

**REPORT ON THE
2015 AND 2016 PERIMETER MONITORING PROGRAM AND
PERIMETER EXTRACTION SYSTEM
CHEVRON BURNABY REFINERY
BURNABY, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On behalf of Chevron Canada Limited (CCL), AECOM performed groundwater monitoring and sampling as part of the Perimeter Monitoring Program (PMP), and performed the operations, maintenance and monitoring of the Perimeter Extraction System (PES), at the Chevron Burnaby Refinery (Refinery). This report summarized the activities associated with the 2015 and 2016 PMP and PES.

The Refinery is composed of three areas which are collectively known as the “Site” (Figure 1). Area 1 functions mostly as a tank farm and is located at the northern terminus of Willingdon Avenue. Area 2 is the process area where refining is completed and is located near the end of Penzance Drive (Figure 3). Area 3, located north of Area 1, contains the wharf and rail loading facilities and is divided into two portions: (1) land reclaimed from Burrard Inlet (Figure 2), and (2) the adjacent water portion, including the wharf located within Burrard Inlet. Area 3 is leased from Port of Vancouver.

The purpose of the PMP is to monitor groundwater environmental conditions along the downgradient boundary of the Refinery. The scope of the semi-annual groundwater monitoring and sampling program was outlined to the British Columbia (BC) Ministry of Environment (MoE) by CCL in their letter entitled, *Chevron Refinery Well Monitoring Program*, dated October 31, 2003.

The PMP commenced formally in 2004 and has been ongoing ever since. The PMP consists of groundwater monitoring and sampling conducted on a semi-annual basis; one event occurs during the wet season (high water table) and the other event during the dry season (low water table). The wet season events occurred from March 3 to July 8, 2015 and March 7 to May 10, 2016. The dry season events occurred from August 10 to September 22, 2015 and August 8 to October 21, 2016. Based on analytical results collected in 2015 and 2016, and when compared to the results from 2014, the Site perimeter groundwater quality conditions have not significantly changed.

To evaluate potential risks from impacted Site groundwater to Burrard Inlet, Site-Specific Screening Levels (SSSLs) for select parameters were developed by SLR Consulting Canada Ltd. (SLR) with the support of AECOM, on behalf of CCL. The groundwater concentrations in the PMP were compared to these SSSLs and to the Contaminated Sites Regulation (CSR) standards for marine aquatic life (AW) and no specific water use (NU) (CSR standards). SSSLs will be the primary basis to evaluate the need for further assessment or remedial action. For those parameters where SSSLs are not available, the CSR standards will be the basis to evaluate the need for further assessment or remedial action.

Areas 1 and 3 PMP

In 2015 and 2016, 29 of the 30 Areas 1 and 3 PMP wells had groundwater concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons (PHCs) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) below their SSSLs. Groundwater from one well, U07-10S, had concentrations of light extractable petroleum hydrocarbons in water (LEPHw) and PAHs above their SSSLs. Concentrations of LEPHw and PAHs have consistently exceeded the SSSLs in this well since 2011, when the consistent sampling and analysis of LEPHw and PAHs was initiated. The LEPHw and PAHs found in U07-10S are vertically and horizontally delineated and limited to a small area in the immediate vicinity of U07-10S. The downgradient concentrations of LEPHw and PAHs were below the SSSLs for 2015 and 2016. Therefore, the LEPHw and PAHs in U07-10S do not represent a risk to Burrard Inlet.

In 2015, groundwater concentrations in 26 of the 30 PMP wells (55 of 60 samples) were below their CSR standards. Concentrations were above their CSR standards in five samples collected from four wells. Two of these samples were from U07-10S, which as noted previously, were above their SSSLs. The remaining three samples were from three wells (A3MW02-06, A3MW03-02 and U07-10I) and were due to minor exceedances of pyrene or LEPHw. These analytical results were generally consistent with previous years, and were below the SSSLs, which are the primary basis to evaluate the need for further assessment or remedial action.

In 2016, groundwater concentrations in 23 of the 30 PMP wells (52 of 60 samples) were below their CSR AW standards. Concentrations were above their CSR standards in eight samples collected from seven wells. Two of these samples were from U07-10S were also above their SSSLs, but as noted above, do not represent a risk to Burrard Inlet. The remaining six samples were from six wells (A3MW02-05, A3MW02-06, A3MW02-07, A3MW02-08, A3MW03-02 and U07-10I) and were due to minor exceedances of benzo(a)pyrene, fluoranthene, pyrene or LEPHw. Similar to the 2015 concentrations, these 2016 analytical results were generally consistent with previous years, and were below the SSSLs, which are the primary basis to evaluate the need for further assessment or remedial action.

Area 3 Air Sparge System

In 2010, a remedial air sparge (AS) system was installed in Area 3. From 2010 to 2015, the dissolved phase concentrations of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, VHw and VPhw were generally reduced and by 2015 were all below the CSR AW standards. In October of 2015, the AS was temporarily turned off to assess whether further active remediation in Area 3, via the AS system was required. This report presents data from two rounds of semi-annual sampling (the wet and dry season sampling events in 2016) that have been completed since the system was temporarily turned off. Following the temporary shut down of the AS system, the concentrations of PHCs and PAHs in Area 3 in 2016 were similar to the concentrations from 2014 and 2015, indicating that the shutdown of the AS system has not resulted in a rebound and/or increase in the concentrations of PHCs and PAHs in groundwater in Area 3. Therefore the AS system has been put on permanent standby.

Area 2 PMP

Groundwater samples were collected along the Area 2 Refinery perimeter from 43 monitoring wells in 2015 and 55 wells in 2016. Groundwater concentrations in all of the PMP wells sampled over both years were below their SSSLs with the exception of the concentration of VHw in A2MW09-11 which was above the SSSL in the May 2015 sample. A sample collected the following year in March 2016 was below the SSSL.

Groundwater concentrations in 39 of the 43 wells sampled (75 of 79 samples) in 2015 and 49 of the 55 wells sampled (81 of 89 samples) in 2016, were below their CSR standards. Concentrations were above the CSR standards in 12 samples collected from seven wells. Six of these seven wells are within the influence of the PES, located immediately down slope of the PES on the Lower Bench and substantially up slope of Burrard Inlet:

- Of these groundwater samples, nine had PHC exceedances, five had PAH (naphthalene) exceedances, and three samples from one well (MW11-4S) had a minor exceedance of dissolved copper above the CSR AW standards; and,
- All groundwater concentrations are consistent with historical results or within an order of magnitude of the 2014 results and have been generally stable since monitoring and sampling of these wells began.

Further, as noted above, the concentrations of the above PHCs and PAHs in these wells were below the SSSLs (with the one exception), which are the primary basis to evaluate the need for further assessment or remedial action.

Area 2 MTBE Remediation Area

Groundwater data associated with the methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) remediation area in Area 2 are collected from 20 wells and assessed as part of the PMP. The MTBE groundwater analytical data collected in 2015 and 2016 support the 2014 PMP report findings, that MTBE remediation is essentially complete in this area; i.e. that groundwater MTBE concentrations continue to remain below the CSR AW standard of 4,400 micrograms per litre ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$). Since sampling in the MTBE remediation area began in 2004, only eight wells had groundwater with MTBE concentrations above the CSR AW standard: WS1-D, WS2-D, WS2-D2, WS2-D3, WS2-D4, WS3-D, WS3-D2 and WS3-D4. By 2010, only two wells had groundwater MTBE concentrations above the CSR AW standard: WS2-D2 and WS2-D3. By 2011, the groundwater MTBE concentrations in those two wells dropped to below the CSR AW standard. Since 2011, groundwater MTBE concentrations in all eight wells that previously exceeded the CSR AW MTBE standard, have been below the standard and exhibit generally decreasing concentrations. The pump in extraction well EW2, shown in Figures 3 and 4, was put on stand-by on November 3, 2014 in order to observe the effects of non-pumping on groundwater MTBE concentrations. Since the pump in EW2 was put on standby, the MTBE concentrations in the 20 wells in the surrounding area have remained either within an order of magnitude of the 2013 and 2014 concentrations or have decreased. The MTBE concentrations measured in the 20 wells in 2015 and 2016 were generally an order of magnitude below the CSR AW standard of 4,400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$.

Based on these results, the remediation of MTBE in this area is considered complete, and the sampling of the 20 wells in this area based on the MTBE remediation will be discontinued after 2016. Regular sampling of five wells as part of the larger PMP will continue in this area, specifically G2-9A, G2-9B, G2-10, WS2-D and WS2-D2 as these wells are screened across the water table and provide appropriate coverage to monitoring groundwater quality in the area.

As previously communicated to the MoE, the perimeter groundwater quality issues at the Refinery in Area 2 are currently being managed by CCL via the Area 2 PES installed in 2010 through 2012.

Area 2 Perimeter Extraction System

In the summer of 2010, CCL installed a groundwater PES along the northern perimeter of Area 2 to intercept and preclude the off-site migration of non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) and dissolved phase PHCs (above CSR regulatory standards) in groundwater that originate from the Area 2 NAPL plume (note that “NAPL” unless otherwise stated herein refers only to light non-aqueous phase liquids). In 2010, the PES initially consisted of ten total fluids pumps and associated extraction wells (located in what is currently referred to as the Central Section). The PES was upgraded and extended to the east and west in the summers of 2011 and 2012, and now consists of 40 total fluids pumps and associated extraction wells extending from the Ponds on the west to just beyond the Eastern Impounding Basin (EIB)/Flare Stack Area to the east. In 2014, some PES wells in the East Section did not adequately draw down the water in the extraction wells to the elevation of the pump intake due to inadvertent blockages in the discharge pipes. This issue was addressed by CCL in March 2015 via installation of a temporary bypass and then with the construction of system enhancements in the East Section of the PES in October 2015. Additional system enhancements, notably the construction of a larger diameter 3-inch header line for the Central and West Sections of the PES was completed in October 2016.

Capture zones and groundwater drawdown associated with the PES are assessed quarterly by AECOM to demonstrate that the PES is effectively precluding off-site migration of NAPL and dissolved phase PHCs (above CSR regulatory standards) along the northern perimeter of Area 2. Effective levels of drawdown and capture were maintained in all PES areas in 2015 and 2016.

PMP and PES in 2017

Both the PMP and PES programs will continue in 2017 following a similar scope of work as completed in 2015 and 2016 with a change being the reduction of groundwater monitoring and sampling in the MTBE area (Area 2).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The objective of this report is to present to the British Columbia (BC) Ministry of Environment (MoE) the 2015 and 2016 groundwater results from the Perimeter Monitoring Program (PMP) and provide an update on the 2015 and 2016 performance of the Perimeter Extraction System (PES) located along the perimeter of the Chevron Burnaby Refinery (Refinery).

AECOM has prepared this report on behalf of Chevron Canada Limited (CCL) to document the results of (1) the 2015 and 2016 PMP (wet and dry seasons) and (2) the 2015 and 2016 PES performance at the Refinery.

The Refinery is composed of three areas (collectively known as the “Site”), as shown in Figure 1. Area 1 functions mostly as a tank farm and is located at the northern terminus of Willingdon Avenue. Area 2 is the process area where refining is completed and is located near the end of Penzance Drive (Figure 3). Area 3 is located north of Area 1, contains the wharf and rail loading facilities and is divided into two portions: (1) land reclaimed from Burrard Inlet (Figure 2), and (2) the adjacent water portion, including the wharf located within Burrard Inlet. Area 3 is leased from Port of Vancouver.

1.1 Introduction to Perimeter Monitoring Program (PMP)

The purpose of the PMP is to monitor groundwater environmental conditions along the downgradient Refinery boundary. The scope of the semi-annual groundwater monitoring and sampling program was outlined to the British Columbia (BC) Ministry of Environment (MoE) by CCL in their letter entitled, *Chevron Refinery Well Monitoring Program*, dated October 31, 2003.

Consistent with the purpose of the PMP, AECOM monitored 87 “Sentry” monitoring wells at the Refinery perimeter in 2015 and 2016. Fourteen wells were dry during both the wet and dry season monitoring events in 2015 and two wells were dry during both events in 2016; therefore, samples were only collected from 73 wells in 2015 and 85 wells in 2016. Sentry wells are intended to be those wells outside of known Areas of Environmental Concern (AECs), as per the October 2003 work plan. Wells in the AECs are being monitored under separate programs of investigation, mitigation, and/or remediation. Nevertheless, several of the Area 2 Sentry wells are within the influence of remedial actions (refer to Figures 3 and 4).

Further details are presented in Appendix A (Perimeter Monitoring Program Areas 1 and 3) and Appendix B (Area 2 Perimeter Monitoring Program).

1.2 Introduction to the Perimeter Extraction System (PES)

In the summer of 2010, Chevron installed a groundwater PES along the northern perimeter of Area 2 to intercept and preclude the off-site migration of the non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) and dissolved phase petroleum hydrocarbons (PHCs) (above CSR regulatory standards) in groundwater that originate from the Area 2 NAPL plume (note that “NAPL” unless otherwise stated herein refers only to light non-aqueous phase liquids). In 2010, the PES initially consisted of ten total fluids pumps and associated extraction wells (located in what is currently referred to as the Central Section). The PES was upgraded and extended to the east and west in the summers of 2011 and 2012, and now consists of 40 total fluids pumps and associated extraction wells extending from the Ponds on the west to just beyond the Eastern Impounding Basin (EIB)/Flare Stack Area to the east. The PES was further upgraded in 2015 by enlarging the header line of the Eastern Section.

Further details on the PES are presented in Appendix C (2013 and 2014 Perimeter Extraction System Operations and Performance).

1.3 Introduction to the Area 3 Air Sparge System

An air sparge (AS) remediation system was constructed in Area 3 in September 2010 and began operation in October 2010. The objectives of the AS system were to reduce dissolved phase PHC concentrations in groundwater at the downgradient land portion of Area 3, and to stop the potential transport of PHCs in groundwater to Burrard Inlet.

The AS system is comprised of 21 specifically designed AS wells, regularly spaced in two rows along the downgradient land portion of Area 3, fronting Burrard Inlet. Figure 2 shows the locations of the AS wells (SP-1 through SP-21). The AS system injected air at depths of between five and eight metres below ground surface (bgs) into the subsurface soils and groundwater. The injections stripped and volatilized the residual PHCs over the short term, and enhanced aerobic biodegradation over the long term due to the introduction of additional oxygen. The design air flow rate per well was 10 to 15 standard cubic feet per minute (SCFM) at an air-injection pressure of 5 to 10 pounds per square inch (psi). The sparge wells were installed such that the estimated radius of influence (ROI) of each well would overlap the ROI of the adjacent sparge wells, resulting in a remedial curtain along the waterfront perimeter of Area 3.

