A G E N D A
for

REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING
March 23, 2026

COUNCIL CHAMBERS 7:00 PM

CALL TO ORDER

The Village of Masset acknowledges the un-ceded traditional territory of the Haida Nation on which this meeting is held.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

Council Meeting Minutes March 9, 2026

MINUTES AND REPORTS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

1. NCRD February Board Highlights

PETITIONS AND DELEGATES

1. **Amanda Shibley Masset Daycare**
2. **Dave Whitehead Old Massett Composting Program**

CORRESPONDENCE

C-1 Ministry of Health

VERBAL REPORTS OF COUNCIL/CAO/CFO

NEW BUSINESS

NB-1 Water Quality Report 2025

NB-2 EOC

NB-3 MVFD Rescue Truck Replacement

PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD

ADJOURNMENT

Minutes of the Regular Council Meeting held March 9, 2026 in the Council Chambers.

Present:	Mayor:	S. Disney (via Zoom)
	Councillors:	J. Currie, T. Carty, B. Pages, B. Johnston (via Zoom)
	CAO:	J. Humphries
	CFO:	J. Brown
	Corporate Manager:	D. Grosse

CALL TO ORDER

The Village of Masset acknowledges the un-ceded traditional territory of the Haida Nation on which this meeting is held.

The meeting was called to order at 7:02 pm.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Moved by Councillor Pages, seconded by Councillor Currie to adopt the agenda as presented.

CARRIED

COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

Council Meeting Minutes February 23, 2026

Moved by Councillor Pages, seconded by Councillor Currie, that the February 23, 2026, Council meeting minutes be adopted as presented.

CARRIED

VERBAL REPORTS OF COUNCIL/CAO/CFO

Councillor Pages attended an NCRD meeting, a VIRL orientation and AGM.
Councillor Currie has an upcoming MIEDS meeting.
CAO Humphries attended a Protocol Table meeting.
Councillor Johnston did not attend any meetings.
Mayor Disney attended a Land Title meeting for the Kamloops area.
Councillor Carty attended a Protocol Table meeting.

Moved by Councillor Pages, seconded by Councillor Currie that the verbal reports be accepted as presented.

CARRIED

NEW BUSINESS

NB-1 Bears' Lair Youth Camps

Moved by Councillor Pages, seconded by Councillor Currie, that the Bears' Lair Youth Camps letter be received.

CARRIED

NB-2 Gurpreet Singh Letter of Support

Moved by Councillor Pages, seconded by Councillor Currie, that the Village of Masset provide a letter of support to Mr. Singh.

CARRIED

PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD

ADJOURNMENT

Moved by Councillor Pages, seconded by Councillor Currie, the meeting was adjourned at 7:26 pm to a closed session.

CARRIED

Recording Secretary

Mayor

Certified Correct, Administrator

NORTH COAST
REGIONAL DISTRICT

Board Highlights

February 2026

Delegations:

Heather Dudoward, Manager, and Mona Isumi, President of the Port Edward Historical Society provided a presentation showcasing the restorative works completed at the North Pacific Cannery (NPC) on historical cabins, emergency roads, and newly restored structures. In addition to restorative works, the NPC planned activities including dinner events inspired by the cultural makeup of the historical cannery, and plans on continuing to host these events in 2026 with promotional materials coming soon.

Cait Van Vliet, Blackwall Consulting Ltd., presented a summary of the completed Community Wildfire Resiliency Plan for Electoral Areas A and C. The summary included the methods used to gather and interpret data on wildfire risk and provided key recommendations to bolster wildfire resiliency in the area.

Board Business:

1. The Board resolved to support a letter from the Regional District of Okanagan Similkameen regarding Orphan Dike management in the Province.

2. The Board resolved to send a letter to the Ministry of Transportation and Transit regarding road maintenance and contractor auditing processes on Haida Gwaii.

3. The Board adopted Public Notice Bylaw No. 712, 2026, updating its methods of public notice to improve the reliability, suitability, and accessibility of NCRD public notices.

4. The Board resolved to send a letter to BC Transit and stakeholders to inquire into any shared interest in provincial transit service restructuring to improve public transportation under a more cohesive operational framework.

5. The Board resolved to send a letter to Prince Rupert Global Port Holdings and the Port of Prince Rupert regarding owning and operating a public washroom to manage the influx of public while cruise ships are visiting the area.

6. The Board conducted a Special (Round 2 Budget) Meeting February 28, 2026 for an in-depth review of the NCRD's 2026-2030 proposed financial plan.

For complete details of NCRD Board meetings, the Agenda and Minutes are posted online at www.ncrdbc.com.

Special Council Meeting Minutes August 29, 2025

Moved by Councillor Currie, seconded by Councillor Carty that the August 29, 2025 Special Council meeting minutes be adopted as presented.

CARRIED

PETITIONS AND DELEGATES

Aditsii Naay Child Centre

Delegate Amanda Shibley
The daycare will be a nature-based daycare. Older kids will be outdoors with specific activities a few hours a day. They are looking for a berry patch at the back of the sports field that will be fenced in.
There were concerns with the proposed area and the school activities and sewer and water close to it. It was suggested that a better location would be closer to the community garden.

Moved by Councillor Johnston, seconded by Councillor Currie that the report from Aditsii Naay Child Centre be received.

CARRIED

VERBAL REPORTS OF COUNCIL/CAO/CFO

Councillor Johnston attended a Gwaii Trust meeting regarding Athlii Gwaay.
Councillor Currie and CAO Humphries did not attend any meetings.
Councillor Carty attended an Island Protocol meeting.
Councillor Pages attended an NWRHD meeting, an NCRD meeting and an Island Protocol meeting.

Moved by Councillor Johnston, seconded by Councillor Currie that the verbal reports be accepted as presented.

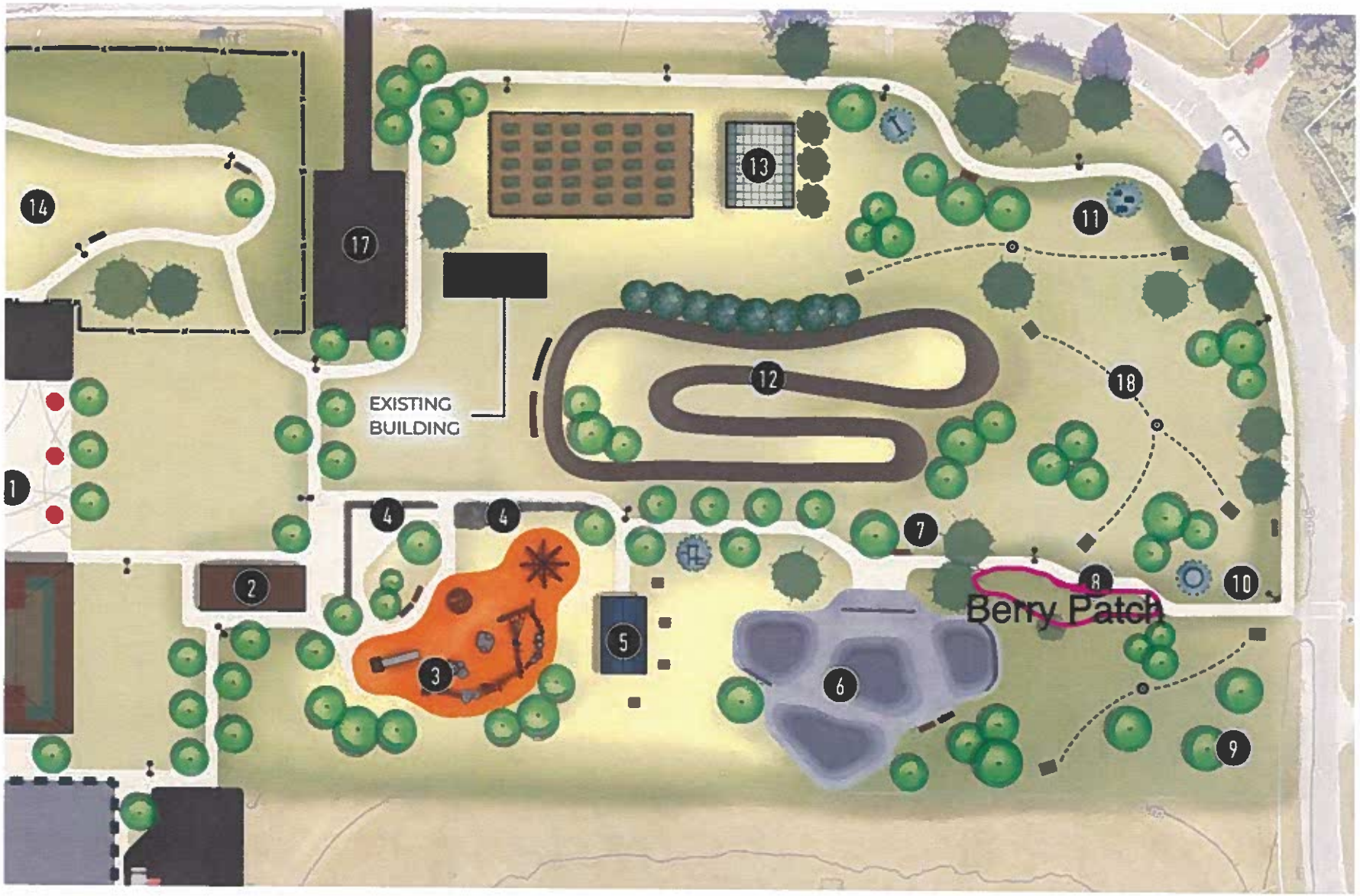
CARRIED

NEW BUSINESS

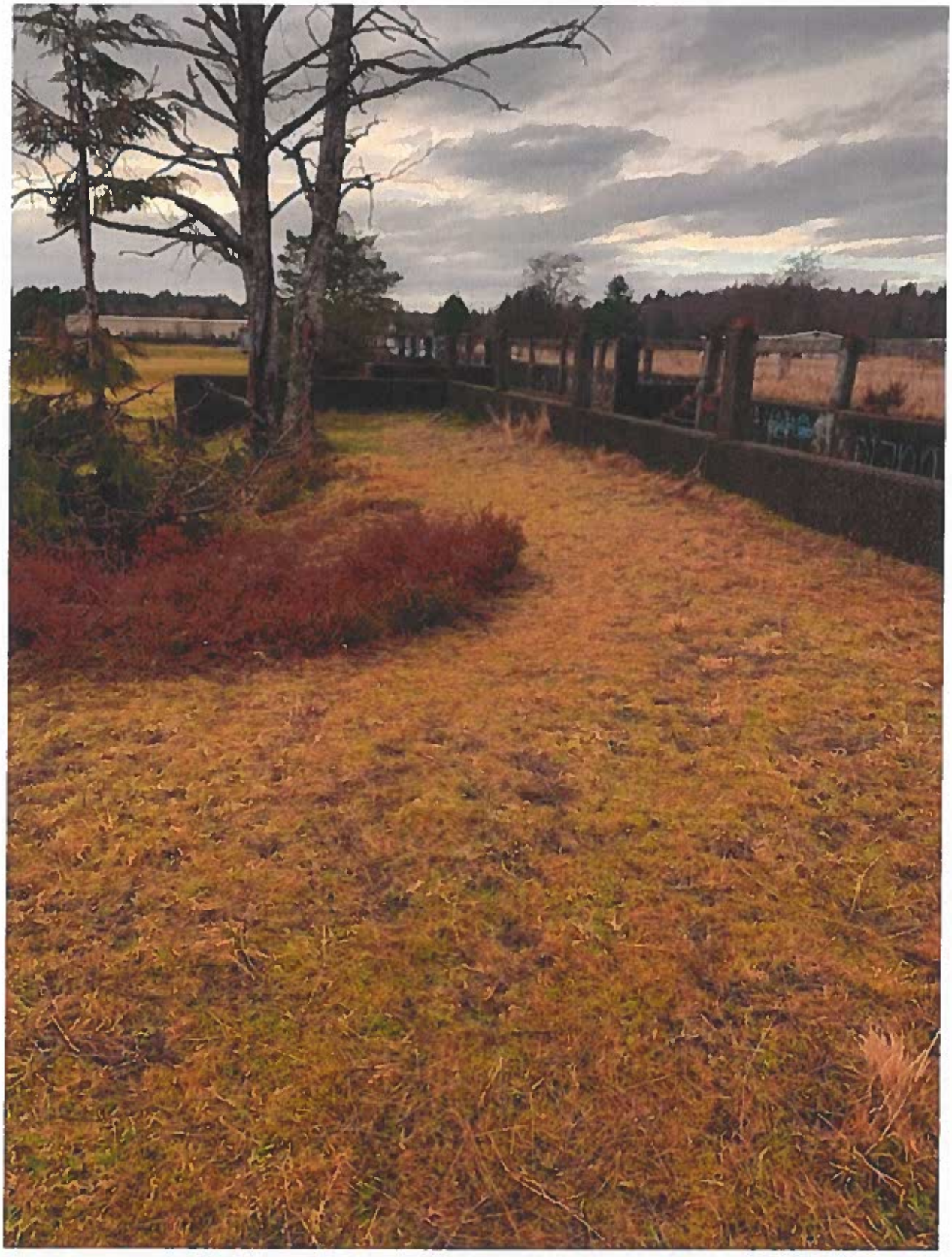
NB-1 Aditsii Naay Child Centre Request

Moved by Councillor Johnston, seconded by Councillor Currie that the location of the berry patch to beside the community garden and to work with staff on any assistance they might need.

