

November 17, 2016

David Sud Moorefield Properties Ltd. 2 Farr Avenue Sharon, Ontario L0G 1V0

Re: Review of Hydrogeological Assessment and Water Balance 154 and 164 Cemetery Road, Township of Uxbridge Project No. P16-11144-91

Dear Mr. Sud:

We are pleased to provide the results of our review of the existing hydrogeological report and stormwater management report for the above-noted development. Relevant reports provided to WSP for review include:

- → Hydrogeological Investigation Cemetery Road Uxbridge Proposed Development, submitted by Norbert M. Wornes, M.Sc., P.Geo, Hydrogeologist (February 2009);
- → Draft version of the *Functional Servicing and Stormwater Management report*, prepared by Cole Engineering Group Ltd. (October 2016); and
- → ORMCP Natural Heritage Evaluation 164 Cemetery Road, Township of Uxbridge, submitted by Beacon Environmental (February 2009).

The Hydrogeological and Natural Heritage reports that were provided were prepared in relation to a previous development application for a building complex consisting of 240 retirement units and commercial space, as well as associated parking lot area. The draft stormwater management report was prepared for the current proposed draft plan application which includes total of fifty six (56) townhouse lots on the north parcel of the property and a three-story apartment building on the south parcel of the site. The subject property area between the two applications are generally the same, with the exception of some additional land extending to the north along Cemetery Road being included in the current application.

The Hydrogeological report presents a detailed characterization of the existing hydrogeological conditions at the site and the surrounding area, including descriptions of the main hydrogeological functions for the site as it relates to the groundwater recharge and seasonal groundwater discharge. Current LSRCA requirements for hydrogeological studies have been partially addressed in this report. These LSRCA requirements have changed since this report was prepared. WSP has prepared a work plan to supplement the previous hydrogeological investigations to ensure that a water balance is prepared in accordance with LUP-12 of the South

WSP Canada Inc. 126 Don Hillock Drive. Unit 2 Aurora, Ontario L4G 4G9 www.wspgroup.com David Sud Moorefield Properties Ltd.



Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Protection Plan in a WHPA-Q2 Zone. A detailed predevelopment to post-development water balance study will be carried out to update the previous assessment in accordance with the revised site plans, which will quantify changes to the hydrogeological function of site features, particularly the wetland tributary.

This study may be completed following the initial draft plan application, as the water balance study must be based on the final site plan and be consistent with the detailed stormwater management plan.

Although the details are not necessarily required until the detailed design stage, in order to support the draft plan application Beacon Environmental has identified the need to quantify and confirm that pre-development run-off directed towards the site wetland will be maintained and will not be increased under post-development conditions.

Cole Engineering's Functional Servicing report includes an assessment of target peak flows which were based on existing site flows. The preliminary design for stormwater management was prepared with the intention of matching pre- and postinfiltration and overland flows as closely as possible through controlled flow methodologies, such as the use of orifice controls and infiltration chambers at both the north and south parcels of the development. Cole Engineering has proposed the use of over-controls at the northern parcel of land in order to compensate for a slight increase in flow rates from the southern parcel to ensure that overall release rate targets towards the wetland are met and maintained. They have also indicated that every effort will be made to match post-development infiltration volumes to the predevelopment levels on an annual basis, using infiltration storage tanks that will be sized accordingly.

The detailed hydrogeological water balance revision will be completed in sufficient detail to provide a revised site infiltration target, as well as to provide targets for matching pre-development overland run-off directed towards the wetland pre- and post-development in Cole Engineering's detailed stormwater management design. Engineered site design will be modified accordingly to ensure that targets are met in accordance with LUP-12 of the South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Protection Plan in a WHPA-Q2 Zone and other relevant policies. It is expected that this water balance work will be included as a Condition of draft plan approval.

Based on our review of the existing hydrogeological investigations report, meeting water balance targets is not expected to be a concern for the proposed development. Existing soil and groundwater conditions, as well as proposed site layout, allow for additional infiltration opportunities, such as infiltration trenches in rear yards, which may be implemented if required to meet the targets. Post-development run-off from the site is expected to exceed pre-development flows, however run-off will be detained by the proposed orifice controls and released to the wetland over time to

David Sud Moorefield Properties Ltd.



match pre-development targets as closely as possible, therefore negative impacts to the wetland are not expected. Excess run-off volumes can be discharged downstream at the culvert under Cemetery Road and thereby bypass the wetland, as needed. Flow release targets and site infiltration targets will be revisited at the detailed engineering drainage design stage to ensure that specific targets are met.

We trust that this review will meet your current needs and those of Beacon Environmental. Please contact us if you have any questions or concerns.

Yours truly, WSP Canada Inc.

Sarah Dignard, P.Ehg **Project Engineer**

SJD:nah

Reviewed by,

10 Lloyd Lemon, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Senior Project Geoscientist

Hydrogeological Investigation Cemetery Road Uxbridge Proposed Development

Prepared For : Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge) Inc.

Prepared By: Norbert M. Woerns M.Sc. P.Geo. Hydrogeologist

February 12, 2009

Distribution 1 Client 1 File

> ECEN(15) FP2 2 5 2009

Norbert M. Woerns 96 Lund Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 5V9 Ph: (905) 883- 0276

February 12, 2009

Jason Pantalone Hyatt Development (Uxbridge) Ltd. c/o Forum Development Ltd. 291 Edegely Blvd., Suite 1 Concord, Ontario L4K 3Z4

Dear Mr. Pantalone:

Re: Cemetery Road, Uxbridge, Ontario Proposed Development Hydrogeological Investigation

I am pleased to present the attached summary report for the above noted study. Included in this study is the result of a review of available geological and hydrogeological information and field investigation to confirm local and on-site hydrogeological conditions. Hydrogeological characterization of the site is provided along with an assessment of impact of the proposed development. Conclusions and recommendations for mitigation of anticipated impacts are provided in support of the site plan application.

I trust the attached report meets your needs at this time. Please call the undersigned should you have any questions or require additional information.

Yours very truly,

Nabert Woens

Norbert M. Woerns M.Sc., P. Geo. Hydrogeologist

Attach:

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Hydrogeological Investigation Cemetery Road, Uxbridge, Ontario

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

The subject property is located on part of Lots 26 and 27 Concession 6 at the western edge of the community of Uxbridge, Durham Region. It is located on the north side of Highway 47, Toronto Street South and includes portions of agricultural property formerly owned by the Wood family at 164 Cemetery Road. The portion of the property being considered for development consists of 2.49 hectares (6.15 acres). A site plan for 240 retirement units and commercial office space development is proposed within the existing settlement area boundary for the community of Uxbridge.

The property consists of agricultural fields with small wooded areas in the northwestern and southeastern portions of the subject lands. These wooded areas are associated with seepage areas and wetlands. The site drains from southwest to northeast through an intermittent drainage course that crosses the southern portion of the property. The northern portion of the subject lands contains an existing residence and a number of farm buildings associated with an existing agricultural operation.

The proposed development will be serviced with municipal sewer and water services. The community of Uxbridge is currently served with municipal wells. These are located within the community of Uxbridge and the nearest well is located about a kilometer to the northeast of the subject property.

2.0 Methodology

The hydrogeological evaluation is in support of a site plan approval and provides information to facilitate the layout and design of the proposed development with recommendations for storm water management systems. The hydrogeological evaluation includes the following:

- 1) Assessment of the hydrogeological setting through secondary source information, on-site subsurface investigations, and a reconnaissance site visit to identify areas where infiltration can occur and areas where site conditions limit or preclude infiltration,
- 2) Quantification of the existing groundwater recharge contributions through an appropriate long term water balance assessment,
- 3) Assessment of the groundwater contributions to the tributary stream,
- 4) Impact assessment to quantify the potential change in groundwater quantity and quality both on-site and off-site and the effects upon local wells including the municipal wells,
- 5) Screening of infiltration mitigation measures based on available site information collected through background sources and field work, and
- 6) A mitigation strategy including appropriate infiltration measures.

This investigation does not include an assessment of the contamination potential of on-site fill materials which has been undertaken under separate Environmental Site Assessment investigations.

2.1 Data Review

Available geological and hydrogeological maps and reports of the area were obtained and reviewed to provide a characterization of the site in the context of the local and regional setting. Stereo air photography obtained from Northway Maps for the property was examined to determine site terrain conditions. Previous investigations and borehole logs completed on the property as well as Ministry of the Environment well record summaries for the area were reviewed and utilized to characterize local groundwater conditions. Ministry of the Environment well summary information is provided in Appendix 1. Details of the proposed development including a detailed breakdown of the area of land use categories with percent pervious and impervious areas for each proposed land use on the property were provided by Sernas Associates for use in the water balance analysis. Monthly climatic information and a climatic water balance based on climatic data from the nearest long term climate station was provided by Environment Canada Atmospheric Environment Service (AES).

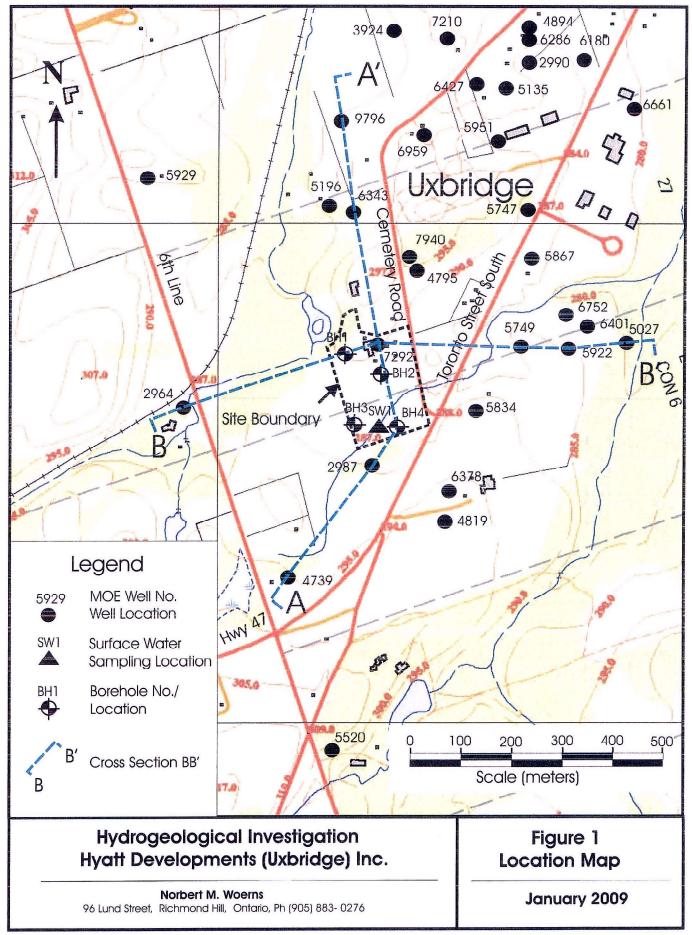
2.2 Field Investigation

Field investigations include an initial site visit, completion of the installation of mini-piezometers in the on-site intermittent drainage channel, groundwater monitors installations, in-situ hydraulic conductivity testing within the monitors, a survey of well water use in the immediate area of the site, and groundwater quality testing to character the local aquifer and on-site conditions. The location of on-site monitoring locations is shown on Figure 1.

<u>Mini-Piezometer Installation</u>: Two shallow groundwater monitors or mini-piezometers were installed within the on-site tributary on May 21, 2008. The purpose of these monitors was to assess vertical hydraulic gradients relative to the water levels beneath the intermittent drainage course and to determine whether it is under discharge or recharge conditions. These consist of 3.8mm diameter threaded steel pipe segments that were fitted with a stainless steel screen. These were installed into the creek bed through a shallow hand auger hole and driven a short distance into the subsurface by pounding with a metal weight. Construction details of the mini-piezometers are shown in Appendix 2.

<u>Drilling /Monitor Installation</u>: Drilling of the boreholes and installation of the groundwater monitors was completed by Lantech Drilling Services Inc. under the supervision and direction of Norbert M. Woerns, Hydrogeologist. The boreholes were drilled using a track mounted CME 75 auger drilling rig and 108mm inside diameter hollow stem augers. The outside of the augers measures about 200mm creating a borehole diameter of between 200mm to 250mm in diameter. Split spoon soil samples were obtained at 1.5m intervals during the drilling of the boreholes. Representative soil samples were submitted for laboratory grain size analysis by Alston Associates Inc. Grain size results are provided in Appendix 2.

Drilling and monitor installations were completed between June 16 and 17, 2008. Groundwater monitors were installed at five (5) locations within the site. One of these locations, BH1 at the northern end of the property had both shallow and deep monitors installed to determine vertical hydraulic gradients. The remaining three sites had one monitor completed at each location into the groundwater table. The depth of the deep monitor is 12.2m from surface. The shallow monitors were installed at depths of between 6.1 and 7.6m.



Groundwater monitors consist of 50mm diameter threaded PVC pipe with no. 10 machine slotted PVC screens. The PVC pipe segments were threaded and the bottom of the screen was fitted with a tapered PVC end. PVC slip caps were fitted to the top of the monitors. A protective steel casing with a locked cap was installed over the PVC monitoring pipes. The steel casing measures about 102mm square and about 1.2m in length.

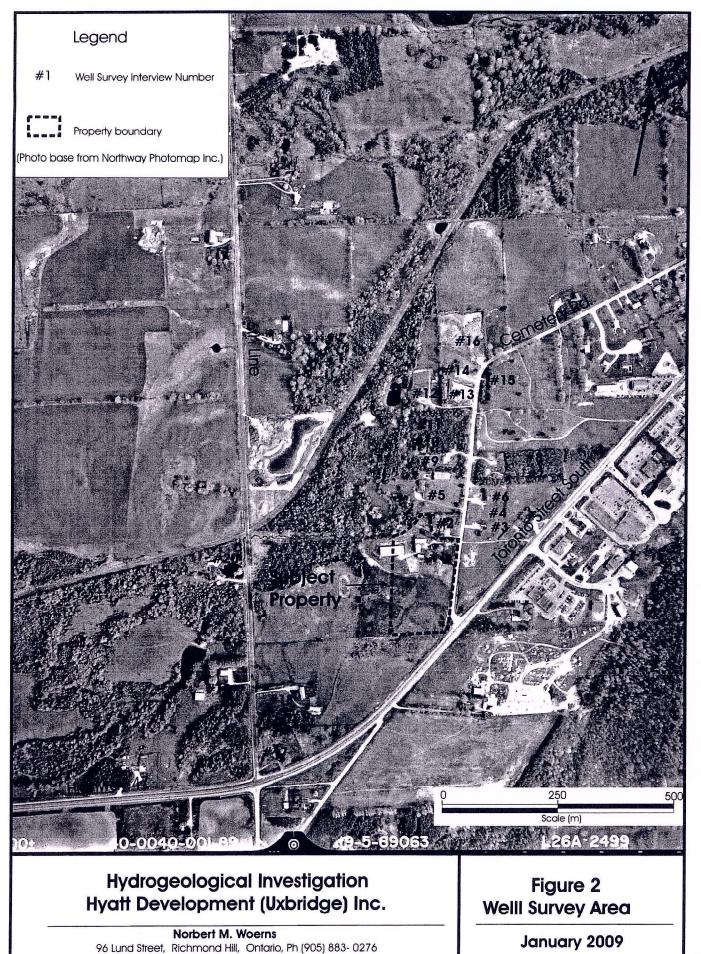
The borehole annulus around the PVC screens were backfilled with No. 3 silica sand to about 0.6m above the top of the screen. A bentonite gravel seal (holeplug) was installed above the sand for a minimum thickness of about one (1) meter to the surface. The shallow monitor at Borehole 1 had about 0.5m of holeplug above the silica sand. Above this was about 2.0m of bentonite grout which was capped with about a meter of holeplug to surface. The holeplug was hydrated with the addition of clean water from the water tank and the bentonite grout was also mixed with clean water in a pail prior to installation. Bentonite grout (quickgel) was installed above the bentonite gravel seal to just below ground surface. The remaining upper one to two metres of borehole annulus between the PVC monitor and the borehole wall was backfilled to surface with bentonite gravel that was hydrated with clean water. Stratigraphic descriptions of the subsurface units and monitor construction details are provided in Appendix 2. Surface elevations of the monitors were checked in the field with a hand held GPS unit (Garmon Etrex Vista) and were adjusted to conform to the topographic survey plan by J.D. Barnes Limited, April 29, 2008.

<u>In-Situ Hydraulic Conductivity Testing</u>: In-situ hydraulic conductivity testing was completed at each groundwater monitor. In-situ hydraulic conductivity testing was completed with the injection of a clean PVC slug measuring 92.7 cm in length and 3.5 cm in diameter. Water level data was collected manually using a Solinst electronic water level meter. These data were analysed using a computerized analytical analysis, Aquifer Test version 3.5, by Waterloo Hydrogeologic Inc. This testing was completed on June 25, 2008 eight days following completion of the last groundwater monitor. The results of this analysis are provided in Appendix 2.

<u>Well Survey</u>: A field survey of local wells was conducted on May 21, 2008, June25, 2008 and July 10, 2008 for properties adjacent to and in the immediate area of the site. Properties included in the survey are shown on Figure 2. Well survey forms were filled out to the extent possible during on-site interviews with local residents. A survey form was dropped off with a self addressed and stamped return envelop at two residences where no one was home. Information provided on seventeen (17) individual properties is summarized in Appendix 3. A well survey was not completed at the property located at 150 Cemetery Road north of the subject property due to a locked gate and the absence of a mail box in which to deposit a well survey form. Three other properties did not respond to the well survey form left at each residence.

Water Quality Sampling:

A water sample was taken from one private residence up-gradient of the property and one sample was taken from the on-site residence. Additional groundwater quality samples were taken from the deep monitor (BH1D) and the shallow monitor at BH3 on July10, 2008. A surface water sample was also taken from ponded seepage water along the intermittent drainage channel on the property. The sample locations are shown on Figure 1. Water Quality results are reported in Appendix 4.



3.0 Results

3.1 Physical Setting

The site is located at the northern edge of the Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The site is characterized by hummocky to gently rolling topography at the north end of the property and relatively flat low lying terrain at the south end of the property. The latter is associated with wetlands and an intermittent drainage course. This hummocky terrain forms a height of land that rises about 9m above the adjacent areas to the south. In the southernmost portion of the property the land is gently rolling to flat. This area is underlain by glacial outwash deposits consisting predominantly of silt and sand. Glacial meltwaters may have eroded the underlying till deposits and deposited sand, and silt over the till surface.

Regional agricultural soils mapping completed for this area (Olding and Wicklund, 1956, reprinted 1990) indicates two soil types underlying the subject, property, the Pontypool Sandy Loam (Psl) and organic soils mapped as Muck (M) as shown on Figure 3. The Pontypool soils are developed on calcareous sand deposits which generally have good drainage and normally occupy rolling to hilly terrain. The areas of organic soil or muck soil units consist of well decomposed organic deposits and occur within topographic depressions at the western end of the property which are generally associated with local wetland features. Drainage within these soil units is therefore very poor. Due to the regional scale of mapping the boundaries of the soil units should be considered approximate.

Surface elevations on the property range from about 296 meters above sea level (mASL) at the northern end of site to about 286 mASL at the southeast corner. The site is drained by an intermittent surface drainage course that flows eastward into a culvert beneath Cemetery road. There is evidence of groundwater seepage along the drainage course with evidence of iron staining.

3.2 Geological Setting

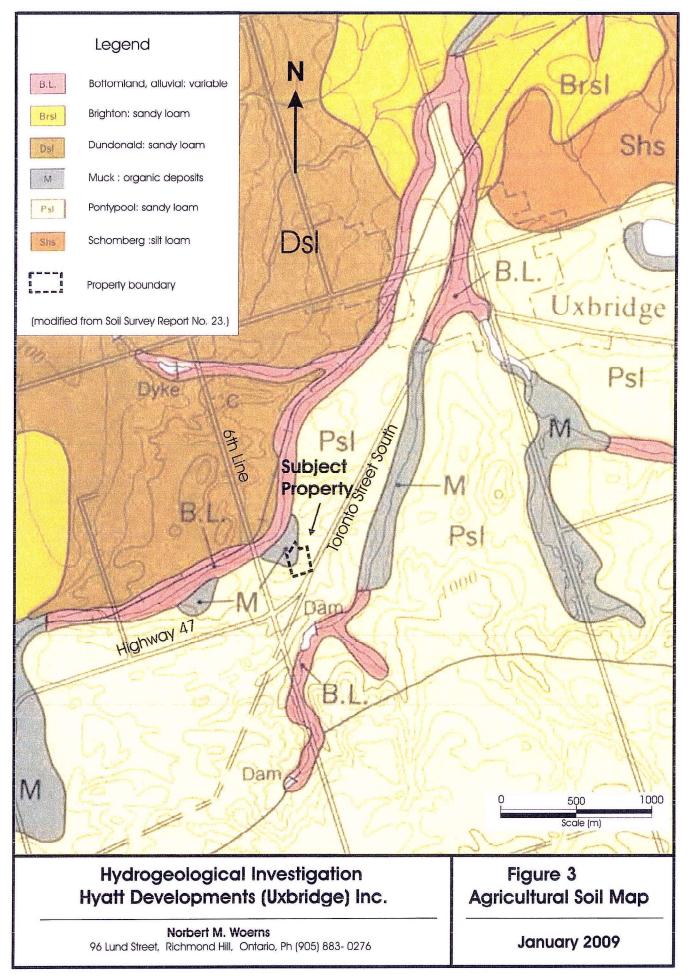
Bedrock Geology

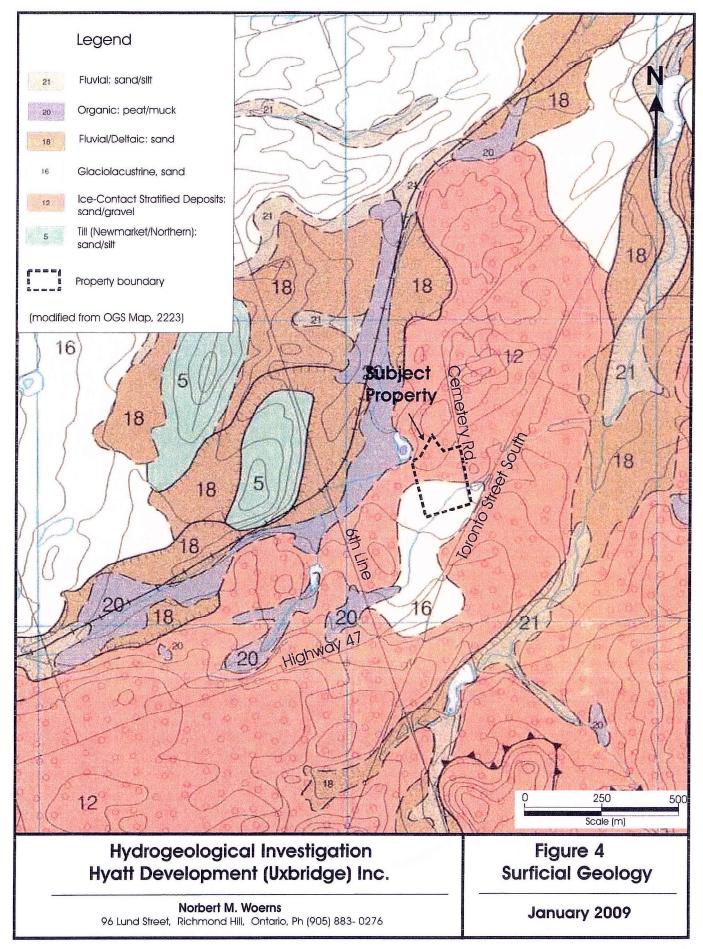
The underlying bedrock consists of light brown to brownish grey shales of the Georgian Bay Formation. (Ontario Geological Survey 1991) formerly identified as the middle member of the Whitby Formation (Liberty 1969). The depth to bedrock within the area varies from 113 m at MOE well no. 14797 northeast of the property to about 126m at MOE well no.14667 southwest of the property. The bedrock in local well records is described as black shale.

Surficial Geology

The thickness of surficial deposits within the area, as noted above, is between 113 and 126 metres thick and consists of a complex sequence of overburden materials. Two major surficial deposits have been mapped within the property, ice-contact stratified consisting primarily of sand and gravel and glaciolacustrine sand. The ice contact deposits are typical of the Oak Ridges Moraine which extends over the entire area. Surficial geological mapping of the area was completed by the Ontario Geological Survey (Barnett, and Dodge, 1996) at a detailed scale of 1:20,000 as shown on Figure 4. Regional Surficial Geology mapping was completed by the Geological Survey of Canada (Barnett and Gwyn, 1997). This encompassed a larger area including Uxbridge at a smaller regional scale of 1:50,000.

Surficial geology was confirmed with the completion of four shallow boreholes holes to depths of between 6.1 and 7.6m and one slightly deeper monitor at 12.2 m. Borehole locations are shown on Figure 1.





The subsurface conditions is illustrated in Sections AA', Figure 5 and Section BB', Figure 6 from Ontario Ministry of the Environment well record information summarized in Appendix 1. Well records in the vicinity of the property show sand deposits at surface varying in thickness from 2.6m to 11.9m. Buried sand and gravel deposits are also found at varying depth between 6m and 27m. Finer grained soil described as clay/sand, clay/silt, or sand/clay occur locally at surface with thicknesses of between about 7m and 12m. Finer grained soil units occur at greater thicknesses of between 18m to 116m to the south and west of the property.

Much of the site is underlain by a fine sand and silt to a depth of between 2.6m in BH 3 to 9.3m at BH 1. Grain size results are provided in Appendix 2. Sandy silt to silty sand till occurs at depths of between 2.6m at BH4 to 9.3m in BH1. This soil unit also occurs at the bottom of boreholes BH1, BH2, and BH3. At BH 4, the silt to sand till unit is about 2.2m thick where it is underlain by silt to sandy silt. Local glaciolacustrine and ice-contact stratified drift deposits consisting of sand and gravel deposits are considered to be of secondary significance from a construction aggregate perspective (OGS, 1980). The upper portion of these deposits are predominantly sand and quantities of crushable aggregate are considered limited. However resources of aggregate for road sub-base course, sand cushion and fill appear to be extensive throughout the area. The distribution of these deposits is shown on Figure 7.

