TRANSPORT CANADA

PORT OF GASPÉ – SANDY BEACH

Sediment Remediation Project

Environmental Impact Assessment filed with the Minsitre du Developpement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs

Screening presented to Transport Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada

TRANSLATIONS OF THE MAPS AND TABLES FOUND IN THE MAIN REPORT AND APPENDICES (MARCH 2012)

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FIGURE 1 : LOCALISATION DE LA ZONE D'ÉTUDE

FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

Zone d'étude	Study Area
Zone d'intervention	Intervention Zone
Rivière Dartmouth	Dartmouth River
Bassin du Nord-Ouest	Northwest Basin
Anse aux Cousins	Anse aux Cousins
Route 198	Road 198
Route 132	Road 132
Bassin du Sud-Ouest	Southwest Basin
Rivière York	York River
York	York
Pointe Jacques-Cartier	Pointe Jacques-Cartier
Anse au Homard	Anse au Homard
Quai commercial	Commercial Wharf
Sandy Beach	Sandy Beach
Barre de Sandy Beach	Sandy Beach sand bar

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FIGURE 2 : DÉLIMITATION DES ZONES D'INTERVENTION ET DE DRAGAGE

FIGURE 2: LIMITS OF THE INTERVENTION AND DREDGING ZONES

Zone d'intervention	Intervention Zone
Havre de Gaspé	Gaspé Harbour
Zone de dragage	Dredging Area
Quai commercial	Commercial Wharf
Quai des pêcheurs (désaffecté)	Fishermen Wharf (not used)
Quai de halage	Slipway

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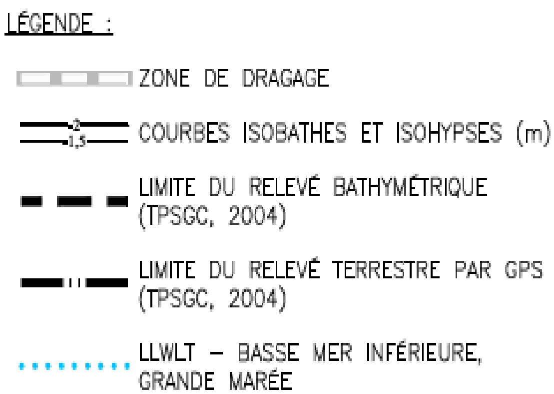
FIGURE 3 : COURBES ISOHYPSES ET ISOBATHES DE LA ZONE DE DRAGAGE

FIGURE 3: ISOHYPS AND ISOBATHS CONTOURS IN THE DREDGING ZONE



Legend:

Dredging Zone

Isobaths and Isohyps Contours

Limit of the bathymetric survey

Limit of the terrestrial survey, using GPS

Low inland sea, High tide

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TABLEAU 5 : GRANULOMÉTRIE ET HUMIDITÉ DES SÉDIMENTS DANS LA ZONE DE DRAGAGE

TABLE 5: GRANULOMETRY AND SEDIMENT HUMIDITY IN THE DREDGING

TABLEAU 5 : GRANULOMÉTRIE ET HUMIDITÉ DES SÉDIMENTS DANS LA ZONE DE DRAGAGE

	Zone de dragage	
	Superficie de la zone de dragage (m^2)	
GRANULOMÉTRIE	Profondeur de dragage (m)	
	Moyennes des pourcentages de masse jusqu'à la profondeur de dragage[1]	% moyen gravier
		% moyen sable
		% moyen silt
		% moyen argile
		% moyen particules grossières (sable + gravier)
		% moyen particules fines (silt + argile)
HUMIDITÉ	Moyennes des pourcentages de masse jusqu'à la profondeur de dragage	% moyen humidité
		% moyen siccité

Notes:

1 - Fuseaux granulométriques établis selon le système de classification Wentworth (1922).

2 - Voir la figure 8 pour la délimitation de cette zone.

3 - Moyenne pondérée établie selon la superficie relative de chaque zone (A à C) par rapport à la superficie totale de l'ensemble de la zone de dragage.

