

GLOSSARY

South Region Liquid Waste Management Plan

Biosolids

Stabilized organic solids resulting from a municipal wastewater treatment process. After treatment and processing, biosolids that meet the requirements of the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation (OMRR) can be recycled and applied to land as a fertilizer to improve and maintain productive soils.

Development Cost Charges (DCCs)

Funds collected to offset a portion of servicing costs incurred as a direct result of new development. DCCs are applied as one-time charges and are usually collected from developers at the time of subdivision approval or at the time of issuing a building permit.

Effluent

Liquid resulting from the treatment of wastewater.

Environmental Impact Study (EIS)

A review of the potential effects of the treated effluent discharge on the receiving environment or human health. The study is used to refine the treatment and effluent dispersal systems, and to identify other mitigation measures to avoid or minimize effects. In addition to considering the discharge, the EIS addresses potential effects of the project "footprint" and develops the environmental monitoring program.

Dilution Ratio

A measure of the available dilution from the receiving water body with respect to the effluent flow discharged from the wastewater treatment facility.

Disinfection

The destruction or inactivation of harmful microorganisms such as viruses and bacteria (also referred to as pathogens). Commonly used disinfectants include Ultraviolet (UV) light which destroys the DNA of the cells, and chlorine, which oxidizes and inactivates the cell.

Liquid Waste Management Plan (LWMP)

A process for evaluating and selecting community-specific solutions for wastewater management that meet or exceed regulatory requirements. Public and stakeholder consultation is a key component of the LWMP process, used to consider a variety of interests and opinions and assess community support. A LWMP approved by the BC Ministry of Environment authorizes a local government, in accordance with operational certificates, to proceed with the measures identified in the plan.

Municipal Wastewater Regulations (MWR)

The British Columbia province-wide municipal wastewater regulation.

Outfall

The location at the end of the discharge pipe where the treated effluent enters the receiving water body.

Public Advisory Committee (PAC)

The PAC is an advisory group who will consider public opinion related to the LWMP and EIS and provide feedback to the steering committee. The PAC is made up of roughly 12 people representing key public and community stakeholders with interests in the project area.

Reclaimed water

Reclaimed water is wastewater that is treated and reused for another purpose, such as irrigation or industrial usage. It must meet quality standards as set by the province's wastewater regulations.



South
Region



GLOSSARY

South Region Liquid Waste Management Plan

Secondary treatment

Secondary treatment is a broad term referring to the many different processes that provide biological treatment of municipal wastewater through the reduction of organic material and suspended solids from the effluent.

Service Area

The specifically delineated area where a service will be provided. A service area may follow local government boundaries, or be entirely separate to reduce area size or include properties in multiple local government areas.

Sludge

The materials that settle in a primary settling tank (primary sludge) and secondary clarifier (secondary sludge). Sludge may be treated further to become biosolids.

South Region

A new term being used to describe the proposed LWMP plan area and encompasses Electoral Area 'A', excluding Denman and Hornby Islands. This includes the communities of Royston and Union Bay where a community wastewater system is being proposed.

South Sewer Project (SSP)

One of the solutions being evaluated during the LWMP process. The SSP is a multi-phase, multi-partner project that would see construction of a new centralized wastewater collection system and water resource recovery facility in the south region of the Comox Valley Regional District (CVRD).

Steering Committee

The existing CVRD electoral areas services committee will serve as the steering committee for the CVRD south region LWMP process. The steering committee will guide the LWMP process with input and recommendations from staff, consultants and the technical and public advisory committees; and make recommendations to the board of directors for consideration and approval.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

The TAC is an advisory group who will consider technical information related to the LWMP and the EIS on behalf of the steering committee. The TAC is made up of roughly 12 people representing key government agencies with interest or jurisdiction in the project area.

Triple Bottom Line Analysis

A comparative evaluation framework that considers the environmental, social and economic attributes of a scenario. In the LWMP process, this will be used to evaluate the shortlisted scenarios, providing a comparison between each that will inform the selection of a preferred solution.

Wastewater

"Used" water and the material that it carries. Basically, a term for what is flushed down the toilet or washed down the drain. Wastewater can also include rainwater, groundwater or snow melt that make their way into sanitary wastewater pipes.

Water Resource Recovery

Recovering water, energy and nutrients from wastewater. A current "best practice" design approach to wastewater management which has been selected to guide the LWMP process for the CVRD's south region.

Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulation

Regulations under the federal *Fisheries Act* designed to harmonize wastewater management in Canada. They include minimum effluent quality standards that can be achieved through secondary wastewater treatment.



South
Region