3.3 Hydrogeological Setting

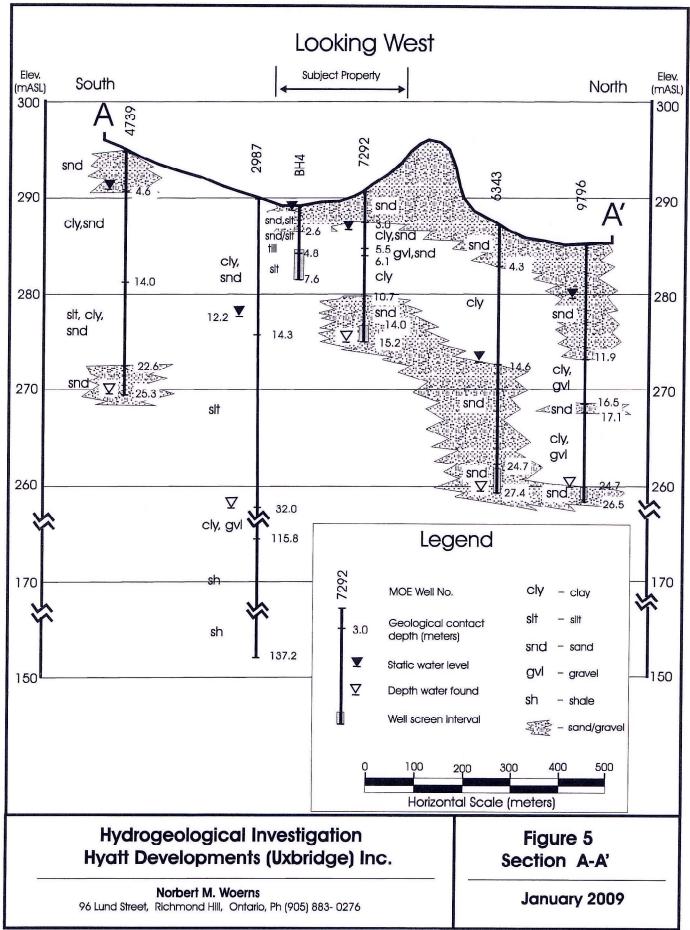
Hydrogeological conditions are shown on the two sections noted above. Groundwater levels vary between flowing conditions west of the subject property to about 14.0m below surface north of the property. Groundwater elevations generally decrease from south to north and from west to east as shown on Sections AA' and BB'.

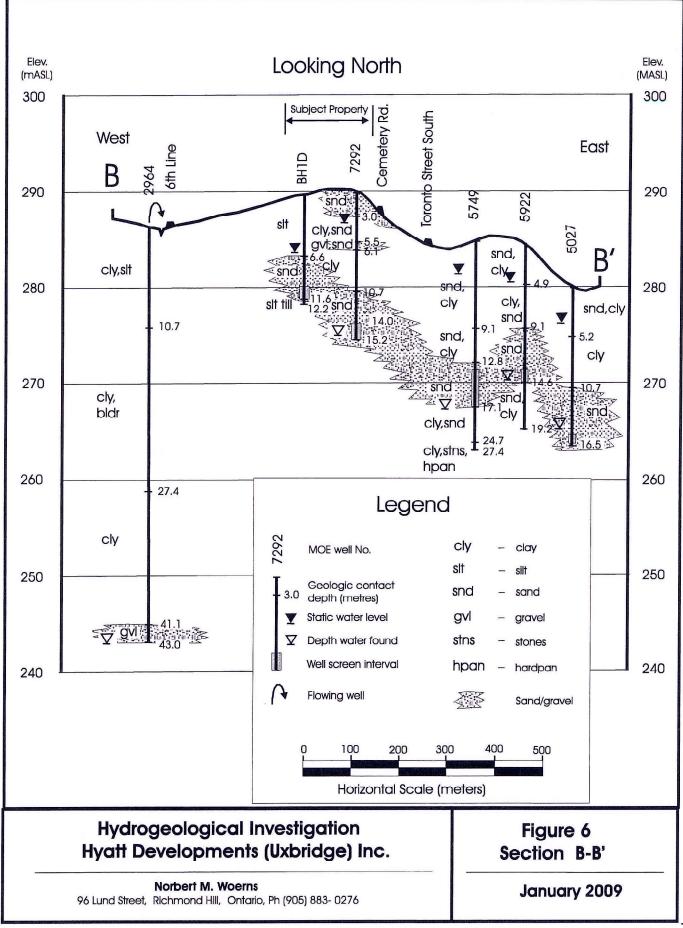
Well records show that most wells are completed into a shallow buried sand and gravel aquifer between 7m and 30m from surface. Water levels in private wells in the buried sand and gravel indicate groundwater flow directions in a northeasterly and northwesterly direction as shown on Figure 8. The shallow and deep monitor pairs at BH1 shows a slight downward hydraulic gradient indicating groundwater recharge conditions on the site. The two mini-piezometers installed within the on-site creek showed downward hydraulic gradients as shown in Appendix 2. This indicates groundwater recharge conditions along the creek at the time of the water level measurements. This may change seasonally.

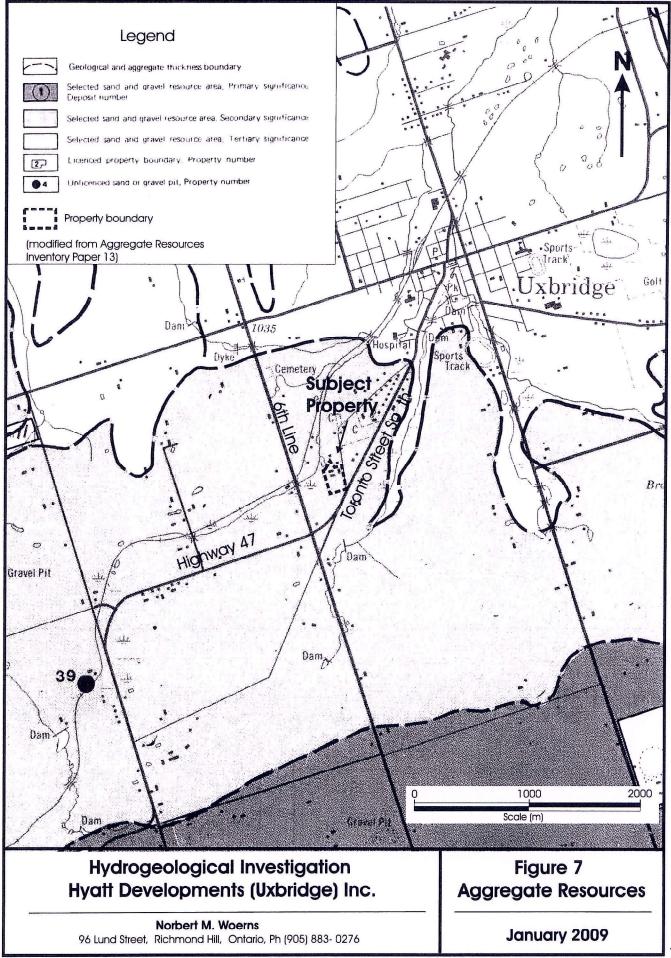
Wells yields in the buried sand and gravel aquifer vary between 0.38L/sec to 0.076 L/sec (5 igpm and 10 igpm). A few wells have been tested at rates of between 1.51L/sec and 2.27L/sec (20 igpm to 30 igpm). The test pumping rates indicates that there is generally more than adequate groundwater availability for most private domestic wells. The majority of water use is reported to be for domestic consumption although some minor industrial and commercial use and stock water is also reported. A few wells have been completed for municipal water use. Water quality is reported to be fresh with one exception in well 2987 south of the site which recorded salty water. This well was completed into shale bedrock which typically has poor water quality.

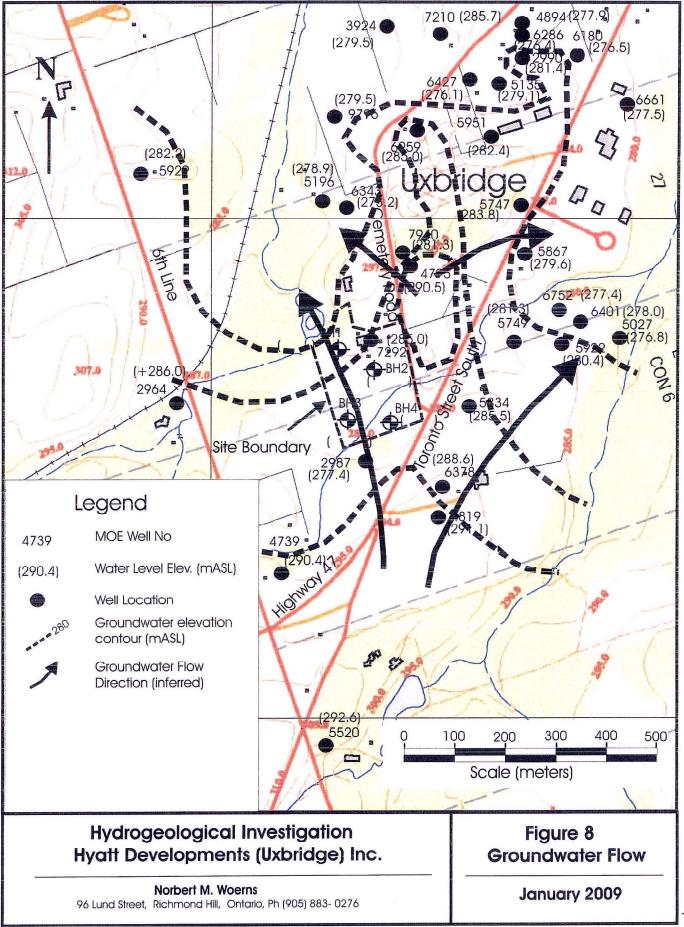
3.4 Well Survey/Water Use

A well survey was completed for the immediately adjacent areas of the property that were not serviced by municipal services. This included residences within about 500m of the property. A total of 20 residences were included in the survey including the existing property. Interviewed for 15 residences were completed on three dates, May 21/08, June 25/08 and July 10/08. Two residences sent in a









completed survey form and no interviews or responses were available from the remaining three residences. The location of the well survey interviews is shown on Figure 2. The results of the well survey are summarized in Appendix 3. Well depths are reported to be between about 11.3 m and 61m. Most residents reported adequate supplies of water although in a couple of cases it was reported that there was limited water supply. This was corrected in one case by deepening the well and in another case the problem was resolved though changes in water use. In most cases, the water was reported to have high iron and was hard with high calcium. Sulphur was noted in three cases. Water softening is commonly used as a treatment method. One resident reported using ultra violet light and another reported using a reverse osmosis treatment system. One well was reported to flow periodically.

Two well water samples were taken on May 21/08 during the well survey. Water quality results for one resident north of and down-gradient of the site and the on-site well is provided in Appendix 4. These results show generally good water quality for domestic consumption. Hardness and turbidity are elevated above the aesthetic objective in the Ontario Drinking Water Standards (ODWS) for both wells. Iron is elevated for the up-gradient well as summarized below:

Parameter	Sample 1 On-site	Sample 2 Down-gradient	ODWS	
Iron (mg/L)	ND	0.86	0.3 (AO)	
Hardness (mg/L)	130	250	80-100 (OG)	
Turbidity (NTU)	5.1	8.9	5 (AO)	

Table 1. Well Water Quality Summary

Notes: ODWS – Ontario Drinking Water StandardsAO – Aesthetic ObjectiveOG – Operational GuidelineND – Not DetectedNTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

The reported levels of iron and hardness can be readily treated with water softening and iron filtration. Turbidity level in the on-site well, 5.1 NTU is only slightly above the aesthetic objective of 5.0 NTU. In the down-gradient well, the level 8.9 NTU is quite likely related to the elevated iron levels. The bacteriological results are summarized as follows:

Table 2.	Well Water	Microbiological	Quality Summary
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Parameter	Units	Sample 1 On-site	Sample 2 Down-Gradient	ODWS⁺
Fecal Coliform	CFU/100ml	0	0	0
Coliform	CFU/100ml	0	0	0
E. coli	CFU/100ml	0	0	0
Heterotrophic plate count	CFU/ml	130	6	500
Background	CFU/100ml	35	370	200

⁺- Ontario Drinking Water Standard for treated water supplied through a water works as defined under Section 52 of the Ontario Water Resources Act. (OWRA). Not directly applicable for untreated raw water samples such as domestic well samples.

The microbiologic parameters for the on-site sample and the down-gradient sample meets the ODWS for treated water supplied for domestic consumption for most bacteriological parameters. The exception to this is the background colonies within the down-gradient well sample with 370 CFU/100 which exceeds ODWS of 200 background colonies on a total Coliform membrane filter for treated (i.e disinfected) water supplied through a distribution system. A re-sample of this water for bacteriological results should be completed to confirm this result.

Two on-site groundwater samples and one surface water sample were taken on July 10/08. One groundwater sample was taken from shallow monitor (BH3) and the deep monitor (BH1-D). A surface water sample was taken from standing water within the low lying wet area along the intermittent creek at the south end of the property. The groundwater samples were taken from BH 1-D and BH 3 using a dedicated Waterra pump and polyethylene tubing. Three volumes of water were removed from the deep monitor BH 1-D prior to sampling. The water was very silty and was therefore decanted into a pail and allowed to settle for a few minutes before decanting through a 0.45 micron filter. A duplicate sample was taken for quality control purposes on the laboratory results. Sampling of BH3 was completed without removal of water prior to sampling. The surface water sample was relatively clear but was also filtered through a 0.45 micron filter. The surface water sample was not filtered in the field but was filtered in the lab prior to analysis.

The groundwater quality results within the shallow and deep on-site monitors shows generally good water quality. The aesthetic objective for iron (0.3 mg/L) was slightly exceeded at 0.33 mg/L within the shallow monitor and the operational guideline level for hardness (80-100 mg/L) was exceeded in both the shallow and deep monitor at 380 mg/L and 120 mg/L respectively. The sodium levels were 74 mg/L for BH1-D and 63 mg/L for BH3. These are within the 200 mg/L aesthetic objective but exceed the 20 mg/L level at which the local medical officer of health should be advised should this be used as a source of drinking water. The surface water quality from the intermittent drainage channel is similar to the on-site groundwater quality. Iron and hardness are in excess of their respective aesthetic objective and operational guideline. The chloride and sodium levels are elevated above those found within the on-site groundwater. The ratio of sodium to chloride within surface water suggests the source of these parameters is salt, probably from local winter road maintenance activities. The level of chloride in surface water (280 mg/L) exceeds the aesthetic objective (250 mg/L) for drinking purposes and the sodium level (180 mg/L) is in excess of the health advisory level of 20 mg/L but below the 200 mg/L aesthetic objective for drinking water purposes. These results are summarized in Table 3 below.

Parameter	BH 1-D	BH3	Surface Water	ODWS
Iron (mg/L)	ND	0.33	0.33	0.3 (AO)
Hardness (mg/L)	120	380	300	80-100 (OG)
Colour (TCU)	5	4	55	5 (AO)
Chloride (mg/L)	23	170	280	250 (AO)
Sodium (mg/L)	74	63	180	200 (AO);20 (advisory level)

Table 3. Water	Quality Results	s Summary – On-site	Groundwater and	Surface Water
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Notes: AO – Aesthetic Objective OG – Operational Guideline The water quality in the on-site groundwater and surface water appears to be relatively good, however there are indications of urban impacts with increased sodium and chloride in the surface water and to a lesser extent the on-site shallow to intermediate depth groundwater.

The property lies along the edge of a wellhead protection zone for the Uxbridge municipal wells. It also lies within an area identified within the Regional Official Plan as a high aquifer vulnerability area as shown on Schedule B Map B2 of the Official Plan of the Regional Municipality of Durham Region . These designations impose restrictions upon certain land uses as outlined in Tables E5 and E6 of Appendix E of the Regional Municipality of Durham Official Plan. The Oak Ridges Moraine provisions relating to wellhead protection apply to the property as well as relevant provisions of the regional and local municipal official plans. The implications of this are discussed in Section 6.2 Wellhead Protection.

3.5 Groundwater Recharge/Discharge

The property lies within a regional groundwater recharge area the Uxbridge Infiltration Area. This area is recognized as requiring storm water infiltration measures, LSRCA (1997). There is visual evidence some localized groundwater discharge associated the onsite intermittent stream at the south end of the property. Recharge conditions are reflected by well record information and the on-site groundwater monitors showing downward hydraulic gradients. Groundwater recharge is facilitated by the relatively permeable soils beneath most of the property and downward hydraulic gradients. Locally the small unnamed creek has cut into overburden materials at the south end of the property where the groundwater table is very close to surface and likely intersects the ground surface during seasonally higher groundwater levels within the spring and fall of the year.

The surficial soil consisting mostly of silt, sand and trace of clay, has a moderate permeability and groundwater recharge potential depending upon the sand and silt content. Silt till soil which occurs at depth below the site is expected to have a relatively low permeability. Typical recharge rates for the silty soil are in the range of 125 to 150 mm/yr (MOEE 1995). Recharge rates could vary depending upon the density of the soil, the degree of weathering and local topographic conditions. Maintenance of the recharge and discharge functions of the property are important in maintaining the ecological health of the on-site wetland and down stream aquatic and terrestrial habitats associated with the river valley systems.

4.0 Pre-Development Water Balance

4.1 Meteorological Data and Climatic Water Balance

Long term meteorological data from the Uxbridge Meteorological Station (42°12'N, 79°10'W) was used to prepare the water balance. The data from this station was selected as it represents the longest period of record available locally and is considered representative of long term climatic trends for the area. These data include temperature and precipitation data for the period between 1954 and 1975. Environment Canada requires a continuous period of climate data over a period of at least 10 years for calculating long term climatic water balance. The mean annual water surplus was calculated using the method described in Thornthwaite and Mather (1957). These data were tabulated on a monthly basis which is summarized in Appendix 5. Soil moisture storage of 200 mm/yr is assumed for moderately deep rooted plants including pasture which is characteristic of this property. This is considered representative of both sandy silt and the fine grained silty till surface soils found on the property as documented in subsurface soil investigations.

A summary of the climatic water balance for existing conditions is provided in Table 1 below. This table shows average conditions from the meteorological data for moderately deep rooted plants typical of pasture lands. The property consists primarily of agricultural pasture fields. There is a small forested area adjacent the north western portion of the site. In addition there is a riparian area associated with the creek in the southeastern portion of the property. The riparian area contains tree cover with a shrub understory. Both the forest and the riparian area are to remain undisturbed under post-development conditions. For purposes of the water balance a soil moisture of 350 mm/yr has been used due to the tree cover. The mean annual precipitation is 783 mm/yr. The total annual surplus is the amount of water available after evapotranspiration has occurred. Evapotranspiration is the largest component of the water balance and increases with increasing depth of the roots of plants. The remaining surplus is available for runoff and infiltration. The pre-development climatic water balance is summarized below:

Soil Moisture	Precipitation (mm/yr)	Potential ET (mm/yr)	Actual ET (mm/yr)	Surplus (mm/yr)
Soil Moisture 100 mm/yr				
(shallow rooted plants – lawns)	783	598	518	265
Soil Moisture 200 mm/yr		he point that a start		
(moderately deep rooted plants -				
pasture)	783	598	570	213
Soil Moisture 300 mm/yr				
(deep rooted plants - trees)	783	598	592	191

Table 4 Water Balance Summary 1954 – 1975, Uxbridge, Ontario

Note : Data from Meteorological Service of Canada, 2008 ET – Evapotranspiration Numbers rounded off

The potential evapotranspiration is the amount of evapotranspiration that could take place if there was sufficient precipitation available during the drier summer months. This becomes relevant where runoff from impervious surfaces is directed to pervious areas under post-development conditions as discussed below.

The site includes a wetland associated with and adjacent to the un-named creek flowing across the southern portion of the property. The wetland represents a small portion of the property and will remain unchanged under post-development conditions. It will therefore be included as part of the riparian area for purposes of the water balance analysis. Since there are no significant areas of standing water or ponds on the property, pond evaporation is therefore not applicable to the water balance. Storm water management ponds are also not proposed for the post-development condition.

4.2 Infiltration Factors

The partitioning of the water surplus between runoff and infiltration depends upon soil type, topography and cover type. Water infiltrates relatively easily through sands compared to clay. Flatter slopes tend to promote infiltration over steeper slopes and naturally vegetated areas promote infiltration over bare soils. Infiltration factors take into account these main factors in estimating the amount of infiltration that will occur under given site conditions. Infiltration factors were calculated according to a method cited in MOEE (1995), and MOE (2003). Infiltration factors were calculated by summing individual sub-factors representative of the topography, soil type, and cover conditions.

The development area has varying conditions across the property. Infiltration factors have taken these conditions into account and reflect the predominant or typical conditions. Pre-development cover conditions consist predominantly of pasture lands characterized as containing plants with moderately deep roots. This cover type is assigned an infiltration sub-factor of 0.15. The topography is predominantly gently rolling with generally moderate gradients with the exception of the extreme southern portion of the property adjacent to the intermittent drainage channel and the wetland area which is relatively flat. The wetland area has a high groundwater table and is considered a discharge area. Therefore there will be little or no infiltration within this area. An average sub-factor of 0.20 is assigned to the topography representative of rolling topographic conditions.

Surface soils consist primarily of fine sand and silt underlying most of the property. The hydraulic conductivity of the major hydrogeological units was determined with in-situ hydraulic conductivity testing. Slug injection and withdrawal tests were performed on the on-site groundwater monitors on June 25, 2008. The analytical results are provided in Appendix 2. A Hvorslev analytical method was used to determine the hydraulic conductivity of the screened hydrogeological units. Groundwater monitors were screened into the different soil units found beneath the site including silty sand, silt, and silt till (BH1D),silt and sand (BH1S), sand and silt (BH2), sandy silt till/sand/silt (BH3), silt/silt and sand till (BH4). The analysis was completed using the Waterloo Hydrogeologic Inc. software package called Aquifer Test v3.5.

Hydraulic conductivity results varied from 2.23E-05 m/s for the sandy materials at BH1S to 3.74E-07 m/s for fine sand /silt/silt till at BH3. The geometric mean of the combined hydraulic conductivity results for the surficial sand and silt soil is 5.76E-06 m/s. The grain size analysis completed by Alston Associates Inc. (Appendix 2) indicates the predominant soil types to consist primarily of sand and silt. The equivalent soil percolation rate for the predominant soil type, sand and silt (SM soil classification) is estimated to be in the range of 75 mm/hr to 30 mm/hr (8 to 20 min/cm) as per Supplementary Guide SG-6 of the Ontario Building Code 1997 (Appendix 6). Infiltration trenches and pervious pipe infiltration systems require a minimum percolation rate of 15mm/hr (MOE, 2003). The predominantly fine sand and silt surficial soil types are considered to be suitable for infiltration trenches and pervious pipe infiltration systems.

Grading of the property and compaction of the soil due to heavy equipment movement may reduce the infiltration capability of the surficial soil until weathering processes and the action of roots from vegetation restore the pre-development conditions. As a conservative measure, a slightly lower infiltration sub-factor for the soil component of 0.25 has been selected to account for the reduced infiltration capacity under post-development conditions. The change in cover type from pasture lands to urban lawns will also result in a slight increase in runoff and a reduced infiltration factor from 0.15 for pasture lands to 0.05 for urban lawns. Summation of the infiltration sub-factors for the study area provides an infiltration factor of 0.65 for pasture lands under pre-development conditions. The sum of the post-development infiltration sub-factors changes to 0.50 under post-development conditions due to soil compaction and the change from pasture to manicured lawns. These are consistent with that indicated from the Base Flow Index for the area (Moin and Shaw, 1986) which indicates 55% to 60% of the water surplus is accounted for as stream base flows for this area. The slightly higher infiltration estimated for the site under pre-development conditions is due to the localized presence of more permeable soils. The Moin and Shaw analysis is based upon stream flows which are influenced by a

wider variety of soil conditions within the stream catchment areas. The wooded riparian area associated with the wetland remains unchanged under post-development conditions. For water budget purposes the wooded riparian area is treated as wetland. Infiltration factors for the site under pre-and post-development conditions are summarized in Table 2.

Sub Factors	Description	Pre-Development	Post-development
Pasture /Lawns		Pasture	Lawns
Topography	rolling	0.20	0.20
Soil	fine sand and silt	0.30	0.25*
Cover	pasture/lawns	0.15	0.05
Total		0.65	0.50
Tree Cover (ri	parian areas)	Trees	Trees
Topography	rolling	0.20	0.20
Soil	fine sand and silt	0.30	0.30
Cover	trees	0.2	0.2
Total		0.70	070

Table 5.Average Infiltration Factors

* Represents Compaction under Post Development Conditions

The pre-development water balance calculated for average annual conditions is summarized in Table 3.

Evapotranspiration is the largest component of the water balance representing about 70.5% of the total precipitation under pre-development conditions. The remaining water surplus represents about 29.5% of total precipitation. Of the surplus, 65% will infiltrate according to the infiltration factors. The remaining runoff will constitute 35% of the surplus. The current land use includes existing farm buildings with the remainder of the development area either pasture land or wetland.

	Area (ha)	Precipitation (m ³ /yr)	Evapotranspiration (m ³ /yr)	Infiltration (m ³ /yr)	Runoff (m ³ /yr)
	2.49	19,497	13,749	2,927	2,820
		783 mm/yr	552 mm/yr	118 mm/yr	113 mm/yr
% of Total Precipitation		100%	70.5%	15.0%	14.5%

Table 6.	Water E	Balance -	Existing	Conditions
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* Numbers rounded off

5.0 Post-development Water Balance

The distribution of water under post-development conditions was modeled for the proposed development. Post-development conditions were compared to pre-development conditions specifically with respect to changes in infiltration, runoff, evapotranspiration and evaporation. The water balance

analysis also addresses measures that will promote the maintenance of groundwater recharge under postdevelopment conditions.

5.1 Proposed Land Uses

Details of the proposed development were provided on the Site Plan by, Page and Steele, January 2009. The proposed development plan includes a retirement residential complex and a medical building as shown on Figure 9. The proposed land uses, their respective areas, and the percent impervious for each land use as provided by Sernas is summarized in Table 4 below and shown on Figure 10.

