

WASTEWATER SYSTEMS EFFLUENT REGULATIONS

INTERPRETATION

- Definitions **1.** The following definitions apply in these Regulations.
- “acutely lethal”
« létalité
aiguë » “acutely lethal”, in relation to effluent, means the effluent at 100 % concentration kills more than 50 % of the rainbow trout subjected to it during a 96-hour period.
- “Act”
« Loi » “Act” means the *Fisheries Act*.
- “authorization officer”
« agent
d’authorisation » “authorization officer”, in respect of a province set out in column 1 of Schedule 1, means the holder of the position set out in column 2.
- “biochemical oxygen demanding matter”
« matières exerçant une demande biochimique en oxygène » “biochemical oxygen demanding matter” means any matter that consumes oxygen dissolved in water.
- “blackwater”
« eaux noires » “blackwater” includes greywater when it is mixed with blackwater.

“composite sample” “composite sample”, in respect of a wastewater system, means

« *échantillon composite* »

(a) for a wastewater system that continuously deposits effluent during a period of 24 hours,

(i) a volume of effluent that consists of not less than three equal volumes, or three volumes proportionate to the rate of flow of the effluent, that have been collected at approximately equal time intervals that, combined, span at least seven hours and at most 24 hours, or

(ii) a volume of effluent collected continuously over a period of 24 hours at a constant rate, or at a rate proportionate to the rate of flow of the effluent; and

(b) in any other case, grab samples of equal volumes taken every hour during a period of 24 hours in which the wastewater system deposits effluent.

“effluent” “effluent” means wastewater that is deposited from a wastewater system.

« *effluent* »

“environmental effects monitoring studies” “environmental effects monitoring studies” means water quality monitoring studies described in Part 1 of Schedule 2, and biological monitoring studies set out in Part 2 of that Schedule.

« *études de suivi des effets sur l'environnement* »

“final discharge point”
« *point de rejet final* »

“final discharge point” means the point, other than an overflow point, of a wastewater system beyond which its owner or operator no longer exercises control over the quality of the wastewater before its deposit as effluent in water or a place.

“grab sample”
« *échantillon instantané* »

“grab sample” means a volume of effluent collected at any given time.

“overflow point”
« *point de débordement* »

“overflow point” means a point of a wastewater system via which excess wastewater may be deposited in water or a place and beyond which its owner or operator no longer exercises control over the quality of wastewater before its deposit as effluent.

“Minister”
« *ministre* »

“Minister”, in these Regulations, means the Minister of the Environment.

“point of entry”
« *point d’entrée* »

“point of entry”, in relation to the final discharge point or an overflow point of a wastewater system, means

(a) the point where effluent is deposited in water frequented by fish, as the case may be, via the final discharge point or the overflow point; or

(b) any point where the effluent enters that water from the place where it was deposited as the case may be, via the final discharge point or the overflow point.

- “Procedure for pH Stabilization EPS 1/RM/50” means the *Procedure for pH Stabilization During the Testing of Acute Lethality of Wastewater Effluent to Rainbow Trout* (EPS 1/RM/50), March 2008, published by the Department of the Environment, as amended from time to time.
- « *Procédure de stabilisation du pH SPE 1/RM/50* »
- “quarter” “quarter”, in respect of a year, means any of the four periods of three months that begin on the first day of January, April, July and October.
- « *trimestre* »
- “Reference Method EPS 1/RM/13” means the *Biological Test Method: Reference Method for Determining Acute Lethality of Effluents to Rainbow Trout* (EPS 1/RM/13 Second Edition), December 2000, published by the Department of the Environment, as amended from time to time.
- « *Méthode de Référence SPE 1/RM/13* »
- “Standard Methods” means the *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 21st Edition, 2005, published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Environment Federation, as amended from time to time.
- « *Standard Methods* »
- “suspended solids” “suspended solids” means any solid matter that is present in effluent.
- « *matières en suspension* »
- “total residual chlorine” “total residual chlorine” means the sum of free chlorine and combined chlorine, including inorganic chloramines.
- « *chlore résiduel total* »

“watercourse” “watercourse” includes a river, a stream and a creek.

« *cours d'eau* »

“wastewater” “wastewater” means

« *eaux usées* »

(a) blackwater;

(b) drainage water including waterborne wastes — other than blackwater — from an industrial, commercial or institutional facility; and

(c) other drainage water, including waterborne wastes and surface runoff, if mixed with blackwater.

“wastewater system” “wastewater system” means any work or site used for the collection and deposit of wastewater, whether or not the wastewater is treated.

« *système*

d'assainisse-

ment »

APPLICATION

Application

2. (1) These Regulations apply in respect of a wastewater system that

(a) has a capacity to deposit 10 m³ or more, per day, of effluent via its final discharge point based on its design specifications; and

(b) deposits a deleterious substance set out in section 3 in any water or place referred to in subsection 36(3) of the Act.

Non-applica-
tion — areas

(2) These Regulations do not apply in respect of a wastewater system located in the Northwest Territories, Nunavut and north of the 54th parallel in the provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Non-applica- (3) These Regulations do not apply in respect of an on-site wastewater system for
 tion —
 industrial, an industrial, commercial or institutional facility if 25% or less of the volume of its
 commercial or effluent is blackwater.
 institutional
 effluent

PART 1

AUTHORIZATION TO DEPOSIT

EFFLUENT CONTAINING DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES

Prescribed deleterious substances 3. For the purpose of paragraphs (c) to (e) of the definition “deleterious substance” in subsection 34(1) of the Act, the following substances or classes of substances are prescribed as deleterious substances:

- (a) biochemical oxygen demanding matter;
- (b) suspended solids;
- (c) total residual chlorine; and
- (d) un-ionized ammonia.

Authorization to deposit 4. (1) For the purpose of paragraph 36(4)(b) of the Act, the owner or operator of a wastewater system may, during a given quarter or month in accordance with subsection (2), deposit or permit the deposit of an effluent that contains any of the deleterious substances referred to in section 3 via its final discharge point in any water or place referred to in subsection 36(3) of the Act if the effluent is not acutely lethal as determined in accordance with section 8 and, during the previous quarter or month, as the case may be, the following conditions were met:

- (a) the average carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand due to the quantity of biochemical oxygen demanding matter in the effluent did not exceed 25 mg/L;
- (b) the average concentration of suspended solids in the effluent did not exceed 25 mg/L;
- (c) the average concentration of total residual chlorine in the effluent did not exceed 0.02 mg/L; and
- (d) the maximum concentration of un-ionized ammonia in the effluent was less than 1.25 mg/L, expressed as nitrogen (N), at $15^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Quarterly or
monthly
average

(2) The average concentrations referred to in paragraphs (1)(a) to (c) and the maximum concentration referred to in paragraph (1)(d) are to be determined on a quarterly or monthly basis, as follows:

- (a) quarterly, if the annual average daily volume of effluent deposited from the final discharge point during the previous year — namely, the year that ends at the beginning of the quarter — was less than or equal to 17 500 m³; and
- (b) monthly, if the annual average daily volume of effluent deposited from the final discharge point during the previous year — namely, the year that ends at the beginning of the month — was more than 17 500 m³.

Determination
of averages
and maximum

(3) The averages referred to in paragraphs (1)(a) to (c) and the maximum referred to in paragraph (1)(d) are to be determined in accordance with the applicable test method or formula referred to in subsection 7(2) to samples of effluent referred to subsections 7(1) and (3).

Conditions

(4) The authorization under subsection (1) granted to an owner or operator of a wastewater system is conditional on the owner or operator

- (a) installing, maintaining and calibrating monitoring equipment in accordance with section 6;
- (b) monitoring effluent in accordance with sections 7 and 8 and sending the monitoring report referred to in section 17 in accordance with that section;
- (c) if applicable, conducting environmental effects monitoring studies in accordance with section 14;
- (d) keeping records in accordance with section 15;
- (e) sending the identification report referred to in section 16 in accordance with that section; and
- (f) preparing, making available, updating and testing a response plan in accordance with section 42.

VOLUME OF EFFLUENT

Annual
average daily
volume

5. (1) The owner or operator of a wastewater system must determine the annual average daily volume of effluent deposited via the final discharge point for a given year by

- (a) for each day during that year when effluent was deposited via that point, determining the volume, expressed in m^3 , of effluent deposited during that day; and
- (b) calculating the sum of those daily volumes of effluent deposited and dividing that sum by the number of days in that year.

Daily volumes

(2) The daily volume of effluent, expressed in m^3 , deposited for a given day is to be determined by

(a) a continuous measure that yields the actual volume of effluent deposited during that day, if the annual average daily volume of effluent deposited during the previous calendar year — namely, the calendar year that ended before the beginning of the quarter or the month in which that day occurs — was more than 2 500 m³; and

(b) a continuous measure that yields the actual volume of effluent deposited during that day or by an estimate of the daily volume of effluent deposited, in any other case.

Estimate of
daily volume

(3) The estimate of the daily volume, expressed in m³, of effluent deposited is to be determined by

(a) measuring the rate of flow of effluent at the final discharge point in any chosen unit of volume for any chosen unit of time; and

(b) calculating that daily volume based on that rate of flow over a 24-hour period.

Default
measurement

(4) If the annual average daily volume, expressed in m³, of effluent deposited via the final discharge point of a wastewater system for a previous calendar year cannot be determined under subsections (1) to (3), that annual average daily volume must be determined on the basis of the maximum rate of flow of effluent at the final discharge point based on the wastewater system's design specifications on the day on which it began or begins operations.

