
A large steel truss bridge under construction. The structure is composed of numerous brown steel beams forming a complex truss pattern. A blue scissor lift is positioned on the concrete deck of the bridge. In the background, a modern multi-story building with a glass facade is visible under a clear blue sky. A green semi-transparent box on the right side of the image contains the title text.

Contractor Environmental Guidelines

A scenic view of the City of Saskatoon. In the foreground, there is a lush green lawn with several young trees and bushes. A paved walkway with benches runs along the edge of the lawn. In the middle ground, a wide river flows, with a bridge crossing it in the distance. The background shows a city skyline under a clear blue sky. A large green banner is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing white text.

The City of Saskatoon is committed to becoming an environmentally sustainable community.



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Introduction

The City of Saskatoon is committed to becoming an environmentally sustainable community. Environmental Policy (C02-036) indicates that environmentally responsible behaviour is encouraged and expected from all employees and contractors working at civic facilities and grounds.

These expectations include:

- ☛ Compliance with applicable environmental regulation;
- ☛ Responsible use of resources and pollution prevention; and
- ☛ Continuous improvement of environmental performance.

As a contractor for the City of Saskatoon, your environmental performance is critical to meeting our commitment to protect the environment and comply with environmental laws and regulations.

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to inform Contractors of the expected standard for environmental protection for City of Saskatoon contracts.

Scope of Application

This document focuses primarily on the regulatory requirements and accepted industry best management practices (BMPs) applicable throughout all stages of a project. The Contractor Environmental Guidelines (Guidelines) applies to all Contractors engaged in work for the City of Saskatoon.



Contractor Responsibilities

There are many laws and regulations related to the protection of the environment. In these laws and regulations, all persons share the responsibility for the environment. It's the responsibility of the Contractor to know which laws, regulations, approvals or permits relate to the work being done, and to comply with them. It is also the contractor's responsibility to ensure that subcontractors are aware of, and comply with, these requirements. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations can result in fines, prosecution and imprisonment by the appropriate regulator.

Before starting work, Contractors must review the contents of the latest version of the Contractor Environmental Guidelines and submit a signed Acknowledgement Form (Appendix A) to the Project Designate.

Not all items in the Contractor Environmental Guidelines may be applicable to the job-specific scope of work. These items still require acknowledgement to demonstrate awareness in case the scope of work changes.

The information contained in this document is intended only as a general guide. This document cannot be used as an official interpretation of the various codes and regulations currently in effect. Users are advised to contact the appropriate governing body regarding specific issues as the City of Saskatoon accepts no responsibility to persons relying solely on this information.

Resource Conservation

Refers to the reduction of resource consumption for the purpose of minimizing the carbon footprint of construction projects.

In an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions during construction projects, the City is asking Contractors to operate and conduct work in a way that incorporates the principles of:

- 🌿 Water conservation;
- 🌿 Reduced fuel consumption;
- 🌿 Energy conservation; and
- 🌿 Reducing or creating efficiency such that waste production is minimized.

Many sources of energy are non-renewable resources. Today's consumption of goods and energy will have a direct impact on the supplies that will be available for future generations. In addition, the consumption of energy contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, local air pollution and other climate change related impacts.

For more information regarding the City and climate change visit: saskatoon.ca/climatechange

Litter and Waste

Refers to the expectation for waste disposal during construction projects

Important Bylaws to Note:

- ✔ Waste Bylaw, 2004;
- ✔ Anti-Dumping Bylaw, 1977;
- ✔ Fire and Protective Services Bylaw, 2001;
- ✔ Sewer Use Bylaw, 2017; and
- ✔ Storm Water Management Utility Bylaw, 2019.

The City undertakes many activities that generate waste and recyclables. If improperly managed, waste can negatively impact the environment and contravene regulations.

For proper waste management Contractors should:

- ✔ Provide appropriate on-site collection containers for recycling and waste.
- ✔ Remove containers regularly from the worksite.
- ✔ Dispose of waste in approved facilities.
- ✔ Retain copies of all waste records for materials disposed or recycled.

Contractor must not:

- ✔ Allow waste to migrate from the work site.
- ✔ Burn or bury waste on site.
- ✔ Illegally dump waste.

Disposal of liquid waste into the sanitary sewer is regulated by the Sewer Use Bylaw, 2017. A Special Discharge Permit from the City is required for all non-domestic wastewater disposal into the sanitary sewer. Liquid wastes may require testing and certification, by a certified laboratory, before disposal.

To access a Special Discharge Permit Application contact Bylaw Enforcement.

Illegal discharges and dumping can be reported to the City and incidents will be investigated by Bylaw Enforcement.



Recycling and Reuse

Refers to the recycling opportunities specific to construction projects.

Contractors are encouraged to recycle and reuse material as much as possible and must recycle material per any contractual agreement.

The items listed are common construction and demolition material that are recyclable:

- ♻️ Cardboard
- ♻️ Concrete
- ♻️ Asphalt
- ♻️ Wood
- ♻️ Metal
- ♻️ Plastics

For more information on where to recycle these materials visit the City of Saskatoon Waste Wizard at saskatoon.ca/wastewizard or the Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council website at saskwastereduction.ca.

Surface and Groundwater

Refers to the pumping and discharging of standing water on site.

Temporary drainage and pumping can be provided as necessary to keep excavations and the site free from standing water unless the standing water is part of a permanent surface water feature.

Federal, provincial and municipal legislation prohibits the release of substances to the storm water system and water bodies that may result in an adverse effect on the environment. Dispose of water pumped from site in accordance with requirements specified by the Project Designate. A Special Discharge Permit, as mentioned in the Litter and Waste section of this document, may be required.

