P.O. BOX 119
GJOA HAVEN, NT X0E 1J0
TEL: (867) 360-6338
FAX: (867) 360-6369
NK5 wmoEp5 vtmpR
NUNAVUT WATER BOARD
NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI

Water License Application

Whale Cove

NWB3WHA0207

Supplementary Information Requirements For Hydrocarbon-Impacted Soil Storage and Landfarm Treatment Facilities

Adopted March 2005

Preamble

This supplementary questionnaire has been provided by the Nunavut Water Board ("NWB") for the purpose of assisting Applicants in the development of water licence applications ("Applications") for the construction and operation of landfarm treatment facilities. By following this questionnaire, Applicants should be able to produce an Application that contains all the relevant information that the NWB deems necessary for a comprehensive review of a landfarm undertaking. However, according to the specific circumstances of a particular Application, the NWB may request additional information from an Applicant that goes beyond the scope of this questionnaire.

The information provided here is intended to apply to "one-off" storage or landfarm facilities and not for permanent or commercial storage or landfarm facilities. The latter will require further management and monitoring procedures to ensure the medium- to long-term landfarming activities do not impact on the environment.

Under suitable conditions, landfarming is an effective bioremediation technology for reducing concentrations of nearly all of the constituents of petroleum products typically found at petroleum storage sites. In some cases, an Applicant may decide that off-site soil storage and disposal is a better option.

Landfarming is an above ground remediation technology for hydrocarbon-contaminated soil that reduces hydrocarbon concentrations through biodegradation. This technology usually involves spreading excavated contaminated soil in a thin layer on the ground surface and stimulating aerobic microbial activity within the soils through aeration and/or the addition of minerals, nutrients and moisture. The optimal rate of application of each of these parameters to achieve efficient biodegradation will depend on a number of factors, including but not limited to: the type of petroleum hydrocarbons to be remediated; the level of hydrocarbon contamination; the hydrocarbon-degrading bacteria present; and the soil matrix.

When environmental and other conditions will not be suitable for landfarming, an Applicant may apply for on-site storage licence. Information to be submitted in support of the Application is the same as for a landfarm.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

The following general information should be included in the Application.

1. Date of Application.

May 24th, 2006

2. Name and mailing address of the Applicant.

Hamlet of Whale Cove
PO Box 119
Whale Cove, NU
X0A 0S0

3. Contact information including phone number(s), fax number(s) and email address(es).

Hamlet of Whale Cove
Phone: (867) 896 9961
Fax: (867) 896 9109

4. Name(s) of Facility operator(s) and alternate management personnel.

Project Manager: Mr. Joe Hidalgo, P. Eng.
Phone: (867) 645 8180
Fax: (867) 645 8196

5. Number of years the Applicant is requesting for a water license.

Applying for an amendment to the existing Nunavut Water Board License No. NWB3WHA0207 for the Hamlet of Whale Cove.

Applicants may be required, under various legislation, to obtain land tenure approvals or other permits from local, territorial or federal regulators.

II. TECHNICAL INFORMATION REQUIRED TO PROCESS THE APPLICATION

Current Engineered Drawings, Facility Design Plans, a Facility Operations and Maintenance Plan (including, but not limited, to a Spill Contingency Plan developed in accordance with the Board's "*Guidelines for Contingency Planning*" (1987)) and a Site Monitoring Plan will be required to process the Application. All Engineered Drawings shall be stamped by a qualified Professional Engineer registered to practice in Nunavut.

