

CITY OF WILLIAMS LAKE

Review of 2011 Receiving Environment Monitoring Data



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City of Williams Lake

Review of Receiving Environment Monitoring Data

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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In December 2001, TRUE Consulting Group (TRUE) prepared a report for the City of Williams Lake titled “Outfall Assessment and Environmental Impact Report.” This report described upgrading requirements to the City’s wastewater treatment plant outfall into the Fraser River to comply with the Municipal Sewage Regulation (MSR) and provided an environmental impact assessment to confirm compliance with receiving environment sections of the MSR. The report was reviewed with staff of the Ministry of Environment and formed the basis for an application for registration under the MSR by the City of Williams Lake in January 2002. The MSR registration application was accepted by the Ministry of Environment and the effective date established as January 31, 2002.

In the spring of 2002, the City of Williams Lake completed construction of an extension of the treatment plant outfall to achieve compliance with the outfall design provisions of the MSR. The outfall was extended about 40m “further” into the Fraser River to ensure that the east edge of the initial dilution zone as defined in the MSR did not extend beyond the calculated river edge at the 7 day low flow having a return frequency of 2 years.

In July 2004, the City of Williams Lake entered into discussions with the Ministry of Environment to develop a receiving environment monitoring program consistent with the requirements of the MSR. From these discussions an appropriate receiving environment monitoring program was agreed to by both the City and Ministry staff as described in a TRUE letter dated August 23, 2004 (copy enclosed Appendix A). The City of Williams Lake proceeded with the implementation of the receiving environment monitoring program in September 2004. This report presents a review of the receiving environment monitoring data for 2011 with comparisons provided with data for the period 2004 to 2010 inclusive.

SECTION 2.0 RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT MONITORING PROGRAM & REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

The Receiving Environment Monitoring program is described in a TRUE letter dated August 23, 2004 (please refer to Appendix A) and comprises annual sampling of the Fraser River and Williams Lake River summarized as follows.

- Fraser River approximately 100m upstream of Outfall (Station No. 1)
- Fraser River at the midpoint of the Calculated Edge of the Initial Dilution Zone (Station No. 2)
- Williams Lake River upstream of Confluence with the Fraser River (Station No. 3)

The sampling of the Fraser River represents monitoring necessary to comply with the MSR. The sampling of the Williams Lake River is included only for general information purposes. The Williams Lake River quality testing is intended to provide the City with a background database for future planning and infrastructure assessment purposes.

Monitoring parameters are summarized following.

Turbidity	Sites 1, 2 and 3
Total Suspended Solids	Sites 1, 2 and 3
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Sites 1, 2 and 3
Ortho Phosphorus (as P)	Sites 1, 2 and 3
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N)	Sites 1, 2 and 3
Nitrate – Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	Sites 1, 2 and 3
Fecal Coliforms (3 samples each site)	Sites 1, 2 and 3

Sampling of the Williams Lake River for fecal coliform was suggested recognizing that it is a potential source of fecal coliform in the Fraser River adjacent to the recreation area located downstream of the outfall. Three fecal coliform samples were suggested at each of the three sites recognizing that fecal coliform results can be variable.

From the Municipal Sewage Regulation and correspondence from the Ministry of Environment, monitoring program, review and reporting requirements are:

- Discharger (City) must document any effect of the discharge on the receiving environment using appropriate statistical and graphic analysis.
- Discharger (City) must document any trends in environmental quality in the receiving environment affected by the discharge using background or pre-discharge data and by using all the years of record in which the discharge has taken place.
- The report must be written by a qualified professional and provide interpretation of the monitoring data.
- The report should explain the sampling results in relation to the key issues outlined in the registration. The key issues are the effectiveness of the mixing of the effluent with receiving waters, ammonia levels at the edge of the initial dilution zone and fecal coliform impacts on the beach area from May to September inclusive.

SECTION 3.0 WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENT QUALITY DATA

Data from monthly sampling of the wastewater treatment plant effluent by the City of Williams Lake for the period January 01, 2004 to December 31, 2011 are summarized in Table 3.1. Comparisons of the effluent quality data presented in Table 3.1 with assumptions presented in the “Outfall Assessment and Environmental Impact Report” dated December 2001 are as follows:

➤ **Ammonia (as N)**

Assumed Concentration December 2001 – 30 mg/L

2004/2005 Data (Table 3.1) – Fall, Winter, Spring – Average 18.3 mg/L

2004/2005 Data (Table 3.1) – Summer, July, Aug., Sept. – Average 0.3 mg/L

2006 Data (Table 3.1) – Fall, Winter, Spring – Average – 20.0 mg/L

2006 Data (Table 3.1) – Summer, Aug. Sept. Oct. – Average – 2.9 mg/L

2007 Data (Table 3.1) – Fall, Winter, Spring – Average – 17.60 mg/L

2007 Data (Table 3.1) – Summer, July, Aug., Sept., Oct. – Average – 5.21 mg/L

Summer (delete August) – Average – 1.68 mg/L

2008 Data (Table 3.1) – Fall, Winter, Spring – Average – 22.7 mg/L

2008 Data (Table 3.1) – Summer, July, Aug., Sept., Oct. – Average – 3.2 mg/L

2009 Data (Table 3.1) – Fall, Winter, Spring – Average – 22.0 mg/L

2009 Data (Table 3.1) – Summer, July, Aug., Sept., Oct. – Average – 0.7 mg/L

2010 Data (Table 3.1) – Fall, Winter, Spring – Average – 18.5 mg/L

2010 Data (Table 3.1) – Summer, July, Aug., Sept., Oct. – Average – 9.44 mg/L

2011 Data (Table 3.1) – Fall, Winter, Spring – Average – 22.2 mg/L

2011 Data (Table 3.1) – Summer, July, Aug., Sept., Oct. – Average – 8.16 mg/L

Historically, effluent ammonia concentrations are in the range of 15.0 to 25.0 mg/L in the fall, winter and spring periods and decrease to consistently less than 5.0 mg/L during the summer months, typically July to October. For the fall, winter and spring of 2010, the average ammonia concentration of 22.2 mg/L is generally consistent with historical data and significantly less than the assumed effluent ammonia concentration of 30 mg/L used in the December 2001 “Outfall Assessment and Environmental Impact” report. In the summer months of 2010, the ammonia nitrogen averaged 8.16 mg/L for the 4 month period (July to October inclusive) and averaged 2.09 mg/L in the three month period from August to October inclusive. The average effluent ammonia concentrations in the four month period between July and October are approximately 2 to 2.5 times higher than the average for previous years through this time period, but comparable to 2007 and 2010. In particular, concentrations in July were considerably higher in comparison to previous years’ data. Contributing factors may include cooler and more precipitous weather conditions in July 2011. The average effluent ammonia concentration of 8.16 mg/L through the summer months of 2010 is higher than historical averages, however is well below the assumed concentration of 30mg/L in the December 2001 “Outfall Assessment and Environmental Impact” report.

