

A large, faint, light blue graphic in the background depicts a stylized human figure with arms raised in a 'V' shape, enclosed within a circle. This graphic is centered behind the main title text.

Considering Water and Sewerage Servicing in Rural Residential Development

Healthy Community Development Team
Population Health - Interior Health
June 2, 2023

Land Acknowledgement

Interior Health would like to recognize and acknowledge the traditional, ancestral, and unceded territories of the Dǎkelh Dené, Ktunaxa, Nlaka'pamux, Secwépemc, St'át'imc, Syilx, and T̓silhqot'in Nations where we live, learn, collaborate and work together.





Mike Adams
Team Lead



Jenny Green
Team Lead

Healthy Community Development Team



Marnie Brenner
Cariboo



Janelle Rimell
(on maternity leave)
Columbia-Shuswap &
North Okanagan



Kerri Wall
East Kootenay
+ Golden



Kelly MacDonald
Thompson-Nicola &
Squamish-Lillooet



Bobbi Klettke
South Okanagan-
Similkameen



Melissa Cline
Central Kootenay &
Kootenay Boundary



Anita Ely
HBE Specialist
IH Region



Tanya Osborne
Central Okanagan

Environmental Management Team



Marion Masson
Specialist
Environmental Health Officer
with focus on Soils & Land use

Why we are here today



Our presentation today will include:

- Health Impacts of Wastewater
- Septic System Crash-course
- What the Sewerage System Regulation does and does not do
- Examples of policies and practices that support health
- Suggestions for how we can continue to work together
- Time for questions



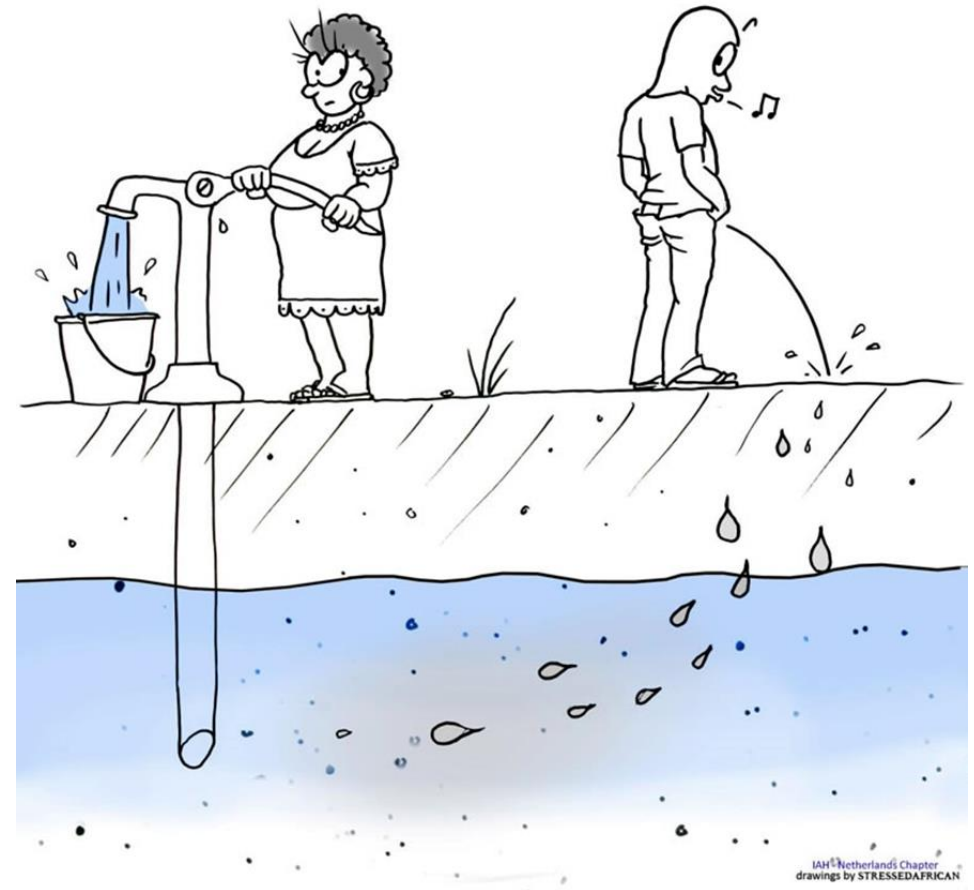
Direct Health Impacts

Gastro-intestinal Disease:

- Track pathogens into home from malfunctioning sewerage system
- Pathogens travel through environment to reach surface and ground water
 - Contaminate drinking water
 - Contaminate recreational water

Illness from consuming nitrates:

- High concentration of nitrates in drinking water



Indirect Health Impacts

Algae Blooms:

- Decreased drinking water treatment
- Possible cyanobacteria toxins
- Poor recreational water
 - Decreased physical activity
 - Impact tourism economy

Individual/family level costs:

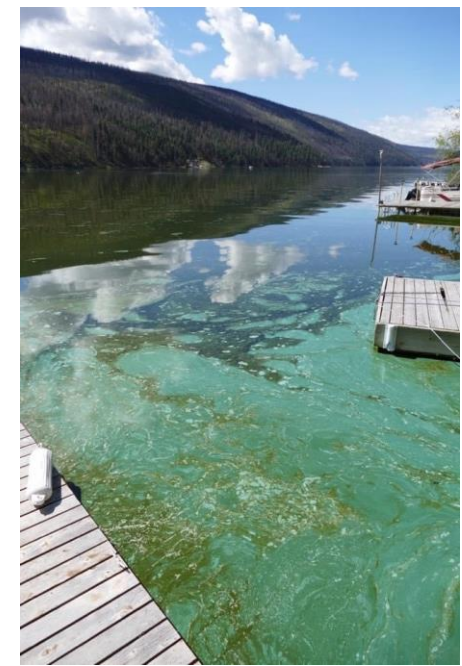
- Costly systems to install & maintain
- Costly repairs

Community level costs:

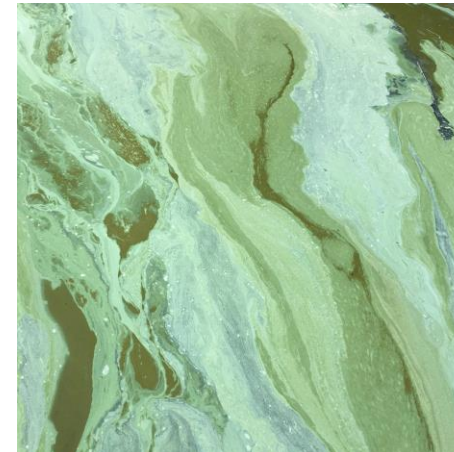
- Costly community infrastructure
(ie community drinking water and sewer systems)



