City of North Battleford
2025 Waste Management Facility
Annual Report

North Battleford
Treaty Six Territory | Heartland of the Métis | Saskatchewan | Canada

March 2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The WMF accepts and disposes of domestic municipal waste as authorized by the Permit to Operate a Municipal Waste Disposal Ground. All the procedures outlined in the Permit to Operate a Municipal Waste Disposal Ground (Permit to Operate) and the WMF Operations Plan are being followed to ensure the City is within regulatory guidelines.

A summary of the WMF operations are as follows:

- In 2025 the total amount of waste disposed of in the main pit increased.
    - The amount of waste disposed of in the main pit increased from 10,835 tonnes in 2024 to 12,1586 tonnes in 2025.
    - The amount of household recyclables increased from 543 tonnes in 2024 to 564 tonnes in 2025.
- The current working cells (cell 1 through 3) are expected to be full in 36 years.
    - With the construction of cell 4 the remaining life of the main pit changes to approximately 113 years.
    - The 2025 compaction rate increased from 0.78 tonne/m^3 in 2024 to 0.86 tonne/m^3 in 2025.
- In 2025 there were 52 weekly inspections completed. The findings of the inspections indicate that:
    - Asbestos was noted as “buried in pit” in all inspections.
    - Perimeter fencing was observed in good condition in 49 of 52 inspections.
    - The SE secondary access gate was observed as being secured in all inspections.
    - The landfill pit was observed as having “portable fencing in place” in all inspections.
    - No standing water was observed in all inspections.
    - The storm water storage pond was noted to be below the freeboard threshold in all inspections.
- In 2025 the WMF experienced six landfill intruder incidents afterhours between May 6th and October 8th.
- In 2025 the WMF experienced one landfill fire.
- The low chloride concentrations in the monitoring wells suggest that leachate has not been detected in the monitoring wells, however chloride concentrations may be related to both historic and active landfill activities.

The City of North Battleford continues to work towards diverting more recyclable and reusable material from the main pit in 2026.

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INTRODUCTION

The City of North Battleford (the City) Annual Waste Management Facility (WMF) Report is designed to provide information to City Council, internal management, and government agencies.

The WMF accepts and disposes of domestic municipal waste as authorized by the Permit to Operate a Municipal Waste Disposal Ground (Permit to Operate) and the WMF Operations Plan. All the procedures outlined in this permit are being followed to ensure the City is within regulatory guidelines. The City is continually taking steps to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover wastes directed to the WMF.

The City's Permit to Operate Waste Disposal Grounds (Permit PO21-012) was renewed on February 1, 2021, and was in effect until January 31, 2026. In January 2026 the City received a permit extension through March 31, 2026 to provide time for the City's Environmental Consultants and the Ministry to review and revise the existing permit. Of note, Permit PO21-012 introduced a new requirement that volatile organic compounds (VOCs) be added to the annual groundwater program to establish baseline data and trends. Depending on analytical results, VOC sampling may be amended in future years once baseline conditions are established.

BACKGROUND

The WMF is located near Wearing Road, approximately 2.1 km east of Territorial Drive North. The legal land description is SW-15-44-16 W3M. A map showing the location of the WMF and current site diagram can be found in Appendix A.

The WMF design consists of four cells, constructed over the lifetime of the facility. Cell No. 1 was constructed in 1996, Cell No. 2 was constructed in 2002, and Cell No. 3 is currently being used and was constructed in 2012. Cell No. 3 was expected to have a serviceable life of nine years and provide approximately 375,000 m^3 of landfill capacity. Cell No. 4 was originally projected for construction in 2030. The WMF design features a clay till liner, leachate collection system, leachate pumping station and force main to deliver leachate to the wastewater treatment plant for treatment.

The WMF operates Monday through Saturday from 08:00 to 18:00 May 1 to October 30 and 09:00 to 17:00 November 1 to April 30. The WMF is closed on all statutory holidays. At all times that the WMF is operational, and the main gate is open, the scale house is manned by a scale house attendant.