**TABLE 3.1: WILLIAMS LAKE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
EFFLUENT QUALITY**

<i>2004 and 2005</i>					
<i>Date</i>	<i>BOD5</i>	<i>TSS</i>	<i>NH3 (as N)</i>	<i>Tot P</i>	<i>Total Ortho P</i>
Jan-04	24	15	19.60	3.85	3.24
Feb-04	26	20	19.70	3.87	2.77
Mar-04	10	4	19.50	3.58	3.07
Apr-04	<10	13	11.60	3.83	3.2
May-04	21	22	17.10	4.1	2.94
Jun-04	77	42	0.15	5.22	2.96
Jul-04	16	27	0.06	3.3	2.71
Aug-04	14	11	0.02	3.33	2.85
Sep-04	16	12	1.21	4.69	2.39
Oct-04	<10	14	16.40	3.76	2.71
Nov-04	13	27	17.10	3.65	3.1
Dec-04	27	32	16.50	3.44	2.89
Jan-05	32	24	18.00	3.71	2.86
Feb-05	28	10	18.50	3.69	3.69
Mar-05	21	26	18.20	3.84	3.14
Apr-05	16	10	22.80	4.17	3.87
May-05	15	17	20.80	3.66	3.25
Jun-05	18	16	18.90	3.52	2.97
Jul-05	18	27	0.24	3.48	3.01
Aug-05	<10	18	<0.01	3.27	3.06
Sep-05	11	10	0.27	3.22	3.12
Oct-05	<10	13	2.40	3.29	2.85
Nov-05	<10	9	19.10	3.61	3.37
Dec-05	19	18	19.70	3.43	2.95
Average 2004 and 2005				3.73	3.04

**TABLE 3.1: WILLIAMS LAKE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
EFFLUENT QUALITY (continued)**

2006

<i>Date</i>	<i>BOD₅</i>	<i>TSS</i>	<i>NH₃ (as N)</i>	<i>Tot P</i>	<i>Total Ortho P</i>
Jan. 19/06	22	28	18.5	3.23	2.91
Feb. 16/06	26	21	20.5	3.31	2.68
Mar. 15/06	20	14	18.3	3.37	2.94
Apr. 19/06	13	14	17.6	3.48	3.01
May 17/06	11	5	19	3.24	2.94
June 20/06	16	30	24.3	3.38	2.99
July 18/06	<10	19	23.1	3.66	3.21
Aug. 16/06	28	36	<0.005	3.72	2.99
Sept. 18/06	17	25	2.45	3.41	2.83
Oct. 17/06	<10	20	3.38	3.49	2.69
Nov. 16/06	<10	20	18.6	3.2	2.86
Dec. 14/06	23	12	20.8	3.24	3.01
Average 2006				3.39	2.92

2007

<i>Date</i>	<i>BOD₅</i>	<i>TSS</i>	<i>NH₃ (as N)</i>	<i>Tot P</i>	<i>Total Ortho P</i>	<i>Total Coliform</i>	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>
Jan. 16/07	67	25	21.85	3.16	2.63		
Feb. 15/07	24	17	25.4	4.06	2.61		
Mar. 15/07	16	29	11.8	3.44	3.23		
Apr. 16/07	16	11	24.7	3.3	2.97		
May 15/07	12	13	13.1	3.95	3.31	10,600	685
June 14/07	<10	17	24.9	4.11	3.82		
July 12/07	25	32	0.059	3.58	3.12		2,400
Aug. 16/07	26	28	15.8	4.71	2.32	47,000	1,035
Sept. 17/07	36	30	0.332	3.56	3.06	6,400	1,130
Oct. 23/07	26	107	4.66	3.73	3		33,000
Nov. 14/07	15	14	15.3	3.98	2.85	27,000	1,600
Dec. 18/07	21	20	23.3	4.74	3.06		119000
Average 2007				3.86	3.00		

**TABLE 3.1: WILLIAMS LAKE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
EFFLUENT QUALITY (continued)**

2008

<i>Date</i>	<i>BOD₅</i>	<i>TSS</i>	<i>NH₃ (as N)</i>	<i>Tot P</i>	<i>Total Ortho P</i>	<i>Total Coliform</i>	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>
Jan. 17/08	30	17	20.7	3.88	2.9	69,000	21,000
Feb. 12/08	25	19	21.2	4.58	3.57	147,000	55,000
Mar. 11/08	16	17	23	4.06	2.52	90,000	6,600
Apr. 16/08	20	118	23.8	4.46	3.62	28,000	1,170
May 13/08	20	9	21	4.7	3.62	38,000	4,250
June 24/08	12	9	26.2	4	3.87	15,100	3,900
July 15/08	7	23	12.5	4.5	3.46	9,450	1,940
Aug. 19/08	11	31	0.1	4.03	3.17	10,250	740
Sept. 17/08	8	18	0.16	3.75	3.17	9,550	2,150
Oct. 15/08	10	15	0.042	3.15	3.13	11,350	1,185
Nov. 17/08	14	9	20.6	3.74	3.36	17,850	1,850
Dec. 2008	15	42	24.2	3.7	2.93	155,000	100,000
Average 2008				4.05	3.28		

2009

<i>Date</i>	<i>BOD₅</i>	<i>TSS</i>	<i>NH₃ (as N)</i>	<i>Tot P</i>	<i>Total Ortho P</i>	<i>Total Coliform</i>	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>
Jan. 13/09	15	12	23.2	3.59	3.05	2,150	380
Feb. 17/09	20	18	22.0	3.65	3.19	3,800	5,150
Mar. 12/09	26	13	21.0	3.74	3.06	14,550	2,350
Apr. 14/09	15	20	22.1	2.9	2.79	48,000	4,700
May 12/09	16	8	28.2	4.14	3.69	38,000	5,050
June 15/09	26	31	21.5	4.72	4.6	5,600	27,500*
July 20/09	10	15	0.15	3.72	3.69	820	440
Aug. 17/09	10	27	0.016	4.75	4.53	6,050	1,450
Sept. 22/09	<10	23	0.4	3.6	3.47	11,200	2,750
Oct. 13/09	17	19	2.2	3.52	3.26	12,100	1,610
Nov. 17/09	<10	16	15.3	2.72	2.33	16,250	2,290
Dec. 21/09	19	20	22.6	3.12	3.49	49,050	4,250
Average 2009				3.68	3.43		

