300mm	8.50 216mm	2.52 64mm	Full	375	6.69 170mm	6.69 170mm	8.60 3.90 kg	10.36 4.7 kg
4 IPS SDR 11	4.50 114.3mm	21.18 538mm	25.98 660mm	11.81 300mm	8.50 216mm	2.52 64mm	Std	407	6.69 170mm	6.69 170mm	9.70 4.4 kg	11.24 5.1 kg
4 IPS SDR 11	4.50 114.3mm	24.02 610mm	28.74 730mm	14.92 379mm	10.39 264mm	3.58 91mm	Full	591	6.69 170mm	6.69 170mm	18.52 8.4 kg	19.40 8.8 kg
6 IPS SDR 11	6.62 168.3mm	24.02 610mm	28.74 730mm	14.92 379mm	10.39 264mm	3.58 91mm	Std	854	6.69 170mm	6.69 170mm	22.27 10.1 kg	23.59 10.7 kg
6 IPS SDR 11	6.62 168.3mm	26.18 665mm	31.89 810mm	18.94 481mm	13.03 331mm	4.80 122mm	Full	1280	6.69 170mm	6.69 170mm	38.36 17.40 kg	40.79 18.5kg
8 IPS SDR 11	8.62 219.1mm	30.12 765mm	33.46 850mm	24.80 630mm	16.57 421mm	6.69 170mm	Full	2146	6.69 170mm	6.02 153mm	91.49 41.50 kg	94.80 43 kg

IntegriFuse Polyethylene Ball Valves for Gas Applications

- **Meets or exceeds ASTM D 2513, ASME B16.40, CFR 49, Part 192, and CSA B137.4**
- ISO 9001 certified manufacturing facility
- Serialized for complete material and process traceability
- Unrestricted flow and maximum allowable pressures
- Operating temperature range of -20°F to 100°F
- Precision manufacturing processes ensure lower operation torque
- Bubble-tight seal throughout entire pressure and temperature range
- Specially compounded nitrile seals (HNBR) exceed industry standards
- Valve body design provides resistance to mechanical and thermal loads making it the strongest part of the PE Piping System
- **10-Year Warranty**

WHISTLER

THE RESORT MUNICIPALITY OF WHISTLER
4325 Blackcomb Way
Whistler, BC Canada V0N 1B4
www.whistler.ca
TEL 604 932 5535
TF 1 866 932 5535
FAX 604 935 8109

TOOL BOX MEETING GUIDE & CHECKLIST FOR TRENCHES & EXCAVATIONS

Environmental Operations – Utilities, Roads

This document is a check list and user guide to ensure public safety and safe work procedures for employees while working within the Resort Municipality of Whistler.
This form must be completed for every excavation. Keep on-site during the works and then filed with the supervisor upon completion of works.

#1. Staff from all RMOW job categories participating in an RMOW excavation task must have completed underground utilities awareness training (i.e. EITI underground Utilities Awareness Training or BCWWA Shoring and Utility Awareness)

#2. Only RMOW Level III equipment operators to operate powered excavation equipment at RMOW excavation tasks

LOCATION OF PROJECT / JOB # ______________________________

CHECKLIST & DISCUSSION

☐ P.P.E. Required – related to work performed and tools used on site
(i.e. hard hats, gloves, high visibility clothing, eye pro, hearing pro, dust mask, chainsaw pants, etc)

☐ Confined Space – Procedure, assessment, testing, documentation
☐ YES ☐ NO

☐ All Powered Equipment pre-tripped, fuelled and inspected.
- Heavy equipment is pre-tripped by operator that will be or is assigned to operate
- Small engine tools fuelled and oil checked, test run

☐ Discussed job site hazards
- Dial and Digs (BC One Call 1-800-474-6886 or *6886) performed and copy is on hand for job site
- Shaw Cable, 1-866-DIG-SHAW (1-866-344-7429)
- Any other possible hazards to be discussed

☐ Internal communication – Engineering regarding water, sewer, storm sewer, fiber optic or other RMOW services that may not be on GIS system; irrigation; building services; trail lighting; GPS; pictures; Fire Dept.; notify front desk clerks

☐ Traffic management set up is discussed – refer to traffic manuals for work site set up

☐ Shoring procedures if required – see attachments for Work Safe BC procedures

☐ Public notification – notices, boil water, contact info, signs

WHISTLER

Project: Address:
Employer: Supervisor:
Date: Time: Shift:
Number in crew: Number attending:

Other safety issues or suggestions made by crew members:

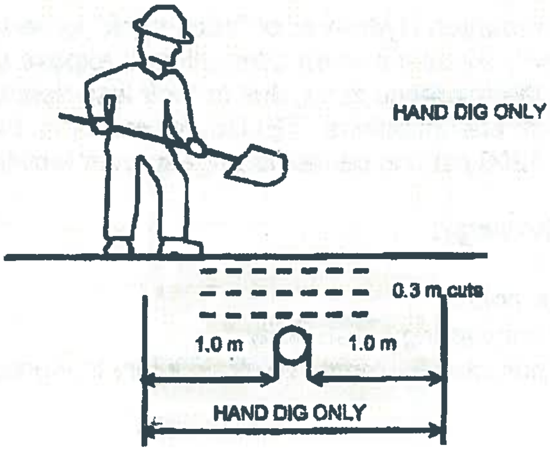
Record of those attending

Name (please print)	Signature	Company
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

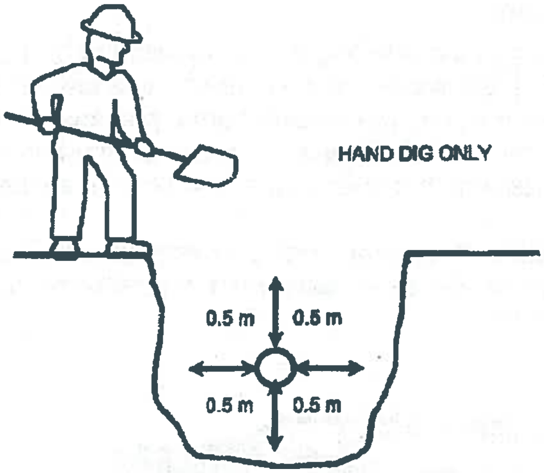
Manager's remarks:

Manager: (signature) Supervisor: (signature)

Exposing the Utility



Digging Around an Exposed Utility



Hydro-Vac

Another option is a truck mounted Hydro-vac or "suck-truck" to perform a vacuum excavation. These can be very useful when attempting to expose utilities. They can often be used within the tolerance zone, due to their less destructive properties. However, there are limitations. TELUS, for example, has determined that any pressure above 1200 psi can cause damage to their facilities.

Advantages of this technology:

- smaller holes
- faster uncovering of the utility
- lower potential for repetitive strain injury in workers

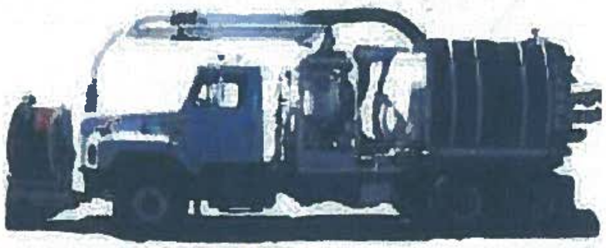
Disadvantages of Hydro-Vac

- Large rocks still need to be dug out
- Need to heat water if the ground is frosty
- Cost may be prohibitive

Safety Considerations

Added precautions (such as grounding the truck) need to be taken around electrical utilities. While the water pressure itself has a low possibility of breaching the electrical line, any corrosion or damage from a previous hit can cause leaking electricity to travel up the stream of water. Ensure all workers know how to safely work around the vehicle, and know emergency shutdown procedures.

At all times when using a vacuum truck you should have written permission from the utility owner to use one. Safe work procedures must be available on-site.

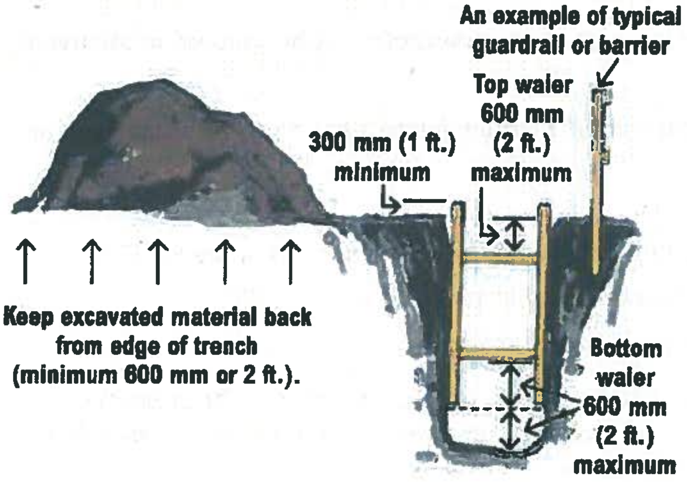


Trenches and excavations—general requirements

- Before excavation begins, locate and identify utility services such as electrical, gas, steam, water, and sewer in the area. Any danger to workers from these utility services must be eliminated or controlled.
- Pointed tools cannot be used to probe for underground gas and electrical services.
- If possible, blunt shovels should be used to expose the facility. Take caution especially if newer, sharper spade shovels are used.
- Trees, utility poles, rocks, or similar objects near the edge of an excavation must be removed or secured to prevent workers from being injured.
- Excavation work must be carried out in accordance with the written instructions of a professional engineer or professional geoscientist when
  - The excavation is more than 6 m (20 ft.) deep, OR
  - Support structures other than those specified in the regulation are used in the excavation, OR
  - An improvement or structure adjacent to the excavation could endanger workers, OR
  - The excavation is subject to vibration or hydrostatic (water) pressure
- A professional engineer's plan and written instructions to support or slope the sides of the excavation must include information on the subsurface conditions expected to be encountered. A copy of the plan and any written instructions–signed and sealed by the engineer–must be available at the site.

Additional excavation requirements

- Excavation slopes and/or supporting systems must be inspected daily for erosion or deterioration.
- Excavated material must be kept back at least 600 mm (2 ft.) from the edge of any trench excavation and 1.2 m (4 ft.) from any other excavation.
- When necessary, excavations must be covered, or substantial guardrails or barriers must be erected around excavations to prevent workers or other persons from falling into them.



Vertical supports must extend above the ground level a minimum of 300 mm (1 ft.) and must be no more than 600 mm (2 ft.) up from the bottom of the trench.

The top waler must be set at 600 mm (2 ft.) down from ground level.

The bottom waler must be set at 600 mm (2 ft.) up from the bottom of the vertical support.

- A ladder must be provided when workers are required to enter excavations more than 1.2 m (4 ft.) deep.

  The ladder must extend from the bottom of the excavation to at least 1 m (3 ft.) above ground level and be placed so that it is protected by the shoring.

This is an example of ladder use in an excavation over 1.2 m (4 ft.) deep.

WORK SAFE BC

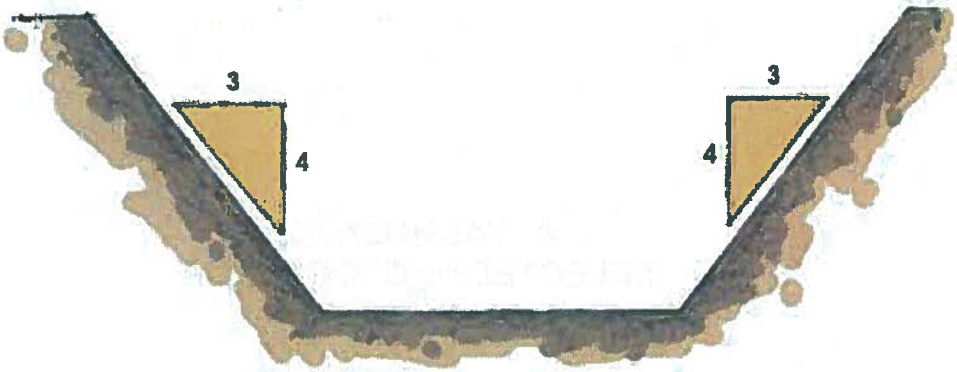
WORKING TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE
worksafebc.com

TOOLBOX MEETING GUIDE

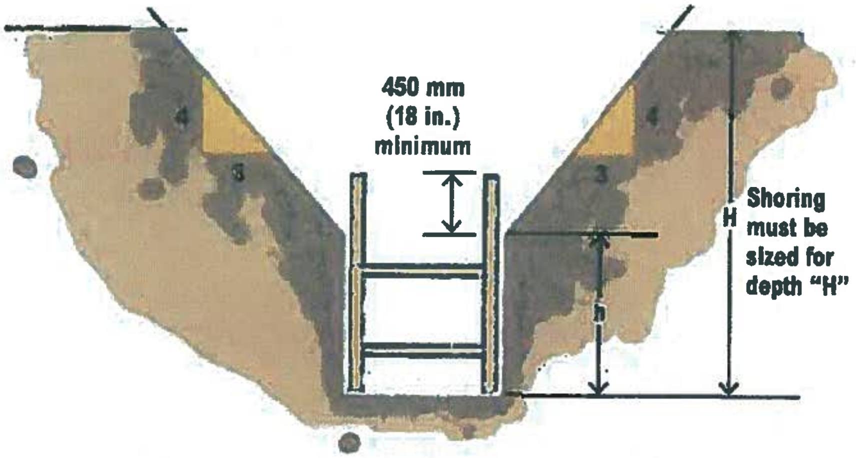
Sloping and shoring requirements

No worker may enter an excavation more than 1.2 m (4 ft.) in depth unless:

- The sides of the excavation are sloped to a safe angle no steeper than three horizontal to four vertical, OR
- The sides have been supported by use of sheet piling or shoring and bracing, OR
- A combination of both sloping and shoring is used, OR
- The sides of the excavation have been sloped or supported in accordance with the written instructions of a professional engineer



Unshored trench and excavation walls must be sloped flatter than the angle of repose, but in no case steeper than three horizontal to four vertical unless specified in writing by a professional engineer.



This is an example of combined sloping and shoring.

ATTACHMENT 2
SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS

ATTACHMENT 2
Selected Photographs

Photograph 1: New Gate Valve (May 9, 2011)

Photograph 2: Sealing of Valves and "Tee" Connection with Bentonite Powder (May 9, 2011)

Photograph 3: Valves Backfilled with Bentonite Powder and Soil (May 9, 2011)

Photograph 4: Overburden Materials above Geomembrane (May 10, 2011)

Photograph 5: 150 mm Diameter PVC Pipe and End Cap (May 10, 2011)

Photograph 6: Sampling Tubes near Orifice Plate (May 10, 2011)

Photograph 7: Excavation Covered with Geotextile (May 10, 2011)

Photograph 8: Extrusion Welding of Seam (May 13, 2011)

Photograph 9: Vacuum Box (May 13, 2011)

Photograph 10: Boots over PVC Pipe Penetrations (May 13, 2011)

Photograph 11: Vacuum Truck Used to Clean Geomembrane (May 18, 2011)

Photograph 12: Soil Backfill in Excavation (May 18, 2011)

Photograph 13 Placement of Geotextile in Excavation (May 18, 2011)

Photograph 14 Placement of Geogrid in Excavation (May 18, 2011)

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APPENDIX L: September 2011 Well Optimization Report

MEMORANDUM

MORRISON HERSHFIELD

TO: James Hallisey
Paul Bencharski
ACTION BY:
FROM: Steve Black
FOR INFO OF:
PLEASE RESPOND BY:
PROJECT No.: 510401600
RE: Whistler Landfill Gas Optimization
DATE: March 20, 2012

M:\PROJ\5104016\02\PHASE 03 ANNUAL REPORTING\2011 ANNUAL REPORTING\REPORT & APPENDICES\APPENDICES\APPENDIX J_ LFG WELL OPTIMIZATION MEMO.DOCX

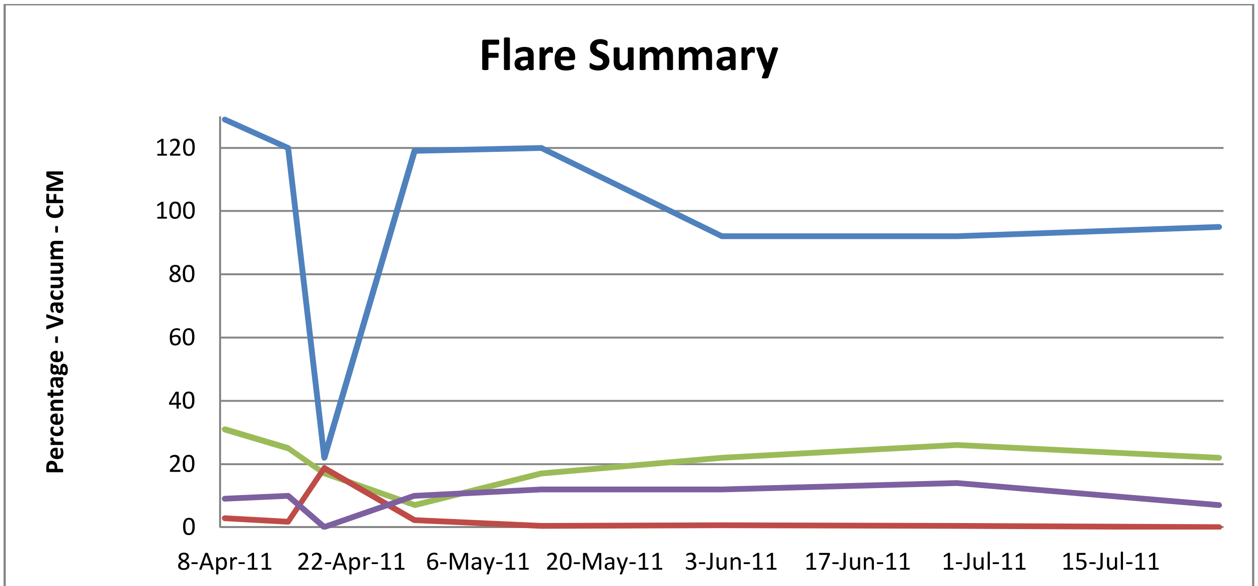
BACKGROUND

The Resort Municipality of Whistler (RMOW), has been operating a landfill gas collection system and flare to manage production of methane gas from the decomposition of refuse since 2008. Landfill gas monitoring is conducted monthly, and weekly when snow is on the ground. Morrison Hershfield Limited was contracted in the Fall of 2010 to perform annual monitoring of the ground and surface waters as required by the Closure Plan and to evaluate and assess the operation of the landfill gas collection system and flare –as the concentration of methane at the flare was inadequate to keep the flare lit.

Analysis of the flow rate from the wells indicated that approximately half of the extracted gases collected at the flare were from sources other than within the landfill- surface air was diluting the system. The source for this air was suspected to be the horizontal collector, and on May 9th a contractor under supervision of the RMOW undertook actions to remove the horizontal collector from the collection manifold with valves. Liner repairs were observed, monitored and reported by MHL sub-consultant Golder Associates (letter report attached).

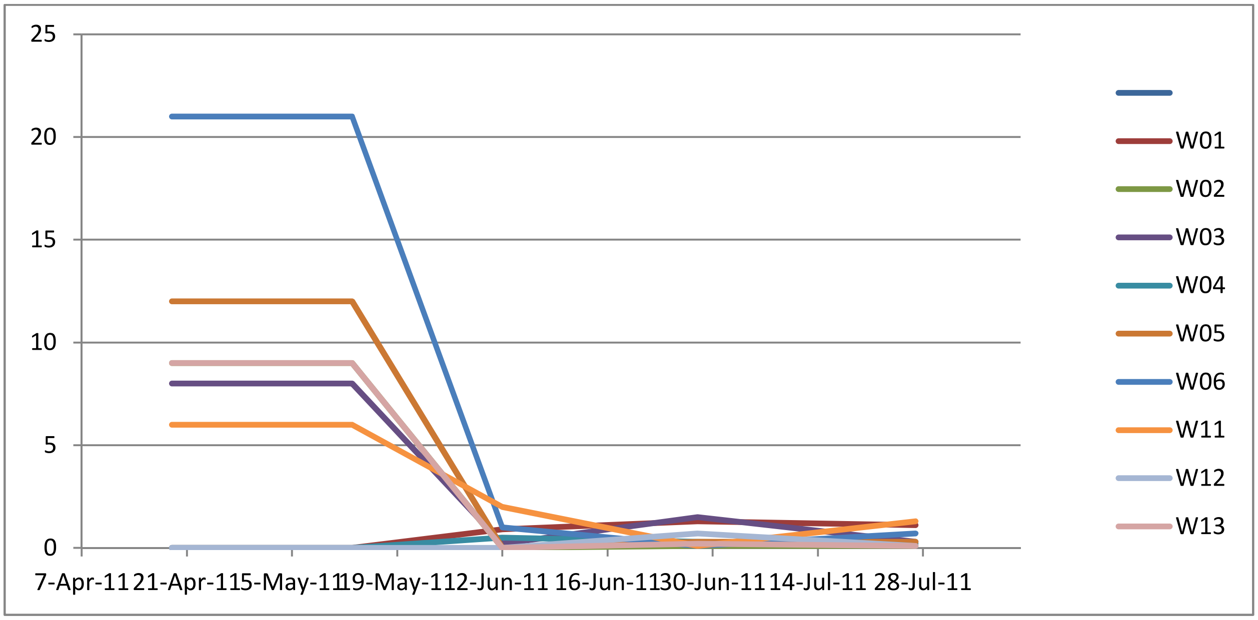
RESULTS OF HORIZONTAL WELL ISOLATION

Isolation of the horizontal collector from the well manifold resulted in a reduction of oxygen and an increase in Methane content from 5% to 3% and 17% to 22%, respectively as measured at the flare. The methane content was sufficient to operate the flare on a continuous basis without supplemental propane. The observed differential vacuum pressures with a flow rate of 123 cubic feet per minute (cfm) at the wells ranged from 0 to 4.5 inches of water column – four of the wells had very low concentrations of methane or 0 pressure differential and were closed to the collection manifold. Methane in the wells ranged from 55% (Well 1) to 0% (wells 9 and 10). Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen ranged from 40-2% and 20 to 0%, also respectively. Analysis of the methane to carbon dioxide ratio and oxygen content indicate that the well field was being overdrawn.



	8-Apr-11	15-Apr-11	19-Apr-11	29-Apr-11	13-May-11	2-Jun-11	28-Jun-11	27-Jul-11
CH4	31	25	17	7	17	22	26	22
O2	2.9	1.8	18.7	2.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0
Flow (cfm)	129	120	22	119	120	92	92	95
Vacuum	9	10	0	10	12	12	14	7

Chart 2 - % Oxygen in wells



OPTIMIZATION

In conjunction with the quarterly groundwater and surface water monitoring program conducted on June 1st, 2011, on June 2nd Norseman Engineering staff and MHL staff jointly conducted initial landfill gas well and monitoring probe observations prior to an initial optimization. This included methane, carbon dioxide, oxygen, and differential vacuum on the landfill gas wells, and methane content at the probes. In addition, those wells with low methane content (less than 5%) and those wells with zero (0) differential pressure were measured for groundwater depths to better understand the limited amount of landfill gas extracted from these wells.

Water Levels

Many of the landfill gas extraction wells have limited methane content, and very low to zero differential vacuum pressure. One explanation for the poor methane generation and limited differential vacuum is elevated water levels in the wells covering the screens. To determine the depth of water in the well casing, an electronic water level meter was dropped into the well to measure the depth of the well and the elevation of water. The screen length was estimated from the CH2M design drawings indicating that the screen length was 0.67 of the total well depth. The findings of the water level in the landfill gas extraction wells indicate that though W03 and W08 have 70% and 40% respectively of the screen in water, the depth of water in the wells is remaining consistent - not changed from June to August. Observation of the water levels in these should be continued over the next three quarters to evaluate seasonal changes of methane production and corresponding changes in water levels.

Table 3 – Water in LFG Wells

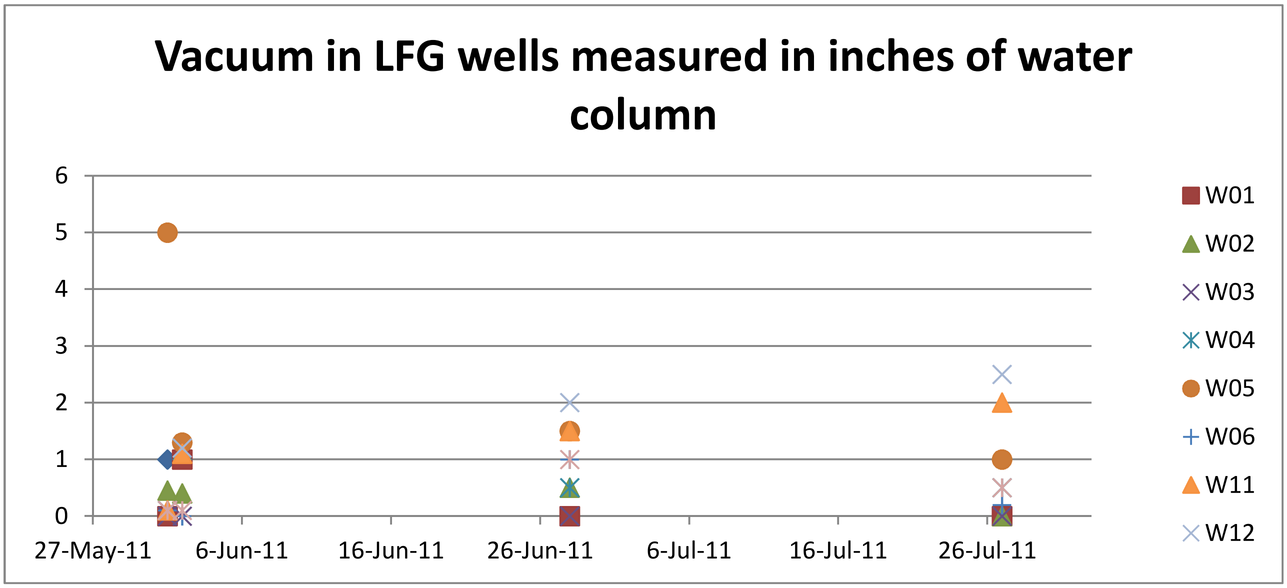
Well #	Depth (m)	Screen Length (m)	Depth of Water from bottom (m)	Water/Screen Length	Depth of Water from bottom (m)	Water/Screen Length
Date			2-Jun-11		19-Aug-11	
W01	7.07	4.67	0.87	0.19	0	0.00
W02	NM					
W03	6.17	4.07	3.04	0.75	2.82	0.69
W04	NM					
W05	NM					
W06	NM					
W07	11.58	7.64	3.71	0.49		
W08	7.03	4.64	1.74	0.38	1.74	0.38
W09	11.39	7.52	0.18	0.02	0	0.00
W10	NM					
W11	8.46	5.58	0.06	0.01	0.1	0.02
W12	NM					
W13	NM					

Note: Screen length estimated from design drawings

Landfill Gas and Vacuum

Measurement of the extraction well gases was undertaken in the morning prior to any optimization to measure the changes in gases and vacuums in the wells and flare due to changes in the flow rate. Vacuums, shown below in Chart 4 show that prior to optimization well 5 had the highest differential vacuum, while the remaining wells had 0-0.45 inches of differential vacuum, with the majority 0.1 inches of differential vacuum. After, the vacuum in well 5 was reduced from 5 to 1.3 inches of vacuum and the remaining wells ranged from 0 to 1.3, with the average near 1.0 inches of vacuum. This change resulted in an increase of methane at the flare from 22% to 26%.

Chart 4



The differential vacuum in W01-03 has decreased to zero over the last rounds of sampling. This indicates that the flare is extracting LFG from those wells with a differential vacuum, namely W05, and W11-13. The trend of methane concentration in Wells W11-13 is downward.

Table 5 – Summary of Well Methane.

The area surrounding wells W7, W8, W9, and W10 are not generating a significant amount of methane. Because these wells do not contain enough methane to maintain flare ignition, they have been isolated from the header manifold. Table 5 shows the methane content measured for the period March 7 through July 27, 2011.

Table 5 - Percent Methane Content

Date	7-Mar-11	19-Apr-11	13-May-11	2-Jun-11	28-Jun-11	27-Jul-11
Flare		7	22	26	22	22
W01	55	65	55	56	52	54
W02	0	32	20	21	18	28
W03	0	33	3	46	19	26
W04	5	0	15	15	23	29
W05		24	25	20	20	26
W06		0	33	28	25	21
W07		65	40	1	-	-
W08			5	5	-	-
W09		0	0	1	-	-
W10	24		0	3	-	-
W11		44	35	27	21	19
W12			30	44	35	15
W13		46	47	44	35	26

The concentration of Methane in W01-03 is speculated to be the result of no differential vacuum being applied. The concentration of methane in W11-13 is on a downward trend and this is likely due to the majority of the LFG being extracted from these three wells.

Conclusions

1. Isolation of the horizontal collector has greatly improved the operation of the flare due to reduction of dilution air into the collection manifold, resulting in increased methane content and reduced oxygen content at the flare.

2. Prior to optimization, a majority of the LFG was from well W5, however, methane content in W5 ranges from 20-25% methane.

3. Reduction in the blower volume from 120 to 92 cfm has created a more favorable environment for the production of methane.

4. Well W1 methane content has traditionally been over 50%, however, the subsurface conditions prohibit withdrawing any significant volume of LFG.

5. The concentration of methane in wells W11-13 is on a downward trend. This is likely due to over-extraction in this area.

6. The concentration of methane in W1 is consistently over 50% methane. Very little LFG is being extracted in the northerly portion of the landfill, a likely consequence of this is the presence of methane in monitoring probes 14 and 17.

.

Recommendations

1. Generally the northerly area of the landfill has produced high levels of methane with low differential vacuum. To minimize the opportunity for migration of the landfill gases, a differential vacuum must be induced in these northerly wells (W1-3).

2. Reduce the upper vacuum to W5, W11-13 from the current 5-6 inches of water column to 2-3 inches of water column.

3. Reduction in the blower rate from 92-95 cfm to 80-85 cfm.

APPENDIX M: Revised Groundwater, Surface Water and Leachate Monitoring Program

REPORT

Revised Groundwater, Surface Water and Leachate Monitoring Program

Whistler, BC

Presented to:

James Hallisey
Manager of Environmental Projects

Resort Municipality of Whistler
4325 Blackcomb Way
Whistler, BC V0N 1B4

Report No. 510401602 March 21, 2012

M:\PROJ\5104016\02\PHASE 04 REVISED MONITORING PROGRAM\REVISED MONITORING PROGRAM\GW_SW_L\GW_SW_L_VERSION1_MARCH 7.DOCX

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

1. INTRODUCTION

The following document outlines the proposed monitoring program for the Resort Municipality of Whistler, Whistler Landfill site (the Site) for the next two years. This updated program is based on a review of the following documents:

- Whistler Closure Plan, CH2M Hill, 2006;
- Monitoring and Reporting Requirements, CH2M Hill, 2008;
- Mitigation and Safety Measures for Reduction of Landfill Gas Migration Risks, CH2M Hill, 2008; and
- Landfill Gas Collection System Operation and Maintenance Manual, CH2M Hill, 2008.

The updated monitoring program encompasses monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures for groundwater, surface water, and leachate. It describes the site specific requirements including:

- Sampling locations;
- Sampling frequency;
- Sample collection techniques, equipment, and sample handing instructions;
- Laboratory analysis requirements;
- Quality assurance and quality control (QA / QC) measures ; and
- Data reporting requirements.

The updated landfill gas (LFG) operation, maintenance and monitoring program has been developed as a separate document (*Landfill Gas Collection System Operation and Maintenance Manual*, Morrison Hershfield, 2012); however, a summary of this program is provided at the end of this report.

The monitoring program described within this document is intended to replace the program developed by CH2M Hill in 2008, based on the results of monitoring data collected overall a 2-year period (2010 – 2011). It is anticipated that this new program will direct monitoring efforts over the next two years (2012 – 2013). Following this two-year period, the monitoring program will be reviewed to determine if any adjustments are required to maintain the integrity and purpose of the monitoring program.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 depict the landfill footprint along with all of the current and historic surface water, groundwater, leachate and landfill gas monitoring locations.

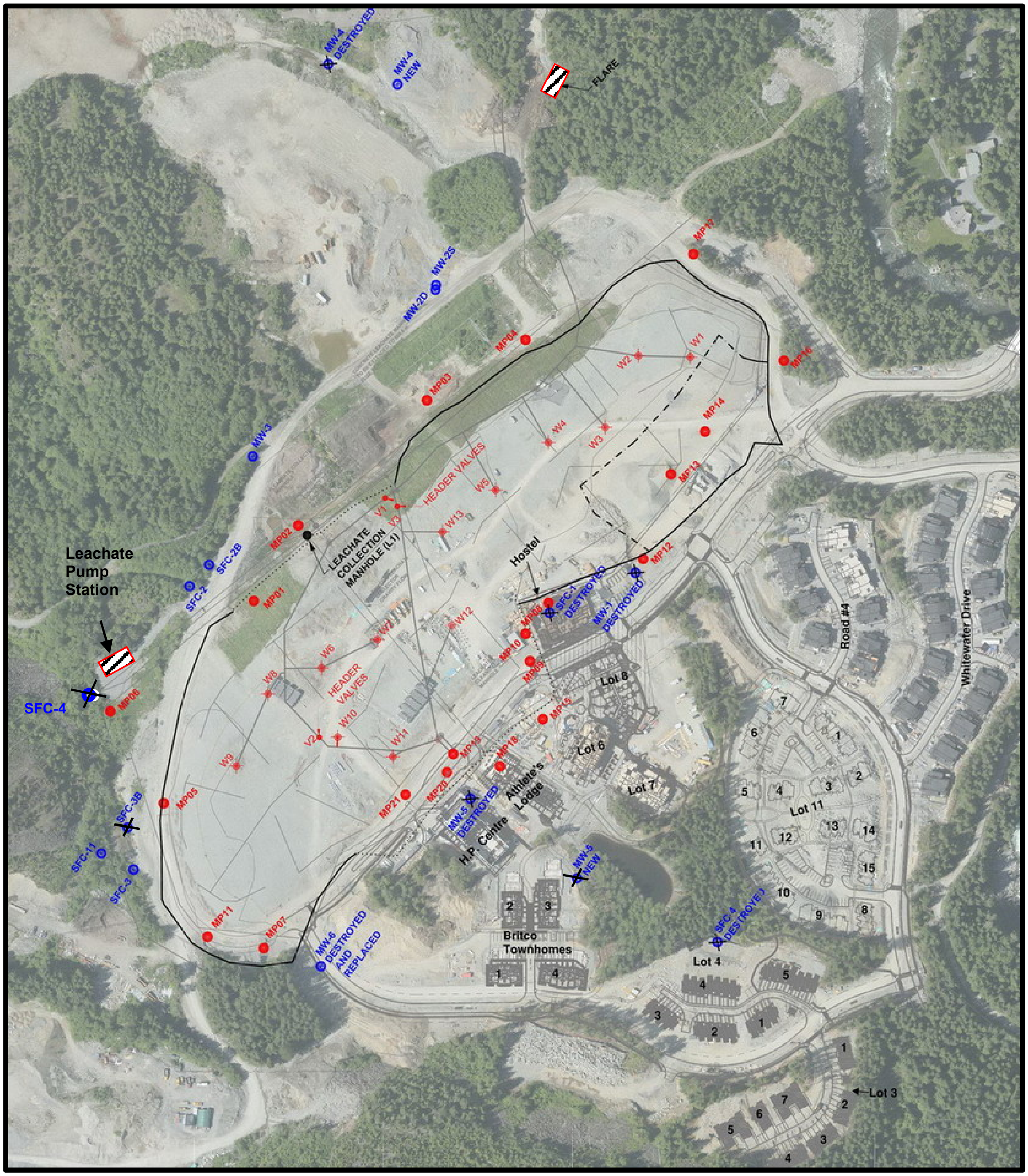


Figure 1. Whistler Landfill with Groundwater, Surface Water, and Leachate Sampling Locations, and LFG Monitoring Probes, LFG Wells and Buildings, Identified.

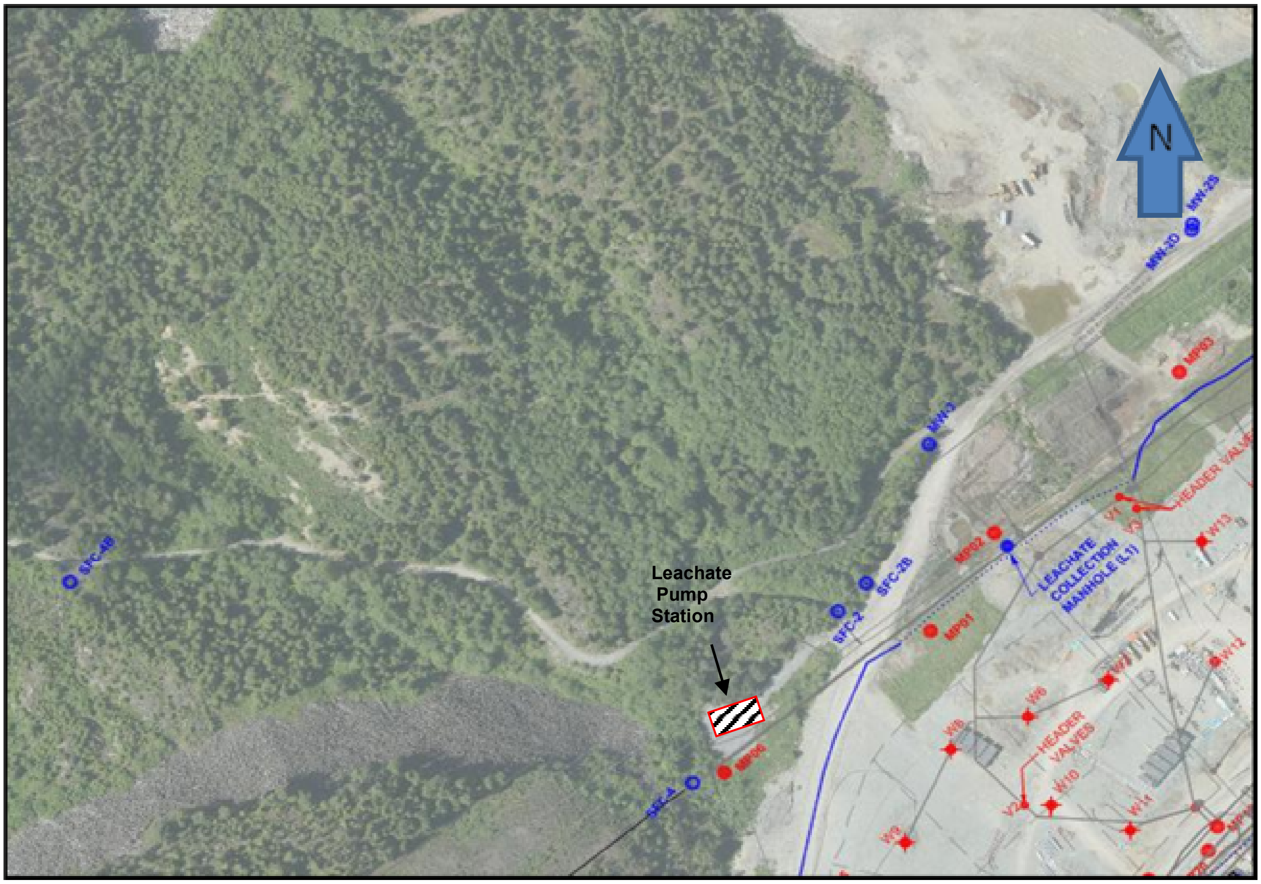


Figure 2. Whistler Landfill Sample Locations East of the Landfill site.

2. PROGRAM SUMMARY

An overview of the proposed groundwater, surface water and leachate monitoring program is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Monitoring Program Summary for Groundwater, Surface Water, Leachate

Monitoring Program	**Groundwater**	**Surface Water**	**Leachate**
Location	MW-2D MW-2S MW-3 MW-4 New MW-6 New	SFC-2 SFC-2B SFC-3 SFC-4B SFC-11	L1 (Leachate Collection Manhole)
Frequency	**Bi-annually**	**Bi-annually**	**Bi-annually**
Parameters for Analysis	*Field Measurements:* Temperature, pH, D.O., Conductivity, and ORP *Laboratory Analysis:* Physical parameters, Nutrients, Anions & COD, Dissolved Metals, VOCs, PAHs, and Hydrocarbons	*Field Measurements:* Temperature, pH, D.O., Conductivity, and ORP *Laboratory Analysis:* Physical parameters, Nutrients, Anions & COD, Total Metals, PAHs, and Hydrocarbons	*Field Measurements:* Temperature, pH, D.O., Conductivity, and ORP *Laboratory Analysis:* Physical parameters, Nutrients, Anions & COD, Dissolved Metals, VOCs, PAHs, and Hydrocarbons
Standards for Results Comparison	BC Contaminated Sites Regulation, Column II, Freshwater Aquatic Life	BC Contaminated Sites Regulation, Column II, Freshwater Aquatic Life	BC Contaminated Sites Regulation, Column II, Freshwater Aquatic Life
Reporting Requirements	**Annually**	**Annually**	**Annually**

3. PERSONNEL

All field team members must be familiar with the sampling and handling procedures included within this document, as well as the health and safety procedures applicable to the sampling work prior to the commencements of activities. All team members should be aware of the potential site hazards and proper emergency procedures before sampling begins. A site-specific health and safety plan should be developed by a qualified professional familiar with the monitoring program.

4. GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

4.1 Background

Previous hydrogeological investigations undertaken at the site identified a single unconfined aquifer within the overburden. The saturated zone extended in most regions of the landfill from bedrock to within less than 1 m from the ground surface. The borehole logs from the installation of the groundwater monitoring wells are provided in Appendix A.

Groundwater levels range from 597 to 607 m ASL (meters above sea level). Flow generally follows the topography flowing approximately south to north towards the Cheakamus River. See Appendix B for mapping of the groundwater flow.

A groundwater monitoring program was initiated at the Whistler Landfill in 2010 and is on-going.

Since the development of the first monitoring program some of the wells were destroyed during construction activities in the area. Table 2 provides a summary of all of the wells that were decommissioned, the active wells on the property, and the locations of the wells in relation to the landfill mass.