MONITORING

MONITORING EQUIPMENT

Capability

6. (1) The owner or operator of a wastewater system must, for the quarter or month in question, have installed monitoring equipment and maintain and calibrate

it such that the equipment may be used to determine the volume of effluent deposited via the final discharge point in accordance with the following:

(a) for an annual average daily volume deposited of more than 2 500 m³ in the previous calendar year — namely, the calendar year that ended before the beginning of that quarter or month — the monitoring equipment must yield a continuous measure of the volume of effluent deposited; and

(b) for any other annual average daily volume deposited in the previous calendar year, the monitoring equipment must either yield a continuous measure of the volume of effluent deposited or be capable of measuring the rate of flow of effluent deposited.

Accuracy (2) The monitoring equipment must accurately determine the volume or rate of flow with a margin of error of 15%.

Calibration (3) The owner or operator must calibrate the monitoring equipment at least once in every calendar year and at least five months after a previous calibration.

COMPOSITION OF THE EFFLUENT

Collection of samples 7. (1) The owner or operator of a wastewater system that, during the previous calendar year — namely the calendar year that ended before the quarter or month in question — deposited an annual average daily volume set out in column 1 of the table to this subsection must, for that quarter or month, collect at the final discharge point a sample of effluent of the type set out in column 2 at the minimum frequency set out in column 3.

TABLE

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Annual Average Daily Volume (m ³)	Type of Sample to be Collected	Minimum Sampling Frequency
1.	≤ 2 500	Grab or composite	Monthly but at least 10 days after any other sample
2.	> 2500 and ≤ 17 500	Composite	Every two weeks but at least seven days after any other sample
3.	> 17 500 and ≤ 50 000	Composite	Weekly but at least five days after any other sample
4.	> 50 000	Composite	Three days per week but at least one day after any other sample

Deleterious substances — quantities (2) The owner or operator of a wastewater system must, for each sample collected, determine, or cause the determination of, the following:

(a) the carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand due to the quantity of biochemical oxygen demanding matter in the effluent, determined in accordance with section 9;

(b) the concentration of suspended solids in the effluent, determined in accordance with section 10; and

(c) the concentration of un-ionized ammonia in the effluent, determined in accordance with section 11.

Additional samples (3) For greater certainty, the owner or operator who collects more samples than the minimum required under column 3 of the table to subsection (1) must make the determination referred to in subsection (2) for each sample collected, including those additional samples.

Non-application — item 1 (4) Subsection (1) does not apply, for a given month, to an owner or operator of a wastewater system to which item 1 of the table to that subsection applies if no deposit of effluent from the system was made during that month.

ACUTE LETHALITY TESTING

Collection of samples **8.** (1) The owner or operator of a wastewater system that, during the previous calendar year — namely, the calendar year that ended before the quarter or month in question — deposited an annual average daily volume of effluent set out in column 1 of the table to this subsection must, for that quarter or month, collect a grab sample at the final discharge point at the minimum frequency set out in column 2.

TABLE

Item	Column 1 Annual Average Daily Volume (m ³)	Column 2 Minimum Sampling Frequency
1.	> 2 500 and ≤ 50 000	Quarterly but at least 60 days after any other sample
2.	> 50 000	Monthly but at least 21 days after any other sample

- Acute lethality (2) The owner or operator must test each sample collected in accordance with a method referred to in section 12 in order to determine, or cause the determination of, whether it is acutely lethal.
- Additional test (3) If a sample is determined to be acutely lethal when tested in accordance with subsection (2), the owner or operator must collect a grab sample twice a month, but at least seven days after any previous sample, and conduct a test for acute lethality referred to in section 12 but in accordance with section 6 of the Reference Method EPS 1/RM/13.
- Subsequent samples (4) If three consecutive samples are, under subsection (3), determined not to be acutely lethal, subsections (1) and (2) apply to subsequent samples. For greater certainty, subsection (3) applies to any of those subsequent samples that is determined to be acutely lethal when tested in accordance with subsection (2).

TEST METHODS

- Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand **9.** The carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand due to the quantity of biochemical oxygen demanding matter in the effluent is to be determined in accordance with one of the following methods:
- (a) the method described in subsections 5210 A and 5210 B, with the inhibition of nitrification, of the Standard Methods; or
 - (b) any other equivalent test method that is authorized under the laws of the province where the wastewater system is located.
- Suspended solids **10.** The concentration of suspended solids in the effluent is determined in accordance with one of the following methods:
- (a) the method described in subsection 2540 D of the Standard Methods; or

(b) any other equivalent test method that is authorized under the laws of the province where the wastewater system is located.

Un-ionized
ammonia

11. (1) The concentration of un-ionized ammonia in the effluent is determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{total ammonia} \times \frac{1}{1 + 10^{9.56 - \text{pH}}}$$

where

total ammonia is the concentration of total ammonia — namely un-ionized ammonia (NH_3) plus ionized ammonia (NH_4^+) — determined in accordance with subsection (2), expressed in mg/L as N; and

pH is the initial pH of the effluent at $15^\circ\text{C} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, determined in accordance with subsection (3).

Concentration
of total
ammonia

(2) The concentration of total ammonia in the effluent is to be determined by using an aliquot of the same sample of effluent from which the pH of the effluent was determined and in accordance with one of the following methods:

(a) one of the methods described in subsections 4500-NH₃ B to 4500-NH₃ H of the Standard Methods; or

(b) any other equivalent test method that is authorized under the laws of the province where the wastewater system is located.

pH

(3) The pH of the effluent is to be determined by using an aliquot of the same sample of effluent from which the total ammonia of the effluent was determined and in accordance with one of the following methods:

- (a) the method described in subsection 4500-H⁺ B of the Standard Methods; or
- (b) any other equivalent test method that is authorized under the laws of the province where the wastewater system is located.

Acute lethality

12. The acute lethality of the effluent is determined in accordance with the

- (a) Reference Method EPS 1/RM/13; or
- (b) the method referred to in paragraph (a) and the Procedure for pH Stabilization EPS 1/RM/50.

ACCREDITED LABORATORY

Accredited
laboratory

13. The determinations referred to in subsections 7(2) and 8(2) must be made

- (a) by a laboratory
 - (i) that is accredited under the International Organization for Standardization standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005 entitled *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*, as amended from time to time, by an accrediting body recognized in accordance with that organization's standard ISO/IEC 17011:2004 entitled *Conformity assessment — General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies*, as amended from time to time, and
 - (ii) the scope of whose accreditation includes the analytical method used to make the determinations; or
- (b) by a laboratory

- (i) that is accredited under the *Environment Quality Act*, R.S.Q., c. Q-2, as amended from time to time, by an accrediting body that is recognized in accordance with that Act, and
- (ii) the scope of whose accreditation includes the analytical method used to make the determinations.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS MONITORING

- Percentage of effluent in water **14.** (1) The owner or operator of a wastewater system must conduct the environmental effects monitoring studies referred to in paragraph 4(4)(c) in respect of the effluent if the water at any point that is 100 m from the point of entry is comprised of 10% or more of effluent that was deposited via the final discharge point.
- Determination (2) An owner or operator must — on any given day in August or September, 2013 — determine the percentage referred to in subsection (1) if there has been no precipitation on that day and on the two days before that day. But, if there is no such day, the determination must be made on the first day for which there has been no precipitation on that day and for the previous two days.
- Notification (3) The owner or operator must, by December 31, 2013, notify the authorization officer of the results of each determination made under subsection (2) and provide information to support that determination.
- Schedule 2 (4) The provisions of Schedule 2 apply in respect of environmental effects monitoring studies.
- Generally accepted standards (5) The determinations referred to in subsection (2), and the environmental monitoring studies referred to in subsection (4), must be performed and their results

recorded, interpreted and reported in accordance with generally accepted standards of good scientific practice at the time that the studies are performed.

Electronic
report

(6) The owner or operator of a wastewater system must, electronically in the format specified by the Minister, send the report on the water quality monitoring studies referred to in section 3 of Schedule 2, and the interpretive reports referred to in sections 11 and 14, of that Schedule, within the period set out in section 3, 11 or 14 of that Schedule, as the case may be. The report must bear the electronic signature of the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative.

Paper report

(7) If the Minister has not specified an electronic format or if it is not feasible to send all or any part or parts of the report electronically in accordance with subsection (6) because of circumstances beyond the owner's or operator's control, the report or that part or those parts must be sent on paper, signed by the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative, and in the format specified by the Minister. However, if no format has been so specified, it may be in any format.

End of
monitoring

(8) No environmental effects monitoring studies under these Regulations may begin after December 31, 2025.

