

Eastview Landfill 2023 Annual Report

Prepared by:



TETRA TECH





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Executive Summary

The City of Brandon (City) owns and operates the Eastview Landfill (Land-fill) located at 765 33rd Street East in Brandon, Manitoba. The Landfill operates as a Class 1 Waste Disposal Ground (WDG) under Manitoba Environment Act License No. 3149 (License). The License was issued by Manitoba Conservation and Climate, now Manitoba Environment and Climate Change (MECC) on August 25, 2015.

Tetra Tech Canada Inc. (Tetra Tech) was retained by the City to prepare this Report.

The 2023 Annual Operations Report is provided to fulfill the City's License requirement to annually report on operations and monitoring at the Landfill. This Annual Operations Report covers the period from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023.

Site facilities include:

- Former and active disposal areas.
- Commercial and residential disposal areas.
- Scale and scale house.
- Snow removal dump site (City use only).
- Clean fill disposal.
- Concrete disposal area.
- Landfill Gas (LFG) collection system.
- Material Recovery Facility.
- Designated stockpiles for metals, propane tanks, tires, yard waste, and branches.
- Freon device removal depot.
- Eco-Centre for used oil, filters, and containers.
- Tree and wood chipping.
- Composting.
- Electronic waste (E-waste) depot.
- Household hazardous waste depot.

The areas of the Landfill are shown in Figure E-1.

Detailed environmental monitoring is provided in the *2023 Water Quality Monitoring Report* by Tetra Tech (2024) and *Landfill Gas Annual Report* by Comcor Environmental Limited (Comcor) (2024).

Historical records show a decreasing trend in customer visits over the past four years and an increase in total materials diverted such as recyclables, organics, household hazardous waste, E-waste, tires, and scrap metal. Total waste disposal decreased in 2023 compared to previous years. Total waste materials managed at the site show a slight decreasing trend over the past ten years.

Environmental monitoring showed results consistent with historical data. Groundwater, surface water, and LFG are monitored throughout the year to assess potential impacts from the Landfill on the surrounding environment. The following findings were noted:

- The LFG Collection and Flaring System had significant system downtime in 2023 caused by weather and equipment failures. Data from LFG operations was available intermittently from March 2023 to November 2023. LFG Collection and Flaring and associated greenhouse gas emission reductions increased in 2023 compared to 2022.
- The inferred groundwater flow direction is predominantly towards the north-northeast. This flow direction is consistent with regional groundwater flows towards the Assiniboine River; however, a clear flow pattern could not be established with the monitoring data collected.
- Groundwater quality analysis showed exceedances of the Maximum Acceptance Concentrations (MAC) or Aesthetic Objectives (AO) Health Canada – Canadian Drinking Water Quality (HC-CDWQ) Guidelines for parameters such as nitrate, iron, manganese, and uranium at several up-gradient and down-gradient locations in the Landfill and Tetra Tech concluded that there was no significant groundwater quality impact at the monitoring well locations that can be clearly attributed to Landfill operations.
- Surface water quality analysis showed exceedances of HC-CDWQ Guidelines MAC and AO in some samples. Tetra Tech concluded the surface water monitoring results were consistent with historical data. Exceedances in surface water are not considered a risk to the surrounding environment, as surface water from the site is contained on site and either evaporates or is transferred to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) rather than being discharged directly into the environment.

The City logged no major (lost time) health and safety incidents or nuisance, noise, or odour complaints in 2023.

As the City moves forward with annual operations reporting, a number of key metrics have been identified to assess overall Landfill and solid waste system performance. Table E-1 summarizes the metrics considered most relevant to the Landfill's ongoing operations.

The following were recommended in reports prepared by others:

- As per the recommendations by Comcor (2023) for the LFG Collection and Flaring System:
 - Continue to operate and monitor the LFG system full time according to the Operation and Maintenance Manual for the Landfill.
 - Replace the gas analyzer, which has been ordered as of 2024.
 - Investigate and repair issues with freezing at the flare base and heat-trace/re-insulate as necessary.
 - Budget to overhaul the LFG blower and motor (budgeted for 2024).
 - Complete upgrades to the LFG system including expanding the LFG collection wellfield (budgeting for in capital plans).
- As per the recommendations by Tetra Tech (2024) for groundwater and surface water sampling:
 - Conduct a review of current and historical land uses near the Landfill. The areas around the Landfill all have potential to affect the groundwater quality at up-gradient monitoring well locations.
 - To better define the groundwater flow pattern in the shallow and deeper groundwater strata and variations in groundwater quality with the monitoring well network, review all borehole log information for the primary monitoring network (PMN) and the secondary monitoring network (SMN), and prepare geological cross sections and a conceptual site model.
 - Continue to follow the streamlined Monitoring, Sampling, and Analysis Plan, as approved by MECC on December 2, 2017.



Figure E-1: Landfill Site Plan

Table E-1: Landfill Operational Summary

Item	2023 Value	Change from 2022
Waste Disposed	29,757 tonnes	-6.0%
Waste Disposal Per Capita	0.57 tonnes/capita	-0.04 tonnes/capita
(All) Materials Diverted	14,535 tonnes	+5.5%
Customer Visits	45,520	-7.6%
Apparent Waste Density	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Groundwater Quality	No Significant Concerns	No Significant Concerns
Surface Water Quality	No Significant Concerns	No Significant Concerns
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction by LFG Collection and Flaring	6,641 tonnes CO ₂ e	+61%
Annual LFG Flow Volume	39,555,241 scf	+70%
Lost Time Incidents	None	No Change
Remaining Airspace	Not Assessed	Not Assessed

Introduction

The City of Brandon (City) operates the Eastview Landfill (Landfill) located in Brandon, Manitoba. The Landfill operates as a Class 1 Waste Disposal Ground (WDG) under Manitoba Environment Act License No. 3149 (License). The License was issued by Manitoba Conservation and Climate, now Manitoba Environment and Climate Change (MECC) on August 25, 2015.

