



REPORT

Consultation Report

Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge Extension

Submitted to:

Mount Polley Mining Corporation

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Submitted by:

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1.0 BACKGROUND

Mount Polley Mine is a copper and gold mine owned by Imperial Metals Corporation (Imperial) and operated by Mount Polley Mining Corporation (MPMC). The site is located 56 km northeast of Williams Lake, British Columbia.

A key aspect of water management for the Mount Polley Mine is the ability to effectively manage mine contact water so that it does not accumulate. Mine contact water originates from natural precipitation (rain and snowfall) that comes into contact with mine workings, roads, etc. Currently, MPMC's authorization PE-11678 authorizes discharge of treated and compliant water via the Veolia ACTIFLO® system to 31 December 2022. Section 1.2.3. of the permit outlines the discharge requirements:

1.2.3 This section applies to the discharge of treated effluent from the site runoff and seepage water collection and management systems to Quesnel Lake as sampled at the Treatment Plant Outlet (HAD 03). The site reference for this discharge is E304230...The discharge period is authorized until 31 December 2022.

This condition ending the authorization in December 2022 was applied to the operation prior to entering care and maintenance in May 2019 based on the Ministry's understanding, at that time, of the duration of the operations phase. As a result of the mine entering care and maintenance, the time during which the permitted Phase 4 Cariboo-Springer Pit will be developed has shifted beyond 2022. An extension to Section 1.2.3 is required to accommodate the shift in timing of the operations phase.

An application to extend the discharge period to 30 June 2025 was submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (ENV) on 9 June 2022, with no proposed changes to the permitted water quality, quantity, or monitoring requirements.

To support this application, consultation activities, including an open house and the posting of an Environmental Protection Notice (EPN) (Appendix A), have occurred. This report summarizes those activities as well as responses to those comments that have been received.

2.0 CONSULTATION

2.1 Referrals

In addition to submission to the ENV for screening, a draft of the amendment application was submitted to the Mount Polley Mine's Public Liaison Committee in March 2022 for reference.

To solicit additional feedback from the public at large, and at the request of ENV, an EPN in the William's Lake Tribune (Appendix A). This EPN was posted in the 3 March 2022 issue and included a summary of the project.

Upon completion of the application a final application in June 2022, it was provided to ENV, as well as the Williams Lake First Nation and Xat'sull First Nation.

2.2 Engagement

A summary of the notification and public meetings on the Interim Quesnel Lake Discharge Extension is in Table 1.

Although the Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge Extension is a minor amendment, as defined by Section 1.2 of the *Public Notification Regulation* under the *Environmental Management Act*, additional consultation and engagement was required by ENV on 4 February 2022 via email. An EPN was also posted in the Williams Lake Tribune (Appendix A), and a Community Engagement Meeting was held 28 March 2022 in Likely, BC. The PLC was given an opportunity to comment on the draft TAR and comments were received from one PLC member. Documents (papers and summary document provided in advance of a public meeting) prepared by researchers with the University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC) were also submitted for consideration.

Table 1: Summary of Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge Extension Engagement

Date	Attendees	Activity	Communication
19 January 2022	Xat'sull First Nation	Xat'sull First Nation Open House	A poster regarding the Interim Quesnel Lake Discharge Extension was presented during the open house.
27 January 2022	Public Liaison Committee	Quarterly PLC Meeting	As part of the quarterly PLC meeting the Interim Quesnel Lake Discharge Extension was introduced.
3 March 2022	Public at Large	Environmental Protection Notice posted in the Williams Lake Tribune	An EPN regarding the Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge Extension was posted to notify the public and to provide instructions on where/how to submit their comments.
24 March 2022	N/A	RevB of the Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge TAR provided for review	To support discussion of the application it was provided to EMLI, Williams Lake First Nation, Xat'sull First Nation, and the PLC.
28 March 2022	Public	Community Engagement Meeting	A Community Engagement Meeting took place in Likely BC.
N/A	N/A	Public Feedback	Letters received by MPMC and ENV in response to the EPN.
1 April 2022 26 April 2022	N/A	Public Liaison Committee Member Feedback	Document with comments from Mr. Doug Watt (PLC member).