In October 2015, the AS system was temporarily turned off to assess whether further active remediation in the area will be warranted. To complete this assessment, Chevron continues to sample groundwater in Area 3 to review concentration trends pre- and post shut down to assess the use of risk management for this area.

The 2015 and 2016 monitoring programs were completed by Mr. Carny Wong, Dipl. Tech., A.A.g., Mr. Edward Preece, E.I.T., Mr. Ken Gauthier, B.Sc., P.Ag., and Mr. Albert Wang, P.Eng. The report was prepared by Mr. Preece, and the senior review was conducted by Mr. Michael Gill, P.Eng., CSAP.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY OVERVIEW

The surficial geology of the Site is generally characterized by varying depths of Pleistocene age glacial till overlying Tertiary bedrock composed of mudstone with minor interbeds of fine grained sandstone. Soil conditions encountered during drilling programs conducted by AECOM over the years are generally consistent with published surficial geology maps (softer Holocene sediments) (URS 2012). Fill materials are also encountered in some locations above the glacially consolidated materials. Soil that is close to the Foreshore contains marine type sediments with entrained shells at depth.

The Site is located on the south side of Burrard Inlet. In Area 2, the topography consists of a flat bench where most of the refinery infrastructure is located, and a short slope down to a second bench where the water storage ponds are located. This first bench is called the Upper Bench and is bounded to the north by the Area 2 fence line. At the fence line, the topography drops down to a second narrow bench at the refinery property line, this narrow bench is referred to as the Lower Bench. The topography then drops to the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) right-of-way (ROW) and then past the CPR ROW, drops down to the Foreshore.

Consistent with a steep northward slope of the ground surface, groundwater flows generally northward from the central upland areas of the Refinery towards the Site perimeter, south of Burrard Inlet. Low permeability soil and bedrock restrict groundwater flow and contaminant migration. Monitoring wells on-site have a total depth ranging between 1.2 metres (m) and 26.9 m below top of well pipe. Groundwater depths vary with the land surface elevation. In general, the depth to groundwater is shallower near the Foreshore and deeper in upland areas (URS 2012).

The hydraulic conductivities for the PES area range from 5×10^{-6} metres per second (m/s) to 1×10^{-10} m/s with a geometric mean of 5×10^{-7} m/s (URS 2013a). Conservatively using the highest hydraulic conductivity of 1.1×10^{-6} m/s, measured in the Central Section where the majority of NAPL and higher concentration dissolved phase contamination is located, the groundwater velocity was calculated to be 30.5 metres/year (m/yr) under non-pumping conditions. The distance from the PES extraction wells on the Upper Bench to the Refinery property line is approximately 15 m. Under non-pumping conditions, the time for groundwater to travel from the PES to the Chevron property boundary on the Lower Bench was calculated to be six months (URS 2013b).

Siltstone and sandstone bedrock in Area 1 has a hydraulic conductivity of less than 10^{-6} metres/second and yields less than 1 litre/minute (Morrow 2001).

3.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The *Environmental Management Act* (EMA) was brought into force on July 8, 2004. The applicable regulations under the EMA are the Contaminated Sites Regulation (CSR) and the Hazardous Waste Regulation. Federal environmental legislation applicable to Burrard Inlet adjacent to the Site includes the *Canada Fisheries Act*.

3.1 CONTAMINATED SITES REGULATION

The MoE has established standards for evaluating contamination and associated remediation requirements in the CSR. The CSR came into effect April 1, 1997. The CSR provides a framework to investigate, assess, and remediate contaminated sites in British Columbia. Nine significant amendments to the CSR have been completed since 1997. On October 27, 2016, the MoE released the Stage 10 (Omnibus) amendments. The changes in the amendments will come into effect on November 1, 2017. The amendments included changes to some of the numerical values of the groundwater standards. For convenience, the analytical results have been compared to both the current Stage 9 standards and the updated Stage 10 amended standards. In addition, there are protocols, procedures, technical guidance and administrative guidance that have been developed by the MoE to guide the contaminated site process.

Under the CSR, there are three types of numerical remediation standards. 1) Generic Numerical Standards refer to concentrations of given substances in soil or water for a particular land use. 2) Matrix Numerical Standards are applied for some substances in soil, taking into account various site-specific factors such as proximity to receiving waters, likelihood of human ingestion, and use of land for livestock rearing. 3) Site-Specific Numerical Standards involve the generation of a standard for a specific site, based on a protocol outlined by the MoE.

Water quality standards are classified into four levels, based on the use of the water:

- AW - Aquatic life (freshwater or marine/estuarine);
- IW - Irrigation;
- LW - Livestock watering; and
- DW - Drinking water.

Sites at which parameters exceed the specific standard for the type of water use at the property are considered contaminated.

Additionally, numeric water standards for generic petroleum hydrocarbon parameters volatile hydrocarbons (VH_wC_{6-C10}) and extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPH_wC_{10-C19}) are applicable at all sites regardless of water use. These standards are referred to as the CSR no water use (NU)

standards. According to the MoE, concentrations greater than CSR NU standards could be considered as proof of the presence of NAPL¹.

The MoE requires specific analysis for LEPHw in support of Certificates and Determinations, and will not consider EPHw_{C10-C19} analyses appropriate for assessing LEPHw contamination. At low concentrations EPHw is used as an indicator test for LEPHw in the PMP. LEPHw concentrations are based on EPHw_{C10-C19} concentrations minus the six polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds (acenaphthene, acridine, anthracene, fluorene, naphthalene, and phenanthrene). The six PAH compounds are reported separately.

Applicable CSR standards at the Site are presented in Section 3.4.

3.2 HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATION

The Hazardous Waste Regulation (HWR) classifies substances as hazardous wastes if they contain leachable contaminants at concentrations in excess of a specified maximum. Hazardous wastes may also be defined by their total content of certain substances. Soil or groundwater contaminated in excess of HWR standards must be handled and disposed of as hazardous wastes in accordance with the regulation.

3.3 CANADA FISHERIES ACT

The Canada Fisheries Act administered by the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans prohibits the discharge of a deleterious substance to an aquatic environment and is enforced by Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and the BC MoE. Deleterious substances include contaminants regulated by the CSR.

3.4 APPLICABLE STANDARDS

The Site is zoned for heavy industrial use. The following is a discussion of the applicable groundwater standards at the Site.

Under MoE guidance, drinking water standards are applicable at sites unless they can be removed using Protocol 21 (MoE 2015), or an exemption is granted by the MoE.

A letter requesting a drinking water standards exemption for Area 2 of the Refinery was submitted to the MoE on December 19, 2011 and re-submitted on November 9, 2012. The drinking water exemption was provided by the MoE on May 15, 2017. A copy of the MoE response-letter is included in Appendix D.

¹ BC Ministry of Environment, 1999. Contaminated Sites Protocol 7: “Regulation of Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water under the Contaminated Sites and Special Waste Regulations”.

http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/air-land-water/site-remediation/docs/protocol_7.pdf

To determine whether drinking water applies to Areas 1 and 3, the drinking water flowcharts at the end of Protocol 21 (Figures 1 and 4 in the Protocol) were reviewed. Area 3 was assessed separately from Area 1. The assessment is shown in the Tables A, B and C below.

Table A - Drinking Water Use Application in Area 3

| Protocol 21 Flowchart Question | Answer: |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Current Drinking Water Use | |
| Q1. Is water at or near the site currently used for drinking water? | No. There are no wells located within 500m of the Site. Drinking water in Burnaby, BC is supplied by the municipality. |
| Future Drinking Water Use | |
| Q1. Is the site located within filled former marine or estuarine foreshore? | Yes. |
| Conclusion | Future DW use does not apply to Area 3. |

Table B - Drinking Water Use Application in Area 1

| Protocol 21 Flowchart Question | Answer: |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Current Drinking Water Use | |
| Q1. Is water at or near the site currently used for drinking water? | No. There are no wells located within 500m of the Site. Drinking water in Burnaby, BC is supplied by the municipality. |
| Future Drinking Water Use | |
| Q1. Is the site located within filled former marine or estuarine foreshore? | No. |
| Q2. Is the aquifer confined and protected by a natural confining barrier? | No. |
| Q3. Does drinking water use apply to an underlying aquifer? | No. See bedrock aquifer table below. |
| Q4. Does the unconfined aquifer have a bulk hydraulic conductivity $> 10^{-6}$ m/s or a yield ≥ 1.3 L/min or is the aquifer mapped in the BC Water Resource Atlas? | No. The site is not an aquifer mapped in the BC Water Resource Atlas. Yes. The unconfined aquifer has a bulk hydraulic conductivity $< 10^{-6}$ m/s based on a pumping test in Area 2. The yield in Area 2 till is ≥ 1.3 L/min. |

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q5. Is the unconfined aquifer comprised only of imported fill or present only seasonally or is the average saturated thickness $\leq 2\text{m}$? | <p>Yes, the average saturated thickness in the unconsolidated material (i.e. non-bedrock) is less than 2 metres.</p> <p>To evaluate this, 10 borehole logs and well monitoring data across Area 1 were reviewed. The depth to bedrock ranged from 0.8 to 5 metres below grade. The average depth to water (measured seasonally over more than 10 years) ranged from 0.9 to 4.9 metres below grade. The average saturated thickness in the unconsolidated material ranged from 0 to 3.2 metres with an average saturated thickness over the 10 locations of 1.1 metres.^{2*}</p> |
| Conclusion | Future DW use does not apply to the unconsolidated non-bedrock groundwater in Area 1. |

Table C - Drinking Water Use Application in Area 1 Bedrock

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Protocol 21 | Answer: |
| Current Drinking Water Use | |
| Q1. Is water in the bedrock at or near your site currently being used for drinking purposes? | No. There are no wells located within 500m of the Site. Drinking water in Burnaby, BC is supplied by the municipality. |
| Future Drinking Water Use | |
| Q1. Is a bedrock aquifer mapped in the BC Water Resource Atlas? | No. |
| Q2. Do soil or groundwater containing substances at concentrations above standards protective of drinking water extend to the bedrock surface? | Yes. |
| Does in-situ bedrock investigations on the site or within 500 m show a bulk hydraulic conductivity $>10^{-6} \text{ m/s}$ and a yield $\geq 1.3 \text{ L/min}$? | No. |
| Conclusion | Future DW use does not apply to Area 1. |

Therefore, drinking water does not apply to any of the areas of the Chevron Burnaby Refinery.

² Borehole logs/monitoring wells used in assessment: A1-9S/D, A1-12S/D, A1-11A/B, A1-7S/D, A1MW02-03, NDP97-1, A1-6, A1-5, A1-3S/D and A1-4S/D. Depth to bedrock based on borehole logs. Average depth to water based on regular monitoring (over multiple seasons) completed since 2004.

The nearest surface water downgradient of the Site is Burrard Inlet, located approximately 10 m to the north of Areas 1 and 3, and 40 m north of Area 2. Assessment of the Site's hydrogeology and potential pathways for groundwater contamination, using the available data from numerous soil and groundwater investigations, indicated that CSR standards for the protection of marine aquatic life (AW) are applicable at the Site³.

3.5 GROUNDWATER SITE-SPECIFIC SCREENING LEVELS

AECOM, with the support of SLR Consulting Canada Ltd. (SLR), on behalf of CCL, proposes the use of groundwater site-specific screening levels (SSSLs) for the PMP. The SSSLs are based on the updated screening levels and risk-based management targets developed for application along the Foreshore down slope of Area 2 of the refinery. Specifically, the measured groundwater concentrations from PMP wells located in Area 1, 2 and 3 were compared against the SSSLs to evaluate the site-specific risk the groundwater contaminants pose to Burrard Inlet. The SSSLs are listed in Table D below, and the basis for the SSSLs is presented in Appendix E. While the groundwater concentrations in this report were also compared against the CSR AW and/or NU standards, for those parameters which have SSSLs, the SSSLs will be the basis for remedial action by CCL.

Table D – Site-Specific Screening Levels

| PHCs | | PAHs | | Metals | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| PCOC | SSSL ($\mu\text{g/L}$) | PCOC | SSSL ($\mu\text{g/L}$) | PCOC | SSSL ($\mu\text{g/L}$) |
| LEPHw | 3000 | Acenaphthene | 60 | Antimony | 2500 |
| VPHw | 15000 | Acridine | 30 | Arsenic | 125 |
| EPHW ₁₀₋₁₉ | 5000 | Anthracene | 40 | Barium | 5000 |
| VHw (C6-C10) | 15000 | Benz[a]anthracene | 1 | Beryllium | 1000 |
| Benzene | 21000 | Benzo[a]pyrene | 2.8 | Boron | 12000 |
| Ethylbenzene | 3200 | Chrysene | 1 | Cadmium | 90 |
| Styrene | 7200 | Fluoranthene | 40 | Chromium | 500 |
| Toluene | 7700 | Fluorene | 120 | Cobalt | 1100 |
| Xylenes | 3300 | Naphthalene | 440 | Copper | 62 |
| | | Phenanthrene | 3 | Lead | 1400 |
| | | Pyrene | 40 | Molybdenum | 10000 |
| | | Quinoline | 34 | Nickel | 750 |
| | | | | Selenium | 20 |
| | | | | Thallium | 3 |
| | | | | Uranium | 1000 |
| | | | | Zinc | 900 |

³ http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/air-land-water/site-remediation/docs/protocols/protocol_21.pdf

4.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The 2015 and 2016 scope of work included:

- Updating and following the Refinery-wide Health and Safety Plan (HASP).
- Completing the 2015 and 2016 PMP in accordance with the CCL's work plan submitted to the MoE on October 31, 2003 and AECOM's work plan dated March 29, 2004. This work included completing two groundwater monitoring and sampling events per year over the two years (for a total of four events), one during the wet season (high water table) and the other during the dry season (low water table), submission of groundwater samples for laboratory chemical analysis of PHCs, PAHs, and/or dissolved metals, and comparing the analytical results to the provincial CSR standards. The specific dates and number of wells for each area of the Refinery are included in Appendices A and B.
- Operating, monitoring, and maintaining the PES in accordance with the PES Operations, Monitoring and Maintenance Plan (AECOM 2016), which consisted of monitoring pump operation twice a month and quarterly groundwater and effluent monitoring. The specifics are included in Appendix C.

