



Site C Clean Energy Project

Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3)

Construction Year 5 (2019)

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REPORT

Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program

2019 Investigations (Mon-3)

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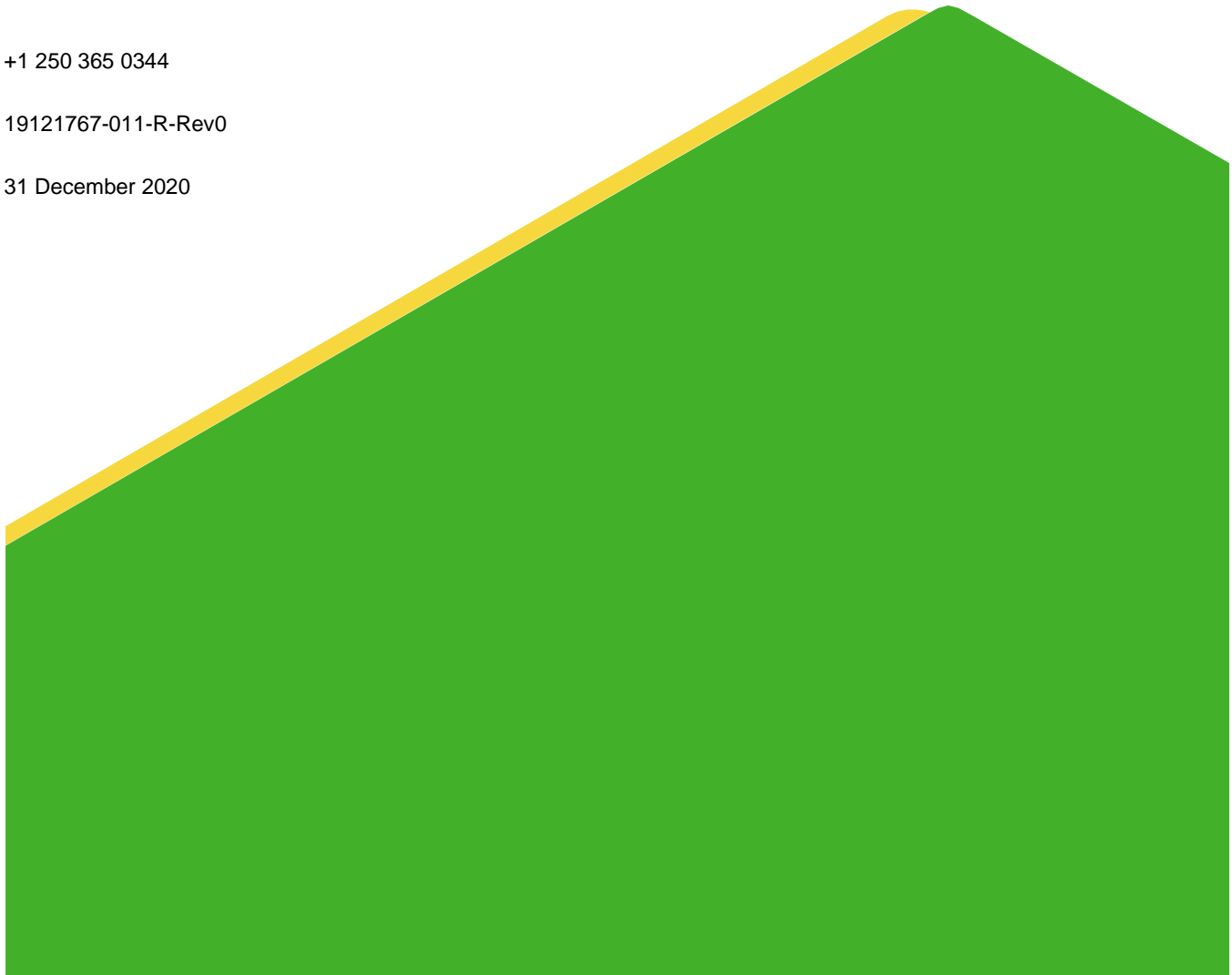
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Executive Summary

The Site C Clean Energy Project (the Project), including Project construction, reservoir filling, and operation, could affect fish and fish habitat via three key pathways: changes to fish habitat (including nutrient concentrations and lower trophic biota), changes to fish health and fish survival, and changes to fish movement. These paths are examined in Volume 2 of the Project's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS; BC Hydro 2013).

BC Hydro submitted an application to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) for an authorization under Section 35(2)b of the *Fisheries Act* for several components of the Project associated with dam construction, reservoir preparation, and reservoir filling (BC Hydro 2015a). In accordance with Provincial Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC) Condition No. 7 and Federal Decision Statement Condition Nos. 8.4.3 and 8.4.4 for the Project, BC Hydro developed the Site C Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Monitoring and Follow-up Program (FAHMFP; BC Hydro 2015b). The Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3) represents one component of the FAHMFP that will monitor the effect of the Project on physical habitat in the Peace River.

Once complete, the Project will shift the point of regulation on the Peace River to approximately 85 km downstream of Peace Canyon Dam (PCD), which will influence physical processes driving river geomorphology, such as water velocities and sediment transport capacities (BC Hydro 2015b). Downstream of the Project, the daily range of water levels is predicted to increase, with the magnitude of these increases expected to be greatest closest to the Project. Associated changes to river flows will affect the types and distributions of aquatic habitats available to fish both upstream and downstream of the Project (BC Hydro 2015b).

The focus of Mon-3 is to monitor changes in physical habitat within the future diversion headpond during construction of the Project (2015 to 2023), and to monitor changes in physical habitat within the Peace River between the Project and the Many Islands area in Alberta during construction of the Project (2015 to 2023) and the first 30 years of operation (2023 to 2053; BC Hydro 2015a). Data collected in 2019 represent baseline data that will be used in before-after comparisons in future study years to monitor changes in physical habitat in the Peace River over time. When possible, the 2019 baseline dataset was supplemented with physical habitat data collected in 2015 (Golder 2016) and in 2017 and 2018 (Golder 2018, 2019) as part of the Offset Effectiveness Monitoring. Data collected as part of Offset Effectiveness Monitoring are spatially limited in extent, and do not cover the entire area surveyed in 2019.

In 2019, river cross-section surveys were conducted at 52 previously established transects on the Peace River (Golder 2015) to identify riverbed elevations. Bathymetry data were collected using an acoustic doppler profiler (ADP), and topographic data were collected using a real-time kinematic (RTK) GPS unit. Elevation data for portions of the river cross-sections that could not be surveyed by the ADP or RTK were extracted from LiDAR data collected and provided by BC Hydro. The above data were spliced together to produce a single dataset detailing the riverbed elevation at each transect location.

Grain size measurements were collected using a pebble count sampling procedure, with the field crew measuring the medial dimension (e.g., the b-axis) of at least 100 stones in a grid pattern laid out with a measuring tape at each sample location. The results from pebble counts were then used to calculate the D16, D35, D50, D84, and D95 percentiles (the particle size for which 16%, 35%, 50%, 84%, and 95% of the sample is finer than that size, respectively) at each location.

Overall, results from 2019 indicated an aggrading riverbed (i.e., deposition causing an increase in elevation) within the footprint of the future diversion headpond, a dynamic riverbed (i.e., aggrading and degrading) in the in-stream works area of the Project (between RKm 88 and RKm 105 as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam), and a static riverbed downstream of the Project between RKm 105.5 and RKm 110. Key results from the 2019 survey, which was conducted between 5 July and 14 September, as well as key trends observed between 2015 (Golder 2015) and 2019 are summarized as follows:

- Between 2015 and 2019, the riverbed near the upstream end of the diversion headpond aggraded, raising by as much as 1 m at some transects. The increase in deposited sediments is likely due to remobilization of upstream alluvial deposits and from sediment contributions from the Halfway River and Cache Creek. These potential sources are likely mobilized during high flow events between the two survey periods. The riverbed in the downstream portion of the diversion headpond appeared static. The additional sediment observed near the upstream end of the diversion headpond may continue to travel downstream over time and accumulate at other transect locations, which may confound the ability of future surveys to identify whether changes in channel profile and substrate composition are attributed solely to changes in the background sedimentation rate, development and operation of the future diversion headpond, construction activity, or a combination of all of these factors.
- Between 2015 and 2019, the riverbed was dynamic immediately downstream of the Project and within the footprint of in-stream works. Depending on the location, the riverbed degraded as much as 3 m or aggraded as much as 1 m. The most substantial aggradations were noted 800 m downstream of the mid-stream island that was recontoured for offset area Upper Site 109L (BC Hydro 2015c).
- The bed elevation within Upper Site 109L was lowered approximately 2 m during instream excavations in 2015 and 2016 to increase the amount of permanently wetted habitat available to fish and to reduce stranding risk. Since then, the channel has aggraded as much as 3 m. As of 2019, some portions of the riverbed have aggraded to elevations higher than those recorded prior to the development of the offset area.
- With the exception of minor variations in riverbed elevation near either the left or right downstream banks (as viewed facing downstream) the active channel at all 10 transects monitored between the downstream end of the in-stream works area and the Pine River's confluence with the Peace River were similar in both channel shape and riverbed elevations during the 2015 and 2019 surveys.
- Nineteen river cross-section surveys were conducted between the Pine River confluence and the Many Islands area. These data will be compared to similar surveys during future study years.
- Grain size measurements were completed in 2019 at 53 locations, from the upstream end of the future diversion headpond (approximately RKm 88) downstream to Many Islands area (RKm 225). The D50 and D95 values calculated from 2019 pebble count data were similar to historic D50 and D90 data recorded at locations between the Halfway River confluence and the British Columbia-Alberta border where the surveys overlapped (Church 2015), with gravel size sediment as the main river substrate. Downstream the British Columbia-Alberta border, the D50 and D95 values increase compared to the upstream area, and larger sized sediment (cobble) constitute a larger fraction of the sample compared to samples from sites further upstream.

- Based on the cross-section surveys and grain size measurements conducted between 2015 and 2019, it can be concluded that overall changes to fish habitat within the Mon-3 study area over this period have been minimal.

Data collected from 2015 to 2019 will represent the baseline, pre-Project state of physical habitat in the Peace River. Management hypotheses will be statistically tested after the river diversion phase of construction (i.e., after 2020). The findings of Mon-3 will provide valuable context to results and trends observed in other FAHMFP components, most notably the Peace River Large Fish Indexing Surveys (Mon-2, Task 2a; e.g., Golder and Gazey 2020), Offset Effectiveness Monitoring (Mon-2, Task 2d; e.g., Golder 2020), and the Site C Fish Stranding Monitoring Program (Mon-12).

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
ADP	Acoustic Doppler Profiler
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EAC	Environmental Assessment Certificate
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FAHMFP	Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Monitoring and Follow-up Program
LB	Left bank as viewed facing downstream
LiDAR	Light Detecting and Ranging
Mon-3	Peace River Habitat Monitoring Program
PCD	Peace Canyon Dam
Project	Site C Clean Energy Project
RB	Right bank as viewed facing downstream
RKm	River Kilometre as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Potential effects of the Site C Clean Energy Project (the Project) on fish¹ and fish habitat² are described in Volume 2 of the Project's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS, BC Hydro 2012) as follows³:

The Project has the potential to affect fish habitat in two ways. The Project may destroy fish habitat by placing a permanent physical structure on that habitat, or the Project may alter fish habitat by changing the physical or chemical characteristics of that habitat in such a way as to make it unusable by fish. Destruction or alteration of important habitats may be critical to the sustainability of a species population.

The Project may affect fish health and survival. It may cause direct mortality of fish or indirect mortality of fish by changing system productivity, food resource type and abundance, and environmental conditions on which fish depend (e.g., water temperature).

The Project may affect fish movement by physically blocking upstream and downstream migration of fish or by causing water velocities that exceed the swimming capabilities of fish, which results in hindered or blocked upstream migration of fish. Blocked or hindered fish movement has consequences to the species population. Fish may not be able to access important habitats in a timely manner or not at all (e.g., spawning habitats). Blocked fish movement may result in genetic fragmentation of the population.

Condition No. 7 of the Project's Provincial Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC), Schedule B states the following:

The EAC Holder must develop a Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Monitoring and Follow-up Program [FAHMFP] to assess the effectiveness of measures to mitigate Project effects on healthy fish populations in the Peace River and tributaries, and, if recommended by a QEP [Qualified Environmental Professional] or FLNRO [BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations], to assess the need to adjust those measures to adequately mitigate the Project's effects.

Furthermore, the Project's Federal Decision Statement (FDS) states that a plan should be developed that addresses the following:

Condition No. 8.4.3: an approach to monitor changes to fish and fish habitat baseline conditions in the Local Assessment Area (LAA); and

Condition No. 8.4.4: an approach to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation or offsetting measures and to verify the accuracy of the predictions made during the environmental assessment on fish and fish habitat.

The Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3) is designed to provide supporting data to address the EAC and FDS conditions described above. Specifically, Mon-3 represents one component of the FAHMFP (BC Hydro 2015a) that aims to "monitor physical habitat within the [diversion] headpond (the Peace River from Site C upstream to near the Wilder Creek confluence) during Construction Years 5 to 8 [2019 to 2022] and within the Peace River downstream of the Project to the Many Islands area in Alberta during Construction Years 1 to 9 [2015 to 2023] and during Operation Years 1 to 30 [2023 to 2053]" (BC Hydro 2015a).

The potential effects of the Project on physical habitat in the future diversion headpond and in the Peace River downstream of the Project are described in Volume 2 of the Site C EIS⁴. These effects are briefly summarized below.

¹ Fish includes fish abundance, biomass, composition, health, and survival.

² Fish habitat includes water quality, sediment quality, lower trophic levels (periphyton and benthic invertebrates), and physical habitat.

³ Site C EIS, Volume 2, Section 12.1.2.

⁴ Site C EIS, Volume 2, Section 12.

The Project will shift the point of regulation on the Peace River approximately 85 km downstream of Peace Canyon Dam (PCD; the current point of regulation). The future diversion headpond will extend approximately 18 km upstream of the Project, influencing physical processes driving river geomorphology, including increasing water depths and decreasing water velocities (BC Hydro 2015b). Water levels in the future diversion headpond immediately upstream of the Project will be approximately 5.5 m higher than existing conditions (at the 90th percentile water level) and will be approximately 1.0 m higher than existing conditions near the Wilder Creek confluence (approximately 13 km upstream of the Project; KCB and SNC 2015). Changes in physical habitat within the future diversion headpond are expected to be greatest closest to the Project. The higher water levels in the future diversion headpond are expected to result in increased sediment inputs from the erosion of newly inundated areas, altering existing clean riverbed materials⁵.

Downstream of the Project, changes to the flow regime will affect the temporal and spatial availability of aquatic habitat, with the Project's influence being greatest in the approximately 16 km long portion of the Peace River between the Project and the Pine River's confluence with the Peace River⁶. Following construction of the Project, the mean annual sediment transport load in the Peace River is expected to reduce by 54% immediately downstream of the Project and reduce by 21% at the Pine River confluence due to sediment (mainly sands) settling in the upstream reservoir (BC Hydro 2015b). Downstream of the Pine River confluence, the Project is not expected to result in substantial changes to sediment depositional patterns and any changes observed are expected to be due to natural processes (e.g., valley wall erosion and landslides along the river) or driven by the ongoing response of the river channel to upstream flow regulations that started in 1967⁷.

Fish species in the Peace River have the potential to be affected by changes in physical habitat in a variety of ways. For example, spawning habitat may be altered by changes in water depths or substrate sizes, or substrate interstitial spaces may be filled in with finer materials. Furthermore, aggradation or degradation within near-shore areas may create or reduce shallow-water rearing habitats for Young of-the-Year and immature life stages. Increased deposition and scouring also have the potential to create new gravel bars or depressions which may result in the creation of habitat or increase fish stranding risk.

The current fluvial geomorphology and sediment transport regime in the Peace River have been in a state of adjustment to the regulated flow conditions created in 1967 by the development of WAC Bennett Dam. The fluvial geomorphology baseline conditions in the Peace River are both naturally variable and are undergoing a long-term response to regulation. Downstream of Peace Canyon Dam to the Site C damsite location, the Peace River flows mainly within a valley that is incised approximately 200 m below the Alberta Plateau surface. The river channel flows within a nearly continuous alluvial valley-bottom fill, but the river channel impinges against the valley walls in many locations. The river channel has a wandering to low-order braided planform with abundant gravel bars and wooded islands. The bed material in this reach is predominantly gravel and cobble. This reach of the river has been most influenced by upstream river regulation due to its location immediately downstream from the two existing dams, and in most places along this reach of the Peace River, the bed material has rarely been mobilized since the onset of regulation (EIS, Vol.2, BC Hydro 2012).

⁵ Site C EIS, Volume 2, Section 12.4.1.2.

⁶ Site C EIS, Volume 2, Section 12.4.2.2.

⁷ Site C EIS, Volume 2, Section 12.4.2.2.

Downstream of the Project to the BC-Alberta border, the Peace River flows within similar morphological conditions (see above), and has also been influenced by upstream river regulation. Similar fluvial geomorphology characteristics were also observed in the channel where the bed material has rarely been mobilized since the onset of regulation (EIS, Vol.2, BC Hydro 2012).

From the BC-Alberta border downstream to the Many Islands area, the Peace River flows within a similar valley type, incised approximately 200 m below the surface of Alberta Plateau. The river valley becomes more narrow and the channel more continuously confined by valley walls downstream of the border. The river channel has a dominantly single-thread planform. The bed material in this reach is dominantly fine gravel (Church, 2011). The historical changes in geomorphology and sediment transport caused by river regulation are moderated in this reach of the river due to tributary inflows and the lower abundance of alluvial channel features.

Mon-3 is designed to address uncertainties presented in the Site C EIS (BC Hydro 2012). Existing physical habitat was described in the Site C EIS (BC Hydro 2012) using a combination of methods, including channel morphology, bed surface grain size, and physical habitat mapping. In 2019, data generated in support of Mon-3 included both hydrographic and topographic surveys of monitoring cross-sections using an acoustic doppler profiler (ADP) (hereafter the river cross-section surveys) and grain size measurements (i.e., pebble count surveys).

Mon-3 will monitor physical habitat within the future diversion headpond during construction (2015 to 2023) and monitor physical habitat within the Peace River from the Project downstream to the Many Islands area in Alberta during construction (2015 to 2023) and the first 30 years of operation (2023 to 2053). The findings of Mon-3 will provide valuable context to results and trends observed in other FAHMFP components including the Peace River Large Fish Indexing Surveys (Mon-2, Task 2a; e.g., Golder and Gazey 2020), Offset Effectiveness Monitoring (Mon-2, Task 2d; e.g., Golder 2020), and Site C Fish Stranding Monitoring Program (Mon-12).

1.1 Key Management Questions

The overarching management questions for Mon-3 reflect that the Project can affect physical habitat in different ways:

- 1) “How does the construction of the Project affect physical habitat in the Site C Construction Headpond?”
- 2) “How does the construction and operation of the Project affect physical habitat in the Peace River between the Project and the Many Islands area in Alberta?”

1.2 Management Hypotheses

Mon-3’s management questions will be addressed by testing a series of management hypotheses:

H₁: “The Site C Construction Headpond will not affect channel morphology or bed sediment composition within the extent of the headpond.”

H₂: “The construction and operation of the Project will not affect channel morphology, bed surface grain size composition, or wetted area in the Peace River between the Project and the Many Islands area in Alberta.”

Mon-3's management questions and hypotheses were setup in the Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Monitoring and Follow-up Program (FAHMFP) developed as a requirement of Condition 7 of the Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC) of the Project.

1.3 Study Objectives

In 2019, Mon-3 included a bathymetric and topographic survey to generate (together with elevation data extracted from LiDAR data provided by BC Hydro, for portions of the river that could not be surveyed by the ADP or RTK) river cross-section profiles at historical monitoring locations (Golder 2015) located between the upstream limit of the future diversion headpond and Many Islands in Alberta. At each river cross-section (i.e., transect) location, pebble counts were conducted at representative sites to obtain grain size data for analysis. When possible, results of the 2019 survey were compared to data collected in 2015 (Golder 2016), 2017 (Golder 2018), and 2018 (Golder 2019), and to historical river cross-section and grain size data collected from 1968 to 2005 (Church 2015). Data collected as part of offset effectiveness monitoring program from 2017 to 2018 (Golder 2018, 2019), are spatially confined, and do not cover the entire area study area.

1.4 Study Area and Study Period

The study area for Mon-3 includes an approximately 138 km long section of the Peace River from near the outlet of Cache Creek (RKm 87 as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam) downstream to the Many Islands area (RKm 225). Within this area, 52 river transects were surveyed, and included 12 transects upstream of the Project within the footprint of the future diversion headpond (Transect #US01 to #US12; RKm 87 to RKm 105.5), and 40 transects downstream of the Project (Transect #DS01 to #DS37; RKm 105.5 to RKm 225) (Appendix A, Figures A1 to A15). For analyses herein, transects situated downstream of the Project were grouped as follows: transects between the Project and the downstream extent of in-stream works associated with the Project's development (Transect #DS01 to #DS08; RKm 110); transects from the downstream extent of the in-stream works area to downstream of the Pine River's confluence with the Peace River (Transect #DS09 to #DS18; RKm 122); and transects from the Pine River's confluence downstream to the Many Islands area (Transect #DS19 to #DS37; RKm 225). UTM coordinates of the left and right banks of each transect (as viewed facing downstream) are provided in Appendix A, Table A1.

Grain size data were collected at 53 sites. Of those 53 sites, 17 were located upstream of the Project and 36 sites were located downstream of the Project (Appendix A, Figures A1 to A15). The locations of the 53 sites were selected to be both close to a river transect (either upstream or downstream of it) and to sample different river morphology features (mid-channel bars, side bars, or point bars). UTM coordinates of grain size measurement locations are provided in Appendix A, Table A2.

In 2019, field work for Mon-3 was conducted in the summer and fall. The bulk of the river cross-section surveys were conducted from 5 and 10 July (Table 1). A single day of surveys was also conducted on 14 September while crews were in the study area conducting grain size measurements. Grain size measurements were conducted from 10 to 14 September (Table 1). Field work was scheduled to coincide with anticipated high (July) and low (September) water levels in the Peace River. The river cross-section surveys were conducted to coincide with

anticipated higher water levels in the summer to facilitate the integration of 2019 LiDAR data provided by BC Hydro. Grain size data were collected in the fall to coincide with anticipated lower Peace River water levels to ensure larger areas of the active river channel were exposed and accessible for assessment.

Table 1: Summary of field activities conducted in 2019 in support of BC Hydro's Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3).

Sample Activity	Sample Dates
River Cross-Section Surveys	5–8, 10 July 2019 14 September 2019
Grain Size Assessment	10–14 September 2019

2.0 METHODS

2.1 River Cross-Section Surveys

River cross-section surveys included areas of the active channel that were within the bankfull flow at the time of survey. Riverbanks located beyond the bankfull flow limits at the time of survey were not surveyed and were obtained from LiDAR survey data provided by BC Hydro. LiDAR data were collected by BC Hydro in May 2019. At each of the 52 transects, three different methods were used to collect coordinates (Easting, Northing, and Elevations) of surveyed elevations:

- Bathymetry surveys: A RiverSurveyor® M9 dual beam acoustic doppler profiler (ADP) system (SonTek/Xylem Inc., San Diego, CA, USA) was used to measure the river depth from a boat. These measurements of water depth were used to establish the riverbed surface elevation. The ADP transducer was mounted 0.15 m below the water surface with a minimum measurable river depth of 0.35 m. Water velocity data were collected during the survey and provided to BC Hydro but are not presented in this report.
- Topographic surveys: A Trimble® R8 GPS RTK system (Trimble Inc., Sunnyvale, CA, USA) was used to measure topography in select wadable areas of the Peace River and on shoreline areas above the water surface at the time of the survey. Topographic elevations were measured along the established transects and included areas of the active channel below the bankfull elevation. Survey data of the riverbanks upslope of the bankfull elevation were not collected along any of the river cross-sections.
- Elevation data for portions of the river cross-sections that were not surveyed by the ADP or RTK were extracted from LiDAR data provided by BC Hydro.

During bathymetric surveys, the Trimble GPS system was attached to the ADP system and the local positional coordinates (latitude and longitude) were transmitted to the ADP unit, which were incorporated into the raw data file collected by the ADP data software to provide UTM coordinates for surveyed locations. The survey methods were referenced to the same datum, and at the end of the survey, these data were spliced together to produce a single dataset.

The 2019 river cross-section data were compared to data collected in 2015 (Golder 2016), 2017 (Golder 2018), and 2018 (Golder 2019), when possible. Summary statistics (i.e., mean, median, standard deviation, quartiles, and range) were calculated for each transect completed in 2019 and were qualitatively compared to historical data where river cross-section data overlapped. Only the portions of the active channel, as assessed by the ADP and RTK, were included in summary statistics (i.e., LiDAR data were not included in these summaries).

To determine the change in channel storage (i.e., the volume of aggradation or degradation) between 2015 and 2019, the 2015 and 2019 river cross-sections were divided into 0.01 m lateral segments. Values for each segment were linearly interpolated between data points and the elevation for the 2019 river cross-section was subtracted from the 2015 river cross-section and the difference between these values was summed for all points along the river cross-section. The cumulative change in sediment storage along the channel was calculated by multiplying the river cross-sectional storage change at each river cross-section by the distance between transects.

2.2 Grain Size Measurements

Grain size distribution was assessed at 53 locations on the Peace River (Appendix A, Figures A1 to A15) using pebble count methodology. Pebble count sample locations were situated near river cross-section survey locations where there was a suitable amount of sub-aerial (i.e., unwetted) exposures of appropriate geomorphic features, which included point or mid-channel bar heads (i.e., the location where the bar meets the underwater riffle crest) and bank deposits. Where possible, sites that were sampled for grain size distribution during the 2015 field program (Golder 2016) were reassessed. Reassessing the same locations in both 2015 and 2019 was not possible in some cases as some of the sites assessed in 2015 were submerged at the time of the 2019 survey, (i.e., the water was too deep and/or too fast to wade safely) while other sites were situated within active construction areas associated with the Project and could not be safely accessed by field staff. For the locations found submerged at the time of survey the closest location with the same channel feature (e.g., point bar) was surveyed.

The pebble count sampling procedure followed the guidelines outlined in Bundt and Abt (2001). The field crew measured the medial dimension (e.g., the b-axis, where the a-axis and c-axis represent the longest and shortest axes in a stone, respectively) of at least 100 stones in a grid pattern laid out with a measuring tape. The spacing of the grid was determined separately for each sample location and was set at approximately twice the diameter of the largest stone in the sample area. Stones were measured with a ruler and then classified by phi size. Phi size classes are defined as the negative base-2 logarithms of sediment sizes on the Wentworth sediment size scale. Half phi sizes were used in the cobble range. Material class size definitions used in the field are presented in Appendix C, Table C1. The results from pebble counts were then used to calculate the D16, D35, D50, D84, and D95 percentiles (the particle size for which 16%, 35%, 50%, 84%, and 95% of the sample is finer than that size, respectively) at each sample location.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 River Cross-Section Surveys

River cross-sections were measured at 52 transects in 2019 to obtain channel profile data (Appendix B, Figures B1 through B52). Each river cross-sections' UTM coordinates are provided in Appendix A, Table A1.

River cross-sections downstream of the Pine River's confluence with the Peace River were not assessed in 2015 and thalweg elevations from 2017 and 2018 were not plotted due to their limited spatial coverage. Between 2015 and 2019, the elevation of the thalweg increased by up to 1 m near the upstream end of the future diversion headpond (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The change in thalweg elevation between the Moberly River's confluence with the Peace River (Transect #US03) and the downstream extent of in-stream activities associated with the Project (Transect #DS08) (i.e., between approximately Rkm 105 and 110) was variable and ranged between a decrease in thalweg elevation (degradation) of over 3 m at Transect #DS03 and an increase in thalweg elevation (aggradation) of over 1 m at Transect #DS05 (Figure 2). The two transects are approximately 1100 m apart. The thalweg decreased approximately 3 m at Transect #DS03, and the sediment volume in the area increased due to construction activity on the left bank (Figure 3).

Between 2015 and 2019, the Peace River aggraded upstream of the mouth of the Moberly River (Figure 3). Substantial aggradation was also documented at Rkm 110 (Transect #DS06b). Transect #DS06b is situated within the offset area Upper Site 109L and the aggradation is consistent with results presented in Golder (2020). Between 2015 and 2019, cumulative change in sediment storage generally increased with downstream distance between Rkm 90 and 102, and increased sharply approximately 3 km upstream of the Moberly River's confluence with the Peace River (Figure 4). The highest levels of cumulative change in sediment storage were documented downstream of the Moberly River's confluence.

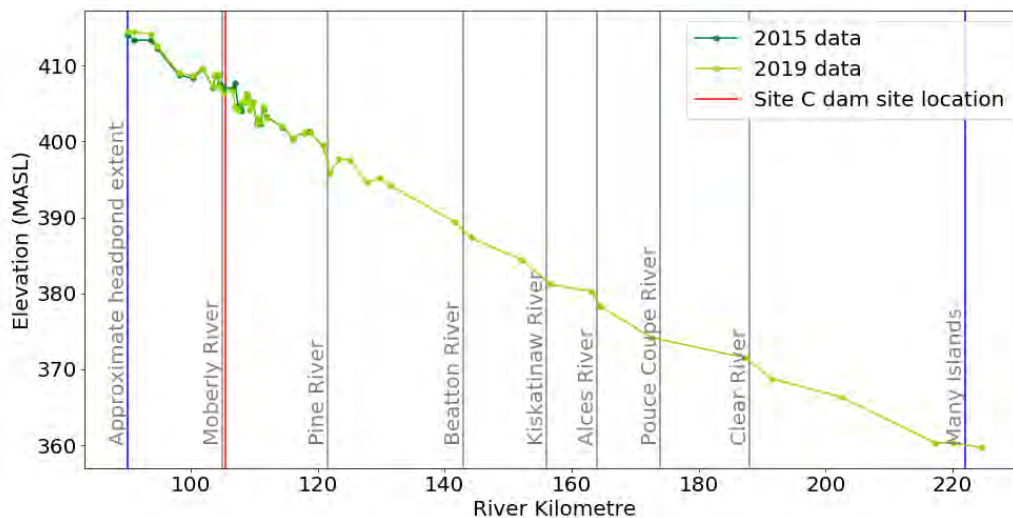


Figure 1: Peace River thalweg elevations (in metres above sea level; MASL) by river kilometre as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference. In 2015, cross-section profiles were only conducted downstream to the Pine River confluence.

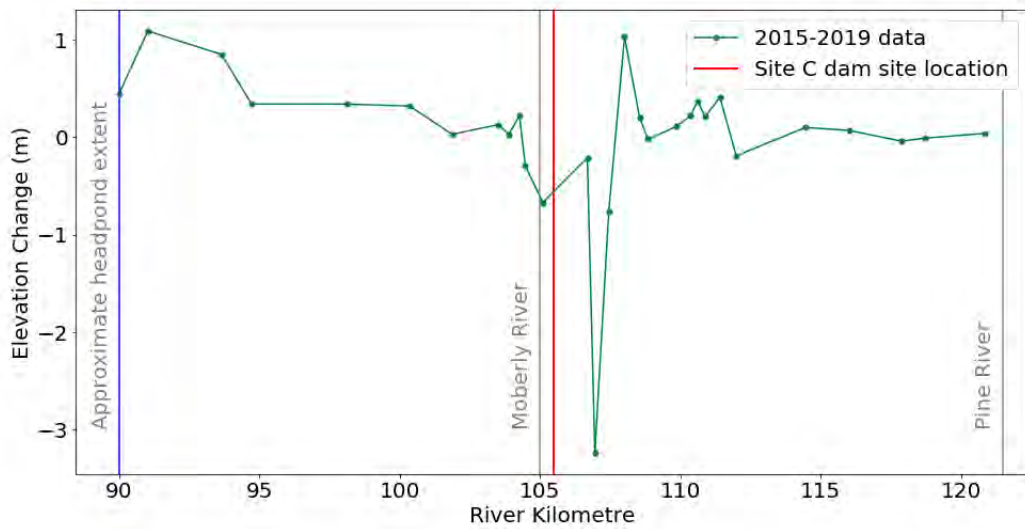


Figure 2: Change in Peace River thalweg elevations (in metres) by river kilometre as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference.

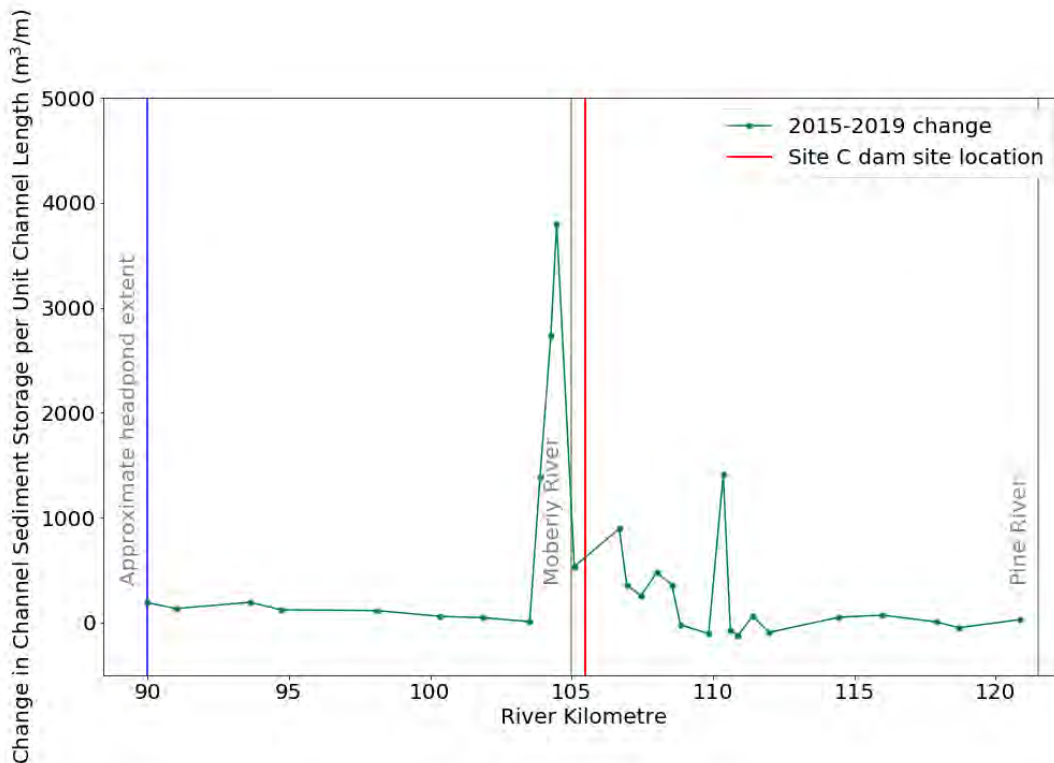


Figure 3: Change in sediment storage (m³/m) by river kilometre as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference.

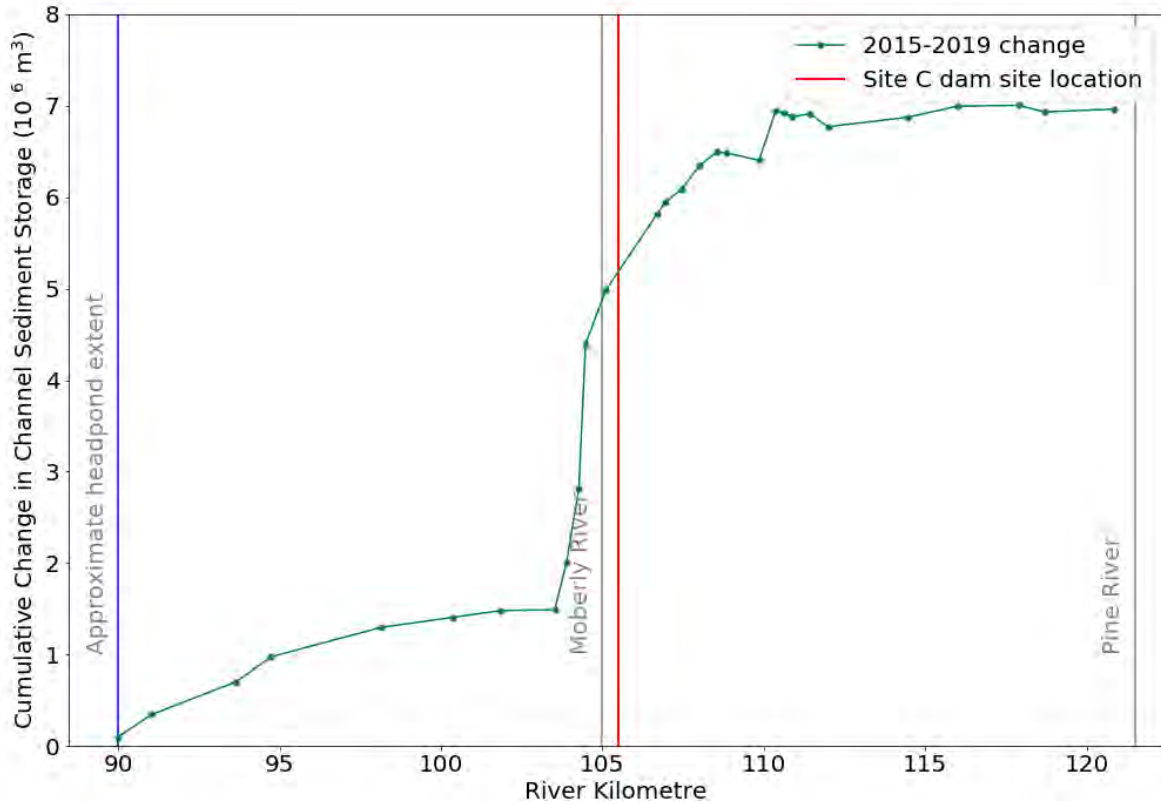


Figure 4: Cumulative change in channel sediment storage (m³) by river kilometre as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference.

3.1.1 Diversion Headpond

In both 2015 and 2019, river cross-sections were measured at 12 transects situated upstream of the Project and within the footprint of the future diversion headpond (Transect #US01 to #US12). For all 12 transects, the mean elevation was higher in 2019 than in 2015 (Table 2 and Figure 5). The elevations presented in Figure 5 are limited to the portions of the active channel that were measured using ADP and RTK.

Table 2: Summary of changes observed during river cross-section surveys conducted in 2015 and 2019 within the footprint of the future diversion headpond (Transect #US01 to #US12). Transects are presented in upstream to downstream order.

Transect #	Description of observations and changes noted over the study period
Transect #US12	The active channel maintained a larger main channel on the right bank (as viewed facing downstream) and a smaller secondary channel on the left bank (as viewed facing downstream). Riverbed elevations were slightly higher in 2019 compared to 2015.
Transect #US11	The active channel maintained a larger main channel on the right bank and a smaller secondary channel on the left bank. Riverbed elevations were higher along the thalweg of the main channel in 2019 compared to 2015.
Transect #US10	The active channel is a single channel with riverbed elevations slightly higher in 2019 compared to 2015.
Transect #US09	The active channel maintained a larger main channel on the right bank. Riverbed elevations appear slightly higher in 2019 compared to 2015.
Transect #US08	The active channel maintained a larger main channel on the right bank and a smaller secondary channel on the left bank. In 2019, the secondary channel was not accessible by boat due to low water levels and was not surveyed. Riverbed elevations were slightly higher in 2019 compared to 2015.
Transect #US07	The active channel is a single channel with similar riverbed elevations in 2015 and 2019.
Transect #US06	The active channel is a single channel with a shallow area in the middle (appearing as an island during low flows). Riverbed elevations were similar in 2015 and 2019.
Transect #US05	The active channel is a single channel with riverbed elevations that were similar in 2015 and 2019.
Transect #US04	The active channel is a single channel with riverbed elevations that were similar in 2015 and 2019, with the exception of the left bank where construction activities related to the Project modified the bank shape between 2015 and 2019.
Transect #US03	The active channel is a single channel with riverbed elevations that were similar in 2015 and 2019, with the exception of the left bank where construction activities related to the Project modified the bank shape between 2015 and 2019.
Transect #US02	The active channel is a single channel with riverbed elevations that were similar in 2015 and 2019, with the exception of the left bank where construction activities related to the Project modified the bank shape between 2015 and 2019.
Transect #US01	The active channel is a single channel with riverbed elevations that were similar in 2015 and 2019. Construction activities along both banks modified the shape and location of each bank between 2015 and 2019.

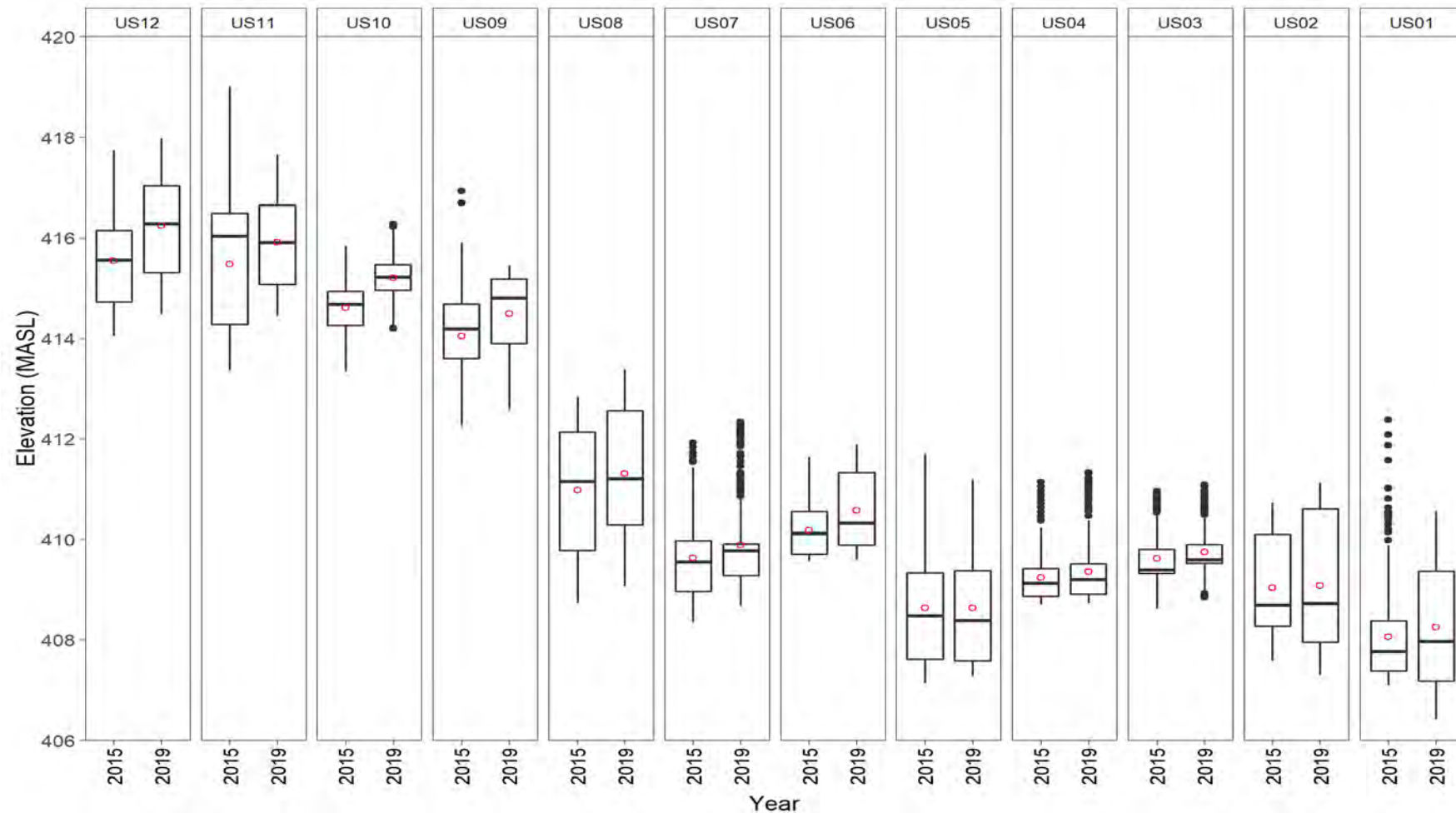


Figure 5: The mean elevation (red circle), median (heavy horizontal line), and upper and lower quartiles (i.e., 25th and 75th percentiles; lower and upper bounds of rectangle). Whiskers (vertical line) extend from the upper/lower quartiles to the maximum/minimum value within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Data outside of 1.5 times the interquartile range (“outlying” values) are shown individually as points. Data are from Transects #US12 (most upstream) through #US01 (most downstream) within the future diversion headpond as recorded during 2015 and 2019 river cross-section bathymetry profile surveys.

3.1.2 Peace River Downstream of the Project

3.1.2.1 In-Stream Works Area

River cross-sections were measured at 12 transects from Transect #DS01 to #DS08 in 2019. These transects encompass the portion of the Peace River between the Project (Rkm 105.5) and the downstream extent of in-stream works associated with the Project (Rkm 110). The mean elevation for these transects was higher in 2019 when compared to results from previous study years, with the exception of Transects #DS03, #DS04, and #DS08 (Table 3 and Figure 6). The elevations presented in Figure 6 are limited to the portions of the active channel that were measured using ADP and RTK.

Table 3: Summary of changes observed in river cross-sections between 2015 and 2019 in the Project's downstream in-stream works area of the Peace River (Transect #DS01 to #DS08). Transects are presented in upstream to downstream order.

Transect #	Description of observations and changes noted over the study period
Transect #DS01	The active channel is a single channel with riverbed elevations that were similar in 2015 and 2019. Construction activities along both banks modified the shape and location of each bank between 2015 and 2019. The Peace River construction bridge is situated within this transect.
Transect #DS03	Transect surveyed in 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2019. River Road construction on the left bank, as viewed facing downstream, altered the location of the active channel. The active channel maintained a similar shape and similar riverbed elevations in 2017 and 2019. The 2018 survey was conducted slightly downstream of the transect line and is more representative of the bathymetry immediately downstream of Transect #DS03.
Transect #DS04	Transect surveyed in 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2019. River Road construction on the left bank altered the location of the active channel. The active channel maintained a similar shape and similar riverbed elevations in 2017, 2018, and 2019.
Transect #DS05	Transect surveyed in 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2019. River Road construction on the left bank altered the location of the active channel. The active channel on the left bank aggraded between 2015 and 2017 but maintained a similar shape and similar riverbed elevations in 2017, 2018, and 2019.
Transect #DS06A	Transect surveyed in 2017, 2018, and 2019. River Road construction and the development of habitat offset area Upper Site 109L along the left bank altered the location of the active channel. Between 2017 and 2019, riverbed elevations increased along the left bank by approximately 1.5 m. Between 2018 and 2019, the active channel maintained a similar shape but increased slightly in elevation.
Transect #DS06	Transect surveyed in 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2019. River Road construction and the development of habitat offset area Upper Site 109L along the left bank altered the location of the active channel. Since completion of the construction activities in 2016, the active channel has maintained a similar shape but has increased slightly in elevation.

Transect #	Description of observations and changes noted over the study period
Transect #DS06B	Transect surveyed in 2017, 2018, and 2019. River Road construction and the development of habitat offset area Upper Site 109L along the left bank altered the location of the active channel. The active channel increased 1.5 m in riverbed elevation between 2018 and 2019 adjacent to the left bank, and a corresponding 1.5 m decrease in riverbed elevation was observed near mid-channel, suggesting that the active channel has been displaced away from the left bank. The remainder of the 2019 profile shows a slight increase of riverbed elevations between 2018 and 2019, but the channel's overall shape was unchanged.
Transect #DS07	Transect surveyed in 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2019. River Road construction and the development of habitat offset area Upper Site 109L along the left bank altered the location of the active channel. The riverbed elevation along the left bank decreased substantially between 2015 and 2017 due to the construction of habitat offset area Upper Site 109L. Between 2017 and 2019, the active channel maintained a similar channel shape with a slight increase in riverbed elevations over time.
Transect #DS07B	Transect surveyed in 2017, 2018, and 2019. River Road construction and the development of habitat offset area Upper Site 109L along the left bank altered the location of the active channel. In 2019, the active channel showed a similar channel shape with a slight increase in riverbed elevations compared to 2017 and 2018.
Transect #DS07A	Compared to the 2017 survey, the 2019 survey showed a similar channel shape and similar riverbed elevations for the active channel, with the exception of the right bank, as viewed facing downstream, where construction associated with the development of habitat offset area Side Channel Site 108R modified the bank.
Transect #DS08	Transect surveyed in 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2019. The active channel showed a similar channel shape and similar riverbed elevations for all survey years.

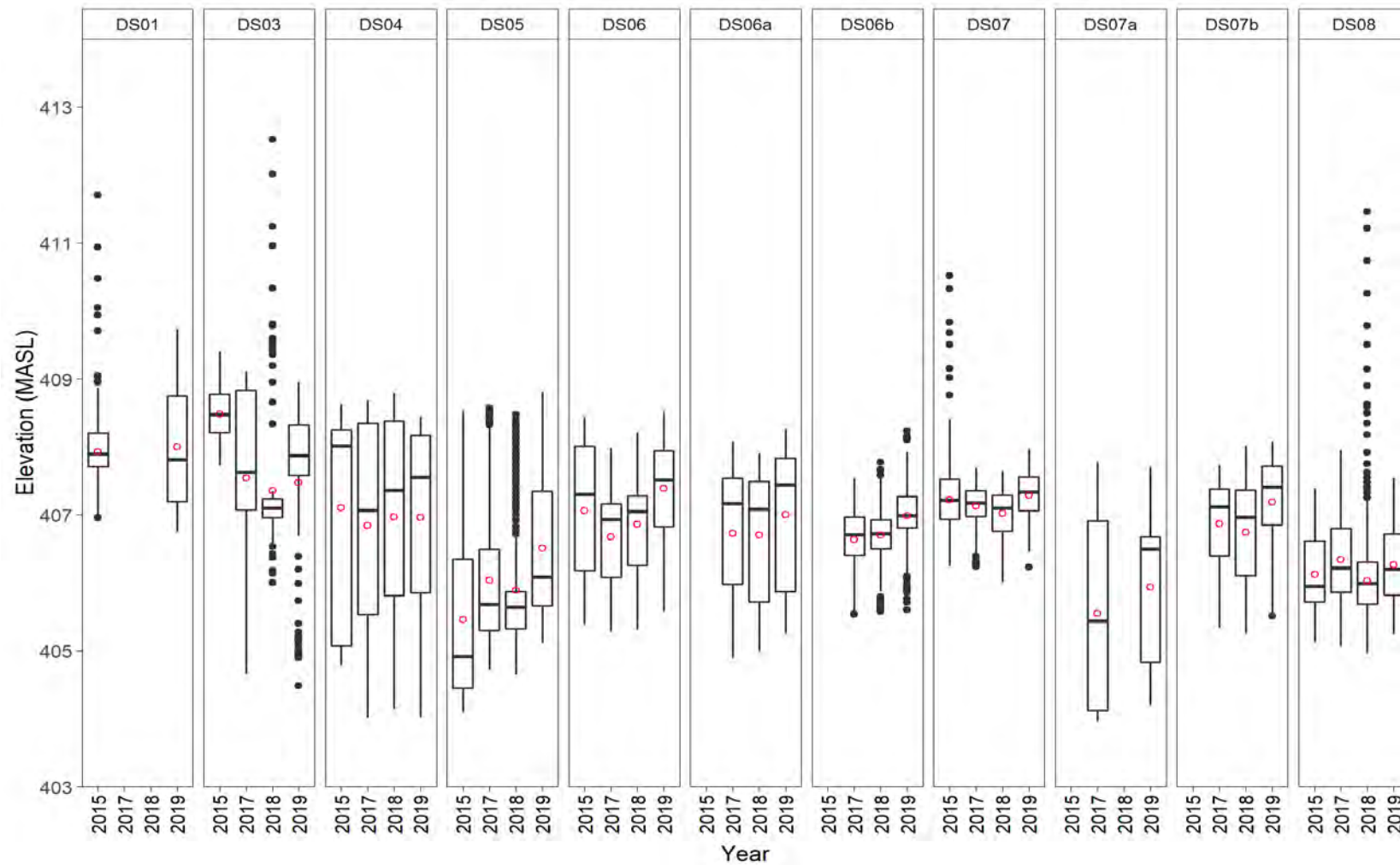


Figure 6: The mean elevation (red circle), median (heavy horizontal line), and upper and lower quartiles (i.e., 25th and 75th percentiles; lower and upper bounds of rectangle). Whiskers (vertical line) extend from the upper/lower quartiles to the maximum/minimum value within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Data outside of 1.5 times the interquartile range (“outlying” values) are shown individually as points. Data are from Transects #DS01 (most upstream) through #DS08 (most downstream) of the Peace River as recorded during 2015 to 2019 river cross-section bathymetry profile surveys.

3.1.2.2 *In-Stream Works Area to Pine River Confluence*

River cross-sections were measured at 10 transects from Transect #DS09 to #DS18 in 2015 and 2019. These transects encompass the portion of the Peace River from the downstream extent of in-stream works associated with the Project to the Pine River's confluence with the Peace River. With the exception of minor variations in riverbed elevation near either the left or right banks, the active channel at all transects were similar in both channel shape and riverbed elevations during the 2015 and 2019 surveys (Figure 7). The elevations presented in Figure 7 are limited to the portions of the active channel that were measured using ADP and RTK.

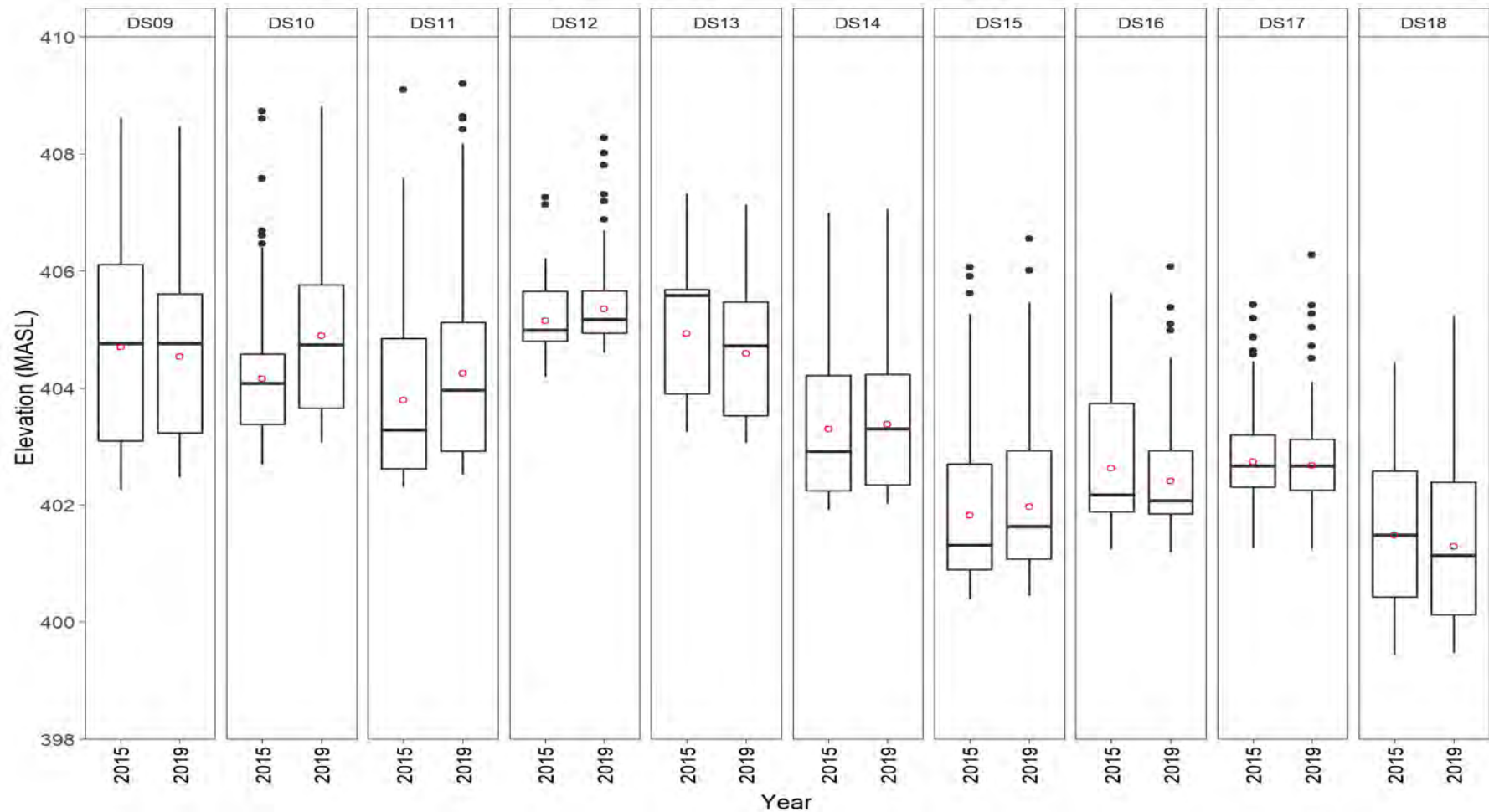


Figure 7: The mean elevation (red circle), median (heavy horizontal line), and upper and lower quartiles (i.e., 25th and 75th percentiles; lower and upper bounds of rectangle). Whiskers (vertical line) extend from the upper/lower quartiles to the maximum/minimum value within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Data outside of 1.5 times the interquartile range (“outlying” values) are shown individually as points. Data are from Transects #DS09 (most upstream) through #DS18 (most downstream) of the Peace River as recorded during 2015 and 2019 river cross-section bathymetry profile surveys.

