



Environment Environnement
Canada Canada

Environmental Protection Operations
Prairie and Northern
5019 52nd Street, 4th Floor
P.O. Box 2310
Yellowknife, NT, X1A 2P7

30 June 2011

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Zabey Nevitt
Executive Director
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
P.O. Box 2130
Yellowknife, NT, X1A 2P6

Via Email at permits@mvlwb.com

Dear Mr. Nevitt:

RE: MV2011L3-0001 - Type A Water License Renewal Application: Town of Fort Smith - Intervention

Please find attached Environment Canada's (EC) written intervention to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) in respect to the scheduled Public Hearings concerning the Town of Fort Smith's Type A Water License application.

EC staff will be in attendance at the public hearing to make a formal presentation and available to answer any questions which the MVLWB, the Proponent or the public may have concerning the issues raised by EC in our submission.

If you wish clarification on any aspect of this submission prior to the public hearing, please contact Sarah-Lacey McMillan at (867) 669-4724 or by email at sarah-lacey.mcmillan@ec.gc.ca.

Yours truly,

Carey Ogilvie
Head, Environmental Assessment North (NT & NU)
Environmental Protection Operations
Prairie and Northern Region

cc: Lisa Lowman, Senior Environmental Assessment Coordinator
Sarah-Lacey McMillan, Environmental Assessment Coordinator
Mary Kelly, Project Officer



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**ENVIRONMENT CANADA'S
INTERVENTION
RESPECTING THE
THE TOWN OF FORT SMITH
TYPE A
WATER LICENCE APPLICATION**

Submitted to the
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
Yellowknife, NT

June 30th 2011

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1.0 Introduction

This intervention to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) is made on behalf of Environment Canada (EC) regarding the Type A water licence renewal application by the Town of Fort Smith for municipal water use and waste disposal. The licence would permit the use of water and the disposal of waste in connection with municipal activities as described in the water licence application and supporting documents.

This intervention is prepared based on information submitted by the applicant to the MVLWB. EC may wish to seek additional advice or expertise for any new information presented to the Board.

1.1 Mandate of Environment Canada

Environment Canada is a science-based department whose business is to help Canadians live and prosper in an environment that needs to be conserved and protected. The Department focuses on provision of scientific expertise for incorporation into decisions on developments, such that all parties working together can ensure that there is minimal impact on the natural environment, and that ecosystem integrity is maintained and preserved for future generations.

The mandate of EC is determined by the statutes, regulations, guidelines, policies, federal, territorial, and international agreements, and related programs that it is assigned by Parliament to administer. The overall objective is to foster harmony between society and the environment for the economic, social and cultural benefit of present and future generations of Canadians. The Department shares this goal with other federal agencies, provinces, territories and Aboriginal people.

The *Department of the Environment Act* provides EC with general responsibility for environmental management and protection. Its obligations extend to and include all such matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, which are not by law assigned to any other department, board, or agency of the Government of Canada. These include matters related to preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment (e.g. water, air, soil), renewable resources including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna, water, meteorology, coordination of policies and programs respecting preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, development of standards and guidelines, promotion of sound environmental practices, and providing advice to federal government agencies. In delivering on these obligations Environment Canada has responsibility for specific legislation, regulations, policies, and agreements.

Of particular concern and interest for the current project are the responsibilities conferred on the Department by legislation and standards such as the:

- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*
- *Fisheries Act* Section 36(3)

Please see Appendix A for a brief description of the above instruments.

2.0 Background

The Town of Fort Smith has applied for renewal of its Type A water licence in connection with municipal water use and municipal waste disposal. The principal activities include: intake and treatment of raw water from the Slave River, sewage disposal and solid waste disposal.

EC participated in the technical meeting held in Yellowknife June 15th 2011, and found that helpful in preparing the intervention. This intervention presents issues related to our mandate which are still outstanding or require further clarification. Should new or additional relevant information be brought forward in the course of the public hearings, this submission will be re-examined. Within the context of the additional information, any changes in EC's recommendations and position will be brought to the attention of the Board and the proponent.

3.0 Technical Comments and Recommendations

The Department's review focuses on areas within the water licence application which fall under the Department's mandated responsibilities, with comments organized under the following headings:

1. Sewage Disposal and Treatment;
2. Solid Waste Disposal Facility; and
3. Proposed Changes in the New Water Licence.

Within each category, comments are organized by specific issue and detail concerns, rationale, and recommendations.

3.1 Sewage Disposal and Treatment

It is important to be aware that Environment Canada is in the process of developing regulations under the authority of the Fisheries Act, based on the CCME Canada-wide Strategy for the Management of Municipal Wastewater Effluent. The North, including the Northwest Territories, is excluded from this regulation for a 5-year period for research on factors that affect performance of wastewater facilities in northern conditions. Within the lifetime of this new licence, municipal wastewater effluent regulations applicable to this system can be expected. In the meantime, effluent quality requirements captured under existing authorizations including Subsection 36(3) of the Fisheries Act which prohibits any person from depositing or permitting the deposit of a deleterious substance of any type in water frequented by fish, will continue to apply.

3.1.1 Issue: Effluent Quality Criteria

Concern and Rationale:

Effluent quality criteria are being reviewed under the lens of the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board's Water and Effluent Quality Management Policy, dated March 2011.

At this point, neither the mixing zone boundaries, nor the Water Quality Standards for the receiving environment in question have been considered.

The Fisheries Act, S. 36(3) prohibits the deposit, into fish-bearing waters, of substances that are deleterious to fish. One measure of a deleterious substance (such as a liquid discharge) is acute lethality as measured by the standard 96 hour fish bioassay test. Toxicity testing provides an evaluation of effluent quality that integrates all the measured parameters, their interactions and bioavailability, and provides the proponent with an indication of overall effluent characterization with respect to deleteriousness.

The water quality data provided through the monthly sampling reports indicate a variance in the effluent quality from season to season. In order to ascertain whether toxic effluent is being deposited into the receiving environment throughout the year, quarterly bioassay sampling would be appropriate.

EC's Recommendation:

EC recommends that the Town of Fort Smith conduct an *Acute Lethality Pass/Fail Bioassay Test for Rainbow Trout* quarterly in accordance with the test method in EPS 1/RM/13 with 50% success rate. EC recommends including a condition in the water licence that the waste discharged shall not be acutely lethal, as determined through quarterly testing.

3.1.2 Issue: Bioassay testing of effluent

Concern and Rationale:

The Town of Fort Smith has confirmed that bioassay samples for Acute Toxicity Testing are collected in the initial mixing zone of the river where the effluent is discharged. The standard for bioassay sampling of sewage discharge is to collect full-strength effluent before it mixes with the receiving environment. At the technical meeting it was confirmed that it would be possible to collect composite sample from within the culvert where monthly samples are collected.

EC's Recommendations:

EC recommends that all sampling for the sewage effluent at SNP 567-2, including bioassay samples, be collected from full-strength effluent before mixing with the receiving environment.

3.1.3 Issue: Lack of Sludge Management Plan

Concern and Rationale:

Lagoon operations should include removal and treatment of sewage sludge, which is said to occur every 5 years from the primary cells. If left unmanaged, the sludge build-up can reduce its treatment efficiency. Estimates should be made of the quantities of sludge likely to be produced, the required frequency of extraction from the lagoons, and operational procedures developed for environmentally sound removal and treatment. These details should be in place for all of the lagoon cells. Environment Canada recommends that prior to further sludge removal, the proponent submit for approval a Sewage Sludge Management Plan that clearly outlines the chemical composition of the sludge, including metals, nutrients and pathogens, and how sludge will be stored and treated. Final use or disposal method and location would be subject to additional assessment, planning and authorization that may be beyond the scope of the current licence.

EC's Recommendation:

EC recommends that Fort Smith develop a Sludge Management Plan that includes, but is not limited to, operational practices of sludge level measurement and monitoring methods, sludge removal, location of sludge storage and sludge treatment. The sludge management information can be contained within the Sewage Facility Operation and Maintenance Plan that the Town of Fort Smith committed to preparing and submitting to the Board for approval.

3.2 Solid Waste Disposal Facility

3.2.1 Issue: Groundwater Quality Monitoring & Guidelines

Concern and Rationale:

Under the SNP Appendix of the Water Licence, Section B. "Sampling and Analysis Requirements" requires sampling for *total* metal concentrations for Station Numbers 567-4 & 567-5. However, as noted in the AECOM Report (May, 2011) under Section 5.2 (i.e. Recommendations, pg 7) it states, "*Because the Licence requires that total metals in the groundwater samples be analyzed but only dissolved metals analysis has been conducted, the Town should specify this to the consultant providing the groundwater monitoring service for future events*". Based on this report, it appears the Proponent may not be fully following the terms and conditions of the Water Licence with respect to SNP groundwater sampling and reporting for *total* metals (i.e. Station Numbers 567-4 & 567-5).

In addition, groundwater guidelines should be applied where applicable. For example, for the purposes of evaluating the groundwater monitoring program between 2006-2010, both *CCME Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life (CCME, Dec/10)* and *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, Dec/07)* were used to

compare with laboratory analytical results which may not always be appropriate benchmarks for which to compare groundwater concentrations.

EC's Recommendation:

Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines (Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan, May 2010) were recently developed to assist Federal Custodians in managing federal contaminated sites as an interim measure until Canadian groundwater quality guidelines are available. These Guidelines, which are based on a tiered approach, have generally been developed using methods consistent with nationally approved protocols published by CCME.

Therefore, EC recommends that the *Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines (May, 2010)* be applied when assessing SNP groundwater monitoring samples at this site. In addition, two other sets of guidelines may be relevant for groundwater at this site:

- 1. Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008)**
 - a. It is recommended that these guidelines be used when investigating groundwater that could be used as a potable water source.

- 2. Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life**
 - a. It is recommended that these guidelines be applied to the receiving water body, groundwater within 10m (i.e. high water mark) of a surface water body, and to the groundwater-surface water transition zone (i.e. porewater in sediment in the transition zone).

3.2.2 Issue: Groundwater Contingency Plan

Concern and Rationale:

Currently, groundwater sampling data suggests that metals, at elevated concentration levels, may be leaching from the landfill towards an adjacent stream that leads in the general direction of the Slave River. It is unknown as to what current measures are in place to minimize migration of detected elevated contaminants from the landfill site to the receiving environment. It should be noted that there is no Groundwater Contingency Plan currently in place to address the action required when elevated exceedances are detected via the monitoring program.

EC's Recommendation:

EC recommends that a Groundwater Contingency Plan be included as a requirement under the terms and conditions of the Water Licence. The Plan should outline in detail the corrective action required whenever contaminants in the groundwater exceed applicable guideline criteria.

3.2.3 Issue: Upgradient Surface Water Location

Concern and Rationale:

The AECOM Report (May, 2011) indicates that in 2008, IEG Consultants Ltd. recommended that an upgradient and down-gradient surface water sample should be collected, and therefore, two surface water samples were collected 2009 and 2010.

Figure 3 of the AECOM Report (May, 2011) illustrates the approximate location of the up-gradient location which is still potentially down-gradient of possible contaminant migration from the landfill based on the general direction of near surface groundwater flow and surface run-off.

EC's Recommendation:

EC recommends that the up-gradient surface water sampling station be located further upstream (as a reference/control point) to avoid any possible influence from potential contamination migrating from the landfill.

3.2.4 Issue: Identification of natural background levels of metals in the environment around the Solid Waste Facility.

Concern and Rationale:

Given the potential for elevated levels of metals in the vicinity of the Solid Waste Facility (i.e. primarily arsenic), it is important to identify the natural level before analysing the impact of drainage from the landfill in order to distinguish between the two. In our initial comment letter dated May 27th 2011, EC recommended that an investigation into the source of the metals should be undertaken, as until it can be shown that the high levels of metals present in drainage from the Solid Waste Facility are due to elevated background levels, these results remain a concern. Elevated metals in the site drainage have been documented, and the source needs to be identified and further action taken if warranted.

EC's Recommendation:

EC recommends that the Proponent characterize background site conditions with respect to metals in the vicinity of the Solid Waste Facility, and propose appropriate criteria. In addition, consideration must be given to remedies should the source of elevated metals be the landfill.

3.3 Proposed Changes in the New Water Licence

3.3.1 Issue: Interim Closure & Reclamation Plan

Concern and Rationale:

Currently, Part F under the Water Licence requires an approved "Abandonment and Restoration Plan" at least six months prior to abandoning any waste disposal facility.

Closure and Reclamation Plans are prepared as conceptual (i.e. preliminary), interim, and final depending on which phase the facility is at, i.e. pre-project, operational or closure. Given that the facility is currently in its operational phase, having an Interim C&R Plan in place can assist with stakeholder involvement that is proactive (as opposed to reactive) in the establishment of closure objectives and remedial criteria. The Interim Plan can also ensure modification of operations take place as necessary to reduce risks to closure objectives, ensure and promote progressive rehabilitation when applicable and be in place for any unexpected closures.

EC’s Recommendation:

EC recommends that the title of the “Abandonment and Restoration Plan” in the Water Licence under Part F be updated to “Closure and Reclamation Plan” to be consistent with current terminology.

In addition, EC supports ENR’s recommendation to require the Proponent to submit an Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan for the Solid Waste Disposal Facility that is approved by the Board.

3.3.2 Issue: Sewage Operations and Maintenance Plan for the Town of Fort Smith.

Concern and Rationale:

The previous water licence, MV2003L2-0006 Part H stipulated that Operation and Maintenance of the Sewage and Solid Waste Disposal Facilities be updated and submitted for approval. The town did submit an O&M plan for the Solid Waste Disposal Facility but not for Sewage Disposal. The presence of a Sewage System Operations and Maintenance Plan is an important tool for operators, and for consistent and efficient operation, as well as to enable reviewers the opportunity to comment on the procedures being utilized at the facility.

EC’s Recommendation:

An Operations and Maintenance Manual should be developed for the wastewater system and distributed for review, preferably within the first 12 months following issuance of the new licence. Following the initial submission, the Operations and Maintenance Manual should be reviewed and updated annually, with changes filed with the Board in the Annual Report. If annual updates are not submitted for approval by the Board, there should be a requirement for re-submission of the plan for approval in the event there are significant changes.

3.3.3 Issue: Term of Licence

Concern and Rationale:

The Proponent is requesting a 15 year licence term within their application. EC does not support this length of licence. While the Proponent has shown progress on the requirements of the existing licence, a number of submissions and/or actions were carried

out well past the due dates with recommended actions not yet implemented. There will be a number of action items as requirements in the renewal licence, and the renewal process provides a good opportunity for performance review and licence amendments to update and reflect changes in operating conditions.

EC's Recommendation:

EC recommends a licence term of no longer than ten years.

4.0 Conclusion

EC would like to thank the MVLWB for the opportunity to comment on the Town of Fort Smith's Type A water licence renewal application, and we hope that these technical comments and recommendations are useful to the Board in their decision-making process. EC respectfully request the opportunity to submit additional written comments after the public hearings to address any new information brought forward at the hearings. EC staff are available to review a draft water licence. We look forward to further discussions at the July 20, 2011 Public Hearing in Fort Smith.

APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENT CANADA'S RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

Department of the Environment Act

The *Department of the Environment Act (DOE Act)* provides EC with general responsibility for environmental management and protection. Its obligation extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, and have not by law been assigned to any other department, board, or agency of the Government of Canada as related to:

- Preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment (e.g. water, air, soil)
- Renewable resources including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna
- Water
- Meteorology
- Coordination of policies and programs respecting preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

The *DOE Act* states that EC has a mandated responsibility to advise heads of federal departments, boards and agencies on matters pertaining to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment. As such, this mandate is extremely broad.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999

Proclaimed on March 31, 2000, the new *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA 1999, referred to hereinafter as *CEPA*) is an Act respecting pollution prevention and the protection of the environment and human health in order to contribute to sustainable development. *CEPA* shifts the focus away from managing pollution after it has been created to preventing pollution. The Act provides the federal government with new tools to protect the environment and human health, establishes strict deadlines for controlling certain toxic substances, and requires the virtual elimination of toxic substances which are bioaccumulative, persistent and result primarily from human activity.