Site Assessment Considerations	
The Applicant shall provide details of the site topography, hydrology and permafrost regime, including the following**:**	
1. Current detailed topographical site survey diagrams, map(s) and/or aerial photos, of sufficient scale to clearly show all pertinent drainage features, and which clearly illustrate the location of the following:	In Attachment A there is a topographical map of the PPD Tank Farm and its surrounding area (C1).
a. Adjacent surface water bodies that could be affected by the proposed undertaking, particularly fish-bearing waters;	Hudson's Bay (Ocean)
b. Traditional land use areas used for recreation, camping, fishing, etc. (missing these two items on the map)	N/A
Note: Maps, diagrams and aerial photos submitted with the Application must include an accurate scale that allows the determination of distances between the objects depicted.	
2. The slope of land underlying the Facility.	Actual site of the facility is flat, to within 1%. Leading out of the site is a road at about 4% grade.
3. A hydrological/climatic assessment of the site that includes the following:	Previously submitted in support of current licence. No changes to that information.
a. Precipitation and temperature profiles for the area	Previously submitted in support of current licence. No changes to that information.
b. Details concerning the	Previously submitted in support of current licence.

local drainage basin;	No changes to that information.
c. Information regarding direction, path of water flow and potential seepage in area of the undertaking;	Previously submitted in support of current licence. No changes to that information.
d. A discussion concerning the likelihood of flood events that could disrupt operations or threaten water quality, and whether the local landforms may encourage or discourage such events (i.e. a Facility situated in an active flood plain).	None
4. A description of the soil underlying the site that includes:	
a. The physical and chemical characteristics of the material underlying the Facility	In the immediate Whale Cove area, the greenstone belt trends in a northerly direction. The sequence is dominated by porphyritic and variolitic pillow basalts interlayered with massive porphyritic basalt flows or intervolcanic sills. Some mafic volcaniclastics (tuffs) and felsic volcanics are present, and chemical sediment horizons (iron formation) occur in the sequence. Pillow tops suggest a north-northwesterly trending anticlinal axis at the southern end of Term Point (Ridler and Hartwick, 1987). The supracrustals have been metamorphosed to 'upper greenschist or amphibolite facies', and intruded by granitoid stocks and feldspar porphyries along both the eastern and western margins of the belt.
b. The depth of the permafrost active layer; and	The active layer of permafrost in Whale Cove is approximately 1m in depth
c. A discussion of any permafrost characteristics that may impact on the construction and operation of the Facility (i.e. frost heaving, presence of ice lenses, evidence of permafrost degradation).	None
5. Information regarding the conformity of the undertaking with any applicable Municipal zoning or land use planning ordinances.	The site was selected by the Municipality.
Soil Storage and Landfarm	

Treatment Design Considerations	
The Applicant shall provide details of design and construction of all components of the Soil Storage and Landfarm Treatment Facility prior to its construction, including the following**:**	It is not intended to build a LTU at this time. Dillon Consulting report *Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, Bulk Fuel Storage Facilities & Pipeline Distribution Systems, Whale Cove, NT (March 16, 1999)* (hereafter the Dillon Report) states that only sample site contained a concentration of hydrocarbons above the limit. Sample site TH2 has an observed concentration of TPH equal to 5400 mg/kg. This sample was taken from the larger of the two tanks' containment berm. The closest soil and water sample sites to TH2 were TH7 and THW3 respectively. Both of these sites are an estimated 20m away to the southeast of TH2. The results pending from these two sample sites recorded levels of TPH to be ND for THW3 and 340 mg/kg for TH7. The map with the sample sites can be seen in Attachment A. The distances are not accurate as they are not to scale. From these results we believe that the hydrocarbon-contaminated soil is located only in the section identified as TH2. This is a possible contamination site because it is here the tank and the pipeline is connected.
1. Comprehensive design details, including the dimensions, materials of construction and installation/construction procedures of all Facility components are required as part of the Application. Drawings of the design, stamped by an engineer licensed to practice in Nunavut, are also required. The design details should depict and describe the following components:	The contaminated soil storage area will consist of an area of 10m X 10m (toe to toe) and 1.5 m depth.
a. Retaining structures (dimensions, materials of construction, etc.);	The slope of the soil pile will be 2:1
b. Geo-synthetic liners (properties, installation details, etc);	None
c. Sumps, pumps, storage	None