3.1.2.3 *Pine River Confluence to Many Islands*

River cross-section were measured at 19 transects from Transect #DS19 to #DS37 in 2019 (Figure 8). These transects encompass the portion of the Peace River from the Pine River's confluence downstream to the Many Islands area. These transects were not surveyed prior to 2019 and are not graphically compared to any historical data. The elevations presented in Figure 8 are limited to the portions of the active channel that were measured using ADP and RTK.

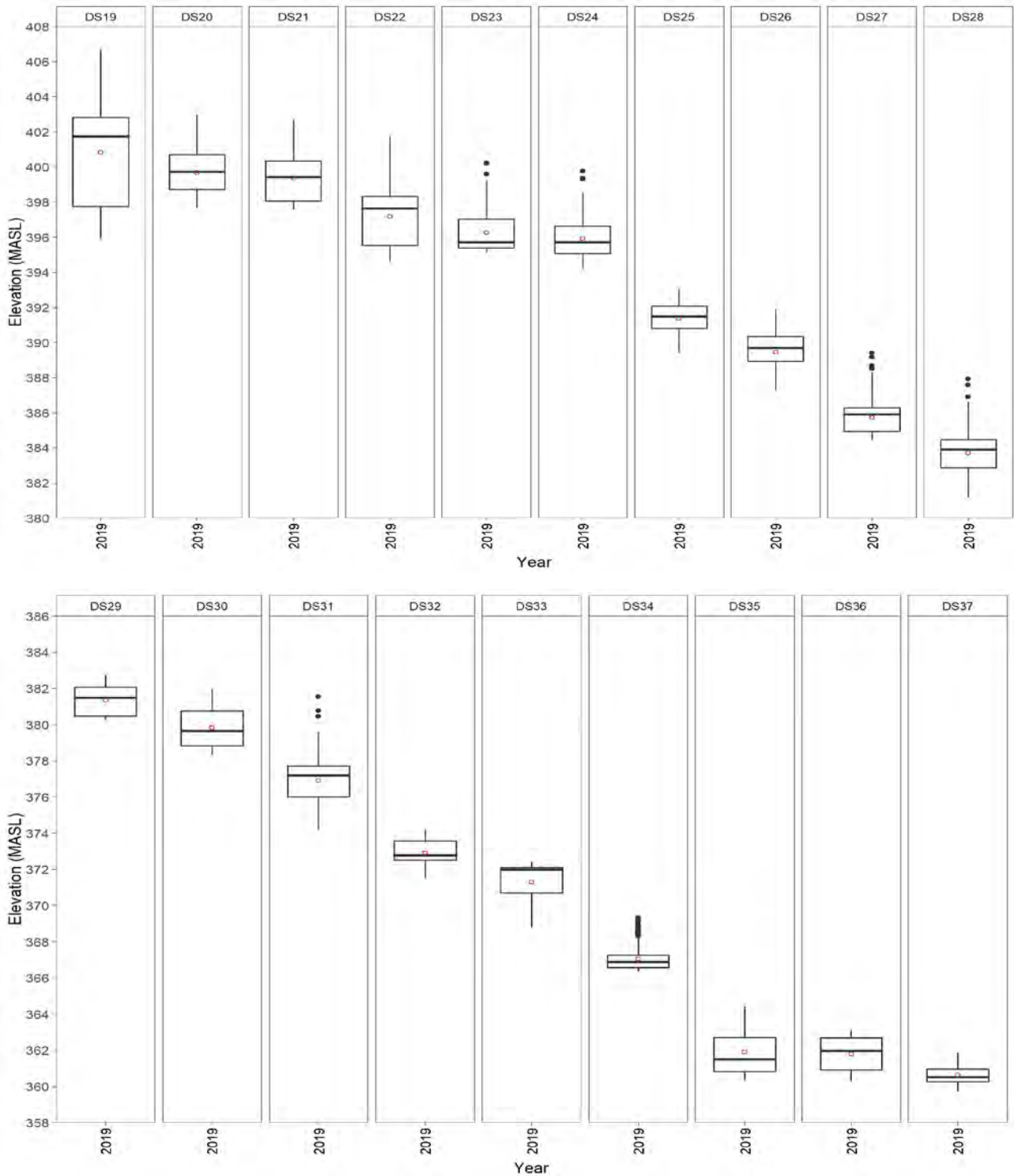


Figure 8: The mean elevation (red circle), median (heavy horizontal line), and upper and lower quartiles (i.e., 25th and 75th percentiles; lower and upper bounds of rectangle). Whiskers (vertical line) extend from the upper/lower quartiles to the maximum/minimum value within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Data outside of 1.5 times the interquartile range (“outlying” values) are shown individually as points. Data are from Transects #DS19 (most upstream) through #DS37 (most downstream) of the Peace River as recorded during river cross-section bathymetry profile surveys, 2019.

3.2 Historical River Cross-Section Comparison

River cross-sections were surveyed between 1968 and 2005 at multiple locations along Peace River and are presented in the Site C EIS report (BC Hydro 2012). These cross-sections extend from approximately river Rkm 101 to Rkm 128 (the Project is located at Rkm 105.5).

The locations of some historical cross-sections are at different river kilometres when compared to cross-sections completed after 2015; a direct comparison to include all surveyed cross-section profiles was not possible. Thalweg elevations for each year with surveys at historical and Mon-3 cross-sections were plotted in a longitudinal profile to show natural variations in thalweg elevations (Figure 9). The longitudinal profile shows that the largest thalweg elevation variations were downstream of the Pine River confluence, near Transect DS21, with a variation of approximately 3.54 m between 1975 and 2019.

The river cross-sections surveys from between 1968 and 2005 are presented in Appendix B.

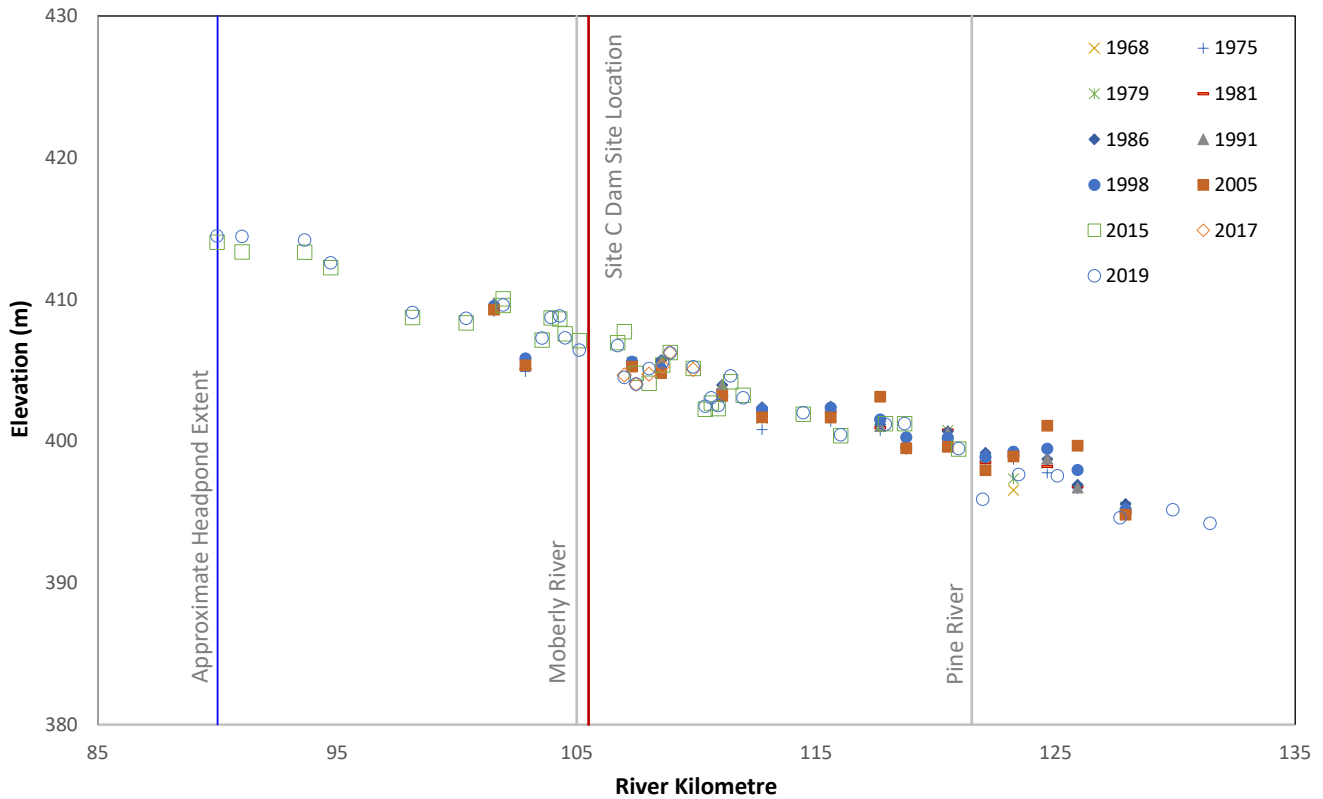


Figure 9: Thalweg Profile from Historical and Recent Cross-Sections Surveys (1968 – 2019).

3.3 Grain Size Measurements

In 2019, the grain size distribution of riverbed materials was estimated using the pebble count method at 38 locations. Fifteen sites that were surveyed during previous study years were not sampled in 2019 because they were inundated at the time of the survey or because they were located in areas under active construction. In 2019, the field survey was planned for anticipated low water levels; however, during the field surveys

(September 2019) high water levels were observed and field adjustments were made at each site to allow sampling to cover the available exposed channel feature. The survey followed a transect line (typically aligned upstream to downstream) with a constant spacing between the sampling points – approximately 0.4 m, similar to the 2015 program. A comparison of D50 between 2015 and 2019 surveys was completed for the sites with common measurements.

Overall, the distribution of D16, D35, D50, D84, and D95 percentiles in 2019 followed similar patterns throughout the study area (Figure 10 to Figure 14). The dominant substrate materials for the surveyed area were gravel (63% averaged over the study area) and cobble (33% averaged over the study area) in channel bar head and bank surfaces (Figure 15). While variability among sites was high, in general, the substrate of Peace River bars and banks over the study area became finer with distance downstream from Rkm 90 to 180. Over this distance, the percentage of gravel increased, while the percentage of cobble decreased. The channel coarsened at approximately Rkm 190. The percentage of sand size and finer material in the substrate was similar throughout the study area.

The range of grain sizes were similar in 2015 and 2019 for most reaches of the study area, although the sampled bar surfaces were typically finer in 2015 from approximately Rkm 100 to Rkm 110 (Figure 16).

Complete grain size distributions for 2019 are presented in Figure 17 through Figure 26. Results from multiple sites are compiled together in these figures to reduce the total number of plots presented. Additional figures presenting the D16 to D95 analyses and percentages by substrate type can be found in Appendix C.

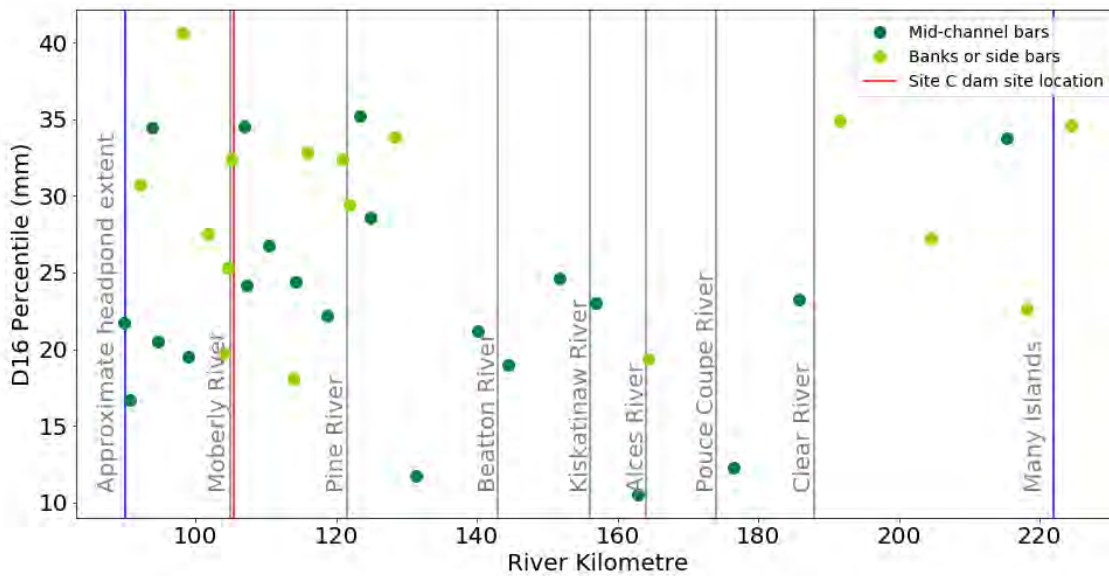


Figure 10: Summary of D16 percentile values (in mm) by sample type (mid-channel bars or bank/side bars) and Rkm as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam, 2019. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference.

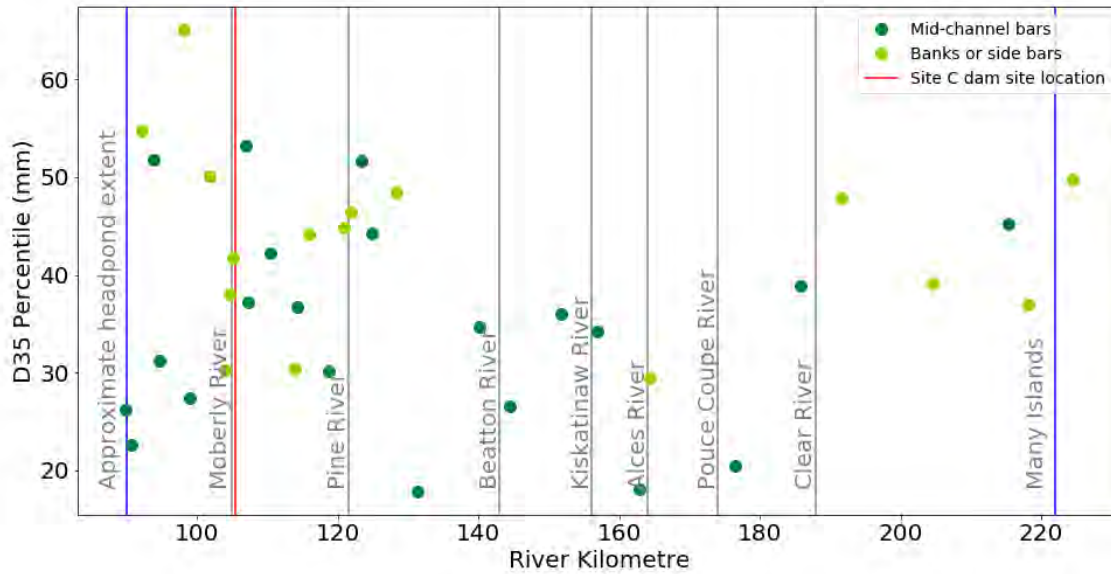


Figure 11: Summary of D35 percentile values (in mm) by sample type (mid-channel bars or bank/side bars) and Rkm as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam, 2019. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference.

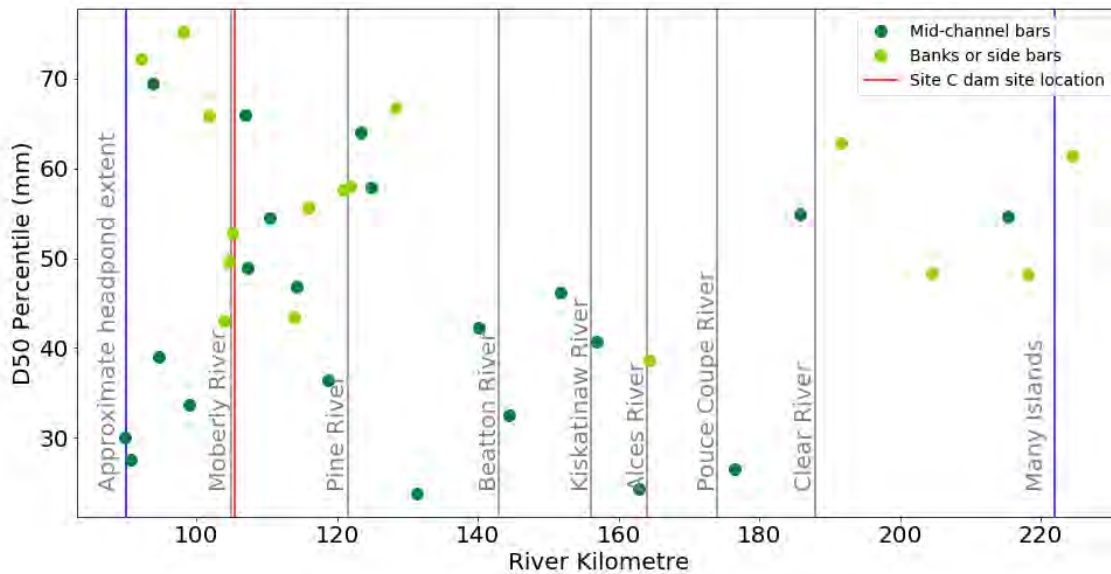


Figure 12: Summary of D50 percentile values (in mm) by sample type (mid-channel bars or bank/side bars) and Rkm as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam, 2019. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference.

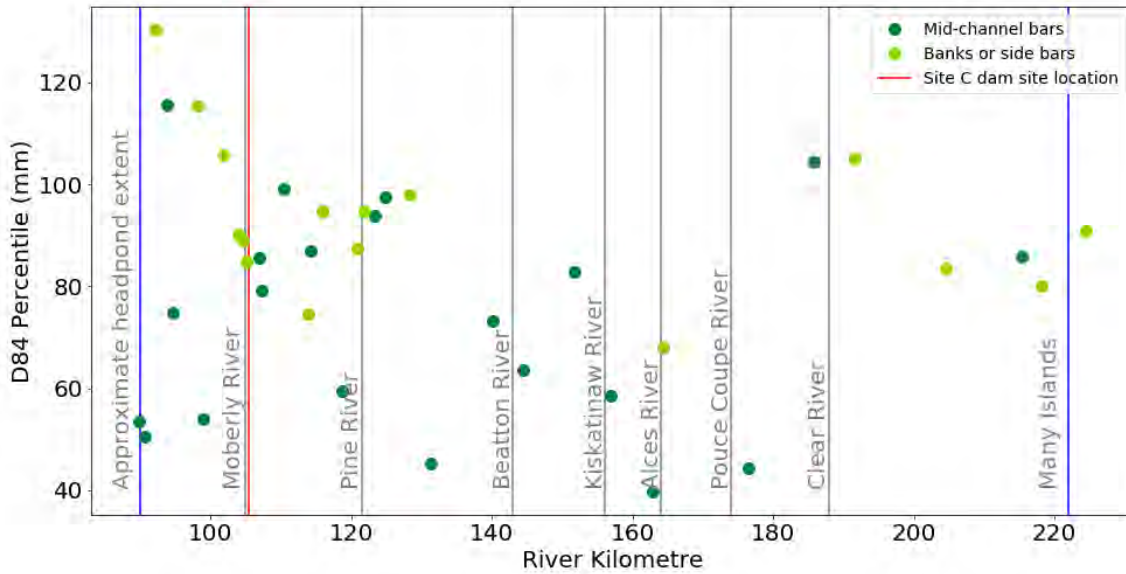


Figure 13: Summary of D84 percentile values (in mm) by sample type (mid-channel bars or bank/side bars) and Rkm as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam, 2019. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference.

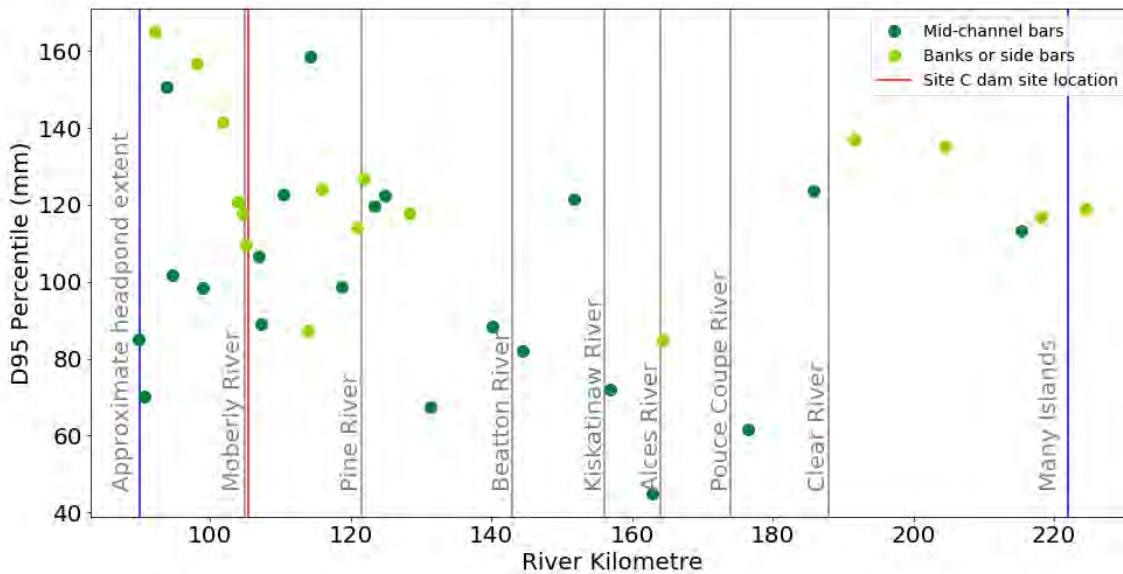


Figure 14: Summary of D95 percentile values (in mm) by sample type (mid-channel bars or bank/side bars) and Rkm as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam, 2019. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference.

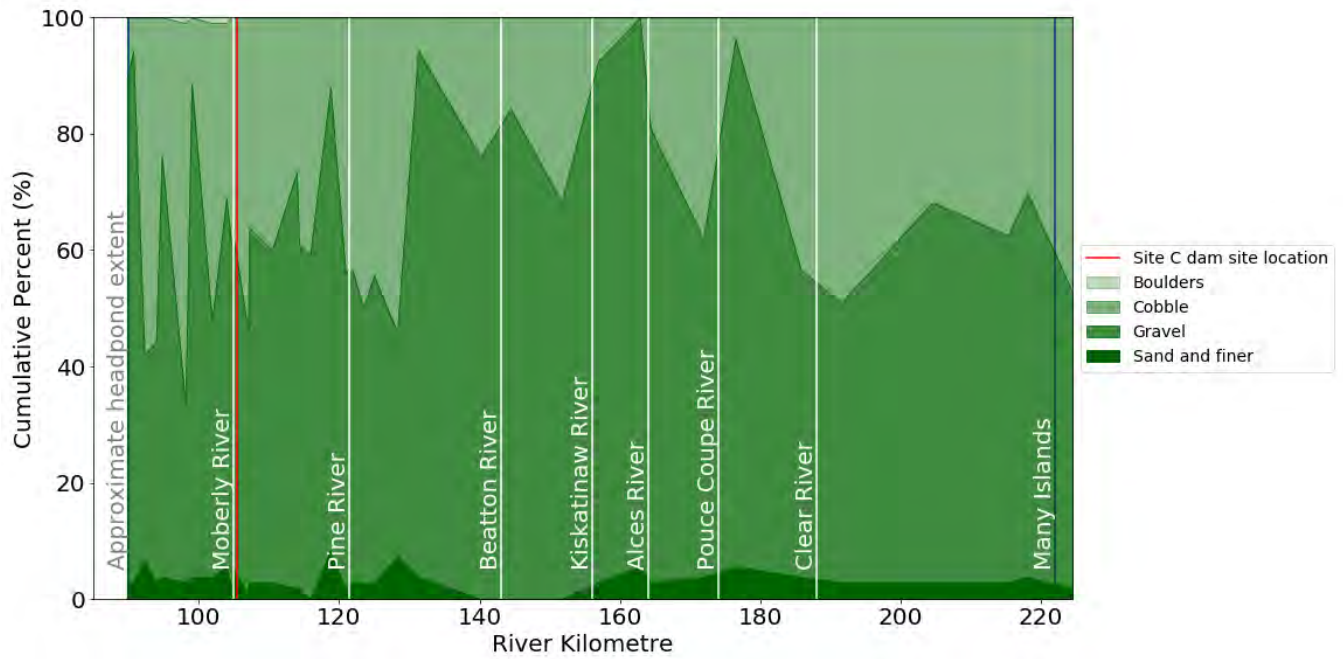


Figure 15: Summary of percent material by substrate type by RKM as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam, 2019. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference. Boulders comprise less than 1% of the sample and are only visible in the top left portion of the figure.

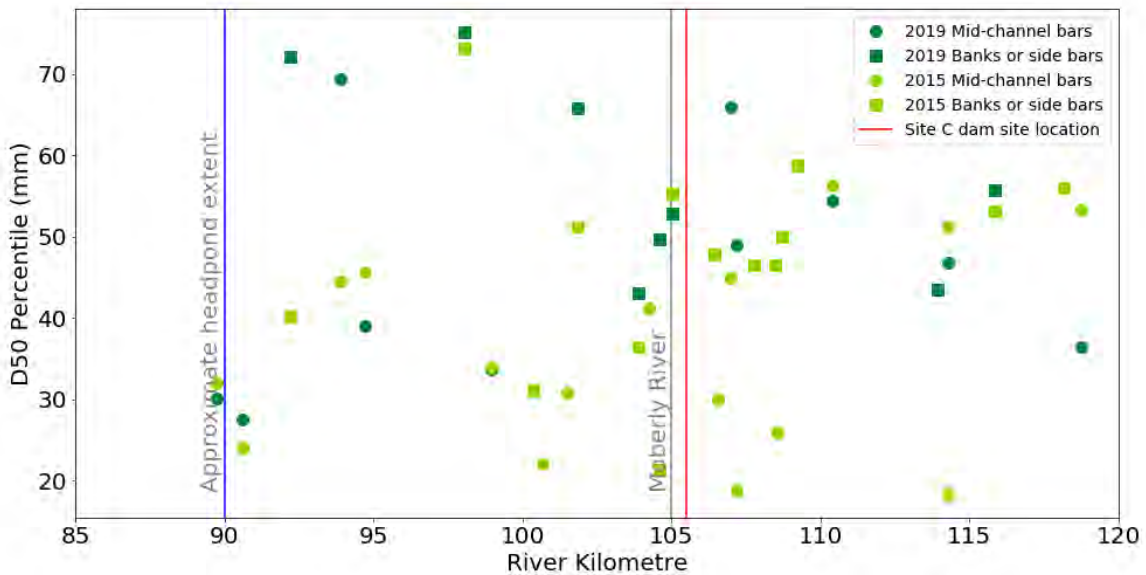


Figure 16: Comparison of D50 values recorded in 2015 and 2019. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference.

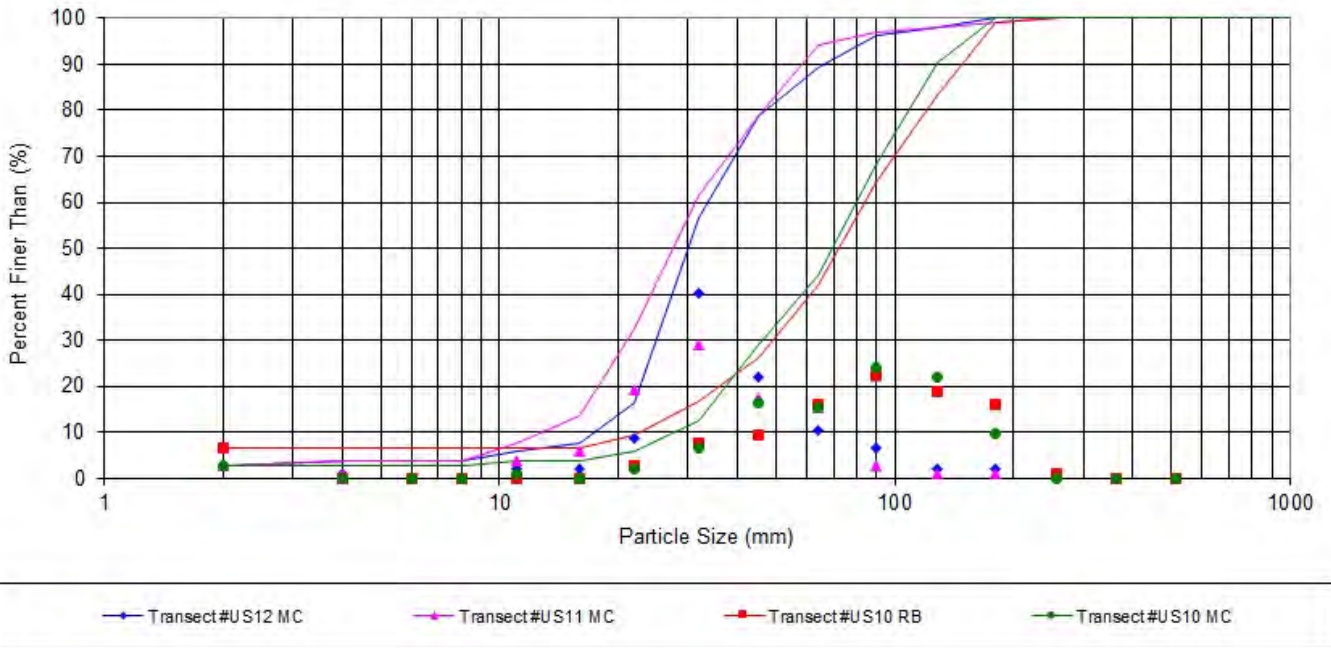


Figure 17: Grain size distributions (points) and cumulative percentages (lines) at mid-channel bars (MC) along Transects #US12 (blue), #US11 (pink), and #US10 (green), and at the right bank (RB) of Transect #US10 (red) along the Peace River, 2019.

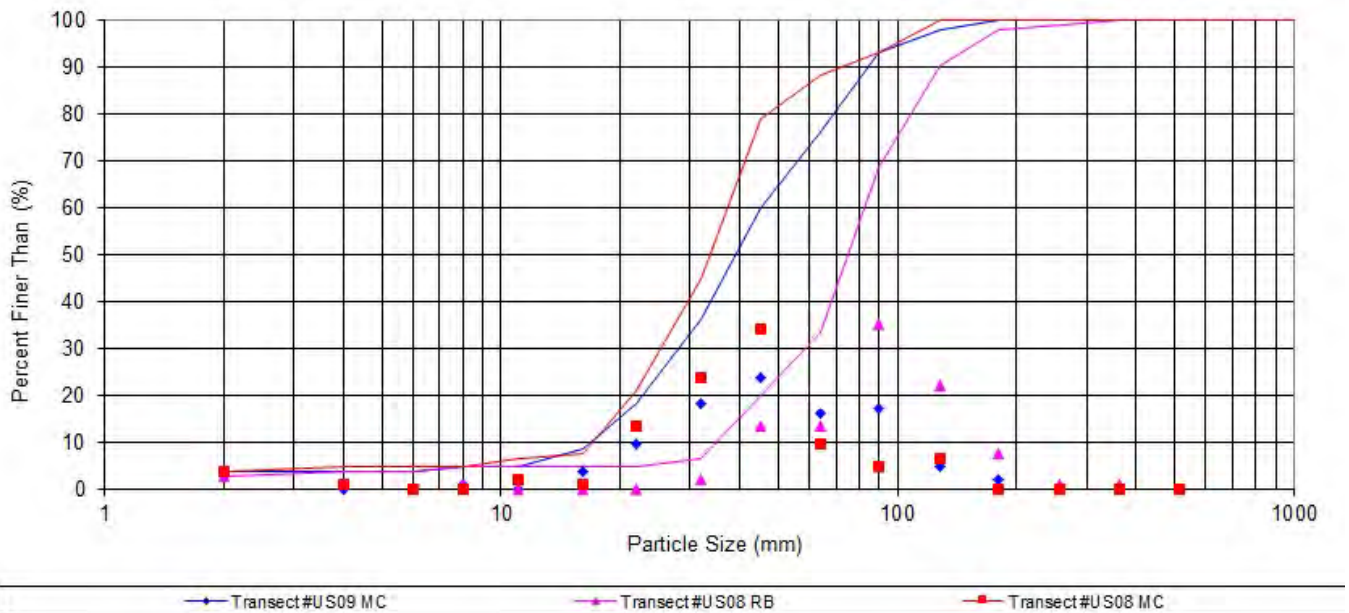


Figure 18: Grain size distributions (points) and cumulative percentages (lines) at mid-channel bars (MC) along Transects #US09 (blue) and #US08 (red), and at the right bank (RB) of Transect #US08 (pink) along the Peace River, 2019.

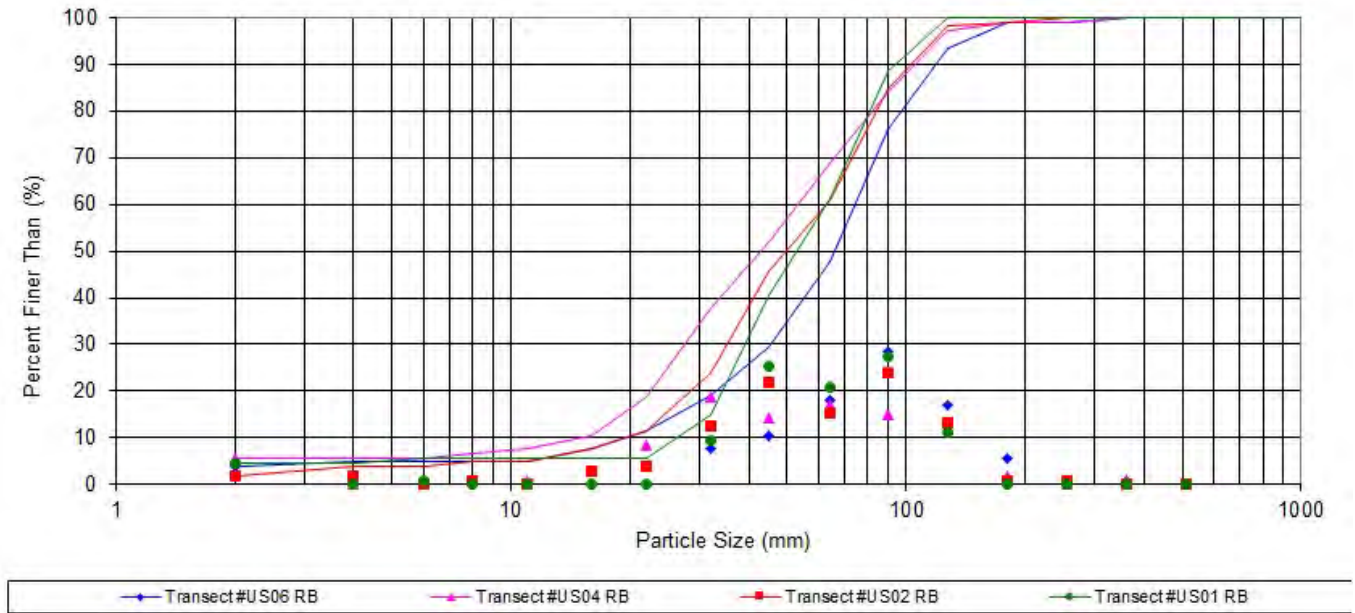


Figure 19: Grain size distributions (points) and cumulative percentages (lines) along the right banks (RB) of Transects #US06 (blue), #US04 (pink), #US02 (red), and #US01 (green) along the Peace River, 2019.

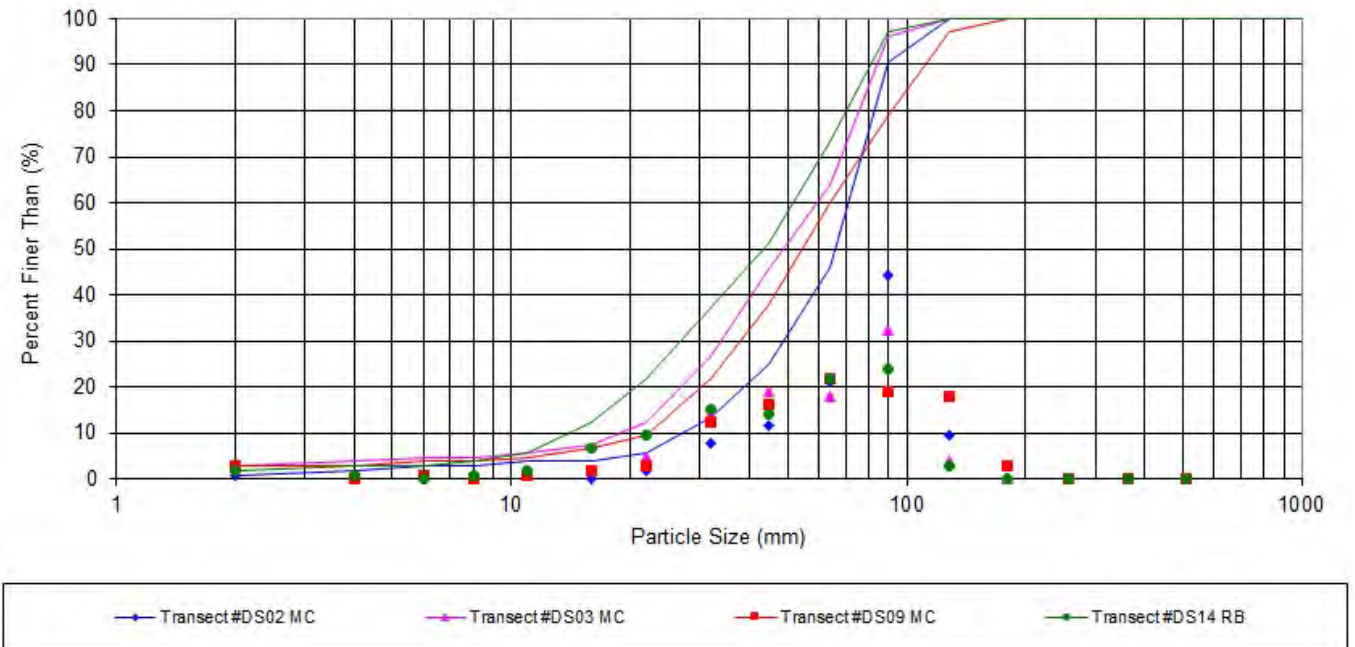


Figure 20: Grain size distributions (points) and cumulative percentages (lines) at mid-channel bars (MC) along Transects #DS02 (blue), #DS03 (pink), and #DS09 (red), and at the right bank (RB) of Transect #DS14 (green) along the Peace River, 2019.

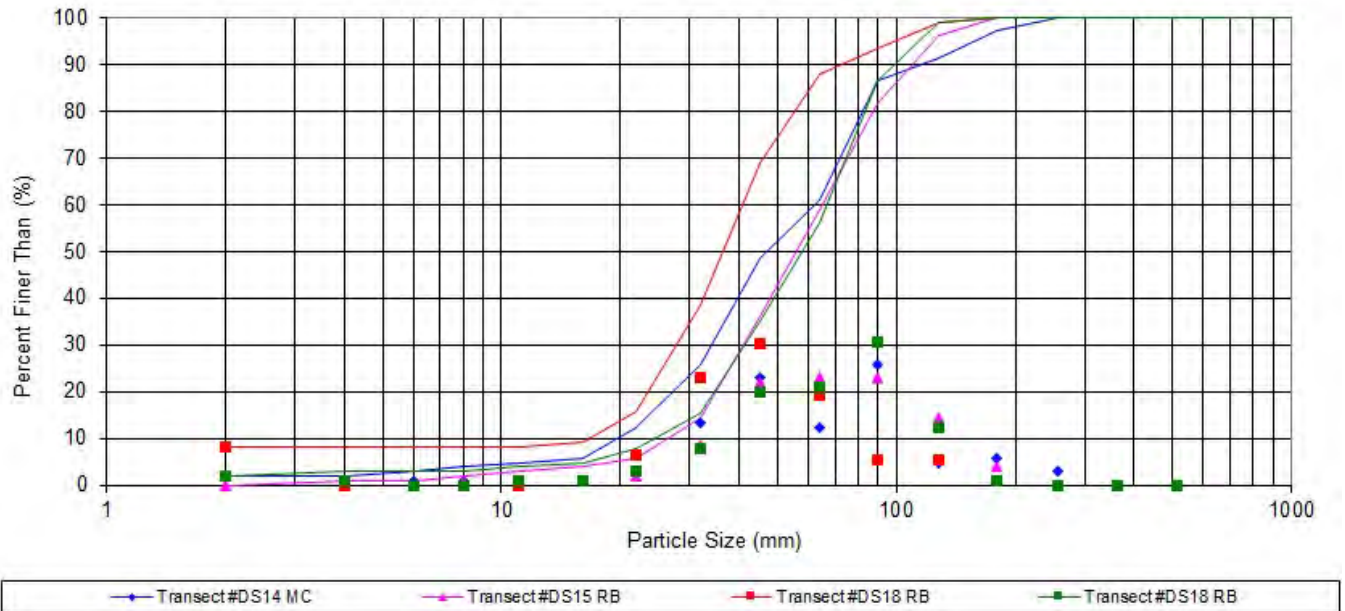


Figure 21: Grain size distributions (points) and cumulative percentages (lines) at mid-channel bars (MC) along Transects #DS14 (blue) and #DS17 (red), and at the right banks (RB) of Transects #DS15 (pink) and #DS18 (green) along the Peace River, 2019.

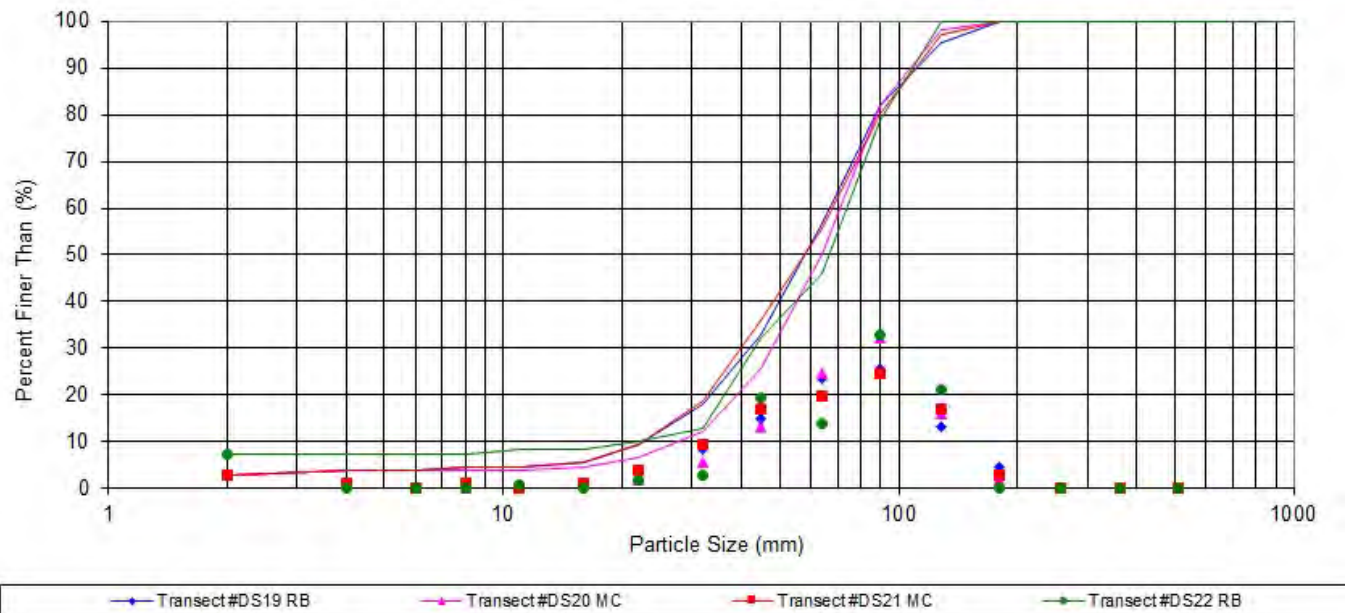


Figure 22: Grain size distributions (points) and cumulative percentages (lines) at mid-channel bars (MC) along Transects #DS20 (pink) and #DS21 (red), at the right bank (RB) of Transect #DS22 (green), and at the left bank (LB) of Transect #19 (blue) along the Peace River, 2019.

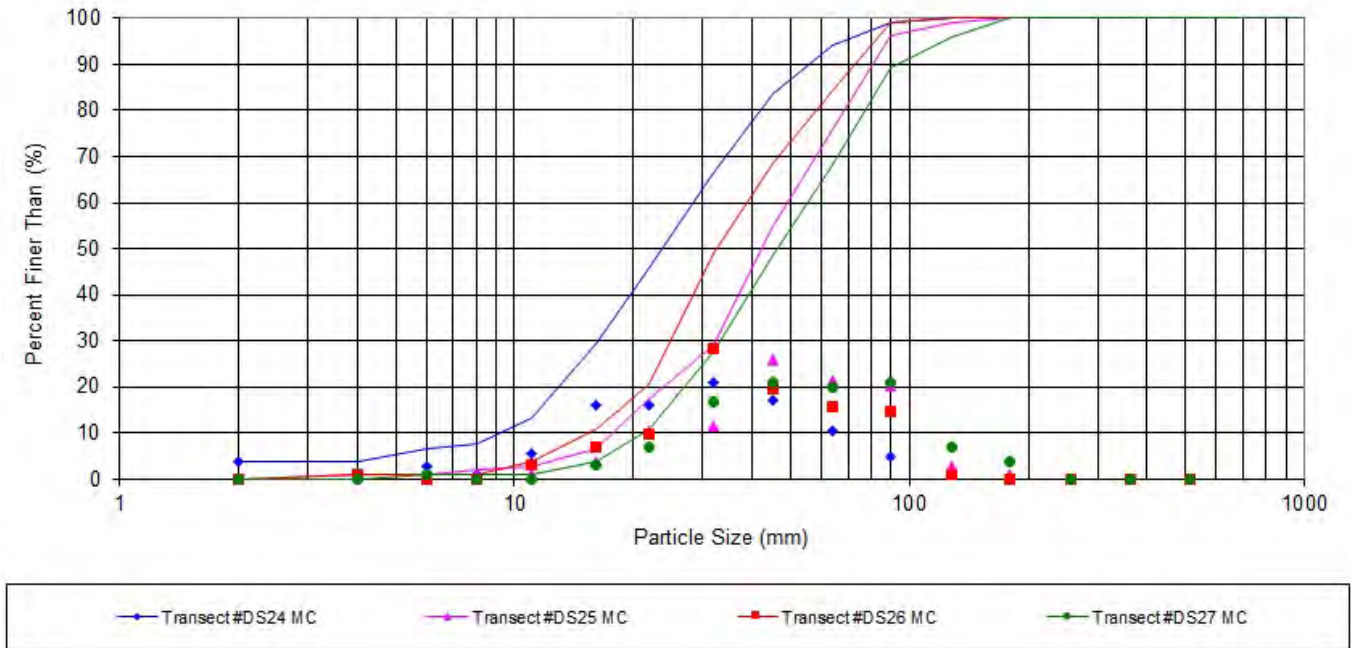


Figure 23: Grain size distributions (points) and cumulative percentages (lines) at mid-channel bars (MC) along Transects #DS24 (blue), #DS25 (pink), #DS26 (red), and #DS27 (green) along the Peace River, 2019.

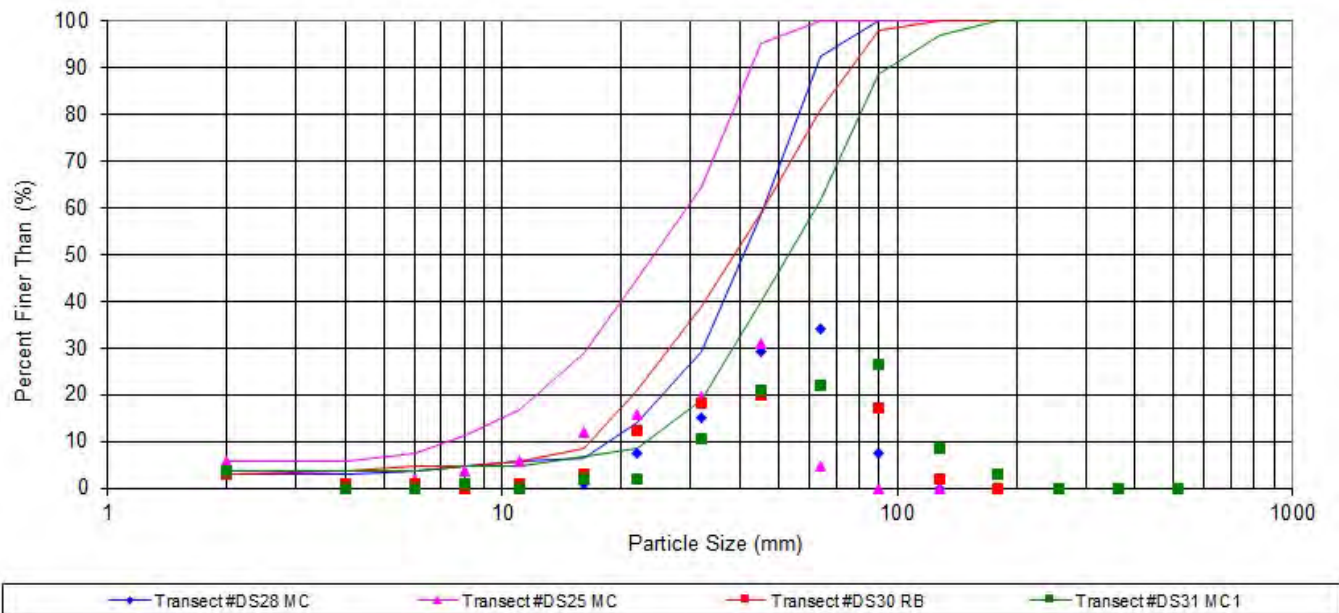


Figure 24: Grain size distributions (points) and cumulative percentages (lines) at mid-channel bars (MC) along Transects #DS28 (blue), #DS29 (pink), and #DS31 (green), and at the right bank (RB) of Transect #DS30 (red) along the Peace River, 2019.

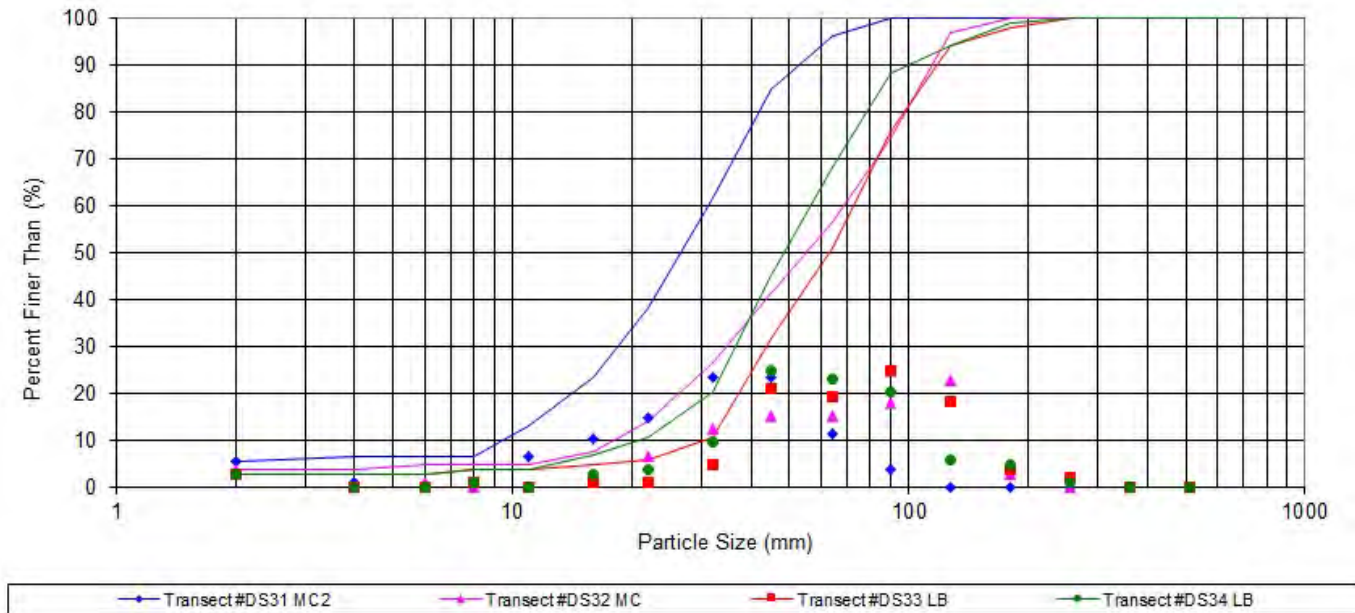


Figure 25: Grain size distributions (points) and cumulative percentages (lines) at mid-channel bars (MC) along Transects #DS31 (blue) and #DS32 (pink), and at the left bank (LB) of Transects #DS33 (red) and #DS34 (green) along the Peace River, 2019.

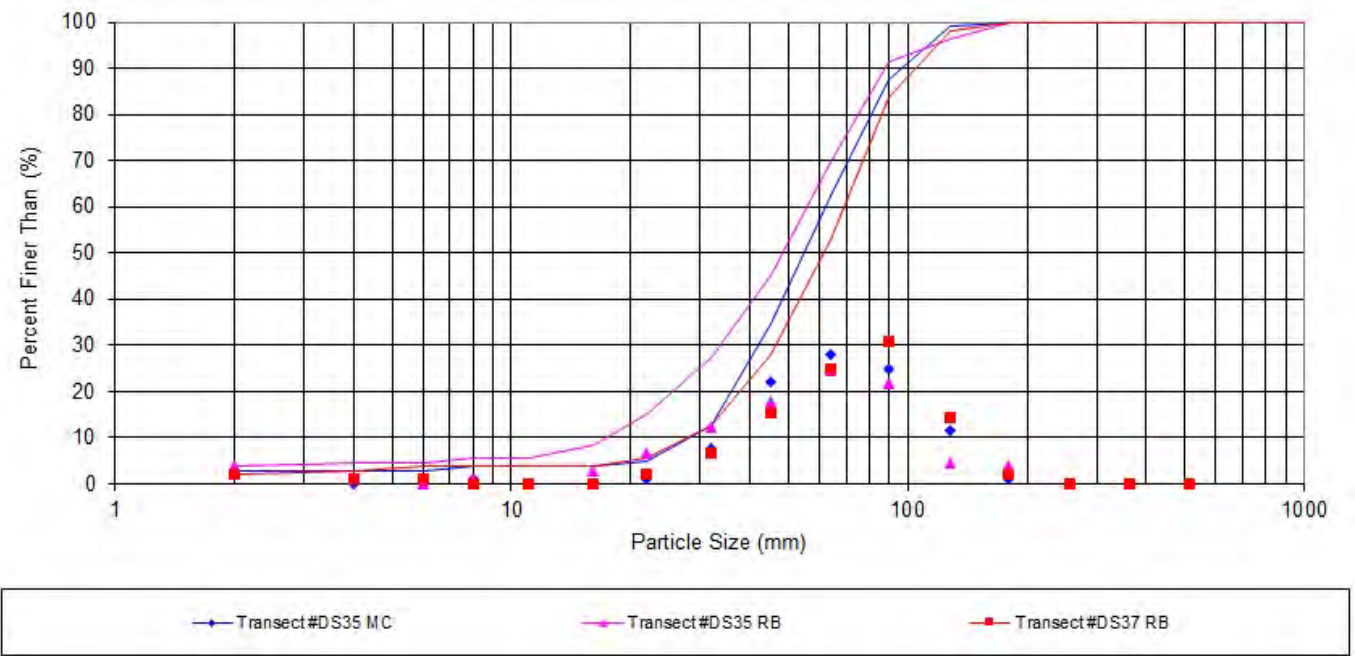


Figure 26: Grain size distributions (points) and cumulative percentages (lines) at a mid-channel bar (MC) along Transect #DS35 (blue) and along the right banks (RB) of Transects #DS35 (pink) and #DS37 (red) along the Peace River, 2019.