For substances that are declared “toxic” under *CEPA* and are added to the List of Toxic substance in Schedule 1 of the Act, instruments will be proposed to establish preventive or control actions for managing the substance and thereby reduce or eliminate its release into the environment. These tools may be used to control any aspect of the substance’s life cycle, from the design and development stage to its manufacture, use, storage, transport and ultimate disposal.

Examples of preventive and control instruments include:

- Regulations;
- Pollution prevention plans;
- Environmental emergency plans;

- Environmental codes of practice;
- Environmental release guidelines; and
- Pre-notification and assessment of new substances (chemicals, biochemicals, polymers, biopolymers, and animate products of biotechnology).

Authority to require emergency plans for toxic or other hazardous substances is provided in Part 8 of *CEPA*. Environmental emergency plans for such a substance(s) must cover prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

Fisheries Act – Pollution Prevention Provisions

The Minister of Fisheries and Oceans is legally responsible to Parliament for administration and enforcement of all sections of the *Fisheries Act*. However, under a Prime Ministerial Instruction (1978) and a Memorandum of Understanding (1985), EC administers and enforces those aspects of the Act dealing with the prevention and control of pollutants affecting fish. In this context, EC works to:

- Advance pollution prevention technologies;
- Promote the development of preventative solution; and
- Work with the provinces, territories, industry, other government departments and the public on issues relating to the pollution provisions of the *Fisheries Act*.

The main pollution prevention provision is found in subsection 36(3) of the Act, and is commonly referred to as the “general prohibition”. This subsection prohibits the deposit, into fish-bearing waters, of substances that are deleterious to fish. The legal definition of “deleterious substance” provided in subsection 34(1) of the Act, in conjunction with court rulings, provides a very broad interpretation of deleterious and includes any substance with a potentially harmful chemical, physical or biological effect on fish or fish habitat. One measure of a deleterious substance (such as a liquid discharge) is acute lethality as measure by the standard 96 hour fish bioassay test.

**GUIDANCE DOCUMENT ON FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER
QUALITY GUIDELINES
FOR FEDERAL CONTAMINATED SITES**

May 2010

Preface

The Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) was established to help federal departments, agencies and consolidated Crown corporations (referred to as custodians) address federal contaminated sites, so as to reduce environmental and human health risks as well as federal financial environmental liability associated with the higher risk federal contaminated sites.

The Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines presented in this report were developed to assist federal custodians in assessing, remediating/risk managing federal contaminated sites funded under the FCSAP. Federal custodians are advised to use these interim guidelines as an interim measure until Canadian groundwater quality guidelines are available.

This report was developed based on a study conducted for Environment Canada by Meridian Environmental Inc. to review existing approaches for deriving groundwater quality guidelines used by other jurisdictions in Canada and other countries, and recommended one of them that can be adapted for use at federal contaminated sites. The study was conducted under the guidance of an Environment Canada working group of experts.

In addition, this document was reviewed by the Expert Support Science Departments of Health Canada and Fisheries and Oceans, and their comments have been considered. Although this report has not yet been reviewed by custodians, it is recommended that these interim guidelines be used at federal sites funded under FCSAP. Custodian comments will be solicited in the renewed FCSAP program after experience has been gained in applying these interim guidelines.

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GLOSSARY

Active layer: The soil layer in Northern regions with permafrost that melts in the summer and re-freezes in the fall or winter.

Aquifer: A geologic formation(s) that has the ability to store and/or transmit water, such as to springs. Use of the term is usually restricted to water-bearing formations capable of yielding water in significant quantities sufficient to constitute a usable supply for people's uses.

Background concentration: Representative, naturally occurring level of a contaminant in the environment. Reflects natural geologic variations.

Coarse-grained soil: Soil which contains greater than 50% by mass particles greater than 75 μm mean diameter ($D_{50} > 75 \mu\text{m}$).

Confined aquifer: A region of soil or rock below the land surface that is saturated with water. There are impermeable material layers above and below it and it is under pressure so that when the aquifer is penetrated by a well, the water will rise above the top of the aquifer.

Dilution factor: A constant applied to groundwater guidelines to address the decrease in concentration as contaminants are transported to surface water due to dilution.

Ecological receptor: A non-human organism potentially experiencing adverse effects from exposure to contaminated media either directly or indirectly (food chain transfer).

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

Fine-grained soil: Soil which contains greater than 50% by mass particles less than 75 μm mean diameter ($D_{50} < 75 \mu\text{m}$).

Groundwater: Subsurface water beneath the water table in fully saturated geologic formations.

Hypolentic zone: Transition zone between groundwater and surface water beneath lakes and wetlands.

Hyporheic zone: Transition zone between groundwater and surface water beneath streams and rivers.

Offset distances: A minimum distance from a receptor where guidelines do not apply, due to limitations in transport models or other invalidated guideline assumptions.

Receptor: A receptor is the person or organism exposed to a chemical. For human health risk assessment, it is common to define a critical receptor as the person expected to experience the most severe exposure (due to age, sex, diet, lifestyle, etc.) or most severe effects (due to state of health, genetic disposition, sex, age, etc.) as a result of that exposure.

Recharge: Process which occurs when the water content of the unsaturated zone becomes high enough to cause excess water to percolate downward to the water table, usually as a result of the infiltration of snow melt or rainwater into surface soils. Using a water balance approach, recharge is equal to the total amount of precipitation less the amount of surface runoff and evapotranspiration.

Pore water: The water occupying the space between particles of sediment or soil.

Solubility: The maximum concentration of a chemical that can be dissolved in water when that water is both in contact and at equilibrium with the pure chemical.

Subsurface: Unconsolidated regolith material above the water table not subject to soil forming processes.

Transition zone: The area where groundwater enters a surface water body.

Unconfined aquifer: A region of saturated ground material not overlain by an impermeable or low-permeability layer such as clay, whose upper water surface (water table) is at atmospheric pressure, and thus is able to rise and fall. These systems allow for the draining of pore water and the subsequent movement of air (or water) to fill the spaces vacated by the moving water.

Water table: Depth below which soil is saturated with groundwater.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) was established in 2005 as a 15-year program with a commitment of \$3.5 billion from the Government of Canada. The program helps federal departments, agencies, and consolidated Crown corporations (referred to as custodians) determine if a site is contaminated and, if so, to what extent. Where appropriate, it provides financial assistance to deal with the environmental and human health risks that these sites may pose.

Federal contaminated sites are generally evaluated using the *Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines* (CEQG) (CCME 1999) developed by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME). The CEQGs are primarily risk-based numerical guidelines set at levels at which it is believed that unacceptable adverse effects on environmental or human health will not occur. These were developed for various media: water, soil, and sediments, and biological tissue. For some media (e.g. surface water, soil), there is a multi-tier framework that allows for the application of generic numerical guidelines, the modification of guidelines based on site-specific conditions, or the use of site-specific risk assessment. While the *Canadian Soil Quality Guidelines* (CCME 1999) include consideration of the protection of groundwater for organic chemicals, there are currently no Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines for groundwater. In the absence of national groundwater guidelines, provincial guidelines are sometimes applied at federal contaminated sites, or in other cases, potable water guidelines, and/or surface water quality guidelines are often applied for groundwater – either directly or with an arbitrary adjustment factor. In recognizing the need for a nationally-consistent approach for assessing and managing groundwater at federal contaminated sites, Environment Canada conducted a study to develop a federal approach that would be based on a critical review and evaluation of existing approaches used by other jurisdictions in Canada and in other countries. Meridian Environmental Inc. conducted such a review for Environment Canada, and recommended Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines, presented in this report, that should be used by custodians to assess, remediate/risk manage contaminated groundwater at federal sites funded under FCSAP. This report was prepared by the FCSAP Secretariat of Environment Canada and is based on the recommendations provided by Meridian Environmental Inc. in their study.

The Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines are intended to be used as an interim measure until CEQGs for groundwater are available. Therefore, if a CCME groundwater protocol is developed in the future, guidelines developed under that protocol would supersede the Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines presented herein. Until such time, the Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines are to be used in connection with groundwater investigation and remediation activities at federal contaminated sites.

These guidelines are intended as assessment and remediation criteria for contaminated sites, and should not be construed as “pollute up to” levels. The Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines follow a tiered framework, consistent with the Canadian Soil Quality Guidelines development through the CCME. The tiers are:

- Tier 1: direct application of the generic numerical guidelines; specifically, application of the lowest guideline for any pathway

-
- Tier 2: allows for the development of site-specific remediation objectives through the consideration of site-specific conditions, by modifying (within limits) the numerical guidelines based on site-specific conditions and focusing on exposure pathways and receptors that are applicable to the site
 - Tier 3: use of site-specific risk assessment to develop Site-Specific Remediation Objectives

The Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines presented in this report have been adopted from other jurisdictions, with some modifications and are based on common risk assessment methods. Quantitative human health and environmental risk assessments involve a number of uncertainties and limitations. As a consequence, the use of the recommendations presented herein may either be overly protective or may not necessarily provide complete protection of human and environmental receptors or prevent damage of property in all circumstances. The generic (i.e. Tier 1) guidelines are not intended for application at all sites without consideration of the sensitivity of the site and its characteristics, as discussed below. However, it is expected that the generic guidelines will be protective of the majority of federal contaminated sites. Sites that are more sensitive than what was assumed for the derivation of the generic guidelines must be assessed at higher tiers; at other sites of lower sensitivity it may be advantageous to proceed to the higher tiers.

This report is organized in six sections. Section 1 provides general background information on the FCSAP program and the Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines. Section 2 provides general background on groundwater. Section 3 describes the basis of the Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines. Section 4 describes how the generic numerical guidelines (Tier 1) are to be applied and their limitations. Section 5 explains how these Tier 1 guidelines can be modified for site-specific conditions to generate Tier 2 values. Section 6 provides relevant reference guidance documents that can be used to derive site-specific risk assessment guidelines (Tier 3). The Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines are provided in Appendix A, for the agricultural, residential/parkland, commercial and industrial land uses. Finally, Appendix B provides the equations and default model parameters that were used to derive the Tier 1 generic numerical guidelines, so that Tier 2 numbers can be derived if required.

2 BACKGROUND ON GROUNDWATER

The term “groundwater”, in its most basic sense, refers to water beneath the ground surface. For purposes of this document, groundwater refers primarily to water beneath the surface of the water table (i.e. in the saturated zone) in either unconsolidated soils (e.g., gravel or sand) or bedrock, including both shallow groundwater and deeper aquifers. Groundwater is part of the hydrologic cycle, and groundwater can be transported to surface water bodies. For contaminated sites, the most important interaction between groundwater and surface water is direct discharge of groundwater into surface water bodies such as streams, lakes or wetlands. Groundwater may also be discharged to the surface (e.g., spring or seepage) and subsequently reach surface water bodies via surface run-off.

The transition between groundwater and surface water is not a sharp or distinct boundary; rather, there is a dynamic transition zone from groundwater to surface water. This transition

zone is considered to be an important component of the surface water ecosystem (US EPA 2008). Transition zones beneath streams and rivers are referred to as hyporheic zones, while those beneath lakes and wetlands are referred to as hypolentic zones (US EPA 2008). The transition zone includes the sediment-water interface and sediment beneath and adjacent to the surface water where surface water conditions may affect groundwater and where surface water biota (particularly invertebrates, larvae and microbial communities) spend at least part of their time. The transition zone plays a major role in nutrient and energy cycling in surface water bodies (Hayashi and Rosenberry 2002), and in some cases has been shown to contribute significantly to the biodegradation of contaminants (US EPA 2008). Since groundwater typically has a more stable temperature than surface water, the transition zone can provide a thermal refuge for fish in summer or winter (Hayashi and Rosenberry 2002). The extent of the transition zone can vary over time; since groundwater and surface water often have very different chemical characteristics, the extent can often be determined from water chemistry (Hayashi and Rosenberry 2002).

Groundwater is also present beneath surface water bodies; for purposes of this document, water beneath the hyporheic zone or beneath the hypolentic zone is considered to be groundwater (i.e. the transition zone is not considered as groundwater).

Water within soil pores in the unsaturated zone is referred to herein as pore water. For purposes of this document, water bodies which support macroscopic life (e.g. fish) in subterranean caverns are not considered to be groundwater, but rather would be potential receptors.

In areas of Northern Canada with permafrost, water may also be present at least part of the year in the active layer (the soil layer that thaws during the summer and re-freezes in the fall or winter). This water is also treated as groundwater for purposes of this document. Some of the exposure pathways evaluated herein may not apply for the active layer; these pathways could be excluded on a site-specific basis; the active layer is unlikely to be used as a source of potable water and in many cases may not discharge to nearby surface water bodies. Furthermore, permafrost may also thaw near surface water bodies; this thawed permafrost would also be considered as groundwater for purposes of these guidelines.

The term “aquifer” is used to describe a subsurface formation which can produce enough water when tapped by a well to be useful (e.g., as a drinking water source). Water in aquifers can move either through pores or through fractures. In rare cases, particularly in limestone, fractures may be enlarged to form larger channels or caverns. Aquifers can be unconfined, meaning the water table is present within the unit, or confined, meaning a relatively impermeable layer forms the upper boundary of the aquifer.

3 BASIS FOR THE GUIDELINES

The Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines have been adopted from other jurisdictions, with some modifications; however, these guidelines have generally been developed using methods consistent with nationally approved protocols published by CCME, and in particular *A Protocol for the Derivation of Environmental and Human Health Soil Quality Guidelines* (CCME 2006) and the *Canada-Wide Standard for Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) in Soil: Scientific Rationale and User Guidance* (CCME 2008a, CCME 2008b). The *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* (Health Canada 2008) and the *Canadian Water Quality*

Guidelines for the Protection of Agricultural Water Uses (CCME 1999) were applied for the protection of potable water.

In addition to the Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines, four other sets of guidelines may be relevant for groundwater at federal contaminated sites:

- The *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* (Health Canada 2008 and available online at www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/water-eau/drink-potab/guide/index-eng.php) apply for potable water sources; the most recent version of the guidelines should be consulted. While they are intended to be applied at the point of exposure (e.g., tap), it is recommended that, at federal contaminated sites, these guidelines be used when investigating groundwater that could be used as a potable water source. The determination of a particular aquifer as a potable water source is often under provincial jurisdiction.
- The *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*, summarized in the *Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines* (CCME 1999 and available online at ceqg-rcqe.ccme.ca/) should be applied to the receiving water body, groundwater within 10 m of a surface water body, and to the groundwater-surface water transition zone (as defined in Section 2).
- The *Canadian Sediment Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*, summarized in the *Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines* (CCME 1999 and available online at ceqg-rcqe.ccme.ca/), should be applied for sediments in the groundwater-surface water transition zone for contaminants that are expected to be associated with sediments. If both pore water and bulk sediment samples are collected for comparison with aquatic life and sediment guidelines respectively, both guidelines should be met.
- The *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Agricultural Water Uses* (CCME 1999). These guidelines protect livestock from contaminated watering sources and protect crops from contaminated irrigation water. Similar to the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality*, the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Agricultural Water Uses* are intended to be used when investigating groundwater that could be used a source of irrigation.

The Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines are based on the consideration of several potential receptors and exposure pathways, including:

- groundwater transport to surface water at least 10 m from the contamination and subsequent exposure of freshwater and marine life
- direct contact of soil organisms with contaminated groundwater
- use of groundwater for irrigation water
- use of groundwater for livestock watering
- groundwater transport to surface water at least 10 m from the contamination and subsequent ingestion by wildlife
- migration of contaminant vapours to indoor air and subsequent inhalation by humans.

-
- use of groundwater for human consumption (i.e. drinking water)

The generic guidelines are point estimates of a chemical concentration in groundwater associated with an approximate no- to low- effects level based on toxicological information about the chemical, along with a screening-level evaluation of environmental fate and transport and estimated intake rates, or exposure, by potential receptors. The assumed receptor characteristics and fate models are generally the same as those used to derive *Canadian Soil Quality Guidelines* (CCME 2006). Details on the models used and model input parameters applied for guidelines are provided in Appendix B, so that Tier 2 site-specific modification of the guidelines can be performed.

For inorganic substances, the *Canadian Water Quality guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* are applied directly to groundwater, due to the high level of variability in the behaviour of inorganic substances in groundwater and the lack of biodegradation of these substances. Inorganic substances could alternatively be evaluated on a site-specific basis. Additionally, for many organic substances without appropriate groundwater biodegradation rates defined by CCME or other Canadian regulatory agencies, the groundwater quality guidelines are essentially equal to the water quality guidelines for the protection of aquatic life because dispersion alone does not provide significant dilution over the default distance of 10 m. These substances can also be evaluated on a site-specific basis; it should be stressed that applied biodegradation rates should be based on site-specific data or data that conservatively reflect potentially anaerobic degradation in groundwater (not surface water or aerobic degradation rates).