The main gate remains closed until the scale house attendant opens it to the public. Security cameras and facility monitoring are completed at the main gate, the tool shed, and the equipment lean-to. The WMF perimeter is fenced, and weekly inspections monitor the fence integrity. There is one secondary access point to the WMF located in

the northeast near the cell stockpile. This access is secured with a chain-link gate and locked to prohibit unauthorized access.

The City is the main contributor to the waste that enters the facility. Historically contributors included the Town of Battleford, the RM of North Battleford No. 437, and the RM of Battle River No. 438. In April 2018, the Town of Battleford diverted their waste to the newly constructed Loraas Transfer Station.

The WMF collection site for used oil, oil containers and filters, and antifreeze is located within the EcoCentre.

On July 2, 2025 the City opened a new Household Hazardous Waste Depot (HHWD) on the WMF site. In the past, the City held annual/semi-annual household hazardous waste days for the disposal of household hazardous waste. The HHWD accepts household hazardous waste during regular WMF hours and replaces the household hazardous waste days.

The WMF offers free disposal of compostable materials, blue bin recyclable materials, and fluorescent light bulbs and ballasts (limited quantities/week) to City residents. Blue bin recyclable materials can be disposed of into two 30-yard bins. The WMF stores some recyclables which are processed at other locations including white goods (refrigerants), metal objects, tires, empty propane canisters, grain bags, batteries, used cooking oil, antifreeze, and waste oil. Other materials that are diverted from the main pit and stored onsite include clean wood/lumber, trees/shrubs, concrete, asphalt, compostable material, clean soil, and high-quality resalable items. Clean wood/lumber is stockpiled and chipped, trees/shrubs are stockpiled and burnt, concrete and asphalt are crushed onsite for resale, and compostable material and clean soil are used for cover in the main pit. Resalable items are stored in a neat row next to the trees/shrubs pile and include items such as peddle bikes, lawn mowers, desks, bricks, and lumber.

Curbside garbage and recycling pick-up is completed by third-party contractors who monitor the contents and volumes of the bins they collect. Any non/rejected recyclable material found after sorting is baled and disposed of in the WMF main pit.

The WMF accepts asbestos which is buried on-site in designated areas.

WMF ACCEPTED MATERIALS VOLUMES

A record of the types and volumes of waste and other materials collected are listed in Appendix B. These records also show which materials were disposed and which were diverted from the main pit at the WMF. Where available the 2025 waste volumes have been compared to the 2024 volumes to demonstrate year over year variances in waste and recycling streams.

COMPACTION

In 2025 the City replaced their compactor, purchasing a used Tana compactor. The new compactor combined with operational changes, specifically utilizing used rig mats as alternate daily cover, improved the compaction rate, extending the remaining life of the main pit.

Daily compaction and cover activities are recorded in the Operator logbook at the WMF. An Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) survey was completed in October 2024 and October 2025. The landfill tonnage and the volumetric airspace consumption between these two surveys was 13,677 tonnes and 15,992 m^3, resulting in a waste compaction rate of 0.86 tonne/m^3. The 2025 compaction rate increased from 0.78 tonne/m^3 to 0.86 tonne/m^3.

WMF MAIN PIT VOLUMES

The volumes shown in Appendix B under Main Pit Volumes include all waste entering the main pit. The amount of waste disposed of in the main pit increased from 10,835.3 to 12158.6 tonnes.

In 2024 the City retained Tetra Tech Canada. Inc (Tetra Tech) to update the annual airspace assessment. As of 2024 the estimated remaining airspace is estimated to be 595,770 m^3 in Cells 1 through 3 and 1,831,468 m^3 when cell 4 is included.

In 2025 the volume of Cells 1 through 3 increased by 15,992 m^3, leaving an estimated 579,778 m^3 in Cells 1 through Cells 3 and 1,815,476 m^3 when cell 4 is included. The current working cells (cell 1 through 3) are expected to be full in 36 years, and using the 2025 volume increase, with the construction of cell 4, the remaining life of the main pit changes to approximately 113 years. Increasing the compaction rate based on current waste volumes extends the life of cells 1 through 3 from 30 years (2024) to 36 years (2025) and for cell 4 from 92 years (2024) to 113 years (2025).