Average % Impervious (from Wa	63.0	
Total	2.49	
Wetland	0.27	0
Wetland Buffer	0.43	0
Landscaped Terrace	0.16	80
Landscaped Area	0.49	0
Parking	0.60	100
Medical Office	0.06	100
Retirement Residential	0.48	100

Table '	7.	Proposed Land Uses	S
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Note: * Wetland area assumed impervious

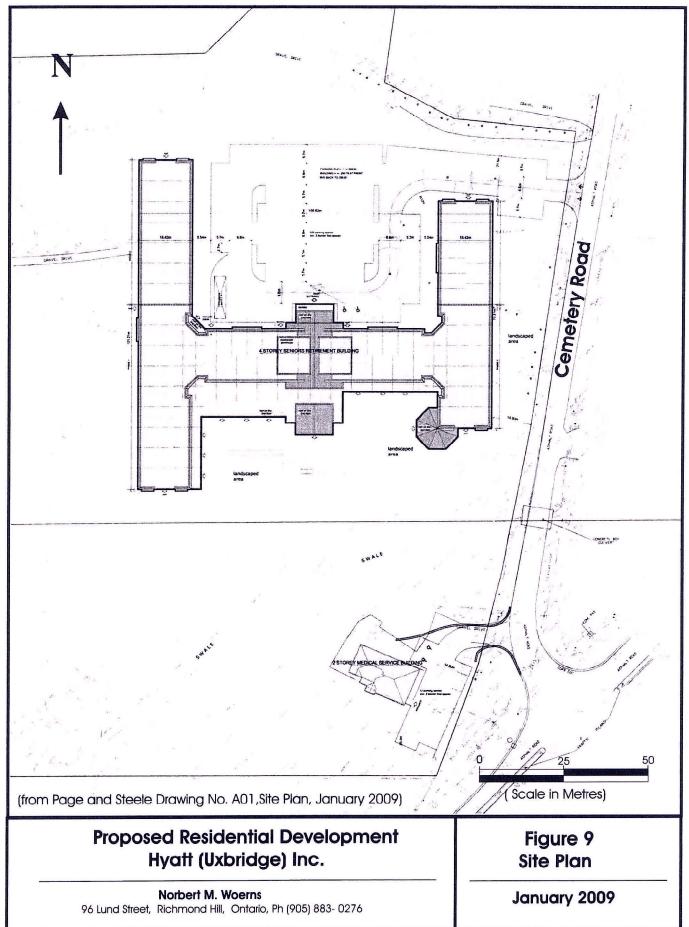
The per cent imperviousness of each land use category was provided by Sernas Associates. The change in land use with the proposed development will result in the creation of impervious surfaces described above. This will affect the water balance by redistributing the infiltration, runoff and evapotranspiration. The runoff will increase while the infiltration and evapotranspiration will decrease. In order to account for the movement of water on the property under post-development conditions, three functional categories, pervious, impervious connected, and impervious disconnected, were defined.

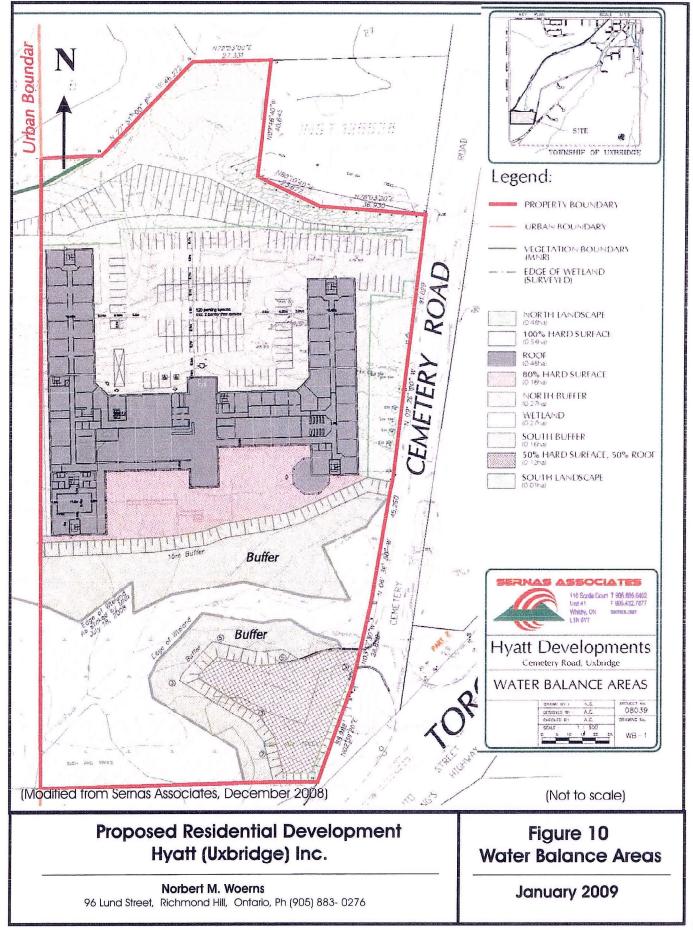
Within the pervious areas it is assumed that the surplus water will either runoff or infiltrate according to the appropriate infiltration factors. Runoff from pervious surfaces will ultimately flow into the storm water management system prior to discharging into local drainage ditches. The 'Connected' areas are those impervious surfaces that are connected to or drain directly into storm sewers. These consist primarily of parking areas and roadways. Concrete sidewalks are also considered to be connected to the storm sewer system. Functional categories are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8.	Functional	Categories	for	Post-develo	pment Land Use

Land Use Category	Pervious	Impervious		
	%	Connected %	Disconnected %	
Retirement Residential	0	100	0	
Medical Office	0	100	0	
Parking /Driveways	0	100	0	
Patio	20	0	100	
Buffers/Landscaped Areas	100	0	100	
Wetland	100	0	100	

Cemetery Road, Uxbridge Ontario, Hydrogeological Investigation, February, 2009





5.2 Water Movement from Impervious Surfaces

The surplus water for both pervious and impervious surfaces is partitioned for the various land uses in the post-development water balance. Paved surfaces such as driveways and parking area shed water relatively rapidly. These are relatively flat surfaces with very gentle slopes toward catch basins that lead directly to storm sewers. A runoff factor of 0.85 is used for these areas to account for minor depression storage of water and evaporation. The remaining 15% is assumed to be lost to evaporation. Sloped roofs of the retirement residential units and the medical office building will have less opportunity for depression storage and more rapid runoff of precipitation. Sloped roofs are therefore given a runoff coefficient of 0.9 with the remaining 10% lost to evaporation. No flat roofs are planned however they would be treated similar to paved parking areas and driveways. Runoff factors are consistent with commonly accepted runoff coefficients for urban areas (MTC Drainage Manual, 1984).

In pervious areas, infiltration and runoff are partitioned according to soil type, topography, and cover as described in Section 4.2 and summarized in Table 8 above. The precipitation and evapotranspiration as well as pond evaporation components are provided by Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC). Where runoff from roof areas is directed onto pervious areas, there will be additional water available for infiltration, runoff, and evapotranspiration. In these instances the roof runoff is assumed to be directed either to the storm sewer or to pervious surfaces for infiltration after accounting for10% evaporation loss from the sloped roof of the proposed buildings. As a mitigation measure, roof runoff is directed onto pervious surfaces such as landscaped areas. The additional roof runoff added to the normal precipitation was used to calculate an 'effective precipitation' for the pervious areas receiving this water.

Roof runoff was used to calculate the amount of 'effective precipitation' that would be available for infiltration. The resulting effective precipitation was partitioned using a Thornthwaite and Mather (1957) analysis provided by the MSC. It was assumed that the distribution of the effective precipitation was proportional to the normal monthly precipitation. The resulting surplus water from this analysis was then modeled to either infiltrate or runoff using an infiltration factor.

The 'effective precipitation' was used to calculate a theoretical surplus using the potential evapotranspiration as the upper limit of evapotranspiration. The 'effective precipitation is the amount of water directed onto pervious surfaces that includes the normal precipitation plus any additional water directed from rooftops and patio runoff. Surplus water was calculated by subtracting the theoretical evapotranspiration from the effective precipitation. Infiltration was calculated on the resulting surplus by applying an appropriate infiltration factor to the surplus. A maximum infiltration value is based upon the soil hydraulic conductivity. The geometric mean hydraulic conductivity of the shallow sand and silt soil (5.76E-06 m/s) was used to establish a maximum theoretical infiltration. Under saturated soil conditions with soil porosity of about 0.3, this could theoretically result in about 50m of infiltration per year. Under a worst case scenario in the water budget analysis it was estimated that the soil would be required to infiltrate less than 2.0 m /yr. This indicates that average soil conditions on the property are capable of infiltrating the surplus water calculated from the effective precipitation values.

It is intuitively recognized that excess water generated from roof runoff may not infiltrate as efficiently as under normal precipitation conditions due to higher peak runoff volumes. This is dependent upon rate and method used to distribute runoff onto pervious areas. There is no established method to accurately account for this loss of efficiency in infiltration. One method proposed a reduced infiltration factor for incrementally higher volumes of water directed onto pervious surfaces. This has resulted in relatively minor changes to infiltration for values of additional water that are less than twice the normal precipitation. In the current analysis, most of the additional water directed onto pervious areas was within this range of values. It was therefore not considered necessary to adjust the infiltration factor for the effective precipitation.

5.3 Post-development Water Balance Results

The water balance analysis for post-development conditions for the proposed development on the Cemetery Road property was completed by considering two development scenarios to assess the impact of the proposed development. The result of this analysis is presented in spreadsheets in Appendix 7.

Scenario 1

Initially it was assumed that under worst case conditions, all runoff from roofs and impervious surfaces would be directed to the storm water system via storm sewers. The results of this analysis indicated a loss of infiltration of about 1,683 m3/yr. With this loss of infiltration, the post-development infiltration was 1,245 m3/yr which represents about 6.4 % of total precipitation. The loss of infiltration is equivalent to a flow of 0.05 L/sec. Pre-development infiltration represents 15.0% of total precipitation compared to post-development infiltration of 6.4 % of total precipitation. Evapotranspiration was also reduced from 70.5 % to 39.1 % of total precipitation. The reduction in evapotranspiration is equivalent to 31.4 % of total precipitation. These changes resulted in a significant increase in runoff equivalent to 40.1 % of total precipitation. Runoff changed from about 14.5 % of total precipitation under pre-development conditions to about 54.5 % of total precipitation in Scenario 1 post-development conditions.

Scenario 2

Subsequent analysis considered different methods to promote infiltration. Directing runoff from roof areas onto the pervious surfaces in the residential areas was found to be an effective and practical method. Scenario 2 of the water balance analysis included directing of roof runoff to landscaped or natural open space areas. The calculated result indicates that there will be a significant improvement in the groundwater infiltration such that there will be a potential increase in infiltration under post-development conditions. There will be a net increase in infiltration of about 500 m3/yr which is equivalent to 0.02 L/sec. This represents a change from about 15 % of total precipitation under predevelopment conditions to about 17.6 % of total precipitation under post-development conditions. The approximation of total precipitation under predevelopment conditions to about 17.6 % of total precipitation under post-development conditions. The

The Scenario 2 analysis relies upon surface runoff from roofs and patio area to be directed onto pervious surfaces. It is assumed that the roof runoff could feasibly be directed toward pervious surfaces. The direction of runoff from roofs and hard surfaces has been partitioned as follows:

North Roof Area Runoff

- 40% to North Paved Parking Area
- 15% to East Landscaped Area
- 45% to North Buffer

South Roof Area Runoff

- 100% to South Buffer Area

Patio Runoff

- 100% to North Buffer area

North and South Paved Areas

- 100% to storm drainage system

Roof runoff directed toward pervious surfaces is assumed to infiltrate according to the infiltration factors as discussed in Section 4.2. This takes into account the slightly reduced infiltration potential of the pervious areas due to soil compaction from construction activities. This applies to landscaped areas but not to the wetland buffer areas which are assumed to be left relatively untouched. The water budget areas are shown on Figure 10.

Infiltration Options

Infiltration measures such as infiltration trenches are considered a feasible option to augment infiltration. The soil units underlying the surface silt consist of sand and silt soil with areas. Infiltration trenches are considered to be suitable within these soils due to their granular texture and the relatively deep water table across the site. The silt and sand till (SC Soil Type) found at depth is expected to have a percolation rate in the range of 50 mm/hr to12 mm/hr (12 to 50 min/cm). These soils have estimated percolation rates that are marginally suited for infiltration trenches. They occur at sufficient depths that they are not expected to pose significant limitations to infiltrating surface runoff if infiltration trenches are considered. The local groundwater table is not considered a limitation over most of the property with the possible exception near the wetland boundary within the buffer areas. The construction of shallow swales around the outside edge of the buffer areas is recommended to promote infiltration of runoff that is directed into the buffer areas and to prevent direct runoff into the wetland through overland flow.

The resulting change in infiltration between pre- and post-development conditions is summarized in Table 9 below. Detailed results of each water balance scenario are presented in Appendix 7.

Scenario	Description	Infiltration Change Post-development Conditions			Infiltration % of Total Ppt.
		(m ³ /yr)	L/s	% of Ppt.	
Pre-development		0	0	0	15.0
1	Runoff to Storm Sewers (No mitigation)	-1,683	-0.05	8.6	6.4
2	Runoff to pervious areas from 100% of roof areas	501	0.02	2.6	17.6

 Table 9.
 Summary of Infiltration for Water Balance Analysis

Note : Ppt. = Precipitation

In the above post-development scenarios, the infiltration varies from a loss of about 1,683 m3/yr to a net gain of about 500 m³/yr for Scenario 1 and 2 respectively, from pre-development conditions. The potential gain in infiltration is achieved by directing roof runoff onto pervious surfaces in such a manner that infiltration is encouraged by proper grading and assuming the native sandy soil is retained at surface and is not removed by grading or covered with finer textured fill materials. Surface swales are recommended around the periphery of the wetland buffer areas in order to intercept roof runoff and facilitate infiltration rather than runoff directly into the wetland.

Scenario 2 offers a significant improvement in post-development infiltration resulting in a potential gain in infiltration representing a 2.6 % increase in infiltration. Alternative measures such as the construction of infiltration trenches to accommodate roof runoff for infiltration also appear to be feasible but are not

considered necessary. The hydrogeological conditions provide favourable conditions for infiltration. Preliminary calculations indicate that an infiltration trench constructed within the sandy surficial soil and above the seasonally high water table can potentially accommodate the roof runoff from the main building.

6.0 Impact Assessment

6.1 Water Balance

The proposed development will result in about 63 % of the property as impervious surfaces which will result in a significant loss of infiltration (57%) without mitigation measures. The property has predominantly sandy and silty soil at surface. Site conditions are suitable for infiltration techniques such as directing of runoff onto pervious surfaces, infiltration trenches and third pipe infiltration schemes.

Mitigation measures including the directing of the majority of roof runoff toward the pervious surfaces will result in a substantial improvement in post-development infiltration with potentially a net increase of about 17% from pre-development conditions. This can be achieved with the direction of about 60% of the roof runoff from the north building and 100% of the roof runoff from the south building to pervious surfaces of the landscaped areas and the wetland buffer areas. The potential increase in infiltration using relatively clean roof runoff will result in a small increase in baseflow to the adjacent wetland. The slightly increased baseflow from the property should be beneficial to the maintenance of the adjacent wetland although the relatively small increase in baseflow will not be measurable.

Additional mitigation measures such as infiltration trenches would provide a slight increase in infiltration but would also require ongoing maintenance to achieve this result over the long term

Passive design features such as grassed swales along the periphery of the wetland buffer areas is the preferred approach to maintaining infiltration. This would provide similar benefits to infiltration trenches and would not require the ongoing maintenance of infiltration trenches.

The results of the water balance analysis shows that mitigation measures such as directing the majority (i.e. 60%) of the roof runoff to pervious surfaces will provide substantial benefits to infiltration such that there will be a potential increase in post-development infiltration. This should be beneficial in the maintenance of the wetland feature at the southern end of the property.

6.2 Wellhead Protection

The property is located just beyond and along the western edge of the well head protection zones for the Uxbridge municipal wells as shown in Appendix 8. The nearest municipal well is located about one kilometer to the northeast of the property. The vicinity of the property is considered to have high aquifer vulnerability to contamination. The property lies on the western edge of the modeled twenty-five year time of travel for the municipal well capture zones. An incident of groundwater contamination within this area is anticipated to reach the municipal wells in a period of over 25 years. The wellhead protection provisions of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan therefore do not apply to this property. The proposed residential development does not constitute a risk to groundwater according to Schedule E-Table E5 'Land Use Groups by Risk to Groundwater, in the Durham Region Official Plan (2008).

The proposed commercial building at the south end of the property is to provide commercial office space likely to accommodate medical offices. This land use is also not considered to provide a significant risk to groundwater and may be classified as a low risk if it includes medical laboratories.

A Phase 1 Environmental site assessment has been completed on the subject property. Any contamination issues identified within this report will need to be addressed and remediated prior to site re-development.

The subject property is shown to lie within an area of high aquifer vulnerability. Normal urban land use activities such lawn maintenance with the use of fertilizers and herbicides, and winter road maintenance with the use of deicing products may pose a long term risk to groundwater quality and protection. The use of lawn maintenance chemicals and winter road maintenance chemicals should be reduced or eliminated within critical recharge areas of the wellhead capture zones. The subject property, although outside the 25 year time of travel wellhead protection zone, is up-gradient of the municipal well. The above property management measures should be encouraged.

6.3 Private Well Interference

The well survey results showed that most properties directly down-gradient to the northeast of the property are serviced by municipal water. The existing property as well as a number of properties to the north along Cemetery Road as well as the area to the west is serviced by private wells. Most nearby wells are reported to be between 11.3 m to about 61 m deep with the majority of the wells greater than 20 m deep. Well record information for this area suggests that there are two major aquifers supplying local wells. A shallow surficial aquifer that extends from surface to about 12 m deep and a second buried aquifer that found beneath fine grained soil at depths of about 7 m to greater than 27 m. The buried aquifer appears to be well protected from surface disturbance. The shallow surface aquifer extends north of the property and is more susceptible to surface disturbance. Most private wells north of the property are completed into the deeper buried aquifer and are protected from surface disturbance by a finer grained soil layer consisting of clay, gravel and sand deposits interpreted to consist of glacial till. As part of the proposed development there will be a small mechanical room located below ground requiring a full basement in this area. It is proposed to locate this facility in an area proposed for fill. The footings of this facility will be above existing ground (Aaron Christi, Sernas Associates, personal communication January 29, 2009. Therefore no dewatering is anticipated as a result of this below grade facility. The shallow groundwater level in the northern portion of the property was measured at about 6 m below surface in late June 2008. This is expected to vary seasonally. Re-grading and cutting proposed at the north end of the property will not result in lowering of the water table provided that the cut areas do not intersect the seasonally high groundwater table. This will need to be confirmed with The seasonally high water table generally occurs during the spring (April/May) and detailed design. fall (October/November) months.

To ensure that there are no unanticipated impacts on the groundwater system, routine groundwater level monitoring prior to and during the construction phase of this development should be undertaken at selected groundwater monitor locations. Quarterly monitoring is recommended to establish seasonal variations in groundwater levels.

7.0 Conclusions

The results of this hydrogeological investigation provide the following conclusions:

- 1) The property is underlain predominantly by sand and silt soil units.
- 2) The site has moderate infiltration potential and lies within a regional groundwater recharge area (Uxbridge Infiltration area).
- 3) The property contributes groundwater seepage to the maintenance of stream base flow for an intermittent stream and associated wetland located at the southern portion of the property.
- 4) Groundwater flow across the property within the underlying aquifer is towards the northwest with a northeasterly component of flow east of the property.
- 5) The property is located outside the 25 year time of travel wellhead protection area for the nearest Uxbridge municipal well.
- 6) Local ground water wells are completed in granular overburden deposit at depths of between 12 to 50 m. Most private wells appear to have adequate supplies of water that is generally of good quality. Locally the water quality is reported to be hard with noticeable iron content and in a few cases high sulphur content was noted.
- 7) The proposed development will result in the creation of impervious surfaces which will impact the natural water balance for the site. The proposed development, without mitigation measures, is expected to result in a significant loss of infiltration.
- 8) Site conditions are suitable for implementing groundwater infiltration mitigation measures such as directing roof runoff to pervious surfaces, infiltration trenches, and infiltration systems.
- 9) Directing of roof runoff onto pervious surfaces will potentially result in a net gain of infiltration of about 17% from pre-development levels. This is anticipated to provide some minor improvements to baseflow to the intermittent stream and wetland area at the southern end of the property.
- 10) The site is located in an area considered to have high aquifer sensitivity.
- 11) The proposed development is not anticipated to adversely affect adjacent and nearby private wells

8.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are submitted for your consideration.

1) Roof runoff from residential institutional and commercial building should be directed onto pervious surfaces to mitigate the loss of infiltration from the creation of impervious surfaces.

- 2) Additional measures such as the construction of grass swales are recommended to facilitate infiltration of roof runoff within pervious areas. These should be located around the periphery of the wetland buffer areas and suitable landscaped areas where roof runoff can be directed.
- 3) Additional infiltration measures such as infiltration trenches may be considered to facilitate infiltration where site conditions prohibit the discharge of roof runoff onto pervious surfaces.
- 4) During construction, measures should be taken to reduce or eliminate the risk of petroleum fuel spills on the property. This should include the establishment of a secure refueling area for construction equipment with spill containment facilities and the storage of petroleum fuels or any other hazardous chemicals off-site during construction.
- 5) On-site groundwater level monitoring is recommended on a quarterly basis at selected groundwater monitors prior to and during construction to establish baseline groundwater information and to monitor for possible unanticipated impacts to the groundwater system.
- 6) The results of the water quality analysis from private wells should be forwarded to the respective landowners. Re-sampling of the down-gradient private well for microbiological parameters should be completed by the homeowner to confirm the microbiological results.
- Any unused wells discovered on the property during the course of construction should be properly plugged and abandoned by a licensed well driller according to Ontario Regulation 903 as amended by Regulation 128.
- 8) The future use of lawn maintenance chemicals and winter road maintenance chemicals should be reduced or eliminated on this property since it lies within an area of high aquifer vulnerability. Further specific direction on this is anticipated from Source Water Protection Plans currently in progress.
- 9) Environmental sensitivity of the site with respect to the protection of groundwater supplies for the community is an important consideration if groundwater supplies are to be protected in the long term. An environmental awareness program should be integral to the construction and sale of the proposed development parcel.

The above noted report was has been compiled from existing hydrogeological information available at the time of this study and supplemented with on-site subsurface investigations to confirm shallow soil and groundwater conditions.

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APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 MOE Well Record Summary
- Appendix 2 Site Field Data
- Appendix 3 Well Survey Summary
- Appendix 4 Water Quality Results
- Appendix 5 Climatic Water Balance
- Appendix 6 Ontario Building Code, Supplementary Guide SC-6
- Appendix 7 Water Balance Analysis
- Appendix 8 Uxbridge Wellhead Protection Area Map

APPENDIX 1

MOE WELL RECORD SUMMARY

Hyatt, Cemetery Road, Uxbridge, Hydrogeological Investigation, January, 2009

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GROUND WATER BULLETIN REPORT	OWNER TH DEPTHS IN EEET TO WHICH T FORMATIONS EXTEND		AS HC		0001 BRWN FSND 0041 : M	BRWN MSND 0015 BRWN CIAY MSND 0046 BRWN SILT Clay msnd 0014 RED FSND 0083 Clanditan Trv Cort	04 BRWN SAND GRVL LOOS	TRANSPORT CO L SAND CLAY LOOS 0017	FSND 0054	BRWN CLAY 0005 BRWN GRVI. 0009 BRWN SAND CLAY 0028 BIUF SAND 0034 BLUE SAND CLAY 0054 BRWN	UU62 AMSON BUICK SAND CLAY LOAM 0030 BRWN SAND CLAY	RWN CLAY SAND	SAND CLAY 0016 BRWN CLAY	BRWN SAND	BRWN SAND DRY 0008 BRWN CLAY DNSE 0023 GREY CLAY DNSE 0040 GREY SILT SOFT 0046	WOOD DCUG RED SAND 0030 BRWN SAND SILT 0078 GREY FSND	0085 THOMPSON F A			, D	LOAM 0002 BRWN SAND WERG LOOS 0027 SAND LYRD 0051 BRWN CLAY SAND MUCK	BERM SAND CLN 0075 BRWN CLAY SNDY MGRD 0080 Vangihoush, Hubert Brwn Sandd Pckd 0077 brwn sand clay sosy ogs	FSND 0102	LOAM 0001 CLAY MSND 0047 SILT 0105 GREY CLAY GRVL 0380 BLCK SHILE 0450	GREY CLAY STNS 0015 BRWN	0025 BKWN CLAY MSND 0045 BRWN CSND 0055 Foster C W Loam 0002 Brwn Clay Msnd 0008 Brwn Msnd Grvl	SAND LOOS 0016 DRY 0055 BRWN	
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GROUND WATER BULLETIN REPORT	OWNER TH DEPTHS IN FEET TO WHICH ST FORMATIONS EXTEND		WARDE, STICKS BRWN CLAY 0028 BBWN SAND CLAY ODA'3 BDWN CLAY	SAND SILT 0057 LCK GC SUDV 0026 BURN SCAID 0055 DIVIN		LOAM SOFT 0003 BRWN FSND STNS HARD 0080 GREY CLAY	SHI,E HARD	CLAY STNS SILT AAAF L	GRVL MSND 0004 FSND 0090 MSND CLAY 0100 MSND GRVL 0106 GRVL 0107	LOAM 0002 BRWN CLAY MSND 0024 MSND 0077	PEW ROSS Loam 0001 msnn 0025		FUND ULS	BRWN CLAY MSND 0030 FSND 0034 CLAY 0036 MSND GRVL 0037 THAMPGON H	BRWN SAND 0020 GREY SILT 0071 RED SAND 0081	BRWN MSND 0020 RED MSND CLAY 0060 RED FSND		MSND 0018 CLAY MSND 0057 MSND 0066 Hursell g		MUKLEY LECK TRANS LT BRWN SAND 0040 BRWN SAND WBRG 0046	0001	CLAY 0062 BLUE SAND 0075	BRWN LOAM 0001 BRWN CLAY 0020 BLUE CLAY 0067 BLUE FSND 0078 WOOP R	BRWN CLAY PCKD 0010 GREY CLAY DNSE 0040 GREY SAND LOOS 0045	LOAM	00/4 BLUE SAND 0077 D WATSON AUTO SALES BRWN SAND LOOS 0040 GREY FSNN VFBY ANGE CDEV	0062 0052 000 0052 000 000 000 000 000 000	BRWN SAND LOOS 0023 YILW CLAY 0047 GREY CLAY SOFT 0063 GREY SAND CLAY 0066 GREY FSND 0070	SAND
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SIL	CLAY	CLAY		0055	0052		SAND		GREY		CLAY		GREY	BRWN		0017	RED	SILT	0077	TLUU	STKY	CLAY	0012	DRTY	LOAM		CLAY		0012		BRWN		SILT	BRWN		41CH	JLLEI
0135	SOFT	SILT		RED	GREY		SILT		SAND		GRVL		SAND			SILT	FSND	0050	NEU		0062	0048			0006		SAND		BRWN		CLAY		SOFT	CLAY			IN RI
5	F 0047	r 0059		D SAND	GRVL	2	r 0057	0	STNS		GRV1.		STNS	SIL		CLIN	0065	GREY	, LOND	D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D		BRWN		BRWN	BRWN		C SAND		SAND		DNSE		r 0046	DNSF			GROUND WATER BULLETIN REPORT
0	B GREY		i i	ID 0057	7L 0054				IS SILT		D BRWN		IS 0127	T STN		Y SAND	υ	Y SAND				D 0038		N CLAY	N CLAY		D PCKD		D 0045		E 0043		6 GREY	F 0023			121
5		RED SP					RED FS									ND 0035		ND 0061	TEON SC								64 GREY		45 BRWN		43 BRWN		EY CLAY				
5	CLAY	SAND		BICK	BLUE	5	FSND		6800		CLAY		GREY	689		Ū,		161	TEL	2		CLN		SOFT	GRVL		EY		WN		WN		AY	GREY			