CARRIED


EXISTING
BUILDING
Berry Patch
1
2
3
4
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
17
18

Common Name	Latin Name	Type
Coastal strawberry	*Fragaria chiloensis*	Groundcover
Salal	*Gaultheria shallon*	Shrub
Red Huckleberry	*Vaccinium parvifolium*	Shrub
Oval-leafed Blueberry	*Vaccinium ovalifolium*	Shrub
Highbush cranberry	*Viburnum edule*	Shrub
Stink currant	*Ribes glandulosum*	Shrub
Trailing currant	*Ribes laxiflorum*	Groundcover
Black swamp gooseberry	*Ribes lacustre*	Shrub
Saskatoon berry	*Amelanchier alnifolia*	Shrub
Nootka rose	*Rosa nutkana*	Shrub
Thimbleberry	*Rubus parviflorus*	Shrub
Pacific crabapple	*Malus fusca*	Small tree
Black hawthorne	*Crataegus douglasii*	Small tree

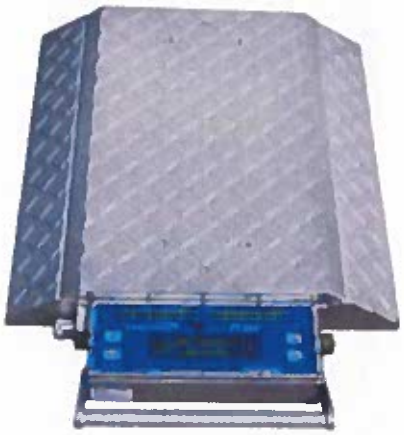


K'wiyée tla 'láasaang - OMVC Organics Diversion Program

2025 Results Report

The OMVC organic diversion program began with the commissioning of the Earth Flow in-vessel compost system in early December 2024. This report is based on metrics provided by the program operators which includes the organics collection team (Johnny and Lorne), waste collection contractors (Andy and Andy Jr.) and the program support consultant (me/Dave).

The team utilized Intercomp PT-300DW double wide wheel load scales to weigh collected household organics and also to weigh the contracted waste collection vehicle after each of its twice weekly collection days.



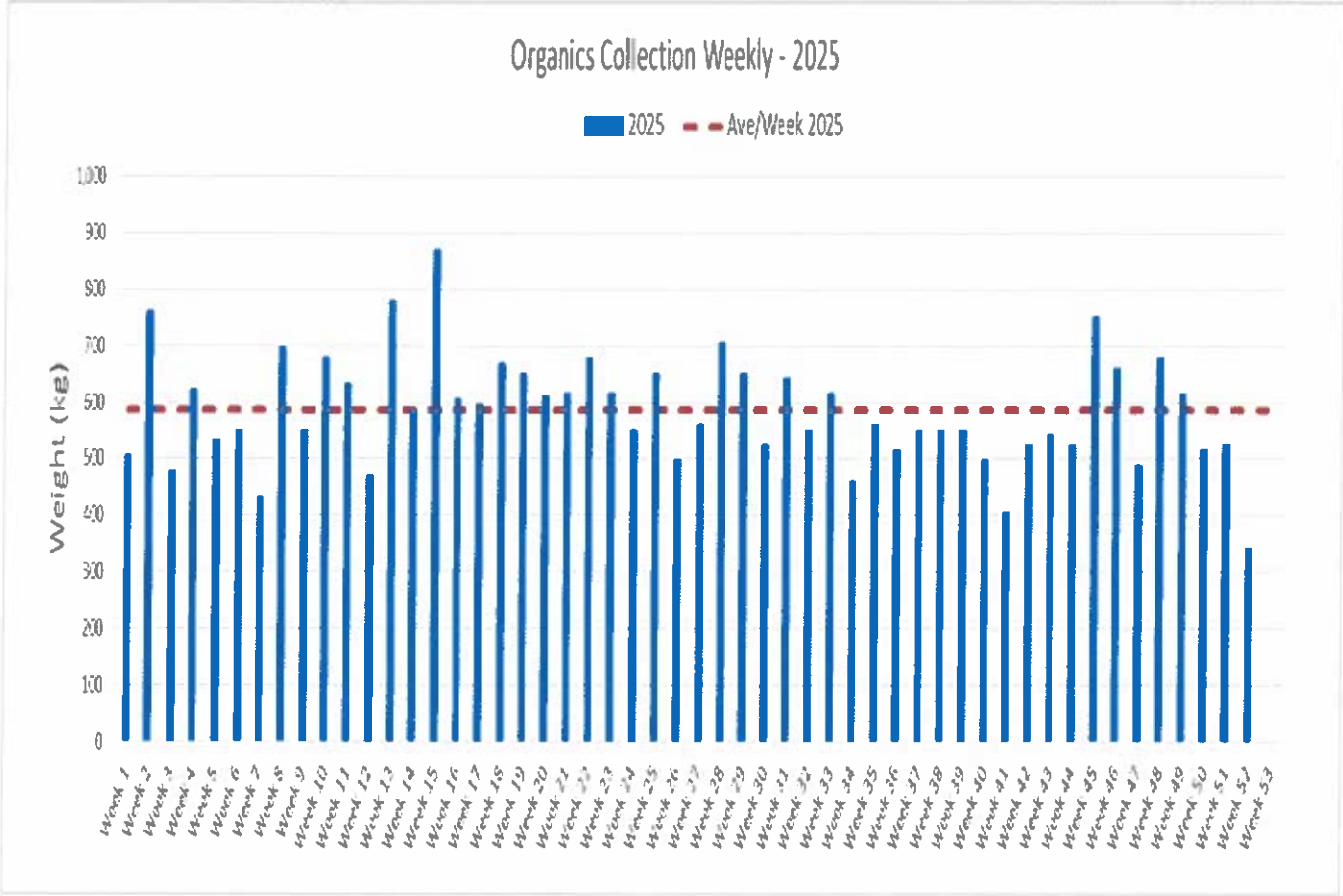
These scales were purchased in the Spring of 2024, prior to the roll-out of the OMVC organics diversion and recycling programs. The waste contractors recorded weight data in 2024, providing baseline data for waste generation prior to diversion.

The recycling and organics collection programs were rolled out in the community in early December 2024. All households in Old Massett and New Town (250 – 280 households) received recycling bags (for source separation) and curb-side totes along with recycling information pamphlets. Each household also received a 5 gallon pail with screw-top lid for organics separation and collection, and printed instructions indicating what should and should-not be placed in the bucket (information stickers were also affixed to each bucket). The organics collection strategy consisted of weekly curb-side pickup with the crew examining the bucket contents for contaminants (non-compostables) as they were dumped into 65 gal. totes in the collection vehicle.

Organics:

For the calendar year 2025, the OMVC compost crew collected 30,504 kg (30.5 tonnes) of organics (587 kg/week ave.), plus 2,666 kg of fish offal from local processors as part of an expanded organics collection test. An average of 89 households per week participated in the organics program, with a peak participation of 91 and a low of 67. Based on these numbers, it can be estimated that full participation (280 households) would result in weekly collection totals of over 1,800 kg/week or 93,600 kg (93 tonnes) per year. According to information provided by the Earth Flow manufacturer, Green Mountain Technologies, the OMVC Earth Flow installation has a capacity of up to 1.1 tonnes/day (5.5 tonnes/work-week). Even at full community participation (1.8 tonnes/week), this installation will be well below its maximum processing capacity.

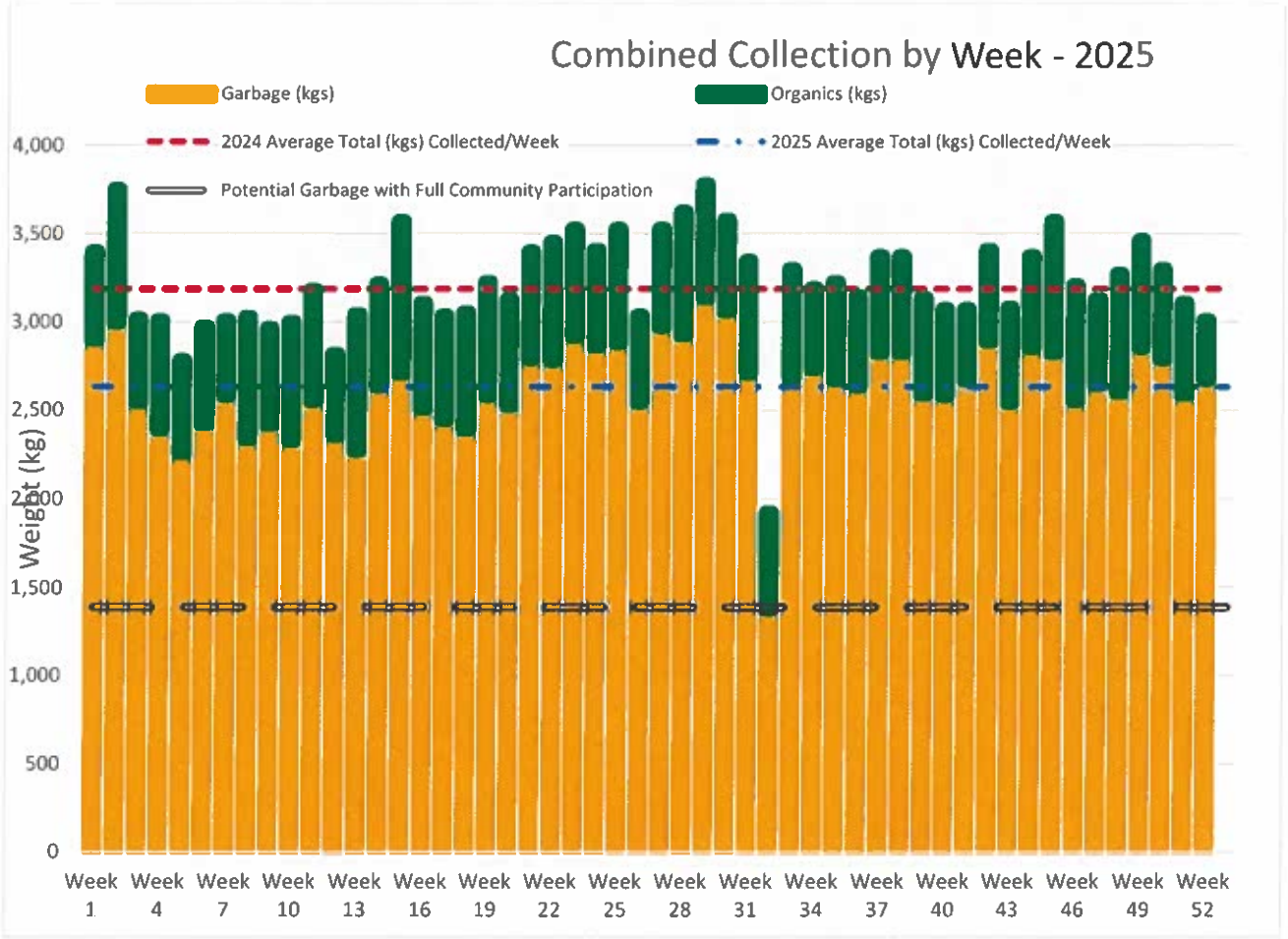
Current studies show that for each tonne of food waste diverted from the landfill 440 kg of equivalent CO_2 (CO_2e) is saved from going into the atmosphere (from https://www.bnature.ca/process FAQs). 440 kg of CO_2e is roughly equivalent to driving 1,660 km in a typical gas guzzling vehicle. The 30.5 tonnes of organics we diverted in 2025 is therefore roughly equivalent to the CO_2e that driving 50,630 km (over 3 times across Canada and back) would produce.