RECORD KEEPING

Information to
be recorded

15. The owner or operator of a wastewater system must keep any report on a determination made by an accredited laboratory referred to in section 13 and a record that contains the following information:

(a) for the final discharge point

(i) each date on which any deposits from the final discharge point were made,
and

- (ii) for each of those dates
 - (A) the actual daily volume of the effluent, if that volume is yielded by a continuous measure, and
 - (B) the estimated daily volume as determined in accordance with subsection 5(3) and the results of the measurement and the calculation referred to in paragraphs 5(3)(a) and (b), in any other case;
- (b) for all monitoring equipment
 - (i) a description,
 - (ii) if applicable, the manufacturer's specifications, the year of manufacture and the model number, and
 - (iii) the date on which the equipment was calibrated and its degree of accuracy after the calibration;
- (c) for each sample referred to in subsection 7(1)
 - (i) the results of the determinations referred to in each of paragraphs 7(2)(a) to (c),
 - (ii) the results of the determination of the concentration of total ammonia in the effluent and of the pH of the effluent that were used to make the determination referred to in paragraph 7(2)(c),
 - (iii) a statement as to whether the sample is a grab sample or a composite sample and the date on which the sample was taken, and

- (iv) if applicable, a statement to the effect that, for a particular month, no deposit of effluent from the wastewater system was made during that particular month; and
- (d) for each sample referred to in subsection 8(1) or (3), the information referred to in section 8.1 of the Reference Method EPS 1/RM/13 and, if the acute lethality of the effluent was determined in accordance with that method and the Procedure for pH Stabilization EPS 1/RM/50, section 3 of that procedure.

REPORTING

IDENTIFICATION REPORT

Required
information

16. (1) The owner or operator of a wastewater system must send to the authorization officer the identification report referred to in paragraph 4(4)(e) containing the following information:

- (a) the owner's name, civic and postal addresses, telephone number and, if any, email address and fax number;
- (b) the operator's name, civic and postal addresses, telephone number and, if any, email address and fax number;
- (c) the name, title, civic and postal addresses, telephone number and, if any, email address and fax number, of a contact person;
- (d) if applicable, the wastewater system's name and civic address;
- (e) for the final discharge point,
- (i) its latitude and longitude, in degrees, minutes and seconds, and

(ii) an indication of the geophysical characteristics, and any use that is made, of the water or place where effluent is deposited via the final discharge point and its name, if any; and

(f) the number of overflow points, for each of the combined sewers and sanitary sewers of the wastewater system, and for each of those overflow points,

(i) its latitude and longitude, in degrees, minutes and seconds, and

(ii) an indication of the geophysical characteristics, and any use that is made, of the water or place where effluent is deposited via the overflow point and the name, if any, of that water or place.

Electronic
report

(2) The identification report must be sent electronically in the format specified by the Minister and must bear the electronic signature of the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative. The identification report must be so sent

(a) by February 15, 2011, if the wastewater system is in operation on January 1, 2011; and

(b) within 45 days after the wastewater system came into operation, in any other case.

Paper report

(3) If the Minister has not specified an electronic format or if it is not feasible to send the report electronically in accordance with subsection (2) because of circumstances beyond the owner's or operator's control, the report must be sent on paper, signed by the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative, and in the format specified by the Minister. However, if no format has been so specified, it may be in any format.

Change of information (4) If the information provided in the identification report changes, the owner or operator must send a notice to the authorization officer that provides the updated information no later than 45 days after the change.

Decommissioning (5) An owner or operator of a wastewater system must, at least 45 days before the planned decommissioning of the wastewater system, send a notice to the authorization officer setting out the planned date of the decommissioning and the place where the identification report for the wastewater system is to be kept.

MONITORING REPORT

Information **17.** (1) The owner or operator of a wastewater system must send, for each quarter, to the authorization officer a monitoring report that contains the following information as determined for each month during that quarter or for that quarter, as the case may be:

- (a) the average carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand due to the quantity of biochemical oxygen demanding matter in the effluent;
- (b) the average concentration of suspended solids in the effluent;
- (c) the maximum concentration of un-ionized ammonia in the effluent;
- (d) the information recorded under paragraph 15(d);
- (e) a statement as to whether a composite or grab sample collection method, or both, was used;
- (f) the volume of effluent that was deposited;
- (g) the number of days during which effluent was deposited; and

(h) if applicable, a statement that effluent was not deposited during the month or any of those months, as the case may be.

Electronic report (2) The monitoring report must be sent, within 45 days after the end of the quarter, electronically in the format specified by the Minister and must bear the electronic signature of the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative.

Paper report (3) If the Minister has not specified an electronic format or if it is not feasible to send the report electronically in accordance with subsection (2) because of circumstances beyond the owner's or operator's control, the report must be sent on paper, signed by the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative, and in the format specified by the Minister. However, if no format has been so specified, it may be in any format.

RECORD MAKING AND RETENTION OF DOCUMENTS

When records made **18.** Records must be made without delay after the information to be recorded becomes available.

Retention of records **19.** (1) An owner or operator of a wastewater system who is required to keep a report referred to in section 15 or, under these Regulations, to record information or send a report must — along with any supporting documents — keep the report referred to in section 15, the record or a copy of the report sent, for at least five years after, as the case may be, the receipt of the report referred to in section 15 or the making of that record or report.

Place of retention (2) The report referred to in section 15, the record or the copy must be kept at the wastewater system or at any other place in Canada where it can be inspected. If that

report, record or copy is kept at one of those other places, the owner or operator must provide the Minister with the civic address of that other place.

Monitoring
equipment and
identification
report

(3) Despite subsection (1), the information referred to in paragraph 15(b) must be kept for at least five years after the useful life of the monitoring equipment and the identification report, as it may be updated, referred to in section 16 must be kept for at least five years after the wastewater system is decommissioned.

PART 2

TRANSITIONAL AND TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATIONS TO DEPOSIT

PURPOSE

Paragraph
36(4)(b) of the
Act

20. (1) For the purpose of paragraph 36(4)(b) of the Act, an owner or operator of a wastewater system may deposit, or permit the deposit, of an effluent that contains any of the deleterious substances referred to in section 3 via its final discharge point in any water or place referred to in subsection 36(3) of the Act, if the deposit is made in accordance with an authorization issued under this Part.

Definition

(2) For the purpose of sections 21 to 41, “to deposit”, in relation to an effluent, includes to permit the deposit of the effluent.

TRANSITIONAL AUTHORIZATION TO DEPOSIT BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMANDING MATTER, SUSPENDED SOLIDS AND UN-IONIZED AMMONIA

BOD and SS
transitional
authorization

21. (1) The owner or operator of a wastewater system may apply to an authorization officer for a transitional authorization to deposit effluent via its final discharge point that contains biochemical oxygen demanding matter or suspended solids, or both — referred to in these Regulations as a “BOD and SS transitional

authorization” — if the average referred to in paragraph 4(1)(a) or (b) as determined in accordance with subsection 4(3) but expressed on an annual basis — over the year that ended before the month in which the application was made — exceeded 25 mg/L.

NH₃, BOD and
SS transitional
authorization (2) The owner or operator of a wastewater system may apply to an authorization officer for a transitional authorization to deposit effluent via its final discharge point that contains any combination of un-ionized ammonia, biochemical oxygen demanding matter and suspended solids — referred to in these Regulations as an “NH₃, BOD and SS transitional authorization” — if subsection (1) applies and the concentration of un-ionized ammonia as determined in accordance with subsection 4(3) — for the year that ended before the month in which the application was made — was, on average, greater than or equal to 1.25 mg/L, expressed as N at 15°C ± 1°C.

Acute lethality
test (3) The owner or operator who applies for a transitional authorization must determine, or cause the determination, by an accredited laboratory referred to in section 13, of the acute lethality of the effluent deposited via its final discharge point in accordance with a method referred to in section 12 that is applied to two grab samples that were collected at the final discharge point on two days that were at least 21 days apart during the most recent four months before the application is made during which the wastewater system deposited effluent. However, if it is not possible to collect two grab samples collected at least 21 days apart, that method is to be applied to one grab sample collected at the final discharge point.

Period of
application (4) The application must be made in accordance with section 22 and within 18 months after the day on which these Regulations are registered.

Period of authorization — point system schedules 3 and 4

(5) The duration, set out in subsection 23(2), of a transitional authorization is based on the system for the allocation of points related to the final discharge point set out in the table to Schedule 3 and, if applicable, related to its overflow points for its combined sewers set out in the table to Schedule 4.

Application

Required information

22. An application for a transitional authorization must contain the following information:

- (a) the owner's name, civic and postal addresses, telephone number and, if any, email address and fax number;
- (b) the operator's name, civic and postal addresses, telephone number and, if any, email address and fax number;
- (c) the name, title, civic and postal addresses, telephone number and, if any, email address and fax number, of a contact person;
- (d) if applicable, the wastewater system's name and civic address;
- (e) information that establishes that at the time of the application
 - (i) the conditions for the authorization referred to in subsection 4(1) are not met, and
 - (ii) it was not technically or economically feasible before the time of the application to have modified the wastewater system, including its processes, in order to meet those conditions;
- (f) a plan for modifications to the wastewater system, including a description of modifications to its processes, that are envisaged in order to meet the conditions

for the authorization referred to in subsection 4(1) and a proposed schedule for implementation of the plan;

(g) the information set out in paragraph 16(1)(e) for the final discharge point;

(h) the number of points allocated under the table to Schedule 3;

(i) a statement as to which of the waters set out in paragraphs 5(a) to (h), column 2, of the table to Schedule 3 describes the water where the effluent is deposited, or may enter from the place where the effluent is deposited, via that final discharge point and, among points set out in column 3 for those paragraphs, the highest number of points.