5.0 AREAS 1 AND 3 PERIMETER MONITORING

Details of the groundwater monitoring and sampling results in Areas 1 and 3 are included in Appendix A. Areas 1 and 3 are shown in Figure 2. In 2015 and 2016, concentrations of PHCs and PAHs in groundwater samples were either below the laboratory reported detection limits (RDLs) or the SSSLs, in 29 of the 30 wells. One well, U07-10S, had four samples, from both the wet season and dry season sampling events for both 2015 and 2016, which had exceedances above the SSSLs.

In that well, U07-10S, concentrations of LEPHw and the following PAHs: acenaphthene, acridine, anthracene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, fluoranthene, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene were above the SSSLs. Concentrations of LEPHw and the above PAHs have consistently exceeded the SSSLs since 2011, when the consistent sampling and analysis of LEPHw and PAHs was initiated. The LEPHw and PAHs found in U07-10S are vertically and horizontally delineated and limited to a small area in the immediate vicinity of U07-10S. The downgradient concentrations of LEPHw and PAHs were below the SSSLs for 2015 and 2016. Therefore, the LEPHw and PAHs in U07-10S do not represent a risk to Burrard Inlet. Remaining PHC and PAH concentrations in U07-10S were below the SSSLs.

Groundwater quality in 26 of the 30 wells sampled (55 of 60 samples) in 2015 were either below RDLs and/or the CSR AW standards. These analytical results are generally consistent with previous years. Concentrations were above the CSR AW standards in five samples collected from four wells. Two of these samples were from U07-10S, which as noted previously, were

above their SSSLs.. The remaining three samples were from three wells (A3MW02-06, A3MW03-02, and U07-10I). During the wet season, groundwater collected from A3MW02-06 and U07-10I contained concentrations of pyrene (0.44 and 0.39 micrograms per litre [$\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$], respectively) which were slightly above the CSR AW standard (but below the SSSL). Another well (A3MW03-02) during the wet season contained groundwater above the CSR AW standard for LEPHw (but below the SSSL). Remaining PHC and PAH concentrations from groundwater in these wells were below the CSR AW and NU standards.

Groundwater quality in 23 of the 30 wells sampled (52 of 60 samples) in 2016 were below the CSR AW standards. These analytical results are generally consistent with previous years, and were below the SSSLs, which are the primary basis to evaluate the need for further assessment or remedial action. Concentrations were above the CSR AW standards in eight samples collected from seven wells. Two of these samples were from U07-10S were also above their respective SSSLs and CSR NU standards, but as noted above, do not represent a risk to Burrard Inlet. The remaining six samples were from six wells A3MW02-05, A3MW02-06, A3MW02-07, A3MW02-08, A3MW03-02, and U07-10I:

- During both seasons, groundwater collected from A3MW03-02 contained concentrations of LEPHw (930 and 720 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) slightly above the CSR AW standard, but below the SSSL.
- During the wet season, groundwater collected from A3MW02-05 contained concentrations of benzo(a)pyrene (0.26 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$), fluoranthene (2.52 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) and pyrene (2.32 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) slightly above the CSR AW standards (benzo(a)pyrene standard of 0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ and fluoranthene standard of 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$), but below the SSSLs.
- During the dry season, groundwater collected from A3MW02-06 contained concentrations of pyrene (0.39 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) above the CSR AW standard, but below the SSSL.
- During the wet season, groundwater collected from A3MW02-07, A3MW02-08 and U07-10I contained concentrations of pyrene (0.22 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$, 0.21 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$, and 0.29 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$, respectively) above the CSR AW standard, but below the SSSL.
- Based on analytical results collected in 2015 and 2016, and when compared to the results from 2014, the Site perimeter groundwater quality conditions have not significantly changed and the concentrations were below the SSSLs (aside from the groundwater in U07-10S), which are the primary basis to evaluate the need for further assessment or remedial action.

5.1 AREA 3 AIR SPARGE SYSTEM

In 2010, a remedial air sparge (AS) system was installed in Area 3. From 2010 to 2015, the dissolved phase concentrations of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, VHw and VPHw were generally reduced and by 2015 were all below the CSR AW standards. In October of 2015, the AS was temporarily turned off to assess whether further active remediation in Area 3 using the air sparge system was required. This report presents data from two rounds of semi-annual sampling (the wet and dry season sampling events in 2016) that have been completed since the system was temporarily turned off. Following the temporary shut down of the air sparge system, the concentrations of PHCs and PAHs in Area 3 in 2016 were similar to the concentrations from 2014 and 2015, indicating that the shut down of the air sparge system has not resulted in a rebound and/or increase in the concentrations of PHC and PAHs in groundwater in Area 3. For further details on the AS, please see Appendix A.

The Area 1 and 3 PMP is being continued under similar scope and analytical program as the 2015 and 2016 program.

6.0 AREA 2 PERIMETER MONITORING

Details of the Area 2 monitoring analytical results are included in Appendix B. The wells sampled in Area 2 are presented in Figures 3 and 4. Samples were collected along the Area 2 Refinery perimeter from 43 monitoring wells in 2015 and 55 wells in 2016. Groundwater quality in all of the wells sampled over both years was either below the RDLs and/or below the SSSLs with the exception of the concentration of VHw in A2MW09-11 which was above the SSSL in the May 2015 sample. A sample collected the following year in March 2016 was below the SSSL.

Groundwater quality in 39 of the 43 wells sampled (75 of 79 samples) in 2015 and 49 of the 55 wells sampled (81 of 89 samples) in 2016, were either below RDLs and/or below the CSR AW and NU standards.

Concentrations of PHCs, PAHs and dissolved metals in groundwater were above the CSR AW standards in 12 samples collected from seven wells.

- Of these 12 samples, nine had PHC exceedances, four had PAH (naphthalene) exceedances, and three (MW11-4S) had minor dissolved copper exceedances above the CSR AW standards, but all below the SSSL.
- Six of these wells are within the influence of the PES located immediately down slope of the PES on the Lower Bench and substantially up slope of Burrard Inlet. The seventh well (MW11-4S) had a marginal exceedance. MW11-4S is located more than 40 metres east of the easternmost end of the PES.

- All groundwater concentrations in 2015 and 2016 are consistent with historical results or within an order of magnitude of the 2014 results and have been generally stable since monitoring and sampling of these wells began.

Further, as previously noted, the concentrations of the above PHCs and PAHs in these wells were below the SSSLs (with the one exception), which are the primary basis to evaluate the need for further assessment or remedial action.

6.1 MTBE REMEDIATION

The methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) groundwater analytical data collected in 2015 supported the 2014 PMP Sentry report findings that MTBE remediation is complete in the impacted area, i.e., that groundwater MTBE concentrations continue to remain below the CSR AW standard of 4,400 µg/L. The MTBE remediation area and surrounding wells are shown in Figure 4. Since sampling in the MTBE remediation area began in 2004, only eight wells had groundwater with MTBE concentrations above the CSR AW standard, and by 2010, only two wells had groundwater MTBE concentrations above the standard. Since 2011, the groundwater MTBE concentrations in the remediation area have been below the CSR AW standard and exhibit generally declining concentrations. Since the pump in EW2 was put on standby, in November 2014, the MTBE concentrations in the 20 wells in the surrounding area have remained either within an order of magnitude of the 2013 and 2014 concentrations or have decreased. The MTBE concentrations measured in the 20 wells in 2015 and 2016 were generally an order of magnitude below the CSR AW standard of 4,400 µg/L. Based on these results, the remediation of MTBE in this area is considered complete, and the sampling of the 20 wells in this area based on the MTBE remediation will be discontinued after 2016. Regular sampling of five wells as part of the larger PMP will continue in this area, specifically G2-9A, G2-9B, G2-10, WS2-D and WS2-D2 as these wells are screened across the water table and provide appropriate coverage to monitoring groundwater quality in the area.

The Area 2 2017 PMP is being continued under similar scope and analytical program as the 2015 and 2016 program with the exception that monitoring in the (former) MTBE groundwater remediation area will revert to the general PMP program by sampling the following five wells on a semi-annual basis: G2-9A, G2-9B, G2-10, WS2-D and WS2-D2.

7.0 PERIMETER EXTRACTION SYSTEM OPERATIONS AND PERFORMANCE

The PES operates by drawing down the water table in extraction wells to the elevation of the pump intakes. This creates a groundwater depression along the northern fence line of the Refinery which intercepts NAPL and impacted groundwater and precludes off-site migration. The system was checked twice a month in 2015 and 2016 to ensure water levels in the extraction wells are at the pump intake and that the system is generally operating as designed. The PES, relative to NAPL measured in 2015 and 2016, is shown in Figure 5.

Effective levels of drawdown and capture were maintained in all PES areas in 2015 and 2016. A capture zone assessment, which included plotting the groundwater elevations, groundwater contours and projecting groundwater travel direction, indicated that the PES effectively precluded the migration of NAPL and dissolved contaminants in 2015 and 2016. Details are included in Appendix C and summarized below.

Groundwater elevations along the Upper and Lower Benches were measured in surrounding monitoring wells on a quarterly basis in 2015 and 2016. Groundwater remained generally drawn down in the Central and West Sections indicating good hydraulic connection between the extraction wells and the surrounding subsurface. When compared to the static groundwater elevations measured in January 2012 groundwater drawdown in 2015 and 2016 ranged from 4.9 m to 6.1 m along the Upper Bench and 1.1 m to 3.7 m along the Lower Bench.

A summary of the total fluids and NAPL removed by the PES each year is listed in the table below:

Table E: Summary of Total Fluids and NAPL Removed by the PES

| Year | Total fluids extracted | NAPL extracted |
|------|------------------------|----------------|
| 2016 | 33,823 m ³ | ~ 200 L |
| 2015 | 43,919 m ³ | ~ 240 L |
| 2014 | 55,000 m ³ | ~ 500 L |
| 2013 | 49,000 m ³ | ~ 300 L |
| 2012 | 48,700 m ³ | ~ 500 L |
| 2011 | 12,900 m ³ | ~ 21,700 L |

Annual pump maintenance, and annual extraction well redevelopment were completed in September 2015 and August and September 2016 when the pumps were removed from the wells, disassembled, and cleaned. While disassembled, an inspection of all pump parts and components was completed to identify visible signs of wear, corrosion, discoloration, evidence of rubbing, damage, clogging, presence of foreign objects/debris, and missing parts. Despite applying a downhole power washer and use of a hoist and tripod, two pumps in the East Section remained stuck within two extraction wells: UEIB-20 and UEIB-31. In October 2016, additional system enhancements, notably the construction of a larger diameter 3-inch header line for the Central and West Sections, was completed to further enhance system operation. During December 2015 and December 2016, minor maintenance was conducted on a subset of wells to replace worn parts and to clean biofouling build-up.

In 2014, some PES wells in the East Section did not adequately draw down the water in the extraction wells to the elevation of the pump intake due to inadvertent blockages in the discharge pipes. A capture zone assessment indicated that the PES effectively precluded the migration of NAPL in the Central and West Sections in 2014, where NAPL was generally found in the past. As discussed in the 2014 PMP and PES report, the groundwater velocity in the area between the PES and the Refinery property boundary is estimated to be 30.5 m/yr, indicating that it would take an estimated six months for contaminated groundwater to travel from the PES to the Refinery property boundary under non-pumping conditions. Downgradient well monitoring and data collection in 2014 at Lower Bench wells and Foreshore wells had not exhibited changes (visual or analytical) indicative of increased off-site migration of impacted groundwater and/or NAPL. As such, the overall impact of the reduced drawdown effectiveness in the East Section of the PES in 2014 is considered to be minimal to negligible. This issue was addressed by CCL in March 2015 via installation of a temporary bypass and then with the construction of system enhancements in the East Section of the PES in October 2015.

Throughout 2015 and 2016, the system generally functioned as required. Biofouling was observed in all extraction wells along the Central and Eastern sections with a few exceptions. Occasionally, several pumps in the East Section would malfunction due to biofouling or sediment build-up which was addressed quickly by Chevron and AECOM by removing the pumps and cleaning them. The biofouling should be further mitigated by the planned installation of a chemical dosing system that will be installed by Chevron in 2017. Other additional minor maintenance issues in 2015 and 2016 included: malfunctioning check valves, regular parts wear and pumps that were stuck due to sediment build up between the well casing and pump casing. Details regarding the pump maintenance and the operational issues in 2015 and 2016 are discussed in Appendix C. However, as noted above effective levels of drawdown and capture were maintained in all PES areas in 2015 and 2016.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

PMP

Areas 1 and 3

In 2015 and 2016, 29 of the 30 Areas 1 and 3 PMP wells had groundwater concentrations of PHCs and PAHs below their SSSLs. Groundwater from one well, U07-10S, had concentrations of LEPHw and PAHs above their SSSLs. Concentrations of LEPHw and PAHs have consistently exceeded the SSSLs in this well since 2011, when the consistent sampling and analysis of LEPHw and PAHs was initiated.

In 2015, groundwater concentrations in 26 of the 30 PMP wells were below the CSR standards. Concentrations were above their CSR standards in five samples collected from four wells. Two of these samples were from U07-10S, which as noted previously, were above their SSSLs. The remaining three samples were from three wells (A3MW02-06, A3MW03-02 and U07-10I) and were due to minor exceedances of pyrene or LEPHw. These analytical results were generally consistent with previous years.

In 2016, groundwater concentrations in 23 of the 30 PMP wells (52 of 60 samples) were below the CSR standards. Concentrations were above their CSR standards in eight samples collected from seven wells. Two of these samples were from U07-10S, which as noted previously, were also above their SSSLs. The remaining six samples were from six wells (A3MW02-05, A3MW02-06, A3MW02-07, A3MW02-08, A3MW03-02 and U07-10I) and were due to minor exceedances of benzo(a)pyrene, fluoranthene, pyrene or LEPHw. Similar to the 2015 concentrations, these 2016 analytical results were generally consistent with previous years.

In 2010, a remedial AS system was installed in Area 3 to mitigate the concentrations of PHCs greater than the CSR AW and NU standards. In October of 2015, the AS was temporarily turned off to assess whether further active remediation in the area was required. This report presents data from two rounds of semi-annual sampling (the wet and dry season sampling events in 2016) that have been completed since the system was temporarily turned off. Following the temporary shut down of the air sparge system, the concentrations of PHCs and PAHs in Area 3 in 2016 were similar to the concentrations from 2014 and 2015, indicating that the shut down of the air sparge system has not resulted in an increase in the concentrations of PHC and PAHs in groundwater in Area 3. Therefore the AS has been put on permanent standby.