The 2023 Annual Operations Report is provided to fulfill the City's License requirement to annually report on operations and monitoring at the Landfill. This Annual Operations Report covers the operational period from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023.

Tetra Tech Canada Inc. (Tetra Tech) was retained by the City to prepare this Report.

Site Ownership

The Landfill is owned and operated by the City, and serves the City, the Rural Municipality (RM) of Cornwallis, and surrounding areas.

Registration and Reporting Requirements

Landfill design and operation in Manitoba is regulated by the *Manitoba Environment Act*, the Standards for Landfills in Manitoba, and the *Landfill Gas (LFG) Management Regulation*. Health Canada's *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* are also used in assessment of groundwater quality. The License details general operational terms and conditions for the Landfill.

The Landfill is classified as Class 1 WDG, which is defined as a landfill that:

- Receives more than 5,000 tonnes of solid waste in a year or 400 tonnes of solid waste in a 30-day period;
- Receives solid waste from outside the province; or
- Is operated by anyone other than a municipality or regional waste management authority, and:
 - Disposes of solid waste generated by the operator; or
 - Receives solid waste generated by others for commercial purposes.

The License details performance criteria for surface and groundwater quality, leachate management, LFG, and public health and safety. Clause 104 of the License identifies that an annual operations and monitoring report should be submitted to MECP. Table 1-1 summarizes the required information and location within the Annual Operations Report.

Table 1-1: Table of Concordance

License Requirement	Page
A summary of any construction activities which occurred at the Landfill	14
The mass of each type of waste received (solid waste to tipping face, compost feedstock, petroleum contaminated soils, special wastes, etc.)	16
The mass of each type of material that was removed from the Landfill (recyclables, treated soils, compost, etc)	18
A summary of the monitoring report results from air, groundwater, and surface water as per Clauses 86, 94, and 99 of the License, respectively	30
The volume of leachate which was removed from the Landfill for treatment	34
Summary reports and details of all incidents that required implementation of the contingency plan	36
Summary report of noise or odour complaints received	36
Summary report of any fires within the Landfill requiring notification as per Clause 11 of the License	36
Comparison of results of reports submitted in previous years to show trends and variances	38

The report contents are based on operational information provided to Tetra Tech by the City. Information regarding the Landfill groundwater and surface water monitoring program has been summarized from the *2023 Water Quality Monitoring Report* by Tetra Tech (2023). Information regarding the LFG reporting program has been summarized from the *2023 Annual Monitoring Report Eastview Landfill Gas Collection and Flaring System* by Comcor Environmental Limited (Comcor) (2024).

Site Description

The Landfill is located at 765 33rd Street East in Brandon and is accessed via 33rd Street East from the west side of the site. The Landfill operates six days per week from April 1 through September 30 and five days per week from October 1 through March 31 with varied hours of operation.

Site facilities include:

- Former and active disposal areas.
- Commercial and residential disposal areas.
- Scale and scale house.
- Snow removal dump site (City use only).
- Clean fill disposal.
- Concrete disposal area.
- LFG collection system.
- Material Recovery Facility (MRF).
- Designated stockpiles for metals, propane tanks, tires, yard waste, and branches.
- Freon device removal depot.
- Eco-Centre for used oil, filters, and containers.
- Tree and wood chipping.
- Composting.
- Electronic waste (E-waste) depot.
- Household hazardous waste (HHW) depot.



Figure 1: Landfill Site Plan

Site History and Development

The Landfill covers approximately 61.5 hectares in an eastern industrial area of the City. Previous site investigations conducted by Earth Tech identified distinct three stratigraphic units underlying the Landfill: sand and gravel fill (0 m to 4 m), brown to grey till (3 m to 14 m), and silty sand (14 m to end of logs) (Earth Tech 1999).

Landfilling is reported to have commenced in the 1970s and waste was historically placed in the southeast and east areas of the Landfill.

The following summarizes the developed and undeveloped areas within the Landfill design footprint, also shown on the KGS Group Cell Design Plans (2023), shown as Figure 2.

- Cell 1 to Cell 6 – Developed along the eastern edge of the Landfill, unlined cells from the 1970s and 1980s that have been closed and capped.
- Cell 7 – Developed in 1994, a Geosynthetic Clay Liner that has been closed and capped.
- Cell 8 to Cell 12 – Developed between 1996 and 2003, High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) lined cells that have been closed and capped.
- Cell 13 to Cell 16 – Developed between 2009 and 2017, HDPE lined cells that are currently in use. Cell 13 and Cell 14 reached capacity in 2023 and Cell 15 has approximately one year of capacity remaining.
- Cell 17 - Developed in 2023, an HDPE lined cell that is currently in use.
- Cell 19 - Planned for development in 2024, an HDPE lined cell.

The City has several proposed cells planned for the northwest portion of the Landfill.

Leachate is collected from lined disposal cells. There are nine manholes located around the perimeter of the waste disposal areas. Leachate is pumped directly into the manholes and passes through a meter so that the City can measure leachate flow. Leachate is then pumped into leachate storage tanks located directly west of the old scale building. Figure 2 shows a map and utilization plan for the Landfill.