Table 2. Groundwater Monitoring Well Locations

Monitoring Well Identification	Location Related to the Landfill Mass	UTM Coordinates
Active Wells		
MW-2S	Down- gradient, nested well with MW-2D	10 U 0496823 5547354
MW-2D	Down -gradient, nested well with MW-2S	10 U 0496823 5547354
MW-3	Down-gradient	10 U 496751 5547611
MW-4 New	Down-gradient, closest to Cheakamus Rv.	10 U 0496856 5547877
MW- 6 New	Up-gradient	10 U 0496800 5547234
Decommissioned Wells		
MW -1 (Destroyed)	Up-gradient	10 U 497033 5547520
MW-4 Old (Destroyed)	Down-gradient	10 U 496818 5547874
MW – 5 Old (Destroyed)	Up-gradient	10 U 496905 5547369
MW-5 New (Dry)	Up-gradient	10 U 0496982 5547303
MW-6 Old (Destroyed)	Up-gradient	10 U 0496800 5547234

Groundwater monitoring occurs only at the five active sites identified in Table 3. Refer to Figure 1 for the location of the groundwater monitoring wells.

4.2 Monitoring Frequency and Chemical Parameters

Groundwater monitoring at the active sampling stations should be undertaken on a bi-annual basis. The parameters for analysis will include a full suite of analytes and shall include the following:

- General physical parameters;
- Dissolved metals;
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs);
- Hydrocarbons; and
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs).

A complete list of the specific analytes to be tested is provided in Appendix C.

4.3 Field Measurements

During each bi-annual monitoring event the following field measurements will be recorded:

- Date, weather and team members participating in the sampling event;
- Well number;
- Well depth (m);
- Well water level (m);
- Volume of water in the well (L);
- Volume of water purged (L);
- Any notes on the station condition, evidence of erosion or sediment issues in the area; and
- Make, model and calibration information for all field equipment used.

Analytical parameters to be measured in the field:

- Temperature (°C);
- pH;
- Conductivity (µs/cm);
- Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L); and
- Oxidation reduction potential.

4.4 Equipment

Prior to heading out to the site, field personnel should check to ensure that all equipment is functioning properly; equipment should also be calibrated prior to use in the field.

Equipment required for groundwater monitoring includes:

- Electronic water level meter, with minimum 50 m tape. The tape should have graduation in increments of 0.01 m or less.
- Water quality multi-probe (e.g. YSI 556) with capacity to measure: temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen and oxidation reduction potential (ORP).
- Nitrile gloves
- Distilled water
- Graduated bucket
- Sample containers
- Field book.

Calibration of Field Equipment

Calibration requirements for field instruments are instrument-specific. The manufacturer's instructions must be followed for all calibration requirements.

At minimum equipment should be fully calibrated daily during sampling. A calibration check using standard reference solutions of known composition should be conducted more frequently to confirm is properly calibrated throughout the working day. Calibration and calibration check results will be recorded in the field notes. Additional periodic calibration will occur if meter readings appear to drift or batteries require replacement.

All field meters and water-level indicators operate on batteries that will be replaced as needed to ensure proper operation of the equipment.

4.5 Procedure

Pre-sampling Inspection

The structural integrity of the groundwater monitoring well system must be maintained so as to prevent surface water and contaminants from entering the well. Prior to sampling, a visual inspection of the exterior of the monitoring well will be conducted to assess the following:

- Condition of the protective casing;
- Condition of surface seal;
- Any obstructions in the well;
- Condition of dedicated sampling device in the well; and
- Any additional observations that may impact the water quality on site.

All pre-sampling observations will be recorded in the field notes.

Sampling Procedures

Initial Measurements

1. Record the well number, date, weather conditions and time in the field notes.
2. Verify that the water-level meter is on and functioning properly.
3. Slowly, lower the water-level probe into the well until the probe makes contact with the water's surface; the unit will emit a tone and / or light signal.
4. Measure the depth to the water level within 0.01 m on the water – level indicator tape from the reference point at the top of the casing (indicated by a mark on the well casing).
5. Turn off the water-level meter and lower the probe until the bottom of the well is reached (i.e. when the tape goes slack).
6. Measure the depth of the well within 0.01 m on the water-level indicator tape from the reference point on the well casing.
7. The height of the well casing from the reference point to the ground surface should be measured within 0.01 m to make known of any settlement that may be occurring.
8. Record the water level, well depth and height of the well casing above the ground in the field notes.
9. Thoroughly spray or wash portions of the instruments that were inserted into the well with distilled water after the measurements are performed and prior to coiling the tape back onto the spool.

Purging and Field Parameter Measurement

1. Confirm that the dedicated pump is present in the well and that it is functional. Install a new pump if no pump is present or damage is suspected.
2. Ensure that the instruments are calibrated as per the manufacturer's instructions.
3. Calculate the total depth of water in the well based on the water level measurement and the well depth measurement. The depth of water is calculated as follows:
4. Depth of water (m) = Depth to water level (m) from Step 4 – Total depth of well (m) from Step 6
5. Calculate the volume of water to be purged from the well. The volume of the well should be purged 3 to 6 times from the well. The calculation is as follows:

   πr^2 / 1000 = Volume in litres

   where: π = 3.14

   r = Radius of the well pipe in mm

   h = height of water in the well in m

The volume of water in a 50 mm diameter (2 inch) well casing may be calculated as follows:

2 L/m x depth of water (m) = litres of water in the well

The volume in litres calculated above is then multiplied by a minimum of three, and a six times to determine the total volume that is to be purged. All calculations and volumes will be recorded in the field notes.

Purge the well until field parameters have stabilized over three consecutive well volumes of parameters stabilize to within 10% of the previous reading. In general, field parameters are considered stabilized when pH measurements agree within 0.1 units, specific conductance measurements agree within 10%, ORP measurements are within 10mV, and turbidity is as low as practicable given the sampling conditions.

1. Capture and measure the volume of the purge water in a graduated bucket to determine the volume purged from the well. Purge water can be discharged onto the ground when the bucket is filled.
2. Measure and record the field parameters after the purging of the well is complete. The field parameters include: temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and ORP.

Sample Collection

1. Put on new, clean nitrile gloves.
2. Operate the pump in a smooth consistent manner to achieve an appropriate flow rate that does not result in excessive turbidity or aeration of the water.
3. Collect samples directly from the pump tubing to the sample container. Care must be taken to not introduce contaminants from the sampler, surface, or atmosphere during sample collection. Handle the sample container lids so as to avoid contamination during sampling.
4. Install the single use filter only for the collection of the dissolved metals sample (unless specified otherwise by the laboratory). Discard the filter after collection of the sample. All used filter should be bagged and disposed of properly.
5. Ensure the samples are preserved as per the laboratory’s requirements.
6. Ensure the sample label is completed and accurate.
7. Place samples in a cooler containing ice immediately after they are collected. Samples should be maintained at approximately 4°C and must be maintained under a chain-of-custody procedure from the time of collection through to delivery to a laboratory for analysis. Use the chain-of-custody forms provided by the laboratory. The cooler temperature should be monitored to ensure that the internal temperature does not exceed 10°C.

5. SURFACE WATER MONITORING PROGRAM

5.1 Background

Small surface streams are present within the landfill limits and surrounding the landfill. Small streams located down-gradient of the landfill are likely to receive some base flow as a result of seasonal groundwater discharge; however the majority of the flow appears to be from surface water runoff.

A surface water monitoring program was initiated at the Whistler Landfill in 2010 and is on-going.

Since the initiation of the monitoring on-site the surface water monitoring locations have been adjusted slightly. One sample station was removed as it was redundant. Table 3 provides a list of the current and past monitoring locations for surface water.

Table 3. Surface Water Monitoring Locations

Surface Water Monitoring Station	Location Related to the Landfill Mass	UTM Coordinates
Active Sites		
SFC-2	Down-gradient (receives water from Athletes Village up-gradient of landfill)	10 U 496703 5547520
SFC-2B	Down-gradient	10 U 496713 5547523
SFC-3	Cross-gradient	10 U 496650 5547359
SFC-4B	Down-gradient	10 U 0496303 5547318
SFC-11	Up-gradient	10 U 496643 5547363
Decommissioned Sites		
SFC-3B	Cross-gradient	10 U 496647 5547372
SFC-4	Down-gradient	10 U 496621 5547448°

Surface water monitoring occurs at the five active sites identified in Table 3. Refer to Figure 1 and Figure 2 for the location of the surface water monitoring stations.

5.2 Monitoring Frequency and Chemical Parameters

Monitoring at the active surface water monitoring should be undertaken on a biannual basis. The parameters for analysis shall include the following:

- General physical parameters;
- Total metals;
- Hydrocarbons; and
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs).

A complete list of the specific analytes to be measured is provided in Appendix D.

5.3 Field Measurements

During each bi-annual monitoring event the following field measurements will be recorded:

- Date, weather and team members;
- Station number;
- Any notes on the station condition, evidence of erosion or sediment issues in the area; and
- Make, model and calibration information for all field equipment used.

Field parameters

- Temperature (°C);
- pH;
- Conductivity (µs/cm);
- Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L); and
- Oxidation reduction potential.

5.4 Equipment

Gather equipment to be used for sampling and appropriate health and safety equipment. Field personnel should check to ensure that all equipment functions properly and perform calibration of the equipment prior to use in the field.

Equipment for surface water monitoring includes:

- Water quality multi-probe (e.g. YSI 556) with capacity to measure: temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen and oxidation reduction potential (ORP).
- Nitrile gloves
- Sample containers
- Field book

Calibration of Field Equipment

Refer to the groundwater monitoring section for details on calibration of field equipment.

5.5 Procedure

Pre-Sampling Procedure

Prior to undertaking sampling, assess the condition of the monitoring site. Record observations regarding the conditions such as:

- Litter or debris near the sample site;
- Flow (presence / absence); and
- Approximate flow depth.

Record all pre-sampling observation in field notes.

Sampling Procedures

1. Record the date, time, weather, and station number in the field notes.
2. Put on new, clean nitrile gloves.
3. At the surface water station, select a location in the watercourse to collect the sample. The location should have flowing water deep enough to allow collection of surface water without entraining bottom sediments.
4. Approach the sample location from downstream in a manner that avoid disturbance of bottom sediments as much as possible.
5. Using clean sample bottles with no preservative gently submerge the bottle, with the mouth pointed upstream, and the bottle tilted slightly downstream. Bubbles and floating materials should be prevented from entering the bottle.
6. When the bottle is full gently remove it from the water. If sample preservatives are required, transfer the sample to a bottle pre-charged bottle with preservative, or add preservative as required to the sample bottle.
7. Measure and record the field parameters at the sample location. The field parameters include: temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and ORP.
8. Ensure the sample label is completed and accurate.
9. Place samples in a cooler containing ice immediately after they are collected. Samples should be maintained at approximately 4°C and must be maintained under a chain-of-custody procedure for the time of collection through delivery to a laboratory for analysis. Use the chain-of-custody forms provided by the laboratory. The cooler temperature should be monitored to ensure that the internal temperature does not exceed 10°C.

6. LEACHATE MONITORING PROGRAM

6.1 Background

The Whistler Landfill is equipped with a leachate collection system that is collected on site and pumped or gravity fed to the waste water treatment plant adjacent to the landfill. The collection point is at a manhole on the north side of the landfill mass on a line that travels to the pump station.

Monitoring leachate was incorporated into the water monitoring programs at the Whistler Landfill and is on-going since 2010.

6.2 Monitoring Frequency and Chemical Parameters

Leachate monitoring will be undertaken biannually and will follow the analysis requirements of the groundwater samples. The parameters for analysis shall include the following:

- General physical parameters;
- Dissolved metals;
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs);
- Hydrocarbons; and
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs).

A complete list of the specific analytes is provided in Appendix C.

6.3 Field Measurements

- During each bi-annual monitoring event the following field measurements will be recoded:
- Date, weather and team members;
- Station number;
- Any notes on the station condition, evidence of erosion or sediment issues in the area; and
- Make, model and calibration information for all field equipment used.

Parameters to be measured in field:

- Temperature (°C);
- pH;
- Conductivity (µs/cm);
- Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L); and
- Oxidation reduction potential.

6.4 Equipment

Gather equipment to be used for sampling and appropriate health and safety equipment. Field personnel should check to ensure that all equipment functions properly and perform calibration of the equipment prior to use in the field.

Equipment for groundwater monitoring includes:

- Water quality multi-probe (e.g. YSI 556) with capacity to measure: temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen and oxidation reduction potential (ORP).
- Nitrile gloves
- Distilled water
- Graduated bucket
- Single-use HDPE bailer
- Rope
- Metal bar / rod to remove manhole cover
- Sample containers
- Field book.

Calibration of Field Equipment

See the groundwater monitoring section for details on calibration of field equipment.

6.5 Procedure

Pre-Sampling Procedure

Prior to undertaking sampling, assess the condition of the monitoring site. Record observations regarding the conditions such as:

- Approximate depth of leachate in the manhole;
- Flow (e.g. trickle); and
- Evidence of leachate collection system blockage (e.g. leachate overflow from manhole).

Record all pre-sampling observation in field notes.

Sampling Procedure

1. Record date, time, weather and station.
2. Remove manhole cover.
3. Put on new, clean nitrile gloves.
4. Based on the depth of the water in the manhole, lower in the bucket for shallow leachate levels, or the bailer for deeper leachate levels.

    (a) If using the bucket, lower into the manhole and collect some leachate, raise the bucket, slosh the water around in the bucket to rinse it thoroughly and pour leachate back into the manhole. Repeat this process two more times.

5. Collect leachate from the manhole in the bailer or bucket.
6. Pour leachate into the sample bottles.
7. Measure and record the field parameters at the sample location. The field parameters include: temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and ORP.
8. Ensure the sample label is completed and accurate.
9. Place samples in a cooler containing ice immediately after they are collected. Samples should be maintained at approximately 4°C and must be maintained under a chain-of-custody procedure for the time of collection through delivery to a laboratory for analysis. Use the chain-of-custody forms provided by the laboratory. The cooler temperature should be monitored to ensure that the internal temperature does not exceed 10°C.

7. QUALITY ASSURANCE /QUALITY CONTROL

A field QA / QC protocol is necessary to verify the precision and accuracy of the combined field sampling / handling and laboratory procedures. It is also necessary to confirm the reproducibility of the sampling and analytical procedures. QA / QC samples during groundwater, surface water and leachate bi-annual sampling will include the following:

Replicate sample (split sample):

Frequency:	1 replicate sample per monitoring event
Analytical Parameters:	Same as samples
Collection technique:	Collect identical field samples by equally splitting a collected sample between two bottle sets. Label one bottle set with the station ID and the second with a unique identifier.

Field Blank sample:

Frequency:	1 replicate sample per monitoring event
Analytical Parameters:	Same as samples
Collection technique:	Laboratory reagent (deionized) water will be carried though the sample collection and handling (including preservation) to check for contamination, purity of preservatives, and other systematic errors occurring from the time of sampling.

A total of two QA / QC samples are expected per sampling event.

7.1 Sample Handling

The laboratory selected to perform the analysis on the groundwater, surface water and leachate samples should be an accredited laboratory with experience in environmental analytical testing.

All sample bottles should be clean, sealed bottles from the laboratory. Any jars that are not clean, or are cracked or unsealed shall not be used for the collection of a sample.

Should chemical preservative be required, the laboratory will provide bottles with the appropriate preservatives already added or the preservative will be sent with the sample bottles to be added immediately after the sample is collected. Ensure that the label indicates if the sample has been preserved.

Sample Packaging and Shipping

Samples and empty containers will be packaged and shipped in conformance with International Air Transportation Association (LATA) and Transport of Dangerous Goods regulations, as applicable. The follow procedures for sample packaging and shipping will be followed to maintain sample quality and to minimize container breakage during transport to the laboratory.

Before packing samples, the exterior of the sample container will be checked to verify that it is clean and the identification label is complete and legible. The sample packaging and shipping containers will be constructed and packed to meet the following requirements:

- There will be no release of materials to the environment. Inner containers that are breakable must be packaged to prevent breakage.
- Only waterproof ice chests and coolers are acceptable shipping containers and mist be packaged to prevent breakages and leaks.

The samples will be packed as follows:

1. Seal the drain plug in the cooler.
2. Place vermiculite (cushioning and absorbent material) in bottom.
3. Wrap glass bottles with bubble wrap, and place in cooler that is partially filled with vermiculite or other inert packing material. If bubble wrap is not available, place the containers in plastic bags and set in waxed cardboard holders that have been set up inside the cooler.
4. Fill space between bottles with vermiculite or other inert packing material.
5. Add ice in plastic bags.
6. Place the completed chain-of-custody form in a plastic bag attached to the inside of the cooler lid.
7. Place name and address of receiving laboratory in a position clearly visible on the outside of the cooler.
8. Secure lid with tape.

Samples should be delivered to the laboratory within one day of sampling.

Sample Custody

The management of samples collected in the field must follow specific procedures to assure sample integrity. The possession of the samples must be traceable from the time they are collected through the times that they are analyzed in the laboratory. All groundwater, surface water, and leachate samples will be collected under chain-of-custody procedures. Chan-of-custody forms are provided by the laboratory for this purpose. An example chain-of-custody is provided in Appendix E.

Custody of a sample is defined by the following criteria:

- The sample is in a person’s view while in his / her possession.
- Any sample in a persons’ possession and not in view is locked up or transferred to a designated secure area.

8. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The results from the bi-annual monitoring events for groundwater, surface water, and leachate will be summarized in an annual report. The report will include all of the field measurements, laboratory analytic results, and analysis of the results to determine if there are impacts from the landfill on the environment. All groundwater, surface water, and leachate samples will be compared to the BC Contaminated Sites Regulation, Column II, Freshwater Aquatic Life.

9. LANDFILL GAS MONITORING PROGRAM

Due to the potential for gas to migrate to adjacent properties, networks of subsurface monitoring probes (MP) were installed around the perimeter of the landfill. Monitoring at these probes for gas migration was initiated in 2009 and been on-going since initiation. In addition, the LFG wells and the flare have also been monitored since 2009 for a measure of performance of the system. The *Landfill Gas Collection System Operation and Maintenance Manual* (Morrison Hershfield, 2012) contains the detailed information for monitoring including the equipment, procedures and maintenance activities. A summary of the LFG monitoring program is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Monitoring Program Summary for LFG

Monitoring Program	Landfill Gas			
	Monitoring Probes	**Collection Wells**	**Building Ports**	**Flare**
Location	MP-01 to MP-16, and MP-18 to MP-21	W01 to W13	Road #4 Whitewater Road Lot 11 Lot 3 Lot 4 Lots 6 -8 Britco Homes Hostel Athletes Village High Performance Centre	Flare Station
Frequency	- Weekly during months with snowpack on the landfill. - Monthly months with no snow pack. - Daily if there is an exceedance of the trigger levels until there are 2 consecutive days with 0% methane.	- Monthly all parameters excluding water level and temperature. -Quarterly for water level and temperature.	- Twice per year collected during the winter months when there is snow pack. - If trigger levels are exceeded at a monitoring probe, building monitoring shall occur at any buildings within 100 m of that monitoring probe.	- Weekly during months with snow pack on the landfill. - Monthly months with no snow pack.
Parameters for Analysis	- Methane (% by volume) -The following will be measured only if methane is detected for greater than 2 consecutive samples: - - Carbon dioxide (% by volume) - Oxygen (% by volume) - Hydrogen sulphide (% by volume)	- Methane (% by volume) - Carbon dioxide (% by volume) - Oxygen (% by volume) - Static Pressure (kPa or inches of WC) - Differential Pressure (kPa or inches of WC) - Temperature - Water level	- Methane (% by volume)	- Methane (% by volume) - Oxygen (% by volume) Flow (cfm) - Vacuum (kPa or inches of WC) - Temperature
Reporting Requirements	Immediately contact the RMOW and lead consultant if MP exceeds trigger level Immediately contact to RMOW, lead consultant and building manager methane is detected in the buildings Daily Field Reports (within 12 hours of data collection) to RMOW and lead consultant Monthly Reports to RMOW and lead consultant Annual Reports to MOE (only for MP and Building Port data)			

10. REPORTING

10.1 Daily Reports

During regular monitoring, daily reports will be generated by the Contractor within 12 hours of collecting field data and provided to the RMOW and the lead consultant. The daily reports will include the measurements collected from the wellfield, monitoring probes and flare.

10.1.1 Daily Reports – Monitoring Probe Exceeds Trigger Level

In the event that a monitoring probe exceeds the trigger level, the Contractor will immediately contact the RMOW and the lead consultant to inform them of the exceedance. The daily reports in the event of an exceedance will include:

- Field measurements from all of the monitoring probes;
- Field measurements from the building ports within 100 m of the monitoring probe which exceeded the trigger level; and
- Summary of the management actions to prevent off-site migration.

10.2 Monthly Reports

Monthly reports will be generated and will include all field measurements collected for the month. At a minimum this will include:

- Wellhead measurements;
- Flare measurements;
- Monitoring probe measurements; and
- Any notes or observations made during fieldwork.

The following information should also be recorded if they occurred within the month:

- Summary of exceedances and management actions;
- LFGCS adjustments or optimization efforts;
- Repairs; and
- Shut-downs.

The report will also provide conclusions and recommendations based on the field measurements.

These reports will be provided to the RMOW and the lead consultant for the landfill closure monitoring program within 1 week of the last day of the month to which the report applies.

10.3 Annual Reports

An annual report will be generated for the Ministry of the Environmental that includes the following:

- Methane content at the monitoring probes; and
- Any exceedances of the trigger levels and management activities.

APPENDIX A: Borehole Logs for All Monitoring Wells

Morrison Hershfield

WELL NUMBER MW-4

CLIENT Regional Municipality of Whistler

PROJECT NAME RMOW Landfill Management and Monitoring

PROJECT NUMBER 510404600

PROJECT LOCATION Whistler, British Columbia

DATE STARTED 16/8/10 **COMPLETED** 16/8/10

GROUND ELEVATION 596.53 m **HOLE SIZE** 0.15 m

DRILLING CONTRACTOR Sonic Drilling Ltd.

GROUND WATER LEVELS:

DRILLING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger 2"

AT TIME OF DRILLING ---

LOGGED BY S. Black **CHECKED BY**

AT END OF DRILLING ---

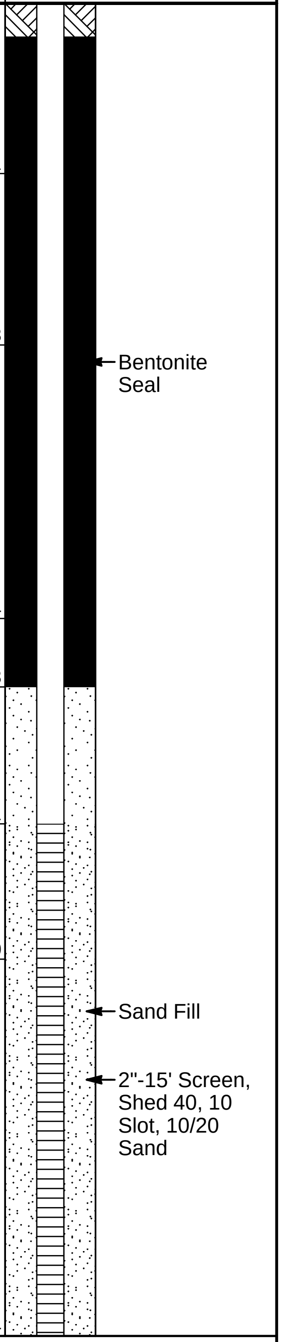
NOTES 5547877.45 E, 496856.42 N

▽ **AFTER DRILLING** 3.05 m / Elev 593.48 m

DEPTH (m)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
		GP		(GP) Coarse Gravel Cobbles 1.52 595.01
2		SP		(SP) Coarse Sand 3.05 ▽ 593.48
4		GP		(GP) Cobble/Gravel Zone with Coarse Sand 5.49 591.04
6		CL		(CL) Fine-grained Sand 6.10 590.43
		SP		(SP) Medium Coarse Sand (Wet) 7.32 589.21
8		CL		(CL) Fine/Medium Sand 8.53 588.00
10		SP		(SP) Medium Sand to Sandy Gravel 11.89 584.64

WELL DIAGRAM

Casing Top Elev: 596.53 (m)
Casing Type: PVC



Bottom of hole at 11.89 m.

WELL NUMBER MW-5

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIENT Regional Municipality of Whistler

PROJECT NAME RMOW Landfill Management and Monitoring

PROJECT NUMBER 510404600

PROJECT LOCATION Whistler, British Columbia

DATE STARTED 17/8/10 **COMPLETED** 17/8/10

GROUND ELEVATION 610.82 m **HOLE SIZE** 0.15m

DRILLING CONTRACTOR Sonic Drilling Ltd.

GROUND WATER LEVELS:

DRILLING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger

AT TIME OF DRILLING ---

LOGGED BY S. Black **CHECKED BY**

AT END OF DRILLING ---

NOTES 496982.68 E, 5547303.76 N

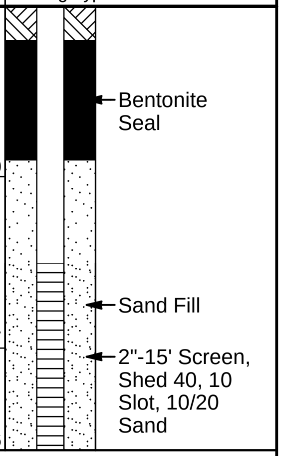
AFTER DRILLING ---

DEPTH (m)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		
		GP		(GP) Clean Granular Fill	1.52	609.30
2		GP		(GP) Rocky	3.05	607.77
		SM		(SM) Coarse Sand (Wet)	3.96	606.86

Bottom of hole at 3.96 m.

WELL DIAGRAM

Casing Top Elev: 610.82 (m)
Casing Type: PVC



MORRISON HERSHFIELD

WELL NUMBER MW-6

CLIENT Regional Municipality of Whistler

PROJECT NAME RMOW Landfill Management and Monitoring

PROJECT NUMBER 510404600

PROJECT LOCATION Whistler, British Columbia

DATE STARTED 17/8/10 **COMPLETED** 17/8/10

GROUND ELEVATION 610.88 m **HOLE SIZE** 0.15

DRILLING CONTRACTOR Sonic Drilling Ltd.

GROUND WATER LEVELS:

DRILLING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger 2"

AT TIME OF DRILLING ---

LOGGED BY S. Black **CHECKED BY**

AT END OF DRILLING ---

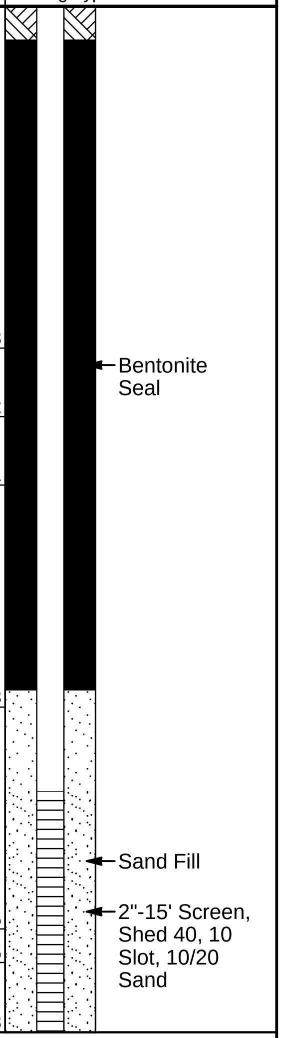
NOTES 496771.95 E, 5547262.6 N

20hrs AFTER DRILLING ---

DEPTH (m)	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	
2		GP		(GP) Clean Granular Fill 3.05	607.83
		SP		(SP) Organic Material (dark brown/black/dump) 3.66	607.22
4		SW		(SW) Medium Sand (reddish) 4.27	606.61
6		GP		(GP) Cobbles/Coarse Sand (clay lenses-reddish orange) 6.25	604.63
8		SP		(SP) Brown/Grey Poorly Graded Sand, Gravelly and Silty Zones (Wet) 8.23	602.65
		GW		(GW) Gravel 8.53	602.35
		SP		(SP) Brown/Grey Poorly Graded Sand 9.15	601.73

WELL DIAGRAM

Casing Top Elev: 610.88 (m)
Casing Type: PVC



Bottom of hole at 9.15 m.

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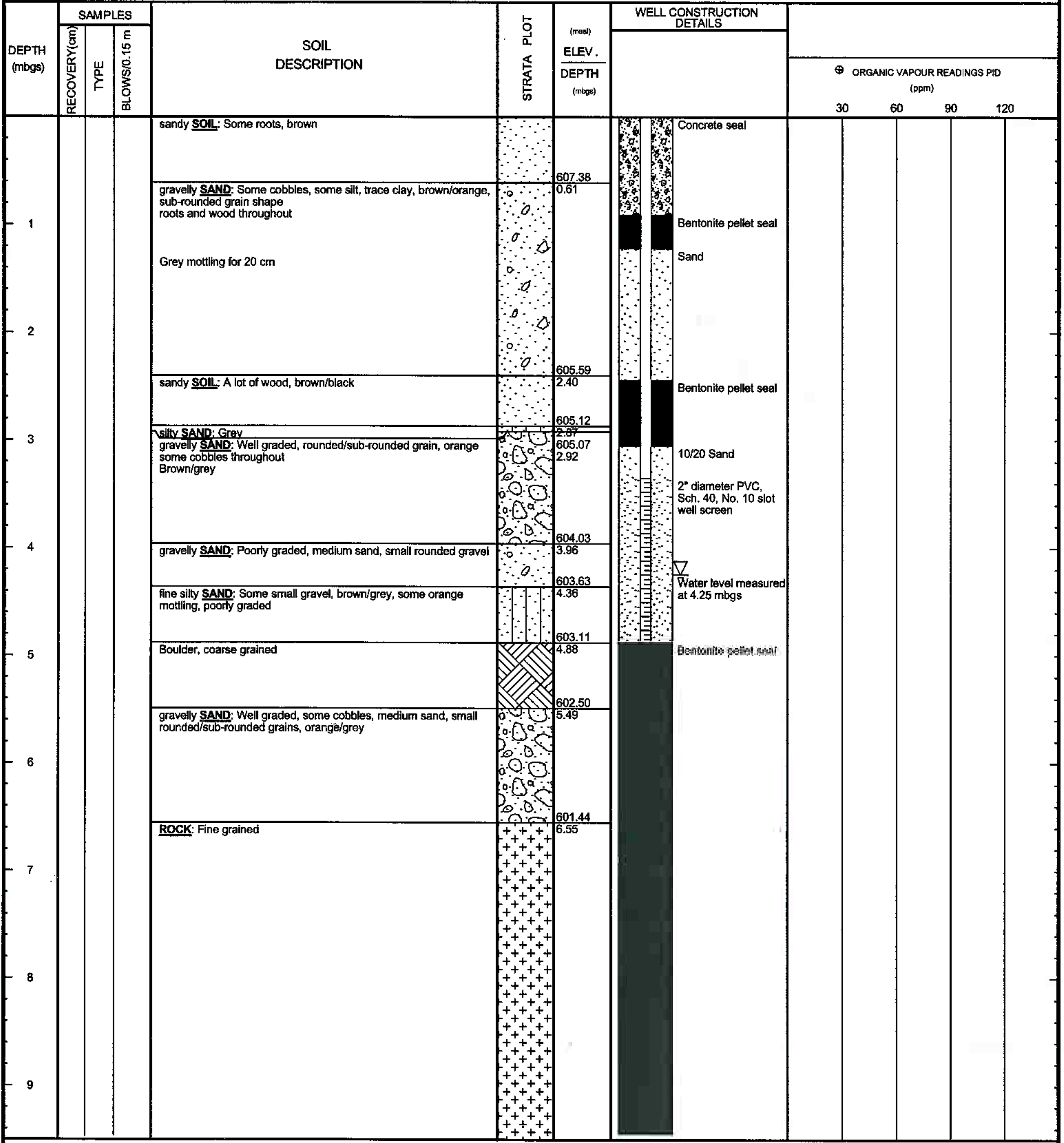
SHEET 1 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 1-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP
PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 607.99 mASL
DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 608.81 mASL
Datum: X 497024.932 Y 5547525.992



SOIL DESCRIPTION	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)
sandy **SOIL**: Some roots, brown	607.38
gravelly **SAND**: Some cobbles, some silt, trace clay, brown/orange, sub-rounded grain shape roots and wood throughout Grey mottling for 20 cm	0.61 605.59
sandy **SOIL**: A lot of wood, brown/black	2.40 605.12
silty **SAND**: Grey	2.87 605.07
gravelly **SAND**: Well graded, rounded/sub-rounded grain, orange some cobbles throughout Brown/grey	2.92 604.03
gravelly **SAND**: Poorly graded, medium sand, small rounded gravel	3.96 603.63
fine silty **SAND**: Some small gravel, brown/grey, some orange mottling, poorly graded	4.36 603.11
Boulder, coarse grained	4.88 602.50
gravelly **SAND**: Well graded, some cobbles, medium sand, small rounded/sub-rounded grains, orange/grey	5.49 601.44
ROCK: Fine grained	6.55

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CH2MHILL

SHEET 2 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 1-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 607.99 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 608.81 mASL
Datum: X 497024.932 Y 5547525.992

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES			SOIL DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm) 30 60 90 120
	RECOVERY(cm)	TYPE	BLOWS/0.15 m					
				End of borehole at 9.6 mbgs	+ + +	598.39 9.60		
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								

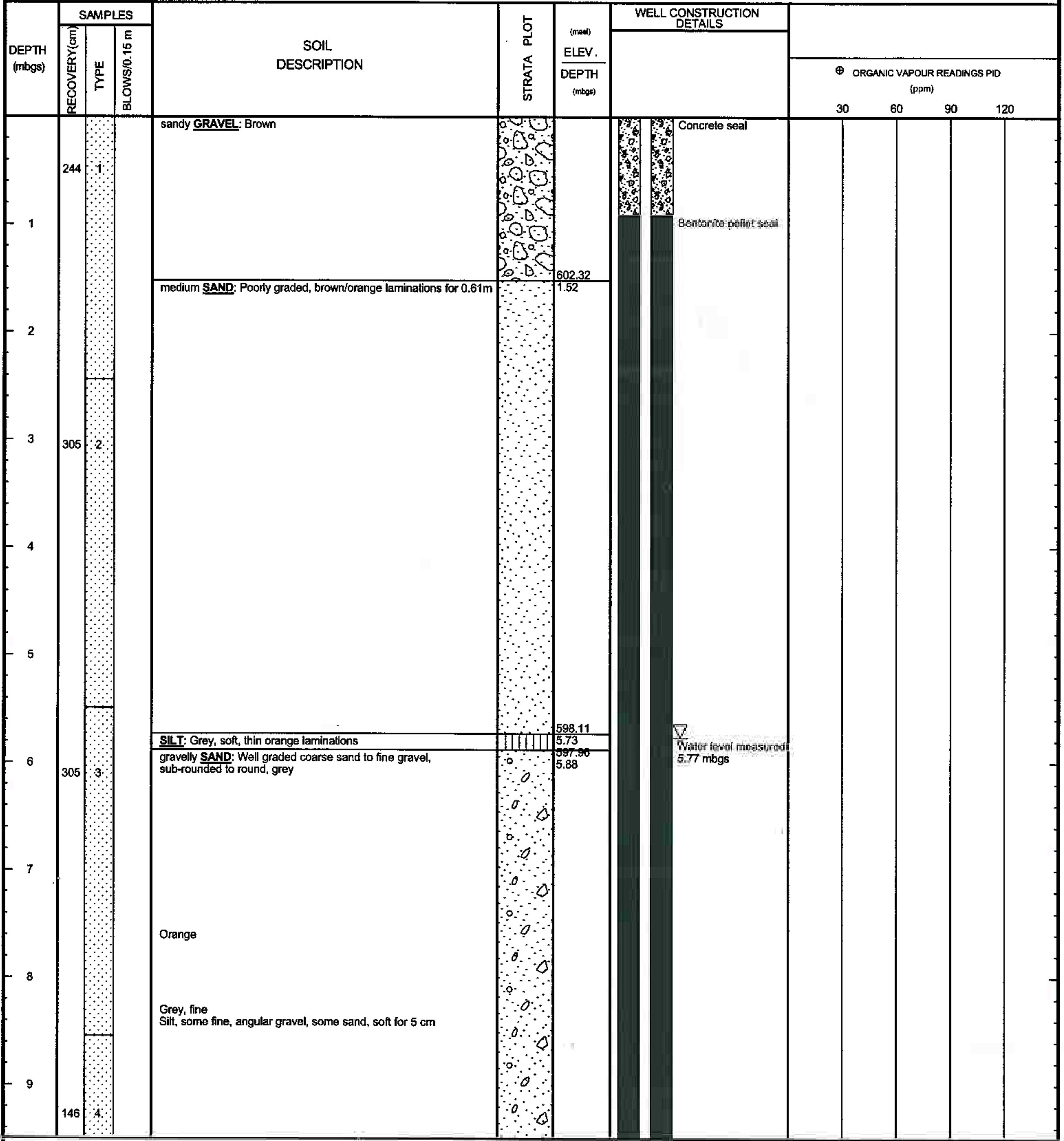
SCANMW 335612LANDFILL.GPJ CG&S.GDT 28/2/06

CH2MHILL

SHEET 1 OF 3

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 2D-06

LOCATION: Landfill	PROJECT NUMBER: 335612	DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
DATE DRILLED:	BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE	TOP OF PIPE: 604.9 mASL
LOGGED BY: PP	GROUND ELEVATION: 603.84 mASL	Datum: X 496883.455 Y 5547729.553



SAMPLE RECOVERY (cm)	SAMPLE TYPE	SOIL DESCRIPTION	ELEV. (masl) / DEPTH (mbgs)	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
244	1	sandy **GRAVEL**: Brown		Concrete seal
				Bentonite pellet seal
		medium **SAND**: Poorly graded, brown/orange laminations for 0.61m	602.32 1.52	
305	2			
		SILT: Grey, soft, thin orange laminations	598.11 5.73	Water level measured 5.77 mbgs
305	3	gravelly **SAND**: Well graded coarse sand to fine gravel, sub-rounded to round, grey	597.96 5.88	
		Orange		
		Grey, fine Silt, some fine, angular gravel, some sand, soft for 5 cm		
146	4			

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CH2MHILL

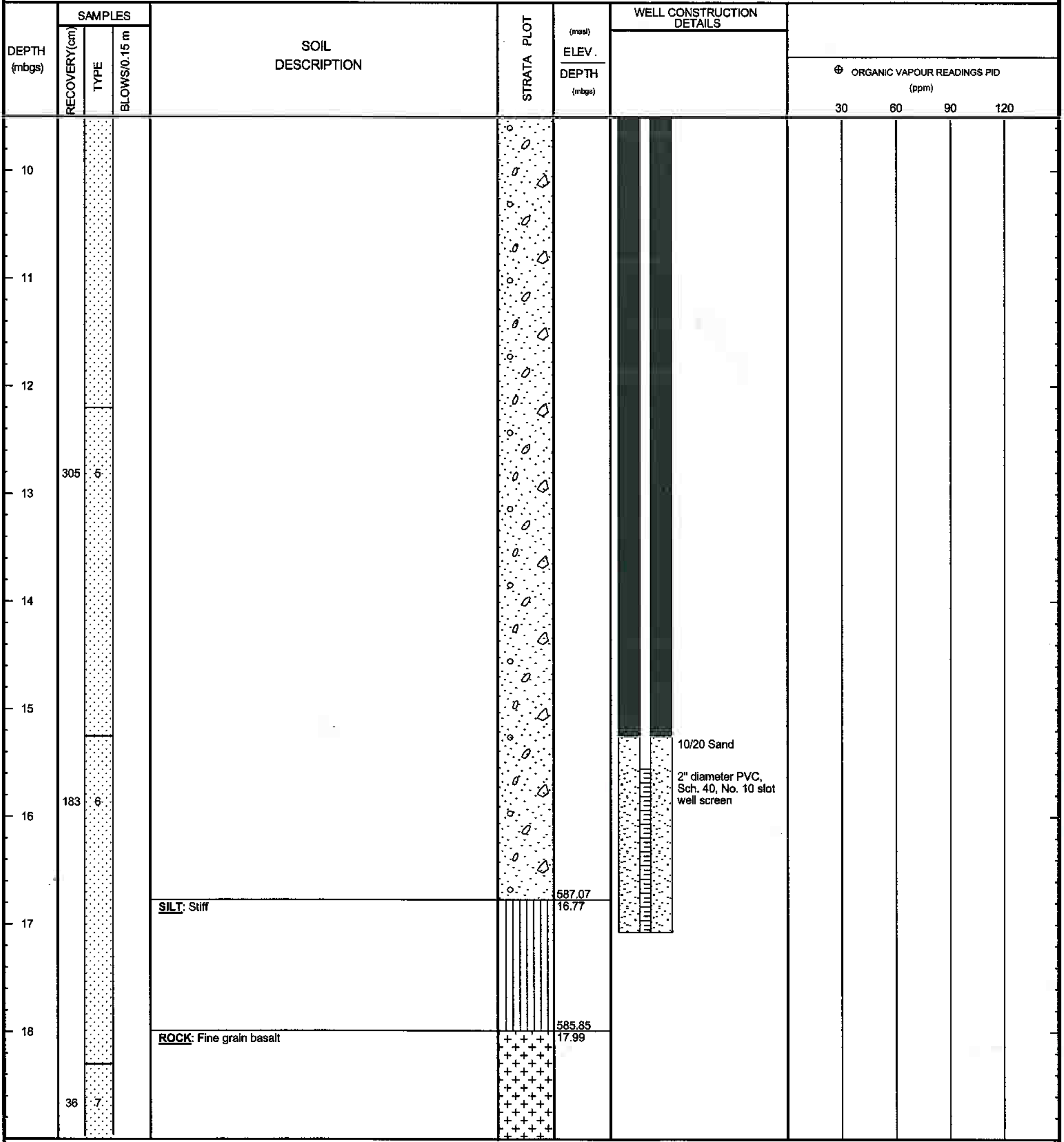
SHEET 2 OF 3

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 2D-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 603.84 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 604.9 mASL
Datum: X 496883.455 Y 5547729.553