Mixed Waste:

From data collected in 2024, it was determined that Old Massett delivered an average of 3,186 kg/week of mixed household waste (does not include 'white goods' or other non-household waste) to the Islands Solid Waste Landfill facility in 2024. In the calendar year 2025, following the roll-out of recycling and organics diversion programs, Old Massett collected and delivered a total of 136,903 kg of mixed household waste to the landfill (ave. 2,633 kg/week) or a reduction of 553 kg/week (17.4 %) from the previous year.

Full participation in the organics program (280 households) could potentially result in a reduction of the weekly mixed household waste collected to 1,386 kg/week (3,186 minus 1,800 kg), or a reduction of over 43% from 2024 amounts.



Based on the approximately 400 households in the Village of Masset, and assuming the same participation rate as Old Massett (36%), we could expect that around 144 Masset households would be interested in participating in an organics diversion program. If these Masset households generated around the same amount of organics each week as Old Massett (6 – 6.5 kg), then we could expect to divert in the range of 936 kg of organics each week from the landfill, or nearly 50 tonnes/year.

'Finished' Compost:

Materials that pass through the Earth Flow (organics and bulking material (wood chips)) does not emerge as a finished compost. The process of finishing or curing composted material is affected by several factors, the main one being Time. Green Mountain documentation recommends a period of between at least 2 to 8 weeks for this process. Due to the large size of our bulking material, an additional process of screening the finished compost would result in a far more useful product. In addition, obvious contaminants (mainly plastic bags, keurig coffee containers, plastic cutlery...) could also be removed while screening.

In 2025, a rough total of 7,888 kg of composted material was removed from the OMVC Earth Flow. As 2025 was the program start-up year, there was a period of time required for material to travel through the unit. The first material was removed on May 15, 2025 (it took 5.5 months from the start-up date to move materials from Load End to Dump End). After this date, material was unloaded approximately every 3 weeks.

Output for 2026 is estimated to be around 15,000 kg (~25 m^3) if participation levels remain consistent. This is the equivalent of 22 to 34 full pickup loads (based on 1.1 to 1.5 m^3 per load), or 1,000 to 1,500 wheelbarrow loads (based on 0.025 to 0.016 m^3/per load).

Next Steps:

Some brainstorming might be in order to come up with ideas and strategies to increase the number of households participating in the compost program.

- A survey of participating households could shed some light on both the appeal and challenges of the program from a participant perspective. The crew has heard comments around the challenge of stinky buckets, options for cleaning buckets could be explored. Facebook comments often reflect confusion around collection days. Perhaps we could look at collecting organics one day of the week, and recycling another.
- Expansion of the collection zone to surrounding communities.

Expansion of the collection zone of this program to include the estimated 160 Old Massett citizens that reside in the Village of Masset as listed in the funding proposal for this project could be explored. Collection inefficiencies due to these residences being spread throughout

the community of Masset would need to be considered. Perhaps the concept of compost drop-off hubs or depots could be explored.

Some Immediate Challenges:

1) At our current state of development, the composting facility has reached capacity in its ability to completely finish the composting process. The initial thermophilic (hot or 'active') phase of the process is mostly completed, but there is a maturing or curing phase that needs to take place following the hot phase. During this phase, other organisms, including fungi and worms, begin to work on the woody portion of this material in particular, breaking down the remaining cellulose and lignin. It is also important to physically turn and mix the material during this phase to ensure that the process remains aerobic (exposed to oxygen).

In order to avoid contamination of our finishing compost with rocks, gravel, and other debris, a concrete surface is required. Due to the potential of excessive moisture due to rainfall, this area should also be covered (roof or tarps) to provide some protection from the elements.

As stated previously, we have reached the capacity of our current curing area (~300 sq ft) which will need to be expanded by at least 3 to 4 times before we can handle the current output, let alone the increased output that greater participation will result in.

2) In addition to the collected kitchen organics from the community, we add equal volumes of chipped wood to the material as it is loaded into the Earth Flow. This material is critical to the composting process, adding carbon to the mix (which the microbes require) and increasing the 'bulk' or structure of the organics which often tend to be very wet with a tendency to compact. Without the wood chips, airflow within the mixture is reduced and anaerobic (no-oxygen) conditions can develop.

We have experienced challenges this past year with a dependable supply of fresh wood chips. Mechanical issues with chipping equipment has led to periods of time when alternatives to wood chips had to be utilized. These alternatives do not meet the requirements of a good bulking agent, they risk the development of anaerobic conditions and are expensive and their supply is not sustainable.

It is very important to keep in mind that a continual, dependable supply of fresh wood chips is required (tree species is not critical, but Alder has proven to be a good choice). The volume of wood chips needs to match the volume of organics being collected, increasing in time as the program grows to meet its potential and continuing for the long life of this program.

A storage space for this material is needed to ensure a constant, dependable supply and in order to handle the ebb and flow of wood chip availability.

3) A final challenge, related to both of the above, is the coarseness or woodiness of the material as it comes out of the Earth Flow. Our wood chipper produces a nice blend of small

to medium sized chips, meeting the requirements of a quality bulking agent. But the high proportion of larger chips lead to the finished compost appearing more like dirty wood chips. As it would take a very long time for these larger pieces to totally break down, finished compost is often screened to remove the larger pieces, and to enable removal of any obvious contaminants like plastic bags/utensils. Running our material through a ½" screen results in about 60% passing through the screen and the remaining 40% as 'overs', that is over ½", which can be simply loaded back into the Earth Flow.

Screeners come in a variety of shapes and sizes, but the common denominator tends to be their high price. Commercial grade compost screeners are available that not only screen the material, but can also move it to a bagging machine that enables the weighing and sealing of various sized bags for distribution or sale.

For a much more reasonable cost, I believe we can utilize local talent and skills to design and build a compost screener to match our unique requirements. Screened compost will be of greater value to local users with the large material and contaminants removed and large material returned to the Earth Flow for further processing.

Utilizing our Black Gold:

After one year of collection and processing, we have produced enough finishing compost to now begin testing it as a growing medium. Questions around the best use of this material can now be asked and explored. Typically, compost is referred as a soil amendment, something that is added to existing soils to amend or improve it. Due to geology and climate, our soils here in the Masset area tend to be very thin and sandy, with both poor drainage and moisture retention. As an amendment, our compost should go a long way to address these challenges. Our growing season here also tends to be relatively short and wet, but temperatures are in no way extreme and so are very suitable for many important vegetable crops.

With the continuation and potential expansion of the organics diversion program, we are now in the very fortunate position of utilizing the ongoing output of a very valuable resource. Considerations can now be given to the development of community gardens (for food production and/or enjoyment), perhaps greenhouses to help extend the growing season, back yard gardens, school gardens, elder's gardens...

There is a momentum in this program that now that it has begun, will hopefully take on its own energy and provide the means to begin to help address larger issues such as Food Security and Sovereignty, even mental health.

Haw'aa for Making the Soil Well Again - K'wiyee tla 'laasaang

K'wiyée tla 'láasaang

(Making the Soil Well Again)

The OMVC Organics Diversion Program

2025 Results

One Year into the Compost Program!!

2025 was the first full year of the OMVC Compost Program.

During this time, we learned a lot about how the Earth Flow system works, it's strengths and it's challenges.

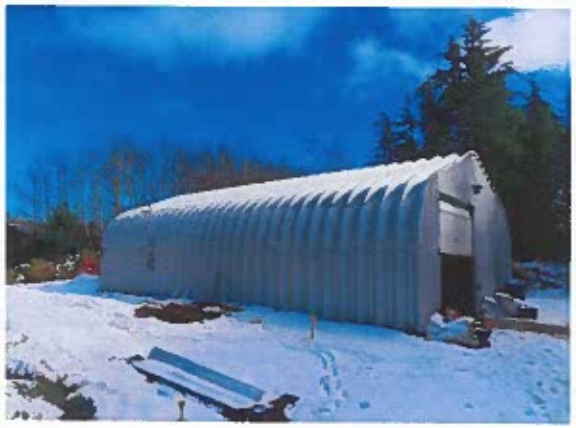
We also learned some lessons about our collection strategy and the effort required to make sure the organics collected are as free of contaminants as possible.

Moving forward into our second year, we will continue to learn and will work to expand the program by encouraging greater community participation and exploring the uses of our composted product.

Earth Flow In-Vessel System

The OMVC Earth Flow, built by Green Mountain Technologies, Bainbridge Island Wash., consists of a 14 inch vertical auger mounted on a gantry that enables the auger to move from side to side and end to end of a 40 foot shipping container.

The Earth Flow includes systems to aerate the composting material, apply moisture as necessary and pass interior air through a Biofilter system to remove any objectionable odours.



Earth Flow In-Vessel System

The auger does an excellent job of blending collected organics with course wood chips which function as a bulking agent, enabling air to more easily move through the mixture. The wood chips also provide a source of carbon which is important in the composting process.

This system is an excellent match for the natural flow of operations as materials can be added to the machine as soon as they are received.

OMVC Organics Collection Strategy

There are a great variety of collection strategies that can be used to collect kitchen organics. OMVC chose to distribute 5 gallon buckets fitted with a spin-on lid to each household in Old and New Massett.

Residents are asked to put their buckets of organics out on the street-side on collection day. The crew then moves this material into 65 gallon totes, watching for and removing plastics and other contaminants at the same time.

OMVC Organics Collection Strategy

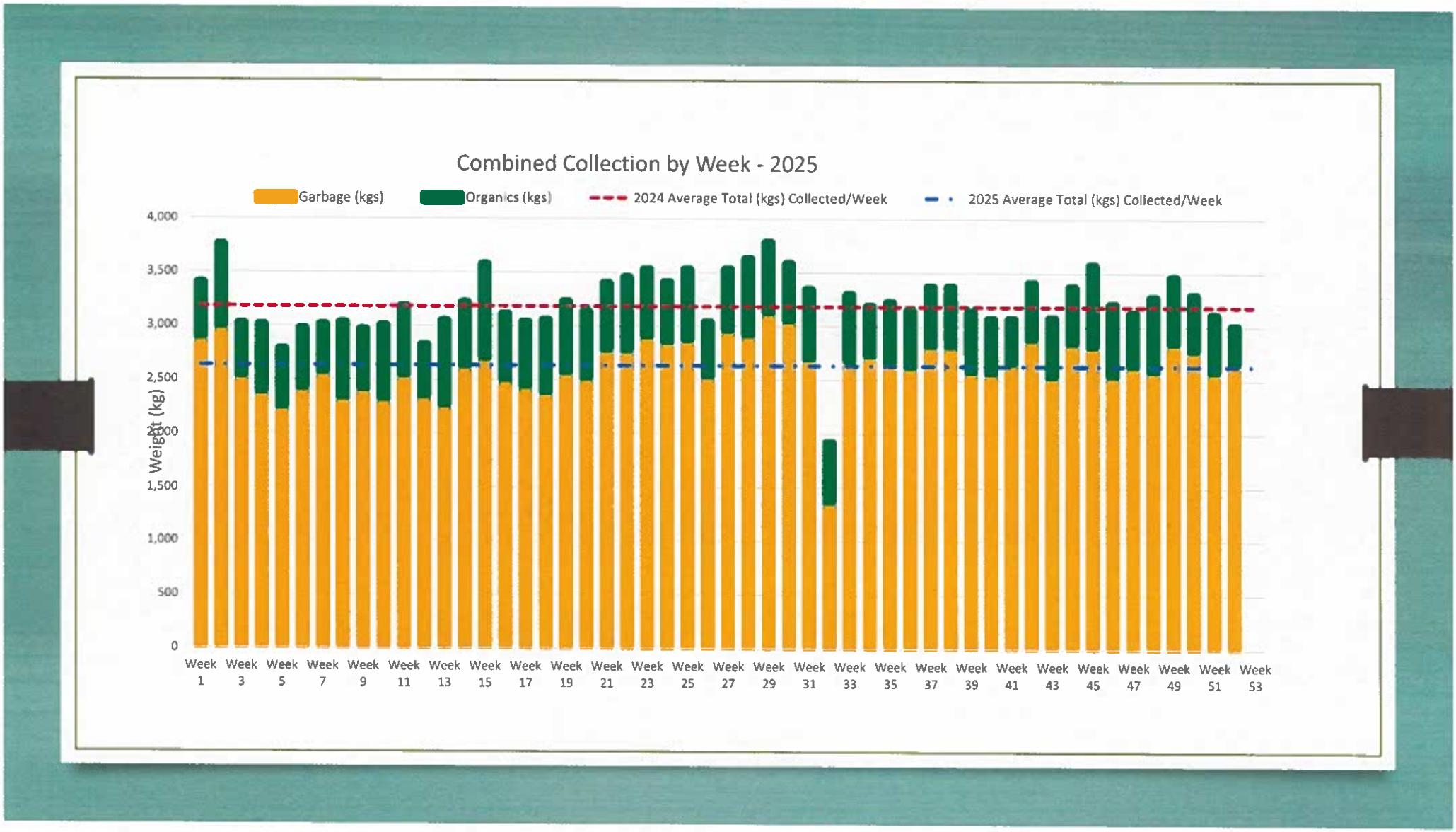
Totes are unloaded at the compost site, weights are recorded and material is tipped into the load end of the Earth Flow.

