



2021-03-25

Public

Shannon Kohler, Director  
Environmental Approvals Branch  
Manitoba Conservation and Climate  
1007 Century Street  
Winnipeg, MB R3H 0W4

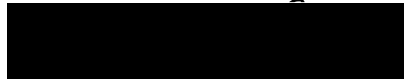
**Subject: Notice of Alteration – RM of Gimli Biosolids Storage Facility**  
**Client ref.: File no. 4522.10**

Dear Madam:

On behalf of the Rural Municipality of Gimli, WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) is pleased to submit a Notice of Alteration regarding the operations of the Gimli Biosolids Storage Facility.

Should you have any questions or require further information, please contact Dana Bredin at 204-477-6650 or [dana.bredin@wsp.com](mailto:dana.bredin@wsp.com).

Kind regards,



Dana Bredin, P.Eng.  
Project Manager

cc: Siobhan Burland Ross, M.Eng., P.Eng., Manitoba Conservation and Climate  
Asit Dey, P.Eng., Manitoba Conservation and Climate  
Dick Menon, P.Eng., RM of Gimli  
Darcy Hjelmeland, RM of Gimli

Encl.  
WSP ref.: 181-03988-01

1600 Buffalo Place  
Winnipeg (Manitoba) R3T 6B8  
Canada

T: +1 204 477-6650  
F: +1 204 474-2864  
[wsp.com](http://wsp.com)





## NOTICE OF ALTERATION

**TO:** Shannon Kohler, Director – Conservation and Climate, Environmental Approvals  
**FROM:** Dana Bredin, P.Eng. – WSP Canada Inc.  
**SUBJECT:** RM of Gimli Biosolids Storage Facility  
**DATE:** March 25, 2021

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## INTRODUCTION

A meeting between the RM of Gimli, WSP and Manitoba Conservation and Climate (MCC) took place on March 3, 2021 regarding the clay core constructed at the completed RM of Gimli Biosolids Storage Facility. Testing of the clay core was completed after construction and the hydraulic conductivity is approximately  $4.8 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/s, which does not meet the Licence criteria of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/s. The meeting was arranged to discuss the options available to the RM of Gimli and the discussion focussed on how the more permeable clay core will interact with the future stockpiled biosolids material. From the discourse, there was agreement that WSP, on behalf of the RM of Gimli, propose revised operating measures to mitigate against potential contamination laterally through the clay core.

## BACKGROUND

The hydraulic conductivity results of the clay core Shelby tube samples are above the  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/s requirement, which is supported by the observed extrusions for the three clay core samples. The test results are:

- ST-03:  $3.77 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/s (Clay core)
  - Taken at a depth of 0.6 m to 1.2 m below top of berm
  - Mid-distance along south berm
- ST-04:  $4.77 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/s (Clay core)
  - Taken at a depth of 0.75 m to 1.35 m below top of berm
  - NW corner of Cell 1 berm
- ST-05:  $4.20 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/s (Clay core)
  - Taken at a depth of 0.45 m to 1.05 m below top of berm
  - NE corner of Cell 3 berm
- It is expected that the entire clay core is of a similar hydraulic conductivity.



The average depth of clay core is approximately 1.6 m below the top of the berm. The remaining berm and floor material is in situ till. The hydraulic conductivity of the till material is found to be in the range of  $1 \times 10^{-8}$  cm/s. This impervious material is found throughout the site and extends to depths greater than 35 m below grade, providing for a large impervious layer of material preventing groundwater contamination of the aquifer below. It is acknowledged that the clay core hydraulic conductivity results are above the limit set by Clause 15 of Licence 2473 R.

The biosolids to be stored at this facility are in a digested and dewatered state (approximately 20% solids) and will be stored at the facility until it can be land applied and surface water runoff resulting from precipitation and snowmelt will be collected in a weeping tile system and directed to one of three large fiberglass holding tanks for containment and subsequent hauling to the RM of Gimli wastewater treatment facility.

We are proposing modifications to the storage facility operations as well as additional monitoring of the facility in order to mitigate against potential environmental contamination migrating laterally through the clay core.

## REVISED OPERATIONAL MEASURES

Currently, biosolids are to be stored in the cell up to a depth of 1.0 m while maintaining a freeboard of 1.0 m. The design allowed for biosolids to be stored on the berm slopes. Each cell is anticipated to be used once every three years and will store the biosolids for up to 18 months before land application.

We propose to modify the stockpile height of the dewatered biosolids material in the storage cells. The maximum height of the biosolids will be reduced to 0.69 m. This change allows for the material to be stored entirely within the in situ till layer and mitigates any potential impact of collected water moving laterally through the clay core.

The revised storage capacity of each cell is approximately  $1,460 \text{ m}^3$  for an overall capacity of approximately  $8,760 \text{ m}^3$ . From the EAP submitted in March, the anticipated future biosolids generation per year is  $4,270 \text{ m}^3$ , thus there is still over two years of capacity at the storage facility when the WWTP reaches its design capacity.

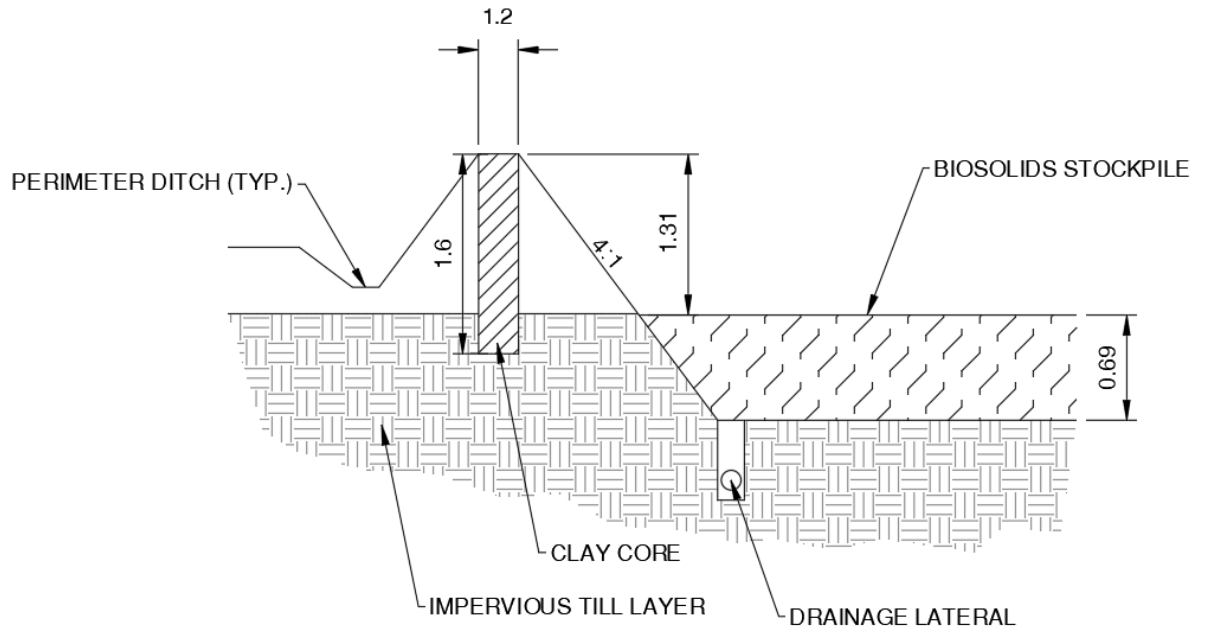


Figure 1: Proposed Operational Changes



Dana Bredin, P.Eng.  
 Project Manager  
 Water and Wastewater Infrastructure

Encl.  
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