SILT: Stiff

ROCK: Fine grain basalt

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SHEET 3 OF 3

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 2D-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 603.84 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 604.9 mASL
Datum: X 496883.455 Y 5547729.553

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm) 30 60 90 120
20						583.72 20.12		
				End of borehole at 20.12 mbgs				
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								

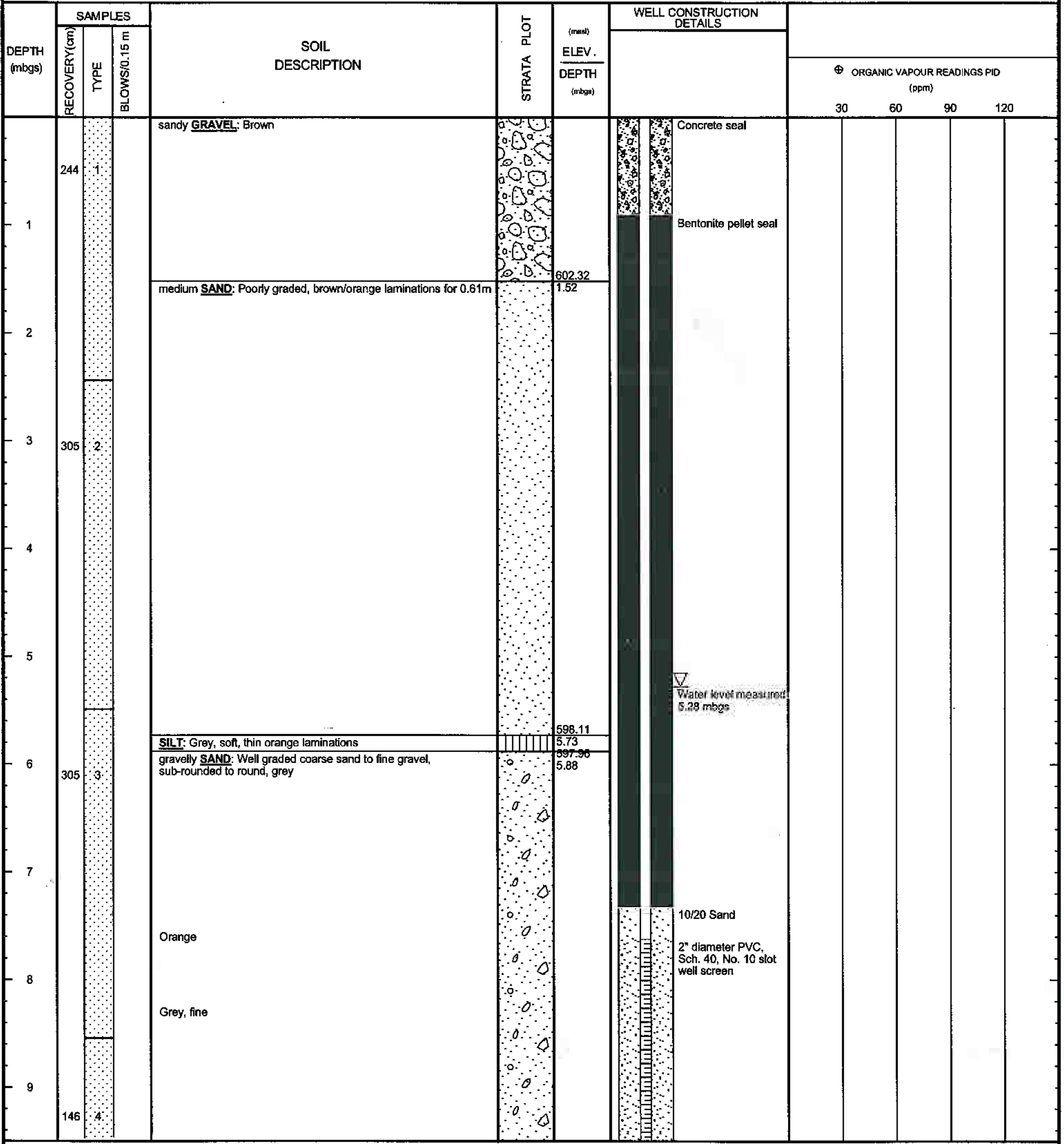
SHEET 1 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 2S-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 603.84 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 604.94 mASL
Datum: X 496883.455 Y 5547729.553



RECOVERY(cm)	TYPE	BLOWS/0.15 m
244	1	
305	2	
305	3	
146	4	

sandy **GRAVEL**: Brown

602.32
1.52

medium **SAND**: Poorly graded, brown/orange laminations for 0.61m

598.11
5.73

SILT: Grey, soft, thin orange laminations

597.96
5.88

gravelly **SAND**: Well graded coarse sand to fine gravel, sub-rounded to round, grey

Orange

Grey, fine

Concrete seal

Bentonite pellet seal

Water level measured 5.28 mbgs

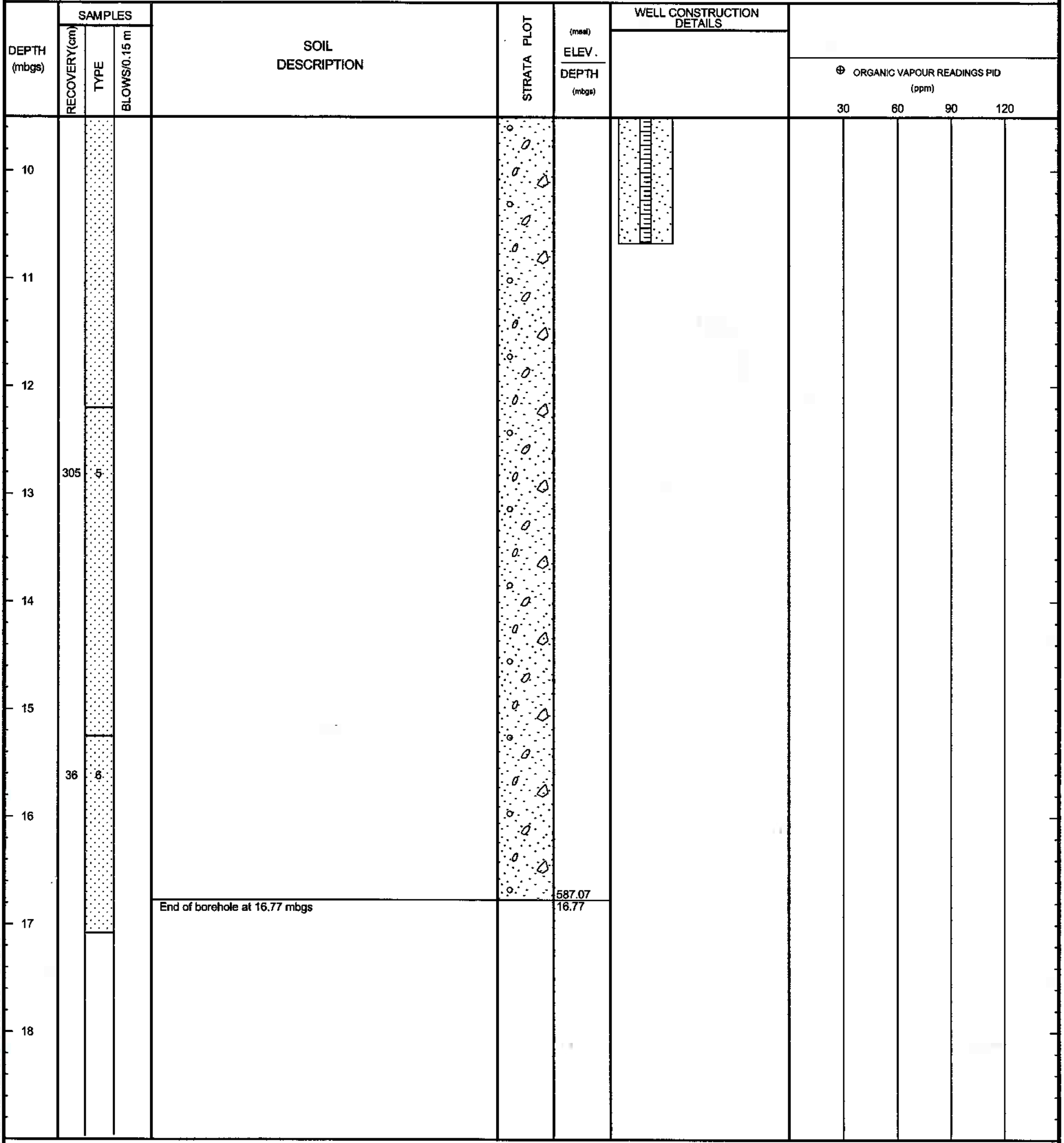
10/20 Sand

2" diameter PVC, Sch. 40, No. 10 slot well screen

SHEET 2 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 2S-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP
PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 603.84 mASL
DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 604.94 mASL
Datum: X 496883.455 Y 5547729.553



End of borehole at 16.77 mbgs

SCANMW 335612LANDFILL.GPJ CG&S.GDT 28/2/06

CH2MHILL

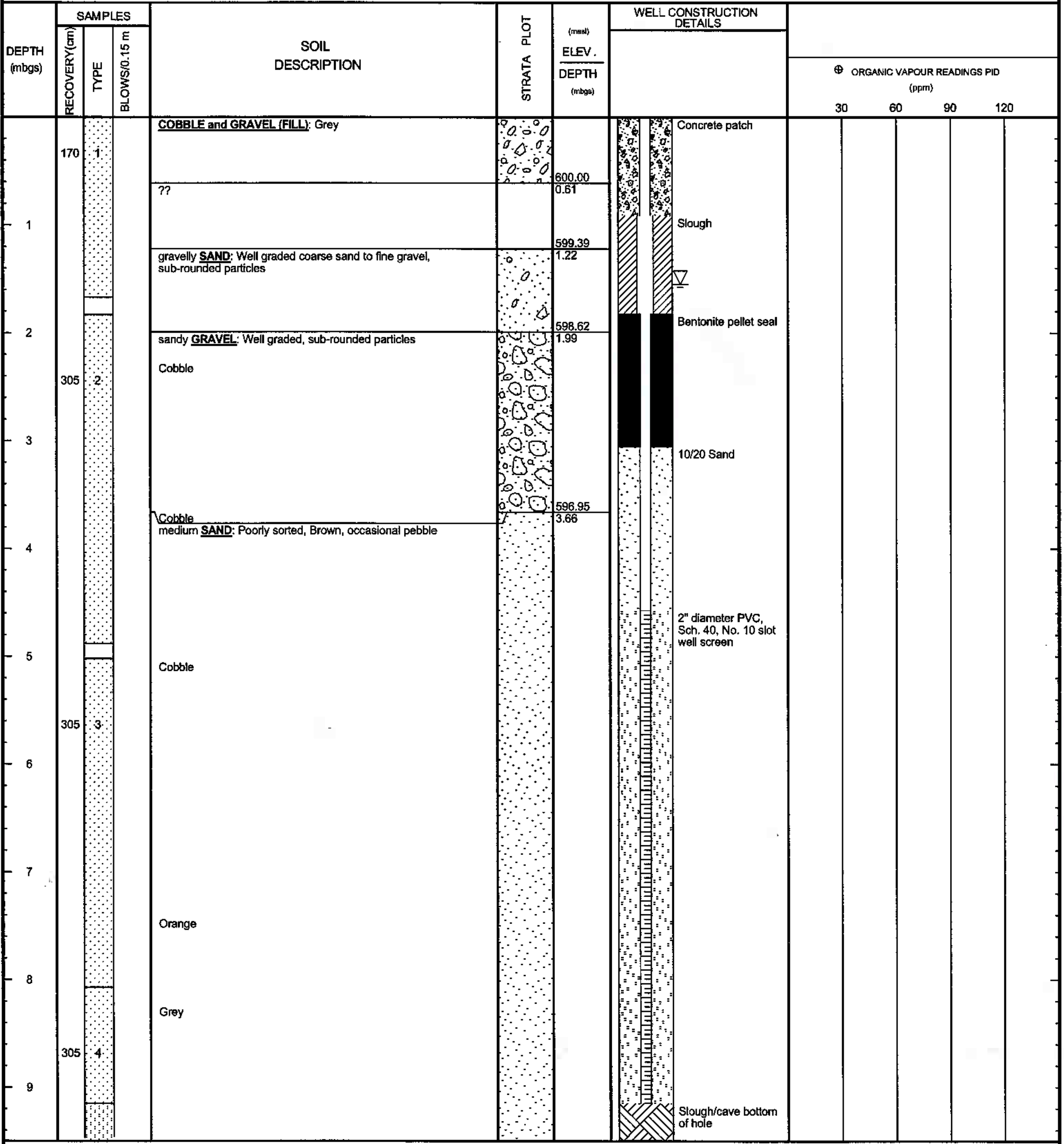
SHEET 1 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 3-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 600.61 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 601.47 mASL
Datum: X 496751.391 Y 5547609.577



COBBLE and GRAVEL (FILL): Grey

??

gravelly **SAND**: Well graded coarse sand to fine gravel, sub-rounded particles

sandy **GRAVEL**: Well graded, sub-rounded particles

Cobble

Cobble

medium **SAND**: Poorly sorted, Brown, occasional pebble

Cobble

Orange

Grey

SCANMW 335612LANDFILL.GPJ CGS&S.GDT 28/2/06

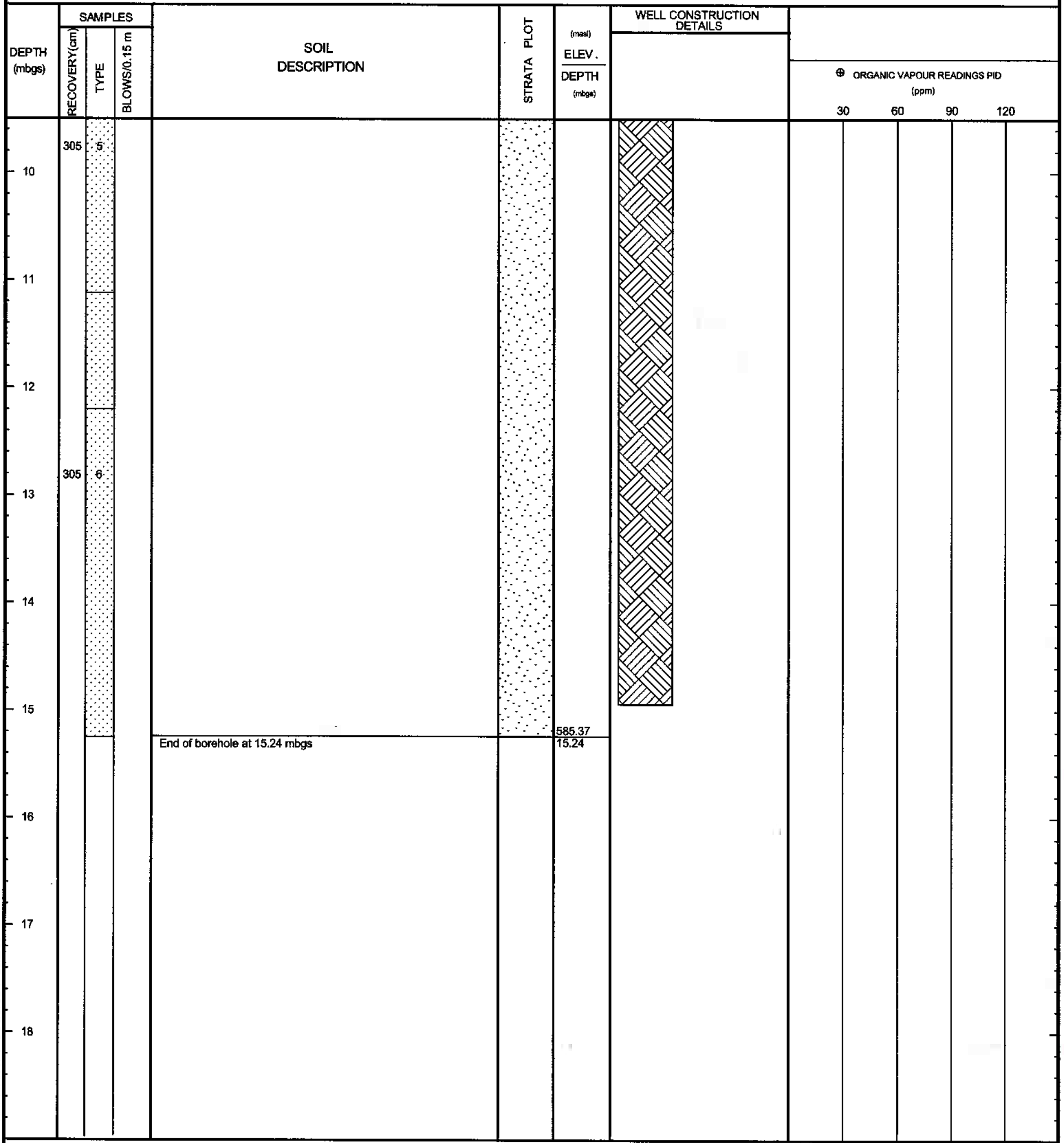
CH2M HILL Canada Limited

CH2MHILL

SHEET 2 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 3-06

LOCATION: Landfill	PROJECT NUMBER: 335612	DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
DATE DRILLED:	BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE	TOP OF PIPE: 601.47 mASL
LOGGED BY: PP	GROUND ELEVATION: 600.61 mASL	Datum: X 496751.391 Y 5547609.577



DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	SAMPLES TYPE	SAMPLES BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	ELEV. (masl) / DEPTH (mbgs)	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
	305	5					
10							
11							
12							
	305	6					
13							
14							
15							
				End of borehole at 15.24 mbgs		585.37 15.24	
16							
17							
18							

SCANMW 335612LANDFILL.GPJ CG&S.GDT 28/2/06

CH2M HILL Canada Limited

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 4-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

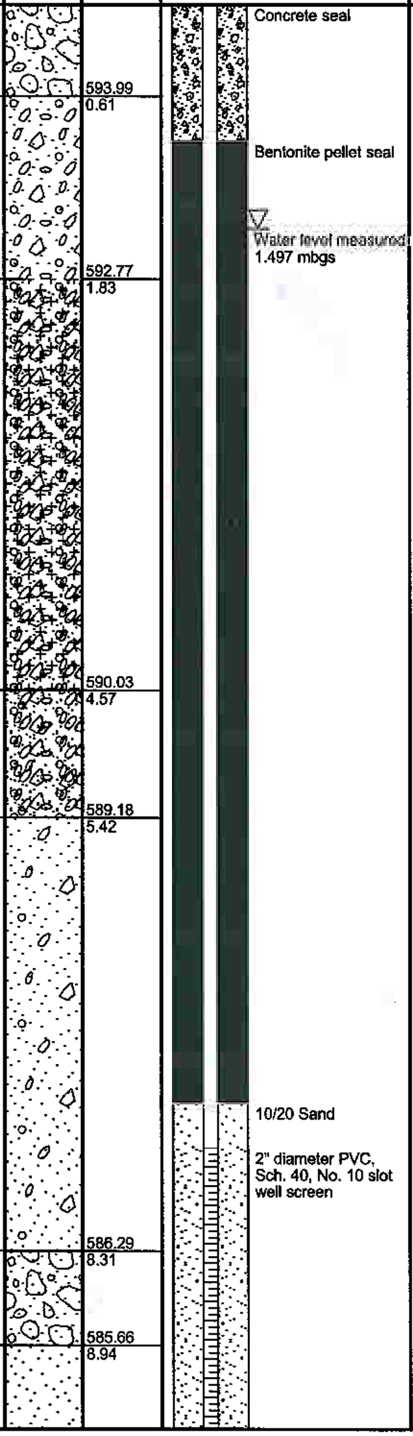
PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 594.60 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 595.48 mASL
Datum: X 496800.883 Y 5547890.701

SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	TYPE	BLOWS/0.15 m
1.22	1	
53	2	
15	3	
24	4	
61	5	
122	6	
305	7	
305	8	

SOIL DESCRIPTION	(masl) ELEV. / DEPTH (mbgs)
sandy **GRAVEL (FILL)**: Brown	
SILT, SAND, GRAVEL, COBBLE (FILL): Grey	593.99 0.61
ROCK, COARSE GRAIN GRANITE Soft to 3.2 mbgs	592.77 1.83
gravelly **SAND**: Well graded, medium sand to medium gravel, brown	590.03 4.57
SAND and GRAVEL (FILL): Brown	589.18 5.42
sandy **GRAVEL**: Well graded, rounded gravel to medium sand Oxidation	586.29 8.31
SAND: Medium to fine, poorly graded, grey Thin oxidation lamination to 13.11 mbgs	585.66 8.94

DEPTH (mbgs): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9



⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm)
30 60 90 120

CH2MHILL

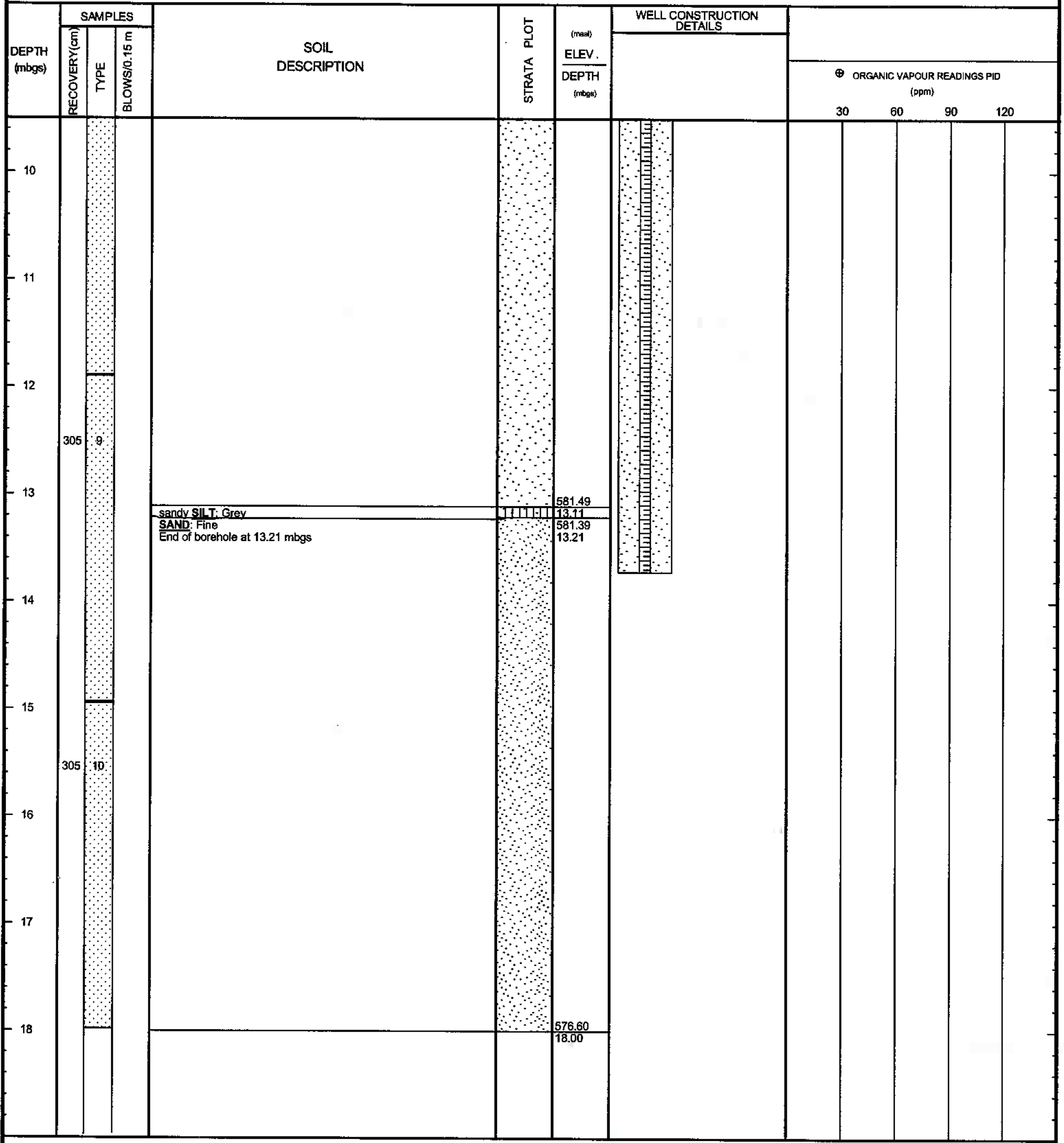
SHEET 2 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 4-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 594.60 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 595.48 mASL
Datum: X 496800.883 Y 5547890.701



sandy **SILT**: Grey
SAND: Fine
End of borehole at 13.21 mbgs

SCANMW 335612LANDFILL.GPJ CG&S.GDT 28/2/06

CH2MHILL

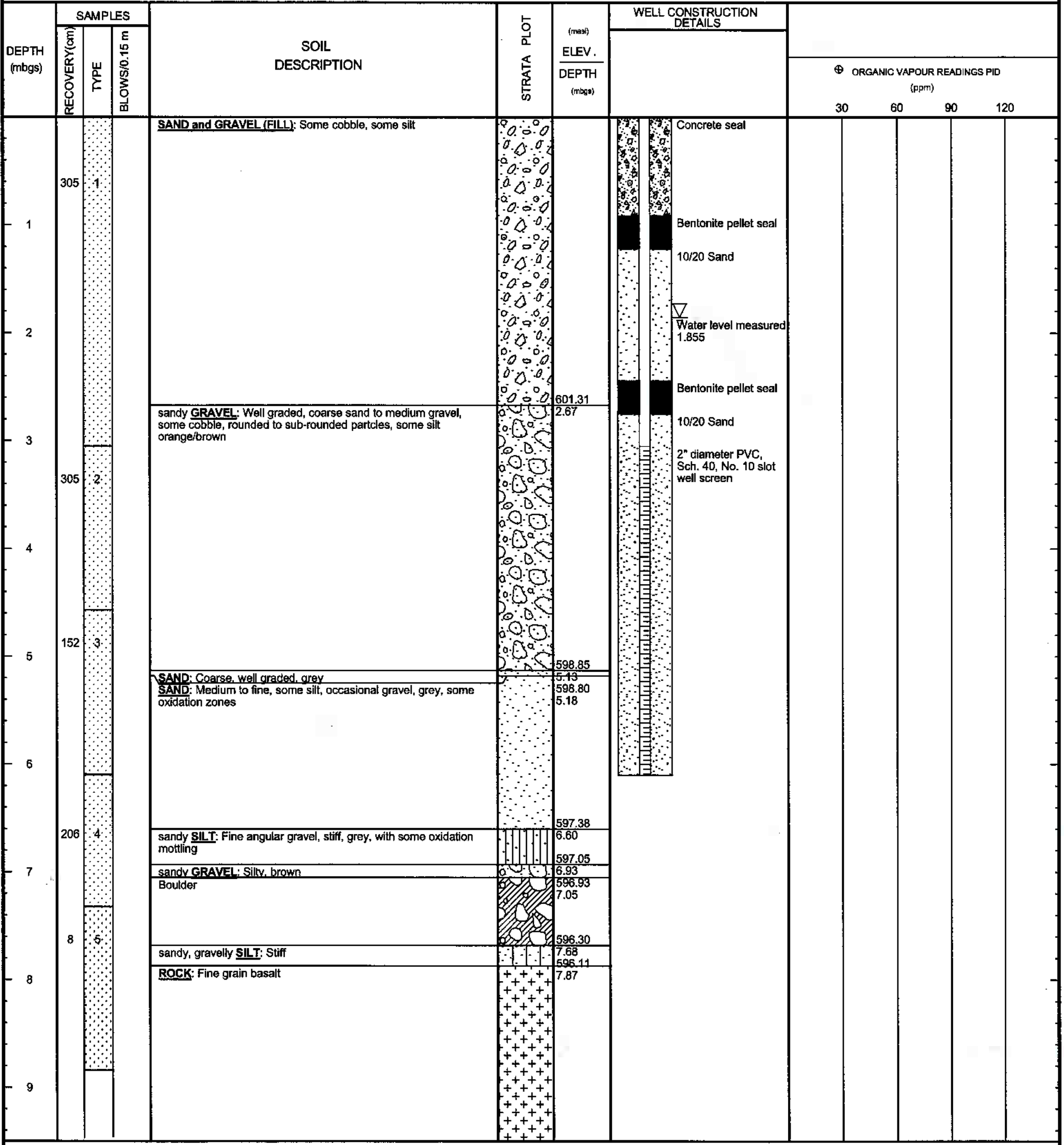
SHEET 1 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 5-06

LOCATION: Landfill	PROJECT NUMBER: 335612	DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
DATE DRILLED:	BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE	TOP OF PIPE: 604.65 mASL
LOGGED BY: PP	GROUND ELEVATION: 603.98 mASL	Datum: X 496906.423 Y 5547367.257

SOIL DESCRIPTION	ELEV. (masl) / DEPTH (mbgs)
SAND and GRAVEL (FILL): Some cobble, some silt	601.31 2.67
sandy **GRAVEL**: Well graded, coarse sand to medium gravel, some cobble, rounded to sub-rounded partcles, some silt orange/brown	598.85 5.13
SAND: Coarse, well graded, grey	598.80 5.18
SAND: Medium to fine, some silt, occasional gravel, grey, some oxidation zones	597.38 6.60
sandy **SILT**: Fine angular gravel, stiff, grey, with some oxidation mottling	597.05 6.93
sandy **GRAVEL**: Silty, brown	596.93 7.05
Boulder	596.30 7.68
sandy, gravelly **SILT**: Stiff	596.11 7.87
ROCK: Fine grain basalt	

SAMPLES RECOVERY (cm)	TYPE	BLOWS/0.15 m
305	1	
305	2	
152	3	
206	4	
8	5	



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SHEET 2 OF 2

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 5-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 603.98 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 604.65 mASL
Datum: X 496906.423 Y 5547367.257

DEPTH (mbgs)	SAMPLES RECOVERY(cm)	TYPE	BLOWS/0.15 m	SOIL DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	(masl) ELEV. DEPTH (mbgs)	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	⊕ ORGANIC VAPOUR READINGS PID (ppm) 30 60 90 120
10					++++	593.88 10.10		
				End of borehole at 10.2 mbgs				
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								

SCANMW 335612LANDFILL.GPJ CG&S.GDT 28/2/06

CH2MHILL

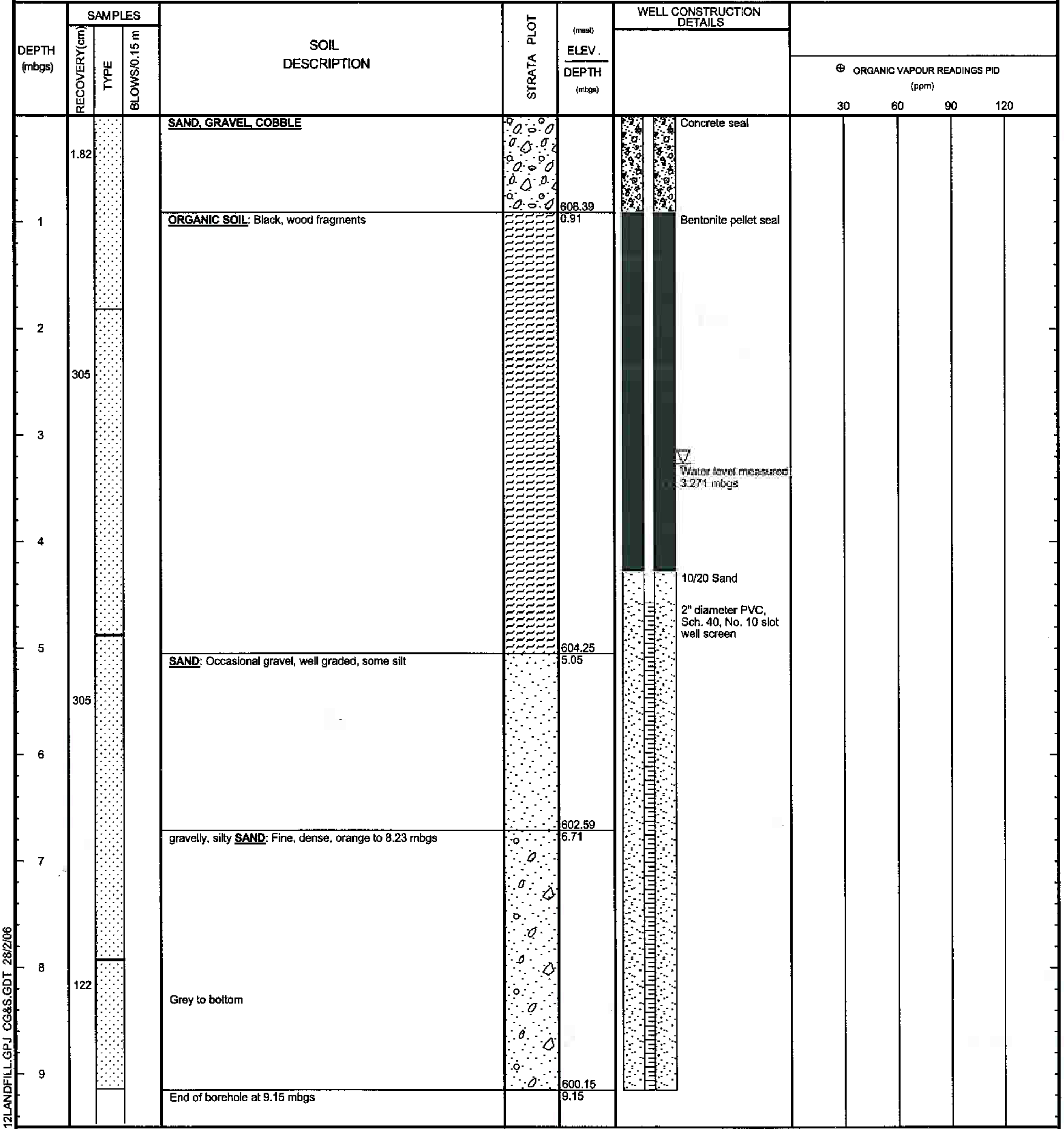
SHEET 1 OF 1

RECORD OF MONITORING WELL: MW 6-06

LOCATION: Landfill
DATE DRILLED:
LOGGED BY: PP

PROJECT NUMBER: 335612
BORING METHOD: HSA/HQ-CORE
GROUND ELEVATION: 609.3 mASL

DRILLER: Sonic Drilling
TOP OF PIPE: 610.05 mASL
Datum: X 496799.226 Y 5547249.454

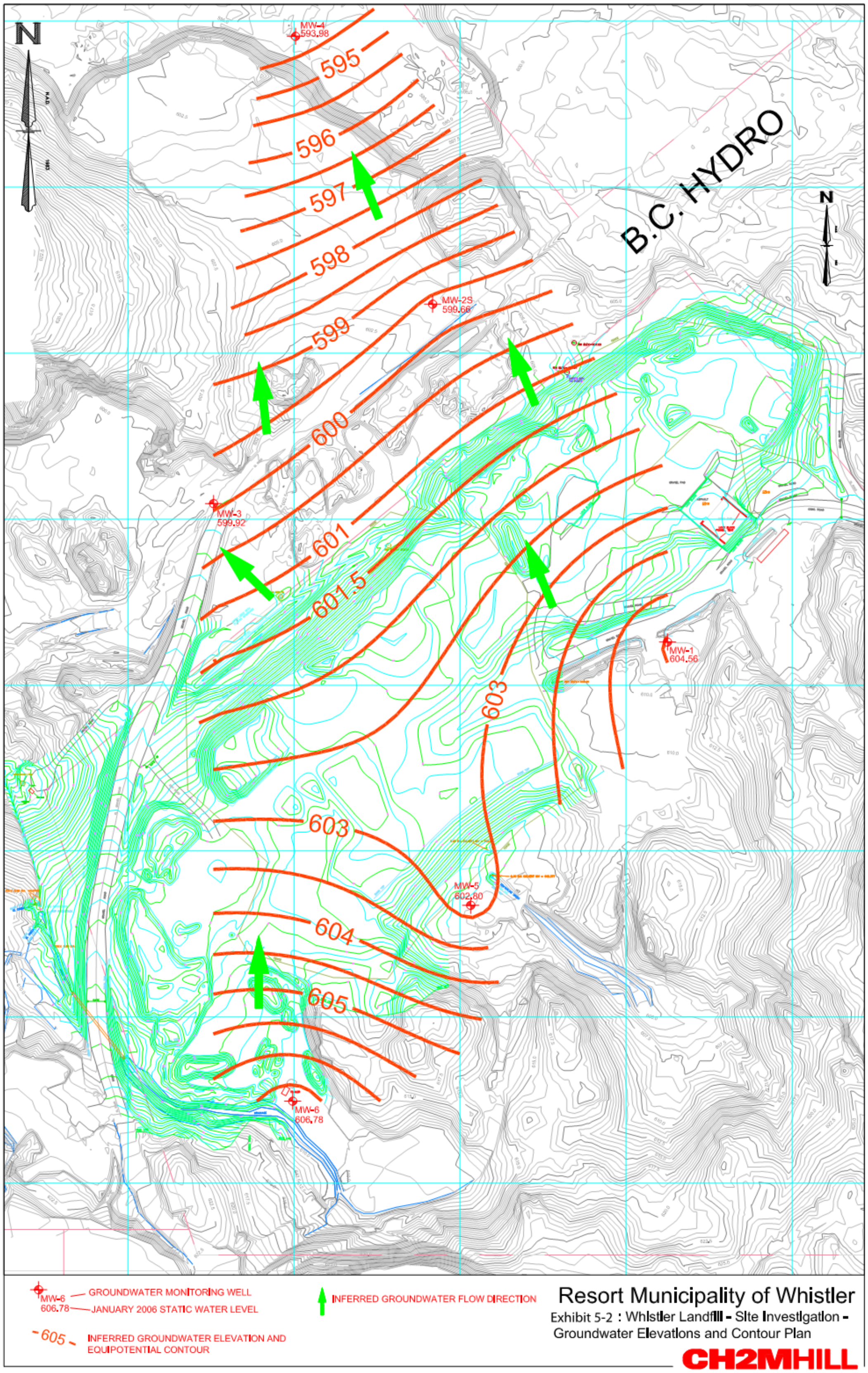


SOIL DESCRIPTION	ELEV. (masl) / DEPTH (mbgs)
SAND, GRAVEL, COBBLE	608.39 0.91
ORGANIC SOIL: Black, wood fragments	604.25 5.05
SAND: Occasional gravel, well graded, some silt	602.59 6.71
gravelly, silty **SAND**: Fine, dense, orange to 8.23 mbgs Grey to bottom	600.15 9.15
End of borehole at 9.15 mbgs	

SCANMW 335612LANDFILL.GPJ CG&S.GDT 28/2/06

CH2M HILL Canada Limited

APPENDIX B: Groundwater Flow



CH2M Hill. 2006a. Whistler Landfill Closure Plan. Final Report prepared for the Regional Municipality of Whistler.

APPENDIX C: Groundwater and Leachate Sample Analytes List

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Physical Tests			
Conductivity	APHA 2510 Auto. Conduc.	2.0	uS/cm
Hardness (as CaCO3)	APHA 2340B	0.50	mg/L
pH	APHA 4500-H pH Value	0.10	pH
Water - Anions and Nutrients			
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Alkalinity, Carbonate (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Alkalinity, Hydroxide (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Ammonia, Total (as N)	J. ENVIRON. MONIT., 2005, 7, 37-42, RSC	0.0050	mg/L
Bromide (Br)	APHA 4110 B.	0.050	mg/L
Chloride (Cl)	APHA 4110 B.	0.50	mg/L
Fluoride (F)	APHA 4110 B.	0.020	mg/L
Nitrate (as N)	EPA 300.0	0.0050	mg/L
Nitrite (as N)	EPA 300.0	0.0010	mg/L
Phosphorus (P)-Total	APHA 4500-P Phosphorous	0.0020	mg/L
Sulfate (SO4)	APHA 4110 B.	0.50	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	APHA 4500-NORG D.	0.050	mg/L
Total Nitrogen	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.050	mg/L
Water - Dissolved Metals			
Aluminum (Al)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.01	mg/L
Antimony (Sb)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0005	mg/L
Arsenic (As)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Barium (Ba)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.02	mg/L
Beryllium (Be)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.005	mg/L
Bismuth (Bi)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.2	mg/L
Boron (B)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.1	mg/L
Cadmium (Cd)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.00005	mg/L
Calcium (Ca)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.1	mg/L
Chromium (Cr)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0005	mg/L
Cobalt (Co)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0005	mg/L
Copper (Cu)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Iron (Fe)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.03	mg/L
Lead (Pb)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Lithium (Li)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.05	mg/L
Magnesium (Mg)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.1	mg/L
Manganese (Mn)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.01	mg/L
Mercury (Hg)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A & EPA 245.7	0.0002	mg/L
Molybdenum (Mo)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Nickel (Ni)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.005	mg/L
Phosphorus (P)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.3	mg/L

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Dissolved Metals			
Potassium (K)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	2	mg/L
Selenium (Se)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Silicon (Si)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.05	mg/L
Silver (Ag)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.00005	mg/L
Sodium (Na)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	2	mg/L
Strontium (Sr)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.005	mg/L
Thallium (Tl)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0002	mg/L
Tin (Sn)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.03	mg/L
Titanium (Ti)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.05	mg/L
Uranium (U)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0002	mg/L
Vanadium (V)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.03	mg/L
Zinc (Zn)-Dissolved	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.005	mg/L
Water - Aggregate Organics			
COD	APHA 5220 D. CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND	20	mg/L
Water - Volatile Organic Compounds			
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,1-Dichloroethylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,1-Dichloropropylene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00070	mg/L
1,2-Dichloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,2-Dichloroethane	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
1,3-Butadiene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,3-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
1,3-Dichloropropene (cis & trans)	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
1,4-Difluorobenzene (SS)	EPA8260B, 5021	1	%

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Volatile Organic Compounds			
2,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
2-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
2-Hexanone	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
4-Bromofluorobenzene (SS)	EPA8260B, 5021	1	%
4-Chlorotoluene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
4-Isopropyltoluene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (MIBC)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Acetone	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Benzene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
Bromobenzene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Bromochloromethane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Bromodichloromethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Bromoform	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Bromomethane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Carbon Disulfide	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0050	mg/L
Carbon Tetrachloride	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
Chlorobenzene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Dibromochloromethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Chloroethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Chloroform	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Chloromethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0050	mg/L
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Decane (nC10)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Dibromomethane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Dichlorodifluoromethane	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Ethylbenzene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
1,2-Dibromoethane	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
n-Heptane (nC7)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
n-Hexane (nC6)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Isopropylbenzene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
meta- & para-Xylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
Methylcyclohexane	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
Dichloromethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0050	mg/L
n-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
n-Propylbenzene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Volatile Organic Compounds			
Naphthalene	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
n-Octane (nC8)	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
ortho-Xylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
n-Pentane	EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP	0.0010	mg/L
sec-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Styrene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
tert-Butylbenzene	EPA 8260B, 5012A	0.0010	mg/L
Tetrachloroethylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Toluene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.00050	mg/L
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Trichloroethylene	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Trichlorofluoromethane	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Vinyl Chloride	EPA8260B, 5021	0.0010	mg/L
Xylenes	CALCULATION	0.00075	mg/L
Water - Hydrocarbons			
3,4-Dichlorotoluene (SS)	B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)	1	%
EPH10-19	BCMOE EPH GCFID	0.3	mg/L
EPH19-32	BCMOE EPH GCFID	0.3	mg/L
HEPH	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.25	ug/mL
LEPH	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.25	ug/mL
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH6-10)	B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)	0.10	mg/L
VPH (C6-C10)	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.10	mg/L
Water - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons			
Acenaphthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Acenaphthene d10	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Acenaphthylene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Acridine	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Acridine d9	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Anthracene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benz(a)anthracene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000010	mg/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Chrysene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Chrysene d12	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Fluoranthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Fluorene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons			
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Naphthalene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Naphthalene d8	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Phenanthrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Phenanthrene d10	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Pyrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Quinoline	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L

Methodology

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ALK-PCT-VA	Water	Alkalinity by Auto. Titration	APHA 2320 Alkalinity

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2320 "Alkalinity". Total alkalinity is determined by potentiometric titration to a pH 4.5 endpoint. Bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide alkalinity are calculated from phenolphthalein alkalinity and total alkalinity values.

