

Former Landfills in the Vanier Area

Presentation to the Vanier Community Association

Presentation Topics

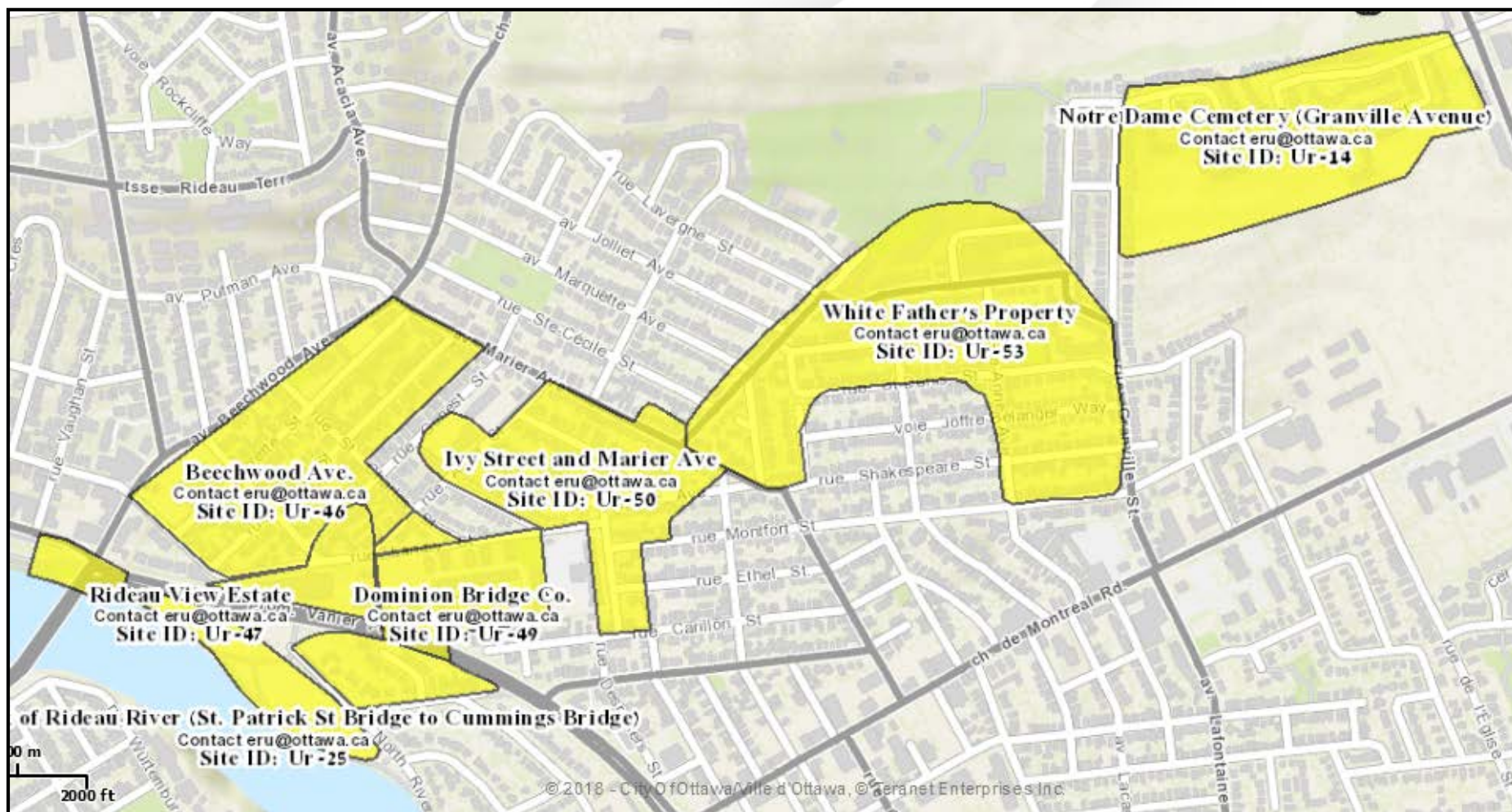
- Introductions
- Overview of City's Old Landfill Management Strategy
- Vanier Area Landfills
 - Ur-46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52 Vanier Landfills
 - Ur-53 White Fathers Property
 - Ur-14 Notre Dame Cemetery
- Contact Information