4 APPLICATION OF THE TIER 1 AND TIER 2 NUMERICAL GUIDELINES

At Tier 1, the generic numerical guidelines are directly applied. It is expected that most sites would be addressed using the generic numerical guidelines. The Tier 1 numerical guidelines are presented in Tables 1 to 3 for the agricultural, residential/parkland, commercial and industrial land uses, respectively.

The Tier 2 approach allows for consideration of site-specific conditions by either modifying (within limits) the guidelines based on site-specific conditions and/or removing exposure pathways that may not be applicable to the site.

The columns in Tables 1 to 3 are as follows:

- Lowest Guideline – the lowest guideline available selected from all exposure pathways for that land use.

The existing exposure pathways are:

- Inhalation – the guideline based on indoor inhalation by humans.
- Soil Organisms: Direct Contact – the guideline for direct contact by plants and soil invertebrates, calculated from a Canadian Soil Quality Guideline for these receptors.
- Freshwater Life – the guideline for the protection of freshwater life in a surface water body at least 10 m from the contamination. For soluble organic chemicals, this value is

calculated from the *Canadian Water Quality Guideline for the Protection of Life* (freshwater) based on groundwater transport modelling; for other chemicals (e.g., inorganics), it is equal to the *Canadian Water Quality Guideline for the Protection of Aquatic Life* (freshwater).

- Marine Life – the guideline for the protection of marine life in a surface water body at least 10 m from the contamination. These values are calculated the same way as the freshwater life values, but using the *Canadian Water Quality Guideline for the Protection of Aquatic Life* (marine).
- Irrigation – the *Canadian Water Quality Guideline for the Protection of Agricultural Water Uses; Irrigation Water* guideline values are used directly.
- Livestock – the *Canadian Water Quality Guideline for the Protection of Agricultural Water Uses; Livestock Watering* guideline values are used directly.
- Wildlife Watering – the guideline for the protection of wildlife watering in surface water at least 10 m from the contamination.

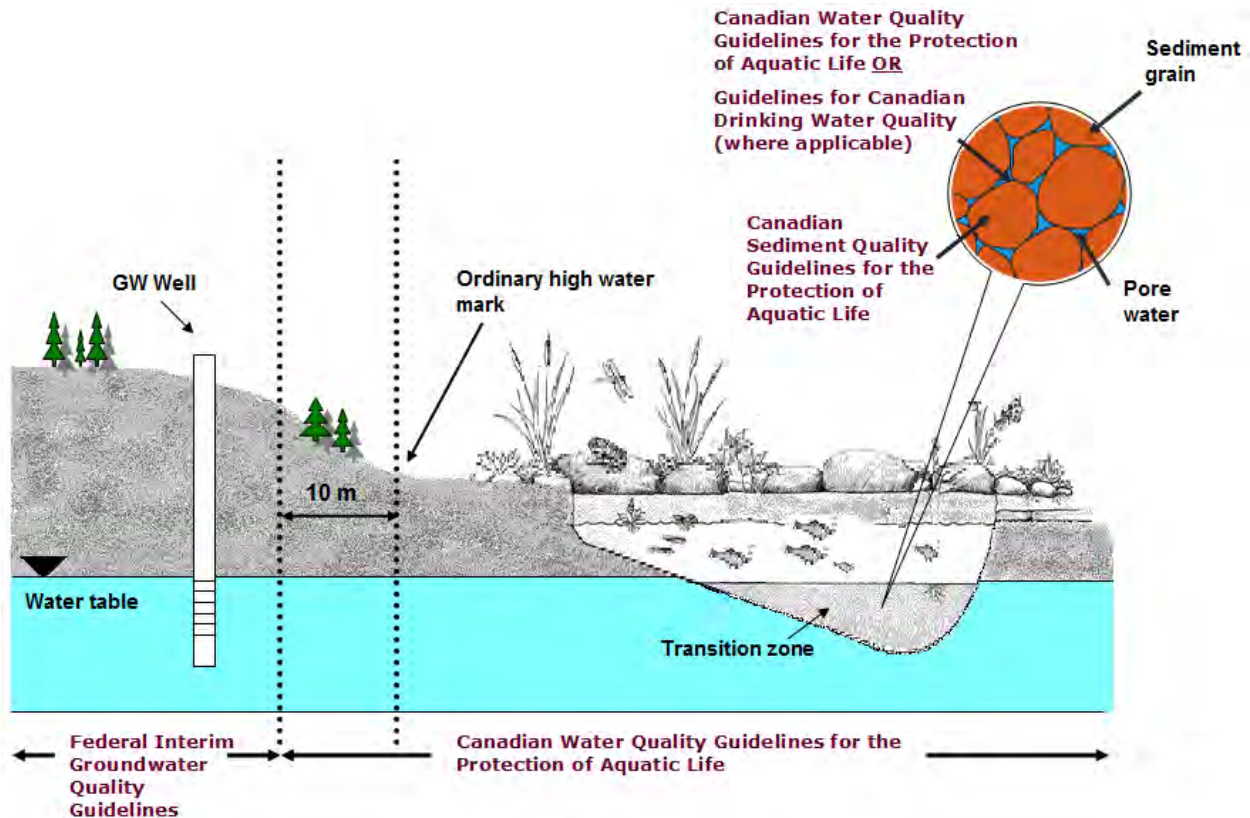
The “lowest guideline” presented in the first two column of Tables 1 to 3 were provided for convenience purposes, and represent the lowest guideline values if all the pathways presented in these tables are present at a site. However, this will often not be the case, and in particular relatively few sites will have both freshwater and marine water bodies nearby; the use of the lowest guideline may therefore result in a guideline that is overly conservative. Further discussion of the applicable pathways is provided in Section 5.2.

It is possible that multiple guidelines will apply at a single location. As a general rule, the following should be applied:

Table 1. Summary of Applicable Groundwater Quality Guidelines

	<i>Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines</i>	<i>Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life</i>	<i>Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality</i>	<i>Canadian Sediment Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life</i>	<i>Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Agricultural Water Uses</i>
Groundwater as defined in Section 2 (including the active zone in permafrost areas)	√		√ (where applicable)		√ (where applicable)
Groundwater within 10 m of a water body		√	√ (where applicable)		√ (where applicable)
Groundwater-surface water transition zone		√	√ (where applicable)		√ (where applicable)
Sediment pore water in groundwater-surface water transition zone		√	√ (where applicable)		√ (where applicable)
Sediments in groundwater-surface water transition zone				√ (apply to the sediments)	

The following Figure 1 provides a visual representation of the groundwater and of where the various guidelines would apply near a surface water body.



Note: *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Agricultural Water Uses* and the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* may also be applicable where appropriate

Figure 1. Illustration of groundwater cross-section near a surface water body.

4.1 Factors to Consider

In order to apply the numerical Tier 1 and Tier 2 guidelines, the following factors should be considered.

Soil Type Assessment

Groundwater quality guidelines are presented for both coarse (e.g. sand) and fine (e.g. silt or clay) soils. Consistent with *Canadian Soil Quality Guidelines*, coarse soils are defined as having a median particle diameter greater than or equal to 75 μm , while fine soils have a median particle diameter less than 75 μm (CCME 2006). The hydraulic conductivity for coarse soils is typically greater than 33m/year, while the hydraulic conductivity for fine soils is typically less than 33m/year.

Groundwater quality guidelines for coarse soils are generally lower than guidelines for fine soils, and therefore the coarse soil guidelines should be applied unless it can be demonstrated that site soils are fine-grained, with no coarse layers which could potentially govern contaminant migration. Even a relatively thin coarse layer in the saturated zone may govern transport towards downgradient receptors such as surface water bodies. Similarly, a layer of coarse soil beneath a building foundation may govern the transport of vapours into the building. There are a few chemicals, however, for which interim guidelines for the protection of soil organisms are lower for fine soils than coarse soils. Therefore, the lower of the guidelines for coarse and fine soils should be applied unless thorough investigation of site stratigraphy has been undertaken, supported by laboratory classification of the soil type, and it can clearly be demonstrated that the chosen soil type is appropriate.

Distance from Surface Water Bodies

As noted above, the groundwater guidelines as presented in Tables 1 to 3 can only be applied if the groundwater is taken at least 10 m away from the receiving water body. *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* are applied within 10 m of a surface water body and to the transition zone, particularly the part of the transition zone where aquatic and benthic organisms may reside. The 10 m lateral offset distance should be applied from the ordinary high water mark or edge of the 1 in 100 year flood zone (see Figure 1). For marine water bodies, the point of compliance should be established on a site-specific basis, taking into consideration the maximum expected high tide mark so as to ensure that there is at least a 10 m lateral separation between the contamination and potential habitat for marine aquatic or benthic organisms. Based on historical practices, it is expected that the extent of the transition zone will not be regularly determined at federal contaminated sites, although site-specific determination is recommended.

Water and Land Use Assessment

In order to apply these numerical guidelines, the appropriate land use should be determined. In many jurisdictions, current uses of groundwater as well as potential future uses must also be considered. The same land uses specified for *Canadian Soil Quality Guidelines* (agricultural, residential/parkland, commercial and industrial) are used for groundwater quality guidelines for consistency, because soil and groundwater are generally investigated together. These land uses are defined as follows (CCME 2006):

- *Agricultural*: where the primary land use is growing crops or tending livestock. This also includes agricultural lands that provide habitat for resident and transitory wildlife and native flora.
- *Residential/Parkland*: where the primary activity is residential or recreational activity; parkland is defined as a buffer between areas of residency, and also includes campground areas, but excludes wild lands such as national or provincial parks.
- *Commercial*: where the primary activity is commercial (e.g., shopping mall) and not residential or manufacturing; access to the site is generally not restricted. This does not include zones where food is grown.
- *Industrial*: where the primary activity involves the production, manufacture, or

construction of goods. Access to the site is generally restricted.

Groundwater guidelines are generally less dependent on land use than soil guidelines, because many of the groundwater uses and pathways are independent of human uses of the land. In the event that none of the defined land uses is appropriate for the site, use of the agricultural guidelines is generally conservative.

4.2 Limitations of the Use of the Numerical Guidelines

As discussed above, the numerical guidelines were developed using a specific set of assumptions and models. In some cases, the assumptions used to derive these guidelines may not be protective for particularly sensitive sites. Any of the following conditions may invalidate the assumptions used to develop the Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines, and therefore would invalidate the use of the numerical groundwater quality guidelines:

Contaminated groundwater within 10 m of a surface water body

For contaminated groundwater within 10 m of a surface water body, accounting for potential seasonal fluctuations in water and the transition zone, the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* should be applied directly.

Groundwater flow to stagnant water bodies

If contaminated groundwater is discharging into a stagnant water body (a water body without significant outflow), persistent contaminants may be concentrated through evaporation. A site-specific risk assessment is normally required in this scenario.

Fractured bedrock or fractured silt/clay

The transport models used to develop the numerical guidelines assume that contaminant transport occurs through unconsolidated soils. If transport between the contaminant source and receptor (e.g. surface water body) is through fractures instead of unconsolidated soils, either a transport distance of zero should be assumed (i.e. the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* should be applied to groundwater), or a site-specific risk assessment should be conducted.

Very coarse textured soils enhancing transport or high groundwater velocity

Very coarse (e.g. gravel) soils may result in enhanced contaminant transport compared to what was assumed in the derivation of the numerical guidelines. Other scenarios resulting in a high groundwater velocity (e.g. tidal influences close to a marine water body) may also enhance contaminant transport. If the Darcy groundwater velocity exceeds 3×10^{-7} m/s, the groundwater transport modelling conducted for the numerical guidelines may not be protective of nearby surface water bodies; in this case, a site-specific adjustment of the guidelines will likely be necessary. Similarly, if the soil vapour permeability exceeds 6×10^{-8} cm², the vapour transport guidelines may need to be adjusted on a site-specific basis.

Contaminated groundwater within 30 cm of a building foundation

The models used to evaluate vapour intrusion are not considered valid if the source of contamination is very close to the building; contaminated groundwater in direct contact with a building in particular is considered to be a high risk situation. In the event that contaminated groundwater is present within 30 cm of a building foundation, a site-specific risk assessment is

normally required.

Earthen Floors or Other Unusual Structural Features

The vapour intrusion model assumes a typical residential or commercial/industrial building with a concrete foundation slab. The presence of a building with an earthen floor within 10 m of groundwater contamination indicates that a site-specific risk assessment is required. Other unusual building features (e.g. unusually low air exchange rate) may need to be addressed in a site-specific risk assessment or site-specific guideline modification.

4.3 Special Considerations on the Application of the Numerical Guidelines

High Natural Background Concentration

In applying the Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guideline, it is not expected that remediation of a contaminated site would be done to levels below natural background concentrations. However, in some cases where the naturally occurring background concentrations of contaminants are higher than the Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guideline values, the guideline values may still need to be considered in the development of the risk management approach that would be applied to the site so as to ensure that the site does not continue to pose an unacceptable risk to human health. For example, groundwater in areas with high naturally occurring background chemical concentrations (e.g. arsenic, radon, uranium) may be restricted to non-potable water uses.

Application on First Nation Lands

For contaminated sites on settlement lands, the First Nation has the right to request more stringent standards/guidelines for water quality than those provided in Federal or Territorial laws.

5 CONSIDERATION OF SITE-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS (FOR TIER 2)

The development of site-specific remediation objectives through consideration of site-specific conditions for deriving Tier 2 groundwater quality guidelines, often referred to as “Tier 2 adjustment”, involves the re-calculation of groundwater quality guidelines using the same model and pathways as for the generic guidelines, but adjusting certain stable, readily adjusted parameters in the models or by focusing on the receptors that are applicable to the site to reflect site-specific conditions; or the removal of exposure pathways that are not applicable at a site. These adjustments may be undertaken either for sites where the generic guidelines are not applicable, or for sites where it is believed that site-specific conditions may mitigate exposure for the governing pathway.

5.1 Guidelines Modification based on Site-Specific Conditions

The equations used for site-specific modification of guidelines are presented in Appendix B, along with default model parameters used to derive the generic guidelines. Further guidance on site-specific modification of guidelines, including site characterization requirements, whose parameters can be adjusted, and the adjustment procedures, can be found in the *Alberta Tier 2 Soil and Groundwater Remediation Guidelines* (AENV 2009b) or Appendices C and D of the

Canada-Wide Standard for Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) in Soil: User Guidance (CCME 2008b) and *Guidance Manual for Developing Site-Specific Soil Quality Remediation Objectives for Contaminated Sites in Canada* (CCME 1996).

5.2 Pathways Elimination

To determine the groundwater quality guidelines that would be applied to a site, and thus to select the appropriate Tables 1 to 3, the current and intended federal land uses need to be identified first. Pathways that apply to the site would then be identified, considering both the current site conditions and reasonably anticipated future federal uses of the site. In addition, where potable water sources are present in a contaminated site, the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* (Health Canada 2008) should be applied. The groundwater quality guidelines that apply at the site would be the lowest of the guidelines for all the applicable pathways.

It should be noted that in some circumstances it may be theoretically possible to screen out all pathways for a particular chemical. It is recommended that at least one pathway should be retained unless a site-specific risk assessment can establish an acceptable concentration, taking into consideration additional factors such as potential free-phase product formation and other hazards from the chemical, and the possibility that remaining concentrations could act as a source of further contamination. It is not the intent of these guidelines to allow for unlimited groundwater contamination in the event that all pathways for which guidelines have been calculated can be eliminated at a site.

Drinking water

The protection of drinking water is addressed separately by the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* (Health Canada 2008). The drinking water guidelines are applied to groundwater that is used as a potable water source or to groundwater defined as a potential potable water source by the province or other agency with jurisdiction over drinking water issues. This pathway can likely be eliminated for groundwater in the active layer in permafrost areas.

