MUNICIPALITY OF SANIKILUAQ

Operation & Maintenance Plan for Municipal Water Licence: Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

March 2025

Document Control

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September 2014	Solid Waste Operation and Ma intenance Plan for Hamlet of Sanikiluaq SOLIDWASTE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN	HAMLET OF SANIKILUAQ BAFFIN REGION TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT	Previous manual
March 2025	MUNICIPALITY OF SANIKILUAQ Operation & Maintenance Plan for Municipal Water Licence: Solid Waste Disposal Facilities	Government of Nunavut, Transportation and infrastructure (GN-TIN), Dillon Consulting Ltd.	Consolidation of information into standard template, addition of best practices for open burning

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1.0 Site Description

Date this plan was prepared: 2025-March-21

1.1 **Location of the** Solid Waste Disposal Facility (SWDF)

Municipality:	Sanikiluaq
Latitude:	56º32'26.60"N
Longitude:	79º13'23.54"W
Proximity to Town:	2.90 km, West
Landfill Dimensions:	43,560 m^2
Metal Waste Area Dimensions:	3,422 m^2



Figure 1: Municipality of Sanikiluaq Solid Waste Disposal Facility. (Google Earth, March 2025)

1.2 SWDF Site Summary

Year of commissioning the SWDF: Unknown

Design life of the SWDF: 25

1.2.1 Site History

Sanikiluaq is a remote Inuit community situated on Flaherty Island within the Belcher Islands of Hudson Bay, Nunavut, and faces unique challenges in solid waste management due to its isolated location and relatively small population of 1,010 people (2021).

The Hamlet of Sanikiluaq plays a crucial role in administering local services, including the oversight of waste disposal. Recognizing the need for improved infrastructure, ongoing projects are focused on upgrading the community's solid waste facilities. In conjunction with these efforts, significant attention is also being directed towards enhancing wastewater treatment capabilities, with the construction of new sewage lagoons.

The facilities within the community include a water supply facility, a sewage lagoon, and domestic and bulky metal waste sites. The Hamlet has also incorporated segregation of hazardous waste within the waste facility sites.

2.0 Staff

2.1 Chief Administrative Officer

Name: Robert Hedley

Phone: 867-266-7900

Email: sao@sanikiluaq.ca

Responsibilities:

The SAO manages the municipal staff to ensure that:

- Proper operation of the SWDF is carried out
- Sampling and inspections are completed
- Information under the water licence monitoring program is provided to the Government of Nunavut Department of Transportation and Infrastructure (GN-TIN) for Annual Report preparation
- They are required to include inspection results and maintenance activities in the Hamlet's Annual Report to the NWB.
- Records of activities, inspections, and sampling at the solid waste disposal facility should be kept by the Foreman and SAO.

2.2 Foreman

Name: Kenny Pearce

Phone: 867-266-7900

Email: publicworks@sanikiluaq.ca

Responsibilities:

- Daily operations and maintenance of the SWDF
- Managing waste collection
- Proper segregation of waste
- Compacting and burning of waste
- Completing inspections and other maintenance activities
- The leachate sampling program at the monitoring stations
- Maintaining signage at the SWDF and monitoring stations
- Records of activities, inspections, and sampling at the solid waste disposal facility should be kept by the Foreman and SAO.

2.3 Solid Waste Truck Drivers

Name: Various

Phone: N/A

Email: N/A

Responsibilities: The drivers collect solid waste within the municipality from storage containers and deliver it to the SWDF.

3.0 Health and Safety

All personnel working within the SWDF must follow the Nunavut Safety Act and be made aware of potential health hazards associated with working around solid waste. This is imperative so individuals make a conscious effort to perform all necessary safety procedures to protect themselves, their co-workers and family members at home. Safety precautions include:

- Ensure all equipment is kept as clean as possible
- Protective clothing such as coveralls, gloves, boots, and safety glasses are to be provided to personnel and always worn when working around waste
- Workers must always wear protective gloves
- Work clothing is not worn home
- Workers must wash their hands with soap and water on a regular basis, especially before delivering drinking water, eating, and before going home
- Workers must keep their vaccinations up to date
- Site-specific safety plans should outline all potential hazards, safe work practices, training requirements, equipment requirements (e.g., fire extinguishers, spill response kits, etc.), and emergency procedures.
- Public access to the solid waste disposal facility should be restricted to specific areas and/or times to minimize potential hazards to the public.
- Public access to any hazardous waste storage areas should always be restricted.