2.3 Comments Received

Thirty one public comments on the Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge Extension were submitted to ENV, which were provided to MPMC. This included 2 comments submitted following the public comment period at the request of the private citizen who submitted them.

An online petition was submitted on the subject on the Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge Extension to ENV, which included 4378 e-signatures and 141 comments from e-signatories. The petition opposes the interim discharge extension, with the attached comments from signatories providing specific concerns about the interim permit extension.

MPMC responded directly to some of the public comments received.

2.4 Documents Submitted

The following documents were received through Public Liaison Committee members:

- The Granger Paper – "Initial Distribution and Interannual Decrease of Suspended Sediment in a Two-basin Lake Following a Massive Mine Tailings Spill: Quesnel Lake, BC, Canada." [1].
- The Pyle Paper – "Invertebrate Metal Accumulation and Toxicity from Sediments Affected by the Mount Polley Mine Disaster." [2].
- Update on Activities Funded by Environment Canada (UNBC-prepared document). An unpublished summary document provided in advance of the Public Meeting at the Likely Community Centre. EDF Research Team Report. 22 March 2022.

These documents were primarily focused on studies concerned with the breach event and not on matters directly related to the application at hand. Although they are out-of-scope, brief commentary is provided on these papers below.

3.0 RESPONSE TO INPUT RECEIVED FROM CONSULTATION

3.1 Effluent Treatment and Discharge Quality

The comments indicated a concern about the quality of effluent and treatment of the effluent. Water that has come into direct contact with mining activities from Mount Polley Mine is treated prior discharge into Quesnel Lake. The Permit defines water quality for the mine affected water entering Quesnel Lake from Mount Polley Mine. These limits will remain in place if the permit is amended. Some runoff that has not interacted with mining activities, such as rainwater that does not contact pits or spoils, is diverted and able to enter Quesnel Lake without treatment. This water is not regulated by the Permit. More detailed information on effluent treatment and quality can be found in Section 5 of the *Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge Extension Technical Assessment Report* [3].

There were comments specifically concerning the concentration of copper in the effluent entering Quesnel Lake. The Permit sets out limits for the concentration of copper in the effluent prior to entering Quesnel Lake. If copper exceeds the limit, then the water treatment plant recirculates the water present and discharge is suspended. When such an exceedance has occurred in the past, the incident is investigated to determine what has caused the exceedance to occur. More detail about exceedances of permit limits and the response can be found in Section 5.3 of the *Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge Extension Technical Assessment Report* [3].

3.2 Local Ecosystem and Aquatic Life

There were comments that indicated concern about the impact of effluent on the local ecosystem, particularly salmon in Quesnel Lake. There is ongoing monitoring of Quesnel Lake, including surface water, sediment, and receptors in the environment. The water chemistry is assessed in Quesnel Lake at multiple times throughout the year, at multiple depths and locations. This verifies that the limits in the Permit are met. The sediment in Quesnel Lake is also monitored. The monitoring of the receiving environment is described in Section 7.2 of the *Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge Extension Technical Assessment Report*. There is ongoing monitoring of benthic invertebrates, plankton, and fish to determine any effects of the Mount Polley Mine water effluent on these receptors. The monitoring of the receptors in Quesnel Lake are described in Section 7.3 of the *Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge Extension Technical Assessment Report* [3].

There were comments that indicated specific concern about how the extension of the Permit would impact the salmon present in Quesnel Lake. Quesnel Lake is home to multiple fish species, including Sockeye, Spring, and landlocked Kokanee salmon. The diffusers releasing Mount Polley Mine water discharge into the receiving environment are at depth, so as not to disturb sensitive habitats, like spawning sites. In fall of 2021, Sockeye salmon were observed spawning on lower Hazeltine Creek in the vicinity of the diffuser. There is monthly toxicity testing for Rainbow Trout as part of the monitoring of the receiving environment.