GENERAL WASTE

General waste entering the main pit consists of sorted domestic waste and rejected recyclables, construction and demolition waste, and carcasses. Sorted domestic waste includes waste from the curbside residential waste collection program and sorted waste brought into the WMF from residential and non-residential customers. Rejected recyclables includes waste from contaminated recyclables, and non recyclable material disposed of as recycling. Construction and demolition material consists of non sorted waste. Animal carcasses received are immediately buried in the main pit.

The amount of general waste entering the main pit increased from 10,220.9 to 11,562 tonnes.

ASBESTOS

Asbestos must first be approved by the City following an application process before it's disposed of at the WMF. The amount of asbestos disposed of and buried in the main pit decreased from 614.4 to 596.6 tonnes. In 2025 the BCMI Inn demolition was completed, contributing to a second year of increased asbestos disposal (In 2023 69.7 tonnes were received).

COVER MATERIAL

Cover material consists of clean soil and compost.

The amount of cover material received decreased from 14,505 to 11,432 tonnes. All compost received in 2025 was used as cover material. No compost was sold or used off-site.

CLEAN HYDRO-VAC SLURRY

Hydro-vacs are directed to a specific area of the main pit that is covered with intermediate cover. Hydro-vacs deposit their material over the intermediate cover where liquid evaporates to the atmosphere and filters through to the bottom of the pit where it is collected by the leachate collection system. Once the material is dry it is used as daily cover. The amount of clean hydro-vac slurry increased from 246.0 to 988.1 tonnes.

DIVERTED MATERIALS

The volumes/units shown in Appendix B under Diverted Materials include all materials diverted from the main pit.

SORTED CONSTRUCTION RECYCLABLES

Sorted construction recyclables consists of concrete, wood, metal, and asphalt. The amount of sorted construction recyclables increased from 5722.8 to 8,198.3 tonnes.

ECO-CENTRE OIL/ANTIFREEZE

The amount of oil removed from the eco-centre increased from 12,700 to 15,000 litres.

The amount of antifreeze removed increased from 1,400 to 1,800 litres.

8 drums of oil filters, 1268 empty oil containers (20L pails), and 355 large garbage bags filled with empty oil jugs were removed.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE DEPOT (HHW DEPOT)

The HHW Depot was opened to the public on July 2, 2025. The HHW Depot is a collection site, serviced by GFL, that collects Program (specific household products that have environmental handling fees) and Non-Program (all other household chemicals). In 2025 the following volumes of chemicals were removed:

- 1 Tub Skid – Non Program – Miscellaneous
- 1 Barrel – Program Flammable
- 1 Barrel – Program Pesticide

HOUSEHOLD RECYCLABLES

The amount of household recyclables increased from 543 to 564.4 tonnes.

COMPOST ANALYTICAL

On September 10, 2025 a composite sample of the WMF compost pile was collected and submitted to A & L Canada Laboratories of London, Ontario. The sample results were compared to the CCME guidelines for Compost Quality. Sample results are found in Appendix C.

Compost sampling results indicate that the 2025 WMF compost material was within the CCME guidelines for Category A – Unrestricted use.

OTHER RECYCLABLE MATERIAL

The WMF maintains stockpiles of recyclable materials that are used or held for processing elsewhere. The following materials were diverted from the Main Pit in 2025:

- 598 tires were collected by TW Trucking for recycling.
- 95 automotive batteries. Automotive batteries are sold for recycling.
- 52.5 tonnes of resalable items were sold for reuse.

LEACHATE

The total volume of leachate pumped from the leachate collection well to the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) increased from 3,658 m^3 to 5772.4 m^3.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (MOE) COMPLIANCE

The WMF is required to comply with the conditions of the Permit to Operate and the approved Operations Plan. To maintain compliance the City is required to report annually on the following information that is not otherwise captured within sections of this report:

- Results of Inspections identifying:
  - Asbestos burial
  - Perimeter fencing
  - Landfill pit observations
  - Adequate signage
  - Standing water
  - Storm water storage pond depth and any storage pond activities (i.e., sampling and pumping to WWTP)
- A summary of unauthorized discharges
- Verifying the presence of records:
  - Dates of clean wood burns
  - Date and sign-off of annual review of Operations and Emergency response plans
- Summary of urgent/upset conditions.
- Discharge and Discovery Reporting

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

The WMF is required to have weekly and quarterly inspections. The inspections capture information on the general condition of the WMF, an estimate of stockpiled diverted materials, storm water retention pond water levels, and the main pit conditions and practices.