(j) the annual average daily volume of effluent deposited via the final discharge point, determined in accordance with section 5, for the year that ended before the month in which the application was made, and the number of points set out in item 1, column 3, of the table to Schedule 3 that applies to that volume based on the ranges of volume set out in column 2;

(k) the averages referred to in paragraphs 4(1)(a) and (b) as determined in accordance with subsection 4(3) for each quarter or month referred to in subsection 4(2) of the year that ended before the month in which the application was made;

(l) the averages referred to in paragraph (k) but expressed on an annual basis under subsection 21(1) and the number of points determined in accordance with the formula that applies to those averages, set out in item 2, column 2, of the table to Schedule 3;

(*m*) if the annual average concentration of total residual chlorine in the effluent deposited via the final discharge point — for the year that ended before the month in which the application was made — was in excess of 0.02 mg/L, the number of points that applies to that annual average concentration in accordance with item 3, column 3, of the table to Schedule 3;

(*n*) the maximum concentration referred to in paragraph 4(1)(*d*) as determined in accordance with subsection 4(3) for each quarter or month referred to in subsection 4(2) of the year that ended before the month in which the application was made;

(*o*) the annual average, expressed in mg/L as N at $15^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$, of the concentration of un-ionized ammonia in the effluent deposited via the final discharge point determined in accordance with subsection 4(3) for the year that ended before the month in which the application was made;

(*p*) if the annual average concentration referred to in paragraph (*o*) was greater than or equal to 1.25 mg/L, expressed as N at $15^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$, the number of points set out in item 4, column 3, of the table to Schedule 3 that applies to that average concentration;

(*q*) the results of the determination of acute lethality for each sample referred to in subsection 21(3), including, for each of those samples, the information referred to in section 8.1 of the Reference Method EPS 1/RM/13 and, if the acute lethality of the effluent was determined in accordance with that method and the Procedure for pH Stabilization EPS 1/RM/50, section 3 of that procedure;

(*r*) if the duration of the transitional authorization sought in the application relies, in addition to points allocated under the table to Schedule 3, on an allocation of

points under the table to Schedule 4, for each combined sewer overflow point of the wastewater system

- (i) the percentage referred to in item 1, column 1, of the table to Schedule 4,
- (ii) the number of discharges referred to in item 2, column 1, of the table to that Schedule that is described in each applicable paragraph set out in column 2 of the table to that Schedule for each of those items, for the year that ended before the month in which the application was made,
- (iii) a statement as to which of the waters set out in paragraphs 3(a) to (c), column 2 of the table to that Schedule describes the water where the effluent is deposited, or may enter from the place where the effluent is deposited, via that overflow point, and
- (iv) the number of points set out in column 3 for the paragraph in column 2 of the table to that Schedule that applies to each of subparagraph (i) and (ii) and for each paragraph in column 2 that applies to a statement referred to in subparagraph (iii);
- (s) the information set out in paragraph 16(1)(f) for each of the overflow points referred to in paragraph (r);
- (t) for an application referred to in paragraph (r), a plan for the modifications to the wastewater system that are envisaged to eliminate, after the period of authorization for which the application is sought, the deposit of effluent that contains deleterious substances via any overflow point of a combined sewer and a proposed schedule for implementation of the plan; and

(u) a statement signed and dated by the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative, that certifies that

(i) the information provided in the application for the transitional authorization was prepared by persons with the knowledge required to determine the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the information, and

(ii) to the best of their information and belief, based on representations made to them by those persons in response to queries concerning that determination, that the information submitted is true, accurate and complete.

Conditions of Issuance

Required
information
and feasibility

23. (1) Subject to subsection (3), the authorization officer must issue a transitional authorization if

(a) the application contains the information referred to in section 22;

(b) the information referred to in paragraph 22(e) can reasonably be regarded as establishing that at the time of the application

(i) the conditions for the authorization referred to in subsection 4(1) are not met, and

(ii) it was not technically or economically feasible before the time of the application to have modified the wastewater system, including its processes, in order to meet those conditions

(c) the proposed schedule to implement the plans referred in paragraph 22(f) and, if applicable, (t) can reasonably be regarded as feasible.

Duration of
transitional
authorization

(2) The transitional authorization must be issued for the following period of authorization:

(a) from the date of issuance to December 31, 2019, if the final discharge point is, under the table to Schedule 3, allocated 70 or more points and, if the wastewater system has combined sewer overflow points for which points are allocated under the table to Schedule 4, each combined sewer overflow point of the wastewater system is allocated less points than the number of points allocated under the table to Schedule 3 to the final discharge point;

(b) from the date of issuance to December 31, 2029, if the final discharge point is, under the table to Schedule 3, allocated 50 or more points but less than 70 points and, if the wastewater system has combined sewer overflow points for which points are allocated under the table to Schedule 4, each combined sewer overflow point of the wastewater system is allocated less points than the number of points allocated under the table to Schedule 3 to the final discharge point; or

(c) from the date of issuance to December 31, 2039,

(i) if the final discharge point is, under the table to Schedule 3, allocated less than 50 points, or

(ii) if the final discharge point is, under the table to Schedule 3, allocated 50 or more points and, if the wastewater system has combined sewer overflow points for which points are allocated under the table to Schedule 4, there is at least one combined sewer overflow point that is, under the table to Schedule 4, allocated a number of points that is greater than or equal to the number of points allocated under the table to Schedule 3 to the final discharge point.

Refusal (3) The authorization officer must refuse to issue the transitional authorization if the authorization officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the information contained in, or in support of, the application is false or misleading.

Conditions on Transitional Authorizations

Authorized deposits — BOD and SS transitional authorization **24.** (1) The holder of a BOD and SS transitional authorization is authorized for the period of authorization to deposit effluent via the final discharge point that contains biochemical oxygen demanding matter and suspended solids if the effluent, during that period, meets the following conditions:

(a) the average carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand due to the quantity of biochemical oxygen demanding matter in the effluent, determined in accordance with subsections 4(2) and (3), does not exceed

(i) the greatest of the averages for that carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand referred to in paragraph 22(k), if the average for that carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand expressed on an annual basis referred to in paragraph 22(l) is greater than 25 mg/L, and

(ii) 25 mg/L, in any other case; and

(b) the average concentration of suspended solids in the effluent, determined in accordance with subsections 4(2) and (3), does not exceed

(i) the greatest of the average concentrations for suspended solids referred to in paragraph 22(k), if the average concentration for suspended solids expressed on an annual basis referred to in paragraph 22(l) is greater than 25 mg/L, and

(ii) 25 mg/L, in any other case.

Authorized deposits — NH₃, BOD and SS transitional authorization (2) The holder of an NH₃, BOD and SS transitional authorization is authorized for the period of authorization to deposit effluent via the final discharge point that contains biochemical oxygen demanding matter, suspended solids and un-ionized ammonia if the effluent, during that period, meets the following conditions:

(a) for biochemical oxygen demanding matter and suspended solids, the conditions referred to in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b), respectively; and

(b) the maximum concentration of un-ionized ammonia in the effluent, determined in accordance with subsections 4(2) and (3), does not exceed the greatest of the maximum concentrations referred to in paragraph 22(n).

Acute lethality (3) The holder of a transitional authorization is, during the period of authorization,

(a) authorized to deposit effluent that is acutely lethal via the final discharge point, if a sample referred to in subsection 21(3) has been determined to be acutely lethal; and

(b) not authorized to deposit effluent that is acutely lethal via the final discharge point, if no sample referred to in subsection 21(3) has been determined to be acutely lethal.

Compliance Obligations

General **25.** (1) A holder of a transitional authorization, other than the holder referred to in paragraph 24(3)(a) must, during the period of authorization, comply with sections 5 to 13, 15 to 19 and 40 to 43.

Owner or operator referred to in paragraph 24(3)(a) (2) A holder of a transitional authorization referred to in paragraph 24(3)(a) must, during the period of authorization, comply with sections 5 to 7, 9 to 11, 13, 15 to 19 and 40 to 43.

Progress reports (3) The holder of a transitional authorization must, every five years after the date of issuance of the transitional authorization, send to the authorization officer a progress report on the steps taken to implement the plan referred to in paragraphs 22(f) and, if applicable, (t).

Scope of Transitional Authorization and Revocation

Content of transitional authorization **26.** A transitional authorization must contain the following information in the form set out in Schedule 5:

- (a) the information referred to in paragraphs 22(a) to (d);
- (b) for the final discharge point, the information referred to in paragraph 16(1)(e);
- (c) the date of issuance;
- (d) the period of authorization;
- (e) the average carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand due to the quantity of biochemical oxygen demanding matter in the effluent that is authorized to be deposited under subsection 24(1) or (2), as the case may be;
- (f) the average concentration of suspended solids in the effluent that is authorized to be deposited under subsection 24(1) or (2), as the case may be;

(g) for an NH₃, BOD and SS transitional authorization, the concentration of un-ionized ammonia in the effluent that is authorized to be deposited under paragraph 24(2)(b); and

(h) a statement as to whether the holder is authorized to deposit effluent that is acutely lethal via the final discharge point under paragraph 24(3)(a).

Correction of
information

27. (1) If the information provided in an application for a transitional authorization contains errors, the owner or operator must, without delay, send a notice to the authorization officer that explains the errors and provides information that corrects them and make the certification under paragraph 22(u) with respect to the application as amended by those corrections.

Corrected
transitional
authorization

(2) On receipt of a notice that corrects information that — if that corrected information were provided with the application, would have affected the information contained in the transitional authorization referred to in section 26 — the authorization officer must issue a corrected transitional authorization as if the corrections together with the remaining information originally provided in the application were an application under section 22.