Helicopter view of Nulki Lake (near Vanderhoof), July 2019



Loon Lake, 2020



Cyanobloom on Chimney Lake, 2020



Shuswap Lake (Salmon Arm), 2020



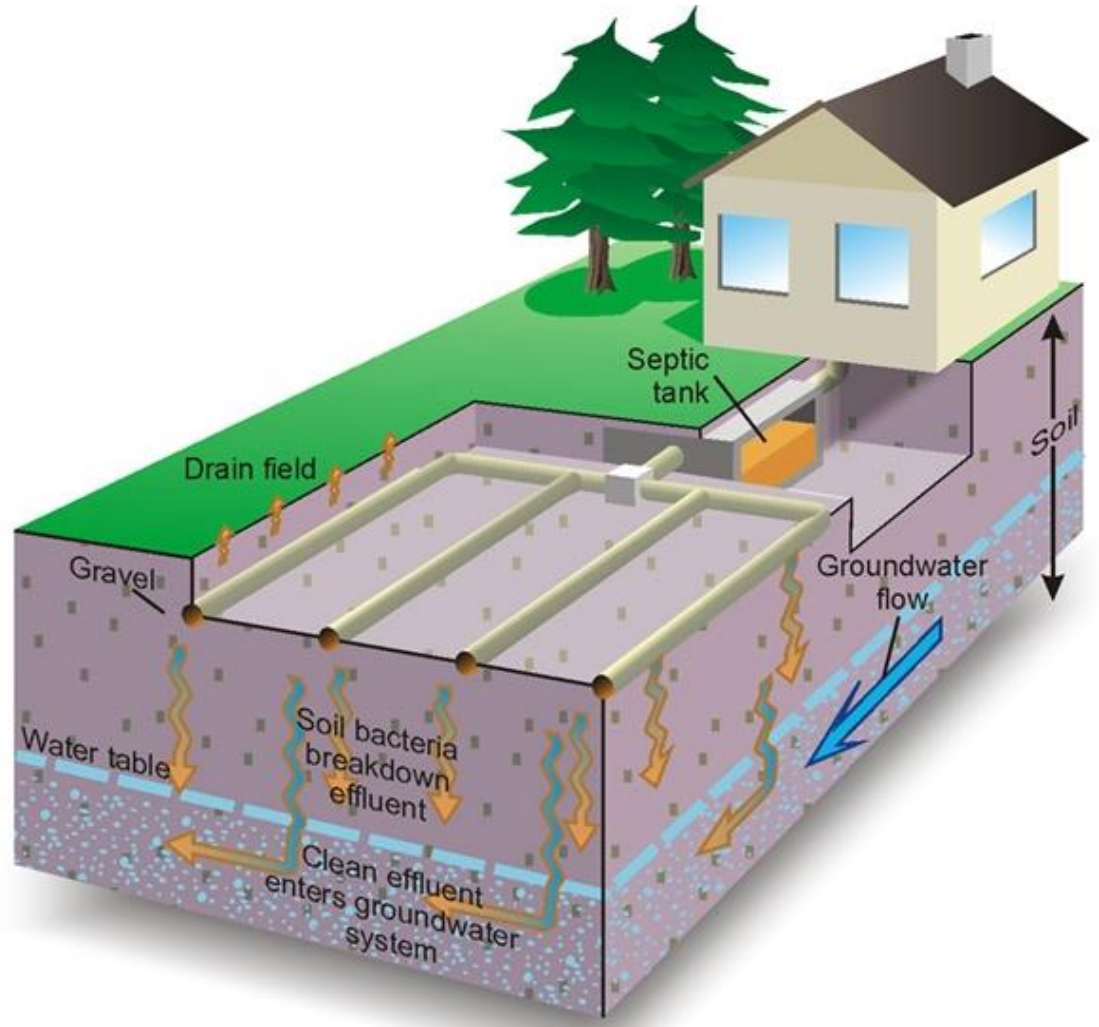
Onsite Sewage Servicing Crash Course

Basic Parts of Onsite Sewerage System:

1. Pre-treatment tank
2. Distribution pipes
3. Absorption field
(aka drain, dispersal and disposal field)

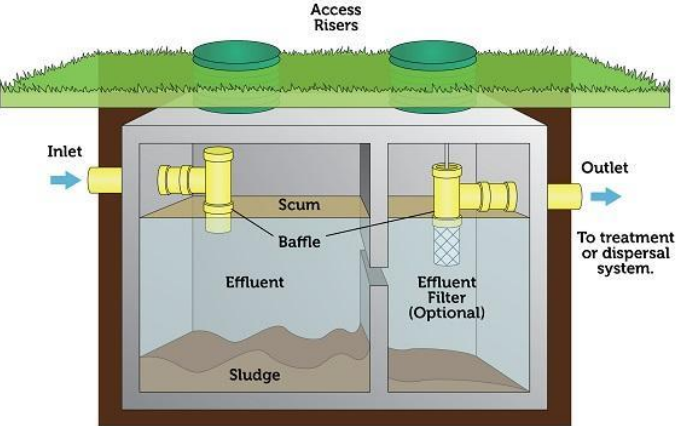
Treatment:

- Designed to treat pathogens
- Mostly done by oxygen loving bacteria in top 4' of natural soil



Pre-Treatment

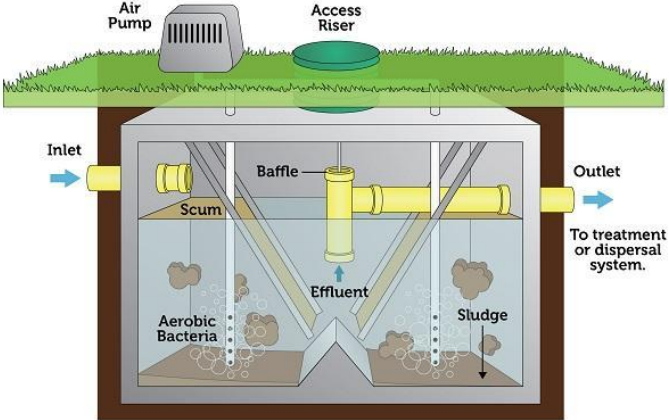
Septic Tank



Please note: The number of compartments in a septic tank vary by state and region.

Type 1

Aerobic Treatment Unit



Please note: The Aerobic Treatment Unit can vary in components and design.

Type 2

=

Add
Oxygen

Type 3

=

Add
Oxygen

+

Disinfection



Exposure Pathways and Routes



Pathways through Environment:

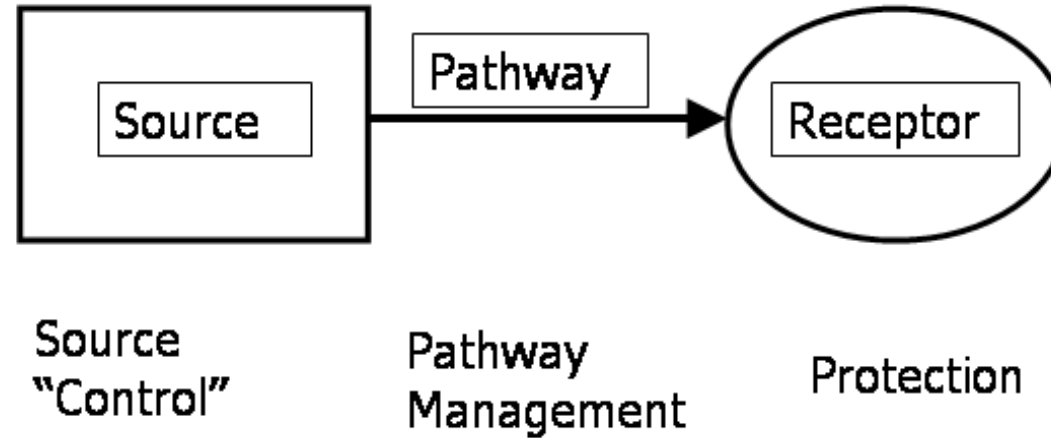
- Air
- **Water**
- Soil

Routes into Body:

- Inhalation
- **Ingestion**
- Dermal



Managing Exposure Pathways & Routes to Protect



<http://eugris.info>

3 main 'places' to take action:

- 1. Control sources of contaminants**
Example: number of sewage systems in one area
- 2. Manage where and how quickly move through environment**
Example: keep sewage and drinking water far apart
- 3. Apply controls just prior to entering body**
Example: treat drinking water prior to consuming



What is the Sewerage System Regulation designed to do?