Keeping careful records of the amount of organics collected each week along with counts of participating households enable us to track very valuable statistics about the program.

Since 2024, prior to the start of the organics and recycling programs, we have also been recording the amount of weekly household garbage collection.

Some Statistics…

- In calendar year 2025, we collected and processed 30,504 kg (over 30 tonnes) of household organics, that would have otherwise gone to the Islands Landfill.
- Participating households averaged 89 per week, ranging from a low of 67 to a peak of 91.
- The amount of household garbage collected each week in 2025 decreased by an average of 553 kg (over ½ a tonne) from 2024 (a combination of organics and recycling diverted). This represents a reduction of over 17% of landfilled material each week.


Combined Collection by Week - 2025
Garbage (kgs)
Organics (kgs)
2024 Average Total (kgs) Collected/Week
2025 Average Total (kgs) Collected/Week
Weight (kg)
4,000
3,500
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
Week 1
Week 3
Week 5
Week 7
Week 9
Week 11
Week 13
Week 15
Week 17
Week 19
Week 21
Week 23
Week 25
Week 27
Week 29
Week 31
Week 33
Week 35
Week 37
Week 39
Week 41
Week 43
Week 45
Week 47
Week 49
Week 51
Week 53

'Finished' Compost

Material that passes through the Earth Flow does not emerge as a finished compost. The process of finishing (or curing), takes time.

Although all evidence of organic material (fruits and veggies, food scraps…) is gone, much of the woody material we add to the mix still remains.

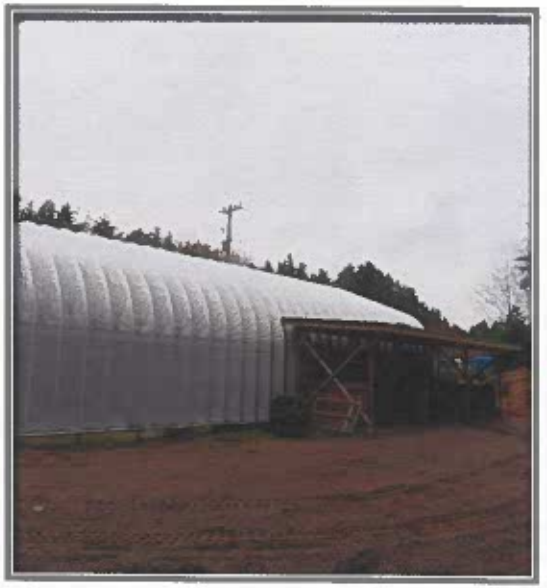
During finishing, other organisms such as fungi and earthworms begin to break down the tougher woody material while we turn and keep the finishing compost moist.

Some More Statistics…

- It took nearly 6 months for composting material to move through the Earth Flow to the Dump End.
- From May, 2025 until the end of the year, we removed just under 8,000 kg of material from the Earth Flow.
- If participation levels remain consistent, we are looking forward to removing close to 15,000 kg (~25 cubic metres) of material in 2026. (Equivalent to about 25 pickup loads or over 1,000 wheelbarrow loads!!)

Some Immediate Challenges

- Participation rates have remained static since the roll-out of the program. Factors that may influence decisions to participate or not need to be investigated and addressed.
- Our finishing area has reached it's capacity and will need to be greatly expanded to meet current and future needs.
- Chipped wood plays a critical role in the composting process. A continual, dependable supply of this material will be required for the long life of our composting program.



Some More Immediate Challenges

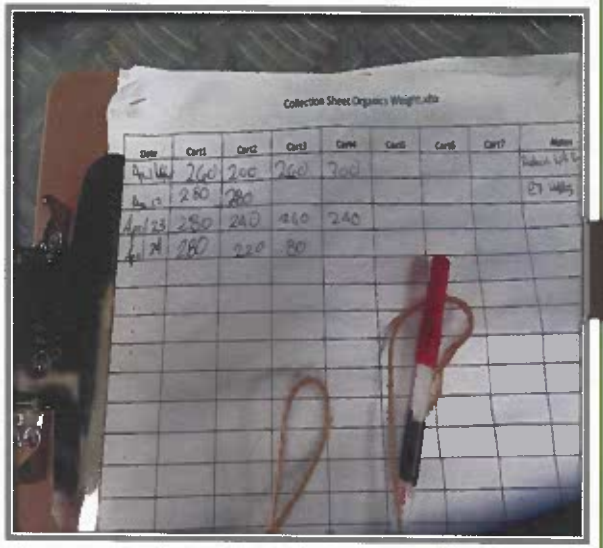
Finishing compost would be far more attractive and useful if passed through a screen to remove the larger wood chips and contaminants (plastics, Keurig pods and other non-compostable items). In recent tests, 60% of our compost passed through a ½ inch screen, 40% was screen out. The larger screened out chips would be loaded back into the Earth Flow again to augment the mixture.

Earth Flow Capacity

With current levels of participation in the organics program, about 550 kg (just over 1/2 a tonne) is being loaded into the Earth Flow each week.

According to the manufacturer, the Earth Flow has a capacity of processing up to a tonne a day.

If participation was to increase to every household in Old/New Massett (~280 hshlds), input could increase to around 1.8 tonnes/week, still far short of the maximum handling capacity of the Earth Flow.



Utilizing the Black Gold

After one year of collection and processing, we have produced enough finishing compost to now begin testing it as a growing medium/soil amendment

This Spring the gardens at the ADP and the Masset Community Garden will begin to test various uses of the compost.

Local gardeners can also try out the compost. There might not be a lot to go around, but there will certainly be enough to get a good idea of the quality of the compost.

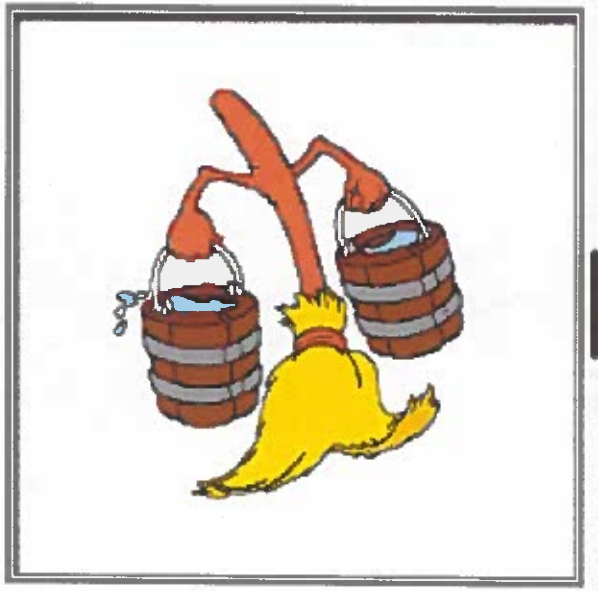
Sustainability

It has been my experience that once folks experience the benefits of separating their kitchen organics from their regular garbage, they don't want to stop.

The Earth Flow system has proven it's ability to convert this 'waste' material into a potentially valuable **Resource**.

Hopefully 2026 will see increased participation in the program and resolution of some of the challenges identified earlier in this presentation.

Haw'aa for your time and attention.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Please note: this letter is a response to a request from Protocol Table following a motion from all communities at the November meeting; due to tight timelines not all leadership signatures were rec'd in time to add to the letter.
-Linnaea

March 10, 2026

1327840

Via email: protocoltable@haidanation.com

Gaagwiis Jason Alsop, President of the Haida Nation
Their Worship Scott Cabianca, Mayor of the Village of Port Clements
Their Worship Lisa Pineault, Mayor of the Village of Daajing Giids
Evan Putterill, Director, North Coast Regional District Area E
Billy Yovanovich, Chief Councillor, Skidegate Band Council
Johanne Young, Director, North Coast Regional District Area D
1 Reservoir Rd, HlGaagilda
Box 98 Daajing Giids
Haida Gwaii V0T 1S0

Dear Haida Gwaii Leadership:

Thank you for your email of January 6, 2026, regarding the request for a Computed Tomography (CT) scanner on Haida Gwaii, and for sharing the business case prepared by the Haida Gwaii Medical Staff Association. I also want to acknowledge the leadership shown by the Haida Gwaii Protocol Table governments – including the Council of the Haida Nation, Old Massett Village Council, Skidegate Band Council, the municipalities of Daajing Giids, Masset and Port Clements, and the North Coast Regional District - in advocating for improved access to diagnostic services for residents.

I recognize the unique challenges faced by people living on Haida Gwaii. The need to travel off-island for specialized diagnostic services such as CT scans can create significant burdens for patients and families, including long travel times, financial pressures, and delays in care. These realities can be particularly difficult when timely imaging is required for urgent conditions such as stroke, trauma, or cancer. Ensuring equitable access to care for people living in rural, remote, and First Nations communities is an important priority, and I appreciate the work being done locally to explore solutions.

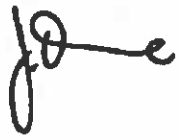
Northern Health Authority determines where CT units are placed in their region based on many factors, including those outlined in the business case you have provided, such as population needs, clinical volumes, workforce considerations, and broader service planning. Once the health authority has completed their internal approval process, they would then seek the Ministry of Infrastructure and Ministry of Health's approval of their business case.

...2

The Ministry of Infrastructure reviews the health authority's business case and would provide any required capital funding, if not fully funded by the health authority or local hospital foundation.

Please be assured that your correspondence and the concerns raised regarding access to CT imaging services on Haida Gwaii have been shared with Northern Health for their awareness and consideration as part of their ongoing service planning. Thank you for taking the time to write and provide background on the interest in a CT unit in Haida Gwaii.

Sincerely,



Josie Osborne
Minister

pc: Monica McAlduff, Chief Executive Officer, First Nations Health Authority

Village of Masset Water Quality Report 2025

Annual Report

February 2026

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Introduction

The Village of Masset operates and maintains a water treatment and distribution system to supply potable water to the communities of Masset and Old Massett. The population served in Masset is 838, with about 450 service connections as of 2021. There are 520 residents in Old Massett and its subdivision of BlueJacket.[1] (Tlaa Gaa Aawtlaas.) The Village of Old Massett has a separate water distribution system, run by its Capital Works Department.

This report outlines where the water comes from, how it is distributed, and how we ensure it is safe to drink. This information will provide those who want to further inform themselves about their drinking water the ability to do so.

Drinking water can be a complex issue. Much of the information provided in this report is technical in nature. Every effort has been made to provide a format that is easily understandable. The Village of Masset can be contacted at 250-626-3995, should there be any questions. This report, and subsequent year's reports, will be available at the Village of Masset Office upon request.

Contacts

Village of Masset Public Works Department: 250-626-3616

Sylvan Daugert – Superintendent

EOCP Level IV – Water Treatment, EOCP Level II – Water Distribution, EOCP Level II – Wastewater Collection

Other Public Works staff have a combination of training and certification. All Public Works staff are competent operators.

