

## Resources and examples related to wastewater

### Municipal Examples

<p>City of Cranbook</p>	<p><b>Wastewater Improvement Program</b></p> <p>The City of Cranbook in British Columbia has increased the quality of its treated effluence and decreased its energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions by installing more efficient pumps and introducing computer-controlled, low-pressure spray nozzle technologies and fine bubble air diffuser aeration in treatment lagoons. By recycling wastewater, the project supports ranching and agriculture by providing valuable forage land in the region’s semi-arid conditions, and also provides important wildlife habitat.</p> <p>The project has also helped extend the City’s system life span by more than 20 years. Expected results include a reduction in energy use by over 700,000 Kw/hr and greenhouse gas emissions by 70 per cent. Annual operating costs for this program are about \$260,000, less than half the cost of mechanical sewage treatment.</p> <p><a href="#">Click here</a> to learn more.</p>
<p>Town of Olds</p>	<p><b>Wastewater Wonder</b></p> <p>The Town of Olds’ wastewater treatment plant was almost 30 years old and serving a population of 7,500 when trouble began — the facility was at capacity and posed an environmental hazard to receiving waters. Plans to upgrade and expand the plant were put on hold in 2006 when the Province announced plans for a regional wastewater system. The new system involved piping the town’s wastewater to Red Deer for treatment. This left the town with limited funding for upgrades and rendered its poorly functioning plant non-compliant with provincial regulations on effluent quantity and quality. The town needed a non-infrastructure solution to respond to ministerial requests to meet provincial regulations. Its innovative solution earned the town a 2011 FCM Sustainable Communities Award.</p> <p><a href="#">Click here</a> to learn more.</p>
<p>Town of Ponoka</p>	<p><b>What Every Municipality Needs to Know</b></p> <p>Though fully in compliance with provincial regulations, in late 2011 the Town of Ponoka was fined under the federal <i>Fisheries Act</i> for releasing wastewater effluent into the Battle River in 2009 that adversely impacted the receiving stream due to the stream’s unique circumstances and condition. Under the <i>Act</i>, the effluent was found to be a “harmful substance”.</p> <p>As part of the fine, the Town of Ponoka prepared an article, <a href="#">Discharging Wastewater Effluent: What Every Municipality Needs to Know</a>, which highlights the importance of compliance with federal and provincial regulations when dealing with wastewater.</p> <p>Although the section in the article with quotations from the <i>Fisheries Act</i>(page 3)</p>

	<p>is out of date due to recent legislative changes, the rest of article remains relevant with sound tips every municipality should follow in terms of legislative awareness, operating procedures and training.</p> <p><a href="#">Click here</a> to read the article.</p> <p>Click here to view changes that have been made to the <i>Fisheries Act</i> including section 36 quoted in the article</p>
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**Additional Resources**

<p>Alberta Environment and Parks</p>	<p><b>Municipal Wastewater and Storm Water Management Program</b>          Alberta Environment and Parks regulates the Municipal Wastewater and Storm Water Management Programs to ensure environmental protection. Regulatory frameworks, standards and guidelines are designed to assure environmentally acceptable wastewater discharge and acceptable storm water management practices. Municipal systems are regulated by Alberta Environment and Parks and private sewage systems are regulated by Municipal Affairs.</p> <p><a href="#">Click here</a> to learn more.</p>
<p>Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME)</p>	<p><b>Municipal Wastewater Effluent</b>          In February 2009, Ministers endorsed the Canada-wide Strategy for the Management of Municipal Wastewater Effluent. CCME continues to monitor its implementation.</p> <p><a href="#">Click here</a> for more information.</p>
<p>Environment Canada</p>	<p><b>Wastewater Information</b>          Environment Canada has published a website providing information on wastewater, wastewater regulations and reporting requirements, wastewater pollution, and wastewater management in Canada. It provides a good background to federal regulations and issues in wastewater management.</p> <p><a href="#">Click here</a> to see the Environment Canada website.</p> <p><b>Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations 2015 Updates:</b>          As of January 1, 2015, the following provisions of the federal Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations are in effect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The effluent quality standards and if applicable, the limits in Transitional Authorizations are in force.</li> <li>• Acute lethality monitoring is required for wastewater systems that are not operating under a temporary or transitional authorization and deposit an annual average daily effluent volume of greater than 2,500 m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• Applications for temporary bypass authorizations may be submitted</li> </ul> <p><sup>1</sup> Exception – Total Residual Chlorine Standard for wastewater systems less than 5,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day does not apply until January 1, 2021.</p>

Federation of Canadian Municipalities	<b>Federal Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations</b> The Federation of Canadian Municipalities has created a website providing information and highlighting concerns regarding the current federal Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations.  <a href="#">Click here</a> to see the FCM Website.
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