- Manage and protect against immediate health hazards
(i.e. YES – pathogens; NO – nutrients)
- Consider constraints of subject parcel, and present day use
- Uses a professional reliance model
 - 'Filing' submitted rather than permit
 - Env. Health Officers:
 - Investigate & address health hazard complaints
 - Issue holding tank permits
 - Professional Associations:
 - Investigate & address design & construction practices

This Act is current to March 29, 2023

See the [Tables of Legislative Changes](#) for this Act's legislative history, including any changes not in force.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

[SBC 2008] CHAPTER 28

This consolidation is current to March 22, 2022.

[Link to consolidated regulation \(PDF\)](#)

[Link to Point in Time](#)

Public Health Act

SEWERAGE SYSTEM REGULATION

[Last amended June 30, 2021 by B.C. Reg. 160/2021]

**SEWERAGE SYSTEM
STANDARD PRACTICE MANUAL**

VERSION 3

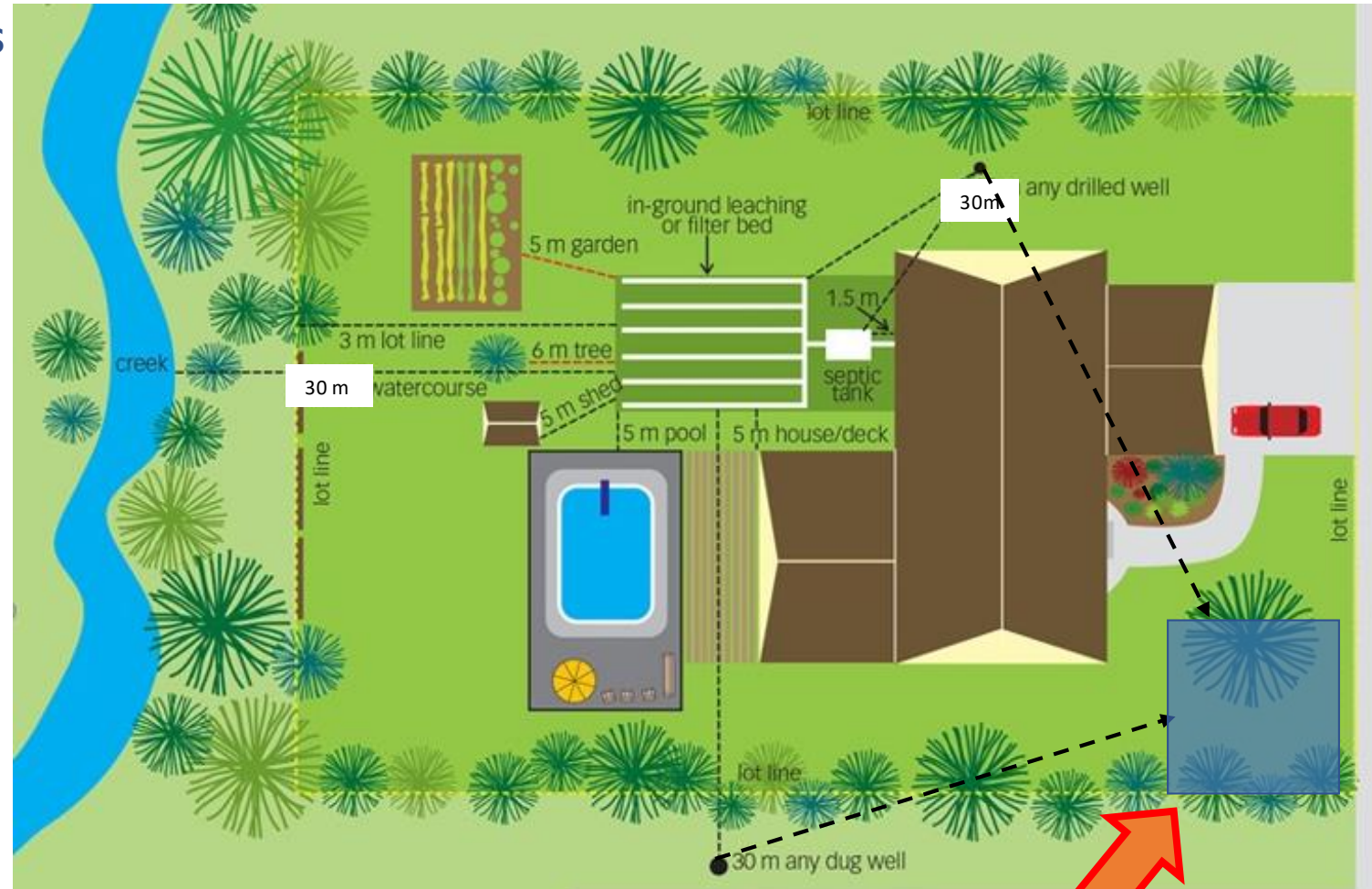
SEPTEMBER 2014

HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH
MINISTRY OF HEALTH



Considerations for Onsite Sewerage Servicing

1. Distance to surface water and wells
2. Shallow depth to groundwater
3. Steep slopes
4. Distance to cut bank
5. Soil too tight or too loose
(clay or gravelly sand)
6. Small lot
 - Absolute minimum = backup area
 - Guidelines:
 - 1 hectare – onsite sewage & water
 - 0.2 hectare – onsite sewage & community water





What is the Sewerage System Regulation

NOT designed to do (well)?

- Manage and protect against cumulative impacts from
 - Nutrients
(i.e phosphates & nitrates)
 - Pathogens
(e.g. viruses)
- Consider long-term self sufficiency of subject parcel for onsite servicing
- Consider impacts at broader neighborhood and community level