3.3 Documents Submitted

Granger Paper

The Granger paper [1] is a journal publication that evaluates sediment transport of the sediments released during the 2014 breach of the perimeter embankment. Although the final paragraph of the introductory section of this paper seeks to connect the research of the 2014 breach event to the present day (2022) treated effluent discharge amendment application, there are no connections made in the remainder of the paper, nor do the authors delineate how that connection exists.

The Granger paper does provide a useful compilation of data from various available sources as recent as 2020, including data obtained by Mount Polley. These compiled data indicate a net eastward transport over the Cariboo Island sill of approximately 31,000 Mg of fine sediment between September 2014 and Spring 2015; this figure agrees reasonably with predictions from the three-dimensional hydrodynamic model [4].

Pyle Paper

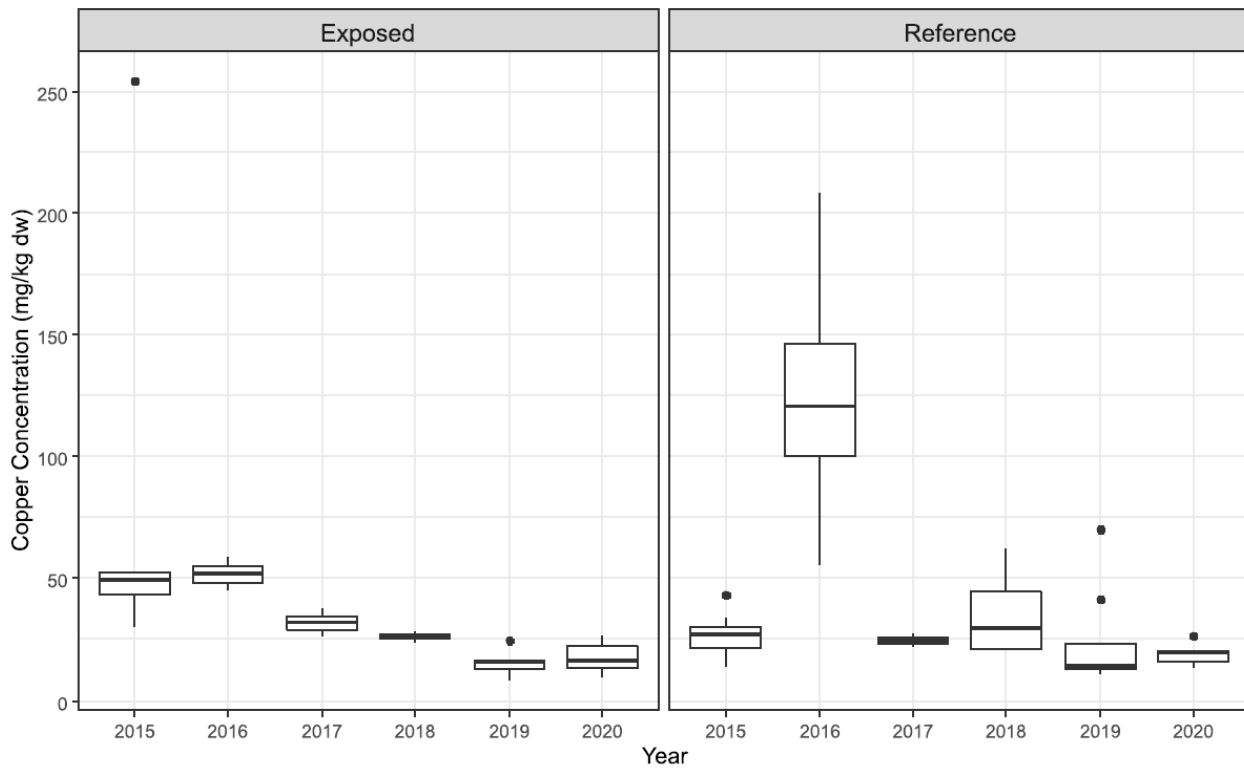
The Pyle et al. [2] paper is concerned with the 2014 perimeter embankment breach and resulting sediment chemistry. The sites used in Pyle et al.'s work [2] divides their study locations into breach-impacted and breach-unimpacted sites. It is not related to the effluent and therefore not related to the present amendment application. With respect to waterborne exposures, Pyle et al. [2] found that the metals were below the BC Water Quality Guidelines for freshwater aquatic life.