Revocation

28. (1) The authorization officer must revoke a transitional authorization under the following circumstances:

(a) the information referred to in section 22 contained in the application or provided in a progress report referred to in subsection 25(3) is false or misleading;

(b) the owner or operator has, during the period of authorization, failed to comply with any condition referred to in subsections 24(1) and (2), and any section referred to in subsection 25(1) or (2), as the case may be; or

(c) new information indicates that a deposit authorized under section 24 has had or is likely to have an effect on fish, fish habitat or the use by man of fish that is more adverse than the worst of those effects that were anticipated when that authorization was issued.

Progress
reports

(2) The authorization officer may revoke the transitional authorization if

(a) the owner or operator has not sent them a progress report in accordance with subsection 25(3); or

(b) the authorization officer, based on a progress report referred to in subsection 25(3), has reasonable grounds to believe that the proposed plan in question cannot be fully implemented before the end of the period of authorization.

Representa-
tions

(3) The authorization officer may not revoke the transitional authorization unless the Minister has provided the holder with

(a) written reasons for the proposed revocation; and

(b) an opportunity to be heard, by written representation, in respect of the revocation.

TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATION TO DEPOSIT UN-IONIZED AMMONIA

Conditions

29. (1) The owner or operator of a wastewater system — whose effluent deposited via its final discharge point, during a given quarter or month referred to in subsection 4(2), does not meet the condition referred to in paragraph 4(1)(d) — may apply to an authorization officer for a temporary authorization to deposit effluent that contains un-ionized ammonia via its final discharge point if

- (a) any acute lethality of the effluent is due only to the presence of the un-ionized ammonia in the effluent;
- (b) the maximum concentration referred to in paragraph 4(1)(d), as determined in accordance with subsection 4(3), was greater than or equal to 1.25 mg/L, expressed as N at $15^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$, for, as the case may be, the two consecutive quarters or months immediately before the month in which the application was made; and
- (c) the concentration of un-ionized ammonia in the water at any point that is 100 m from the point of entry where effluent is deposited in that water via the final discharge point is equal to or less than 0.016 mg/L, expressed as N, as determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{total ammonia} \times \frac{1}{1 + 10^{\text{pK}_a - \text{pH}}}$$

where

total ammonia is the concentration of total ammonia in that water — namely un-ionized ammonia (NH_3) plus ionized ammonia (NH_4^+) — determined in accordance with subsection 11(2), expressed in mg/L, expressed as N, as if that water were effluent;

pK_a is $0.09018 + 2729.92/T$, where T is ambient water temperature in kelvin (degrees in Celsius + 273); and

pH is the pH of that water determined in accordance with subsection 11(3), as if that water were effluent.

Periods for
application

(2) An initial application for a temporary authorization to deposit effluent that contains un-ionized ammonia must be made by the day that is 18 months after the

day on which these Regulations are registered. Successive applications to renew the temporary authorization must be made at least 90 days before the expiry of the authorization in question.

Application

Required
information

30. An application for a temporary authorization to deposit effluent that contains un-ionized ammonia, or for a renewal of that temporary authorization, must contain the following information:

- (a) the owner's name, civic and postal addresses, telephone number and, if any, email address and fax number;
- (b) the operator's name, civic and postal addresses, telephone number and, if any, email address and fax number;
- (c) the name, title, civic and postal addresses, telephone number and, if any, email address and fax number, of a contact person;
- (d) if applicable, the wastewater system's name and civic address;
- (e) the information set out in paragraph 16(1)(e) for the final discharge point of the wastewater system;
- (f) the results of the determination of acute lethality referred to in paragraph 29(1)(a), including, for each sample upon which that determination was based, the information referred to in section 8.1 of the Reference Method EPS 1/RM/13 and, if the acute lethality of the effluent was determined in accordance with that method and the Procedure for pH Stabilization EPS 1/RM/50, section 3 of that procedure;

(g) the information that establishes that, at the time of the application, any acute lethality of the effluent is due only to the presence of the un-ionized ammonia in the effluent;

(h) the maximum concentration of un-ionized ammonia in the effluent deposited via the final discharge point, determined in accordance with subsection 4(3), for the two consecutive quarters or months, as the case may be, referred to in subsection 4(2), immediately before the month in which the application is made;

(i) the concentration of un-ionized ammonia determined in accordance with the formula set out in paragraph 29(1)(c) in the water in four samples taken, at the same time on or about midday during the month of August, from a depth of not more than one metre below four points on the surface of the water — each of which is 100 m from the point of entry where effluent is deposited in that water via the final discharge point — that are equidistant from each other with the maximum distance between each of those four points but, if that water is a watercourse, the four points must be downstream from that point of entry; and

(j) a statement signed and dated by the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative, that certifies that

(i) the information provided in the application for the authorization to deposit effluent that contains un-ionized ammonia was prepared by persons with the knowledge required to determine the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the information, and

(ii) to the best of their information and belief, based on representations made to them by those persons in response to queries concerning that determination, that the information submitted is true, accurate and complete.

Conditions of Issuance

Required information **31.** (1) Subject to subsection (2), the authorization officer must issue a temporary authorization to deposit effluent that contains un-ionized ammonia for a period of three years from the date of issuance if

(a) the application contains the information referred to in section 30; and

(b) the owner or operator has established under paragraph 30(g) that, at the time of the application, any acute lethality of the effluent was due only to the presence of the un-ionized ammonia in the effluent.

Refusal (2) The authorization officer must refuse to issue the temporary authorization if the authorization officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the information contained in, or in support of, the application is false or misleading.

Compliance Obligations

General **32.** A holder of a temporary authorization to deposit effluent that contains un-ionized ammonia must, during the period of authorization,

(a) satisfy the conditions referred in paragraphs 4(1)(a) to (c);

(b) maintain a concentration of un-ionized ammonia in the water at any point — that is 100 m from the point of entry where effluent is deposited in that water via the final discharge point — that is equal to or less than 0.016 mg/L, expressed as N, determined in accordance with the formula set out in paragraph 29(1)(c); and

(c) comply with sections 5 to 7, 9 to 11, 13 to 19 and 40 to 43.

Scope of Temporary Authorization and Revocation

Period and
content

33. (1) A temporary authorization to deposit effluent that contains un-ionized ammonia must contain the following information in the form set out in Schedule 6:

(a) the information referred to in paragraphs 30(a) to (d);

(b) for the final discharge point, the information referred to in paragraph 16(1)(e);

(c) the date of issuance and, if applicable, the date of renewal;

(d) the period of authorization; and

(e) a statement that the concentration of un-ionized ammonia in the water at any point — that is 100 m from the point of entry where effluent is deposited in that water via the final discharge point — must be equal to or less than 0.016 mg/L, expressed as N, determined in accordance with the formula set out in paragraph 29(1)(c).

Renewal

(2) The temporary authorization may, on application, be renewed for successive periods of three years.

Correction of
information

34. (1) If the information provided in an application for a temporary authorization to deposit effluent that contains un-ionized ammonia contains errors, the owner or operator must, without delay, send a notice to the authorization officer that explains the errors and provides information that corrects them and make the certification under paragraph 30(j) with respect to the application as amended by those corrections.

Corrected
transitional
authorization

(2) On receipt of a notice that corrects information that — if that corrected information were provided with the application, would have affected the information

contained in the temporary authorization referred to in section 33 — the authorization officer must issue a corrected temporary authorization as if the corrections together with the remaining information originally provided in the application were an application under section 30.

Revocation

35. (1) The authorization officer must revoke the temporary authorization to deposit effluent that contains un-ionized ammonia under the following circumstances:

- (a) the information contained in the application is false or misleading;
- (b) the owner or operator has, during the period of authorization, failed to comply with paragraph 31(a) or (b) or any section referred to in paragraph 32(c); or
- (c) new information indicates that a temporary authorization under section 33 has had or is likely to have an effect on fish, fish habitat or the use by man of fish that is more adverse than the worst of those effects that were anticipated when that authorization was issued.

Representations

(2) The authorization officer may not revoke the temporary authorization unless the Minister has provided the holder with

- (a) written reasons for the proposed revocation; and
- (b) an opportunity to be heard, by written representation, in respect of the revocation.

TEMPORARY BYPASS AUTHORIZATION

Deposit without treatment

36. (1) The owner or operator of a wastewater system may apply to an authorization officer for a temporary authorization to bypass the normal routes for the flow of wastewater within the system to deposit in any water or place referred to

in subsection 36(3) of the Act effluent that contains any deleterious substance referred to in section 3 that has not been subject to at least one of the treatment processes normally applied to wastewater in the system.

Conditions
precedent

(2) An application for a temporary bypass authorization may not be made unless

(a) the requirement to bypass the normal routes for the flow of wastewater within the system arises from the construction of changes to, or the maintenance of, the system; and

(b) the bypass is designed, in light of what is technically and economically feasible, to minimize the volume of effluent deposited and the concentration of deleterious substances referred to in section 3 in the effluent deposited.

Period for
application

(3) An application for a temporary bypass authorization must be made at least 45 days before the day on which the construction or the maintenance is scheduled to begin.