Old Landfill Management Strategy

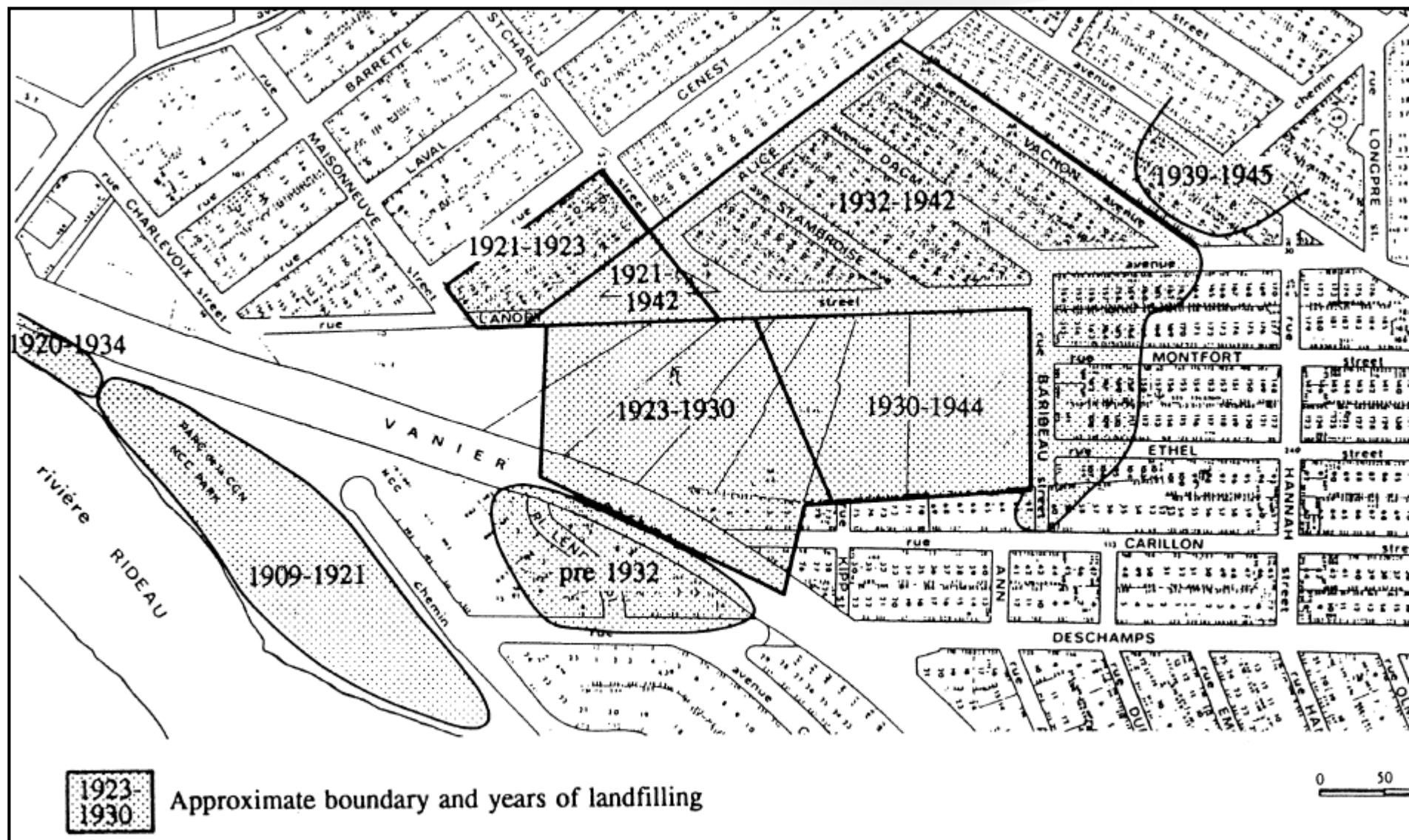
- The Old Landfill Management Strategy (OLMS) was a proactive initiative implemented by the City of Ottawa following amalgamation in the early 2000s to:
 - protect public health and the environment;
 - to assess and minimize possible liability of the municipality and individuals; and,
 - to provide information to stakeholders regarding old landfill sites in the amalgamated City of Ottawa.
- The first phase of the OLMS included a detailed inventory of old landfill sites which was documented in the report entitled “*Old Landfill Management Strategy, Phase 1 – Identification of Sites, City of Ottawa, Ontario*” (Golder Associates, October 2004).