Pyle et al. collected samples of water, sediment, amphipods (*Hyalella azteca*), and mayfly larvae of the order Ephemeroptera from several sites including Polley Lake, breach-affected and unaffected sites within Quesnel Lake and what they referred to as a mine-contaminated site (Bootjack Lake)¹ and from a far-field site (Little Lake) during the summer of 2018, representing conditions encountered four years prior to the present application.

Unfortunately, the sediment metal concentrations are not provided in the Pyle paper [2]; however, based on the narrative descriptions of sediment chemistry, there does not appear to be a clear concentration-effect relationship between sediment chemistry, whole body metal concentrations and lab-measured effects. The absence of elevated copper concentrations in overlying water are in agreement with the expectations from the geochemical work carried out in relation to the breach [5], [6], [7], [8], [9] and as noted by Pyle et al. [2] with respect to the geochemical controls that do not favour bioavailability.

The metal bioaccumulation observed in the paper [2] was similarly observed in MPMC's studies of zooplankton in the early years following the breach. Zooplankton would be exposed to breach outwash materials through the water column rather than from contact with sediment. While the zooplankton tissue chemistry was elevated following the breach (to concentrations not dissimilar to those observed by Pyle et al. [2], the concentrations began to decline after 2016 (Figure 1) and the zooplankton did not pose a risk to consumption by fish because zooplankton tissue concentrations were lower than the dietary threshold for fish of 500 mg/Kg [6], [10], [11]. This prediction of an absence of uptake into the food chain is shown in Figure 2. It is suggested [2] that given the increase in copper concentrations in *H. azteca* whole body tissue, a study of fish tissue chemistry be undertaken. Such a study has been undertaken. These data are shown for the years 2015 to 2020 in Figure 2. The fish tissue chemistry does not suggest that the findings by Pyle et al. [2] indicate a cause for concern.

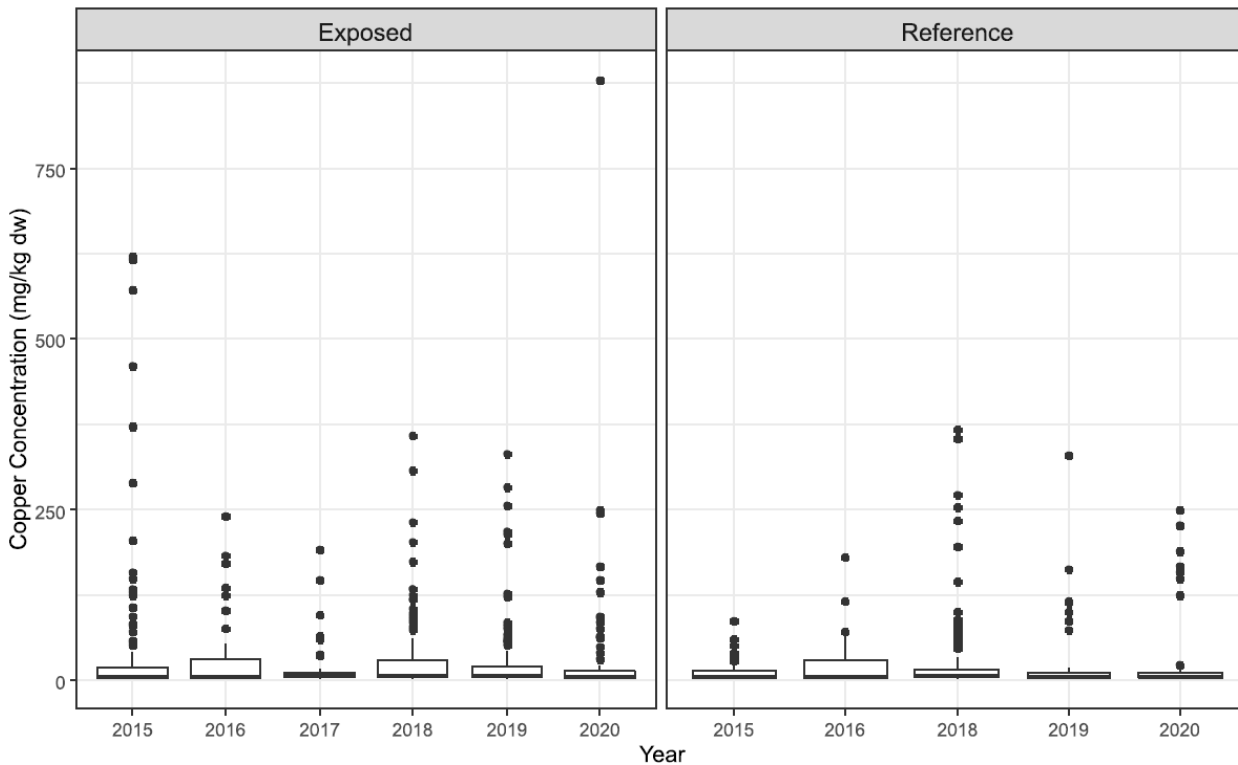
¹ Although Bootjack Lake is situated near the Mount Polley Mine, it does not receive tailings or effluent. Characterizing this lake as mining-affected is incorrect.