4.0 Security and Control

Access Control of the facility:

- Perimeter fencing around the SWDF
- Signage
- 450 m restricted land use development setback surrounding the SWDF

5.0 Facility Operations

5.1 Municipal Waste Disposal

Municipal Waste Collection:	Trucked pick-up
Other Waste:	Drop off
Number of days per week waste is collected:	3
SWDF Type:	Natural attenuation

Type of waste received at the SWDF:

- MSW
- Bulky metal waste
- Hazardous
- Industrial, construction and institutional

Overview of the SWDF:
The Sanikiluaq Municipal Solid Waste Disposal (MSW) area operates as a natural attenuation landfill, meaning it lacks a liner, relying on natural breakdown of contaminants and permafrost. However, this poses environmental risks, making proper waste segregation crucial. The site is partially fenced, and waste disposal is not strictly regulated, leading to potential mismanagement of hazardous materials and bulky waste. Residents must be educated on proper segregation, starting at their homes, to keep hazardous and bulky waste out of the general landfill and burn area. The Waste Truck Driver and Foreman are responsible for ensuring segregation, with the driver monitoring collections and the Hamlet offering "grace" days for hazardous waste disposal.

The MSW area requires clear signage and designated zones for various waste types, including burnable, non-burnable, treated wood, construction materials, bulk metal, recyclables, and household hazardous waste (HHW). HHW should be stored in sea cans or drum shelters before being shipped out. Burning of segregated burnable waste occurs weekly in a designated netted area, following strict weather and safety protocols, including wind direction and permit acquisition.

Operational procedures include waste collection three times a week, detailed record-keeping of waste transport, and segregation of waste into designated areas upon arrival. Combustible waste is burned weekly, and ash is moved to the landfill tipping face. Monthly, waste is

compacted and spread, and annually, it's covered with granular material to form waste cells. The landfill is closed with a thicker cover when full.

A separate bulk metal/hazardous waste storage area exists, requiring proper handling and storage of hazardous materials in labeled, leak-proof containers. Bulk metal waste, including appliances and abandoned vehicles (drained of fluids), is segregated for eventual backhaul. Hazardous waste (HHW) includes items like paint, batteries, and solvents, requiring specific storage in sea cans, considering compatibility, packaging, ventilation, climate, handling, and security. The Hamlet must register this area as a hazardous waste storage facility. Maintenance includes daily segregation, spill cleanup, and weekly inspections.

Generation Data:
The average waste generation rate is considered 0.015 m^3/person/day and for population of 856 in 2014, total about 4,687 cubic meters waste was expected, which is equivalent to compacted volume for 42,180 kg (assuming the uncompacted waste density is 99 kg/m^3), (Following Arktis design study for Hamlet of Resolute Bay Solid waste Management in 2010).

Operations:

- The SWDF needs to be properly signed to inform operators and residents of the correct location to dispose of or store certain wastes. At a minimum, the SWDF should have disposal/storage areas for:
    - Domestic non-burnable waste (for landfilling)
    - Hazardous waste
    - Bulky Metal waste
    - Domestic burnable waste
- The waste truck driver collects municipal solid waste (MSW) from community buildings three times per week. The non-compactor truck is used to collect and transport municipal waste to the SWDF.
- The Waste Truck Driver is also responsible for ensuring collected waste is properly segregated and refusing the collection of hazardous waste if present. If properly trained, this individual may also be required to operate heavy equipment within the solid waste disposal facility
- Burning of combustible waste should only occur in the designated Burn Area(s). Burning should occur at least weekly to ensure materials are burned in manageable volumes. However conditions for open burning depends on weather and burning should only occur when winds are light and blowing away from the community. A permit to burn must be obtained from the Municipality before any burning occurs. The guideline for Municipal Solid Wastes Suitable for Open Burning from the GN Department of

Environment (GN-DOE) can be found at their website (http://www.gov.nu.ca/env/environment.shtml).