The Area 1 and 3 PMP is being continued under similar scope and analytical program as the 2015 and 2016 program.

Area 2

Groundwater samples were collected along the Area 2 Refinery perimeter from 43 monitoring wells in 2015 and 55 wells in 2016. Groundwater concentrations in all of the PMP wells sampled over both years were below their SSSLs with the exception of the concentration of VHw in A2MW09-11 which was above the SSSL in the May 2015 sample. A sample collected the following year in March 2016 was below the SSSL.

Groundwater concentrations in 39 of the 43 wells sampled (75 of 79 samples) in 2015 and 49 of the 55 wells sampled (81 of 89 samples) in 2016, were below the CSR standards. Concentrations were above the CSR standards in 12 samples collected from seven wells. Six of these seven wells are within the influence of the PES, located immediately downslope of the PES on the Lower Bench and substantially upslope of Burrard Inlet.

- Of these groundwater samples, nine had PHC exceedances, four had PAH (naphthalene) exceedances, and three samples from one well (MW11-4S) had a minor exceedance of dissolved copper above the CSR AW standards; and
- All groundwater concentrations are consistent with historical results or within an order of magnitude of the 2014 results.

Further, as noted above, the concentrations of the above PHCs and PAHs in these wells were below the SSSLs (with the one exception), which are the primary basis to evaluate the need for further assessment or remedial action.

Groundwater data associated with the MTBE remediation area are collected from 20 wells and assessed as part of the PMP. The MTBE groundwater analytical data collected in 2015 and 2016 support the 2014 PMP report findings, that MTBE remediation is essentially complete in the impacted area; i.e. that groundwater MTBE concentrations continue to remain below the CSR AW standard of 4,400 µg/L. Since sampling in the MTBE remediation area began in 2004, only eight wells had groundwater with MTBE concentrations above the CSR AW standard: WS1-D, WS2-D, WS2-D2, WS2-D3, WS2-D4, WS3-D, WS3-D2 and WS3-D4. By 2010, only two wells had groundwater MTBE concentrations above the CSR AW standard: WS2-D2 and WS2-D3. By 2011, the groundwater MTBE concentrations in those two wells dropped to below the CSR AW standard. Since 2011, groundwater MTBE concentrations in all eight wells that previously exceeded the CSR AW MTBE standard, have been below the standard and exhibit generally declining concentrations. The pump in extraction well EW2, shown in Figure 4, was put on stand-by on November 3, 2014 in order to observe the effects of non-pumping on groundwater MTBE concentrations. Since the pump in EW2 was put on standby, the MTBE concentrations in the 20 wells in the surrounding area have remained either within an order of magnitude of the 2013 and 2014 concentrations or have decreased. The MTBE concentrations measured in the 20 wells in 2015 and 2016 were generally an order of magnitude below the CSR AW standard of 4,400 µg/L. Based on these results, the remediation of MTBE in this area is considered complete, and the sampling of the 20 wells in this area based on the MTBE remediation will be discontinued. Regular sampling of five wells as part of the larger PMP will continue in this area,

specifically G2-9A, G2-9B, G2-10, WS2-D and WS2-D2 as these wells are screened across the water table and provide appropriate coverage to monitoring groundwater quality in the area.

The Area 2 2017 PMP is being continued under similar scope and analytical program as the 2015 and 2016 program with the exception of monitoring in the (former) MTBE groundwater remediation area as discussed above.

PES Operation

The PES operates by drawing down the water table in extraction wells to the elevation of the pump intakes. This creates a groundwater depression along the northern fence line of the Refinery which intercepts NAPL and impacted groundwater and prevents off-site migration.

Effective levels of drawdown and capture were maintained in all PES areas in 2015 and 2016.

In 2014, some PES wells in the East Section did not adequately draw down the water in the extraction wells to the elevation of the pump intake due to inadvertent blockages in the discharge pipes. As discussed in the 2014 PMP and PES report, the groundwater velocity in the area between the PES and the Refinery property boundary is estimated to be 30.5 m/yr, indicating that it would take an estimated six months for contaminated groundwater to travel from the PES to the Refinery property boundary under non-pumping conditions. Downgradient well monitoring and data collection in 2014 at Lower Bench wells and Foreshore wells had not exhibited changes (visual or analytical) indicative of increased off-site migration of impacted groundwater and/or NAPL. As such, the overall impact of the reduced drawdown effectiveness in the East Section of the PES in 2014 is considered to be minimal to negligible. Further, this issue was addressed by CCL in March 2015 via installation of a temporary bypass and then with the construction of system enhancements in the East Section of the PES in October 2015. A capture zone assessment indicated that the PES effectively precluded the migration of NAPL in the Central and West Sections in 2014, where NAPL was generally found in the past.

9.0 REPORT USE AND LIMITATIONS

The findings and conclusions documented in this report have been prepared for specific application to this project and have been developed in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill normally exercised by members of the environmental science profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the area, and in accordance with AECOM's standard terms and conditions. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. This report is for the exclusive use of Chevron Canada Limited, Port of Vancouver, and MoE who may rely upon this report. This report has been prepared in accordance with BC MoE CSR (2014 and 2017).

Testing conducted on the Site was in locations and for parameters consistent with the identified contamination for the subject property uses. Furthermore, the sampling was of sufficient quantity and location to provide adequate spatial coverage. However, as conditions between sampling locations may vary, a potential always remains for the presence of unknown, unidentified, or unforeseen surface and subsurface contamination. Further evidence against such potential Site contamination would require additional surface and subsurface exploration and chemical analytical testing.

Conclusions and recommendations in this report are based on comparison of chemical analytical results to the BC MoE CSR (2017). In the event these standards are changed, new standards are introduced, or new information is developed in future Site work, AECOM should be contacted to re-evaluate the conclusions of this report, and to provide amendments as required.

AECOM's objective is to perform our work with care, exercising the customary thoroughness and competence of earth science, environmental, and engineering consulting professionals, in accordance with the standard for professional services at the time and location those services are rendered. It is important to recognize that even the most comprehensive scope of services may fail to detect environmental liability on a particular site. Therefore, AECOM cannot act as insurers and cannot "certify" or "underwrite" that a site is free of environmental contamination, and no expressed or implied representation or warranty is included or intended in our reports, except that our work was performed, within the limits prescribed by our client, with the customary thoroughness and competence of our profession.

10.0 DISCLAIMER

In the event that this report is provided in electronic format, AECOM is not responsible for uses of the data outside of or beyond the scope of our original agreement with our client. Our paper report represents our official work product. Also, because data stored on electronic media or transmitted by electronic means can deteriorate undetected or be modified without AECOM's knowledge, AECOM is not liable for the compatibility, completeness or correctness of the data.

11.0 PROFESSIONAL STATEMENT

All information compiled for this document has been prepared in accordance with all requirements of the *Environmental Management Act* and its Regulations.

AECOM certifies that the persons signing this document have demonstrable experience in the assessment and remediation of industrial sites. The work has been performed by AECOM personnel under the guidance and supervision of the signatories below.

AECOM Canada Ltd.

per:



Edward Preece, E.I.T.
Environmental Engineer



Michael Gill, P.Eng., CSAP
Environmental Engineer
Program Manager

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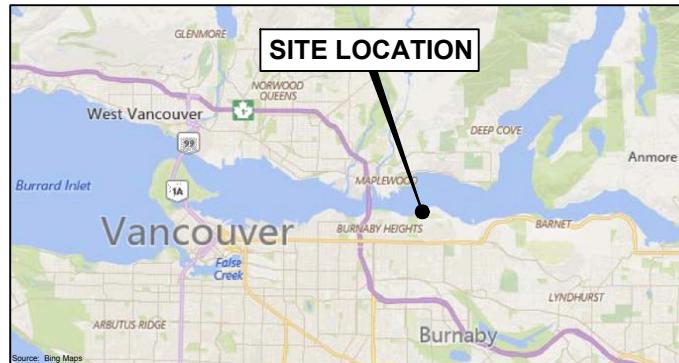
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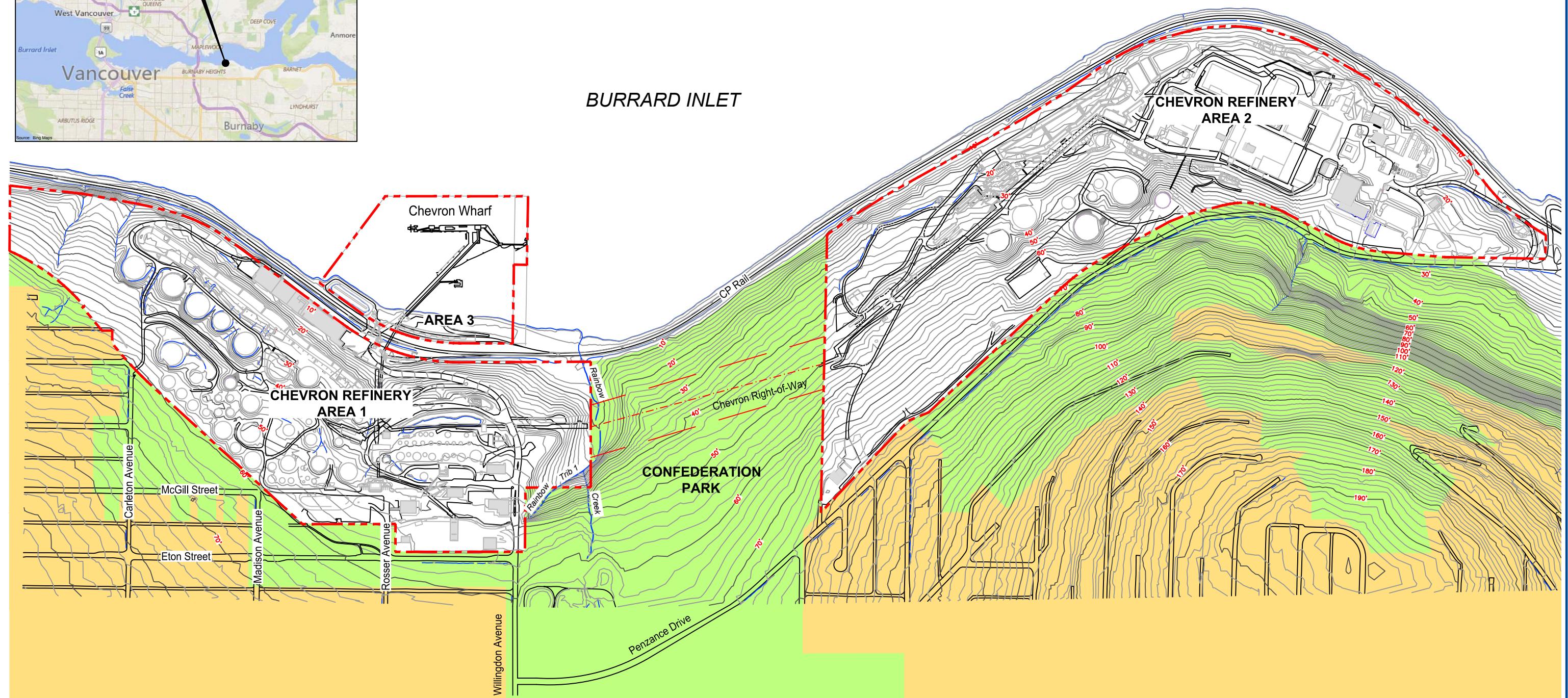
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FIGURES



BURRARD INLET



LEGEND:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| Property Line | |
| Contour Line (contour interval 2 feet) | 50' |
| Zoning Boundary | |
| Approximate Location of Chevron Pipeline | |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Park and Public Use District | |
| Residential District | |
| Industrial | |

NOTE: Zoning information taken from City of Burnaby website,
Burnaby Map. (August 16, 2011)



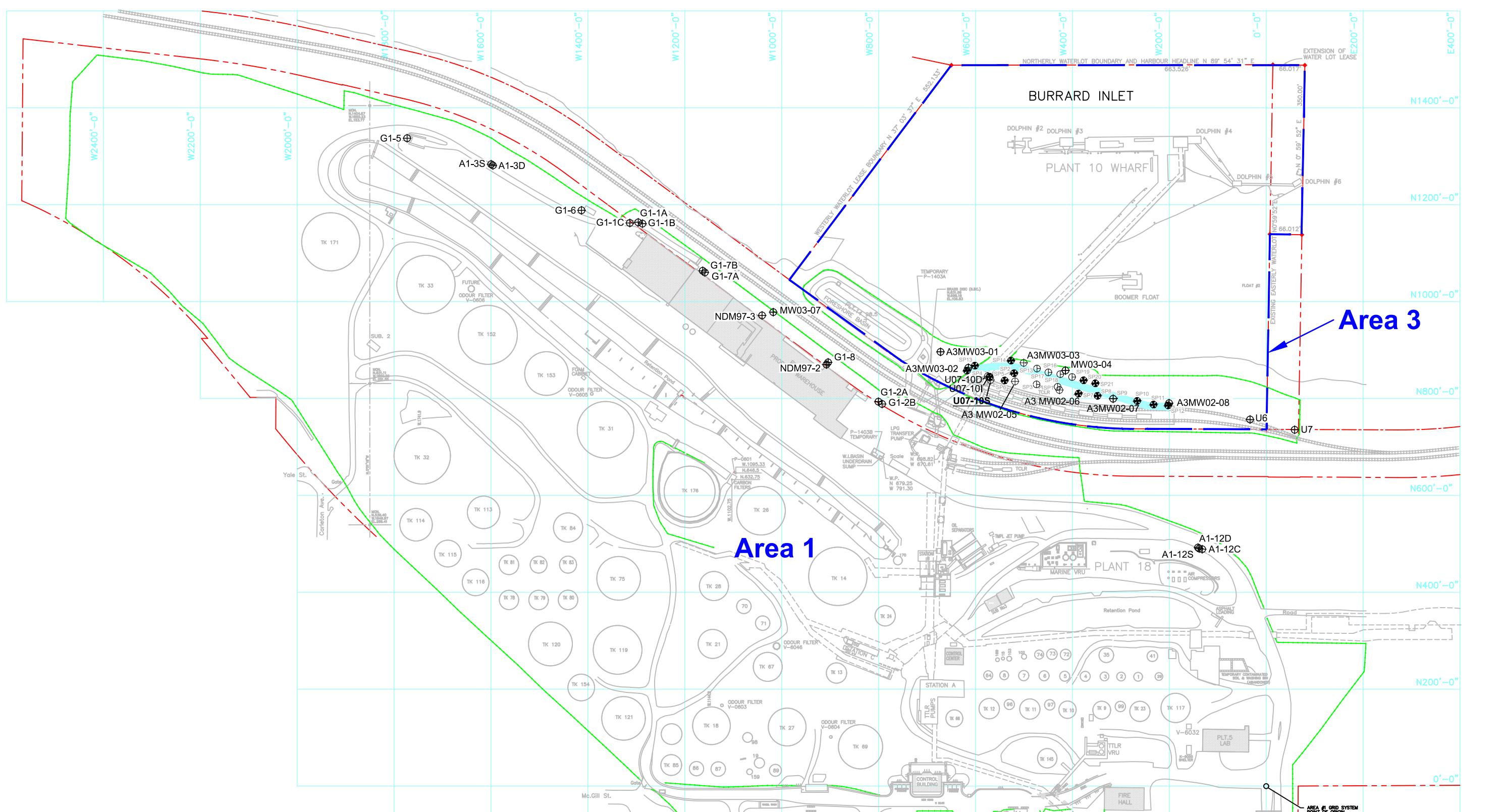
0 150 300 metres

REFINERY SITE PLAN AND LOCATION MAP AREAS 1, 2 AND 3

The 2015 and 2016 Perimeter Monitoring Program and Perimeter Extraction System
Chevron Burnaby Refinery, Burnaby, BC

CHEVRON CANADA LIMITED

| DATE: | PROJECT NO.: | DRAWN BY: | REVISION NO.: | DRAWING NO.: |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| June 2017 | 60486755 | TS | 0 | FIGURE 1 |


LEGEND:

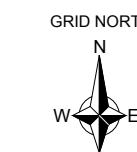
- Property Line
- Fence Line
- Sentry Monitoring Well
- Sparge Well
- Sparge Well Destroyed

Sparge Well System

Concentration Exceeding CSR AW, NU or GRBMTs (bold well name), details in the text and tables of Appendix A.