ANIONS-BR-IC-VA	Water	Bromide by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

ANIONS-CL-IC-VA	Water	Chloride by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

ANIONS-F-IC-VA	Water	Fluoride by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

ANIONS-NO2-IC-VA	Water	Nitrite in Water by Ion Chromatography	EPA 300.0

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrite is detected by UV absorbance.

ANIONS-NO3-IC-VA	Water	Nitrate in Water by Ion Chromatography	EPA 300.0

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrate is detected by UV absorbance.

ANIONS-SO4-IC-VA	Water	Sulfate by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

COD-COL-VA	Water	Chemical Oxygen Demand by Colorimetric	APHA 5220 D. CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 5220 "Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)".

Methodology

<table>
<tr><th>Product</th><th>Matrix</th><th>Product Description</th><th>Analytical Method Reference</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Chemical oxygen demand is determined using the closed reflux colourimetric method.</td></tr>
<tr><td>EC-PCT-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Conductivity (Automated)</td><td>APHA 2510 Auto. Conduc.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2510 "Conductivity". Conductivity is determined using a conductivity electrode.</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPH-SF-FID-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>EPH in Water by GCFID</td><td>BCMOE EPH GCFID</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out in accordance with the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (BCMELP) Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 1999). The procedure involves extraction of the entire water sample with dichloromethane. The extract is then solvent exchanged to toluene and analysed by capillary column gas chromatography with flame ionization detection (GC/FID). EPH results include Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) and are therefore not equivalent to Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (LEPH/HEPH).</td></tr>
<tr><td>FUELS-HSMS-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS</td><td>EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.</td></tr>
<tr><td>HARDNESS-CALC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Hardness</td><td>APHA 2340B</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Hardness (also known as Total Hardness) is calculated from the sum of Calcium and Magnesium concentrations, expressed in CaCO3 equivalents. Dissolved Calcium and Magnesium concentrations are preferentially used for the hardness calculation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>HG-DIS-CVAFS-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Dissolved Mercury in Water by CVAFS</td><td>EPA SW-846 3005A & EPA 245.7</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by filtration (EPA Method 3005A) and involves a cold-oxidation of the acidified sample using bromine monochloride prior to reduction of the sample with stannous chloride. Instrumental analysis is by cold vapour atomic fluorescence spectrophotometry (EPA Method 245.7).</td></tr>
<tr><td>LEPH/HEPH-CALC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>LEPHs and HEPHs</td><td>BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in water. These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Parks Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". According to this method, LEPH and HEPH are calculated by subtracting selected Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon results from Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbon results. To calculate LEPH, the individual results for Acenaphthene, Acridine, Anthracene, Fluorene, Naphthalene and Phenanthrene are subtracted from EPH(C10-19). To calculate HEPH, the individual results for Benz(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Fluoranthene, and Pyrene are subtracted from EPH(C19-32). Analysis of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons adheres to all prescribed elements of the BCMELP method "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 20, 1999).</td></tr>
<tr><td>MET-DIS-ICP-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Dissolved Metals in Water by ICPOES</td><td>EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure</td></tr>
</table>

Methodology

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference

involves filtration (EPA Method 3005A) and analysis by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrophotometry (EPA Method 6010B).

MET-DIS-LOW-MS-VA	Water	Dissolved Metals in Water by ICPMS(Low)	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures involves preliminary sample treatment by filtration (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (EPA Method 6020A).

NH3-F-VA	Water	Ammonia in Water by Fluorescence	J. ENVIRON. MONIT., 2005, 7, 37-42, RSC

This analysis is carried out, on sulfuric acid preserved samples, using procedures modified from J. Environ. Monit., 2005, 7, 37 - 42, The Royal Society of Chemistry, "Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection for the determination of trace levels of ammonium in seawater", Roslyn J. Waston et al.

P-T-COL-VA	Water	Total P in Water by Colour	APHA 4500-P Phosphorous

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-P "Phosphorus". Total Phosphorous is determined colourimetrically after persulphate digestion of the sample.

PAH-SF-MS-VA	Water	PAH in Water by GCMS	EPA 3510, 8270

The entire water sample is extracted with dichloromethane, prior to analysis by gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC/MS). Because the two isomers cannot be readily chromatographically separated, benzo(j)fluoranthene is reported as part of the benzo(b)fluoranthene parameter.

PAH-SURR-MS-VA	Water	PAH Surrogates for Waters	EPA 3510, 8270

Analysed as per the corresponding PAH test method. Known quantities of surrogate compounds are added prior to analysis to each sample to demonstrate analytical accuracy.

PH-PCT-VA	Water	pH by Meter (Automated)	APHA 4500-H pH Value

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

SAMPLE-DISPOSAL-VA	Misc.	Sample Handling and Disposal Fee	
TKN-F-VA	Water	TKN in Water by Fluorescence	APHA 4500-NORG D.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-Norg D. "Block Digestion and Flow Injection Analysis". Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen is determined using block digestion followed by Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection.

TN-CALC-VA	Water	Total Nitrogen (Calculation)	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Total Nitrogen is a calculated parameter. Total Nitrogen = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen + [Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)]

Methodology

<table>
<tr><th>Product</th><th>Matrix</th><th>Product Description</th><th>Analytical Method Reference</th></tr>
<tr><td>VH-HSFID-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>VH in Water by Headspace GCFID</td><td>B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Compounds eluting between n-hexane and n-decane are measured and summed together using flame-ionization detection.</td></tr>
<tr><td>VH-SURR-FID-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>VH Surrogates for Waters</td><td>B.C. MIN. OF ENV. LAB. MAN. (2009)</td></tr>
<tr><td>VOC-HSMS-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS</td><td>EPA8260B, 5021</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.</td></tr>
<tr><td>VOC-M-HSMS-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Volatile Organic Compounds - GC-MS</td><td>EPA 8260B, 5012A</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Water samples, with reagents, are heated and an aliquot of the headspace at equilibrium is analysed by GC-MS.</td></tr>
<tr><td>VOC-M2-HSMS-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>VOCs in water by Headspace GCMS</td><td>EPA8260B, 5035A, 5021, BC MELP</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.</td></tr>
<tr><td>VOC7-HSMS-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>BTEX/MTBE/Styrene by Headspace GCMS</td><td>EPA8260B, 5021</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">The water sample, with added reagents, is heated in a sealed vial to equilibrium. The headspace from the vial is transfered into a gas chromatograph. Target compound concentrations are measured using mass spectrometry detection.</td></tr>
<tr><td>VOC7/VOC-SURR-MS-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>VOC7 and/or VOC Surrogates for Waters</td><td>EPA8260B, 5021</td></tr>
<tr><td>VPH-CALC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>VPH is VH minus select aromatics</td><td>BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". The concentrations of specific Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes and, in solids, Styrene) are subtracted from the collective concentration of Volatile Hydrocarbons (VH) that elute between n-hexane (nC6) and n-decane (nC10).</td></tr>
<tr><td>XYLENES-CALC-VA</td><td>Water</td><td>Sum of Xylene Isomer Concentrations</td><td>CALCULATION</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Calculation of Total Xylenes
Total Xylenes is the sum of the concentrations of the ortho, meta, and para Xylene isomers. Results below detection limit (DL) are treated as zero. The DL for Total Xylenes is set to a value no less than the square root of the sum of the squares of the DLs of the individual Xylenes.</td></tr>
</table>

APPENDIX D: Surface Water Sample Analytes List

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	**Method Reference**	**Report D.L.**	**Units**
Water - Physical Tests			
Conductivity	APHA 2510 Auto. Conduc.	2.0	uS/cm
Hardness (as CaCO3)	APHA 2340B	0.50	mg/L
pH	APHA 4500-H pH Value	0.10	pH
Total Suspended Solids	APHA 2540 D - GRAVIMETRIC	3.0	mg/L
Water - Anions and Nutrients			
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Alkalinity, Carbonate (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Alkalinity, Hydroxide (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	APHA 2320 Alkalinity	1.0	mg/L
Ammonia, Total (as N)	J. ENVIRON. MONIT., 2005, 7, 37-42, RSC	0.0050	mg/L
Bromide (Br)	APHA 4110 B.	0.050	mg/L
Chloride (Cl)	APHA 4110 B.	0.50	mg/L
Fluoride (F)	APHA 4110 B.	0.020	mg/L
Nitrate (as N)	EPA 300.0	0.0050	mg/L
Nitrite (as N)	EPA 300.0	0.0010	mg/L
Phosphorus (P)-Total	APHA 4500-P Phosphorous	0.0020	mg/L
Sulfate (SO4)	APHA 4110 B.	0.50	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	APHA 4500-NORG D.	0.050	mg/L
Total Nitrogen	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.050	mg/L
Water - Total Metals			
Aluminum (Al)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.01	mg/L
Antimony (Sb)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0005	mg/L
Arsenic (As)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Barium (Ba)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.02	mg/L
Beryllium (Be)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.005	mg/L
Bismuth (Bi)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.2	mg/L
Boron (B)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.1	mg/L
Cadmium (Cd)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.00005	mg/L
Calcium (Ca)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.1	mg/L
Chromium (Cr)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0005	mg/L
Cobalt (Co)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0005	mg/L
Copper (Cu)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Iron (Fe)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.03	mg/L
Lead (Pb)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Lithium (Li)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.05	mg/L
Magnesium (Mg)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.1	mg/L
Manganese (Mn)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.01	mg/L
Mercury (Hg)-Total	EPA 245.7	0.0002	mg/L
Molybdenum (Mo)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Nickel (Ni)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.005	mg/L

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Total Metals			
Phosphorus (P)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.3	mg/L
Potassium (K)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	2	mg/L
Selenium (Se)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.001	mg/L
Silicon (Si)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.05	mg/L
Silver (Ag)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.00005	mg/L
Sodium (Na)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	2	mg/L
Strontium (Sr)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.005	mg/L
Thallium (Tl)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0002	mg/L
Tin (Sn)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.03	mg/L
Titanium (Ti)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.05	mg/L
Uranium (U)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A	0.0002	mg/L
Vanadium (V)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.03	mg/L
Zinc (Zn)-Total	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B	0.005	mg/L
Water - Aggregate Organics			
COD	APHA 5220 D. CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND	20	mg/L
Water - Hydrocarbons			
EPH10-19	BCMOE EPH GCFID	0.3	mg/L
EPH19-32	BCMOE EPH GCFID	0.3	mg/L
HEPH	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.25	ug/mL
LEPH	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)	0.25	ug/mL
Water - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons			
Acenaphthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Acenaphthene d10	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Acenaphthylene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Acridine	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Acridine d9	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Anthracene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benz(a)anthracene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000010	mg/L
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Chrysene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Chrysene d12	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Fluoranthene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Fluorene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Naphthalene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L

Quoted Parameters with Detection Limits

Parameter	Method Reference	Report D.L.	Units
Water - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons			
Naphthalene d8	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Phenanthrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Phenanthrene d10	EPA 3510, 8270	1	%
Pyrene	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L
Quinoline	EPA 3510, 8270	0.000050	mg/L

Methodology

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ALK-PCT-VA	Water	Alkalinity by Auto. Titration	APHA 2320 Alkalinity

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2320 "Alkalinity". Total alkalinity is determined by potentiometric titration to a pH 4.5 endpoint. Bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide alkalinity are calculated from phenolphthalein alkalinity and total alkalinity values.

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ANIONS-BR-IC-VA	Water	Bromide by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ANIONS-CL-IC-VA	Water	Chloride by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ANIONS-F-IC-VA	Water	Fluoride by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ANIONS-NO2-IC-VA	Water	Nitrite in Water by Ion Chromatography	EPA 300.0

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrite is detected by UV absorbance.

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ANIONS-NO3-IC-VA	Water	Nitrate in Water by Ion Chromatography	EPA 300.0

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography". Nitrate is detected by UV absorbance.

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
ANIONS-SO4-IC-VA	Water	Sulfate by Ion Chromatography	APHA 4110 B.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4110 B. "Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity" and EPA Method 300.0 "Determination of Inorganic Anions by Ion Chromatography".

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
COD-COL-VA	Water	Chemical Oxygen Demand by Colorimetric	APHA 5220 D. CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 5220 "Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)". Chemical oxygen demand is determined using the closed reflux colourimetric method.

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference
EC-PCT-VA	Water	Conductivity (Automated)	APHA 2510 Auto. Conduc.

Methodology

Product	Matrix	Product Description	Analytical Method Reference

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2510 "Conductivity". Conductivity is determined using a conductivity electrode.

EPH-SF-FID-VA	Water	EPH in Water by GCFID	BCMOE EPH GCFID

This analysis is carried out in accordance with the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (BCMELP) Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 1999). The procedure involves extraction of the entire water sample with dichloromethane. The extract is then solvent exchanged to toluene and analysed by capillary column gas chromatography with flame ionization detection (GC/FID). EPH results include Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) and are therefore not equivalent to Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (LEPH/HEPH).

HARDNESS-CALC-VA	Water	Hardness	APHA 2340B

Hardness (also known as Total Hardness) is calculated from the sum of Calcium and Magnesium concentrations, expressed in CaCO3 equivalents. Dissolved Calcium and Magnesium concentrations are preferentially used for the hardness calculation.

HG-TOT-CVAFS-VA	Water	Total Mercury in Water by CVAFS	EPA 245.7

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedure involves a cold-oxidation of the acidified sample using bromine monochloride prior to reduction of the sample with stannous chloride. Instrumental analysis is by cold vapour atomic fluorescence spectrophotometry (EPA Method 245.7).

LEPH/HEPH-CALC-VA	Water	LEPHs and HEPHs	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in water. These results are determined according to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Parks Analytical Method for Contaminated Sites "Calculation of Light and Heavy Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Solids or Water". According to this method, LEPH and HEPH are calculated by subtracting selected Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon results from Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbon results. To calculate LEPH, the individual results for Acenaphthene, Acridine, Anthracene, Fluorene, Naphthalene and Phenanthrene are subtracted from EPH(C10-19). To calculate HEPH, the individual results for Benz(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Fluoranthene, and Pyrene are subtracted from EPH(C19-32). Analysis of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons adheres to all prescribed elements of the BCMELP method "Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water by GC/FID" (Version 2.1, July 20, 1999).

MET-TOT-ICP-VA	Water	Total Metals in Water by ICPOES	EPA SW-846 3005A/6010B

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by acid digestion, using either hotblock or microwave oven (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrophotometry (EPA Method 6010B).

MET-TOT-LOW-MS-VA	Water	Total Metals in Water by ICPMS(Low)	EPA SW-846 3005A/6020A

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, and with procedures adapted from "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" SW-846 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The procedures may involve preliminary sample treatment by acid digestion, using either hotblock or microwave oven, or filtration (EPA Method 3005A). Instrumental analysis is by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (EPA Method 6020A).

Methodology

Product	**Matrix**	**Product Description**	**Analytical Method Reference**
NH3-F-VA	Water	Ammonia in Water by Fluorescence	J. ENVIRON. MONIT., 2005, 7, 37-42, RSC

This analysis is carried out, on sulfuric acid preserved samples, using procedures modified from J. Environ. Monit., 2005, 7, 37 - 42, The Royal Society of Chemistry, "Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection for the determination of trace levels of ammonium in seawater", Roslyn J. Waston et al.

P-T-COL-VA	Water	Total P in Water by Colour	APHA 4500-P Phosphorous

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-P "Phosphorus". Total Phosphorous is determined colourimetrically after persulphate digestion of the sample.

PAH-SF-MS-VA	Water	PAH in Water by GCMS	EPA 3510, 8270

The entire water sample is extracted with dichloromethane, prior to analysis by gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC/MS). Because the two isomers cannot be readily chromatographically separated, benzo(j)fluoranthene is reported as part of the benzo(b)fluoranthene parameter.

PAH-SURR-MS-VA	Water	PAH Surrogates for Waters	EPA 3510, 8270

Analysed as per the corresponding PAH test method. Known quantities of surrogate compounds are added prior to analysis to each sample to demonstrate analytical accuracy.

PH-PCT-VA	Water	pH by Meter (Automated)	APHA 4500-H pH Value

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-H "pH Value". The pH is determined in the laboratory using a pH electrode

It is recommended that this analysis be conducted in the field.

SAMPLE-DISPOSAL-VA	Misc.	Sample Handling and Disposal Fee	
TKN-F-VA	Water	TKN in Water by Fluorescence	APHA 4500-NORG D.

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 4500-Norg D. "Block Digestion and Flow Injection Analysis". Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen is determined using block digestion followed by Flow-injection analysis with fluorescence detection.

TN-CALC-VA	Water	Total Nitrogen (Calculation)	BC MOE LABORATORY MANUAL (2005)

Total Nitrogen is a calculated parameter. Total Nitrogen = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen + [Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)]

TSS-VA	Water	Total Suspended Solids by Gravimetric	APHA 2540 D - GRAVIMETRIC

This analysis is carried out using procedures adapted from APHA Method 2540 "Solids". Solids are determined gravimetrically. Total Suspended Solids (TSS) are determined by filtering a sample through a glass fibre filter, TSS is determined by drying the filter at 104 degrees celsius.

APPENDIX E: Example Completed Chain of Custody Form

10-169118

ALS Environmental

Chain of Custody / Analytical Request Form

Canada Toll Free: 1 800 668 9878
www.alsglobal.com

Page 1 of 1

Report To
Company: MORRISON HERSHFIELD
Contact: JOSIE GILSON
Address: 310- 4321 STILL CREEK DRIVE
BURNABY, BC
Phone: 604-454-0402 Fax:

Invoice To Same as Report ? (circle) [✓ Yes] or No (if No, provide details)
Copy of Invoice with Report? (circle) Yes or No
Company:
Contact:
Address:
Phone: Fax:

Lab Work Order # (lab use only)

Report Format / Distribution
Standard: ✓ Other (specify):
Select: PDF ✓ Excel ✓ Digital Fax
Email 1: jgilson@morrisonhershfield.com
Email 2:

Client / Project Information
Job #: 5104016
PO / AFE:
LSD:
Quote #: 26448
ALS Contact: Sdam Worku
Sampler: J. Gilson

Service Request:(Rush subject to availability - Contact ALS to confirm TAT)
✓ Regular (Standard Turnaround Times - Business Days)
Priority(2-4 Business Days)-50% surcharge - Contact ALS to confirm TAT
Emergency (1-2 Business Days)-100% Surcharge - Contact ALS to confirm TAT
Same Day or Weekend Emergency - Contact ALS to confirm TAT

Analysis Request
(Indicate Filtered or Preserved, F/P)

Sample #	Sample Identification (This description will appear on the report)	Date (dd-mmm-yy)	Time (hh:mm)	Sample Type	COD/TKN/NH3	ORGANICS (LEPH HEPH)	VOC'S (BTEX)	PHYSICAL PARAM.	METALS - TOTAL	METALS - DISSOLVED							Number of Containers
					P	P	P		P	F/P							
	MW-2D	04-04-12		GW	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓							
	MW-2S			GW	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓							
	MW-3			GW	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓							
	MW-4(New)			GW	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓							
	MW-6(New)			GW	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓							
	L1			GW	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓							
	SFC-2			SW	✓	✓		✓	✓								
	SFC-2B			SW	✓	✓		✓	✓								
	SFC-3			SW	✓	✓		✓	✓								
	SFC-4B			SW	✓	✓		✓	✓								
	SFC-11			SW	✓	✓		✓	✓								
	MW-3 Rep.			GW	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓							

Special Instructions / Regulation with water or land use (CCME- Freshwater Aquatic Life/BC CSR-Commercial/AB Tier 1-Natural/ETC) / Hazardous Details

VOCs - Pls. include Acetone, dibromomethane, bromomethane, 1-3 butadiene, MIBK, MEK.

Failure to complete all portions of this form may delay analysis. Please fill in this form LEGIBLY.

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APPENDIX N: Revised Landfill Gas Monitoring Program and Operation & Maintenance Manual

REPORT

Revised Landfill Gas Monitoring Program and Operation & Maintenance Manual

Whistler, BC

Presented to:

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Report No. 5104016 June 11, 2012

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This document is adapted from the original document titled *Landfill Gas Collection System Operation and Maintenance Manual* (CH2MHill, 2008).

This document has maintained the intent of the original document with some adjustments to the monitoring requirements after a trigger level is exceeded at the monitoring probes.

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1. OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

This manual describes the operation, maintenance and monitoring requirements of the landfill gas control system (LFGCS) at the Resort Municipality of Whistler (RMOW) Landfill located in Whistler, British Columbia. The LFGCS is designed to capture and incinerate landfill gas (LFG) produced by the decomposing refuse and to prevent offsite migration of the gas.

1.1.1 Landfill Gas

LFG is produced by biological decomposition of putrescible wastes under anaerobic conditions within a landfill and consists primarily of carbon dioxide and methane with trace constituents such as hydrogen sulphide, mercaptans, vinyl chloride, and numerous other volatile organic compounds (VOCs). LFG is a moist gas that typically contains approximately 50 percent (%) methane and 50 % carbon dioxide by volume. The exact composition and proportions of the components of LFG varies over time, and from landfill to landfill.

The term “landfill gas” is generally used to refer to the entire mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, and other trace compounds as generated by decomposition of wastes placed in a landfill.

The environmental and human health impacts related to LFG depend on the exposure pathways and include the following:

- Air:
  - odours
  - degradation of local air quality
  - release of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere

- Soil:
  - explosion, asphyxiation, and toxicity hazards in enclosed areas on, or near landfills
  - vegetation stress on, or near landfills

Methane concentrations ranging from 5 to 15 % by volume in air are explosive. The 5% methane by volume in air is referred to as the lower explosive limit (LEL) of methane and the 15% the upper explosive limit (UEL). The risk of a LFG explosion is generally associated with subsurface migration of LFG into structures and enclosed areas located on or near landfill sites. If LFG is allowed to accumulate in these areas, explosive concentrations of methane can develop. When combined with a source of ignition, an explosion could result. Accumulation of LFG within an enclosure can also create an environment that is toxic and oxygen deficient, and therefore hazardous to humans.

Release of LFG into the air can contribute to odours in the vicinity of the site. LFG odours are caused primarily by hydrogen sulphide and mercaptans that are often found at trace quantities in LFG. These compounds may be detected by smell at very low concentrations (i.e. 0.005 ppmv and 0.001 ppmv). In addition to the potential odour, air quality, and health impacts, methane and carbon dioxide are greenhouse gases (GHG's) that contribute to global climate change when introduced into the atmosphere.

1.1.2 Safety

Safety is a very serious concern in a landfill environment; many potential life-threatening hazards are present. O & M of the system may involve exposure to refuse, leachate (water that has come into contact with refuse and may contain a wide variety of contaminants that may be harmful to human health or the environment), LFG, and LFG condensate. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the system may also require confined space entry.

Prior to undertaking work, a written health and safety plan (HASP) must be prepared to address task-specific hazards associated with the work. The HASP should be based on the of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, BC Regulation 296/97, published by the Workers Compensation Board of British Columbia.

1.1.3 Basis of Design

LFGCSs are designed to actively collect LFG from a closed landfill area. LFG recovery wells (gas wells) are installed in the refuse layer and connected to a blower via a network of subsurface piping installed within the landfill final cover system. The blower creates suction in the gas wells, inducing a vacuum pressure gradient within the refuse towards the extraction wells. LFG generated in the refuse zones is collected through the gas wells. The captured LFG is conveyed via a transmission pipeline to a flare system for incineration.

1.1.4 Relationship of Gas Collection System to Other Landfill Systems

The LFGCS is designed to work in conjunction with the other environmental control systems at the site. These systems include the landfill cover and drainage system and the leachate collection system.

One of the primary functions of the landfill cover and drainage system is to limit infiltration of precipitation into the refuse layer. With an active gas collection system installed, the cover also isolates the waste from the atmosphere to limit air intrusion into the waste and LFGCS when vacuum is applied to the waste. The LFGCS gas wells penetrate the landfill cover, so it is essential that the landfill cover be in good condition to create an air-tight seal directly around the penetration and between each of the wells. The drainage system is designed to direct water away from the refuse.

The function of the leachate collection system is to collect leachate (water that has mixed with waste) present in the refuse layer and convey it offsite. The cover and leachate collection system reduce accumulation of leachate within the waste. Excessive accumulation of leachate may result in reduced gas collection efficiencies by limiting the area of vacuum influence within the waste. In addition, LFG condensate (water) accumulated within the LFGCS is drained through condensate traps into the leachate collection system.

1.1.5 Components and Operation

Major components of the LFGCS system include the following:

Collection Field:

- Vertical LFG recovery wells with control valves and monitoring points for measuring LFG composition, flow rate, pressure, and temperature
- Horizontal LFG collection trench, running centrally across the site immediately below the geosynthetic cover system,

Transmission Piping:

- High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) main header system
- HDPE branch lines (laterals)
- LFG condensate management sumps

LFG Management Plant:

- Skid Mounted Blower and open flare unit
- System monitoring and control centre
- LFG demister and condensate knock-out tank

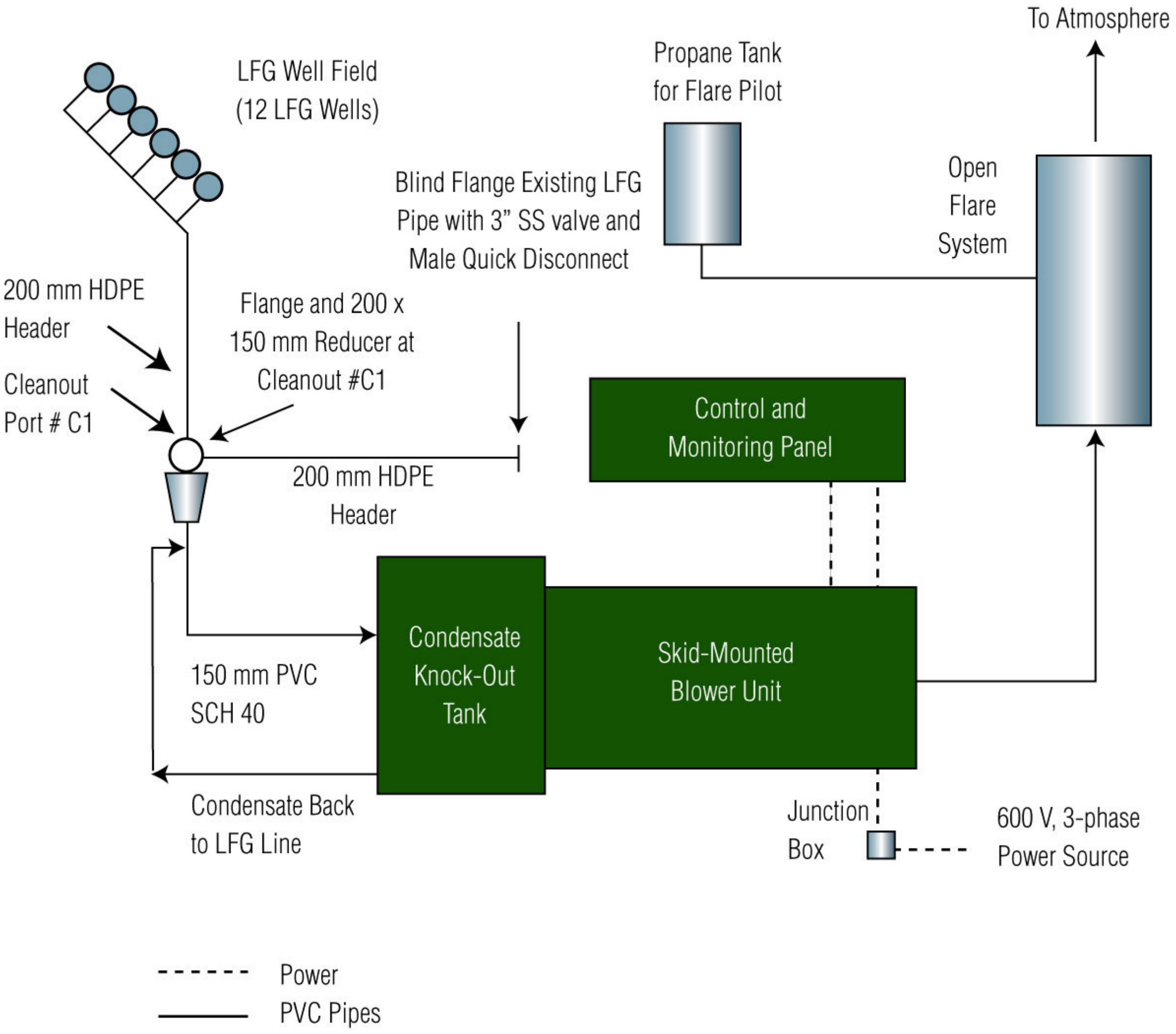
Appendix A – Drawing L1 illustrates the LFGCS and its components. Details of these components are discussed within subsequent sections of this manual.

1.1.6 System Operation Principles

The LFGCS for the Whistler Landfill is designed to collect LFG by applying vacuum to the refuse through the LFG collection wells installed throughout the landfill. Vacuum exerted at the gas wells is generated by the blowers located at the blower/flare station. The vacuum induces a pressure gradient within the refuse, resulting in LFG flow from the waste to the wells. Gas wells are spaced such that the maximum expected radius of influence of each well slightly overlaps adjacent wells to provide a continuous zone of influence (vacuum) throughout the refuse. As the vacuum is increased, the area of influence increases. In some cases, wells are positioned such that the maximum zone of influence may extend beyond the limit of refuse. If vacuum is increased too much, the influence may extend beyond the landfill cover and air may intrude the LFGCS. If insufficient vacuum is applied, the maximum flow of LFG may not be captured, and fugitive emissions may occur. The network of gas wells is commonly referred to as the "wellfield". The horizontal zone of influence of each well is expected to range between 0 and 30 m, depending on the level of vacuum applied and the conditions within the waste. Gas collected at the wells is conveyed to the blower/flare station through the header and lateral piping system, where it is incinerated by a flare. Figure 1 shows a process diagram with major system equipment.

Overall control of the collection and flaring process is provided by the programmable logic controller (PLC) at the system control centre. The PLC continuously monitors process variables to ensure safe operation of the system and successful incineration of the collected LFG. The system operates continuously, resulting in steady, safe removal and incineration of LFG (Appendix B – System Operation Information). The wellfield is adjusted (balanced) during startup and routine operations to provide the optimum, sustainable flow rate of LFG to the blower flare station, without over-drawing the wellfield and introducing air into the LFGCS. Monitoring at wellhead locations and the blower/flare system is crucial to the effective operation of the system. Monitoring data will be used to make adjustments to the system in order to optimize removal and incineration of LFG. Monitoring and adjustment are discussed in Section 2.

Figure 1. Process Flow Diagram with Major System Equipment



2. COLLECTION SYSTEM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

2.1 System Description

The Whistler LFGCS wellfield consists of 12 vertical gas recovery wells and 1 shallow horizontal gas collection trench. The vertical wells are installed from the landfill surface and extend to within a few meters of the landfill base. The single shallow horizontal collection trench was installed directly below the geosynthetic cover system. Each well is equipped with below-grade wellhead controls. Drawing L1 (Appendix A) shows the locations and identifications of each well.

The vertical gas wells were constructed of HDPE pipe within a borehole drilled from the landfill surface following waste placement. The well consists of a perforated screen section extending approximately two-thirds of the total well depth from the bottom of the borehole. A section of solid Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) well riser with a telescoping joint connects the well screen to the collection piping via a wellhead assembly at the landfill surface. The telescoping joint is designed to compensate for settlement of the waste around the well and also to reduce physical stress on the rigid recovery well components. The screened interval of the well is backfilled with clean drain gravel to provide a permeable connection to the waste in order to maximize efficiency. A bentonite plug installed within the borehole above the screen interval provides a seal, reducing the potential for air intrusion from the surface. Each well is outfitted with a below-grade wellhead assembly to allow monitoring and control of well performance. The well head assemblies include the following components:

- Protective concrete vault and lid
- Removable access cap that allows unobstructed access to the bottom of the well for measuring water levels within the well, as needed
- Orfice plate for measuring the volumetric flow rate of LFG being collected
- Sample port / labcock for measurement of temperature
- Quick-disconnect sample ports for measuring the following:
    - LFG composition
    - LFG flow rate
    - Pressure (vacuum)
- Gate valve for control (throttling) and isolation

2.1.1 Subheader / Header Pipe Network

Each wellhead is connected to the flare by a network of pipelines, including laterals and header pipelines, as shown in Appendix A – Drawing L2. All pipeline types are constructed of HDPE pipe, with varying diameters, depending on the type and location of the pipe within the system. Laterals from the wellheads connect to the header pipeline. The laterals and portions of the header are buried in shallow trenches under the landfill. Another portion of the header is buried outside of the landfill, connecting the lateral pipes to the blower / flare system.

To facilitate condensate drainage, the laterals and subheader pipes are sloped at minimum 2%. The header pipe is sloped at 0.5% or greater in the same direction of gas flow, or 1.5% if condensate drainage is required to drain in the opposite direction of gas flow. Pipe slope for laterals and subheaders installed within the waste footprint are installed at the maximum slope achievable to compensate for unpredictable waste settlement.

The header is fitted with header control (isolation) valves, which are butterfly valves. Monitoring ports are available on the header at the valves to allow monitoring of pressure and gas composition. The ports are quick-connect fittings connected to a sampling hose similar to the fittings on the wellheads.

2.1.2 Condensate Drainage System

LFG is a moist gas, typically saturated when it leaves the waste. As the gas cools and changes pressure within the pipeline, condensation accumulates within the pipeline system. The function of the condensate drainage system is to allow condensate produced by the LFG to drain from the pipelines, which prevents the condensate from blocking gas flow. The system consists of condensate traps, which are located along the header pipeline, and at the blower/flare system, as indicated in Appendix A – Drawing L1. The condensate traps are designed to isolate the system vacuum from the atmosphere, preventing the intrusion of air into the system. This is accomplished by establishing a liquid seal within the trap. Two condensate trap-type drains have been installed in the system. Accumulated condensate is discharged from the condensate traps to the leachate collection system.

Note: *Condensate may contain contaminants; therefore, it cannot be discharged to the ground surface. It must be managed as leachate and disposed of appropriately.*

2.1.2.1 North Condensate Drain

The north condensate drain is connected to the system at the location shown in Appendix A – Drawing L2 with a branch saddle mounted at 90 degrees. The HDPE (100 mm [4 inches]) is connected to a reducer, which is connected to a 50-mm -diameter well. A valve is installed in the pipe to allow isolation of the trap. The valve is accessible through the valve stem riser, shown in Appendix A – Drawing L2 (Detail U-L1).

The piping is connected by a 50-mm tee to an HDPE well. Condensate collected in the pipes fills the well to the level of the discharge piping. Excess condensate drains from the well to the leachate ditch. The blind flange at the condensate trap may be used as an access point to inspect and clean the trap.

It is critical that, following repairs, the trap is primed with water and that it remains flooded during system operations. Failure to provide a liquid seal in the trap may result in air intrusion into the LFGCS.

2.1.2.2 South Condensate Trap

The south condensate trap is connected to the subheader pipe at locations shown in Appendix A – Drawing L2 (Detail X-L1) with a branch saddle. The trap is constructed of HDPE and incorporates a U-shaped design that prevents water or air from being drawn up into the pipe by the suction induced by the extraction system. Condensate from these traps drains to the leachate ditch via a 50-mm (2-inch) HDPE pipe. The blind flange at the condensate trap may be used as an access point to inspect and clean the piping. See Appendix A – Drawing L2 (Detail X-L1). It is critical that, following repairs, the U-shaped trap is primed with water and that it remains flooded during operation. Failure to provide a liquid seal in the trap may result in air intrusion into the LFGCS.

2.2 Wellfield Monitoring Procedures

The performance of the LFGCS is monitored at the wellhead and the flare skid. In general, monitoring and balancing are not required at the header valve locations. These header valve monitoring points may be used to troubleshoot operational problems and confirm monitoring data collected at the wellheads and flare skid. The following subsections describe the gas well monitoring and balancing procedures recommended for optimal operation of the LFGCS.

2.2.1 Monitoring Frequency and Termination

Monitoring and adjustment of operation parameters should continue at all wellheads on a monthly basis, at a minimum, and as necessary to ensure there is optimal operation of the LFGCS and no migration of gas off-site.

Note: *Monitoring procedures are outlined in Section 2.2.3. Wellhead should be balanced as described in Exhibit C-1 (Appendix C).*

For wells that have been adjusted, monitoring should be performed on a weekly basis until the readings have stabilized. Appendix D provides a summarized schedule of O&M tasks and frequency.

The wellfield must continue to be monitored as long as the LFGCS is operational. The LFGCS will no longer be needed when these conditions exist:

- It is impossible for the gas extraction system to maintain a sustained gas flow rate because of low gas production.
- No significant air emissions or gas migration are occurring.

Monitoring may be terminated after the LFGCS is longer deemed necessary.

2.2.2 Monitoring Equipment

The following equipment is generally necessary to perform routine wellfield monitoring and tuning operations:

- Portable landfill gas analyzer: CES-Landtec GEM 2000 or similar instrument(s) capable of measuring:

  - Methane concentration (as % by volume). Methane measurement device must be designed for methane concentration greater than 100 % of the lower explosive limit (% LEL).
  - Carbon dioxide concentration (as % by volume)
  - Oxygen concentration (as % by volume)
  - Temperature (°C)
  - Static pressure (kPa or inches of water column [WC])
  - Differential pressure (kPa or inches of WC)
- Valve operator arm attachment
- Tool to open valve vaults
- Water level measurement device: electronic water level indicator (Solinst or equal)

***CAUTION**: Due to the combustible and potentially corrosive composition of LFG, any equipment that will come into direct contact with landfill gas must be design for, or compatible with LFG. Consult equipment manufacturer to ensure compatibility.*

2.2.3 Monitoring Procedures

During routine monitoring events, each well must be checked for gas flow, pressure, methane content, carbon dioxide and oxygen content. The following steps describe the monitoring procedures to be performed at the wellheads. Similar measurements should also be made at the blower/flare station to check overall system performance.

1. Ensure that monitoring instrument(s) are calibrated properly (as per manufacturer's recommendations).
2. Remove the vault cover.
3. Follow the GEM2000 instructions for taking LFG wellhead readings. Ensure the GEM2000 unit is purged and pressures are zeroed prior to attaching sample hoses and temperature probe to the wellhead.
4. Select the proper well ID number from the menu for the wellhead being measured.
5. Attach the GEM2000 "static" pressure (which is also the sample inlet) hose to the quick-disconnect downstream (valve side) of the orifice plate.
6. Attach the GEM2000 "impact" pressure hose (also the differential hose) to the quick-disconnect upstream (well side) of the orifice plate.
7. Take readings for methane content, carbon dioxide, oxygen, pressure, and flow rate. At quarterly monitoring events also take readings for temperature. The GEM 2000 will automatically compute the flow rate, providing the well data has been input and uploaded into the unit. For complete instructions on how to use the Landtec GEM 2000, consult the unit's user manual.
8. When the readings are outside the normal operating range defined in Section 2.2.4, repeat the readings at least twice to eliminate the possibility of error.
9. If the measurements are outside the acceptable range, adjust control valve position to achieve required effect, following procedures described in Section 2.2.4.

10. After readings have been taken, replace sample port covers (if installed) and the vault cover.
11. When water level readings are taken during a scheduled quarterly monitoring event, remove the slip cap at the top of the wellhead. Measure the water level from the top of the well using an electric water level indicator. .

Data should be stored electronically in the Landtec GEM 2000 or in field notes and downloaded into a permanent record.

2.2.4 Acceptable Ranges

Operating ranges have been established for the wellfield. The following primary operating parameters must be recorded:

- Methane content,
- Oxygen content,
- Flow rate,
- Pressure,
- Temperature, and
- Carbon dioxide to methane ratio

Water levels within the gas wells and the LFG temperature should be monitored quarterly as an indicator of conditions within the refuse.

2.2.4.1 Methane Content

Methane content will be measured at gas wellheads and at the header isolation valves between the wells and at the flare system inlet. Operators may either store the readings in a gas analyzer such as the GEM2000, or record them in a field book.