Protection of freshwater/marine life

The protection of freshwater life can be excluded as a consideration for most contaminants if there are no surface water bodies within 500 m of the groundwater contamination. Similarly, marine life guidelines can be excluded if there are no marine water bodies within 500 m. For conservative (i.e. no retardation or biodegradation) solutes in groundwater such as chloride, however, a distance of 500 m may not be adequate in all cases. It is therefore recommended that the protection of aquatic life guidelines be applied if there are water bodies within 10 km of the contamination. It may also be possible to eliminate this pathway if it can be demonstrated that there is no hydrological connection between the contaminated groundwater and nearby surface water bodies, particularly when addressing contamination in the active layer in permafrost areas.

Irrigation water and livestock watering guidelines

The irrigation water and livestock watering guidelines normally only apply with the agricultural land use. They could be excluded if there is no aquifer suitable for this use, and groundwater

contamination is not present within the depth of typical agricultural dugouts (approximately 3 m).

Wildlife watering

The wildlife watering guidelines can be excluded if there are no surface water bodies within 500 m of the groundwater contamination, or 10 km for conservative solutes such as chloride. It may also be possible to eliminate this pathway if it can be demonstrated that there is no hydrological connection between the contaminated groundwater and nearby surface water bodies, particularly when addressing contamination in the active layer in permafrost areas.

Vapour intrusion

The vapour intrusion pathway can only be excluded if there are no occupied buildings present at the site and no potential for future occupied buildings within 30 m of the groundwater contamination.

6 SITE-SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT (TIER 3)

The use of site-specific risk assessment to develop site-specific remediation objectives, which are often referred to as “Tier 3”, is generally applied where neither Tier 1 nor Tier 2 guidelines apply, or for large and complex sites.

Site-specific risk assessment, may involve the use of different models and assumptions, and generally requires more site-specific data than application of the generic guidelines or site-specific modification of guidelines. Detailed guidance on site-specific risk assessment is beyond the scope of this document; guidance has been published by agencies such as Health Canada, CCME and several international agencies. Particularly relevant documents include:

- *A Framework for Ecological Risk Assessment: General Guidance*. (CCME 1996).
- *A Framework for Ecological Risk Assessment: Technical Appendices*. (CCME 1997).
- *Federal Contaminated Sites Risk Assessment in Canada Part I: Guidance on Human Health Preliminary Quantitative Risk Assessment (PQRA)*. (Health Canada 2004a).
- *Federal Contaminated Sites Risk Assessment in Canada Part II: Health Canada Toxicological Reference Values (TRVs)*. (Health Canada 2004b).
- *Federal Contaminated Sites Risk Assessment in Canada Part V: Guidance on Human Health Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment of Chemicals (DQRA)*. Draft. (Health Canada 2006).
- *A Protocol for the Derivation of Environmental and Human Health Soil Quality Guidelines*. (CCME 2006).
- *Guidance on the Site-Specific Application of Water Quality Guidelines in Canada: Procedures for Deriving Numerical Water Quality Objectives*. (CCME 2003).

APPENDIX A
FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES

**TABLE 1 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND USE^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2											
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway											
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^d		Marine Life ^c		Irrigation ^j	Live-stock ^j	Wildlife Watering	
Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	All	All	Fine	Coarse	
General and Inorganic Parameters														
pH	6.5-8.7	6.5-8.7	-	-	-	-	6.5-9	6.5-9	7-8.7	7-8.7	-	-	-	-
Ammonia	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chloride	100	100	-	-	-	-	230	230	-	-	100	-	-	-
Chlorine	0.002	0.002	-	-	-	-	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.003 ^{h,i}	0.003 ^{h,i}	-	-	-	-
Cyanide	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	0.001 ^{h,i}	0.001 ^{h,i}	-	-	-	-
Fluoride	0.12	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12	1.5 ^{h,i}	1.5 ^{h,i}	1	1	-	-
Nitrate	13	13	-	-	-	-	13	13	16	16	-	-	-	-
Nitrate + Nitrite (as nitrogen)	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Nitrite (as nitrogen)	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	10	-	-
Sulphate	100	100	-	-	-	-	100 ^{h,i}	100 ^{h,i}	-	-	-	1000	-	-
Sulphide (as H ₂ S)	0.002	0.002	-	-	-	-	0.002	0.002	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.002 ^{h,i}	-	-	-	-
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	3000	3000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3000	-	-
Metals														
Aluminum	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	-	-	5	5	-	-
Antimony	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.6 ^{l,i}	1.6 ^{l,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	0.0125	0.0125	0.1	0.025	-	-
Barium	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	2.3 ^{l,i}	2.3 ^{l,i}	0.5 ^{h,i}	0.5 ^{h,i}	-	-	-	-
Beryllium	0.0053	0.0053	-	-	-	-	0.0053 ^{h,i}	0.0053 ^{h,i}	0.1 ^{h,i}	0.1 ^{h,i}	0.1	0.1	-	-
Boron	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 ^{h,i}	5 ^{h,i}	0.5	5	-	-
Cadmium	0.000017	0.000017	-	-	-	-	0.000017	0.000017	0.00012	0.00012	0.0051	0.08	-	-
Chromium (Total)	0.0089	0.0089	-	-	-	-	0.0089	0.0089	0.056	0.056	-	0.05	-	-
Cobalt	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	1	-	-
Copper	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.2	0.5	-	-
Iron	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	5	-	-	-
Lead	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.2	0.1	-	-
Manganese	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-
Mercury	0.000016	0.000016	-	-	-	-	0.000026	0.000026	0.000016	0.000016	-	0.003	-	-
Molybdenum	0.073	0.073	-	-	-	-	0.073	0.073	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	0.083 ^{h,i}	0.083 ^{h,i}	0.2	1	-	-
Selenium	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	0.054 ^{h,i}	0.054 ^{h,i}	0.02	0.05	-	-
Silver	0.0001	0.0001	-	-	-	-	0.0001	0.0001	0.0015 ^{h,i}	0.0015 ^{h,i}	0.02	0.05	-	-
Thallium	0.0008	0.0008	-	-	-	-	0.0008	0.0008	-	-	-	-	-	-
Titanium	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1 ^{h,i}	0.1 ^{h,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2											
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway											
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c		Irrigation ^j	Live-stock ^j	Wildlife Watering	
Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	All	All	Fine	Coarse	
Uranium	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.3 ^{h,i}	0.3 ^{h,i}	-	-	0.01	0.2	-	-
Vanadium	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Zinc	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.01 ^{h,i}	0.01 ^{h,i}	1	50	-	-
Hydrocarbons														
Benzene	0.088	0.088	2.8	0.14	100	61	33	0.69	9.8	0.2	-	0.088	6.8	0.14
Toluene	4.9	0.083	NGR	74	82	59	NGR	0.083	NGR	8.9	-	4.9	NGR	180
Ethylbenzene	3.2	3.2	NGR	16	42	20	NGR	41	NGR	11	-	3.2	NGR	NGR
Xylenes	13	3.9	80	3.9	21	31	NGR	18	-	-	-	13	NGR	NGR
Styrene	0.072	0.072	90	4.3	-	-	0.072	0.072	-	-	-	-	-	-
F1	6.5	0.81	19	0.81	6.5	7.1	NGR	9.8	-	-	-	53	NGR	NGR
F2	1.8	1.3	NGR	1.5	1.8	1.8	NGR	1.3	-	-	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Acenaphthene	0.0058	0.0058	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.0058	0.0058	-	-	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Acenaphthylene	0.046	0.046	-	-	-	-	0.046	0.046	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthracene	0.000012	0.000012	NGR	NGR	0.025	0.025	0.000012	0.000012	-	-	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Fluoranthene	0.00004	0.00004	NGR	NGR	0.24	0.24	0.00004	0.00004	-	-	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Fluorene	0.003	0.003	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.003	0.003	0.012 ^{h,i}	0.012 ^{h,i}	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Methylnaphthalenes	1.5	1.5	150 ⁱ	24 ⁱ	-	-	1.5 ^{h,i}	1.5 ^{h,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naphthalene	0.0011	0.0011	14	0.6	-	-	0.0011	0.0011	0.0014	0.0014	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Phenanthrene	0.0004	0.0004	-	-	-	-	0.0004	0.0004	-	-	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Pyrene	0.000025	0.000025	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.000025	0.000025	-	-	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Benz[a]anthracene ^g	0.000018	0.000018	-	-	-	-	0.000018	0.000018	-	-	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Benzo[b+j]fluoranthene ^g	0.00048	0.00048	-	-	-	-	0.00048	0.00048	-	-	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Benzo[k]fluoranthene ^g	0.00048	0.00048	-	-	-	-	0.00048	0.00048	-	-	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene ^g	0.00021	0.00017	-	-	-	-	0.00021	0.00017	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo[a]pyrene ^g	0.00001	0.00001	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	0.000017	0.000015	0.00001 ^{h,i}	0.00001 ^{h,i}	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Chrysene ^g	0.0001	0.0001	-	-	-	-	0.0014	0.0014	0.0001 ^{h,i}	0.0001 ^{h,i}	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene ^g	0.00028	0.00026	-	-	-	-	0.00028	0.00026	-	-	-	NGR	NGR	NGR
Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene ^g	0.00023	0.00021	-	-	-	-	0.00023	0.00021	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halogenated Aliphatics														
Vinyl chloride	0.018	0.0011	0.018	0.0011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.68	0.039	0.68	0.039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	12	12	-	-	-	-	12 ^{f,i}	12 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	12	12	-	-	-	-	12 ^{f,i}	12 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE 1 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND USE^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2											
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway											
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c		Irrigation ⁱ	Live-stock ^j	Wildlife Watering	
Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	All	All	Fine	Coarse	
Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene, TCE)	0.05	0.02	0.41	0.02	4.4	5	0.27	0.029	-	-	-	0.05	-	-
Tetrachloroethene (Tetrachloroethylene, Perchloroethylene, PCE)	0.11	0.11	2.3	0.11	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	56	9	56 ^f	9 ^f	-	-	200 ^{f,i}	200 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	0.005	0.17	0.01	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.005	-	-
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	0.05	0.05	61	3.4	-	-	0.098	0.098	-	-	-	0.05	-	-
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.038	0.006	0.038 ^f	0.006 ^f	-	-	9.3 ^{f,i}	9.3 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.14	0.022	0.14 ^f	0.022 ^f	-	-	2.4 ^{f,i}	2.4 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	18	4.2	26 ^f	4.2 ^f	-	-	18 ^{f,i}	18 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	9.4	9.4	100 ^f	16 ^f	-	-	9.4 ^{f,i}	9.4 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	0.0018	0.0018	0.05	0.003	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Tetrachloromethane (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.005	0.00056	0.011	0.00056	-	-	0.013	0.013	-	-	-	0.005	-	-
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.058	0.0093	0.058 ^f	0.0093 ^f	-	-	5.7 ^{f,i}	5.7 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.024	0.0038	0.024 ^f	0.0038 ^f	-	-	0.24 ^{f,i}	0.24 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromoform	5.2	0.84	5.2 ^f	0.84 ^f	-	-	29 ^{f,i}	29 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromomethane	0.016	0.002	0.016 ^f	0.002 ^f	-	-	0.32 ^{f,i}	0.32 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromodichloromethane	67	67	-	-	-	-	67 ^{f,i}	67 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibromochloromethane	0.1	0.1	26	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Ethylene dibromide	0.021	0.0033	0.021 ^f	0.0033 ^f	-	-	2.8 ^{f,i}	2.8 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlorinated Aromatics														
Chlorobenzene	0.0013	0.0013	0.3	0.014	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	0.025	0.025	-	-	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.0007	0.0007	116	5.4	-	-	0.0007	0.0007	0.042	0.042	-	-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	0.042	0.042	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.042 ^{h,i}	0.042 ^{h,i}	-	-	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.026	0.026	4.6	0.22	-	-	0.026	0.026	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	0.008	0.008	0.8	0.032	-	-	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.024	0.024	0.71	0.028	-	-	0.024	0.024	0.0054	0.0054	-	-	-	-
1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene	0.38	0.015	0.38	0.015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	0.0018	0.0018	NGR	0.14	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	0.41	0.017	0.41	0.017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	0.21	0.0088	0.21	0.0088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE 1 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND USE^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2										
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway										
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c		Irrigation ⁱ	Live-stock ^j	Wildlife Watering
Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	All	All	Fine	Coarse
Pentachlorobenzene	0.006	0.006	NGR	0.038	-	-	0.006	0.006	-	-	-	-	-
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00052	0.00052	0.029	0.0012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00052	-
Phenols													
2-Chlorophenol	4.4	4.4	-	-	-	-	4.4 ^{t,i}	4.4 ^{t,i}	-	-	-	-	-
2,4-Dichlorophenol	0.0002	0.0002	NGR	1500	-	-	0.0002	0.0002	-	-	-	-	-
2,4-Dimethylphenol	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	2.1 ^{t,i}	2.1 ^{t,i}	-	-	-	-	-
2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.15 ^{t,i}	0.15 ^{t,i}	-	-	-	-	-
Phenol	0.002	0.002	73,000	3,700	110	150	0.004	0.004	-	-	-	0.002	-
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	0.063	0.063	-	-	-	-	0.063 ^{t,i}	0.063 ^{t,i}	-	-	-	-	-
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.018	0.018	NGR	54	-	-	0.018	0.018	-	-	-	-	-
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	0.001	0.001	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	-
Pentachlorophenol	0.0005	0.0005	NGR	NGR	0.87	0.88	0.0005	0.0005	-	-	-	-	-
Pesticides													
Aldicarb	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	0.00015	0.00015	0.055	0.011	-
Aldrin	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-	-
Atrazine and metabolites	0.0018	0.0018	-	-	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	0.01 ^{h,i}	0.01 ^{h,i}	0.01	0.005	-
Azinphos-methyl	0.00001	0.00001	-	-	-	-	0.00001	0.00001	-	-	-	-	-
Bromacil	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-	-
Bromoxynil	0.00033	0.00033	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	-	-	0.00033	0.011	-
Captan	0.0013	0.0013	-	-	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-	-	-	-	-
Carbaryl	0.0002	0.0002	-	-	-	-	0.0002	0.0002	0.00032	0.00032	-	1.1	-
Carbofuran	0.0018	0.0018	-	-	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	-	-	-	0.045	-
Chlordane	0.000004	0.000004	0.17 ^t	0.028 ^t	-	-	0.000004 ^{t,i}	0.000004 ^{t,i}	-	-	-	-	-
Chlorothalonil	0.00018	0.00018	-	-	-	-	0.00018	0.00018	0.00036	0.00036	0.0058	0.17	-
Chlorpyrifos	0.0000035	0.0000035	-	-	-	-	0.0000035	0.0000035	0.000002	0.000002	-	0.024	-
Cyanazine	0.0005	0.0005	-	-	-	-	0.002	0.002	-	-	0.0005	0.01	-
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) & other phenoxy herbicides	0.004	0.004	-	-	-	-	0.004	0.004	-	-	-	0.1	-
DDAC (Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride)	0.0015	0.0015	-	-	-	-	0.0015	0.0015	-	-	-	-	-
DDT (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane) & metabolites	0.000001	0.000001	-	-	-	-	0.000001	0.000001	-	-	-	0.1	-
Deltamethrin	0.0000004	0.0000004	-	-	-	-	0.0000004	0.0000004	-	-	-	-	-
Diazinon	0.000003	0.000003	-	-	-	-	0.000003 ^{h,i}	0.000003 ^{h,i}	-	-	-	-	-
Dicamba	0.000006	0.000006	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.000006	0.12	-