A3MW03-02
ABBREVIATIONS:

| | |
|-------|------------------------------------------|
| CSR | Contaminated Sites Regulation |
| AW | Aquatic Life |
| NU | No Water Use |
| GRBMT | Groundwater Risk Based Management Target |



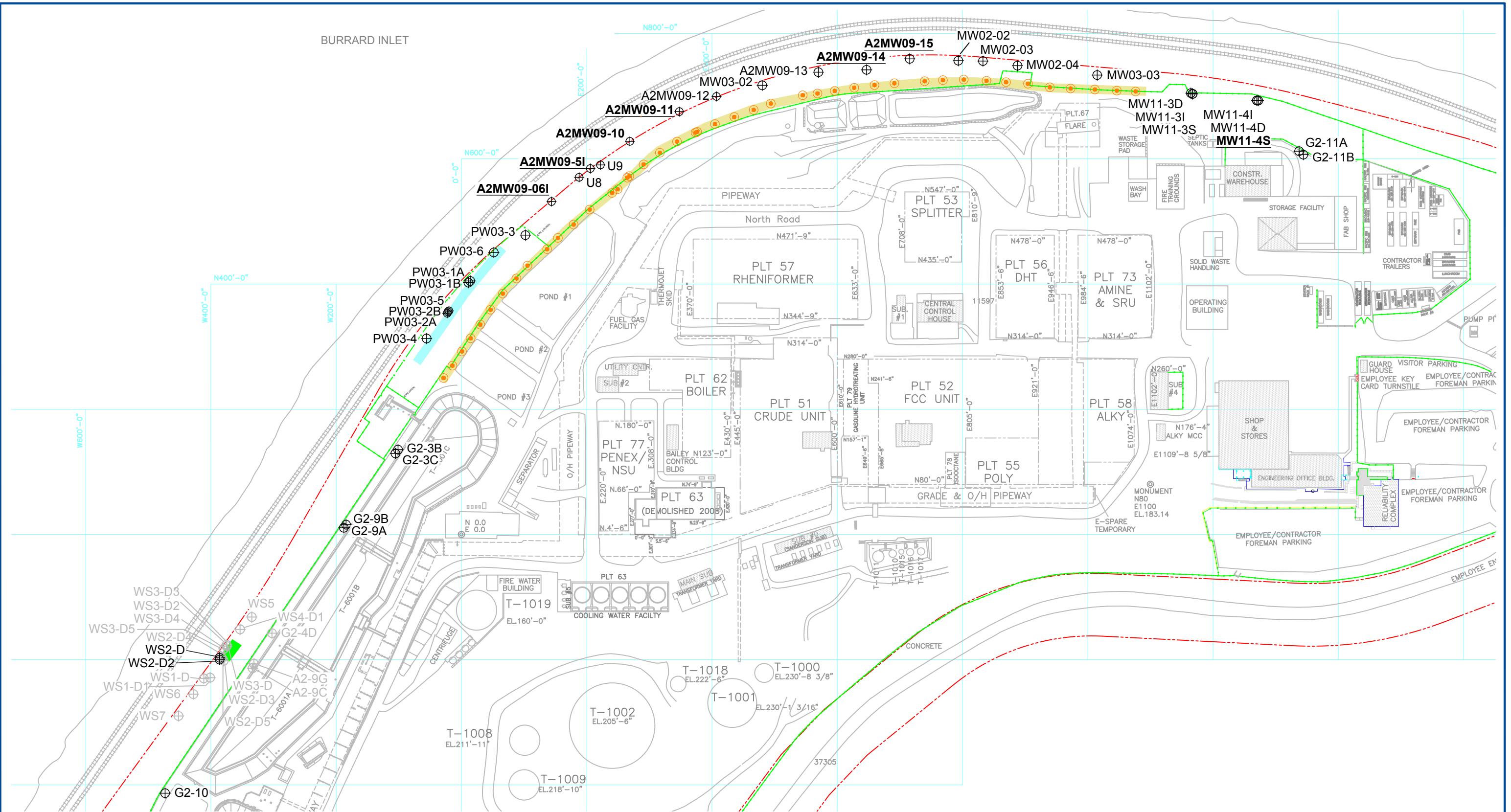
0 50 100 m

AREAS 1 AND 3 SENTRY WELLS

 The 2015 and 2016 Perimeter Monitoring Program and Perimeter Extraction System
Chevron Burnaby Refinery, Burnaby, BC

CHEVRON CANADA LIMITED

DATE: June 2017 PROJECT NO.: 60486755 DRAWN BY: TS REVISION NO.: 0 DRAWING NO.: FIGURE 2



GRID NORTH



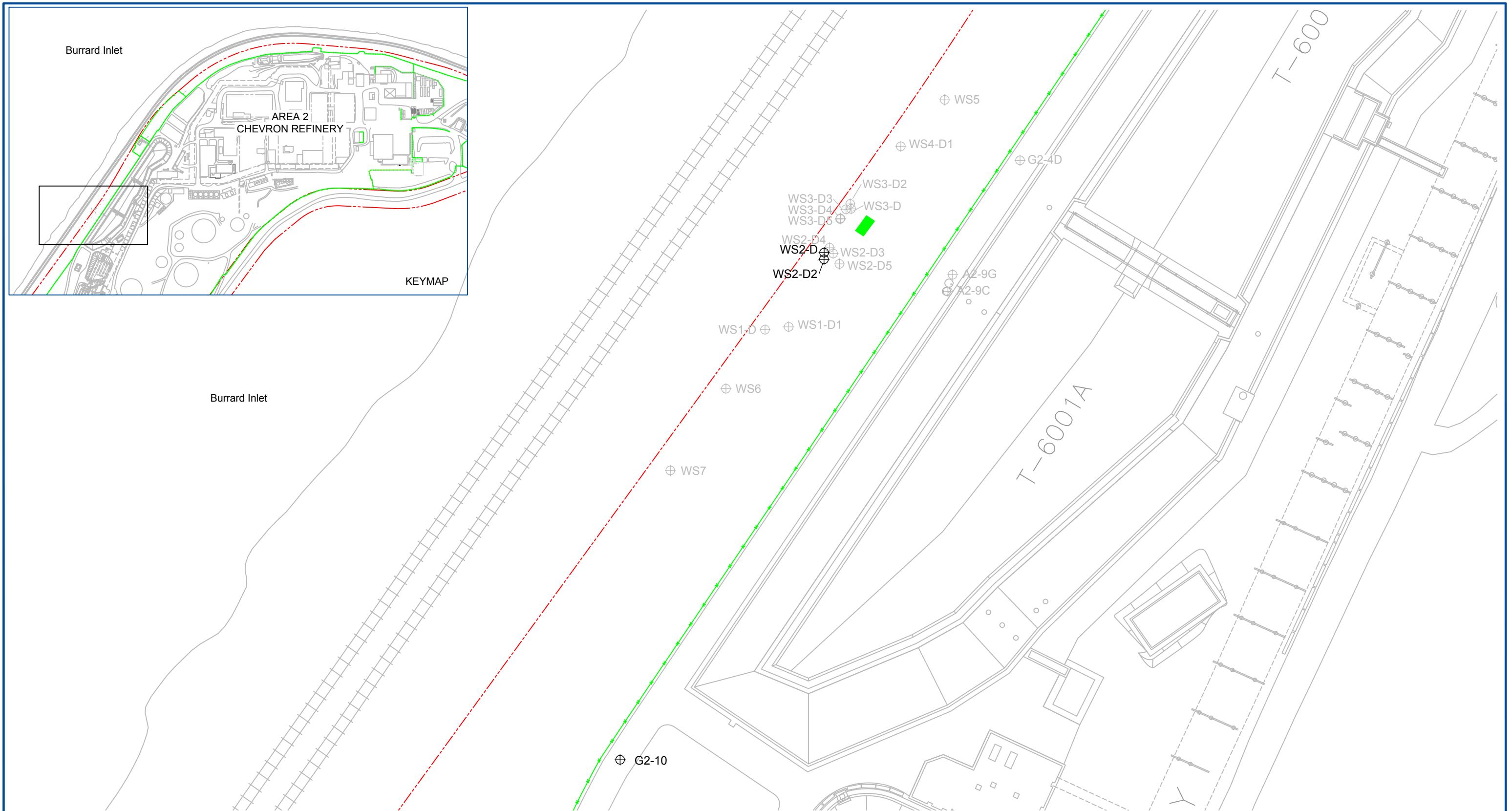
0 50 100 metres

AREA 2 SENTRY WELLS

The 2015 and 2016 Perimeter Monitoring Program and Perimeter Extraction System
Chevron Burnaby Refinery, Burnaby, BC

CHEVRON CANADA LIMITED

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| DATE: | PROJECT NO.: | DRAWN BY: | REVISION NO.: | DRAWING NO.: |
| June 2017 | 60486755 | TS | 0 | FIGURE 3 |



| LEGEND: | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Property Line | |
| Fence Line | |
| Sentry Monitoring Well | |
| Greyed out wells will not be included in the PMP in 2017 | |
| EW2 Extraction Well (MTBE) | |
| ABBREVIATION: | |
| MTBE Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether | |

GRID NORTH



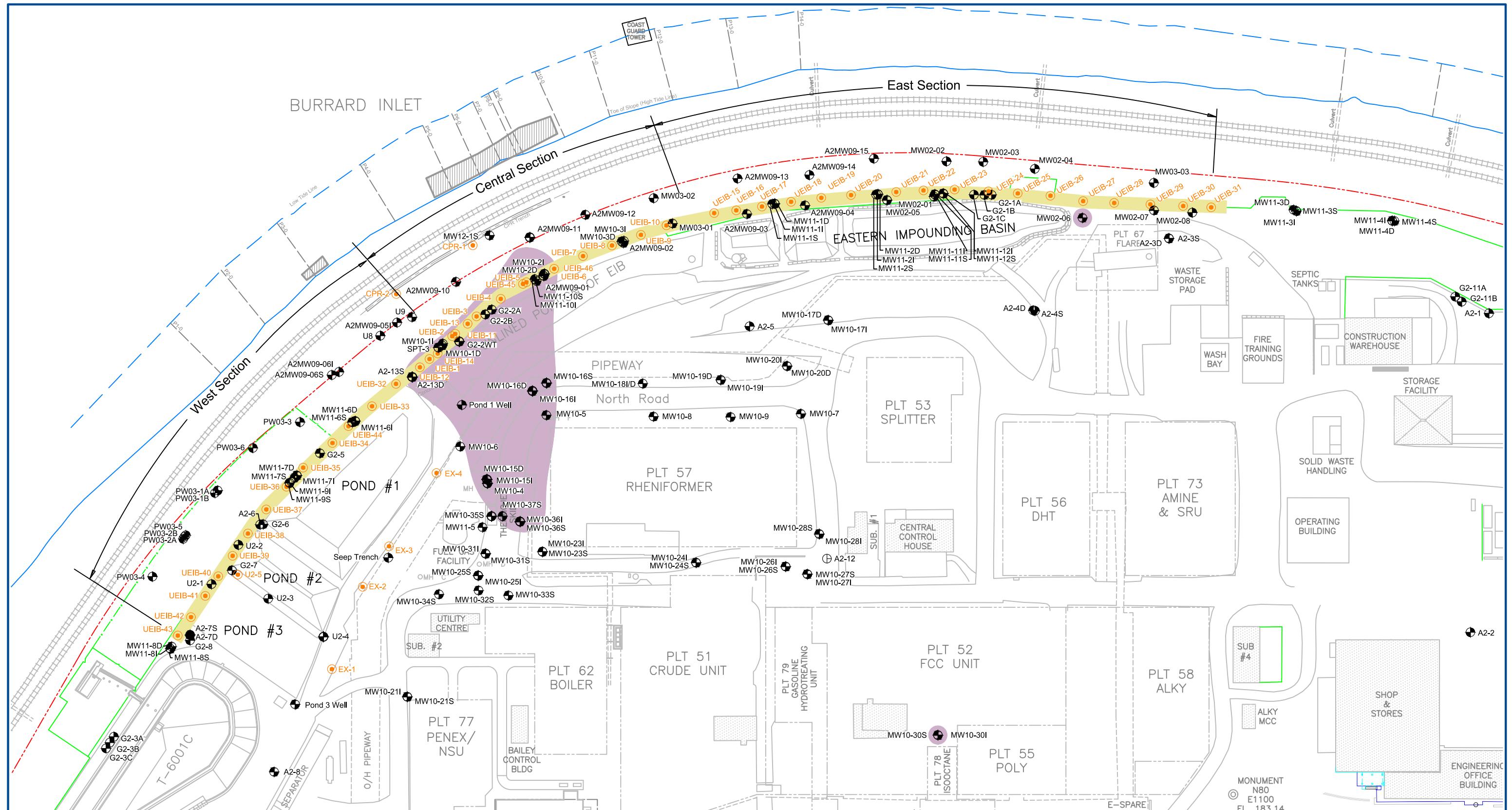
0 metres 10 20

AREA 2 WS SENTRY WELLS

The 2015 and 2016 Perimeter Monitoring Program and Perimeter Extraction System
Chevron Burnaby Refinery, Burnaby, BC

CHEVRON CANADA LIMITED

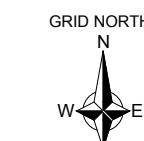
| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| DATE: | PROJECT NO.: | DRAWN BY: | REVISION NO.: | DRAWING NO.: |
| June 2017 | 60486755 | TS | 0 | FIGURE 4 |



LEGEND:

- Property Line
- Fence Line
- Perimeter Well Extraction System
- Foreshore Sampling Transect
- Foreshore Interim Remedial Action
- Monitoring Well
- Extraction Well

NAPL Plume Extents
2015 and 2016



metres
0 20 40

AREA 2 PERIMETER EXTRACTION SYSTEM

The 2015 and 2016 Perimeter Monitoring Program and Perimeter Extraction System
Chevron Burnaby Refinery, Burnaby, BC

CHEVRON CANADA LIMITED

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| DATE: | PROJECT NO.: | DRAWN BY: | REVISION NO.: | DRAWING NO.: |
| June 2017 | 60486755 | TS | 0 | FIGURE 5 |

APPENDIX A

AREAS 1 AND 3 PERIMETER MONITORING PROGRAM

APPENDIX A – AREAS 1 AND 3 PERIMETER MONITORING PROGRAM

1 SCOPE OF WORK

As noted in the cover report, AECOM completed four groundwater monitoring and sampling events for the semi-annual Perimeter Monitoring Program (PMP), two in 2015 and two in 2016.