Application

Required
information

37. An application for a temporary bypass authorization must contain the following information:

(a) the owner's name, civic and postal addresses, telephone number and, if any, email address and fax number;

(b) the operator's name, civic and postal addresses, telephone number and, if any, email address and fax number;

(c) the name, title, civic and postal addresses, telephone number and, if any, email address and fax number, of a contact person;

- (d) if applicable, the wastewater system's name and civic address;
- (e) an explanation of how the bypass is designed to minimize the volume of effluent deposited and the concentration of deleterious substances referred to in section 3 in the effluent deposited during the construction or maintenance work, including a description and schedule of all steps that are to be taken to achieve that minimization;
- (f) the information set out
 - (i) in paragraph 16(1)(e), if the bypass results in the deposit of effluent via the final discharge point of the wastewater system, or
 - (ii) in paragraph 16(1)(f), if the bypass takes wastewater from the wastewater system at an overflow point for deposit in water or a place referred to in subsection 36(3) of the Act;
- (g) the period for which the authorization is required in order to allow for the completion of the construction or maintenance referred to in paragraph 36(2)(a);
- (h) the duration, in hours, of the deposits referred to in paragraph (f);
- (i) the estimated volume, expressed in m³, of those deposits; and
- (j) a statement signed and dated by the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative, that certifies that
 - (i) the information provided in the application for the temporary bypass authorization was prepared by persons with the knowledge required to determine the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the information, and

(ii) to the best of their information and belief, based on representations made to them by those persons in response to queries concerning that determination, that the information submitted is true, accurate and complete.

Issuance

Content of
authorization

38. A temporary bypass authorization is to be issued for a period that is sufficient to allow for the completion of the construction or maintenance referred to in paragraph 36(2)(a) and the authorization must contain the following information in the form set out in Schedule 7:

(a) the information referred to in paragraphs 37(a) to (d) and (f);

(b) the date of issuance; and

(c) the period of authorization.

Correction of
information

39. (1) If the information provided in an application for a temporary bypass authorization contains errors, the owner or operator must, without delay, send a notice to the authorization officer that explains the errors and provides information that corrects them and make the certification under paragraph 37(j) with respect to the application as amended by those corrections.

Corrected
authorization

(2) On receipt of a notice that corrects information that — if that corrected information were provided with the application, would have affected the information contained in the temporary authorization referred to in section 38 — the authorization officer must issue a corrected temporary authorization as if the corrections together with the remaining information originally provided in the application were an application under section 37.

GENERAL

Electronic applications **40.** (1) An application for a transitional authorization or a temporary authorization must be sent electronically in the format specified by the Minister and must bear the electronic signature of the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative.

Paper (2) If the Minister has not specified an electronic format or if it is not feasible to send the application electronically in accordance with subsection (1) because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative, the application must be sent on paper, signed by the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative, and in the format specified by the Minister. However, if no format has been so specified, it may be in any format.

Registry of authorizations **41.** The Minister must maintain a registry, for examination by the public, that contains a copy of each transitional authorization, each temporary authorization to deposit effluent that contains un-ionized ammonia and each temporary bypass authorization that has been issued under this Part, as they may be modified from time to time, and that has not been revoked.

PART 3

DEPOSIT OUT OF THE NORMAL COURSE OF EVENTS

Response plan **42.** (1) The owner or operator of a wastewater system must prepare a response plan that describes the measures to be taken to prevent any deposit of effluent that contains a deleterious substance out of the normal course of events from the wastewater system into any water or place referred to in subsection 36(3) of the Act, and to mitigate or remedy the effects of any such deposit that may occur.

Required
information

(2) The plan must contain the following information:

(a) the identification of any deposit out of the normal course of events that may reasonably be expected to occur from the wastewater system and that may reasonably be expected to result in damage or danger to fish habitat or fish or the use by man of fish, and the identification of the damage or danger;

(b) a description of the measures to be used to prevent, prepare for and respond to a deposit identified under paragraph (a);

(c) a list of the individuals who are to implement the plan in the event of a deposit out of the normal course of events and a description of their roles and responsibilities;

(d) the identification of the response training required, and received, for each of those individuals;

(e) a list of the response equipment included as part of the plan and the equipment's location; and

(f) alerting and notification procedures including the measures to be taken to notify members of the public who may be adversely affected by a deposit identified under paragraph (a) and to inform them of those measures and of what to do in the event of such a deposit.

Completion
and availability
for
inspection

(3) The owner or operator of a wastewater system must complete the response plan within 45 days after the day on which the wastewater system becomes subject to this section and make it available for inspection as of the day on which it is completed.

Availability (4) The owner or operator must, as of the day on which it is completed, make the response plan readily available on site to persons who are to implement the plan.

Updating and testing (5) The response plan must be updated and tested at least once each year.

Notice and report **43.** (1) Any person required by subsection 38(4) of the Act to report the occurrence of a deposit of effluent that contains a deleterious substance out of the normal course of events, or a serious and imminent danger of the occurrence of such a deposit, must

(a) immediately notify an inspector — or a person providing 24-hour emergency telephone service provided by the office set out in column 2 of Schedule 8 for the province, set out in column 1, where the wastewater system is located at the telephone number set out in column 3 — that the deposit has occurred or that there is a serious and imminent danger of its occurrence;

(b) include in that notification a statement, if they have reason to believe it is true, that that deposit, or that serious and imminent danger of that deposit, is — or would be, if it occurred — acutely lethal; and

(c) send a report — as soon as is feasible but not later than 45 days after notifying the inspector or the person referred to in paragraph (a) — that contains the information set out in subsection (2) to the inspector, or the person holding the position referred to in column 2 of Schedule 9 for the province, set out in column 1, where the wastewater system is located.

Required information (2) The report must contain the following information:

- (a) whether the notification referred to in paragraph (1)(a) was made and, if so, whether the statement referred to in paragraph (1)(b) was made and, if so, the basis upon which the deposit was believed to be acutely lethal;
- (b) the circumstances of the deposit or serious and imminent danger of the deposit, the measures that were taken to prevent, mitigate or remedy, as the case may be, its effects and, if the response plan was implemented, details concerning its implementation; and
- (c) if the deposit occurred, if possible,
- (i) the name of any deleterious substance that was deposited and the concentration, in mg/L, of each such deleterious substance in the effluent by which it was deposited,
 - (ii) an estimate of the volume, in m³, of the effluent and how the estimate was made,
 - (iii) the identification of all points from which wastewater was discharged from the wastewater system before its deposit as effluent containing that deleterious substance,
 - (iv) the identification of all points of entry at which effluent containing that deleterious substance was deposited in water or a place referred to in subsection 36(3) of the Act, and
 - (v) a description of each location of those waters or those places where effluent is deposited and its name, if any.

Electronic report (3) The report referred to in paragraph (1)(c) must be sent electronically in the format specified by the Minister and must bear the electronic signature of the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative.

Paper (4) If the Minister has not specified an electronic format or if it is not feasible to send the report electronically in accordance with subsection (3) because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative, the report must be sent on paper, signed by the owner or operator, or their duly authorized representative, and in the format specified by the Minister. However, if no format has been so specified, it may be in any format.

COMING INTO FORCE

On registration **44. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), these Regulations come into force on the day on which they are registered.**

24 months after registration **(2) Paragraphs 4(1)(a), (b) and (d), subsections 4(2) to (4) and sections 14, 24, 25, 32 and 36 to 43 come into force 24 months after the day on which these Regulations are registered.**

24 months after registration or

(3) Paragraph 4(1)(c) comes into force

January 1,
2014 —
paragraph
4(1)(c)

(a) in relation to an owner or operator of a wastewater system that during a given quarter or month determined in accordance with subsection 4(2) had an annual average daily volume of effluent deposited from its final discharge

point that was 5 000 m³ or more during the year that ended before that quarter or month, 24 months after the day on which these Regulations are registered; and

(b) in relation to an owner or operator of any other wastewater system, on January 1, 2014.

SCHEDULE 1

(Section 1)

AUTHORIZATION OFFICERS

	Column 1	Column 2
Item	Province	Position
1.	Ontario	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Ontario Environment Canada
2.	Quebec	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Quebec Environment Canada
3.	Nova Scotia	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Atlantic Environment Canada
4.	New Brunswick	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Atlantic Environment Canada
5.	Manitoba	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Prairie and Northern Environment Canada
6.	British Columbia	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Pacific and Yukon Environment Canada
7.	Prince Edward Island	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Atlantic Environment Canada
8.	Saskatchewan	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Prairie and Northern Environment Canada
9.	Alberta	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Prairie and Northern Environment Canada
10.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Atlantic Environment Canada
11.	Yukon	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Pacific and Yukon Environment Canada

SCHEDULE 2

(Section 1 and subsections 14(4) and (6))

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS MONITORING

INTERPRETATION

1. The following definitions apply in this Schedule.

“effect of concern on the benthic invertebrate community”
 « *effet préoccupant sur la communauté d’invertébrés benthiques* »

“effect of concern on the benthic invertebrate community” means a statistically significant difference between data for indicators referred to in clause 5(a)(i)(A) from a study comparing benthic invertebrate communities conducted in

- (a) an exposure area and a reference area where the absolute value of that difference between the means for each of these indicators for the exposure area and for the reference area is greater than or equal to two standard deviations of the data for that indicator for the reference area; or
- (b) sampling areas within an exposure area that have gradually decreasing effluent concentrations.

“effect of concern on the fish population” “effect of concern on the fish population” means a statistically significant difference between data for indicators referred to in subparagraph 5(a)(ii) from a study comparing fish populations in

« effet préoccupant sur la population de poissons »

(a) an exposure area and a reference area where the absolute value for the difference between the exposure area mean and the reference area mean

(i) for the indicator of condition mentioned in that subparagraph is greater than or equal to 10% of the reference area mean for that indicator, and

(ii) for each other indicator mentioned in that subparagraph is greater than or equal to 25% of the reference area mean for that other indicator; or

(b) sampling areas within an exposure area that have gradually decreasing effluent concentrations.