Zone de dragage	Dredging zone
Superficie de la zone de dragage	Surface area of the dredging zone
Granulométrie	Granulometry
Humidité	Humidity
Profondeur de dragage	Depth of dredging
Moyennes des pourcentages de masse jusqu'à la profondeur de dragage	Averages of mass percentages until dredging depth
% moyen gravier	Average percentage of gravel
% moyen sable	Average percentage of sand
% moyen silt	Average percentage of silt
% moyen argile	Average percentage of clay
% moyen particules grossières (silt + gravier)	Average percentage of coarse particles (silt + gravel)
% moyen particules fines (silt + argile)	Average percentage of coarse particles (silt + clay)
% moyen humidité	Average percentage of humidity
% moyen siccité	Average percentage of dryness

Note :

1- Granulometry has been established following the Wentworth Classification (1922)
2- See Figure 8 for the zone limits
3- The weighted average has been established depending on the relative superficies of each zone (A to C) compared to the entire area of dredging

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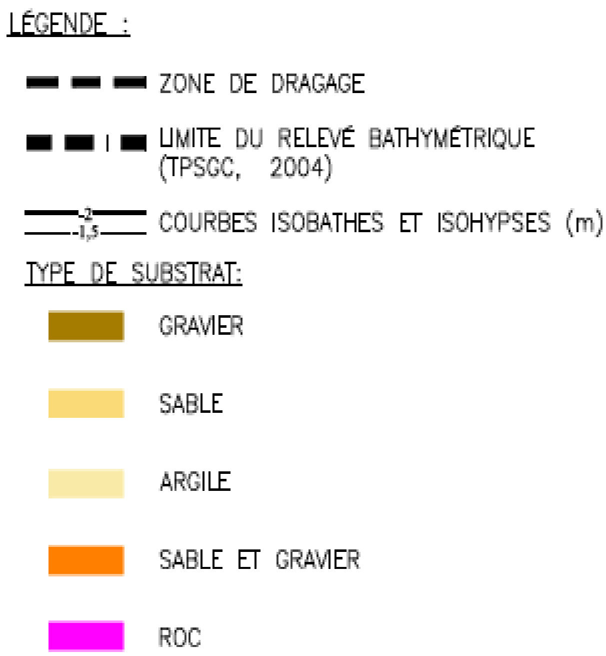
FIGURE 4 : NATURE DU SUBSTRAT DANS LA ZONE DE DRAGAGE

FIGURE 4: SUBSTRATE’S NATURE IN DREDGING ZONE



LEGEND

Dredging Area

Bathymetric contour (TPSGC 2004)

Isobaths and Isohyps Contours

Type of Substrate

Gravel

Sand

Clay

Sand and gravel

Rock

Havre de Gaspé
Quai commercial

Gaspé Harbour
Commercial Wharf

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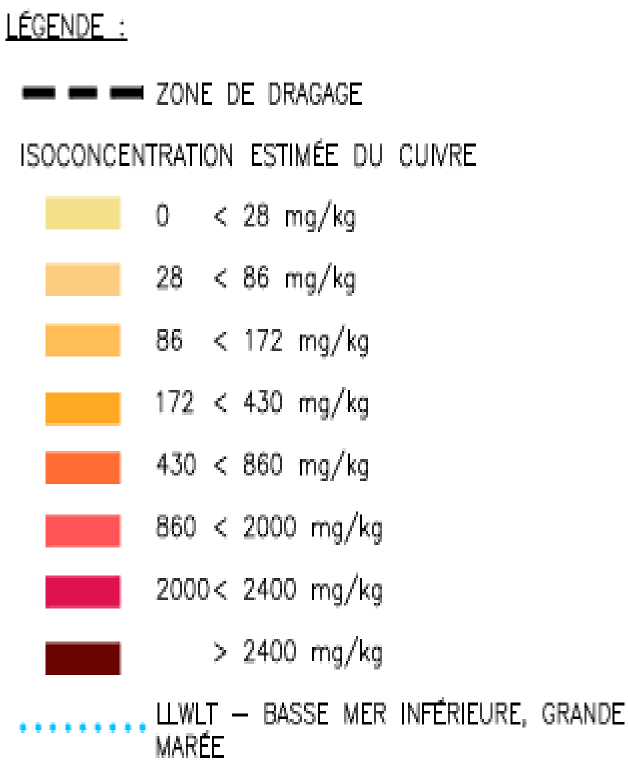
FIGURE 5 : ISOCONTOURS DES CONCENTRATION EN CUIVRE

FIGURE 5 : ISOCONTOURS OF COPPER CONCENTRATION



LEGEND:

Dredging area

Estimated isoconcentration of copper

Low inland sea, High tide

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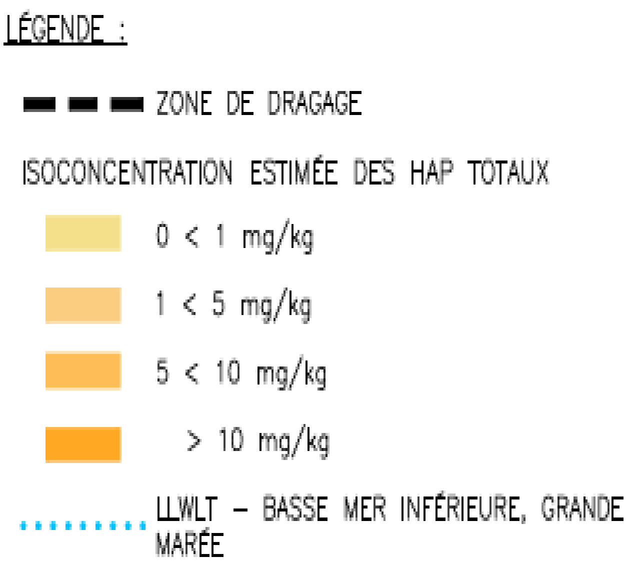
FIGURE 6: ISOCONTOURS DES CONCENTRATION DES HAP TOTAUX

FIGURE 6: ISOCONTOURS OF THE TOTAL PAH CONCENTRATION



LEGEND:

Dredging Area

Total PAH isoconcentration

Low inland sea, High tide

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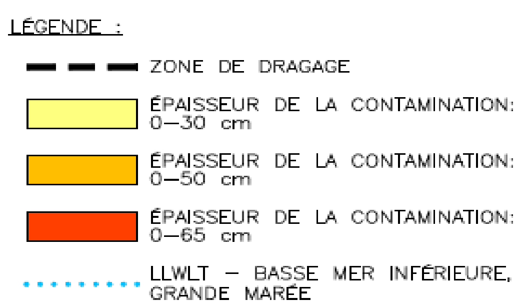
FIGURE 7 : ÉPAISSEUR DES SÉDIMENTS CONTAMINÉS DANS LA ZONE DE DRAGAGE

FIGURE 7: THICKNESS OF CONTAMINATED SEDIMENT IN THE DREDGING AREA



LEGEND

Dredging Area
Depth of Contamination 0-30 cm
Depth of Contamination 0-50 cm
Depth of Contamination 0-65 cm

Low inland sea, High tide

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TABLEAU 6: CONCENTRATIONS MOYENNES PONDÉRÉES PAR ZONE D'INTERVENTION POUR LE CUIVRE, LES HAP TOTAUX ET LES 16 CONGÉNÈRES DES HAP

TABLE 6: CONCENTRATION WEIGHTED AVERAGE BY INTERVENTION ZONE FOR COPPER, TOTAL PAH AND 16 PAH CONGENERS

Zone de dragage	Dredging zone
Identification	Identification
Superficies	Surface area
Profondeur du plancher de dragage	Depth of dredged floor
Profondeur du dragage (incluant sur-dragage)	Depth of dredging (including over dredging)
Volume en place à draguer	Onsite volume to dredge
Paramètres	Parameter
Cuivre	Copper
HAP totaux	Total PAH
HAP congénères	PAH congeners
Politiques	Policies
Concentration moyennes pondérées	Concentration of weighted averages
Acénaphtène	Acenaphtene
Acénaphtylène	Acenaphtylene
Anthracène	Anthracene
Benzo(a)anthracène	Benzo(a)anthracene
Benzo (a) pyrène	Benzo(a)pyrene
Benzo (b+k+j) fluoranthène	Benzo (b+k+j)fluoranthene
Benzo (c) phénanthrène	Benzo(c)phenanthrene
Benzo (g,h,i) pérylène	Benzo (g, h, i) perylene
Chrysène	Chrysene
Dibenzo (ah) anthracène	Dibenzo (a, h) anthracene
Dibenzo (a,i) pyrène	Dibenzo (a, i) pyrene
Dibenzo (a, h) pyrène	Dibenzo 9a, h) pyrene
Dibenzo (a,l) pyrène	Dibenzo (a, l) pyrene
1,2 benzanthracène-7, 12-diméthyl	1,2 benzanthracene 7, 12 dimetyl
Fluoranthène	Fluoranthene
Fluorène	Fluorene
Indeno (1, 2,3-cd) pyrène	Indeno (1, 2, 3 cd) pyrene
3-Méthylcholanthrène	3-Methylcholanthrene
Pyrène	Pyrene
2-Méthylnaphtalène	2-Methylnaphtalene