For Areas 1 and 3, the wet season events occurred from April 1 to July 8, 2015 and March 15 to April 5, 2016. The dry season events occurred from September 1 to September 23, 2015 and September 19 to October 21, 2016. In Areas 1 and 3, 31 wells were included in the 2015 and 2016 program; however, one well (A1-3S) did not contain sufficient water for sampling during either program (Figure 2, cover report).

2 GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Groundwater monitoring data collected in Areas 1 and 3 of the Site are summarized in Table A-1. A total of 60 samples (not including duplicates) were collected from 30 wells in 2015 and 2016, and analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbons (PHCs) including light and heavy extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (LEPHw/HEPHw) and/or extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPHw_{C10-C19}/EPHw_{C19-C32}), volatile hydrocarbons (VHw), volatile petroleum hydrocarbons (VPHw), benzene/toluene/ethylbenzene/xylene (BTEX), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Of the 60 samples collected in 2015 and 2016, 29 were analyzed for PAHs each year. The reported analytical results for groundwater samples from these wells are presented in the laboratory Certificates of Analysis provided in Appendix G and summarized in Tables A-2 and A-3.

In 2015 concentrations of PHCs and PAHs in groundwater samples were below the reported detection limits (RDLs) and/or SSSLs, if available, or the CSR AW or NU standards if SSSLs were not available in 29 of the 30 wells, or 58 of the 60 samples. Groundwater from one well (U07-10S) during the both events had LEPHw and concentrations of the following PAHs: acenaphthene, anthracene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, fluoranthene, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene above the SSSLs or the CSR AW standards. The LEPHw and PAHs found in U07-10S were vertically and horizontally delineated and limited to a small area in the immediate vicinity of U07-10S. The downgradient concentrations of LEPHw and PAHs were below the SSSLs for 2015. Therefore, the LEPHw and PAHs in U07-10S do not represent a risk to Burrard Inlet. Groundwater quality in 26 of the 30 wells sampled (55 of 60 samples) in 2015 were either below detection and/or below the CSR AW standards. These analytical results are generally consistent with previous years. Concentrations were above the CSR AW or NU standards in five samples collected from four wells. Two of these samples were from U07-10S, which is discussed above. The remaining three samples were from three wells (A3MW02-06, A3MW03-02, and U07-10I). During the wet season, groundwater collected from A3MW02-06 and U07-10I contained concentrations of pyrene (0.44 and 0.39 micrograms per

litre [$\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$], respectively) which were slightly above the CSR AW standard (but below the SSSL). Another well (A3MW03-02) during the wet season contained groundwater above the CSR AW standard for LEPHw (but below the SSSL). Remaining PHC and PAH concentrations from groundwater in these wells were below the CSR AW, NU standards or SSSLs.

In 2016 concentrations of PHCs and PAHs in groundwater samples were below the reported detection limits (RDLs) and/or SSSLs, if available, or the CSR AW or NU standards if SSSLs were not available in 29 of the 30 wells, or 58 of the 60 samples. Groundwater from one well (U07-10S) during both events had LEPHw and concentrations of the following PAHs: acenaphthene, acridine, anthracene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, fluoranthene, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and/or pyrene above the SSSLs. The LEPHw and PAHs found in U07-10S were vertically and horizontally delineated and limited to a small area in the immediate vicinity of U07-10S. The downgradient concentrations of LEPHw and PAHs were below the SSSLs for 2016. Therefore, the LEPHw and PAHs in U07-10S do not represent a risk to Burrard Inlet.

Groundwater quality in 23 of the 30 wells sampled (52 of 60 samples) in 2016 were below the CSR AW standards and SSSLs. These analytical results are generally consistent with previous years. Concentrations were above the CSR AW standards in eight samples collected from seven wells. Two of these samples were from U07-10S and were also above their SSSLs and the CSR NU standards., but as noted above, do not represent a risk to Burrard Inlet. The remaining six samples were from six wells A3MW02-05, A3MW02-06, A3MW02-07, A3MW02-08, A3MW03-02, and U07-10I:

- During the both seasons, groundwater collected from A3MW03-02 contained concentrations of LEPHw (930 and 720 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) slightly above the CSR AW standard, but below the SSSL.
- During the wet season, groundwater collected from A3MW02-05 contained concentrations of benzo(a)pyrene (0.26 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$), fluoranthene (2.52 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) and pyrene (2.32 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) slightly above the CSR AW standards (benzo(a)pyrene standard of 0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ and fluoranthene standard of 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$), but below the SSSLs.
- During the dry season, groundwater collected from A3MW02-06 contained concentrations of pyrene (0.39 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) above the CSR AW standard, but below the SSSL.
- During the wet season, groundwater collected from A3MW02-07, A3MW02-08, and U07-10I contained concentrations of pyrene (0.22 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$, 0.21 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$, and 0.29 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$, respectively) above the CSR AW standard, but below the SSSL.

3 AREA 3 AIR SPARGE SYSTEM

In 2010, a remedial air sparge (AS) system was installed in Area 3. From 2010 to 2015, the dissolved phase concentrations of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, VHw and VPHw were generally reduced and by 2015 were all below the Contaminated Sites Regulation (CSR)

protection of marine aquatic life (AW) and no water use (NU) standards. In October of 2015, the AS was temporarily turned off to assess whether further active remediation in the area was required. This report presents data from two rounds of semi-annual sampling (the wet and dry season sampling events in 2016) that have been completed since the system was temporarily turned off.

Graphs of VPHw, LEPHw and benzene for four key monitoring wells from Area 3 are presented as Graphs A-1 to A-4. The graphs indicate that, in general, benzene and VPHw decreased during the system operation and are currently, generally, not detected. LEPHw also appeared to decrease during system operation in two of the four wells that were graphed (A3MW02-06 and A3MW03-04), and possibly in a third (A3MW03-03). In general, following the temporary shut down of the air sparge system, the concentrations of PHCs and PAHs in Area 3 in 2016 were similar to the concentrations from 2014 and 2015, indicating that the shut down of the air sparge system has not resulted in rebound and/or increase in the concentrations of PHC and PAHs in groundwater in Area 3. Based on the above results, the AS has been put on permanent standby.

4 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)

To ensure the integrity and reliability of the data, AECOM field staff followed pre-existing QA/QC protocols during the 2015 and 2016 PMP. These procedures have resulted in a high-quality dataset that is representative of the groundwater quality and achieves the project objectives for monitoring as described in Appendix H.

4.1 Trip Blanks

Trip blank samples were submitted with groundwater samples during the 2015 and 2016 wet and dry season sampling events and analyzed for BTEX/VPHw and VHw. Concentrations for all samples were less than the RDLs and the CSR AW and/or NU standards (Tables A-2).

4.2 Equipment Blanks

Five equipment blank samples were collected during the 2015 and 2016 sampling events to check for possible cross-contamination during sample collection. The equipment blanks were analyzed for BTEX/VPHw, VHw, LEPHw/HEPHw, EPHw_{C10-C19}/EPHw_{C19-C32}, and PAHs. Concentrations in the samples were less than the RDLs and the CSR AW and/or NU standards (Table A-2).

4.3 Precision

Relative percent differences (RPDs) are presented for duplicate samples in Tables A-2 and A-3.

RPDs were calculated for BTEX/VPHw, VHw_{C6-C10}, LEPHw/HEPHw, EPHw_{C10-C19}/EPHw_{C19-C32}, PAHs, and MTBE in instances where the concentrations were five times the reported detection limit or greater. The average and median values were calculated using the absolute RPD numbers. It should be noted that the data set is small for statistical purposes as the majority of reported concentrations were less than the RDLs. Twenty three duplicates from 14 wells

contained a total of 27 RPD calculations. The average, median, maximum, and minimum RPDs of the field duplicates are presented below:

Relative Percent Differences (RPDs) of Duplicate Analyses

| Sample Type | Average RPD (%) | Median RPD (%) | Maximum RPD (%) | Minimum RPD (%) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Groundwater Samples | | | | |
| Organic Parameters (LEPHw/HEPHw, EPHw, VPHw, VHw, BTEX, MTBE, and PAHs) | 11.5 | 7 | 65 | 1 |

The average RPD values of organic parameters (11.5%) indicates a sufficient correlation for duplicate pairings for the entire analytical program. The maximum RPD value of 65% was calculated using the reported acenaphthene concentrations from well A3MW03-02 and its corresponding duplicate (DUP-9). The second highest RPD value of 52% was for the same duplicate and parent pair, but for fluorine. Both measured parameters were an order of magnitude below the CSR AW standards.

The MoE has provided guidance indicating that field RPDs within 1.5 times the laboratory RPDs as defined in the BC Environmental Laboratory Manual⁴ are acceptable. Organics in water therefore has an acceptable field RPD of 45%. Based on this guidance and the above results, the calculated RPDs for organic parameters in groundwater are within acceptable limits; therefore, they do not add uncertainty to the findings of the monitoring program.

4.4 Accuracy

Analytical accuracy was confirmed in a review of percent recoveries reported in the laboratory reports. Percent recoveries are obtained when the project laboratory analyzes samples with known concentrations and compares their analytical results to the known concentrations. The laboratory provided percent recoveries for the majority of the organic parameter analyses. All reported laboratory control spike (LCS) sample recoveries and matrix control spike (MS) sample recoveries were within laboratory quality control (QC) limits or were outside of laboratory QC limits but associated results were not affected.

It is AECOM's opinion that the analytical results are valid with respect to accuracy.

4.5 Completeness

No samples from either sampling program were invalidated by ALS. Completeness for the 2015 and 2016 programs were therefore 100%.

⁴ BC MoE, 2015. British Columbia Environmental Laboratory Manual: 2015. Victoria, BC.

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/research-monitoring-reporting/monitoring/sampling-methods-quality-assurance/bc-environmental-laboratory-manual>

5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

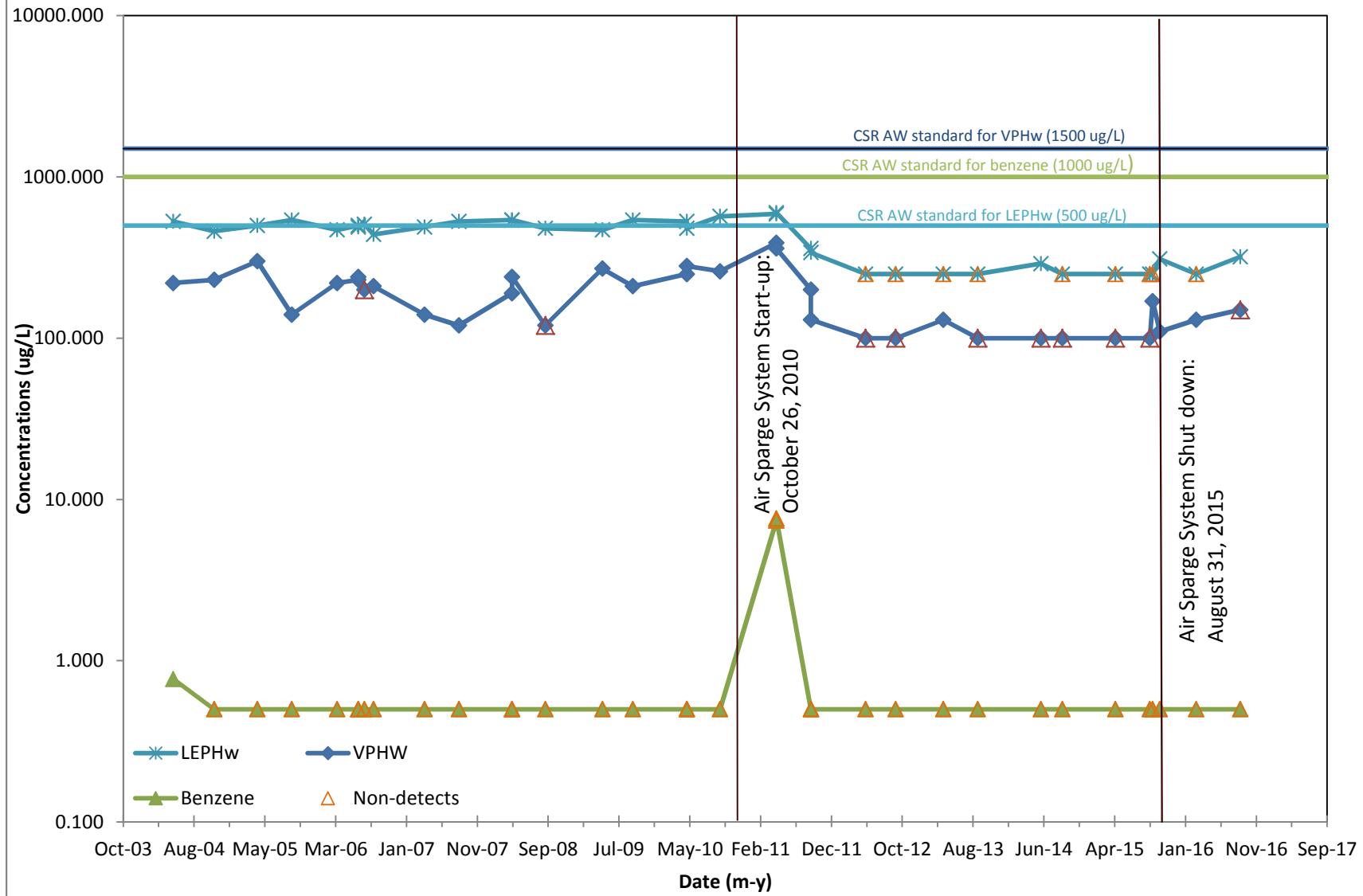
In Areas 1 and 3, concentrations of PHCs and PAHs in groundwater samples in 2015 and 2016 were below the reported detection limits (RDLs) and/or SSSLs, if available, or the CSR AW or NU standards, if SSSLs were not available in 29 of the 30 wells, or 58 of the 60 samples. One well, U07-10S, had four samples, from both the wet season and dry season sampling events for both 2015 and 2016, which had exceedances of the SSSLs. In that well concentrations of LEPHw and the following PAHs: acenaphthene, acridine, anthracene, benz(a)anthracene, beno(a)pyrene, chrysene, fluoranthene, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene were above the SSSLs, if available, or the CSR AW or NU standards, if SSSLs were not available. Concentrations of LEPHw and the above PAHs have consistently exceeded the SSSLs and/or CSR AW standards since 2011, when the consistent sampling and analysis of LEPHw and PAHs was initiated.