Note: Boxes enclose the interquartile range (Q1 to Q3) of the data, the horizontal line within the box indicates the median value, and the vertical lines show the range of values outside the interquartile range but fall within normal distribution.
 mg/kg dw = milligrams per kilogram dry weight.

Figure 3.3-15: Boxplot of Copper Concentrations in Zooplankton Tissue in Samples Collected from Exposed and Reference Stations in Quesnel Lake from 2015 to 2020

Figure 1. Reproduction of Figure 3.3-15 from the Technical Assessment Report for the Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge Extension Showing Concentrations of Copper in Zooplankton



Note: Boxes enclose the interquartile range (Q1 to Q3) of the data, the horizontal line within the box indicates the median value, and the vertical lines show the range of values outside the interquartile range but fall within normal distribution.
 mg/kg dw = milligrams per kilogram dry weight.

Figure 3.3-17: Boxplot of Copper Concentrations in Fish Tissue from Samples Collected from Exposed and Reference Areas in Quesnel Lake from 2015 to 2020

Figure 2: Reproduction of Figure 3.3-17 from the Technical Assessment Report for the Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge Extension Showing the Similarity of Fish Tissue Concentrations in Exposed and Reference Locations

The concentrations of metals in the tissues of mayflies and amphipods were elevated in areas of elevated copper in the Pyle et al. [2] study. This is not surprising. However, it is important to examine the magnitude of that elevation of tissue metals. Tissue chemistry data were not tabulated by Pyle et al. [2]. Table 2 summarizes data either directly stated in the paper’s text or as interpolated from the graphical representations of the data. As can be seen, even the highest values of whole-body copper are below thresholds of effect (the median value is more representative) and are also below the dietary threshold of 500 mg/kg. The fish, which consume these organisms, do not have elevated copper concentrations in their flesh (Figure 2). Moreover, in the lab studies, the median concentration in Little Lake (the far -field reference site where no breach materials or mine waters flow to) was comparable to the median concentration at Raft Creek (“breach-impacted” as defined by Pyle et al.) in Quesnel Lake.