HARD 0126 GREY SAND SILT 0135

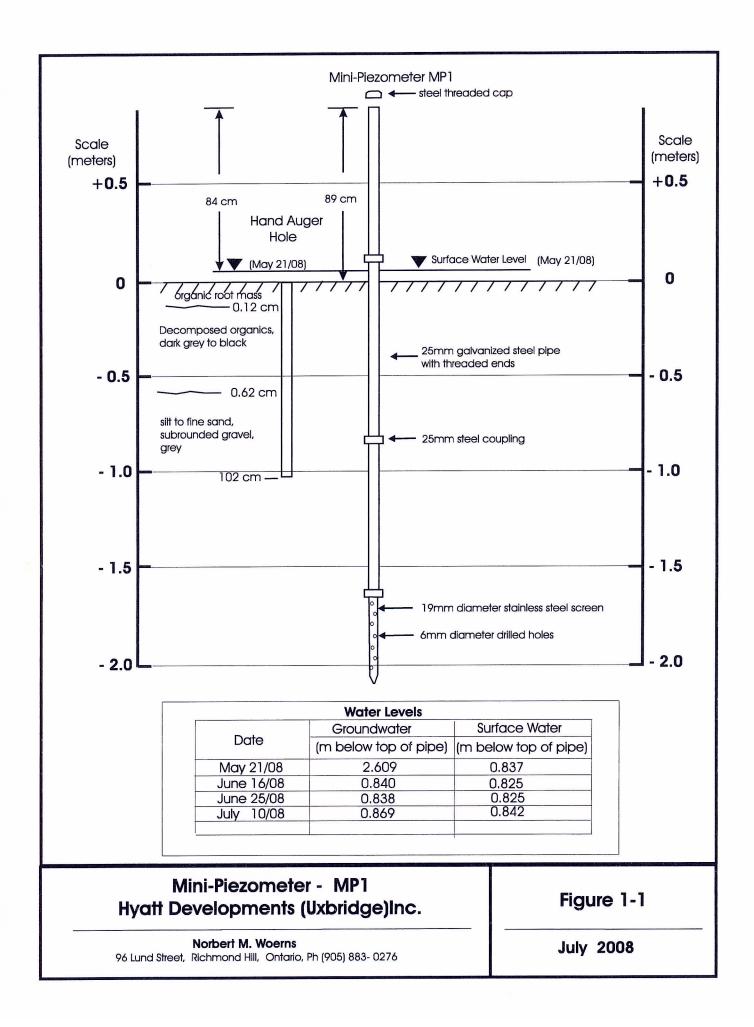
ALACTER BILL MATER	HLAEG		NBER, T. Loam 0002 brwn clay sand 0017	SAND LYRD 0072 BRWN GREY CLAY STWS 0022	0031 GREY CLAY STNS BOCK 0189 0195 GREY CLAY STILT 0201 GREY	PASTILE, FRED	EAU, D	BRWN CLAY 0012 BRWN SAND CLAY LYRD 0026 BRWN CLAY SOFT 0051 BRWN SAND FSND 0060 GREY CLAY SILT 0070 GREY CLAY STNS HARD 0070	LOAM WTHD 0002 BRWN SAND	CLAY GRVL HARD 0054 BRWN SAND SOFT 0056 GREY CLAY GRVL HARD 0051 BLCK SAND HARD 0087 BROWN, GEORGE	BRWN LOAM SCFT 0002 BRWN SAND SOFT 0027 GREY CLAY GRVL SAND 0068 BRWN CSND LOOS LOOS 0073 SAUDER, L	GREY GRVL CLN 0090 CCH, AK	BHWN LUAM BLDR LOOS 0003 BRWN CLAY SOFT 0015 GREY CLAY HARD 0027 GREY SAND LOOS 0032 BRWN SAND 0069	JUP, URBRIDGE	WOODEN STICKS GC	WOODEN STICKS GC	WOODEN STICKS PC	evol to	STICKS	WOODEN STICKS GC	REGION OF DURHAM BLCK LOAM 0001 BRWN CLAY GRVL SNDY 0023 FSND LOOS 0040 GREY CLAY SNDY SLTY 0050 GREY CLAY SNDY HARD 0057 GREY CLAY GRVL HARD 0065 GREY CLAY GRVL SNDY 0106 GREY CLAY GRVL FSND 0142 BLDA VERY HARD 0144 GREY CLAY GRVL FSND 0146 GREY CLAY SNDY 0238 BRWN CLAY SNDD 0166 GREY CLAY SNDY 0238 BRWN CLAY SNDD 0166 O261 BRNN GRVL CLAY SNDY 0296 GREY CLAY GRVL SLTY 0307 GREY CLAY GRVL HARD 0323
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WVD	PUMP LVL. FEET		4 5	107			40			50	26	50									
DURHAM	<pre>% STAT % STAT % LVL FEET</pre>		19	18			13	18		v	16	٢									
COUNTY:	WATER FOUND FEET		0072	0201			0050	1800		0069	0076	0066									
	KIND OF WATER		FR	FR			FR	FR		FR	FR	FR									
. 940	CSG DIA INS		90	06			90	06		90	06	90									
PAGE :	DRILLER		4743	5459		5459	6743	4743		4743	6743	4743	9659		5459	5459	5459	5459	5459	100	TOP
		3E)	1994/05	10/5661			60/2661	1989/03		1988/07	1987/10	1991/05	, 01/666T		80/8661	1998/08	1998/08	1998/08 5	1998/08 5	C CU/ LL01	
02	EV ET DA:	(UXBRIDGE)	199	199						198			199		199	199	199	199	1991	.1.01	
9 2002	ELEV G FEET						526	945			912	266								306	
Sep 09	UTM EASTING ELEV NORTHING FEET DATE	UXBRIDGE TOWNSHIP	649764~ 4884220	19- 649764- 12334 4884220		4864220	4884345	649237	4883987	649764~ 4884220	649891 4884525	649763 4884298	649637~	4884582	649637~ 4884582	649637- 4884582	649637- 4884582	649637-	4884582	4884582	4884850
YSTEM	ON MELL	RIDGE	19- 11942	19- 12334	19-	35	6	19-	967.60	19- 09390	19- 08683	19-	-6I	66	8	01	13769 4		19-6	13766 4	22
ATA S	LOT	. UXB	028	028	028			028		028	028	028	029				029]	029 1	1 620	029 1	
U III	ION VLITY	NG.	06	90	06.0			06 (06 (06 (06 0	06 0	000			06 0	0 90	06 0	06 0	
WATER WELL DATA SYSTEM	MUNICI PALITY CONCESSION ETC	CONTINUING.	CON	CON	CON	NOC	100	CON		CON	CON	CON	CON	NOD			CON	CON	CON	CON	

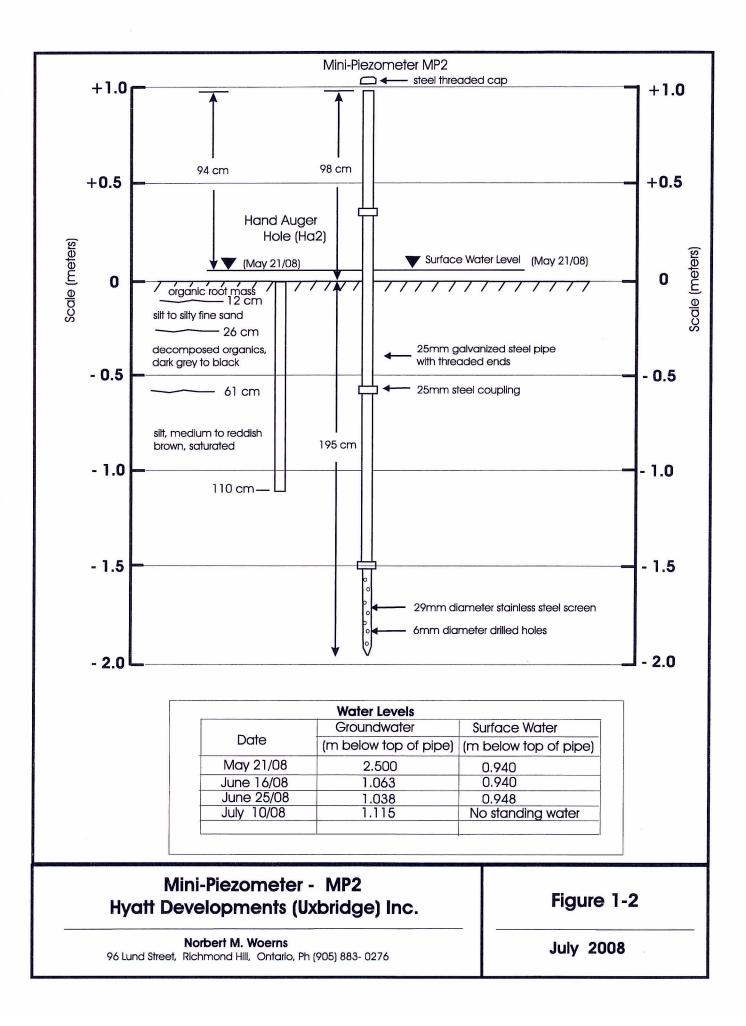
APPENDIX 2

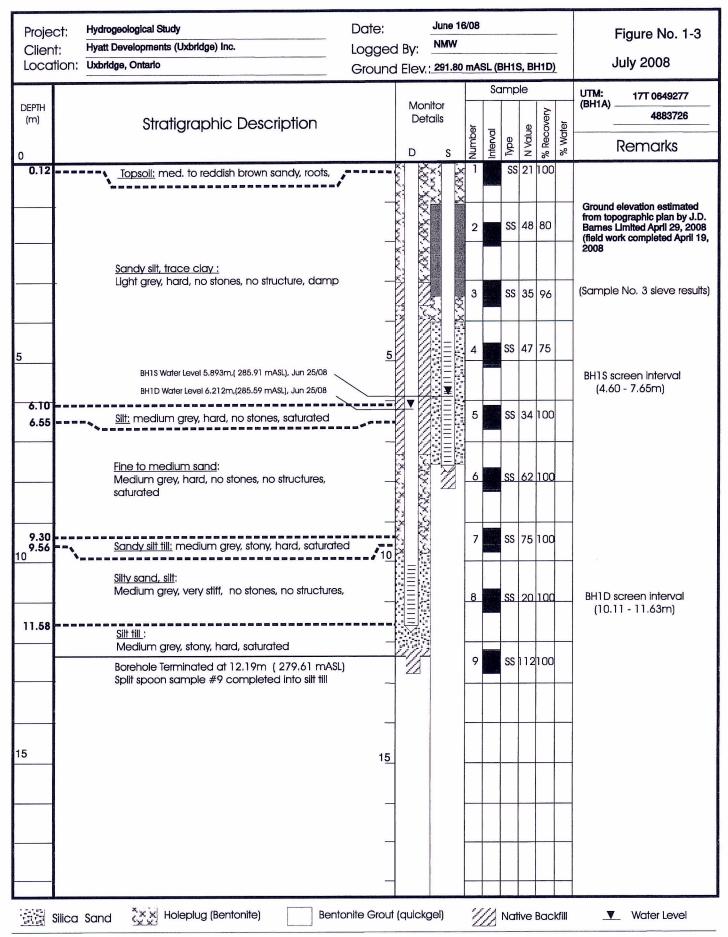
SITE FIELD DATA

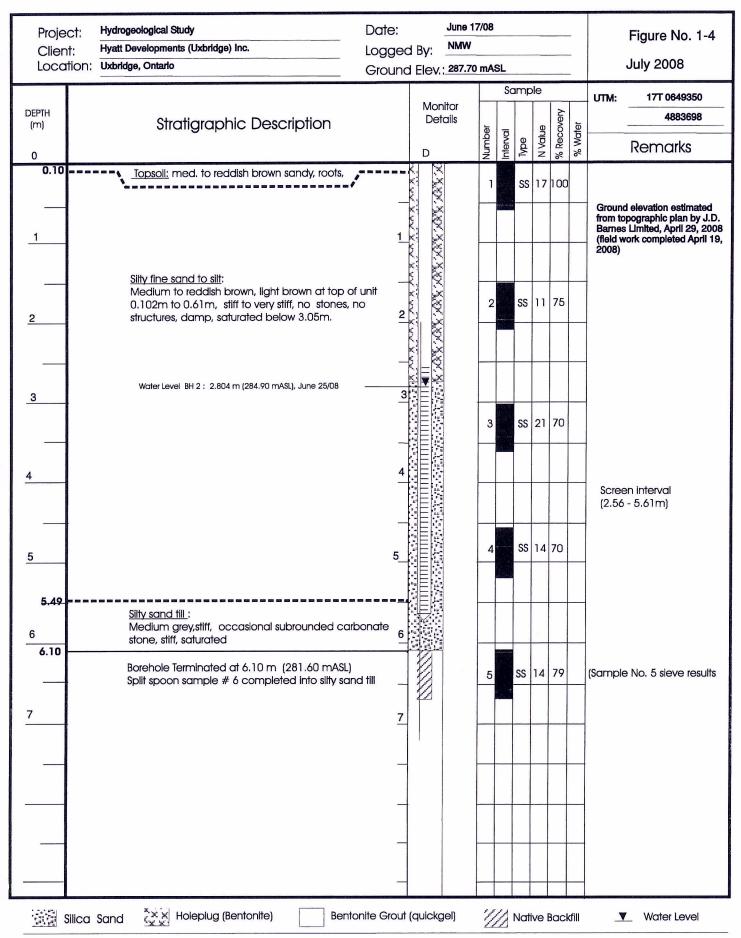
- Mini-Piezometer Construction Details
- Borehole Logs
- Grain Size Laboratory Analysis
- In-Situ Hydraulic Conductivity Testing Results

Hyatt, Cemetery Road, Uxbridge, Hydrogeological Investigation, January, 2009

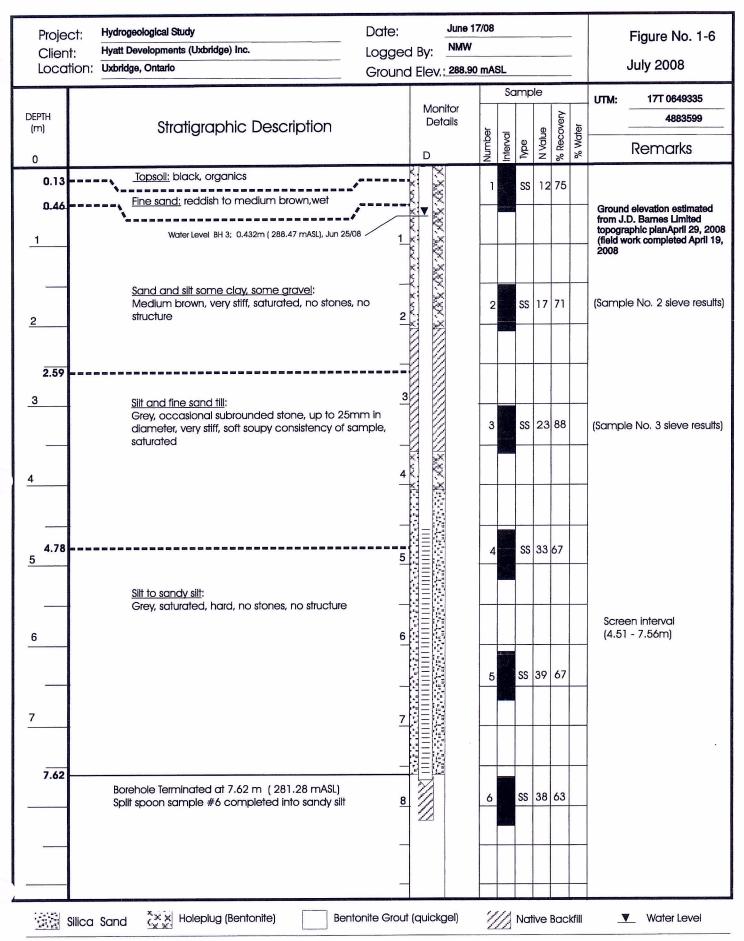








Project: Client: Location:	Hydrogeological Study Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge) Inc. Uxbridge, Ontarlo	Date: Logged By: Ground Elev.	June 17 NMW 288.46		-			_	Figure No. 1-5 July 2008
DEPTH (m)	Stratigraphic Description	Mon Det			Sam		Recovery	ter	UTM: 17T 0649284 4883626
0				Number	Two	N Value	% Rec	% Water	Remarks
0.13 	Topsoll: black, organics Fine sand: reddish to medium brown Water Level BH 3; 0.764m (287.70 mASL), Jun 25/08]	S	S 9	80		Ground elevation estimated from J.D. Barnes Limited topographic plan April 29, 2008 (Field work completed April 19, 2008)
2	<u>Fine sand and silt:</u> Grey, very stiff, saturated, no stones, no structure			2	S	5 23	58		
<u>3</u> 2.93				3	S	5 8	71		
5	<u>Sandy silt till</u> : Grey, firm to very stiff, occasional subrounded carbonate stone, up to 32mm in diameter, satu	rated 5		4	s	S 18	100		Screen interval (2.94 - 5.99m)
<u>6</u> <u>6.10</u>	Borehole Terminated at 6.10 m (281.83 mASL) Plit spoon sample # 5 completed into silt till	6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		5	SS	5 20	88		
7		7							
		_							
Silica	Sand	nite Grout (quickg	jel)] No	ntive	Bacl	kfill	_ Water Level



EMAIL

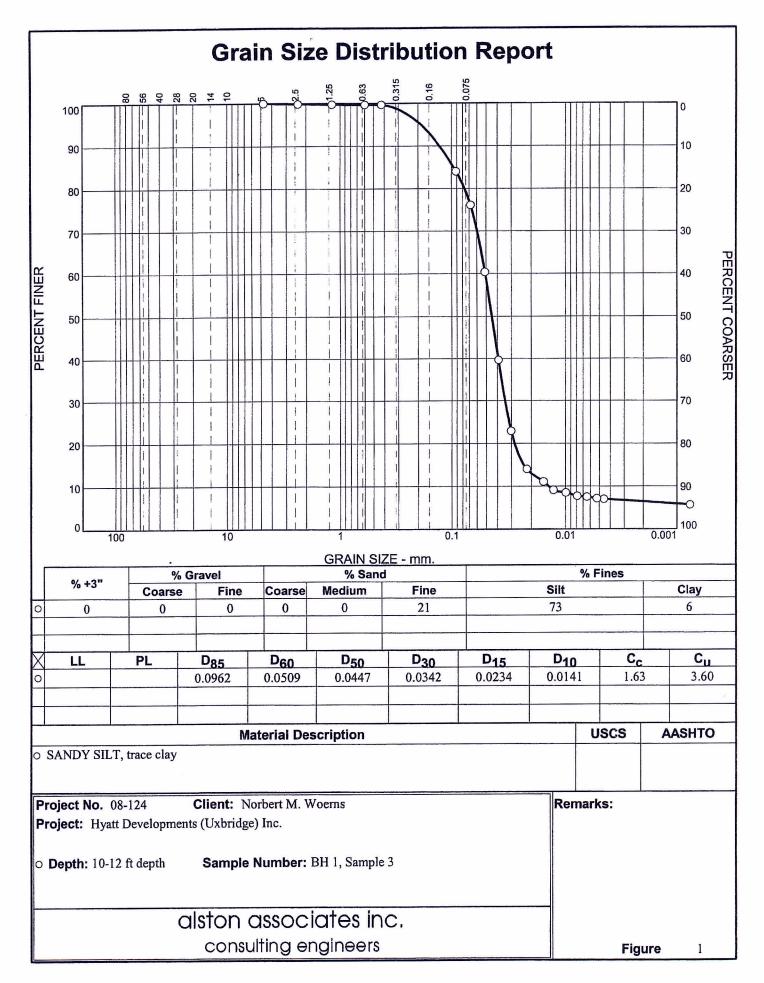
Email to :	Norbert Woerns	Email Addre	ss	:	nwoerns@sympatico.ca
From :	Jonathan Bond	Date	•		7 July 2008
Ref. No. :	08-0124	Page 1 of 5			
Subject :	Laboratory Results Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge) Inc.				

Please find attached the Grain Size Distribution Test Reports for the samples received in our office on 26 June 2008. Originals will follow by mail.

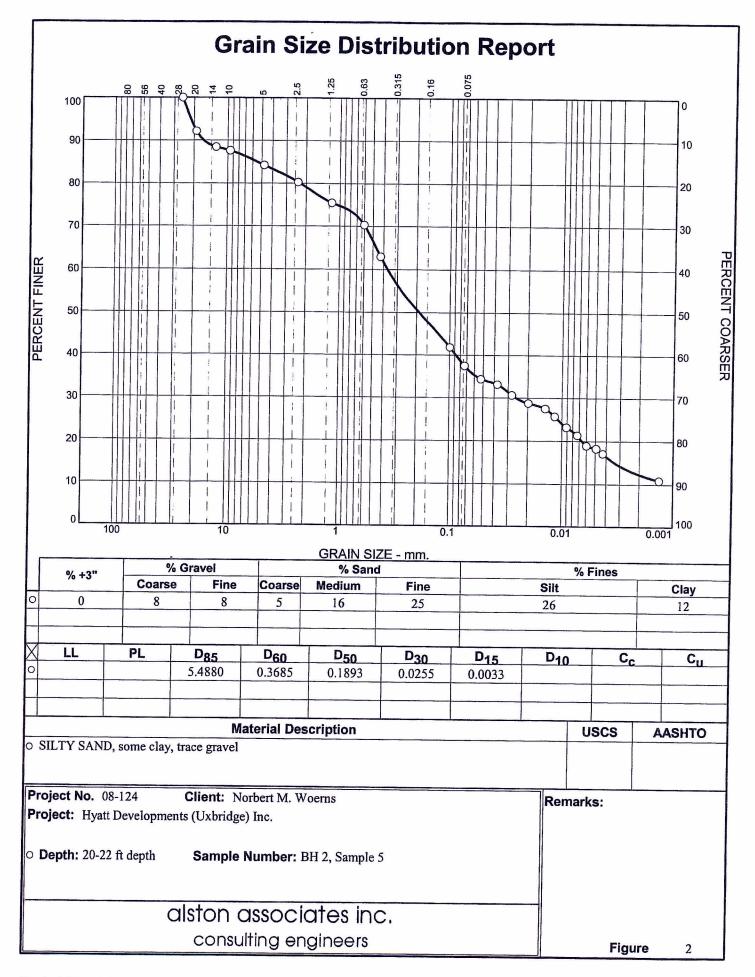
If you have any questions please contact our office.