Remaining PHC and PAH concentrations in U07-10S were below the CSR AW, or NU standards, or SSSLs.

In 2010, a remedial AS system was installed in Area 3 to mitigate the concentrations of PHCs greater than the CSR AW and NU standards. In October of 2015, the AS was temporarily turned off to assess whether further active remediation in the area was required. This report presents data from two rounds of semi-annual sampling (the wet and dry season sampling events in 2016) that have been completed since the system was temporarily turned off. Following the temporary shut down of the air sparge system, the concentrations of PHCs and PAHs in Area 3 in 2016 were similar to the concentrations from 2014 and 2015, indicating that the shut down of the air sparge system has not resulted in an increase in the concentrations of PHC and PAHs in groundwater in Area 3. Therefore the AS can be put on permanent standby.

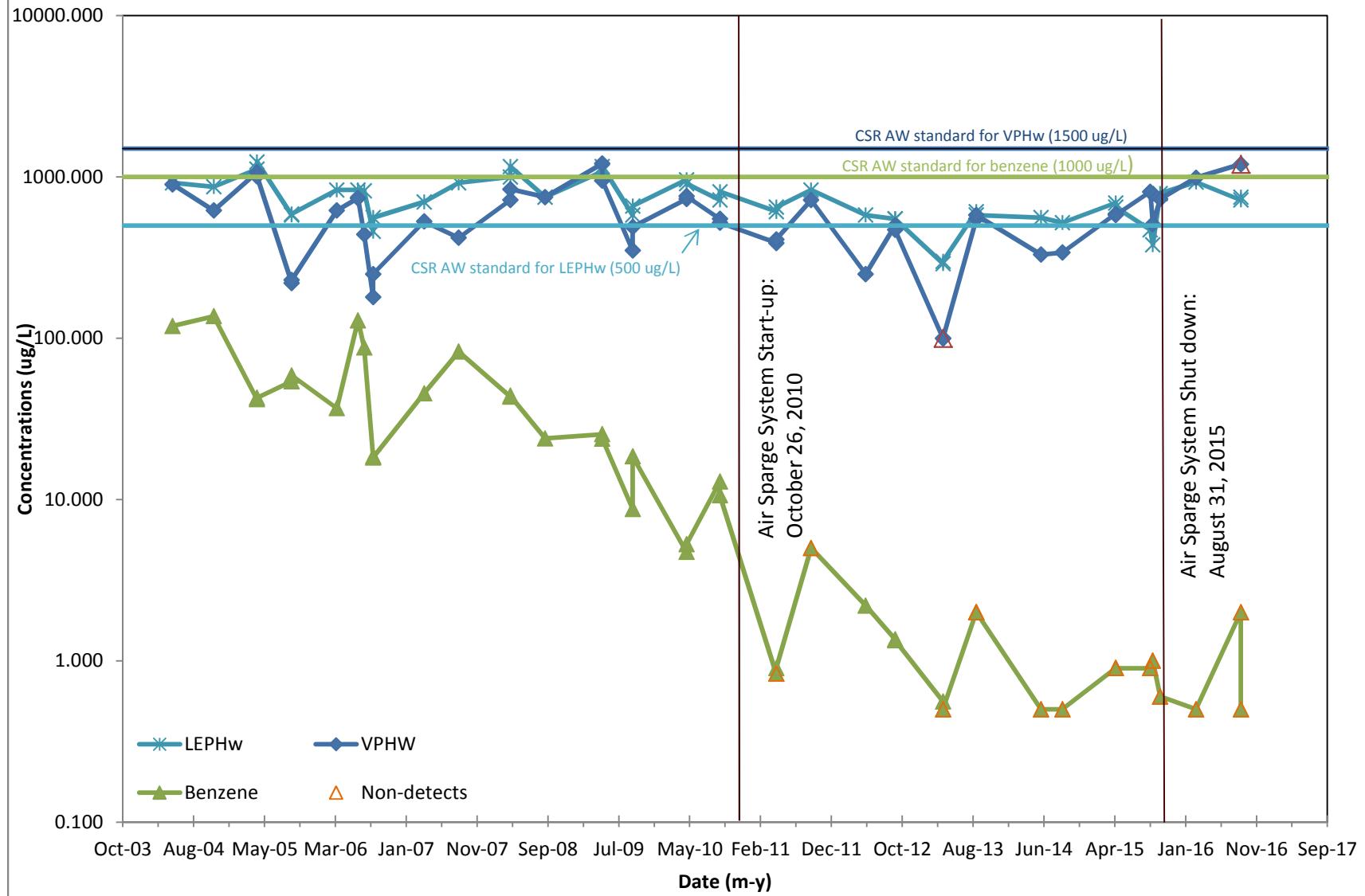
Graph A-1 Concentrations vs. Time

A3MW02-06



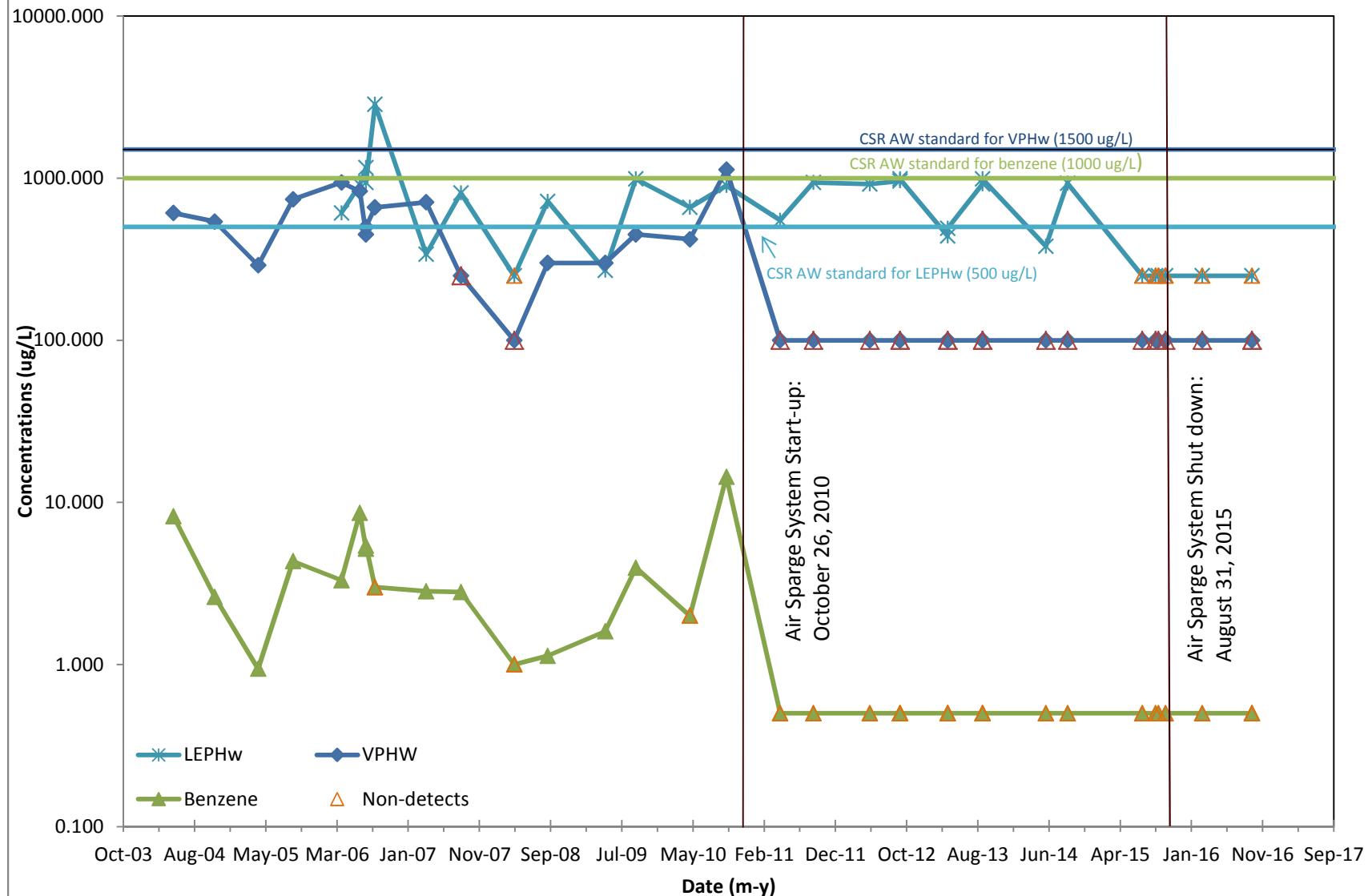
Graph A-2 Concentrations vs. Time

A3MW03-02



Graph A-3 Concentrations vs. Time

A3MW03-03



Graph A-4 Concentrations vs. Time

A3MW03-04

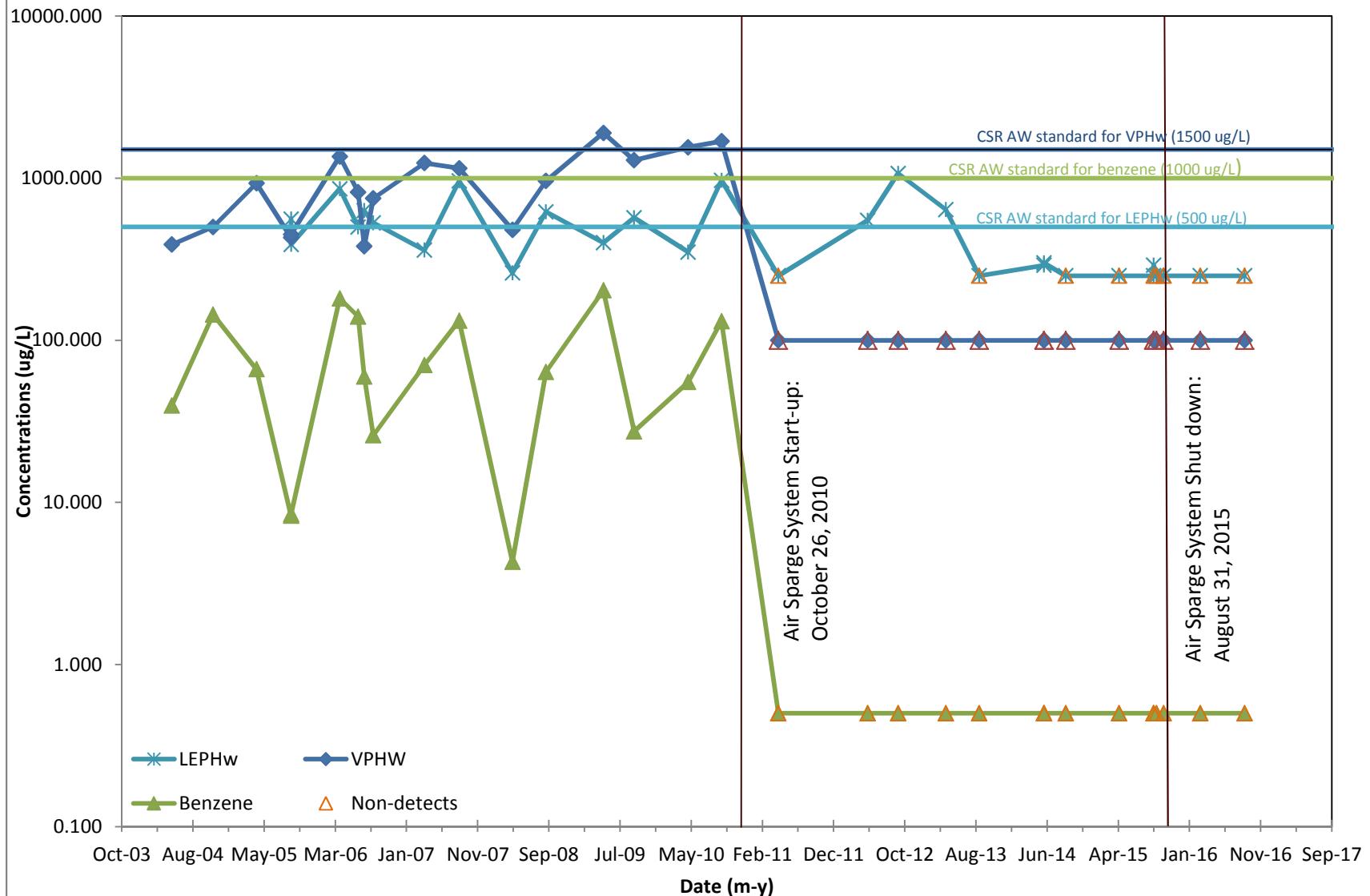


TABLE A.1
AREAS 1 AND 3 GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA
SEMANNUAL PERMITTER MONITORING PROGRAM
CHEVRON BURNABY REFINERY
WELLS