**TABLE 1 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND USE^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2											
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway											
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c		Irrigation ⁱ	Live-stock ^j	Wildlife Watering	
Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	All	All	Fine	Coarse	
Dichlofop-methyl	0.00018	0.00018	-	-	-	-	0.0061	0.0061	-	-	0.00018	0.009	-	-
Dieldrin	0.000056	0.000056	-	-	-	-	0.000056	0.000056	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dimethoate	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-	0.0062	0.0062	-	-	-	0.003	-	-
Dinoseb	0.00005	0.00005	-	-	-	-	0.00005	0.00005	-	-	0.016	0.15	-	-
Endosulfan	0.00002	0.00002	-	-	-	-	0.00002	0.00002	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endrin	0.000036	0.000036	-	-	-	-	0.000036	0.000036	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glyphosate	0.065	0.065	-	-	-	-	0.065	0.065	-	-	-	0.28	-	-
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0000038	0.0000038	0.0043	0.00024	-	-	0.0000038	0.0000038	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imidacloprid	0.00023	0.00023	-	-	-	-	0.00023	0.00023	-	-	-	-	-	-
IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate)	0.0019	0.0019	-	-	-	-	0.0019	0.0019	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lindane (γ-hexachlorocyclohexane)	0.00001	0.00001	-	-	-	-	0.00001	0.00001	-	-	-	0.004	-	-
Linuron	0.000071	0.000071	-	-	-	-	0.007	0.007	-	-	0.000071	-	-	-
Malathion	0.0001	0.0001	-	-	-	-	0.0001	0.0001	-	-	-	-	-	-
MCPA	0.000025	0.000025	-	-	-	-	0.0026	0.0026	0.0042	0.0042	0.000025	0.025	-	-
Methoprene	0.00009	0.00009	-	-	-	-	0.00009	0.00009	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methoxychlor	0.00003	0.00003	-	-	-	-	0.00003	0.00003	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metolachlor	0.0078	0.0078	-	-	-	-	0.0078	0.0078	-	-	0.028	0.05	-	-
Metribuzin	0.0005	0.0005	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	-	-	0.0005	0.08	-	-
Parathion	0.000013	0.000013	-	-	-	-	0.000013	0.000013	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permethrin	0.000004	0.000004	-	-	-	-	0.000004	0.000004	0.000001	0.000001	-	-	-	-
Picloram	0.029	0.029	-	-	-	-	0.029	0.029	-	-	-	0.19	-	-
Simazine	0.0005	0.0005	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.0005	0.01	-	-
Tebuthiuron	0.00027	0.00027	-	-	-	-	0.0016	0.0016	-	-	0.00027	0.13	-	-
Toxaphene	0.0000002	0.0000002	6.4	0.31	-	-	0.0000002	0.0000002	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triallate	0.00024	0.00024	-	-	-	-	0.00024	0.00024	-	-	-	0.23	-	-
Trifluarin	0.0002	0.0002	-	-	-	-	0.0002	0.0002	-	-	-	0.045	-	-
Other Organics														
Acetone	0.33	0.33	11000 ^f	1800 ^f	-	-	0.33 ^{f,i}	0.33 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acridine	0.00005	0.00005	-	-	-	-	0.00005 ^{h,i}	0.00005 ^{h,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aniline	0.0022	0.0022	1,900	87	-	-	0.0022	0.0022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	0.71	0.11	0.71 ^f	0.11 ^f	-	-	240 ^{f,i}	240 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	2.7	0.43	2.7 ^f	0.43 ^f	-	-	240 ^{f,i}	240 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bis(2-ethyl-hexyl)phthalate	0.016	0.016	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.016	0.016	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chloroaniline, p-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01 ^{f,i}	0.01 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibutyl phthalate	0.019	0.019	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.019	0.019	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE 1 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND USE^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2											
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway											
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^d		Marine Life ^c		Irrigation ^j	Live-stock ^j	Wildlife Watering	
Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	All	All	Fine	Coarse	
di-n-Butyltin	0.00008	0.00008	-	-	-	-	0.00008 ^{h,i}	0.00008 ^{h,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diethylphthalate	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-	0.003 ^{f,i}	0.003 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diisopropanolamine	1.6	1.6	-	-	160	160	1.6	1.6	-	-	2	-	-	-
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.23	0.23	-	-	-	-	0.23 ^{f,i}	0.23 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethylene glycol	190	190	NGR	NGR	9,200	16,000	190	190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.0013	0.0013	0.031	0.0013	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methylmethacrylate	17	0.84	17	0.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl ethyl ketone	120	120	11000 ^f	1700 ^f	-	-	120 ^{f,i}	120 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl isobutyl ketone	350	57	350 ^f	57 ^f	-	-	430 ^{f,i}	430 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl mercury	0.000012	0.000012	-	-	-	-	0.000012 ^{f,i}	0.000012 ^{f,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
MTBE (Methyl tert-butyl ether)	5	0.34	6.1	0.34	-	-	10	10	5	5	-	-	-	-
Monochloramine	0.0005	0.0005					0.0005 ^{h,i}	0.0005 ^{h,i}						
Nonylphenol + ethoxylates	0.001	0.001	-	-	0.0081	0.0081	0.001	0.001	0.0007	0.0007	-	-	-	-
Propylene glycol	500	500	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quinoline	0.0034	0.0034					0.0034 ^{h,i}	0.0034 ^{h,i}						
Sulfolane	0.5	0.5	-	-	1,700	2,800	50	50	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
Tributyltin	0.000008	0.000008	-	-	-	-	0.000008	0.000008	0.000001	0.000001	-	0.25	-	-
Triethyltin	0.0004	0.0004	-	-	-	-	0.0004 ^{h,i}	0.0004 ^{h,i}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triphenyltin	0.000022	0.000022	-	-	-	-	0.000022	0.000022	-	-	-	0.8	-	-

a – all values adopted from Alberta Environment (AENV) (2009a) unless otherwise specified

b – where AENV (2009a) guideline was not based on the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG) for the Protection of Aquatic Life* for freshwater environments (CCME 1999), and a CWQG exists, the groundwater quality guideline was re-calculated based on the CWQG

c – based on *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG) for the Protection of Aquatic Life* for the marine environments (CCME 1999) and groundwater transport model

d – the freshwater aquatic life guidelines vary depending on water pH, hardness etc. Therefore, see *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* (CCME 1999) to determine the appropriate water quality guideline applicable to the site and calculate the groundwater guidelines using formulas provided in Appendix B

e – guideline is the lowest of all applicable pathways

f – adopted from Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy (OMEE) (1997); may be updated once revised Ontario standards are published

g – for ecological receptors only

h – adopted from BC Contaminated Sites Regulation

i - 10x factor for dilution in surface water was removed from guideline value

j – adopted directly from CCME (1999)

NGR – no guideline required; calculated guideline exceeds solubility limit

**TABLE 2 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR RESIDENTIAL/PARKLAND LAND USE^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2							
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway							
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c	
Soil Type										
	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse
General and Inorganic Parameters										
pH	6.5-8.7	6.5-8.7	-	-	-	-	6.5-9	6.5-9	7-8.7	7-8.7
Ammonia	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	-	-
Chloride	230	230	-	-	-	-	230	230	-	-
Chlorine	0.002	0.002	-	-	-	-	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.003 ^{h,i}	0.003 ^{h,i}
Cyanide	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	0.001 ^{h,i}	0.001 ^{h,i}
Fluoride	0.12	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12	1.5 ^{h,i}	1.5 ^{h,i}
Nitrate	13	13	-	-	-	-	13	13	16	16
Nitrite (as nitrogen)	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-
Sulphate	100	100	-	-	-	-	100 ^{h,i}	100 ^{h,i}	-	-
Sulphide (as H ₂ S)	0.002	0.002	-	-	-	-	0.002	0.002	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.002 ^{h,i}
Metals										
Aluminum	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	-	-
Antimony	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.6 ^{h,i}	1.6 ^{h,i}	-	-
Arsenic	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	0.0125	0.0125
Barium	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	2.3 ^{h,i}	2.3 ^{h,i}	0.5 ^{h,i}	0.5 ^{h,i}
Beryllium	0.0053	0.0053	-	-	-	-	0.0053 ^{h,i}	0.0053 ^{h,i}	0.1 ^{h,i}	0.1 ^{h,i}
Boron	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 ^{h,i}	5 ^{h,i}
Cadmium	0.00017	0.00017	-	-	-	-	0.00017	0.00017	0.00012	0.00012
Chromium (Total)	0.0089	0.0089	-	-	-	-	0.0089	0.0089	0.056	0.056
Copper	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.002 ^{h,i}
Iron	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-
Lead	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.002 ^{h,i}
Mercury	0.00016	0.00016	-	-	-	-	0.00026	0.00026	0.00016	0.00016
Molybdenum	0.073	0.073	-	-	-	-	0.073	0.073	-	-
Nickel	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	0.083 ^{h,i}	0.083 ^{h,i}
Selenium	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	0.054 ^{h,i}	0.054 ^{h,i}
Silver	0.0001	0.0001	-	-	-	-	0.0001	0.0001	0.0015 ^{h,i}	0.0015 ^{h,i}
Thallium	0.0008	0.0008	-	-	-	-	0.0008	0.0008	-	-
Titanium	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1 ^{h,i}	0.1 ^{h,i}	-	-
Uranium	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3 ^{h,i}	0.3 ^{h,i}	-	-
Zinc	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.01 ^{h,i}	0.01 ^{h,i}
Hydrocarbons										
Benzene	2.8	0.14	2.8	0.14	100	61	33	0.69	9.8	0.2
Toluene	82	0.083	NGR	74	82	59	NGR	0.083	NGR	8.9

**TABLE 2 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR RESIDENTIAL/PARKLAND LAND USE^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2							
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway							
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c	
Soil Type										
	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse
Ethylbenzene	42	11	NGR	16	42	20	NGR	41	NGR	11
Xylenes	21	3.9	80	3.9	21	31	NGR	18	-	-
Styrene	0.072	0.072	90	4.3	-	-	0.072	0.072	-	-
F1	6.5	0.81	19	0.81	6.5	7.1	NGR	9.8	-	-
F2	1.8	1.3	NGR	1.5	1.8	1.8	NGR	1.3	-	-
Acenaphthene	0.0058	0.0058	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.0058	0.0058	-	-
Acenaphthylene	0.046	0.046	-	-	-	-	0.046	0.046	-	-
Anthracene	0.000012	0.000012	NGR	NGR	0.025	0.025	0.000012	0.000012	-	-
Fluoranthene	0.00004	0.00004	NGR	NGR	0.24	0.24	0.00004	0.00004	-	-
Fluorene	0.003	0.003	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.003	0.003	0.012 ^{h,i}	0.012 ^{h,i}
Methylnaphthalenes	1.5	1.5	150 ^f	24 ^f	-	-	1.5 ^{f,i}	1.5 ^{f,i}	-	-
Naphthalene	0.0011	0.0011	14	0.6	-	-	0.0011	0.0011	0.0014	0.0014
Phenanthrene	0.0004	0.0004	-	-	-	-	0.0004	0.0004	-	-
Pyrene	0.000025	0.000025	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.000025	0.000025	-	-
Benzo[a]anthracene ^g	0.000018	0.000018	-	-	-	-	0.000018	0.000018	-	-
Benzo[b,j]fluoranthene ^g	0.00048	0.00048	-	-	-	-	0.00048	0.00048	-	-
Benzo[k]fluoranthene ^g	0.00048	0.00048	-	-	-	-	0.00048	0.00048	-	-
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene ^g	0.00021	0.00017	-	-	-	-	0.00021	0.00017	-	-
Benzo[a]pyrene ^g	0.00001	0.00001	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	0.000017	0.000015	0.00001 ^{h,i}	0.00001 ^{h,i}
Chrysene ^g	0.0001	0.0001	-	-	-	-	0.0014	0.0014	0.0001 ^{h,i}	0.0001 ^{h,i}
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene ^g	0.00028	0.00026	-	-	-	-	0.00028	0.00026	-	-
Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene ^g	0.00023	0.00021	-	-	-	-	0.00023	0.00021	-	-
Halogenated Aliphatics										
Vinyl chloride	0.018	0.0011	0.018	0.0011	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.68	0.039	0.68	0.039	-	-	-	-	-	-
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	12	12	-	-	-	-	12 ^{f,i}	12 ^{f,i}	-	-
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	12	12	-	-	-	-	12 ^{f,i}	12 ^{f,i}	-	-
Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene, TCE)	0.27	0.02	0.41	0.02	4.4	5	0.27	0.029	-	-
Tetrachloroethene (Tetrachloroethylene, Perchloroethylene, PCE)	0.11	0.11	2.3	0.11	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	56	9	56 ^f	9 ^f	-	-	200 ^{f,i}	200 ^{f,i}	-	-
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.1	0.01	0.17	0.01	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-

**TABLE 2 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR RESIDENTIAL/PARKLAND LAND USE^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2							
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway ^b							
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c	
Soil Type										
	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	0.098	.098	61	3.4	-	-	0.098	0.098	-	-
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.038	0.006	0.038 ^t	0.006 ^t	-	-	9.3 ^{t,i}	9.3 ^{t,i}	-	-
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.14	0.022	0.14 ^t	0.022 ^t	-	-	2.4 ^{t,i}	2.4 ^{t,i}	-	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	18	4.2	26 ^t	4.2 ^t	-	-	18 ^{t,i}	18 ^{t,i}	-	-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	9.4	9.4	100 ^t	16 ^t	-	-	9.4 ^{t,i}	9.4 ^{t,i}	-	-
Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	0.0018	0.0018	0.05	0.003	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	-	-
Tetrachloromethane (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.011	0.00056	0.011	0.00056	-	-	0.013	0.013	-	-
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.058	0.0093	0.058 ^t	0.0093 ^t	-	-	5.7 ^{t,i}	5.7 ^{t,i}	-	-
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.024	0.0038	0.024 ^t	0.0038 ^t	-	-	0.24 ^{t,i}	0.24 ^{t,i}	-	-
Bromoform	5.2	0.84	5.2 ^t	0.84 ^t	-	-	29 ^{t,i}	29 ^{t,i}	-	-
Bromomethane	0.016	0.002	0.016 ^t	0.002 ^t	-	-	0.32 ^{t,i}	0.32 ^{t,i}	-	-
Bromodichloromethane	67	67	-	-	-	-	67 ^{t,i}	67 ^{t,i}	-	-
Dibromochloromethane	26	1.1	26	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethylene dibromide	0.021	0.0033	0.021 ^t	0.0033 ^t	-	-	2.8 ^{t,i}	2.8 ^{t,i}	-	-
Chlorinated Aromatics										
Chlorobenzene	0.0013	0.0013	0.3	0.014	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	0.025	0.025
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.0007	0.0007	116	5.4	-	-	0.0007	0.0007	0.042	0.042
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	0.042	0.042	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.042 ^{h,i}	0.042 ^{h,i}
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.026	0.026	4.6	0.22	-	-	0.026	0.026	-	-
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	0.008	0.008	0.8	0.032	-	-	0.008	0.008	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.024	0.024	0.71	0.028	-	-	0.024	0.024	0.0054	0.0054
1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene	0.38	0.015	0.38	0.015	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	0.0018	0.0018	NGR	0.14	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	-	-
1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	0.41	0.017	0.41	0.017	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	0.21	0.0088	0.21	0.0088	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pentachlorobenzene	0.006	0.006	NGR	0.038	-	-	0.006	0.006	-	-
Hexachlorobenzene	0.029	0.0012	0.029	0.0012	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phenols										
2-Chlorophenol	4.4	4.4	-	-	-	-	4.4 ^{t,i}	4.4 ^{t,i}	-	-
2,4-Dichlorophenol	0.0002	0.0002	NGR	1500	-	-	0.0002	0.0002	-	-
2,4-Dimethylphenol	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	2.1 ^{t,i}	2.1 ^{t,i}	-	-
2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.15 ^{t,i}	0.15 ^{t,i}	-	-