In 2025 there were 52 weekly inspections completed. The findings of the inspections indicated that:

- Asbestos was noted as “buried in pit” in all inspections.
- Perimeter fencing was observed in good condition in 49 of 52 inspections, two inspections noted the fencing connected to the NE secondary access was “sagging” from animals crossing over, WMF staff fixed the fencing in a timely manor.
  - The NE secondary access gate was observed as being secured in all inspections.
- The landfill pit was observed as having “portable fencing in place” in all inspections.

- Signage was observed in good condition in all inspections.
- No standing water was observed in all inspections.
- The storm water storage pond was noted to be below the freeboard threshold in all inspections.

UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

There were no unauthorized discharges in 2025.

RECORD VERIFICATION

The City tracks information for the WMF in the scale house waste tracking program TRUX, in the Daily Cover Log, through regular inspections, in the electronic file system, and in the WMF Supervisors logbook.

Table 1B is generated using the records available in TRUX and provides the City with a record of all materials entering and diverted materials exiting the WMF. Leachate volumes are provided by the WWTP.

CLEAN WOOD BURNS

On April 2, and November 19, 2025, the City conducted a clean wood burns.

OPERATIONS PLAN SIGN OFF

The Operations Plan was signed off on March 2, 2025. The Emergency Response Plan is included in the Operations Plan.

SUMMARY OF URGENT/UPSET CONDITIONS

In 2025 the WMF experienced five landfill intruder incidents afterhours between June 10th and September 19th. In all incidents, one to three individuals entered the facility by climbing over or crawling under the front gate. No property damage or facility equipment occurred. Items taken by the intruders included items from the resalable row and items from the household garbage drop off bins. RCMP were called and an incident report was created with each break in.

In 2025 the WMF experienced one landfill fire. On April 10th, a battery booster pack started on fire in the main pit, WMF staff quickly extinguished the fire.

DISCHARGE AND DISCOVERY REPORTING

On November 30, 2023, CNB notified the two properties to the north of the WMF that a historical chloride plume identified in the 2021 historical discharge report is present on

their properties. In 2026 additional notification will be provided to note the presence of low concentration VOC exceedances and will include recommendations to minimize risk. CNB will provide the landowners with copies of the annual groundwater monitoring report and will specifically notify the landowners of any significantly increasing chemical concentrations that exceed the Saskatchewan Environmental Quality Guidelines.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The City does not have an estimate for the 2025 Green House Gas (GHG) emissions at the WMF at the time this report was created but does have an estimate to report for 2024. The City contracted Tetra Tech to estimate and summarize GHG emissions at the WMF. In Tetra Tech's "North Battleford 2024 GHG Report", the WMF emitted 12.777 kt of GHG in 2024 vs 12.753 kt in 2023. This estimate is above the Federal reporting threshold of 10 kt and was reported to the Ministry of Environment and Environment and Climate Change Canada.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

Pinter & Associates LTD (Pinter) was contracted by the City to conduct the annual groundwater monitoring program at the WMF. On March 30, 2026, a copy of the Final 2025 Groundwater Monitoring Report was forwarded to the Ministry of Environment. As part of the monitoring program, water samples are collected from eight (8) monitoring wells, the leachate collection well, and the storm water retention pond. Monitoring wells are inspected at the time of sampling for potential damage and securement. The monitoring wells are grouped according to their location relative to the main pit. Two wells are up-gradient (upstream of the groundwater flow), three wells are immediately down-gradient (downstream of the groundwater flow), and three wells are in a buried channel further down-gradient of the main pit.

The findings of the 2025 groundwater monitoring are presented below.