3.3.1 Historical Grain Size Measurements

Historical grain size measurement data were available for select years between 1968 and 2005 at multiple locations along Peace River and are presented in the Site C EIS (BC Hydro 2012). The measurements were collected at locations from downstream of Peace Canyon Dam to upstream of the Alces River’s confluence with Peace River (near the BC-Alberta border).

The D50 percentile is presented in a longitudinal profile in Figure 27 and show larger variations in the D50 percentile upstream of the Halfway River confluence (i.e., near the upstream extent of the diversion headpond), and smaller variations downstream of the Halfway River confluence.

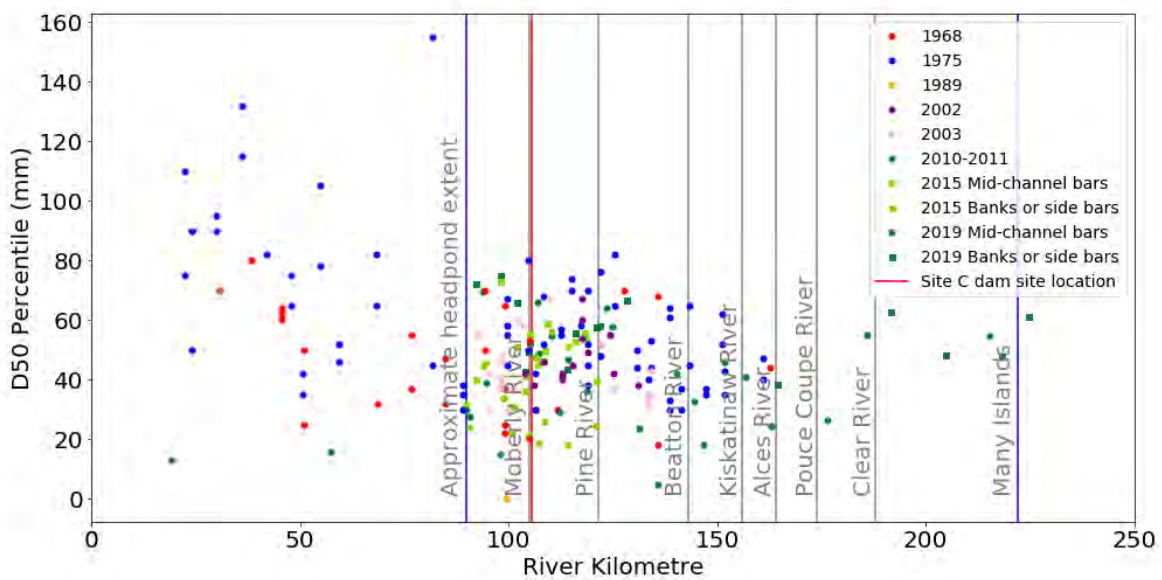


Figure 27: Summary of D50 percentile (in mm) at river cross-sections surveyed between 1968 and 2019, by year and Rkm, as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference.

The D90 percentile is presented in a longitudinal profile in Figure 28 and show larger variations in the D90 percentile upstream of the Halfway River confluence and smaller variations downstream of the Halfway River confluence.

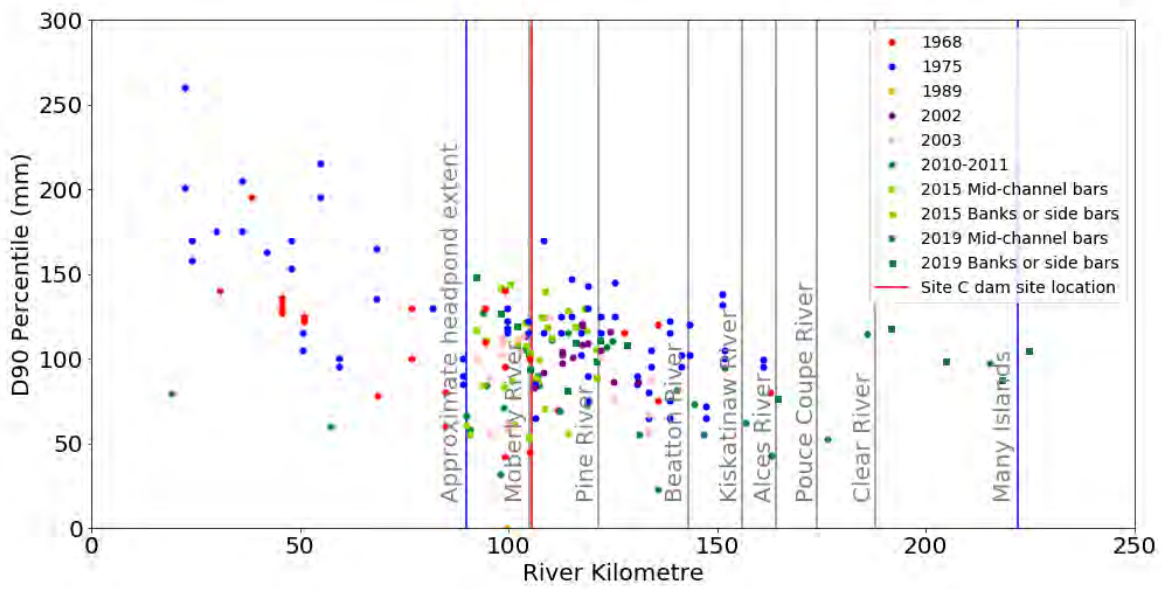


Figure 28: Summary of D90 percentile (in mm) at river cross-sections surveyed between 1968 and 2019, by year and RKM, as measured downstream from WAC Bennett Dam. The locations of the confluences of major tributaries (grey lines) and the Project (red line) are noted for reference.

4.0 DISCUSSION

Mon-3 will use physical habitat monitoring data to validate predictions and address uncertainties identified in the Site C EIS (BC Hydro 2012) regarding the Project's effect on physical habitat in the future diversion headpond and the Peace River between the Project and the Many Islands area. In 2019, river cross-section surveys and pebble counts were conducted within the footprint of the future diversion headpond and in the Peace River downstream of the Project to collect additional baseline data on riverbed elevations and substrate conditions in the Peace River prior to river diversion, which is currently scheduled to commence in the fall of 2020.

Data from the 2019 survey will be coupled with data collected in 2015, 2017, and 2018 to represent pre-Project baseline conditions in the study area prior to river diversion. These data will be compared to data collected during future study years (i.e., after river diversion and during operation of the Project) to test the program's hypotheses. Not all transects were surveyed during each of the four baseline study years, and data collected at some transects near the Project were inaccessible due to site preparation (BC Hydro 2015c) and river channelization activities (BC Hydro 2015b). Grain size data were collected in 2015 and 2019. Field crews attempted to sample the same locations during each study year; however, higher water levels in 2019 relative to 2015 limited access to some locations during the latter study year. Further, in 2019, constructions activities near the Project prevented access to some of the locations that were sampled in 2015.

Where possible, the relative change in riverbed elevation at each transect was assessed to determine if the channel had aggraded, degraded, or remained unchanged over the four-year study period. An increase in riverbed elevation indicated aggradation due to the accumulation of substrate and sediment. A decrease in riverbed elevation indicated degradation and a loss of substrate and sediment. Alternatively, little or no change in riverbed elevation indicated static conditions where gain and loss were approximately equal, and that any mobilized bedload was in transit through the site.

4.1 Diversion Headpond

H₁ of Mon-3 states that the diversion headpond construction will not affect channel morphology or bed sediment composition within the extent of the headpond. River diversion is currently scheduled to begin in the fall of 2020, after which, the diversion headpond will form and operate until reservoir filling. H₁ will be available for testing after river diversion commences. Survey data collected in 2015 and 2019 for this purpose are considered adequate for testing H₁ during future study years because they monitor changes in the channel profile (river transects) and changes in the grain size distribution at locations within the headpond.

Historic bathymetry assessments identified the reach of the Peace River between the Halfway River confluence and the Moberly River confluence, which includes a large portion of the future diversion headpond footprint, as a primarily degrading reach, where water velocities are sufficient to scour and transport sediment downstream (Church 2015). Contrary to Church (2015), the changes in riverbed elevation between 2015 and 2019 in the upstream-most 5 km of the future diversion headpond (i.e., Transects #US12 to #US09) identified a mixture of either aggraded or static channel profiles. The aggrading channel conditions between 2015 and 2019 were likely due to upstream alluvial deposits becoming mobilized during high flow events between the two survey periods. A preliminary review of discharge data from the Halfway River (Water Office 2019) indicated substantially higher maximum daily discharges (approximately 20-year flows) observed in 2011 (1490 m³/s), 2012 (1590 m³/s), and 2013 (1430 m³/s). During consecutive very high annual peak flows, it is expected that a river will mobilize higher than normal volumes of sediment because the erosion areas from the year prior are relatively exposed (i.e., too little time has passed for vegetation to recover) and therefore it is easy to mobilize new materials during

the following high flow event. The Halfway River is the largest contributor of sediment into the Peace River (EIS, Vol.2, BC Hydro 2012). It is therefore reasonable to assume that the channel aggradation in the upstream end of the survey area in the Peace River is with sediments delivered by the Halfway River.

The additional sediment observed in Transects #US12 to #US09 may continue to travel downstream and accumulate at other transect locations, which may confound the ability of future surveys to identify whether changes in channel profile and substrate composition are attributed solely to changes in the background sedimentation rate, development and operation of the future diversion headpond, construction activity, or a combination of all of these factors.

Data collected at downstream transects within the future diversion headpond (Transects #US08 to #US01) indicated very little change in riverbed elevation or profile between 2015 and 2019.

The D50 and D95 values calculated from 2019 pebble count data were similar to historic D50 and D90 data recorded at locations between the Halfway River confluence and the Moberly River confluence where the surveys overlapped (Church 2015). The 2019 substrate size composition and distribution data will also serve as a baseline to identify changes to substrate and fish habitat in response to the development of the future diversion headpond.

Overall, the observed changes between the 2015 and 2019 surveys were expected for this reach of the Peace River, and they are an indicator of fluvial geomorphology processes happening in the tributaries upstream of the future headpond and downstream of Peace Canyon Dam. These changes can be considered part of the natural variability of the Peace River channel when compared with historical baseline surveys (EIS, Vol 2, App. I, BC Hydro 2012).

4.2 Peace River Downstream of the Project

H₂ of Mon-3 states that the construction and operation of the Project will not affect channel morphology, bed surface grain size composition, or wetted area in the Peace River between the Project and the Many Islands area in Alberta. H₂ will be available for testing after the start of river diversion. Survey data collected in 2015 and 2019 are considered adequate for testing H₂ during future study years because they will monitor changes in the channel profile (river transects) and changes in the grain size distribution at locations downstream of the Project.

The D50 and D95 values calculated from 2019 pebble count data were similar to historic D50 and D90 values recorded at locations between the Moberly River and the BC-Alberta border where the two surveys overlapped (Church 2015). The 2019 substrate size composition and distribution data will also serve as a baseline to identify post-Project changes to substrate and fish habitat.

4.2.1 In-Stream Works Area

Transects #DS01 to #DS08 are situated immediately downstream of the Project and encompass the footprint of downstream in-stream works associated with the Project. In-stream works completed between 2015 and 2019 resulted in substantial changes in the channel profile at most transect locations. With the exception of the two most downstream transects (Transect #DS07a and #DS08), the channel profiles at all transects within the downstream in-stream works area were influenced by the construction of River Road along the left bank. Construction of River Road narrowed the active channel and moved the bank approximately 20 m south relative to years prior to the road's construction. Substantial changes to the channel profile were noted mid-channel along Transect #DS03, related to mid-stream island channel recontouring (BC Hydro 2015c). River cross-section

surveys conducted along Transect #DS05 between 2015 and 2019 noted an approximate 2 m increase in bed elevation near mid-channel between 2015 and 2017, but a stable riverbed between 2017 and 2019. Reasons for the large aggregation between 2015 and 2017 are not known but could be related to upstream construction activities, particularly the excavation of the mid-stream island approximately 800 m upstream.

Transects #DS06a to #DS07b are situated within the offset area Upper Site 109L. The channel profile within the offset area has undergone substantial changes since the offset's construction in 2016. The bed elevation within the offset area was lowered approximately 2 m to increase the amount of permanently wetted habitat available to fish and to reduce stranding risk. Since recontouring, portions of the offset area have degraded as much as approximately 1 m (see Transect #DS06b; Appendix B, Figure B19) and aggraded as much as approximately 3 m (see Transect #DS06; Appendix B, Figure B18). In 2019, some portions of the riverbed aggraded to elevations higher than those recorded prior to the development of the offset area. Descriptions of riverbed changes within Upper Site 109L are provided in Golder (2020).

The observed changes between the 2015 and 2019 surveys were as expected for this part of the Peace River because the area is located within the in-stream works area associated with the Project.

4.2.2 In-Stream Works Area to Pine River Confluence

At Transects #DS09 to #DS18, river cross-section surveys conducted in 2015 and 2019 were similar. Some evidence of aggradation was evident at Transect #DS09 along the left bank and some evidence of degradation was evident along the same bank at Transect #DS10 (i.e., immediately downstream). The highest level of aggradation was recorded at Transect #DS12, where sediments had accumulated along the left bank. All other transects in this portion of the study area were similar in 2015 and 2019, suggesting a static riverbed. Historically, the Peace River downstream of the Moberly River confluence consisted of alternating sections of an aggrading and degrading riverbed as sediment loads introduced by the Moberly River were transported downstream (Church 2015). Both the 2015 and 2019 river cross-section survey results support this interpretation and future river cross-section surveys will provide additional data that will either corroborate historical data or will potentially identify changes in aggradation and degradation in response to the construction and operation of the Project.

The observed changes between the 2015 and 2019 surveys were expected for this area, and they are within the natural variability of the Peace River channel when compared with historical baseline surveys (EIS, Vol. 2, BC Hydro 2012).

4.2.3 Pine River Confluence to Many Islands

Historical bathymetry surveys in the Peace River between the Pine and Beaton river confluences found alternating sections of aggrading and degrading habitat. Downstream of the Beaton River confluence, the channel gradient decreases and aggrading depositional habitats are more common (Church 2015). Data collected at Transects #DS19 to #DS37 in 2019, coupled with data collected during future river cross-section surveys can be used to corroborate the findings of Church (2015) and potentially identify changes in aggradation and degradation in response to the construction and operation of the Project.

The observed changes between the 2015 and 2019 surveys were as expected for this area, and they are within the natural variability of the Peace River channel when compared with historical baseline surveys (EIS, Vol. 2, BC Hydro 2012).

4.3 Fish Habitat

Based on cross-section survey results and grain size measurements conducted between 2015 and 2019, overall changes to fish habitat within the Mon-3 study area over this period have been minimal. It is unknown whether the aggradation identified within the upstream-most 5 km of the future diversion headpond increased or decreased overall fish habitat; however, the aggradation was likely due to upstream alluvial deposits becoming mobilized during high flow events. These events are considered part of the natural variability of the Peace River channel and are therefore unlikely to have a noticeable influence on fish within this area.

The most apparent changes to fish habitat occurred within the in-stream works area. Between 2015 and 2019, fish habitat was reduced along the left bank within this area by the construction of the River Road; however, the habitat loss along the left bank due to the construction of the River Road coincided with the construction of habitat offset areas⁸ by BC Hydro between 2015 and 2019 (Golder 2020). These offset areas were constructed immediately downstream of the Project and included rock spurs along the River Road and channel modifications at Upper Site 109L. These areas were constructed with the intent to increase the quantity and quality of available, permanently wetted habitat to support primary and secondary production for fish and provide rearing, feeding, overwintering, and potential spawning habitat for fish (BC Hydro 2015c). In addition, the offset areas were constructed to reduce fish stranding risk and increase the complexity and variability of fish habitat to support a variety of life stages for local fish populations. Effectiveness monitoring of the habitat offsetting areas in 2017, 2018, and 2019 identified that they provide a variety of suitable habitats for a variety of fish species and life stages. Furthermore, a high diversity of fish species were recorded during fish sampling efforts within the offset areas (Golder 2020).

The minimal difference in cross-section surveys or grain size measurements between 2015 and 2019 in the remainder of the Mon-3 study areas downstream of the in-stream works area suggests that there has been little overall change to fish habitat over this time period at these locations.

4.4 Summary

Major tributaries are the primary sources of sediment to the mainstem Peace River, with the largest contribution coming from the Moberly River (37,000 tonnes per year), followed by the Kiskatinaw River (14,000 tonnes per year), Pine River (8,600 tonnes per year), and Halfway River (6,900 tonnes per year; Church 2015). The development of the Project is expected to alter the sediment transport and substrate composition in the Peace River downstream of the Project; however, the extent that these alterations will influence the quality or quantity of downstream aquatic habitat remains unclear. Data collected in 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2019 suggest very little change in the physical habitat present in the Peace River with the exception of areas directly affected by the development of the Project. As a result, overall changes observed in physical habitat over this time period are not likely to have a noticeable influence on fish species within the Peace River. During future study years, these data will serve as a baseline dataset for testing Mon-3's hypotheses and categorizing the potential effects that the construction and operation of the Project have on physical habitat in the Peace River.

⁸ Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) approved BC Hydro Offsetting Plan and issued a Fisheries Act Authorization [FAA; No. 15-HPAC-00170] for site preparation works on 30 September 2015.

5.0 CLOSURE

We trust that this report provides the information required. If there are any questions or require further detail, please contact the undersigned.

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[https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/107993/project files/6 deliverables/issued to the client_for wp/19121767-011-r-r-rev0/19121767-011-r-r-rev0-mon-3_2019 peace river physical habitat monitoring 22apr_21.docx](https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/107993/project%20files/6%20deliverables/issued%20to%20the%20client_for/wp/19121767-011-r-r-rev0/19121767-011-r-r-rev0-mon-3_2019%20peace%20river%20physical%20habitat%20monitoring%2022apr_21.docx)

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APPENDIX A

Maps and UTM Coordinates

Table B1: UTM Coordinates of transects located in the Peace River and surveyed as part of BC Hydro's Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program, 2019. Transects are sorted from upstream to downstream with Transects #US12 to #DS30 situated in UTM Zone 10V and Transects #DS31 to #DS37 situated in UTM Zone 11V.

Transect Number	Left Downstream Bank		Right Downstream Bank	
	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
US12	616127	6233874	615838	6233291
US11	617001	6233312	616652	6232717
US10	619308	6232508	619141	6231654
US9	620268	6232665	620260	6231565
US8	623284	6233361	623539	6232731
US7	625547	6233588	625449	6233190
US6	627148	6232966	626836	6232628
US5	628331	6231622	627869	6231270
US4	628501	6231310	628093	6230912
US3	628846	6231010	628287	6230605
US2	629005	6230872	628357	6230369
US1	629461	6230481	628795	6229817
DS1	630670	6229758	630134	6228786
DS3	630856	6229716	630577	6228621
DS4	631314	6229624	631318	6228394
DS5	631894	6229580	632070	6228423
DS6a	632275	6229668	632673	6228536
DS6	632409	6229718	632839	6228587
DS6b	632544	6229773	632995	6228661
DS7	632669	6229861	633150	6228740
DS7b	632829	6229854	633279	6228828
DS7a	633063	6230053	633501	6228947
DS8	633504	6230441	633974	6229272
DS9	633901	6230725	634430	6229527
DS10	634272	6230691	634615	6229678
DS11	634801	6230531	634809	6229801
DS12	635315	6230462	635323	6229902

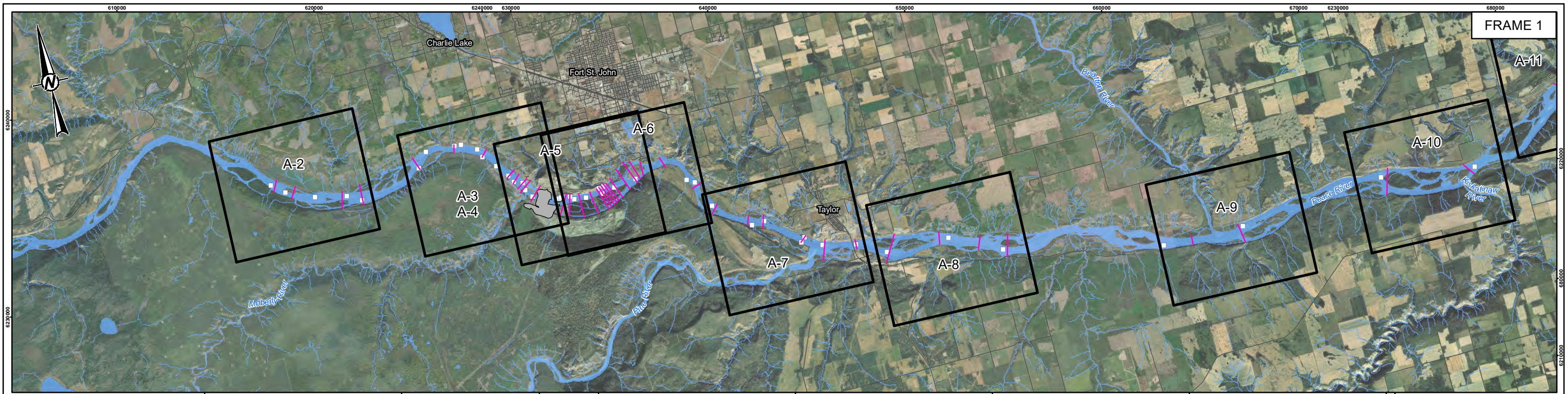
Transect Number	Left Downstream Bank		Right Downstream Bank	
	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
DS13	635823	6230523	636045	6229944
DS14	637680	6228779	637153	6228588
DS15	638221	6227477	637864	6227045
DS16	639668	6226526	639517	6226049
DS17	640442	6226405	640278	6225735
DS18	642362	6224867	642035	6224572
DS19	643284	6224430	642963	6223388
DS20	644806	6224091	644808	6223601
DS21	646872	6223891	646172	6222576
DS22	649155	6223494	649069	6222859
DS23	651210	6222776	650967	6222129
DS24	652640	6222601	652364	6221443
DS25	661944	6220369	661935	6219859
DS26	664448	6220395	664621	6219400
DS27	672708	6221474	672357	6220150
DS28	676599	6220779	677055	6220184
DS29	682132	6223850	682703	6223427
DS30	683510	6224430	683643	6223855
DS31	690816	6225578	690716	6225170
DS32	703902	6230441	703841	6229965
DS33	707746	6229905	707929	6229376
DS34	716210	6236523	716459	6236044
DS35	729098	6242440	729499	6242258
DS36	731302	6244533	731775	6243595
DS37	735044	6246439	735632	6245718

Table A2: UTM Coordinates of grain size measurement locations on the Peace River and surveyed as part of BC Hydro’s Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program, 2019. Sites are sorted from upstream to downstream with Sites #US-12 MC to #DS-30 RB situated in UTM Zone 10V and Sites #DS-31 MC-1 to #DS-37 MC situated in UTM Zone 11V.

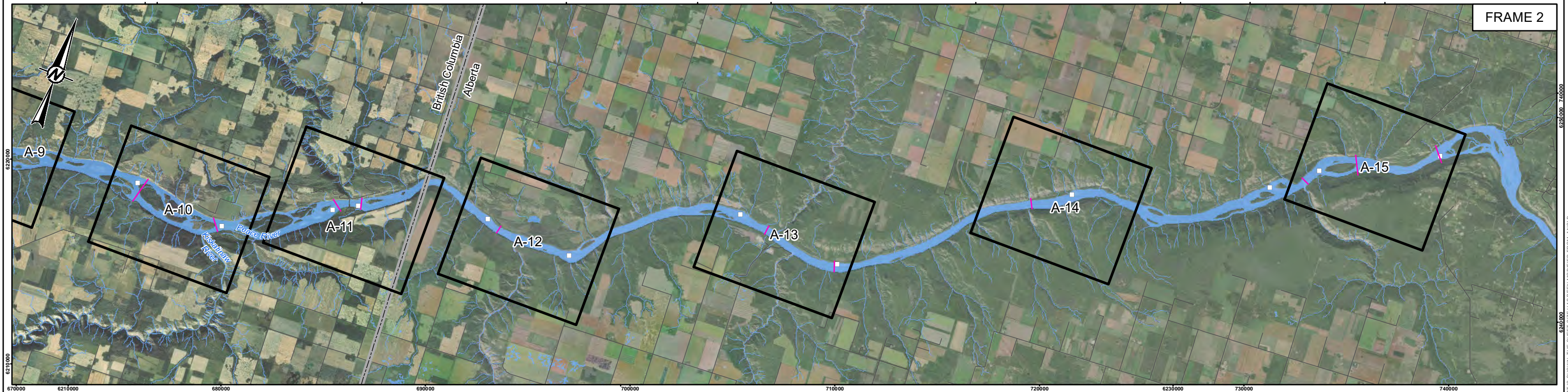
Site Identifier	2019 Survey Date	UTM		Survey Year		Notes
		Easting	Northing	2015	2019	
US-12 MC	10-Sep-19	615742	6233749	Yes	Yes	
US-11 MC	10-Sep-19	616406	6233138	Yes	Yes	
US-10 RB	10-Sep-19	617828	6232536	Yes	Yes	
US-10 MC	10-Sep-19	619471	6232255	Yes	Yes	
US-9 MC	10-Sep-19	620089	6231937	Yes	Yes	
US-8 RB	10-Sep-19	623493	6232798	Yes	Yes	
US-8 MC	10-Sep-19	624098	6233588	Yes	Yes	
US-7 LB		625560	6233531	Yes	No	Site submerged in 2019; not assessed.
US-7 MC		625902	6233497	Yes	No	Site submerged in 2019; not assessed.
US-6 MC		626675	6233060	Yes	No	Site submerged in 2019; not assessed.
US-6 RB	10-Sep-19	626861	6232628	Yes	Yes	
US-5 RB-2		627448	6231992	Yes	No	Site submerged in 2019; not assessed.
US-5 RB-1		627949	6231359	Yes	No	Site submerged in 2019; not assessed.
US-4 RB	10-Sep-19	628164	6230987	Yes	Yes	
US-3 MC		628598	6230850	Yes	No	Construction; not assessed in 2019.
US-2 RB	10-Sep-19	628641	6230430	Yes	Yes	
US-1 RB	10-Sep-19	628933	6230041	Yes	Yes	
DS-1 RB		630266	6229609	Yes	No	Construction; not assessed in 2019.
DS-1 MC		630377	6229640	Yes	No	Construction; not assessed in 2019.
DS-2 MC	14-Sep-19	630695	6229502	Yes	Yes	
DS-3 MC	10-Sep-19	631039	6229416	Yes	Yes	
DS-4 RB		631647	6229342	Yes	No	Site submerged in 2019; not assessed.

Site Identifier	2019 Survey Date	UTM		Survey Year		Notes
		Easting	Northing	2015	2019	
DS-5 LB		632406	6229676	Yes	No	Site submerged in 2019; not assessed.
DS-5 RB		632514	6229368	Yes	No	Site submerged in 2019; not assessed.
DS-6 LB		632644	6229700	Yes	No	Site submerged in 2019; not assessed.
DS-7 RB		633193	6229534	Yes	No	Construction; not assessed in 2019.
DS-9 MC	11-Sep-19	634188	6229962	Yes	Yes	
DS-14 RB	11-Sep-19	636960	6229322	Yes	Yes	
DS-14 MC	11-Sep-19	637361	6228850	Yes	Yes	
DS-15 RB	11-Sep-19	637884	6227501	Yes	Yes	
DS-16 RB		639760	6226007	Yes	No	Site submerged in 2019; not assessed.
DS-17 MC	11-Sep-19	640359	6226073	Yes	Yes	
DS-18 RB	11-Sep-19	642038	6224570	Yes	Yes	
DS-18 MC		642273	6224794	Yes	No	Site submerged in 2019; not assessed.
DS-19 RB	11-Sep-19	643107	6224188	No	Yes	
DS-20 MC	11-Sep-19	644797	6223871	No	Yes	
DS-21 MC	11-Sep-19	646298	6223120	No	Yes	
DS-22 RB	11-Sep-19	649002	6222888	No	Yes	
DS-24 MC	11-Sep-19	652334	6221740	No	Yes	
DS-25 MC	11-Sep-19	661938	6220289	No	Yes	
DS-26 MC	11-Sep-19	664359	6219807	No	Yes	
DS-27 MC	12-Sep-19	672348	6221253	No	Yes	
DS-28 MC	12-Sep-19	677081	6220458	No	Yes	
DS-29 MC	12-Sep-19	682180	6223269	No	Yes	
DS-30 RB	12-Sep-19	683544	6223981	No	Yes	
DS-31 MC-1	12-Sep-19	690091	6225669	No	Yes	

Site Identifier	2019 Survey Date	UTM		Survey Year		Notes
		Easting	Northing	2015	2019	
DS-31 MC-2	12-Sep-19	691410	6225418	No	Yes	
DS-32 MC	12-Sep-19	702246	6230541	No	Yes	
DS-33 LB	12-Sep-19	708215	6229831	No	Yes	
DS-34 LB	13-Sep-19	718130	6237480	No	Yes	
DS-35 MC	13-Sep-19	727753	6241415	No	Yes	
DS-35 RB	13-Sep-19	730095	6243619	No	Yes	
DS-37 MC	13-Sep-19	735458	6246002	No	Yes	

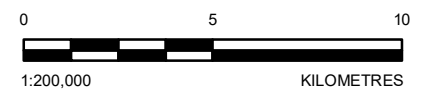
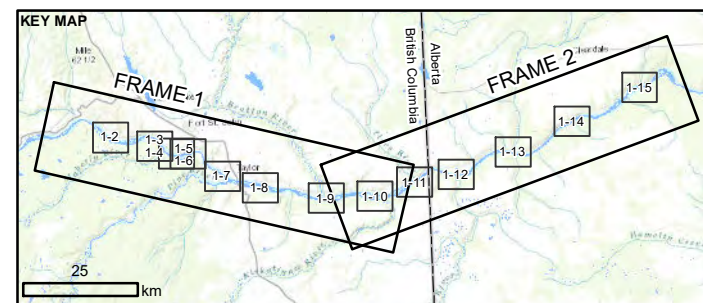


FRAME 1



FRAME 2

- LEGEND**
- GRAIN SIZE PLOT LOCATION
 - RIVER CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
 - PROVINCIAL BORDER
 - ROAD
 - WATERCOURSE
 - OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
 - FIGURE FRAME
 - WATERBODY



REFERENCE(S)
 1. IMAGERY AND BASEMAP: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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PROJECT
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM – MON-3

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-08
	DESIGNED	KDR
	PREPARED	CD
	REVIEWED	GA
	APPROVED	DF

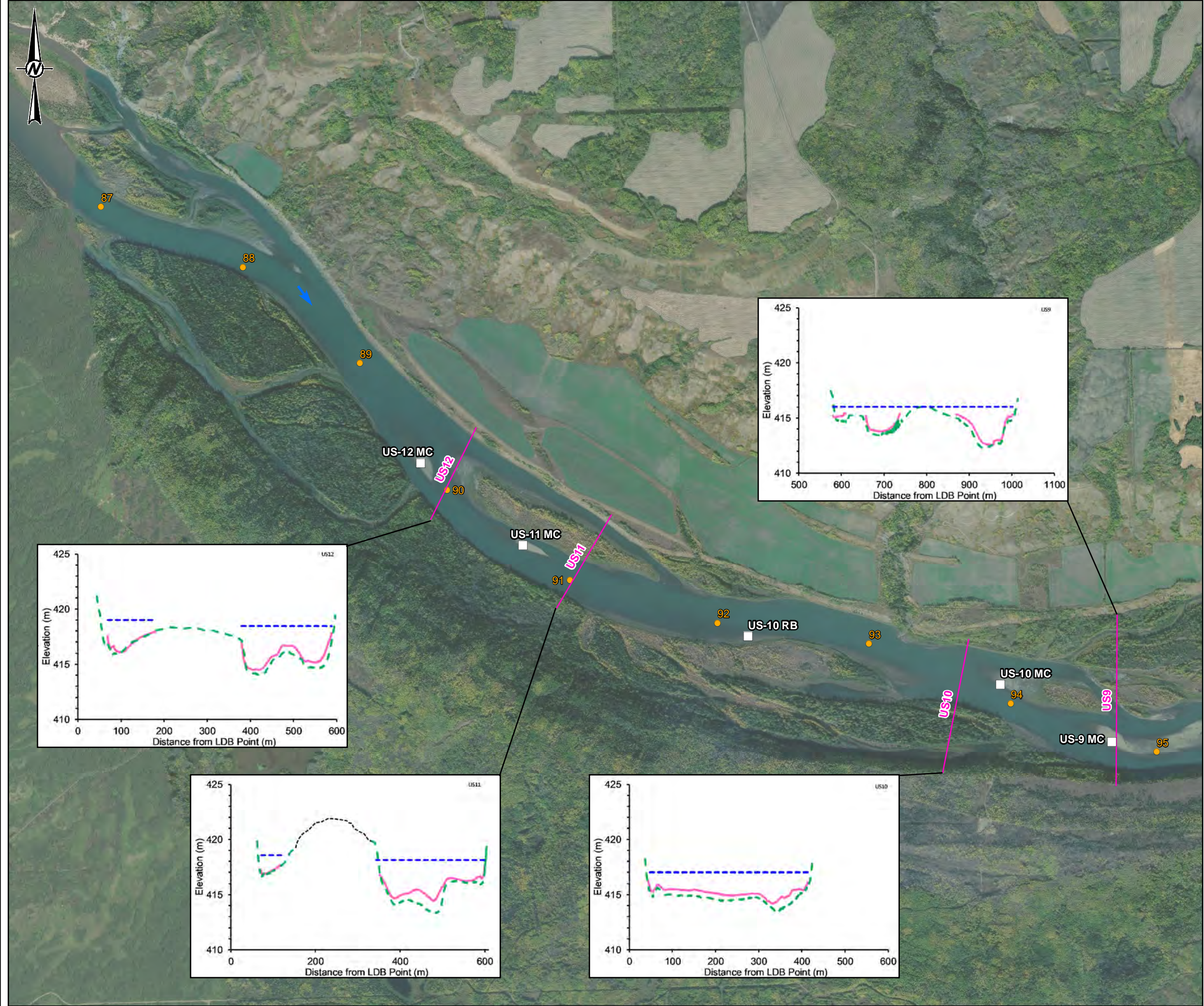
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OVERVIEW OF THE PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM STUDY AREA, 2019.

PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	FIGURE
19121767	10/10.3	0	A-1

PATH: \\golder\golder\share\GIS\CD-GISClient\BC_Hydro\Peace_River_GMS99_PROJECTS\19121767_PeaceRiver_GMS99_PROJECTS\19121767_FIG_A-1_PHYSICAL_HABITAT_MONITORING_PROGRAM_2019.mxd PRINTED ON: 2020-09-08 AT: 11:26:49 AM

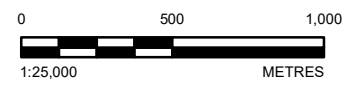
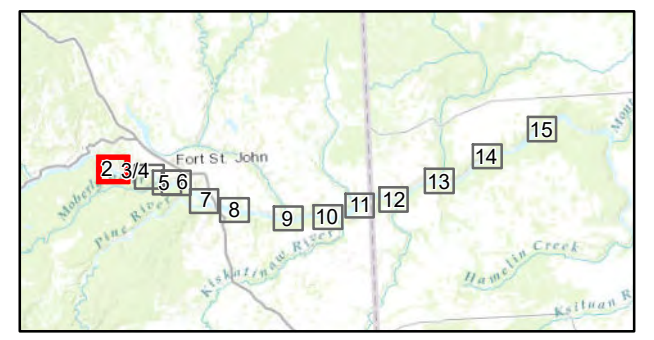
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- LEGEND**
- GRAIN SIZE PLOT LOCATION
 - RIVER KILOMETRE AS MEASURED DOWNSTREAM FROM WAC BENNETT DAM
 - RIVER CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
 - ROAD
 - ▭ OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
 - UPPER SITE 109L
 - ➔ FLOW DIRECTION

- INSET PLOT LEGEND**
- 2015 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2017 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
 - IMAGERY INFERRED ELEVATION



NOTES

- LDB: LEFT DOWNSTREAM BANK

REFERENCES

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DATUM/PROJECTION: NAD83/UTM ZONE 10N

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BC HYDRO

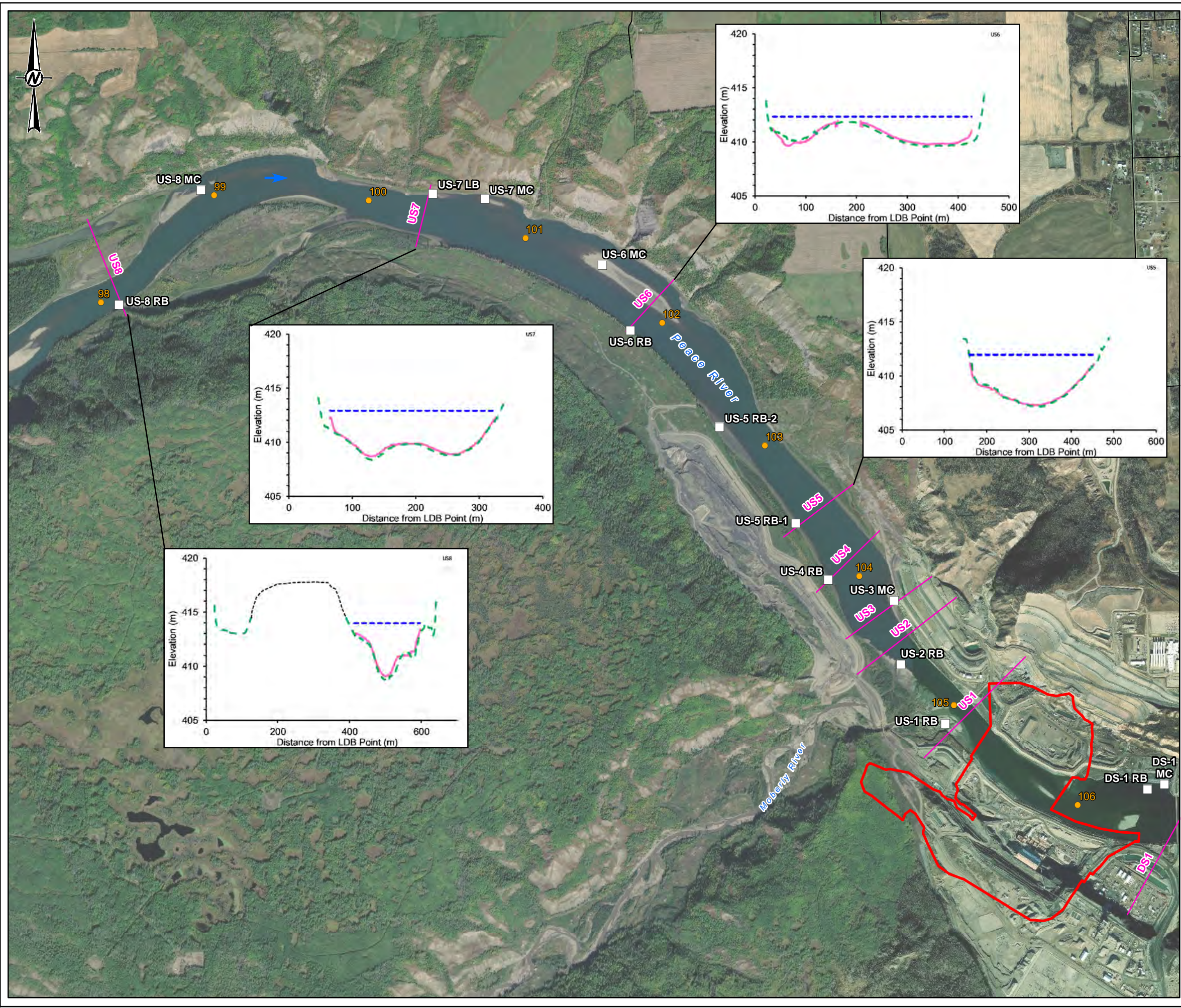
PROJECT
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM – MON-3

TITLE
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM STUDY AREA, 2019.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-08
	DESIGNED	DC
	PREPARED	CD
	REVIEWED	GA
	APPROVED	DF

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LEGEND

- GRAIN SIZE PLOT LOCATION
- RIVER KILOMETRE AS MEASURED DOWNSTREAM FROM WAC BENNETT DAM
- RIVER CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
- ROAD
- ▭ OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
- UPPER SITE 109L
- ➔ FLOW DIRECTION

INSET PLOT LEGEND

- 2015 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2017 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2019 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2019 WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
- IMAGERY INFERRED ELEVATION

0 500 1,000
1:25,000 METRES

NOTES

- LDB: LEFT DOWNSTREAM BANK

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PROJECT
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM – MON-3

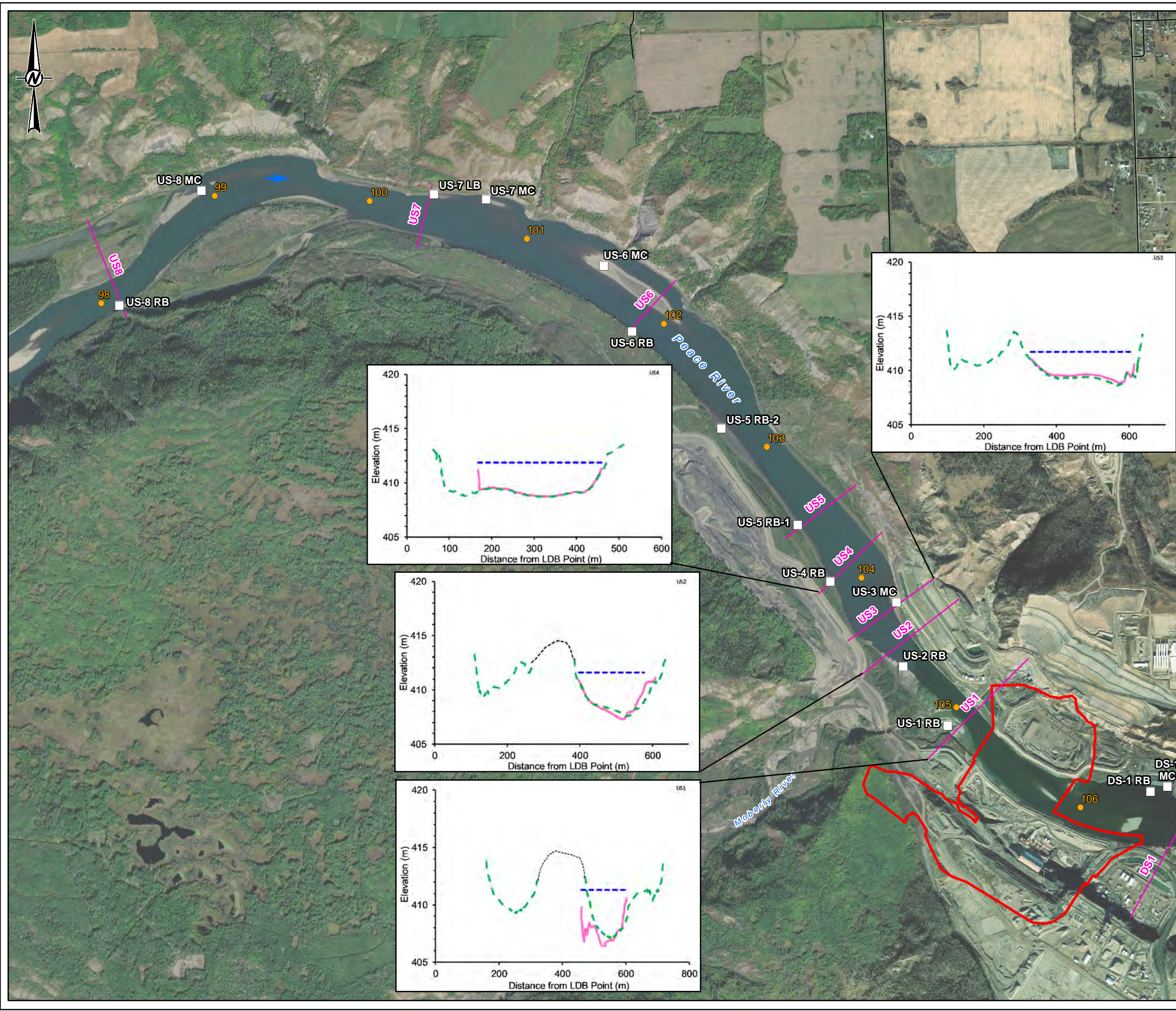
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CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-08
DESIGNED	DC	
PREPARED	CD	
REVIEWED	GA	
APPROVED	DF	

PROJECT NO. 19121767 PHASE 10/10.3 REV. 0 FIGURE **A-3**

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM ANSIS 26mm

PATH: \\golder\del\gib\humbly\CAD-GIS\Client\BC_Hydro\Peace_River_GMS\99_PROJECTS\19121767_PeaceRiver_GMS\02_PRODUCTION\MXD\Report2019_Overall_Report\19121767_FIG_A-4_PHYSICAL_HABITAT_SAMPLE_LOCATION_GRAPHIS_2019.mxd



LEGEND

- GRAIN SIZE PLOT LOCATION
- RIVER KILOMETRE AS MEASURED DOWNSTREAM FROM WAC BENNETT DAM
- RIVER CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
- ROAD
- ▭ OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
- UPPER SITE 109L
- ➔ FLOW DIRECTION

INSET PLOT LEGEND

- 2015 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2017 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2019 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2019 WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
- IMAGERY INFERRED ELEVATION

0 500 1,000
1:25,000 METRES

NOTES

- LDB: LEFT DOWNSTREAM BANK

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PROJECT
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM – MON-3

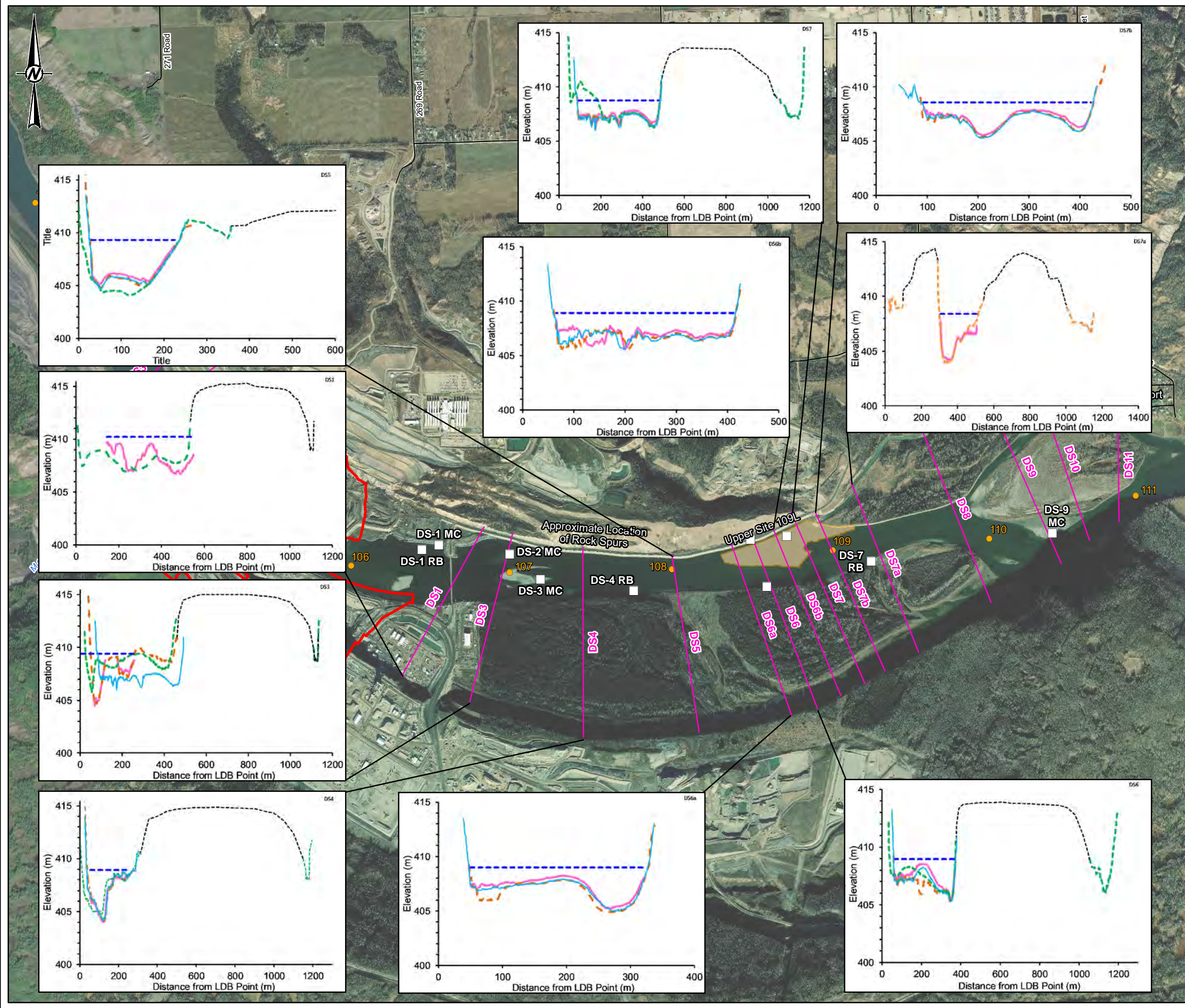
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CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-09
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PREPARED	CD	
REVIEWED	GA	
APPROVED	DF	

PROJECT NO. 19121767 PHASE 10/10.3 REV. 0 FIGURE **A-4**

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM ANSIS 26mm

PATH: \\golder\delgib\humbly\CAD-GIS\Client\BC_Hydro\Peace_River_GMS\99_PROJECTS\19121767_PeaceRiver_GMS\02_PRODUCTION\MXD\Report\2019_Overall_Report\19121767_FIG_A-5_PHYSICAL_HABITAT_SAMPLE_LOCATION_GRAPHICS_2019.mxd



LEGEND

- GRAIN SIZE PLOT LOCATION
- RIVER KILOMETRE AS MEASURED DOWNSTREAM FROM WAC BENNETT DAM
- ROAD
- ▭ OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
- ▭ UPPER SITE 109L
- ➔ FLOW DIRECTION

INSET PLOT LEGEND

- 2015 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2017 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2019 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2019 WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
- IMAGERY INFERRED ELEVATION

NOTES

- LDB: LEFT DOWNSTREAM BANK

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PROJECT
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM – MON-3

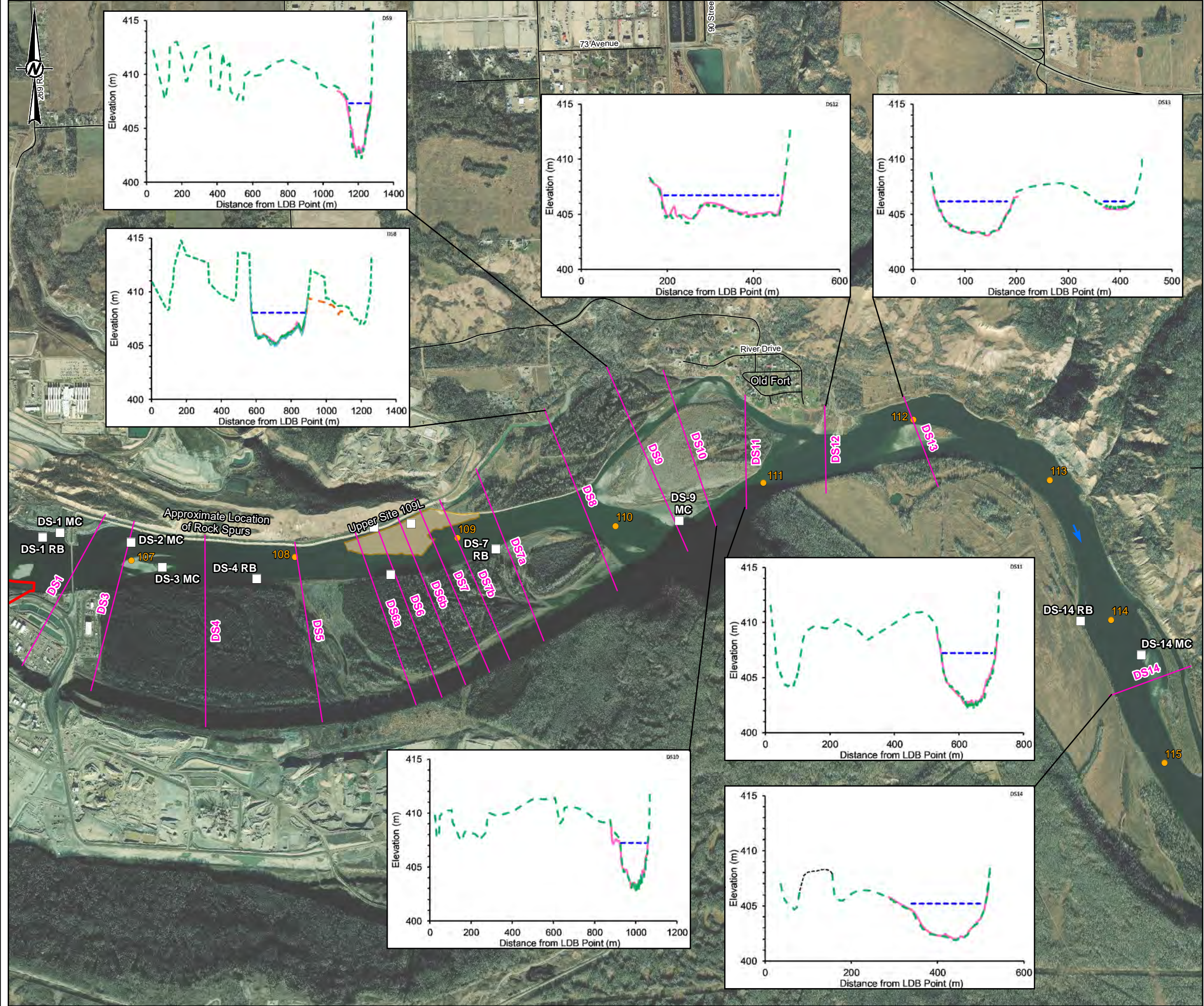
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PREPARED	CD	
REVIEWED	GA	
APPROVED	DF	

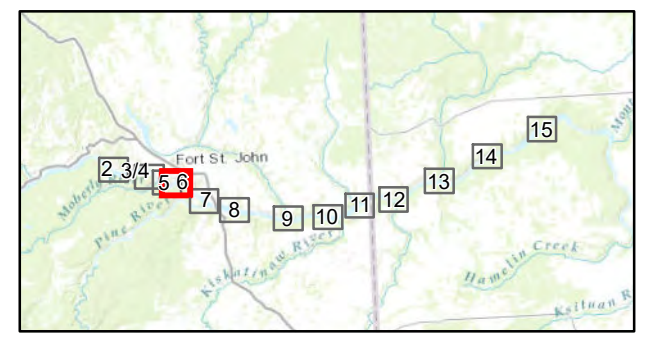
PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	FIGURE
19121767	10/10.3	0	A-5