Village of Masset Administrative Office: 250-626-3995

Village of Masset Emergency After Hours Contact: 250-626-7425, 250-626-7496

Background

The Village of Masset operates and maintains a public water distribution system under the regulations of the Drinking Water Protection Act and the Regulation passed by the province in 2003, the Water Sustainability Act implemented in 2016 as well as adherence to the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality. We operate under the supervision of Northern Health and their Drinking Water Office.

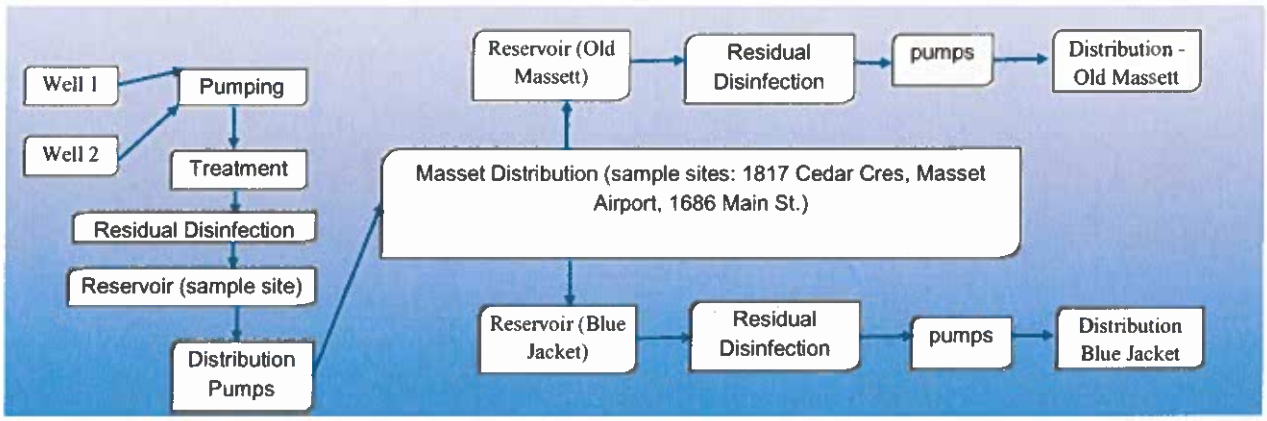
[1] 2021 Statistics Canada Census.

The Village of Masset's Water Treatment Plant is continually being optimized to ensure consistent and safe drinking water for residents of the two communities and to meet all regulations.

Water System Overview

The Village of Masset's water supply is via two wells located within the water plant property. As the two wells are within 10 meters of each other, and approximately the same depths, they utilize the same aquifer. The wells are classified as "deep wells" but are also considered to be "under the influence" of surface conditions because the aquifer is relatively shallow, without an impermeable layer above. The hydrostatic pressure of the water has the static water level of the two wells consistently about 4 meters below the surface. The draw-down depth of the water is less than 1 meter below that, with the greatest depth only during periods of the highest demand. Despite the "under the influence" designation, these levels seem to be relatively unaffected by surface conditions (precipitation levels) – such as the water advisory declared in the summer of 2016.

The Water Treatment Plant has a processing capacity of approximately 1600 m^3/day or 1.6 MLD. (Million Litres per Day.) In 2025, approximately 246,600 m^3 (246.6 million litres) of water was treated by the Water Plant, or an average of 674 m^3 (674,000 litres) per day. This was essentially the same as the 2024 total of 251,000 m^3. This capacity is supplemented by a 1125 m^3 reservoir at the Water Treatment Plant, and a separate reservoir at the Old Massett Water Distribution site with provisions for supplying Masset with water in the event of fire or emergency. From the reservoir at the Water Treatment Plant, water is distributed to the Water Distribution System, and Old Massett via electric distribution pumps. We have a backup power generator in case of power outages; and there is a diesel-powered fire pump that provides water during high demand periods, such as fires or water main breaks. The water lines in the distributions system primarily range in diameter from 100 mm to 200 mm (4" to 8"), and include two lines across the Delkatla Slough, a line to Old Massett, and a separate line to the subdivision of Old Massett called "Blue Jacket" or "New Town." Proper name: "Tlaa Gaa Aawtlaas." There are a few very small lines in the range of 25 mm & 50 mm (1" & 2"). In 2025 Old Massett received approximately 72,000 m^3 (72 million litres) of water, or an average of roughly 197 m^3 (197,000 l) per day. The Blue Jacket Subdivision for Old Massett received an additional 14613 m3. Below is a simple schematic diagram of the Masset water system



Water System Overview – Water Treatment Plant

The Water Treatment Plant is a complex plant, with a Level III Water Treatment Classification. The Water Treatment Plant processes include Oxidation, Flocculation, Filtration, and Chlorine disinfection. The Oxidation is aided by "pre-chlorination," which is injection of a small amount of Chlorine before any other treatment. This allows certain elements (especially Manganese) in the untreated water to react with treatment chemicals, which is undesirable in high concentrations in our drinking water. Residual disinfection is achieved by maintaining of a free chlorine residual throughout the distribution system. The Water Treatment Plant uses strong Oxidizing agents to react with the organics and metals in the raw water. The Water Treatment Plant is a "Package Plant" that forms a "sludge blanket" that acts to separate out approximately 90% of the sediment, organics and particulate before filtration. Chlorine is added for disinfection and residual disinfection. The remaining 10% of undesirable materials are filtered out with two dual-media filters. The filtered water is continuously monitored by online turbidimeters.

The water treatment plant pumped about 317,000 m3 out of our wells to produce the 247,000 m3 of treated water in 2025 – an efficiency of ~77%. This is down significantly from 2024 efficiency of 86%. We will work to rectify that over this current year.

Maintaining the water reservoir level, operating pumps and managing the water plant is facilitated by a comprehensive software "SCADA" (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) program. If there is trouble in the treatment plant, the SCADA system will activate an alarm and dial out to Village staff until the alarm is acknowledged. In time of alarm, the lead operator can remotely dial in to the SCADA system, however, for most alarms, we find that an operator has to directly observe the water plant physically.

Water Treatment Plant and Water Distribution System Maintenance and Undertakings of 2025 and the Future

In 2024 we had periods of higher than desired Manganese, due to process breakdowns. It is important to note, that while we exceeded our target levels of Manganese for a short time, our averages are still well below the MAC. (Maximum Allowable Concentration.) This MAC is for chronic exposure. In 2025, we implemented a more rigorous monitoring program. We also plan to pull one of our two well pumps, and replace the physical pump with a pump we had rebuilt in 2025. The current well pump has fallen approximately 10% in performance over the last 10 years and it would be good to bring it back to original performance levels. Also, we are working with our engineering partners to streamline and "bulletproof" the HMI (Human Machine Interface) program and its underlying logic.

The biggest undertakings on our water distribution system for 2025 was our Water Mains replacement for some of our distribution system – approximately 11% of our entire distribution network. We have about 21% of our water distributions system still in old Asbestos-Cement mains, to be replaced when we can secure funding.

Water Plant Staffing

The Village is pleased that all full-time members of the Public Works staff are capable operators of the water plant. We have two newer operators on our Public Works team that are becoming certified operators, which will supplement our current staffing certification levels. Education and training for water plant procedures continues on an on-going basis.

Monitoring Program

Monitoring of the Village of Masset's water consists of three main components: monitoring of the raw water quality, treated water monitoring, and distribution system treated water monitoring.

Water quality monitoring begins with the monitoring at the treatment plant. Operators observe and record daily measurements of chlorine residuals, temperatures, pH, and turbidity. Water flows are recorded several times per week to spot trends leading to adjustments in the treatment processes. Computer controls in the water plant continuously monitor turbidity and pH – if the water quality falls out of acceptable ranges, the treated water is automatically sent to waste, and alarms will be activated. Staff also subjectively observe the treatment processes daily.

Water samples are taken monthly and sent for testing at an independent lab for bacteriological testing. At the time of sampling, staff also independently test water samples for chlorine residual. These monthly samples are taken at 4 sites determined by the

Northern Health Authority to be sufficiently representative of the Village of Masset's Water Distribution System – these sites are shown on a map in the appendix.

The raw water and treated water are sampled and sent to an independent lab for mineral analysis, THM testing, and organic and inorganic parameters. These results are then compared to the Canadian Drinking Water Guidelines. Information about the parameters for Drinking Water may be found on the Health Canada website @ www.hs-sc.gc.ca. Health Canada has established Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (MAC) for some substances in the water. They have also established Aesthetic Objectives (AO) for elements of water quality that tend to affect it acceptance by users, including taste, odour, and appearance of the water. A table of Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality may be found at www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/2010-sum_guide-res_recom/index-eng.php

Water Quality Results

Over the course of 2025, 4 bacteriological samples per month were taken and tested. See Appendix – Water Quality Results, Bacteriological Testing. Under the direction of Northern Health, we have implemented a flushing program for the Airport and Industrial Park in 2023, to better maintain chlorine residuals.

Turbidity is always well under acceptable limits, except upon filter start-up. During filter start-up, or after backwashes, the filters release turbidity. This water is automatically sent to waste, ensuring that no turbid water enters our drinking water.

Village of Masset staff also sampled the water for metals, Total Organic Carbon (T.O.C.), hardness, and THM's (Trihalomethanes) multiple times in 2025 Under the direction of Northern Health, we also initiated testing for haloacetic acids (HAAs), which will continue to be monitored despite the higher cost of this analysis. In addition, manganese levels were tested at the water treatment plant several times per week and verified through our scheduled metals testing program.Sampling results for 2025 showed that the annual average THM concentration at the Masset Airport slightly exceeded the Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC). HAA levels at the Village Office also exceeded the annual average MAC. It is important to note that the health risks from disinfection by-products are much less than the risks from consuming water that has not been disinfected. Therefore, efforts to manage HAA levels in drinking water **must not** compromise the effectiveness of water disinfection. See Appendix – Water Quality Results, Metals, THMs, HAAs.

For a more complete discussion of elements of water quality, please see the Appendix. Results of water testing may be found at www.healthspace.ca/nha

Water Distribution System

We had no major water main breaks in 2025. We did have a few service disruption, with line breaks, usually around the water meters and shut-offs of individual properties.

Emergency Response Plan

The Village of Masset has developed an Emergency Response Plan in case of significant events affecting water delivery. Copies are available in the Village Office.

Conclusion and Looking Forward

Water service failures to residences continue to demonstrate issues with the aging infrastructure of our water distribution system. We are pleased that we have largely replaced the water mains running under the major streets and under pavement for most of the town. Remaining is a significant portion of our original water distribution system, but all lines that can be replaced in the shoulders of our roads, so as to not disrupt the freshly paved asphalt of the town.

The Village of Masset has updated all its water and sewer maps in 2021, bringing them all into a cloud-based GIS system. We work with our engineering partners to try and maintain a water plant that is still performing well, but has parts that are aging, or becoming obsolete. While we are fortunate to have received funding to effect some major repairs on the water plant, we continue to have to perform maintenance and repairs.

The Village continues to monitor THM and HAA levels to try and ensure continued levels within the desired range. Bacteriological testing, metals testing, hardness testing, and Carbon testing continues.

The Village of Masset is working with Old Massett Village Council to upgrade the distribution network and metering to the "Blue Jacket" subdivision.

An investment of time and energy had to be made in the training of our more junior public works staff in running the water plant. The Village of Masset needs to continuously invest in further training its workforce in water treatment for the foreseeable future.

The employees of the Village of Masset pride themselves on their strong work ethic and desire to excel. They believe that the continual operation of the water plant and distribution system, despite various challenges, demonstrates their effective work.