Table 2: Comparison of Maximum Concentrations of Copper Measured by Pyle et al. [2] in Mayflies and Amphipods and Effects Thresholds

Organism	Data Source	Copper Concentration in the Pyle et al. Study	Threshold of Effect	Threshold Source
Mayfly	Field Collected	57 mg/kg	>100 mg/kg	As cited by Pyle, et al. [2]
<i>Hyalella azteca</i>	Field Collected (Interpolated from Fig. 5 [2])	Median \approx 80 mg/kg Max. \approx 84 mg/kg	127 mg/kg – survival not reduced 249 mg/kg – onset of mortality	[12]
<i>Hyalella azteca</i>	Lab Exposure (Interpolated from Fig. 9 [2])	Median \approx 62 mg/kg Max. \approx 92 mg/kg	127 mg/kg – survival not reduced 249 mg/kg – onset of mortality	[12]

Note(s): Tissue concentrations are either as directly reported [2] or, where not provide in their paper, as interpolated from the graphs in the paper. Tissue concentration units were converted to mg/kg ($\mu\text{g/g} = \text{mg/kg}$) to facilitate comparison.

In the sediment toxicity testing studies carried out [2], the authors found that there was toxicity in the samples collected from Raft Creek and Polley Lake. The level of toxicity was below the regulatory effect level specified in Protocol 1 [13], which is an EC₂₀, or for sediments, expressed as a 20% probability of observing an EC₂₀. A 20% survival reduction is also used in the Environment Canada test method as an acceptability criterion for reference sediments and is also used as the health criteria for acceptability for use of the lab cultured test organisms [14].

The highest effect level measured by Pyle et al. was, by graphical interpolation, \approx 17%. Protocol 1 places priority on sublethal endpoints, including growth. The highest reduction in growth was 7% in the Horsefly Bay location compared to the Shoals Bay reference site in Quesnel Lake. The location where reduced survival was observed (Raft Creek [\approx 83% survival] and Polley Lake [\approx 87% survival]) did not significantly differ in growth from the growth rates in the lab control or the Shoals Bay reference site.

One would typically expect to see effects on sublethal endpoints before seeing effects on survival. The lack of a connection between those sites where there was reduced growth and reduced survival, coupled with whole body copper levels being less than those associated with lethal effects in other studies [12], and the presence of both *H. azteca* and mayflies in the same locations suggests that the observations made [2] may represent some of the common challenges in sediment toxicity testing and the variability of sediment toxicity test results.

Summary Document (UNBC)

The UNBC-led team presented an update document and provided some narrative of the contents of that document at the public meeting in Likely (28 March 2022). The research presented is primarily focused on the sediment dynamics and properties, as they relate to the breach. The summary document notes that it is preliminary, and it does not provide data. The overview provided a brief summary of:

- Sediment mass transport in the Quesnel Lake system, more recently updated in a published paper (Granger, et al. 2022). As noted above, this work is related to the breach and is not part of the scope of the present amendment application. Comments have been provided above.
- Results of the concentration of metals in suspended particulates concentrated from water through the use of a centrifuge. The metals concentrations were compared to sediment quality guidelines (SQGs). This comparison is not valid. The suspended particulate materials should be sampled in a grab sample of whole (i.e., not centrifuged) water and compared to use specific (e.g., used by freshwater aquatic life) water quality guidelines as an initial indicator of whether pollution has been caused. The comparison as used by UNBC is a misapplication of the SQGs because freshwater aquatic life is not exposed to centrifuge-concentrated suspended particulates.

Other items in the summary document are non-specific overviews of ongoing work by UNBC and there are no specific details relevant to the present application presented.

3.4 Due Process and Public Consultation

Comments indicated concern about the permitting process and the amount of public consultation taking place. The amendment to the Permit is being sought in interim to allow for more time to submit of Life of Mine plan. The extension this amendment would provide to the permit does not reflect the expected life of the mine. The Permit has been considered a minor amendment under the *Environmental Management Act* by the ENV, which does not require public consultation per the *Public Notification Regulation*. However, to facilitate consultation, the Director required Mount Polley Mining Corporation to publish an EPN and prepare a consultation report (the present report). Williams Lake First Nation and Xat'sül First Nation were invited to comment within the public process; however, a separate consultation initiative is carried out for First Nations to reflect their unique rights and title interests.