Asbestos is placed in Cell 15 and Cell 16 where it is covered and surveyed. Customers must purchase a permit to dispose asbestos in the Landfill. A separate permit is required for each day that asbestos is delivered to the Landfill.

In 2021, KGS Group developed an updated Closure and Post Closure Plan for the Landfill, which included final design contours based on a landfill lifespan that predicted closure in 2053. The City has a levy of \$6.00 per tonne to cover Landfill closure and post closure costs, an increase of \$1.00 from 2022.



Site Operations and Development

Waste is received from City municipal, commercial, and industrial sectors, the RM of Cornwallis, and drop-off loads from surrounding areas. To assist with traffic flow, waste is segregated into the following areas for disposal:

- Cell 13 and Cell 14 for shingles.
- Cell 15 and Cell 16 for residential and commercial direct haul loads.
- Cell 17 for City collection vehicles.

A public recycling and yard waste drop off depot is located outside of the entrance gate to the Landfill. Inside the Landfill, incoming loads are scaled with scalehouse staff providing traffic to the appropriate drop off areas. There are segregated public drop off areas for grass, trees, wood, metal, tires, and glass along the south side of the main road.

2023 Projects

The City completed construction of Cell 17 in December 2023. In preparation for construction, historical buried waste was encountered within the proposed Cell 17 and future Cell 19 waste footprint and as a result Cell 17 was redesigned to accommodate the buried waste.

Wood and Tree Waste Grinding

The City completed a wood and tree waste grinding project in 2023 through a contract. Approximately 7,846 m³ of wood and tree waste was ground as part of the project. The wood chips were sold to nearby communities as a fuel source and used at the Landfill for moisture control.

Future Capital Projects

KGS Group was contracted by the City to complete a Long-Term Capital Plan in 2021 which laid out a timeline and vision for capital improvements at the Landfill. Projects identified include:

- Expansion of the LFG collection system.
- Recommendations for future options on alternative daily cover.
- Technologies for reducing landfilling.
- Vertical and horizontal expansion.
- Alternate composting solutions.
- Wood waste management.



Figure 2: Landfill Cell Design Master Plan (KGS Group 2017)

Waste Received, Recycled, and Discharged

All waste generated within the City is either hauled directly by City collection trucks, commercial haulers, or self-hauled by small businesses and residents. In 2023, the total waste disposed in the active cells was 29,757 tonnes. The City tracks the following categories of waste:

- Asbestos.
- Commercial mixed refuse.
- Residential mixed refuse.
- City curbside collection.
- WWTP sludge.

Table 3-1 shows materials disposed in the Landfill from 2020 to 2023.

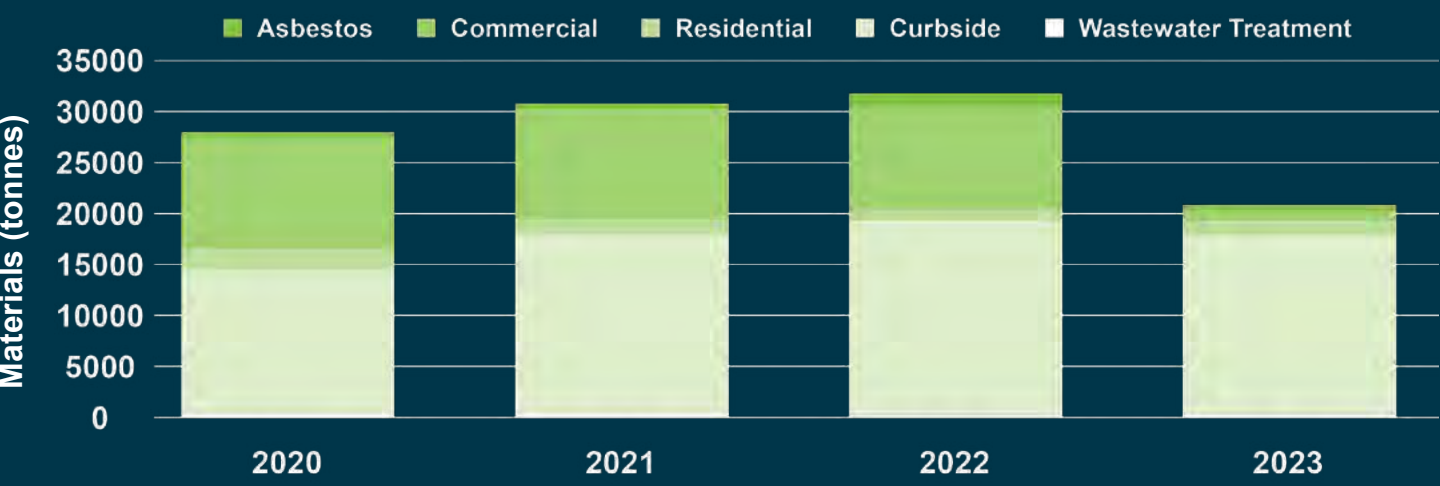
The City’s License allows for disposal of several special wastes including asbestos, WWTP sludge, and animal hair from a local meat processing plant. In 2023, 126 tonnes of asbestos, 530 tonnes of WWTP sludge, and 3,715 tonnes of animal hair were safely disposed of at the Landfill. Animal hair is included under commercial mixed refuse and a surcharge is added on a per load basis for the special handling required.