2025 GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT SUMMARY

CONDITION OF MONITORING WELLS

At the time of sampling all monitoring wells identified in the Permit to Operate were in good condition. Pinter noted all monitoring wells were protected by metal casing protectors and secure, BH521 was noted that it was secured with a locking-plug in absence of a locked casing protector.

GROUNDWATER ANALYSIS

Saskatchewan environmental quality guidelines (SEQG) were exceeded in monitoring wells BH501D, BH504C-r, BH505C, BH506B, BH508C, BH519, BH520r, and BH521.

BH501D exceeded the SEQGs for conductivity (4,920 uS/cm), total dissolved solids (4,540 ppm), chloride (103 ppm), sulphate (2,750 ppm), cadmium (0.000760 ppm), manganese (1.35 ppm), selenium (0.0421 ppm), sodium (276 ppm), and uranium (0.0936 ppm).

BH504C-r exceeded the SEQGS for total dissolved solids (1,7000 ppm) sulphate (816 ppm), manganese (0.149 ppm), and uranium (0.0281 ppm),

BH505C exceeded the SEQGS for conductivity (4,960 uS/cm), total dissolved solids (4,370 ppm), chloride (294 ppm), sulphate (2,470 ppm), cadmium (0.000413 ppm), iron (1.72 ppm), manganese (1.48 ppm), and uranium (0.135 ppm).

BH506B exceeded the SEQGS for conductivity (2,220 uS/cm), total dissolved solids (1,500 ppm), chloride (213 ppm), nitrate (0.336 ppm), sulphate (456 ppm), arsenic (0.00863 ppm), iron (2.32 ppm), manganese (0.1712 ppm), and uranium (0.0458 ppm).

BH508C exceeded the SEQGS for conductivity (3,980 uS/cm), total dissolved solids (3,520 ppm), nitrate (3.74 ppm), sulphate (2,220 ppm), manganese (0.134 ppm), and uranium (0.0286 ppm).

BH519 exceeded the SEQGS for conductivity (1,880 uS/cm), total dissolved solids (1,160 ppm), chloride (143 ppm), trichloroethylene (0.61 ppb), vinyl chloride (3.52 ppb), iron (3.73 ppm), and manganese (1.09 ppm).

BH520r exceeded the SEQGS for conductivity (3,050 uS/cm), total dissolved solids (1,760 ppm), chloride (297 ppm), sodium (213 ppm), chlorobenzene (1.33 ppb), trichloroethylene (1.37 ppb), vinyl chloride (1.28 ppb), phenols (0.0038 ppm), copper (0.0129 ppm), and manganese (3.81 ppm).

BH521 exceeded the SEQGS for total dissolved solids (2,110 ppm),sulphate (960 ppm), ethylbenzene (0.0114 ppm), and xylenes (0.0295 ppm)

SURFACE WATER ANALYSIS

A sample was collected from the WMF storm water pond. The storm water pond exceeded the SEQG for TDS (561 ppm) and manganese (0.327 ppm)

EXCEEDANCE ANALYSIS

Chloride can be used an indicator for landfill leachate contamination as chloride moves un-attenuated through the subsurface. Additionally, Pinter plotted general water quality parameters on trilinear diagrams to illustrate the different water types at the WMF and compare the water quality at each monitoring well and private wells to the Leachate Collection Well chemistry.

The data indicates that water type differs between wells up-gradient of the active pit, wells immediately down-gradient of the active pit, and wells further down-gradient of the active pit (in the buried valley channel). The low chloride and VOC concentrations in the downstream monitoring wells, suggest that chloride, sodium, and VOC's are likely attributed to the historic unlined landfill located on the site.

Monitoring well BH521 continues to demonstrate localized hydrocarbon impacts, however the parameters exceeding the SEQG in 2025 were ethylbenze (0.0114 ppm) and xylene (0.0295 ppm). Previous sample results did not exceed the SEQG, however the SEQG for ethylbenzene decreased in 2024. The hydrocarbons are believed to be associated with improper used oil disposal that occurred in the past. Visible hydrocarbons have been decreasing annually through groundwater purging and the installation and removal of a hydrocarbon absorbent sock that is placed in the monitoring well.

