

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AT REMOTE NUNAVUT LRRS PLAN

FOR THE NORTH WARNING SYSTEM

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Prepared for
North Warning System & Assoc. Projects
Aerospace Equipment Program Directorate
455 Blvd de la Carrière, 11th Floor
Gatineau, Québec K1A 0K2

Prepared By



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APPROVAL PAGE

Prepared by: Alaina Leslie _____ Date: 29-SEP-2023
Sr. Environmental Technician

Approved by: Don Beattie _____ Date: 29-SEP-2023
Compliance Manager/Environmental Officer

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CHANGE HISTORY

This sheet is a record of each issue of this document. When the revised document is issued, the previous issue is automatically superseded.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

This plan has been prepared by Nasittuq for the Department of National Defence (DND), North Warning System Office (NWSO), in order to meet the requirements of the respective Nunavut Water Board (NWB) licences for CAM-3, FOX-3, DYE-M and BAF-3.

In this licence, a “sewage outfall sump” is a structure or depression that collects, controls, and filters liquid waste. This structure should be designed to prevent erosion while allowing percolation of liquid waste.

3.0 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Sewage (Blackwater) and greywater are combined in the sewage system. The sewage system comprises a sump tank, holding tank, and masticating pump within the building train. Sewage is not discharged from the building daily. When the holding tank nears, or reaches, capacity the sewage is discharged out the sewage outfall pipe to the receiving outfall sump located outside.

Up to 10 m³ is discharged from the building to the outfall sump from two to five times a year, depending on the number of people at the site. NWSO is planning to increase the size of each outfall sump/lagoon to increase capacity. The NWB will be notified in writing at least sixty (60) days prior to the beginning of the modifications.

The sewage outfall sump will be inspected daily when in use. Preventative maintenance inspections will be conducted quarterly in accordance with WI-114 (formerly WI-TS-29).

4.0 DISCHARGE PLAN

During normal operation the wastewater levels in the outfall sums do not overflow. Wastewater evaporates or percolates into the soil so overflow of the outfall sump does not occur. When sludge or wastewater requires removal from the outfall sums (due to maintenance, etc.) the plans outlined below will be implemented.

4.1 Sludge Removal

If sludge requires removal (eg. greater than 5 cm of sludge has accumulated in the bottom of the lagoon), the following will be completed:

- The sludge will be containerized and dried;
- The sludge will be sampled using Method 1311 Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test, US EPA or Leachate Extraction Procedure 164-GP-1-MP Canadian General Standards Board for the criteria listed in Appendix 1; and
- The sludge will be shipped for disposal either:
 - As waste HAZMAT shipped to a licensed disposal facility if the sludge exceeds the criteria stated in Appendix 1; or
 - As non-HAZMAT waste if the sludge is less than the criteria stated in Appendix 1.

4.2 Sewage/Wastewater Discharge

If wastewater in the outfall sump requires discharge (e.g. the outfall sump is retaining water and not allowing liquids to percolate) the following steps will be completed:

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- The outfall sump will be discharged greater than 31 m from the high water mark of any water body;
- A sample of the effluent will be taken from the discharge point and sent to a CALA-accredited Laboratory to be analyzed for the parameters listed in Section 5; and,
- The sludge will be removed as per section 3.1.

5.0 DISCHARGE CRITERIA

Table 1: Sludge Sampling Criteria

Parameter	Concentration (mg/L) ¹	Concentration (mg/kg) ²
Lead (leachable)	5.0	N/A
Mercury (leachable)	0.1	N/A
Chromium (leachable)	5.0	N/A
Cobalt (leachable)	100	N/A
Copper (leachable)	100	N/A
Zinc (leachable)	500	N/A
Hydrocarbons Fraction 1 (C6 to C10)	N/A	210
Hydrocarbons Fraction 2 (C10 to C16)	N/A	150
Hydrocarbons Fraction 3 (C16 to C34)	N/A	1300
Hydrocarbons Fraction 4 (Greater than C34)	N/A	5600

Table 2: Sewage/Wastewater Discharge Criteria

Parameter	Maximum Concentration of any Grab Sample
pH	6.0 to 9.0 (pH units)
Oil and Grease	No visible sheen
Biological Oxygen Demand	120 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	180 mg/L
Faecal Coliforms	10,000 CFU/100 mL

¹ Schedule 1 of the GNT Guideline for Hazardous Waste Management, revised October 2017

² Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Canada-Wide Standards for Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) in Soil, Tier 1 levels of Fine Grain soils for Agricultural use