



Tips for compliant wastewater disposal

In response to high rates of non-compliant wastewater received at the Valleyfield Wastewater Receiving Station, The City of Calgary has implemented measures aimed at increasing hauled wastewater compliance with Wastewater Bylaw 14M2012. These measures included updates to what hauled wastewater is considered acceptable and what is prohibited at City facilities. Non-compliant wastewater puts our wastewater infrastructure and environment at risk. You can help protect our systems and waterways by working with your hauler to ensure only acceptable waste is disposed of at City facility.

| Your hauler is responsible for | You are responsible for |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring each load brought to a City of Calgary receiving station is compliant with Part X, as well as Schedules “A”, “B” and “C” of the Wastewater Bylaw 14M2012. Confirming the waste they receive is compliant. This includes assessing possible sources of non-compliance, requesting analytical data when necessary and using pre-screening tools when possible. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowing the composition of your wastewater and ensuring it complies with the Wastewater Bylaw 14M2012, specifically Schedules “A”, “B” and “C”. The most effective way to do this is analytical testing. Providing correct information on the composition of your waste to your hauler. Disposing of waste correctly. Disposal locations for waste not acceptable at City receiving stations can be found at calgary.ca/IMG. |

Tips to help make your wastewater compliant

- Installing and properly maintaining a pretreatment system may make otherwise unacceptable waste acceptable. (e.g., Installing a grease interceptor to reduce fats oils and grease (FOG).
- Adjusting your practices may keep contaminants out of your wastewater. (e.g., Using floor dry and sweeping up after a spill, rather than power washing the material into a drain)
- Diverting, or separating different waste streams. (e.g., Keeping metal plating waste out of the collection system). Keeping this waste separate would yield a small amount of hazardous waste to be disposed of at a hazardous waste facility, but if it is mixed with other wastewater, it could potentially render the rest of the facility’s waste unacceptable at City facilities.

The Wastewater Bylaw 14M2012 aims to prevent the release of substances into the wastewater system that can negatively impact The City’s infrastructure, wastewater treatment processes, and the river. The Wastewater Bylaw outlines the actions we all must take so that The City can safely and effectively treat wastewater before discharging it back into the river. This is more important than ever with the increasingly stringent regulatory requirements that govern City operations. This shared responsibility ensures our water resources are protected for other downstream users, as well as future generations.

Waste accepted at City facilities

- **Domestic wastewater** – Generated as a result of domestic activities including cooking, cleaning, washing, urination and defecation.
- **Septage** – Wastewater removed from a cesspool, septic tank system, privy vault/pit, chemical toilet, portable toilet, or other wastewater holding structure.
- **Fats, oils & grease (FOG) ONLY AT BONNYBROOK RECEIVING STATION** – Animal and/or vegetable fats, oils, and grease, removed from a grease interceptor. Typically, from a food service establishment, from food preparation, cooking, and washing.

Waste not acceptable at City facilities

- Wastewater with a pH less than 5.5 or greater than 10.0
- Solid or viscous substances including but not limited to: ashes, bones, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, animals or animal parts, animal feces and blood.
- Herbicides and pesticides
- Compounds that pass through the plant untreated
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)
- Bisphenols and Phthalates
- Hydrocarbons
- Unused or waste chemicals
- Leachate
- Undeclared waste

Any process waste from these types of facilities/activities:

- Slaughterhouses
- Firefighting foam
- Metal plating
- Alcohol and fermentation
- Car wash sumps
- Lift station
- Drilling mud
- Sludge (activated, digested, or otherwise.)
- Laboratory
- Hydrovac (untreated)
- Medical/pathological/pharmaceutical
- Grit removed from ICI premises

Hazardous waste including:

- Harmful or foul-smelling materials or substances which, either by themselves or by reacting with other wastes, are capable of causing damage to the public wastewater systems, creating a public nuisance or hazard, or preventing any person entering the sewers for purposes of maintenance or repair.
- Materials or substances which either by themselves or by reacting with other material becomes highly coloured.
- Reactive substances that are normally unstable and readily undergo violent changes without detonating; react violently with water; form potentially explosive mixtures with water; generates toxic gases when mixed with water.
- Vapours or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present danger to human health or the environment.
- 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.
- A substance that is capable of detonating or exploding when subjected to a strong initiating source or heated under confinement.
- Substances that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.
- A substance that is an explosive (Class 1) as defined in the regulations under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992, S.C. 1992, as amended.
- Corrosive substances
- Substances classified as “Hazardous Waste” by any regulating body.

For more information visit calgary.ca/IMG