| Well ID | Sample ID | Date Sampled | Screened Interval (mbgs) | Total Depth of Well (mTCD) | Ground Elevation (mTCD) | Top of Casing Elevation (mTCD) | Hydrostatic Head (mTCD) | Concentration (ppm) | Depth to Product (mTCD) | Product Name | Product Recovery (mTCD) | Depth to Water (mTCD) | Temperature (°C) | Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm) | TDS (mg/L) | Barefoot (ppt) | DWE | Observations |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| U6 | ns | 0.9-3.8 19-Sep-05 | 3.900 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 400 | nd | na | 1.6 | 31.169 | nm | nm | nm | nm | nm | nm | Devoided well; cloudy; very silty | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 29-Mar-06 | 3.920 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 960 | nd | na | 0.72 | 32.059 | 10.07 | 3 | 9 | 60.9 | nm | nm | — | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 29-Mar-06 | 3.920 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 100 | nd | na | 0.79 | 32.069 | 0.60 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 60.9 | nm | nm | — | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 29-Aug-07 | 3.910 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 1000 | nd | na | 0.78 | 32.069 | 0.60 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 60.9 | nm | nm | — | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 29-Aug-07 | 3.910 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 75 | nd | na | 1.33 | 31.459 | 0.16 | 6.87 | 17.3 | 190 | nm | nm | — | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 29-Aug-07 | 3.911 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 75 | nd | na | 0.69 | 32.28 | 6.2 | 6.58 | 17.3 | 65.6 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 27-Aug-09 | 3.910 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 25 | nd | na | 0.715 | 32.074 | 5 | 6.87 | 12.5 | 116 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 19-Apr-10 | 3.908 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 100 | nd | na | 1.33 | 31.459 | 0.16 | 6.87 | 17.3 | 190 | nm | nm | — | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 19-Apr-10 | 3.908 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 95 | nd | na | 0.732 | 32.057 | 0.24 | 6.76 | 11.5 | 97.5 | nm | nm | Clean fine sediment | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 4-May-11 | 3.905 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 145 | nd | na | 0.65 | 32.158 | 0.09 | 6.65 | 15.3 | 50 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 22-Sep-11 | 3.900 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 45 | nd | na | 0.645 | 32.144 | 0.05 | 6.63 | 16.85 | 78 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 29-Aug-12 | 3.900 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 100 | nd | na | 0.65 | 32.144 | 0.05 | 6.63 | 16.85 | 78 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 29-Aug-12 | 3.900 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 35 | nd | na | 2.65 | 30.139 | 0.83 | 6.51 | 13.15 | 209 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 27-Aug-13 | 3.910 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 30 | nd | na | 0.65 | 32.144 | 0.26 | 6.76 | 11.5 | 106 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 27-Aug-13 | 3.910 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 150 | nd | na | 0.52 | 31.269 | 0.26 | 6.78 | 16.53 | 464 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 28-May-14 | 3.910 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 90 | nd | na | 0.68 | 32.109 | 3.67 | 5.56 | 13.03 | 126 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 5.3 Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 28-May-14 | 3.910 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 30 | nd | na | 0.68 | 32.109 | 3.67 | 5.56 | 13.03 | 126 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 5.3 Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 28-Aug-14 | 3.910 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 140 | nd | na | 0.68 | 32.109 | 5.04 | 4.99 | 10.96 | 58 | 0.37 | 0.06 | 1.3 Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 9-Dec-15 | 3.910 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 45 | nd | na | 0.26 | 32.549 | 4.16 | 8.44 | 17.85 | 118 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 14.3 Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 19-Sep-16 | 3.910 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 100 | nd | na | 0.68 | 32.109 | 0.24 | 6.76 | 11.5 | 97.5 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U6 | U6 | 0.9-3.8 19-Sep-16 | 3.910 | 32.889 | 32.789 | 35 | nd | na | 0.62 | 32.169 | 2.61 | 6.56 | 17.62 | 105 | 0.079 | 0.06 | 47.6 Clear | |
| U7 | ns | 1.2-5.8 19-Sep-05 | 5.680 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 950 | nd | na | 3.29 | 29.328 | nm | nm | nm | nm | nm | nm | Devoided well; cloudy; very silty | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 21-Sep-05 | 5.680 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 75 | nd | na | 3.11 | 26.538 | 1.67 | 6.83 | 13.3 | 260 | nm | nm | — | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 21-Sep-05 | 5.680 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 100 | nd | na | 3.11 | 26.538 | 1.67 | 6.83 | 13.3 | 260 | nm | nm | — | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 30-Aug-06 | 5.780 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 85 | nd | na | 3.23 | 29.368 | 0.53 | 6.14 | 13.65 | 498 | nm | nm | — | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 27-Aug-11 | 5.780 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 100 | nd | na | 2.72 | 29.888 | 0.21 | 6.76 | 12.91 | 396 | nm | nm | — | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 28-Aug-07 | 5.770 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 50 | nd | na | 2.72 | 29.888 | 0.21 | 6.76 | 12.91 | 396 | nm | nm | — | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 3-Jul-08 | 5.742 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 70 | nd | na | 1.692 | 31.309 | 4.69 | 7.63 | 9.05 | nm | nm | — | | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 27-Aug-09 | 5.705 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 75 | nd | na | 1.915 | 30.703 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 10.6 | 711 | nm | nm | Clear mineral sediment | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 27-Aug-09 | 5.705 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 20 | nd | na | 2.05 | 30.718 | 1.4 | 6.99 | 12.5 | 452 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 19-Sep-10 | 5.680 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 190 | nd | na | 1.89 | 30.728 | 0.16 | 6.11 | 13.7 | 488 | nm | nm | Cloudy not in place; clear; low sediment | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 7-Sep-10 | 5.680 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 190 | nd | na | 2.09 | 30.728 | 0.16 | 6.11 | 13.7 | 488 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 29-Sep-11 | 5.680 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 60 | nd | na | 2.465 | 30.163 | 3.74 | 6.64 | 14.44 | 363 | nm | nm | Clear; O/W; 3G | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 22-Sep-11 | 5.675 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 60 | nd | na | 2.465 | 30.163 | 3.74 | 6.64 | 14.44 | 363 | nm | nm | Clear; O/W; 3G | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 15-Mar-12 | 5.470 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 75 | nd | na | 2.05 | 30.568 | 0.31 | 6.63 | 9.72 | 257 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 15-Mar-12 | 5.470 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 100 | nd | na | 2.05 | 30.568 | 0.31 | 6.63 | 9.72 | 257 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 10-Apr-13 | 5.630 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 65 | nd | na | 0.83 | 31.768 | 1.96 | 6.35 | 8.64 | 295 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 10-Apr-13 | 5.630 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 100 | nd | na | 2.05 | 30.568 | 0.31 | 6.63 | 9.72 | 257 | nm | nm | Clear | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 27-Aug-14 | 5.650 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 1210 | nd | na | 2.05 | 30.568 | 0.41 | 6.61 | 10.43 | 673 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 30.3 Clear | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 27-Aug-14 | 5.670 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 500 | nd | na | 2.7 | 29.918 | 0.27 | 6.09 | 16.19 | 592 | 0.474 | 0.36 | 35. Clear | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 27-Aug-14 | 5.670 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 500 | nd | na | 2.7 | 29.918 | 0.27 | 6.09 | 16.19 | 592 | 0.474 | 0.36 | 35. Clear | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 2 Sep-15 | 5.680 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 220 | nd | na | 2.68 | 30.038 | 0.54 | 6.26 | 15.23 | 482 | 0.368 | 0.29 | 39.6 Clear | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 16-Mar-16 | 5.680 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 20 | nd | na | 0.65 | 31.968 | 1.6 | 7.13 | 9.8 | 177 | 0.162 | 0.12 | Road foot filled w/ water; J-plug off and well water compromised; Used riser pipe to purge 6 times well volume prior to sample | |
| U7 | U7 | 1.2-5.8 21-Sep-16 | 5.640 | 32.783 | 32.618 | 20 | nd | na | 2.08 | 30.338 | 2.95 | 6.62 | 15.53 | 407 | 0.323 | 0.24 | 191.3 Clear | |

Abbreviations:

BC Bore confirmed
 D Deep
 I Intermediate
 L Low
 na Not applicable/available
 nd Not detected
 nm Not measured
 ns Not Sampled
 m Metres
 mASL Metres above sea level
 mbgs Metres below ground surface
 mgL Millions per litre
 ml Millilitre
 ppm Parts million by volume
 ppt Parts per thousand
 S Salinity
 TDS Total dissolved solids
 TOC Total organic carbon
 OWP Oil/water production potential
 µS/cm Microsiemens per centimeter
 °C Degrees celsius
 — No observations noted

Notes:
 1 Elevations are in Chevron Datum = Geodetic Datum + 91.51 feet.

TABLE A-2
AREAS 1 AND 3 CONCENTRATIONS OF EXTRACTABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS IN GROUNDWATER
SEMI-ANNUAL PERIMETER MONITORING PROGRAM
CHEVRON BURNABY REFINERY
AREAS 1 AND 3 WELLS
µg/L (ppb)

| | | | LEPH _w ³ | HEPH _w ³ | EPH _w (C10<~C19) ^{2,3} | EPH _w (C19-C32) ³ | VPH _w (C6-C10) | VPH _w | Benzene | Toluene | Ethylbenzene | Xylenes | MTBE |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|------|
| Well ID | Sample ID | Interval (m bgs) | Laboratory Report # | Sample Date | Screened | | | | | | | | |
| CSR - Stage 9 | Marine/Estuarine Aquatic Life Standards | (AW) | 500 | NS | NS | NS | 1500 | 1000 | 3300 | 2500 | NS | 4400. | |
| CSR - Stage 9 | No Specified Water Use Standards ¹ | (NU) | NS | NS | 5000 | NS | 15000 | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS |
| CSR - Stage 10 | Marine/Estuarine Aquatic Life Standards | (AW) | 500 | NS | NS | NS | 1500 | 1000 | 2000 | 2500 | 300. | 4400. | |
| CSR - Stage 10 | No Specified Water Use Standards ¹ | (NU) | NS | NS | 5000 | NS | 15000 | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS |
| | Site-Specific Screening Levels (SSSLs) | | | 3000 | 5000 | 15000 | 15000 | 21000 | 7700 | 3200 | 3300. | 4400. | |
| Reported Detection Limit | | | | 250. | 250. | 250. | 250. | 100. | 100. | 0.5 | 1. | 0.5 | 1. |

Abbreviations:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CSR | Contaminated Sites Regulation (including Stage 9 amendments, January 2014, Stage 10 amendments, October 2016). |
| EPH _w | Extractable petroleum hydrocarbons in water |
| LEPH _w /HEPH _w | Light/Heavy extractable petroleum hydrocarbons in water |
| MTBE | Methyl tertiary-butyl ether |
| VH _w | Volatile hydrocarbons in water |
| VPH _w | Volatile petroleum hydrocarbons in water |
| QA/QC | Quality assurance / quality control |
| RPD | Relative percent difference |
| NC | No criteria established for indicated parameter. |
| NO | No objective established for indicated parameter. |
| NS | No standard established for indicated parameter. |
| mbgs | Metres below ground surface |
| ppb | Parts per billion |
| µg/L | Micrograms per litre |
| < | Sample concentration less than the reported detection limit indicated. |
| --- | Sample not analyzed for indicated parameter. |

BOLD Sample concentration greater than CSR standard for aquatic life (AW).
SHADE Sample concentration greater than CSR standard for no specified water use (NU).
BOLD RED HIGHLIGHTED Exceeds Site Specific Screening Levels (SSSLs)

Notes:

- 1 CSR No Water Use Standards are applicable at all sites, irrespective of water use.
- 2 BCMOE groundwater standard is for LEPH corrected for PAHs;
EPH (C10<~C19) is LEPH uncorrected for PAHs and therefore conservative.
- 3 Some LEPH/HEPH and EPH10-19/EPH19-32 results from ALS were affected by laboratory contamination. The former values are available upon request.
- 4 Criterion concentrations reported in µg/L

TABLE A-3
AREAS 1 AND 3 CONCENTRATIONS OF POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS IN GROUNDWATER
SEMI-ANNUAL PERIMETER MONITORING PROGRAM
CHEVRON BURNABY REFINERY
µg/L (ppb)

| | | | | Aceanaphthene | Acridine | Anthracene | Benz(a)anthracene | Benz(a)pyrene | Benz(a+k)flouranthene | Benzog(h)pyrene | Chrysene | Dibenz(a,h)anthracene | Fluoranthene | Fluorene | Indand(1,2,3-c)pyrene | Naphthalene | Phenanthrene | Pyrene | Quinoline | Groundwater Classification | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|--|
| Generic Numerical Water Standards | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CSR - Stage 9 | Aquatic Life Standards | (AW) ¹ | 60. | 0.5 | 1. | 1. | 0.1 | NS | NS | 1. | NS | 2 | 120. | NS | 10. | 3. | 0.2 | 34. | | | |
| CSR - Stage 10 | Aquatic Life Standards | (AW) ¹ | 60. | 0.5 | 1. | 1. | 0.1 | NS | NS | 1. | NS | 2 | 120. | NS | 10. | 3. | 0.2 | 34. | | | |
| Site-Specific Screening Levels (SSSLs) | | | | 60. | 30. | 40. | 1. | 2.8 | | 1. | | 40. | 120. | | 440. | 3. | 40. | 34. | | | |
| Well ID | Sample ID | ALS Interval | Laboratory Report # | Sample Date | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Abbreviations:

CSR Contaminated Site Regulation (including Stage 9 amendments, January 2014, Stage 10 amendments, October 2016).
 NS No standard established for indicated parameter.
 QA/QC Quality assurance / quality control
 RPD Recovery difference
 mbgs Metres below ground surface
 ppb Parts per billion
 µg/L Micrograms per litre
 < Sample concentration less than the reported detection limit indicated.
 ... Sample not analyzed for indicated parameter.

BOLD Sample concentration greater than CSR standard for aquatic life (AW).
BOLD RED HIGHLIGHTED Exceeds Site Specific Screening Levels (SSSLs)

Notes

- 1 CSR AW standards apply to both freshwater and marine receiving environments.
- 2 Benzo(b)flouranthene concentration of 0.095 added to benzo(k)flouranthene concentration of <0.05
- 3 Benzo(b)flouranthene concentration of 0.106 added to benzo(k)flouranthene concentration of <0.05
- 4 Detection limit adjusted for sample matrix effects
- 5 Criterion concentration reported in µg/L