In 2025 chloride concentrations in BH504C-r decreased from 94.3 to 71.2 ppm. Chloride concentrations in BH505C increased from 277 to 294 ppm. Chloride concentration in BH506B decreased from 215 to 213 ppm. Chloride statistical trending for BH504-C suggests and increasing trend, however the concentration has decreased from a high of 140 ppm in 2023 to 71.2 in 2025.Historical concentration of BH504-C suggest chloride concentrations at this location may be representative of background conditions as they are similar to concentrations in upstream monitoring well BH501D. Increasing trends in chloride concentrations at BH505C and BH506B may indicate influence from the historical landfill, the current engineered lined active cells, or fluctuations in naturally elevated chloride concentrations. Additional monitoring of monitoring wells BH504C-r, BH505C and BH506B is required.

Surface water quality from the storm water retention pond was different then the leachate water quality and chloride concentrations were significantly lower than leachate (55.8 compared to 1,620 ppm respectively).

NEIGHBOURING DOMESTIC WELLS

Water chemistry at up-gradient domestic well KB1 and surface water from KB Dugout indicate that they are not influenced by groundwater from the WMF. Domestic well BB1, which is downgradient of the Site, does not have elevated chloride concentrations and

is installed at a deeper elevation than the buried valley channel which indicates that BB1 has not been influenced by groundwater from the WMF.

CONCLUSION

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- In 2025 the WMF experienced one landfill fire.
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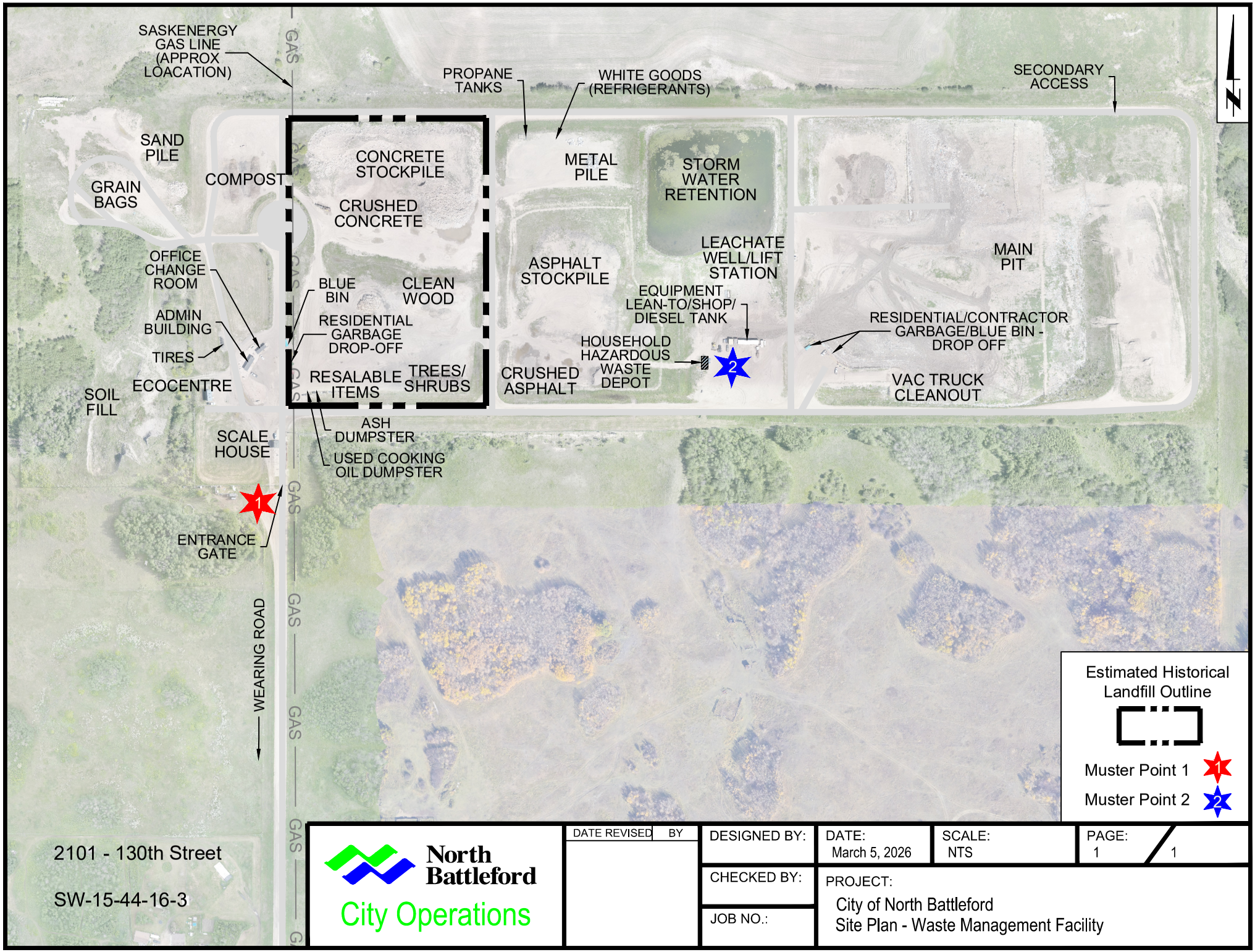
The City of North Battleford continues to work towards diverting more recyclable and reusable material from the main pit in 2026.