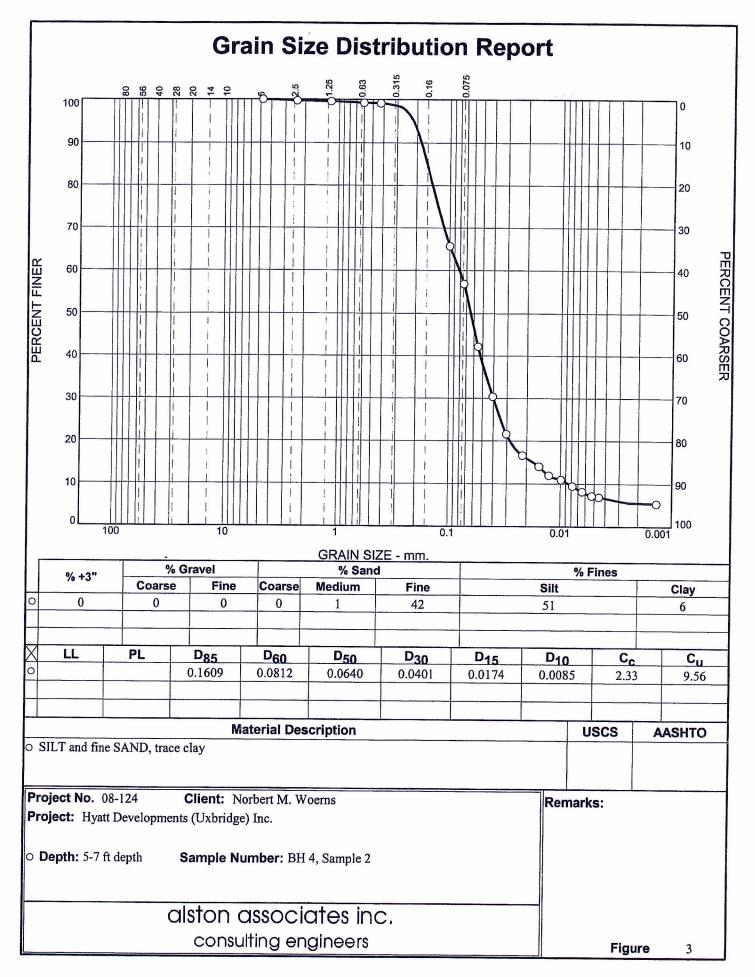
Regards

l. Cond

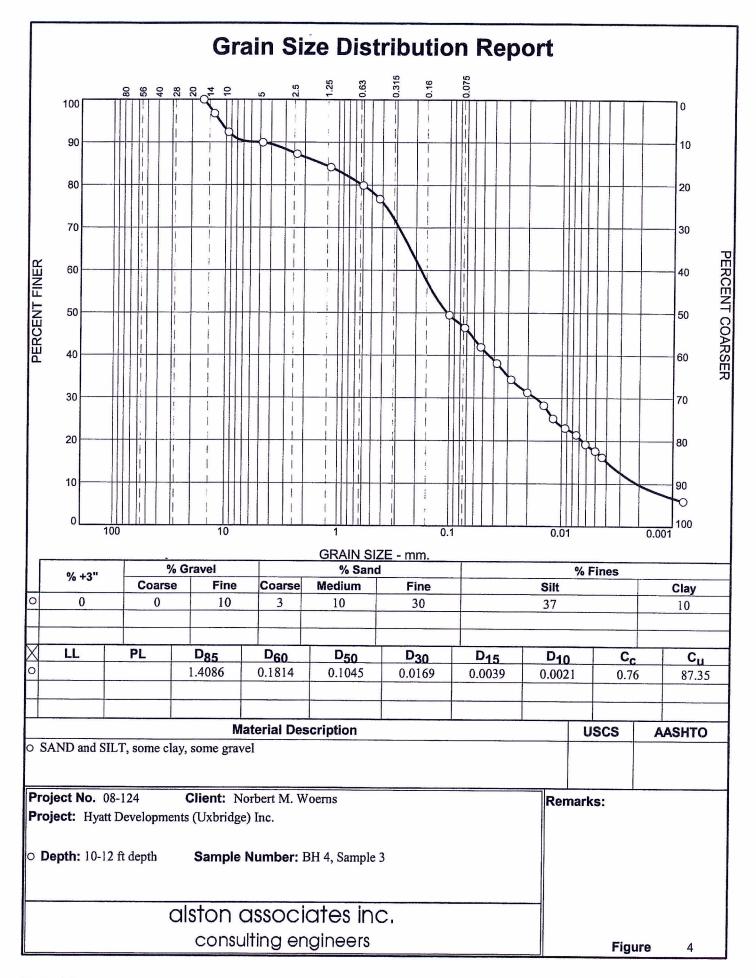


Checked By: JB





Checked By: JB



Checked By: JB

Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge) - Slug Test Results Summary

Borehole	Test Result	Hydraulic Conductivity	Soil Unit(s)
No.		(m/s)	
BH1D	Hvorslev (injection test)	5.59E-06	Silty Sand
BH1D	Hvorslev (withdrawal test)	5.18E-06	Silty Sand
BH1S	Hvorslev (injection test)	2.23E-05	Silt and Sand
BH1S	Hvorslev (withdrawal test)	1.59E-05	Silty Sand
BH2	Hvorslev (injection test)	7.40E-06	Sand and Silt
BH2	Hvorslev (withdrawal test - early)	3.02E-06	Sand and Silt
BH4	Hvorslev (injection)	2.55E-06	Silt to Sandy Silt
BH4	Hvorslev (withdrawal)	2.07E-06	Silt to Sandy Silt
	Geometric Mean	5.76E-06	Sand and Silt
BH3	Hvorslev (injection test)	6.77E-07	Fine Sand/Silt Till
BH3	Hvorslev (withdrawal test)	3.74E-07	Fine Sand/Silt/Silt Till
	Geometric Mean	5.03E-07	Sand/Silt Till



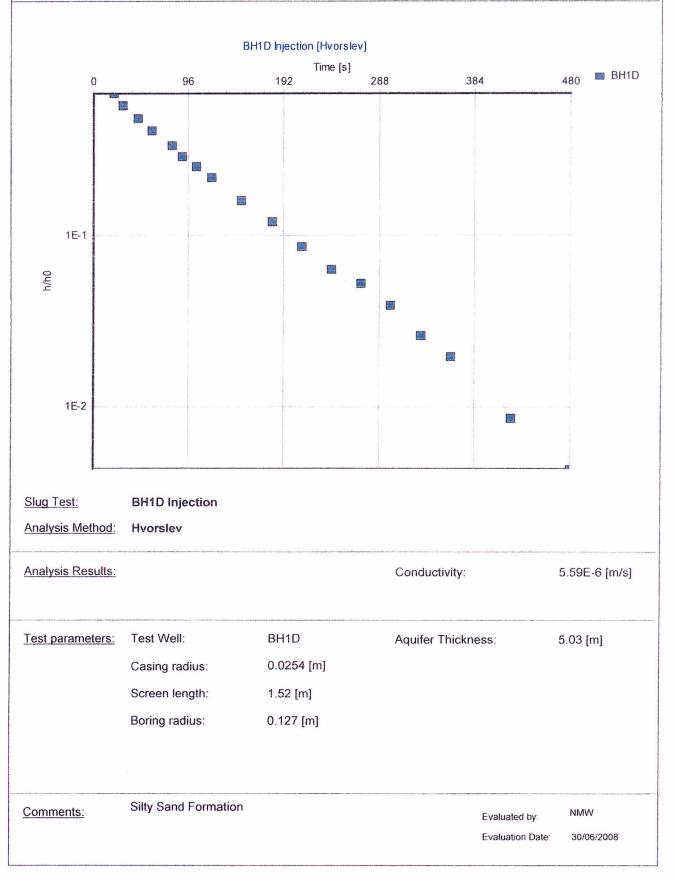
96 Lund Street Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 5V9 Phone: (905) 883-0276

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge)

Number: Client: Hya

Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge) Inc





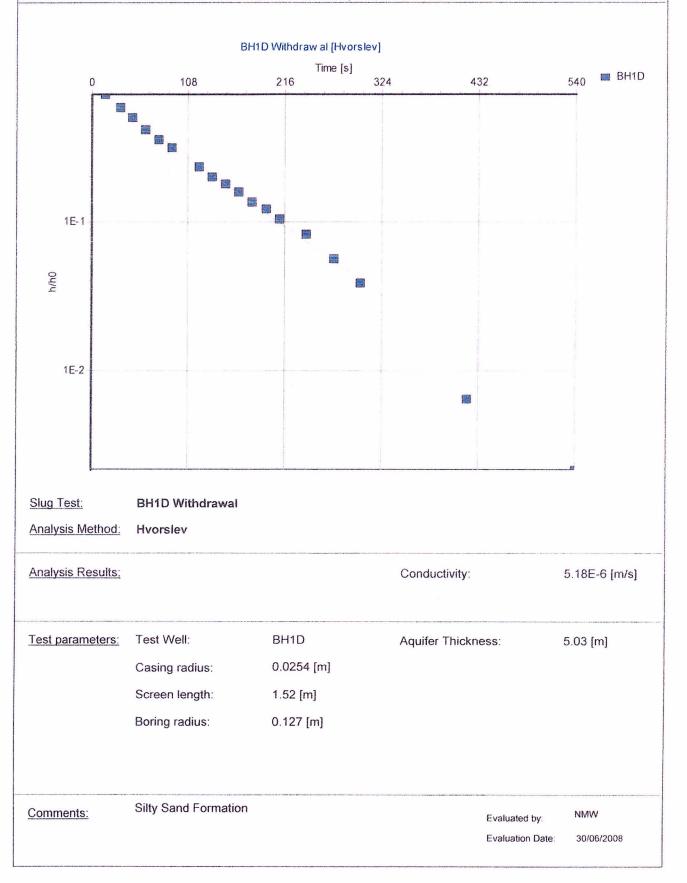
96 Lund Street Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 5V9

Phone: (905) 883-0276

Slug Test Analysis Report

Number:

Project: Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge)





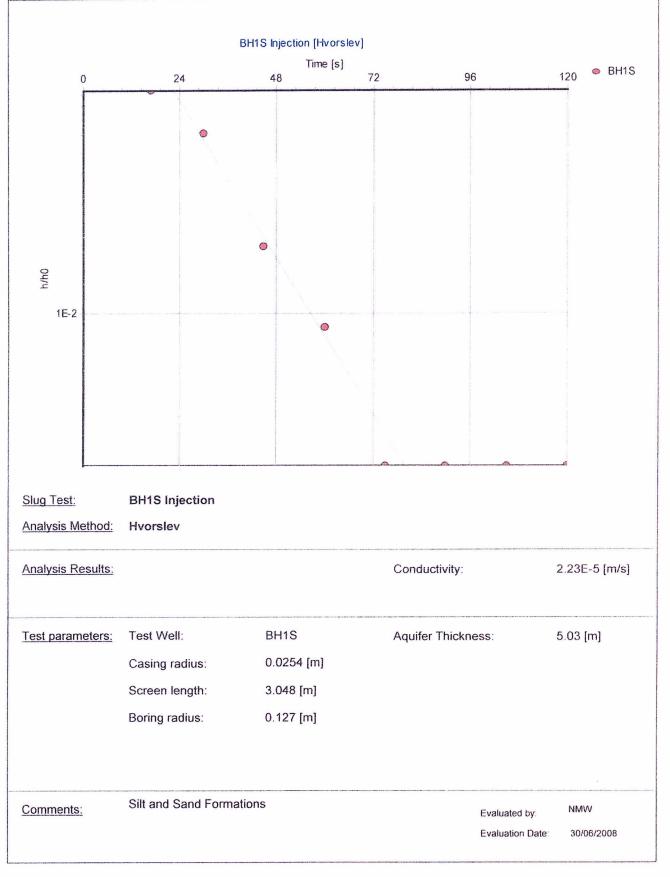
Norbert M. Woerns 96 Lund Street Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 5V9 Phone: (905) 883-0276

 Slug Test Analysis Report

 Project:
 Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge)

 Number:

 Client:
 Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge) Inc



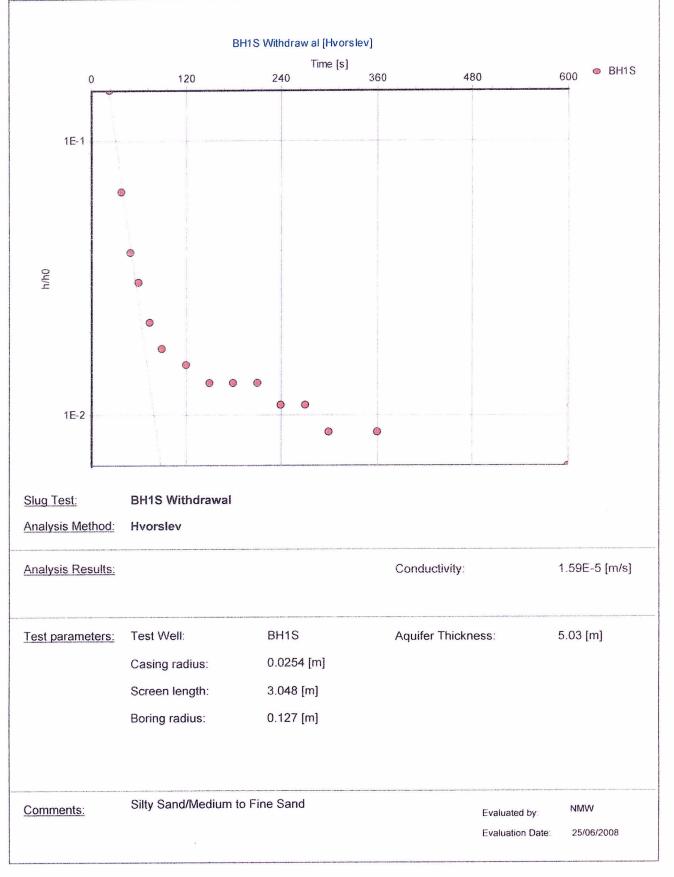


Norbert M. Woerns 96 Lund Street Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 5V9 Phone: (905) 883-0276

 Slug Test Analysis Report

 Project:
 Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge)

 Number:
 Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge) Inc





96 Lund Street Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 5V9

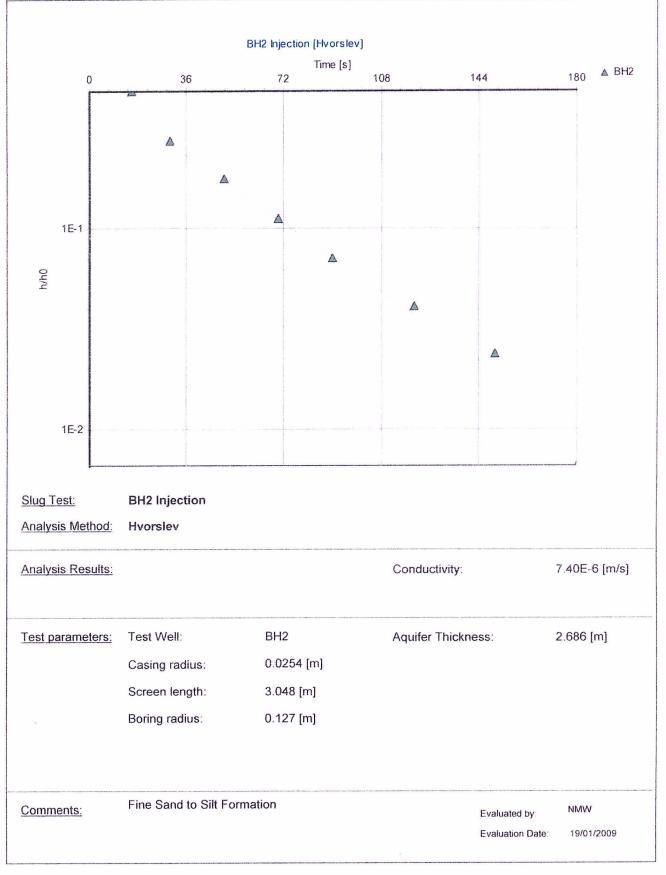
Phone: (905) 883-0276

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge)

Number: Client: ^H

Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge) Inc





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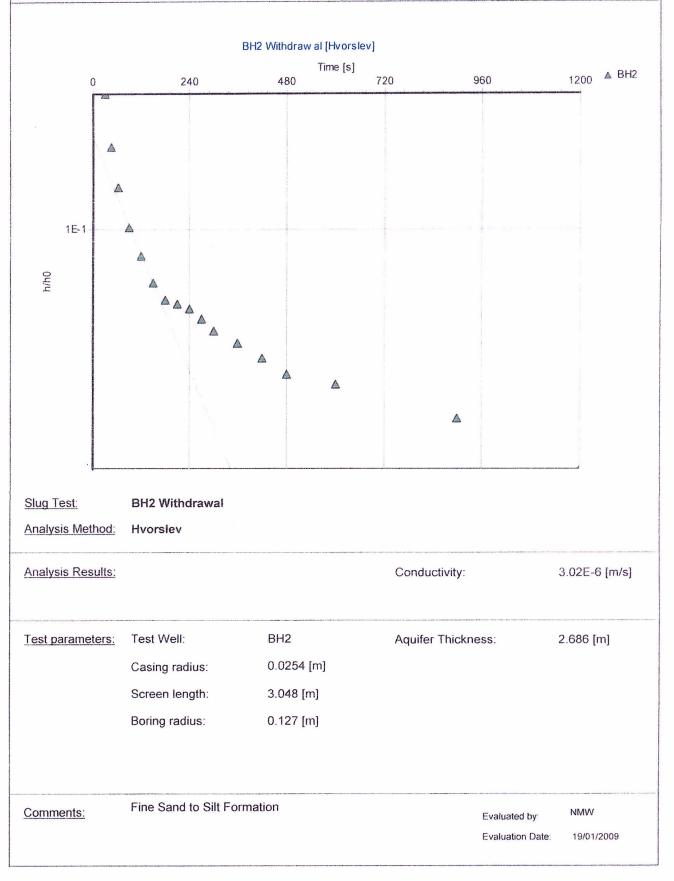
Phone: (905) 883-0276

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge)

Number: Client: Hya

Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge) Inc





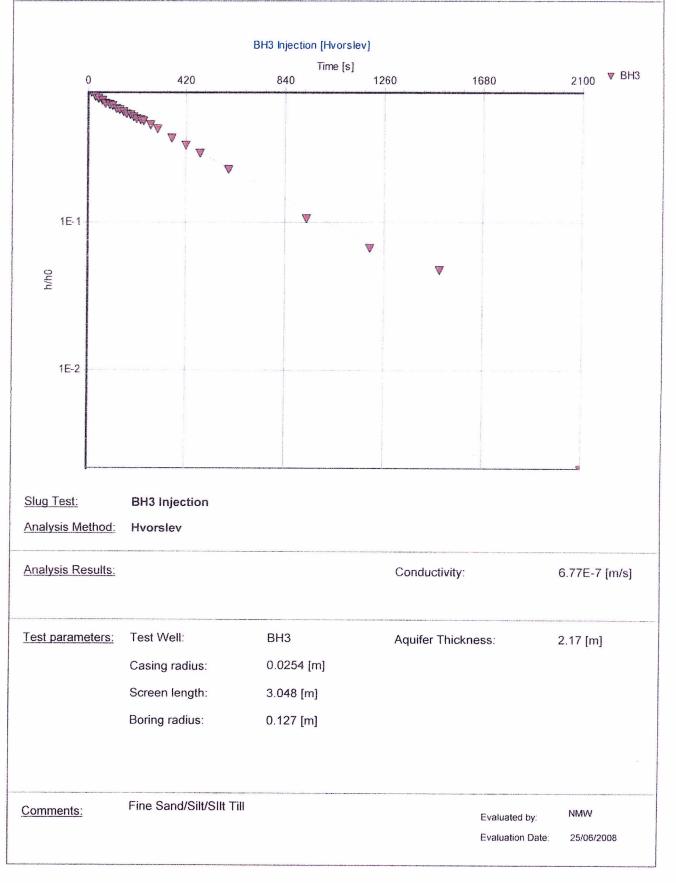
96 Lund Street Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 5V9

Phone: (905) 883-0276

Slug Test Analysis Report

Number:

Project: Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge)



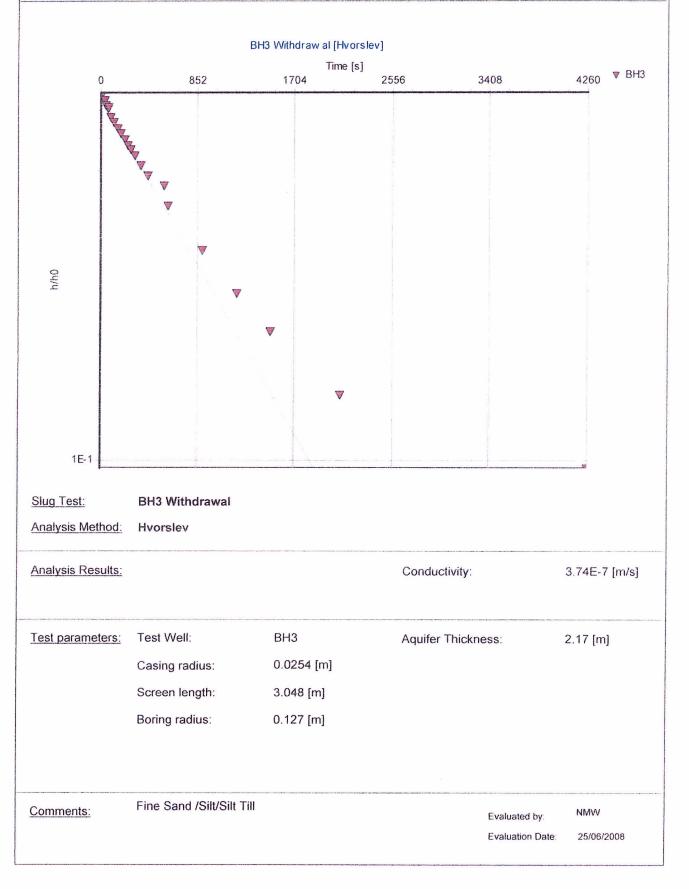


Norbert M. Woerns 96 Lund Street Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 5V9 Phone: (905) 883-0276

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge)

Number:





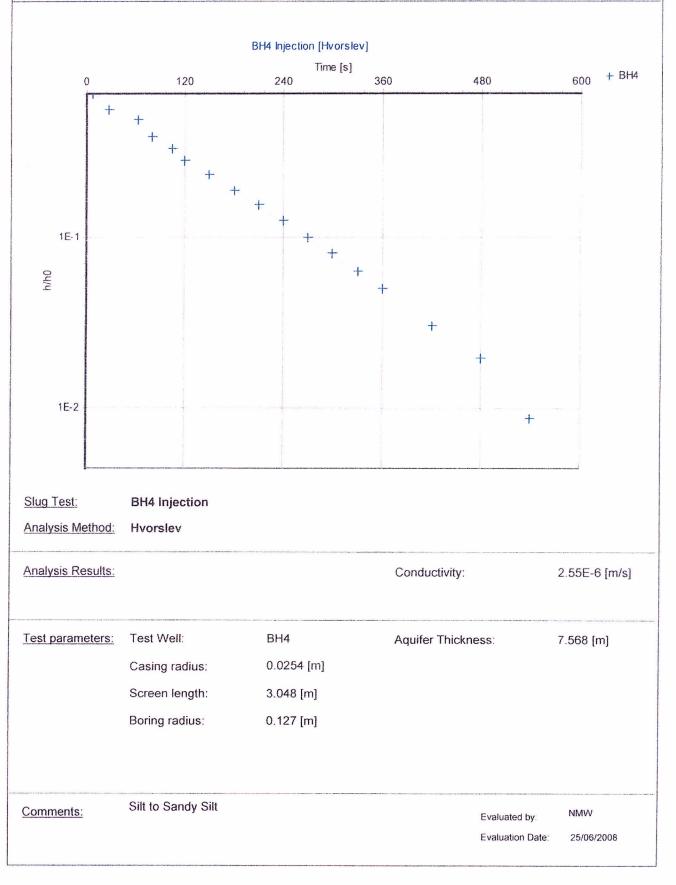
Norbert M. Woerns 96 Lund Street Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 5V9

Phone: (905) 883-0276

Slug Test Analysis Report

Number:

Project: Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge)





Norbert M. Woerns

96 Lund Street

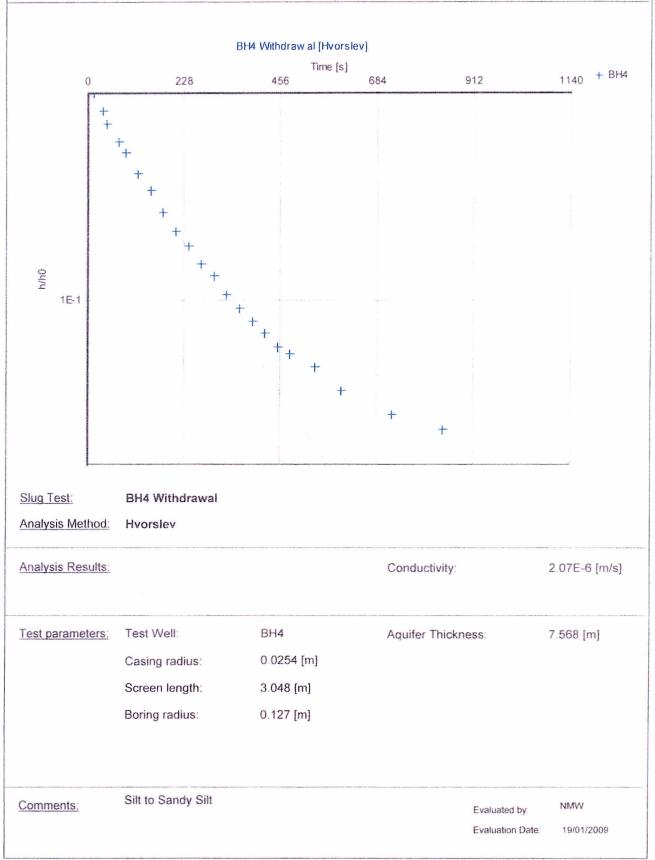
Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 5V9

Phone: (905) 883-0276

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge)

Number: Client: Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge) Inc



APPENDIX 3

WELL SURVEY SUMMARY

Hyatt, Cemetery Road, Uxbridge, Hydrogeological Investigation, January, 2009

Hyatt Developments (Uxbridge) Inc. Well Survey Summary

Interview #		Mailed in	Street	Well Type	Well Depth			Issues	Comments
	Interview	Survey	Address		(m)	Level (m)	Quantity	Quality	
1	May 21/08		164 Cernetery Road	drilled	~24.4	N/A		V	Iron and sulphur smell, staining of toilet. Water softener. Good supply never had quantity problems except when horse accidentally turned on water. Domestic use for 5 people, previously had horses
2	Jun 25/08		154 Cemetery Road	dug	11.3	~9.8	V	1	Lots of calcium in water. Ultra violet treatment. Slow water level recovery, 1.2m of water in well. Domestic use for 4 people
3	Jun 25/08		153 Cemetery Road	drilled	~29.0	~6.1		×	Rusty water, have water softener Always enough water Well tested 4 to 5 years ago for subdivision application Domestic use for 2 people
4	Jun 25/08		151 Cemetery Road	drilled	31.1	N/A		V	Fine sediment in water when filling pool Reverse osmosis treatment House and well 4 years old Domestic use for 4 people
5	N/A	N/A	150 Cemetery Road	م الأماد	00.0	NI/A			N/A
6	May 21/08		149 Cemetery Road	drilled	36.6	N/A	V		High iron, water very hard, toilet bowl staining Previously ran out of water all the time, not a problem now Do not water lawn, careful with water use, 2 holding tanks Softener, iron filter, ultra violet treatment Domestic use for 5 people, do not drink water.
7	May 21/08		147 Cemetery Road	drilled	~27.4	N/A			No problems with supply, fill swimming pool High iron, hard, staining of fixtures Water softener. Domestic use for 2 people
8	Jun 25/08		145 Cemetery Road	drilled	~61.0	N/A			No supply problems. Sulphur odour, water softener Tested for bacteris 2 times /year, zero results Domestic use for 4 people
9	May 21/08		146 Cemetery Road	drilled					High iron,hard, no odour, bacteria levels O.K Water softener, drink bottled water Domestic use for 4 people
10	May 21/08		144 Cemetery Road	drilled	N/A	N/A			No supply problems,no quality problems Water softener, iron filter Do not water lawn Domestic use for 3 people
11	N/A	Jun 27/08	142 Cemetery Road	N/A	N/A	N/A			High iron Water softener No supply problems Domestic use for 2 people
12	Jun 25/08		138 Cemetery Road	drilled	36.6	N/A			Slight hardness to water Water softener Previous well about 12.2m deep not enough water, New well installed 2 yrs ago, no supply problems Domestic use for 4 people
13	Jun 25/08	8	134 Cemetery Road	drilled	N/A	8.74			Some iron staining,no treatment Silt produced whe filled hot tub, not normally a problem Water level measured from ground surface Domestic use for 5 people
14	Jun 25/08		130 Cernetery Road	drilled	~15.2	N/A			Enough supply,run out of hot water, No quality problems, water softener Domestic use for 6 people
15	May 21/08		131 Cemetery Road	drilled	N/A	N/A			No problems, no treatment Drink water, never tested water Never run out of water Domestic use for 2 people
16	N/A	Jun 29/08	126 Cemetery Road	drilled	26.5	N/A	V		Not a great flow rate Water softener and reverse osmosis Domestic use for 2 people
17	N/A	N/A	6th Line (6059)						N/A
18	Jul 10/08		6th Line (6121)	drilled	25.3	2.1			Good taste no staining, filtration for sediment Never had supply problems Water in well sometimes flows Domestic use for 2 people
19	N/A	N/A	6th Line (6100)						N/A
20	Jul 10/08		6th Line (6260)	drilled	N/A	1.8			Sulphur,hard, staining Water softener Silting when filling pool Domestic use for 2 people

APPENDIX 4

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Hyatt, Cemetery Road, Uxbridge, Hydrogeological Investigation, January, 2009



Your Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENT Site: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO Your C.O.C. #: 82811-01

Attention: Norbert M. Woerns

NORBERT M WOERNS 96 Lund St Richmond Hill, ON L4C 5V9

Report Date: 2008/05/30

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

MAXXAM JOB #: A851546 Received: 2008/05/22, 07:37

Sample Matrix: Water # Samples Received: 2

		Date	Date	Method
Analyses	Quantity	Extracted	Analyzed Laboratory Method	Reference
Alkalinity	1	N/A	2008/05/26 CAM SOP-00448	SM 2320B
Alkalinity	1	N/A	2008/05/29 CAM SOP-00448	SM 2320B
Carbonate, Bicarbonate and Hydroxide	1	N/A	2008/05/28	
Carbonate, Bicarbonate and Hydroxide	1	N/A	2008/05/30	
Chloride by Automated Colourimetry	2	N/A	2008/05/28 CAM SOP-00463	SM 4500 CI E
Colour	1	N/A	2008/05/26 CAM SOP-00412	APHA 2120
Colour	1	N/A	2008/05/27 CAM SOP-00412	APHA 2120
Conductivity	1	N/A	2008/05/26 CAM SOP-00448	SM 2510
Conductivity	1	N/A	2008/05/29 CAM SOP-00448	SM 2510
Jissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)	2	N/A	2008/05/27 CAM SOP-00446	SM 5310 B
Hardness (calculated as CaCO3)	2	N/A	2008/05/28 CAM SOP 0102	SM 2340 B
Metals Analysis by ICPMS (as received) ()	2	2008/05/27	2008/05/27 CAM SOP-00447	EPA 6020
Ion Balance (% Difference)	1	N/A	2008/05/28	
Ion Balance (% Difference)	1	N/A	2008/05/30	
Anion and Cation Sum	1	N/A	2008/05/28	
Anion and Cation Sum	1	N/A	2008/05/30	
Coliform/ E. coli, CFU/100mL	2	N/A	2008/05/22 CAM SOP-00551	MOE E3407
Fecal coliform, (CFU/100mL)	2	N/A	2008/05/22 CAM SOP-00552	LSBE 3371
Heterotrophic plate count, (CFU/mL)	2	N/A	2008/05/22 CAM SOP-00512	SM 9215
Ammonia-N	2	N/A	2008/05/27 CAM SOP-00441	US GS I-2522-90
Nitrate (NO3) and Nitrite (NO2) in Water g	2	N/A	2008/05/26 CAM SOP-00440	SM 4500 NO3 I
PH	1	N/A	2008/05/26 CAM SOP-00448	SM 4500H
pH	1	N/A	2008/05/29 CAM SOP-00448	SM 4500H
Orthophosphate	2	N/A	2008/05/28 CAM SOP-00461	SM 4500 P-F
Sat. pH and Langelier Index (@ 20C)	1	N/A	2008/05/28	
Sat. pH and Langelier Index (@ 20C)	1	N/A	2008/05/30	
Sat. pH and Langelier Index (@ 4C)	1	N/A	2008/05/28	
Sat. pH and Langelier Index (@ 4C)	1	N/A	2008/05/30	
Sulphate by Automated Colourimetry	2	N/A	2008/05/28 CAM SOP-00464	EPA 375.4
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS calc)	1	N/A	2008/05/28	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS calc)	1	N/A	2008/05/30	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen in Water	2	N/A	2008/05/28 CAM SOP-00454	EPA 351.2 Rev 2
Turbidity	2	N/A	2008/05/23 CAM SOP-00417	APHA 2130

* RPDs calculated using raw data. The rounding of final results may result in the apparent difference.