*apparent sampling/reporting error

**TABLE 3.1: WILLIAMS LAKE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
EFFLUENT QUALITY (continued)**

<i>2010</i>							
<i>Date</i>	<i>BOD₅</i>	<i>TSS</i>	<i>NH₃ (as N)</i>	<i>Tot P</i>	<i>Total Ortho P</i>	<i>Total Coliform</i>	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>
Jan. 12/10	14	8	21.8	3.15	2.82	45,500	2,600
Feb. 16/10	14	14	22.9	3.84	3.73	40,500	15,600
Mar. 15/10	16	17	24.2	3.32	3.28	20,750	1,425
Apr. 6/10	17	10	28.8	4.09	3.42	18,500	1,800
May 18/10	16	40	26.3	2.309	2.247	33,000	3,450
June 15/10	14	41	26.5	5.21	4.08	26,500	7,200
July 13/10	18	35	14.04	3.65	1.41	244,500	17,800
Aug. 23/10	34	50	2.94	4.00	1.69	25,000	6,200
Sept. 14/10	12	35	15.6	3.89	2.26	36,000	5,550
Nov. 2/10	39	14	5.18	3.54	2.74	66,500	29,000
Nov .17/10	<10	22	12.0	3.18	2.67	335,000	74,000
Dec .15/10	20	10	21.7	3.49	2.90	101,500	18,500
Average 2010				3.64	2.77		
<i>2011</i>							
<i>Date</i>	<i>BOD₅</i>	<i>TSS</i>	<i>NH₃ (as N)</i>	<i>Tot P</i>	<i>Total Ortho P</i>	<i>Total Coliform</i>	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>
Jan. 10/11	32	42	21.3	3.72	2.95	95,000	45,000
Feb. 23/11	38	51	19.9	5.13	2.95	545,000	44,000
Mar. 21/11	31	31	20.3	3.33	2.40	335,000	98,500
Apr. 12/11	29	25	20.7	3.49	3.27	195,000	62,000
May 16/11	37	32	26.7	5.39	3.84	203,500	22,000
June 13/11	21	39	24.1	4.04	2.86	60,500	3,300
July 12/11	23	42	26.1	3.88	0.307*	23,400	13,000
Aug. 15/11	44	16	0.023	3.16	2.15	88,500	4,600
Sept. 13/11	20	29	0.048	3.53	2.95	6,000	2,100
Oct. 18/11	52	10.9	6.2	3.39	3.14		
Nov. 15/11	>5	8.9	20.4	3.41	3.05	21,500	2,450
Dec. 12/11	14.5	16.2	24.1	3.60	3.37	69,500	10,600
Average 2011				3.84	2.99**		

*apparent sampling/reporting error

**Likely-erroneous value omitted

Note: all results reported as mg/L except fecal/total coliform – CFU/100 mL

➤ Phosphorus

	<i>Assumed 2001 Concentration</i>	<i>2004/2005 Average</i>	<i>2006 Average</i>	<i>2007 Average</i>	<i>2008 Average</i>	<i>2009 Average</i>	<i>2010 Average</i>	<i>2011 Average</i>
Total Phosphorus	6.0 mg/L	3.73 mg/L	3.39 mg/L	3.86 mg/L	4.05 mg/L	3.68 mg/L	3.64 mg/L	3.84 mg/L
Total Ortho-Phosphate	5.5 mg/L	3.04 mg/L	2.92 mg/L	3.00 mg/L	3.28 mg/L	3.43 mg/L	2.77 mg/L	2.99 mg/L

In the period to December 2001, the City of Williams Lake did not monitor the effluent quality for either total phosphorus or total orthophosphorus. In the absence of any actual data, effluent concentrations for total phosphorus of 6.0 mg/L and total orthophosphorus of 5.5 mg/L were assumed based on data for other lagoon systems treating primarily municipal wastewater. Monitoring data for phosphorus in 2011 is consistent with historical data. The concentrations of both total phosphorus and total orthophosphorus measured in each monthly sample through 2011 were below the assumed concentrations used to support the MSR Registration. The average concentration of total phosphorus for 2011 is approximately 64% of the assumed concentration, and the average concentration for orthophosphorus through 2011 is approximately 54% of the assumed concentration. It should be noted, however, that the total orthophosphorus concentration for the month of July 2011 was omitted from the calculation of a yearly average, as the extremely low concentration recorded was likely due to a sampling or reporting error.

➤ Total and Fecal Coliform

In 2007, the City of Williams Lake initiated sampling of the wastewater treatment plant effluent for fecal and total coliform. As presented in Table 3.1, effluent fecal coliform concentrations in 2011 ranged between 98,500 (Mar) to 2,100 (Sep). In the fall of 2010 the City of Williams Lake initiated the de-sludging of its two anaerobic treatment cells. This was completed by removing sludge from the cells and discharging into Geotubes to facilitate biosolids de-watering. Filtrate material released from the Geotubes was returned to the effluent polishing cell.

Total and fecal coliform concentrations in early 2011 were generally much higher than previous years. The high concentrations in these months are likely attributable to the de-sludging work that was undertaken until the summer of 2011. Total and fecal coliform concentrations from June to December 2011 were consistent with historical data, and data for the month of October 2011 was unavailable.

Data presented in Table 3.1 for 2011 suggests that when the City's treatment lagoons are not covered by ice, and once de-sludging activities had been completed, fecal coliform concentrations averaged about 5,090 CFU per 100 mL.

SECTION 4.0 RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT MONITORING

Monitoring data of the receiving environment by the City of Williams Lake in accordance with the monitoring program as described in TRUE letter dated August 23, 2004 is presented in Table 4.1. The analytical report from Stewart Group Geochemical for samples taken on September 21, 2011 is contained in Appendix B.

River flow data for the period when the sampling was undertaken on September 21, 2011 has been obtained from the Water Survey of Canada website for the Fraser River at Marguerite (Station 08 MC 018). On September 21, 2011, the Fraser River flow was about 995 m³/s with a decreasing trend (please refer to Appendix C). As compared to the calculated 2 year return low flow of 375 m³/s as presented in the MSR registration supporting document, the September 21, 2011 river flow was about 2.5 times higher. Associated with a river flow of 995 m³/s, the theoretical dilution ratio in the initial dilution zone is derived as follows.

- cross sectional area of IDZ at 7 day 2 year return low flow of 375 m³/s = 40.9 m²*
(*from December 2001 TRUE report)
- estimated cross sectional area of IDZ at 995 m³/s = 110 m²
- estimated velocity – 2.0 m/sec
- flow in IDZ cross section – 110 m² x 2.0 m/sec = 220 m³/s

**TABLE 4.1: RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT MONITORING DATA
FRASER RIVER**

Date	Sept. 21, 2004		Sept. 29, 2005		Dec. 07, 2006		Oct. 25, 2007	
	Upstream	At IDZ**	Upstream	At IDZ**	Upstream	At IDZ**	Upstream	At IDZ**
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2
River Flow	1750 cms		1120 cms		600 cms		1700 cms	
River Flow Trend	decreasing		increasing		stable		increasing	
Turbidity (NTU)	21	22	9.2	9.1	4.5	4.7	19	17
Total Suspended Solids	22	24	8	10	not done		not done	
Nitrate+Nitrate (as N)	0.05	<0.003	<0.003	0.053	0.089	0.095	0.021	0.028
Total Phosphate (as P)	0.023	0.107	0.003	0.045	0.0197	0.063	0.122	0.098
Ortho Phosphate (as P)	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003
Ammonia (N)	0.067	0.031	0.032	0.142	0.099	0.131	0.107	0.395
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100ml)***	99	55	62	93	67	160+ (Note 4)	76	61