- After every burn, once the operator confirms the MSW to be cold and no longer burning, the CAT D6 bulldozer should be used to push the ash and remaining material to the landfill tipping face (presumably downslope, if the depression method for landfilling is used).
- At least twice per month, the CAT D6 bulldozer should push the collected MSW pile over the edge of the landfill tipping face and spread out the MSW. The waste should be worked upslope gradually, to a maximum 3:1 grade (e.g., 3 m wide by 1 m tall). The CAT D6 bulldozer should drive over the waste pile at least three to five times to ensure it is packed down and the 3:1 grade is achieved.
- The act of burning (waste reduction) and compaction should result in a manageable waste mound on the landfill tipping face that can be covered annually, or when waste volume requires covering. The waste mound should only be allowed to reach two meters high. Annually, or once the waste mound is approximately three meters wide, the waste mound should be covered with 0.3 m (12 in.) of granular material and packed down to form a covered waste cell.
    - Cover material can be limited and hard to find in Sanikiluaq. Though dry, sandy material is the preferred cover material for landfilling, sand, gravel and cobbles are also appropriate cover material. Landfilling operations can be made easier by stock piling cover materials close to the MSW disposal area.
- Landfilling can continue beside and behind the covered waste cell until the landfilling area is full. Once the landfill site is full, the MSW disposal area must be closed out. To close out the site, cover with 0.6 m (24 in.) of granular material and pack. Water must run off waste piles.

5.2 Open Burning

Operations:

- Wastes for burning are identified and separated. Burning should only occur at the designated location at the SWDF and when winds are light and blowing away from the community. To prevent incomplete combustion and/or leachate from contaminated ash residual from impacting any surrounding waters, waste that cannot be burned includes:
    - Non-wood building / construction materials (e.g. Styrofoam, roofing materials, electrical wire, insulation, plastics, asbestos, etc.)
    - Treated wood (e.g. telephone poles, pilings, cribbing, foundation wood)
    - Asphalt & asphalt products

  - Tires
  - Hazardous wastes
  - Waste paint
  - Fuel & lubricant containers
  - Aerosol cans & other compressed gas containers (e.g. propane tanks)

- Staff shall burn municipal waste in accordance with the GN's Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste (2012):

  - Wastes that can be safely open burned include: paper products, paperboard packing including boxboard and carboard, untreated wood including lumber and plywood, and natural fiber textiles.

  - Anything that can be done to reduce the moisture of waste burned will decrease the amount of smoke produced and increase the completeness of combustion. Waste should be covered or stored inside sheds or other secure buildings to keep rain and snow out of the waste. This will also lessen the opportunity for wildlife to access the waste. If wet waste must be burned, the wet waste should be mixed or layered with dry waste to reduce the overall moisture content of the waste burned.

  - Large quantities of dark smoke indicate problems and inefficiencies with the combustion process and the generation of pollutants.

  - If waste is to be open burned on the ground, the use of deep or steep-walled 'pits' should be avoided as this will prevent the necessary turbulent mixing of oxygen with the burnable gases.

  - Any bottom ash not meeting the criteria set out in the *Environmental Guideline for Industrial Waste Discharges into Municipal Solid Waste and Sewage Treatment Facilities* is considered to be a hazardous waste. This ash is not suitable for landfilling and its management must comply with the *Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste*.

  - Keep records of when, how much and what waste was burned, how the waste was loaded into the burning device or incinerator, the amount of smoke and bottom ash generated, how the fire was started and any other information that would help remind the operator of what worked well, and what didn't.

- The Municipality will also apply for a permit to burn through the Fire Department. Controlling the open burn is extremely important to reduce the risk of uncontrolled fire and hazards to the public, employees, and the surrounding environment.

