NEWS RELEASE

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For immediate release

TransAqua / Greater Moncton Wastewater Commission updates its guidelines to municipalities for enhancement of municipal sewer bylaws and enforcement

RIVERVIEW, N.B. – Late in 2013, TransAqua's / Greater Moncton Wastewater Commission's technical committee initiated discussions regarding the updating of Transaqua's sanitary and combined sewer guidelines to best reflect updated Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) guidelines and recommendations.

These guidelines are provided to the partner municipalities and TransAqua customers to highlight which products are acceptable or prohibited for conveyance and treatment at its Riverview wastewater treatment facility. These guidelines are also complementary and in support of municipal bylaws regarding the use of municipal sewers and related discharges into the TransAqua collector system, and enforcement of these bylaws.

With the assistance of TransAqua staff and in collaboration with its municipal partner technical leads, these guidelines have now been updated to best reflect current approaches and recommended best practices. Still, they are subject to change and will evolve or be updated as a function of new scientific evidence, technology, updated treatment processes, or regulatory requirements. A copy of the updated guidelines is attached for reference.

"This undertaking is a great example of a collaborative effort between TransAqua and its municipal partners," says Bernard LeBlanc, General Manager of TransAqua. "Incorporation of these guidelines as part of the municipal sewer system bylaws and enforcement practices greatly enhances our ability to ensure we do our utmost to safeguard the environment through our treatment and effluent discharge practices".

TransAqua / Greater Moncton Wastewater Commission (www.transaqua.ca) was established in 1983 to support the wastewater collection and treatment needs of the Dieppe, Moncton and Riverview tri-community. Since then, it has developed a 35-kilometre collection network and a treatment facility to best deliver on this mandate. It has also become a leader in the reuse of biosolids through the generation of type 'AA' compost (the highest grade currently achieved in Canada) as opposed to disposal in a landfill site. The organization is now positioning itself to further upgrade its facilities to provide an enhanced secondary treatment approach that will allow it to meet recently introduced mandatory federal regulations prior to the 2020 deadline.

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Media contact:

Bernard LeBlanc, P.Eng.
General Manager
TransAqua / Greater Moncton Wastewater Commission
506-387-7977 ext. 220
bleblanc@transaqua.ca
www.transaqua.ca

GMWC SANITARY AND COMBINED SEWER BY-LAW GUIDELINES

A. Prohibited Wastes

- Acute hazardous waste chemicals;
- Biomedical waste, including any of the following categories: Human anatomical waste, animal waste, untreated microbiological waste , waste sharps and untreated human blood and body fluids known to contain viruses and agents listed in “Risk Group 4” as defined in “Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines” published by Health Canada, dated, 2004, as amended;
- Combustible liquids (Liquid that has a flash point not less than 37.8 degrees Celsius and not greater than 93.3 degrees Celsius);
- Disposable products including but not limited to paper towels, feminine hygiene products, diapers, baby wipes, hard-surface wipes, disposable wipes, dental floss, cotton swabs and balls.
- Dyes, paints or colouring materials;
- Fuel (Means alcohol, gasoline, naphtha, diesel fuel, fuel oil or any other ignitable substance intended for use as a fuel);
- Ignitable waste, defined as a substance that:
  - (a) is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 per cent alcohol by volume and has a flash point less than 93 degrees Celsius, as determined by the Tag Closed Cup Tester (ASTM D-56-97a), the Setaflash Closed Cup Tester (ASTM D-3828-97 or ASTM D-3278-96e1), the Pensky-martens Closed Cup Tester (ASTM D-93-97), or as determined by an equivalent test method;
  - (b) is a solid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a danger;
  - (c) is an ignitable compressed gas (Class 2, Division D) as defined in the regulations made under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (TDGA); or
  - (d) is an oxidizing substance (Class 5, Divisions 1 and 2) as defined in the regulations made under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (TDGA);
- Pathological waste, except where the waste has been decontaminated prior discharge;
- Pesticides; includes any substance that is a pest control product as defined by the Pest Control Products Act, or a fertilizer within the meaning of the Fertilizers Act (Canada) that contains a pest control product;;
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs);

