Assessment and Remediation Gwawaenuk First Nation, Hopetown, BC ESAA – RemTech October 13, 2016 Mark Oikawa, Principal

global environmental solutions

OVERVIEW

- Acknowledgments
- Planning
- Project Details
- Implementation
- Obstacles and Successes
- What we learned

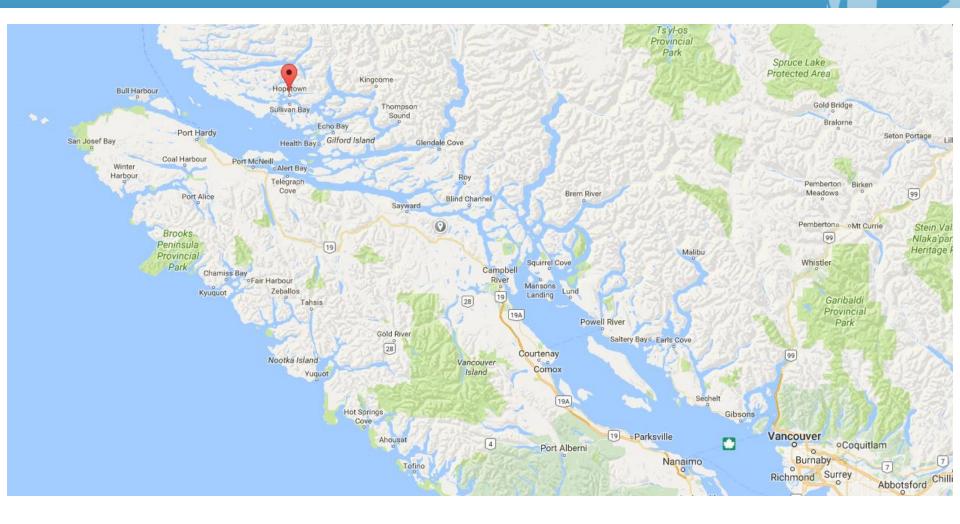
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

 To Gwawaenuk Chief Williams, Bernie Bunnie, Cindy Gullstrom and the Gwawaenuk families for the opportunity to complete this project

• Cari St. Pierre - Project Manager for Gwawaenuk



- Issue: known leaking underground storage tanks and surficial contamination related to a generator at a remote First Nation village
- SLR completed an initial soil and groundwater assessment following a Phase I ESA of the diesel fueling and related facilities at Hopetown, BC
- Hopetown, BC is located on Watson Island where is Watson Island and why is this a concern?











- The village is located on a shell midden with multiple metres of shells and artifacts from human habitation
- The shell midden has known archaeological importance from over 3,000 years of near continuous human habitation
- Two rounds of Phase II ESA work were conducted to complete a Remedial Plan



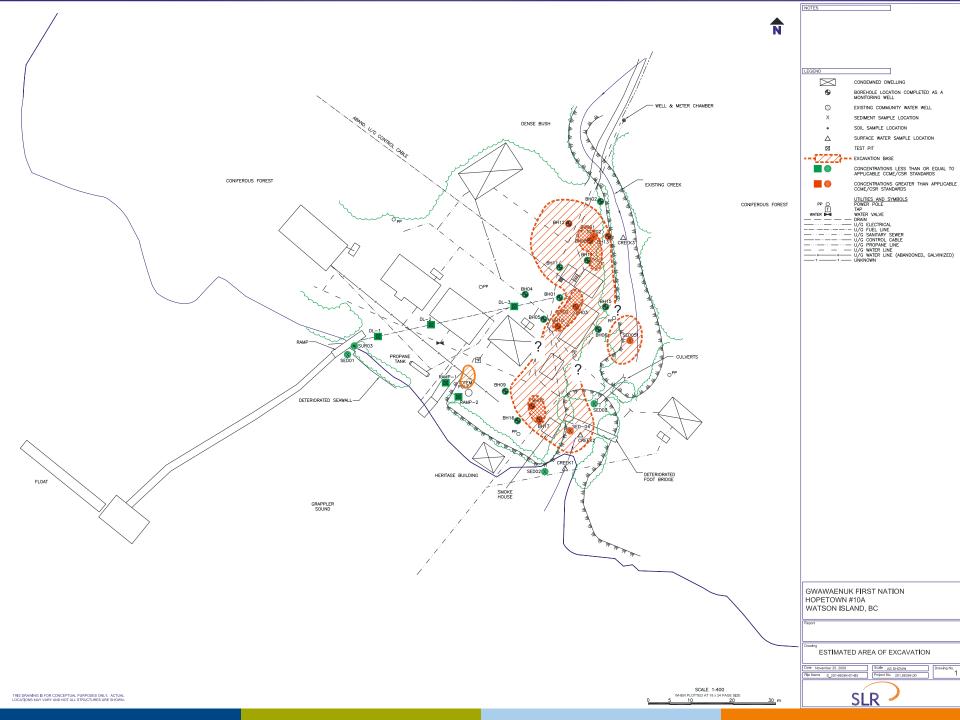


- Remedial Plan addressed both technical requirements and implementation issues
- Two rounds of Community meetings were held to discuss the plan, potential outcomes, risks, concerns, various options
- Define project success community, archaeology, environmental
- Outcome was the development of protocols related to likely occurrences that would impact the project

COMMUNITY PLANNING/MEETINGS



- Soil, groundwater and sediment impacts were found and the project required the removal of ~1,600 m³ of soil and ~6,000 litres of impacted water
- Soil impacts included petroleum hydrocarbons, PAHs, and metals above CCME RL Guidelines to greater than 3 metres below grade
- Sediment samples exceeded CCME Guidelines for metals
- Groundwater samples exceeded the dissolved metals applicable CCME Guidelines



- Post excavation work included the completion of a Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment
- Post remedial monitoring and sampling
- DFO approvals for creek and foreshore work
- Development of Protocols unknown archaeological and other concerns

- Other areas of Hopetown required changes to support the site works:
 - building demolition,
 - barge loading area,
 - equipment laydown area,
 - foreshore improvements to support equipment movement.
- Underwater hazards two islands in front of Hopetown



- Contractors and staff stayed on two live aboard barges for the duration of the work
- Gwawaenuk coordinators, archeologists, contractors, and consultants coordinated efforts over ~5 weeks to complete the work – mainly September/October
- Excavated material was sorted for archeological artifacts prior to stockpiling for off site disposal
- Follow up work was conducted over multiple months

















OBSTACLES AND SUCCESSES

- Developed protocols, set expectations early, reenforced with all parties, monitor and report progress daily
- H&S and staffing coordination of staff/contractors was a significant portion of the work
- Weather delays, capacity of barges, loading/unloading with tides
- Archaeological findings cultural remains were respected
- What could go wrong?

PORT HARDY FLOODED



PORT HARDY FLOODED



WHAT WE LEARNED

- Planning and communication early, often, checkins with all relevant parties
- Have options for completing work
- Back up plans for communication (intermittent internet availability)
- Confirm expectations past the monitoring period

 long term goals for remedial work
- Expect some delays due to complexity, location, weather, tides, equipment capacity

WHAT WE LEARNED

- Planning and Coordination resulted in a successfully completed remediation and improved outcomes for the community
- Communication open, timely and effective
- Work as a team everyone wins together focus on solutions!