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FIGURE 8 : DISTRIBUTION DES HERBIERS AQUATIQUES

FIGURE 8: DISTRIBUTION OF AQUATIC GRASSES BEDS

LEGEND

Types of grasses beds

Brown Algae

Mix of brown algae and eelgrass

Eelgrass

Kelps

No vegetation

Dredging zone limit

Bathymetric contour (m)

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FIGURE 9 : DÉMARCHE MÉTHODOLOGIQUE DE L'ÉVALUATION D'UN EFFET ENVIRONNEMENTAL

FIGURE 9: METHODOLOGY USED TO ASSESS AN ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT

Qualité	Quality
Intérêt	Interest
Valeur intrinsèque	Intrinsic value
Valeur sociale	Social value
Durée	Duration
Valeur environnementale	Environmental value
Degré de perturbation	Degree of disturbance
Intensité	Intensity
Importance de l'impact	Significance of the effect
Importance de l'impact résiduel	Significance of the residual effect
Vulnérabilité	Vulnerability
Proportion affectée	Affected proportion
Étendue	Scope
Mesure d'atténuation	Mitigation measures

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TABLEAU 14 : IDENTIFICATION DES EFFETS POTENTIELS DU PROJET AVANT L'APPLICATION DES MESURES D'ATTÉNUATION

TABLE 14: IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT'S POTENTIAL EFFECTS BEFORE THE APPLICATION OF THE MITIGATION MEASURES

Composantes environnementales	Environmental Components
Sources d'effets environnementaux	Source of environmental effects
Phase de pré-travaux	Pre-work phase
Phase de réalisation des travaux	Work phase
Milieu physique	Physical Environment
Milieu biologique	Biological Environment
Milieu humain	Human Environment
Qualité de l'air	Air Quality
Surface du sol	Ground Surface
Qualité du sol et des sédiments	Soil and Sediment quality
Profil et pentes d'équilibre	Equilibrium profile and slope
Qualité des eaux de surface et souterraines	Surface and groundwater quality
Conditions hydrauliques et sedimentologiques	Hydraulic and sedimentological conditions
Végétation terrestre, riveraine et aquatique	Terrestrial, riparian and aquatic vegetation
Poisson et son habitat	Fish and its habitat
Faune aquatique (autres) et son habitat	Aquatic wildlife (other) and its habitat
Faune et habitat terrestre	Terrestrial wildlife and its habitat
Habitats riverains	Riparian habitat
Espèces en péril, menacées, vulnérable ou susceptibles d'être ainsi désignée	Special status plant and wildlife species
Climat sonore (espace résidentiel)	Sound climate (residential space)
Activités commerciales et industrielles	Commercial and industrial activities
Pêches et aquaculture	Fishing and aquaculture
Activités récréotouristiques	Recreation and touristic activities
Sécurité du public et des usagers	Public and users safety
Paysage	Landscape
Infrastructures commerciales et industrielles	Commercial and industrial infrastructures
Réseaux routier et ferroviaire	Road and railroad infrastructures
Navigation	Navigation

FIGURES, ANNEX B

Brief description of the dewatering and treatment technologies

TABLE 1: PRESENTATION OF THE DEWATERING TECHNOLOGIES CONSIDERED

Dewatering method	Dewatering technology	Brief description
Passive	In basins	The sediment is dewatered in the open air in one or more draining or watertight storage basins. The dewatered layers of sediment are successively removed.
	In thin layers	The sediment is laid down in thin layers (generally 300 to 600 mm) on a draining or watertight surface and dewatered with or without turning/stirring.
Physical separation	Screening	Technique using screens (stationary, vibrating, rotating or other) or a conveyor, washed or not by jets of water, to remove coarse particles and other debris. Screen types include: The grizzly screen, which can consist of a stationary screen that lets the sediment pass through, but holds back debris; The bar screen, made up of an inclined surface of equally spaced bars through which the sediment is poured; The rotating cylindrical screen, which consists of a slightly inclined cylindrical mesh that turns on its axis, trapping the coarse material; The vibrating screen, a screen of uniform mesh size that vibrates to break up aggregates and move the coarse material to a discharge area.
	Sand auger	Device equipped with a sump at the base of an auger installed at an angle or horizontally, which carries the sand and other coarse particles to a conveyor or temporary storage area. The fine particles and organic matter are evacuated from the sump via an overflow. The sump can also permit counter-flow circulation to improve the separation of the fine fraction from the sandy fraction. One variation involves letting the sandy fraction accumulate in the sump and removing it with a hydraulic shovel or other earth-moving equipment. The size of the material decanting into the sump is controlled by the dredged sediment's output rate. This way, the fine sand can also be evacuated with the fine particles. This increases the permeability of the material, which will also undergo dewatering, but also decreases its compressibility (Estes *et al.*, 2004). This type of equipment helps obtain a sandy fraction that is up to 80% dry (USEPA, 1999).