Compared to 2022, annual total waste disposal decreased by 6.0% in 2023, with an overall decrease of 31.9% since annual total waste disposal of 43,715 tonnes in 2013. Apparent waste density was not assessed in 2023.



Table 3-1: Waste Disposed in the Eastview Landfill Annually

Materials (Tonnes)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Asbestos	231.98	305.03	74.12	126.08
Commercial Mixed Refuse	14,161.82	17,573.40	19,065.26	17,674.39
Residential Mixed Refuse	2,075.56	1,465.76	1,149.81	1,401.84
City Curbside Collection	10,918.29	10,815.32	10,024.82	10,025.06
Wastewater Treatment Facility Sludge	499.67	528.38	1,339.43	529.74
Total	27,887.32	30,687.89	31,653.47	29,757.11



Visitors

The total number of visitors to the Landfill site in 2023 was 45,250, with 26,399 residential visits and 19,121 being commercial visits as summarized in Table 3-2.

As shown in Table 3-2, annual customer visits decreased by 7.6% in 2023 compared to 2022, mainly from a decrease in residential customer visits.

Table 3-2: Annual Customer Visits

Visitors	2020	2021	2022	2023
Residential	44,240	34,951	29,940	26,399
Commerical	17,885	18,654	19,340	19,121
Total	62,125	53,605	49,280	45,250



Compost Feedstock

The City has operated a yard and tree trimming collection facility since the early 1990s, with material composted in turned windrows. In the subsequent years, the collection facility was upgraded to include a contact water pond collecting surface water from the composting area. Once windrowed materials have completed the active composting phase, they are placed in a curing pile. Following the curing process, the finished compost is mixed with soil, screened, and stored at the Landfill. The mixed compost and soil are used by the City for landscaping projects or sold as soil amendment to the public.

In 2023, 6,232 tonnes of organic material were diverted from disposal with municipal solid waste (MSW) to the compost area at the Landfill. Organic material included green waste (yard waste, tree brush, wood waste etc.) and household organic waste. As shown in Table 3-3, the amount of organic material composted increased by approximately 390 tonnes from 2022 to 2023 with the highest inputs from commercial and industrial sources.

Table 3-3 shows organic quantities collected at the Landfill from the residential, commercial, and industrial sector annually over the past four years. Industrial organic materials include manure and bedding wastes from the agriculture sector.

Typical compost collection programs are composed of 80% green waste and 20% household organic waste. Based on this assumption, approximately 4,986 tonnes of incoming organic material was green waste and 1,246 tonnes of incoming organic material was household organic waste in 2023.

In 2023, approximately 322 tonnes of compost was removed from the Landfill as soil amendment. The City has a large stockpile of compost remaining at the Landfill and is investigating options for removal of the compost.

Table 3-4 depicts the collection of diverted organic materials between depot, self-haul, and curbside collection over the past four years.

Curbside collection by the City remains the primary source of diverted organic materials, with curbside collection representing approximately 82% of the total incoming organics.



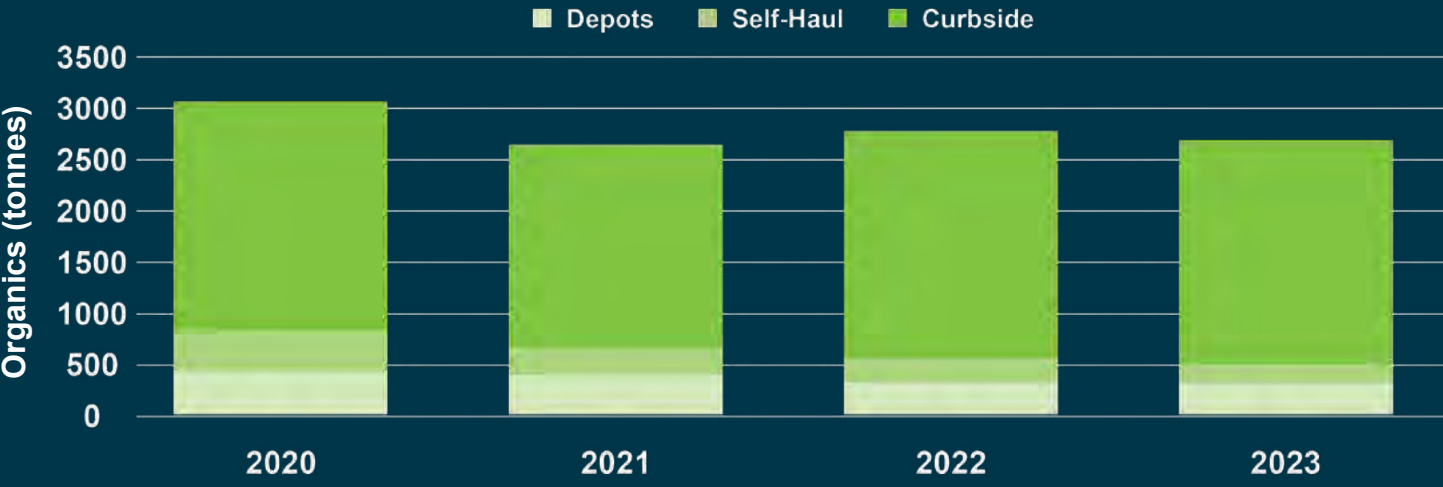
Table 3-3 Organic Quantities to the Landfill

Material (Tonnes)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Residential	5,044.42	3,940.42	3,850.70	3,113.88
Commercial	1,863.18	2,193.94	1,307.60	1,745.86
Industrial	1,763.18	159.62	683.97	1,327.47
Total	8,670.78	6,293.98	5,842.27	6,232.21