**TABLE 2 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR RESIDENTIAL/PARKLAND LAND USE^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2							
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway ^b							
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c	
Soil Type										
	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse
Phenol	0.004	0.004	73,000	3,700	110	150	0.004	0.004	-	-
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	0.063	0.063	-	-	-	-	0.063 ^{f,i}	0.063 ^{f,i}	-	-
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.018	0.018	NGR	54	-	-	0.018	0.018	-	-
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	0.001	0.001	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.001	0.001	-	-
Pentachlorophenol	0.0005	0.0005	NGR	NGR	0.87	0.88	0.0005	0.0005	-	-
Pesticides										
Aldicarb	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	0.00015	0.00015
Aldrin	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.003	-	-
Atrazine and metabolites	0.0018	0.0018	-	-	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	0.01 ^{h,i}	0.01 ^{h,i}
Azniphos-methyl	0.00001	0.00001	-	-	-	-	0.00001	0.00001	-	-
Bromacil	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	-	-
Bromoxynil	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	-	-
Captan	0.0013	0.0013	-	-	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-	-
Carbaryl	0.0002	0.0002	-	-	-	-	0.0002	0.0002	0.00032	0.00032
Carbofuran	0.0018	0.0018	-	-	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	-	-
Chlordane	0.000004	0.000004	0.17 ^f	0.028 ^f			0.000004 ^{f,i}	0.000004 ^{f,i}		
Chlorothalonil	0.00018	0.00018	-	-	-	-	0.00018	0.00018	0.00036	0.00036
Chlorpyrifos	0.0000035	0.0000035	-	-	-	-	0.0000035	0.0000035	0.000002	0.000002
Cyanazine	0.002	0.002	-	-	-	-	0.002	0.002	-	-
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) & other phenoxy herbicides	0.004	0.004	-	-	-	-	0.004	0.004	-	-
DDAC (Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride)	0.0015	0.0015	-	-	-	-	0.0015	0.0015	-	-
DDT (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane) & metabolites	0.000001	0.000001	-	-	-	-	0.000001	0.000001	-	-
Deltamethrin	0.0000004	0.0000004	-	-	-	-	0.0000004	0.0000004	-	-
Diazinon	0.000003	0.000003					0.000003 ^{h,i}	0.000003 ^{h,i}		
Dicamba	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-
Dichlofop-methyl	0.0061	0.0061	-	-	-	-	0.0061	0.0061	-	-
Dieldrin	0.000056	0.000056	-	-	-	-	0.000056	0.000056	-	-
Dimethoate	0.0062	0.0062	-	-	-	-	0.0062	0.0062	-	-
Dinoseb	0.00005	0.00005	-	-	-	-	0.00005	0.00005	-	-
Endosulfan	0.00002	0.00002	-	-	-	-	0.00002	0.00002	-	-
Endrin	0.000036	0.000036	-	-	-	-	0.000036	0.000036	-	-
Glyphosate	0.065	0.065	-	-	-	-	0.065	0.065	-	-

**TABLE 2 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR RESIDENTIAL/PARKLAND LAND USE^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2								
	Lowest Guideline	Water Use/Exposure Pathway ^b									
		Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c			
Soil Type											
	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0000038	0.0000038	0.0043	0.00024	-	-	0.0000038	0.0000038	-	-	
Imidacloprid	0.00023	0.00023	-	-	-	-	0.00023	0.00023	-	-	
IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate)	0.0019	0.0019	-	-	-	-	0.0019	0.0019	-	-	
Lindane (γ-hexachlorocyclohexane)	0.00001	0.00001	-	-	-	-	0.00001	0.00001	-	-	
Linuron	0.007	0.007	-	-	-	-	0.007	0.007	-	-	
Malathion	0.0001	0.0001	-	-	-	-	0.0001	0.0001	-	-	
MCPA	0.0026	0.0026	-	-	-	-	0.0026	0.0026	0.0042	0.0042	
Methoprene	0.00009	0.00009	-	-	-	-	0.00009	0.00009	-	-	
Methoxychlor	0.00003	0.00003	-	-	-	-	0.00003	0.00003	-	-	
Metolachlor	0.0078	0.0078	-	-	-	-	0.0078	0.0078	-	-	
Metribuzin	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	-	-	
Parathion	0.000013	0.000013	-	-	-	-	0.000013	0.000013	-	-	
Permethrin	0.000004	0.000004	-	-	-	-	0.000004	0.000004	0.000001	0.000001	
Picloram	0.029	0.029	-	-	-	-	0.029	0.029	-	-	
Simazine	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	
Tebuthiuron	0.0016	0.0016	-	-	-	-	0.0016	0.0016	-	-	
Toxaphene	0.0000002	0.0000002	6.4	0.31	-	-	0.0000002	0.0000002	-	-	
Triallate	0.00024	0.00024	-	-	-	-	0.00024	0.00024	-	-	
Trifluralin	0.0002	0.0002	-	-	-	-	0.0002	0.0002	-	-	
Other Organics											
Acetone	0.33	0.33	11000 ^f	1800 ^f	-	-	0.33 ^{f,i}	0.33 ^{f,i}	-	-	
Acridine	0.00005	0.00005	-	-	-	-	0.00005 ^{h,i}	0.00005 ^{h,i}	-	-	
Aniline	0.0022	0.0022	1,900	87	-	-	0.0022	0.0022	-	-	
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	0.71	0.11	0.71 ^f	0.11 ^f	-	-	240 ^{f,i}	240 ^{f,i}	-	-	
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	2.7	0.43	2.7 ^f	0.43 ^f	-	-	240 ^{f,i}	240 ^{f,i}	-	-	
Bis(2-ethyl-hexyl)phthalate	0.016	0.016	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.016	0.016	-	-	
Chloroaniline, p-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01 ^{f,i}	0.01 ^{f,i}	-	-	
Dibutyl phthalate	0.019	0.019	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.019	0.019	-	-	
di-n-Butyltin	0.00008	0.00008	-	-	-	-	0.00008 ^{h,i}	0.00008 ^{h,i}	-	-	
Diethylphthalate	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-	0.003 ^{f,i}	0.003 ^{f,i}	-	-	
Diisopropanolamine	1.6	1.6	-	-	160	160	1.6	1.6	-	-	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.23	0.23	-	-	-	-	0.23 ^{f,i}	0.23 ^{f,i}	-	-	
Ethylene glycol	190	190	NGR	NGR	9,200	16,000	190	190	-	-	
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.0013	0.0013	0.031	0.0013	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-	-	
Methylmethacrylate	17	0.84	17	0.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Methyl ethyl ketone	120	120	11000 ^f	1700 ^f	-	-	120 ^{f,i}	120 ^{f,i}	-	-	

**TABLE 2 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR RESIDENTIAL/PARKLAND LAND USE^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2							
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway							
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c	
Soil Type										
	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse
Methyl isobutyl ketone	350	57	350 ^f	57 ^f	-	-	430 ^{f,i}	430 ^{f,i}	-	-
Methyl mercury	0.000012	0.000012	-	-	-	-	0.000012 ^{f,i}	0.000012 ^{f,i}	-	-
MTBE (Methyl tert-butyl ether)	5	0.34	6.1	0.34	-	-	10	10	5	5
Monochloramine	0.0005	0.0005					0.0005 ^{h,i}	0.0005 ^{h,i}		
Nonylphenol + ethoxylates	0.001	0.001	-	-	0.0081	0.0081	0.001	0.001	0.0007	0.0007
Propylene glycol	500	500	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	-
Quinoline	0.0034	0.0034					0.0034 ^{h,i}	0.0034 ^{h,i}		
Sulfolane	50	50	-	-	1,700	2,800	50	50	-	-
Tributyltin	0.000008	0.000008	-	-	-	-	0.000008	0.000008	0.000001	0.000001
Triethyltin	0.0004	0.0004	-	-	-	-	0.0004 ^{h,i}	0.0004 ^{h,i}	-	-
Triphenyltin	0.000022	0.000022	-	-	-	-	0.000022	0.000022	-	-

a – all values adopted from Alberta Environment (AENV) (2009a) unless otherwise specified

b – where AENV (2009a) guideline was not based on the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG) for the Protection of Aquatic Life* for freshwater environments (CCME 1999), and a CWQG exists, the groundwater quality guideline was re-calculated based on the CWQG

c – based on *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG) for the Protection of Aquatic Life* for the marine environments (CCME 1999) and groundwater transport model

d – the freshwater aquatic life guidelines vary depending on water pH, hardness etc. Therefore, see *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* (CCME 1999) to determine the appropriate water quality guideline applicable to the site and calculate the groundwater guidelines using formulas provided in Appendix B

e – guideline is the lowest of all applicable pathways

f – adopted from Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy (OMEE) (1997); may be updated once revised Ontario standards are published

g – for ecological receptors only

h – adopted from BC Contaminated Sites Regulation

i - 10x factor for dilution in surface water was removed from guideline value

j – adopted directly from CCME (1999)

NGR – no guideline required; calculated guideline exceeds solubility limit

**TABLE 3 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LAND USES^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2							
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway							
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c	
Soil Type										
	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse
General and Inorganic Parameters										
pH	6.5-8.7	6.5-8.7	-	-	-	-	6.5-9	6.5-9	7-8.7	7-8.7
Ammonia	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	-	-
Chloride	230	230	-	-	-	-	230	230	-	-
Chlorine	0.002	0.002	-	-	-	-	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.003 ^{h,i}	0.003 ^{h,i}
Cyanide	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	0.001 ^{h,i}	0.001 ^{h,i}
Fluoride	0.12	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12	1.5 ^{h,i}	1.5 ^{h,i}
Nitrate	13	13	-	-	-	-	13	13	16	16
Nitrite (as nitrogen)	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-
Sulphate	100	100	-	-	-	-	100 ^{h,i}	100 ^{h,i}	-	-
Sulphide (as H ₂ S)	0.002	0.002	-	-	-	-	0.002	0.002	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.002 ^{h,i}
Metals										
Aluminum	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	-	-
Antimony	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.6 ^{h,i}	1.6 ^{h,i}	-	-
Arsenic	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	0.0125	0.0125
Barium	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	2.3 ^{h,i}	2.3 ^{h,i}	0.5 ^{h,i}	0.5 ^{h,i}
Beryllium	0.0053	0.0053	-	-	-	-	0.0053 ^{h,i}	0.0053 ^{h,i}	0.1 ^{h,i}	0.1 ^{h,i}
Boron	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 ^{h,i}	5 ^{h,i}
Cadmium	0.000017	0.000017	-	-	-	-	0.000017	0.000017	0.00012	0.00012
Chromium (Total)	0.0089	0.0089	-	-	-	-	0.0089	0.0089	0.056	0.056
Copper	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.002 ^{h,i}
Iron	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-
Lead	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	0.002 ^{h,i}	0.002 ^{h,i}
Mercury	0.000016	0.000016	-	-	-	-	0.000026	0.000026	0.000016	0.000016
Molybdenum	0.073	0.073	-	-	-	-	0.073	0.073	-	-
Nickel	See note e	See note e	-	-	-	-	see note d	see note d	0.083 ^{h,i}	0.083 ^{h,i}
Selenium	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	0.054 ^{h,i}	0.054 ^{h,i}
Silver	0.0001	0.0001	-	-	-	-	0.0001	0.0001	0.0015 ^{h,i}	0.0015 ^{h,i}
Thallium	0.0008	0.0008	-	-	-	-	0.0008	0.0008	-	-
Titanium	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1 ^{h,i}	0.1 ^{h,i}	-	-
Uranium	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3 ^{h,i}	0.3 ^{h,i}	-	-
Zinc	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.01 ^{h,i}	0.01 ^{h,i}
Hydrocarbons										
Benzene	9.8	0.2	19	1.8	540	350	33	0.69	9.8	0.2
Toluene	240	0.083	NGR	NGR	240	200	NGR	0.083	NGR	8.9

**TABLE 3 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LAND USES^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2							
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway							
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c	
Soil Type										
	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse
Ethylbenzene	150	41	NGR	NGR	150	110	NGR	41	NGR	11
Xylenes	74	18	NGR	48	74	120	NGR	18	-	-
Styrene	0.072	0.072	NGR	51	-	-	0.072	0.072	-	-
F1	9.9	9.1	NGR	9.1	9.9	11	NGR	9.8	-	-
F2	3.1	1.3	NGR	17	3.1	3.1	NGR	1.3	-	-
Acenaphthene	0.0058	0.0058	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.0058	0.0058	-	-
Acenaphthylene	0.046	0.046	-	-	-	-	0.046	0.046	-	-
Anthracene	0.000012	0.000012	NGR	NGR	0.32	0.32	0.000012	0.000012	-	-
Fluoranthene	0.00004	0.00004	NGR	NGR	0.86	0.86	0.00004	0.00004	-	-
Fluorene	0.003	0.003	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.003	0.003	-	-
Methylnaphthalenes	1.5	1.5	150 ^t	24 ^t	-	-	1.5 ^{t,i}	1.5 ^{t,i}	-	-
Naphthalene	0.0011	0.0011	NGR	7	-	-	0.0011	0.0011	0.0014	0.0014
Phenanthrene	0.0004	0.0004	-	-	-	-	0.0004	0.0004	-	-
Pyrene	0.000025	0.000025	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.000025	0.000025	-	-
Benz[a]anthracene ^g	0.000018	0.000018	-	-	-	-	0.000018	0.000018	-	-
Benzo[b+j]fluoranthene ^g	0.00048	0.00048	-	-	-	-	0.00048	0.00048	-	-
Benzo[k]fluoranthene ^g	0.00048	0.00048	-	-	-	-	0.00048	0.00048	-	-
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene ^g	0.00021	0.00017	-	-	-	-	0.00021	0.00017	-	-
Benzo[a]pyrene ^g	0.000017	0.000015	-	-	0.0066	0.0066	0.000017	0.000015	-	-
Chrysene ^g	0.0014	0.0014	-	-	-	-	0.0014	0.0014	-	-
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene ^g	0.00028	0.00026	-	-	-	-	0.00028	0.00026	-	-
Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene ^g	0.00023	0.00021	-	-	-	-	0.00023	0.00021	-	-
Halogenated Aliphatics										
Vinyl chloride	0.12	0.013	0.12	0.013	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethene	4.5	0.49	4.5	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	12	12	-	-	-	-	12 ^{f,i}	12 ^{f,i}	-	-
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	12	12	-	-	-	-	12 ^{f,i}	12 ^{f,i}	-	-
Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene, TCE)	0.27	0.029	2.8	0.25	73	83	0.27	0.029	-	-
Tetrachloroethene (Tetrachloroethylene, Perchloroethylene, PCE)	0.11	0.11	16	1.3	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	56	9	56 ^t	9 ^t	-	-	200 ^{t,i}	200 ^{t,i}	-	-

**TABLE 3 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LAND USES^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2							
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway							
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c	
Soil Type										
	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.13	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	0.098	0.098	410	43	-	-	0.098	0.098	-	-
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.038	0.006	0.038 ^f	0.006 ^f	-	-	9.3 ^{f,i}	9.3 ^{f,i}	-	-
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.14	0.022	0.14 ^f	0.022 ^f	-	-	2.4 ^{f,i}	2.4 ^{f,i}	-	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	18	4.2	26 ^f	4.2 ^f	-	-	18 ^{f,i}	18 ^{f,i}	-	-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	9.4	9.4	100 ^f	16 ^f	-	-	9.4 ^{f,i}	9.4 ^{f,i}	-	-
Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	0.0018	0.0018	0.35	0.04	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	-	-
Tetrachloromethane (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.013	0.0068	0.078	0.0068	-	-	0.013	0.013	-	-
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.058	0.0093	0.058 ^f	0.0093 ^f	-	-	5.7 ^{f,i}	5.7 ^{f,i}	-	-
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.024	0.0038	0.024 ^f	0.0038 ^f	-	-	0.24 ^{f,i}	0.24 ^{f,i}	-	-
Bromoform	5.2	0.84	5.2 ^f	0.84 ^f	-	-	29 ^{f,i}	29 ^{f,i}	-	-
Bromomethane	0.016	0.002	0.016 ^f	0.002 ^f	-	-	0.32 ^{f,i}	0.32 ^{f,i}	-	-
Bromodichloromethane	67	67	-	-	-	-	67 ^{f,i}	67 ^{f,i}	-	-
Dibromochloromethane	250	10	250	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethylene dibromide	0.021	0.0033	0.021 ^f	0.0033 ^f	-	-	2.8 ^{f,i}	2.8 ^{f,i}	-	-
Chlorinated Aromatics										
Chlorobenzene	0.0013	0.0013	2.2	0.18	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	0.025	0.025
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.0007	0.0007	NGR	64	-	-	0.0007	0.0007	0.042	0.042
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	0.042	0.042	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.042 ^{h,i}	0.042 ^{h,i}
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.026	0.026	32	2.6	-	-	0.026	0.026	-	-
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	0.008	0.008	6.9	0.33	-	-	0.008	0.008	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.024	0.024	6.1	0.29	-	-	0.024	0.024	0.0054	0.0054
1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene	3.3	0.15	3.3	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	0.0018	0.0018	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	-	-
1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	NGR	0.16	NGR	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	NGR	0.08	NGR	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pentachlorobenzene	0.006	0.006	NGR	0.44	-	-	0.006	0.006	-	-
Hexachlorobenzene	0.21	0.014	0.21	0.014	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phenols										
2-Chlorophenol	4.4	4.4	-	-	-	-	4.4 ^{f,i}	4.4 ^{f,i}	-	-
2,4-Dichlorophenol	0.0002	0.0002	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.0002	0.0002	-	-