- Reactive waste; meaning a substance that:
  (a) is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent changes without detonating;
  (b) reacts violently with water;
  (c) forms potentially explosive mixtures with water;
  (d) when mixed with water, generates toxic gases, vapours or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present danger to human health or other environment;
  (e) is a cyanide or sulphide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapours or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present danger to human health or the environment.
  (f) is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement;
  (g) is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure; or
  (h) is an explosive (Class1) as defined in the regulations made under TDGA;
- Silver bearing wastewater from photo finishing processes not treated with a silver recovery unit prior to discharge;
- Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size such as to be capable of causing obstruction to the flow in a sewer, including but not limited to ashes, bones, cinders, sand mud, soil, straw, shaving, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, animal parts or tissues, and paunch manure;
- Toxic substances which are not otherwise regulated in these guidelines;
- Unused pharmaceuticals such as prescription drugs, antibiotics, blood lipid regulators, etc.
- Waste radioactive substances; except where:
  a) The waste radioactive substances are being discharged under valid and current license issued by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC);
  b) A copy of the licence had been provided to the Greater Moncton Wastewater Commission; and
  c) A written approval from the Commission has been issued permitting such discharge.
- Wastewater, sludge or leachate from industrial or commercial or waste disposal site processes which may contain substances not compatible to Greater Moncton Wastewater Commission (GMWC) treatment processes shall not be discharged into the sewer system prior to GMWC approval. This may require a third party sampling and analytical determination of constituents by a accredited laboratory, followed by a submission of reports to GMWC to further determine suitability and compatibility with treatment processes;
- Please note that these guidelines are subject to change as treatment technologies, approaches, and scientific findings evolve, or are developed and applied.

B. Restricted Wastes - Sanitary and Combined Sewer Discharges

Table B.1: List of Substances and Limits

Substances	Concentration Limit milligrams/Litre
Conventional Contaminants & Physical parameters	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	300
Suspended Solids, Total (TSS)	350
Oil & Grease -animal or vegetable in origin	150
Oil & Grease-mineral or synthetic in origin	15
Phosphorus, total (TP)	10
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	100
pH	6.5-10.5
Temperature -degrees Celsius	60
Inorganic Contaminants	
Aluminum	50
Antimony	5
Arsenic	1
Barium	5
Beryllium	1
Bismuth	5
Boron	5
Cadmium	0.7
Chloride	1500
Chromium, total	2.8
Cobalt, total	5
Copper, Total	2
Cyanide	1.2
Fluoride	10
Iron	50
Lead, total	0.7
Manganese, total	5
Mercury, total	0.01
Molybdenum, total	5
Nickel, total	2
Selenium, total	1.0
Silver, total	0.50
Sulphates (as SO4)	1500
Sulphites (as H2S)	1
Thallium	0.5
Tin, total	5
Titanium, total	5

Substances	Concentration Limit milligrams/Litre
Vanadium	5
Zinc, total	2
Organic Contaminants	
Benzene	0.01
Chloroform	0.05
Dichlorobenzene Total (1,2)	0.05
Dichlorobenzene Total (1,4)	0.08
Ethylbenzene	0.06
Hexachlorobenzene	0.0001
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	0.09
Phenolic Compounds	0.2
Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-)	0.06
Tetrachloroethylene	0.06
Toluene	0.030
Trichloroethylene	0.054
Xylenes, total	0.30
Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Total PAHs)*	0.011

*Total PAHs - the total of the following Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons: Acenaphthene, Acenaphthylene, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i) perylene, benzo(k) fluoranthene, chrysenes, dibenzo(a,h) anthracene, fluoranthene, fluorene, indeno (1,2,3-cd)pyrene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, pyrene.

C. Maximum Wastewater Strength Limits under Extra Strength Surcharge Agreement

Table C.1: List of Substances and Limits

Substance	Surcharge applies above the following concentration limits milligrams/Litre	Extra Strength Surcharge Agreement is required above the following concentration limits milligrams/Litre
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	300	1200
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	350	1200

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