ponds/tanks and any other devices used to manage excess runoff water and/or leachate;	
d. Existing and any proposed drainage modifications, such as berms (natural or constructed) and diversion ditches; and	Constructed berm will be used in the modification of drainage patterns. Four (4) berm walls will surround the contaminated soil. A ramp with 3:1 slope will be built on one (1) side of the berm for vehicle access.
e. Water quality and environmental monitoring stations and associated equipment (design, placement, etc).	Three monitoring stations are proposed for surface water. One upslope, one immediately downslope and a third farther downslope. They will be sited following observations of surface flow, if any, at the completion of construction.
2. Information regarding the installation of barriers to prevent access to the site.	There are currently no plans to construct a barricade of any type in order to prevent access to the site.
3. A discussion considering the placement of the Facility in relation to water bodies.	Slope leads to a small lake, el. 10 m, about 250 m from the site. The lake drains a further 300 m into Hudson Bay.
4. A discussion considering flood risks/maximum probably precipitation events in regards to the Facility placement and design.	Flooding is not anticipated
5. The consideration of alternative methods of soil storage or remediation, in the event that circumstances are not suitable, for example because of environmental constraints, available human resources, etc.	Two methods of storage were considered: storage on site and storage off-site. Storage on-site was rejected due to space considerations. Remediation methods considered included: in-situ bioventing; volatilization, landfarming. In-situ bioventing was rejected as there was insufficient time in the construction schedule. Landfarming.is expensive but was considered as a contingency. Volatilization in an unlined storage area was chosen because the materials were minimally contaminated, and the process has been effective in the past. If determined through testing that the soil remains contaminated above CCME industrial levels and if contamination begins to mobilize; or It is required by a regulatory agency; or

	There is a pressing need for the soil. Then, a landfarm will be build and appropriately operated as per Environment Canada's new recommendations.
Operations and Maintenance Considerations	
The Applicant shall provide details of the Operations and Maintenance Plan to be implemented at the Facility regarding the acceptance of material at the Facility, the procedures to be utilized in the treatment, or storage, of the hydrocarbon-impacted soil, the criteria to be attained prior to soil being deemed remediated, and the ultimate deposition of any treated soils. This shall include the following**:**	
1. The procedures to determine if soils may be accepted at the Facility, including but not limited to:	
a. Chemical, physical and biological characterization of the soils and the associated hydrocarbon and metal contaminant concentrations;	From the Dillon report it was concluded that only one sample site, TH2: 5400mg/kg, is the only site with a TPH higher than the approved limit. The test results can be viewed in Attachment C. More samples will be taken as the project progresses.
b. Treatability studies, to determine the viability of landfarm treatment; and	None
c. Sampling frequency and number of samples *per* volume of soil accepted	Sampling is undertaken to delineate the contaminated soil at the POL facility. Once in place, sampling of the stored soil will be undertaken on a 10 metre grid.
2. The procedures to be utilized during active landfarming operations in the active treatment cells, including but not limited to:	Note that this is not an LTU but an area used for interim storage of soil.
a. Treatment cell development and material placement therein;	The storage area area will first have the existing ground scrapped flat. Construction of the berms will then begin on all four (4) walls. A 3:1 ramp will be built on one side of the berm for vehicle