TABLE 1: PRESENTATION OF THE DEWATERING TECHNOLOGIES CONSIDERED

Dewatering method	Dewatering technology	Brief description
Physical separation (continued)	Hydrocyclone	Cone-shaped equipment into which the slurry is fed tangentially. The coarse material spirals toward the base of the cone. The fine and light material (including a large portion of t water) migrates to the centre of the cone and is expelled by the overflow at the top. If the sediment is sandy, the material exiting the base may have a relatively low moisture content (Estes *et al.*, 2004). Depending on the type of dredged material, it may be helpful to add an inner sleeve to increase the hydrocyclone's abrasion resistance.
	Final settling tank/thickener	Vault designed to hold slurry in order to decant the particles and thicken the material. The clarified water is evacuated by an overflow and the thickened sediment is pumped by the bottom of the vault. The sediment can be injected with polymers prior to decantation.
Mechanical	Filter press	Expels water from the sediment by loading it and trapping it between two vertical filters, creating hydraulic pressure. A series of horizontally-stacked filters is generally used. The pressure of the entering slurry is what drives the filtration system. The slurry is pumped under pressure between two plates and the water is expelled through the filter toward the drainage area. When the desired pressure is reached in the filter (generally around 100 psi), t pumping is stopped, air is blown through the filter cake to dewater it before it is discharged o a conveyor for evacuation. For projects involving contaminated soil or sediment, the thickne of the cakes is generally 2.5 to 7.5 cm (USEPA, 1999).

TABLE 1: PRESENTATION OF THE DEWATERING TECHNOLOGIES CONSIDERED

Dewatering method	Dewatering technology	Brief description
Mechanical (continued)	Belt press	Equipment that presses the sediment between two woven monofilament filters in a system using rollers of different diameters. The belt press generally has thee “areas”: the gravity drainage area, low pressure area and high pressure area. In the gravity drainage area, the water runs freely from the material, through the fabric of the filter belt. A waffle plate also helps spread the material on the belt to facilitate runoff. The material then falls onto a subjacent belt entering the low pressure area. It is then comrpessed between two belts and passed over a series of average size rollers. In the high pressure area, the rollers are smaller and the baffles are closer together (Estes *et al.*, 2004). The belts are configured to run at slightly different speeds in order to shear the material and extract a larger quantity of water (Englis and Hunter, 2010). The water expelled from the material flows through the belts and is recovered under the belt press. The filter belt is constantly washed by high-pressure water jets to prevent clogging. This type of equipment can accept slurry with a dryness of between 1% and 40% (USEPA, 1999). However, the final dryness (40% to 50%) is lower than that obtained with a filter press (50% to 65%). These values are based on the density of the solids in the material and the compression that can be attained with the equipment used. (Estes *et al.*, 2004).
	Centrifuge	Equipment that uses centrifugal force to separate material of different densities by rapid rotation on a central pivot. This equipment is generally equipped with an auger inside the housing, which sends the particles that have accumulated on the inner wall to a downspout at the extremity of the housing. A centrifuge needs a relatively constant supply of material, generally requiring the use of a slurry retention basin. Centrifuges are used to dewater the fine fraction of the sediment, but can also be used to separate particle sizes by adjusting certain operation parameters. Slurry entering a centrifuge can be 1% to 70% dry, must be uniform (USEPA, 1999).