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM ANSIS 6

PATH: \\golder\delgib\humbly\CAD-GIS\Client\BC_Hydro\Peace_River_GMS\99_PROJ\EC\319121767_PeaceRiver_GMS\99_PRODUCTION\MXD\Report2019_Overall_Report\19121767_FIG_A-6_PHYSICAL_HABITAT_SAMPLE_LOCATION_GRAPHICS_2019.mxd



- LEGEND**
- GRAIN SIZE PLOT LOCATION
 - RIVER KILOMETRE AS MEASURED DOWNSTREAM FROM WAC BENNETT DAM
 - RIVER CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
 - ROAD
 - ▭ OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
 - UPPER SITE 109L
 - ➔ FLOW DIRECTION
- INSET PLOT LEGEND**
- 2015 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2017 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
 - IMAGERY INFERRED ELEVATION



- NOTES**
1. LDB: LEFT DOWNSTREAM BANK
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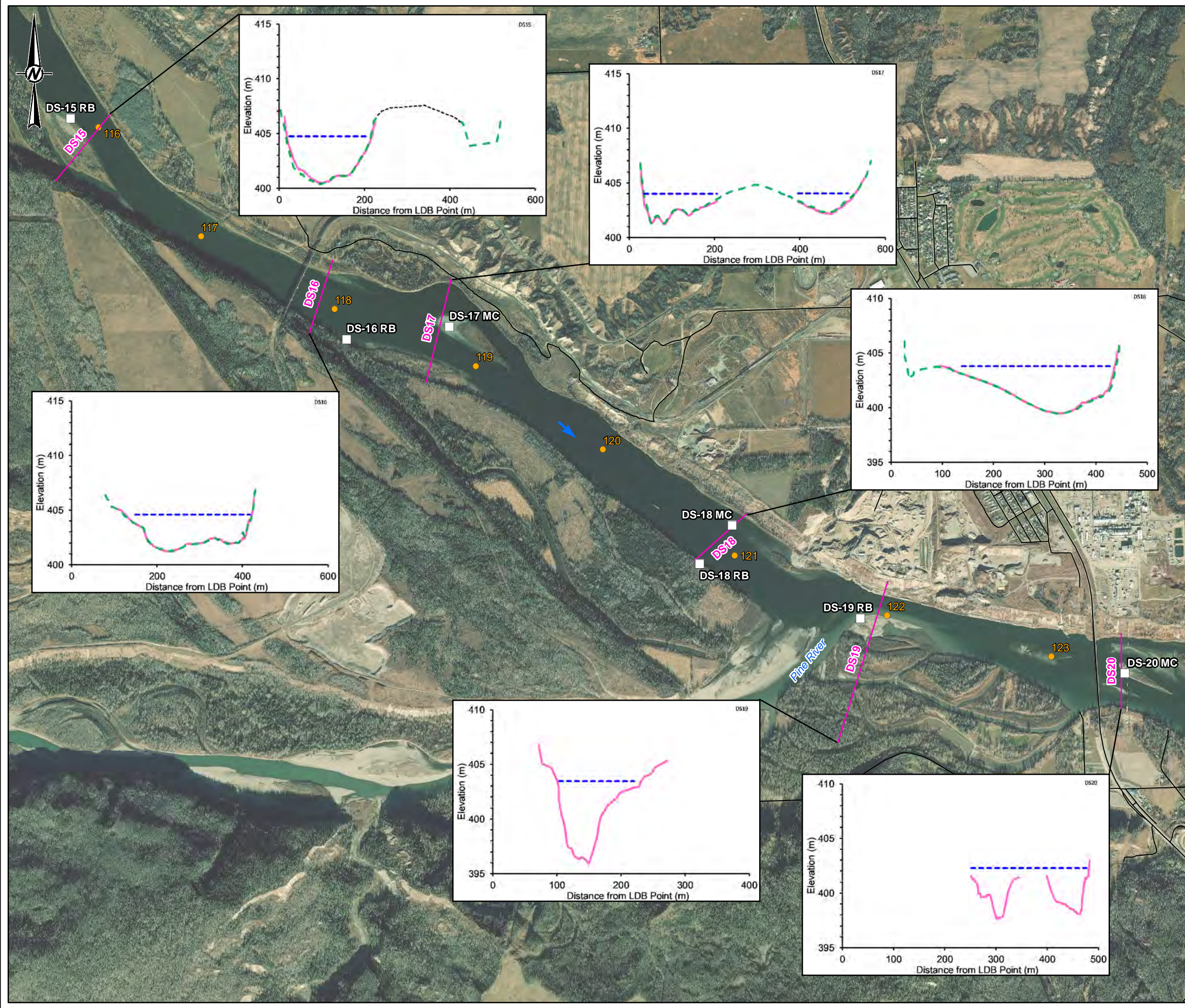
PROJECT
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM – MON-3

TITLE
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM STUDY AREA, 2019.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-09
DESIGNED	DC	
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APPROVED	DF	

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LEGEND

- GRAIN SIZE PLOT LOCATION
- RIVER KILOMETRE AS MEASURED DOWNSTREAM FROM WAC BENNETT DAM
- RIVER CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
- ROAD
- ▭ OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
- ▭ UPPER SITE 109L
- ➔ FLOW DIRECTION

INSET PLOT LEGEND

- 2015 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2017 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2019 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2019 WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
- IMAGERY INFERRED ELEVATION

0 500 1,000
1:25,000 METRES

NOTES

- LDB: LEFT DOWNSTREAM BANK

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DATUM/PROJECTION: NAD83/UTM ZONE 10N

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PROJECT
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM – MON-3

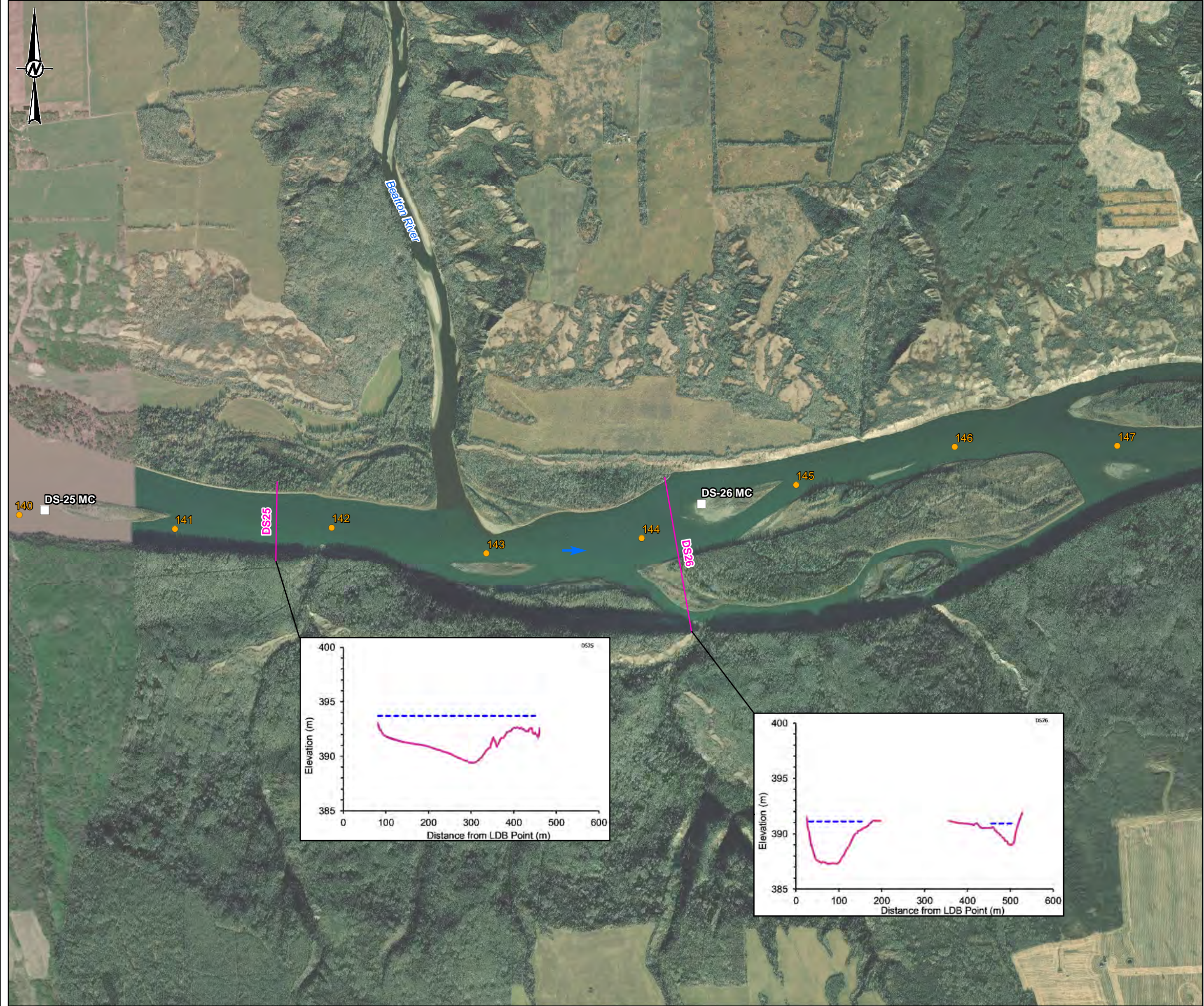
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CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-09
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	PREPARED	CD
	REVIEWED	GA
	APPROVED	DF

PROJECT NO. 19121767 PHASE 10/10.3 REV. 0 FIGURE **A-7**

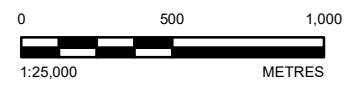
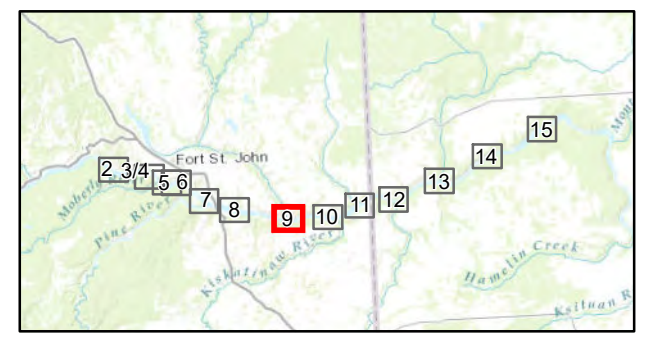
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- LEGEND**
- GRAIN SIZE PLOT LOCATION
 - RIVER KILOMETRE AS MEASURED DOWNSTREAM FROM WAC BENNETT DAM
 - RIVER CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
 - ROAD
 - ▭ OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
 - UPPER SITE 109L
 - ➔ FLOW DIRECTION

- INSET PLOT LEGEND**
- 2015 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2017 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
 - IMAGERY INFERRED ELEVATION



NOTES

- LDB: LEFT DOWNSTREAM BANK

REFERENCES

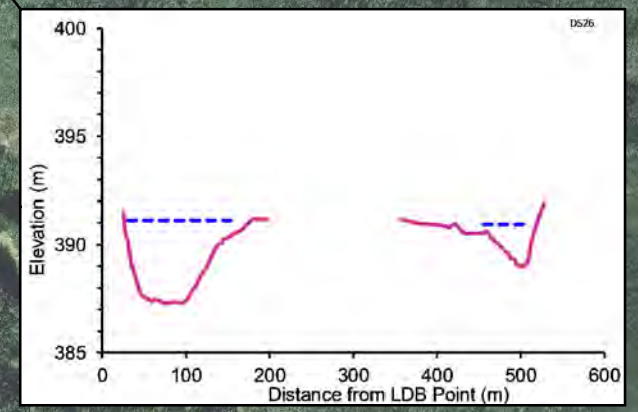
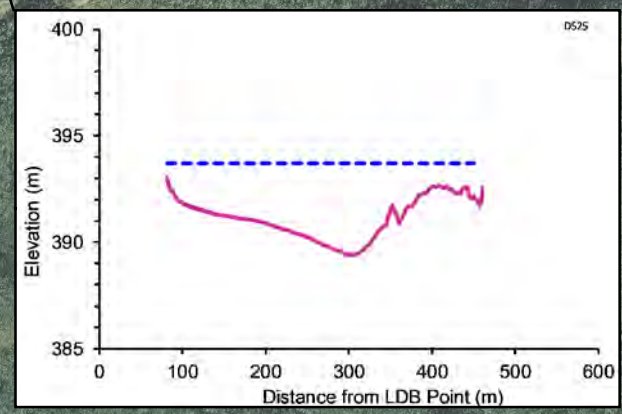
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BC HYDRO

PROJECT
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM – MON-3

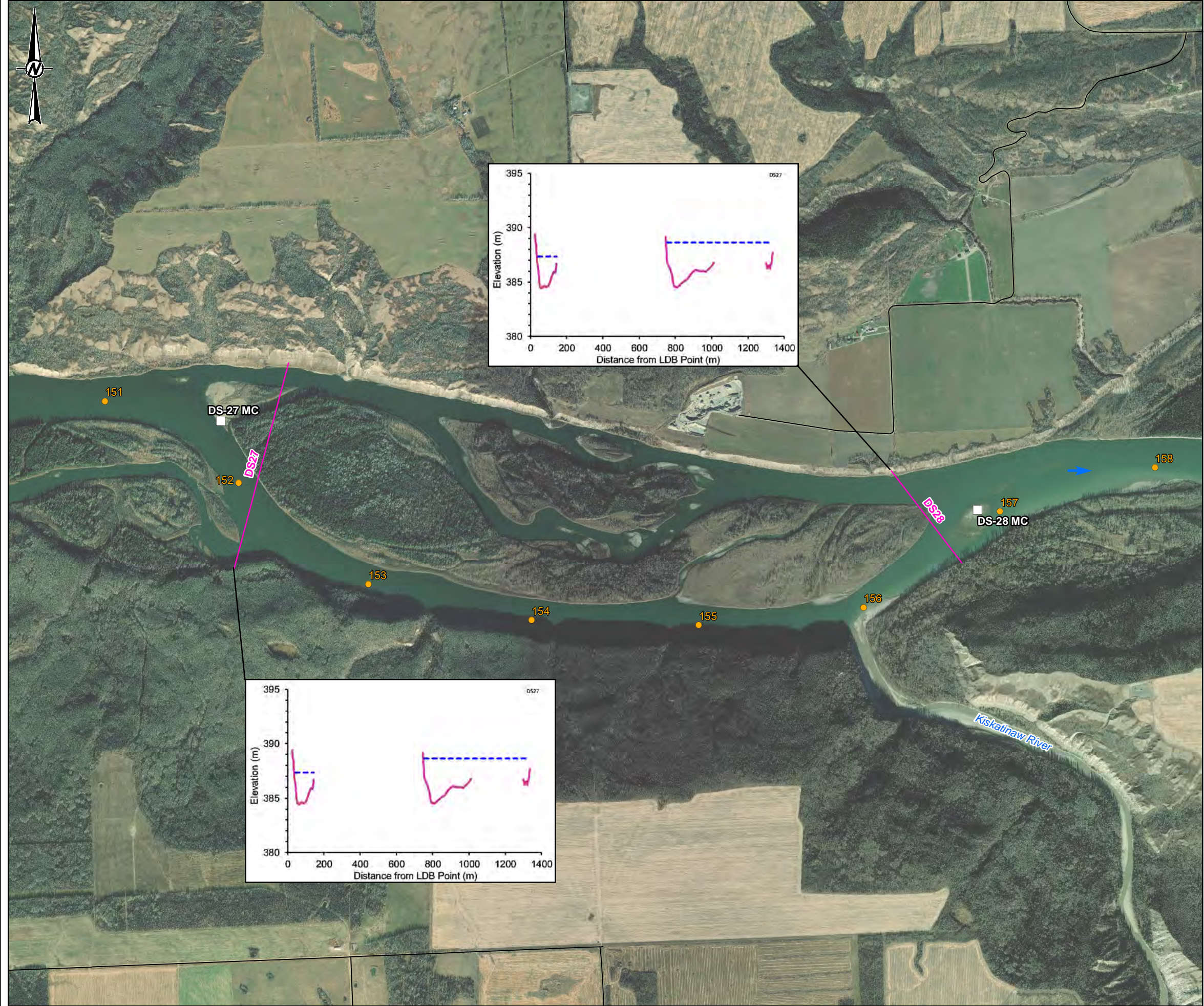
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PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM STUDY AREA, 2019.

CONSULTANT	DATE	REVISION
	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-09
	DESIGNED	DC
	PREPARED	CD
	REVIEWED	GA
	APPROVED	DF



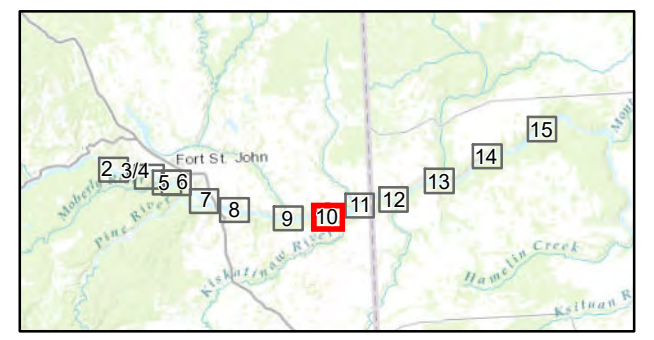
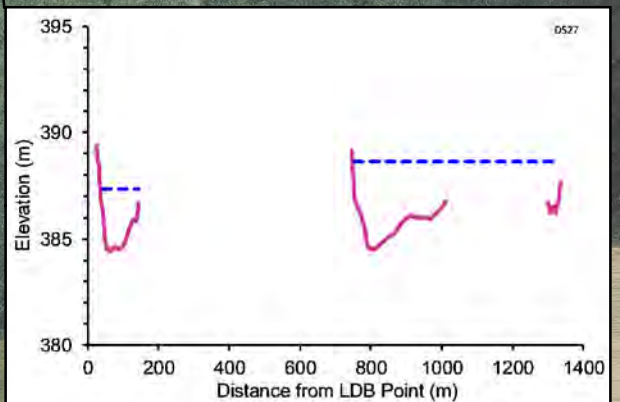
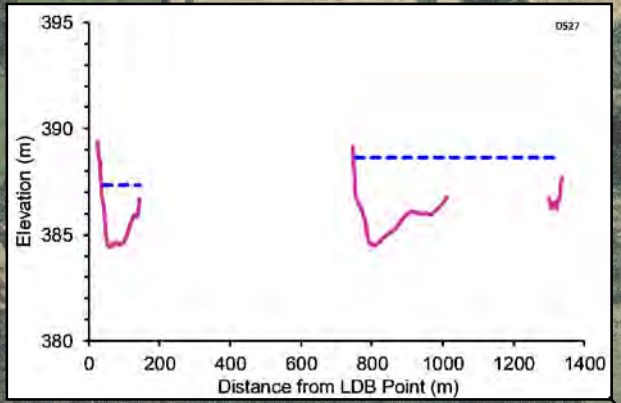
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- LEGEND**
- GRAIN SIZE PLOT LOCATION
 - RIVER KILOMETRE AS MEASURED DOWNSTREAM FROM WAC BENNETT DAM
 - RIVER CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
 - ROAD
 - OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
 - UPPER SITE 109L
 - FLOW DIRECTION

- INSET PLOT LEGEND**
- 2015 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2017 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
 - IMAGERY INFERRED ELEVATION



NOTES

1. LDB: LEFT DOWNSTREAM BANK

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PROJECT
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM – MON-3

TITLE
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM STUDY AREA, 2019.

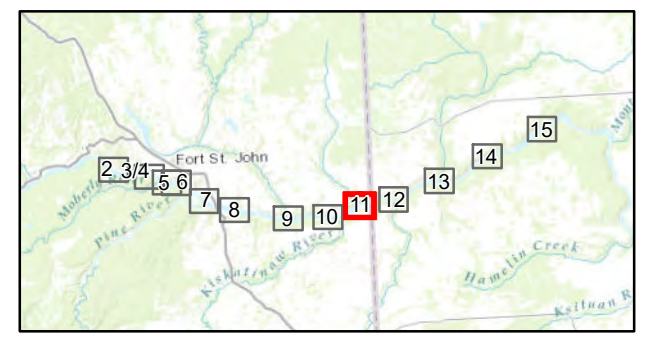
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	REVIEWED	GA
	APPROVED	DF

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 - 2017 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
 - IMAGERY INFERRED ELEVATION



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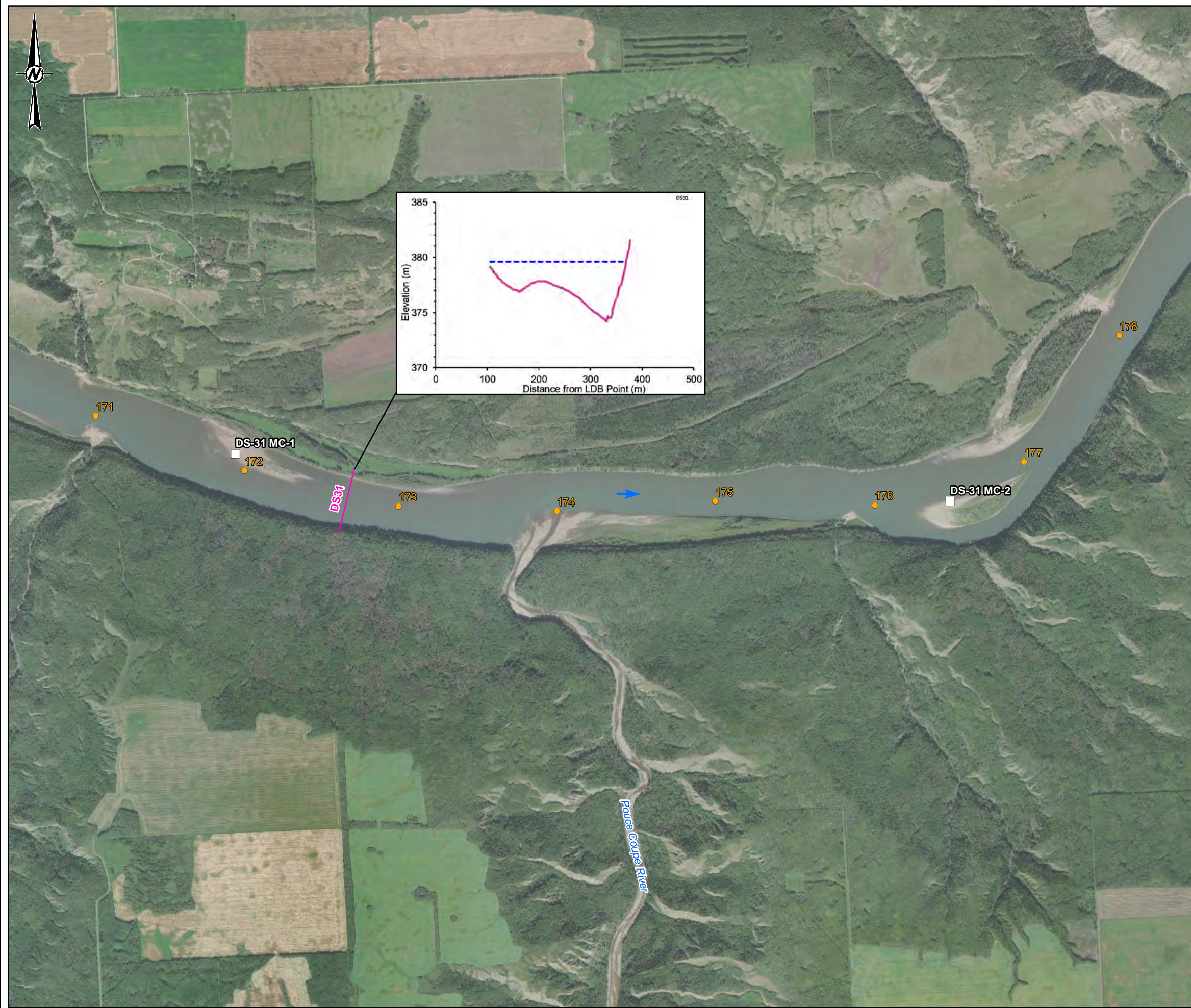
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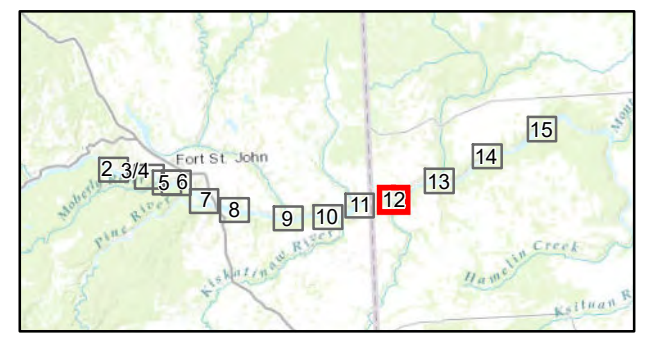
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 - RIVER KILOMETRE AS MEASURED DOWNSTREAM FROM WAC BENNETT DAM
 - RIVER CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
 - ROAD
 - OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
 - UPPER SITE 109L
 - FLOW DIRECTION

- INSET PLOT LEGEND**
- 2015 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2017 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
 - IMAGERY INFERRED ELEVATION



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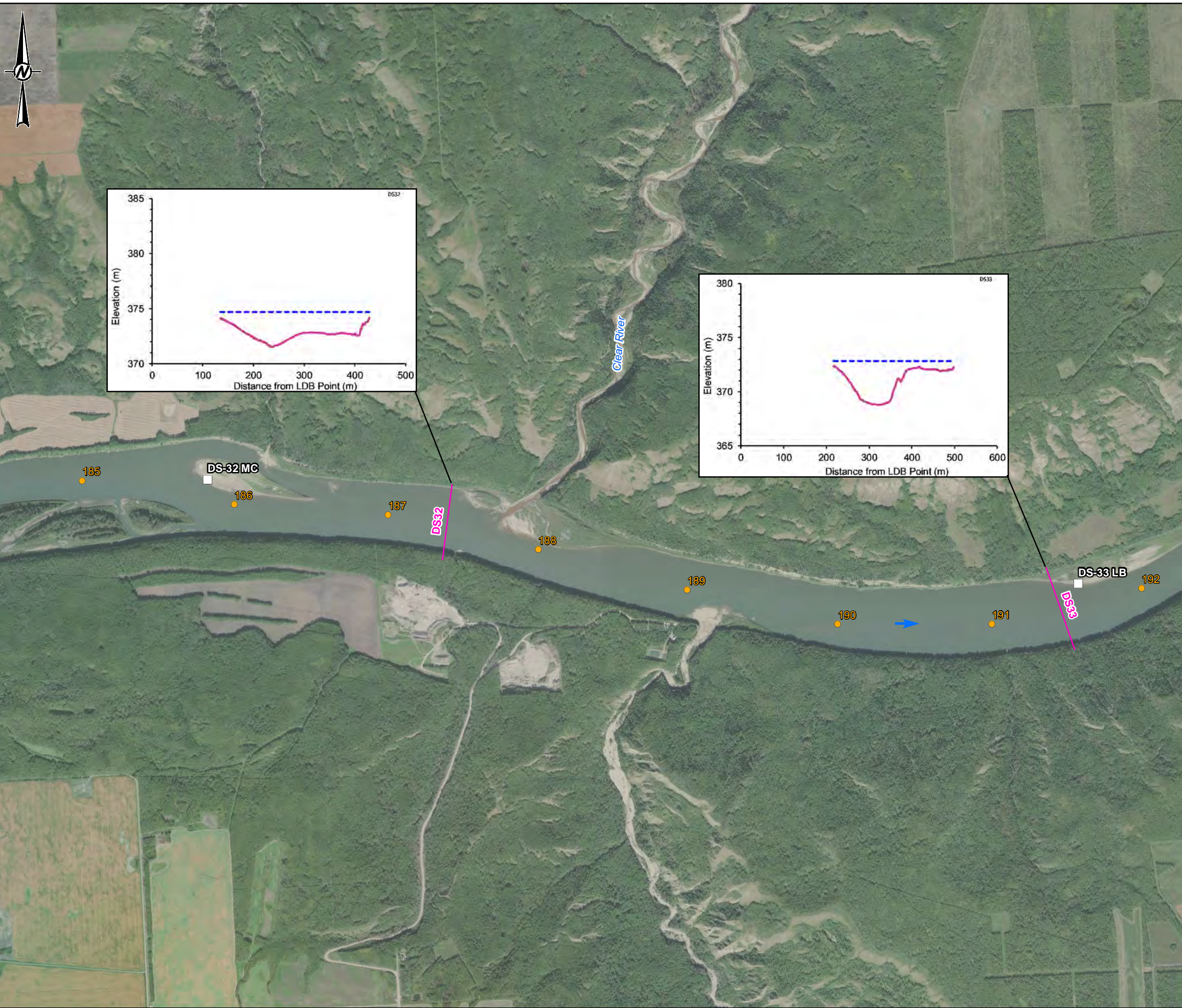
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PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM STUDY AREA, 2019.

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REVIEWED	GA	
APPROVED	DF	

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LEGEND

- GRAIN SIZE PLOT LOCATION
- RIVER KILOMETRE AS MEASURED DOWNSTREAM FROM WAC BENNETT DAM
- RIVER CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
- ROAD
- ▭ OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
- UPPER SITE 109L
- ➔ FLOW DIRECTION

INSET PLOT LEGEND

- 2015 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2017 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2019 RIVERBED ELEVATION
- 2019 WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
- IMAGERY INFERRED ELEVATION

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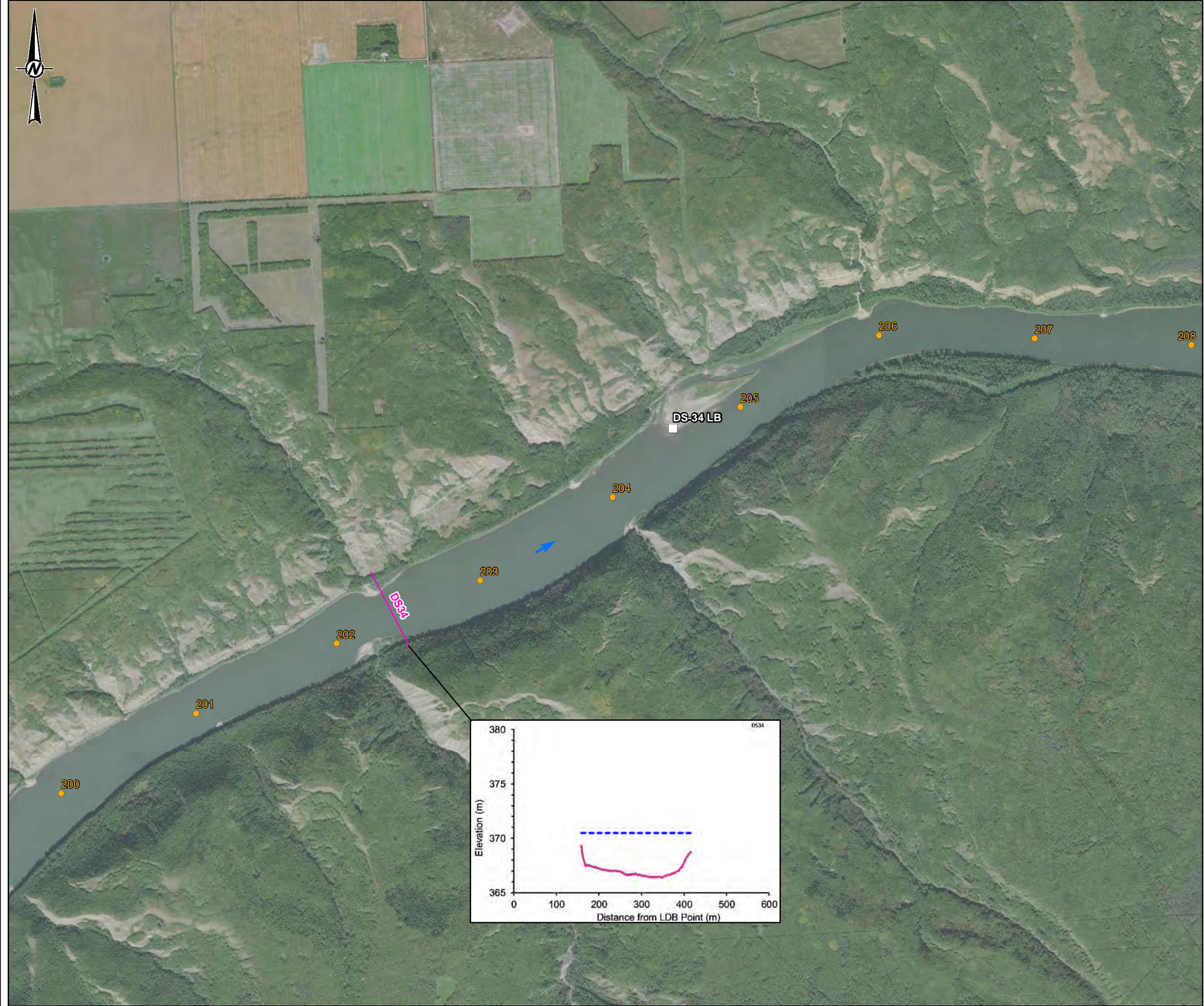
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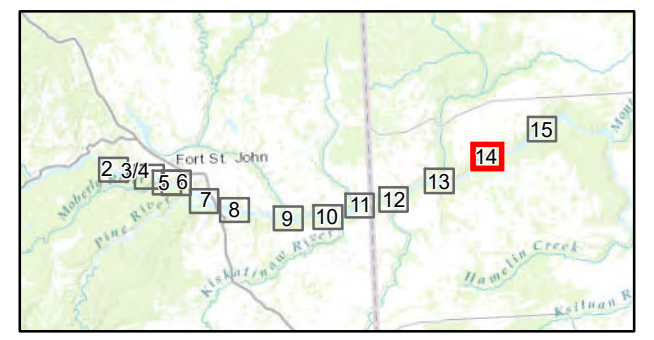
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- GRAIN SIZE PLOT LOCATION
 - RIVER KILOMETRE AS MEASURED DOWNSTREAM FROM WAC BENNETT DAM
 - RIVER CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
 - ROAD
 - OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
 - UPPER SITE 109L
 - FLOW DIRECTION
- INSET PLOT LEGEND**
- 2015 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2017 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
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 - 2019 WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
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1. LDB: LEFT DOWNSTREAM BANK

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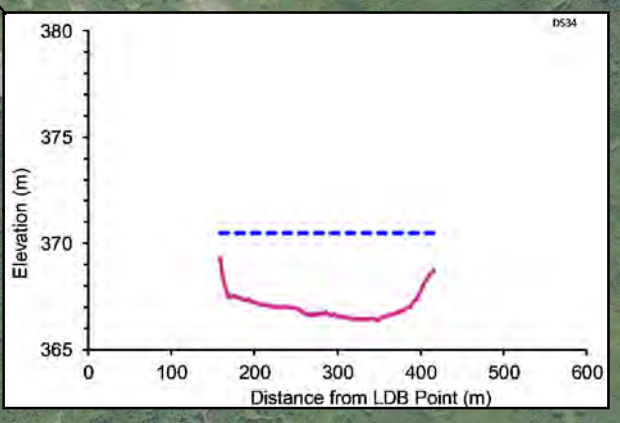
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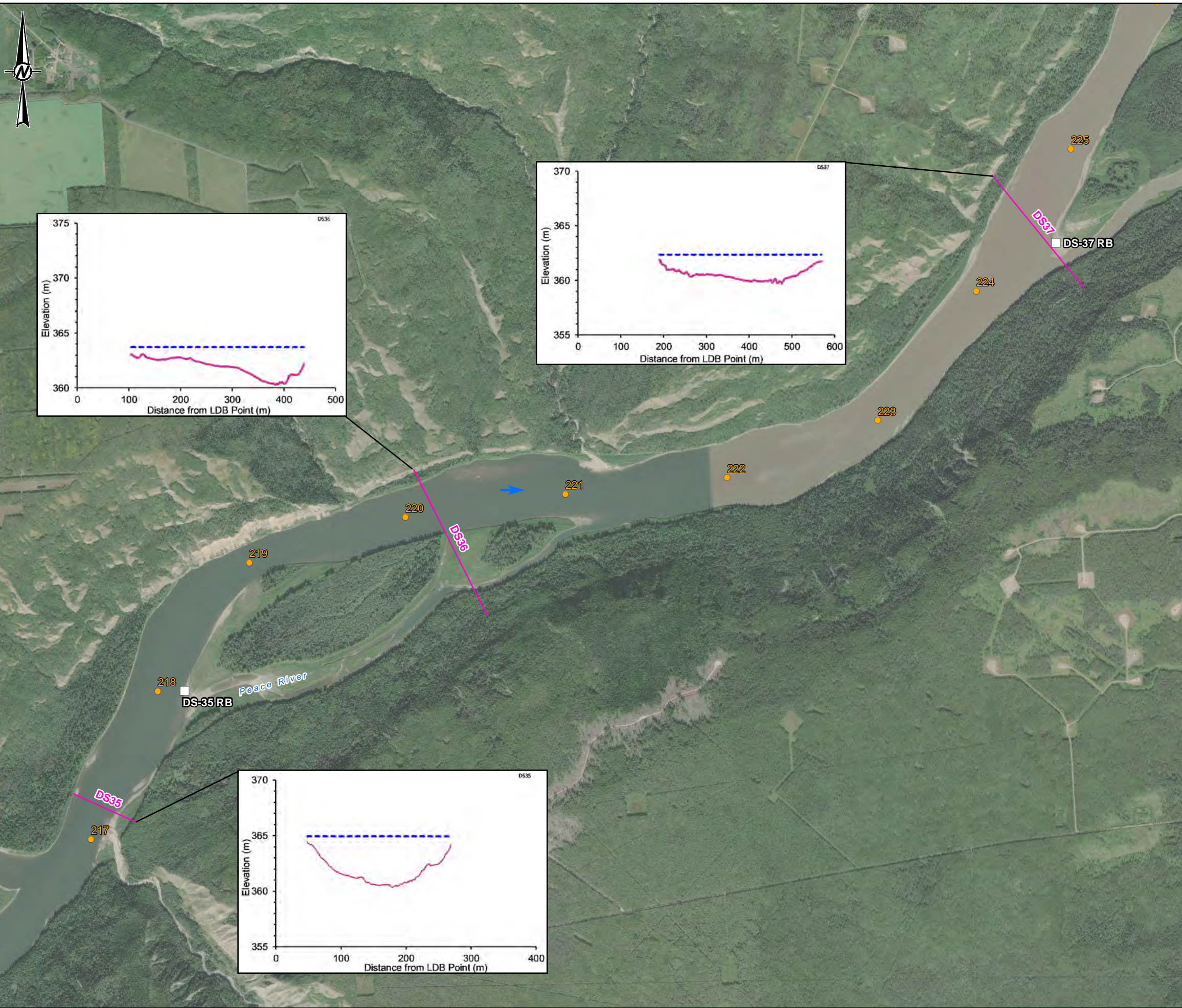
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TITLE
PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM STUDY AREA, 2019.

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	REVIEWED	GA
	APPROVED	DF

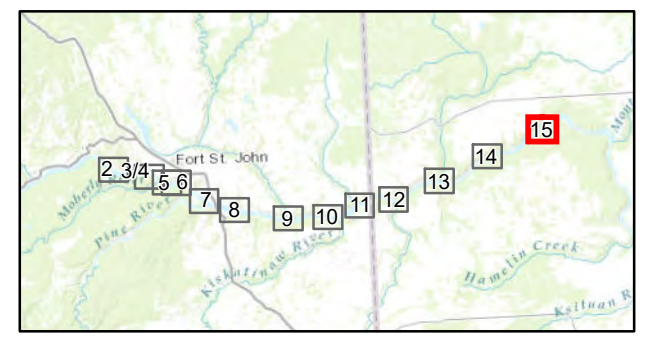


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- LEGEND**
- GRAIN SIZE PLOT LOCATION
 - RIVER KILOMETRE AS MEASURED DOWNSTREAM FROM WAC BENNETT DAM
 - RIVER CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
 - ROAD
 - ▭ OUTLINE OF SITE C PERMANENT COMPONENTS
 - UPPER SITE 109L
 - ➔ FLOW DIRECTION

- INSET PLOT LEGEND**
- 2015 RIVERBED ELEVATION
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 - 2018 RIVERBED ELEVATION
 - 2019 RIVERBED ELEVATION
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PEACE RIVER PHYSICAL HABITAT MONITORING PROGRAM – MON-3

TITLE
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APPENDIX B

**River Cross-Section Data (2015 to
2019)**

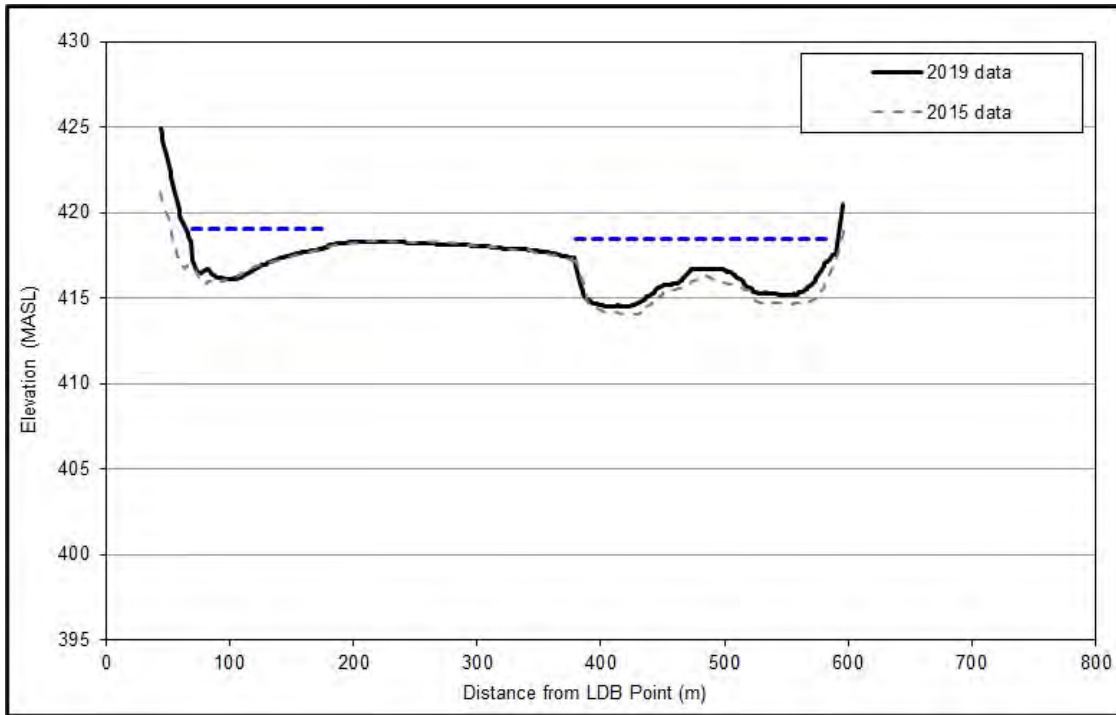


Figure B1: River cross-section at Transect #US12, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

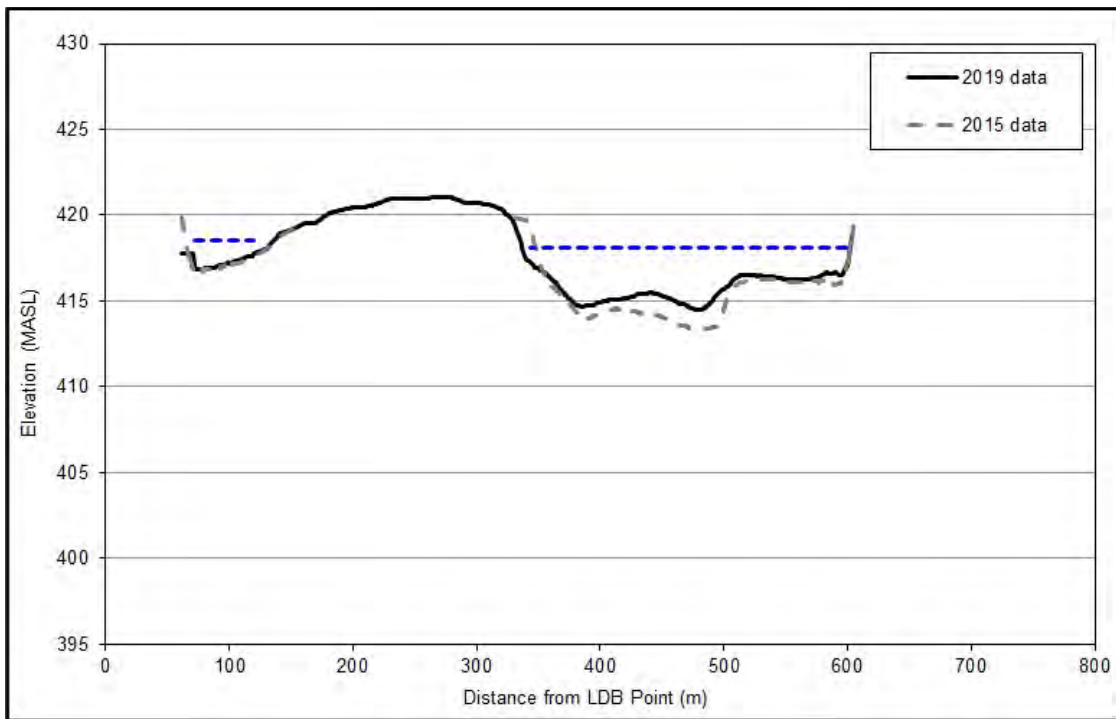


Figure B2: River cross-section at Transect #US11, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

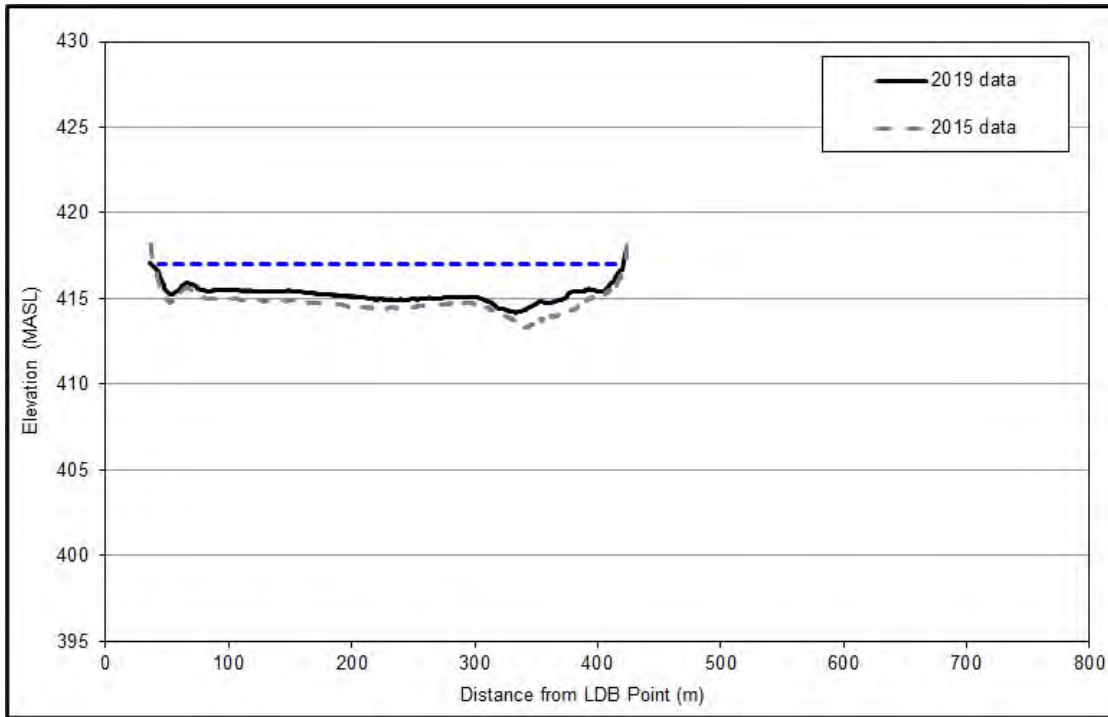


Figure B3: River cross-section at Transect #US10, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

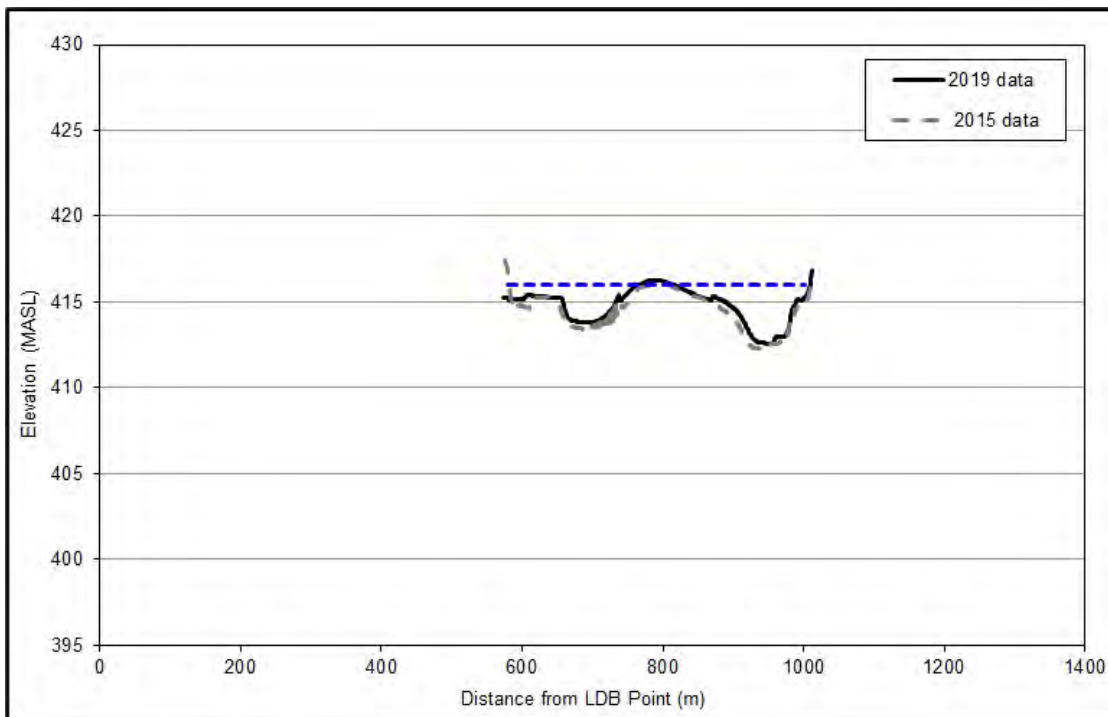


Figure B4: River cross-section at Transect #US09, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

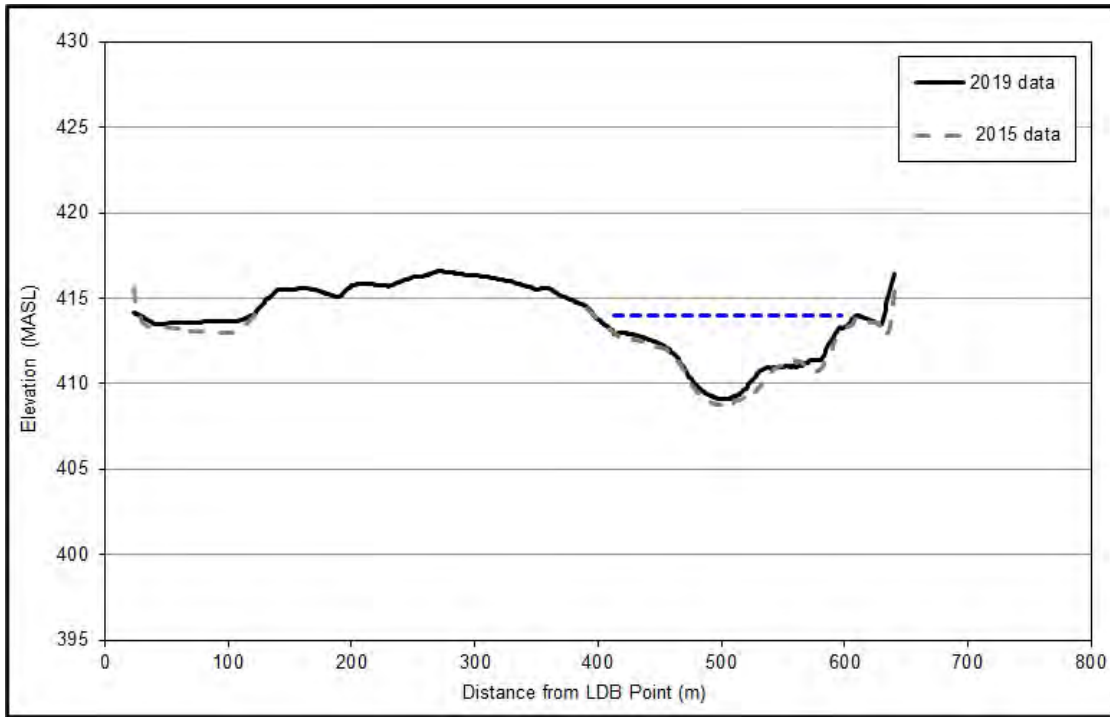


Figure B5: River cross-section at Transect #US08, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

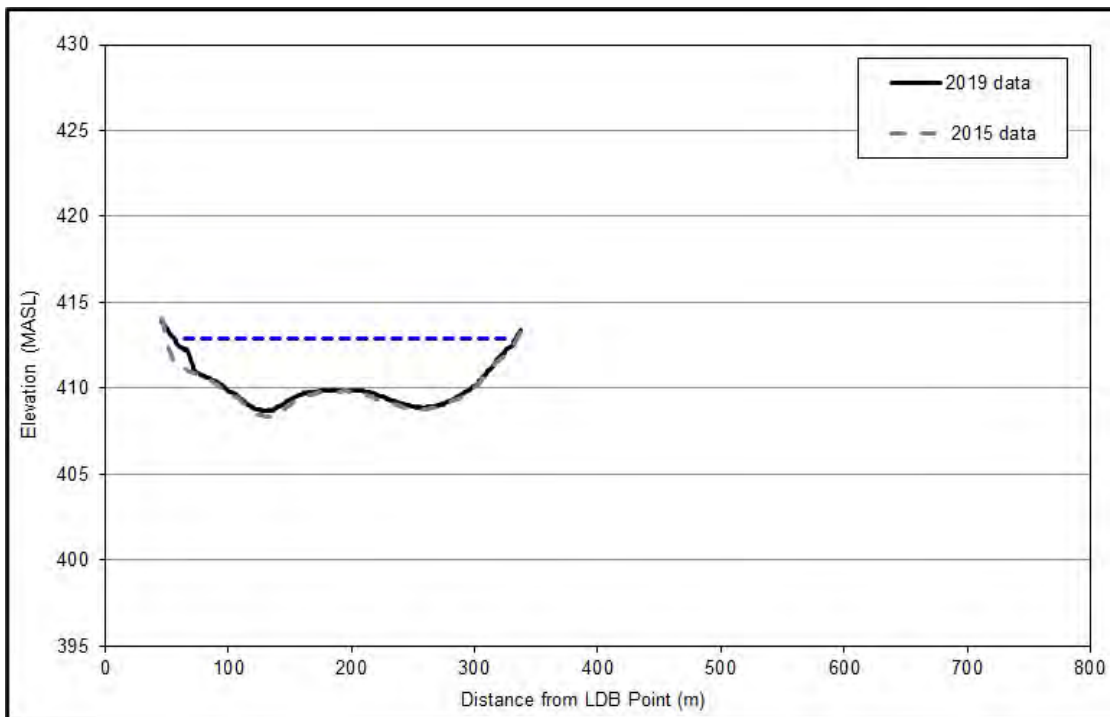


Figure B6: River cross-section at Transect #US07, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