Table 3-4 Comparison of Collection Methods for Organic Materials

Material (tonnes)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Depots	423.74	381.53	313.76	312.49
Self-Haul	401.34	268.58	238.06	177.53
Curbside	2,231.47	1,988.94	2,219.42	2,190.16
Total	3,056.55	2,639.05	2,771.24	2,680.18





Household Hazardous Waste

The City has operated a HHW depot at the Landfill since 2012. The HHW depot is serviced by Product Care Manitoba in conjunction with Miller Environmental with Landfill staff receiving training on HHW handling and storage. The HHW depot at the landfill accepts items from residential sources including:

- Fluorescent lights.
- Flammables.
- Acids.
- Aerosols.
- Caustics.
- Corrosives.
- Oxidizers.
- Paint.
- Toxins.
- Physically hazardous materials such as non-refillable gas cylinders.

The Landfill received 60.7 tonnes of HHW in 2023, a slight increase from the 57.9 tonnes received in 2022. Table 3-5 shows the total HHW received at the Landfill from 2020 to 2023.

Petroleum Contaminated Soils

The Contaminated Soil Remediation Facility accepts contaminated soils for treatment. Contaminated soils are treated with the use of a romo plow attached to a tracked bulldozer. Once materials meet the guidelines stated in Guideline 96-05, Treatment Disposal of Petroleum Contaminated Soil (MECP 2010), they are stockpiled for use as cover material in the active waste disposal areas. The Landfill received 12.6 tonnes of contaminated soil in 2023, and none was removed in 2023.

Customers are required to obtain a permit to dispose Contaminated Soils at the Landfill. Permits are issued by the City and may require pre-disposal laboratory testing. No Contaminated Soil loads are accepted without a permit.

E-Waste

The City has been diverting electronic waste (E-Waste) from the Landfill since 2010. E-Waste accepted for diversion includes most types of household electronics (i.e., televisions, monitors, computers, printers, audio systems, etc.). A total of 77.2 tonnes of E-Waste was collected in 2023. Table 3-5 summarizes trends in E-Waste diverted since 2020.

Tires

Scrap tires are stockpiled at the Landfill and removed from the Landfill via Tire Stewardship Manitoba. In 2023, 270.3 tonnes of scrap tires were removed from the Landfill. Table 3-5 shows the annual tonnes of scrap tire removed from the Landfill for recycling.

Metals

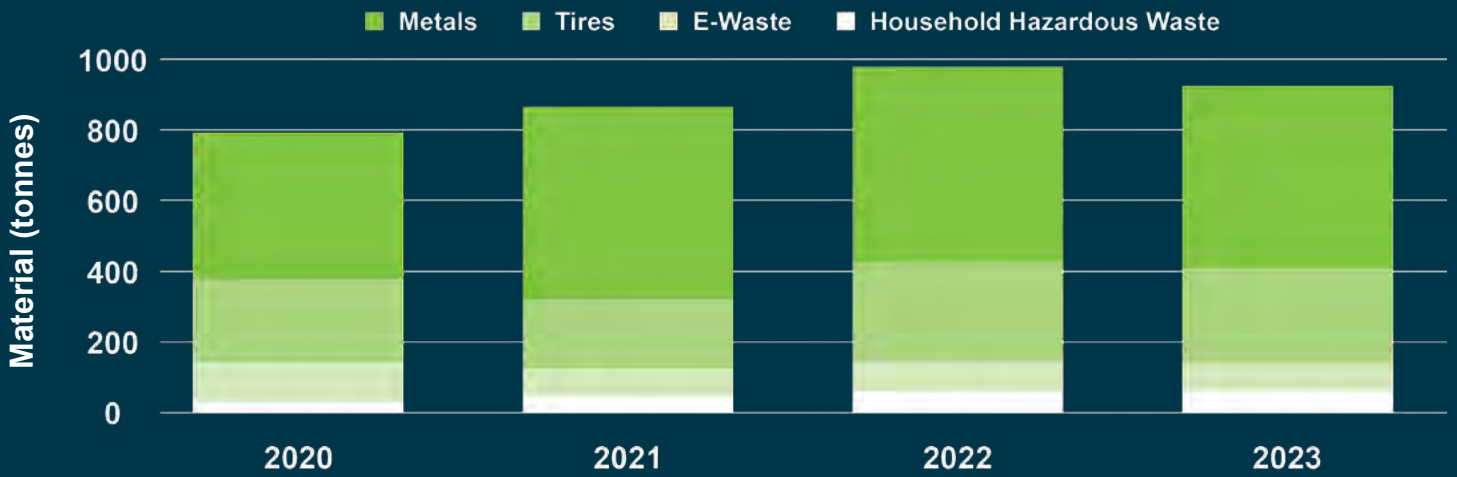
Scrap metals and household appliances that do not contain refrigerant are stockpiled at the Landfill and periodically sent to a processor. In 2023, 517.5 tonnes of scrap metal were removed from the Landfill. Table 3-5 shows total scrap metal removed from the Landfill for recycling from 2020 to 2023.

Household appliances containing refrigerant are stockpiled at the Landfill and periodically delivered to Puresphera in Winnipeg in 2023 for proper refrigerant removal and recycling of components.