4.0 CLOSURE

The reader is referred to the Study Limitations section, which precedes the text and forms an integral part of this report.

We trust that the above addresses the comments received during the consultation process. Should you have any further questions, you can reply by email to (lee.nikl@wsp.com) or by phone at +1 604 296 4200.

Signature Page

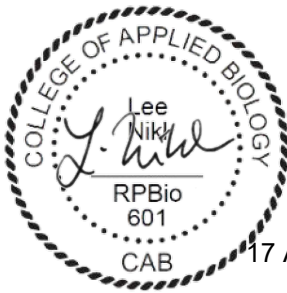
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17 August 2022

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https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/10023g/22514095_deliverables/002_issued/055-r-83211-consultation_report_quesnel_interim_discharge_extension/22514095-055-r-rev0-83211-consultation_report_quesnel_17aug_22.docx

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APPENDIX A

**Quesnel Lake Interim Discharge
Environmental Protection Notice**



Lane Judd was a big fan of the Total Ice Titans who played the Vancouver Sharpshooters on Feb. 25. Judd made the sign and dressed up to help cheer on his mentor Jaxson Dikur. (Ruth Lloyd photo - Williams Lake Tribune)

Mini Titan a big fan

Big Brother and Big Sisters Williams Lake mentorship program participant shows his team spirit

Ruth LLOYD
Staff writer

The Total Ice Titans were being cheered on by some small fans with big hearts on Feb. 25. The Titans were facing off

against the Vancouver Sharpshooters on Titans home ice, their only home games of the season.

Players on the Titans participate in a mentoring program with Big Brothers and Big Sis-

ters and one of the participants is Lane Judd.

Lane is mentored by Jaxson Dikur, Number 50 on the Titans and made a sign and wore a Titan costume to show his support from the stands.

Hockey, snowmobiling set for this weekend

Coming up in the lakecity:
Stampede hockey

Friday, March 4 the Williams Lake Stampede will face off in a home game against Quesnel Kangaroos in the first game of the second round of CIHL playoffs. The game will be the first of a three-game series. Puck drops at 7:30 p.m. at the Cariboo Memorial recreation complex and tickets can be purchased ahead of time via Eventbrite.

Family Fun Day

Williams Lake Powder Kings will be hosting a Yanks Peak Family Fun Day on Saturday, March 19.

Registration at the cabin at 10 a.m. and event starts at 11:30 a.m. Events will include: relay poles, kids poles, sprints, tune hill challenge and tune hill sprints.

Entry fee by donation. Participants must have a chest protector and yearly or daily trail pass. For more info call or text Rick Seibert at 250-267-3000.

**St. Andrew's
United Church**
1000 Huckvale Place
(just off Midnight Drive)

**EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITY**

**OFFICE COORDINATOR POSITION
at
St. Andrew's United Church
Williams Lake**

Job description available at:
wlunitedchurch.ca

Apply by March 14, 2022 to:
secretary1.saucwl@outlook.com

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION NOTICE

Application for a Permit Amendment under The Provisions of the *Environmental Management Act*

We, Mount Polley Mining Corporation, 5720 Bootjack Forest Service Road, PO Box 12, Likely, British Columbia, Canada, intend to submit this amendment application to the Director to amend Permit 11678, issued May 30, 1997 and last revised December 31, 2020, which authorizes the discharge of effluent from a copper-gold mine and mill complex located near Likely British Columbia.

This permit amendment application requests that the discharge period as defined in Permit 11678 Section 1.2.3 be extended from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2025 to manage onsite water inventory and support permitted operations. The discharge effluent is treated mine water. The primary treatment type applied to the discharge is the Veolia Actiflo treatment system. This application does not include changes to discharge volume or quality.

The location of the facilities from which the discharge originates is within Mineral Leases No. 345731, No. 410495, No. 524068, No. 573346, No. 933970, and No. 933989 as well as Mineral Claims No. CB16 204475, No. PM5 206540, No. POL2 411010, No. 514039, and No. 514044, Cariboo Mining Division, Cariboo Land District. The discharge will occur at depth into Quesnel Lake, adjacent to Mineral Claim 501479.