(1) Metals analysis was performed on the sample 'as received'.

(2) Values for calculated parameters may not appear to add up due to rounding of raw data and significant figures.



Your Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENT Site: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO Your C.O.C. #: 82811-01

Attention: Norbert M. Woerns NORBERT M WOERNS 96 Lund St Richmond Hill, ON L4C 5V9

Report Date: 2008/05/30

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Encryption Key

Please direct all questions regarding this Certificate of Analysis to your Project Manager.

ANTONELLA BRASIL, Project Manager Email: Abrasil@maxxamanalytics.com Phone# (905) 817-5817

Maxxam has procedures in place to guard against improper use of the electronic signature and have the required "signatories", as per section 5.10.2 of ISO/IEC 17025:2005(E), signing the reports. SCC and CAEAL have approved this reporting process and electronic report format.

For Service Group specific validation please refer to the Validation Signature Page

Total cover pages: 2

6740 Campobello Road, Mississauga, Ontario Canada L5N 2L8 Tel: 905-817-5700 Toll free: 800-563-6266 Fax: 905-817-5777



NORBERT M WOERNS Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENT Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF WATER

Maxxam ID		Y75258		Y75259		
Sampling Date		2008/05/21		2008/05/21		
COC Number	Unite	82811-01	DO Datab	82811-01		
	Units	#1	QC Batch	#2	RDL	QC Batc
Calculated Parameters						
Anion Sum	me/L	3.84	1518592	5.73	N/A	1518592
Bicarb. Alkalinity (calc. as CaCO3)	mg/L	153	1518589	170	1	1518589
Calculated TDS	mg/L	190	1518597	321	1	1518597
Carb. Alkalinity (calc. as CaCO3)	mg/L	2	1518589	2	1	1518589
Cation Sum	me/L	3.19	1518592	5.91	N/A	1518592
Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L	130	1518590	250	1	1518590
Ion Balance (% Difference)	%	9.32	1518591	1.53	N/A	1518591
Langelier Index (@ 20C)	N/A	0.482	1518595	0.822		1518595
Langelier Index (@ 4C)	N/A	0.232	1518596	0.573		1518596
Saturation pH (@ 20C)	N/A	7.65	1518595	7.29		1518595
Saturation pH (@ 4C)	N/A	7.90	1518596	7.53		1518596
Inorganics						
Total Ammonia-N	mg/L	ND	1521539	ND	0.05	1521539
Colour	TCU	ND	1521868	ND	2	1520778
Conductivity	umho/cm	363	1521344	570	2	1524754
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	0.2	1522464	0.3	0.1	1522464
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	0.5	1522815	0.7	0.1	1522815
Orthophosphate (P)	mg/L	ND	1522955	ND	0.01	1522955
рΗ	pН	8.1	1521339	8.1		1524753
Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	mg/L	34	1522954	29	1	1522954
Turbidity	NTU	5.1	1520063	8.9	0.1	1520063
Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	mg/L	155	1521345	172	1	1524744
Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	2	1522950	60	1	1522950
Nitrite (N)	mg/L	ND	1520808	ND	0.01	1520808
	mg/L	ND	1520808	ND	0.1	1520808

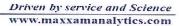


NORBERT M WOERNS Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENT Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Maxxam ID Sampling Date	-	Y75258 2008/05/21	Y75259 2008/05/21	-	
COC Number		82811-01	82811-01		
	Units	#1	#2	RDL	QC Batc
Metals				1	
. Aluminum (Al)	ug/L	47	7	5	1521904
. Antimony (Sb)	ug/L	ND	ND	0.5	1521904
. Arsenic (As)	ug/L	ND	ND	1	1521904
. Barium (Ba)	ug/L	24	160	5	1521904
. Beryllium (Be)	ug/L	ND	ND	0.5	1521904
. Boron (B)	ug/L	27	11	10	1521904
. Cadmium (Cd)	ug/L	ND	ND	0.1	1521904
. Calcium (Ca)	ug/L	35000	80000	200	1521904
. Chromium (Cr)	ug/L	ND	ND	5	1521904
Cobalt (Co)	ug/L	ND	ND	0.5	1521904
Copper (Cu)	ug/L	360	2	1	1521904
Iron (Fe)	ug/L	ND	860	100	1521904
Lead (Pb)	ug/L	2.2	ND	0.5	1521904
Magnesium (Mg)	ug/L	9300	12000	50	1521904
Manganese (Mn)	ug/L	4	29	2	1521904
Molybdenum (Mo)	ug/L	1	ND	1	1521904
Nickel (Ni)	ug/L	2	ND	1	1521904
Phosphorus (P)	ug/L	ND	ND	100	1521904
Potassium (K)	ug/L	1600	1200	200	1521904
Selenium (Se)	ug/L	ND	ND	2	1521904
Silicon (Si)	ug/L	570	7100	50	1521904
Silver (Ag)	ug/L	ND	ND	0.1	1521904
Sodium (Na)	ug/L	14000	19000	100	1521904
Strontium (Sr)	ug/L	180	200	1	1521904
Thallium (TI)	ug/L	ND	ND	0.05	1521904
Titanium (Ti)	ug/L	ND	ND	5	1521904
Uranium (U)	ug/L	0.2	ND	0.1	1521904
Vanadium (V)	ug/L	ND	ND	1	1521904
Zinc (Zn)	ug/L	74	15	5	1521904

ELEMENTS BY ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY (WATER)

RDL = Reportable Detection Limit QC Batch = Quality Control Batch





NORBERT M WOERNS Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENT Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

MICROBIOLOGY (WATER)

Maxxam ID		Y75258	Y75259		
Sampling Date		2008/05/21	2008/05/21		
COC Number		82811-01	82811-01		
Amet / Marcon and and Marine Marcola and an and	Units	#1	#2	RDL	QC Batch
Microbiological				1	Г
Fecal coliform	CFU/100mL	0	0	N/A	1519061
Heterotrophic plate count	CFU/mL	130	6	N/A	1518937
Background	CFU/100mL	35	370	N/A	1518913
Coliform	CFU/100mL	0	0	N/A	1518913
Escherichia coli	CFU/100mL	0	0	N/A	1518913



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NORBERT M WOERNS Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENT Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

GENERAL COMMENTS

Results relate only to the items tested.

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6740 Campobello Road, Mississauga, Ontario Canada L5N 2L8 Tel: 905-817-5700 Toll free: 800-563-6266 Fax: 905-817-5777



NORBERT M WOERNS Attention: Norbert M. Woerns Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENT P.O. #: Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Quality Assurance Report Maxxam Job Number: MA851546

QA/QC			Date			
Batch		Devemeter	Analyzed	Malua	11-2	00.11
Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	yyyy/mm/dd	Value Recovery	Units	QC Lim
518913 MAB	RPD	Background	2008/05/22	NC	%	N
		Coliform	2008/05/22	NC	%	N
		Escherichia coli	2008/05/22	NC	%	N
518937 MAB	RPD	Heterotrophic plate count	2008/05/22	NC	%	9
519061 MAB	RPD [Y75258-04]	Fecal coliform	2008/05/22	NC	%	N
520063 PAL	QC STANDARD	Turbidity	2008/05/23	99		85 - 1
	Method Blank	Turbidity	2008/05/23	ND, RDL=0.1	NTU	
	RPD	Turbidity	2008/05/23	NC	%	
520778 PAL	Spiked Blank	Colour	2008/05/26	97	%	75 - 1
	Method Blank	Colour	2008/05/26	ND, RDL=2	TCU	
	RPD [Y75259-01]	Colour	2008/05/26	NC	%	
520808 CCI	MATRIX SPIKE	Nitrite (N)	2008/05/26	98	%	75 - 1
		Nitrate (N)	2008/05/26	92	%	75 - 1
	Spiked Blank	Nitrite (N)	2008/05/26	101	%	80 - 1
	opiniou bianni	Nitrate (N)	2008/05/26	93	%	80 - 1
	Method Blank	Nitrite (N)	2008/05/26	ND, RDL=0.01	mg/L	00-1
	mounou Diann	Nitrate (N)	2008/05/26	ND, RDL=0.1		
	RPD				mg/L	
	nru	Nitrite (N)	2008/05/26	NC	%	
	OO OTANDADD	Nitrate (N)	2008/05/26	NC	%	05 4
521344 JDE	QC STANDARD	Conductivity	2008/05/26	100	%	85 - 1
	Method Blank	Conductivity	2008/05/26	ND, RDL=2	umho/cm	
Marine Streetly shows Statemarker	RPD	Conductivity	2008/05/26	0.3	%	
521345 JDE	QC STANDARD	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	2008/05/26	97	%	85 - 1
	Method Blank	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	2008/05/26	ND, RDL=1	mg/L	
	RPD	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	2008/05/26	0.3	%	
521539 ADB	MATRIX SPIKE	Total Ammonia-N	2008/05/27	98	%	80 - 1
	Spiked Blank	Total Ammonia-N	2008/05/27	104	%	80 - 1
	Method Blank	Total Ammonia-N	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=0.05	mg/L	
	RPD	Total Ammonia-N	2008/05/27	1.6	%	
521868 KTH	Spiked Blank	Colour	2008/05/27	99	%	75 - 1
0210001011	Method Blank	Colour	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=2	TCU	75 1
	RPD	Colour	2008/05/27	NC NC	%	
521904 HRE	MATRIX SPIKE	Colour	2008/03/27	NC	70	
021904 HRE			0000 05 07	07	01	00 4
	[Y75258-03]	. Aluminum (Al)	2008/05/27	97	%	80 - 1
		. Antimony (Sb)	2008/05/27	103	%	80 - 1
		. Arsenic (As)	2008/05/27	103	%	80 - 1
		. Barium (Ba)	2008/05/27	102	%	80 - 1
		. Beryllium (Be)	2008/05/27	102	%	80 - 1
		. Boron (B)	2008/05/27	104	%	80 - 1
		. Cadmium (Cd)	2008/05/27	102	%	80 - 1
		. Calcium (Ca)	2008/05/27	NC	%	80 - 1
		. Chromium (Cr)	2008/05/27	100	%	80 - 1
		Cobalt (Co)	2008/05/27	97	%	80 - 1
		. Copper (Cu)	2008/05/27	NC	(1) %	80 - 1
		. Iron (Fe)	2008/05/27	106	%	80 - 1
		. Lead (Pb)	2008/05/27	99	%	80 - 1
		. Magnesium (Mg)	2008/05/27	96	%	80 - 1
		. Magnesian (Mg)	2008/05/27	102	%	80 - 1
		. Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/05/27	104	%	80 - 1
		. Nickel (Ni)	2008/05/27	97	%	80 - 1
		. Phosphorus (P)	2008/05/27	94	%	80 - 1
		. Potassium (K)	2008/05/27	101	%	80 - 1
		. Selenium (Se)	2008/05/27	99	%	80 - 1
			2000/05/27	101		
		. Silicon (Si)	2008/05/27	101	%	80 - 1

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NORBERT M WOERNS Attention: Norbert M. Woerns Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENT P.O. #: Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

Maxxam Job Number: MA851546

QA/QC Batch			Date			
Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	Analyzed yyyy/mm/dd	Value Recovery	Units	
1521904 HRE	MATRIX SPIKE		yyyy/mm/dd	value necovery	Units	QC Limits
	[Y75258-03]	. Sodium (Na)	2008/05/27	NC	%	80 - 120
		. Strontium (Sr)	2008/05/27	98	%	80 - 120
		. Thallium (TI)	2008/05/27	97	%	80 - 120
		. Titanium (Ti)	2008/05/27	103	%	80 - 120
		. Uranium (U)	2008/05/27	99	%	80 - 120
		. Vanadium (V)	2008/05/27	101	%	80 - 120
		. Zinc (Zn)	2008/05/27	99	%	80 - 120
	Spiked Blank	. Aluminum (Al)	2008/05/27	100	%	85 - 115
		. Antimony (Sb)	2008/05/27	102	%	85 - 115
		. Arsenic (As)	2008/05/27	104	%	85 - 115
		. Barium (Ba)	2008/05/27	103	%	85 - 115
		. Beryllium (Be)	2008/05/27	103	%	85 - 115
		. Boron (B)	2008/05/27	104	%	85 - 115
		. Cadmium (Cd)	2008/05/27	102	%	85 - 115
		. Calcium (Ca)	2008/05/27	103	%	85 - 115
		. Chromium (Cr)	2008/05/27	103	%	85 - 115
		. Cobalt (Co)	2008/05/27	99	%	85 - 115
		. Copper (Cu)	2008/05/27	99	%	85 - 115
		. Iron (Fe)	2008/05/27	109	%	85 - 115
		Lead (Pb)	2008/05/27	101	%	85 - 115
		. Magnesium (Mg)	2008/05/27	103	%	85 - 115
		. Manganese (Mn)	2008/05/27	104	%	85 - 115
		. Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/05/27	105	%	85 - 115
		. Nickel (Ni)	2008/05/27	99	%	85 - 115
		. Phosphorus (P)	2008/05/27	94	%	85 - 115
		. Potassium (K)	2008/05/27	103	%	85 - 115
		. Selenium (Se)	2008/05/27	99	%	85 - 115
		. Silicon (Si)	2008/05/27	104	%	85 - 115
		. Silver (Ag)	2008/05/27	98	%	85 - 115
		. Sodium (Na)	2008/05/27	106	%	85 - 115
		. Strontium (Sr)	2008/05/27	100	%	85 - 115
		. Thallium (TI)	2008/05/27	99	%	85 - 115
		. Titanium (Ti)	2008/05/27	105	%	85 - 115
		. Uranium (U)	2008/05/27	103	%	85 - 115
		. Vanadium (V)	2008/05/27	103	%	85 - 115
		. Zinc (Zn)	2008/05/27	100	%	85 - 115
	Method Blank	. Aluminum (Al)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=5		65-115
	Method Dialik	. Antimony (Sb)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=0.5	ug/L	
		. Arsenic (As)	2008/05/27	ND, $RDL=0.5$	ug/L	
		. Barium (Ba)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	
		. Beryllium (Be)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	
		. Boron (B)		CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	ug/L	
		. Cadmium (Cd)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=10	ug/L	
			2008/05/27	ND, RDL=0.1	ug/L	
		. Calcium (Ca)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=200	ug/L	
		. Chromium (Cr)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	
		. Cobalt (Co)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=0.5	ug/L	
		. Copper (Cu)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		. Iron (Fe)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=100	ug/L	
		Lead (Pb)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=0.5	ug/L	
		. Magnesium (Mg)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=50	ug/L	
		. Manganese (Mn)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=2	ug/L	
		. Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		. Nickel (Ni)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		. Phosphorus (P)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=100	ug/L	

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NORBERT M WOERNS Attention: Norbert M. Woerns Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENT P.O. #: Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

Maxxam Job Number: MA851546

QA/QC Batch			Date			
Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	Analyzed yyyy/mm/dd	Value Recovery	Linita	
1521904 HRE	Method Blank	. Potassium (K)	2008/05/27	Value Recovery ND, RDL=200	Units ug/L	QC Limit
	motriod Blaint	. Selenium (Se)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=2		
		. Silicon (Si)	2008/05/27	ND, $RDL=50$	ug/L	
		. Silver (Ag)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=50	ug/L	
		. Sodium (Na)	2008/05/27	and the second second in	ug/L	
		. Strontium (Sr)		ND, RDL=100	ug/L	
		. Thallium (TI)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		. Titanium (Ti)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=0.05	ug/L	
			2008/05/27	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	
		. Uranium (U)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=0.1	ug/L	
		. Vanadium (V)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		. Zinc (Zn)	2008/05/27	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	
	RPD [Y75258-03]	. Aluminum (Al)	2008/05/27	1.3	%	2
		. Antimony (Sb)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Arsenic (As)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Barium (Ba)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Beryllium (Be)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Boron (B)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Cadmium (Cd)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Calcium (Ca)	2008/05/27	2.6	%	2
		. Chromium (Cr)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Cobalt (Co)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Copper (Cu)	2008/05/27	0.6	%	2
		. Iron (Fe)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Lead (Pb)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Magnesium (Mg)	2008/05/27	0.02	%	2
		. Manganese (Mn)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Nickel (Ni)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Phosphorus (P)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Potassium (K)	2008/05/27	0.8	%	
		. Selenium (Se)				2
		. Silicon (Si)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
			2008/05/27	0.7	%	2
		. Silver (Ag)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		Sodium (Na)	2008/05/27	0.1	%	2
		. Strontium (Sr)	2008/05/27	1.5	%	2
		. Thallium (TI)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Titanium (Ti)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Uranium (U)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
		. Vanadium (V)	2008/05/27	NC	%	2
500404 0011		. Zinc (Zn)	2008/05/27	2.1	%	2
522464 SBU	MATRIX SPIKE	Total Kieldehl Nitregen (TKN)	0000/05/00			00 40
	[Y75259-02]	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/05/28	111	%	80 - 12
	QC STANDARD	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/05/28	96	%	85 - 11
	Spiked Blank	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/05/28	100	%	80 - 12
	Method Blank	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/05/28	0.1, RDL=0.1	mg/L	
	RPD [Y75259-02]	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/05/28	NC	%	2
522815 SAC	MATRIX SPIKE	Dissolved Organic Carbon	2008/05/27	99	%	75 - 12
	Spiked Blank	Dissolved Organic Carbon	2008/05/27	102	%	75 - 12
	Method Blank	Dissolved Organic Carbon	2008/05/27	0.1, RDL=0.1	mg/L	
	RPD	Dissolved Organic Carbon	2008/05/27	1.4	%	2
522950 C_N	MATRIX SPIKE	Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	2008/05/28	124	%	75 - 12
	Spiked Blank	Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	2008/05/28	102	%	80 - 12
	Method Blank	Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	2008/05/28	ND, RDL=1	mg/L	
	RPD	Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	2008/05/28	NC	%	2
	MATRIX SPIKE	Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	2008/05/28	NC (1)	%	75 - 125
0110010_11	STATES OF INC.		2000/03/20		/0	10-12



NORBERT M WOERNS Attention: Norbert M. Woerns Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENT P.O. #: Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

Maxxam Job Number: MA851546

QA/QC			Date				
Batch			Analyzed				
Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	yyyy/mm/dd	Value	Recovery	Units	QC Limits
1522954 C_N	Spiked Blank	Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	2008/05/28		105	%	80 - 120
	Method Blank	Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	2008/05/28	ND, RD	L=1	mg/L	
	RPD	Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	2008/05/28	0.7		%	25
1522955 C_N	MATRIX SPIKE	Orthophosphate (P)	2008/05/28		111	%	75 - 125
	Spiked Blank	Orthophosphate (P)	2008/05/28		102	%	80 - 120
	Method Blank	Orthophosphate (P)	2008/05/28	ND, RD	L=0.01	mg/L	
	RPD	Orthophosphate (P)	2008/05/28	NC		%	25
1524744 JDE	QC STANDARD	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	2008/05/29		97	%	85 - 115
	Method Blank	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	2008/05/29	ND, RD	L=1	mg/L	
	RPD	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	2008/05/29	0.9		%	25
1524754 JDE	QC STANDARD	Conductivity	2008/05/29		101	%	85 - 115
	Method Blank	Conductivity	2008/05/29	ND, RD	L=2	umho/cm	
	RPD	Conductivity	2008/05/29	0.1		%	25

ND = Not detected

N/A = Not Applicable

NC = Non-calculable

RPD = Relative Percent Difference

QC Standard = Quality Control Standard

SPIKE = Fortified sample

(1) The recovery in the matrix spike was not calculated (NC). Because of the high concentration of this analyte in the parent sample, the relative difference between the spiked and unspiked concentrations is not sufficiently significant to permit a reliable recovery calculation.



Validation Signature Page

Maxxam Job #: A851546

The analytical data and all QC contained in this report were reviewed and validated by the following individual(s).

adar

ALIYA MALIK, ANALYST II

Nistina Neur

CHRISTINA NERVO, Scientific Services

Did Spo

DAVID SHEPHERD, Scientific Specialist

MARIA BONGOLAN, ANALYST II

Maxxam has procedures in place to guard against improper use of the electronic signature and have the required "signatories", as per section 5.10.2 of ISO/IEC 17025:2005(E), signing the reports. SCC and CAEAL have approved this reporting process and electronic report format.



Your Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS Site: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO Your C.O.C. #: OO565657

Attention: Norbert M. Woerns

NORBERT M WOERNS 96 Lund St Richmond Hill, ON L4C 5V9

Report Date: 2008/07/21

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

MAXXAM JOB #: A875011

Received: 2008/07/11, 14:11

Sample Matrix: Water # Samples Received: 4

		Date	Date	N and a second
Analyses	Quantity		Analyzed Laboratory Method	Method Reference
Alkalinity	1	N/A	2008/07/16 CAM SOP-00448	SM 2320B
Alkalinity	3	N/A	2008/07/17 CAM SOP-00448	SM 2320B
Carbonate, Bicarbonate and Hydroxide	1	N/A	2008/07/16	SIVI 2320B
Carbonate, Bicarbonate and Hydroxide	1	N/A	2008/07/17	
Carbonate, Bicarbonate and Hydroxide	2	N/A	2008/07/18	
Chloride by Automated Colourimetry	4	N/A	2008/07/18 CAM SOP-00463	
Colour	1	N/A	2008/07/15 CAM SOP-00463	SM 4500 CI E
Colour	3	N/A	2008/07/18 CAM SOP-00412	APHA 2120
Conductivity	1	N/A	2008/07/16 CAM SOP-00412 2008/07/16 CAM SOP-00448	APHA 2120
Conductivity	3	N/A	2008/07/17 CAM SOP-00448	SM 2510
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)	3	N/A	2008/07/16 CAM SOP-00448	SM 2510
Hardness (calculated as CaCO3)	1	N/A		SM 5310 B
Hardness (calculated as CaCO3)	3	N/A	2008/07/18 CAM SOP 0102	SM 2340 B
Lab Filtered Metals Analysis by ICP	1	2008/07/17	2008/07/21 CAM SOP 0102	SM 2340 B
Metals Analysis by ICPMS (as received) (1		2008/07/18 CAM SOP-00408 2008/07/20 CAM SOP-00447	EPA 6010
Metals Analysis by ICPMS (as received)	2	2008/07/18	2008/07/20 CAM SOP-00447	EPA 6020
Total Metals Analysis by ICPMS	1	2008/07/17 N/A		EPA 6020
Ion Balance (% Difference)	3	N/A	2008/07/17 CAM SOP-00447	EPA 6020
Anion and Cation Sum	3	N/A	2008/07/21	
Ammonia-N	3	N/A N/A	2008/07/21	
Ammonia-N	1	N/A N/A	2008/07/17 CAM SOP-00441	US GS I-2522-90
Nitrate (NO3) and Nitrite (NO2) in Water g	1	N/A N/A	2008/07/18 CAM SOP-00441	US GS I-2522-90
Nitrate (NO3) and Nitrite (NO2) in Water g	3	N/A N/A	2008/07/17 CAM SOP-00440	SM 4500 NO3 I
pH	1	N/A N/A	2008/07/18 CAM SOP-00440	SM 4500 NO3 I
pH	3	N/A N/A	2008/07/16 CAM SOP-00448	SM 4500H
Orthophosphate			2008/07/17 CAM SOP-00448	SM 4500H
Sat. pH and Langelier Index (@ 20C)	4	N/A	2008/07/18 CAM SOP-00461	SM 4500 P-F
Sat. pH and Langelier Index (@ 200)	1	N/A	2008/07/18	
Sat. pH and Langelier Index (@ 4C)	3	N/A	2008/07/21	
Sat. pH and Langelier Index (@ 4C)	1	N/A	2008/07/18	
Sulphate by Automated Colourimetry	3	N/A	2008/07/21	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS calc)	4	N/A	2008/07/18 CAM SOP-00464	EPA 375.4
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS calc)	1	N/A	2008/07/18	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen in Water	3	N/A	2008/07/21	
	4	N/A	2008/07/18 CAM SOP-00454	EPA 351.2 Rev 2
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1	N/A	2017/07/20 CAM SOP-00446	EPA 415.1 modified
Total Phosphorus (Colourimetric) Turbidity	1	2008/07/17	2008/07/18 CAM SOP-00407	APHA 4500 P,B,F
Turbidity		N/A	2008/07/14 CAM SOP-00417	APHA 2130
rurbluity	3	N/A	2008/07/15 CAM SOP-00417	APHA 2130

../2



Your Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS Site: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO Your C.O.C. #: 00565657

Attention: Norbert M. Woerns NORBERT M WOERNS 96 Lund St **Richmond Hill, ON** L4C 5V9

Report Date: 2008/07/21

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS -2-

* RPDs calculated using raw data. The rounding of final results may result in the apparent difference.