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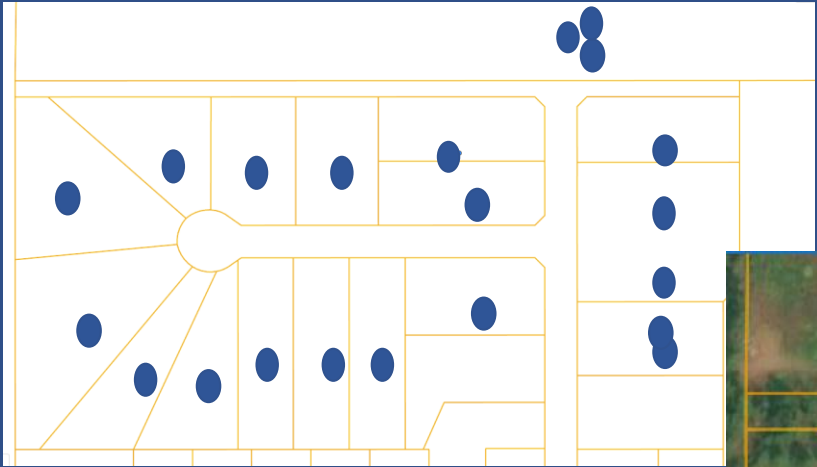
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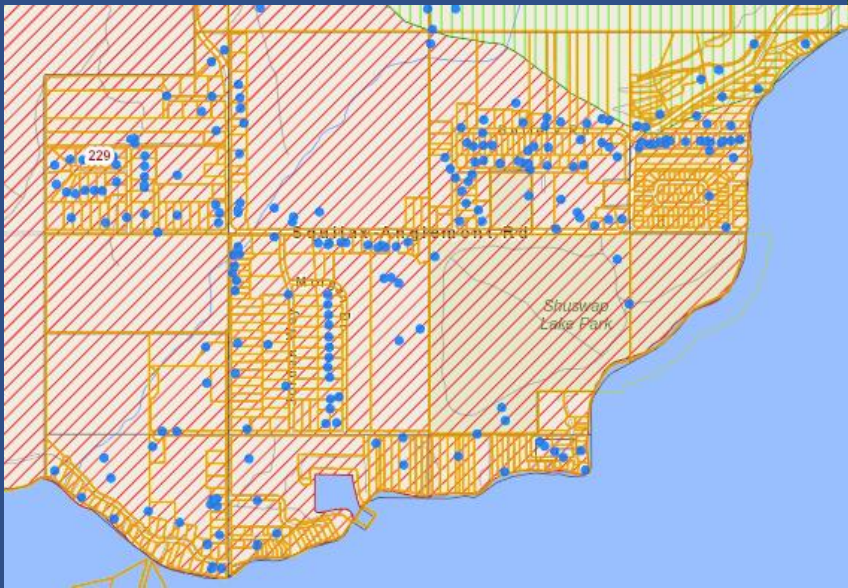
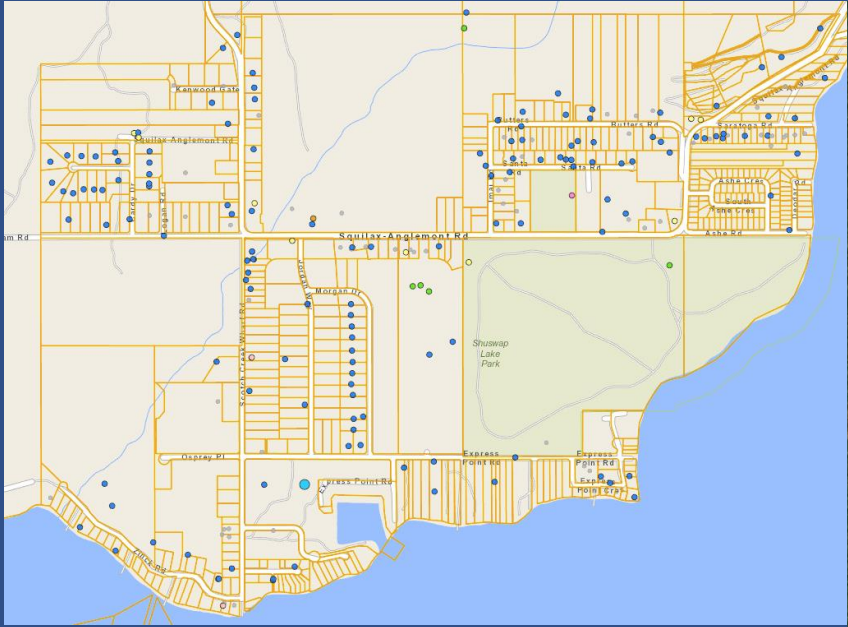
VERSION 3

SEPTEMBER 2014

HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH
MINISTRY OF HEALTH









Highlighting Healthy Public Policy & Practices

CRD:

- Shoreland Management Policy (2004)
- Green Lake OCP (2012)
 - Riparian DPA

CSRD:

- Area E OCP (2022) - OCP Vision, Goals, Objectives and Policies
- Lakes 100 m DPA
- Building inspection business process confirms sewerage filing



What we can (continue to) do together

Leverage our collective knowledge:

- CRD: local communities, context and planning tools
- IH: how planning & design links to health and Provincial regulations

Add capacity to planning & development:

- Consider how bylaws, policies and practices could be improved to support health
- Consider health implications for proposed developments
- Provide community and population health level data
- Support facilitating planning processes

Educate and raise awareness

- Be present at planning events (eg open houses and public presentations)
- Support developing educational resources
- Offer presentations/workshops to staff, elected officials & community champions



Questions?

Marnie Brenner

Community Health Facilitator

Healthy Community Development

250-267-1704

Marnie.Brenner@interiorhealth.ca

Our team's email address:

hbe@interiorhealth.ca

Anita Ely

Specialist Environmental Health Officer

Healthy Community Development

250-253-3679

Anita.ely@interiorhealth.ca

Marion Masson

Specialist Environmental Health Officer

Environmental Management

250-420-2233

Marion.masson@interiorhealth.ca