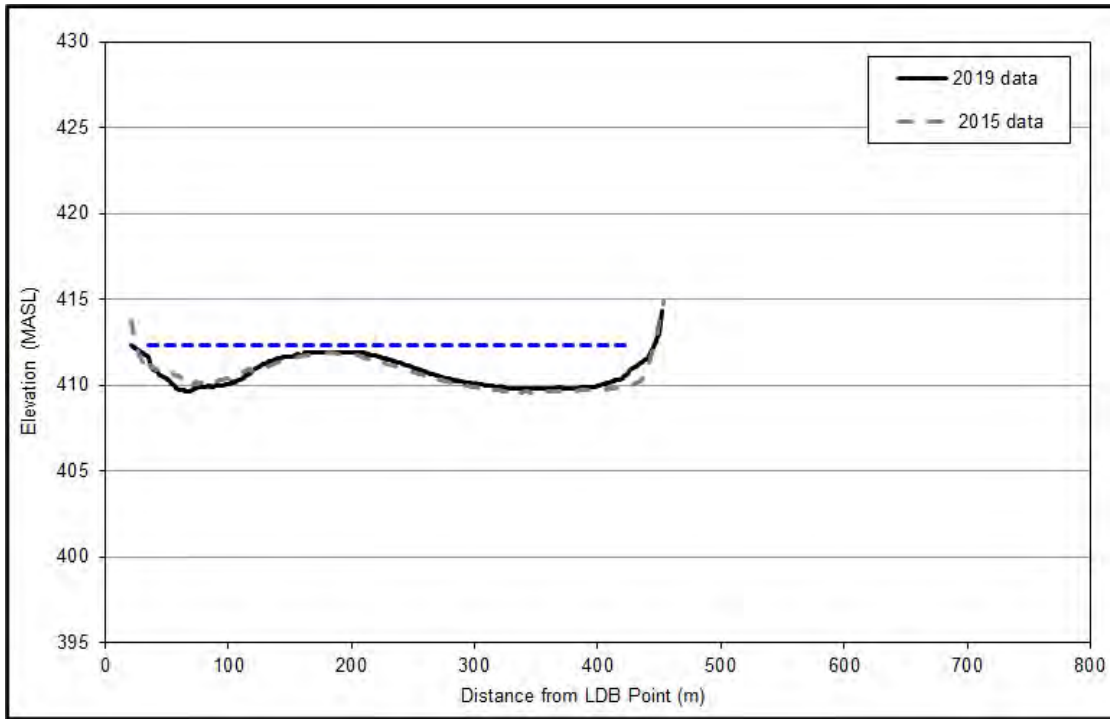


Figure B7: River cross-section at Transect #US06, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

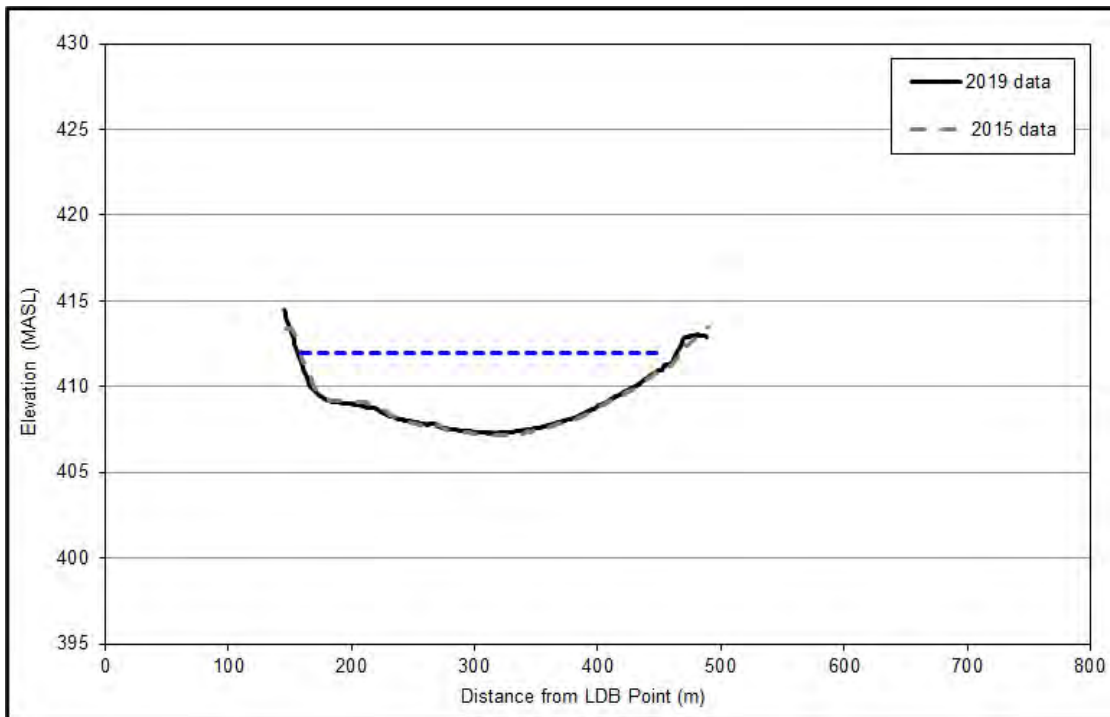


Figure B8: River cross-section at Transect #US05, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

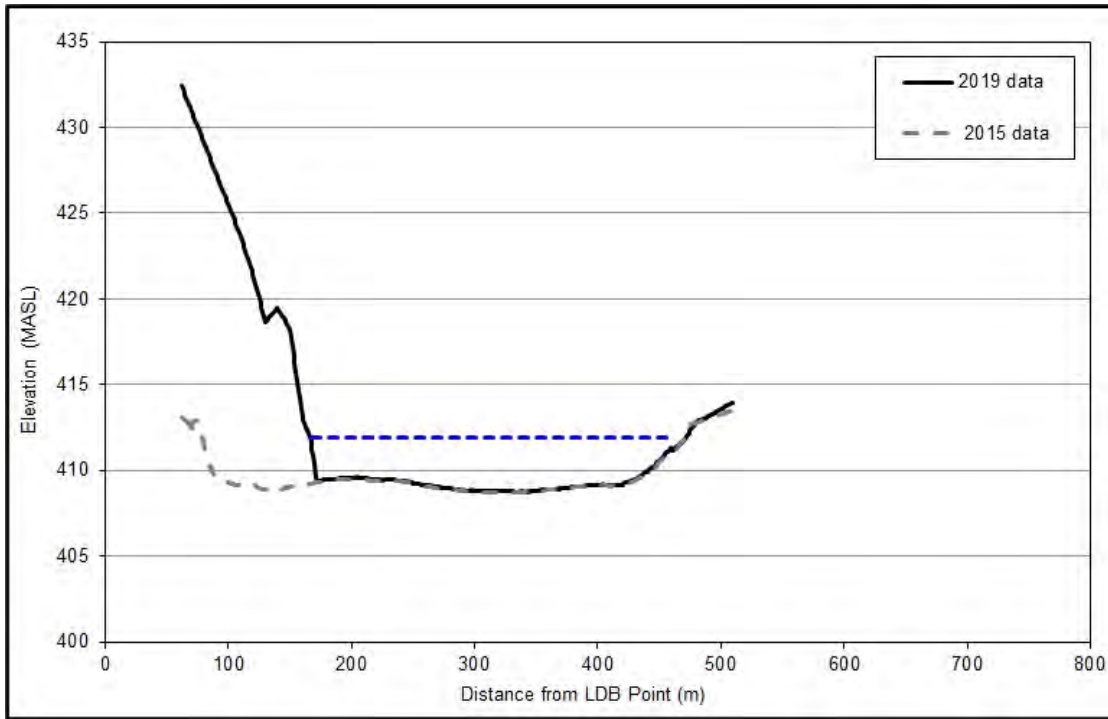


Figure B9: River cross-section at Transect #US04, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

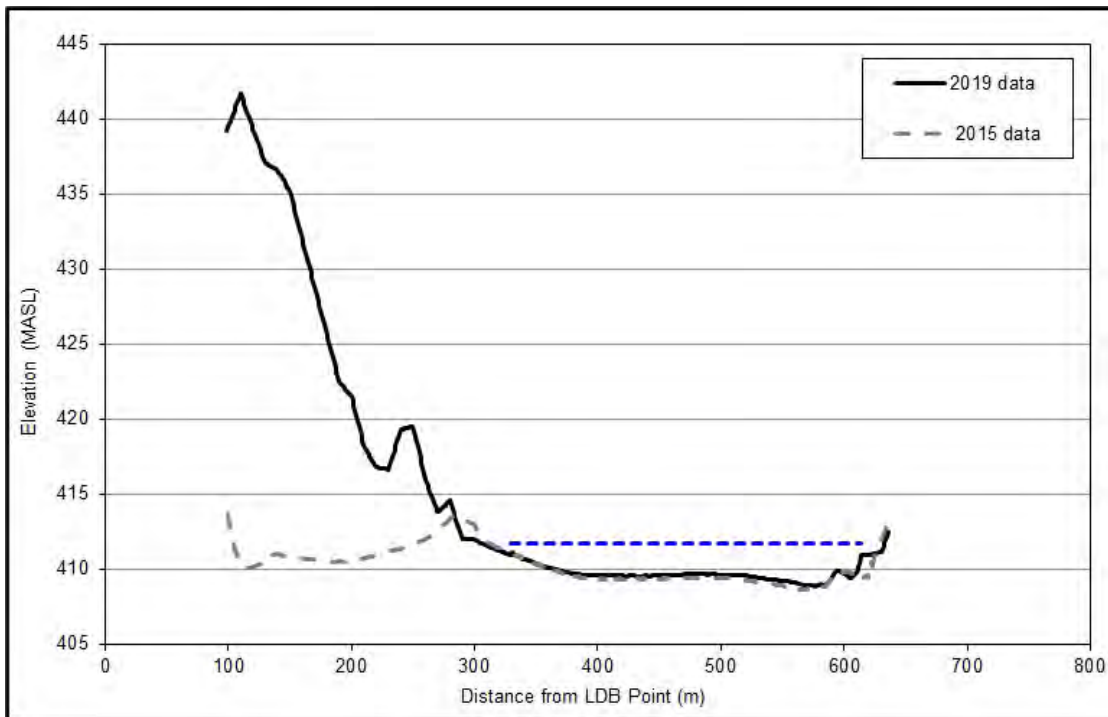


Figure B10: River cross-section at Transect #US03, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

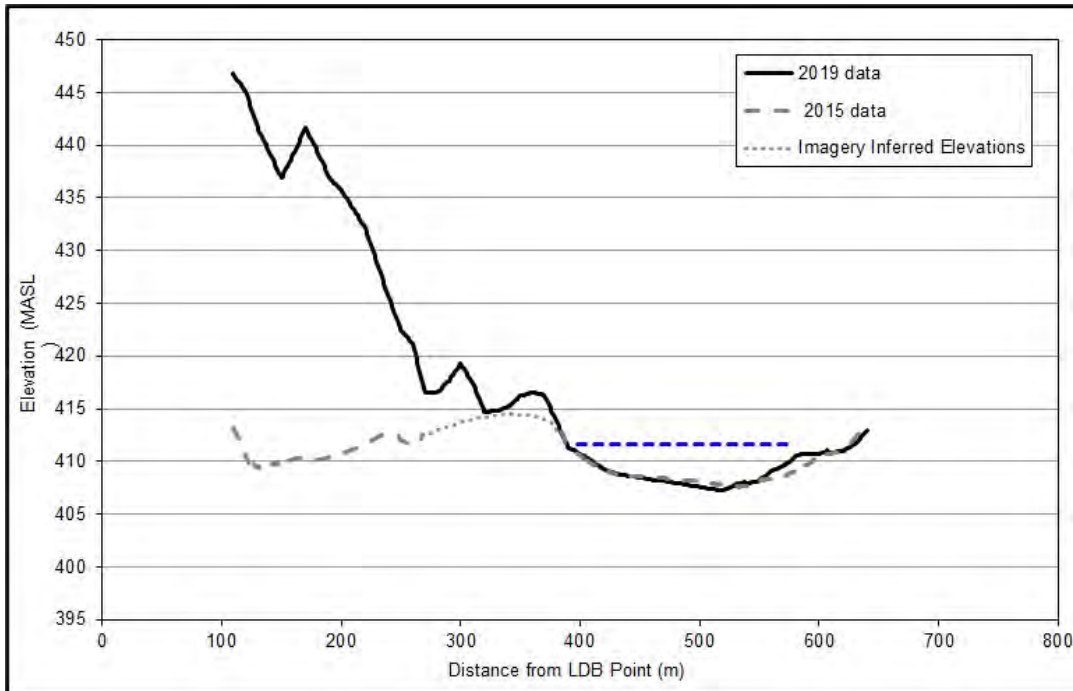


Figure B11: River cross-section at Transect #US02, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

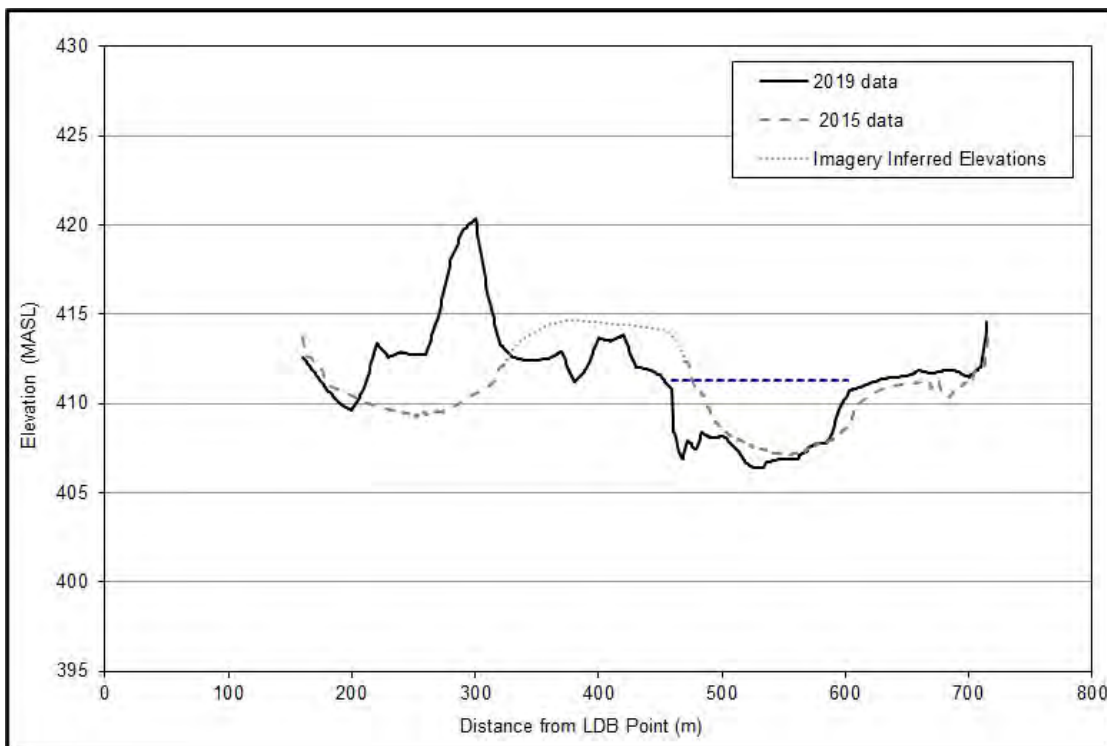


Figure B12: River cross-section at Transect #US01, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

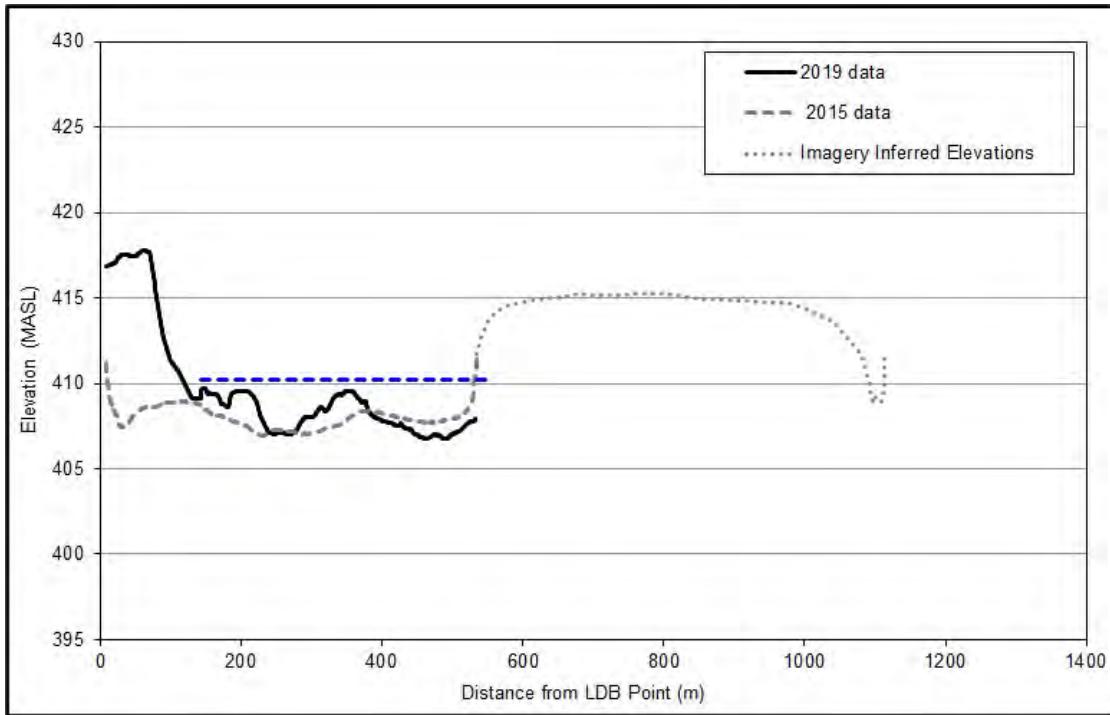


Figure B13: River cross-section at Transect #DS01, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.
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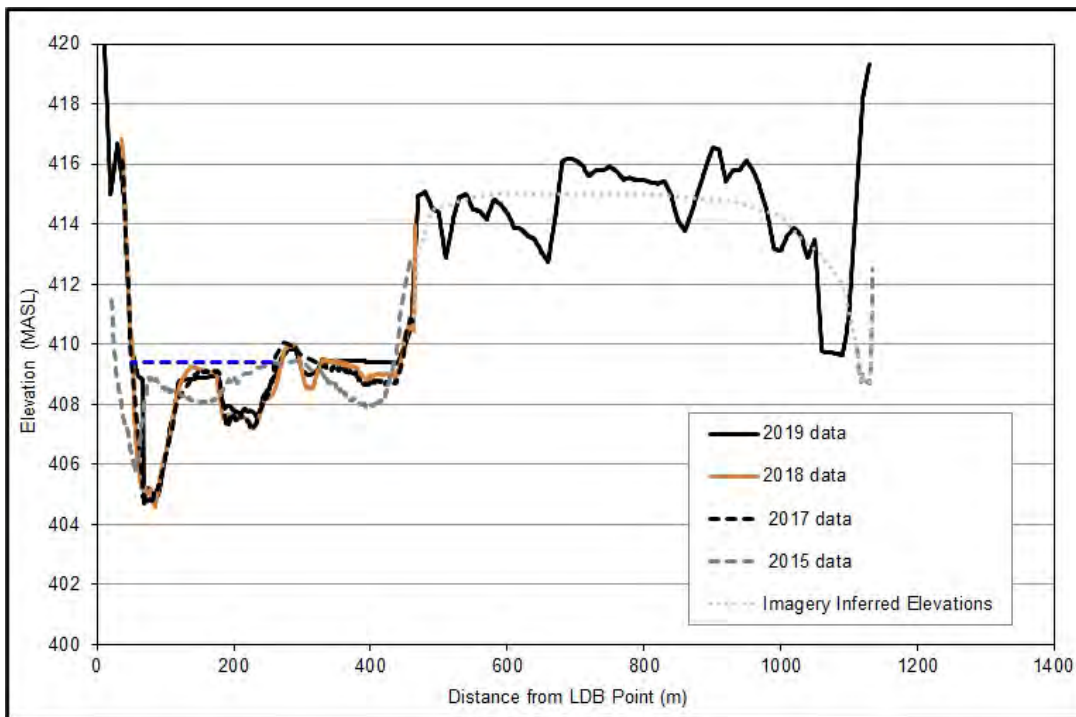


Figure B14: River cross-section at Transect #DS03, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.
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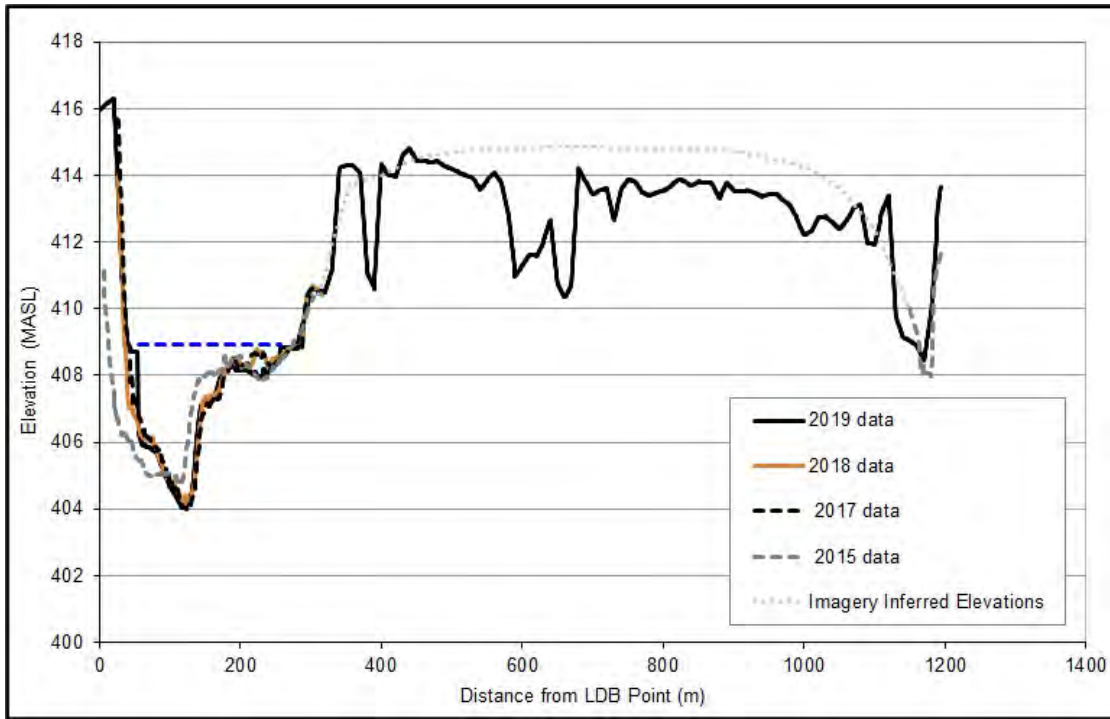


Figure B15: River cross-section at Transect #DS04, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

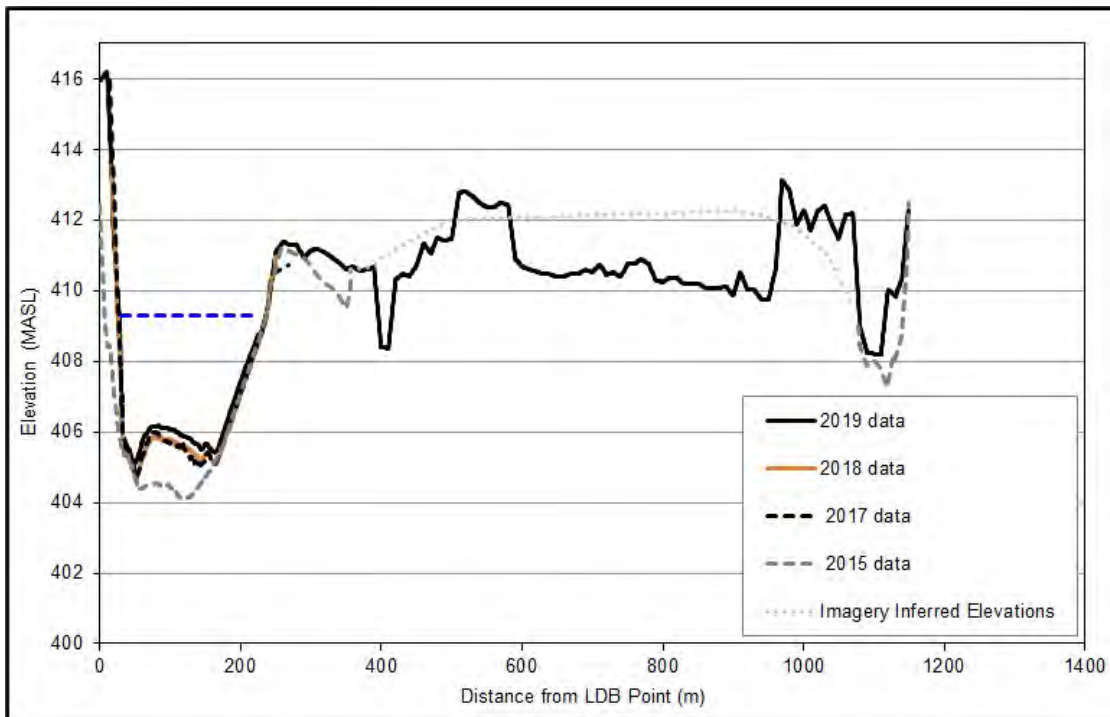


Figure B16: River cross-section at Transect #DS05, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

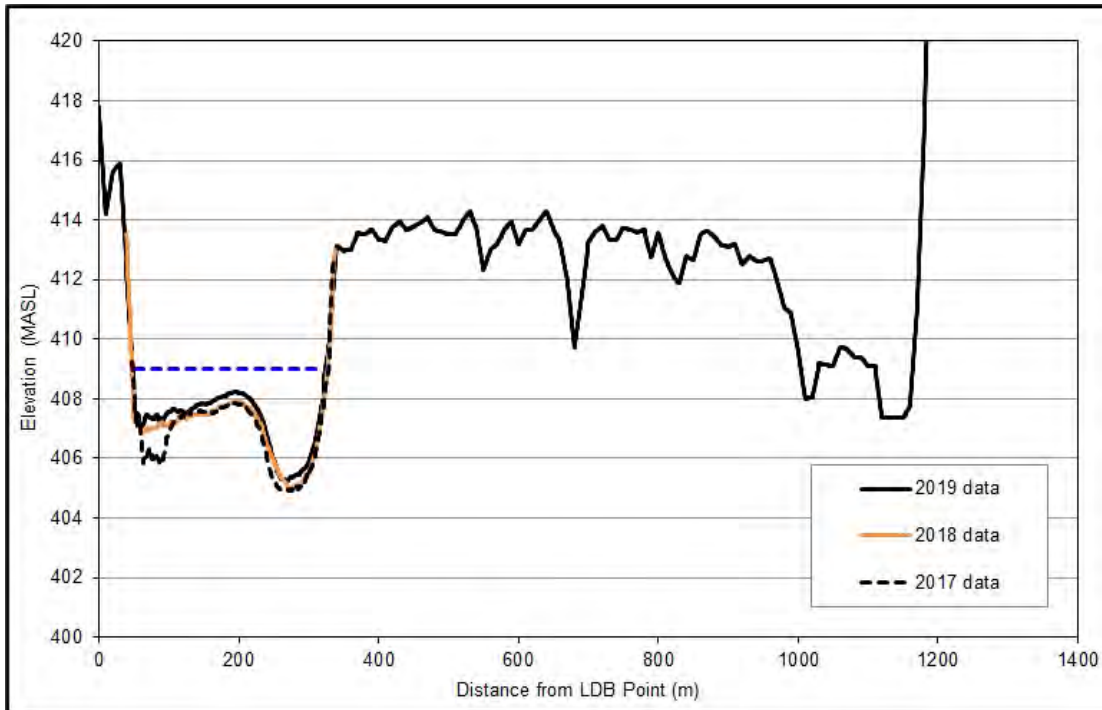


Figure B17: River cross-section at Transect #DS06a, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

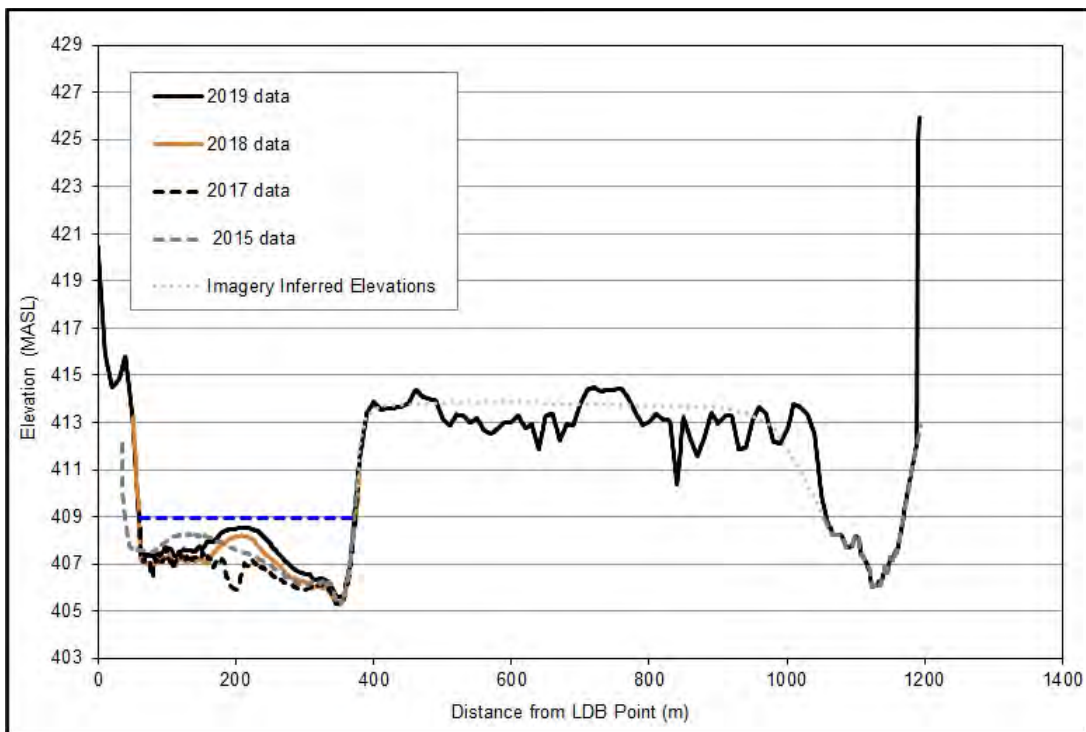


Figure B18: River cross-section at Transect #DS06, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

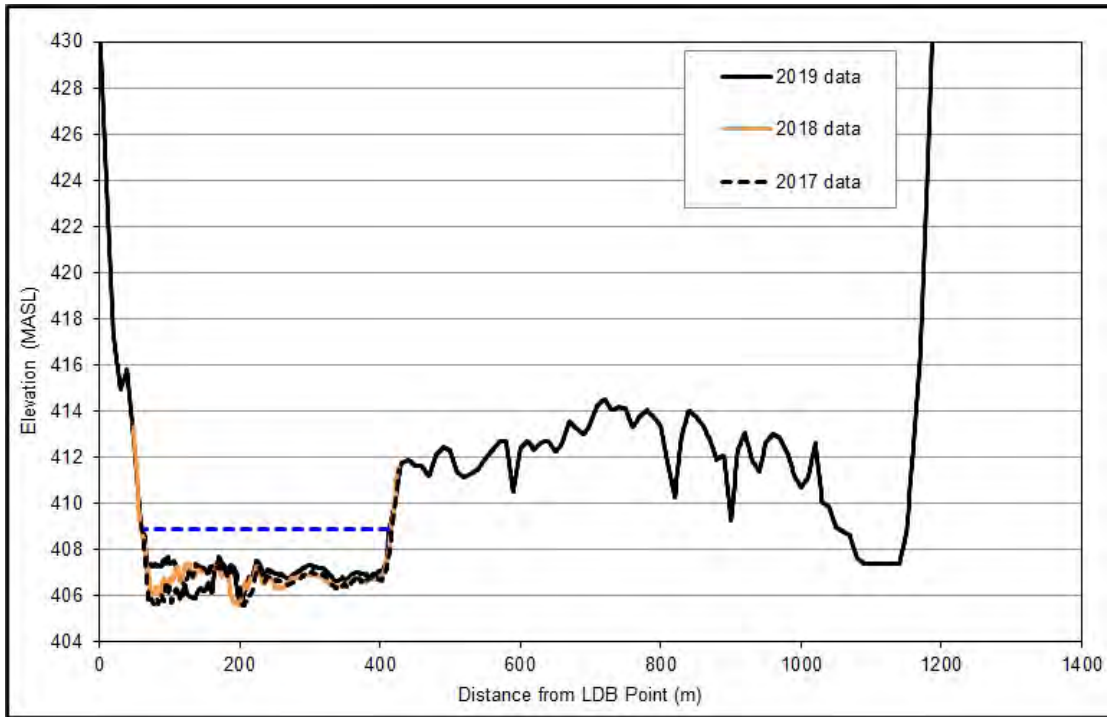


Figure B19: River cross-section at Transect #DS06b, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

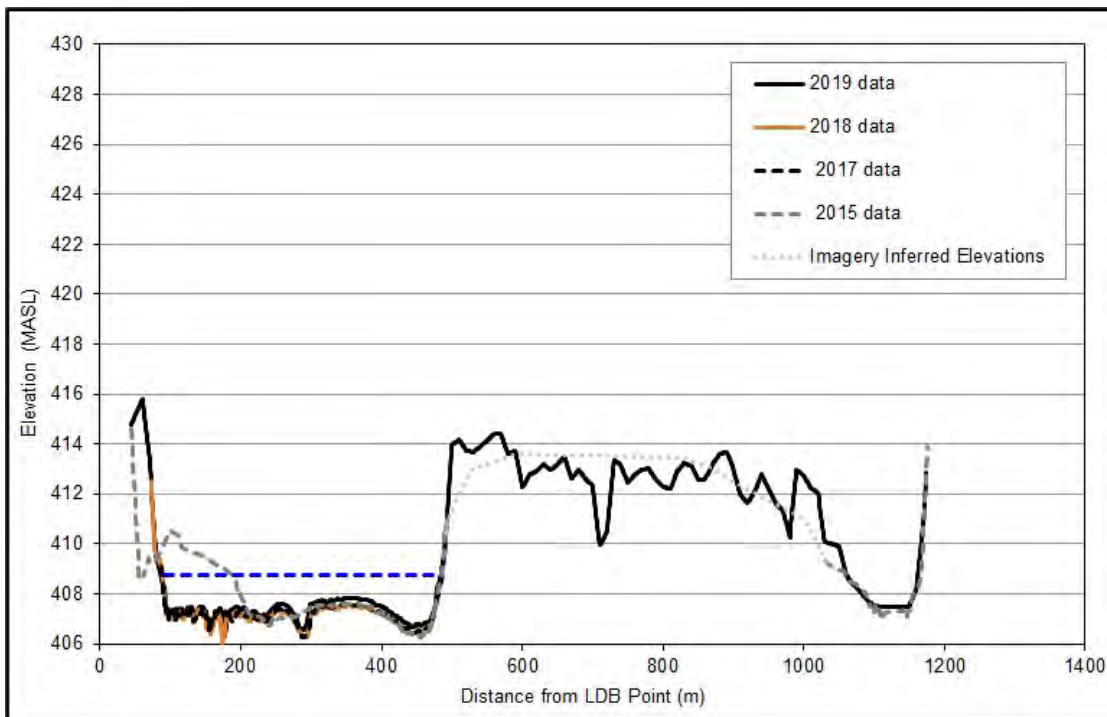


Figure B20: River cross-section at Transect #DS07, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

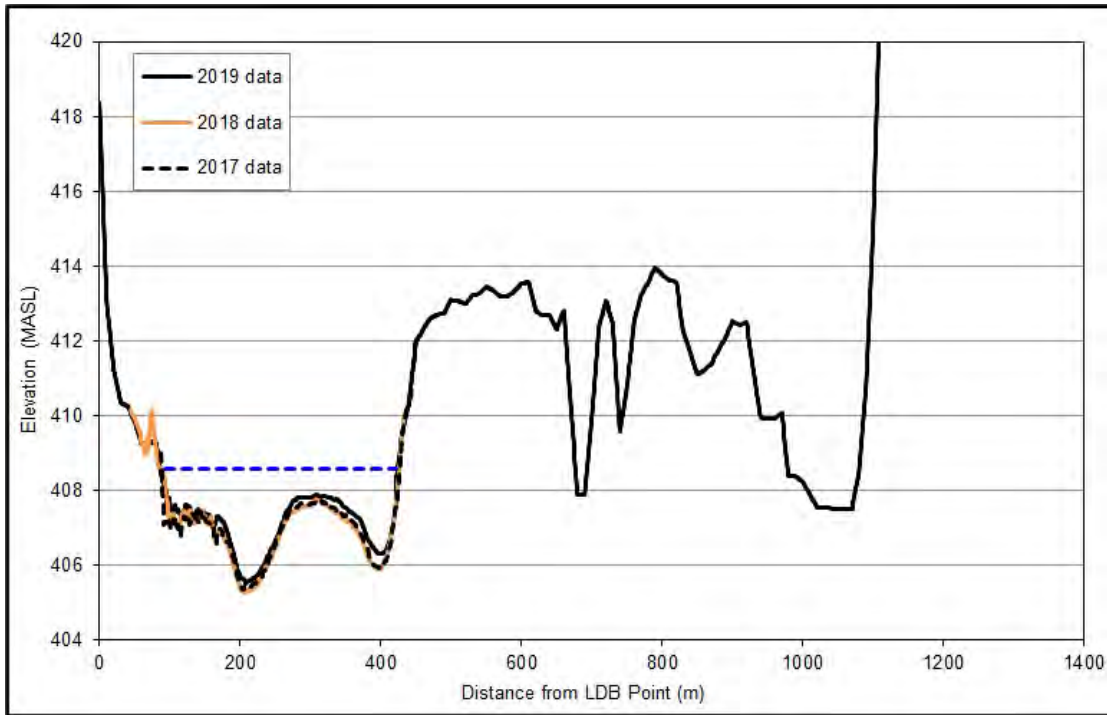


Figure B21: River cross-section at Transect #DS07b, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

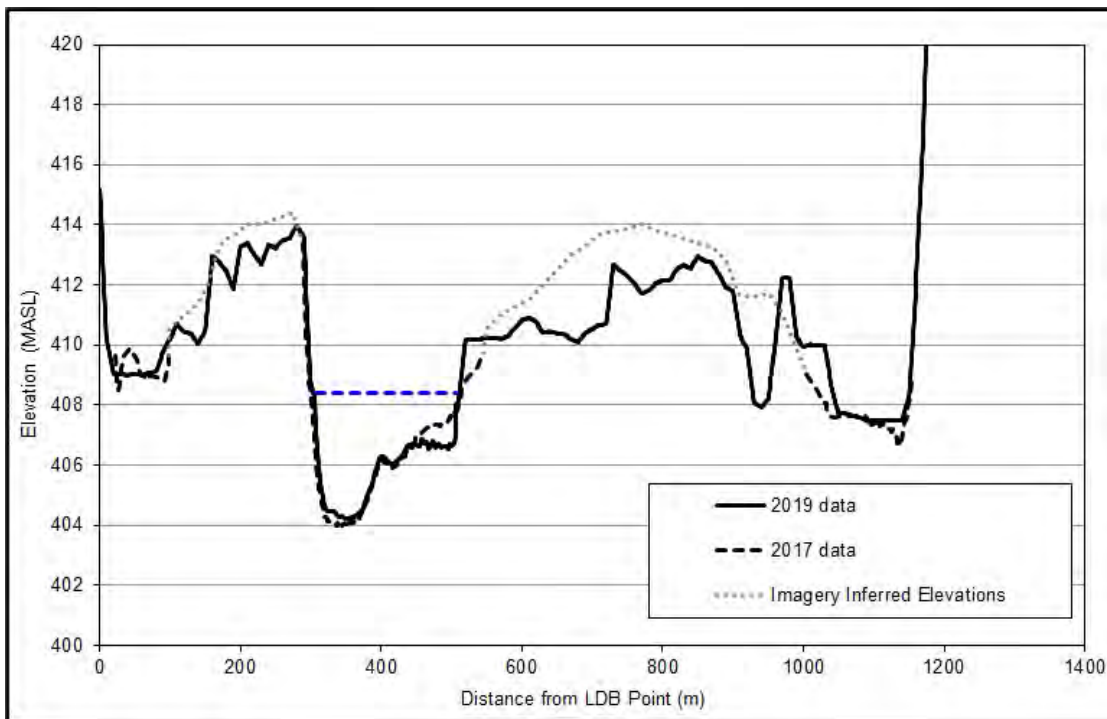


Figure B22: River cross-section at Transect #DS07a, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

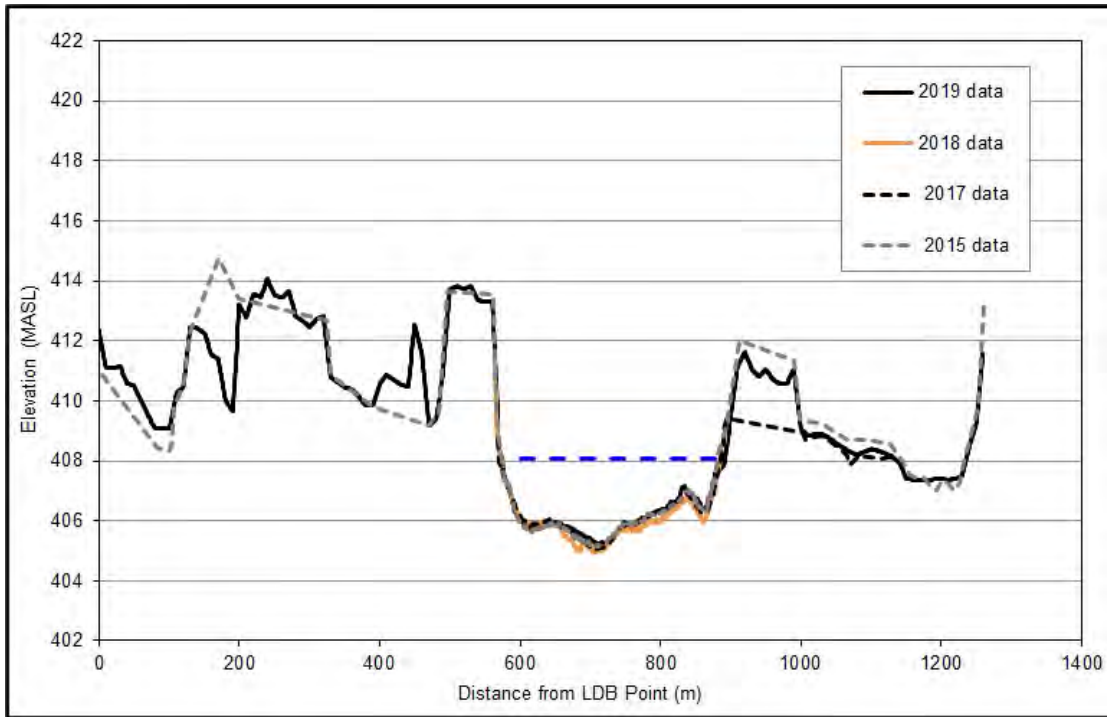


Figure B23: River cross-section at Transect #DS08, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

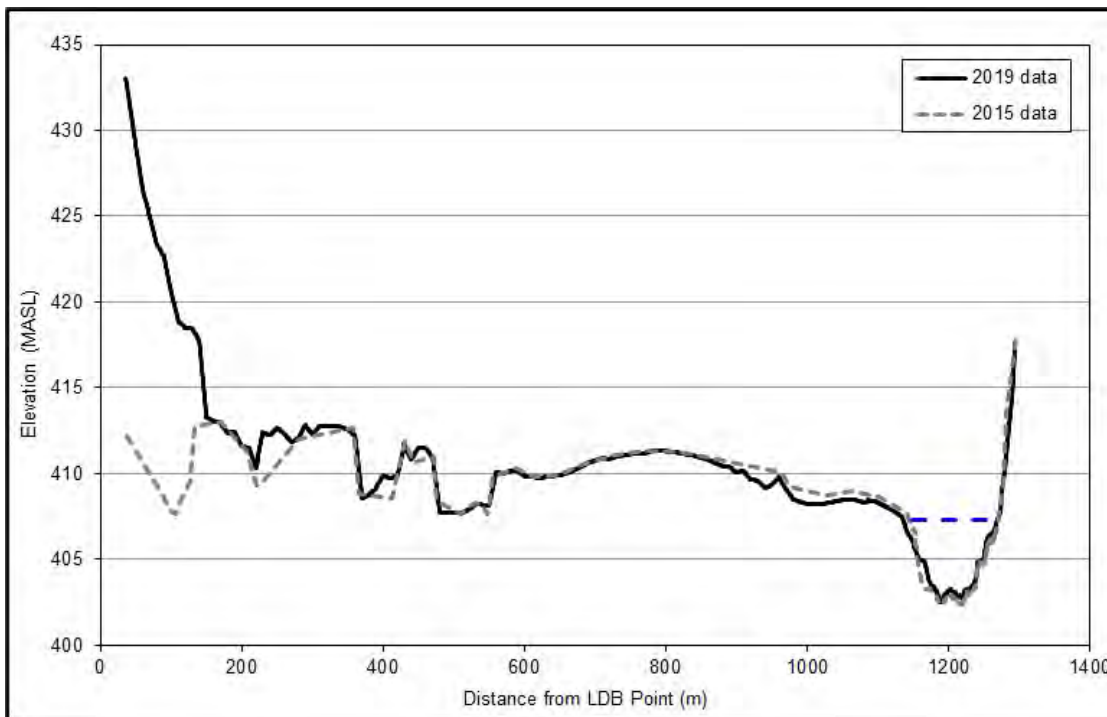


Figure B24: River cross-section at Transect #DS09, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

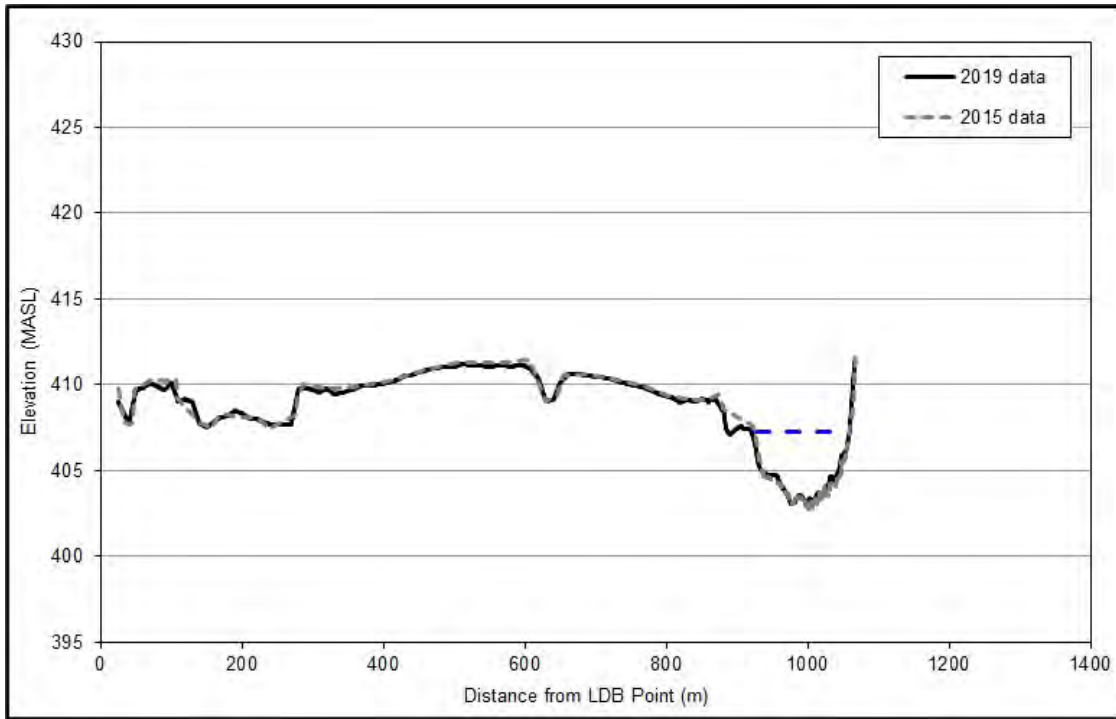


Figure B25: River cross-section at Transect #DS10, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

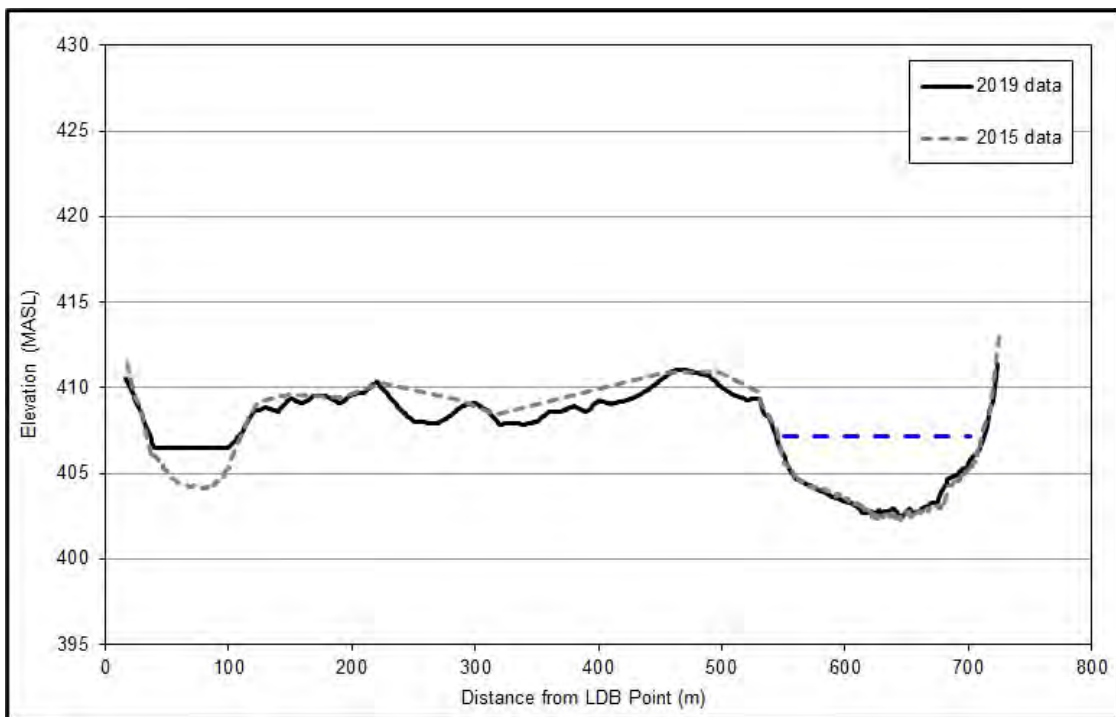


Figure B26: River cross-section at Transect #DS11, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

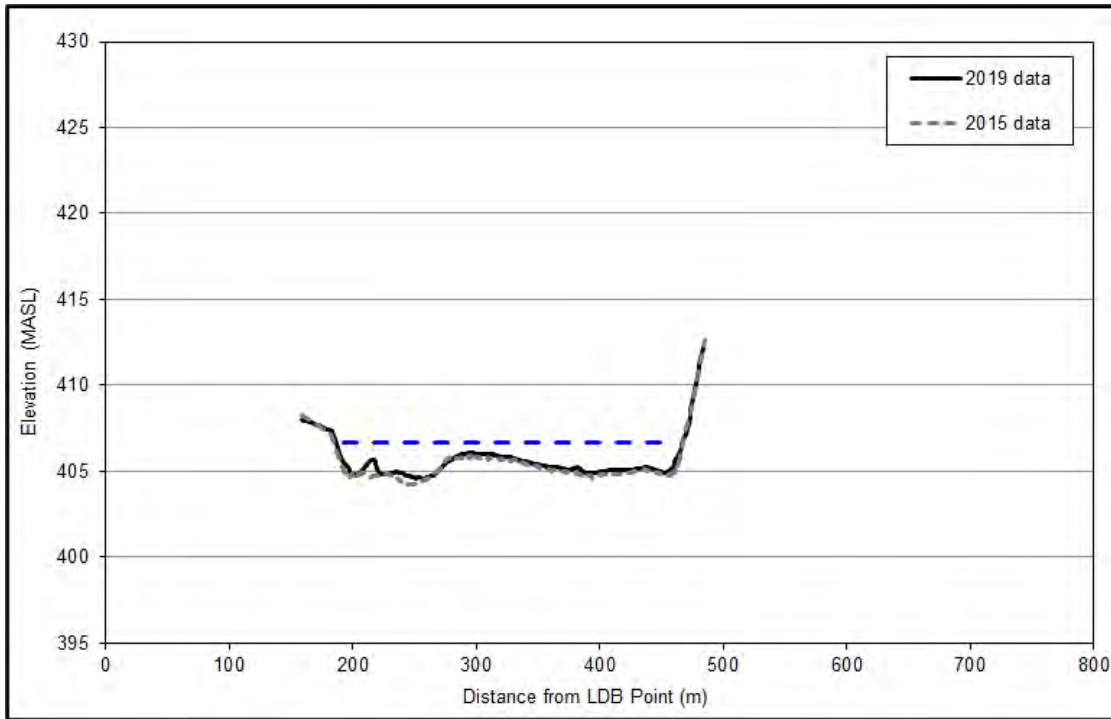


Figure B27: River cross-section at Transect #DS12, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

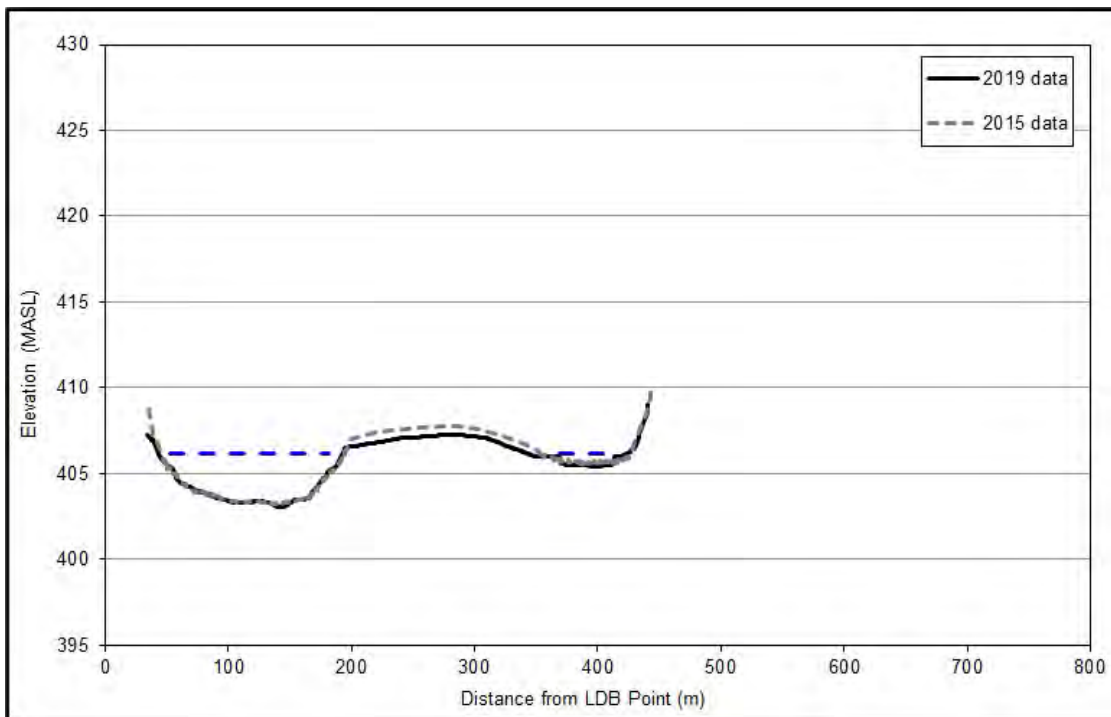


Figure B28: River cross-section at Transect #DS13, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