“exposure area” “exposure area” means fish habitat and water frequented by fish that are exposed to effluent.

« zone exposée »

“fish” “fish” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act but does not include parts of fish, parts of shellfish, parts of crustaceans or parts of marine animals.

« poisson »

“reference area” “reference area” means water frequented by fish that is not exposed to effluent but that has fish habitat that is, insofar as possible, most similar to that of the exposure area.

« zone de référence »

“sampling area” means the area within a reference or exposure area where representative samples are collected.

« zone d'échantillonnage »

PART 1

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

STUDIES

2. (1) Water quality monitoring studies are conducted by

(a) collecting samples of water from

(i) the exposure area surrounding the point of entry where effluent is deposited in water via the final discharge point of a wastewater system in water and from the related reference areas, and

(ii) the sampling areas that are selected under paragraph 8(a) and subsubclause 12(d)(i)(B)(III)2.;

(b) recording — for the exposure area, and for the reference area, where the samples are collected — the temperature, pH and the dissolved oxygen concentration of the water and, for fresh water, its conductivity;

(c) recording the concentration of the following substances:

(i) total ammonia,

(ii) nitrate,

(iii) nitrite,

- (iv) total phosphorus,
- (v) alkylphenol ethoxylates,
- (vi) ethinylestradiol,
- (vii) 17β -estradiol, and
- (viii) estrone; and

(d) implementing quality assurance and quality control measures that will ensure the accuracy of water quality monitoring data.

(2) Water quality monitoring studies must — after December 31 of the calendar year during which it has been determined that subsection 14(1) of the Regulations applies — be conducted

(a) two times per calendar year and at least one month after any previous study on the samples of water collected from the areas referred to in subparagraph (1)(a)(i); and

(b) when the biological monitoring studies are conducted under Part 2, on samples of water collected in the areas referred to in subparagraph (1)(a)(ii).

REPORTS

3. A report on the water quality monitoring studies conducted during a calendar year must be sent to the authorization officer not later than March 31 of the following year and it must contain the following information:

(a) the dates on which each sample was collected for water quality monitoring;

- (b) the latitude and longitude of the sampling areas used for water quality monitoring, in degrees, minutes and seconds, and a description that is sufficiently precise to identify the location of those areas;
- (c) the results of the water quality monitoring; and
- (d) the laboratory method detection limits.

PART 2

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

STUDIES

4. Biological monitoring studies consist of

- (a) a study respecting the benthic invertebrate community; and
- (b) a study respecting the fish population, if the results of a previous study indicate an effect of concern on the benthic invertebrate community.

STRUCTURE OF STUDIES

5. Biological monitoring studies are conducted by:

- (a) collecting data to calculate the mean, the median, the standard deviation, the standard error and the minimum and maximum values in the sampling areas for the following indicators:
 - (i) in the case of a study on the benthic invertebrate community,
 - (A) the total benthic invertebrate density, the evenness index, taxa richness, and the similarity index, and

- (B) if it is possible to sample sediment where the study was done, the total organic carbon content of sediment and the particle size distribution of sediment,
- (ii) in the case of a study on the fish population, indicators of growth, of reproduction, of condition and of survival that include, insofar as possible, the length, total body weight and age of the fish, the weight of the liver or hepatopancreas and, if the fish are sexually mature, the egg size, fecundity and gonad weight of the fish;
- (b) in the case of a study of effects on a fish population, collecting data to determine the sex of the fish sampled and whether they have any lesions, tumours, parasites or other abnormalities;
- (c) conducting an analysis of whether the results of the calculations made under clause (a)(i)(A) and subparagraph (a)(ii) indicate, as between the sampling areas, an effect of concern on, respectively
- (i) the benthic invertebrate community, and
- (ii) the fish population; and
- (d) conducting a statistical analysis of the results of the calculations made under that clause and that subparagraph to estimate the probability of the correct detection of an effect of a pre-defined size and the degree of confidence that can be placed in the calculations.

DIVISION 1

THE FIRST BIOLOGICAL MONITORING STUDY

Study Design

6. Before the first biological monitoring study is conducted, a study design must be sent in accordance with section 9 and it must contain

- (a) a site characterization that includes the information required by section 7;
- (b) a description of how the study respecting the benthic invertebrate community will be conducted that includes
 - (i) the information referred to in paragraphs 8(a) to (d), and
 - (ii) a description of how the study will provide the information necessary to determine if the effluent has an effect of concern on the benthic invertebrate community;
- (c) the dates on which the samples will be collected;
- (d) a description of the quality assurance and quality control measures that will be implemented to ensure the validity of the data that are collected; and
- (e) a summary of the results of any previous biological monitoring studies that were conducted respecting the benthic invertebrate community.

7. A site characterization must include the following information:

- (a) a description of the manner in which the effluent mixes with the water within the exposure area, including an estimate of the percentage of effluent in the water referred to in subsection 14(1) of the Regulations;

(b) a description of the reference and exposure areas where the biological monitoring studies will be conducted, including information on the geological, hydrological, chemical and biological — and, as the case may be, the oceanographical or the limnological — features of those areas;

(c) a description of any anthropogenic, natural or other factors that are not related to the effluent under study and that may reasonably be expected to contribute to any observed effect;

(d) a description of the types of treatment processes used by the wastewater system; and

(e) any additional information relevant to the site characterization.

8. A study respecting the benthic invertebrate community must include a description of and the scientific rationale for

(a) the sampling areas selected, taking into account the benthic invertebrate diversity and the area most exposed to effluent;

(b) the sample size selected;

(c) the sampling period selected; and

(d) the field and laboratory methodologies selected.

Sending

9. The first study design must be sent to the authorization officer by December 31, 2014.

Conduct of Study

10. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the first biological monitoring study must not begin before the day that is six months after the day on which the study design was sent. It must be conducted in accordance with that study design.

(2) If it is not feasible to conduct the first biological monitoring study in accordance with the study design because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, the owner or operator may deviate from the study design but must inform the authorization officer without delay of those circumstances and of how the study was or is to be conducted.

First Interpretive Report

11. Within 24 months after the day referred to in section 9, the owner or operator must send an interpretive report on the first biological monitoring study to the authorization officer that contains the following information:

- (a) a description of any deviation from the study design that occurred while the biological monitoring study was being conducted and any impact that the deviation had on the study;
- (b) the latitude and longitude of the sampling areas in degrees, minutes and seconds and a description of the sampling areas sufficiently precise to identify the location of those areas;
- (c) the dates when samples were collected;
- (d) the sample sizes;
- (e) the results obtained under section 5 and any supporting raw data;

- (f) based on those results, the identification of any effect of concern on the benthic invertebrate community;
- (g) the conclusions of the biological monitoring study, taking into account
 - (i) the presence of anthropogenic, natural or other factors that are not related to the effluent under study and that may reasonably be expected to contribute to any observed effect,
 - (ii) the results of the analyses conducted under paragraphs 5(c) and (d), and
 - (iii) a description of the quality assurance or quality control measures that were implemented and the data related to the implementation of those measures;
- (h) a description of how the results of the first biological monitoring study will affect the study design for the second biological monitoring study; and
- (i) the date when the second biological monitoring study will be conducted.

DIVISION 2

SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT BIOLOGICAL MONITORING STUDIES

Study Designs

12. The study design for a second and any subsequent biological monitoring study must be sent to the authorization officer at least six months before a second or subsequent biological monitoring study is conducted and it must contain the following information:

- (a) a summary of the information referred to in paragraph 6(a) and a detailed description of any changes to that information since the most recent study design was sent;

(b) the information described in paragraphs 6(b) to (e) in relation to the second or subsequent biological monitoring study in question;

(c) a summary of the results of any biological monitoring studies that were conducted under section 14 of these Regulations respecting the benthic invertebrate community and the fish population; and

(d) in respect of the previous biological monitoring study,

(i) if the results of that previous study indicates an effect of concern on the benthic invertebrate community,

(A) a description of a subsequent study that is to be conducted to confirm an effect of concern on the benthic invertebrate community, and

(B) a description of a study that is to be conducted to determine whether the effluent has an effect of concern on the fish population, including

(I) an explanation of how the information described in paragraphs 11(a) to (i) in relation to the fish population study of that previous biological monitoring study affects that description,

(II) how the study will provide the information necessary to determine if the effluent has an effect of concern on the fish population, and

(III) a description of and the scientific rationale for

1. the fish species selected, taking into account the abundance of the species most exposed to effluent,
2. the sampling areas selected,
3. the dates when samples will be collected,

4. the sample size selected, and
 5. the field and laboratory methodologies selected; or
- (ii) if the results of that previous study do not indicate an effect of concern on the benthic invertebrate community, a description of a subsequent study to confirm the absence of such an effect.

Conduct of Studies

13. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the second and any subsequent biological monitoring studies must be conducted in accordance with the study design for it.

(2) If it is not feasible to conduct a second or subsequent biological monitoring study in accordance with the study design because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, the owner or operator may deviate from the study design but must inform the authorization officer without delay of those circumstances and of how the study was or is to be conducted.