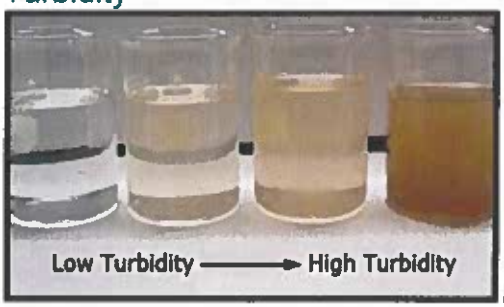
Appendices

Appendix – Water Testing Parameters

Coliforms

- No one sample should contain more than one Total Coliform per 100ml. There is to be zero E.Coli per 100ml.
- There should be no two consecutive positive samples from the same sample site location that show the presence of coliform indicators; and
- 90% of all samples must have zero Total Coliforms per 100ml sample

Turbidity



Measurements of turbidity are related to the cloudiness or optical properties of the water. Turbidity that is high means that there is more suspended particulate matter such as fine silts, sands, clays, organic and inorganic matter, microscopic organisms that are prevalent within the water column. Excessive turbidity lessens the effectiveness of disinfection - having excessively high turbidity allows for bacteria to become shielded. Units of measurement for turbidity are (NTU) Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. Upon the delivery and consumption of water, NTU should be <0.3NTU in at least 95% of the NTU measurements made or 95% of each calendar month. The NTU should never exceed 1.0 NTU at any time as these conditions can become detrimental to disinfection process achievements and allow for waterborne bacteria to become present in the water distribution system. The WTP process monitors turbidity 24/7 to ensure we are within compliance at all times.

THMs

An abbreviation of Trihalomethanes: THMs are disinfection by-products that form when chlorine is added to water that contains elevated levels of natural organic matter such as decaying leaves and vegetation. Disinfection is an essential component of public drinking water treatment. The health risks from disinfection by-products, including THMs, are much less than the risks from consuming water that has not been appropriately disinfected.[2] The

[2] http://www.ecc.gov.nl.ca/faq/thm_facts.html - from the Trihalomethanes Facts sheet, Newfoundland and Labrador website, Department of Environment and Climate Change.

current Canadian drinking water quality guideline for THMs is 100 parts per billion (ppb) or 0.100 mg/l (parts per million).

Chlorine

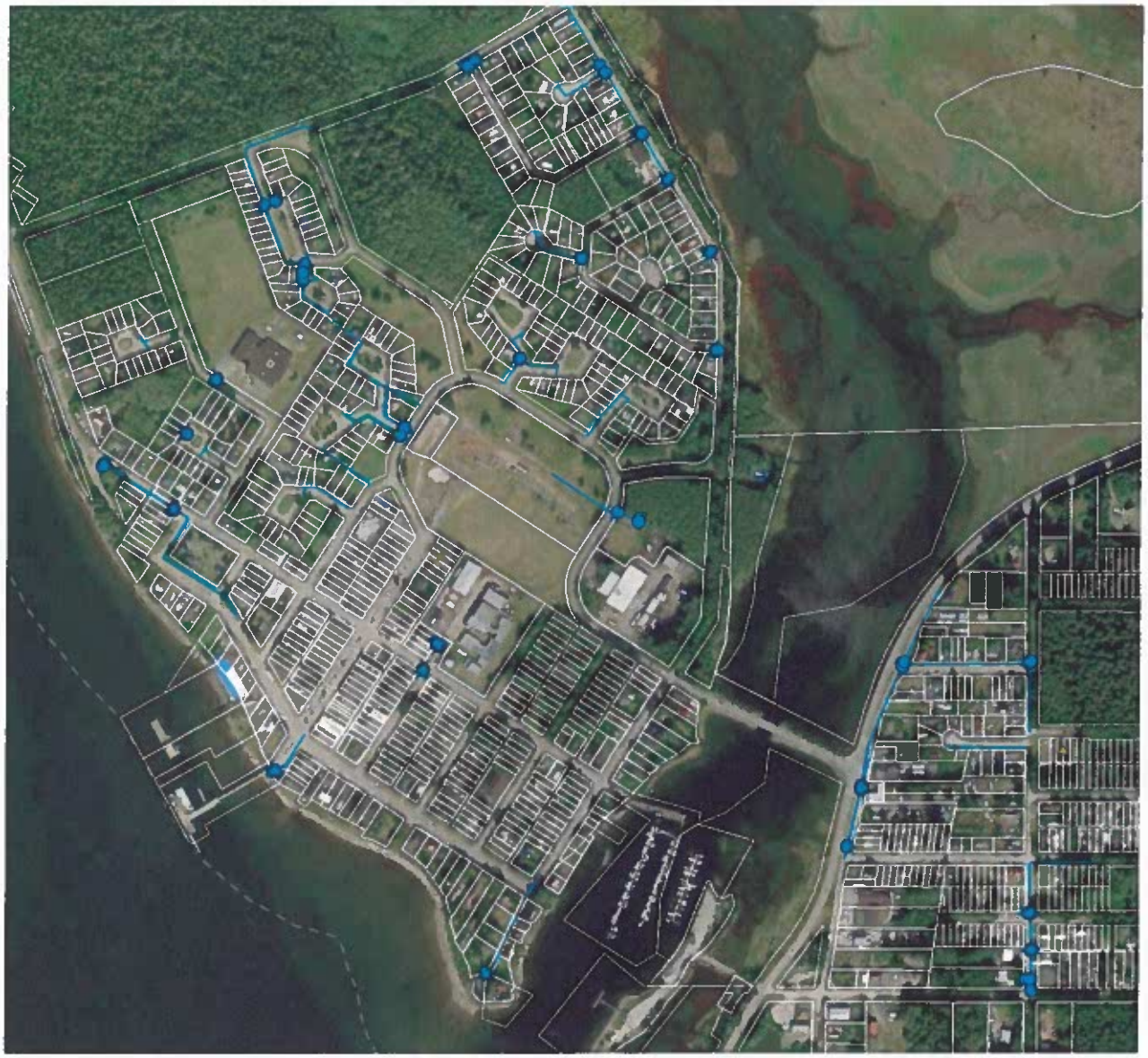
A Disinfecting Agent: Chlorine is a strong oxidizer which reacts with organics and organisms in water. Chlorine strength can be determined by testing for "Free Chlorine Residual" and "Total Chlorine Residual" in water. Total is primarily used to check the measurements of the Free Chlorine Residual, which is used for all testing criteria. The Village of Masset's Water Treatment Permit requires that it maintains a free chlorine residual of 0.20 parts per million (0.20mg/l) within the distribution system. Currently, we maintain a dosage of approximately 0.60 ~ 0.70 parts per million (ppm) leaving the plant to maintain a chlorine residual above .20 ppm throughout the distribution system. By comparison, the City of Vancouver doses to 1.50 ppm and re-doses back to 1.50 ppm throughout the distribution system when strength drops to 0.50 ppm.

Appendix – Map of Masset, Bacteriological Sample Sites and New Water Mains

Below is a map of Masset and its water mains.

Below is a map of the water lines that we have replaced in 2025, in orange & red.

Below is a map of our water mains that we have yet to replace & their proposed replacement layout



Appendix – Water Quality Results, Bacteriological Testing

*Please note that only one result is shown for November and December; however, all four sample sites were tested and were free of bacteriological activity. There was a difficulty in the data entry between the lab and Northern Health.

Masset Community Water System

Facility Location:

Facility Information:

Facility Type: 301-10000 Connections
Current Hazard Rating: ◆ **Low**

Facility Sampling History:

Location	Date	Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform	E. Coli
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	9-Dec-2025	LT1		LT1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Dave Penna Way	9-Dec-2025	LT1		LT1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), 1614 Daisy St	9-Dec-2025	LT1		LT1
1686 Main Street	12-Nov-2025	L1		L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	12-Nov-2025	L1		L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Dave Penna Way	12-Nov-2025	L1		L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), 1614 Daisy St	12-Nov-2025	L1		L1
1686 Main Street	1-Oct-2025	L1		L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	1-Oct-2025	L1		L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Dave Penna Way	1-Oct-2025	L1		L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), 1614 Daisy St	1-Oct-2025	L1		L1
1686 Main Street	8-Sep-2025	L1		L1

1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	8-Sep-2025	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Dave Penna Way	8-Sep-2025	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), 1614 Daisy St	8-Sep-2025	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	5-Aug-2025	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	5-Aug-2025	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Dave Penna Way	5-Aug-2025	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), 1614 Daisy St	5-Aug-2025	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	8-Jul-2025	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Dave Penna Way	8-Jul-2025	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), 1614 Daisy St	8-Jul-2025	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	4-Jun-2025	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	3-Jun-2025	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Dave Penna Way	3-Jun-2025	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), 1614 Daisy St	3-Jun-2025	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	6-May-2025	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), 1614 Daisy St	6-May-2025	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	1-Apr-2025	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	1-Apr-2025	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Dave Penna Way	1-Apr-2025	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), 1614 Daisy St	1-Apr-2025	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	4-Mar-2025	L1	L1

1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	4-Mar-2025	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Dave Penna Way	4-Mar-2025	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), 1614 Daisy St	4-Mar-2025	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	4-Feb-2025	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	4-Feb-2025	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Dave Penna Way	4-Feb-2025	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), 1614 Daisy St	4-Feb-2025	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	7-Jan-2025	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	7-Jan-2025	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Dave Penna Way	7-Jan-2025	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), 1614 Daisy St	7-Jan-2025	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	9-Dec-2024	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), Burgess Street	5-Nov-2024	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	1-Oct-2024	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	1-Oct-2024	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Tow Hill Road	1-Oct-2024	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), Burgess Street	1-Oct-2024	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	3-Sep-2024	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	3-Sep-2024	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Tow Hill Road	3-Sep-2024	L1	L1

Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), Burgess Street	3-Sep-2024	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	6-Aug-2024	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	6-Aug-2024	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Tow Hill Road	6-Aug-2024	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), Burgess Street	6-Aug-2024	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	2-Jul-2024	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	2-Jul-2024	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Tow Hill Road	2-Jul-2024	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), Burgess Street	2-Jul-2024	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	4-Jun-2024	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	4-Jun-2024	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Tow Hill Road	4-Jun-2024	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), Burgess Street	4-Jun-2024	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	13-May-2024	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	13-May-2024	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Tow Hill Road	13-May-2024	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), Burgess Street	13-May-2024	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	3-Apr-2024	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	3-Apr-2024	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Tow Hill Road	3-Apr-2024	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), Burgess Street	3-Apr-2024	L1	L1

1686 Main Street	4-Mar-2024	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	4-Mar-2024	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Tow Hill Road	4-Mar-2024	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), Burgess Street	4-Mar-2024	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	5-Feb-2024	L1	L1
1817 Cedar Crescent, 1817 Cedar Crescent	5-Feb-2024	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Tow Hill Road	5-Feb-2024	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), Burgess Street	5-Feb-2024	L1	L1
1686 Main Street	2-Jan-2024	L1	L1
Masset Airport - Mechanical Room, 1900 Tow Hill Road	2-Jan-2024	L1	L1
Masset Community WS - Treatment Plant (Treated), Burgess Street	2-Jan-2024	L1	L1

(L1, LT1: means less than 1 (<1) – essentially 0. Satisfactory.)

norlabs
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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Village of Masset - Village of Masset **Work Order: N25C076**

				N25C076-01	N25C076-02	N25C076-03	N25C076-04
LAB #							
SAMPLED DATE				27-Feb-25	27-Feb-25	27-Feb-25	27-Feb-25
SAMPLED TIME				08:00	08:00	09:00	09:30
SAMPLE ID				Raw	Treated	1484 Main	Masset Airport
	MRL	*Units*	*CDWG*				
General Parameters (Water)							
Carbon, Total Organic	*0.50*	*mg/L*	-	9.51	4.02		
Calculated Parameters (Water)							
Total Trihalomethanes	*0.00400*	*mg/L*	*MAC = 0.1*				0.116
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	*0.500*	*mg/L*	-	197	192		
Total Metals (Water)							
Aluminum, total	*0.0050*	*mg/L*	*OG < 0.1*	0.0277	0.0251		
Antimony, total	*0.00020*	*mg/L*	*MAC = 0.006*	<0.00020	<0.00020		
Arsenic, total	*0.00050*	*mg/L*	*MAC = 0.01*	0.00151	<0.00050		
Barium, total	*0.0050*	*mg/L*	*MAC = 1*	<0.0050	<0.0050		
Beryllium, total	*0.00010*	*mg/L*	-	<0.00010	<0.00010		
Bismuth, total	*0.00010*	*mg/L*	-	<0.00010	<0.00010		
Boron, total	*0.0500*	*mg/L*	*MAC = 5*	<0.0500	<0.0500		
Cadmium, total	*0.000010*	*mg/L*	*MAC = 0.005*	<0.000010	<0.000010		
Calcium, total	*0.20*	*mg/L*	-	70.9	69.1		
Chromium, total	*0.00050*	*mg/L*	*MAC = 0.05*	0.00085	<0.00050		
Cobalt, total	*0.00010*	*mg/L*	-	<0.00010	<0.00010		
Copper, total	*0.00040*	*mg/L*	*AO = 1* *MAC = 2*	0.00471	0.00760		
Iron, total	*0.010*	*mg/L*	*AO <= 0.3*	7.65	0.021		
Lead, total	*0.00020*	*mg/L*	*MAC = 0.005*	0.00307	<0.00020		
Lithium, total	*0.00010*	*mg/L*	-	0.00440	0.00461		
Magnesium, total	*0.010*	*mg/L*	-	4.82	4.78		
Manganese, total	*0.00020*	*mg/L*	*AO <= 0.02* *MAC = 0.12*	0.181	0.00408		
Mercury, total	*0.000010*	*mg/L*	*MAC = 0.001*	<0.000010	<0.000010		
Molybdenum, total	*0.00010*	*mg/L*	-	0.00020	0.00014		
Nickel, total	*0.00040*	*mg/L*	-	<0.00040	<0.00040		
Phosphorus, total	*0.050*	*mg/L*	-	0.256	<0.050		
Potassium, total	*0.10*	*mg/L*	-	2.20	3.47		
Selenium, total	*0.00050*	*mg/L*	*MAC = 0.05*	<0.00050	<0.00050		
Silicon, total	*1.0*	*mg/L*	-	11.5	10.1		
Silver, total	*0.000050*	*mg/L*	-	<0.000050	<0.000050		