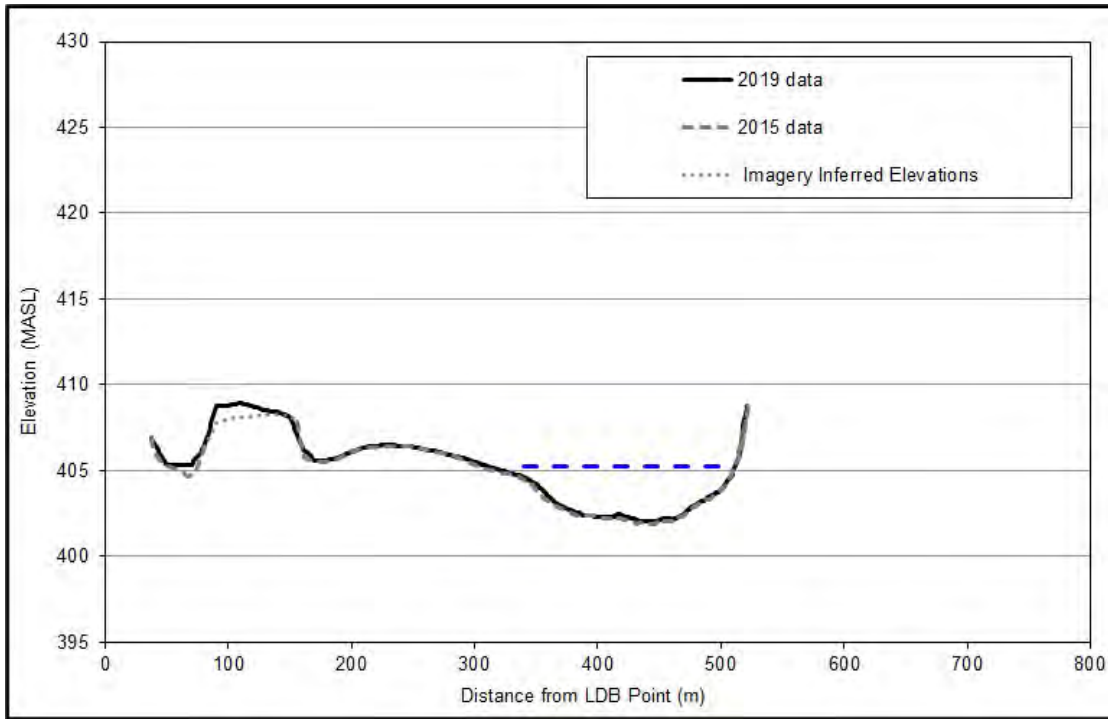


Figure B29: River cross-section at Transect #DS14, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

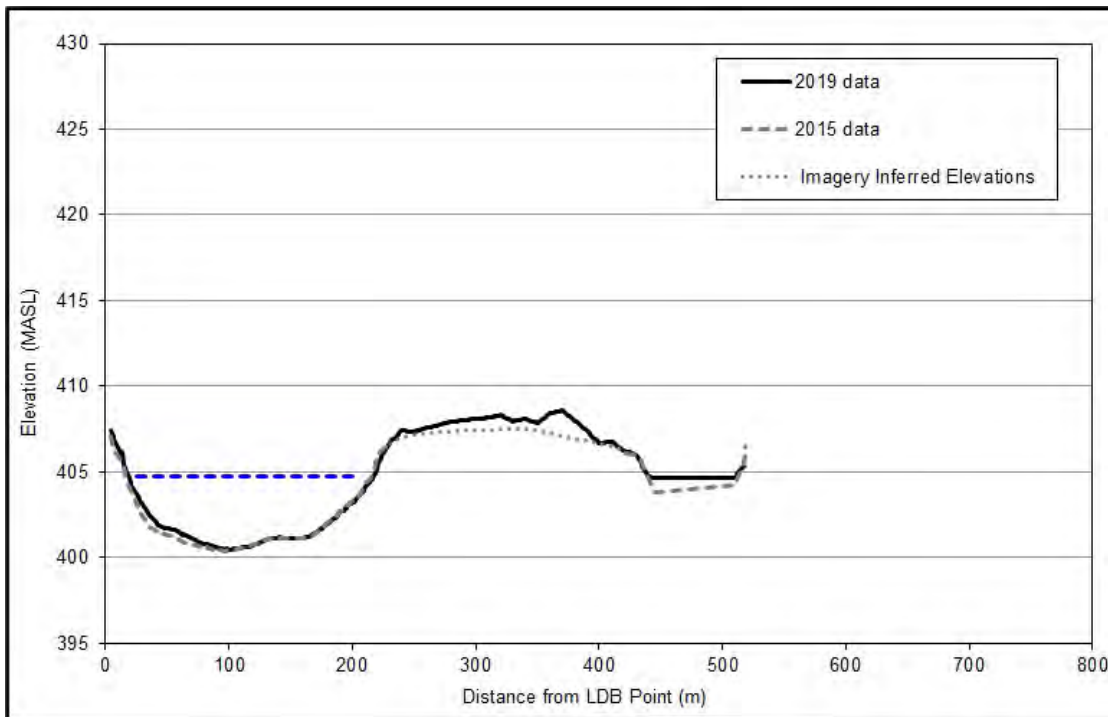


Figure B30: River cross-section at Transect #DS15, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

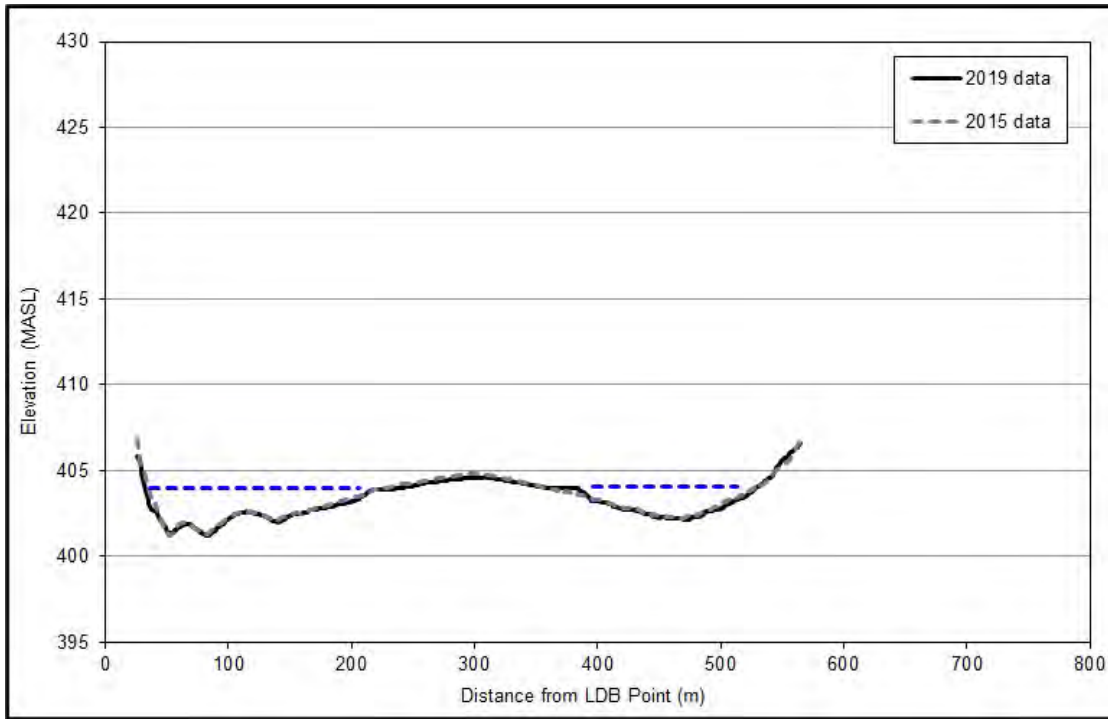


Figure B31: River cross-section at Transect #DS16, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

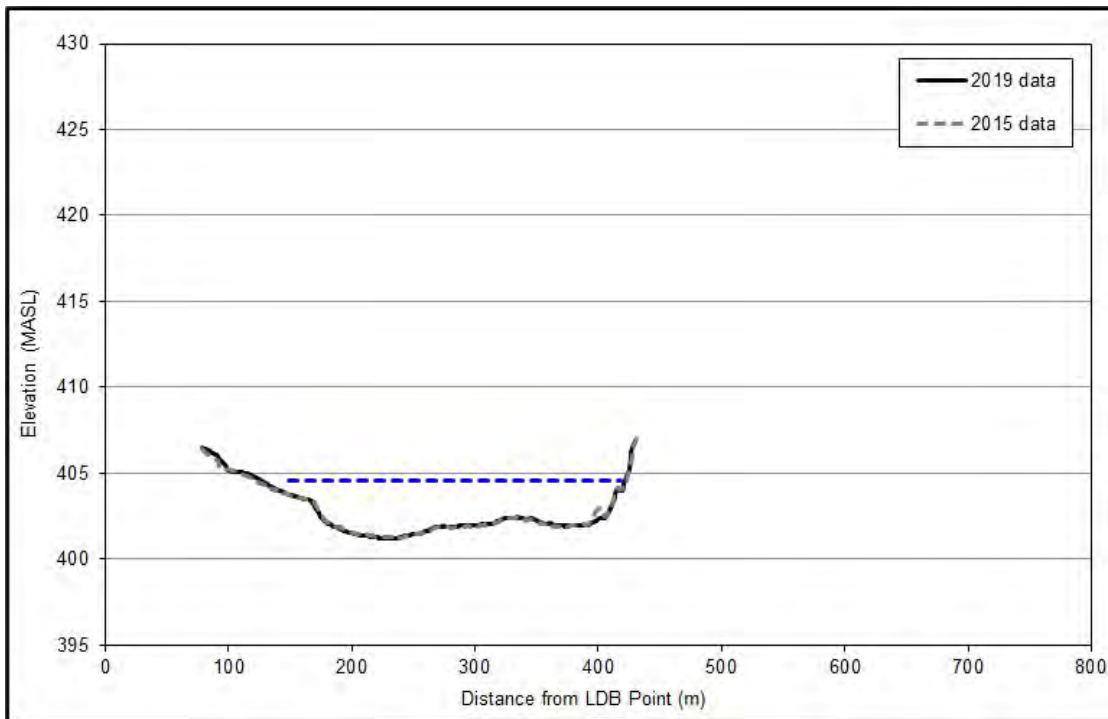


Figure B32: River cross-section at Transect #DS17, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

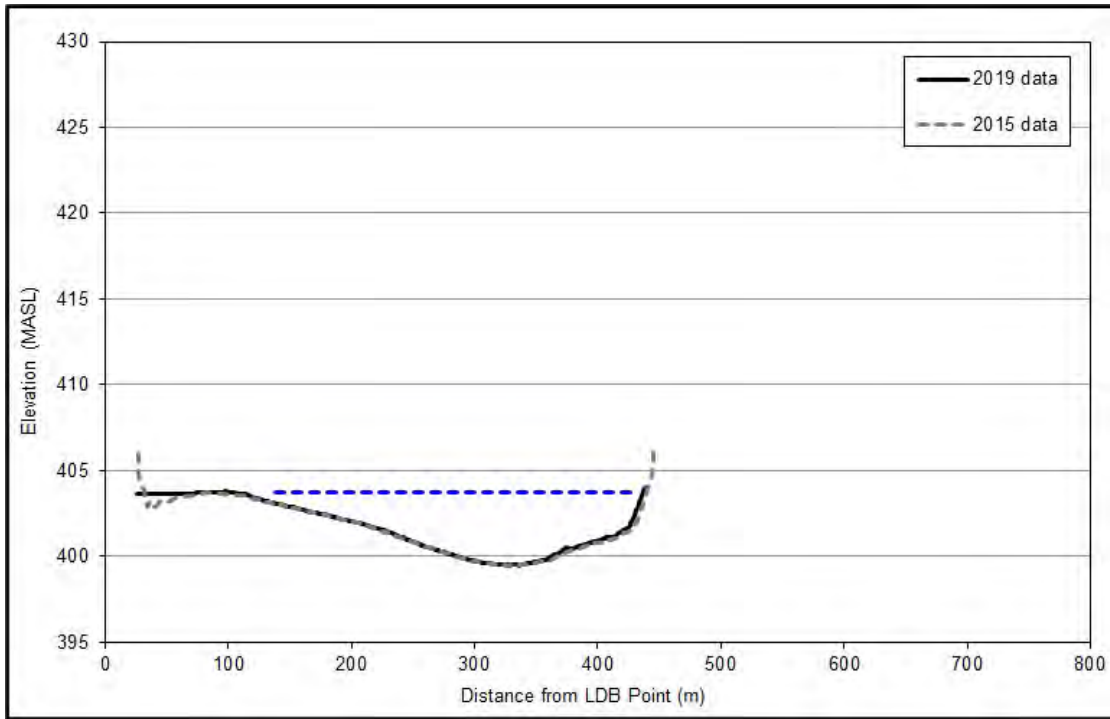


Figure B33: River cross-section at Transect #DS18, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

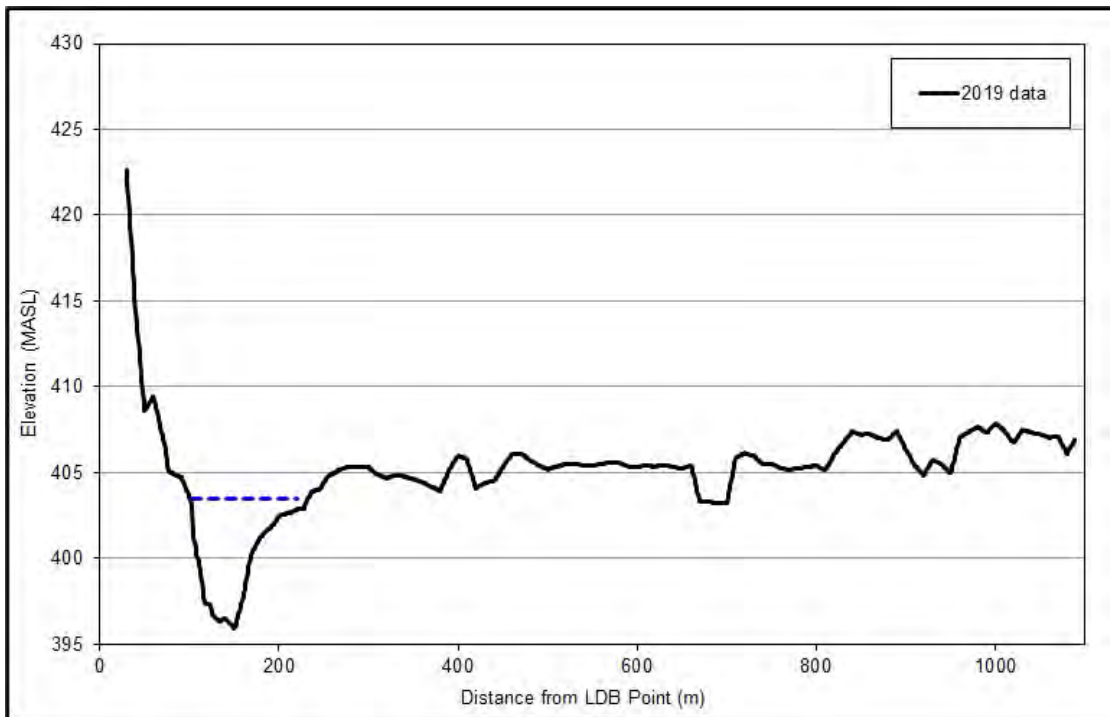


Figure B34: River cross-section at Transect #DS19, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

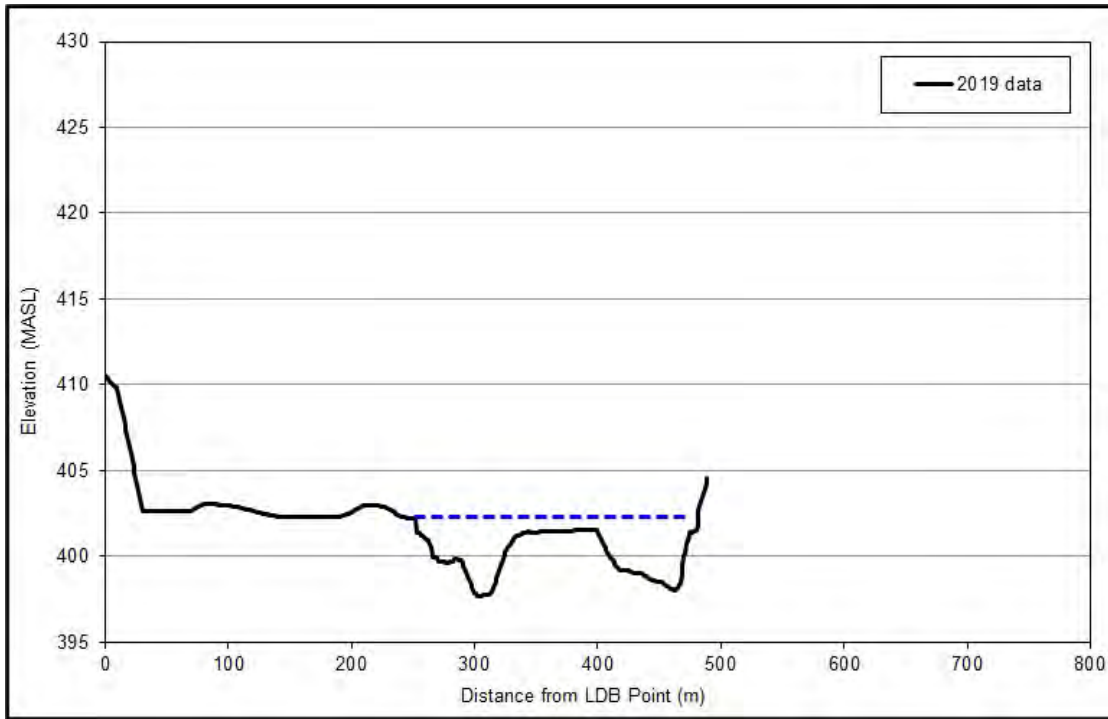


Figure B35: River cross-section at Transect #DS20, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

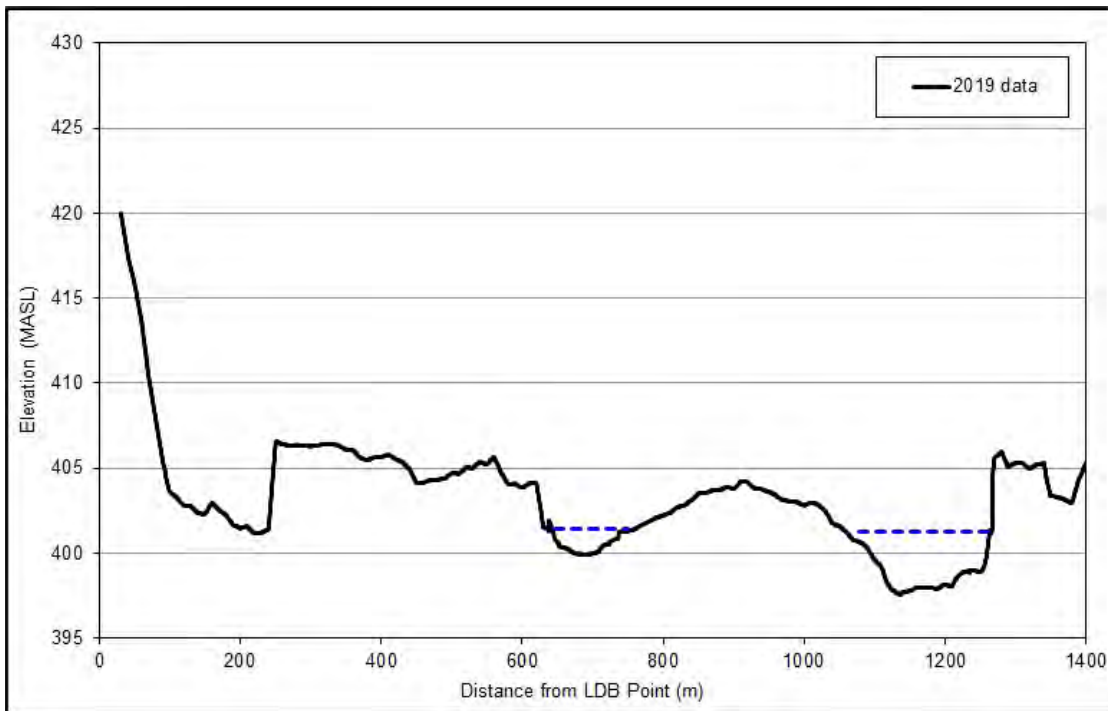


Figure B36: River cross-section at Transect #DS21, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

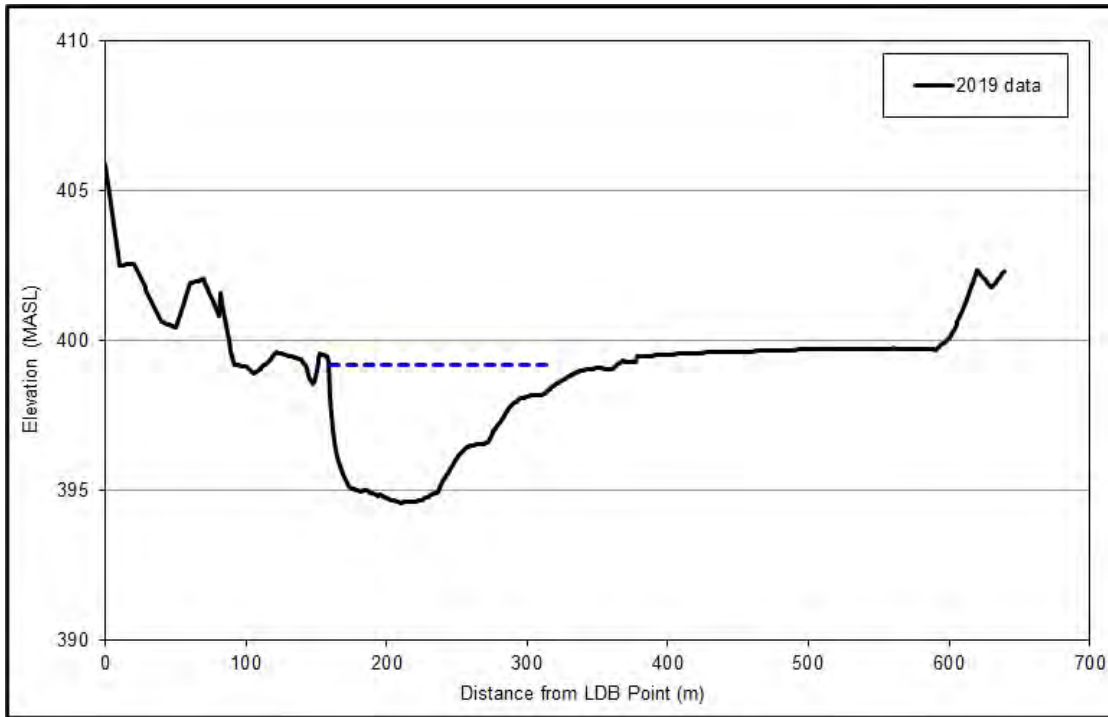


Figure B37: River cross-section at Transect #DS22, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

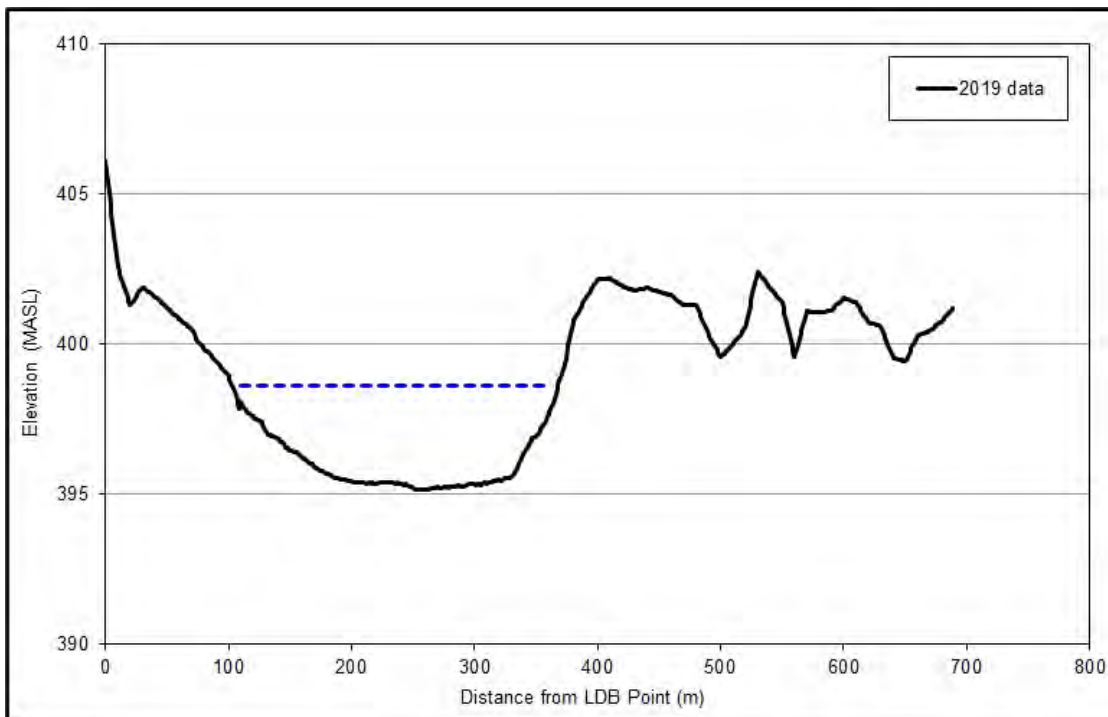


Figure B38: River cross-section at Transect #DS23, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

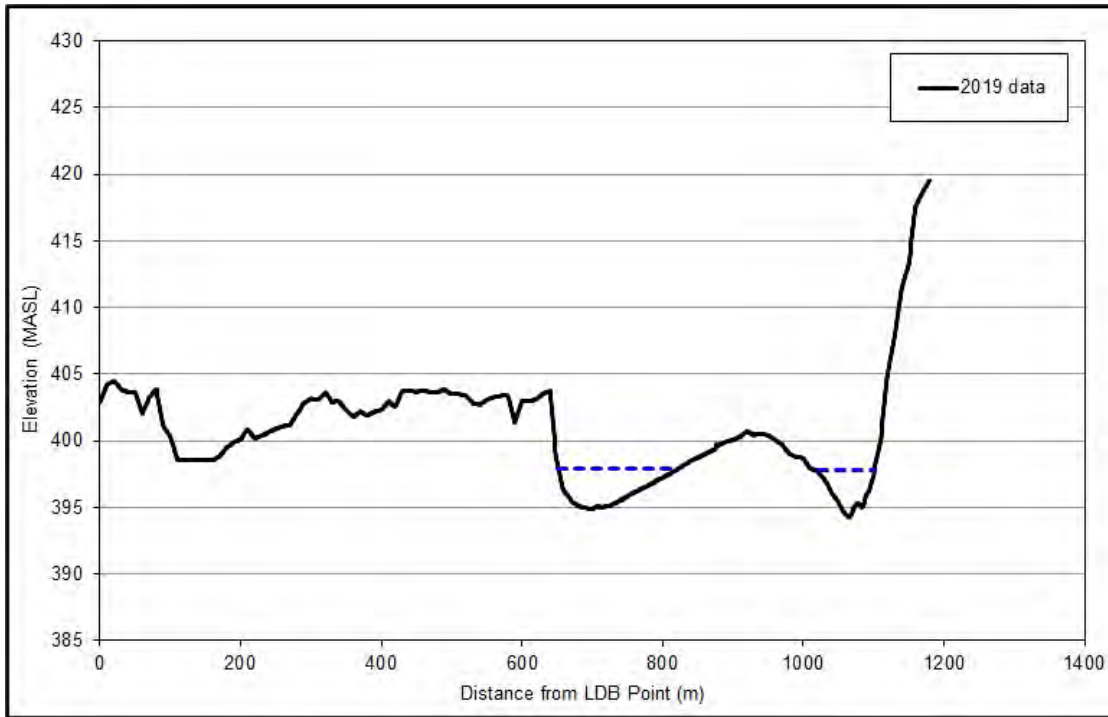


Figure B39: River cross-section at Transect #DS24, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

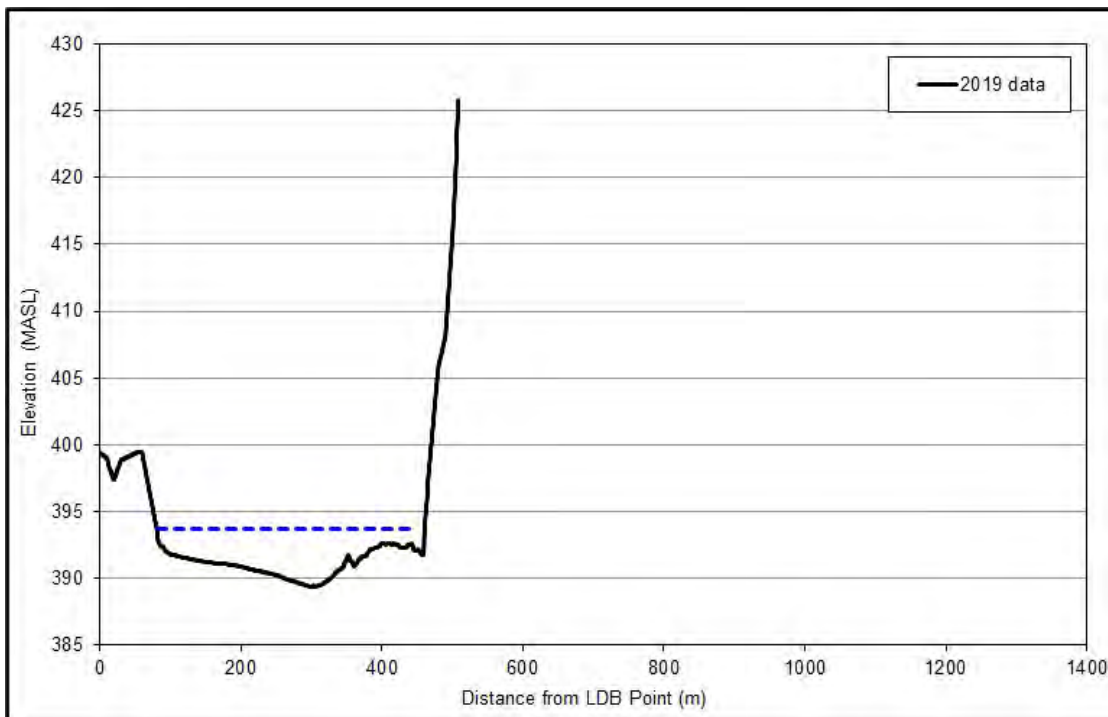


Figure B40: River cross-section at Transect #DS25, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

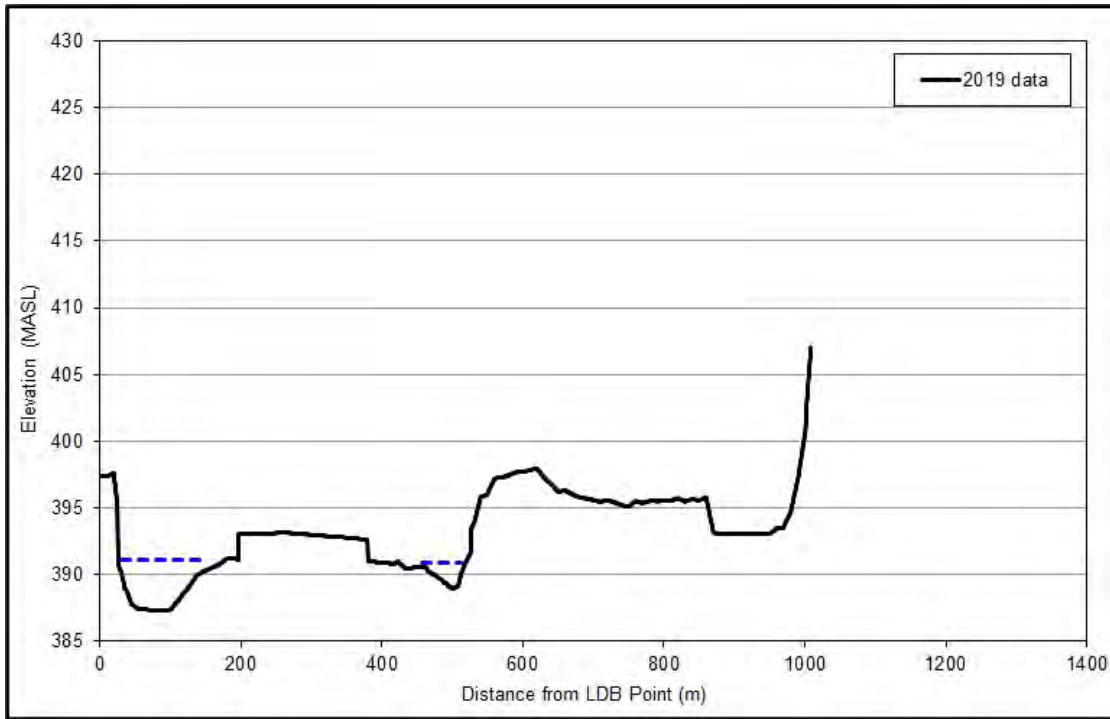


Figure B41: River cross-section at Transect #DS26, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

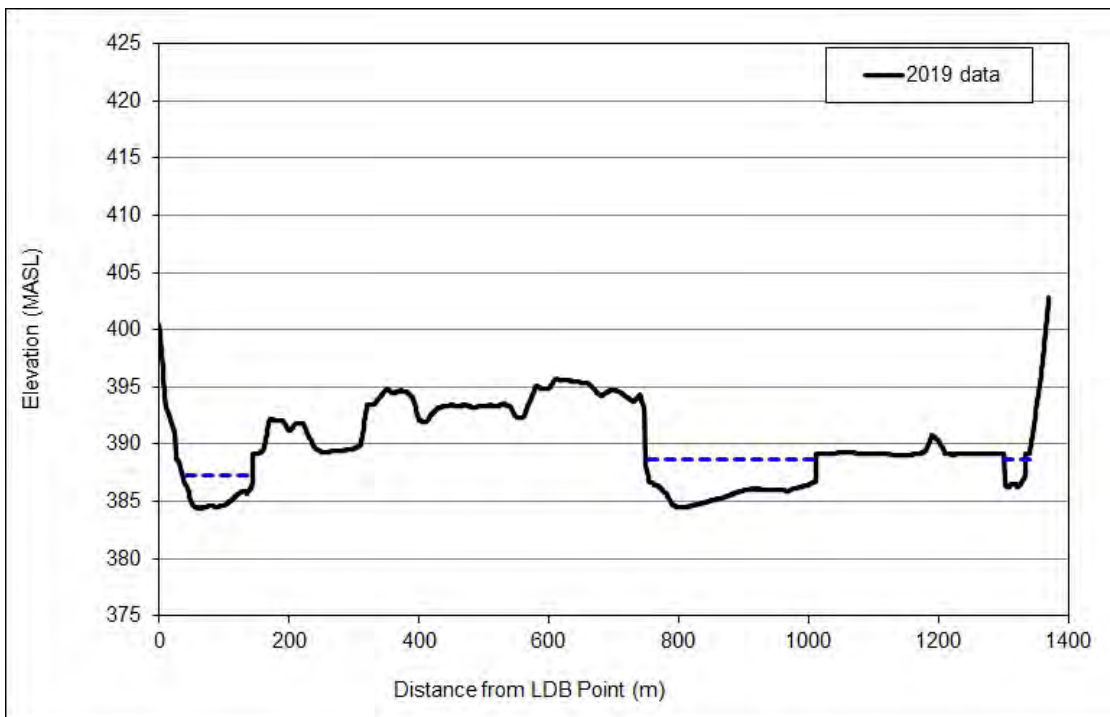


Figure B42: River cross-section at Transect #DS27, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

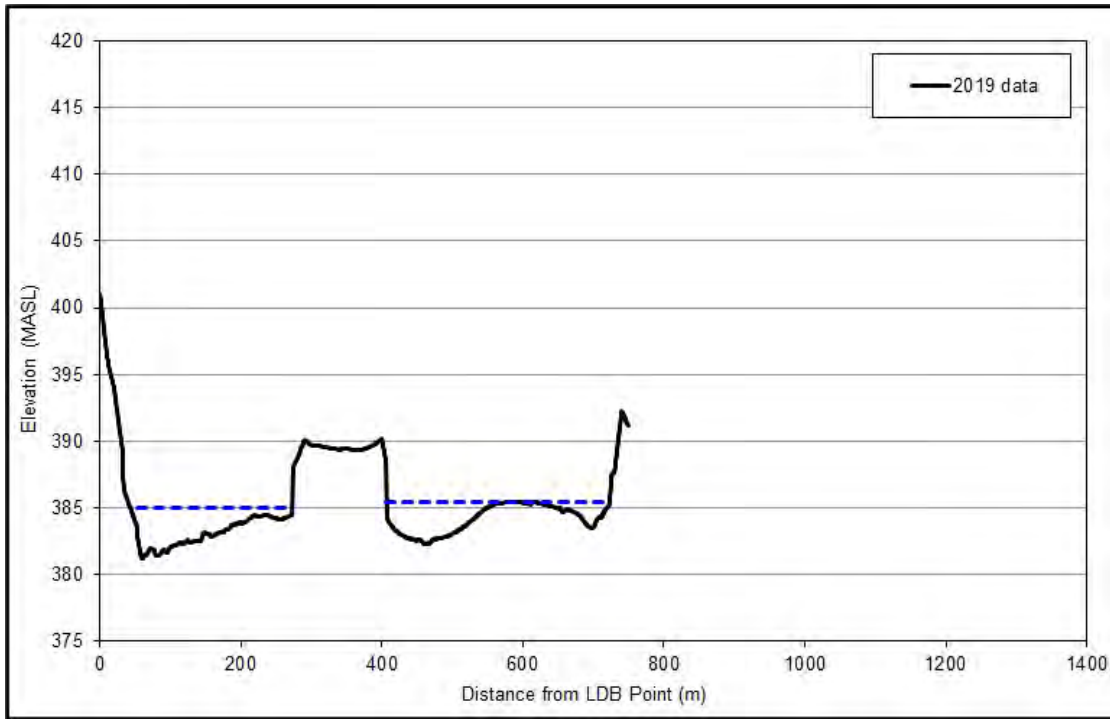


Figure B43: River cross-section at Transect #DS28, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

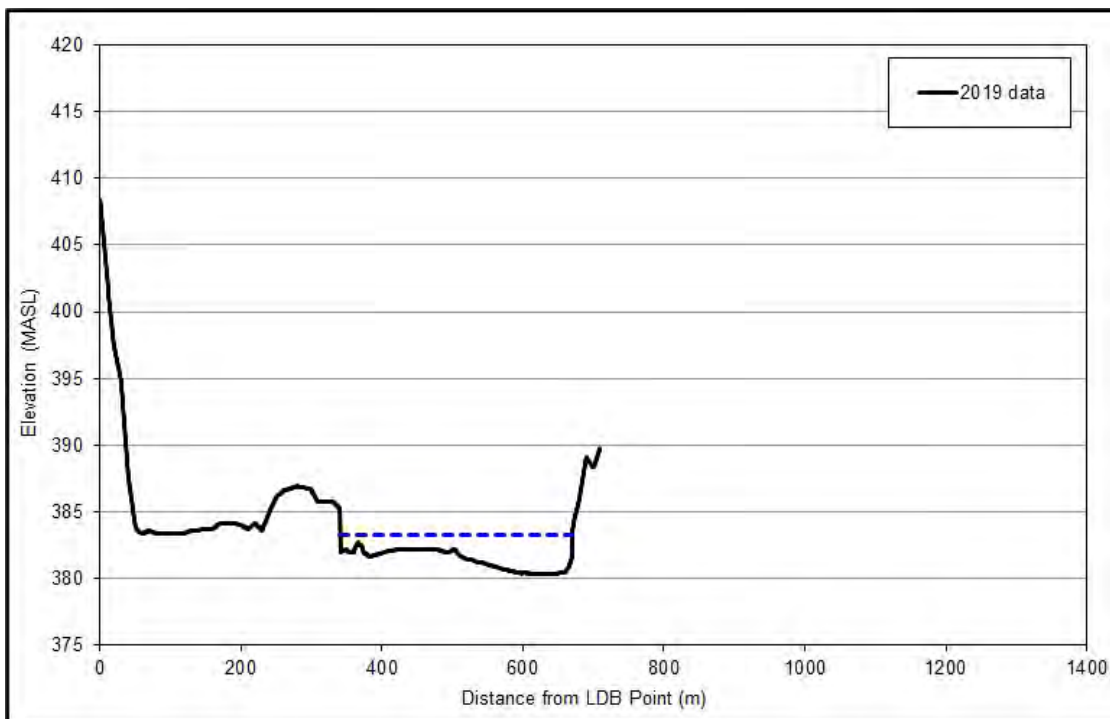


Figure B44: River cross-section at Transect #DS29, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

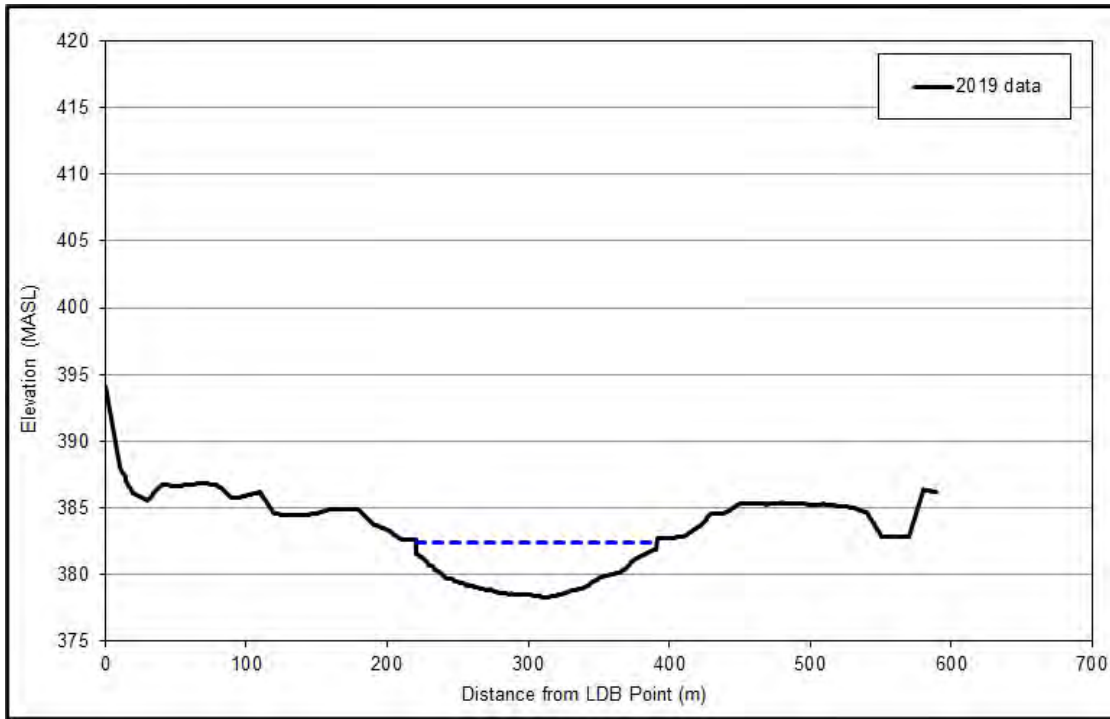


Figure B45: River cross-section at Transect #DS30, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

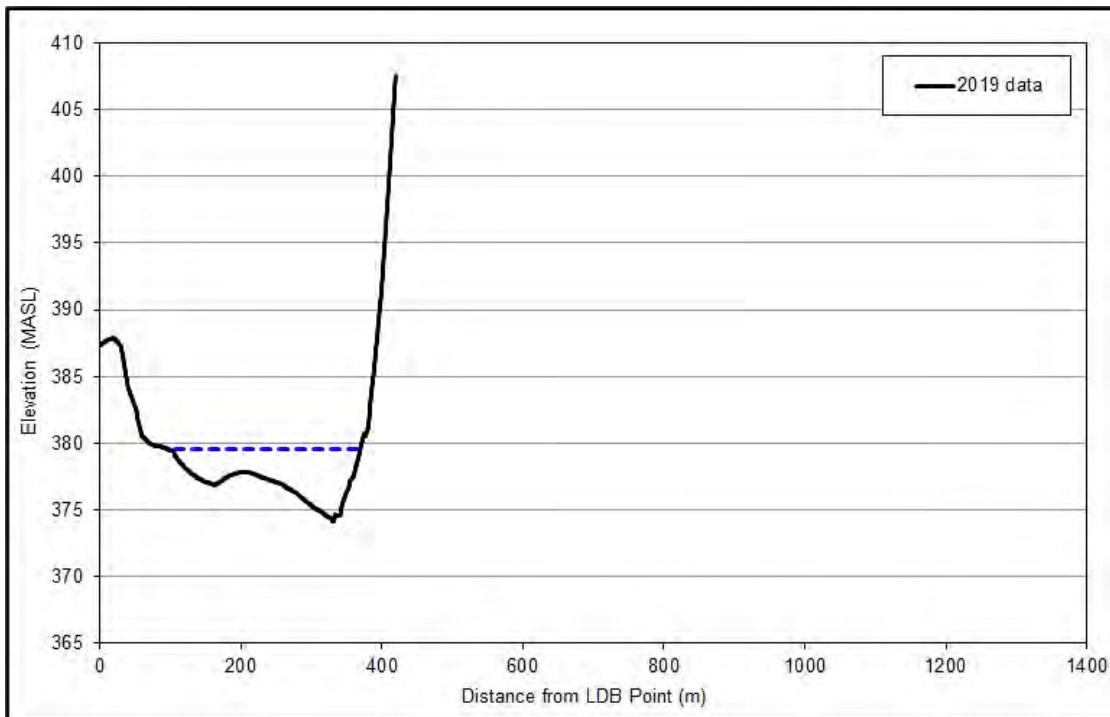


Figure B46: River cross-section at Transect #DS31, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

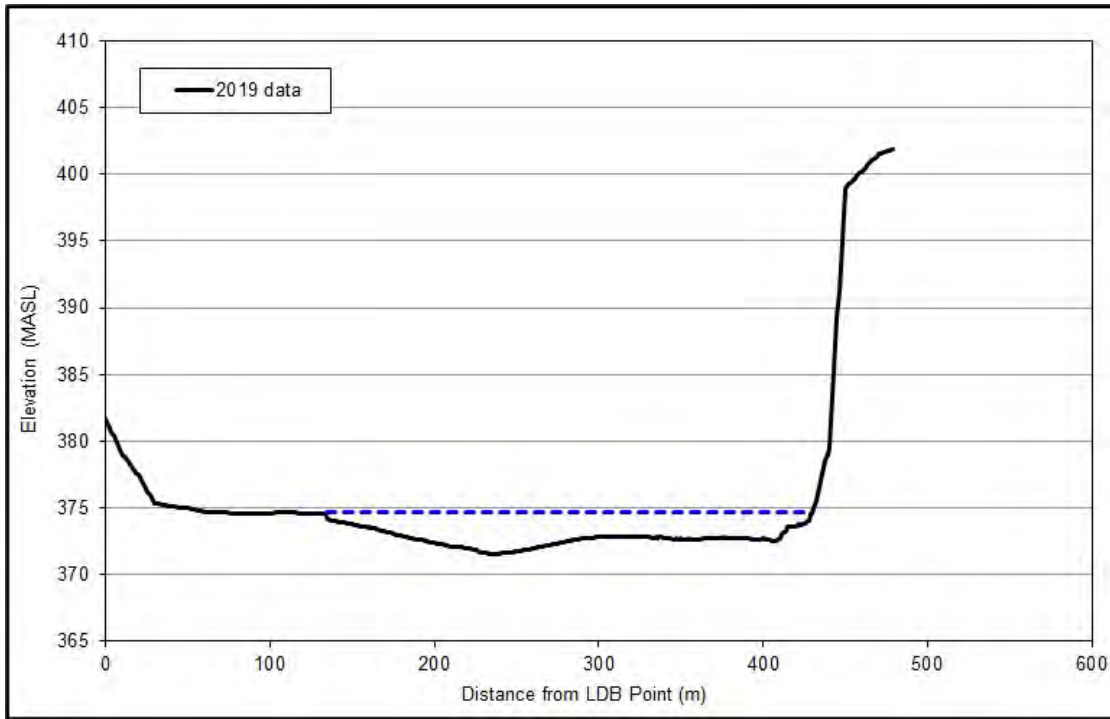


Figure B47: River cross-section at Transect #DS32, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

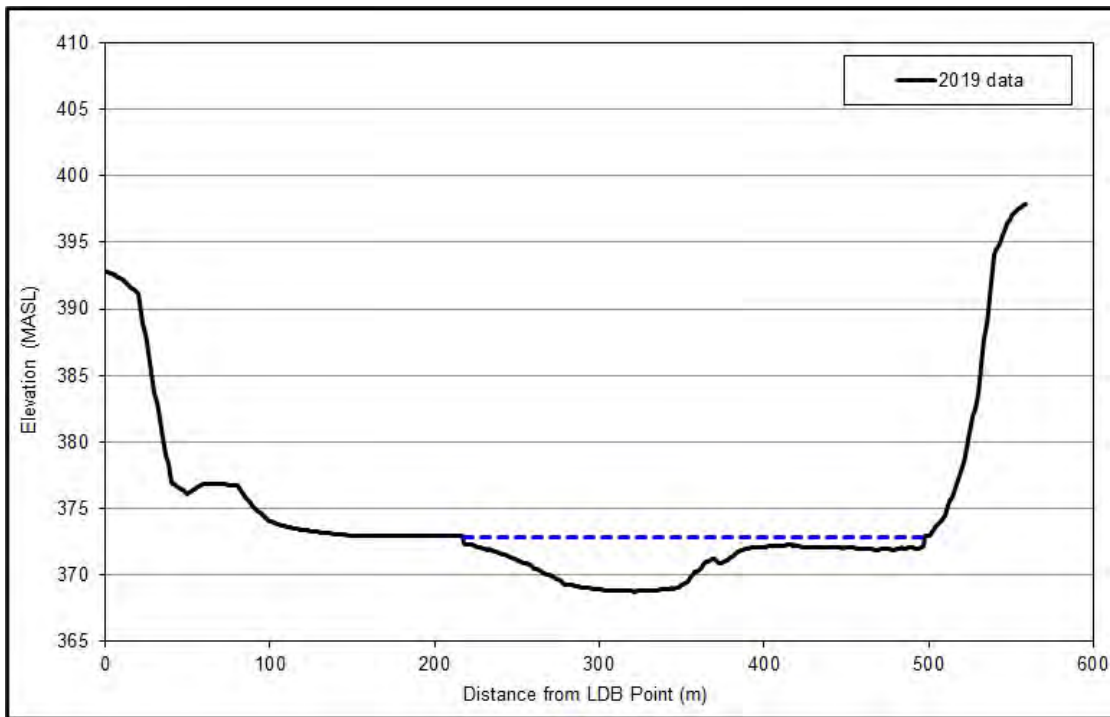


Figure B48: River cross-section at Transect #DS33, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

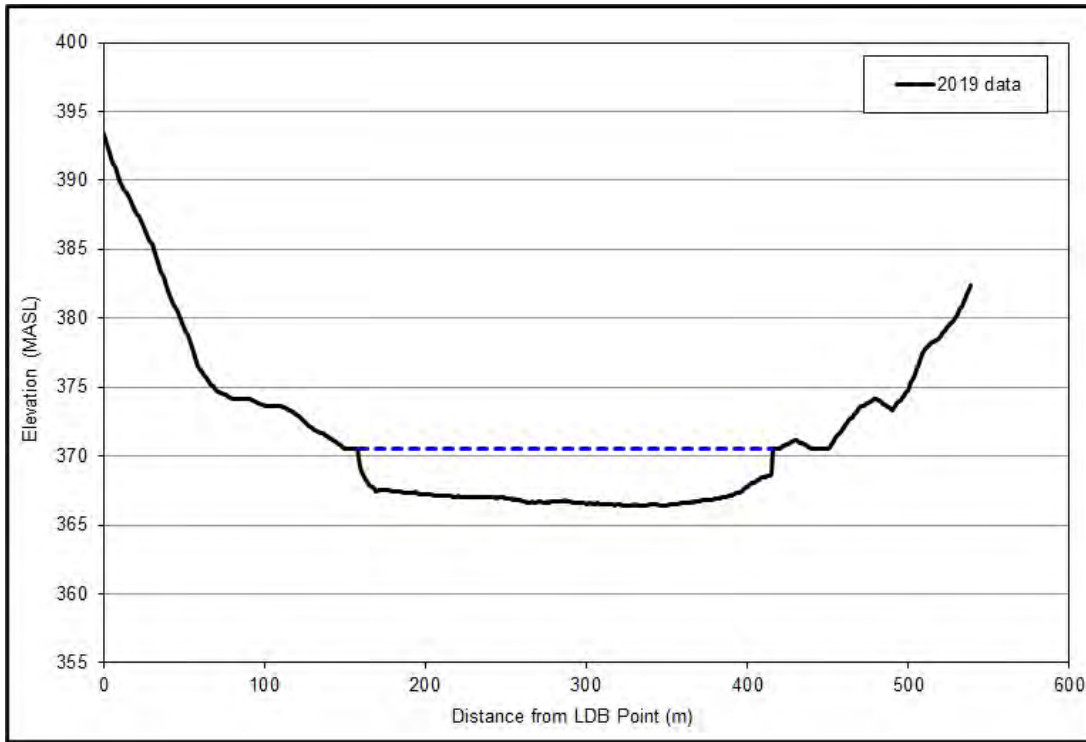


Figure B49: River cross-section at Transect #DS34, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

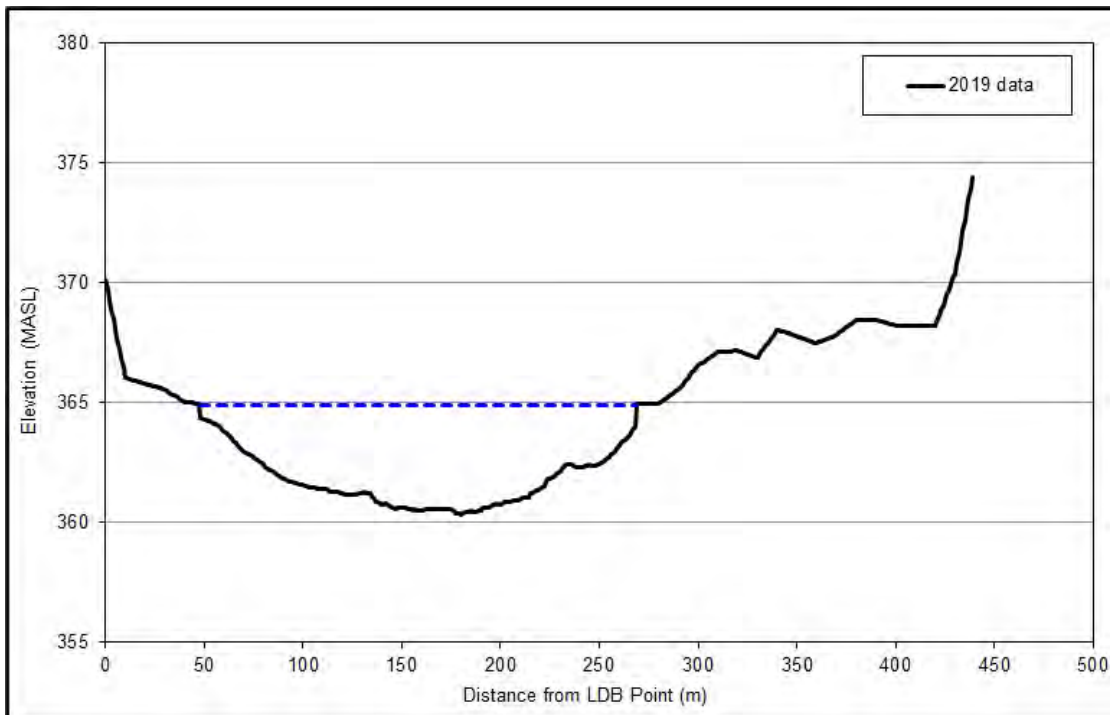


Figure B50: River cross-section at Transect #DS35, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

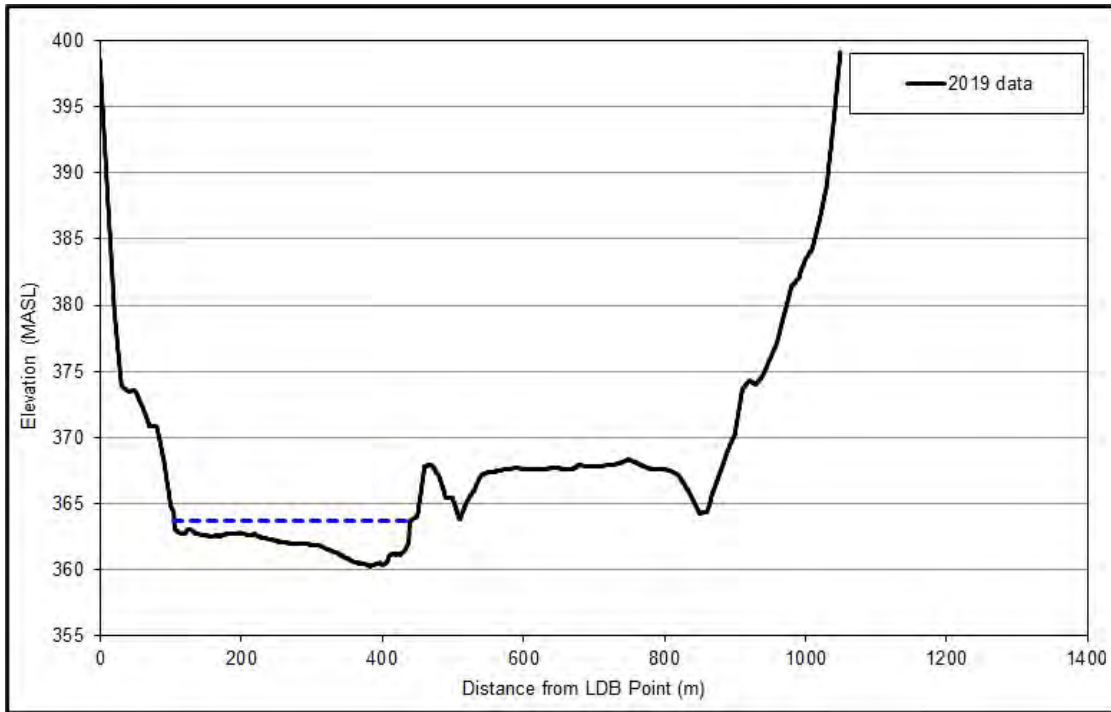


Figure B51: River cross-section at Transect #DS36, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

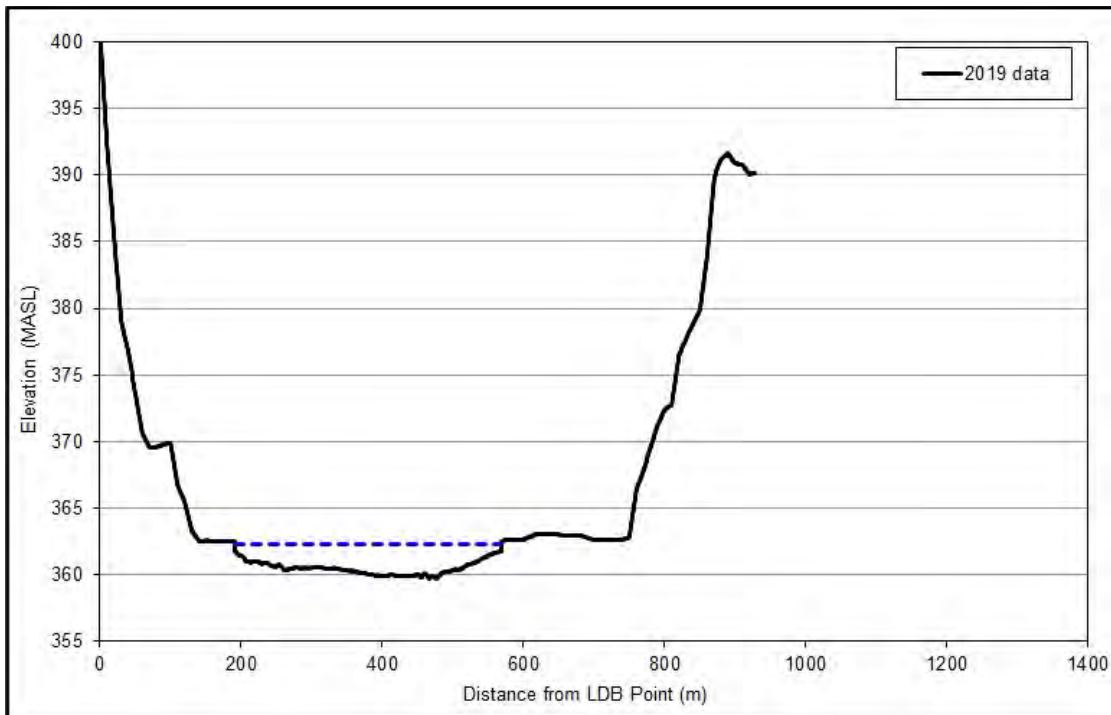


Figure B52: River cross-section at Transect #DS37, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019. The blue dotted line denotes water levels at the time of the 2019 survey.