Methane content at wellheads should be maintained above 40 % by volume. If low methane content is encountered in an extraction well, excessive vacuum may be causing the well to pull air through the landfill cover system from the surface. Adjust the well as instructed in Exhibit C-1 (Appendix C) to maintain methane concentrations, while maximizing flow from the extraction well. Methane concentrations at the wells are highly variable depending on their location; wells W01 – W06 and W11 – W13 are typically 15 – 60% methane, whereas wells W07 – W09 are typically between 1 and 5% methane content. These ranges are only typically values and may vary based on the changing conditions at the landfill. If unusually low concentrations are observed, before adjusting the well, confirm the instrument is connected to the monitoring fittings properly and that there are no leaks from the monitoring ports or fittings.

2.2.4.2 Oxygen

Oxygen concentration in LFG should be maintained below 2% by volume. Since LFG does not contain oxygen, oxygen above this level generally indicates air intrusion into the well and should be monitored closely. The vacuum pressure applied, and ultimately the LFG flow rate, should be decreased from a well with oxygen concentrations above 2%. Oxygen concentrations above 2% by volume may also be the result of a leaking monitoring port or fitting. If unusually high concentrations are observed, before adjusting the well, confirm the instrument is connected to the monitoring fittings properly and that there are no leaks from the monitoring ports or fittings.

2.2.4.3 Gas Well Pressure

Gas well static pressure should be monitored on the upstream side of the orifice plate. Normal operating range for vacuum (negative pressure) for the gas wells is between 0 and 3.5 kPa (0 to 14 inches WC, or 0 to 0.5 psi). The operator will review the well readings for instances where acceptable ranges have been exceeded. A reading of 0 with the gate valve open indicates a potential problem within the header or lateral piping and should be investigated further.

Vacuum greater than recommended maximum does not generally improve LFG capture and may result in intrusion of air into the LFGCS through the landfill cover or well seals. Highly unstable pressure readings may indicate partially obstructed header or lateral piping resulting from accumulated liquid. Highly unstable readings should be investigated further. If a well is outside its target range, make the necessary adjustments (according to the procedures in Exhibit C-1 (Appendix C) to bring the well into the appropriate range.

2.2.4.4 Flow Rate

Volumetric flow rate is calculated by measuring the differential pressure across the wellhead orifice plate. Pressure differential is measured at the quick-connect fittings installed on the upstream and downstream sides of the wellhead orifice plate. The measured pressure differential can then be used to calculate the gas velocity. Knowing the pipe diameter and the gas velocity, the gas flow rate can then be calculated. This calculation is performed automatically by the GEM2000 but can be undertaken manually if the differential pressure is measured using an alternative instrument. The flare system is set to accept the following flow rate: minimum 16 scfm and maximum 160 scfm.

The well flow rate is generally related to the vacuum pressure applied to the well and the LFG generation rate of the refuse within the zone of influence for a given vacuum pressure exerted at the well. If the zone of influence extends beyond the limit of refuse, air from the surface may contribute to the total flow rate. Due to these relationships, there are no recommended ranges for wellhead flow rates, however typical range for flow is between 0 to 20 scfm per well.

Flow rates are measured primarily to provide a guide for adjusting the wellhead valve. The valve will be adjusted to achieve the appropriate well pressure that results in gas flow composition within the acceptable ranges presented in Appendix C (Exhibit C-1). Normal operating ranges for individual well flow rates will vary from well to well because of localized variability within the refuse, local LFG generation characteristics, and landfill cover characteristics.

2.2.4.5 Temperature

Temperature should be monitored on a seasonal basis (quarterly). LFG temperature typically ranges from 25°C (77°F) to 50°C (122°F) when measured at the wellhead. LFG temperature is independent of ambient air temperature. Never allow the temperature of gas from gas extraction wells to exceed 54°C (130°F). If this occurs, close the gate valve by 75 % and monitor daily until the temperature is below 54°C (130°F). Readjust, as necessary, during the normal monitoring schedule.

High temperatures may indicate aerobic reactions in the landfill, which can potentially lead to a landfill fire. If the temperature exceeds the recommended range, the vacuum applied to the well should be reduced. Reducing the vacuum applied to the well will reduce the well's zone of influence and may help limit air intrusion and restore anaerobic degradation of the waste. Gas temperatures below 20°C may indicate air intrusion or measurement error. If gas temperature is below 20°C, confirm oxygen concentrations meet the recommended range.

2.2.4.6 Water Level

Quarterly water level measurements should be made in the spring, summer, fall and winter to track seasonal variation. Additional monitoring may be undertaken to investigate potential operational issues such as unusually high vacuum and low methane content encountered in a well. If these conditions occur, the water level should be monitored and compared to the top of screen elevation to see if the gas inlet screen has been occluded by rising water.

Water level in the gas extraction wells is measured from wellheads. Water levels may fluctuate between monitoring rounds. The water level should be recorded on monitoring rounds and compared to previous readings. If there is a large amount of water present in the well, shut down the well by closing the gate valve until the water level subsides to previous readings. If the slotted part of the well is full of water, then there will be no vacuum applied to it, so the gate valve needs to be closed.

If high water levels persist, the operator should increase the capture of LFG from nearby wells to compensate for the shutdown, watered-in well.

2.2.4.7 Carbon Dioxide to Methane Ratio

The ratio of carbon dioxide to methane should not be allowed to exceed a 1 to 2 ratio. Excessive carbon dioxide to methane ratio indicates air infiltration and aerobic reactions in the landfill, which can lead to overheating and potentially to a landfill fire. If the carbon dioxide to methane ratio observed falls outside the recommended range, the vacuum applied to the well should be reduced this will reduce the well's zone of influence and may help limit air intrusion.

Carbon dioxide to methane ratio is calculated as follows:

Carbon dioxide as % by volume / Methane content as % by volume

2.2.4.8 Supplementary Analysis

To supplement the analysis completed during routine monitoring using the portable instrumentation, third-party laboratory analysis test may be run to provide more detailed composition assessment of the LFG. Common analysis parameters include the following:

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), measured using U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method TO-14
- Methane
- Hydrogen sulphide and Total Reduced Sulphur
- USEPA Method TO-X for totat organic halides
- Oxygen
- Carbon Dioxide
- Nitrogen
- Carbon Monoxide

These tests are commonly used to assess the accuracy of portable monitoring equipment used in field operations and may be conducted as needed.

Samples must be collected following analysis –specific procedures and using the proper sample collection vessel. Consult with the analytical laboratory during development of sample plans to determine appropriate methodology and testing requirements.

2.2.5 Reporting Requirements

Reports will be generated monthly with all of the field measurements and any recommendations or observations that were noted during the monitoring event(s). This information will also be included in an annual report. The reporting requirements are provided in greater detail in Section 8.

2.3 Wellfield Balancing Procedures

Periodic adjustments to the gas well are required to balance and optimize gas collection while minimizing air intrusion. Balancing the gas wells requires monitoring, as described in Section 2.2, and adjusting the position of each wellhead gate valve (also referred to as the wellhead throttling valve). The parameters discussed in Section 2.2.4 are monitored to assess the performance of the well and determine an appropriate valve adjustment, if required.

The procedure describes how to adjust the wellheads to provide a well-balanced field.

1. Each wellhead has a gate valve to throttle the vacuum exerted by the well. Closing the valve reduces the vacuum, while opening the valve increases the vacuum to the maximum available vacuum. The maximum vacuum that can be exerted on the well is equal to the vacuum directly downstream of the throttling valve.
2. Optimal vacuum is applied to the well when the following conditions exist:

    - Gas flow quality characteristics meet the values recommended in Section 2.2.4
    - Application of greater vacuum results in degradation of slow quality characteristics to values below the acceptable range.

3. Balancing the wellheads is an iterative process. The following list describes the key principles to be considered when balancing the system:
    - During monitoring, determine if the well is outside the normal operation ranges.
    - Estimate the amount of valve throttling (or opening) that would be necessary to achieve the normal operating range (e.g. close by 10% or open by 10%). Operator judgment is used to estimate the appropriate adjustment.
    - Rule of Thumb:

    Avoid large adjustments to the valve position unless obviously necessary. Dramatic adjustments at a single or multiple locations may cause un-balancing or instability within other portions of the wellfield.

    Opening valves will tend to decrease the methane content and increase the vacuum and flow rate by increasing the zone of influence. Closing valves will tend to increase the methane content and decrease the vacuum and flow rate by decreasing the zone of influence.

    - Adjust the valve to increase or reduce the vacuum exerted on the well (directly measured by pressure differential, velocity, or flow) by the estimated percentage.
    - In the next monitoring round, note how much the adjustment changed the operating parameter, and make additional adjustments in proportion necessary to achieve the acceptable operating range. Wells that have been adjusted should be monitored weekly (while other wells on a monthly schedule) until readings stabilize within the normal operating range.

4. It is good practice to record valve position and monitoring data before and immediately following, a valve adjustment. This will provide insight into the unique performance characteristics of each well over time.
5. Operators must monitor the effect of well adjustment on nearby wells. Check the nearby wellheads for reduced flow, increased oxygen, or other indicators of air intrusion.
6. The extent of the underground area influenced by an extraction well depends on the strength of the vacuum, waste density, leachate level, and a number of other factors, and will vary from well to well even if the same vacuum is applied. During normal operation, monitoring results from all extraction wells should be reviewed together. This will make it easier to detect when the system is out of balance. See Exhibit C-1 (Appendix C) of the Balance Guide for more information on the potential cause and actions required for various conditions observed at the wells.

2.4 Gas Well / Wellhead Maintenance

A conscientious, preventative maintenance program combined with prompt corrective action will reduce system downtime and improve operating efficiency. Frequent system inspections are the main type of preventative maintenance for the gas control system.

Anyone performing maintenance on wellheads below grade must be aware of the dangers of working in a confined space as defined by British Columbia Workers Compensation Board (BC WCB), Part 9. Follow appropriate health and safety procedures while undertaking all maintenance activities. Repairs generally fall into one of the categories discussed below.

NOTE: *All wellhead repairs must be made with gas flow shut off or isolated to prevent uncontrolled discharge of LFG and foreign debris from entering the well or piping system. Close the gate valve at the wellhead to block the flow of gas from the well, and cap open-ended gas collection pipes to prevent LFG from escaping and causing potential health and safety concerns.*

Where possible, always replace or repair components with the same material described in the design drawings. If material substitutions are required, a qualified Engineer should be consulted to determine appropriate material compatibility. Materials selected must be compatible with LFG and other applicable environmental considerations. Avoid use of silicone-based sealants or compounds during maintenance of the LFGCS. Silicone based materials may produce vapours that can damage the sensor of portable LFG monitoring instruments, reducing the lifespan of the equipment.

CAUTION: *Repairs to the LFG piping in the system may involve fusing HDPE pipe. There is an inherent danger of fire or explosion when doing any work on a LFG collection/piping system. Anyone performing maintenance on the system should develop task specific safety procedures.*

2.4.1 Leaking Pipe Joints

Small air leaks may develop at the wellhead pipe joints over time. Pay close attention to monitoring data for unusual oxygen concentrations that may indicate air leakage through a leaky pipe joint rather than excessive vacuum overdrawing the well.

Small leaks should be sealed with an appropriate material, based on the location and nature of the leak. Ensure the material used is compatible with LFG and the monitoring instrumentation. Some materials that contain silicone-based compounds are harmful to portable gas analyzers, and use should be avoided.

2.4.2 Monitoring Port Repair / Replacement

The most common repair conducted at the wellheads is replacement of the labcock valve, quick connect monitoring ports, and sample tubing. Since these fittings having moving parts and are used during routine monitoring and well balancing activities, they tend to be subjected to the greatest wear and may require replacement periodically. The rest of the well head components are relatively static and are not subject to wear. The sample train should be inspected and repaired if anomalous concentrations of oxygen are detected during wellhead monitoring.

During each monitoring event the tubing should be inspected for moisture before attaching the portable gas analyzer. Small accumulations of condensate within the tubing are common during normal operation of the system. The condensate can be easily drained back to the well by opening the monitoring port briefly to allow the moisture to be pulled back towards the wellhead by the system vacuum.

If a monitoring port is malfunctioning, inspect all gaskets and valve components for wear or damage and the tubing connections for leakage at fittings before replacing the fitting. Both male and female quick-connect fittings have small o-ring gaskets that create a seal when a connection is created during sampling. Dirt and moisture may accumulate in quick- connect fittings which may prevent proper sealing during use, resulting in intrusion of air into the sample collected.

Labcock valves and monitoring ports are tapped (i.e. threaded) directly into the PVC or HDPE materials. Flexible tubing is clamped to the piping system. If a valve or port is suspected of leaking - commonly indicated by an audible hissing noise - or anomalous oxygen concentrations measured when monitoring, take the following measures:

1. Close the gate valve at the wellhead.
2. Remove the faulty item, and inspect the threading on the valve and pipe.
3. If the threading is in good condition, Teflon tape or pipe compound may be used to reinforce the seal. Wrap the labcock threading with the Teflon tape, or apply compound and re-install the labcock. Make sure not to overtighten the connection.

Note : *Teflon thread sealant may be used on the labcock threads to provide an airtight seal and reinforce bonding. Apply sealant according to the manufacturers' recommendations.*

4. If the threading on the pipe is badly damaged, the pipe may need to be retapped at a new location and the old tap sealed.
    - Overdrill hole and tap with to a slightly larger diameter, and tap to match next available National Pipe Taper (NPT) diameter. Install a solid threaded plug using Teflon tape or pipe tread compound to achieve an airtight seal. Be careful to not over tighten the plug
    - If damage to HDPE pipe is significant, repair the pipe using a fusion patch. Clean the surface around the original tap. Fuse a patch of HDPE pipe of the same diameter to the exterior of the wellhead piping at the hole location. This step involves pipe fusion.

CAUTION: *Repairs to the LFG piping in the system may involve fusing HDPE pipe. There is inherent danger of fire or explosion when doing any work on an LFG collection / piping system. Anyone performing maintenance on the system should develop task-specific safety procedures.*

- Redrill and tap the pipe at a location approximately 5 cm upstream from the original tap for the static port, and 5 cm downstream for the test port (see Appendix A – Drawing L3 [Detail W-L1]). The tap must be one size smaller than the diameter of the labcock valve. Do not move orifice plate monitoring ports further away from the orifice plate without consulting the manufacturer's installation directions. Inappropriate monitoring port locations may affect the accuracy of the instrument.
- Reinsert the valve into the new tapped hole. To prevent stripping, make sure not to overtighten the connection.

2.4.3 Wellhead Major Component Replacement

It is important to minimize the air intrusion into the collection system during part replacement. This may be accomplished by shutting off the gate valve to stop the flow of gas from the wellhead. Alternately, a blind flange or pipe plug may be installed downstream of the repair to prevent air intrusion to the system.

There is no prescriptive replacement schedule for parts in the wellfield. It is recommended that a sufficient supply of replacement parts be kept onsite for repairs, as needed. Appendix F includes a list of parts vendors for replacement and restocking.

In addition to labcock valves and pipe supports, wellheads contain the following components: a gate valve, orifice plate, and flex hose. Any of these components should be replaced if damage is suspected. The following procedures should be used:

Gate Valve Replacement: Gate valves are mounted in the wellhead piping with a bolted flange. To remove the gate valve, loosen the bolts, and slide the valve out. Replace the new valve and re-tighten. It is recommended to install new gaskets be installed each time the orifice flange union is separated or dismantled.

Orifice Plate Replacement: Orifice plates are mounted in the wellhead piping with flanges. To remove the plate, close the gate valve, and make certain the pipeline is not under vacuum. Ensure positive gas pressure has been drained by opening the labcock valve to alleviate accumulation gas in the well. Loosen and remove all studs and nuts on the flange union. Spread flange union by turning jackscrews clockwise (if available). Remove existing plate and gaskets, and replace with new orifice plate and new gaskets. Make sure the centre of the orifice is aligned with the centre of the pipe. It is recommended that new gaskets be installed each time orifice flange union is separated.

Flex-hose Replacement: The flex hose is connected to the wellhead piping with flex-hose clamps. Using a Philips-head screwdriver, loosen the clamps (four in total), and slide the tubing from the pipe. Replace only with 50 mm flex hose of the same length. Tighten the hose clamps until the connection is snug. Do not overtighten, as this may cause damage to the hose.

2.4.4 Wellhead Replacement

In some cases, a damaged wellhead will require complete replacement. It is recommended to have a supply of replacement wellhead parts on hand to reduce system downtime during replacement. If parts are not kept on hand, maintain a list of local vendors that supply each components of the wellhead. Because this procedure requires cutting and welding HDPE, all work in this section must be performed by a skilled technician.

CAUTION: *Repairs to the LFG piping in the system may involve fusing HDPE pipe. There is inherent danger of fire or explosion when doing any work on an LFG collection / piping system. Anyone performing maintenance on the system should develop task-specific safety procedures.*

The following equipment is necessary to replace the wellhead. For information on replacement part vendors see Appendix F:

- Wellhead parts and piping
- HDPE pipe coupling
- Pipe cutting equipment
- HDPE fusion welder

The following procedure may be used to replace a damaged wellhead:

1. Close off vacuum to the well.
2. Disconnect the flex hose from the pipe lateral.
3. Decide where to sever the HDPE. Cut the pipe at a clean right angle, and remove the damaged section of the wellhead. Please refer to the fitting pipe manufacturer recommendation when cutting HDPE. Ensure the cut is cleaned and deburred. The damaged wellheads can be repaired, if possible, and used in the future.
4. Attach the pipe coupling to the wellhead piping using a fusion welder. Position the new wellhead and fuse the coupling to the HDPE portion of the wellhead.
5. Reattach the flex hose to the wellhead, leaving 5 cm slack in the hose.
6. When the wellhead has been replaced, it should be brought online as instructed in the Commissioning and Training Plan (Appendix G).

To undertake temporary repair if pipe fusion equipment cannot be undertaken immediately, mechanical couplers can be used to join the pipe temporarily. Mechanical couplers just as Fernco, Vitaulic or other joining system may be used. Always follow manufacturer’s installation recommendations. Ensure there are no air leaks at the coupler following installation using visual leak detection compound or soapy water solution.

2.5 Header Operational Procedures

The header does not generally require monitoring or adjustment under normal operating conditions. The normal valve position is fully open during routine operation of the system. The valves may be closed to allow isolation of portions of the system during wellfield maintenance activities. If differential settlement occurs that causes condensate to collect and block gas flow, it may be necessary to excavate the pipe and re-install on a proper grade. Damage to the pipe may be repaired in accordance with HDPE pipe repairs procedures.

2.5.1 Isolating and Venting Header Pipe

CAUTION: *The procedure discussed below involves potential exposure to LFG. Repairs to the LFG piping in the system may involve exposure to LFG and may include fusion of HDPE pipe. There is an inherent danger of fire, explosion or asphyxiation when doing any work on a LFG collection / piping system. Anyone performing maintenance on the system should develop task-specific safety procedures.*

During repairs to the system it may be necessary to isolate the header from the well heads and vent the header pipe. Follow these steps to isolate and vent the header:

1. Completely shut down the Blower/Flare system (refer to Appendix H, Blower/Flare system control panel for how to turn the system OFF).
2. Close the Header Control Valves. The locations of the valves are shown in Appendix A - Drawing L1.
3. If required to undertake necessary repairs, vent the header by removing the blind flange assembly provided at the condensate traps.

2.5.2 Maintaining Header

Maintenance of the header includes identifying blockages in the header and subheaders and making the necessary repairs. Maintenance should be carried out by personnel trained in working on landfill sites.

It is good practice to periodically operate the header isolation valves to ensure proper operation and to exercise the valve seals. The valve should be briefly moved from *fully open* to *fully closed* positions to ensure the valve has a full operation range of operation.

2.5.3 Identifying Blockages and Leaks in Piping System

Measuring pressure, methane, oxygen, and pressure at the wellheads and header valve locations will help identify obstructions or leaks in the system.

Readings that indicate a leak include:

- Reduced methane concentration
- Elevated oxygen readings
- Reduced vacuum
- Increased flow readings at the blower/flare system

A leak typically indicates short-circuiting. In other words, ambient air is being drawn into the well due to a defective seal or a fractured surface condition. A leak in a header pipe could result from a puncture or a defective weld.

- Readings that indicate an obstruction include the following:
- Reduced velocity
- Increased or highly unstable vacuum
- Increased methane concentration
- Reduced flow readings at the blower/flare system
- Audible liquid movement within the piping

Possible causes of flow restrictions are partially-closed valves, condensate accumulation in the pipe, or ice formation in the pipe. If condensate build-up is suspected, the nearest downslope condensate trap should be inspected (see Section 2.6) to confirm proper operation.

2.5.4 Repairing Header Pipe

Typically, most repairs will be performed with the system offline, and personnel must be properly equipped. This section may involve pipe fusion.

CAUTION: *Repairs to the LFG piping in the system may involve fusing HDPE pipe. There is inherent danger of fire or explosion when doing any work on an LFG collection / piping system. Anyone performing maintenance on the system should develop task-specific safety procedures.*

Repairs to pipes below grade will require excavation and replacement,. Engineering approval should be obtained to determine the requirements of such pipe repairs; therefore, it is not covered in this manual.

2.5.5 Replacing Header Valves

Header isolation valve stations contain a hand-operated butterfly valve Replacement of the butterfly valve should be completed, as follows.

1. Make sure the system is offline and the valve is closed.
2. Check the pipeline for accumulation of LFG by measuring pressure in the pipeline.

Caution: Check the pipeline for accumulation of LFG by measuring pressure in the pipeline. If positive pressure is observed LFG will escape the pipe as soon as the flange is loosened. This may result in a hazardous atmosphere within the protective vault. Appropriate health and safety procedures must be followed.

1. Loosen the flange by removing the hex nuts on the bolts.
2. Carefully remove the valve from the pipe.
3. Replace with the new valve and gaskets, and retighten the bolts accruing to the manufacturer's recommended torque values.
4. When the valve has been replaced, the system should be brought online as instructed in the Commissioning and Training Plan (Appendix G).
5. Check the flange assembly for leakage using visual leak indicator compound or soapy water.

2.6 Condensate Drainage System Operational Procedures

Operation of the condensate traps is fully automatic under normal operating conditions. Inspection should be conducted during each round of wellfield monitoring to ensure proper operation. Periodic adjustment or isolation of the condensate traps may be required. The following subsections provide procedures for adjustment and isolation of the traps.

2.6.1 Adjustments

The North Condensate trap is equipped with a gate valve, accessible via a PVC casing. The valve consists of a 25-mm (1-inch) nut at the level of the piping. A long-arm wrench must be used to turn the valve on and off. The valve is used to isolate the vacuum in the LFG system if the condensate drain needs to be cleaned or repaired while the LFG system is still operating, in which case the valve is closed while the cleaning/repairs are done. However, the valve cannot be closed for too long (more than a few hours) while gas continues to flow through the adjoining gas pipe, or condensate may back up into the manifold. Section 2.6.2 describes procedures in case of damage or leakage of the condensate traps / drainage.

2.6.2 Inspection and Maintenance

Maintenance of the condensate traps includes periodic check of liquid level, cleaning the outlet piping, and replacing parts, as necessary. Maintenance of the condensate drainage system can be accomplished with the following steps:

1. For the North Condensate trap, examine the 100mm (~4 inch) slip cap at the top of the condensate well casing monthly for leaks and damage. Because the system is under negative pressure, a leaky slip cap can cause oxygen to enter the system. Oxygen can present a significant fire and explosion hazard in an LFG environment. If damage is found, replace the slip cap with the trap valve closed.
2. For both trap types, make a quarterly examination of the liquid level in the trap, using a water-level-measuring device. The liquid level should be maintained at the invert elevation of the outlet drain pipe under normal circumstances. Higher liquid levels may indicate downstream blockages. Lower levels may indicate a break in the condensate trap piping or that the condensate trap has dried out, allowing air to enter the gas collection system. For a condensate trap that has dried out, fill the trap with water and observe whether leakage occurs. The leakage in the condensation traps can be observed by measuring the water level in the condensate traps at different time intervals. If, after filling the traps with water, the level drops, than there may be leakage. If leakage is suspected, investigate further to determine the source, and repair appropriately.
3. For both trap types, examine the blind flange(s) monthly for any signs of leaking. Replace any faulty flanges with the trap valve closed.
4. Discharge lines may be cleaned. If there is blockage at the point of discharge, remove the blockage so that condensate can flow freely from the discharge pipe.

3. BLOWER / FLARE SYSTEM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The blower/flare system was manufactured by Perennial Energy Inc. (PEI). See the Perennial Energy; Operation and Maintenance Manual for a 160 SCFM Candlestick Flare Station, Whistler Landfill, Whistler, B.C., Canada, Open Candlestick Flare Unit 16.5' with Control Panel, Gas Handling System; January 2007, for a detailed description of the blower/flare system and all necessary operations and maintenance procedures. System shut down and startup procedures are also described in the PEI O&M manual. Additional information is provided in the Commissioning and Training Plan in Appendix G of this document. Review the training plan before starting the system.

Note: *The operational limitation of the flare system presented in the PEI O&M manual should not be exceeded under any circumstance.*

4. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

The maintenance schedule is provided by PEI and presented in Appendix D.

5. LANDFILL GAS PERIMETER MIGRATION MONITORING

5.1 Description

Due to the potential for gas migration to adjacent properties, a network of subsurface gas probes have been installed to monitor the soil gas quality surrounding the landfill (Figure 2). Data collected from the soil gas probes should be used to assess the overall collection performance of the LFGCS and identify the presence of potentially unsafe concentrations of LFG within the soil at the probe locations.

In addition to soil gas monitoring probes, monitoring ports have been installed in numerous buildings surrounding the site.

5.2 Equipment for Monitoring

The following equipment is generally necessary to perform subsurface migration monitoring at the monitoring probes or building ports:

- Portable LFG analyzer: CES-Landtec GEM2000 or similar instrument(s) capable of measuring:
  - Methane concentration
  - Static pressure (kPa or inches of WC)
  - Differential pressure (kPa or inches of WC)

5.3 Procedure

During monitoring events, each monitoring probe must be monitored using the following steps.

1. Ensure that the monitoring instrument(s) are calibrated properly (as per the manufacturer’s recommendations).
2. Follow the instrument instruction for taking a LFG monitoring probe reading. If using the GEM2000, ensure the unit is purged and pressures are zeroed before attaching sample hoses.
3. If the instrument has logging capability, select the proper monitoring probe ID.
4. Attach the pressure measurement hose to the probe sample port.
5. Take the probe pressure reading.
6. Using the instrument pump, purge between 1 and 3 probe casing volumes to provide a sample of soil gas more representative of *in situ* conditions. In general, readings should be stable within 1% by volume to be considered representative. Take readings for methane content. The time required to purge the probe varies, based on the total depth of the probe and local soil conditions.
7. After readings have been taken, re-install port covers (if installed) and any other protective casings (i.e. vault covers).

Data collected in the field electronically or field notes should be downloaded into a permanent record.

5.4 Trigger Levels

Trigger levels have been established for determining when additional action is required based on the results of soil gas monitoring program.

The following combustible gas trigger limits for the site are recommended, based on the BC Environmental Monitoring Guidelines and other conservative regulatory criteria:

- Methane gas concentrations in excess of, or predicted to exceed, 10 percent LEL in subsurface soils at the eastern and southern property boundaries of the Whistler Landfill. The 10% LEL trigger level is applicable to the following monitoring probes:

MP08
MP09
MP10
MP12
MP13
MP14
MP15
MP16
MP18
MP19
MP20
MP21

- Methane gas concentrations in excess of, or predicted to exceed, 25 percent LEL in soils at the western and northern property boundaries. The 25% LEL trigger level is applicable to the following monitoring probes:

MP01
MP02
MP03
MP04
MP05
MP06
MP07
MP11

Monitoring probe MP17 is an exception to the protocol described below; please refer to section 5.4.1 for further information on this probe.

Measurement of methane concentration in excess of the trigger levels require immediate action as described below to ensure the LFGCS is fully optimized.

In the event that a monitoring probe exceeds the trigger levels the RMOW and the lead consultant will be notified immediately by the Contractor.

A full round of wellfield balancing shall be conducted if a trigger level is exceeded. The maximum vacuum, to the extent possible, should be applied to the wells in the vicinity of the monitoring probe that exceeded the trigger level. The Contractor shall remain on site until a differential pressure is achieved at the wells in the vicinity of the monitoring probe that exceeded the trigger level. The maximum vacuum that can be applied to the wells should not result in exceedances of the trigger levels at other monitoring probes or degradation of the gas quality below the acceptable range described in Section 2.2.4.

Monitoring shall be performed daily at all of the monitoring probes and any buildings within 100 m of the monitoring probe that exceeded the trigger level. If any methane is detected in the buildings within 100 m of the probe, all of the building ports will be monitored. Monitoring of the probes and building ports will continue until there are 2 consecutive days with undetectable methane content in the monitoring probes. Reporting during the daily monitoring shall be provided to the RMOW and lead consultant within 12 hours of collection and will include the monitoring field data as well as a summary of the management actions to prevent / control the off-site gas migration.

If gas concentrations at the property boundaries remain above the recommended trigger limits for greater than 2 days, additional parameters will be measured at the MP including: carbon dioxide, oxygen, and hydrogen sulphide. This information will be used to assist in determining the source of the issue and follow-up actions. Management actions will be coordinated with the on-site contractor, lead consultant and the RMOW in the event that trigger limits are exceeded for greater than 2 consecutive days.

5.4.1 Monitoring Probe MP17

MP17 is located on the north west end of the landfill. During landfill closure this area was found to contain large volumes of waste that were not within the lined perimeter of the landfill. The RMOW used an excavator to remove the waste from the area around MP17 and further to the west of the probe (Personal communication, May 14, 2012, James Hallisey and Paul Bencharski, Resort Municipality of Whistler).

Since monitoring commenced on the LFGCS, MP17 has frequently exceeded the 10% LEL trigger level. Unlike exceedances at other perimeter monitoring probes, adjustments on the collection system have been unsuccessful at controlling the methane at MP17. Based on the site history of the area surrounding MP17, it is highly likely that MP17 has an isolated methane source from the waste that was previously dumped in the area.

Within approximately a 100 m radius of MP17 there is one potential receptor, which is a non-residential building that houses works for the municipal sanitary sewer lines. To ensure that the municipal building is not impacted by migration of LFG, an additional monitoring probe is proposed for the area immediately between the landfill and the building.

Since MP17 is not adjacent to any residential receptors and the probe is not felt to accurately represent the potential for off-site gas migration **the trigger levels do not apply for MP17.**

5.5 Monitoring Locations and Frequency

Regular monitoring occurs on two schedules that are dependent on the snow conditions. During the months when there is snow pack over the landfill, regular monitoring is to be conducted weekly at the monitoring probes and flare. The rest of the year when there is no snow pack regular monitoring is to be undertaken monthly. Monitoring at the building ports will be conducted twice per year during months when there is snow pack; the monitoring dates should be at least a month apart.

If an exceedance of the monitoring probe trigger levels is detected, the monitoring program is increased to manage the off-site migration of LFG.

Following the detection of methane in excess of the trigger levels, monitoring should be increased to daily at all of the monitoring probes and any building ports within 100 m of the monitoring probe which exceeded the trigger levels, until there are two consecutive days of undetectable methane concentrations recorded at the monitoring probes. In the event that methane is detected at the building ports the RMOW must be notified immediately as well as the building manager. The building port monitoring will be increased to include all of the buildings in the event that methane is detected in any of the building ports.

The following map displays the location of the gas collection wells, monitoring probes, and buildings that are equipped with monitoring ports.

Gas collection wells are labeled W01 to W13, and the monitoring probes are identified as MP01 – MP21. All of the building complexes that have monitoring ports are also identified, this includes; Road #4, Whitewater Road, Lot 11, Lot 3, Lot 4, Britco Homes, Lots 6 -8, Hostel, Athletes Village, and High Performance Centre.

Table 1 provides the monitoring parameters that should be recorded during each monitoring event.

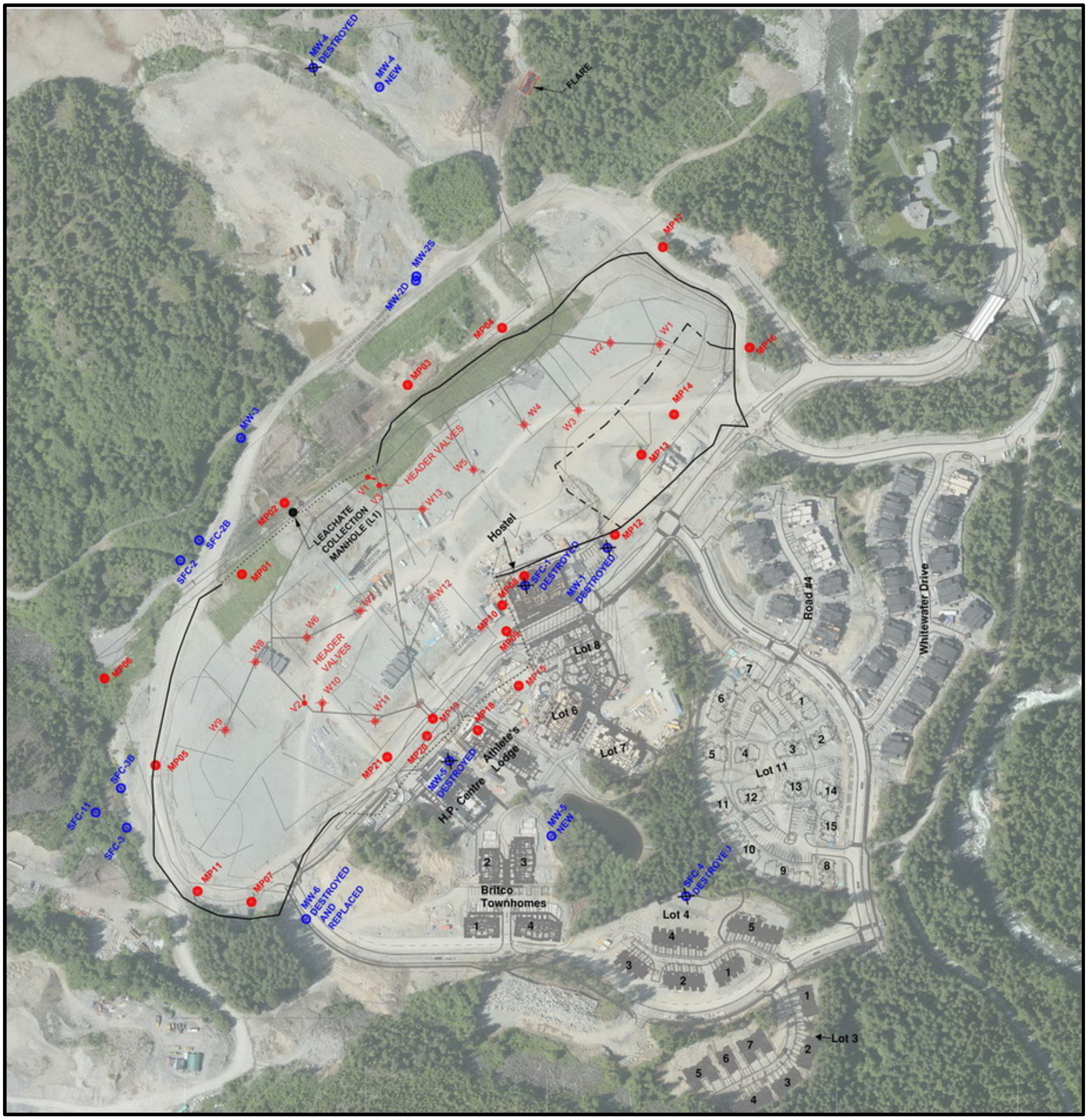


Figure 2. Whistler LFG Gas Well, Monitoring Probe and Building Port Location Map

Table 1. Summary of Monitoring for the LFGCS at the RMOW Landfill.

Monitoring Program	Landfill Gas			
	Monitoring Probes	**Collection Wells**	**Building Ports**	**Flare**
Location	MP-01 to MP-16, and MP-18 to MP-21	W01 to W13	Road #4 Whitewater Road Lot 11 Lot 3 Lot 4 Lots 6 -8 Britco Homes Hostel Athletes Village High Performance Centre	Flare Station
Frequency	- Weekly during months with snowpack on the landfill. - Monthly months with no snow pack. - Daily if there is an exceedance of the trigger levels until there are 2 consecutive days with 0% methane.	- Monthly all parameters excluding water level and temperature. -Quarterly for water level and temperature.	- Twice per year collected during the winter months when there is snow pack. - If trigger levels are exceeded at a monitoring probe, building monitoring shall occur at any buildings within 100 m of that monitoring probe.	- Weekly during months with snow pack on the landfill. - Monthly months with no snow pack.
Parameters for Analysis	- Methane (% by volume) -The following will be measured only if methane is detected for greater than 2 consecutive samples: - - Carbon dioxide (% by volume) - Oxygen (% by volume) - Hydrogen sulphide (% by volume)	- Methane (% by volume) - Carbon dioxide (% by volume) - Oxygen (% by volume) - Static Pressure (kPa or inches of WC) - Differential Pressure (kPa or inches of WC) - Temperature - Water level	- Methane (% by volume)	- Methane (% by volume) - Oxygen (% by volume) Flow (cfm) - Vacuum (kPa or inches of WC) - Temperature
Reporting Requirements	Immediately contact the RMOW and lead consultant if MP exceeds trigger level Immediately contact to RMOW, lead consultant and building manager methane is detected in the buildings Daily Field Reports (within 12 hours of data collection) to RMOW and lead consultant Monthly Reports to RMOW and lead consultant Annual Reports to MOE (only for MP and Building Port data)			

5.6 Reporting Requirements

Reports will be generated daily and monthly with all of the regular field measurements. Monthly reports will also include any recommendations or observations that were noted during the monitoring event(s).

In the event of an exceedance at the monitoring probes daily monitoring reports will include the field measurements as well as management actions to prevent LFG migration.

The reporting requirements are provided in greater detail in Section 8.

6. RECORDS AND DATA FORMS

6.1 Records for Operating Costs

Records should be kept for all operating costs, including power supplied to the system, manpower, and maintenance expenses. Operators may use operating records to establish an acceptable range of operating costs. Maintenance records should be kept to track the overall status of the system. Although maintenance cost will fluctuate over time, a record should be kept to track maintenance cost trends.

6.2 Emergency Reports

Emergency reports should be filed for any of the following reasons:

- Injury sustained by anyone working on the system
- Any condition resulting in emergency evacuation and/or system shutdown

A report should be submitted to WorkSafeBC and copies filed permanently with system records.

6.3 Personnel and Maintenance Records

Personnel records should be maintained for anyone performing operations and maintenance of the LFGCS. All maintenance undertaken on the system should be recorded to provide a permanent record. Any modification to the system that differs from the as-constructed condition should be recorded in the drawing set (Appendix A) and this O&M manual (Using Systems Modification Log, provided in Appendix M). This record should include time and date, problems encountered in the field, and actions taken. Records should be kept in a permanent, sequential file.

7. CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR POTENTIAL FAULT CONDITIONS

7.1 Pollution Release Prevention

The blower/flare system shutdown will occur automatically for fault conditions, as described in the Blower / Flare Troubleshooting Guide (Appendix J). When this occurs, the wellfield will no longer be under vacuum, resulting in potential LFG migration to the surface. LFGCS downtime must be minimized to control LFG.

7.2 Additional Resources in Event of Failure

For long-term shutdowns of the flare system that last longer than 24 hours, the wellfield may need to be valved off. If fault conditions affect only a certain portion of the LFGCS, this area may be isolated by closing the appropriate valves using the following procedure.

- Close each individual wellhead gate valve.
- Once all valves have been closed, slowly close the valves at the manifold valve stations, starting with the station closest to the wellfield and moving down the header pipe toward the flare system.
- Close the manual header valves at the flare skid.

7.3 Corrective Action

Corrective actions may be required to address equipment failure and system alarm conditions resulting in system shutdowns. Corrective action should be undertaken as soon as possible to limit downtime and ensure LFG control. All corrective actions undertaken should be recorded in the operation log for the system. The procedures for shutting down and restarting the system are described in the PEI O&M manual. The Commissioning and Training Plan (Appendix G) outlines procedures for restarting the wellfield following required corrective action, as well as additional information. ThisTraining Plan will be reviewed before re-starting the system.

8. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Daily Reports

During regular monitoring, daily reports will be generated by the Contractor within 12 hours of collecting field data and provided to the RMOW and the lead consultant. The daily reports will include the measurements collected from the wellfield, monitoring probes and flare.

8.1.1 Daily Reports – Monitoring Probe Exceeds Trigger Level

In the event that a monitoring probe exceeds the trigger level, the Contractor will immediately contact the RMOW and the lead consultant to inform them of the exceedance. The daily reports in the event of an exceedance will include:

- Field measurements from all of the monitoring probes;
- Field measurements from the building ports within 100 m of the monitoring probe which exceeded the trigger level; and
- Summary of the management actions to prevent off-site migration.

8.2 Monthly Reports

Monthly reports will be generated and will include all field measurements collected for the month. At a minimum this will include:

- Wellhead measurements;
- Flare measurements;
- Monitoring probe measurements; and
- Any notes or observations made during fieldwork.

The following information should also be recorded if they occurred within the month:

- Summary of exceedances and management actions;
- LFGCS adjustments or optimization efforts;
- Repairs; and
- Shut-downs.

The report will also provide conclusions and recommendations based on the field measurements.

These reports will be provided to the RMOW and the lead consultant for the landfill closure monitoring program within 1 week of the last day of the month to which the report applies.

8.3 Annual Reports

An annual report will be generated for the Ministry of the Environmental that includes the following:

- Methane content at the monitoring probes; and
- Any exceedances of the trigger levels and management activities.

9. OPERATING PERMITS

The Ministry of the Environment Lands and Parks issued Operation Certificate (OC) MR-04693 (Appendix K) under the *Waste Management Act*. The Whistler Landfill must operate as per the conditions of the above-mentioned OC. The conditions for managing Whistler LFG are set out under Section 2.16 of the OC.

Air emission permitting is administered by the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD). Based in discussions between RMOW and SLRD before the design and construction of the LFG control system, the RMOW determined that an air emission permit would not be required.

10. REFERENCE LIST

CH2MHill. 2007 Landfill Gas Mitigation and Safety Measures for Reduction of Landfill Gas Migration Risks. Prepared for Whistler 2020 Development Corporation.