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Village of Masset - Village of Masset **Work Order: N25E041**

LAB #				N25E041-01	N25E041-02
SAMPLED DATE				07-May-25	07-May-25
SAMPLED TIME				00:00	00:00
SAMPLE ID				Raw	Treated
	MRL	Units	CDWG		
General Parameters (Water)					
Carbon, Total Organic	0.50	mg/L	-	8.82	4.06
Calculated Parameters (Water)					
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	0.500	mg/L	-	205	189
Total Metals (Water)					
Aluminum, total	0.0050	mg/L	OG < 0.1	0.0222	0.0257
Antimony, total	0.00020	mg/L	MAC = 0.006	<0.00020	<0.00020
Arsenic, total	0.00050	mg/L	MAC = 0.01	0.00073	<0.00050
Barium, total	0.0050	mg/L	MAC = 1	<0.0050	<0.0050
Beryllium, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	<0.00010	<0.00010
Bismuth, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	<0.00010	<0.00010
Boron, total	0.0500	mg/L	MAC = 5	<0.0500	<0.0500
Cadmium, total	0.000010	mg/L	MAC = 0.005	<0.000010	<0.000010
Calcium, total	0.20	mg/L	-	74.7	67.6
Chromium, total	0.00050	mg/L	MAC = 0.05	0.00061	<0.00050
Cobalt, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	<0.00010	<0.00010
Copper, total	0.00040	mg/L	AO = 1 MAC = 2	0.00104	0.0154
Iron, total	0.010	mg/L	AO <= 0.3	6.57	0.020
Lead, total	0.00020	mg/L	MAC = 0.005	0.00120	<0.00020
Lithium, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	0.00612	0.00614
Magnesium, total	0.010	mg/L	-	4.45	4.80
Manganese, total	0.00020	mg/L	AO <= 0.02 MAC = 0.12	0.162	0.0007
Mercury, total	0.000010	mg/L	MAC = 0.001	<0.000010	<0.000010
Molybdenum, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	0.00021	0.00018
Nickel, total	0.00040	mg/L	-	<0.00040	<0.00040
Phosphorus, total	0.050	mg/L	-	0.197	<0.050
Potassium, total	0.10	mg/L	-	1.99	3.53
Selenium, total	0.00050	mg/L	MAC = 0.05	<0.00050	<0.00050
Silicon, total	1.0	mg/L	-	10.8	10.1
Silver, total	0.000050	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050
Sodium, total	0.10	mg/L	AO <= 200	18.0	17.0
Strontium, total	0.0010	mg/L	MAC = 7	0.348	0.346

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Village of Masset - Village of Masset **Work Order: N25F040**

LAB #				N25F040-01
SAMPLED DATE				04-Jun-25
SAMPLED TIME				08:35
SAMPLE ID				Masset Airport
	MRL	Units	CDWG	
Calculated Parameters (Water)				
Total Trihalomethanes	0.00400	mg/L	MAC = 0.1	0.112
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) (Water)				
Bromodichloromethane	0.0010	mg/L	-	0.0215
Bromoform	0.0010	mg/L	-	<0.0010
Chloroform	0.0010	mg/L	-	0.0843
Dibromochloromethane	0.0010	mg/L	-	0.0040
Toluene-d8	70-130	[surr]	-	75%
4-Bromofluorobenzene	70-130	[surr]	-	65% [2]

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Village of Masset - Village of Masset **Work Order: N25F040**

LAB #				N25F040-01
SAMPLED DATE				04-Jun-25
SAMPLED TIME				08:35
SAMPLE ID				Masset Airport
	MRL	Units	CDWG	
Calculated Parameters (Water)				
Total Trihalomethanes	0.00400	mg/L	MAC = 0.1	0.112
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) (Water)				
Bromodichloromethane	0.0010	mg/L	-	0.0215
Bromoform	0.0010	mg/L	-	<0.0010
Chloroform	0.0010	mg/L	-	0.0843
Dibromochloromethane	0.0010	mg/L	-	0.0040
Toluene-d8	70-130	[surr]	-	75%
4-Bromofluorobenzene	70-130	[surr]	-	65% [2]

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Village of Masset - Village of Masset **Work Order: N25I039**

LAB #				N25I039-01	N25I039-02	N25I039-03
SAMPLED DATE				02-Sep-25	03-Sep-25	02-Sep-25
SAMPLED TIME				13:00	13:00	13:30
SAMPLE ID				Raw	Treated	Masset Airport
	MRL	Units	CDWG			
General Parameters (Water)						
Carbon, Total Organic	0.50	mg/L	-	14.9	4.01	
Calculated Parameters (Water)						
Total Trihalomethanes	0.00400	mg/L	MAC = 0.1			0.0833
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	0.500	mg/L	-	189	179	
Total Metals (Water)						
Aluminum, total	0.0050	mg/L	OG < 0.1	0.0453	0.0376	
Antimony, total	0.00020	mg/L	MAC = 0.006	<0.00020	<0.00020	
Arsenic, total	0.00050	mg/L	MAC = 0.01	0.00535	<0.00050	
Barium, total	0.0050	mg/L	MAC = 1	<0.0050	<0.0050	
Beryllium, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	<0.00010	<0.00010	
Bismuth, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	<0.00010	<0.00010	
Boron, total	0.0500	mg/L	MAC = 5	<0.0500	<0.0500	
Cadmium, total	0.000010	mg/L	MAC = 0.005	<0.000010	<0.000010	
Calcium, total	0.20	mg/L	-	68.3	64.4	
Chromium, total	0.00050	mg/L	MAC = 0.05	0.00135	<0.00050	
Cobalt, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	<0.00010	<0.00010	
Copper, total	0.00040	mg/L	AO = 1 MAC = 2	0.00888	0.0114	
Iron, total	0.010	mg/L	AO <= 0.3	16.5	0.033	
Lead, total	0.00020	mg/L	MAC = 0.005	0.00936	0.00026	
Lithium, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	0.00594	0.00575	
Magnesium, total	0.010	mg/L	-	4.46	4.44	
Manganese, total	0.00020	mg/L	AO <= 0.02 MAC = 0.12	0.244	0.00499	
Mercury, total	0.000010	mg/L	MAC = 0.001	<0.000010	<0.000010	
Molybdenum, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	0.00023	0.00014	
Nickel, total	0.00040	mg/L	-	<0.00040	<0.00040	
Phosphorus, total	0.050	mg/L	-	1.02	<0.050	
Potassium, total	0.10	mg/L	-	2.17	3.12	
Selenium, total	0.00050	mg/L	MAC = 0.05	<0.00050	<0.00050	
Silicon, total	1.0	mg/L	-	10.8	9.8	
Silver, total	0.000050	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050	

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Village of Masset - Village of Masset **Work Order: N251073**

LAB #				N251073-01
SAMPLED DATE				07-Sep-25
SAMPLED TIME				15:00
SAMPLE ID				1484 Main
	MRL	*Units*	*CDWG*	
Haloacetic Acids (Water)				
Monochloroacetic Acid	0.0044	mg/L	-	<0.0044 [2]
Monobromoacetic Acid	0.0020	mg/L	-	<0.0020
Dichloroacetic Acid	0.0020	mg/L	-	0.0321
Trichloroacetic Acid	0.0020	mg/L	-	0.0535
Dibromoacetic Acid	0.0020	mg/L	-	<0.0020
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0.00440	mg/L	MAC = 0.08	0.0856
2-Bromopropionic Acid	*70-130*	*[surr]*	-	*105%*

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Village of Masset - Village of Masset **Work Order: N25J004**

LAB #				N25J004-01
SAMPLED DATE				01-Oct-25
SAMPLED TIME				09:50
SAMPLE ID				Masset Airport
	MRL	Units	CDWG	
Calculated Parameters (Water)				
Total Trihalomethanes	0.00400	mg/L	MAC = 0.1	0.113
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) (Water)				
Bromodichloromethane	0.0010	mg/L	-	0.0192
Bromoform	0.0010	mg/L	-	<0.0010
Chloroform	0.0010	mg/L	-	0.0903
Dibromochloromethane	0.0010	mg/L	-	0.0091
Toluene-d8	70-130	[surr]	-	85%
4-Bromofluorobenzene	70-130	[surr]	-	75%

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Village of Masset - Village of Masset **Work Order: N25J004**

LAB #				N25J004-01
SAMPLED DATE				01-Oct-25
SAMPLED TIME				09:50
SAMPLE ID				Masset Airport
	MRL	Units	CDWG	
Calculated Parameters (Water)				
Total Trihalomethanes	0.00400	mg/L	MAC = 0.1	0.113
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) (Water)				
Bromodichloromethane	0.0010	mg/L	-	0.0192
Bromoform	0.0010	mg/L	-	<0.0010
Chloroform	0.0010	mg/L	-	0.0903
Dibromochloromethane	0.0010	mg/L	-	0.0031
Toluene-d8	70-130	[surr]	-	85%
4-Bromofluorobenzene	70-130	[surr]	-	75%

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Village of Masset - Village of Masset **Work Order: N25K040**

LAB #				N25K040-01
SAMPLED DATE				05-Nov-25
SAMPLED TIME				00:00
SAMPLE ID				1486 Main
	MRL	Units	CDWG	
Haloacetic Acids (Water)				
Monochloroacetic Acid	0.0051	mg/L	-	<0.0051 [2]
Monobromoacetic Acid	0.0020	mg/L	-	0.0021
Dichloroacetic Acid	0.0020	mg/L	-	0.0404
Trichloroacetic Acid	0.0020	mg/L	-	0.0409
Dibromoacetic Acid	0.0020	mg/L	-	<0.0020
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0.00509	mg/L	MAC = 0.08	0.103
2-Bromopropionic Acid	70-130	[surr]	-	107%

Village of Masset - Village of Masset **Work Order: N25L011**

LAB #				N25L011-01	N25L011-02	N25L011-03	N25L011-04
SAMPLED DATE				03-Dec-25	03-Dec-25	03-Dec-25	03-Dec-25
SAMPLED TIME				08:10	08:10	08:10	08:10
SAMPLE ID				Raw	Treated	Masset Airport	1686 Main
	MRL	Units	CDWG				
General Parameters (Water)							
Carbon, Total Organic	0.50	mg/L	-	10.2	4.42		
Calculated Parameters (Water)							
Total Trihalomethanes	0.00400	mg/L	MAC = 0.1			0.104	
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	0.500	mg/L	-	193	181		
Total Metals (Water)							
Aluminum, total	0.0050	mg/L	OG < 0.1	0.0492	0.0342		
Antimony, total	0.00020	mg/L	MAC = 0.006	<0.00020	<0.00020		
Arsenic, total	0.00050	mg/L	MAC = 0.01	0.00127	<0.00050		
Barium, total	0.0050	mg/L	MAC = 1	<0.0050	<0.0050		
Beryllium, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	<0.00010	<0.00010		
Bismuth, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	<0.00010	<0.00010		
Boron, total	0.0500	mg/L	MAC = 5	<0.0500	<0.0500		
Cadmium, total	0.000010	mg/L	MAC = 0.005	<0.000010	<0.000010		
Calcium, total	0.20	mg/L	-	69.8	64.7		
Chromium, total	0.00050	mg/L	MAC = 0.05	0.00098	<0.00050		
Cobalt, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	<0.00010	<0.00010		
Copper, total	0.00040	mg/L	AO = 1 MAC = 2	0.0122	0.0145		
Iron, total	0.010	mg/L	AO <= 0.3	6.87	0.040		
Lead, total	0.00020	mg/L	MAC = 0.005	0.00155	<0.00020		
Lithium, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	0.00547	0.00505		
Magnesium, total	0.010	mg/L	-	4.44	4.61		
Manganese, total	0.00020	mg/L	AO <= 0.02 MAC = 0.12	0.144	0.00873		
Mercury, total	0.000010	mg/L	MAC = 0.001	<0.000010	<0.000010		
Molybdenum, total	0.00010	mg/L	-	0.00019	0.00014		
Nickel, total	0.00040	mg/L	-	<0.00040	<0.00040		
Phosphorus, total	0.050	mg/L	-	0.220	<0.050		
Potassium, total	0.10	mg/L	-	2.12	3.34		
Selenium, total	0.00050	mg/L	MAC = 0.05	<0.00050	<0.00050		
Silicon, total	1.0	mg/L	-	12.4	9.9		
Silver, total	0.000050	mg/L	-	<0.000050	<0.000050		

Special Notes

1 = The sample was prepared and/or analyzed past the recommended holding time.