APPENDIX A: SITE MAP



2101 - 130th Street

SW-15-44-16-3

North Battleford

City Operations

DATE REVISED	BY

DESIGNED BY:	DATE: March 5, 2026	SCALE: NTS	PAGE: 1 / 1
CHECKED BY:	PROJECT: City of North Battleford Site Plan - Waste Management Facility		
JOB NO.:			

APPENDIX B: TABLES

Table 1B - 2025 WMF ACCEPTED MATIERALS VOLUMES			
Main Pit Volumes		**Total**	**Unit**
GENERAL WASTE		**11562.0**	tonne
	Sorted Domestic and Rejected Recylables	7955.8	
	Construction and Demolition	3602.3	
	61 Small Animal Carcasses	3.9	
ASBESTOS		**596.6**	tonne
		596.6	
	Total	**12158.6**	
COVER MATERIAL		**11431.9**	tonne
	Clean Soil	10459.1	
	Compost	972.8	
CLEAN HYDROVAC SLURRY		**988.1**	tonne
		988.1	
	Total Main Pit Volume	**24578.5**	tonne
DIVERTED MATERIALS			
SORTED CONSTRUCTION RECYCLABLES		**8198.3**	tonne
	Concrete, wood, metal, asphalt	8198.3	
ECO-CENTRE OIL/ANTIFREEZE		**16800.0**	L
	Oil	15000.0	
	Antifreeze	1800.0	
HOUSEHOLD RECYCLABLES		**564.4**	tonne
	Curbside Program	519.4	
	WMF	45.0	
OTHER RECYCLABLE MATERIAL			
	Resalable Items Outbound ($125/tonne - $6 minimum)	**52.5**	tonne
	Batteries Outbound	**95**	count
	Tires	**598**	count
LEACHATE[1]		**5772.4**	m^3
		5772.4	

[1] Leachate is collected from the Main Pit through the Leachate Collection System and pumped to the Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment.

APPENDIX C: COMPOST ANALYTICAL

Appendix C: Compost Analytical				
Parameter	City of North Battleford WMF Compost Sample Results (ug/g)	CCME Guidelines		
		Category A	Category B	
		Max Concentration within Product (mg/kg dry weight)	Max Concentration within Product (mg/kg dry weight)	Max Cumulative Additions to Soil (kg/ha)
Arsenic	5.02	13	75	15
Cobalt	4.59	34	150	30
Chromium	18.44	210	**	**
Copper	14.21	400	**	**
Molybdenum	1.5	5	20	4
Nickel	10.55	62	180	36
Selenium	<1	2	14	2.8
Zinc	59.61	700	1850	370
Cadmium	<1	3	20	4
Mercury	<0.10	0.8	5	1
Lead	7.46	150	500	100
**	= Limits for copper and chromium are not established in the Trade Memorandum.			

Note:
Composite compost sample taken September 10, 2025.