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APPENDIX A: Landfill Gas Collection System Components

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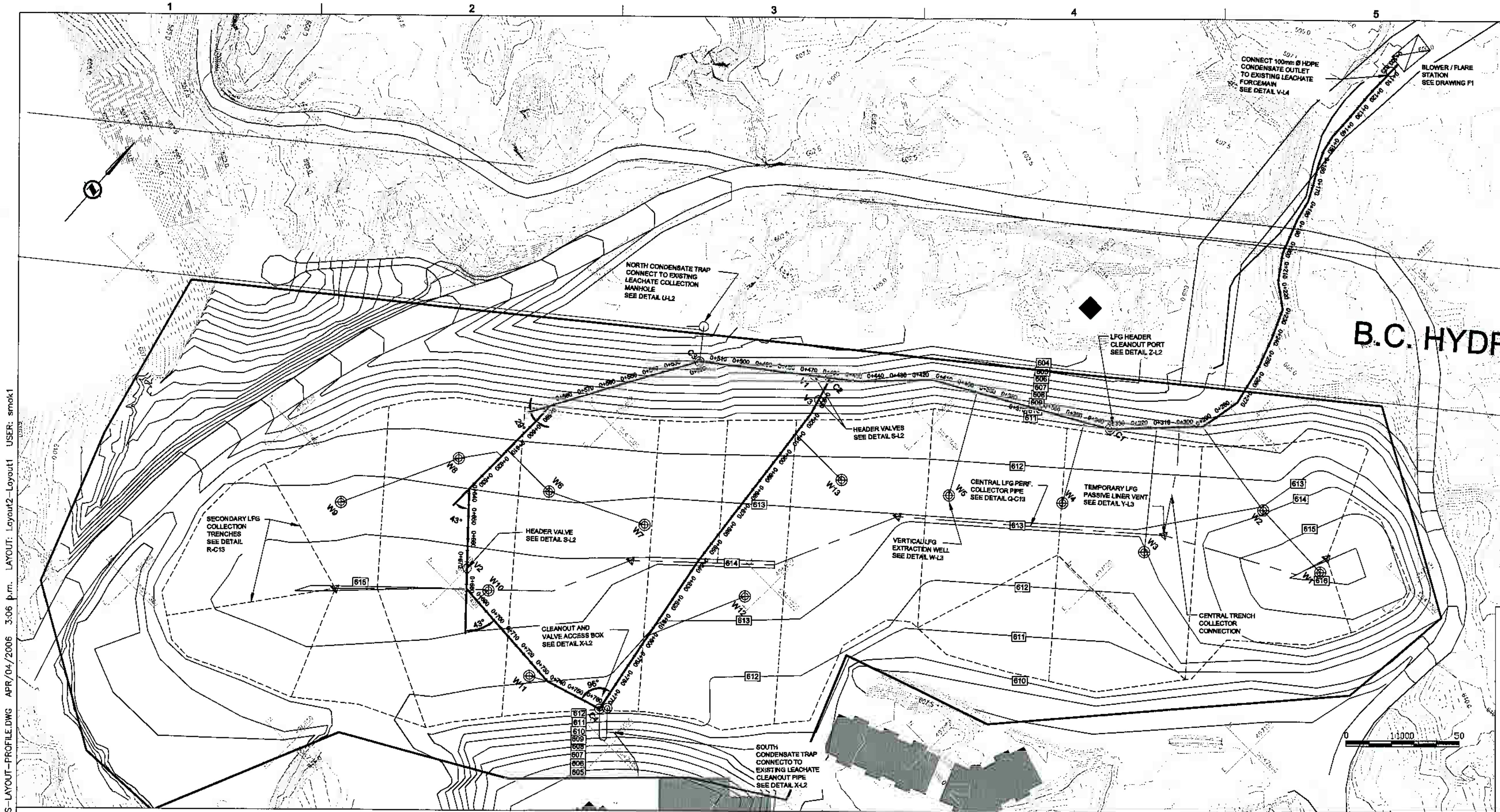

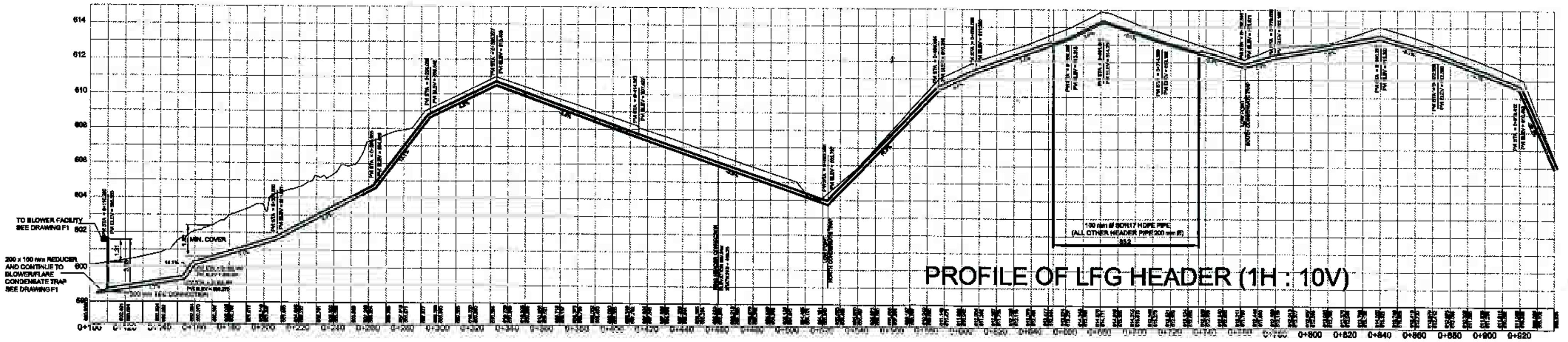

LFG COLLECTION SYSTEM INFORMATION TABLE					
ITEM	CONNECTION STATION (m)	X COORDINATE (UTM 10)	Y COORDINATE (UTM 10)	BOTTOM WELL ELEVATION (m)	TOP OF CREST GRAVEL (m)
W1	FROM W2	497066.6013	5547677.3797	606.0	617.0
W2	0 + 292.1	497029.4712	5547676.6126	606.0	614.5
W3	0 + 312.6	497005.4739	5547626.4194	606.0	614.0
W4	0 + 344.8	496964.7547	5547619.0619	606.0	613.7
W5	0 + 384.3	496926.9112	5547584.5429	606.5	613.5
W6	0 + 614.0	496901.4737	5547460.0663	603.0	613.9
W7	FROM W6	496841.6913	5547479.8073	602.0	614.5
W8	0 + 617.6	496762.9923	5547442.0047	606.0	619.5
W9	FROM W8	496739.8880	5547381.2239	605.0	614.4
W10	0 + 688.7	496813.3906	5547410.6216	605.0	616.0
W11	0 + 736.0	496852.7904	5547396.7363	605.5	614.2
W12	0 + 800.9	496895.0567	5547486.0906	603.5	614.4
W13	0 + 610.6	496966.8957	5547555.3420	606.0	613.6
CLEANOUT 1 (C1)	0 + 333.0				
CLEANOUT 2 (C2)	0 + 480.3				
CLEANOUT 3 (C3)	0 + 519.2				
CLEANOUT 4 (C4)	0 + 782.1				
N. CONDENSATE	0 + 519.2				
S. CONDENSATE	0 + 782.1				
VALVE 1 (V1)	0 + 467.2				
VALVE 2 (V2)	0 + 672.9				
VALVE 3 (V3)	0 + 928.0				

NOTES:

- CONTOURS REPRESENT TOP OF GEOMEMBRANE.
- CREST WILL BE COVERED WITH 1,000 mm OF GRAVEL AND 300 mm TOPSOIL.
- SLOPES WILL BE COVERED WITH 600 mm OF GRAVEL AND 300 mm OF TOPSOIL.
- LANDFILL GAS HEADER PIPE WILL BE BURIED 450 mm MIN. BELOW THE TOP OF THE GEOMEMBRANE AND COVERED WITH APROPRIATE FILL.
- LFG WELLS, HEADER VALVES, CONDENSATE TRAPS AND CLEANOUT PORTS MUST PENETRATE LINER USING APPROPRIATE BOOT SEALS AND BE ACCESSIBLE FROM THE AS PER THE DETAILS.
- CONTRACTOR MUST RESPECT THE PIPE SLOPES AND ALIGNMENT.

⊕ CLEANOUT PORT
● LFG EXTRACTION WELL
○ LFG HEADER VALVE
⊘ CONDENSATE TRAP
▲ TEMPORARY PASSIVE LINER VENT

M. S. BUDZIK

DSGN	M. PITRE
DR	S. MAK
CHK	M. BUDZIK
APVD	C. SMITH

NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	APVD
C	04-06-06	ISSUED FOR TENDER	MP	--
B	03-27-06	90% COMPLETION	MP	--
A	03-03-06	50% COMPLETION	MP	--

VERIFY SCALE
BAR IS 25mm ON ORIGINAL DRAWING.
0 25mm
IF NOT 25mm ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY.

CH2MHILL

RESORT MUNICIPALITY OF WHISTLER
WHISTLER LANDFILL
LANDFILL CLOSURE AND
LANDFILL GAS CONTROL SYSTEM

CIVIL

LFG EXTRACTION WELL LOCATIONS AND COLLECTION TRENCH LAYOUT

SHEET	17
DWG	L1
DATE	APR 2006
PROJ	335612

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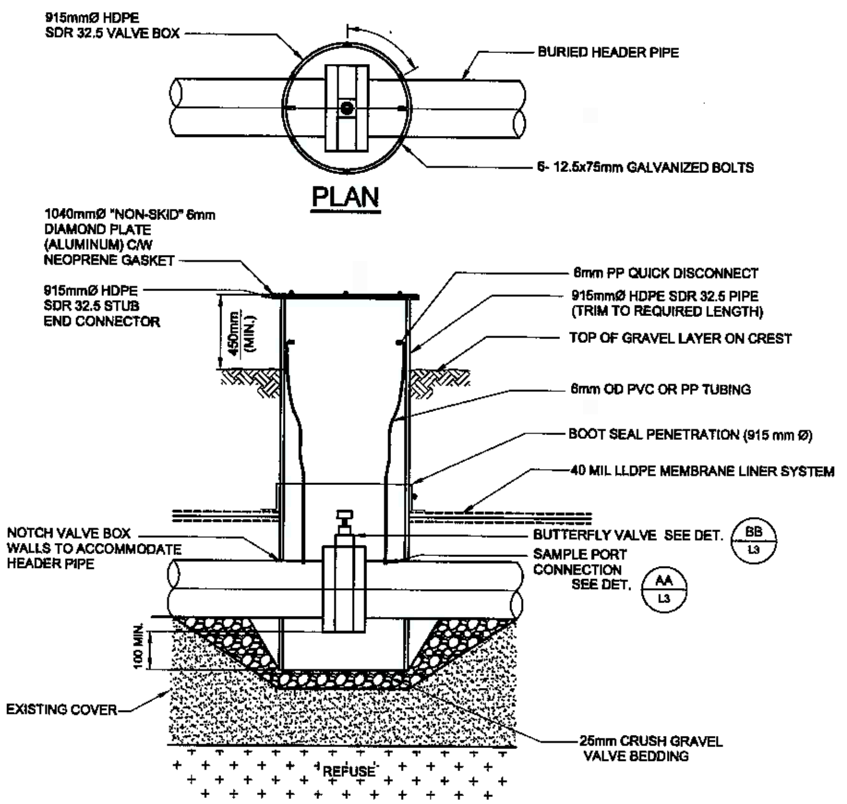
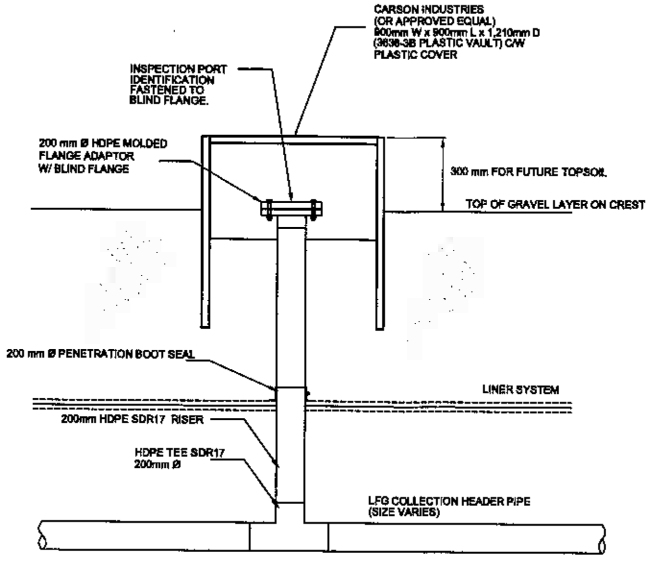


HEADER CONTROL VALVE SECTION

S
L1

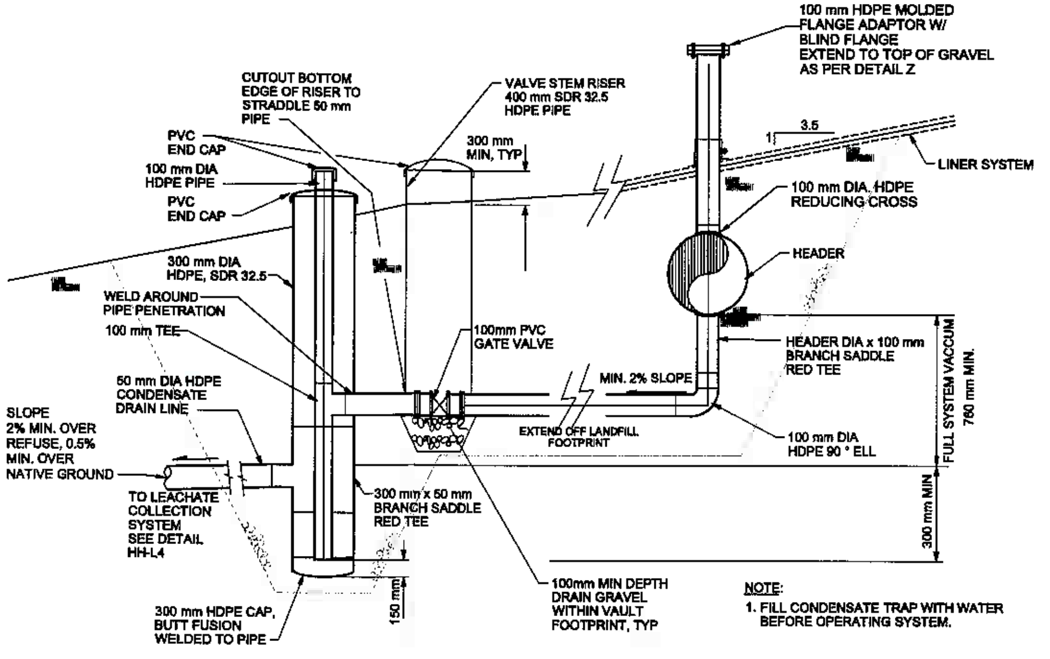
SCALE NTS



INSPECTION / CLEANOUT PORT

Z
L1

SCALE NTS

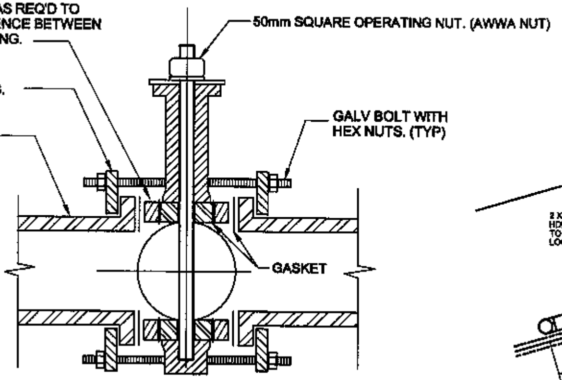


NOTE:
1. FILL CONDENSATE TRAP WITH WATER BEFORE OPERATING SYSTEM.

NORTH CONDENSATE TRAP A DETAIL

U
L1

NTS

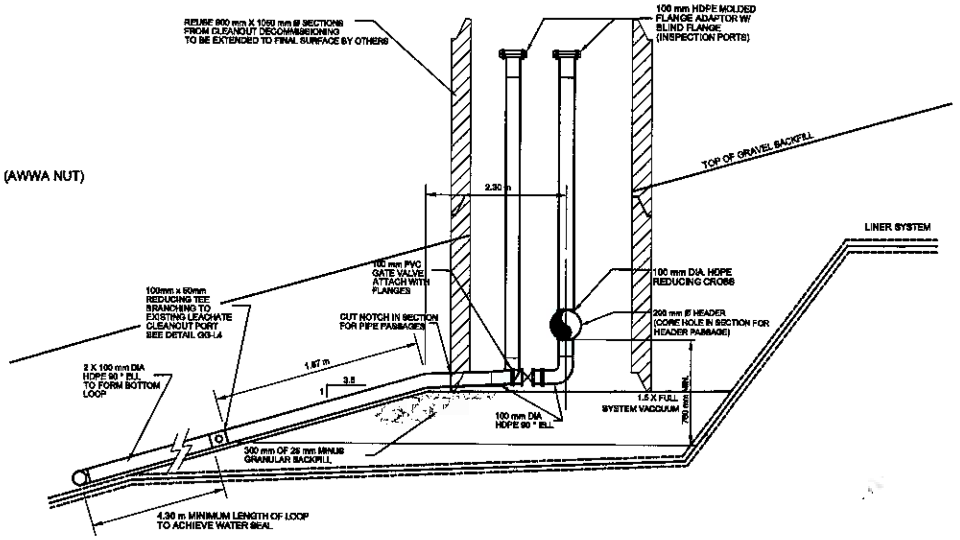


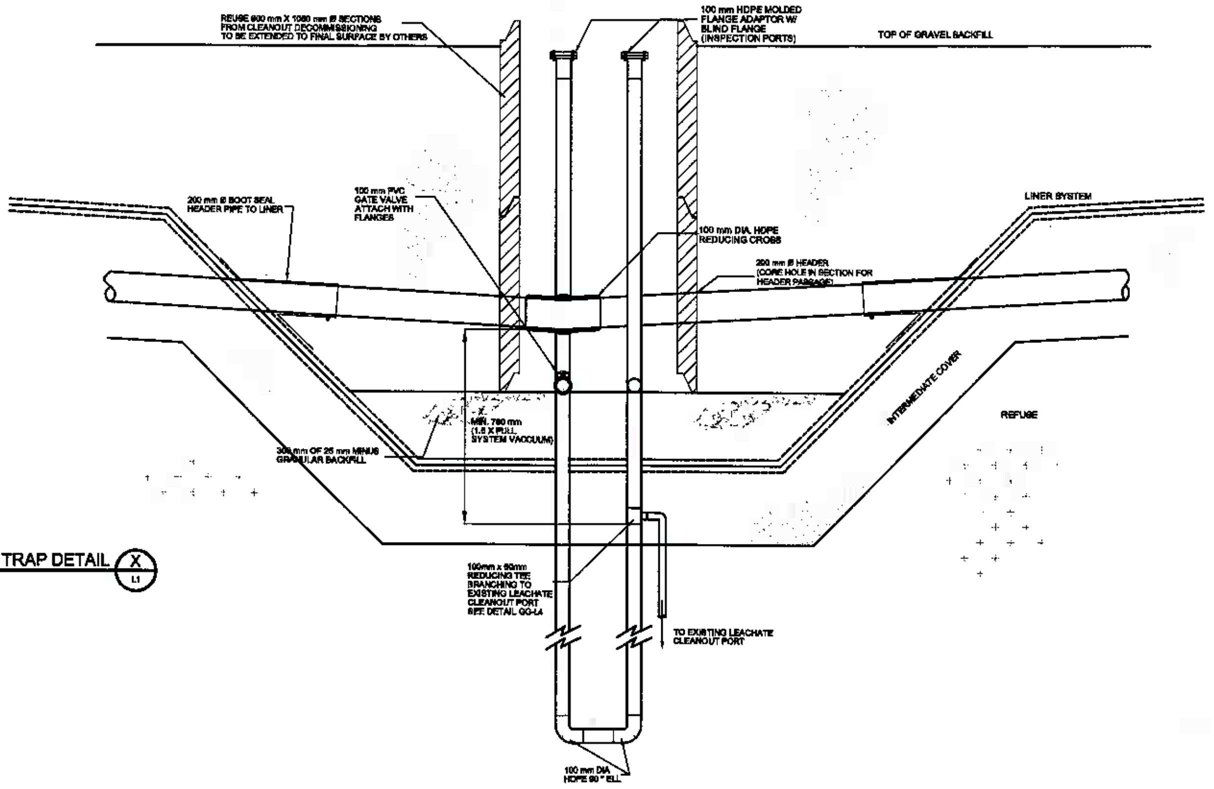
NOTES:
1. PROVIDE SPACER RINGS AS NECESSARY BETWEEN VALVE FACE AND MOLDED FLANGE ADAPTER SO THAT PIPE WALL DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH VALVE OPERATION.

BUTTERFLY VALVE INSTALLATION

BB
-

SCALE NTS





SOUTH CONDENSATE TRAP DETAIL

X
L1

SCALE NTS

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
M. S. BUDZIK

DSGN M. PITRE						
DR S. MAK	C	04-06-06	ISSUED FOR TENDER	MP	..	
CHK M. BUDZIK	B	03-27-06	90% COMPLETION	MP	..	
	A	03-03-06	50% COMPLETION	MP	..	
APVD C. SMITH	NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	APVD	

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WHISTLER LANDFILL
LANDFILL CLOSURE AND
LANDFILL GAS CONTROL SYSTEM

MECHANICAL
LFG SYSTEM
DETAILS

SHEET 18
DWG L2
DATE APR 2006
PROJ 335612

P:\WHISTLERRESORTMUNIOF\335612LANDFILCLOSURE\001-CAD\TENDER-WORKING\DETAILS-MP.DWG APR/04/2006 3:05 p.m. LAYOUT: LFG SYSTEM_1 USER: smak1

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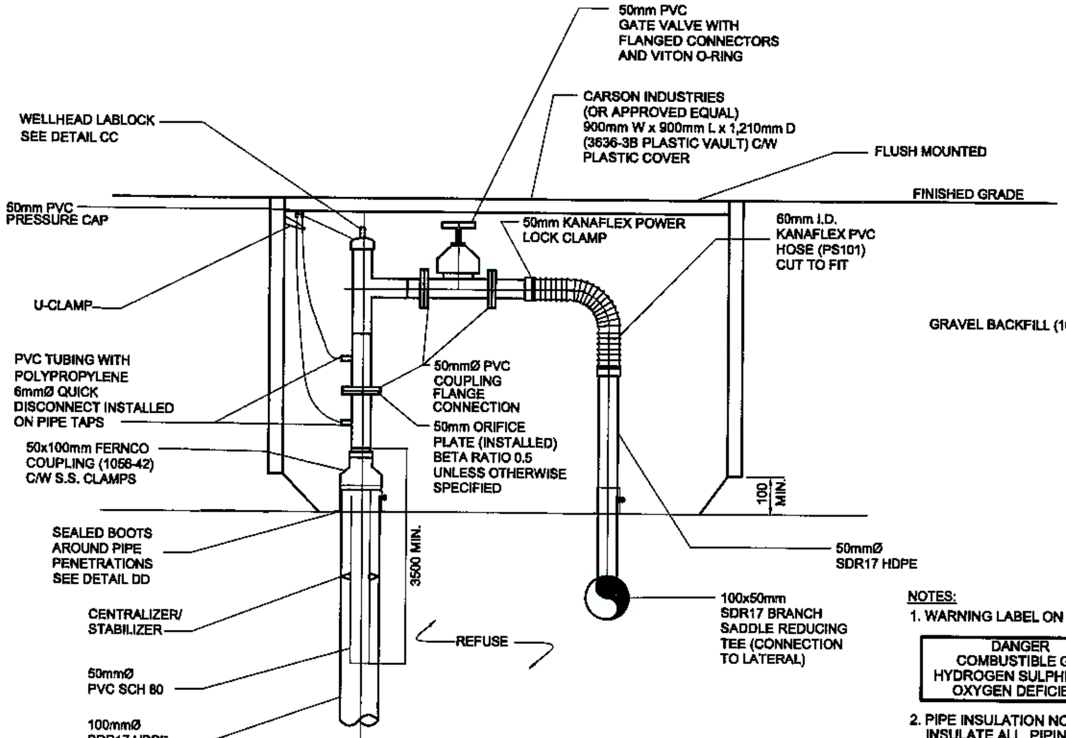


NOTES:

1. WARNING LABEL ON HATCH.

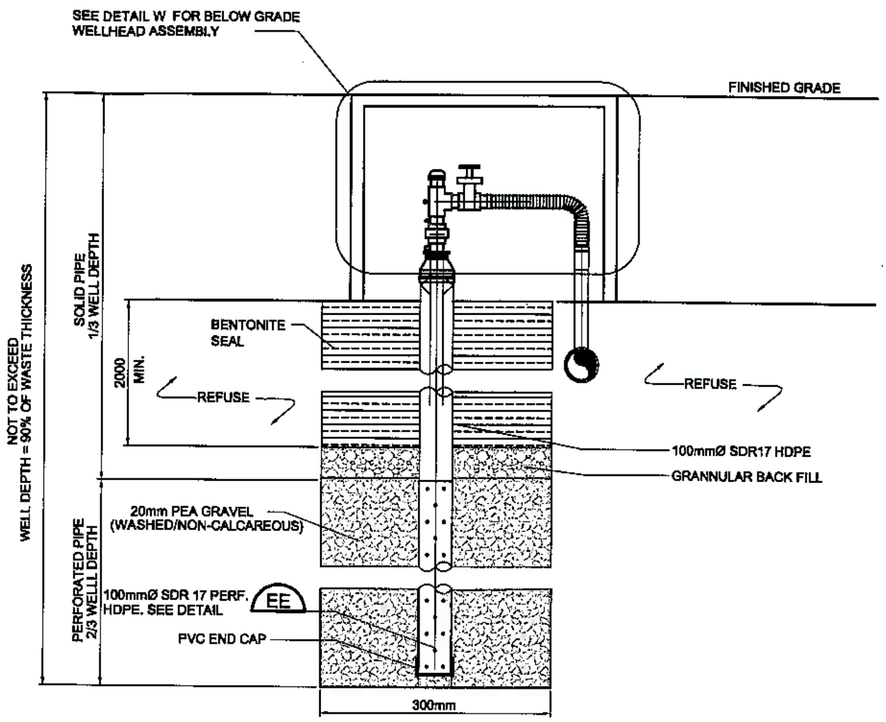
DANGER
COMBUSTIBLE GAS
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE GAS
OXYGEN DEFICIENCY

2. PIPE INSULATION NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY. INSULATE ALL PIPING TO TOP OF MEMBRANE.
3. WELL LABEL ON HATCH

WEL ID
X-XX

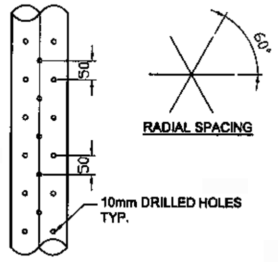
BELOW GRADE WELLHEAD DETAIL TYPE B
W
L1

N.T.S.



LFG COLLECTION WELL
W
L1

N.T.S.



NOTE: NO FIELD CUTTING ALLOWED. PIPE SHOULD BE PERFORATED BY MANUFACTURER OR CONTRACTOR BEFORE DELIVERED TO SITE.

PERFORATION DETAIL
EE
-

SCALE N.T.S.

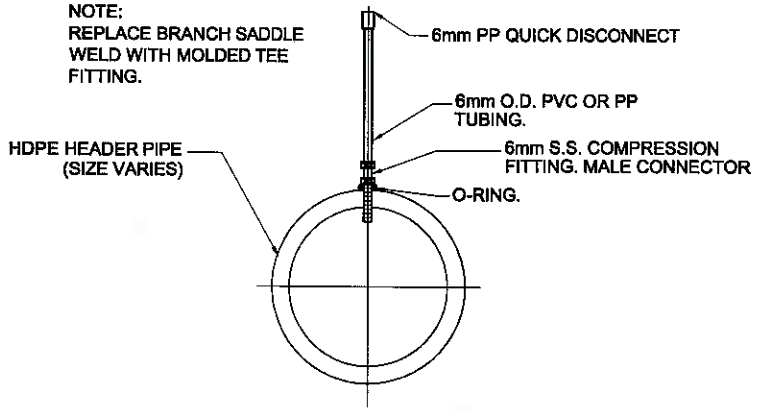
NOTES:

1. USE TYPICAL 100 mm Ø BOOT AS PER LINER SUPPLIER.
2. BOOT TO BE FUSION WELDED TO MEMBRANE.
3. PIPE TO BE SECURED TO BOOT USING STAINLESS STEEL CLAMPS.

NOTES:

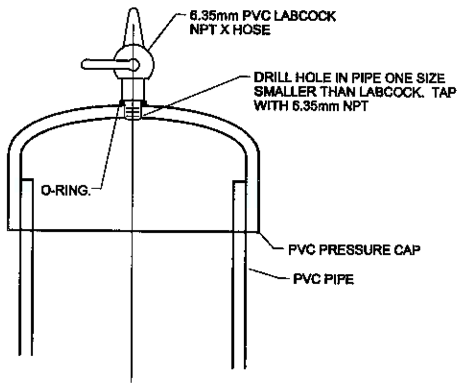
1. CUT 100 mm Ø HOLE IN LINER SYSTEM WHERE INDICATED.
2. INSTALL TEMPORARY FLAP BY FUSION WELDING ONE SIDE ONLY.
3. ONCE EXTRACTION SYSTEM COMPLETE, FUSION WELD REMAINING SIDES TO CREATE PATCH, COVER WITH NON WOVEN GEOTEXTILE AND BACKFILL WITH APPLICABLE MATERIAL.

NOTE:
REPLACE BRANCH SADDLE WELD WITH MOLDED TEE FITTING.



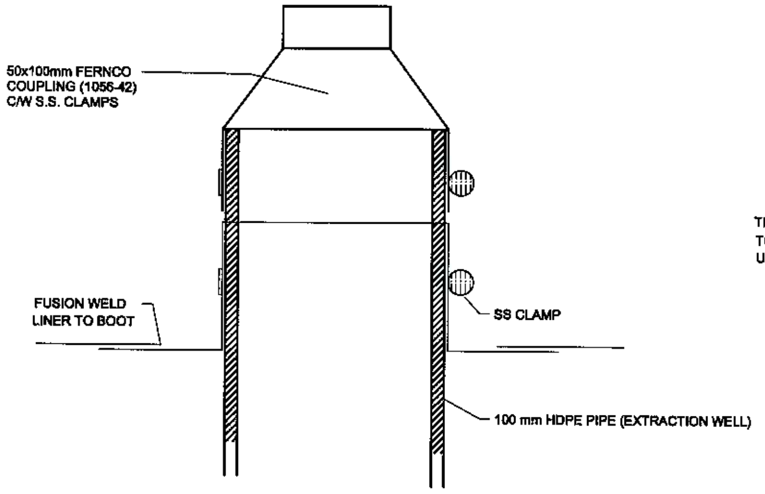
SAMPLE PORT CONNECTION
AA
L2

SCALE NTS



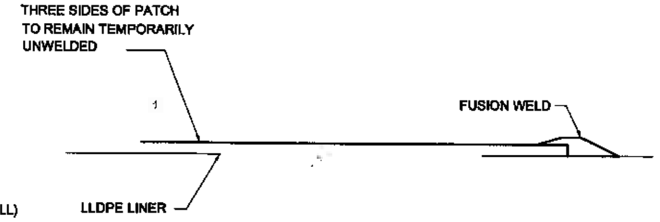
WELLHEAD LABCOCK DETAIL
CC
-

SCALE N.T.S



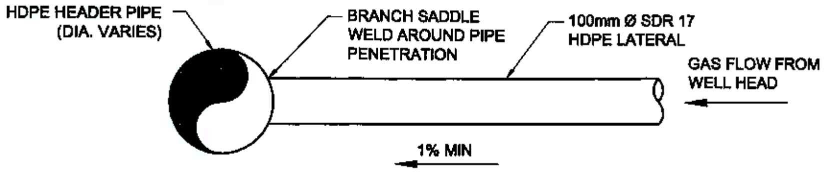
SEALED BOOT DETAIL
DD
-

SCALE N.T.S.



TEMPORARY PASSIVE VENT DETAIL
Y
L1

SCALE N.T.S.



TYPICAL LATERAL TIE-IN TO HEADER

SCALE N.T.S.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
M. S. BUDZIK

DSGN	M. PITRE						
DR	S. MAK	C	04-06-06	ISSUED FOR TENDER	MP	..	
CHK	M. BUDZIK	B	03-27-06	90% COMPLETION	MP	..	
APVD	C. SMITH	A	03-03-06	50% COMPLETION	MP	..	
		NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	APVD	

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RESORT MUNICIPALITY OF WHISTLER
WHISTLER LANDFILL
LANDFILL CLOSURE AND
LANDFILL GAS CONTROL SYSTEM

MECHANICAL
LFG SYSTEM
DETAILS

SHEET	19
DWG	L3
DATE	APR 2006
PROJ	335612

P:\WHISTLERRESORTMUNIOF\335612LANDFILCLOSURE\001-CAD\TENDER-WORKING\DETAILS-MP.DWG APR/04/2006 3:05 p.m. LAYOUT: LFG SYSTEM_2 USER: smak1

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APPENDIX B: System Operating Information

SYSTEM OPERATION INFORMATION

A. FLARE START SEQUENCE

Turn the System on in "AUTO" mode. To do this, turn the SYSTEM, PILOT, BLOWER, SHUTDOWN VALVE, and SURGE CONTROL VALVE switches to "AUTO". The PLC first checks to see that the Run Clock is enabled. If so, it delays 3 seconds and then the Pilot lights. As the Pilot is started, the Blower delay timer starts. After the respective delay timers time out, the Blower starts and the Shutdown Valve opens. The Valve open delay timer should be set to let the Blower build some pressure before the valve opens. This timer should be adjusted to produce a quiet and smooth Flare startup. After the Landfill Gas starts burning, the Flare thermocouple will recognize the flame. Once the temperature exceeds the low flare temperature Setpoint, usually 200 °F, the system will be running in automatic mode. Should the temperature ever drop below this Setpoint after the pilot times out, the Flare will shut down. The Flare will then restart after the downtime timer times out. If the Flare does not restart, the restart process will repeat until the relight counter reaches its Setpoint. If this Setpoint is reached, the system will shut down on flame fail. Whenever the temperature exceeds the low temperature Setpoint, the relight counter is reset to zero.

B. DEMISTER

When the system is first started up, the demister should be inspected every couple of days. Isolate the demister, remove the inspection plate, and inspect the bottom for debris to help protect the condensate drain line from plugging. When the system Is running at its normal flow rate, make note of the pressure drop across the demister pad. As time goes on and the pad gets dirty, this pressure drop will rise. When the pressure drop reaches twice the original value, the demister pad must be cleaned. Isolate the demister from the gas, remove the top plate, and spray the pad with high-pressure water from the top. If high-pressure water is not available at the site, the pad can be removed out the top of the demister. Spray the pad with high-pressure water in the direction opposite of gas flow. This pad should not have to be replaced.

C. MAINTAINING GAC TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE

The Gas Analysis Cabinet (GAC) is designed to maintain the sample gas at a constant temperature and pressure. The internal pressure is controlled at 0.2 In WC (+/- 0.2 In WC) across the oxygen-sensing element via two regulators (upstream & downstream). Pressure may be checked at the sample port directly below the oxygen sensor with a suitable manometer. This pressure is factory set and is not adjustable by the end user.

GAC temperature is controlled by the PLC via Setpoints entered in the Touchscreen along with a manual rheostat in the control cabinet. The rheostat provides a constant current to the GAC heater that prevents on/off cycling to increase heating element service life. It is important for cabinet temperature to remain constant year round. If the GAC temperature exceeds the Setpoint value in the summer months turn the rheostat knob to a lower value (counterclockwise). If the GAC temperature still remains above Setpoint, raise the Setpoint to a reasonable value above maximum ambient temperature for your region and re-calibrate the oxygen sensor at that temperature. If the GAC temperature remains below the Setpoint value in the winter months, turn the rheostat to a higher value (clockwise). Make rheostat value changes in small increments and allow sufficient time between changes for GAC temperature to stabilize (typically 30 minutes).

D. GAC CALIBRATION

Your Gas Analysis Cabinet is equipped to allow calibration of the oxygen sensor with relative ease. If you have changed the operating temperature of the GAC or reached a specified calibration interval, then perform the following procedure to ensure the oxygen reading on your system touchscreen and recorder are accurate.

Initial Conditions:

1. Gas Handling System is operating with flow through system (blower running, shutdown and inlet valves open).

2. Operating Manual with Flare Station P&ID at hand for reference.

3. Ensure pilot propane tanks are full and valved in.

4. Oxygen Calibration Setpoint touchscreen is selected to perform the calibration.

Oxygen Sensor Calibration:

1. Turn the GAC Calibrate switch on main control panel to ON position.

2. Isolate the oxygen sensor by closing the blower outlet sample valve (HVP-304) at the blower discharge pipe.

3. Open the GAC calibration valve (HVP-303) to let air draw through the sensor. Once the "Oxygen Sensor Input" stabilizes, push the "20.9% O2" calibrate button (the right one) to record the sensor's input at 0.0% O2.

4. Now connect a propane sample hose from HVP-309 to the calibration sample valve HVP-303 and open HVP-309 to allow propane to flow through the sensor. Allow sufficient time for the propane to fill the GAC lines and the reading to stabilize on the touchscreen. Push the 0.0% O2 calibrate button (the left one) and your sensor is now calibrated.

E. MASS FLOW

The specific gravity can be manually entered on the Touchscreen or calculated by the PLC. When calculating, the PLC uses the elevation, the inlet gas temperature, and the vacuum analog signals to calculate the %H_2O in the LFG. Then the PLC uses the analog or manual input values for %CO_2, %O_2, and %CH_4 values and assumes the rest of the LFG is N_2. If the N_2 calculates to be negative, the PLC will use the manual input of Specific Gravity in the calculation of flow rate (SCFM), and N_2 will read "0.0". This will create a Specific Gravity Calculation Error Alarm on the Touchscreen. If this system does not include a Gas Analysis Cabinet, obtain the manual input values for %CO_2, %O_2, and %CH_4 from a GEMS instrument. Also, in lieu of analog signals, use the various pressure and temperature gauges on the skid and at the Flare for the manual inputs on the Touchscreen.

F. RUN CLOCK

To run the system continuously, the Start Time must be set to "00.00" and the On Cycle Duration to "1440". When set at these Setpoints, the Off Cycle Duration and Number of Cycles are not used. If the On Cycle Duration is set to less than "1440", the system will cycle on and off according to the settings. Unless the system is set to run continuously, the system will never run between midnight and the Start Time of Day.

APPENDIX C: Balancing Guide

Considerations:

- Methane content is to be measured at gas extraction wellheads, manifold valve and flow stations, and the flare system inlet using a Landtec GEM2000 gas analyzer
- Oxygen concentration in LFG should be maintained below 2%

EXHIBIT C-1
Balancing Guide

Condition Observed[1]	Possible Cause of Condition	Desired Outcome	Action to Undertake[2]	Effect of Action
Low methane (<40%) High oxygen (>2%)	Air intrusion, zone of influence extends beyond the refuse	Decrease oxygen	Throttle wellhead valve back.	Reduces well pressure and zone of influence
High methane (>55%) Very low oxygen (<0.2%)	Influence of well may not be maximized	Increase zone of influence	Open wellhead throttle valve.	Increases vacuum at well and zone of influence collecting more gas
Vacuum and gas flow surging at wellhead	Liquid accumulation in header or lateral piping	Reduce liquid accumulations to restore consistent vacuum application and steady gas flow	Identify location of liquid accumulation. Re-grade effected portion of pipeline, or install additional condensate management traps.	Restores proper drainage of condensate
No vacuum available, no gas flow measured at wellhead	Header isolation valve may be closed or possible obstruction in the header or lateral pipelines	Restore vacuum and gas flow	Verify all header isolation valves are open; identify potential location of blockage.	Removes flow obstruction

Notes:

1. Low Methane: less than 40% by volume
   High Oxygen: concentration of more than 2%
   High Methane: more than 55%
   Very Low Oxygen: less than 0.2%
2. Refer to Appendix A for valve locations and details

APPENDIX D: Blower / Flare Maintenance Schedule

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

FREQUENCY		CHECK
Daily	A.	Fill out the Flare Station Data Log.
	B	Visually inspect unit - repair any breaks, leaks, and loose wires.
	C.	Follow all Manufacturers' Recommendations in Section 7.
	D.	Test Lamps by pushing the RUN Lamp and the ALARM/SHUTDOWN Lamp.
Two Months	A.	Lubricate Blower(s) per Blower Manufacturer's instructions.
Three Months		Turn flare off and perform the following procedures:
	A.	Check ignitor gap - Verify that the ignitor gap is 0.100". Regap as necessary. Verify that the spark is at the tip of the ignitor.
	B.	Inspect Ignitor Wiring - Examine the wire which runs between the ignition transformer on the flare and the ignitor in the pilot for frayed, heat damaged, or worn insulation.
	C.	Check Pilot - With the SYSTEM switch in the "ON" position turn the PILOT switch to the "TEST" position. Verify that the pilot lights and does not blow out. Return the PILOT switch to the "AUTO" position.
	D.	Check Thermocouple Voltage - After the flare has been off for at least 1 hour, open the breaker, then open the control panel and the swing panel. Locate the appropriate Thermocouple Input Module. Measure the voltage between the red and yellow wires of FLR-TE-501 and convert that voltage to temperature using the Type K Thermocouple Chart in Section 6. The readings should be within 25 °F of ambient temperature. Call PEI if a greater discrepancy exists. Close the swing panel and the enclosure door, then close the disconnect.
	E.	Check Flare Shutdown Valve FV-301 - With the SYSTEM switch in the "ON" position, turn the SHUTDOWN VALVE switch to the "TEST" position. As the valve opens, verify the "OPEN" lamp lights on the Touchscreen. After the valve has reached the full open position, turn the FLARE SHUTDOWN VALVE switch to the "CLOSED" or "AUTO" position and verify that the valve closes in less than 2 seconds. Return the valve switch to the "AUTO" position.
	F.	Check Blower(s) - Turn the BLOWER switch to the "TEST" position. Verify that the selected blower starts smoothly and operates properly. After the blower has ramped to maximum speed, turn the BLOWER switch to the "AUTO" position and verify that the blower stops properly. Turn the BLOWER SELECT switch to the other blower and repeat test.