- The weather forecast must be checked prior to any burning. If heavy rain is or will be present, burning should be postponed (burning during heavy rain events may result in poor or incomplete combustion and the potential to generate harmful contaminants). Confirmation of wind speed and direction prior to any burning. If loose debris can be carried by the wind, burning should be postponed.

- The SWDF must be closed to the public during burn events

- Burning only in the designated burn area and ensuring burning does not occur in landfill piles.

- Presence of an attendant during initial stages of the burn and periodic inspection of the burn once it has been established.

- Maintaining a minimum of 5 m buffer zone around the burning area and all ensuring attendants or personnel remain upwind of the burn area.

- Confirmation the waste is no longer hot or burning prior to the addition of more waste or covering with granular material. This can be accomplished by moving around the ash and remaining materials to ensure the fire is out and material can cool.

After every burn, once the MSW is confirmed to be cold and not burning, the CAT bulldozer should push the ash and remaining material to the landfill tipping face.

5.3 Hazardous Waste Management

Hazardous wastes are those that are known to be dangerous due to their chemical, physical or biological properties, are no longer used for their original purpose, and are intended for recycling, treatment, disposal, or storage. All hazardous wastes require special handling, storage, and disposal methods to prevent human health and environmental exposure.

The Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste (GN, 2010) provides information regarding the proper management of hazardous waste in Nunavut. The generator of any hazardous waste is ultimately responsible for ensuring it will be properly

managed from is creation to its disposal. Generators typically use carriers to transport the hazardous waste to appropriate receivers for disposal.

The following hazardous waste operations and maintenance procedures deal with household hazardous wastes (HHW) only. Typical HHW which may be found in the municipality include:

- Pesticides and herbicides
- Paint
- Solvents (e.g., paint cleaners)
- Flammable liquids
- Corrosive cleaners
- Batteries (wet and dry cell)
- Used fuel and oil
- Corrosive Explosive Flammable Poison
- Certain items considered HHW cannot be stored at the MSW disposal facility, however. These include:
    - Ammunition, flares and explosives (including fireworks) – contact the RCMP for proper disposal
    - Prescriptions, medications, and bio-hazardous wastes (includes syringes) – dispose of these at the Nursing Station and/or Health Care Centre
    - Reactive chemicals – contact the Government of Nunavut Department of Environment (GN-DOE) office for disposal options
- Oil Filters
- Antifreeze
- Propane tanks and cylinders
- Aerosol can (not empty)
- Empty contaminant containers (e.g., 205 L fuel drums)
- Fluorescent light tubes and compact fluorescent light bulbs
- Batteries (wet and dry cell)
- Fire extinguisher
- Used and waste fuel and oil
- Corrosive cleaners

Contaminated soil can be accepted in a designated area and is typically stored in 205 L steel drums or bags approved for contaminated soil storage and must be shipped out of the municipality. Private entities responsible for creating the contaminated soil must contact the SAO to discuss storage options and provide a plan to ship the contaminants out of the municipality. The decision to store contaminated soil from industrial sources rests with the municipality.

Operations:

- The SWDF needs to have an area set aside as a hazardous waste storage area. This area should be fenced with a lockable gate and have appropriate storage options for expected HHW. This area also needs to be properly signed as the "Hazardous Waste Storage Area". Proper signage helps operators, as well as the general public when residents arrive to dispose of their wastes. This area is intended for storage only, not disposal.

- The bulk metal/hazardous waste storage area is intended for storage only, not disposal. It is expected that hazardous wastes will be stored for up to five years. This should be sufficient time for the community to build up enough waste to make it economical for a back haul out of the community to a licensed waste receiver.

- Since the SWDF is generally accessible to the public, residents can come and drop off HHW throughout the year. However, the general public should not have direct access to the Hazardous Waste Storage Area for health and safety reasons. A designated public drop-off area for HHW should be used. The public drop-off area should be tended to regularly by the Foreman.

- Inspection of the hazardous waste storage area should occur weekly inspections by the Foreman.