Old Landfill Management Strategy

- Phase 1 study identified 123 old landfill sites:
 - 82 old landfill sites which were historically owned or operated by the City of Ottawa, of which 42 are still wholly or partially owned by the City.
 - Additional 41 old landfill sites that were privately owned or operated where there is no record of municipal involvement.
- At each of the 42 sites still owned wholly or partially by the City, a Data Gap Analysis was completed to determine if there were actual or potential immediate health risks associated with the former landfill.
- Any site where a potential concern was identified was then subject to further investigation(s) with many still having on-going monitoring programs.



Historical Landfills in the Vanier Area



Core Vanier Area Landfills

- Investigations in the Vanier area were initiated in the early 1990s following reports of elevated levels of metals in soil samples collected from the former Dominion Bridge property (Ur-49).
- Sampling on adjacent residential properties was completed by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE) in 1990.
- Following discovery of elevated metals in the Landry Street area, the City of Vanier held a public meeting in 1991 to discuss the findings and a future work plan.
- Human and plant testing was conducted and additional soil samples were collected from a wider area and a second public meeting was subsequently held in 1992.

Core Vanier Area Landfills

- An Information - Action Plan was developed for this area by the City of Vanier, the Ottawa-Carleton Health Department and MOE that included distribution of an information sheet on an annual basis in the spring within a defined area which is now generally referred to as the Vanier Risk Management Area.
- The notification letter advises property owners and tenants of the historical landfilling activities and contaminants identified in this area, and outlines steps to minimize health risks and exposure to the impacted soil. This annual notice continues to be distributed by the City's Environmental Remediation Unit.