G. Zero out the pressure, delta pressure, and vacuum gauges by closing off the valves in the gas lines to the gauges and opening the valves in the tees to atmosphere. Adjust the zeroing screw until the needle points to zero.

H. Remove the blind flange inspection port on the demister and remove any debris that has collected.

I. If the pressure drop across the demister reaches two times it's original value, open up the top of the demister and pull out the element. There is a handle at the top that is attached to the demister element. Hose the element down opposite of landfill gas flow with high pressure water and put it back in the demister container.

J. Test the pilot fail shutdown by turning off the propane and starting the system. The system should shut down after the Pilot On Timer Setpoint times out.

K. Test the flame fail shutdown by closing the manual inlet valve while the system is running and after the pilot has turned off. The system should shut down in a few seconds.

Annually Shut the Flare down and perform the following checks:

A. Check for loose bolts on the structure and at the flanges.

B. Check the configuration sheets for the Chart Recorder against the actual settings to make sure they have not been altered.

APPENDIX E: Landfill Gas Collection System Information Table

EXHIBIT E-1
Landfill Gas Collection System Information Table

Item	Connection Station (m)	X Coordinate (UTM 10)	Y Coordinate (UTM 10)	Bottom Well Elevation (m)	Top of Crest Gravel (m)
W1	From W2	497066.6013	5547677.3797	606.0	617.0
W2	0 + 292.1	497029.4712	5547678.6126	606.0	614.5
W3	0 + 312.6	497005.4739	5547628.4184	606.0	614.0
W4	0 + 344.8	496964.7547	5547618.0819	606.0	613.7
W5	0 + 394.3	496926.9112	5547584.5429	606.5	613.5
W6	0 + 614.0	496801.4737	5547460.0563	603.0	613.9
W7	From W6	496841.6913	5547479.8073	602.0	614.5
W8	0 + 617.8	496762.9923	5547442.0047	606.0	613.5
W9	From W8	496739.9690	5547391.2239	605.0	614.4
W10	0 + 688.7	496813.3906	5547410.5215	605.0	616.0
W11	0 + 736.0	496852.7904	5547396.7363	605.5	614.2
W12	0 + 800.9	496895.0557	5547489.0906	603.5	614.4
W13	0 + 910.8	496888.5957	5547555.3420	605.0	613.6
Cleanout 1 (C1)	0 + 333.0				
Cleanout 2 (C2)	0 + 460.3				
Cleanout 3 (C3)	0 + 518.2				
Cleanout 4 (C4)	0 + 762.1				
N. Condensate	0 + 518.2				
S. Condensate	0 + 762.1				
Valve 1 (V1)	0 + 467.2				
Valve 2 (V2)	0 + 672.9				
Valve 3 (V3)	0 + 929.0				

APPENDIX F: Vendor Data List

EXHIBIT F-1
Vendor Data List

Equipment	Details	Address	Telephone
Suction Flex Hose	Spiralite 125	Pacific Echo, Inc 23540 Telo Avenue Torrance, CA 90505	800.421.5196
		Fred Surridge 11871 Machrina Way Richmond, BC V7A 4V3	604.271.1341 Gord
	PVC Pipe Size Spiralite 124-PS	Kanaflex Corporation 750 West Manville Compton, CA 90220	310.637.1616
Gate Valves - PVC	Spears Model 2032-020	Spears Manufacturing Co. 3902 B Street Auburn, WA 98002	253.939.4433
		Fred Surridge 11871 Machrina Way Richmond, BC V7A 4V3	604.271.1341 Gord
TVI Butterfly Valve Gear-Operated	BFPXOVVWMG	Fred Surridge 11871 Machrina Way Richmond, BC V7A 4V3	604.271.1341 Gord
TVI Butterfly Valve Lever Handle	BFPXOVVWML	Fred Surridge 11871 Machrina Way Richmond, BC V7A 4V3	604.271.1341 Gord
Ball valves -- SS316	K-150 UTBZM 2", Class 150 Stainless Steel 316	Fred Surridge 11871 Machrina Way Richmond, BC V7A 4V3	604.271.1341 Gord
Labcocks Universal StopCocks	Hayward LC12 1/4" PVC	Fred Surridge 11871 Machrina Way Richmond, BC V7A 4V3	604.271.1341 Gord
Utility Box Extra Large Utility Box	Ametek 195103	Fred Surridge 11871 Machrina Way Richmond, BC V7A 4V3	604.271.1341 Gord
Silicon tubing	MasterFlex 96410-17 (platinum-cured) wall thickness 1.5mm (MasterFlex 96410-24 has 3.5 mm wall thickness)	LabCor - Cole Parmer	800.363.5900
		Fred Surridge 11871 Machrina Way Richmond, BC V7A 4V3	604.271.1341 Gord
Cable chordgrip for holding pitot tubes (for mounting pitot tubes)	Hubbell cordgrip Model SHC1022CR (catalogue 2000, page L-92) 0.25 - 0.38 inches Colour code - white	Nedco 4455 No 6 Road Richmond, BC V6V 1P8	604.273.2244

EXHIBIT F-1
Vendor Data List

Equipment	Details	Address	Telephone
Pitot Tubes	ERW SS316 instr tubing wall thickness 0.010" radius of bend <1" See Figure 2-5	Marcon Metalfab Inc. 12371 No 2 Road Richmond, BC V7E 2G3	604.275.0114 Airie
Epoxy-Coated Backup Flanges	3M ScotchKote 206N can supply 2-part paint	Robar Industries Ltd 12945-78 Avenue Surrey, BC V3W 2X8	604.591.8811 Blair
HDPE Pipe and Fittings	Various	Pacific Poly Pipe 9515 - 195th Street Surrey, BC V4N 4G3	604.513.8197 Gord Carver
PVC Pipe and Fittings	Various	Pacific Poly Pipe 9515 - 195th Street Surrey, BC V4N 4G3	604.513.8197 Gord Carver
PVC Pipe and Fittings	Alternate	BCG Services (International Plastics) 2691 No 5 Road Richmond, BC V6X 2S8	604.273.4987
Wellhead Supports	PowerStrut	Mueller Flow Control 7168 Progress Way Delta, BC V4G 1H2	604.940.1449 Jason
Touch Up Paint for flare combustors	Sandblast to SSPC-SP6 Sherwin Williams Flametrol 850 (2-3 mils DFT) Colour grey, black on top (drawing DG-00562-301)	Sherwin Williams #7 - 7047 Venture Delta, BC	604.940.9868
Skid Flare System	Blowers Candlestick flare components	Perennial Energy 1375 County Road 8690 West Plains, MO 65775	417.256.2002 417.256.2801
Landfill Gas Monitors	GEM™2000 Plus gas hose fittings	CES - Landtec 850 South Via Lata, Suite 112 Colton, CA 92324	301.391.6545 201.651.9669
Environmental Equipment	Multi-Gas Monitors Groundwater sampling supplies	Pine Environmental Services Inc. #117 – 3989 Henning Drive Burnaby, BC V5C 6N5	1-877-678-8383 604-678-8300 604-678-8302

APPENDIX G: Commissioning and Training Plan

Commissioning and Training Plan

Commissioning Plan

Final Inspection

Final inspection of the landfill gas control system (LFGCS) shall include the following:

- **Blower/Flare Station:** Inspection of the blower/flare station will take place with the assistance of a Perennial Energy Inc. (PEI) consultant. Operation and maintenance (O&M) personnel should be present during the initial blower/flare station inspection to ask questions about equipment and any other concerns related to the blower/flare station.
- **Removable cap** that allows unobstructed access to the bottom of the well for measuring water levels (optional)
- **Quick-disconnect ports** that measures temperature and pressure in the
- The **gate valve**
- The **flex hose** connecting the wellhead to the collection lateral

Pre-Startup Safety Meeting

A startup meeting shall be convened to discuss the following items related to startup of the system:

- **Emergency Equipment Locations:** Fire extinguishers, first-aid kit.
- **Resources, Communications:** Location of telephones, telephone numbers, alarm sounds/signals, pre-determined assembly area in the event of evacuation.
- **Protective Gear:** Dispense all necessary equipment, including: hard hat, reflective vest, footwear (if necessary), etc.

Initial Wellfield Adjustments and Monitoring

NOTE: For startup of the system, a PEI technician must be on hand to assist in determining process settings. A range of operations will be explored during performance testing. The following procedure is suggested as a start point to adjust the wellfield for initial operation. Monitoring will need to take place during the initial adjustment to ensure that operating parameters have been achieved prior to startup of the blower/flare station.

1. There is one flow control port and several monitoring ports located along the header pipe. Make sure that the gate valves at these locations are closed.
2. Beginning with South Area, open the gate valves at wellhead locations (W13, W12, W11, W10, W7, W6, and W8) to 50%, and fill the condensate trap with water (North and South Condensate Trap C3 and C4). Several qualified operators may perform this task at once to minimize start-up time. Monitoring at this point shall consist of measuring pressure

and temperature at the location of the flow control and monitoring port (located at the southern area). Operating parameters are given below. Allow 30 minutes for the system to reach equilibrium, then measure the following parameters:

- **Pressure:** Pressure should be less than 80 kPa (10 psi) for all parts of the system before initial start of the blower/flare station.
- **Temperature:** Temperature must be maintained below 54°C (130°F)
- **Methane Content:** Methane should be greater than 40%.

If operating parameters have stabilized, proceed to the next step. If parameters have not stabilized, test again in about 1 hour. If the well is still not within range, close the well.

3. Proceed to the North Area, and open the gate valves at wellhead locations W5, W4, W3, W2, and W1 to 50%. The procedure for monitoring is the same as with the South Area. The flow control and monitoring port for this area is located at the Blower/Flare station adjacent to the header pipe
4. Return to the flow control and monitoring port on the Flare System, and open the hand-operated butterfly valve 50%. Perform monitoring tasks described in Step 2.

Blower/Flare System Startup

Once the system has stabilized, the next step is to throttle the butterfly valves at the inlet to the blower to provide a steady stream of LFG to the Blower/Flare Station. This procedure requires coordination with the Blower/Flare Station startup. It is recommended that two teams perform these duties: one team led by the PEI consultant at the Blower/Flare Station, and another team of qualified operators monitoring the operating parameters along the header pipe.

The PEI technician will determine whether operating parameters and conditions are favorable for system start-up. Several relevant items include:

- Initial settings
- Adjustments during startup
- Troubleshooting

As part of the agreement with PEI, performance testing shall be conducted onsite over a continuous 48-hour period. During this time, both the system operators and a PEI technician will identify successful process settings that can accommodate normal variability in the input. These items should be recorded for inclusion in the O&M Manual.

Blower/Flare System Failure Mode Testing

Failure mode testing should be conducted at the conclusion of the 48-hour test period. Testing of failsafe devices will be performed at the discretion of the PEI technician. All failure modes must be tested before the conclusion of the test period.

Commissioning Records

Records should be kept for all adjustments made to the system during the first 48 hours of operation. Valve throttling should be recorded, along with corresponding operating parameters. These records should be kept in a permanent file and for use in updating the O&M Manual, as necessary.

Post-commissioning Operation and Maintenance

After wellfield commissioning and blower startup, the wellfield will require monitoring and adjustment, as described in the O&M Manual, Section 2.1. Daily monitoring and wellfield adjustment for the first 3 days of operation should be conducted to balance the wellfield.

Training Plan

Training Session Curriculum and Personnel

One-day Wellfield Adjustment Training

To be administered by CH2M HILL prior to initial startup, the wellfield training shall cover the following topics:

- Wellhead components
- Valve throttling
- Monitoring velocity and flow
- Balancing wellhead for primary operating parameters

One-day Blower/Flare System Training

To be administered by a PEI consultant prior to initial startup, the blower/flare system training shall cover the following topics:

- Control panel basics
- Startup/shutdown procedures
- Failsafe mechanisms
- System maintenance

Landfill Gas Fundamentals

O&M personnel must have a good understanding of LFG, including basic chemical properties and safety precautions.

LFG is normally composed of (ref., Solid Waste Association of North America [SWANA]):

- Approximately 45 to 58% methane
- Approximately 32 to 45% carbon dioxide
- 10 to 200 parts per million (ppm) of hydrogen sulfide
- Trace amounts of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and other organic and inorganic gases

Methane is combustible and explosive at concentrations of 5 to 15% by volume in air. Some of the trace gases, including VOCs, are toxic. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) characterizes methane concentrations above 25% of methane's lower explosive limit (LEL), around 1.75% by volume, as dangerous.

Other constituents have been found in the LFG at the Whistler Landfill. These include hydrogen sulfide, tetrachloroethene, ethyl benzene, toluene, and xylenes. Exhibit G-1 presents information on exposure to these chemicals.

EXHIBIT G-1
Chemical Exposure Information
(Data Source: Final Report Vancouver Landfill Gas Management System Project I; Conestoga-Rovers & Associates, September 1999)

Contaminant	Exposure Limit[1]	IDLH[2]	Symptoms and Effects of Exposure	PIP[3] (eV)
Hydrogen Sulfide	10 ppm[4]	100 ppm	Irritation of the eyes and respiratory system; shortness of breath, coma, convulsions, conjunctivitis, eye pain, tearing, photosensitivity, corneal vesiculation; dizziness, headache, fatigue, irritability, insomnia, gastrointestinal disturbances	10.46
Ethyl Benzene	100 ppm	800	Eye, skin, and mucous membrane irritation; headache; dermatitis; narcotic; coma	8.76
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	25 ppm	150 CA	Eye, nose, and throat irritation; nausea; flushed face and neck; vertigo; dizziness; sleepiness; skin redness; headache; liver damage	9.32
Toluene	50 ppm	500	Eye and nose irritation, fatigue, weakness, confusion, dizziness, headache, dilated pupils, excessive tearing, nervousness, muscle fatigue, paresthesia, dermatitis, liver and kidney damage	8.82
Xylene	100 ppm	900	Irritated eyes, skin, nose, and throat; dizziness; excitement; drowsiness; incoherence; staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; anorexia; nausea; vomiting; abdominal pain; dermatitis	8.56

[1] Lowest value of WorkSafe BC Exposure Limit (EL), Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) Permissible EL (PEL), or Threshold Limit Value (TLV) listed.

[2] IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (units are the same as specified exposure limit units for that contaminant); NL = No limit found in reference materials; CA = Potential occupational carcinogen.

[3] PIP = photoionization potential

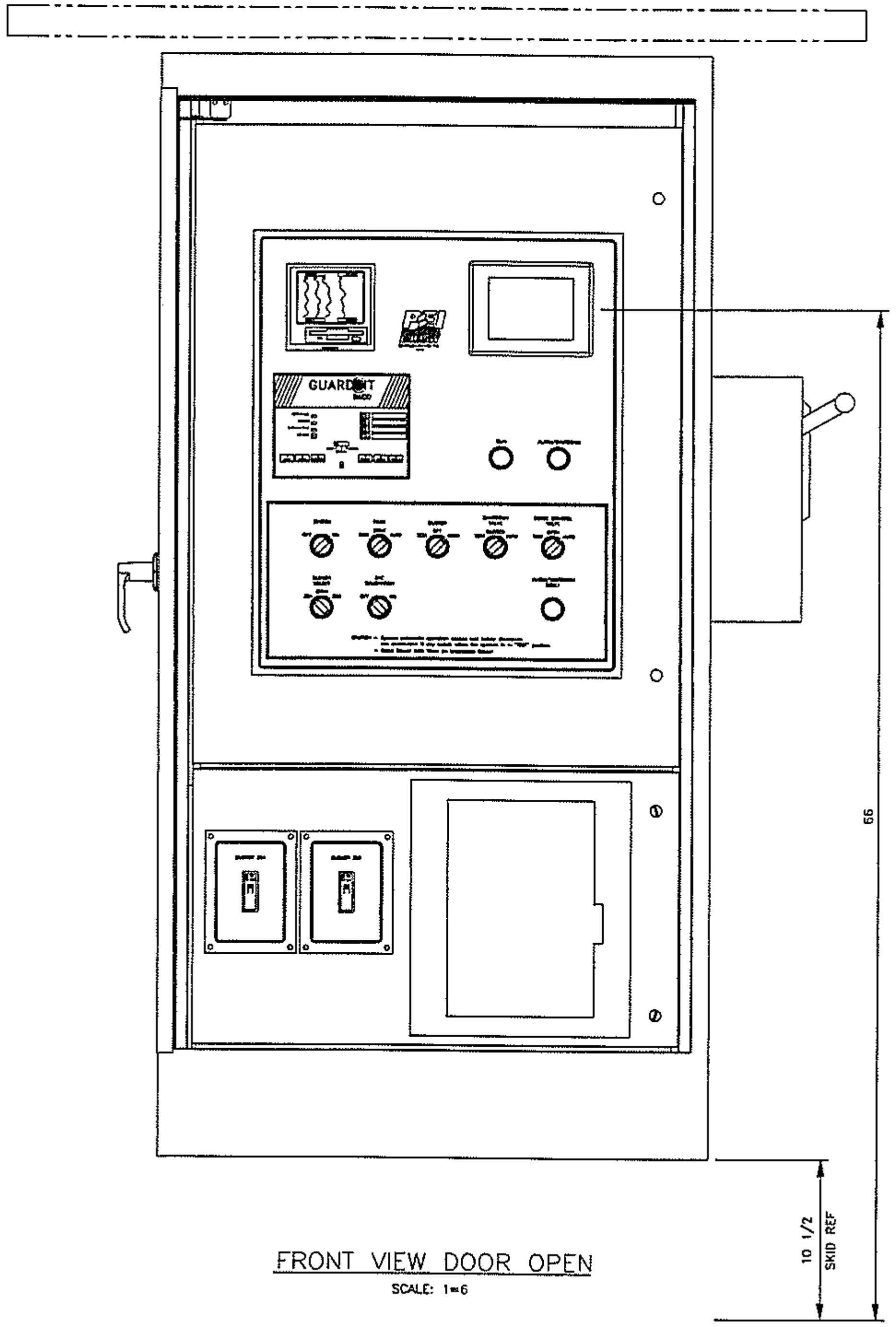
[4] 10 ppm is a ceiling limit concentration of a substance in air that may not be exceeded at any time during the work period.

Safety During Training

Safety during training consists of the following topics:

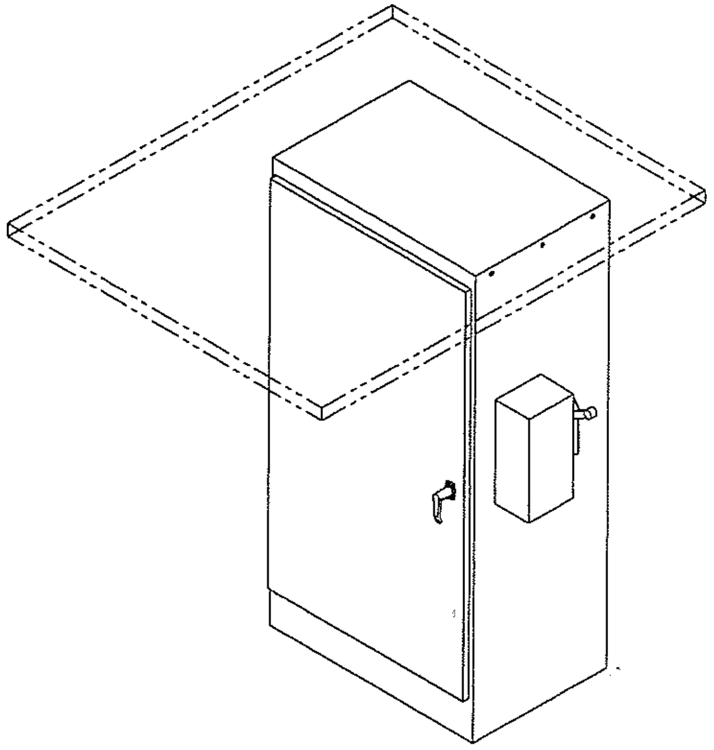
- **Wellfield Training Safety:** In addition to LFG fundamentals, topics to be discussed include: confined space entry, lifting, electrical, biological hazards and controls, cold stress, and heat stress (if applicable).
- **Blower/Flare Training Safety:** In addition to LFG fundamentals, topics to be discussed include: electrical hazards, biological hazards, and controls.

APPENDIX H: Control Panel Layout



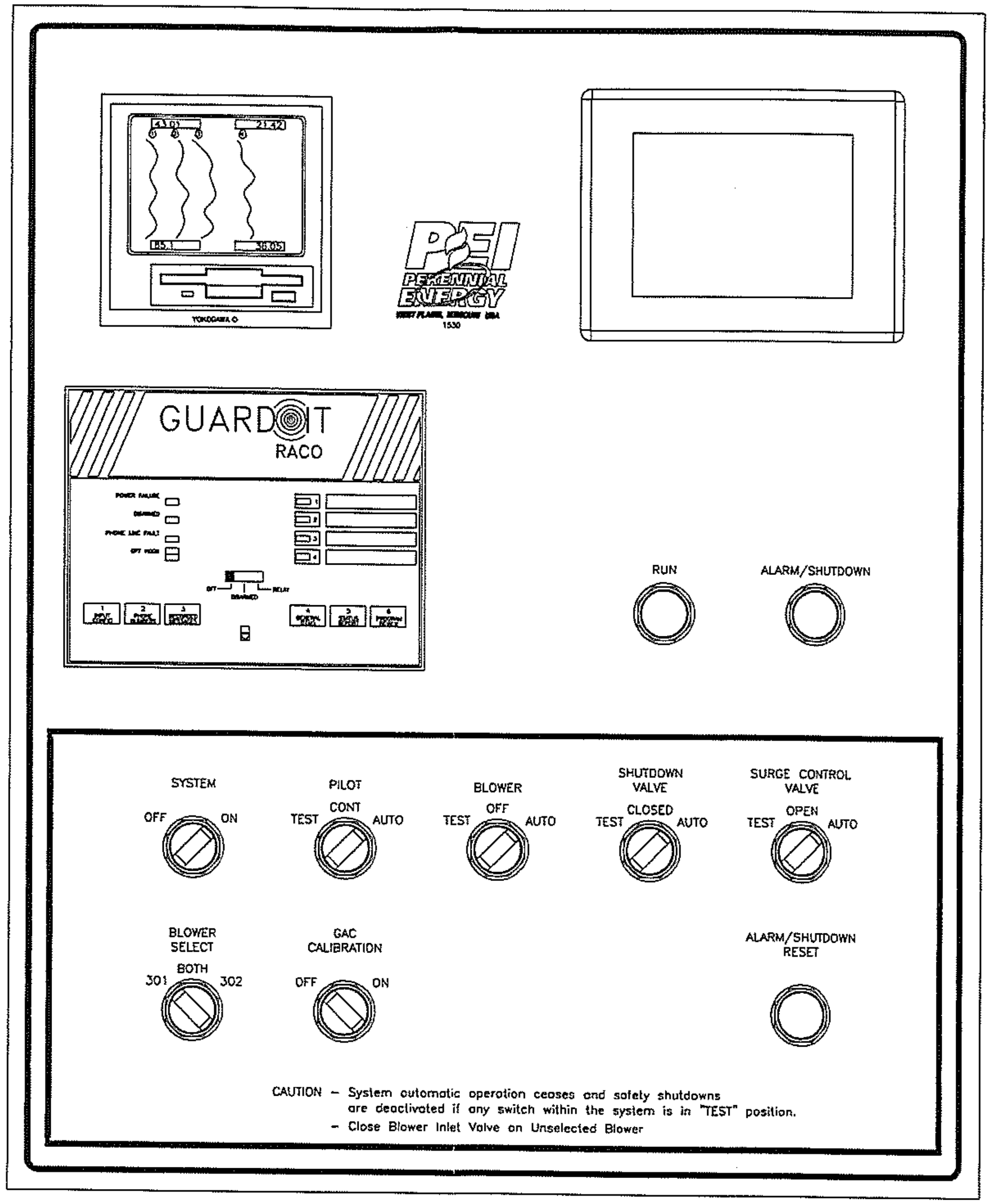
FRONT VIEW DOOR OPEN

SCALE: 1=6



ISOMETRIC VIEW DOOR CLOSED

SCALE: 1=12



CAUTION – System automatic operation ceases and safety shutdowns are deactivated if any switch within the system is in "TEST" position.
– Close Blower Inlet Valve on Unselected Blower

LEGEND

SCALE: 1=2

(XX) REFERENCED PARTS

Part ID	Section	Drawing ID	RefDes	RefDesQty	UnitQty	TotalQty	Component	MFG / Material / Type	Description
5061	CP	PA-002-0250	CP-ENC-1	1 ea	1 ea	1 ea	Enclosure	Schaefer	SPFS-SS-72-36-24-SWB, per PEI dwg. # PP-025-0025, Stainless Steel enclosure
5045	CP	PA-002-0250	CP-LEG-1	1 ea	1 ea	1 ea	Legend Set	Metal Photo	PA-018-0253, Per spec #1530

XX REFERENCED DRAWINGS

Drawing ID	RefDes	RefDesQty	Component
PP-025-0051		1 ea	Sun/Rain Shield- 56" x 68" one piece

REDUCED FROM ORIGINAL SIZE

LTR	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
1	AS BUILT (3/8/07)	7-3-07	K.W

REVISIONS

APPLICABLE JOB NO(S). 1530
WHISTLER

PEI PERENNIAL ENERGY
1375 COUNTY ROAD 8690
WEST PLAINS, MO 65775
www.PerennialEnergy.com

This Drawing Contains Proprietary Data and May Not Be Duplicated, Copied, Reproduced or Otherwise Used in Any Manner Not in the Best Interest of Perennial Energy, Inc. All Ideas and Concepts Remain the Property of Perennial Energy, Inc.

ENGINEERING SIGNATURES
DESIGNED BY: K.WADE DATE 8/8/06
DRAWN BY: T.HAVILAND DATE 8/8/06

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES
FRACT ±1/16 .XX ±.03 ANGLES ±0°30

MATERIAL: AS NOTED

TITLE
CONTROL
PANEL

SIZE D 34x22
DWG. NO. PA-002-0250

SCALE AS NOTED
FILE NO. PA-002-0250 R1 S0.DWG
SHEET 1 OF 1

I:\ACADF\1530\PA-002-0250 R1 S1.dwg, 7/3/2007 2:53:23 PM, Printed from CAD-2

APPENDIX I: Flare Station Data Log

FLARE STATION DATA LOG

Project # 1530 Project Name: Whistler LF (Min 16 SCFM, Max 160 SCFM)

Tester	E R				
Date	1/18/07				
Time	3:40				
Sky Conditions	TEST BAY				
Ambient Temperature, deg F	49°				
Inlet Temperature, deg F (GHS-TI-301)	49°				
Demister Inlet Valve Position, % Open (GHS-HV-301)	100				
LFG Vacuum, In WC (GHS-PI-301)	2 inch				
Demister Filter Delta P (GHS-PDI-301)	.325				
Blower 301 Inlet Pressure, In WC (GHS-PI-302)	60 inch				
Blower 301 Inlet Valve Position, % Open (GHS-FCV-301)	1/4 open				
Blower 301 Discharge Valve Position, % Open (GHS-HV-302)	100				
Blower 301 Discharge Temperature, deg F (GHS-TI-302)	110°				
Blower 302 Inlet Pressure, In WC (GHS-PI-303)	54				
Blower 302 Inlet Valve Position, % Open (GHS-FCV-302)	1/8				
Blower 302 Discharge Valve Position, % Open (GHS-HV-303)	100				
Blower 302 Discharge Temperature, deg F (GHS-TI-303)	52°				
Discharge Header Pressure, In WC (GHS-PI-304)	2				
Propane Pilot Supply Pressure, In WC (FLR-PI-101)	N/A				
Flame Arrester Inlet Pressure, In WC (FLR-PI-301)	N/A				
Flame Arrester Outlet Pressure, In WC (FLR-PI-301)	N/A				
Flame Arrester Delta P, In WC (FLR-PI-301)	N/A				

* ***PUSH BUTTON***

FLARE STATION DATA LOG

Project # 1530 Project Name: Whistler LF (Min 16 SCFM, Max 160 SCFM)

YIC-1 From Main Menu Screen					
ANALOG DATA MENU					
* **PROCESS OVERVIEW**					
Flare Flow, SCFM	71				
Flare Temperature, °F	1265				
Flame Arrester Temperature, °F	49				
Blower 301, Amps	2.7				
Blower 302, Amps	stop				
* **BACK**					
* **BLOWER DATA**					
Blower 301 Status, Run/Stop	Run				
Blower 301 Hour Meter	2				
Blower 301 Current, Amps	2.7				
Blower 301 Vibration, In/Sec	.12				
Blower 302 Status, Run/Stop	stop				
Blower 302 Hour Meter	N/A				
Blower 302 Current, Amps	N/A				
Blower 302 Vibration, In/Sec	N/A				
* **BACK**					
* **FLARE FLOW DATA**					
Flow Delta P, In WC	1.28				
Flow Rate, SCFM	71				
Today's Total Flow, SCF	7726				
Total Flow, SCF	7925				
* **7 DAY FLOW HISTORY**					
Yesterday's Flow, SCF	199				
2 Day's Ago Flow, SCF	0				
3 Day's Ago Flow, SCF	0				
4 Day's Ago Flow, SCF	0				

* ***PUSH BUTTON***

FLARE STATION DATA LOG

Project # 1530 Project Name: Whistler LF (Min 16 SCFM, Max 160 SCFM)

5 Day's Ago Flow, SCF	0				
6 Day's Ago Flow, SCF	0				
7 Day's Ago Flow, SCF	0				
* **BACK**					
* **RESETTABLE FLOW**					
Resettable Total Flow, SCF	8069				
Reset Time	N/A				
Reset Date	N/A				
* **BACK**					
* **BACK**					
* **GAC DATA**					
Oxygen, %	20.9				
Methane, %	.2				
LEL, %	0				
GAC Temperature, °F	107				
* **BACK**					
* **CONTROL PANEL TEMPERATURE**					
Panel Temperature, °F	68				
* **BACK**					
* **BACK**					

* ***PUSH BUTTON***

Form 5-3 Blower/Flare Maintenance Log

NOTE: For task frequency see Section 4 Operation and Maintenance Schedule

Date/Time:__________________________

Maintenance Task	Completed	Problem Encountered	Action Taken
Check duty blower (blover in operation) for noise, heat, vibration			
Calibrate oxygen analyser			
Calibrate methane analyser			
Check panel heater is working			
Switch duty blower			
Check PLC battery is charged			
Inspect/Lubricate Purge Blower Fan			
Check Flame Scanner			
Lubricate Blower Bearings			
Check Shaft Alignment on Blower Motor			
Check/Adjust Tension of Blower Motor Belts			
Lubicate Motor Bearings			
Check Bank Sheets on Flame Arrestors-Flare # 1 and Flare #2			
Check Drain Ports			
Check Drainage/Filter at Knockout Pot (KOP)			
Check Flare Stack Finish			
Inspect wiring for signs of wear			
Check/clean pilot nozzle			
Check piping connection seals			
Check flare alignment			
Alarm testing			

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DAILY FLARE STATION DATA LOG, ALARM & SHUTDOWN REPORTS, & OTHER GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Optimum operating efficiency of your system and health of the gas field is maintained by diligent recording and use of the information contained on the Flare Station Data Log.

2. Two (2) sets of blanks for establishing this procedure as well as those for Safety Alarm and Shutdown Reports are provided immediately following these instructions. **These are your <u>MASTER COPIES;</u> you should make copies of these reports as they are needed.**

   1. Complete lines 1 through 3 with your Name, the Date, and the Time that you started taking the readings.

   2. Sky conditions - Write in the sky cover (clear, cloudy, raining, windy, etc.)

   3. Ambient Temperature - Write down the outside temperature. Either use a thermometer on site or call a local source for the information.

   4. Record all the gauges and meters in the order that they are listed.

3. Although this system has been factory tested prior to shipment, variable, site-specific conditions mandate various Setpoint changes to achieve optimum operation and will be made and documented by PEI's Service Representative during his visit for Start-Up and Operator Training.

4. Consistent monitoring, recording, and analyzing changes affecting gas quality from the Flare Station Data Log and the Alarm and Shutdown Reports will provide the operator with reliable information with which to make Setpoint adjustments, optimizing system performance to changing conditions.

5. The Setpoint, range, configuration, and other operating parameters for the major control devices incorporated into the design of the system are found in the Operational, Alarm, and Shutdown Setpoints information contained later in this section, with space provided to document any Setpoint changes or adjustments.

6. By dating and initialing all Setpoint changes in the space provided, you will be able to correlate the affect of your changes with the changing conditions noted in the Flare Station Data Log, assuring optimum equipment performance while maintaining the health of the gas field.

7. If you are not familiar with the procedure for making Setpoint changes to the above devices, please consult the applicable manufacturer's literature before proceeding.

Whistler Landfill Gas Control System - Wellfield Monitoring Data

Enter field data in the appropriate fields. Columns with bold headings represent calculated values. Out-of-range value are automatically flagged with red background.

Date:________________ **Start Time:**____________ **End Time:**____________

Weather Conditions:____________ **Barometric Pressure:**________ **Barometric Pressure:**________

*Maximum Value** →				>1:2			>150 CFM		>130 °F	>14 in WC		
Well #	CH_4 %vol	CO_2 %vol	O_2 %vol	**CO_2:CH_4**	Total Pressure Differential (in WC)		**Flow (cfm)****		Temp (°F)	Pressure (in WC)		Comments
					Initial Reading	After Adjustment				Initial Reading	After Adjustment	
Manifold Valve & Flow Station ("MFV" on System Drawings)												
FLARE												
W01												
W02												
W03												
W04												
W05												
W06												
W07												
W08												
W09												
W10												
W11												
W12												

***Maximum Valules are for well locations only--exception is maximum temperature, which applies to all locations**

****Velocity and Flow based on T=70°F**

Whistler Landfill Gas Control System - Wellfield Monitoring Data

Enter field data in the appropriate fields. Columns with bold headings represent calculated values. Out-of-range value are automatically flagged with red background.

Date:____________________________ **Start Time:**____________________ **End Time:**____________________

Weather Conditions:____________________ **Barometric Pressure:**____________ **Barometric Pressure:**____________

*Maximum Value** →				>1.2			>150 CFM		>130 °F	>14 in WC		
Well #	CH_4 %vol	CO_2 %vol	O_2 %vol	**CO_2:CH_4**	Total Pressure Differential (in WC)		**Flow (cfm)****		Temp (°F)	Pressure (in WC)		Comments
					Initial Reading	After Adjustment				Initial Reading	After Adjustment	
Manifold Valve & Flow Station ("MFV" on System Drawings)												
FLARE												
W01												
W02												
W03												
W04												
W05												
W06												
W07												
W08												
W09												
W10												
W11												
W12												

***Maximum Valules are for well locations only--exception is maximum temperature, which applies to all locations**

****Velocity and Flow based on T=70°F**

APPENDIX J: Flare / Blower Troubleshooting Guide

EXHIBIT J-1
Alarm Testing Checklist and Recommended Testing Frequency

	Alarm Condition	Items to Check	How?	Recommended Frequency
1	Flame failure flare #1	• Signal from flame scanner	• Remove sensor from flare stack and cover sensor to block UV. Flare should shut down.	• Monthly
		• Automatic shutdown	• See above.	• Monthly
		• Autodialer notification	• See above.	• Monthly
		• Alarm indicator light on control panel	• Push button on control panel.	• Weekly
2	Flame failure flare #2	• Signal from flame scanner	• Remove sensor from flare stack and cover sensor to block UV. Flare should shut down.	• Monthly
		• Automatic shutdown	• See above.	• Monthly
		• Autodialer notification	• See above.	• Monthly
		• Alarm indicator light on control panel	• Push button on control panel.	• Weekly
3	High temperature (>1100°C) flare #1	• Signal from thermocouple	• Lower high temperature set point on Honeywell controller.	• Monthly
		• Automatic shutdown	• See above.	• Monthly
		• Autodialer notification	• See above.	• Monthly
		• Alarm indicator light on control panel	• Push button on control panel	• Weekly
4	High temperature (>1100°C) flare #2	• Signal from thermocouple	• Lower high temperature set point on Honeywell controller.	• Monthly
		• Automatic shutdown	• See above.	• Monthly
		• Autodialer notification	• See above.	• Monthly
		• Alarm indicator light on control panel	• Push button on control panel.	• Weekly
5	High oxygen (>1.5%)	• Signal from oxygen analyzer	• Lower high oxygen set point on PLC controller.	• Weekly
		• Autodialer notification	• See above.	• Monthly

EXHIBIT J-1
Alarm Testing Checklist and Recommended Testing Frequency

	Alarm Condition	Items to Check	How?	Recommended Frequency
6	Low temperature (<875°C) flare #2	- Signal from thermocouple	- Raise low temperature set point on Honeywell controller.	- Monthly
		- Automatic shutdown	- See above.	- Monthly
		- Autodialer notification	- See above.	- Monthly
		- Alarm indicator light on control panel	- Push button on control panel.	- Weekly
7	Blower failure #1 or #2	- Autodialer notification	- Pull coil wire.	- NOT Recommended
		- Alarm indicator light (on blower panel)	- Push buttons on blower panel.	- Weekly
8	High temperature @ flame arrestor #1 (>150°C)	- Signal from thermocouple	- Lower high temperature set point on flame arrestor controller.	- Monthly
		- Automatic shutdown	- See above.	- Monthly
		- Autodialer notification	- See above.	- Monthly
		- Alarm indicator light on control panel	- Push button on control panel.	- Weekly
9	High temperature @ flame arrestor #2 (>150°C)	- Signal from thermocouple	- Lower high temperature set point on flame arrestor controller.	- Monthly
		- Automatic shutdown	- See above.	- Monthly
		- Autodialer notification	- See above.	- Monthly
		- Alarm indicator light on control panel	- Push button on control panel.	- Weekly
10	Low pilot gas pressure	- Automatic shutdown and autodialer notification	- Shut supply valves and bleed pressure from system to cause auto shutdown.	- Monthly
		- Alarm indicator light on control panel	- Push buttons on blower panel.	- Weekly
11	Inlet valve failure --flare #1	- Alarm indicator light on control panel	- Pull wire 147A (hot).	- Monthly
		- Autodialer notification	- See above.	- Monthly
		- Alarm indicator light on control panel	- Push button on control panel.	- Weekly

EXHIBIT J-1
Alarm Testing Checklist and Recommended Testing Frequency

	Alarm Condition	Items to Check	How?	Recommended Frequency
12	Inlet valve failure --flare #2	- Alarm indicator light on control panel	- Pull wire 267A (hot).	- Monthly
		- Autodialer notification	- See above.	- Monthly
		- Alarm indicator light on control panel	- Push button on control panel.	- Weekly
13	Low temperature (<875°C) flare #1	- Signal from thermocouple	- Raise low temperature set point on Honeywell controller.	- Monthly
		- Automatic shutdown	- See above.	- Monthly
		- Autodialer notification	- See above.	- Monthly
		- Alarm indicator light on control panel	- Push button on control panel.	- Weekly
14	High oxygen (> 2%)	- Signal from oxygen analyzer	- Check calibration of oxygen analyzer.	- Weekly
		- Automatic shutdown	- Lower high oxygen set point on PLC controller.	- Monthly
		- Autodialer notification	- See above.	- Monthly
		- Alarm indicator light on control panel	- Push button on control panel.	- Weekly
15	Low methane (< 30%)	- Signal from methane analyzer	- Check calibration of methane analyzer.	- Weekly
		- Autodialer notification	- Input 8.8 mA using current signal generator.	- Monthly
16	Low low methane (< 20%)	- Signal from methane analyzer	- Check calibration of methane analyzer.	- Weekly
		- Automatic shutdown	- Input 7.26 mA using current signal generator.	- Monthly
		- Autodialer notification	- See above.	- Monthly
		- Alarm indicator light on control panel	- Push button on control panel.	- Weekly

EXHIBIT J-2
Troubleshooting Alarm and Shutdown Annunciation

Problem	Cause	Solution
Flare Flame Fail Shutdown	1. Low methane quality.	1. Tune landfill.
	2. Restriction of flow.	2. Check valves for proper positioning or check condensate blockage in lines.
Flare SD Valve Fail to Close	1. Shutdown valve not closing properly.	1. Valve sticking or blocked open.
	2. Limit switches out of range.	2. Adjust limit switches.
	3. Actuator linkage failed.	3. Replace if adjustment doesn't work.
High Demister 301 Condensate Level Shutdown	1. Condensate is at or above these levels.	1. Blockage. Clean out bottom of demister or piping.
	2. Faulty level switches.	2. Replace faulty level switches.
Low Flare Flow Alarm and Shutdown	3. Flare flow rate below system's "Low Flow Setpoints".	1. Adjust flow to higher flow rate or lower "Low Flow Setpoints". (Do not operate below manufacturer's designed flow rate.)
	4. Restriction of flow.	2. Check valving for proper positioning or condensate blockage.
Low Control Panel Temperature Alarm	1. Breaker is off or tripped.	1. Reset breaker. Turn on.
	2. Heater is faulty.	2. Replace heater.
High Control Panel Temperature Alarm	1. Heater setting is too high.	1. Setting needs to be turned down during summer months.
	2. Air conditioner thermostat setting too high.	2. Setting needs to be turned down during summer months.
	3. Breaker is off or tripped.	3. Reset breaker. Turn on.
Blowers High Current Differential	1. Blower inlet valving.	1. Adjust the blower valves by closing the inlet valve on blower with the higher current reading.
Blower 301..2 Low Amperage Alarm and Shutdown	1. Setpoint is not adjusted properly.	1. Lower alarm and shutdown setpoints just above blower surge point.
Blower 301..2 High Amperage Alarm and Shutdown	1. Bearings/impellers.	1. Grease bearings or replace if needed. Debris in blower housing or warped impeller. Consult manufacturer.
High GAC Temperate Alarm	1. Rheostat setting is too low.	1. Rheostat needs to be turned up during winter months.
	2. Breaker is off or tripped.	2. Reset breaker. Turn on.
	3. Heater is faulty.	3. Replace heater.
	4. Relay #1 is faulty.	4. Replace relay #1.