Second or Subsequent Interpretive Report

14. (1) Within 36 months after the day on which the interpretive report on the previous biological monitoring study was sent, the owner or operator must send to the authorization officer an interpretive report on the second or subsequent biological monitoring study, as the case may be, and it must contain the information described in paragraphs 11(a) to (i) in relation to that second or subsequent study, including the identification of any effect of concern on

- (a) the benthic invertebrate community; and
- (b) the fish population.

(2) Paragraphs 11(*a*) to (*i*) referred to in subsection (1) are to be read as if the first and second biological monitoring studies were the studies subsequent to each of them, with iterative applications of this reading for subsequent applications of that subsection.

PART 3

GENERAL

15. (1) Despite paragraph 2(2)(*a*), if there is no effect of concern on the benthic invertebrate community and no effect of concern on the fish population reported in two successive interpretive reports under sections 11 and 14 or under section 14, as the case may be, no subsequent water quality monitoring study and no subsequent biological monitoring study need be conducted.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), if the owner or operator is not required to conduct a study respecting the fish population under paragraph 4(*b*), the effluent is considered to have no effect of concern on the fish population.

SCHEDULE 3

(Subsection 21(5), section 22 and subsection 23(2))

SYSTEM OF POINTS — FINAL DISCHARGE POINT

INTERPRETATION

- Definitions 1. The following definitions apply in this Schedule.
- “bulk flow ratio” “bulk flow ratio” means the ratio of the average annual rate of flow of a watercourse to the average annual flow of effluent that is deposited in that river.
« *coefficient de débit brut* »
- “enclosed bay” “enclosed bay” includes fjords and, if there is limited water exchange from a strait to the open ocean, that strait.
« *baie fermée* »
- “marine port waters” “marine port” means the waters of a well-flushing sea port.
« *eaux d’un port maritime* »
- “open marine waters” “open marine waters”, in relation to a final discharge point, means salt waters in an area defined by an arc of 135° extending 20 km from the final discharge point, if there is no land within that area.
« *eaux marines libres* »

TABLE

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
1.	Annual average daily volume, expressed in m ³ , of effluent for the year in question	(a) >10 and ≤500 (b) >500 and ≤2 500 (c) >2 500 and ≤17 500 (d) >17 500 and ≤50 000	5 points 10 points 15 points 25 points

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
		(e) >50 000	35 points
2.	Average carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD) due to the quantity of biochemical oxygen demanding matter in the effluent, and average concentration of suspended solids (SS) in the effluent, both expressed in mg/L, deposited during the year in question	(CBOD + SS)/5	points as per formula in column 2
3.	Average concentration of total residual chlorine, expressed in mg/L, deposited during the year in question	> 0.02	10 points
4.	Average annual concentration of un-ionized ammonia (expressed in mg/L as N) deposited during the year in question	≥ 1.25 at $15^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$	20 points
5.	Water where effluent is deposited via the final discharge point (highest value of any that apply)	(a) open marine waters	5 points
		(b) marine port waters	10 points
		(c) lake, reservoir	20 points
		(d) enclosed bay, marine estuary	20 points
		(e) watercourse with bulk flow ratio >100	15 points
		(f) watercourse with bulk flow ratio ≥ 10 and ≤ 100	20 points
		(g) watercourse with bulk flow ratio <10	25 points
		(h) shellfish harvesting area within 500 m of the point of entry where effluent is deposited in the water via the final discharge point	20 points

SCHEDULE 4

(Subsection 21(5), section 22) and subsection 23(2))

SYSTEM OF POINTS — COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW POINTS

TABLE

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
1.	The percentage of the cross-sectional area of the combined sewer at the overflow point that has wastewater during dry weather	(a) $\geq 50\%$	30 points
		(b) $\geq 25\%$	20 points
		(c) $\geq 10\%$	10 points
		(d) $< 10\%$	5 points
2.	The number of deposits via the overflow point during the year in question	(a) > 25 deposits	30 points
		(b) > 15 deposits	20 points
		(c) > 5 deposits	10 points
		(d) 5 deposits or less	0 points
3.	Water where effluent is deposited via each overflow point (the sum of points for all that apply)	(a) shellfish harvesting area within 500 m of any point of entry where effluent is deposited in the water via the overflow point	20 points
		(b) endangered species or fish spawning area within 500 m downstream from any point of entry where effluent is deposited in the water via the overflow point	10 points
		(c) lake, reservoir, marine estuary, or enclosed bay as defined in item 1 to Schedule 3	10 points

SCHEDULE 5

(Section 26)

TRANSITIONAL AUTHORIZATION

[Name and address of owner or operator]

Name of owner:
Address of owner:

Name of operator:
Address of operator:

[in respect of name and address of wastewater system]

Name of wastewater system:
Address of wastewater system:

1. is/are hereby authorized as of *[date]* _____ to deposit effluent that contains the deleterious substances set out below until *[date]* _____ from *[identify final discharge point]* _____.

Deleterious Substance	Maximum Authorized Average Concentration over the Quarter or Month	Maximum Authorized Concentration
biochemical oxygen demanding matter (BOD)	mg/L of carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand	not applicable
suspended solids (SS)	mg/L	not applicable
un-ionized ammonia (NH ₃)	not applicable	mg/L, as N at 15°C ± 1°C

2. is/are hereby authorized as of [date] _____ to deposit acutely lethal effluent until [date] _____ from [identify final discharge point]_____. *if applicable*

IMPORTANT: Please refer to sections 24 of the Regulations for the conditions related to this authorization and section 25 of the Regulations for the compliance obligations for this authorization. In addition, please note that this authorization may be revoked under section 28 of the Regulations.

Authorization Officer:
 [Signature]
 [Name]
 [Title]

Date:

SCHEDULE 6

(Sections 33)

TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATION TO DEPOSIT EFFLUENT THAT CONTAINS
UN-IONIZED AMMONIA

[Name and address of owner or operator]

Name of owner:
Address of owner:

Name of operator:
Address of operator:

[in respect of name and address of wastewater system]

Name of wastewater system:
Address of wastewater system:

is/are hereby authorized, as of *[date]* _____, until *[date]* _____ to deposit effluent
from *[identify final discharge point]* _____ if the concentration of un-ionized ammonia in

the body of water at any time and at any point that is 100 m from the point of entry where effluent is deposited in that water via the final discharge point is less than or equal to 0.016 mg/L, expressed as N.

IMPORTANT: Please refer to section 32 of the Regulations for the compliance obligations for this authorization. In addition, please note that this authorization may be revoked under section 35 of the Regulations.

Authorization Officer:

[*Signature*]

[*Name*]

[*Title*]

Date:

SCHEDULE 7

(Section 38)

BYPASS AUTHORIZATION

[Name and address of owner or operator]

Name of owner:
Address of owner:

Name of operator:
Address of operator:

[in respect of name and address of wastewater system]

Name of wastewater system:
Address of wastewater system:

is/are hereby authorized, as of [date] _____ for [number of hours] _____ until
 [date] _____ to deposit effluent from [(identify discharge point)]
 _____.

Authorization Officer:

[*Signature*]

Date:

[*Name*]

[*Title*]

SCHEDULE 8

(Paragraph 43(1)(a))

NOTIFICATION OF DEPOSITS OUT OF THE NORMAL COURSE OF EVENTS

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Province	Office	Telephone number
1.	Ontario	Spills Action Centre Ontario Ministry of the Environment	416-325-3000 or 1-800-268-6060*
2.	Quebec	Environmental Protection Operations Directorate – Quebec Environment Canada	514-283-2333 or 1-866-283-2333*
3.	Nova Scotia	Maritimes Regional Office Canadian Coast Guard Fisheries and Oceans Canada	902-426-6030 or 1-800-565-1633*
4.	New Brunswick	Maritimes Regional Office Canadian Coast Guard Fisheries and Oceans Canada	902-426-6030 or 1-800-565-1633*
5.	Manitoba	Manitoba Department of Conservation	204-944-4888
6.	British Columbia	British Columbia Provincial Emergency Program Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General	1-800-663-3456
7.	Prince Edward Island	Maritimes Regional Office Canadian Coast Guard Fisheries and Oceans Canada	902-426-6030 or 1-800-565-1633*
8.	Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan Ministry of the Environment	1-800-667-7525
9.	Alberta	Alberta Ministry of the Environment	780-422-4505 or 1-800-222-6514*
10.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador Regional Office Canadian Coast Guard Fisheries and Oceans Canada	709-772-2083 or 1-800-563-9089*
11.	Yukon	Yukon Department of the Environment	867-667-7244

* Telephone number accessible only within the respective province.

SCHEDULE 9

(Paragraph 43(1)(c))

PRESCRIBED PERSONS FOR REPORTING

	Column 1	Column 2
Item	Province	Position
1.	Ontario	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Ontario Environment Canada
2.	Quebec	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Quebec Environment Canada
3.	Nova Scotia	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Atlantic Environment Canada
4.	New Brunswick	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Atlantic Environment Canada
5.	Manitoba	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Prairie and Northern Environment Canada
6.	British Columbia	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Pacific and Yukon Environment Canada
7.	Prince Edward Island	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Atlantic Environment Canada
8.	Saskatchewan	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Prairie and Northern Environment Canada
9.	Alberta	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Prairie and Northern Environment Canada
10.	Newfoundland and Labrador	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Atlantic Environment Canada
11.	Yukon	Director, Environmental Protection Operations Directorate — Pacific and Yukon Environment Canada