TABLE 1: PRESENTATION OF THE DEWATERING TECHNOLOGIES CONSIDERED

Dewatering method	Dewatering technology	Brief description
Mechanical (continued)	Geotubes	Geotextile tubes designed to trap and retain solids while letting liquids escape through the permeable walls. They are made of woven polypropylene or polyester yarn, making them inert and unalterable by acid or alkaline chemical contaminants. The woven textiles are sown together for high tension resistance. The spaces between the filaments allow the water to escape while holding the solid particles, treated with polymers, inside. Each tube can be custom-made and include several entry points so as to ensure uniform distribution of the slurry within. The tubes can be piled on top of one another to limit encroachment and increase the material's consolidation. The degree of sediment desiccation that can be achieved depends on the water's capacity to forge a path between the particles before being expelled between the filaments (Englis and Hunter, 2010). Polymers must be added to favour flocculation of the particles. Polymers are injected in-line before the slurry is sent to the Geotube®. The mixture then passes through a mixing chamber (pipe baffles) for flocculation (Terratube, 2011).

TABLE 2: PRESENTATION OF THE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES CONSIDERED

Treatment category	Treatment technology	Brief description
Physicochemical	Chemical extraction	Dissolution of contaminants in a mixture of solvents or acids, then separation of the contaminants and extracting agents. **Acid extraction** (generally hydrochloric acid) is used when the contaminated material contains heavy metals. The coarse particles in the sediment are first removed through physical separation. Acid is then added to the sediment in a treatment unit. Contact time varies depending on the type of sediment, the type of contaminants and the concentration of contaminants, but is generally between 10 and 40 minutes (FRTR, 2011). **Solvent extraction** uses organic solvents such as methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, hexane or ethylenediamine as an extracting agent (Reis *et al.*, 2007). It is frequently used in combination with other treatment technologies, such as solidification/stabilization, incineration or sediment washing based on the site's conditions. It can also be used as the only treatment technology in certain cases. The process is similar to the one described for acid extraction.
	Separation and washing	Concentration of solid contaminants by physical and chemical means to detach the contaminants from the materials they are on or in. The core process involves separating the particles according to certain characteristics, such as size, shape, density and solubility. This principle is based on the fact that certain contaminants are associated with certain soil fractions and that these contaminants can be removed through washing in a solution. The equipment used is commonly found in a large number of mining processes. The first step of the process is preparing the soil, which involves separating, removing and high-pressure washing the coarse particles. The next step is physically preparing the particles. According to the results of treatability trials, the separation steps are a combination of modules that separate by particle size, modules that separate by particle density and dewatering modules. Following this separation, the contaminants are extracted from the soil matrix using a solution designed for the specific contaminants that are present. The solution residue generated by this activity is chemically treated as contaminated water, using various filters, to finally produce an effluent that respects the applicable discharge standards.

TABLE 2: PRESENTATION OF THE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES CONSIDERED

Treatment category	Treatment technology	Brief description
Physicochemical (continued)	Solidification/stabilization	Traps the contaminants in a coherent matrix (solidification) and/or immobilizes the contaminants through a chemical reaction. The dredged material is placed in a processing tank to undergo several treatment steps, namely dehydration, debris removal, binding stabilization and solidification, hardening and finally, unloading. The binding, stabilization and solidification step involves adding a **cement-type additive** (Portland cement) and other additives to stabilize the dredged material by chemical binding and solidification, to form backfill. As water is required to hydrate the cement, dehydration of the contaminated sediment is not necessarily required, or can be performed only in part. The debris removal procedure could also be eliminated if the sediment does not contain any.
Thermal	Incineration	Combustion (in the presence of oxygen) of organic contaminants at high temperature (870 to 1 200°C). Auxiliary fuels are used to initiate and support the combustion. The incineration processes are 99.99% effective (FRTR, 2011). There are four main types of incinerators: rotary kiln, fluidized bed reactor, liquid injection and infrared (EUGRIS, 2011). The costs associated with incineration are high, mainly due to the energy consumption required. This technology also requires the sediment to have a very low moisture content. The sediment would therefore need to be dewatered prior to incineration (Maguire Group, 2002).
	Pyrolysis	Chemical decomposition of the organic contaminants through heating in the absence of oxygen at temperatures above 430 °C. This separates the material into a gaseous organic fraction and a carbonated inorganic fraction (salts, metals, particles). Pyrolysis is generally used to treat high concentrations of organic contaminants that are not conducive to conventional incineration (Maguire Group, 2002). Rotary kilns, fluidized bed reactors and destruction via molten salts are used for pyrolysis (FRTR, 2011). Like incineration, pyrolysis requires the sediment to have a very low moisture content. The sediment would therefore ne to be dewatered beforehand (Maguire Group, 2002).

