

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERTON
-COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING MINUTES-**

Minutes for the **Committee of the Whole** of Council of the Village of Pemberton held Tuesday, April 19, 2016 at 6:00 p.m. at Pemberton Community Centre, 7390 Cottonwood Street.

ATTENDING: Mayor Mike Richman
Councillor Ted Craddock
Councillor Jennie Helmer
Councillor James Linklater
Councillor Karen Ross

STAFF: Nikki Gilmore, Chief Administrative Officer
Sheena Fraser, Manager of Corporate & Legislative Services
Tim Harris, Manager of Operations & Development Services
Jill Brooksbank, Communications & Grant Coordinator
Wendy Olsson, Executive Assistant/HR
Sarah Dicker, Legislative Assistant

Public: 23

1. CALL TO ORDER

At 6:00 p.m. Mayor Richman called the April 19, 2016, Committee of Whole meeting to order.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Moved/Seconded
THAT the agenda be approved as presented.
CARRIED

3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

a) Committee of the Whole No. 148 – Tuesday April 12th, 2016,

Moved/Seconded
THAT the minutes of Committee of the Whole Meeting No. 147 held Tuesday April 12th be adopted as circulated.
CARRIED

4. WATER CONDITIONING ASSESSMENT PRESENTATION

Graham Schulz, ISL Engineering, introduced Ashraf Rayyan, also of ISL who has been working on this initiative and whose role with the organization is Water, Wastewater and Lead. Schulz presented an overview of the proposed water conditioning system. This included review of the four different treatment mechanisms that have been considered as possible solutions to increase the pH of the water.

The options consisted of:

1. Caustic soda (Sodium Hydroxide) and a corrosion inhibitor – This was the originally preferred option as it easy to inject and does not require much change to the well house but it was determined as unsuitable as it resulted in an unstable and high pH of 9.8. The corrosion inhibitor (Clear Hib4) operates in the optimal pH range of 7.4 to 7.8 and combined with the unstable pH, this option is not viable.
2. Lime (calcium Hydroxide): This option requires a large silo as associated infrastructure that would need to be located in Pioneer Park. This option was ruled out due to the large infrastructure and storage facilities that would be required as well as the cost.
3. Sodium bicarbonate: This option was eliminated due to the cost.
4. Soda ash (Sodium Carbonate) and a corrosion inhibitor (Clear Hib4) which is more challenging to inject and will required expansion of the well house but is the most effective in providing buffering to address the low pH.

Schulz advised that ISL is recommending conditioning with soda ash in conjunction with a corrosion inhibitor as this is the most suitable and economically viable solution. The soda ash will be the main component and is intended to treat the alkalinity and the pH of the water. The corrosion inhibitor acts as a back-up to the soda ash and is recommended as it forms a scale lining in pipes to reduce leaching of metals. The estimated cost to implement the soda ash and corrosion inhibitor is approximately \$625,000.

If Council provides the direction to move forward with the project the timeline of completion would be as follows:

- 4 weeks to complete the design and tendering documents
- 4 weeks for the Request For Proposal Period
- 4-5 months to complete construction and implementation of the system
- Follow up flushing of the reservoir and water mains will also have to be done

Schulz clarified that all chemicals in the treatment system have been NFS approved, meaning that they have passed public health and safety standards.

One environmental impact identified was that as the corrosion inhibitor contains phosphates, which would be released into the system and have to be addressed at the Waste Water Treatment Plant before being discharged into the river. This would require additional infrastructure to be added to the Waste Water Treatment Plant in order to address this outcome.

Discussion took place regarding the following:

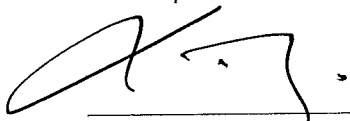
- At what point after the implementation of the system will flushing no longer be required
- Necessity of both the soda ash and corrosion inhibitor or if just soda ash would suffice
- The provision of in-home filtration systems in every home versus the treatment of the water supply
- Whether other communities have used a similar system
- The cost associated with using only soda ash
- The additional expense for modifying the Waste Water Treatment Plant
- The effect of the system on copper levels
- Health concerns related to the introduction of soda ash and the corrosion inhibitor
- Temperature fluctuations and impacts on the stability of the chemicals
- Risks associated with storage of the materials
- Introduction of new pH levels
- Options should the Village decide to remain with the status quo
- Decision making – would a referendum be an option to understand the desires of residents

Nikki Gilmore, CAO, advised that staff has identified that if a referendum would to be considered the earliest it could be held would be mid-June if this direction was made at the May 3rd Regular Council meeting.

The Committee of the Whole directed staff to:

- Find more information about other communities using soda ash and corrosion inhibitor
- Find out the cost of the upgrades required to the Waste Water Treatment Plant to address the introduction of the phosphates
- Investigate if there are any health implications associated with soda ash and the corrosion inhibitor
- Investigate the impacts of phosphates on septic tanks

At 7:30 p.m. the Committee of the Whole was adjourned.



Mike Richman
Mayor



Sheena Fraser
Corporate Officer