Glossary of Terms

MRL Method Reporting Limit

< Less than the reported detection limit (RDL) *mg/L* Milligrams per Litre

MAC Maximum Acceptable Concentration. Values above MAC are formatted with **red** text and solid outline.

AO Aesthetic Objective (not health related). Values above AO are formatted with a dashed outline.

OG Operational guideline (for treated water)

Standards / Guidelines Referenced

CDWG Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines (2019)
https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/hc-sc/migration/hc-sc/ewh-semt/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/watereau/sum_guide-res_recom/sum_guide-res_recom-eng.pdf

REPORT TO COUNCIL

File number: 2026-03-06

MEETING DATE: 2023-03-23

AUTHOR: Amirou Ba

SUBJECT: Establishment of a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

PURPOSE:

REQUESTING SUPPORT FOR CREATING THE LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE FROM THE COUNCIL

BACKGROUND

The Village of Masset is updating its emergency management program to meet provincial requirements and improve community readiness. As part of *the Planning Guide to Developing Emergency Management Plans for Local Government Authorities* issued by Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR), establishing a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is recommended as best practice.

The LEPC, led by the Emergency Coordinator, formalizes the Village of Masset's emergency planning process and enables the Emergency Coordinator to obtain multi-agency input, ensuring the Village is prepared and aligned with provincial expectations.

KEY PROJECT CONSIDERATIONS

List the key project considerations:

1. The Emergency coordinator leads the Emergency Management Program, including the planning and coordination, supported by the LEPC.

2. Effective emergency planning requires coordinated work with key partners such as OMVC, RCMP, Northern Health, BC Hydro, and others. The LEPC is the mechanism to support that coordination.
3. Establishing the committee aligns with provincial guidance.

COUNCIL ACTION

We request that the council endorse establishing the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) beginning in March 2026, with the Emergency Coordinator as Chair.

ATTACHMENTS

Terms of Reference – Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) [Draft]

Local Emergency Planning Committee – Terms of Reference

1. Purpose

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) provides coordinated support to the Emergency Coordinator in developing, maintaining, and improving the Village of Masset's emergency management program. The committee's initial focus is to:

- Establish the foundation for emergency planning
- Complete a Hazard, Risk & Vulnerability Analysis (HRVA)
- Begin development of the community's Emergency Response Plan (ERP)
- Initiate the structure for Emergency Support Services (ESS)

The committee acts as an advisory and working group to municipal leadership.

2. Objectives (Year 1 Focus)

1. Form a functioning emergency planning committee with clear roles.
2. Complete a community HRVA to identify priority hazards.
3. Develop the core components of an Emergency Response Plan.
4. Begin establishing an ESS program, including identifying potential volunteers and facilities.
5. Build relationships among agencies involved in emergency response.
6. Provide recommendations to Council on emergency preparedness needs.

3. Membership

Membership reflects key sectors involved in emergency preparedness and response. Core members include:

- Municipal leadership (Mayor/Council representative)
- Chief Administrative Officer or designate
- Emergency Coordinator (Chair)
- Fire Department representative
- RCMP representative
- Health authority
- Public Works

- Local utilities (BC Hydro, Telus, ...)
- Indigenous leadership representative
- School district representative
- Local NGO or volunteer organization representative
- Business/industry representative (Haida Gwaii Fuel, Coastal Propane, Coop ...)

Advisors may be invited as needed (e.g., provincial emergency program staff, ESS trainers, technical experts).

4. Roles and Responsibilities

Committee as a whole

- Provide input and expertise to emergency planning
- Participate in HRVA development
- Contribute to ERP sections relevant to each sector
- Share information, resources, and capabilities
- Support public education and preparedness initiatives
- Attend meetings and participate in exercises

Chair (Emergency Coordinator)

- Set meeting agendas
- Facilitate meetings
- Coordinate work between sectors
- Report progress to municipal leadership
- Ensure documentation is maintained

Vice Chair

- Support the Chair
- Act as Chair when needed

Recording Secretary

- Record and distribute meeting minutes
- Maintain committee documents

5. Meeting Schedule

- Monthly meetings during the first year
- Additional meetings may be called by the Chair as needed
- Quorum: 50% of core members

6. Decision Making

- Decisions are made by consensus whenever possible
- If consensus cannot be reached, decisions may be made by simple majority vote
- Recommendations to Council must be approved by the committee

7. Reporting

The Chair (or designate) will provide:

- Quarterly updates to Council
- A summary report at the end of Year 1 outlining:
    - Completed HRVA
    - Draft ERP status
    - ESS program progress
    - Training and exercise activities
    - Recommendations for Year 2

8. Term

This Terms of Reference is effective upon approval by the committee and remains in place until revised. The Terms of References should be reviewed annually.

9. Resources

The Village of Masset will provide reasonable administrative support, meeting space, and access to relevant documents. Committee members contribute sector specific knowledge and resources.

10. Confidentiality

Members may receive sensitive information related to infrastructure, vulnerabilities, or personal data. All members must maintain confidentiality and follow applicable privacy laws.

THE VILLAGE OF MASSET
WINGS WAVES WILDERNESS

REPORT TO COUNCIL

File number: 2026-03-01

MEETING DATE: 23 March 2026
AUTHOR: Andrew Hudson, grant manager
SUBJECT: MVFD Rescue Truck Replacement

PURPOSE

To seek council support for a Gwaii Trust Major Contributions grant application of up to $100,000 in 50% matching funding to help purchase a replacement rescue truck for the Masset Volunteer Fire Department.

BACKGROUND

The Village of Masset's current rescue truck is a 4x4 1995 Ford 350 outfitted with a bumper-mounted winch, emergency lights and siren, and a bed-box cap with storage cupboards and a sliding deck. It seats five and holds four SCBA breathing packs along with firefighting and vehicle collision response tools that include a portable generator and jaws of life.

A retired work truck donated by BC Hydro, this 30-year-old rescue truck is at the end of its working life. The front rad mounts are badly corroded, the back box mounts are also rusting off, and the battery can't keep up with the emergency lights. The truck has required expensive repairs in the last two years, more are expected, and its 16-year-old tires alone would be costly to replace. The truck has a manual transmission, limiting the number of MVFD volunteers who can drive it.

The MVFD recommends replacing the rescue truck this year, and have received quotes for a used truck ($50,000 to $80,000), a new-stock build ($150,000), or purpose-built rescue truck ($277,000).

KEY PROJECT CONSIDERATIONS

- A 4x4 rescue truck is needed to quickly carry tools and firefighters to vehicle collisions, be first on scene for fire calls, and access areas where fire engines can't drive
- Community safety is a priority for Major Contributions. Applications are due May 1.
- The Village of Masset will also need to replace its fire engines within the next few years.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Village of Masset council supports applying to the Gwaii Trust Major Contributions grant program for up to $100,000 to help fund a new rescue truck for the MVFD, and directs staff to further develop the project budget and seek additional funding sources.

ATTACHMENTS

Rescue Truck Replacement Report (Josh Roden, MVFD Fire Chief)

Rescue Truck Replacement

Rescue is 30 years old and is becoming of age for replacement. The truck has been in service for the last 20 years in Masset after being donated by BC Hydro.

The truck is increasingly not meeting our needs in the fire service. The truck has had a lot of things breaking on it. The front rad mounts are rotten and the back box mounts are becoming rotten and rusted off. The battery doesn't keep up with the emergency lighting system — you have to turn off the lighting system off on scene or else the truck will die and have to be jump started. The tires are 16 years old and are in need of replacement, but the cost would be too great.

The transmission is a manual, which making it very difficult for some members to drive who don't drive stick on a daily basis. With all these issues the fire department can no longer rely on the truck to be an effective rescue unit for the Village of Masset. We are recommending that the unit be replaced this year. I have been compiling some quotes for new trucks for us to consider.

Option 1: Used Truck

$50,000 to $80,000

With a used truck, it could be hard to find exactly what we need. We would have to get the truck outfitted to our needs. It would likely require more maintenance.

Option 2: New stock build

$140,0000 to $150,000

This is a stock truck from Dodge with a custom work canopy, custom emergency lighting, and a winch and bumper.

Custom canopy $30,000
Warn winch and bumper $5,000
Custom lighting and siren $20,000

Rainbow
CHRYSLER DODGE JEEP LTD.

RAINBOW CHRYSLER DODGE JEEP RAM LTD.
1105 CHAMBERLIN AVENUE
PRINCE RUPERT, BC, V8J 4J5

Rep: AUSTIN DARBYSHIRE
Phone: (250) 624-8200
Fax: (250) 624-3214

Date: 01/27/2026
Key: THEV260127
Tax: BC

Vehicle

2026 RAM 3500 TRADESMAN

Stock	Build
Type	New Vehicle
Model	Unknown
Number	
Body	Crew Cab Pickup - Long Bed
Odometer	0

Customer

Name	THE VILLAGE OF MASSET	Lead	Not Set
		Business	(250) 626-3616
Address	1656 MAIN STREET	Cell	(250) 626-7425
City, Province	MASSET, BC	Contract Date	01/27/2026
Postal Code	V0T 1M0	Payment Date	01/27/2026
Code	26448		
Email	vompw@mhtv.ca		

Cash

Selling Price	$80,000.00	PST Taxable	$69,656.50
FLEET DISCOUNT	($13,000.00)	PST 7%	$4,875.96
Admin - Get Going Deals Only	$0.00	GST Taxable	$69,656.50
ADF DUALLY	$0.00	GST 5%	$3,482.83
AIR TAX	$125.00	Tax3 Taxable	$69,656.50
Admin-Rainbow Deals	$999.00	Tax3 %	$0.00
SPIRIT FINANCE BO	$0.00	Luxury Tax Taxable	$0.00
ADF EXCEPT DUALLY	$32.50	Luxury Tax 10%	$0.00
STEPS SIDE STEPS	$1,500.00	Payout Lien Amount	$0.00
Trade	$0.00	Cash Down	$0.00
Sub-Total	**$69,656.50**	**Total Balance Due**	**$78,015.29**
		Amount Received	$0.00
		Due on Delivery	**$78,015.29**

I / We have reviewed the above disclosure and agree to the vehicle, price and payment information as declared

DEAL EXPIRES END OF MONTH,SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF CREDIT ,UNSECURED,WINDSHIELD CLAIM AND DEDUCTIBLE IF REQUIRED,SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY

x _____
THE VILLAGE OF MASSET

x _____
Dealer Acceptance

Option 3: Purpose-built rescue truck

$277,000

This is a purpose-built, walk-around rescue truck by Fort Garry with everything we need ready to go on a Ford F550 platform.