TABLE 2: PRESENTATION OF THE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES CONSIDERED

Treatment category	Treatment technology	Brief description
Thermal (continued)	Thermal desorption	Heating the sediment to volatilize the water and organic contaminants at medium high temperatures. Two categories of thermal desorption technologies are available: high temperature and low temperature. The contaminants to be volatilized dictate the type of system to use based on their boiling point. The high temperature systems use temperatures between 320 °C and 560 °C. At these temperatures, a large number of organic contaminants are volatilized, as well as certain inorganic contaminants like mercury. The low temperature systems use temperatures between 90 °C and 320 °C (EUGRIS, 2011). These temperatures do not volatilize metals. Most thermal desorption units available on the market are rotating kilns or heated screws (Maguire Group, 2002).
	Vitrification	Creation of a non-crystalline solid by fusion at high temperature (> 1 600 °C), immobilizing the inorganic compounds inside. The organic compounds are destroyed by pyrolysis or oxidation and certain metals (such as mercury) can be partly volatilized during the material's fusion. The "glass" thus obtained is non-toxic and can be recycled or buried when the regulations permit. It can be broken with conventional air hammers or a crusher to facilitate transportation and spreading of the material. The vitrified matrix has demonstrated high resistance to leaching (USEPA, 2004; Impact Services, 2010). However, it is one of the more costly technologies (Maguire Group, 2002). Generally, the sediment is first dewatered to reach a maximum moisture content of 45% to 55% (USEPA, 2004). The sediment is then placed in the fusion compartment (container, rotary kiln or other). It is heated with a plasma torch or electrodes inserted into the material. (graphite is used at the surface of the sediment between the electrodes to increase electrical conductivity), between which a strong current is run. The high rise in temperature fuses the material (Reis *et al*., 2007). Once completely melted, the current is shut off and the material is left to cool. This cooling period can be quite lengthy (Maguire Group, 2002). The result is a vitrified matrix with the inclusion of crystallized minerals that vaguely resemble obsidian (Impact Services, 2010).

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Figure B-1

Marais salé intersidal	Tidal marsh
Baie de Gaspé	Gaspé Harbour
Barre de Sandy Beach	Sandy Beach sand bar
Rivière Dartmouth	Dartmouth River
Rivière York	York River
Bassin du Sud-Ouest	Southwest Basin
Presqu'Ile Penouille	Penouille Peninsula

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Figure B-2

Crabe commun	Rock Crab

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Figure B-3

Homard d'Amérique	American Lobster

Figure B-4

Moule bleue	Blue Mussel

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Figure B-5

Myre commune	Softshell Clam

Figure B-6

Oursin vert	Green sea urchin
Concentration	Concentration
Présence	Presence

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Figure B-7

Pétoncle d'Islande	Icelandic Scallop

Figure B-8

Pétoncle géant	Sea Scallop

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Figure B-9

Anguille d'Amérique	Americal eel

Figure B-10

Capelan (frayère connue)	Capelin (known spawning ground)

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Figure B-11

Hareng atlantique (frayère potentielle)	Atlantic herring (potential spawning ground)

Figure B-12

Maquereau bleu (frayère potentielle)	Blue mackerel (potential spawning ground)

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Figure B-13

Merluche Blanche (frayère potentielle)	White hake (potential spawning ground)

Figure B-14

Morue franche	Atlantic Cod

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Figure B-15

Omble de fontaine	Brook Trout

Figure B-16

Saumon atlantique	Atlantic salmon

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Figure B-17

Aire de concentration d'oiseaux aquatiques	Area of aquatic bird concentration
Colonie d'oiseau en falaise	Cliff-dwelling bird colony
Colonie d'oiseaux sur une île ou presqu'île	Island or peninsula bird colony
Havre de Gaspé	Gaspé Harbour
Rivière York	York River
Rivière Dartmouth	Dartmouth River

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Figure B-18

Site maricole Fermes Marines de Gaspé	Fermes Marines de Gaspé mussel farm
Site maricole Les Moules Forillon	Les Moules Forillon mussel farm
Site maricole Les Moules de Gaspé	Les Moules de Gaspé mussel farm
Site maricole Les Moules de l'Est	Les Moules de l'Est mussel farm