Table 3-5 E-Waste, Tires, Metals, and Household Hazardous Waste

Material (Tonnes)	2020	2021	2022	2023
E-Waste	76.73	86.88	93.23	77.21
Tires	196.00	280.00	159.91	270.3
Metals	546.00	555.00	528.18	517.5
Household Hazardous Waste	47.25	58.19	57.90	60.69



Recyclables

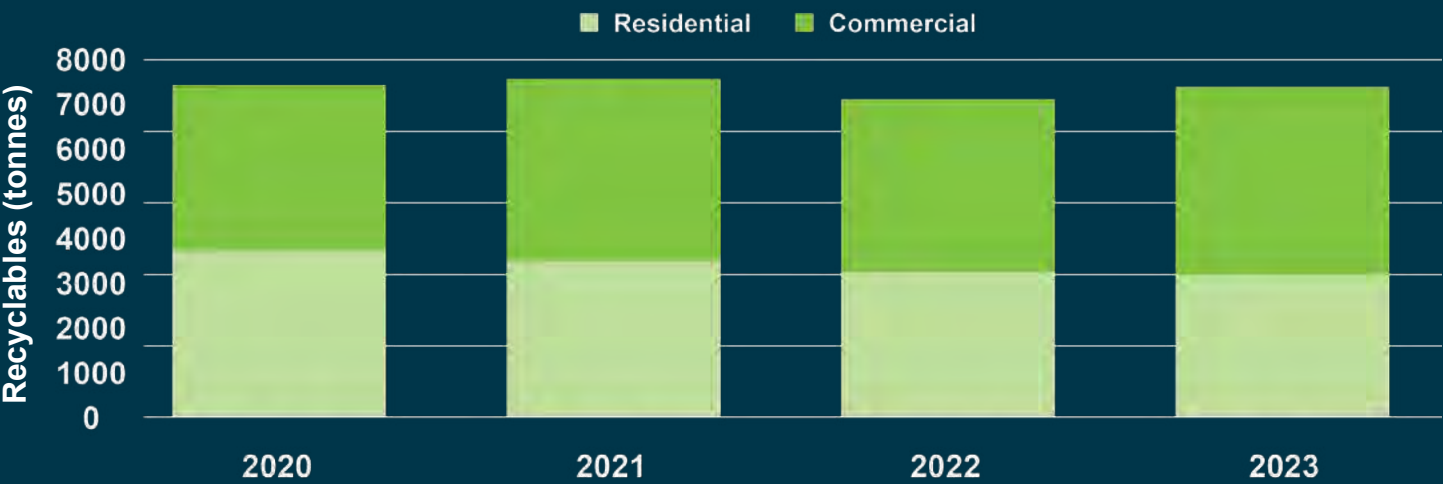
The City owns and operates an MRF for the processing of residential and commercial recyclables, with shipping and marketing contracted. The incoming material is segregated into non-recyclables, old corrugated cardboard (OCC, shredded office paper (SOP), and co-mingled recyclable material. Mixed recyclable materials are baled and shipped to processing plants for further sorting, while OCC and SOP are baled separately and shipped to end markets.

Recyclable materials are collected via curbside residential collection, commercial collections by private haulers, and from four recycling depots in the City. In 2023, a total of 7,377 tonnes of recyclables were collected, with 3,162 tonnes being residential recyclables and 4,215 tonnes being commercial recyclables. Table 3-6 shows the tonnage of material recycled annually from 2020 to 2023.

In 2023, approximately 2,062 tonnes of OCC, 4,637 tonnes of mixed recyclables, and 174 tonnes of SOP were shipped out from the MRF.

Table 3-6 Recyclables

Material (Tonnes)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Residential	3,703.63	3,483.96	3,231.55	3,161.87
Commercial	3,704.55	4,062.74	3,863.07	4,215.34
Total	7,408.18	7,546.70	7,094.62	7,377.21





Progress in Waste Diversion

Annual waste diversion rates have been generally consistent, with similar diversion noted between 2013 (28.6%) and 2023 (32.8%). 2020 had the highest rate observed to date of 37.8%. Table 3-7 provides a summary of waste diversion tracking from 2020 to 2023. Total materials diverted includes recyclables, organics, HHW, E-waste, tires, and scrap metal.

As shown in Table 3-7, total materials diverted increased by 5.5% in 2023 compared to 2022.

The City released a number of public advertisements on waste management best practices in 2023 in partnership with Multi-Material Stewardship Manitoba including curbside cart placement and filling information, HHW disposal locations, and E-waste disposal information.

Table 3-7 Annual Waste Diversion Rate

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023
Waste Diversion Rate (%)	37.8%	32.6%	30.3%	32.8%
Total Tonnes Diverted (tonnes)	16,944.94	14,820.75	13,773.11	14,535.06

Environmental Monitoring Results

The City monitors and reports on four key sources of environmental impacts: LFG, groundwater, surface water, and leachate.

LFG Collection and Flaring System Monitoring

LFG monitoring was completed by Integrated Gas Recovery Systems (IGRS) and partner company Comcor with the results of the 2023 monitoring program reported in 2024. The 2023 LFG Monitoring Report (Comcor 2024) provides a summary of monitoring and maintenance work and analysis of LFG emissions and greenhouse gas reductions. There are two main components of the LFG system that require monitoring:

- LFG collection wellfield including vertical and lateral wells; and
- Mechanical System including a blower and a flaring system.