HISTORICAL CROSS-SECTIONS

This section presents the historical cross-sections surveyed on Peace River between 1968 and 2005. The cross-section locations are shown in Figure 53.

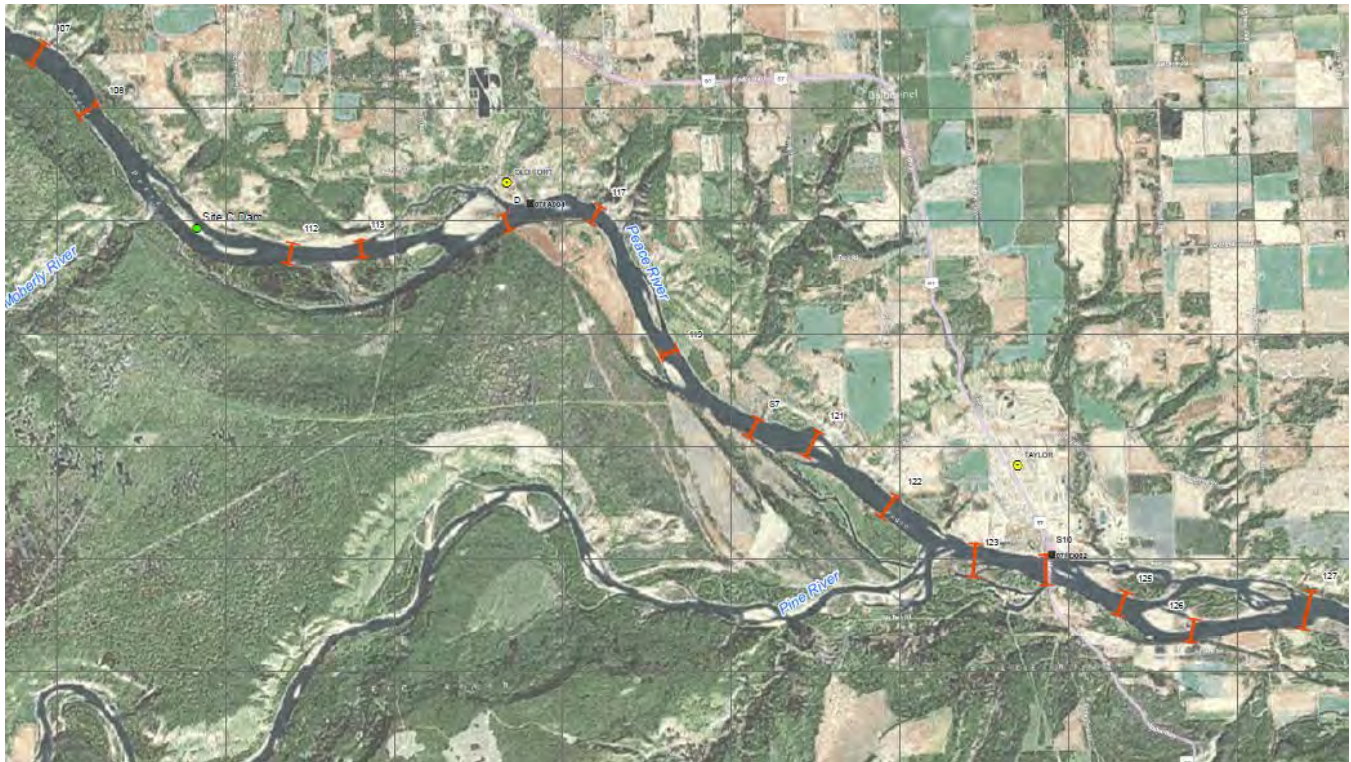
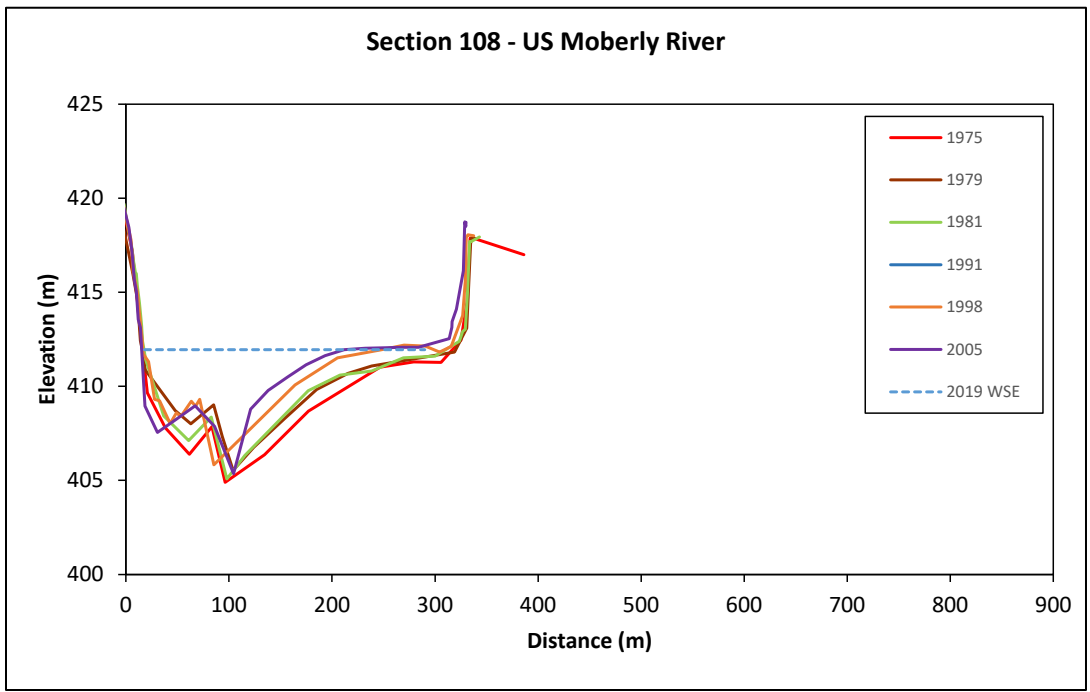
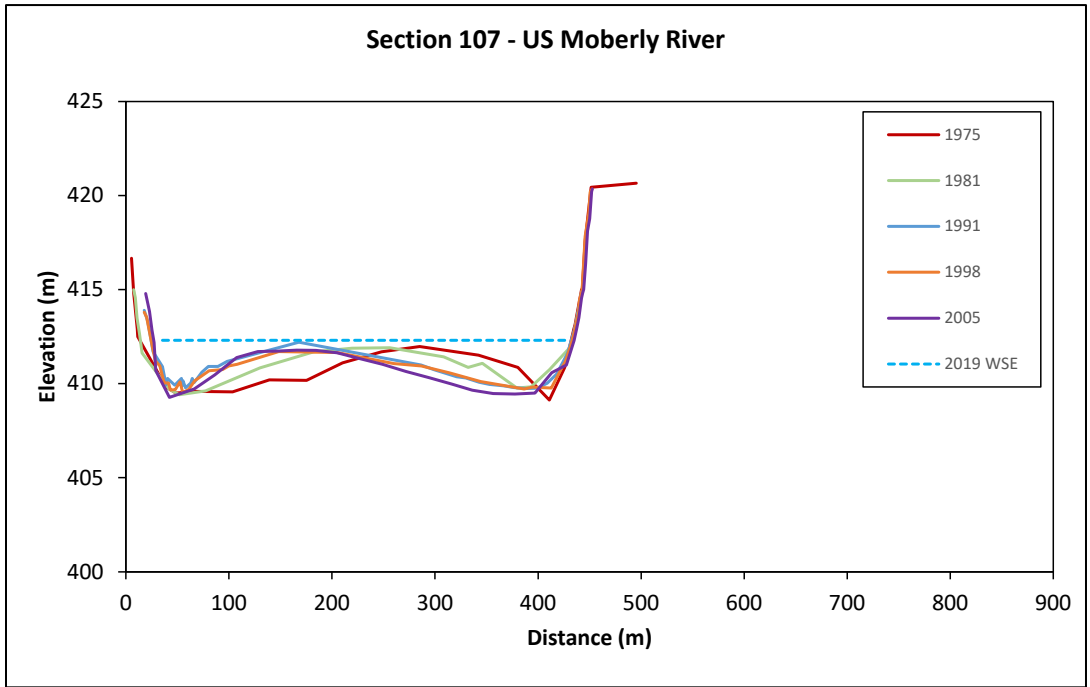
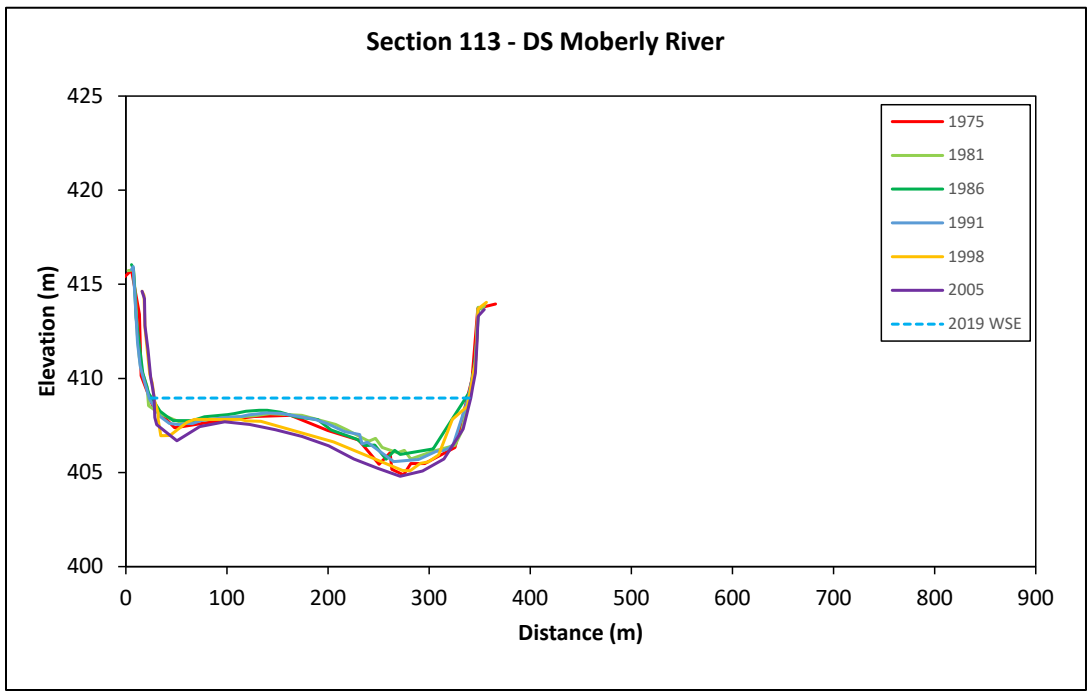
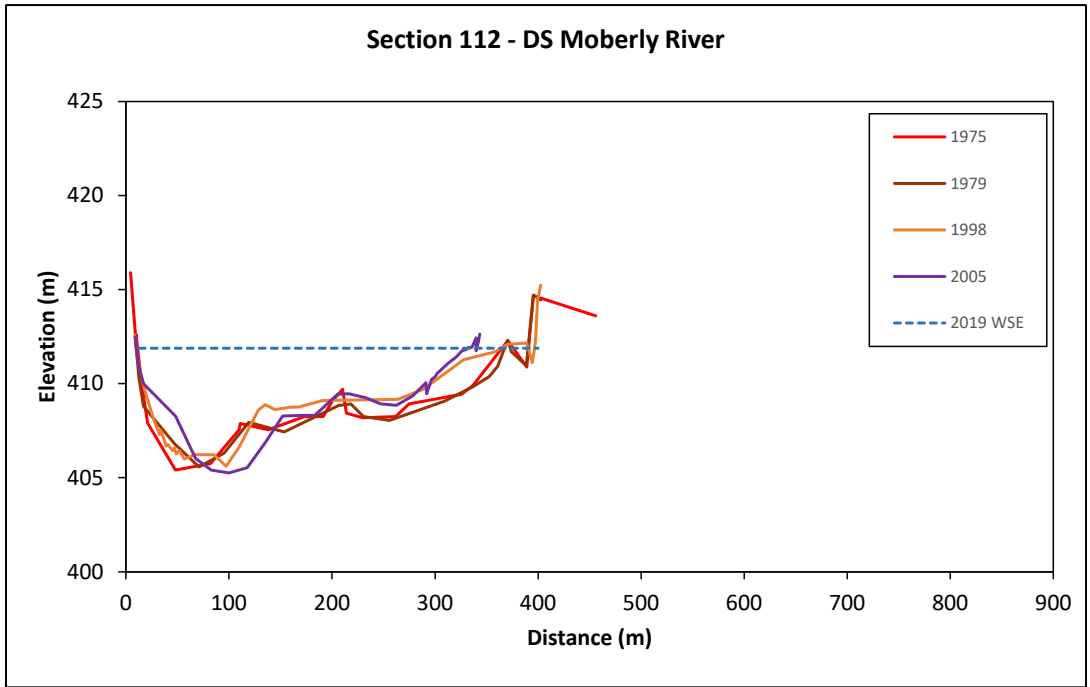
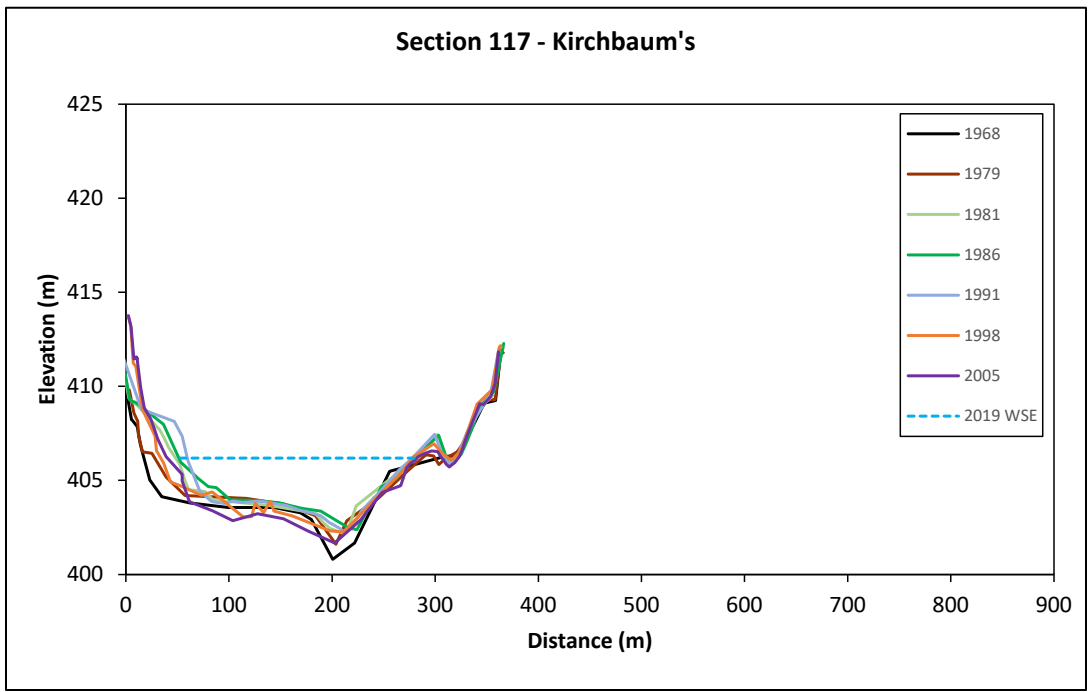
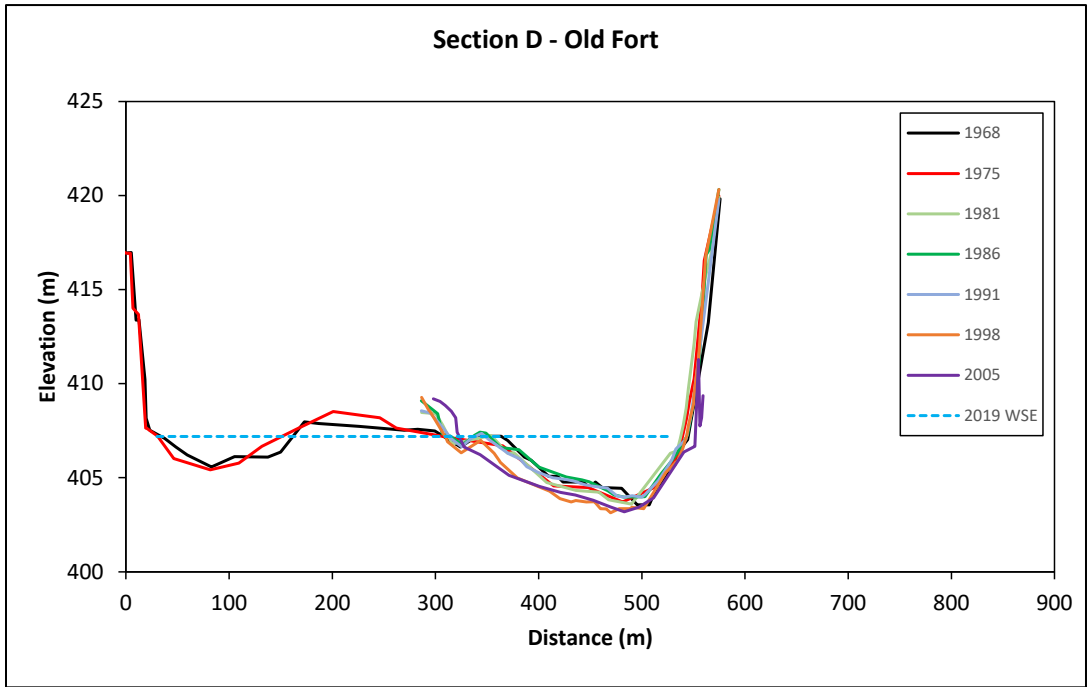
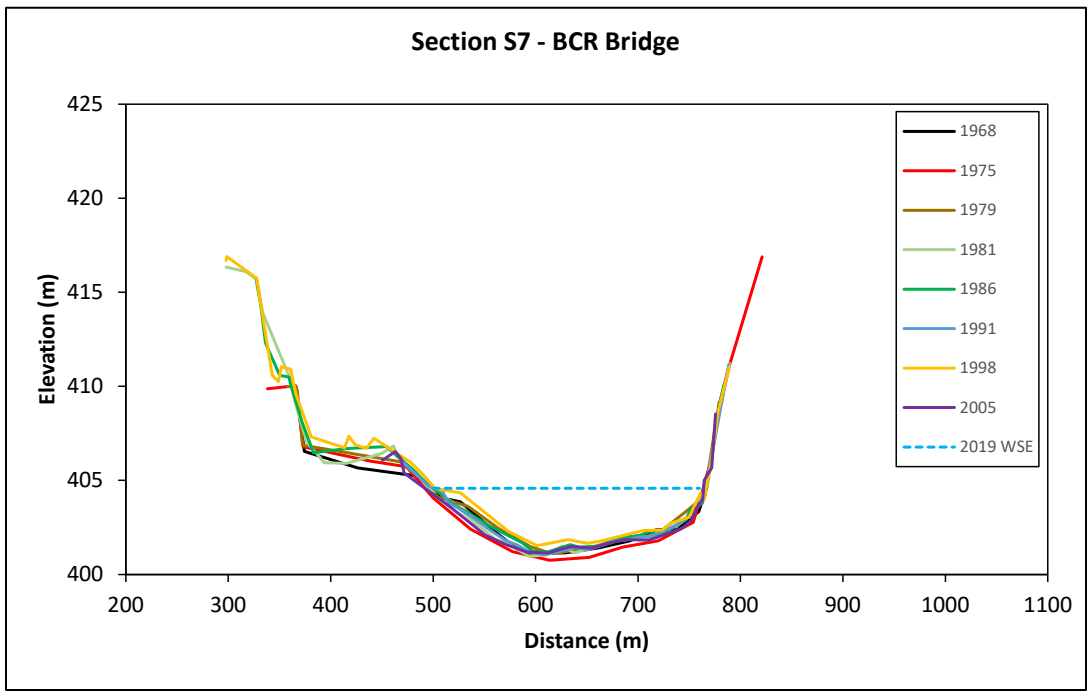
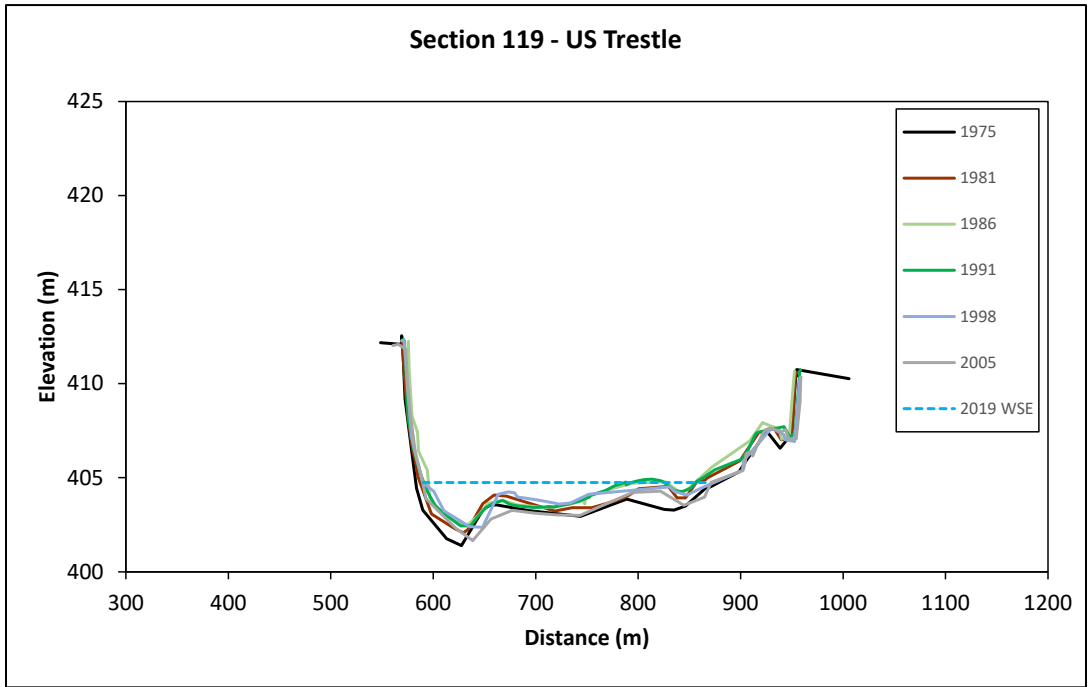


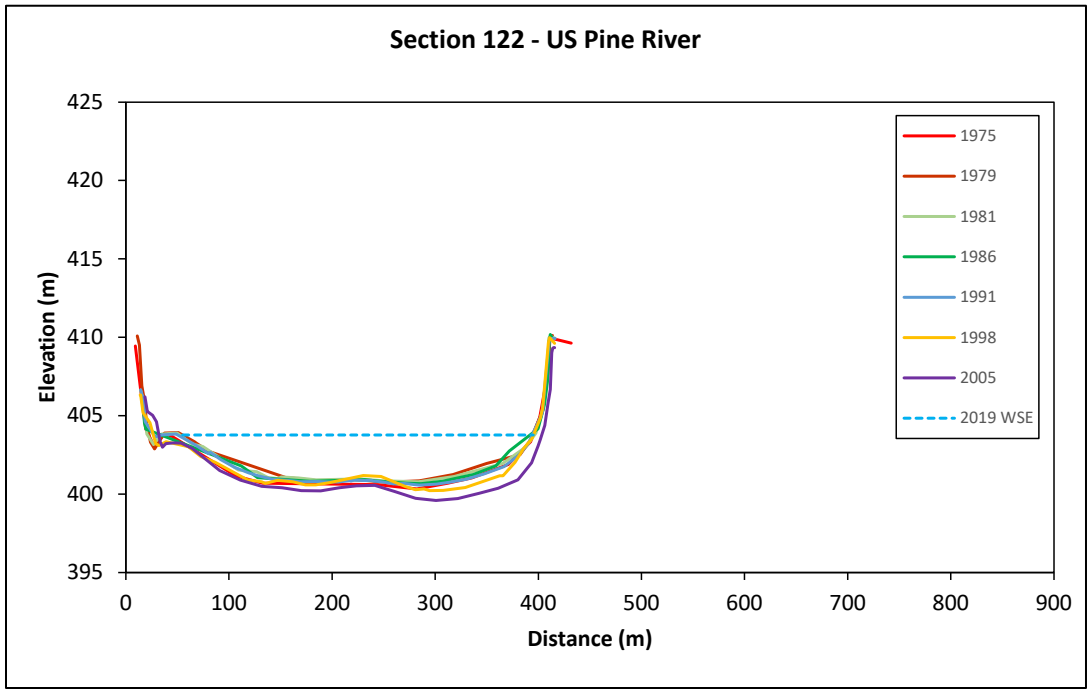
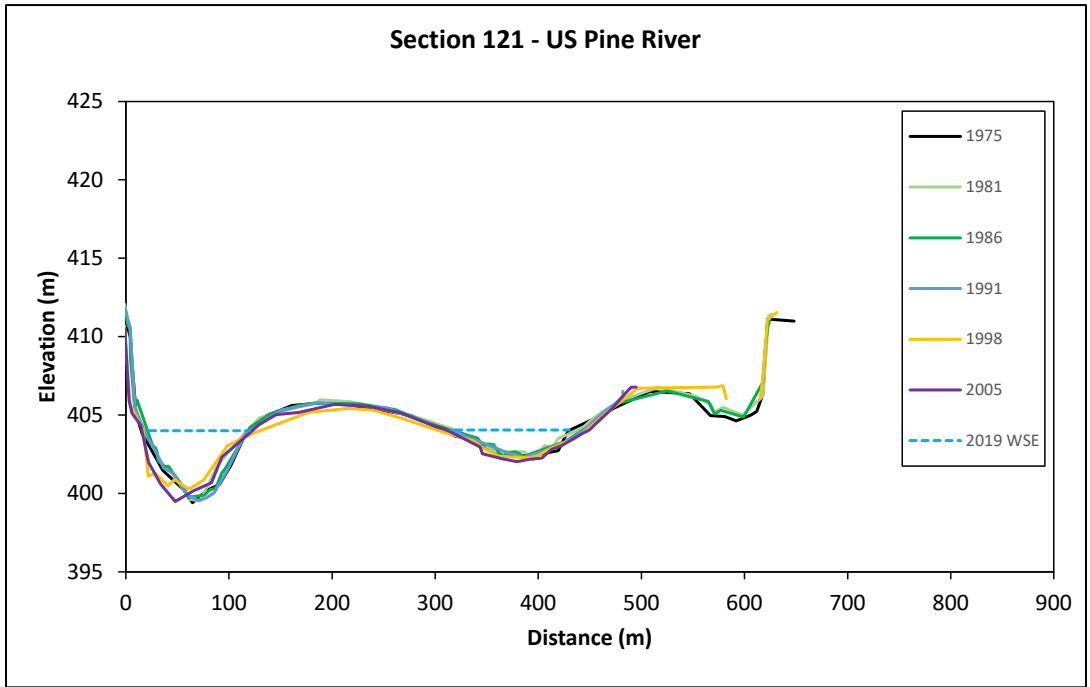
Figure 53: Historical Cross-Section Locations

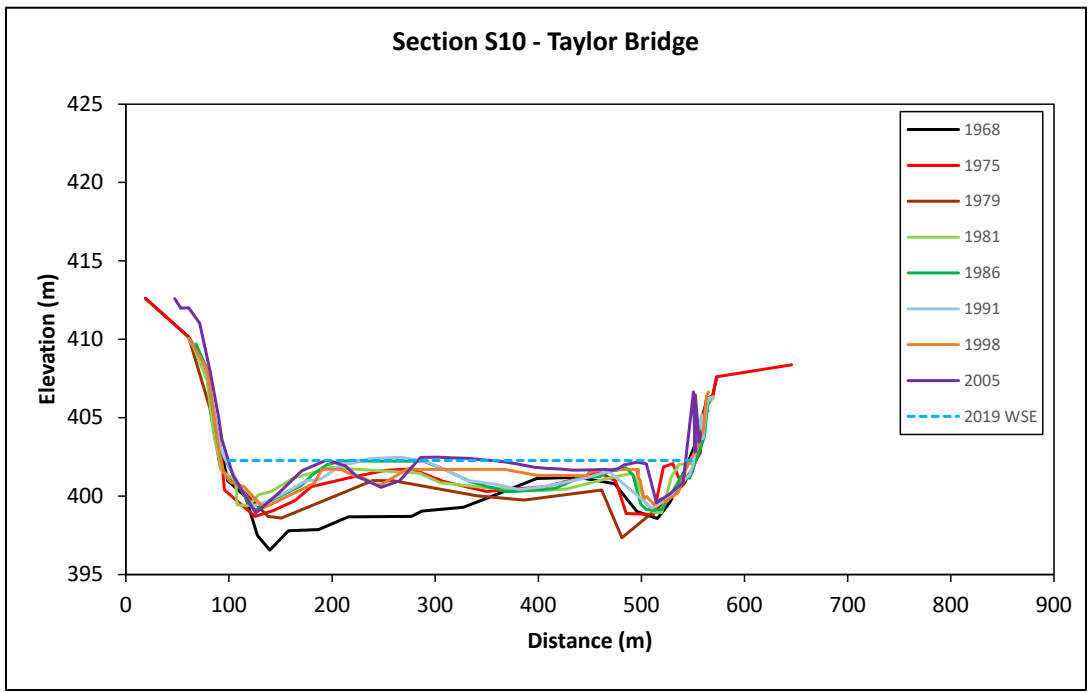
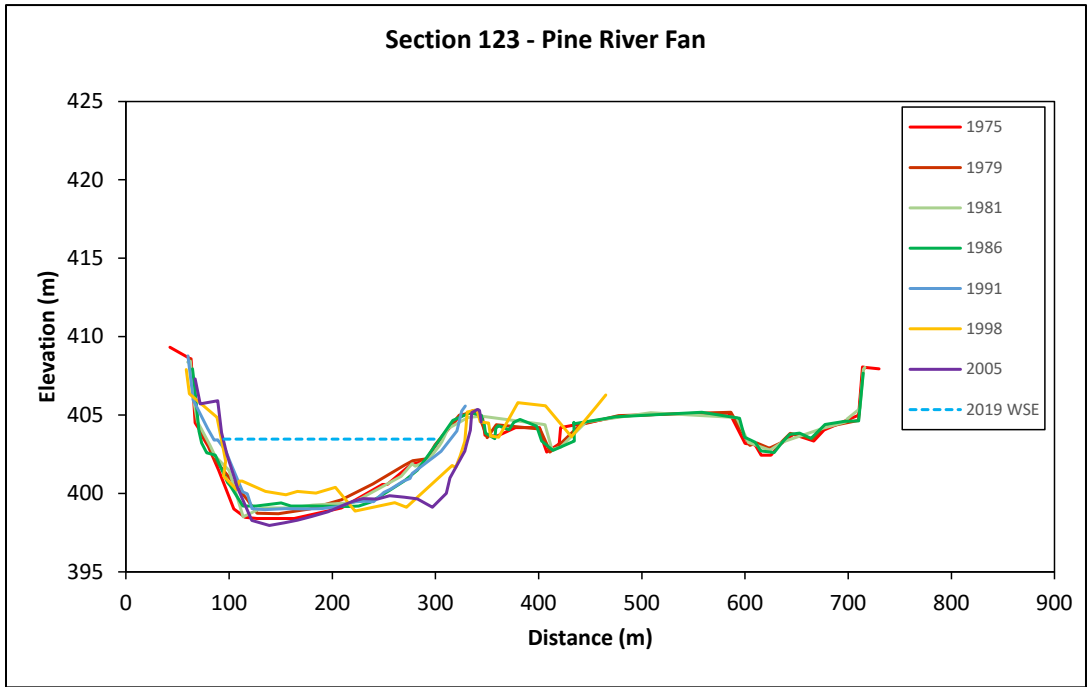


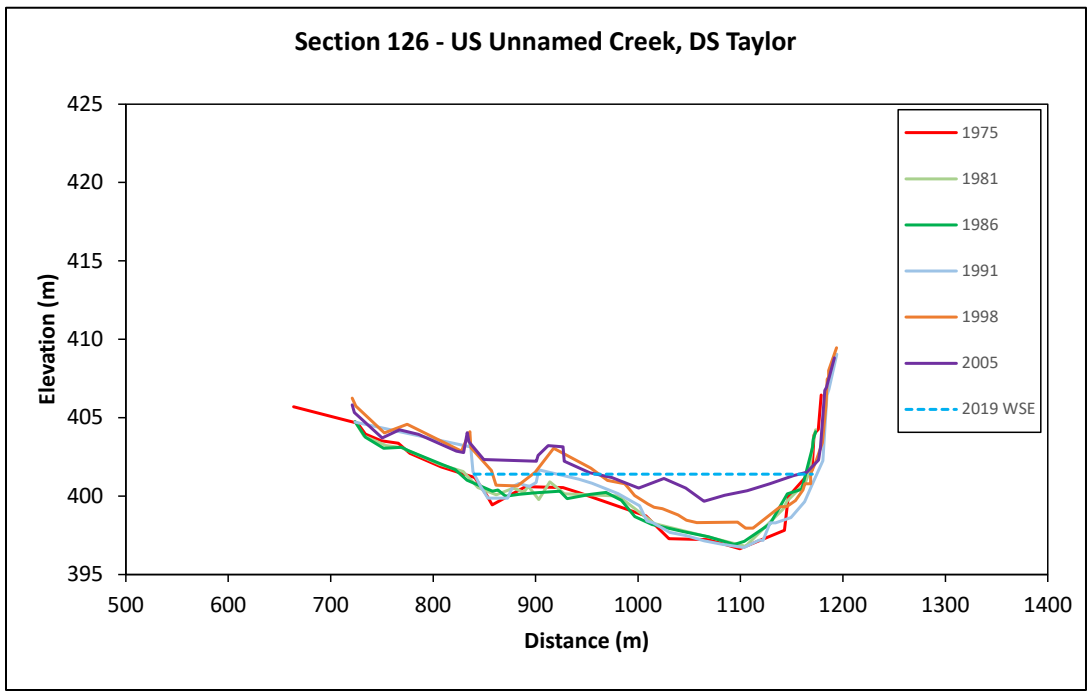
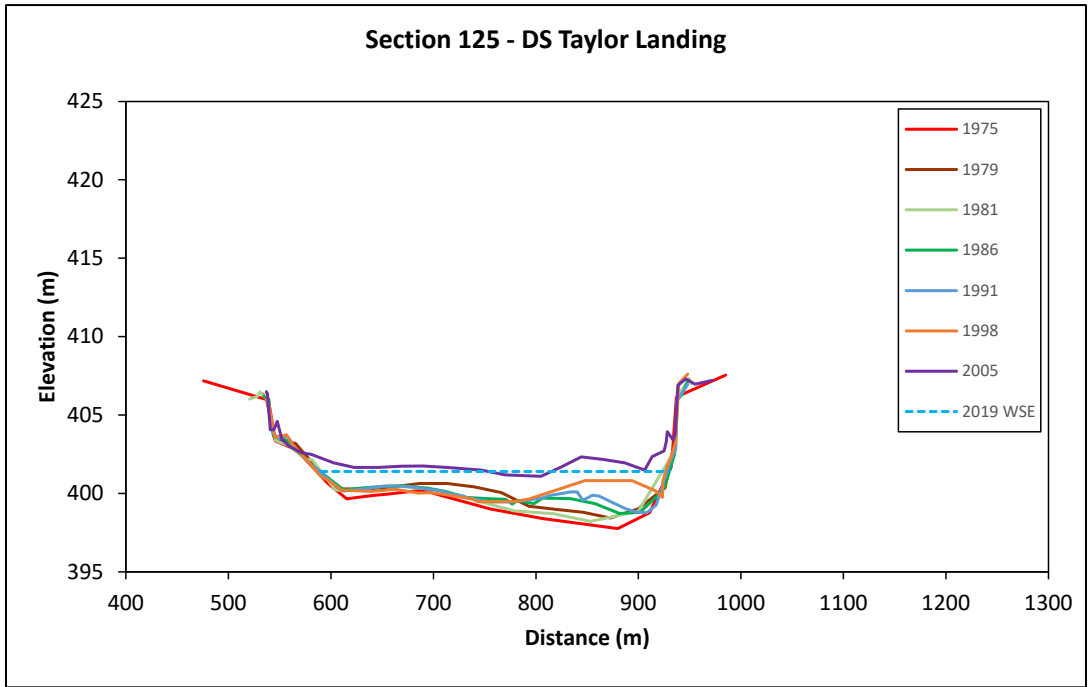


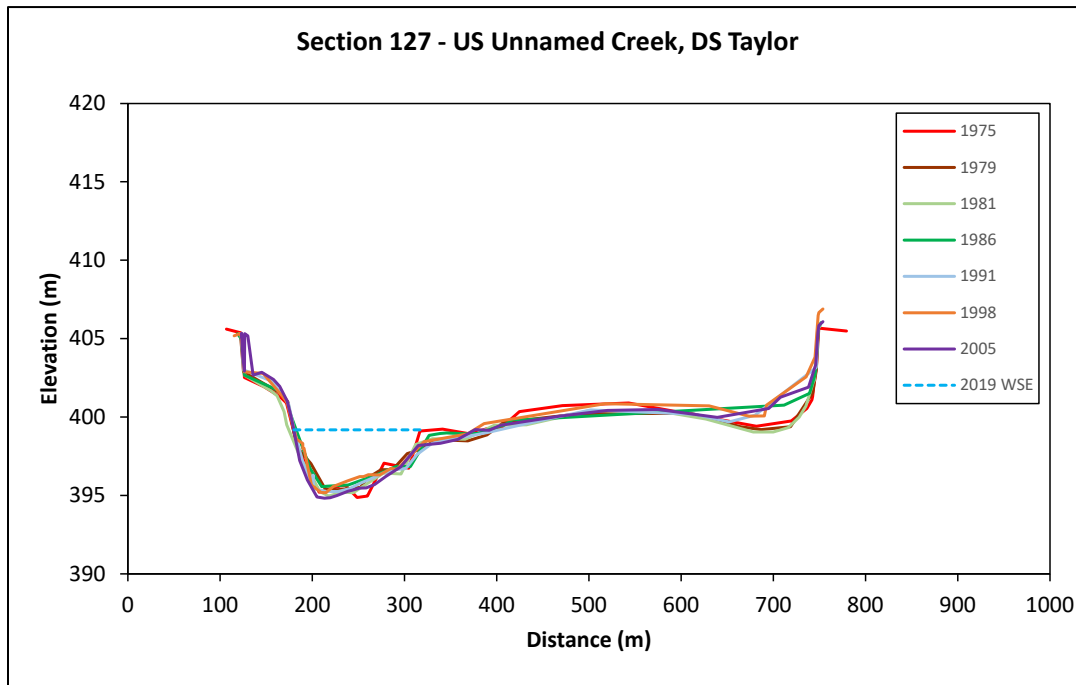












APPENDIX C

Grain Size Data

Table C1: Size classes used for the grain size analysis during BC Hydro's Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program, 2019 (Wentworth 1922).

Material	Size range (mm)
silt/clay	0 - 0.062
very fine sand	0.062 - 0.125
fine sand	0.125 - 0.25
medium sand	0.25 - 0.5
coarse sand	0.5 - 1
very coarse sand	1 - 2
very fine gravel	2 - 4
fine gravel	4 - 8
medium gravel	8 - 16
coarse gravel	16 - 32
very coarse gravel	32 - 64
small cobble	64 - 90
medium cobble	90 - 128
large cobble	128 - 180
very large cobble	180 - 256
small boulder	256 - 512
medium boulder	512 - 1024
large boulder	1,024 – 2,048
very large boulder	2,048 – 4,096

Table C2: Grain size data (in mm) collected during BC Hydro's Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program, 2019.

Count	US-12 MC			US-11 MC			US-10 RB			US-10 MC			US-09 MC			US-08 RB		
1	32	52	0.8	65	25	0.8	140	50	0.06	68	55	0.8	70	25	0.5	48	120	0.1
2	45	42	1	30	40	1	60	42	0.06	35	90	2	20	27	0.7	70	55	0.5
3	10	32	1	40	220	2	110	62	0.08	90	100	1	30	38	1	90	35	3
4	24	12	3	60	32	3	190	65	0.1	80	45	9	35	60	2	120	130	7
5	18	22		32	25		160	125	0.3	42	50		40	29	7	90	90	0.2
6	29	26		40	24		26	38	1	110	35		15	50		90	80	
7	27	25		100	22		160	90	2	125	35		60	22		100	45	
8	30	24		20	22		35	110		55	50		30	55		65	100	
9	28	19		32	17		130	150		90	45		18	55		80	50	
10	29	19		39	32		40	90		35	130		25	32		110	75	
11	41	24		25	20		70	110		92	55		60	80		95	70	
12	35	39		65	10		60	90		140	150		21	35		180	50	
13	60	130		35	27		120	110		85	50		55	38		35	50	
14	20	20		50	32		60	30		45	80		30	15		60	80	
15	30	45		60	29		62	40		32	80		65	100		75	40	
16	20	25		37	24		100	50		48	110		70	20		100	40	
17	29	45		21	20		20	30		43	35		40	40		70	170	
18	24	95		40	10		60	160		52	32		50	15		45	120	
19	30	28		38	18		28	100		105	40		40	65		35	120	
20	29	32		40	25		87	80		30	22		22	25		40	40	
21	29	70		48	17		120	40		150	100		30	45		190	120	
22	29	26		34	10		70	180		180	60		50	35		40	80	
23	45	67		60	22		70	28		50	105		30	85		90	75	
24	35	63		27	12		40	90		125	80		38	80		50	110	
25	50	25		32	17		180	140		140	45		80	35		100	135	
26	35	30		32	32		55	120		120	100		35	35		150	105	
27	32	29		18	14		120	20		65	70		25	45		70	90	
28	35	115		20	27		30	150		130	25		50	80		90	100	
29	52	70		15	11		85	80		45	100		110	45		95	35	
30	75	39		35	16		150	70		60	80		19	12		45	40	
31	55	70		20	22		80	60		150	70		65	150		60	80	
32	43	35		20	36		45	85		100	30		40	25		60	50	
33	24	41		30	22		80	70		95	80		65	50		95	30	
34	40	27		60	160		20	140		90	60		125	100		100	80	
35	36	37		60	29		55	105		80	80		30	90		55	80	
36	44	25		50	18		55	110		35	75		28	40		50	30	
37	34	20		30	30		46	110		135	120		78	140		130	260	
38	25	79		29	17		65	85		60	95		80	28		70	65	
39	26	10		48	60		52	70		110	65		40	65		80	150	
40	23	25		30	27		100	32		40	115		50	40		80	100	
41	17	80		37	90		65	120		95	85		35	90		120	65	
42	39	45		50	27		30	120		60	120		22	40		70	80	
43	16	56		41	31		140	50		22	80		37	35		80	85	
44	32	30		37	55		95	120		55	90		30	60		45	135	
45	29	60		48	50		75	130		110	85		21	30		75	80	
46	24	25		13	51		115	130		50	110		30	85		60	60	
47	49	25		12	32		43	80		40	75		60	55		80	95	
48	39	50		32	50		37	150		30	100		35	60		105	105	
49	32	48		35	40		52	140		25	40		20	110		120	75	
50	30	150		17	37		70	55		130	80		55	70		85	75	

Table C2: Continued.

Count	US-08 MC			US-06 RB			US-04 RB			US-02 RB			US-01 RB			DS-02 MC		
1	20	40	0.6	45	85	0.06	28	30	0.06	90	25	0.5	90	55	0.06	65	52	1
2	10	40	0.8	50	150	0.1	35	50	0.1	80	65	1	120	90	0.1	30	70	3
3	50	50	1	100	80	0.2	75	25	0.2	15	90	3	55	80	0.2	46	95	5
4	30	18	3	60	85	0.4	60	24	0.4	70	45	7	30	85	0.4	40	60	11
5	45	20	0.3	70	90	3	40	32	0.5	60	40	4	55	25	1	62	75	
6	20	30		20	90		70	70	1	30	50		50	70	5	60	60	
7	85	30		130	15		110	55		45	95		65	40		86	46	
8	12	30		65	120		100	12		50	105		55	30		90	65	
9	35	40		70	27		40	35		58	115		43	35		50	76	
10	25	45		75	100		30	170		48	75		27	43		70	92	
11	25	10		60	115		80	40		100	100		38	40		72	82	
12	32	60		110	50		18	45		45	105		40	95		82	95	
13	35	60		95	27		28	120		30	90		75	45		28	70	
14	70	40		150	14		50	40		40	115		40	75		32	62	
15	37	35		75	30		16	40		32	45		57	72		26	75	
16	26	25		40	27		45	47		35	40		53	43		52	36	
17	40	20		60	48		90	75		65	32		115	44		66	53	
18	26	45		50	115		18	30		40	20		100	75		97	86	
19	43	120		65	15		52	8		52	40		28	100		82	39	
20	55	55		80	50		36	48		40	32		80	70		36	60	
21	60	55		100	37		47	65		60	122		55	60		29	47	
22	20	45		50	110		17	85		75	21		115	80		70	86	
23	40	40		110	40		38	80		80	90		105	40		25	115	
24	35	100		110	50		52	70		47	50		70	45		76	82	
25	18	20		120	90		18	100		75	26		45	90		85	70	
26	55	60		130	95		44	30		95	25		90	80		52	80	
27	25	40		20	30		22	100		70	45		110	110		65	30	
28	25	100		90	100		95	120		50	25		90	24		42	68	
29	23	42		70	80		80	20		45	30		33	45		40	85	
30	85	40		40	260		70	55		95	50		85	85		85	80	
31	95	19		40	40		15	30		55	75		55	90		90	80	
32	32	22		55	55		24	89		35	75		45	60		85	65	
33	20	32		40	50		70	26		110	85		47	50		42	60	
34	35	25		90	20		49	30		70	80		70	60		75	60	
35	26	30		80	37		40	50		35	40		62	40		55	87	
36	19	40		40	120		32	95		48	45		90	100		45	92	
37	37	35		55	90		72	25		45	113		35	40		78	90	
38	36	30		30	60		24	115		85	15		35	42		68	68	
39	20	28		70	70		38	25		75	30		48	33		75	40	
40	29	45		50	150		20	40		27	40		115	64		110	70	
41	29	40		85	120		85	110		70	80		30	50		95	56	
42	30	120		75	140		20	50		35	45		60	38		47	37	
43	45	38		30	80		100	50		17	36		23	35		45	92	
44	40	120		50	55		32	50		65	14		70	95		88	70	
45	45	42		70	70		30	100		50	55		27	75		75	22	
46	70	40		65	21		29	48		140	42		40	35		60	22	
47	40	36		75	29		20	100		18	77		80	50		110	52	
48	120	32		115	35		150	260		80	26		75	48		85	30	
49	70	18		80	120		10	55		100	220		25	78		75	42	
50	40	28		75	55		110	55		55	94		60	70		75	61	

Table C2: Continued.

Count	DS-03 MC			DS-09 MC			DS-14 RB			DS14MC			DS-15 RB			DS-17 MC		
1	35	34	0.2	38	18	0.5	37	32	0.5	27	87	0.5	25	35	3	40	27	0.06
2	90	105	0.5	23	25	0.5	20	90	0.5	100	30	2	75	62	7	55	43	0.06
3	40	25	1	80	50	2	80	28	3	40	75	5	105	46	9	43	28	0.1
4	50	45	3	83	80	5	21	40	8	40	42	7	57	95	13	22	34	0.1
5	55	77	5	110	30	9	95	23	10	83	20	9	35	70	17	22	27	1
6	100	25		46	36		90	60		42	55		35	35		40	18	0.5
7	27	90		50	46		58	10		40	90		110	60		50	40	0.5
8	45	70		90	29		12	18		40	48		65	70		34	90	0.06
9	70	72		75	36		19	16		45	160		120	55		43	15	2
10	45	26		120	55		35	72		35	130		94	130		52	61	
11	30	62		26	26		20	15		190	25		80	40		34	26	
12	35	18		55	30		43	15		70	125		140	85		33	24	
13	30	85		29	28		32	77		37	25		100	50		65	145	
14	80	80		105	60		46	18		69	57		115	55		55	50	
15	40	55		55	50		65	32		27	18		44	38		56	50	
16	75	55		46	70		90	72		90	160		50	40		27	117	
17	50	65		100	36		60	35		75	40		115	20		42	44	
18	25	38		105	110		42	28		23	26		75	60		26	45	
19	57	60		55	100		75	70		60	140		42	30		25	45	
20	70	80		85	50		75	48		95	90		57	37		30	48	
21	60	49		110	35		70	13		39	45		75	110		18	50	
22	60	52		60	22		42	17		70	71		88	35		26	30	
23	30	75		30	105		26	27		55	56		70	70		47	45	
24	90	21		85	100		63	25		140	24		170	78		17	19	
25	75	16		60	25		75	60		78	84		54	80		18	29	
26	40	50		54	95		54	25		35	102		45	60		28	36	
27	90	24		44	90		22	45		87	56		100	65		40	80	
28	38	27		35	90		72	27		25	34		75	48		40	50	
29	65	42		38	110		74	21		130	105		32	29		42	50	
30	70	70		50	57		22	85		190	70		42	74		70	45	
31	36	43		80	64		25	122		36	66		35	105		26	40	
32	16	32		50	47		45	64		65	78		50	100		60	27	
33	42	22		100	44		60	66		19	76		68	50		25	26	
34	30	79		86	76		58	25		31	69		28	40		30	40	
35	70	76		120	36		32	60		41	80		55	45		35	50	
36	35	25		32	35		37	47		52	34		150	70		110	40	
37	60	10		52	56		44	43		38	20		25	76		40	25	
38	105	75		22	36		55	50		78	47		37	100		110	48	
39	38	80		16	40		90	14		17	27		40	30		60	25	
40	47	65		79	90		45	35		24	60		56	85		100	30	
41	80	70		24	130		25	36		26	78		48	46		50	35	
42	17	65		90	110		92	56		50	73		90	48		40	26	
43	18	37		95	85		68	86		240	53		46	40		42	24	
44	90	50		37	110		46	80		52	40		120	85		30	35	
45	60	74		58	70		60	56		70	17		36	35		50	70	
46	85	105		12	140		80	52		40	23		30	100		35	47	
47	30	45		105	130		52	60		40	20		36	45		100	55	
48	80	47		115	70		82	15		15	33		50	68		65	35	
49	40	70		40	90		80	60		45	70		52	30		30	40	
50	30	50		45	34		25	66		35	87		70	54		35	100	

Table C2: Continued.