	access. Soil will then be added in regiments of 300mm until the desired height is reached.
b. Contaminated soil thickness in treatment cells;	The total contaminated soil thickness in the treatment cell will be 1.5m in height.
c. Method of mechanical aeration in treatment cells;	The soil will be turned over by a loader as/when required determined by Petroflag testing All work will be completed during sunny, dry weather.
d. Oversize material management;	Included with stored soil
e. Surface water management, leachate containment and/or treatment, and site grade planning;	Surface drainage prevented from entering the holding cell. There is no plan for site grading to take place with respect to the ground. The contaminated soil treatment area's existing ground will be scrapped flat. The contaminated soil will be graded to positive drainage.
f. Process water management, and treatment prior to discharge;	N/A The construction of the berm will limit any water flow entering and leaving the site area.
g. Site volume and operational monitoring programs;	The estimated amount of contaminated soil that will be entering the site and placed for treatment is 1420m³. The monitoring program will consist of soil samples taken from the soil as defined by the field engineer.
h. Dust control programs; and	None
i. Staff operational training programs.	None required
3. The Applicant must provide a soil quality remedial objective, as defined by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment ("CCME") or by other applicable agency, to which the Applicant is intending to achieve.	Industrial
4. A conceptual decommissioning and reclamation plan is required with the Application, which should contain the following information:	The soil should remediate naturally as it placed in the interim storage area.
a. Details regarding the ultimate deposition of any treated soils; and	Once the soil has remediated and tests show that soil meets desired levels then the soil is to be used as cover material at the local municipal solid waste site or in a commercial opportunity..

b. A disposal plan for soils contaminated with bioremediation-unsuitable compounds, or for soils that do not respond well to the proposed landfarming treatment.	The material does not contain any bioremediation-unsuitable compounds and all contaminated soil will be remediated.
Surface and Groundwater Monitoring Programs	
A comprehensive Surface and Groundwater Monitoring Plan to be implemented at the Facility is required with the Application. This Plan shall include the following**:**	
1) Locations (including GPS coordinates) of all proposed Monitoring Stations;	Upon site selection for the remediation location surface water monitoring stations will be selected and noted in a report.
2) Chemical, physical and biological parameters to be monitored;	Hydrocarbon monitoring of the soil will occur after it is spread and at intervals after the spreading.
3) Sampling frequency;	As determined by FSC field staff
4) Baseline monitoring programs currently in progress, or contemplated during the term of the license under consideration; and	None
5) QA/QC Programs to be implemented as part of the Monitoring Program.	FSC field monitoring programs confirmed using EnviroTest Labs

Table VII: Summary Information on Monitoring Program Sites

To be submitted at a later date.

Monitoring Location	GPS Coordinates	Type of Monitoring Carried Out	Monitoring Frequency
		□ Surface □ Subsurface	□ Monthly □ Annually
		□ Surface □ Subsurface	□ Monthly □ Annually
		□ Surface □ Subsurface	□ Monthly □ Annually
		□ Surface □ Subsurface	□ Monthly □ Annually
		□ Surface □ Subsurface	□ Monthly □ Annually
		□ Surface □ Subsurface	□ Monthly □ Annually

From the Dillon Consulting report *Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, Bulk Fuel Storage Facilities & Pipeline Distribution Systems, Whale Cove, NT (March 16, 1999)* that only sample site contained a concentration of hydrocarbons above the limit. Sample site TH2 has a observed concentration of TPH equal to 5400 mg/kg. This sample was taken from the larger of the two tanks' containment berm. The closest soil and water sample sites to TH2 were TH7 and THW3 respectively. Both of these sites are an estimated 20m away to the southeast of TH2. The results pending from these two sample sites recorded levels of TPH to be ND for THW3 and 340 mg/kg for TH7. The map with the according sample sites can be seen in Attachment A. The distances are not to scale.

From these results we can believe that the hydrocarbon contaminated soil is located only in the section identified as TH2. This is a possible contamination site because it is here the tank and the pipeline is connected.

From the map and site samples, it is estimated that there is 1420m³ of contaminated soil to be treated. As per similar conditions on other jobs a small remediation berm will be constructed. The berm will be a four (4) sided berm with side lengths of 10m and heights of 1.5m. A 3:1 ramp will be built on one side of the berm for vehicle access. The soil will then be excavated from the contaminated site and then relocated to the berm site. The soil will be laid down in layers consisting of 300mm, with a slope of 2:1.