Significant LFG system downtime occurred in 2023 as well as in 2022. Data from LFG operations was available intermittently from March 2023 and November 2023. LFG system downtime included:

- In January 2023, the LFG flare froze, obstructing gas passage and resulting in a system shutdown. Concurrently, an ignitor malfunction prevented proper firing, further impeding system operation. Both issues were resolved, and the system resumed functionality on April 19, 2023.
- In August 2023, recurrent blower variable-frequency drive (VFD) faults led to multiple flare shutdowns. A third party contractor conducted repairs, resulting in improved stability of system operation in the following months.
- In November 2023, repairs commenced on lateral extraction well “Lateral 2” causing another flare outage until repair completion. Despite repair completion, ongoing ignitor issues persisted, causing continued flare startup difficulties until the end of 2023.

Minor maintenance activities were completed throughout 2023 including inspection of the condensate pump and pump drain trap, and preventative maintenance on the air compressor.

In 2023, the greenhouse gas emissions reduction due to flaring methane was 6,641 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) and the total annual LFG flow was 39,555,214 standard cubic feet (scf). Table 4-1 provides a summary of total greenhouse gas emissions reduction and total LFG flow volume from 2020 to 2023.

The recorded LFG collection and flaring increased by 61% compared to 2022, although recorded values were approximately 25% lower than 2020 and 2021 values.

Table 4-1: Annual LFG Volumes

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023
Annual Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	8,338	8,953	2,464	6,641
LFG Flow (scf)	48,346,297	52,436,969	12,004,720	39,555,214

Groundwater Quality and Monitoring Results

Water quality monitoring was completed by Tetra Tech with results of the 2023 monitoring program reported in 2024. The 2023 Water Quality Monitoring Report (Tetra Tech 2024) provides detailed methodology and analysis of water quality. Based on the streamlined sampling and monitoring program approved by MECC in December 2017, the water quality monitoring program includes:

- Annual measurement of groundwater elevation in overburden (till and sand) materials as measured in 30 onsite groundwater monitoring wells.
- Establishment of a Primary Monitoring Network (PMN) consisting of ten onsite wells, two offsite wells, three surface water locations, and a leachate monitoring location sampled on an annual basis.
- Establishment of a Secondary Monitoring Network (SMN) consisting of 17 onsite wells and one offsite well sampled once every three years.
- Creation of set groundwater and surface water laboratory analytical packages, tailored to site conditions and current best practices.

Groundwater Elevation and Flow

Groundwater elevations were highest along the southern Landfill boundary and southwest corner of the Landfill. Groundwater elevations were lowest towards the north property boundary. The inferred groundwater flow direction in upper groundwater strata is predominantly towards the north-northeast under an estimated hydraulic gradient of 0.07 m/m. This flow direction is consistent with regional groundwater flows towards the Assiniboine River. The groundwater flow direction in deeper groundwater strata is also inferred to be northeasterly; however, a clear flow pattern could not be established with the monitoring data collected.

Groundwater Quality

The PMN was sampled in the 2023 monitoring program. Results of laboratory analysis were compared to Health Canada – Canadian Drinking Water Quality (HC-CDWQ) Guidelines.

The 2023 Water Quality Monitoring Report indicates that groundwater quality is generally stable at PMN monitoring wells and suggests no significant groundwater quality impact at the monitoring well locations that can

be clearly attributed to Landfill operations. Laboratory results identified nitrate, iron, manganese, and uranium exceeded applicable health related Maximum Acceptance Concentrations (MAC) of HC-CDWQ Guidelines at one or more location inside of the Landfill. The parameters exceeding MAC were consistent with historical results. There were two off-site sampling locations that exceeded MAC for iron, manganese, and uranium. Increased concentrations of dissolved iron, manganese, and uranium are not necessarily related to Landfill operations and may be naturally occurring.

Parameters exceeding non-health related HC-CDWQ Guidelines for Aesthetic Objectives (AO) observed at the onsite monitoring locations included total dissolved solids (TDS) and sulphate. Off-site monitoring wells showed exceedances of TDS.

It was noted that nitrate exceedances may not be due to Landfill operations and may be influenced by off-site activities as the highest nitrate concentrations were measured on the east-central side of the Landfill and generally up-gradient of Landfill activities.

Tetra Tech concluded that groundwater quality is generally stable at PMN monitoring wells and suggests no significant groundwater quality impact at the monitoring well locations that can be clearly attributed to Landfill operations.

Surface Water Monitoring Results

Three surface water locations are sampled on site on an annual basis. During the 2023 monitoring period, the surface water monitoring results identified exceedances of MAC for health-related HC-CDWQ Guidelines for iron and manganese at two locations, arsenic at one location, and nitrate at one location. AO Guidelines exceeded included chloride, TDS, and so-dium in at least one of the samples. The surface water monitoring results were consistent with historical data.

Exceedances in surface water are not considered a risk to the surrounding environment, as surface water from the site is contained on site and either evaporates or is transferred to the WWTP rather than being discharged directly into the environment.

Leachate Removal and Treatment

As part of the 2023 water quality monitoring program, leachate samples were collected from two of the central leachate collection systems at the Landfill. Leachate analysis identified elevated levels of most parameters tested, consistent with historical results.

There are nine manholes located around the perimeter of the Landfill that have been collecting leachate from waste cells since 1994. Leachate from Cell 7, Cell 11, Cell 12, and Cell 13 drains into a manhole at the north end of Cell 11 via perforated leachate collection pipes installed within previous granular fill and is pumped to the leachate storage tanks located west of the old scale building. Leachate is pumped through a meter so that the City can measure leachate flow. Leachate extraction is weather dependent and typically occurs between May and October. Once leachate is contained in the storage tanks, the City WWTP controls the flow of the leachate into the WWTP.