**TABLE 4.1: RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT MONITORING DATA
FRASER RIVER (continued)**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sept. 18, 2008</i>		<i>Oct. 1, 2009</i>		<i>Oct. 4, 2010</i>		<i>Sep. 21, 2011</i>	
	<i>Upstream</i>	<i>At IDZ**</i>	<i>Upstream</i>	<i>At IDZ**</i>	<i>Upstream</i>	<i>At IDZ**</i>	<i>Upstream</i>	<i>At IDZ**</i>
	<i>Site 1</i>	<i>Site 2</i>	<i>Site 1</i>	<i>Site 2</i>	<i>Site 1</i>	<i>Site 2</i>	<i>Site 1</i>	<i>Site 2</i>
River Flow	1000 cms		780 cms		1260 cms		995 cms	
River Flow Trend	decreasing		decreasing		decreasing		decreasing	
Turbidity (NTU)	7.3	7.5	14	14	91	70	12.8	12.2
Total Suspended Solids	16	15	22	24	244	267	15	17
Nitrate+Nitrate (as N)	0.029	0.025	0.044	0.041	0.125	0.089	0.034	0.037
Total Phosphate (as P)	0.034	0.032	0.086	0.107	0.673	0.58	0.147	0.148
Ortho Phosphate (as P)	<0.003	<0.003	0.052	0.079	0.16	0.121	0.099	0.053
Ammonia (N)	0.017	<0.005	0.054	0.042	0.027	0.035	0.0201	0.0757
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100ml)***	61	18	14	15 (Note 6)	168	96	64	80

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sept. 18, 2008</i>		<i>Oct. 1, 2009</i>		<i>Oct. 4, 2010</i>		<i>Sep. 21, 2011</i>	
	<i>Upstream</i>	<i>At IDZ**</i>	<i>Upstream</i>	<i>At IDZ**</i>	<i>Upstream</i>	<i>At IDZ**</i>	<i>Upstream</i>	<i>At IDZ**</i>
	<i>Site 1</i>	<i>Site 2</i>	<i>Site 1</i>	<i>Site 2</i>	<i>Site 1</i>	<i>Site 2</i>	<i>Site 1</i>	<i>Site 2</i>
River Flow	1000 cms		780 cms		1260 cms		995 cms	
River Flow Trend	decreasing		decreasing		decreasing		decreasing	
Turbidity (NTU)	7.3	7.5	14	14	91	70	12.8	12.2
Total Suspended Solids	16	15	22	24	244	267	15	17
Nitrate+Nitrate (as N)	0.029	0.025	0.044	0.041	0.125	0.089	0.034	0.037
Total Phosphate (as P)	0.034	0.032	0.086	0.107	0.673	0.58	0.147	0.148
Ortho Phosphate (as P)	<0.003	<0.003	0.052	0.079	0.16	0.121	0.099	0.053
Ammonia (N)	0.017	<0.005	0.054	0.042	0.027	0.035	0.0201	0.0757
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100ml)***	61	18	14	15 (Note 6)	168	96	64	80

**RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT MONITORING DATA
WILLIAMS LAKE RIVER (5)**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sept. 21, 2004</i>	<i>Sept. 29, 2005</i>	<i>Dec. 07, 2006</i>	<i>Oct. 25, 2007</i>	<i>Sept. 18, 2008</i>	<i>Oct. 1, 2009</i>	<i>Oct. 4, 2010</i>	<i>Sept. 21, 2011</i>
Turbidity (NTU)	1.4	2.8	0.35	<1	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.25
Total Suspended Solids	2	1	not done	not done	<1	3	5	2
Nitrate+Nitrate (as N)	<0.003	<0.003	0.024	<0.003	<0.003	<0.007	<0.006	0.011
Total Phosphate (as P)	0.015	0.058	0.011	0.016	0.009	0.071	0.051	0.082
Ortho Phosphate (as P)	<0.003	0.01	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.051	0.051	0.061
Ammonia (N)	0.007	0.131	0.073	<0.005	<0.005	0.059	0.01	0.0877
Fecal Coliform (CFU/100ml)***	11	82	5	6	35	6	13	6

** Refer to Appendix A for sampling site location plan

*** Average of 3 samples

- (4) Fecal coliform concentrations at IDZ >200, >200 and 81
- (5) Monitoring data presented in Table 4.1 for the Williams Lake River is intended for background purposes.
- (6) Re-sampled October 13, 2009 – Fecal Coliform

From the above, the estimated dilution ratio at the IDZ on September 21, 2011 is presented as follows:

	<i>December 2001 IDZ Dilution Ratio Calculation</i>	<i>September 21, 2011 IDZ Dilution Ratio Calculation</i>
Fraser River Flow	375 m ³ /s *	995 m ³ /s
Flow in IDZ Cross Section	75.9 m ³ /s	±220 m ³ /s
Effluent Discharge Volume	8000 m ³ /day	6165 m ³ /day (actual)**
Theoretical Dilution Ratio at IDZ	820:1	3085:1

* 7 day 2 year return low flow

** Average daily discharge rate for the period September 20 to September 22, 2011 from City of Williams Lake Annual Report

Using the theoretical dilution ratio of 3085:1 for September 21, 2011 and effluent values from September 13, 2010, the increase in total phosphorus, orthophosphorus, ammonia and fecal coliform concentrations measured at the IDZ compared to background are calculated as follows:

Total Phosphorus – 3.53 mg/L ÷ 3085 = 0.0011 mg/L increase

Total Orthophosphorus – 2.95 mg/L ÷ 3085 = 0.0010 mg/L increase (not measurable)

Total Suspended Solids – 29 mg/L ÷ 3085 = 0.009 mg/L increase (not measurable)

Ammonia – 0.048 mg/L ÷ 3085 = approx. 0 mg/L increase (not measurable)

Fecal Coliform – 2,100/100mL ÷ 3085 = 0.7/100mL increase

The above theoretical calculations would suggest that the City of Williams Lake effluent should not be “identifiable” by significant concentration increases of the monitoring parameters upstream and downstream of the outfall.