**TABLE 3 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LAND USES^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2							
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway							
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c	
Soil Type										
	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse
2,4-Dimethylphenol	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	2.1 ^{f,i}	2.1 ^{f,i}	-	-
2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.15 ^{f,i}	0.15 ^{f,i}	-	-
Phenol	0.004	0.004	NGR	45,000	110	150	0.004	0.004	-	-
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	0.063	0.063	-	-	-	-	0.063 ^{f,i}	0.063 ^{f,i}	-	-
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.018	0.018	NGR	540	-	-	0.018	0.018	-	-
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	0.001	0.001	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.001	0.001	-	-
Pentachlorophenol	0.0005	0.0005	NGR	NGR	2.2	2.2	0.0005	0.0005	-	-
Pesticides										
Aldicarb	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	0.00015	0.00015
Aldrin	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.003	-	-
Atrazine and metabolites	0.0018	0.0018	-	-	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	0.01 ^{h,i}	0.01 ^{h,i}
Azinphos-methyl	0.00001	0.00001	-	-	-	-	0.00001	0.00001	-	-
Bromacil	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	-	-
Bromoxynil	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	-	-
Captan	0.0013	0.0013	-	-	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-	-
Carbaryl	0.0002	0.0002	-	-	-	-	0.0002	0.0002	0.00032	0.00032
Carbofuran	0.0018	0.0018	-	-	-	-	0.0018	0.0018	-	-
Chlordane	0.000004	0.000004	0.17 ^f	0.028 ^f			0.000004 ^{f,i}	0.000004 ^{f,i}		
Chlorothalonil	0.00018	0.00018	-	-	-	-	0.00018	0.00018	0.00036	0.00036
Chlorpyrifos	0.0000035	0.0000035	-	-	-	-	0.0000035	0.0000035	0.000002	0.000002
Cyanazine	0.002	0.002	-	-	-	-	0.002	0.002	-	-
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) & other phenoxy herbicides	0.004	0.004	-	-	-	-	0.004	0.004	-	-
DDAC (Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride)	0.0015	0.0015	-	-	-	-	0.0015	0.0015	-	-
DDT (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane) & metabolites	0.000001	0.000001	-	-	-	-	0.000001	0.000001	-	-
Deltamethrin	0.0000004	0.0000004	-	-	-	-	0.0000004	0.0000004	-	-
Diazinon	0.000003	0.000003					0.000003 ^{h,i}	0.000003 ^{h,i}		
Dicamba	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-
Dichlofop-methyl	0.0061	0.0061	-	-	-	-	0.0061	0.0061	-	-
Dieldrin	0.000056	0.000056	-	-	-	-	0.000056	0.000056	-	-
Dimethoate	0.0062	0.0062	-	-	-	-	0.0062	0.0062	-	-
Dinoseb	0.00005	0.00005	-	-	-	-	0.00005	0.00005	-	-

**TABLE 3 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LAND USES^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2							
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway							
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c	
Soil Type										
	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse
Endosulfan	0.00002	0.00002	-	-	-	-	0.00002	0.00002	-	-
Endrin	0.000036	0.000036	-	-	-	-	0.000036	0.000036	-	-
Glyphosate	0.065	0.065	-	-	-	-	0.065	0.065	-	-
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0000038	0.0000038	0.051	0.002	-	-	0.0000038	0.0000038	-	-
Imidacloprid	0.00023	0.00023	-	-	-	-	0.00023	0.00023	-	-
IPBC (3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate)	0.0019	0.0019	-	-	-	-	0.0019	0.0019	-	-
Lindane (γ-hexachlorocyclohexane)	0.00001	0.00001	-	-	-	-	0.00001	0.00001	-	-
Linuron	0.007	0.007	-	-	-	-	0.007	0.007	-	-
Malathion	0.0001	0.0001	-	-	-	-	0.0001	0.0001	-	-
MCPA	0.0026	0.0026	-	-	-	-	0.0026	0.0026	0.0042	0.0042
Methoprene	0.00009	0.00009	-	-	-	-	0.00009	0.00009	-	-
Methoxychlor	0.00003	0.00003	-	-	-	-	0.00003	0.00003	-	-
Metolachlor	0.0078	0.0078	-	-	-	-	0.0078	0.0078	-	-
Metribuzin	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	-	-
Parathion	0.000013	0.000013	-	-	-	-	0.000013	0.000013	-	-
Permethrin	0.000004	0.000004	-	-	-	-	0.000004	0.000004	0.000001	0.000001
Picloram	0.029	0.029	-	-	-	-	0.029	0.029	-	-
Simazine	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-
Tebuthiuron	0.0016	0.0016	-	-	-	-	0.0016	0.0016	-	-
Toxaphene	0.0000002	0.0000002	75	2.9	-	-	0.0000002	0.0000002	-	-
Triallate	0.00024	0.00024	-	-	-	-	0.00024	0.00024	-	-
Trifluralin	0.0002	0.0002	-	-	-	-	0.0002	0.0002	-	-
Other Organics										
Acetone	0.33	0.33	11000 ^f	1800 ^f	-	-	0.33 ^{f,i}	0.33 ^{f,i}	-	-
Acridine	0.00005	0.00005	-	-	-	-	0.00005 ^{h,i}	0.00005 ^{h,i}	-	-
Aniline	0.0022	0.0022	13,000	1,000	-	-	0.0022	0.0022	-	-
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	0.71	0.11	0.71 ^f	0.11 ^f	-	-	240 ^{f,i}	240 ^{f,i}	-	-
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	2.7	0.43	2.7 ^f	0.43 ^f	-	-	240 ^{f,i}	240 ^{f,i}	-	-
Bis(2-ethyl-hexyl)phthalate	0.016	0.016	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.016	0.016	-	-
Chloroaniline, p-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01 ^{f,i}	0.01 ^{f,i}	-	-
Dibutyl phthalate	0.019	0.019	NGR	NGR	-	-	0.019	0.019	-	-
di-n-Butyltin	0.00008	0.00008	-	-	-	-	0.00008 ^{h,i}	0.00008 ^{h,i}	-	-
Diethylphthalate	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-	0.003 ^{f,i}	0.003 ^{f,i}	-	-
Diisopropanolamine	1.6	1.6	-	-	160	160	1.6	1.6	-	-

**TABLE 3 FEDERAL INTERIM GROUNDWATER QUALITY GUIDELINES
GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LAND USES^a (mg/L)**

**Note: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Health Canada, 2008) may also apply
Guidelines may not apply if underlying assumptions are not met (see Section 4.2)**

Parameters	Tier 1		Tier 2							
	Lowest Guideline		Water Use/Exposure Pathway							
			Inhalation		Soil Organisms Direct Contact		Freshwater Life ^b		Marine Life ^c	
Soil Type										
	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Fine	Coarse
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.23	0.23	-	-	-	-	0.23 ^{f,i}	0.23 ^{f,i}	-	-
Ethylene glycol	190	190	NGR	NGR	9,200	16,000	190	190	-	-
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.0013	0.0013	0.22	0.015	-	-	0.0013	0.0013	-	-
Methylmethacrylate	120	10	120	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl ethyl ketone	120	120	11000 ^f	1700 ^f	-	-	120 ^{f,i}	120 ^{f,i}	-	-
Methyl isobutyl ketone	350	57	350 ^f	57 ^f	-	-	430 ^{f,i}	430 ^{f,i}	-	-
Methyl mercury	0.000012	0.000012	-	-	-	-	0.000012 ^{f,i}	0.000012 ^{f,i}	-	-
MTBE (Methyl tert-butyl ether)	5	4.3	40	4.3	-	-	10	10	5	5
Monochloramine	0.0005	0.0005					0.0005 ^{h,i}	0.0005 ^{h,i}		
Nonylphenol + ethoxylates	0.001	0.001	-	-	0.0081	0.0081	0.001	0.001	0.0007	0.0007
Propylene glycol	500	500	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	-
Quinoline	0.0034	0.0034					0.0034 ^{h,i}	0.0034 ^{h,i}		
Sulfolane	50	50	-	-	1,700	2,800	50	50	-	-
Tributyltin	0.000008	0.000008	-	-	-	-	0.000008	0.000008	0.000001	0.000001
Triethyltin	0.0004	0.0004	-	-	-	-	0.0004 ^{h,i}	0.0004 ^{h,i}	-	-
Triphenyltin	0.000022	0.000022	-	-	-	-	0.000022	0.000022	-	-

a – all values adopted from Alberta Environment (AENV) (2009a) unless otherwise specified

b – where AENV (2009a) guideline was not based on the *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG) for the Protection of Aquatic Life* for freshwater environments (CCME 1999), and a CWQG exists, the groundwater quality guideline was re-calculated based on the CWQG

c – based on *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG) for the Protection of Aquatic Life* for the marine environments (CCME 1999) and groundwater transport model

d – the freshwater aquatic life guidelines vary depending on water pH, hardness etc. Therefore, see *Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* (CCME 1999) to determine the appropriate water quality guideline applicable to the site and calculate the groundwater guidelines using formulas provided in Appendix B

e – guideline is the lowest of all applicable pathways

f – adopted from Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy (OMEE) (1997); may be updated once revised Ontario standards are published

g – for ecological receptors only

h – adopted from BC Contaminated Sites Regulation

i - 10x factor for dilution in surface water was removed from guideline value

j – adopted directly from CCME (1999)

NGR – no guideline required; calculated guideline exceeds solubility limit

APPENDIX B
MODELS, EQUATIONS AND DEFAULT MODEL PARAMETERS
USED TO CALCULATE TIER 1 GUIDELINES

This appendix provides the equations and default model parameters used to derive most of the generic groundwater guidelines; these same equations and model parameters should be used as the starting point for site-specific modification in the derivation of Tier 2 guidelines. All equations presented herein were adopted from Alberta Environment (AENV) (AENV 2009a, 2009b) unless otherwise specified.

For more comprehensive guidance on using the models presented herein, including which parameters can be adjusted at Tier 2, appropriate ranges within which these parameters can be adjusted, and data requirements to support Tier 2 adjustment, refer to Appendices C and D of the *Canada-Wide Standard for Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Soil: User Guidance* (CCME, 2008b).

B.1 Human Exposure Pathways

Vapour Inhalation

Groundwater guidelines protective of the indoor infiltration and inhalation pathway were calculated using the equations from the CCME (2006) protocol adapted for groundwater.

Consistent with the approach taken in CCME (2008a), an adjustment factor of 10 is applied in the equations below for petroleum hydrocarbons (including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes), to account for empirical evidence that measured indoor air concentrations are typically lower by at least an order of magnitude than concentrations predicted from the models below. The adjustment factor takes the value of 1 for all other chemicals, reflecting the lack of any empirical data to support such a factor for these chemicals. Default parameter values are summarized in Tables 4 to 8. Separate calculations are made for carcinogens and non-carcinogenic chemicals.

Groundwater Guidelines for Non-Carcinogens

$$GWQG_i = \frac{(TC - C_a) \times SAF \times DF_i \times AF}{H' \times ET \times 10^3}$$

Where:

GWQG _i	=	groundwater quality guideline for indoor infiltration (mg/L);
TC	=	tolerable concentration (mg/m ³);
C _a	=	background air concentration (mg/m ³);
SAF	=	allocation factor (dimensionless);
DF _i	=	dilution factor from soil gas to indoor air (calculated below);
AF	=	adjustment factor (10, hydrocarbons; 1, all other chemicals);
H'	=	dimensionless Henry's Law Constant (dimensionless);
ET	=	exposure term (dimensionless);
10 ³	=	conversion factor from m ³ to L; and,

Groundwater Guidelines for Carcinogens

$$GWQG_i = \frac{RsC \times DF_i \times AF}{H' \times ET \times 10^3}$$

Where: GWQG_i = groundwater quality guideline for indoor infiltration (mg/L);
 RsC = risk-specific concentration (mg/m³);
 DF_i = dilution factor from soil gas to indoor air (calculated below);
 AF = adjustment factor (10, hydrocarbons; 1, all other chemicals);
 H' = dimensionless Henry's Law Constant (dimensionless);
 ET = exposure term (dimensionless);
 10³ = conversion factor from m³ to L; and,

Note that in contrast to the CCME (2006) protocol, an exposure term of 0.2747 was used for commercial and industrial land use for carcinogens.

Dilution Factor Calculation

The dilution factor (DF_i) was calculated as follows:

$$DF_i = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

Where: DF_i = dilution factor from soil gas concentration to indoor air concentration (unitless); and,
 α = attenuation coefficient (unitless; see derivation below).

$$\alpha = \frac{\left(\frac{D_T^{eff} A_B}{Q_B L_T} \right) \exp\left(\frac{Q_{soil} L_{crack}}{D_{crack} A_{crack}} \right)}{\exp\left(\frac{Q_{soil} L_{crack}}{D_{crack} A_{crack}} \right) + \left(\frac{D_T^{eff} A_B}{Q_B L_T} \right) + \left(\frac{D_T^{eff} A_B}{Q_{soil} L_T} \right) \left[\exp\left(\frac{Q_{soil} L_{crack}}{D_{crack} A_{crack}} \right) - 1 \right]}$$

where:

α = attenuation coefficient (dimensionless);
 D_T^{eff} = effective porous media diffusion coefficient (cm²/s);
 A_B = building area (cm²);
 Q_B = building ventilation rate (cm³/s);
 L_T = distance from contaminant source to foundation (cm);
 Q_{soil} = volumetric flow rate of soil gas into the building (cm³/s);
 L_{crack} = thickness of the foundation (cm);
 D_{crack} = effective vapour diffusion coefficient through the crack (cm²/s);
 and,
 A_{crack} = area of cracks through which contaminant vapours enter the building (cm²).

Calculation of D_T^{eff} :

$$D_T^{\text{eff}} \approx D_a \times \left(\frac{\theta_a^{10/3}}{\theta_t^2} \right)$$

Where: D_T^{eff} = overall effective porous media diffusion coefficient based on vapour-phase concentrations for the region between the source and foundation (cm^2/s);
 D_a = diffusion coefficient in air (cm^2/s);
 θ_a = soil vapour-filled porosity (dimensionless); and,
 θ_t = soil total porosity (dimensionless).

Note that this equation assumes that the dominant form of diffusion is through air and therefore cannot be applied to scenarios where diffusion in water may become a dominant form of the transport equation. Therefore, moisture content must always be set to an unsaturated condition in order to apply this equation.

For Tier 1 and Tier 2 guideline adjustments where more than 1 stratum exists, the calculation of D_T^{eff} must be based on the most conservative stratum in zone of contaminant migration (e.g., the stratum with the highest diffusion coefficient must be used). An exception is allowed for sites where a surficial fine grained deposit exists over a coarse grained deposit. In the event that

1. Sufficient borehole information is provided to support the presence of a continuous fine grained layer over the entire site,
2. Sufficient borehole information is provided to support estimation of the minimum thickness of the fine grained layer and
3. The minimum thickness of the fine grained layer is at least 1 m deeper than the depth of typical excavations at the site in the event of construction and at least 1 m deeper than the maximum depth of basements or potential basements at the site

then the fine grained layer can be applied to the calculation of D_T^{eff} . However, the depth to the contaminant layer or the groundwater cannot be set at a depth greater than the minimum thickness of the layer.

For more detailed site specific risk assessments and in the event that sufficient data is available to determine continuous presence of several layers and minimum and maximum thickness of these layers, it may be possible to estimate the effective diffusion coefficient based on a combination of all layers present at the site. However, this requires a site specific risk assessment and is not allowed for simple model changes at Tier 2.

Where site-specific risk assessments are used, and in the event that there is more than one soil type through which the contaminant must diffuse, D_T^{eff} can be calculated separately for each soil stratum (stratum-specific diffusion coefficients are referred to as D_i^{eff} below) and averaged using the following equation:

$$D_T^{eff} = \frac{L_T}{\sum D_i^{eff} L_i}$$

Where: D_T^{eff} = overall effective porous media diffusion coefficient based on vapour-phase concentrations for the region between the source and foundation (cm²/s);
 D_i^{eff} = effective porous media diffusion coefficient for stratum 'i', calculated as above;
 L_T = distance from contaminant source to foundation (cm); and,
 L_i = thickness of stratum 'i' through which the contaminant travels.