5.3.1 Storage

Hazardous waste storage containers are designed to hold, store and transport small quantities of waste. Many different types of containers are available (i.e. barrels, bottles, bags and boxes) and are made from a variety of materials (i.e. aluminum, plastic, steel, and stainless steel). Selecting the proper container requires an understanding of the properties of the waste to be stored. If transport is to be undertaken, the generator should consult the Transport Authority to confirm the container meets all legislated requirements. The following are additional general points for consideration:

- Hazardous waste should be stored in their original containers where possible or in containers specially manufactured for the purpose of storing hazardous waste. The containers must be sound, sealable and not damaged or leaking. Sea can is the best option.

- Containers should be clearly labeled to identify their contents according to requirements of the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) and the relevant Transport Authority, if transport is planned.

- Small quantities of compatible hazardous waste should be bulked into 16 gauge or equivalent metal or plastic 205 litre (45 gallon) drums for the purpose of secondary containment.

- Containers should be closed and sealed at all times, except while waste is being added or removed.

It is important to know which types of waste do not mix well when storing them. This helps prevent violent, explosive reactions and toxic fumes. To store wastes safely, different systems have been created. One example is the 'Hazardous Waste Compatibility Chart' adopted by the United States' Environmental Protection Agency.

All HHW collected needs to be properly stored in sea cans to minimize any environmental and human health hazards. The GN-DOE provides information on proper storage of specific HHW; these include:

- **Antifreeze** – use original containers where possible, or bulk-store waste antifreeze into good condition 16 gauge or lower gauge steel or plastic 205 L drums.
- **Batteries** – bulk-store waste batteries into good condition 16 gauge or lower gauge steel or plastic 205 L drums, or other form of containment away from weather; wooden pallets should be used to keep batteries and containers off the ground during storage and transport.
- Fluorescent light tubes/compact **fl**uorescent light bulbs – use original containers where possible and prevent breakage of light tubes/bulbs; keep away from weather.
- **Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)** – do not landfill; wastes with ODS (i.e., refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, vehicle air conditioners, ODS-containing fire extinguishers (typically purchased before 1997) should be diverted to the bulk metal waste disposal area. The Hamlet can hire technicians to remove ODS from stored equipment.
- Paint – use original containers where possible, or bulk-store compatible paints into good condition 16 gauge or lower gauge steel or plastic 205 L drums; do not mix different types of paint (i.e., alkyd and latex).
- Solvent – use original containers where possible, or bulk-store compatible waste solvents into good condition 16 gauge or lower gauge steel or plastic 205 L drums.

As the Hamlet currently stores waste oil in drums at the bulk metal/hazardous waste storage area (if not burned within BLCS' waste oil burners), it is recommended they register the site as a hazardous waste storage facility with the GN-DOE Environmental Protection Services (R. Eno, pers. comm.).

5.3.2 Classifications of Dangerous Goods:

Class 1 – Explosives

Class 2 – Compressed Gases
- Division 2.1 – Flammable Gases
- Division 2.2 – Non-flammable and Non-toxic Gases
- Division 2.3 – Poison Gases

Class 3 - Flammable Liquids

Class 4 – Flammable Solids
- Division 4.1 – Flammable Solids
- Division 4.2 – Spontaneously Combustible
- Division 4.3 – Water Reactive

Class 5 - Oxidizing Substances and Organic Peroxides
- Division 5.1 – Oxidizing Substances
- Division 5.2 – Organic Peroxides

Class 6 - Toxic and Infectious Substances
- Division 6.1 – Toxic Substances
- Division 6.2 – Infectious Substances

Class 7 - Radioactive Materials 2

Class 8 - Corrosives

Class 9 - Miscellaneous

1. Class 1 substances (Explosives) are regulated by Natural Resources Canada under the Explosives Act.
2. Class 7 substances (Radioactive Materials) are regulated by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission under the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act and Nuclear Liability Act.*

6.0 Maintenance

Overview of Maintenance Activities:

- Annual inspections will be undertaken by Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) accompanied by a licensee and/or a licensee representative from GN-TIN. The inspection report and recommendations will be reviewed by a GN-TIN municipal engineer and submitted in the Annual Report submitted to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB).
- Regular visual inspections by municipal staff of the:
    - Berms
    - Fence
    - Signage
    - Presence of water runoff in the SWDF

Any issues identified by municipal staff must be reported to the regional municipal engineer. Follow-up actions will be undertaken by the municipality with technical support from the GN-TIN.