Count	DS-18 RB			DS-19 LB			DS-20 MC			DS-21 MC			DS-22 RB			DS-24 MC		
1	47	48	1	30	100	0.1	98	67	0.06	70	42	0.06	100	38	0.06	40	60	0.3
2	34	98	2	20	105	0.2	76	50	0.9	85	58	0.9	75	100	0.06	15	20	0.7
3	105	27	3	50	35	0.3	39	55	1	95	37	1	60	45	0.1	25	20	1.3
4	37	75	9	80	60	3	65	56	3	70	40	3	34	78	0.1	10	57	1
5	45	35	12	81	105	14	34	102	21	50	57	7	70	40	10	20	15	5
6	52	100		73	85	7	77	95	12	39	80	12	95	26	0.4	22	58	
7	40	85		22	65		30	110		100	105		40	75	0.4	18	67	
8	55	78		88	64		35	85		75	30		80	56	0.8	28	14	
9	52	45		58	100		75	48		50	85		22	110	1.5	10	20	
10	65	50		57	70		75	42		44	105		85	45		50	24	
11	85	90		70	55		45	100		26	105		55	100		37	37	
12	85	100		100	120		50	68		52	42		60	36		10	50	
13	100	122		135	27		48	65		55	92		85	71		14	16	
14	73	27		17	68		45	95		82	37		110	42		12	55	
15	60	25		80	140		42	92		57	40		60	40		15	53	
16	85	107		35	55		35	120		32	57		45	95		14	75	
17	56	73		90	54		48	50		56	32		46	115		14	24	
18	120	75		72	85		55	55		45	29		25	68		8	28	
19	42	78		28	80		100	21		65	105		80	87		35	40	
20	75	27		42	80		62	67		72	110		36	87		40	10	
21	17	35		70	40		56	77		40	100		56	80		12	40	
22	45	55		50	60		40	87		40	90		108	39		18	32	
23	100	19		110	60		58	100		70	100		40	110		10	110	
24	78	60		50	54		66	56		39	20		84	64		45	44	
25	70	32		100	40		75	70		22	68		90	50		24	75	
26	55	50		135	53		78	32		76	170		90	92		6	30	
27	85	20		130	115		98	70		32	52		100	92		29	12	
28	29	84		80	30		42	72		40	46		44	76		17	15	
29	78	42		150	50		55	73		65	34		64	45		28	30	
30	40	45		100	90		25	50		25	48		20	82		15	20	
31	38	100		120	36		90	80		80	24		37	65		15	30	
32	72	80		90	37		105	78		80	22		120	40		16	25	
33	75	82		75	35		80	65		80	62		85	57		58	19	
34	60	45		90	50		110	77		42	65		68	66		28	22	
35	40	45		30	45		50	95		92	60		95	67		20	20	
36	53	85		90	25		50	50		35	100		87	68		42	38	
37	58	50		50	62		60	60		65	55		28	76		5	39	
38	68	40		60	115		45	160		70	46		70	60		23	55	
39	82	105		50	80		90	55		45	106		87	45		25	65	
40	79	54		35	57		65	30		70	50		56	90		20	48	
41	55	25		40	55		64	75		52	96		95	80		15	10	
42	68	40		70	36		75	90		53	115		75	95		34	15	
43	85	60		110	24		50	38		60	130		94	90		63	70	
44	39	55		52	27		47	160		37	100		45	37		18	25	
45	45	56		49	82		30	85		140	70		110	72		43	29	
46	68	45		44	25		40	80		105	90		62	85		28	30	
47	95	32		52	120		25	85		24	90		80	57		34	20	
48	125	57		45	20		100	100		23	90		100	92		19	43	
49	135	80		35	80		45	65		58	75		110	34		35	38	
50	75	90		40	68		48	100		115	18		95	70		30	29	

Table C2: Continued.

Count	DS-25 MC			DS-26 MC			DS-27 MC			DS-28 MC			DS-29 MC		
1	120	32	0.2	24	37	0.06	24	35	0.06	54	39	0.06	20	47	0.06
2	39	25	0.7	35	22	0.1	45	52	0.1	30	30	0.1	30	35	0.1
3	65	15	3	25	32	0.2	50	40	0.2	55	65	0.2	22	18	0.2
4	22	50	7	40	32	1	17	28	0.6	54	44	8	43	37	0.4
5	70	42	15	70	39	10	14	22	0.9	40	56	9	20	25	5
6	34	49	10	60	17	0.45	38	32	0.7	32	37	5	36	26	2
7	34	85		28	25	0.7	35	36	5	28	48		18	30	0.1
8	20	17		40	10	4	32	88		70	47		24	54	
9	42	80		32	13		100	65		40	47		60	40	
10	85	70		26	68		68	115		35	22		25	35	
11	20	32		18	12		12	77		36	24		40	30	
12	55	62		31	32		46	32		55	38		18	40	
13	45	27		17	46		71	25		55	68		12	38	
14	90	39		65	32		40	54		60	40		32	34	
15	26	34		40	40		65	96		52	30		35	40	
16	20	42		80	28		22	35		20	32		11	7	
17	19	52		70	10		84	90		51	33		14	14	
18	20	40		55	36		70	56		86	50		24	28	
19	60	55		16	22		130	95		25	46		20	25	
20	45	110		52	24		54	45		60	57		26	10	
21	16	56		27	37		90	35		48	45		34	13	
22	56	60		32	86		50	60		45	22		13	58	
23	70	45		60	74		55	57		35	40		10	13	
24	67	80		45	37		86	160		55	14		11	40	
25	140	25		70	88		48	32		50	43		8	23	
26	34	90		22	25		102	75		30	32		19	30	
27	57	75		32	12		76	49		37	40		42	28	
28	56	55		65	19		125	40		30	57		16	18	
29	19	60		30	60		67	38		30	50		35	17	
30	60	40		52	30		30	73		62	18		34	15	
31	38	65		80	46		22	60		38	40		7	10	
32	39	55		55	32		57	65		22	54		12	35	
33	36	65		16	12		21	74		34	42		47	13	
34	25	40		57	22		30	80		46	54		22	11	
35	35	24		40	12		50	59		30	54		38	43	
36	27	100		38	95		25	50		32	42		43	5	
37	29	75		57	42		24	33		18	47		33	35	
38	44	20		45	20		30	25		42	18		17	35	
39	57	67		50	28		80	110		44	55		8	26	
40	45	89		60	40		48	25		20	50		34	28	
41	26	42		48	72		40	35		42	54		22	14	
42	35	80		68	24		19	140		46	50		18	38	
43	37	74		26	42		65	40		56	37		35	35	
44	21	26		29	19		30	38		35	42		35	44	
45	52	47		24	23		22	84		30	67		43	12	
46	38	18		35	72		45	57		50	48		28	20	
47	57	50		31	27		16	62		79	78		45	14	
48	37	52		80	40		36	150		75	24		28	33	
49	75	34		49	46		26	40		42	36		20	25	
50	15	65		38	27		40	32		40	62		20	28	

Table C2: Concluded.

Count	DS-30 RB			DS-31 MC			DS-31 MC2			DS-32 MC			DS-33 LB		
1	55	36	0.5	105	37	0.06	35	25	0.06	75	20	0.06	52	110	0.06
2	80	46	1	40	76	0.5	38	58	0.2	28	105	0.08	110	70	0.8
3	10	36	2	58	60	0.7	19	30	0.5	72	45	0.9	140	30	0.1
4	30	27	3	50	48	0.2	29	55	0.7	95	30	0.2	75	35	8
5	22	27	5	45	65	7	75	70	4	36	12	12	110	45	
6	22	47		28	40		28.3	44	0.11	53	45	6	87	70	
7	48	77		92	82		35	14	0.3	65	81		57	90	
8	55	24		42	66		43	18		85	50		65	45	
9	25	50		40	52		38	20		70	42		46	52	
10	80	70		45	52		45	10		48	60		95	110	
11	100	40		40	66		50	19		39	29		40	16	
12	70	80		45	35		40	22		110	60		95	42	
13	35	24		60	76		50	31		72	90		34	92	
14	65	52		29	14		13	13		45	53		130	58	
15	95	36		82	65		15	38		117	140		75	80	
16	18	34		37	55		37	23		92	25		85	45	
17	35	54		110	87		36	25		97	125		45	25	
18	22	38		60	42		14	12		15	55		40	52	
19	25	70		65	42		18	53		90	60		75	110	
20	50	40		25	39		49	22		42	95		120	98	
21	35	20		58	56		15	29		115	18		75	37	
22	15	70		75	42		65	30		41	100		110	42	
23	40	40		72	110		32	22		47	105		140	70	
24	60	20		62	88		39	40		18	22		50	25	
25	75	60		44	160		28	25		24	72		80	85	
26	85	47		57	30		32	28		95	135		50	22	
27	40	45		65	130		24	28		98	32		48	27	
28	30	26		75	73		18	27		115	80		95	105	
29	29	18		100	35		23	11		110	72		35	75	
30	17	28		53	70		22	36		115	110		55	190	
31	32	53		17	87		48	10		106	28		130	63	
32	30	34		32	70		37	44		140	42		62	50	
33	65	34		52	60		25	18		42	45		110	80	
34	20	65		50	46		13	47		37	47		55	41	
35	43	67		82	36		10	22		29	42		42	95	
36	25	21		36	38		38	29		52	40		57	32	
37	50	52		73	120		9	15		122	28		100	80	
38	28	49		117	100		25	40		60	24		70	40	
39	90	62		75	54		55	20		81	90		100	85	
40	12	29		66	31		25	50		82	29		70	74	
41	37	40		60	23		45	33		75	22		38	34	
42	56	24		26	30		25	46		93	70		40	72	
43	28	30		74	29		18	35		19	52		38	110	
44	40	20		59	22		10	24		45	120		75	50	
45	65	12		16	35		33	15		29	25		40	45	
46	90	17		92	65		11	40		102	54		80	52	
47	60	54		66	50		38	18		55	18		62	81	
48	46	36		66	26		36	26		56	80		52	190	
49	20	64		37	70		12	70		65	35		34	100	
50	60	65		135	49		18	47		120	100		60	70	

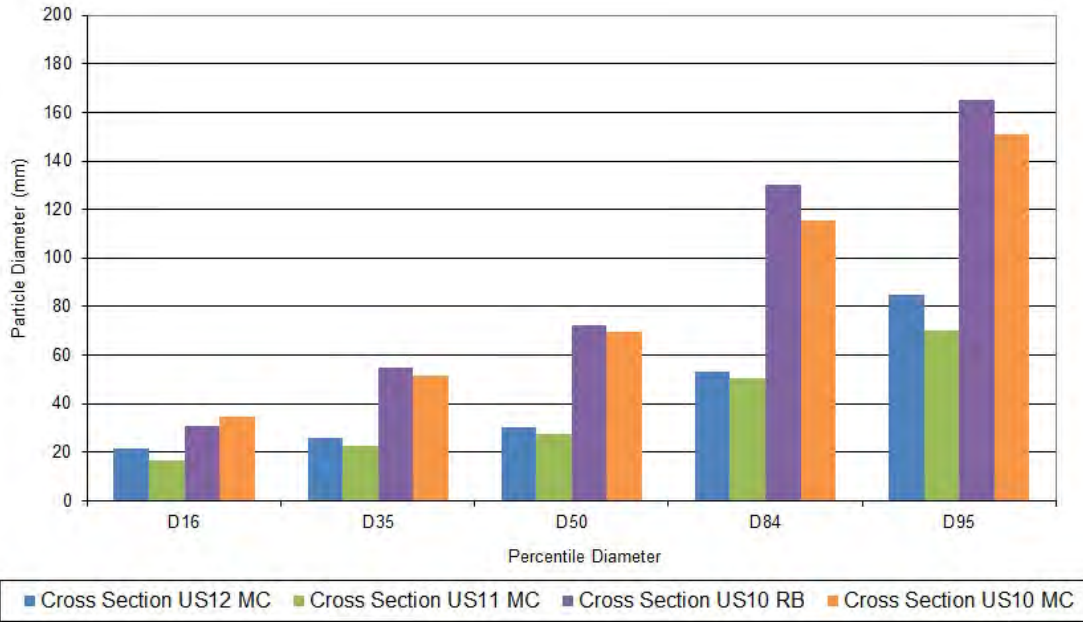


Figure C1: Sample percentile diameter, Cross Sections US-12 MC, US-11 MC, US-10 RB, and US-10 MC, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

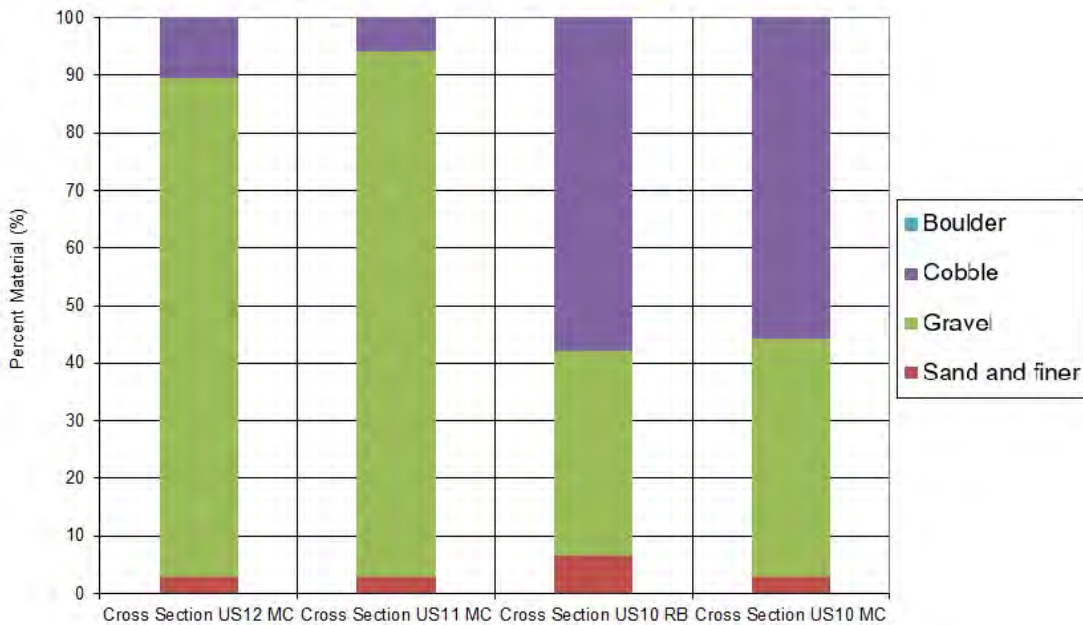


Figure C2: Percent material by substrate type, Cross Sections US-12 MC, US-11 MC, US-10 RB, and US-10 MC, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

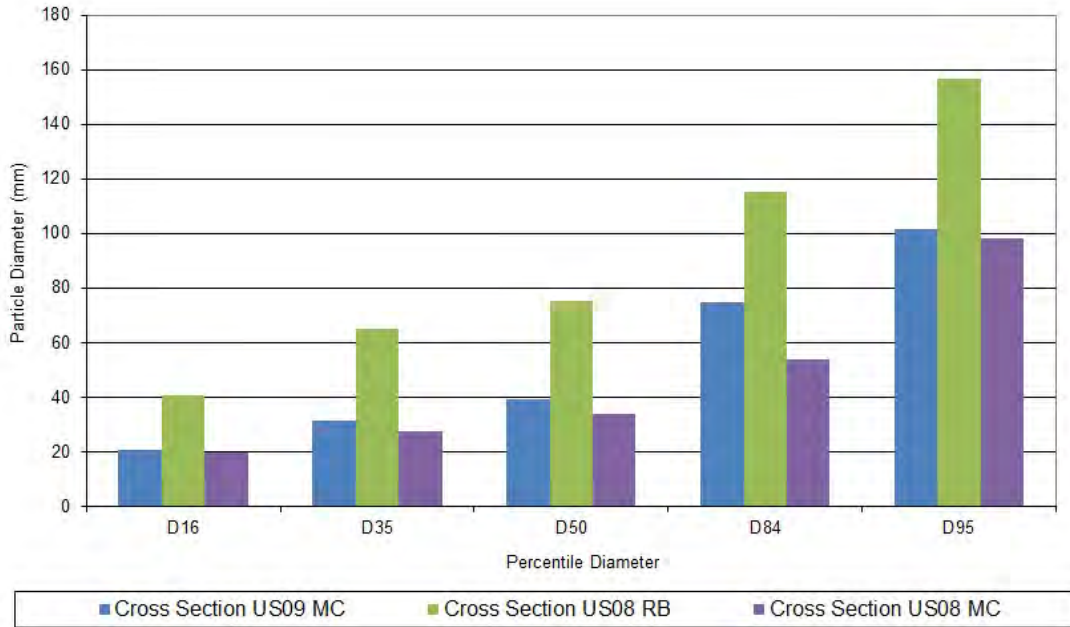


Figure C3: Sample percentile diameter, Cross Sections US-09 MC, US-08 RB, and US-08 MC, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

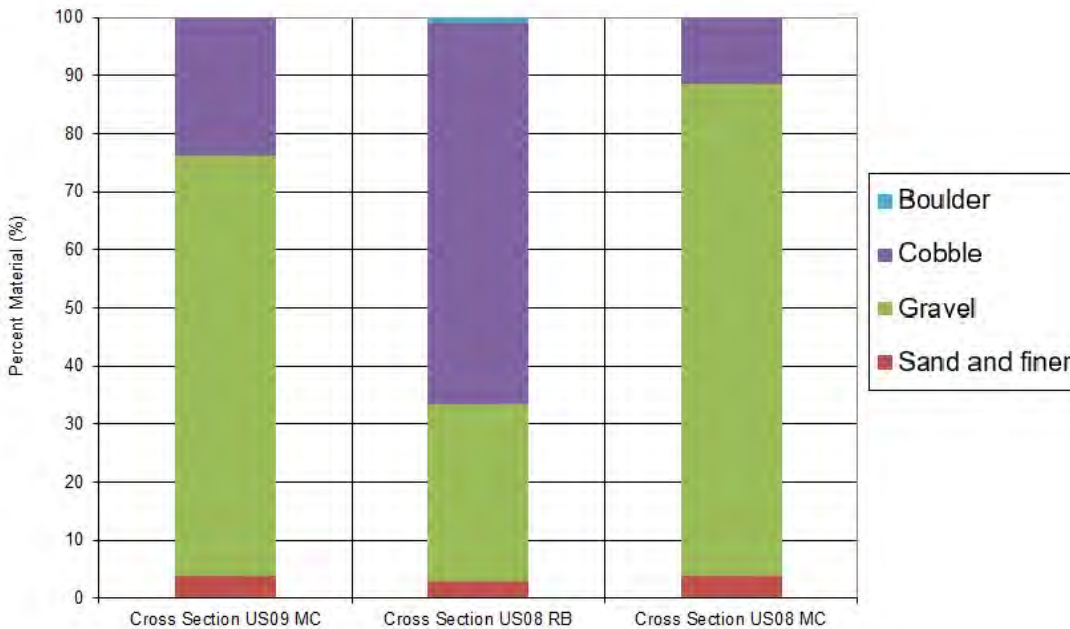


Figure C4: Percent material by substrate type, Cross Sections US-09 MC, US-08 RB, and US-08 MC, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

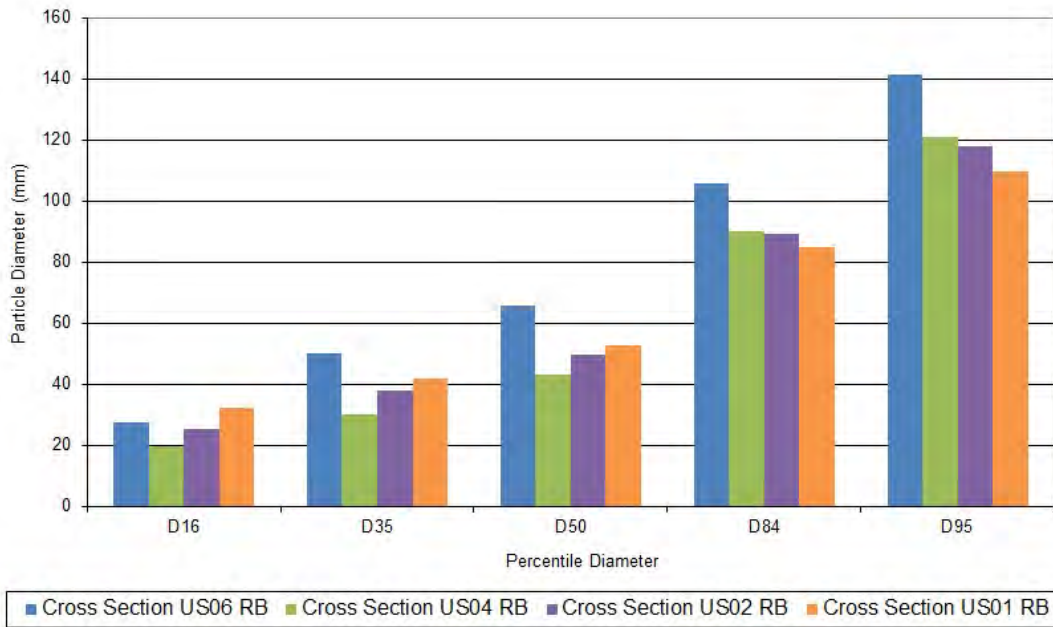


Figure C5: Sample percentile diameter, Cross Sections US-06 RB, US-04 RB, US-02 RB, and US-01 RB, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

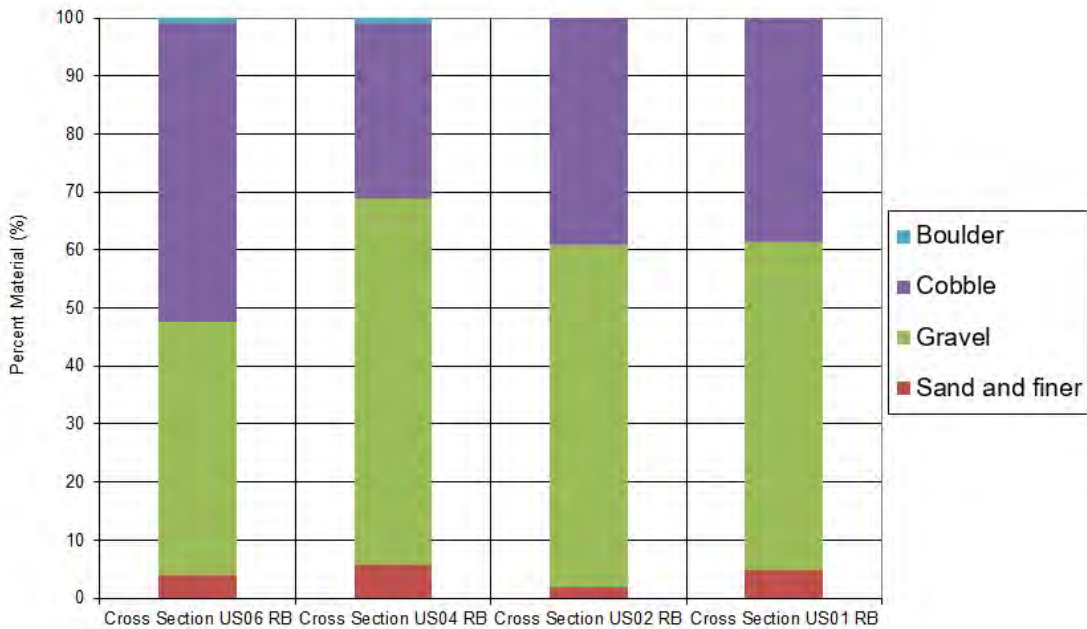


Figure C6: Percent material by substrate type, Cross Sections US-06 RB, US-04 RB, US-02 RB, and US-01 RB, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

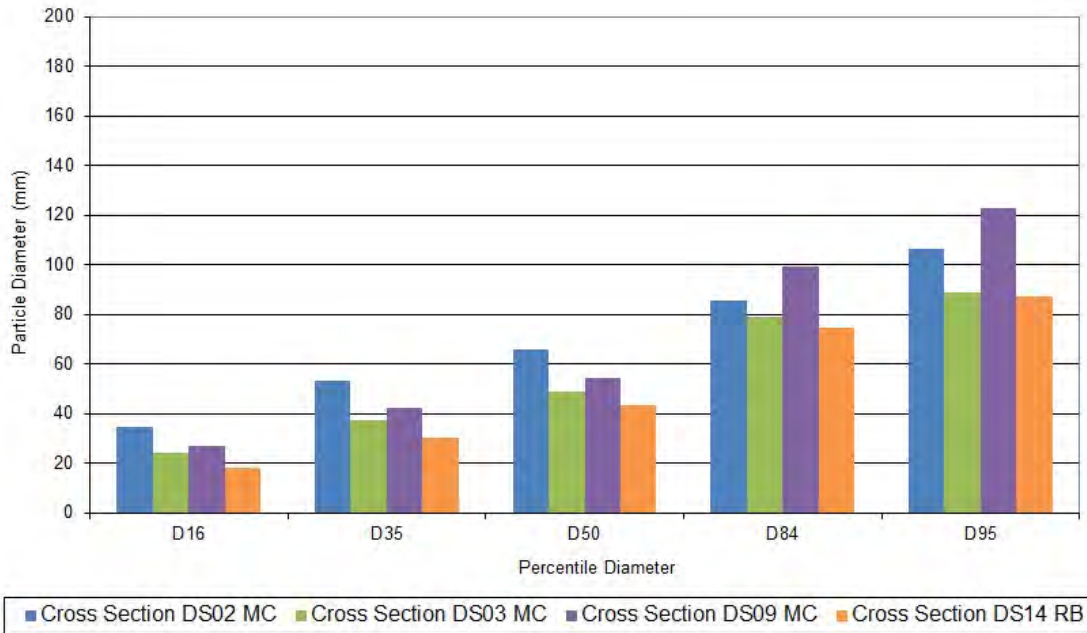


Figure C7: Sample percentile diameter, Cross Sections DS-02 MC, DS-03 MC, DS-09 MC, and DS-14 RB, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

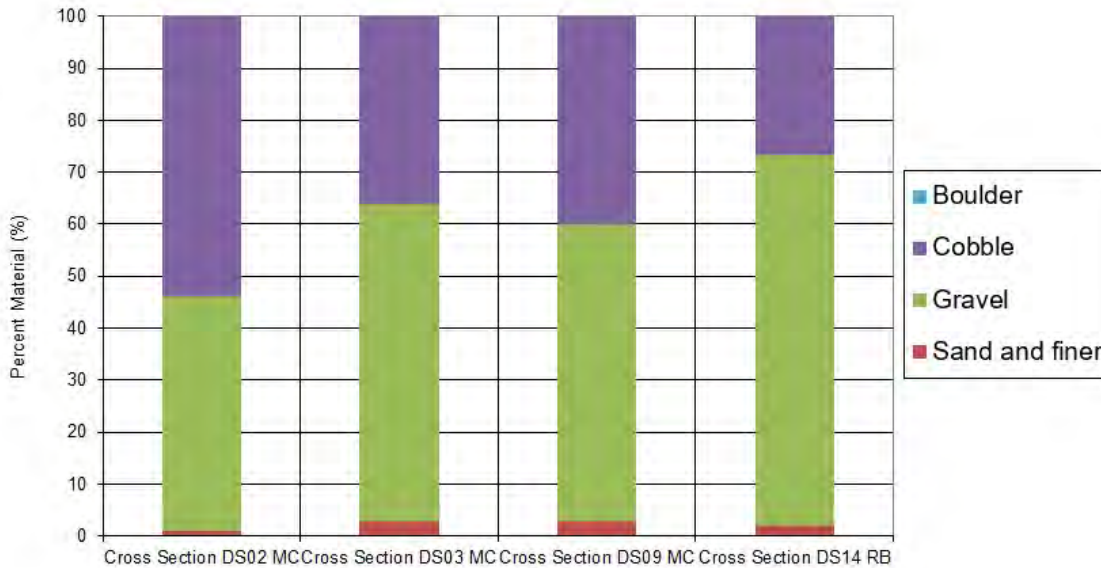


Figure C8: Percent material by substrate type, Cross Sections DS-02 MC, DS-03 MC, DS-09 MC, and DS-14 RB, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

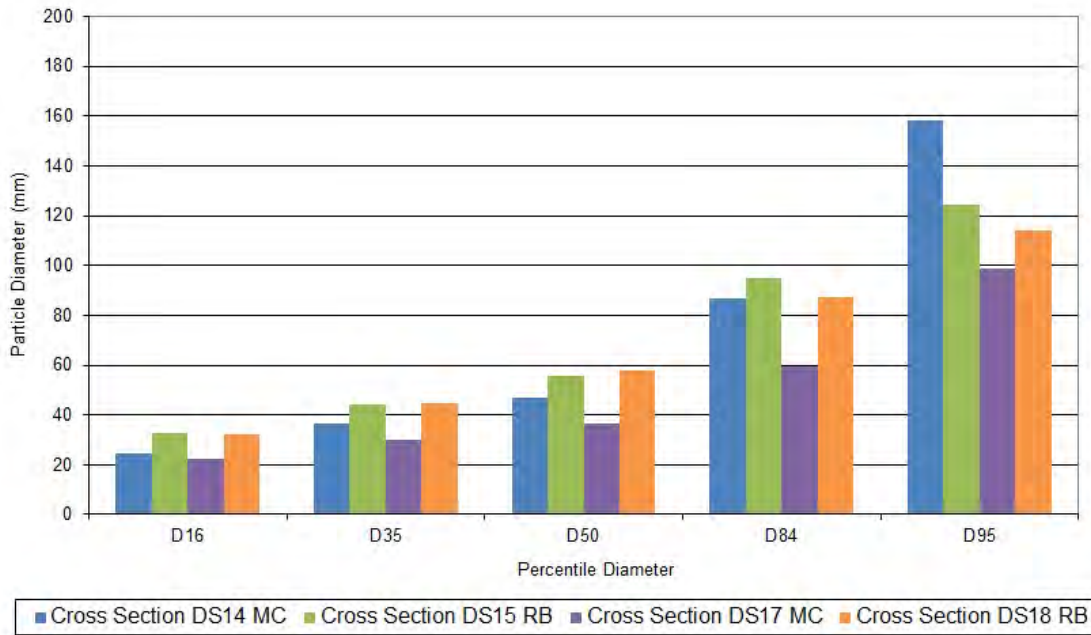


Figure C9: Sample percentile diameter, Cross Sections DS-14 MC, DS-15 RB, DS-17 MC, and DS-18 RB, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

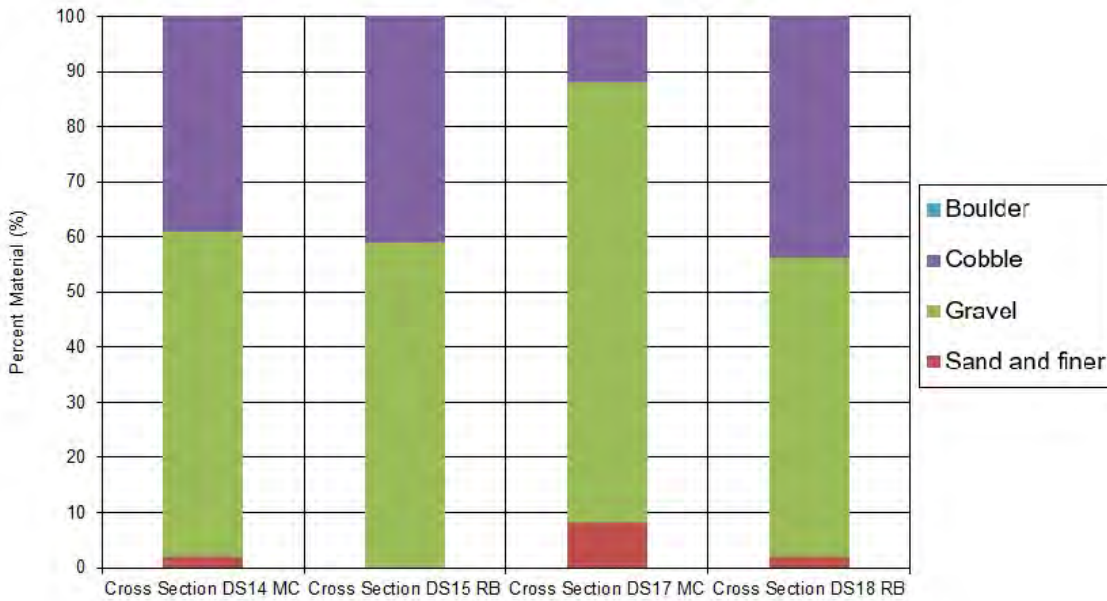


Figure C10: Percent material by substrate type, Cross Sections DS-14 MC, DS-15 RB, DS-17 MC, and DS-18 RB, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

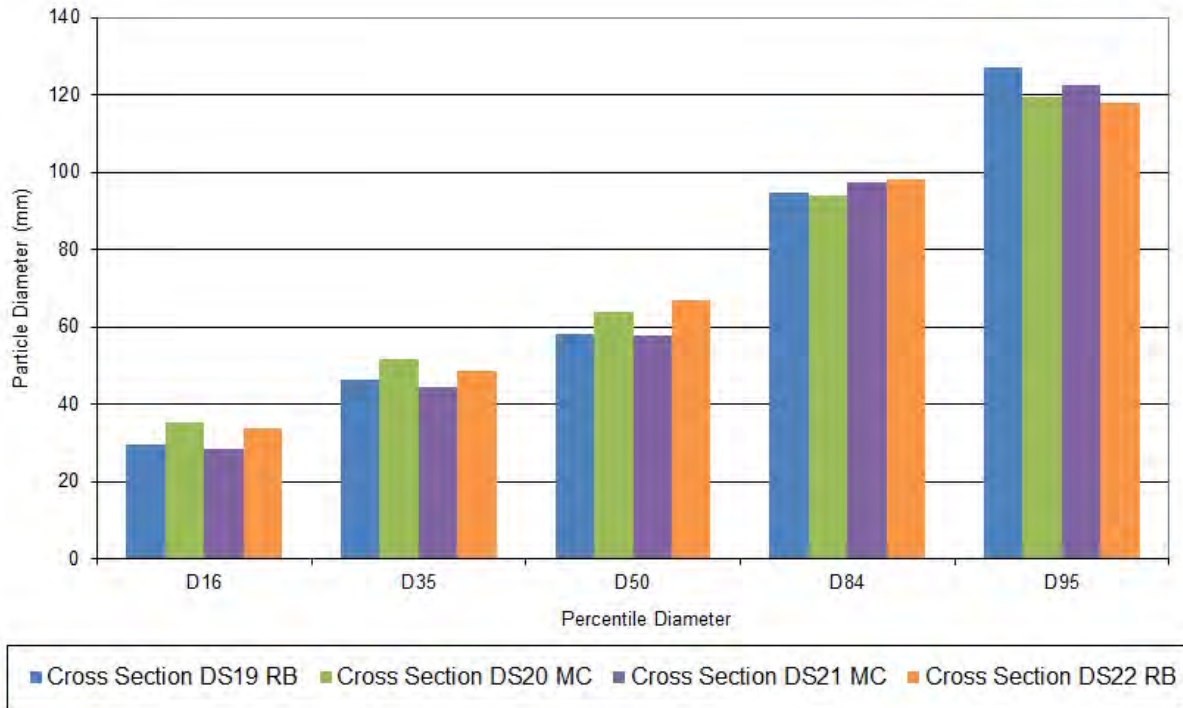


Figure C11: Sample percentile diameter, Cross Sections DS-19 RB, DS-20 MC, DS-21 MC, and DS-22 RB, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

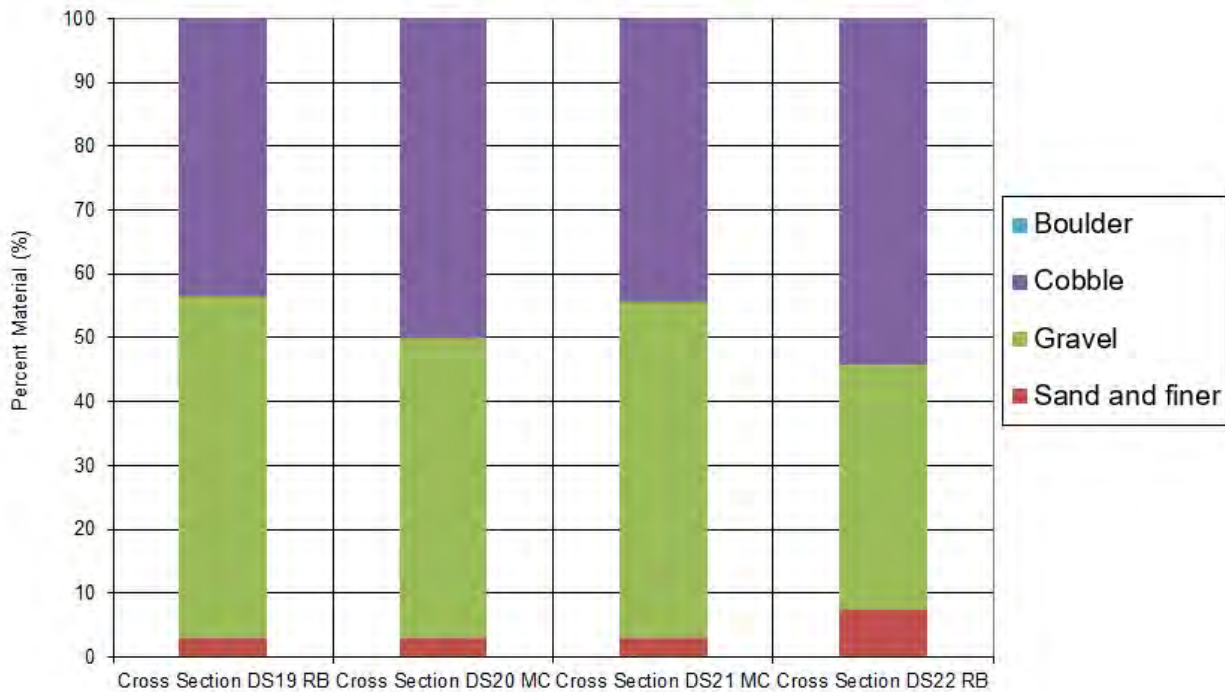


Figure C12: Percent material by substrate type, Cross Sections DS-19 RB, DS-20 MC, DS-21 MC, and DS-22 RB, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

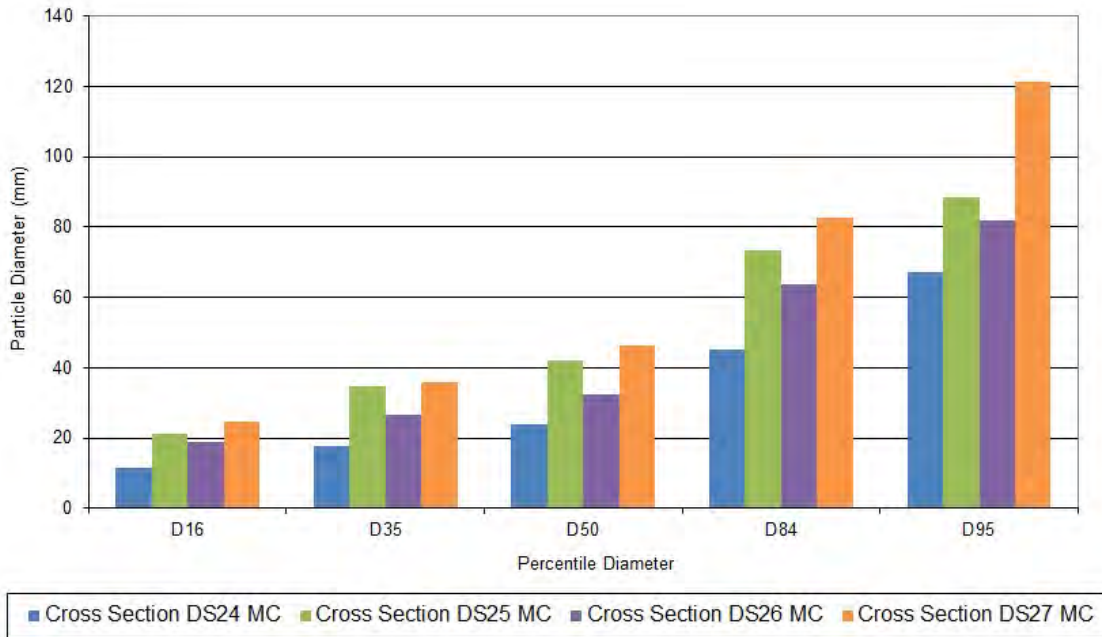


Figure C13: Sample percentile diameter, Cross Sections DS-24 MC, DS-25 MC, DS-26 MC, and DS-27 MC, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

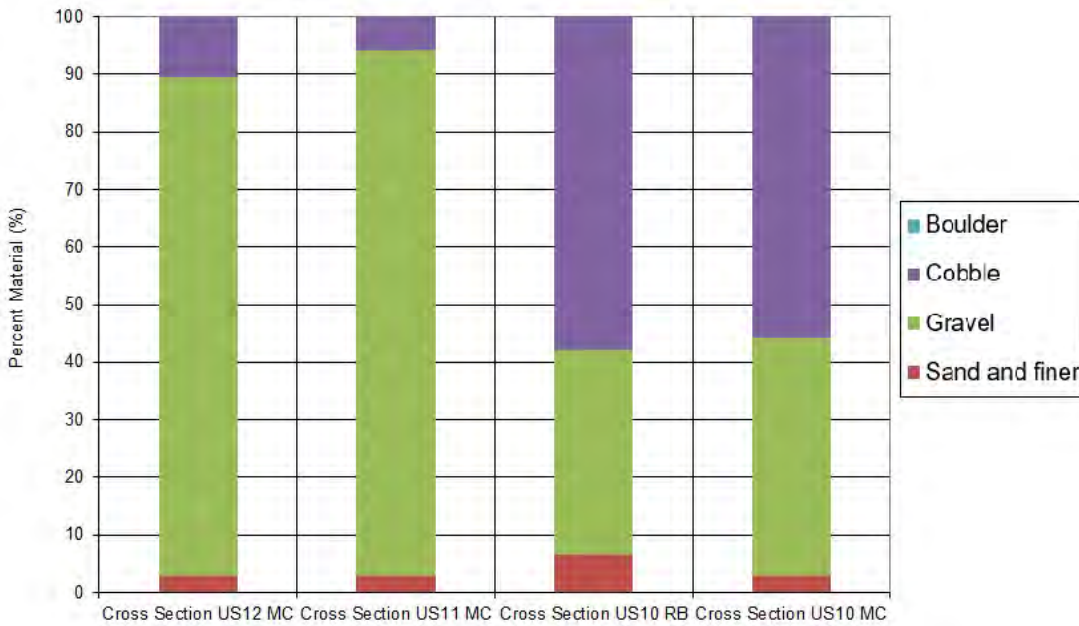


Figure C14: Percent material by substrate type, Cross Sections DS-24 MC, DS-25 MC, DS-26 MC, and DS-27 MC, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

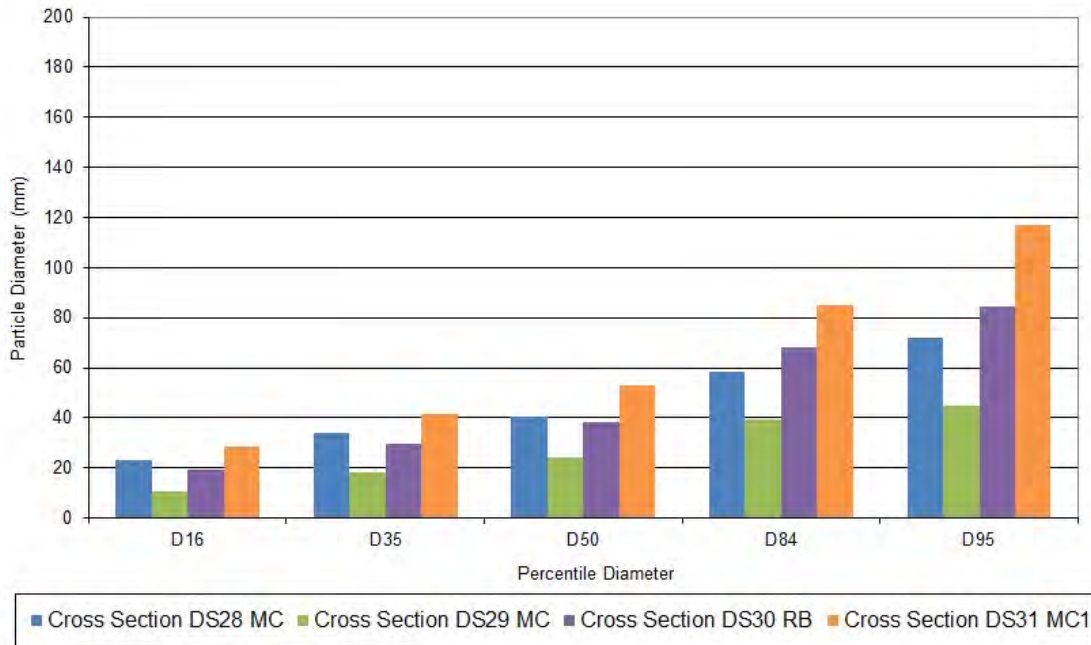


Figure C15: Sample percentile diameter, Cross Sections DS-28 MC, DS-29 MC, DS-30 RB, and DS-31 MC, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

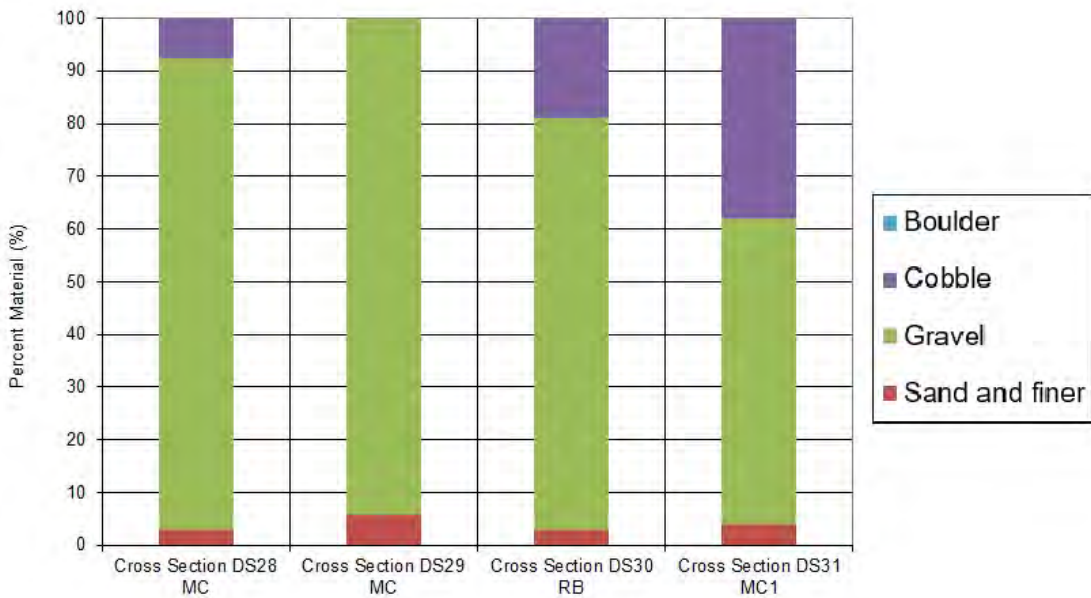


Figure C16: Percent material by substrate type, Cross Sections DS-28 MC, DS-29 MC, DS-30 RB, and DS-31 MC, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

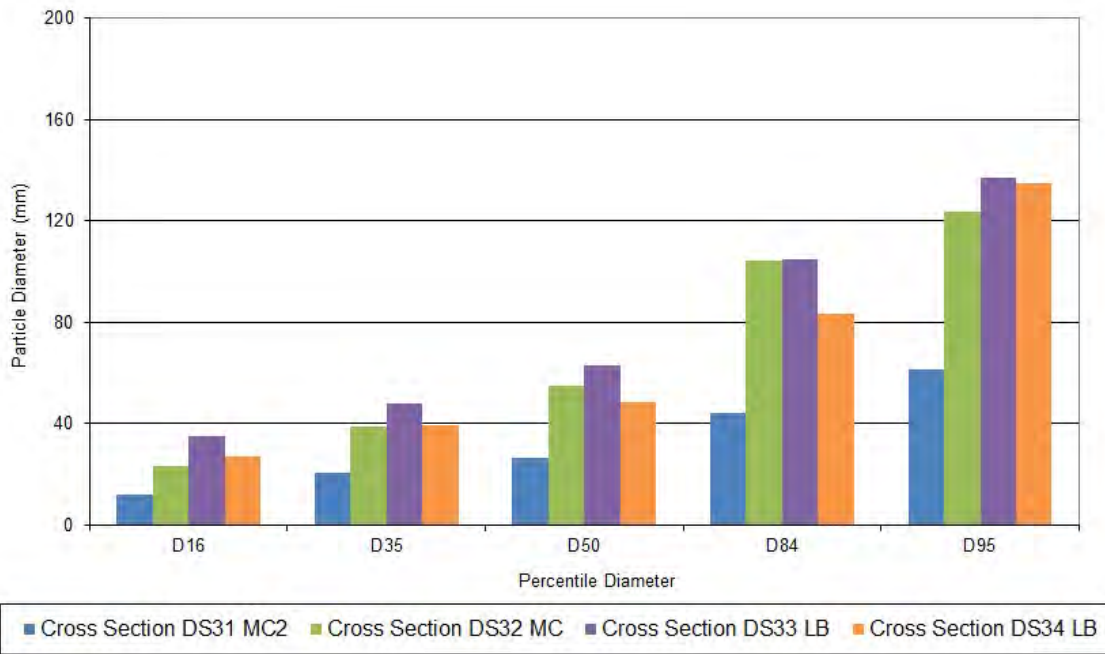


Figure C17: Sample percentile diameter, Cross Sections DS-31 MC2, DS-32 MC, DS-33 LB, and DS-34 LB, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

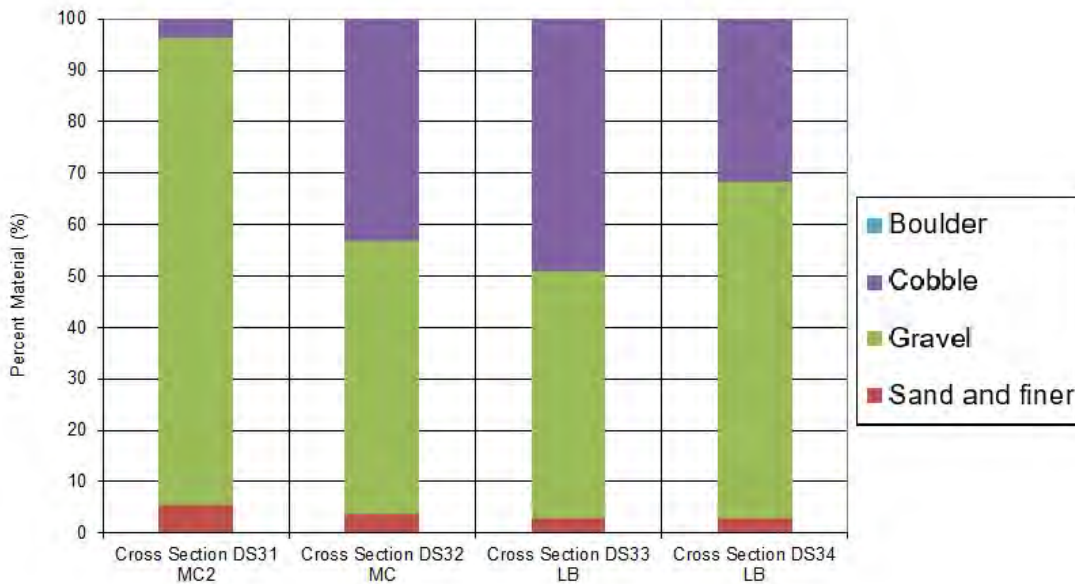


Figure C18: Percent material by substrate type, Cross Sections DS-31 MC2, DS-32 MC, DS-33 LB, and DS-34 LB, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

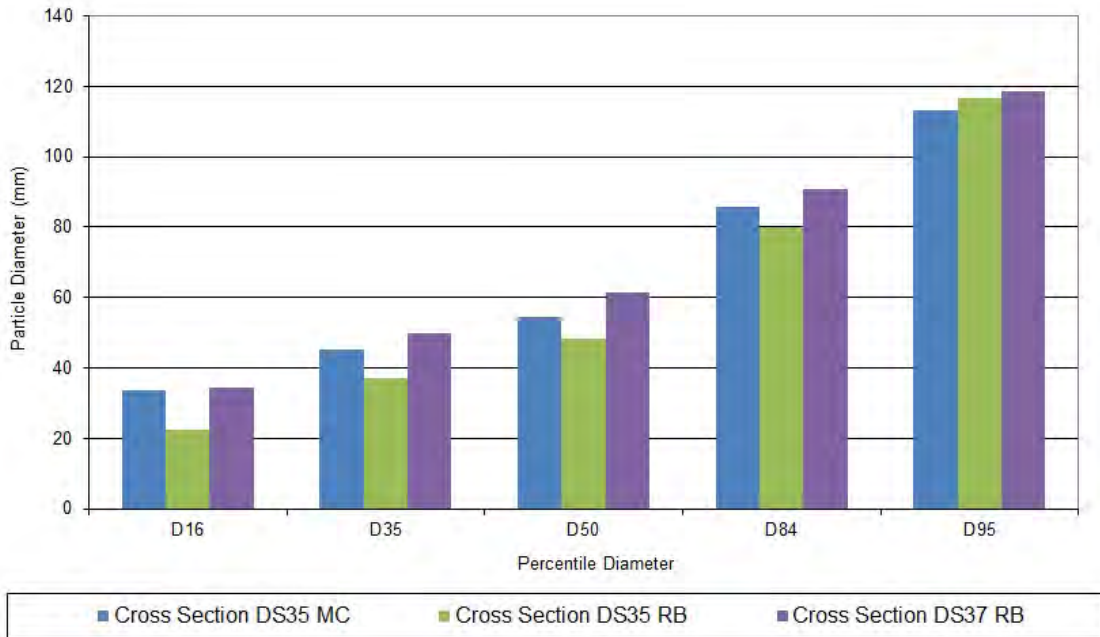


Figure C19: Sample percentile diameter, Cross Sections DS-35 MC, DS-35 RB, and DS-37 RB, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.

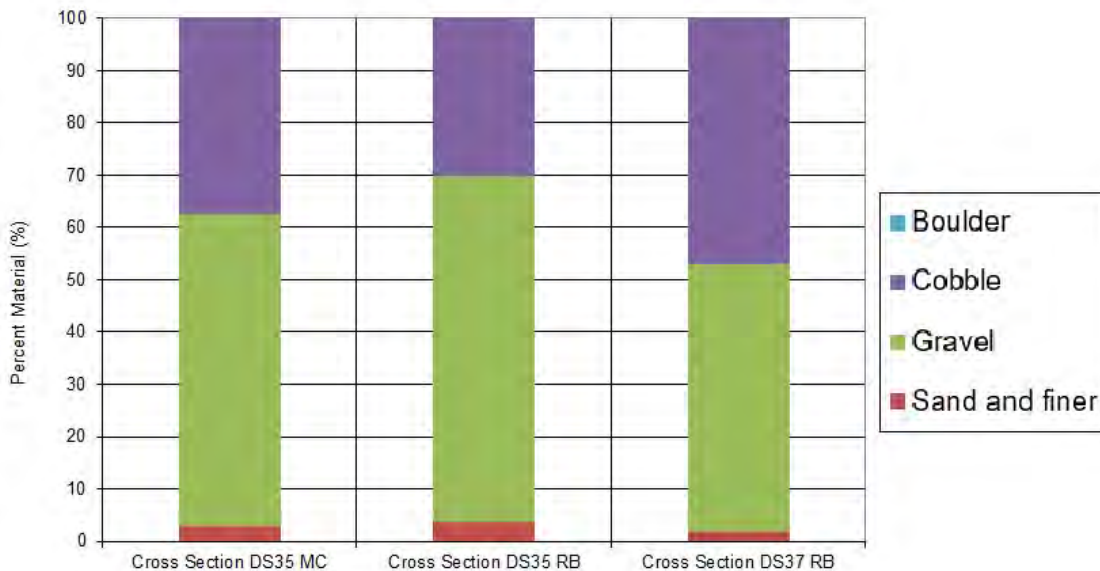


Figure C20: Percent material by substrate type, Cross Sections DS-35 MC, DS-35 RB, and DS-37 RB, Peace River Physical Habitat Monitoring Program (Mon-3), 2019.



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