On the basis of the preceding theoretical dilution ratio calculations, interpretive comments related to receiving environment monitoring data in Table 4.1 are presented as follows:

- The turbidity concentrations above and below the outfall (12.8 and 12.2 NTU respectively) are nearly identical concentrations. As would be expected, the effluent discharge is not reflected in an increase in turbidity of the Fraser River.
- Total suspended solids concentrations above and below the outfall were 15 and 17 mg/L respectively. As described for turbidity, these concentrations are considered to be the same as would be expected.
- While the increase in nitrate between Site 1 and Site 2 was minimal (increase of 0.003 mg/L), there was a notable increase in ammonia concentration (increase of 0.056 mg/L). The insignificant increase in nitrate concentration is consistent with dilution calculations, however the increase in ammonia concentration is not. The ammonia concentration recorded on September 13, 2011 at the flume outfall was very low (0.048 mg/L) however increased rapidly through September to a measured value of 6.19 mg/L on October 18, 2011. Clearly the rapid change in concentration through this period will influence the Fraser River sample results. The ammonia concentrations recorded at both Site 1 and Site 2 on September 21, 2011 are within acceptable limits.
- Fecal coliform concentrations (average of three samples) were 64 per 100 ml upstream of the outfall and 80 per 100 ml downstream of the outfall. Theoretical calculations based on the estimated dilution ratio of 3085:1 suggest that the Site 2 concentrations should be about 0.7 CFU/100 ml higher than Site 1. All coliform results are less than 200 CFU/100 ml, the standard for recreational contact.
- The total phosphorus concentration above the outfall on September 21, 2011 was greater than the concentration at the IDZ, and the orthophosphate concentration was essentially unchanged between the two sites. The sampling results are consistent with the dilution calculations, i.e. there should be a minimal or no increase in total phosphorus and orthophosphorus at the IDZ.

Of more significance than the orthophosphorus concentration change within the initial dilution zone is concentration of orthophosphorus reported for all three samplings sites. All samplings in the period 2004 to 2008 for the Fraser River had orthophosphorus concentrations less than the detection limit, i.e. 0.003 mg/L. In the *Review of 2009 Receiving Environment Monitoring Data* Report, it was noted that orthophosphorus concentrations in October 2009 were an order of magnitude higher averaging 0.065 mg/L. Discussions with the environmental lab manager at Stewart Group Geochemical & Assay had led to the conclusion that an extended time period between sampling and analysis (Oct. 1, 2009 to Oct. 5, 2009) was a reasonable explanation for the elevated orthophosphorus concentrations. However, the orthophosphorus concentrations in October 2010 were two times higher than measured in 2009, averaging 0.14 mg/L. Orthophosphorus concentrations in September 2011 showed a notable decrease from 2010, averaging 0.08 mg/L. While it remains beyond the scope of this assessment to determine why orthophosphorus concentrations have risen in the Fraser River, decreasing concentrations of orthophosphorus from upstream of the outfall flume (0.099 mg/L) to the initial dilution zone (0.053 mg/L) suggest that the discharge of municipal effluent from the City of Williams Lake is not a significant contributing factor to the orthophosphorus concentrations in the Fraser River.

SECTION 5.0 SUMMARY

This review of receiving environment (Fraser River) monitoring data for sampling by the City of Williams Lake on September 21, 2011 may be summarized as follows.

- At the time of sampling on October 21, 2011 the Fraser River flow was 995 m³/s. This flow is about 250% greater than the 7 day low flow having a 2 year return period of 375 m³/s used for the MSR dilution zone calculations.
- The MSR registration supporting documents calculated a dilution rate of 820:1 at the edge of the initial dilution zone corresponding to a river flow of 375 m³/s. With river flow of 995 m³/s on September 21, 2011, the dilution ratio achieved at the IDZ is estimated to be 3085:1.
- On September 21, 2011 when the Fraser River sampling was undertaken, the quality of the City's effluent being discharged is noted as below in accordance with measurements conducted on September 13, 2011:

BOD	-	20 mg/L
Suspended Solids	-	29 mg/L
Ammonia (as N)	-	0.048 mg/L
Total Phosphorus	-	3.53 mg/L
Total Ortho Phosphorus	-	2.95 mg/L
Fecal Coliform	-	2,100/100 ml

- Water quality data for the Fraser River upstream of the City outfall (Site 1) and at the IDZ (Site 2) for samples taken on September 21, 2011 indicates:
 - No increase in turbidity and a slight increase in total suspended solids consistent with the calculated dilution ratio.
 - No increase in total phosphorus and orthophosphorus.
 - No increase of fecal coliform concentrations which is consistent with the calculated dilution ratio.
 - A notable increase in ammonia (as N) concentration is explained by rapid ammonia concentration change as measured at the lagoon for the period September to October. The ammonia concentrations recorded at both Site 1 and Site 2 are within acceptable limits.

- Increasing orthophosphorus concentrations in the Fraser River above and below the initial dilution zone was first identified in 2009. In 2009, orthophosphorus concentrations were an order of magnitude higher as compared to 2008 possibly due to an extended time between sampling and analysis. The 2010 orthophosphorus concentration both upstream and downstream average 0.14 mg/L (100% higher than 2009 concentrations) with no apparent explanation. In September 2011, the average upstream and downstream orthophosphorus concentration was 0.76 mg/L, nearly a 50% reduction from 2009. The notable reduction of orthophosphorus concentrations at the IDZ from the upstream site indicate that City of Williams Lake discharge of municipal effluent is not a contributing factor to orthophosphorus concentrations in the Fraser River.

APPENDIX 'A'

Receiving Monitoring Program – TRUE letter dated August 23, 2004



August 23, 2004

Our File: 602-021

Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection
400 – 640 Borland Street
Williams Lake, B.C.
V2G 4T1

Attention: Mr. Doug Hill

Dear Sir:

RE: *Receiving Environment Monitoring Program*
Your File: RE 255 – City of Williams Lake

The City of Williams Lake has requested the writer present a proposal to you for the Receiving Environment Monitoring Program associated with the registration of the City's wastewater treatment plant and outfall to the Fraser River under the Municipal Sewage Regulation. A "draft" receiving environment monitoring program proposal was presented in a letter dated July 15, 2004. This proposal formed the basis for discussion with representatives of the City of Williams Lake at City Hall on July 20, 2004. On the basis of this meeting, the receiving environment monitoring program has been finalized and is presented herein.

1.0 Description of Works and Monitoring Programme Constraints

Associated with the registration of the City's sewerage works under the Municipal Sewage Regulation (MSR), the City's outfall was extended in 2002 "further" into the Fraser River to fully comply with the Initial Dilution requirements of the MSR. Referring to TRUE drawing 602-021-05 R2, as constructed drawing of the outfall extension, the outfall location and calculated initial dilution zone as referenced in documentation supporting the MSR regulation are illustrated. The drawing also illustrates the calculated Fraser River width at 2 year low flow (375 cms) and the, as surveyed, edge of river on May 01, 2001 at which time the river flow was 2310 cms. In relation to the as surveyed stream boundary on May 01, 2001, the outfall is approximately 65m from the east riverbank.