EXHIBIT J-2
Troubleshooting Alarm and Shutdown Annunciation

Problem	Cause	Solution
High GAC % LEL Alarm and Shutdown	1. Leakage.	1. Check area for loose flanges, open valves, or damaged equipment.
	2. Defective methane sensor.	2. Replace methane sensor.
	3. High LEL setpoint set too low.	3. Adjust this setpoint to the system specifications.
Run Clock Off Alarm	1. System START/STOP parameters set to operate on a timed schedule.	1. System START/STOP parameters have been modified for ON/OFF operations. Refer to the Touchscreen (Help menu under Run Clock operations) or Section 4 in this manual under System Operation Information, Section F.
Specific Gravity Calculation Error Alarm	1. Operator input value out of range.	1. Check your input selections. The total of all inputs cannot exceed 100%.
Blower 301 and 302 Run Signal Fail Shutdown	1. No power to motor starter.	1. Verify breaker is on and not tripped.
	2. Defective starter aux contacts.	2. Check auxiliary contacts for continuity/wiring faults.
Flare 1 Thermocouple Fail Shutdown	1. Selected controlling thermocouple or input module failure.	1. Check thermocouple wire for correct voltage. Replace faulty device. Change to different controlling thermocouple. Then change temperature value setpoint.
Blower 301..2 High Vibration Alarm and Shutdown	1. Blower/motor coupling alignment.	1. Check alignment, correct as necessary.
	2. Blower/motor bearings.	2. Refer to Section 7-2 in this manual for manufacturer's troubleshooting literature.
	3. Blower/motor.	3. Make sure that devices are mounted securely to base frame.
LFG High % Oxygen Alarm and Shutdown	1. Alarm and shutdown setpoint set too low.	1. Adjust setpoints.
	2. Broken pipe/loose flanges.	2. Repair piping, tighten flanges.
	3. Overdrawing wellfield.	3. Adjust wells.
LFG Low % CH_4 Alarm and Shutdown	1. Alarm and shutdown setpoint set too low.	1. Adjust setpoints.
	2. Broken pipe/loose flanges.	2. Repair piping, tighten flanges.
	3. Overdrawing wellfield.	3. Adjust wells.

SECTION VII
Troubleshooting Guide

PROBLEM: Low Air Flow or Loss of Pressure

1. Incorrect machine rotation
    - Check arrow on inlet
2. Restricted inlet piping
    - Valve not fully open
    - Dirty filters
    - Shipping covers not removed
3. Partially blocked outlet piping
    - Open all outlet valves
    - Check valve installed properly
    - Clogged diffusers
4. Instrumentation not reading accurately
5. Verify motor wiring
    - Incorrect voltage
    - Incorrect phasing
6. Increased inlet temperature
7. Increased inlet pressure
8. Improper design or assembly of the piping system
9. Foreign material in machine

PROBLEM: Excessive Vibration

1. Baseplate must never be bolted down or grouted in
2. Isolation pads
    - Positioned incorrectly
    - Improperly sized
    - Poor condition
3. Expansion joints
    - Machine must be isolated from system piping by flexible sleeves or expansion joints. **NEVER** bolt piping directly to blower.
4. Misalignment
    - The number one cause of excessive vibration in Gardner Denver equipment.
5. Foundation
    - The blower shall rest on a solid, level, flat surface such that it will support the weight of the unit.
6. Unsupported piping
    - The piping system must be adequately supported above the flexible connections.
7. Loose hold-down bolts
    - The motor and machine hold-down bolts may have loosened.
8. Foreign material in machine
    - Liquids (such as water, etc.)
    - Hardware (such as bolts, filter pieces, etc.)
9. Surge
    - Operating in the surge range
    - Blocked inlet or outlet piping
10. Motor vibration
    - Improper voltage
    - Failing motor bearings
    - Imbalance within motor (such as broken fan, etc.)
11. Blower/Exhauster bearings
    - Damaged during replacement
    - Over-lubrication or wrong type of lubricant
    - Wrong type of bearings
    - Inadequate storage maintenance
12. Coupling
    - Improper lubrication
    - Incorrect shaft spacing
    - Imbalance (such as damaged coupling or wrong size key)
    - Loosened set screws
13. Imbalance
    - Motor (due to rotor, bearings or fan)
    - Coupling
    - Rotor (due to impellers, shaft or bearings)

PROBLEM: Oil Leakage

1. Oil level too high
    - Operator or maintenance personnel overfilling reservoir
    - Improper oil level adjustment

2. Wrong type of oil (use recommended oils ONLY)

3. Breather vent clogged or vent hose clogged or pinched

4. Labyrinth or carbon ring seal leaking excessively

5. Incorrect bearing assembly
   - Oil slinger bent or not positioned properly
   - Housing gasket loosened or damaged
   - Gasket blocking oil return hole
   - Brass labyrinth seal oil drain holes not at bottom
   - Labyrinth loose in bearing housing

6. Oil reservoir glass cracked

7. Loose connections to oiler

8. Oilers located on wrong side of machine

9. Oil return holes plugged

10. Machine not level

PROBLEM: Overheating

1. Overheating Machine
   - Surge
   - Inadequate air flow
   - Clogged intake air filters
   - Incorrect use of discharge valve to control flow

2. Overheating Bearings
   - Damaged bearings
   - Excessive lubrication or wrong type
   - Incorrect class of bearings
   - Improper assembly procedure
   - High ambient temperatures
   - Worn housing
   - Worn retainer

3. Overheating Motor
   - High ambient temperatures
   - Incorrect voltage
   - Unbalanced voltage supply
   - Restricted air flow (for cooling)
   - Motor overloaded – motor too small for system
   - Improperly tensioned belts on v-belt drive systems
   - Bearing failure
   - Too frequent starting
   - Motor fan rotation incorrect

PROBLEM: Repeated Bearing Failures

1. Not using Gardner Denver bearings

2. Not using Gardner Denver recommended lubricant

3. Excessive lubrication or lack of lubrication

4. Improper assembly
   - Correct number of bearing shims
   - Wavy washer positioned properly
   - Oil and grease slingers positioned properly
   - All gaskets to original thickness specs

5. Bearing housings worn excessively, shaft journal worn

6. Coupling alignment
   - Coupling manufacturer specs followed for:
     a) hub-to-hub spacing
     b) shaft-to-shaft axial clearance
     c) lubrication (if required)

7. Shafts not rotated weekly on idle units

8. NOTE: Many non-mechanical problems can lead to frequent or repeated bearing failure. They may include improper installation, application or operation of machine.

PROBLEM: Surge

1. Restricted inlet piping

2. Blocked outlet piping

3. Increased fluid level in aeration tank or process differential pressure

4. System imbalance

5. Incorrect valving or valve timing.

SAFETY ALARM & SHUTDOWN TEST REPORT

Job # 1530 Tester Jaime Lawrence Date 1-23-07

Items	Alarm	Shutdown	Comments
GAC High % LEL	✓ (C22)		Changed SP Below PV
GAC High Temperature	✓ (C24)		Changed SP Below PV
LFG High Oxygen %	✓ (C25)	✓ (C125)	Changed SP Below PV
LFG Low % Methane	✓ (C26)	✓ (C126)	Changed SP Above PV
Blowers High Current Differential	✓ (C43)	✓ (C143)	Changed SP Below PV
Demister 301 High Condensate Level	✓ (C52)	✓ (C152)	Filled demister with water
Blower 301 Low Amperage	✓ (C54)	✓ (C154)	Changed SP Above PV
Blower 301 High Amperage	✓ (C55)	✓ (C155)	Inrush 18.2 For 30 Sec.
Blower 301 High Vibration	✓ (C56)	✓ (C156)	Changed Sp Below PV
Blower 301 Run Signal Fail	✓ (C57)		lifted Run sig wire
Flare 1 Low Temperature	✓ (C67)		MV Injected Sig = 65°F
Flare 1 Low Flow Rate	✓ (C71)	✓ (C171)	Changed Sp Above PV
Control Panel High Temperature	✓ (C73)		Lowered SP Below PV
Flare 1 Flame Arrestor High Temperature		✓ (C174)	Lowered SP Below PV
Run Clock Off	✓ (C75)		Adjusted to time off
Flare 1 shutdown Valve Fail To Close		✓ (C175)	Changed cam position
Flare 1 Flame Fail		✓ (C177)	After Low Flr. temp Alarm counts used up
Specific Gravity Calculation Error	✓ (C76)		Changed CH4 % to 100 %

Flare 1 Thermocouple Fail Shutdown		✓ (C112)	
GAC High % LEL Shutdown	✓ (C222)		Changed SP Below PV
Blower 302 Low Amperage	✓ (C254)	✓ (C354)	Changed SP above PV
Blower 302 High Amperage	✓ (C255)	✓ (C355)	Inrush 18.8 For 30 sec
Blower 302 High Vibration	✓ (C256)	✓ (C356)	Changed SP below PV
Blower 302 Run Signal Fail	✓ (C257)		Lifted Run Signal wire
Control Panel Low Temperature	✓ (C273)		Raised SP Above PV

APPENDIX K: Operational Certificate

FILE: 602

BRITISH
COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

File: MR-04692

February 2, 2007

Resort Municipality of Whistler
4325 Blackcomb Way
Whistler, British Columbia V0N 1B4

Re: Notice of Intent to Issue Operational Certificate No. MR-04692 Under the Provisions of the *Environmental Management Act* in the name of Resort Municipality of Whistler

Pursuant to Sections 28(4) & (5) of the *Environmental Management Act* and Sections 4(6) & 7 of the Public Notification Regulation, and as indicated in the enclosed notice, the Director intends to issue an operational certificate to you a minimum of 30 days after publication of the notice. Also enclosed is a copy of the draft operational certificate.

In accordance with the Public Notification Regulation, you are requested to publish a copy of the enclosed notice in one issue of the Whistler Question newspaper. The published notice must:

(a) be at least 10 centimetres in width,

(b) be at least 100 square centimetres in area,

(c) be entitled "ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION NOTICE" in a minimum type size of 12 points, and

(d) have the text of the notice in a minimum type size of 8 points.

Proof of publication, the full pages on which the notice appeared, must be sent within thirty days after the date of publication to the Regional Manager, Environmental Protection, Ministry of Environment, 10470 - 152 Street, Surrey, BC, V3R 0Y3. We suggest that the notice be published as soon as possible, so that if republishing is necessary for any reason, processing will not be delayed. Failure to comply with the regulations may delay the issuing of an operational certificate.

Ministry of Environment

Environmental Protection Division
Environmental Management Branch
Public Safety and Prevention Initiatives

Mailing Address:
PO Box 9377 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, BC V8W 9M1
Phone: (250) 387-8320
or (250) 387-0839
Facsimile: (250) 356-

Location:
3rd Floor, 2975 Jutland Road
Victoria, BC

Any comments regarding the draft operational certificate must be sent to the Regional Manager, Environmental Protection, Ministry of Environment, at 10470 - 152 Street, Surrey, BC, V3R 0Y3, within 30 days of the date the notice is published.

As indicated on the notice, opportunity for any person to view the enclosed draft operational certificate at the Resort Municipality of Whistler office must also be provided.

If you have any questions, please contact Ashley Smith at telephone (604) 582-5358.

Yours truly,

Barb McGrenere - 250-387-0839

Barb McGrenere
Environmental Management Branch

enclosure

BRITISH
COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE OPERATIONAL CERTIFICATE MR-04692 UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE *ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT*

Take notice that the Director intends, a minimum of 30 days after the date of this publication, to issue Operational Certificate MR-04692 to the Resort Municipality of Whistler for the existing Whistler Landfill located near Function Junction in Whistler. The terms of the draft operational certificate are consistent with the Resort Municipality of Whistler's approved Solid Waste Management Plan and establish the minimum operating requirements for the facility.

A copy of the draft operational certificate may be viewed at the Resort Municipality of Whistler office located at 4325 Blackcomb Way, Whistler, (604) 932-5535 during normal business hours.

Any comments regarding the draft operational certificate must be sent to the Regional Manager, Environmental Protection, Ministry of Environment, 10470 - 152 Street, Surrey, BC, V3R 0Y3, within 30 days of the date of this publication. A copy of any comments should also be sent to the Resort Municipality of Whistler.

Dated at Surrey, British Columbia on February 2, 2007

Ministry of
Environment

Environmental Protection Division
Environmental Management Branch
Public Safety and Prevention Initiatives

Mailing Address:
PO Box 9377 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, BC V8W 9M1
Phone: (250) 387-8320
or (250) 387-0839
Facsimile: (250) 356-0299

Location:
3rd Floor, 2975 Jutland Road
Victoria, BC

BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Protection
10470 – 152 Street
Surrey, British Columbia
V3R 0Y3
Telephone: (604) 582-5200
Fax: (604) 584-9751

OPERATIONAL CERTIFICATE
MR-04692

Under the Provisions of the *Environmental Management Act* and
in accordance with the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District
Solid Waste Management Plan

RESORT MUNICIPALITY OF WHISTLER

4325 Blackcomb Way

Whistler, British Columbia

V0N 1B4

shall operate the Whistler Landfill, located near Function Junction in Whistler, British Columbia, 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. AUTHORIZED FACILITIES

1.1 This section applies to the **discharge of municipal solid waste and contaminated soil from contaminated sites to a sanitary landfill** from sources within the **Squamish-Lillooet Regional District.** The site reference number for this discharge is E208303.

1.1.1 The discharge is authorized by the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District's approved solid waste management plan at a rate and for the duration specified in the plan.

J. L. McGuire
For Director, Environmental Management Act

1.1.2 The characteristics of the discharge shall be typical municipal solid waste, contaminated soil relocated from contaminated sites and other materials as specifically authorized by the director. Waste asbestos may be discharged in accordance with the *Hazardous Waste Regulation*.

Materials prohibited from discharge are Hazardous Waste (excluding asbestos), liquids, semi-solid waste, untreated biomedical waste and the following recyclable materials:

- used white goods,
- auto hulks and other large metallic waste,
- used tires,
- used lead acid batteries,
- gypsum wallboard exceeding 2% of any individual load,
- corrugated cardboard originating from institutional and commercial sources,
- other materials banned by the Regional District in implementing the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District's solid waste management plan, and
- other materials which may be designated by the director when alternative disposal become available.

1.1.3 Waste shall not be discharged into water or within a buffer zone as identified in **Section 2.7**. The burning of waste is prohibited.

1.1.4 The authorized works common to this section and **Section 1.2** are a locking gate to control access by the public, weigh scale and fire protection equipment, approximately located as shown on attached **Site Plan A**. These works shall be maintained while municipal solid waste is being actively managed (disposed, transferred and/or recycled) at the site.

1.1.5 The authorized works specific to this section are those associated with a landfill operation and include berms, covering material, electrified bear fence, surface water diversionary works, leachate collection works, environmental monitoring systems and a temporary transfer station, approximately located as shown on attached **Site Plan A**. The transfer station will be decommissioned during the implementation of the landfill closure plan required in **Section 2.16**.

1.1.6 The location of the point of discharge is District Lot 8065, Group 1, N.W.D.

1.2 This section applies to a **recycling facility** for the management of recyclable materials from sources within the **Squamish-Lillooet Regional District.**

1.2.1 The quantity of recyclable materials that may be stored is limited to the maximum that can be properly managed at the facility.

1.2.2 The authorized works are those associated with a recycling depot and include a building, bins and storage areas, approximately located as shown on attached **Site Plan A.**

1.2.3 The location of the facility is the same location as described in **Section 1.1.6.**

2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Definitions

"contaminated soil" means soil that has a concentration of a substance that is greater than the concentration specified for that substance in column II of Schedule 7 of the *Contaminated Sites Regulation* but does not include hazardous waste soil;

"director" means the Director or a person delegated to act on behalf of the Director, as defined in the *Environmental Management Act*;

"hazardous waste soil" means soil that is classified as a hazardous waste in the *Hazardous Waste Regulation*;

"manager" means Regional Manager, Environmental Protection;

"qualified professional" means an applied scientist or technologist specializing in a particular applied science including, but not necessarily limited to, agrology, biology, chemistry, engineering, geology, or hydrogeology and

- who is registered in British Columbia with their appropriate professional organization, acting under that association's Code of Ethics and subject to disciplinary action by that association, and
- who, through suitable education, experience, accreditation and knowledge, may be reasonably relied on to provide advice within their area of expertise;

"suitable cover" means soils utilized in accordance with **Section 2.4** of this operational certificate or other material acceptable to the director;

"urban park quality soil" means soil which does not contain any substance with a concentration exceeding the lowest applicable numerical soil standard for urban park land (PL) as set forth in the *Contaminated Sites Regulation.*

2.2 Emergency Procedures

In the event of an emergency which prevents compliance with a requirement of this operational certificate, that requirement will be suspended for such time as the emergency continues or until otherwise directed by the director provided that:

a. Due diligence was exercised in relation to the process, operation or event which caused the emergency and that the emergency occurred notwithstanding this exercise of due diligence;

b. The manager is immediately notified of the emergency; and

c. It can be demonstrated that everything reasonably possible is being done to restore compliance in the shortest possible time.

Notwithstanding (a), (b), and (c) above, the director may require the authorized discharge to be suspended or reduced to protect the environment while the situation is corrected.

2.3 Inspections

The operational certificate holder shall inspect the authorized works regularly and maintain them in good working order. Notify the manager of any malfunction of these works.

The operational certificate holder shall inspect the property boundaries regularly and notify the manager of any visual evidence of environmental impacts on adjacent properties.

2.4 Soil Management

Contaminated soil meeting urban park quality may be utilized for berm construction, intermediate and final cover, top dressing and landscaping. Soil with any substance with a concentration exceeding the lowest applicable numerical soil standard for urban park land may only be used for internal berms or intermediate cover. The utilization or discharge of hazardous waste soil is prohibited.

Soils utilized for berm construction, intermediate and final cover, top dressing and landscaping shall not be included in determining the rate of discharge specified in **Section 1.1.1**.

2.5 Waste Compaction and Covering

All waste shall be placed in cells of a size determined by a qualified professional. The working face shall be confined to the smallest practical area. Waste shall be discharged in layers of 0.6 metres or less and compacted to the smallest practical volume. Side slopes shall be a maximum of 1:3 (vertical:horizontal). Daily cover consisting of a minimum of 0.15 metres of suitable cover material or alternate cover, acceptable to the director, shall be applied to the working face at the end of each operating day. If alternate cover is utilized, then the working face shall be covered with a minimum of 0.15 meters of suitable cover at least once every week. Intermediate cover, consisting of a minimum 0.30 metre of suitable cover material shall be applied within thirty (30) days to any area of the landfill which will not receive any further waste for thirty (30) days. The director may vary the frequency of covering when freezing conditions adversely affect normal operation.

2.6 Completed Areas of the Landfill

The operational certificate holder shall apply final cover to any area of the landfill which will not receive any further waste. Final cover shall be applied in accordance with the closure plan required in **Section 2.16**.

Final cover shall consist of a minimum of 1.0 metre of low permeability ($<1 \times 10^{-5}$ cm/s) compacted soil (or equivalent) cap plus a minimum of 0.15 metre of topsoil and suitable vegetative cover. Soil shall be utilized in accordance with **Section 2.4**. Final cover shall be sloped to promote surface water runoff. Surface water runoff shall be directed away from the landfill footprint.

2.7 Buffer Zones

Where possible, the operational certificate holder shall maintain a minimum 15 metre buffer zone around the perimeter of the landfill. The buffer zone shall include an adequate firebreak. The firebreak shall be maintained free of combustibles.

2.8 Wildlife Management

The operational certificate holder shall install and maintain an electrified bear fence around the active area of the landfill that will prevent bears from entering that part of the site. The fence shall be energized during the active bear season. The fence shall be maintained until implementation of the landfill closure plan required in **Section 2.16**.

Additional works may be required or other operating instructions may be issued by the director should a wildlife nuisance or hazard arise.

2.9 Fire Prevention and Control

The operational certificate holder shall take all reasonable measures necessary to prevent fires from occurring at the site and is responsible for complying with all local fire safety requirements. The operational certificate holder shall provide and maintain fire fighting equipment and materials as required. In the event of a landfill fire, immediately notify the local fire department, the Ministry of Forests, the Provincial Emergency Program and the manager.

2.10 Posting of Signs

The operational certificate holder shall post a sign, to the satisfaction of the director, at the entrance of the landfill site with the following current information:

- site name,
- owner and operator,
- contact telephone number and address for the owner and operator,
- telephone number in case of emergency,
- hours of operation,
- materials and wastes accepted for recycling and landfilling,
- prohibited materials and wastes, and
- tipping fees.

2.11 Management of Recyclable Materials

Recyclable materials shall be managed in a manner so as not to cause pollution and in accordance with the *Environmental Management A*ct and its regulations.

2.12 Leachate Management

The operational certificate holder shall, to the satisfaction of the director, take measures to minimize leachate generation, including but not limited to, providing effective covering and surface water runoff. Should it be demonstrated, through monitoring or any other information, that leachate is having an adverse impact on the receiving environment, then the operational certificate holder shall prepare a leachate management plan acceptable to the director.

2.13 Landfill Operation

The operational certificate holder shall operate the landfill authorized in **Section 1.1** in accordance with sound engineering principles and **Section 7** of the *Landfill Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste* (June 1993). Should there be a conflict between the criteria and other sections of this operational certificate, the requirements of the operational certificate shall prevail.

A copy of the criteria is available for viewing on the ministry's web page (http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/epd/epdpa/mpp/lcmsw.html) and at all Environmental Protection offices.

2.14 Site Decommissioning

In accordance with **Section 40** of the *Environmental Management Act* and **Part 2** of the *Contaminated Sites Regulation*, the operational certificate holder shall submit a site profile to the manager not less than 10 days prior to decommissioning the facilities authorized in **Section 1.**

2.15 Legal Survey

The operational certificate holder shall, upon closure of the landfill, register a charge against the property title, or provide other legal notification acceptable to the director, that the property described in **Section 1.1.6** was used for the purpose of waste disposal. Notify the manager of the registration of the charge or legal notification.

2.16 Landfill Closure Plan

The operational certificate holder shall submit a closure plan for the facilities authorized in **Section 1** prior to the closure of the landfill to the director for approval. The landfill shall be closed in accordance with the approved plan. The plan shall be prepared by a qualified professional and include, but not limited to, information regarding:

- estimated total waste volumes and tonnage and the closure date;
- a topographical plan showing the final elevation contours of the landfill, the extent of buffer zones, access roads and surface water diversion and drainage controls;
- design of the final cover including the thickness and permeability of barrier layers and drainage layers and information on topsoil, vegetative cover and erosion prevention controls;
- a geotechnical evaluation of the landfill to identify any slope stability, settlement and erosion issues. Remedial actions recommended as a result of the evaluation shall be implemented as part of the landfill closure;
- a landfill gas assessment to assess the potential generation of non-methane organic compounds (NMOC). Should the assessment indicate that the NMOC will exceed 150 tonnes/year then landfill gas collection and beneficial utilization or treatment shall be implemented as part of the landfill closure;
- a procedure for notifying the public about the closure and alternative waste disposal facilities;
- rodent and nuisance wildlife control procedures;
- proposed end use of the property after closure;
- a post-closure monitoring program for leachate, groundwater, surface water, landfill gas, erosion and settlement for a minimum period of 25 years. Monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the monitoring procedures outlined in **Section 3.2**;
- post-closure operation of pollution abatement engineering works such as leachate and landfill gas collection/treatment systems for a minimum period of 25 years; and
- contingencies to address environmental impact concerns which may arise during the minimum post-closure period of 25 years.

3. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Waste and Recyclable Materials Recording

While municipal solid waste is being actively managed (disposed, transferred and/or recycled) at the site, the operational certificate holder shall record the quantity, in tonnes, of waste received at the landfill and recycling facility. Also, the quantity of recyclable materials removed from the facility shall be recorded. This information shall be included in the annual report required in **Section 3.3**.

3.2 Monitoring Procedures

3.2.1 Sampling and Flow Measurement

Sampling and flow measurement shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures described in *British Columbia Field Sampling Manual for Continuous Monitoring plus the Collection of Air, Air-Emission, Water, Wastewater, Soil, Sediment and Biological Samples*, 1996 Edition (Permittee), 312 pp., or by suitable alternative procedures as authorized by the director.

Copies of the above manuals are available for viewing on the ministry's web page (http://www.publications.gov.bc.ca) and at all Environmental Protection offices.

3.2.2 Chemical Analyses

Analyses are to be carried out in accordance with procedures described in the latest version of *British Columbia Environmental Laboratory Manual for the Analysis of Water, Wastewater, Sediment and Biological Materials*, (March 1994 Permittee Edition), or by suitable alternative procedures as authorized by the director.

A copy of the above manual is available for viewing on the ministry's web page (http://www.publications.gov.bc.ca) and at all Environmental Protection offices.

3.2.3 Quality Assurance

All data analyses required to be submitted by the operational certificate holder shall be conducted by a laboratory acceptable to the director. At the request of the manager, the operational certificate holder shall provide the laboratory quality assurance data, associated field blanks, and duplicate analysis results along with the submission of data required under **Section 3.2** of the operational certificate.

3.3 Reporting

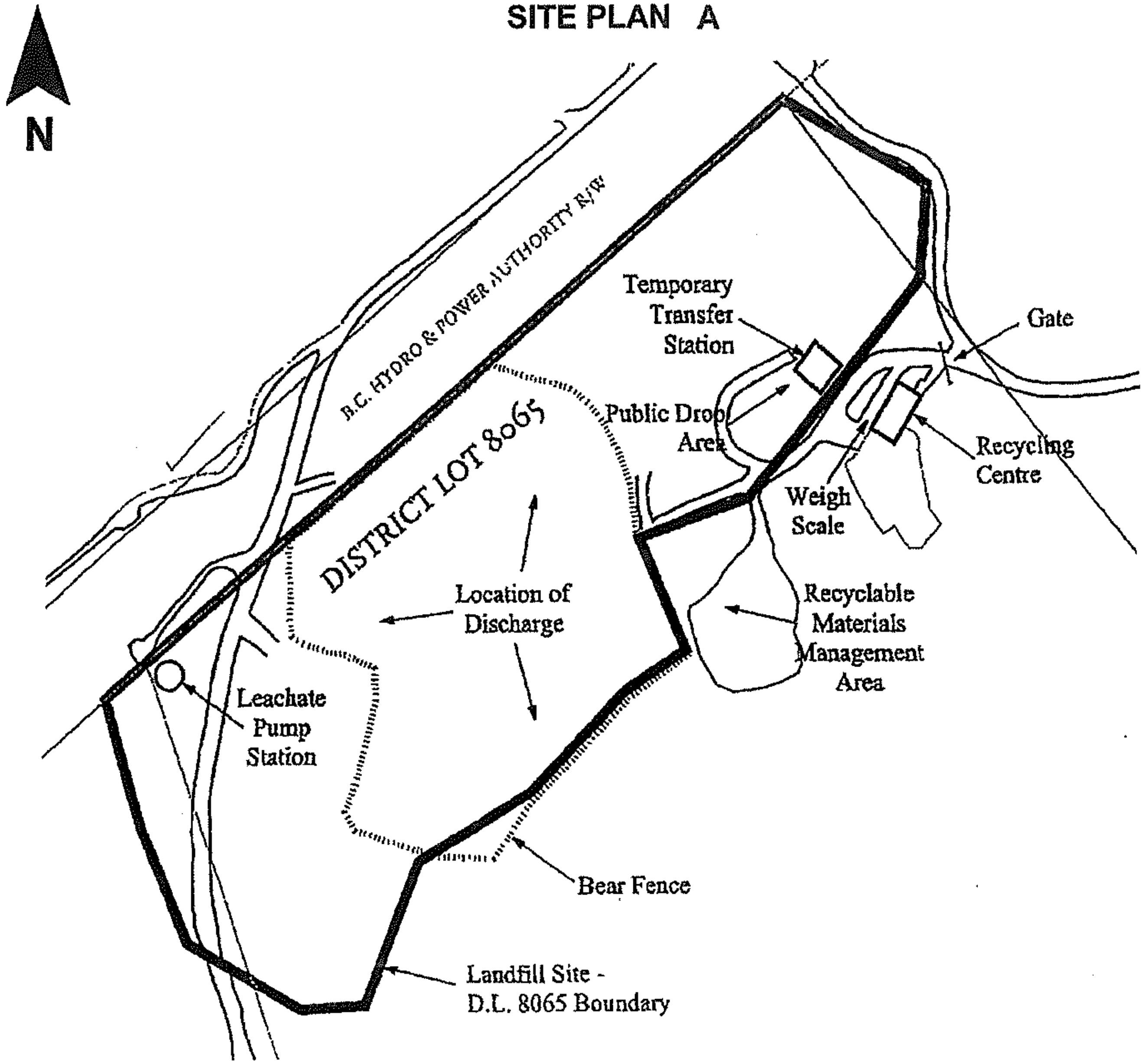
3.3.1 Annual Report

The operational certificate holder shall prepare an annual report which shall include the following:

- summaries of waste and recyclable material records in accordance with **Section 3.1**.
- a review and interpretation of the analytical data resulting from post closure monitoring;
- a summary of post-closure maintenance carried out at the site during the year and any planned maintenance for the upcoming year; and
- identification of any environmental issues and corrective actions taken;

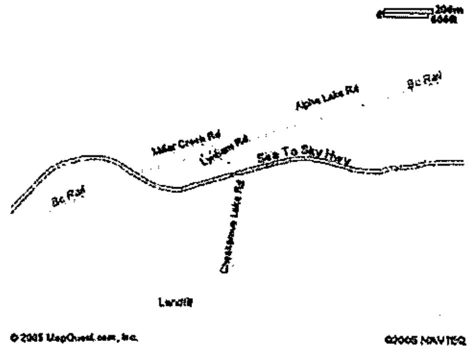
The annual report shall be submitted to the manager on or before March 31st of the following year.

SITE PLAN A



Legal Description: District Lot 8065, Group 1, N.W.D.

Location Map



Scale: Not to Scale

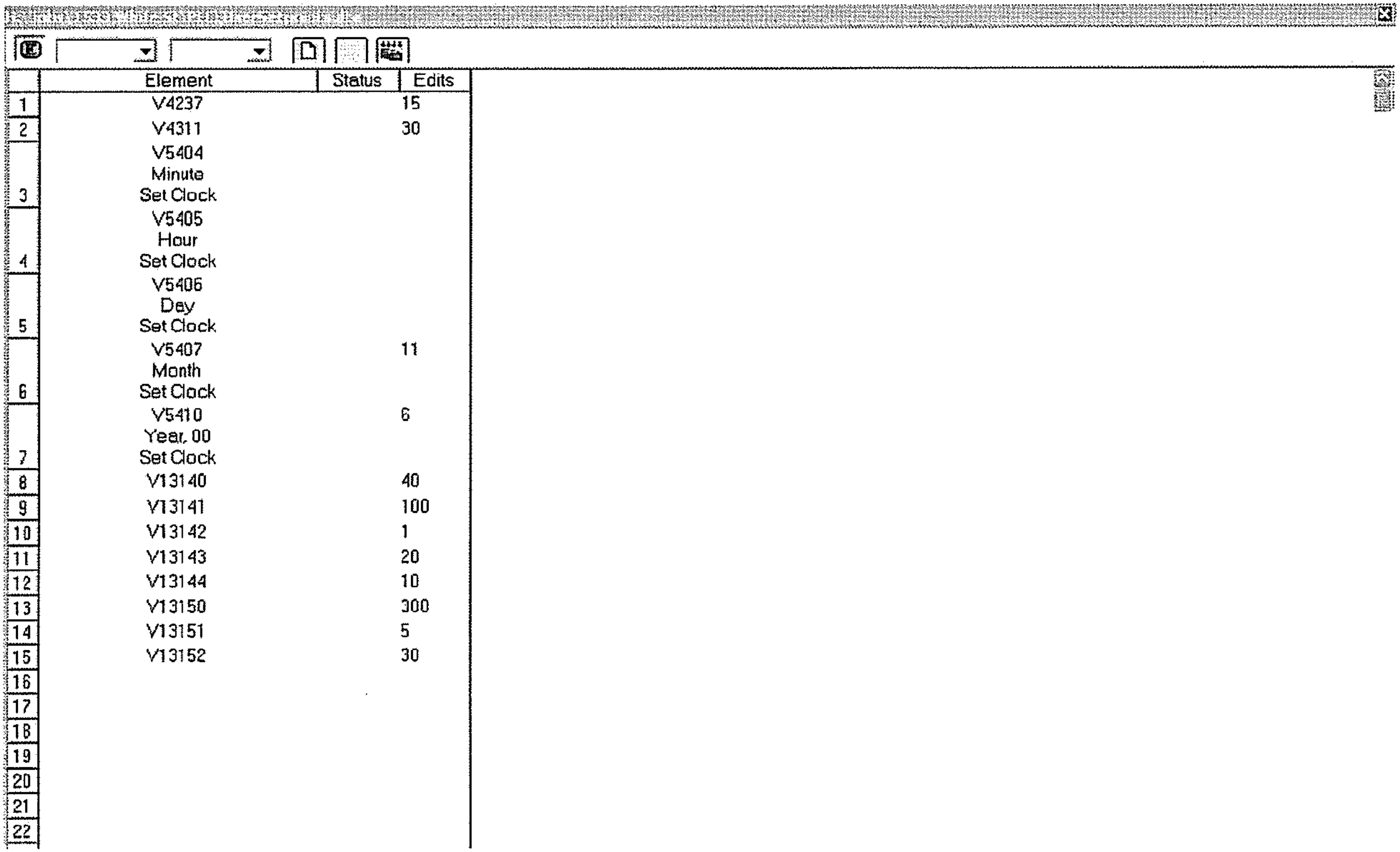
OPERATIONAL CERTIFICATE: **MR-04692**

Date:

J. L. McGuire
For Director, Environmental Management Act

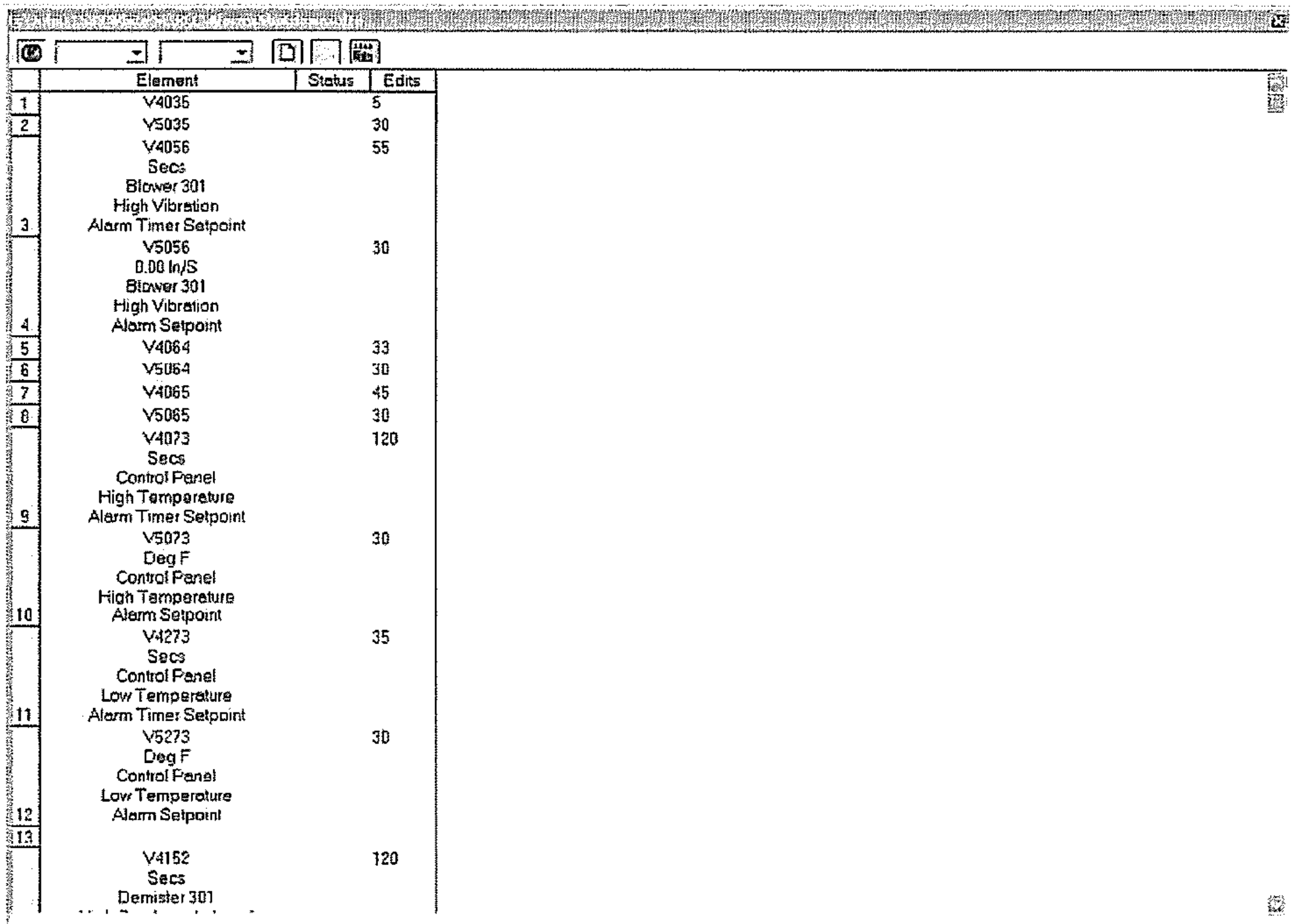
APPENDIX L: Operational and Alarm-Shutdown Setpoints

Operational Setpoints

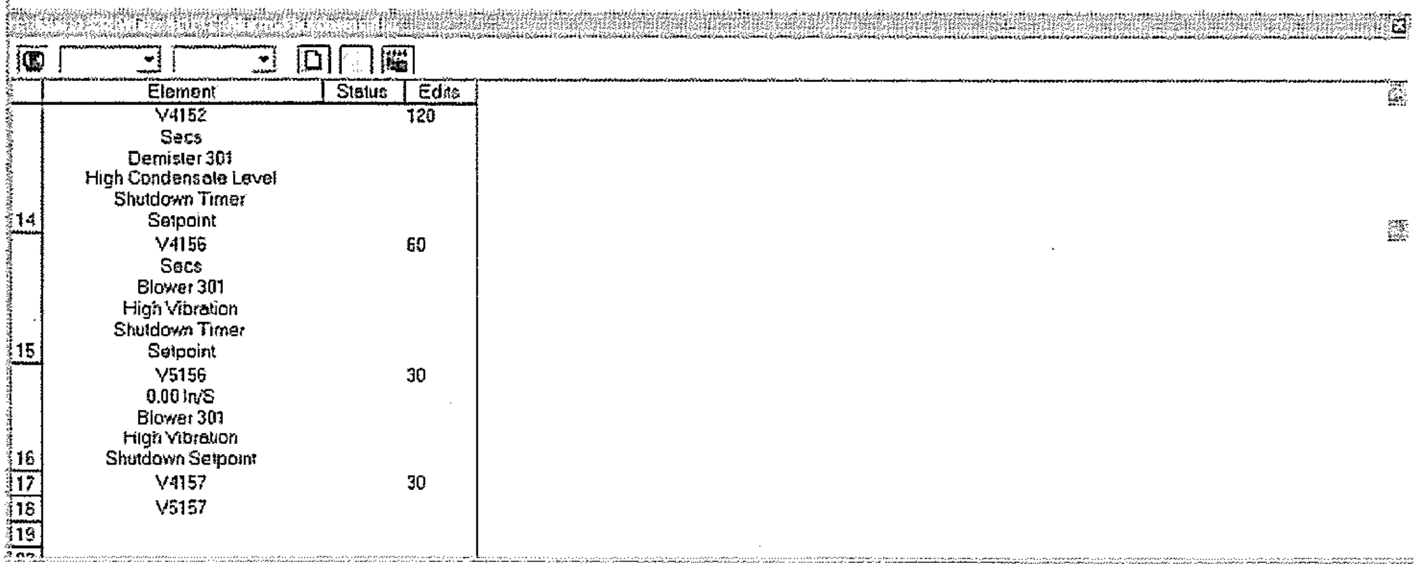


	Element	Status	Edits
1	V4237		15
2	V4311		30
3	V5404 Minute Set Clock		
4	V5405 Hour Set Clock		
5	V5406 Day Set Clock		
6	V5407 Month Set Clock		11
7	V5410 Year, 00 Set Clock		6
8	V13140		40
9	V13141		100
10	V13142		1
11	V13143		20
12	V13144		10
13	V13150		300
14	V13151		5
15	V13152		30
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			

Alarm - Shutdown Setpoints



	Element	Status	Edits
1	V4035		5
2	V5035		30
3	V4056 Secs Blower 301 High Vibration Alarm Timer Setpoint		55
4	V5056 0.00 In/S Blower 301 High Vibration Alarm Setpoint		30
5	V4064		33
6	V5064		30
7	V4065		45
8	V5065		30
9	V4073 Secs Control Panel High Temperature Alarm Timer Setpoint		120
10	V5073 Deg F Control Panel High Temperature Alarm Setpoint		30
11	V4273 Secs Control Panel Low Temperature Alarm Timer Setpoint		35
12	V5273 Deg F Control Panel Low Temperature Alarm Setpoint		30
13			
	V4152 Secs Demister 301		120



	Element	Status	Edits
14	V4152 Secs Demister 301 High Condensate Level Shutdown Timer Setpoint		120
15	V4156 Secs Blower 301 High Vibration Shutdown Timer Setpoint		60
16	V5156 0.00 In/S Blower 301 High Vibration Shutdown Setpoint		30
17	V4157		30
18	V5157		
19			

APPENDIX M: System Modification Log

EXHIBIT M-1

System Modification Log

Date	Time	Issue/Problem Encountered	Action Taken	Contact Details

Notes:

Attach additional sheets if necessary