(1) Metals analysis was performed on the sample 'as received'.

(2) Values for calculated parameters may not appear to add up due to rounding of raw data and significant figures.

Encryption Key

Please direct all questions regarding this Certificate of Analysis to your Project Manager.

ANTONELLA BRASIL, Project Manager Email: Abrasil@maxxamanalytics.com Phone# (905) 817-5817

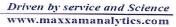
Maxxam has procedures in place to guard against improper use of the electronic signature and have the required "signatories", as per section 5.10.2 of ISO/IEC 17025:2005(E), signing the reports. SCC and CAEAL have approved this reporting process and electronic report format.

For Service Group specific validation please refer to the Validation Signature Page

Total cover pages: 2

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6740 Campobello Road, Mississauga, Ontario Canada L5N 2L8 Tel: 905-817-5700 Toll free:800-563-6266 Fax: 905-817-5777





NORBERT M WOERNS Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF WATER

Maxxam ID		Z81982		Z81983		
Sampling Date COC Number		2008/07/10		2008/07/10		
	Units	00565657 BHID	QC Batch	00565657	001	00.0.4
	Onits	BniD	QC Batch	BHID-6	RDL	QC Bate
Calculated Parameters						
Anion Sum	me/L	5.25	1559333	5.23	N/A	1559333
Bicarb. Alkalinity (calc. as CaCO3)	mg/L	175	1559376	175	1	1559370
Calculated TDS	mg/L	315	1559381	312	1	155938
Carb. Alkalinity (calc. as CaCO3)	mg/L	4	1559376	3	1	1559370
Cation Sum	me/L	5.73	1559333	5.60	N/A	155933
Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L	120	1559330	120	1	1559330
Ion Balance (% Difference)	%	4.40	1559332	3.43	N/A	1559332
Langelier Index (@ 20C)	N/A	0.775	1559379	0.619	1	1559379
Langelier Index (@ 4C)	N/A	0.526	1559380	0.370		1559380
Saturation pH (@ 20C)	N/A	7.58	1559379	7.60		1559379
Saturation pH (@ 4C)	N/A	7.83	1559380	7.85		1559380
norganics						
Total Ammonia-N	mg/L	0.06	1563394	ND	0.05	1563394
Colour	TCU	5	1560451	5	2	1564680
Conductivity	umho/cm	505	1561887	508	2	1563138
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	0.5	1563760	0.5	0.1	1563760
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	2.8	1560768	3.2	0.1	1560768
Orthophosphate (P)	mg/L	ND	1563553	ND	0.01	1563553
Н	pН	8.4	1561886	8.2		1563139
Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	mg/L	50	1563579	49	1	1563579
Furbidity	NTU	0.1	1561274	0.1	0.1	1561274
Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	mg/L	178	1561891	178	1	1563137
Dissolved Chloride (CI)	mg/L	23	1563576	23	1	1563576
Jitrite (N)	mg/L_	0.01	1563702	ND	0.01	1563702
		ND	1563702	ND	0.1	1563702



NORBERT M WOERNS Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF WATER

Maxxam ID Sampling Date		Z81984 2008/07/10			Z81985 2008/07/10	_	
COC Number		00565657	-		OO565657		
	Units	BH3	RDL	QC Batch	SURFACE WATER	RDL	QC Batch
Calculated Parameters						1	
Anion Sum	me/L	9.56	N/A	1559333		N/A	1559333
Bicarb. Alkalinity (calc. as CaCO3)	mg/L	173	1	1559376	252	1	1559376
Calculated TDS	mg/L	558	1	1559381	750	1	1559381
Carb. Alkalinity (calc. as CaCO3)	mg/L	2	1	1559376	3	1	1559376
Cation Sum	me/L	10.4	N/A	1559333		N/A	1559333
Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L	380	1	1559330	300	1	1559330
Ion Balance (% Difference)	%	4.31	N/A	1559332		N/A	1559332
Langelier Index (@ 20C)	N/A	1.03		1559379	1.12		1559379
Langelier Index (@ 4C)	N/A	0.787		1559380	0.872		1559380
Saturation pH (@ 20C)	N/A	7.14		1559379	7.05		1559379
Saturation pH (@ 4C)	N/A	7.39		1559380	7.29		1559380
Inorganics							
Total Ammonia-N	mg/L	0.06	0.05	1563392	ND	0.05	1563394
Colour	TCU	4	2	1564680	55	2	1564680
Conductivity	umho/cm	998	2	1563120	1470	2	1563138
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	0.3	0.1	1563760	1.3	0.2	1563770
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	2.3	0.1	1560768			
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L				14.6	0.1	1563387
Orthophosphate (P)	mg/L	ND	0.01	1563553	ND	0.01	1563553
н	рН	8.2		1563119	8.2		1563139
Total Phosphorus	mg/L				0.032	0.002	1563641
Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	mg/L	63	1	1563579	15	1	1563579
Turbidity	NTU	0.8	0.1	1561274	1.7	0.1	1560279
Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	mg/L	176	1	1563121	255	1	1563137
Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	170	1	1563576	280	5	1563576
Nitrite (N)	mg/L	ND	0.01	1562929	ND	0.01	1563425
Nitrate (N)	mg/L	ND	0.1	1562929	ND	0.1	1563425

RDL = Reportable Detection Limit QC Batch = Quality Control Batch

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NORBERT M WOERNS Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Maxxam ID		Z81982		Z81983	Z81984		
Sampling Date COC Number		2008/07/10 00565657		2008/07/10 00565657	2008/07/10		
	Units	BHID	QC Batch	BHID-6	OO565657 BH3	RDL	QC Batch
n a gardad naga mang dina naga dina ang dina dina dina dina dina dina dina dina					1		1
Metals							
. Aluminum (Al)	ug/L	7	1562358	7	ND	5	1563995
. Antimony (Sb)	ug/L	1.2	1562358	1.3	ND	0.5	1563995
. Arsenic (As)	ug/L	3	1562358	3	ND	1	1563995
. Barium (Ba)	ug/L	71	1562358	74	82	5	1563995
. Beryllium (Be)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	0.5	1563995
. Boron (B)	ug/L	39	1562358	39	ND	10	1563995
. Cadmium (Cd)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	0.1	1563995
. Calcium (Ca)	ug/L	39000	1562358	38000	120000	200	1563995
. Chromium (Cr)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	5	1563995
. Cobalt (Co)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	0.5	1563995
. Copper (Cu)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	1	1563995
. Iron (Fe)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	330	100	1563995
. Lead (Pb)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	0.5	1563995
. Magnesium (Mg)	ug/L	6200	1562358	6100	18000	50	1563995
. Manganese (Mn)	ug/L	10	1562358	10	38	2	1563995
. Molybdenum (Mo)	ug/L	14	1562358	14	3	1	1563995
. Nickel (Ni)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	1	1563995
. Phosphorus (P)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	100	1563995
. Potassium (K)	ug/L	1400	1562358	1400	1600	200	1563995
. Selenium (Se)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	2	1563995
. Silicon (Si)	ug/L	6700	1562358	6700	7100	50	1563995
. Silver (Ag)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	0.1	1563995
. Sodium (Na)	ug/L	74000	1562358	73000	63000	100	1563995
Strontium (Sr)	ug/L	100	1562358	98	250	1	1563995
. Thallium (TI)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	0.05	1563995
. Titanium (Ti)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	5	1563995
Uranium (U)	ug/L	5.3	1562358	5.5	1.5	0.1	1563995
Vanadium (V)	ug/L	2	1562358	2	ND	1	1563995
Zinc (Zn)	ug/L	ND	1562358	ND	ND	5	1563995

ELEMENTS BY ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY (WATER)

ND = Not detected RDL = Reportable Detection Limit QC Batch – Quality Control Batch



NORBERT M WOERNS Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Maxxam ID Z81985 Sampling Date 2008/07/10 COC Number 00565657 Units SURFACE RDL QC Batch WATER Metals Dissolved Calcium (Ca) mg/L 115 0.05 1563380 Dissolved Magnesium (Mg) mg/L 3.92 0.05 1563380 Dissolved Potassium (K) mg/L ND 1 1563380 Dissolved Sodium (Na) mg/L 180 0.5 1563380 Total Aluminum (AI) ug/L 11 5 1564153 Total Antimony (Sb) ug/L ND 1564153 0.5 Total Arsenic (As) ND ug/L 1 1564153 Total Barium (Ba) ug/L 25 5 1564153 Total Beryllium (Be) ug/L ND 0.5 1564153 Total Boron (B) ug/L 27 10 1564153 Total Cadmium (Cd) ND ug/L 0.1 1564153 Total Calcium (Ca) ug/L 110000 200 1564153 Total Chromium (Cr) ND ug/L 5 1564153 Total Cobalt (Co) ug/L ND 0.5 1564153 Total Copper (Cu) ND ug/L 1 1564153 Total Iron (Fe) ug/L 330 100 1564153 Total Lead (Pb) ND ug/L 0.5 1564153 Total Magnesium (Mg) ug/L 4100 50 1564153 Total Manganese (Mn) 230 2 ug/L 1564153 Total Molybdenum (Mo) ND ug/L 1 1564153 Total Nickel (Ni) ug/L ND 1 1564153 Total Potassium (K) ND 200 ug/L 1564153 Total Selenium (Se) ND 2 ug/L 1564153 Total Silicon (Si) 2400 ug/L 50 1564153 Total Silver (Ag) ug/L ND 0.1 1564153 Total Sodium (Na) ug/L 180000 100 1564153 Total Thallium (TI) 0.05 ug/L ND 1564153 Total Tungsten (W) ug/L ND 1 1564153 Total Uranium (U) ug/L 0.3 0.1 1564153 Total Vanadium (V) ug/L ND 1 1564153 Total Zinc (Zn) ug/L ND 5 1564153 ND = Not detected RDL = Reportable Detection Limit

ELEMENTS BY ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY (WATER)

QC Batch = Quality Control Batch



NORBERT M WOERNS Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

ELEMENTS BY ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY (WATER)

Maxxam ID		Z81985		
Sampling Date		2008/07/10		
COC Number		00565657		
	Units	SURFACE WATER	RDL	QC Batch
Total Zirconium (Zr)	ug/L	ND	1	1564153
	1-0-			



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NORBERT M WOERNS Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

GENERAL COMMENTS

Results relate only to the items tested.

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NORBERT M WOERNS Attention: Norbert M. Woerns Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS P.O. #: Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Quality Assurance Report Maxxam Job Number: MA875011

QA/QC Batch			Date		
Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	Analyzed	Volue Descuert List	0011
560279 KTH	QC STANDARD	Turbidity	yyyy/mm/dd	Value Recovery Units	QC Lim
3002/9 KIII	Method Blank	Turbidity	2008/07/14 2008/07/14	98 %	85 - 1
	RPD	Turbidity		ND, RDL=0.1 NTU	
560451 KTH	Spiked Blank	Colour	2008/07/14	NC %	75 4
300431 KIH	Method Blank	Colour	2008/07/15		75 - 12
	RPD	Colour	2008/07/15	ND, RDL=2 TCU	
560768 SAC	MATRIX SPIKE	Dissolved Organic Carbon	2008/07/15	NC %	
300708 SAC	Spiked Blank	Dissolved Organic Carbon	2008/07/16	NC %	75 - 12
	Method Blank	Dissolved Organic Carbon	2008/07/16	93 %	75 - 12
	RPD	Dissolved Organic Carbon	2008/07/16	ND, RDL=0.1 mg/L	
561274 KTH	QC STANDARD	Turbidity	2008/07/16	0.9 %	05 4
301274 MIII	Method Blank	Turbidity	2008/07/15		85 - 11
	RPD [Z81982-01]	Turbidity	2008/07/15	ND, RDL=0.1 NTU	
561887 YPA	QC STANDARD	Conductivity	2008/07/15	NC %	05 4
301007 IFA	Method Blank	Conductivity	2008/07/16		85 - 11
	RPD	Conductivity	2008/07/16	ND, RDL=2 umho/cm	
561891 YPA	QC STANDARD		2008/07/16	0.6 %	05 4
501091 TFA	Method Blank	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3) Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	2008/07/16		85 - 1
	RPD	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	2008/07/16 2008/07/16	ND, RDL=1 mg/L 1 %	
562358 JBW	MATRIX SPIKE	. Aluminum (Al)			00 4
202320 JEW	WAT NA SPIRE	. Antimony (Sb)	2008/07/20	128 (1) %	80 - 1
		. Arsenic (As)	2008/07/20	103 %	80 - 1
		. Barium (Ba)	2008/07/20	104 %	80 - 1
			2008/07/20	101 %	80 - 1
		. Beryllium (Be)	2008/07/20	104 %	80 - 1
		. Boron (B) . Cadmium (Cd)	2008/07/20	104 %	80 - 1
			2008/07/20	102 %	80 - 1
		. Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/20	NC (2) %	80 - 1
		. Chromium (Cr)	2008/07/20	100 %	80 - 1
		. Cobalt (Co)	2008/07/20	97 %	80 - 1
		. Copper (Cu)	2008/07/20	96 %	80 - 1
		. Iron (Fe)	2008/07/20	103 %	80 - 1
		. Lead (Pb)	2008/07/20	98 %	80 - 1
		. Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/20	99 %	80 - 1
		. Manganese (Mn)	2008/07/20	98 %	80 - 1
		. Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/07/20	103 %	80 - 1
		. Nickel (Ni)	2008/07/20	96 %	80 - 1:
		. Phosphorus (P)	2008/07/20	97 %	80 - 1
		. Potassium (K)	2008/07/20	102 %	80 - 1
		. Selenium (Se)	2008/07/20	101 %	80 - 1
		. Silicon (Si)	2008/07/20	100 %	80 - 1
		. Silver (Ag)	2008/07/20	97 %	80 - 1
		. Sodium (Na)	2008/07/20	NC (2) %	80 - 1
		Strontium (Sr)	2008/07/20	98 %	80 - 1
		. Thallium (TI)	2008/07/20	100 %	80 - 1
		. Titanium (Ti)	2008/07/20	103 %	80 - 1
		. Uranium (U)	2008/07/20	102 %	80 - 1
		. Vanadium (V)	2008/07/20	101 %	80 - 1
		. Zinc (Zn)	2008/07/20	101 %	80 - 1
	Spiked Blank	. Aluminum (Al)	2008/07/20	100 %	85 - 1
		. Antimony (Sb)	2008/07/20	101 %	85 - 1
		. Arsenic (As)	2008/07/20	101 %	85 - 1
		. Barium (Ba)	2008/07/20	100 %	85 - 1
		. Beryllium (Be)	2008/07/20	102 %	85 - 11
		. Boron (B)	2008/07/20	104 %	85 - 11
		. Cadmium (Cd)	2008/07/20	102 %	85 - 11

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NORBERT M WOERNS Attention: Norbert M. Woerns Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS P.O. #: Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

Maxxam Job Number: MA875011

QA/QC Batch			Date			
Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	Analyzed yyyy/mm/dd	Value Recovery	Units	QC Limit
1562358 JBW	Spiked Blank	. Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/20		%	85 - 11
		. Chromium (Cr)	2008/07/20	99	%	85 - 11
		. Cobalt (Co)	2008/07/20	97	%	85 - 11
		. Copper (Cu)	2008/07/20	94	%	85 - 11
		. Iron (Fe)	2008/07/20	102	%	85 - 11
		. Lead (Pb)	2008/07/20	98	%	85 - 11
		. Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/20	104	%	85 - 11
		. Manganese (Mn)	2008/07/20	97	%	85 - 11
		. Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/07/20	101	%	85 - 11
		. Nickel (Ni)	2008/07/20	96	%	85 - 11
		. Phosphorus (P)	2008/07/20	98	%	85 - 11
		. Potassium (K)	2008/07/20	101	%	85 - 11
		. Selenium (Se)	2008/07/20	98	%	85 - 11
		. Silicon (Si)	2008/07/20	101	%	85 - 11
		. Silver (Ag)	2008/07/20	97	%	85 - 11
		. Sodium (Na)	2008/07/20	102	%	85 - 11
		. Strontium (Sr)	2008/07/20	99	%	85 - 11
		. Thallium (TI)	2008/07/20	97	%	85 - 11
		. Titanium (Ti)	2008/07/20	100	%	85 - 11
		. Uranium (U)	2008/07/20	100	%	85 - 11
		. Vanadium (V)	2008/07/20	100	%	85 - 11
		. Zinc (Zn)	2008/07/20	98	%	85 - 11
	Method Blank	. Aluminum (Al)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	00 11
	Motriod Blarit	. Antimony (Sb)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=0.5	ug/L	
		. Arsenic (As)	2008/07/20	ND, $RDL=1$	ug/L	
		. Barium (Ba)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	
		. Beryllium (Be)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=0.5	ug/L	
		. Boron (B)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=10		
		. Cadmium (Cd)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=0.1	ug/L ug/L	
		. Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=200	ug/L	
		. Chromium (Cr)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=5		
		. Cobalt (Co)	2008/07/20	ND, $RDL=0.5$	ug/L	
				ND, $RDL=0.5$	ug/L	
		. Copper (Cu) . Iron (Fe)	2008/07/20 2008/07/20	ND, $RDL=100$	ug/L	
		. Lead (Pb)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=0.5	ug/L	
		. Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/20	ND, $RDL=0.5$ ND, $RDL=50$	ug/L	
		. Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/20	ND, $RDL=30$	ug/L	
			2008/07/20		ug/L	
		. Molybdenum (Mo) . Nickel (Ni)		ND, RDL=1 ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		. Phosphorus (P)	2008/07/20 2008/07/20	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		. Potassium (K)	2008/07/20		ug/L	
		. Selenium (Se)		ND, RDL=200 ND, RDL=2	ug/L	
			2008/07/20	and a company and a company of the company	ug/L	
		. Silicon (Si)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=50 ND, RDL=0.1	ug/L	
		. Silver (Ag)	2008/07/20		ug/L	
		. Sodium (Na)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=100	ug/L	
		. Strontium (Sr)	2008/07/20 2008/07/20	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		. Thallium (TI)		ND, RDL=0.05	ug/L	
		. Titanium (Ti)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	
		. Uranium (U)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=0.1	ug/L	
		. Vanadium (V)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
	000	. Zinc (Zn)	2008/07/20	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	-
62929 CCI	RPD MATRIX SPIKE	. Lead (Pb)	2008/07/20	NC	%	2
	[Z81984-01]	Nitrite (N)	2008/07/17	101	%	75 - 12
				97	%	75 - 12



NORBERT M WOERNS Attention: Norbert M. Woerns Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS P.O. #: Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

Maxxam	Job	Number:	MA875011	
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QA/QC			Date		
Batch	OC Turne	Devementer	Analyzed		
Num Init 1562929 CCI	QC Type	Parameter	yyyy/mm/dd	Value Recovery Units	QC Limit
1302929 001	Spiked Blank	Nitrite (N)	2008/07/17	102 %	80 - 12
	Method Blank	Nitrate (N) Nitrite (N)	2008/07/17	96 %	80 - 12
	Method Blank		2008/07/17	ND, RDL=0.01 mg/L	
	DDD 1701004 011	Nitrate (N)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=0.1 mg/L	
	RPD [Z81984-01]	Nitrite (N)	2008/07/17	NC %	2
1563120 YPA	QC STANDARD	Nitrate (N)	2008/07/17	NC %	2
1303120 TFA	Method Blank	Conductivity	2008/07/17	102 %	85 - 11
	RPD	Conductivity	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=2 umho/cm	-
1563121 YPA	QC STANDARD	Conductivity	2008/07/17	0.5 %	2
1000121 11 A	Method Blank	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	2008/07/17	101 %	85 - 11
	RPD	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3) Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=1 mg/L	
1563137 YPA	QC STANDARD	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	2008/07/17	0.3 %	25
1000107 11 A	Method Blank		2008/07/17	101 %	85 - 115
	RPD	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=1 mg/L	
1563138 YPA	QC STANDARD	Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3) Conductivity	2008/07/18	NC %	25
1303130 H A	Method Blank	Conductivity	2008/07/17	99 %	85 - 115
	RPD		2008/07/17	ND, RDL=2 umho/cm	
1563380 JOH	MATRIX SPIKE	Conductivity	2008/07/18	NC %	25
1000000 0011	MATHIX SPIKE	Dissolved Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/18	NC (2) %	85 - 115
		Dissolved Magnesium (Mg) Dissolved Potassium (K)	2008/07/18	93 %	85 - 115
		• •	2008/07/18	95 %	85 - 115
	Spikod Blank	Dissolved Sodium (Na)	2008/07/18	NC (2) %	85 - 115
	Spiked Blank	Dissolved Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/18	98 %	85 - 115
		Dissolved Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/18	96 %	85 - 115
		Dissolved Potassium (K)	2008/07/18	95 %	85 - 115
	Method Blank	Dissolved Sodium (Na)	2008/07/18	99 %	85 - 115
	Method Diank	Dissolved Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=0.05 mg/L	
		Dissolved Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=0.05 mg/L	
		Dissolved Potassium (K)	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=1 mg/L	
	RPD	Dissolved Sodium (Na)	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=0.5 mg/L	
	nfu	Dissolved Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/18	0.2 %	25
		Dissolved Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/18	0.3 %	25
		Dissolved Potassium (K)	2008/07/18	NC %	25
1563387 SAC	MATRIX SPIKE	Dissolved Sodium (Na)	2008/07/18	0.03 %	25
1503367 SAC	Spiked Blank	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2017/07/20	NC %	75 - 125
		Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2017/07/20	112 %	75 - 125
	Method Blank RPD	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2017/07/20	ND, RDL=0.1 mg/L	10.0
1563392 LS	MATRIX SPIKE	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2017/07/20	0.4 %	20
1303352 L3	Spiked Blank	Total Ammonia-N	2008/07/18	99 %	80 - 120
	Method Blank	Total Ammonia-N Total Ammonia-N	2008/07/18	101 %	80 - 120
	RPD	Total Ammonia-N	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=0.05 mg/L	
1563394 LS	MATRIX SPIKE		2008/07/18	NC %	25
1003394 LO		Total Ammonia-N	2008/07/17	NC (2) %	80 - 120
	Spiked Blank Method Blank	Total Ammonia-N	2008/07/17	101 %	80 - 120
		Total Ammonia-N	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=0.05 mg/L	
	RPD	Total Ammonia-N	2008/07/17	0.4 %	25
563425 CCI	MATRIX SPIKE	Nitrite (N)	2008/07/18	100 %	75 - 125
	Onlined Directo	Nitrate (N)	2008/07/18	95 %	75 - 125
	Spiked Blank	Nitrite (N)	2008/07/18	100 %	80 - 120
	Mathed Directo	Nitrate (N)	2008/07/18	95 %	80 - 120
	Method Blank	Nitrite (N)	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=0.01 mg/L	
	000	Nitrate (N)	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=0.1 mg/L	
	RPD	Nitrate (N)	2008/07/18	NC %	25
563553 DRM	MATRIX SPIKE	Orthophosphate (P)	2008/07/18	100 %	75 - 125
	Spiked Blank	Orthophosphate (P)	2008/07/18	101 %	80 - 120

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Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

Maxxam Job Number: MA875011

QA/QC Batch			Date Analyzed			
Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	yyyy/mm/dd	Value Recovery	Units G	C Limi
1563553 DRM		Orthophosphate (P)	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=0.01	mg/L	
	RPD	Orthophosphate (P)	2008/07/18	NC	%	2
1563576 SBU	MATRIX SPIKE	Dissolved Chloride (CI)	2008/07/18	98	%	75 - 12
	Spiked Blank	Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	2008/07/18	96	%	80 - 12
	Method Blank	Dissolved Chloride (Cl)	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=1	mg/L	00 12
	RPD	Dissolved Chloride (CI)	2008/07/18	NC	%	2
1563579 DRM	MATRIX SPIKE	Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	2008/07/18	NC (2)		75 - 12
	Spiked Blank	Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	2008/07/18	101		80 - 12
	Method Blank	Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=1	mg/L	
	RPD	Dissolved Sulphate (SO4)	2008/07/18	1.0	%	2
1563641 C N	MATRIX SPIKE	Total Phosphorus	2008/07/18	101		75 - 12
	QC STANDARD	Total Phosphorus	2008/07/18	96		85 - 1
	Spiked Blank	Total Phosphorus	2008/07/18	105		75 - 12
	Method Blank	Total Phosphorus	2008/07/18	0.002, RDL=0.002	mg/L	
	RPD	Total Phosphorus	2008/07/18	NC	%	2
1563702 CCI	MATRIX SPIKE	Nitrite (N)	2008/07/18	98		75 - 12
		Nitrate (N)	2008/07/18	88		75 - 12
	Spiked Blank	Nitrite (N)	2008/07/18	99	%	80 - 12
		Nitrate (N)	2008/07/18	97		80 - 12
	Method Blank	Nitrite (N)	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=0.01	mg/L	
		Nitrate (N)	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=0.1	mg/L	
	RPD	Nitrite (N)	2008/07/18	NC	%	2
		Nitrate (N)	2008/07/18	0.7	%	2
563760 SBU	MATRIX SPIKE	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/07/18	NC (2)		80 - 12
	QC STANDARD	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/07/18	93		85 - 1-
	Spiked Blank	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/07/18	94		80 - 12
	Method Blank	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/07/18	0.1, RDL=0.1	mg/L	
	RPD	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/07/18	2.0	%	2
1563770 SBU	MATRIX SPIKE	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/07/18	87		80 - 12
	QC STANDARD	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/07/18	90		85 - 11
	Spiked Blank	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/07/18	94		80 - 12
	Method Blank	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=0.1	mg/L	
	RPD	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	2008/07/18	NC	%	2
563995 JBW	MATRIX SPIKE	. Aluminum (Al)	2008/07/21	106		80 - 12
		. Antimony (Sb)	2008/07/21	108		80 - 12
		. Arsenic (As)	2008/07/21	106	%	80 - 12
		. Barium (Ba)	2008/07/21	105		80 - 12
		. Beryllium (Be)	2008/07/21	111	%	80 - 12
		. Boron (B)	2008/07/21	109		80 - 12
		. Cadmium (Cd)	2008/07/21	108		80 - 12
		. Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/21	NC (2)		80 - 12
		. Chromium (Cr)	2008/07/21	105	%	80 - 12
		. Cobalt (Co)	2008/07/21	104		80 - 12
		. Copper (Cu)	2008/07/21	103		80 - 12
		. Iron (Fe)	2008/07/21	109		80 - 12
		. Lead (Pb)	2008/07/21	105		80 - 12
		. Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/21	108		80 - 12
		. Manganese (Mn)	2008/07/21	104		80 - 12
		. Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/07/21	111		80 - 12
		. Nickel (Ni)	2008/07/21	104		30 - 12
		. Phosphorus (P)	2008/07/21	115		30 - 12
		. Potassium (K)	2008/07/21	110		30 - 12
		. Selenium (Se)	2008/07/21	104		30 - 12
		. Silicon (Si)	2008/07/21	110		30 - 12
		. Silver (Ag)	2008/07/21	104	% 8	30 - 12