Winter weather conditions make access to the Fraser River for sampling purposes impractical in the period from November to April annually. Outside of this period, the monthly mean flows for Fraser River as measured at Marguerite are tabulated as follows:

May	2902 cms
June	3300 cms
July	2825 cms
August	1909 cms
September	1320 cms
October	1100 cms

.../2

On the basis of these mean flow data, it is our opinion that undertaking sampling for the purpose of receiving environment monitoring in the period from May to August when the Fraser River flow is greater than 2000 cms would provide no meaningful data. This suggestion is based on:

- (1) the centre point of the initial dilution zone will be approximately 65m from the edge of the river and very difficult to "locate" for sampling purposes.
- (2) in relation to the 2 year low flow of 375 cms, the calculated dilution ratio for a discharge volume of 8000 m³/day is 820:1. When the river flow is 2000 cms, the average depth of water in the initial dilution zone is 6m and the calculated dilution ratio is about 4200:1.
- (3) assuming that ammonia is the parameter of particular concern, and that the ammonia concentration in the discharge is 30 mg/L (conservatively high), the calculated increase in concentration at the edge of the initial dilution zone is 0.006 mg/L which is approaching the minimum detection limit of the ammonia test.

Correspondence from the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection dated February 04, 2002 requests that the receiving environment monitoring programme address possible "fecal coliform impacts on the beach area from May to September inclusive". Referring to drawing 602-021-05 the following should be noted relative to the recreation area.

- (1) in the period May to September when the Fraser River flows are of the order of 2000 cms, the outfall is a minimum of 50 m into the river at the recreation area.
- (2) while the recreation area is only approximately shown on drawing 602-021-05, the majority of the area is upstream of the outfall. The southern extent of the recreation area is about 15 m downstream of the outfall.

In the period May to August when mean river flows are 2000 cms or greater it would appear impossible for fecal coliforms from the outfall to impact the river edge fronting the recreational area. It is the writer's opinion that the Williams Lake River is however a potential source of fecal coliforms in the Fraser River adjacent to the recreation area.

2.0 Receiving Environment – Proposed Monitoring Programme

On the basis of the discussion of the outfall and Fraser River flows, it is proposed that receiving environment monitoring be undertaken sometime in the period after September 15th annually when Fraser River flows, based on historical data, will be in the range of 1100 to 1300 cms. At this time natural turbidity concentrations in the river will be approaching seasonal minimums therefore water quality parameters will not be as subject to anomalies attributable to suspended solids as compared to sampling in May, June or July. At periods of lower flow in the Fraser River, it is anticipated that it will be more straightforward for the City to determine the location of the initial dilution zone for sampling purposes.

Effluent and receiving environment parameters referenced in the MSR would form the basis for the proposed monitoring programme. The proposed monitoring program is presented as follows:

Sample Locations:

- Site 1 – 100m upstream of outfall – Fraser River
- Site 2 – midpoint of calculated edge of initial dilution zone – Fraser River
- Site 3 – Williams Lake River – upstream of confluence with Fraser River

Monitoring Parameters

Turbidity	Sites 1, 2
Total Suspended Solids	Sites 1, 2
Total Phosphorus (as P)	Sites 1, 2 and 3
Otho Phosphorus (as P)	Sites 1, 2 and 3
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N)	Sites 1, 2 and 3
Nitrate – Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	Sites 1, 2 and 3
Fecal Coliforms (3 samples each site)	Sites 1, 2 and 3

Sampling of the Williams Lake River for fecal coliform is suggested recognizing that it is a potential source of fecal coliform in the Fraser River adjacent to the recreation area. Three fecal coliform samples are suggested at each of the three sites recognizing that fecal coliform results can be variable.

In the course of the meeting on July 20, 2004, it was requested that the Williams Lake River also be sampled for nutrient parameters. While this sampling is not specifically required to comply with the requirements of the MSR, concurrent sampling for nutrients of the Williams Lake River would provide data that, in the future, may assist the City in addressing water quality concerns related to stormwater discharges, the effectiveness of the proposed Stormwater Management Plan intended to be implemented on a phased basis and background data to support a possible future application for an increase in the wastewater discharge quantity.

Other requirements and suggestions relative to the sampling and monitoring program discussed on July 20, 2004 are summarized as follows:

- sampling should be scheduled for a period of relatively stable weather conditions. For example, sampling would not be appropriate immediately following a period of significant rainfall which may have resulted in short term increases in turbidity and suspended solids in the Fraser River.
- the flow in the Fraser River at the Marguerite Station on the date of sampling should be reported with the sampling data. Flow data for the Fraser River of Marguerite can be obtained from the Environment Canada website as follows:
 - web address: www.msc.ec.gc.ca/wscl
 - follow links to "Real Time Hydrometric Data"
 - Fraser River at Marguerite is Station 08 MC 018.
- sampling site No. 2, centre of the edge of the initial dilution zone, may be located by using GPS equipment. Local datum coordinates for Site 2 are provided on drawing 602-021-05. The GPS coordinates for Site 2 can be calculated from measured GPS coordinates of on shore reference points.

➤ suggested sample depths at the three sample sites are:

- Site 1 – 0.6m depth
- Site 2 – 2.0m depth if practical
- Site 3 – midstream and mid depth

Depth suggestions at Sites 1 and 3 have the objective of ensuring that floatable materials do not influence the sample analytical results. In late September, it is anticipated that the water depth at the outfall will be about 4m. A sample depth of 2m is suggested to ensure that the sample is as representative as possible.

I trust this letter satisfactorily responds to the requirements for a receiving Environment Monitoring programme for the City of Williams Lake's sanitary sewer outfall to the Fraser River. Should questions arise, please contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,