Calculation of D_{crack} :

D_{crack} is calculated in exactly the same way as D_T^{eff} , with the exception that the assumption is made that the soil material in the cracks is dry (CCME, 2006a), and accordingly, the air filled porosity is the same as the total porosity, and the equation becomes:

$$D_{crack} \approx D_a \times \left(\frac{\theta_t^{10/3}}{\theta_t^2} \right)$$

Where: D_{crack} = effective porous media diffusion coefficient in floor cracks (cm²/s);
 D_a = diffusion coefficient in air (cm²/s);
 θ_t = total porosity for underlying soil (dimensionless).

In this equation, it is always assumed that the soil properties are based on the properties of the soil surrounding the building foundation.

Calculation of Q_B :

$$Q_B = \frac{L_B W_B H_B ACH}{3,600}$$

Where: Q_B = building ventilation rate (cm³/s);
 L_B = building length (cm);
 W_B = building width (cm);
 H_B = building height (cm³);
ACH = air exchanges per hour (h⁻¹); and,
3,600 = conversion factor from hours to seconds.

Calculation of Q_{soil} :

$$Q_{soil} = \frac{2\pi\Delta P k_v X_{crack}}{\mu \ln \left[\frac{2Z_{crack}}{r_{crack}} \right]}$$

Where

Q_{soil}	=	volumetric flow rate of soil gas into the building (cm ³ /s);
ΔP	=	pressure differential (g/cm·s ²);
k_v	=	soil vapour permeability to vapour flow (cm ²) for soil adjacent to building foundation;
X_{crack}	=	length of idealized cylinder (cm);
μ	=	vapour viscosity (0.000173 g/cm·s; CCME, 2006a);
Z_{crack}	=	distance below grade to idealized cylinder (cm); and,
r_{crack}	=	radius of idealized cylinder (cm; calculated as A_{crack}/X_{crack}).

B.2 Ecological Exposure Pathways

Direct Contact by Soil organisms

Groundwater guidelines based on direct contact by soil organisms for non-polar organic compounds and salts are based on soil quality guidelines for this pathway:

Non-polar organic compounds

$$GWQG_{DC} = SQG_{DC} \frac{\rho_b}{\theta_w + (K_{oc} \times f_{oc} \times \rho_b) + (H' \times \theta_a)}$$

Where:

$GWQG_{DC}$	=	groundwater remediation guideline protective of direct contact with plants and soil invertebrates in areas of shallow groundwater (mg/L);
SQG_{DC}	=	soil quality guideline protective of direct contact with plants and soil invertebrates (mg/kg);
ρ_b	=	dry soil bulk density (g/cm ³);
θ_w	=	moisture-filled porosity (dimensionless);
K_{oc}	=	organic carbon partition coefficient (L/kg);
f_{oc}	=	fraction of organic carbon (g/g);
H'	=	dimensionless Henry's Law Constant (dimensionless); and,
θ_a	=	vapour-filled porosity (dimensionless).

Salt Compounds

Salt compounds do not interact significantly with soil organic carbon, are not present to a significant extent in the vapour phase, and are present in pore water or loosely bound to clay mineral surfaces. These guidelines are presented in terms of the electrical conductivity (in

dS/m) of a saturated paste of the soil. The groundwater guideline for this exposure pathway for salts is calculated from the AENV (2001b) ecological soil contact soil quality guidelines, for coarse and fine soils, using the following equation. It is assumed that the water content of the soil in a saturated paste sample may be approximated by the total porosity of the soil.

$$GWQG_{DC} = SQG_{DC} \frac{1,000\rho_b}{\theta_t}$$

where:

GWQG _{DC} =	groundwater remediation objective protective of ecological soil contact in surface soil (μS/cm);
SQG _{DC} =	soil quality guideline for salts protective of eco-soil contact (2 dS/m, agricultural and residential; 4 dS/m commercial and industrial);
1,000 =	conversion factor from dS/m to μS/cm (dimensionless);
ρ _b =	dry soil bulk density (g/cm ³); and,
θ _t =	total porosity (dimensionless).

It should be noted that this calculation only applies to the groundwater quality guideline that is calculated for soil-based ecological receptors and cannot be used to screen any other pathways or receptors. It should also be noted that the above calculation only applies to the total ionic concentration in the soil. All pathways and receptors, including soil ecological pathways and receptors, must still be screened for potential effects from exposure of the individual ions that comprise the total electrical conductivity regardless of calculations from this equation.

B.3 Groundwater Transport

Lateral groundwater transport (e.g. to a nearby surface water body) is modelled using a transport model and equations from the CCME (2006) protocol. At this time, transport modelling for inorganic substances is not conducted due to the uncertainties associated with the partitioning of metals between the adsorbed and dissolved phase and the lack of biodegradation of these substances; transport of inorganic substances could be assessed on a site-specific basis where appropriate.

For the protection of aquatic life or wildlife watering, it is assumed that there is a minimum 10 m lateral separation between the point of measurement and the surface water body; this distance can be modified at Tier 2. The model used to calculate the groundwater guidelines for these water uses is simply the lateral transport part of the CCME (2006) model used to calculate the corresponding soil guideline.

The groundwater remediation guideline protective of aquatic life and wildlife watering is calculated using the following equations.

$$GWQG_{GR} = SWQG \times DF4$$

where:	GWQG _{GR} =	groundwater quality guideline protective of groundwater pathways (mg/kg);
	SWQG _{FL} =	corresponding surface water quality guideline (aquatic life, or

DF4 = wildlife watering) (mg/L);
dilution factor for lateral transport (L/kg).

Assumptions implicit in the model include the following:

- the soil is physically and chemically homogeneous;
- depletion of the contaminant source is not considered (*i.e.*, infinite source mass);
- contaminant is not present as a free phase product;
- groundwater aquifer is unconfined;
- groundwater flow is uniform and steady;
- co-solubility and oxidation/reduction effects are not considered;
- attenuation of the contaminant in the saturated zone is assumed to be one-dimensional with respect to sorption-desorption, dispersion, and biological degradation;
- dispersion in groundwater is assumed to occur in the longitudinal and transverse directions only and diffusion is not considered;
- dilution of the plume by groundwater recharge down-gradient of the source is not included.

Dilution Factor 4

Dilution factor 4 (DF4) from the CCME (2006) model accounts for the processes of dispersion and biodegradation as groundwater travels downgradient from beneath the source of contamination, and is the ratio of the concentration of a chemical in groundwater beneath the source, to the concentration in groundwater at a distance (10 m for generic aquatic life and wildlife watering guidelines) downgradient of the source. For distances less than 10 m, a value of 1 should be used for DF4. Consistent with CCME (2008a,b), the time independent (steady state) version of the equation to calculate DF4 was used:

$$DF4 = \frac{2}{\exp(A) \times [erf(C) - erf(D)]}$$

$$A = \frac{x}{2D_x} \left\{ 1 - \left(1 + \frac{4L_s D_x}{v} \right)^{1/2} \right\}$$

$$C = \frac{y + Y/2}{2(D_{y,x})^{1/2}}$$

$$D = \frac{y - Y/2}{2(D_{y,x})^{1/2}}$$

$$L_s = \frac{0.6931}{t_{1/2s}} \times \exp(-0.07d)$$

$$v = \frac{V}{\theta_t R_s}$$

$$R_s = 1 + \frac{\rho_b K_{oc} f_{oc}}{\theta_t}$$

$$D_x = 0.1x$$

$$D_y = 0.01x$$

where:

DF4	=	dilution factor 4 (dimensionless);
erf	=	the error function;
A	=	dimensionless group A (dimensionless);
C	=	dimensionless group C (dimensionless);
D	=	dimensionless group D (dimensionless);
x	=	lateral distance between source and receptor (m);
D _x	=	dispersivity in the direction of groundwater flow (m);
L _s	=	decay constant (1/year);
v	=	velocity of the contaminant (m/year);
y	=	distance to receptor perpendicular to groundwater flow (m);
Y	=	source width (m);
D _y	=	dispersivity perpendicular to the direction of groundwater flow (m);
t _{1/2s}	=	decay half-life of contaminant in saturated zone of aquifer (years);
d	=	water table depth (m);
V	=	Darcy velocity in groundwater (m/year);
θ _t	=	total soil porosity (dimensionless) in the aquifer;
R _s	=	retardation factor in saturated zone (dimensionless);
ρ _b	=	dry soil bulk density in the aquifer (g/cm ³);
K _{oc}	=	organic carbon partition coefficient (mL/g); and,
f _{oc}	=	fraction organic carbon (g/g) in the aquifer.

It should be noted that the decay half-life is assumed to be infinite unless a value has been approved by the CCME. Most published half-life data reflect aerobic conditions or surface water/surface soil, and may be unconservative for potentially anaerobic groundwater conditions. Site-specific half-lives may be considered in a site-specific risk assessment.

B.4 Model Input Parameters

Table 4: Model Input Parameters for Human Receptor Characteristics^a

Parameter	Symbol	Infant (0 – 6 mo)	Toddler (7 mo - 4 y)	Child (5 – 11 y)	Teen (12 – 19 y)	Adult (20+ y)
Body Weight (kg)	BW	8.2	16.5	32.9	59.7	70.7
Air Inhalation Rate (m ³ /d)	IR	2.1	9.3	14.5	15.8	15.8
Water Ingestion Rate (L/d)	WIR	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5

a – from CCME 2006

Table 5: Soil and Hydrogeological Model Input Parameters^a

Parameter	Symbol	Soil Type	
		Coarse- grained	Fine- grained
Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (m/y)	K _H	320	32
Hydraulic Gradient	i	0.028	0.028
Recharge (Infiltration rate) (m/y)	I	0.28	0.20
Organic Carbon Fraction (g/g)	foc	0.005	0.005
Soil Bulk Density (g/cm ³)	ρ _b	1.7	1.4
Water Content (M _w /M _s)	M _w /M _s	0.07	0.12
Total Soil Porosity	n	0.36	0.47
Vapour-Filled Porosity	θ _a	0.241	0.302
Moisture-Filled Porosity	θ _w	0.119	0.168
Soil Vapour Permeability (cm ²)	k _v	6x10 ⁻⁸	10 ⁻⁹

a – from CCME 2008a

Table 6: Model Input Parameters for Site Characteristics^a

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	VALUE
Contaminant Source Width (m)	Y	10
Contaminant Source Depth (m)	Z	3
Contaminant Source Length (m)	X	10
Distance to Surface Water (m)	x	10
Distance to Potable Water User (m)	x	0
Distance to Agricultural Water User (m)	x	0
Distance from Groundwater to Building Slab (cm)	L _T	30
Depth to Groundwater (water table) (m)	d	3
Depth of unconfined aquifer (m)	d _a	5

a – from CCME 2006

Table 7: Model Input Parameters for Building ^a

Parameter	Symbol	Residential Basement	Residential Slab-On-Grade	Commercial Slab-On-Grade
Building Length (cm)	L _B	1225	1225	2000
Building Width (cm)	W _B	1225	1225	1500
Building Substructure Area (cm ²)	A _B	2.7x10 ⁶	1.5x10 ⁶	3.0x10 ⁶
Mixing Height (cm) ^a	H _B	360	360	300
Thickness of Building Foundation (cm)	L _{crack}	11.25	11.25	11.25
Depth Below Grade of Foundation (cm)	Z _{crack}	244	11.25	11.25
Area of Crack (cm ²)	A _{crack}	1790	994.5	1846
Length of Idealized Cylinder (cm)	X _{crack}	4900	4900	7000
Air Exchanges per Hour (1/h)	ACH	0.5	0.5	0.9
Pressure Differential (g/cm-s ²)	ΔP	40	40	20

a – from CCME 2008a

Table 8: Model Input Parameters for Livestock and Wildlife Receptor Characteristics^a

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Livestock (Cow)	Wildlife (Meadow Vole)
Body Weight	BW	kg	550	0.017
Soil Ingestion Rate	SIR	kg/d	0.747	0.000058
Water Ingestion Rate	WIR	L/d	100	0.00357

a – from AENV (2008a)

B.5 Chemical-Specific Parameters

A variety of chemical physical-chemical and toxicological parameters are also needed for guideline calculation. The physical-chemical parameters applied to derive the generic guidelines have been summarized in AENV (2008a) and OMEE (1997). Human toxicological parameters should be based on the latest guidance from Health Canada.

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Rhonda Miller - MVLWB

From: McMillan, Sarah-Lacey [Yel] [Sarah-Lacey.McMillan@EC.GC.CA]
Sent: June-30-11 4:19 PM
To: permits@mvlwb.com
Cc: Ogilvie, Carey [Yel]; Lowman, Lisa [Yel]; Kelly, Mary [Yel]; EANorthNWT [Yel]
Subject: RE: MV2011L3-0001 - Town of Fort Smith - Water Licence Renewal
Attachments: MV2011L3-0001 Fort Smith Type A WL- EC Intervention cover letter.pdf; MV2011L3-0001 Fort Smith Type A WL- EC Intervention.pdf; Guidance Fed Interim GW guidelines ENG_2010 May.pdf

Hi Kathleen,

Please find attached Environment Canada's cover letter and intervention for the Town of Fort Smith's Water Licence Renewal. Also attached is the Guidance Document on Federal Interim Groundwater Quality Guidelines for Federal Contaminated Sites which was referred to in the submission. Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions.

Thank you,

Sarah-Lacey McMillan

Environmental Assessment Coordinator | Coordonnatrice d'évaluation environnementale
Environmental Protection Operations | Activités de protection de l'environnement
Environment Canada | Environnement Canada
5019, 52 Street | 5019, rue 52
P.O. Box 2310 | C. P. 2310
Yellowknife (NT) X1A 2P7 | Yellowknife (NT) X1A 2P7
sarah-lacey.mcmillan@ec.gc.ca
Telephone | Téléphone 867-669-4724
Facsimile | Télécopieur 867-873-8185
Government of Canada | Gouvernement du Canada
Website | Site Web www.ec.gc.ca

From: Amanda Gauthier - MVLWB [mailto:agauthier@mvlwb.com]
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 11:50 AM
To: screeningofficer@eastarm.com; scellis@eastarm.com; jbreannan@yellowknife.ca; rlong@yellowknife.ca; lmandeville@denenation.com; Carolc.lands@gmail.com; imadenegurl@hotmail.com; Rick.Walbourne@dfo-mpo.gc.ca; Sao_enterprise@northwestel.net; EANorthNWT [Yel]; Frmc53@yahoo.ca; forsmithmetiscouncil@northwestel.net; Gnwnt_ea@gov.nt.ca; Rhonda_Batchelor@gov.nt.ca; Patrick_Clancy@gov.nt.ca; Duane_Fleming@gov.nt.ca; K_Johnson@gov.nt.ca; Mark_Davy@gov.nt.ca; Glen_Mackay@gov.nt.ca; hrnc@northwestel.net; intergov@inac-a-inc.gc.ca; norrisa@inac.gc.ca; consultationsupportunit@inac.gc.ca; james.lawrance@inac.gc.ca; Lorraine.Seale@inac-a-inc.gc.ca; Scott.Stewart@inac.gc.ca; Charlene.Coe@inac-a-inc.gc.ca; Robert.Jenkins@inac.gc.ca; landsnresources@katlodeeche.com; doraenzoe@yahoo.ca; lands@nsma.net; Matthew.Spence@cannor.gc.ca; Kate.Witherly@cannor.gc.ca; ima.nwtmn@northwestel.net; katherine.cumming@pc.gc.ca; gordon.hamre@pc.gc.ca; jsoucy@fortsmith.ca; ceo@srfn195.com; bblack@fortsmith.ca; mrichardson@hayriver.com; SusanA@wcb.nt.ca; wfn@northwestel.net; environment@ykdene.com; tslack@ykdene.com; esangris@ykdene.com; ttsetta@ykdene.com
Cc: 'Kathleen Graham'
Subject: MV2011L3-0001 - Town of Fort Smith - Water Licence Renewal Exemption Letter

Good day,

Please find the attached letter for your information. If you have any questions, please contact Kathleen Graham at (867) 766-7461 or email kgraham@mvlwb.com.

Regards,

Amanda Gauthier
Regulatory Clerk
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
7th Floor, 4922 48th St, PO Box 2130 | Yellowknife, NT | X1A 2P6
ph 867.766.7460 | fax 867.873.6610
agauthier@mvlwb.com | www.mvlwb.com