Cell 8, Cell 9, and Cell 10 have been closed and capped with approximate-ly 1 m to 1.5 m of clay. The volume of leachate produced in these cells has decreased from their active use. This has reduced the need to have the manholes pumped on a regular basis. The manholes are periodically checked and only pumped as needed.

In 2023, approximately 5,008 m³ of leachate was pumped to the WWTP for treatment.



Incident Reporting

Health and Safety

In 2021, the City adopted a new Landfill Contingency/Emergency Response Plan in order to meet the requirements of the new operating Permit. In 2023, there were no reportable health and safety incidents at the Landfill site.

Landfill Fire Reporting

No landfill fires were reported at the Landfill in 2023.

Complaints Received

The City did not receive any nuisance, noise, or odour complaints regarding Landfill operations in 2023.

All nuisance complaints reported to Landfill staff are investigated by the Manager of Solid Waste. The Landfill does not typically have issues with noise complaints due to the location of the facility being approximately 0.8 km from the nearest residential dwelling. The use of daily cover has proven successful in mitigating odours.



Key Performance Metrics

Table 8-1 summarizes key metrics used to assess Landfill and solid waste management system performance. Targets for key metrics will be developed by City staff and these metrics will be tracked in future years to assist City Administration in assessing and managing performance.

Table 8-1: Key Landfill Performance Metrics

Item	2023 Value	Change from 2022
Waste Disposed	29,757 tonnes	-6.0%
Waste Disposal Per Capita	0.57 tonnes/capita	-0.04 tonnes/capita
(All) Materials Diverted	14,535 tonnes	+5.5%
Customer Visits	45,520	-7.6%
Apparent Waste Density	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Groundwater Quality	No Significant Concerns	No Significant Concerns
Surface Water Quality	No Significant Concerns	No Significant Concerns
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction by LFG Collection and Flaring	6,641 tonnes CO ₂ e	+61%
Annual LFG Flow Volume	39,555,241 scf	+70%
Lost Time Incidents	None	No Change
Remaining Airspace	Not Assessed	Not Assessed

Summary

- The following summarizes the key aspects of Landfill operations in 2023:
- The City completed construction of Cell 17 in December 2023 and is currently in use.
 - During 2023, 29,757 tonnes of waste material were received at the Landfill for disposal at the active face.
 - A total of 14,535 tonnes of materials were diverted from the waste stream as recycling, compost, scrap metal, scrap tires, E-waste, and HHW. This represents a diversion rate of 32.8%.
 - Following MECC recommendations in 2017, groundwater and surface water monitoring events were conducted once during 2023 for the PMN. Tetra Tech identified nitrate, iron, manganese, and uranium exceeded applicable health related MAC of HC-CDWQ Guidelines at one or more onsite locations. The parameters exceeding MAC were consistent with historical results. Tetra Tech concluded that there was no significant groundwater quality impact at the monitoring well locations that can be clearly attributed to landfill operations.
 - The surface water monitoring program identified exceedances of the MAC for health-related HC-CDWQ Guidelines for iron and manganese at two locations, arsenic at one location, and nitrate at one location. AO Guidelines exceeded included chloride, TDS, and sodium in at least one of the samples. The surface water monitoring results were consistent with historical data.
 - LFG collection and flaring increased by 61% compared to 2022, although recorded values were approximately 25% lower than 2020 and 2021 values. Significant LFG system downtime and maintenance occurred in 2023 due to various system issues. Repairs were conducted and LFG systems operations improved such that the greenhouse gas emissions reduction due to flaring methane was 6,641 tonnes of CO₂e and the total annual LFG flow was 39,555,214 scf.
 - In 2023, approximately 5,008 m³ of leachate was removed from site for treatment at the WWTP.
 - In 2023, there were no reportable health and safety incidents at the Landfill site.
 - The City did not receive any nuisance, noise, or odour complaints regarding Landfill operations in 2023.

Recommendations

Based on the 2023 operational results, Tetra Tech makes the following recommendations for consideration by the City:

- Update data review and tracking systems to reflect information requested by the Environment Act License.
- Calculate landfill airspace consumption annually.
- Begin tracking and reporting on key Landfill performance metrics such as apparent waste density.
- Continue to improve the LFG collection system.

The following were recommended in reports prepared by others:

- As per the recommendations by Comcor (2023) for the LFG Collection and Flaring System.
- Continue to operate and monitor the LFG system full time according to the Operation and Maintenance Manual for the Landfill.
- Replace the gas analyzer, which has been ordered as of 2024.
- Investigate and repair issues with freezing at the flare base and heat-trace/re-insulate as necessary.
- Budget to overhaul the LFG blower and motor (budgeted for 2024).
- Complete upgrades to the LFG system including expanding the LFG collection wellfield (budgeted for capital plans).
- As per the recommendations by Tetra Tech (2024) for groundwater and surface water sampling:
 - Conduct a review of current and historical land uses near the Landfill. The areas around the Landfill all have potential to affect the groundwater quality at up-gradient monitoring well locations
- To better define the groundwater flow pattern in the shallow and deeper groundwater strata and variations in groundwater quality with the monitoring well network, review all borehole log information for the PMN and the SMN, and prepare geological cross-sections and a conceptual site model.
- Continue to follow the streamlined Monitoring, Sampling, and Analysis Plan, as approved by MECC on December 2, 2017.

Closure

We trust this document meets your present requirements. If you have any questions or comments, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,
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