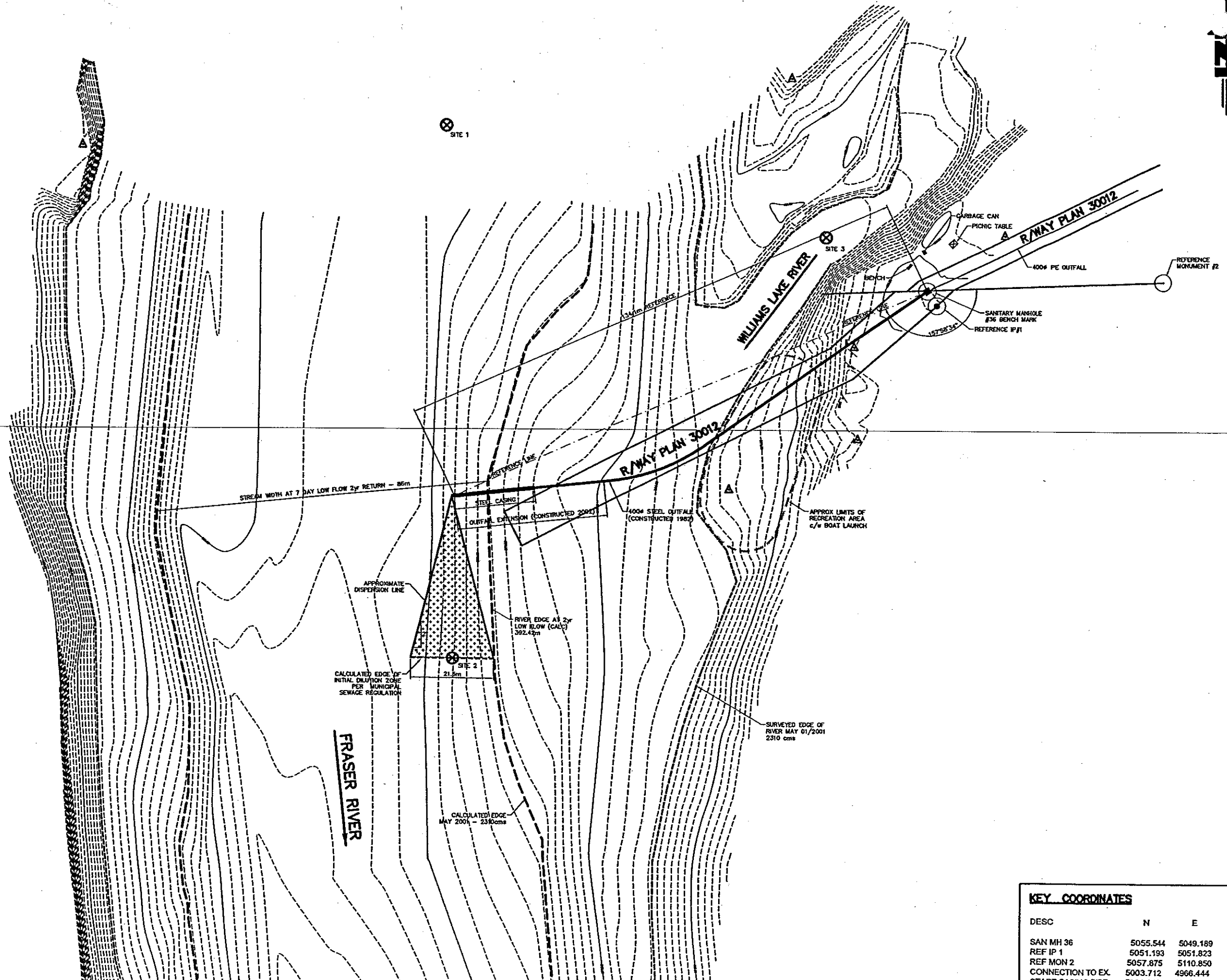
T.R. Underwood, P. Eng.

TRU/cab

attach.

cc: City of Williams Lake, Attn: Brian Lawrence
TRUE Consulting Group, Attn Dave Underwood

602-021\MWLAP-Hill.doc



ISSUES / REVISIONS

SCALE	1:500
DESIGNED BY	
DRAWN BY	
DATE	JULY 2004
CHK BY	
DATE	



SANITARY SEWER OUTFALL EXTENSION

OVERALL LOCATION PLAN

KEY COORDINATES			
DESC	N	E	ELEV
SAN MH 36	5055.544	5049.189	405.56
REF IP 1	5051.193	5051.823	405.60
REF MON 2	5057.875	5110.850	411.51
CONNECTION TO EX	5003.712	4966.444	393.24
START CASING PIPE	5001.818	4947.887	391.46
END OUTFALL	4999.928	4926.518	391.725

50% REDUCED DWG

APPENDIX 'B'

**Analytical Report – Alex Stewart Geochemical
February 18, 2010**



Site 1 – Fraser River Upstream

52° 9'51.19"N

122°16'23.02"W

0.6 M DEPTH

Site 2 – Fraser River Edge of Dilution Zone

52° 9'47.63"N

122°16'23.00"W

2 M DEPTH

Site 3 – Williams Lake River

52° 9'51.03"N

122°16'17.76"W

MID STREAM MID DEPTH

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.
10041 Dallas Drive
Kamloops, BC
V2C 6T4 Canada
Tel + 250 573 5700
Fax + 250 573 4557
Toll Free + 1 877 573 5755
www.stewartgroupglobal.com



StewartGroup
Geochemical & Assay

ANALYTICAL RESULTS - #:E11-3280

CITY OF WILLIAMS LAKE

14-Oct-11

450 Mart Street

WILLIAMS LAKE, BC

V2G 1K3

ATTENTION: George Bell

2010 PO#:13741

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: Samples Received: 22-Sep-11
Samples Dated: 21-Sep-11
Labelled: #1: Site 1 Fraser River
#2: Site 2 Fraser River
#3: Site 3 Fraser River

<u>PARAMETERS:</u>	<u>YOUR SAMPLES</u>			<u>CDWG</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	
Turbidity (NTU)	12.8	12.2	1.25	1
Total Suspended Solids	15	17	2	-
Ammonia	0.0201	0.0757	0.0877	-
Total Phosphate (as P)	0.147	0.148	0.082	-
Ortho Phosphate (as P)	0.099	0.053	0.061	-
Nitrate (as N)	0.030	0.032	0.009	10
Nitrite (as N)	0.004	0.005	0.002	-
Fecal Coliform #1	70	77	6	0
Fecal Coliform #2	80	93	10	0
Fecal Coliform #3	42	71	1	0

NOTE: Results expressed in mg/L unless otherwise indicated.

Note: Results of 0 are the equivalent to <1 CFU per 100ml.

JA/sa



ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

John Andrew, BSc.

Environmental Lab Manager

APPENDIX 'C'

**Water Survey of Canada Historical Streamflow Data.
Fraser River at Marguerite for October 2, 2010 to
October 6, 2010**

Environment
CanadaEnvironnement
Canada

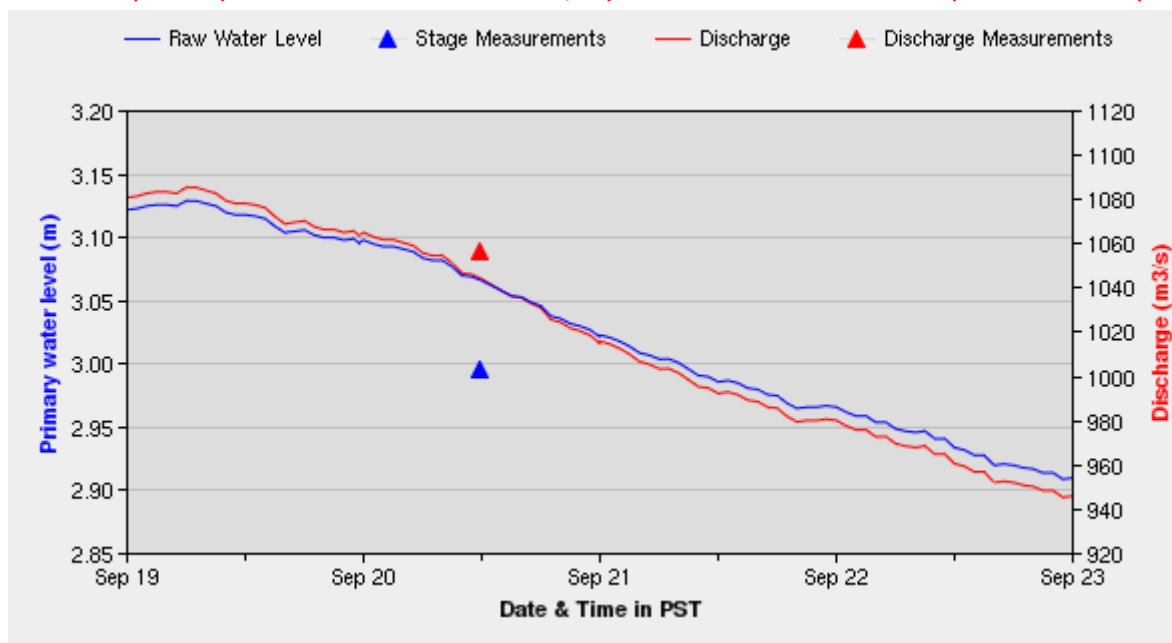
Canada

[Home](#) > [Real Time Graph](#) >

FRASER RIVER NEAR MARGUERITE [BC] (08MC018)