7.0 Monitoring

Regulatory Inspection:

The annual Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) inspection will take place accompanied by the licensee from the Municipality and/or with a licensee representative from GN-TIN. The inspection will be reviewed by a GN-TIN municipal engineer and submitted with the annual report.

Table 1: Licence Requirements Related to O&M of the SWDF

Requirements	Reported
The Licensee shall manage all solid Waste generated by its undertaking and/or disposed of at the Solid Waste Disposal Facility in accordance with acceptable standard and practices.	3BM-SAN2025 2020 Replacement License, Part D: CONDITIONS APPLYING TO WASTE DISPOSAL, Item 6
The Licensee shall provide a minimum of ten (10) days' notice to an Inspector, of the intent to open-burning municipal waste in accordance with the Government of Nunavut's Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste (Revised 2012), at the designated location at the Solid Waste Disposal Facility, including the details of the types and quantity of waste to be burned, proposed dates, protocols to be followed, ultimate disposal of residual ash and the person responsible for the activity.	3BM-SAN2025 2020 Replacement License, Part D: CONDITIONS APPLYING TO WASTE DISPOSAL, Item 8
The Licensee shall segregate and store all hazardous materials and/or hazardous Waste within the Solid Waste Disposal Facility in such a manner as to prevent the deposit of deleterious substances into any Water, until such a time that the materials have been removed for proper disposal at an approved facility.	3BM-SAN2025 2020 Replacement License, Part D: CONDITIONS APPLYING TO WASTE DISPOSAL, Item 9

Requirements	Reported
The Licensee shall, implement measures to ensure Hazardous Waste and/or leachate from the Solid Waste Disposal Facility does not enter Water.	3BM-SAN2025 2020 Replacement License, Part D: CONDITIONS APPLYING TO WASTE DISPOSAL, Item 10
The Licensee shall submit to the Board, for review, within ninety (90) days from the date of issuance of this Licence, an updated Solid Waste Facility O&M Plan. The updated Plan shall include a revised "Hazardous Waste Management Procedure" (HWMP) for the Solid Waste Facility. The revised HWMP shall include but not be limited to the following: a. Date of issuance; b. Period of cover; c. Considerations related to fencing; d. Considerations related to signage; e. Inventory of hazardous Waste; f. Hazardous Waste runoff management; g. A description of how facilities are operated and maintained and how often these tasks are performed; and h. Name of the person responsible for the Facility operations.	3BM-SAN2025 2020 Replacement License, Part F: CONDITIONS APPLYING TO OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE, Item 2

Table 2: **Monitoring Program Station Description and Locations**

Station	Description	Latitude	Longitude
SAN-2	Runoff from the Final Discharge Point of the Solid Waste Disposal Facility	56°32'52.72"N	79°14'31.41"W

8.0 Surface Water Management

At some point, for a variety of reasons, impacted water may accumulate in the landfill, hazardous waste storage area, or the bulky metals area. The water may or may not be impacted by leachate, hazardous wastes, or contaminants from land farmed soil. In the event this occurs, the following procedures will be followed:

- Collect samples from the water licence monitoring program at stations as outlined in the Environmental Monitoring Program and QA/QC Plan. It is recognized that it may take some time for results to be received from the accredited laboratory.
- Analyze samples for parameters of concern and compare the results to the relevant Canadian Water Quality Guidelines.
- Water should be inspected for odours, stain, or signs of visible impact (sheens, floating scum).
- Consult with the GN-TIN municipal engineer and CIRNAC on discharge options.

9.0 Modifications and Upgrades

Planned modifications or upgrades:

N/A

10.0 Previous Reports

Solid Waste Operation and Maintenance Plan for Hamlet of Sanikiluaq, SOLIDWASTE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN, September 2014.

Appendix A

Photographs



Burning in two sides enclosed net



Garbage is being dumped inside the Burning net





Figure-5: Monitoring Signs