The authorized annual average rate of discharge is 29,000 m³/day. The maximum rate of discharge is 52,000 m³/day. The operating period will 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The physical and chemical characteristics of the mine water discharge are variable but the criteria that it must meet is unchanged and is shown in Table 1. Table 1 shows Permit 11678, Section 1.2.4, water quality limits that the treated water must meet at the treatment plant outlet and the edge of the initial dilution zone in Quesnel Lake. Water quality at the edge of the initial dilution zone in Quesnel Lake typically meets approved British Columbia Water Quality Guidelines apart from certain seasonal periods when Quesnel Lake naturally exceeds those guidelines. In addition to being screen against the permit limits all water quality data are screened against applicable approved British Columbia Water Quality Guidelines at the edge of the initial dilution zone in Quesnel Lake. By meeting these permit limits and comparing to approved guidelines, end uses such as drinking water, aquatic health and recreation are protected in Quesnel Lake.

Approved British Columbia Water Quality Guidelines can be found here:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/air-land-water/water/water-quality/water-quality-guidelines/approved-water-quality-guidelines>

Any person who may be adversely affected by the proposed amendment and wishes to provide relevant information may, within 30 days after the last date of posting, publishing, service or display, send written comments to the applicant (Mount Polley Mining Corporation, environmental@mountpolley.com, Box 12, Likely BC, VOL 1N0), with a copy to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy Mining Authorization (env.miningauthorizations@gov.bc.ca) The identity of any respondents and the contents of anything submitted in relation to this application will become part of the public record.

Date: February 17, 2022

Mount Polley Mining Corporation Contact Number: 250-790-2215

Table 1 Permit 11678 Section 1.2.4 states "The characteristics of the discharge at the treatment plant outlet must be equivalent to or less than the values specified below in column 2 of Table 1 below." These limits will remain unchanged with this permit amendment.

Parameter	Treatment Plant Outlet (1)	Edge of Quesnel Lake IDZ (1)(2)(3)
Rainbow Trout 96hrLC50	50 % Mortality in 100% effluent	-
Daphnia Magna 48hrLC50	50 % Mortality in 100% effluent	-
pH	< 9.5 and >6.0 pH units	-
Total Suspended Solids	30 mg/L, and 15 mg/L Monthly Average	-
Total Sulfate	1,100 mg/L	218 mg/L
Total Ammonia (as N)	1.3 mg/L	0.18 mg/l as N
Total Nitrate (as N)	34.0 mg/L	3.0 mg/l as N
Total Nitrite (as N)	0.78 mg/L	0.02 mg/L as N
Total Phosphorus	90.0 µg/L	10.0 µg/L
Fluoride	17.0 mg/L	1.0 mg/L
Total Arsenic	28 µg/L	5.0 µg/L
Total Chromium	4 µg/L	1 µg/L
Total Copper	33 µg/L	2.2 µg/L (30-day rolling average)
Total Iron	1.0 mg/L	1.0 mg/L
Dissolved Iron	0.35 mg/L	0.35 mg/L
Total Manganese	3.4 mg/L	0.84 mg/L
Total Molybdenum	0.36 mg/L	0.05 mg/L
Total Silver	0.24 µg/L	0.05 µg/L
Total Selenium	75 µg/L	2 µg/L
Total Zinc	59 µg/L	7.5 µg/L
Dissolved Aluminum	0.75 mg/L	0.05 mg/L
Dissolved Cadmium	0.34 µg/L	0.13 µg/L

(1) All values are maximum values from grab samples unless otherwise specified.

(2) Only applies while discharging directly to Quesnel Lake.

(3) The "Edge of Quesnel Lake IDZ" is a point located 100m from the Quesnel Lake outfall, represented by site QUL-58 mid and/or near bottom samples, or alternative location approved by the Director.



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