Data Category: Parameter Type:

Note - if primary water level is not current, try redundant water level in parameter drop-down list.



Modify Graph Settings

Start Date: End Date:

Y-axis scale (primary)

Min. Limit: Max. Limit:

Additional statistics

- Max Min
 Mean Median
 Upper Quartile Lower Quartile

Y-axis scale (secondary)

Min. Limit: Max. Limit:

Additional statistics

- Max Min
 Mean Median
 Upper Quartile Lower Quartile

There have been no readings recorded within the last 24 hours. Most recent station visit: 2011-09-26 14:20:00, Measured water level: 4.6 metres, Measured discharge: n/a. Deviation: n/a. Curve 31 is currently used to generate the preliminary discharge values on the graph. If the recent measured discharge deviates from the curve by more than 5%, the displayed discharge information may be inaccurate and will be revised for final publication following detailed review of stage and discharge records.

Click the following links for information on [ice conditions at stations, and data spikes and dips](#).

Station Information

Active or discontinued:	Active	Province / Territory:	BC
Latitude:	52° 31' 48" N	Longitude:	122° 26' 32" W
Gross drainage area:	114000 km ²	Regulation type:	Regulated
Record length:	63 Years	Period of record:	1950 - 2012
Real-time data available:	Yes	Sediment data available:	Yes
Type of water body:	River	RHBN:	No
EC Regional Office:	VANCOUVER		
Data contributed by:	N/A		
Datum of published data:	ASSUMED DATUM		

Data Collection History

Period of operation	Type	Operation schedule	Gauge type
1950 - 1955	Flow	Continuous	Recorder
1956 - 1964	Flow	Seasonal	Recorder
1965 - 1968	Flow	Continuous	Recorder
1969 - 1984	Flow	Continuous	Manual
1985 - 2012	Flow	Continuous	Recorder



Date Modified: 2012-01-17

Environment
CanadaEnvironnement
Canada

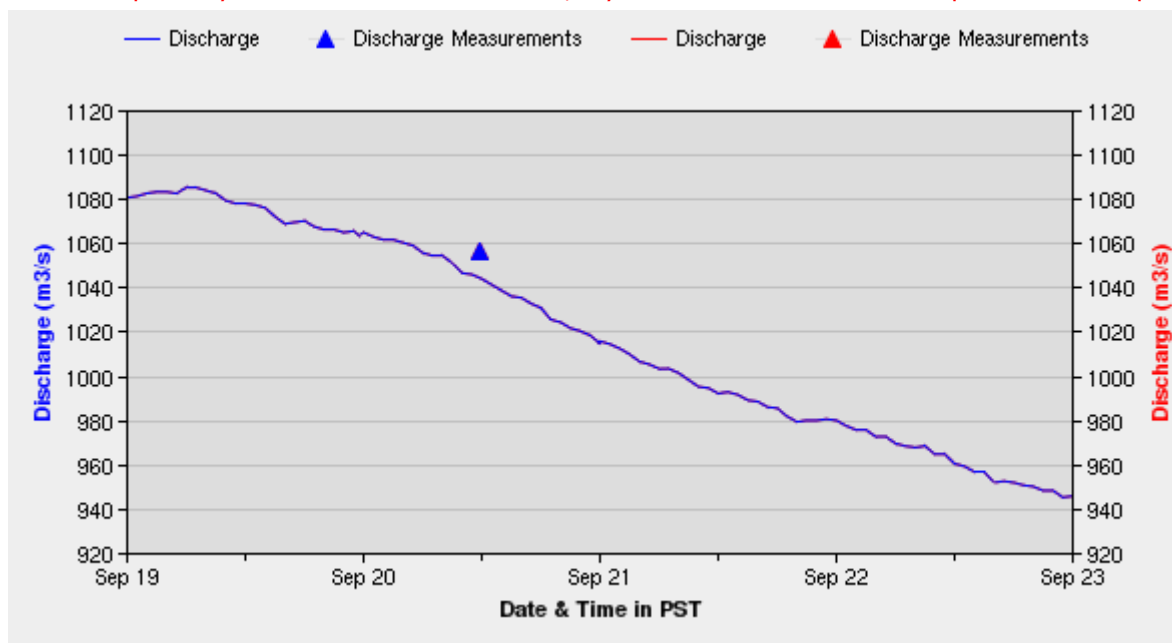
Canada

[Home](#) > [Real Time Graph](#) >

FRASER RIVER NEAR MARGUERITE [BC] (08MC018)

Data Category: Parameter Type:

Note - if primary water level is not current, try redundant water level in parameter drop-down list.



Modify Graph Settings

Start Date: End Date:

Y-axis scale (primary)

Min. Limit: Max. Limit:

Additional statistics

- Max Min
 Mean Median
 Upper Quartile Lower Quartile

Y-axis scale (secondary)

Min. Limit: Max. Limit:

Additional statistics

- Max Min
 Mean Median
 Upper Quartile Lower Quartile

There have been no readings recorded within the last 24 hours. Most recent station visit: 2011-09-26 14:20:00, Measured water level: 4.6 metres, Measured discharge: n/a. Deviation: n/a. Curve 31 is currently used to generate the preliminary discharge values on the graph. If the recent measured discharge deviates from the curve by more than 5%, the displayed discharge information may be inaccurate and will be revised for final publication following detailed review of stage and discharge records.

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Real-time data available:	Yes	Sediment data available:	Yes
Type of water body:	River	RHBN:	No
EC Regional Office:	VANCOUVER		
Data contributed by:	N/A		
Datum of published data:	ASSUMED DATUM		

Data Collection History

Period of operation	Type	Operation schedule	Gauge type
1950 - 1955	Flow	Continuous	Recorder
1956 - 1964	Flow	Seasonal	Recorder
1965 - 1968	Flow	Continuous	Recorder
1969 - 1984	Flow	Continuous	Manual
1985 - 2012	Flow	Continuous	Recorder



Date Modified: 2012-01-17