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Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

Maxxam Job Number: MA875011

			Date				
			Analyzed				
	QC Type	Parameter	yyyy/mm/dd	Value	Recovery	Units	QC Limits
	ATRIX SPIKE	. Sodium (Na)	2008/07/21		NC (2)	%	80 - 120
		. Strontium (Sr)	2008/07/21		NC (2)	%	80 - 120
		. Thallium (TI)	2008/07/21		104	%	80 - 120
		. Titanium (Ti)	2008/07/21		110	%	80 - 120
		. Uranium (U)	2008/07/21		108	%	80 - 120
		. Vanadium (V)	2008/07/21		110	%	80 - 120
		. Zinc (Zn)	2008/07/21		105	%	80 - 120
S	Spiked Blank	Aluminum (Al)	2008/07/21		103	%	85 - 115
	8	. Antimony (Sb)	2008/07/21		103	%	85 - 115
		. Arsenic (As)	2008/07/21		99	%	85 - 115
		. Barium (Ba)	2008/07/21		101	%	85 - 115
		. Beryllium (Be)	2008/07/21		104	%	85 - 115
		. Boron (B)	2008/07/21		104	%	85 - 115
		. Cadmium (Cd)	2008/07/21		105	%	85 - 115
		. Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/21		103	%	85 - 115
		. Chromium (Cr)	2008/07/21		100	%	85 - 115
		. Cobalt (Co)	2008/07/21		100	%	85 - 115
		. Copper (Cu)	2008/07/21		97	%	85 - 115
		. Iron (Fe)	2008/07/21		104	%	85 - 115
		. Lead (Pb)	2008/07/21		102	%	85 - 115
		. Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/21		106	%	85 - 115
		. Manganese (Mn)	2008/07/21		101	%	85 - 115
		. Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/07/21		103	%	85 115
		. Nickel (Ni)	2008/07/21		100	%	85 - 115
		. Phosphorus (P)	2008/07/21		101	%	85 - 115
		. Potassium (K)	2008/07/21		107	%	85 - 115
		. Selenium (Se)	2008/07/21		99	%	85 - 115
		. Silicon (Si)	2008/07/21		106	%	85 - 115
		. Silver (Ag)	2008/07/21		101	%	85 - 115
		. Sodium (Na)	2008/07/21		105	%	85 - 115
		. Strontium (Sr)	2008/07/21		100	%	85 - 115
		. Thallium (TI)	2008/07/21		101	%	85 - 115
		. Titanium (Ti)	2008/07/21		105	%	85 - 115
		. Uranium (U)	2008/07/21		102	%	85 - 115
		. Vanadium (V)	2008/07/21		103	%	85 - 115
		. Zinc (Zn)	2008/07/21		100	%	85 - 115
M	lethod Blank	. Aluminum (Al)	2008/07/21	ND, R	DL=5	ug/L	
		. Antimony (Sb)	2008/07/21	ND, R	DL=0.5	ug/L	
		. Arsenic (As)	2008/07/21	ND, R	DL=1	ug/L	
		. Barium (Ba)	2008/07/21	ND, R	DL=5	ug/L	
		. Beryllium (Be)	2008/07/21	ND, R	DL=0.5	ug/L	
		. Boron (B)	2008/07/21	ND, R		ug/L	
		. Cadmium (Cd)	2008/07/21	ND, R	DL=0.1	ug/L	
		. Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/21	ND, R	DL=200	ug/L	
		. Chromium (Cr)	2008/07/21	ND, R		ug/L	
		. Cobalt (Co)	2008/07/21		DL=0.5	ug/L	
		. Copper (Cu)	2008/07/21	ND, R	DL=1	ug/L	
		. Iron (Fe)	2008/07/21	10 10 m 10 m	DL=100	ug/L	
		. Lead (Pb)	2008/07/21	IN PROPERTY AND INCOME.	DL=0.5	ug/L	
		. Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/21	ND, R	DL=50	ug/L	
		. Manganese (Mn)	2008/07/21	ND, R	DL=2	ug/L	
		. Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/07/21	ND, R	DL=1	ug/L	
		. Nickel (Ni)	2008/07/21	ND, R		ug/L	
		. Phosphorus (P)	2008/07/21		DL=100	ug/L	
		. Potassium (K)	2008/07/21		DL=200	ug/L	



NORBERT M WOERNS Attention: Norbert M. Woerns Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS P.O. #: Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

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QA/QC Batch			Date			
Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	Analyzed	Value Deserv		
1563995 JBW	Method Blank	. Selenium (Se)	yyyy/mm/dd	Value Recov		nits QC I
300333 0044	Method Diank	. Silicon (Si)	2008/07/21	ND, RDL=2		g/L
		. Silver (Ag)	2008/07/21	ND, RDL=50		g/L
			2008/07/21	ND, RDL=0.1		g/L
		. Sodium (Na)	2008/07/21	ND, RDL=100		g/L
		. Strontium (Sr)	2008/07/21	ND, RDL=1		g/L
		. Thallium (TI)	2008/07/21	ND, RDL=0.05		g/L
		. Titanium (Ti)	2008/07/21	ND, RDL=5		g/L
		. Uranium (U)	2008/07/21	ND, RDL=0.1		g/L
		. Vanadium (V)	2008/07/21	ND, RDL=1		g/L
	000	. Zinc (Zn)	2008/07/21	ND, RDL=5		g/L
	RPD	. Aluminum (Al)	2008/07/21	NC		%
		. Antimony (Sb)	2008/07/21	NC		%
		Arsenic (As)	2008/07/21	NC		6
		. Barium (Ba)	2008/07/21	0.1		%
		. Beryllium (Be)	2008/07/21	NC		10
		. Boron (B)	2008/07/21	0.05		10
		. Cadmium (Cd)	2008/07/21	NC	9	6
		. Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/21	1.4		10
		. Chromium (Cr)	2008/07/21	NC	9	6
		. Cobalt (Co)	2008/07/21	NC	9	6
		. Copper (Cu)	2008/07/21	7.3	9	6
		. Iron (Fe)	2008/07/21	0.6		6
		. Lead (Pb)	2008/07/21	0.5		6
		. Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/21	0.8		6
		. Manganese (Mn)	2008/07/21	0.2	9	
		. Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/07/21	NC		6
		. Nickel (Ni)	2008/07/21	NC	9	
		. Phosphorus (P)	2008/07/21	NC	9	
		. Potassium (K)	2008/07/21	2.7	9	
		. Selenium (Se)	2008/07/21	NC	9	
		. Silicon (Si)	2008/07/21	1.1	9	
		. Silver (Ag)	2008/07/21	NC	9	
		. Sodium (Na)	2008/07/21	0.1	9	
		. Strontium (Sr)	2008/07/21	0.3	9	
		. Thallium (TI)	2008/07/21	NC	9	
		. Titanium (Ti)	2008/07/21	NC	9	
		. Uranium (U)	2008/07/21	NC	9	
		. Vanadium (V)	2008/07/21	NC	9	
		Zinc (Zn)	2008/07/21	0.07	~ %	
64153 MIL	MATRIX SPIKE	Total Aluminum (Al)	2008/07/17			
04100 IVIL		Total Antimony (Sb)				
		Total Arsenic (As)	2008/07/17		09 %	
		Total Barium (Ba)	2008/07/17		98 %	
			2008/07/17	10		
		Total Beryllium (Be)	2008/07/17	10		
		Total Boron (B)	2008/07/17)4 %	
		Total Cadmium (Cd)	2008/07/17	10		
		Total Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/17		C (2) %	
		Total Chromium (Cr)	2008/07/17	1(
		Total Cobalt (Co)	2008/07/17	10		
		Total Copper (Cu)	2008/07/17		C (2) %	
		Total Iron (Fe)	2008/07/17		98 %	
		Total Lead (Pb)	2008/07/17	10		
		Total Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/17	N	C (2) %	80 -
		Total Manganese (Mn)	2008/07/17	10		
		Total Molybdenum (Mo)			8 %	

6740 Campobello Road, Mississauga, Ontario Canada L5N 2L8 Tel: 905-817-5700 Toll free: 800-563-6266 Fax: 905-817-5777



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Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

Maxxam Job Number: MA875011

QA/QC Batch			Date			
Batch Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	Analyzed yyyy/mm/dd	Value Recovery	Units	QC Limi
1564153 MIL	MATRIX SPIKE	Total Nickel (Ni)	2008/07/17		%	80 - 12
004100 MIL	WATTER OF INC	Total Potassium (K)	2008/07/17	98	%	75 - 12
		Total Selenium (Se)	2008/07/17	103	%	75 - 12
		Total Silicon (Si)	2008/07/17	103	%	75 - 12
		Total Silver (Ag)	2008/07/17	102	%	80 - 12
		Total Sodium (Na)	2008/07/17	96	%	75 - 12
		Total Thallium (TI)	2008/07/17	103	%	80 - 12
		Total Tungsten (W)	2008/07/17	107	%	75 - 12
		Total Uranium (U)	2008/07/17	102	%	80 - 12
		Total Vanadium (V)	2008/07/17	104	%	80 - 12
		Total Zinc (Zn)	2008/07/17	102	%	80 - 1
		Total Zirconium (Zr)	2008/07/17	114	%	75 - 12
	Spiked Blank	Total Aluminum (Al)	2008/07/17	104	%	80 - 12
	opinioo Biann	Total Antimony (Sb)	2008/07/17	108	%	82 - 12
		Total Arsenic (As)	2008/07/17	99	%	86 - 11
		Total Barium (Ba)	2008/07/17	103	%	83 - 11
		Total Beryllium (Be)	2008/07/17	102	%	85 - 13
		Total Boron (B)	2008/07/17	102	%	78 - 10
		Total Cadmium (Cd)	2008/07/17	104	%	85 - 1
		Total Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/17	100	%	75 - 12
		Total Chromium (Cr)	2008/07/17	100	%	80 - 12
		Total Cobalt (Co)	2008/07/17	104	%	80 - 12
		Total Copper (Cu)	2008/07/17	103	%	80 - 1
		Total Iron (Fe)	2008/07/17	104	%	80 - 12
		Total Lead (Pb)	2008/07/17	102	%	80 - 12
		Total Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/17	101	%	80 - 12
		Total Magnese (Mn)	2008/07/17	104	%	80 - 12
		Total Molybdenum (Mo)		104	%	
		Total Nickel (Ni)	2008/07/17 2008/07/17	105	%	82 - 11 81 - 11
		Total Potassium (K)	2008/07/17	99	%	75 - 12
		Total Selenium (Se)	2008/07/17	106	%	82 - 11
				108	%	67 - 14
		Total Silicon (Si)	2008/07/17	102	%	80 - 12
		Total Silver (Ag)	2008/07/17	99	%	75 - 12
		Total Sodium (Na)	2008/07/17	99 103	%	75 - 12 80 - 12
		Total Thallium (TI) Total Tungsten (W)	2008/07/17 2008/07/17	103	%	81 - 12
						82 - 12
		Total Uranium (U)	2008/07/17	100	%	
		Total Vanadium (V)	2008/07/17	106	%	82 - 11
		Total Zinc (Zn)	2008/07/17	105	%	80 - 12 84 - 11
		Total Zirconium (Zr)	2008/07/17	113	%	84 - 1
	Method Blank	Total Aluminum (Al)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	
		Total Antimony (Sb)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=0.5	ug/L	
		Total Arsenic (As)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		Total Barium (Ba)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	
		Total Beryllium (Be)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=0.5	ug/L	
		Total Boron (B)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=10	ug/L	
		Total Cadmium (Cd)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=0.1	ug/L	
		Total Calcium (Ca)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=200	ug/L	
		Total Chromium (Cr)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	
		Total Cobalt (Co)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=0.5	ug/L	
		Total Copper (Cu)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		Total Iron (Fe)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=100	ug/L	
		Total Lead (Pb)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=0.5	ug/L	
		Total Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=50	ug/L	
		Total Manganese (Mn)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=2	ug/L	



NORBERT M WOERNS Attention: Norbert M. Woerns Client Project #: HYATT DEVELOPMENTS P.O. #: Project name: UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO

Quality Assurance Report (Continued)

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QA/QC			Date			
Batch			Analyzed			
Num Init	QC Type	Parameter	yyyy/mm/dd	Value Recovery	Units	QC Limit
1564153 MIL	Method Blank	Total Molybdenum (Mo)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		Total Nickel (Ni)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		Total Potassium (K)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=200	ug/L	
		Total Selenium (Se)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=2	ug/L	
		Total Silicon (Si)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=50	ug/L	
		Total Silver (Ag)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=0.1	ug/L	
		Total Sodium (Na)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=100	ug/L	
		Total Thallium (TI)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=0.05	ug/L	
		Total Tungsten (W)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		Total Uranium (U)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=0.1	ug/L	
		Total Vanadium (V)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
		Total Zinc (Zn)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=5	ug/L	
		Total Zirconium (Zr)	2008/07/17	ND, RDL=1	ug/L	
	RPD	Total Aluminum (Al)	2008/07/17	NC	%	2
		Total Iron (Fe)	2008/07/17	NC	%	2
		Total Lead (Pb)	2008/07/17	NC	%	2
		Total Magnesium (Mg)	2008/07/17	0.2	%	2
		Total Manganese (Mn)	2008/07/17	NC	%	2
		Total Sodium (Na)	2008/07/17	0.08	%	2
1564680 KTH	Spiked Blank	Colour	2008/07/18	101	%	75 - 12
	Method Blank	Colour	2008/07/18	ND, RDL=2	TCU	
	RPD	Colour	2008/07/18	NC	%	2

ND = Not detected

NC = Non-calculable

RPD = Relative Percent Difference

QC Standard = Quality Control Standard

SPIKE = Fortified sample

(1) The recovery was above the upper control limit. This may represent a high bias in some results for flagged analytes. For results that were not detected (ND), this potential bias has no impact.

(2) The recovery in the matrix spike was not calculated (NC). Because of the high concentration of this analyte in the parent sample, the relative difference between the spiked and unspiked concentrations is not sufficiently significant to permit a reliable recovery calculation.



Validation Signature Page

Maxxam Job #: A875011

The analytical data and all QC contained in this report were reviewed and validated by the following individual(s).

listina Neur

CHRISTINA NERVO, Scientific Services

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Maxxam has procedures in place to guard against improper use of the electronic signature and have the required "signatorics", as per section 5.10.2 of ISO/IFC 17025:2005(E), signing the reports. SCC and CAEAL have approved this reporting process and electronic report format.

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APPENDIX 5

CLIMATIC WATER BALANCE

Hyatt, Cemetery Road, Uxbridge, Hydrogeological Investigation, January, 2009

Climatic Water Balance -Uxbridge Ontario (1954 to 1975) Soil Moisture 100mm/yr

Date	Temperature ≌C	Precipitation (mm)	Potential Evapotranspiration (mm)	Actual Evapotranspiration (mm)	Deficit (mm)	Surplus (mm)
January	-8.3	48	1	1	0	90
February	-7.6	54		_		24
March	-2.5	49	י ת	л -		10
April		2	2	U	c	17
	0.0	<u>ç</u> 0	31	31	0	70
May	12	71	74	74	0	12
June	17.5	71	111	109	<u>'</u> '	זה
July	19.8	77	128	101	200	<u>م</u>
August	10	90	444		5	-
Contonica	19	00	114	88	-26	
Septemper	14.9	60	76	57	-20	
Uctober	9.2	65	42	36	ტ	6
November	2.4	71	13	13	0	16
December	-5.3	66	2	2	0	27.0
Total	6.4*	783	598	518	-82	265
Note: Soil Moi	atives timinal tar		Note: Sail Mainture tuning for and a state of the state o			

Note: Soli Molsture typical for sandy silt to silty sand loam with shallow rooted plants Data from Meterological Service of Canada, 2008 Numbers rounded off

* Average Annual Temperature

Climatic Water Balance - Uxbridge (1954 to 1975) Soil Moisture 200 mm/yr

Date	Temperature (^º C)	Precipitation (mm)	Potential Evapotranspiration (mm)	Actual Evapotranspiration (mm)	Deficit (mm)	Surplus (mm)
January	- 8.3	48	-		0	18
February	-7.6	54	1	_	0	22
March	-2.5	49	ъ	ы	0	62
April	5.5	65	31	31	0	66
May	12	71	74	74	0	12
June	17.5	71	111	111	0	ъ
July	19.8	77	128	125	ሪ	
August	19	98	114	102	-12	
September	14.9	60	76	66	-11	-
October	9.2	65	42	39	ሪ	თ
November	2.4	71	13	13	0	6
December	-5.3	66	2	2	0	14
Total	6.4*	783	598	570	-29	213

Data from Meterological Service of Canada, 2008 Numbers rounded off

* Average Annual temperature

Climatic Water Balance - Uxbridge, Ontario (1954-1975) Soil Moisture 350 mm/yr

Date		Precipitation	Potential Evapotranspiration	Actual Evapotranspiration	Deficit	Surplus
	(º C)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)
January	-8.3	48		1	0	11
February	-7.6	54			0	19
March	-2.5	49	5	5	0	54
April	5.5	65	31	31	0	64
May	12	71	74	74	0	12
June	17.5	71.	111	111	0	თ
July	19.8	77	128	128	0	-
August	19	98	114	112	ż	-
September	14.9	60	76	73	ሪ	
October	9.2	65	42	41	4	თ
November	2.4	71	13	13	0	6
December	-5.3	66	2	2	0	12
Total	6.4*	783	598	592	ტ	191
Note: Soil Mc	pisture typical for sa	andy silt to silty san	Note: Soil Moisture typical for sandy silt to silty sand loam with deep rooted plants - trees	l plants - trees		

Data from Meterological Service of Canada, 2008 Numbers rounded off * Average Annual temperature

APPENDIX 6

ONTARIO BUILDING CODE SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDE SG-6

Hyatt, Cemetery Road, Uxbridge, Hydrogeological Investigation, January, 2009

SG-6 Percolation Time and Soil Descriptions

ESTIMATION OF PERCOLATION TIME (Referenced in Article 8.2.1.2.)

- (a) The purpose of this Section and the associated Tables and Charts is to provide assistance to those who must decide on the percolation time(s) to be used in design. Suggested relationships between percolation time, coefficient of permeability and soils of various types are given. IT MUST BE EMPHASIZED THAT, PARTICULARLY FOR FINE GRAINED SOILS, THERE IS NO CONSISTENT RELATIONSHIP DUE TO THE MANY FACTORS INVOLVED. The following guidance is presented for the soil types outlined in the Unified Soil Classification System (Table 1). In order to assess a particular soil.
 - (i) Table 2 and Table 3 Approximate relationship of soil types to permeability and percolation time.
 - (ii) Charts 1 to 14 Typical grain size distribution curves for soil types in the Unified Soil Classification System.
- (b) In Table 2 and Table 3, a range of values of "K" and of "T" are given for various soil descriptions. The principal modifiers which will influence selection of a "T" value within the range given are:
 - (i) The structure "massive" fine-grained soils have high values of "T".
 - (ii) The density For a given soil higher density produces a higher value of "T".
 - (iii) The percentage of clay the higher the percentage the higher the value of "T".
 - (iv) The mineralogy of the clay portion The more it "swells" the higher the value of "T".
 - (v) The plasticity of the soil The higher the plasticity index the higher the value of "T".
 - (vi) Liquid Limit the higher the liquid limit the higher the value of "T".
 - (vii) Organic content The presence of fine organic particles, detectable by colouration and odour, can significantly reduce the permeability and raise the value of "T".

	Coarse - Grained Soils		Fine - Grained Soils
Group Symbols	Typical Names	Group Symbols	Typical Names
GW	Well-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines	ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity
GP	Poorly-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines	CL	Inorganic clays of fow to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays
GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures	OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity
GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures	мн	Inorganic silts, micoceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts
SW	Well-graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines	СН	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays
SP	Poorly-graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines	он	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts
SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures		
SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	PT (highly organic soils)	Peat and other highly organic soils

TABLE 1 Unified Soll Classification

TABLE 2 APPROXIMATE RELATIONSHIP OF SOIL TYPES TO PERMEABILITY AND PERCOLATION TIME

SOIL TYPE (unified soil classification)	Coefficient of Permeability K - cm/sec.	Percolation Time- T mins/cm.	Comment
COARSE GRAINED - MORE THAN 50% LARGER THAN #200			
G.W Well graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or fines.	10-1	<1	very permeable unacceptable
G.P Poorly graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.	10-1	<1	very permeable unacceptable
G.M Silty gravels, gravel sand-silt mixtures.	10 ⁻² - 10 ⁻⁴	4 - 12	Permeable to medium permeable depending on amount of silt.
G.C Clayey gravels, gravel- sand-clay mixtures.	10 ^{.4} - 10 ^{.6}	12 - 50	Important to estimate amount of silt and clay
S.W Well graded sands, gravelly sands little or no fines.	10-1 - 10-4	2 - 12	medium permeability
S.P Poorly graded sands gravelly sand, little or no	10 ⁻¹ - 10 ⁻³	2 - 8	medium permeability
fines. S.M Silty sands, sand-	10-3 - 10-5	8 - 20	medium to low permeability
silt mixtures. S.C Clayey sands, sand- clay mixtures.	10 ⁻⁴ - 10 ⁻⁶	12 - 50	medium to low permeability (depends on amount of clay

TABLE 3
APPROXIMATE RELATIONSHIP OF SOIL TYPES
TO PERMEABILITY AND PERCOLATION TIME

SOIL TYPE (unified soil classification)	Coefficient of Permeability K - cm/sec.	Percolation Time- T mins/cm.	Comment
FINE GRAINED - MORE THAN 50% PASSING #200			
M.L Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands, clayey silts with slight plasticity	10 ⁻⁵ - 10 ⁻⁶	20 - 50	medium to low permeability
C.L Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays	10 ⁻⁶ and less	over 50	unacceptable
O.L Organic silts, organic silty clays of low plasticity; liquid limit less than 50	10^{-5} and less	20 - over 50	acceptable depends on clay content.
M.H Inorganic silts, mi- careaous or diatomageous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts	10^{-6} and less	over 50	unacceptable
C.H Inorganic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts	10^{-7} and less	over 50	unacceptable
O.H Organic clays of medium to high plasticity- organic silt; liquid limit over 50	10^{-6} and less	over 50	unacceptable

SELECTION OF "T" TIME FROM THE ABOVE TABULATION

A range of "T" times for each soil type is shown above. Select from within this range by determining if the soil is within the low, middle or high part of the range considering the soil identifiers and soil characteristics. Consider structure, density, colour, prevalence or organics, the clay content and minerology, the plasticity index and liquid limit and the functioning of existing systems in similar soils in the area.

Note: The following Ministry of the Environment Reports provide further information on the relationship between grain size, coefficient or permeability and percolative time.

- "Study on the Feasibility of Correlating Percolation Time with Laboratory Permeability" 1975 Research Report No. S56 by H. T. Chan, PhD., P.Eng.
- "Study of Conventional Tile Fields in Fine-Grained Soils" 1979 Research Report 74 by H. T. Chan, PhD., P.Eng.

APPENDIX 7

WATER BALANCE ANALYSIS

Hyatt, Cemetery Road, Uxbridge, Hydrogeological Investigation, January, 2009

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		70.01		7 840 47	776 97		2.819.95						
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Hyatt Cemetery Road Water Balance Analysis

Hyatt Cemetery Road Water Balance Analysis

Total	Runott	Evaporarisporation	Evanotranenoration	Industry	% Change Pre to Post-dev	Volume Difference (m3/yr)	Percent Error	Volume Chack (area X precip.)	Total		Column Chack	c) pauo	b) south area	a) norm area		D) South area	c) north root to north putter	p)north roof area to east landscaped area	a) north roof area to paved surface	2) Building roof area		c) Wetland		e) South buffer	d) Landscaped south	c) North Butter	b) Landscaped east	a) Landscaped north	1) Open Space	Scenario 1- Funoff to Storm Sewers	Post-development Water Balance			Percent Error	Volume about and V month	Taka	Exisitng Buildings	Open Space (wetland)	Open Space (meadow)		Areas	Pre-development Water Balance								Evaporation Data from Bowmanville	(1954 to 1975)	Climate Data from Uxbridgel		
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2.38	13.32	F 782 22		(Dasc)	in local			0.00 5,346.32			0.00	0.00	0.00 3,393,97		0.00			Z0.666'L	1 000								0.00							1,243.00	4 040	14.	0.00 499		(m3)	Imper R/O				0.85	0			111.40	58/	NA	(mm)	Roads & Flat Roofs	8	A STATE OF A
		The state of the second s		% or total precip	~																						0.00									4.16	498.50 1,6		(m3)	Imperv ET												t Roofs	And a second secon	AND CONTRACTOR
14.46	70.52	TUCT	2	% of total precip				1,315.44			26.781	10.47	634.23		46,98	169,13	56,38	150.34									0.00							1,697.28		82.68	1,614.60	0.00	(m3)	Total													and and a subscription of the subscription of	の時間的にはありました
41.56	40.86	17.58	pment	recip	0.00	0.00	19,496.70	19,496.70	10,000.10	19 308 78	187.92	469.80	4,228.20		45.98	169.13	55.38	1,503.36			2,114.10		1,675.62	78.30	4,701.14	1,133.78	3,132.00					0.00	19,496.70	19,496.70		826.85	2,114.10	16,555.75															and the second states and the	

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APPENDIX 8

UXBRIDGE WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA MAP

Hyatt, Cemetery Road, Uxbridge, Hydrogeological Investigation, January, 2009