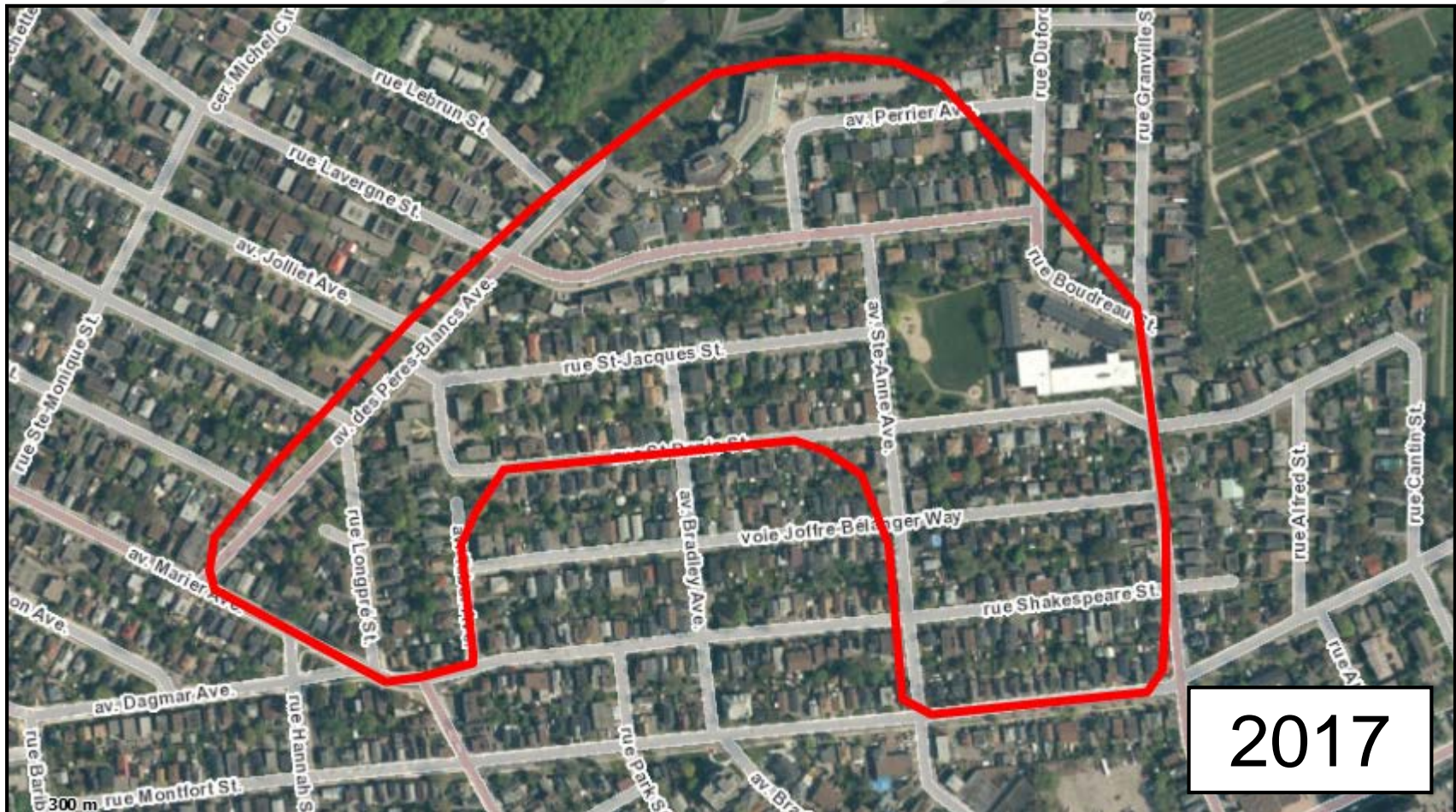


Current Vanier Risk Management Area

Ur-53 White Fathers Property



Ur-53 White Fathers Property



Ur-53 White Fathers Property

- The former White Fathers landfill (Ur-53) was used to dispose garbage, refuse and ashes in the 1940s to mid-1950s. The dump was reportedly operated by the City of Ottawa on private land owned by the White Fathers of Africa.
- A Data Gap Study completed in 2005 included shallow soil sampling within Nault Park, and an evaluation of groundwater quality and measurement of methane levels at various locations throughout the inferred footprint of the former landfill.
- The investigations completed by the City did not identify any immediate health risks associated with the old landfill.



Ur-14 Notre-Dame Cemetery



Ur-14 Notre-Dame Cemetery



Ur-14 Notre-Dame Cemetery

- Operated in the early 1950s by the City of Ottawa on privately owned land (Roman Catholic Episcopal Corp.); reportedly accepted mostly domestic waste.
- Initial application to develop the site in 1984; methane monitoring program was completed and no methane was detected at that time.
- The Ontario MOE was reportedly consulted as part of the proposed development. Approval under Section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act was not required since the landfill had not been used for a period of at least 25 years. The MOE acknowledged that potential issues related to methane gas would be addressed by the City through the approvals process.

Ur-14 Notre-Dame Cemetery

- There were several environmental conditions in the subdivision agreement for the residences along Dunbarton Court regarding methane testing and refuse inspection during construction.
- The City recently completed a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) at Cardinal Glen Park in 2017 in support of the park improvements. Although the Phase II ESA found fill across the park site, there was no evidence of debris or waste associated with historic landfilling activities and only one minor exceedances of provincial standards in the soil samples collected from the site.

Summary

- Primary concern with landfills from the time period found in Vanier (early to mid-1900s) is the presence of metals or other contaminants in shallow soil.
- Studies completed to date have not identified elevated concentrations of methane.
- The City continues to distribute a notice to residents in the Vanier Risk Management Area outlining steps they can take to minimize risk (e.g., plant produce in raised beds, sandboxes should have hard bottoms, cover expose areas of soil, etc.).
- Ottawa Public Health is available to discuss any health related questions from residents.

CITY OF OTTAWA CONTACTS:

Environmental Remediation Unit

General Inquiries: ERU@ottawa.ca

Ottawa Public Health

Health Related Inquiries: 613-580-6744 or
healthsante@ottawa.ca

Link to Old Landfills Map

<http://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/>