If working within a surface water feature, note that Aquatic Habitat Protection Permits are required before work in water that may cause disturbance to bed, bank or boundary of the surface water feature. Aquatic Habitat Protection Permits can come from either the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment (MOE) or the Water Security Agency under the Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010 (EMPA), depending on the work planned. A *Temporary Water Rights* license may be required from the Water Security Agency if temporary water withdrawals are required from surface water features. Fisheries and Oceans Canada Authorization may be required under the federal *Fisheries Act* if working in fish bearing water.

Fill Management

Refers to the tracking of movement of fill material to ensure compliance and transparency.

When imported fill material is used at a construction site, Contractors are responsible for reporting the source location of the material to the Project Designate. The Contractor may be asked to verify the suitability of the material for its use with confirmatory testing, completed by a certified laboratory.

Any excess soil transported off a job site must be delivered to an approved facility licensed for accepting and storing soil materials. Volumes hauled and end location address must be communicated to the Project Designate. If potentially contaminated fill is unexpectedly encountered during excavation, work should stop immediately and the Project Designate should be consulted. Suspect soil should be placed on an impervious base and securely covered with protective sheeting or tarps until it can be classified for disposal or reuse.

Clean fill soil materials may be accepted at the City of Saskatoon landfill. Any prospective clean fill delivery taken to the City Landfill must first be approved and permitted.

See saskatoon.ca/landfill for more information on clean fill acceptance.

Dust Management

Refers to the practices of preventing the generation of windblown/fugitive dust.

Excessive dust generation on the work site can be a nuisance to residents in the area and in extreme cases can cause a visibility and air quality safety issue if not properly managed.

Acceptable dust mitigation measures include:

- 🌿 Covering stockpiles;
- 🌿 Applying water or dust palliative to dust producing areas; or
- 🌿 For indoor dust control the contractor may use air filters, purifiers and/or vacuums.



Noise Control

This section addresses control measures for avoiding negative impacts on quality of life for people and wildlife from noise disturbance.

Noise affects quality of life for people and can have a negative impact on the environment, including wildlife. Contractors must comply with requirements that are specified in the *Noise Bylaw 8244*.

While performing your contractual work, consider the surrounding environment and conduct work as to not create excess noise disturbance and apply noise control measures as prescribed by the Project Designate. Acceptable measures include using muffling devices and reducing idling of vehicles and equipment.

Erosion and Sedimentation Prevention

Refers to soil erosion and subsequent collection

Sedimentation is an indicator of soil loss and erosion, which can come from multiple sources. Contractors play a part in controlling these sources; however, it is the shared duty of contractors, the public and the City to ensure that the environment and community is safeguarded during construction activity as to meet the requirements of the provincial *Environmental Management and Protection Act*.

By controlling soil erosion and minimizing the transport of sediment during land disturbing activities we can protect City infrastructure and minimize environmental harm caused by sediment pollutants.

To avoid sediment loading to drainage systems and waterways, locate soil stockpiles in areas with little potential for flooding and at least 15 m (50 ft) from drainage systems and waterways, unless otherwise approved by the Project Designate.

The following options can also help to manage site runoff impacts:

- Identify downstream sewer drains and manholes, and place a cover, fence or barrier around them and/or install a sediment trap;
- Grade stockpile areas; and
- Place berms, dikes or temporary diversion structures around stockpiles.

The Project Designate may implement additional erosion and sediment control measures. Ensure these measures are in place and maintained adequately throughout the project.



Spill Management

Refers to liquid pollution prevention measures to protect land and waterways.

The accidental spill or release of a hazardous substance, such as oil, can happen at anytime and anywhere when working on construction projects or with heavy equipment. Other possible scenarios are spills from tanks and pressurized vessels, fueling spills, sewage discharges, spills during transport or transfer and discharges into the storm sewer.

Prevention

The best way to avoid regulatory action is to prevent and prepare for when a spill occurs. Proactive planning should include training employees and increasing awareness.

Generic spill prevention measures include, but are not limited to:

- 🌿 Locate liquid storage on site such that accidental releases do not discharge to drainage systems, watercourses, or waterways or threaten health or safety.
- 🌿 Make sure all liquid storage is structurally sound, leak-free, and provides sufficient spill containment for the anticipated volume.
- 🌿 Cover, block or place a filter over catch basins to prevent contamination from entering.
- 🌿 Have adequate spill kits readily available and clearly labelled on the work site.
- 🌿 Customize the size and type of spill kit to the type of substance and the potential volume that could be released.

Spill kits come in various forms and configurations.

The most common items include:

- 🌿 **Socks** – absorbent tubes that can bend and conform in various configurations to contain, protect, or redirect spilled substances.
- 🌿 **Pads** – sheets of fabric that can absorb 15 to 25 times their weight in liquid. They come in various shapes and sizes. They are good for absorbing and cleaning up spills, wiping up drips, and wrapping around leaky hoses.
- 🌿 **Pillows** – similar to pads, but can absorb and hold much greater quantities or fluids.
- 🌿 **Drain cover** – rubber or other synthetic material that is used to cover drains, catch basins and manhole covers in order to prevent spilled substances from entering the storm sewer. These are imperative in any spill kit for the prevention of chemicals from entering the South Saskatchewan River.
- 🌿 **Pop-up pools** – packable polyethylene pools that can be deployed underneath a leaking or ruptured tank. When used properly, they can minimize the extents and impact of spills by containing fluids within the pool.
- 🌿 **Granular absorbent** – common dry granular absorbent that is spread on spills. The nature of the granules can absorb up to 6 times its weight in liquids. This is for the clean-up of thin spills on impervious surfaces, such as pavement and concrete.

Other items that can be useful, depending on the work and area, include:

- 🌿 **Hydrocarbon mitigation liquids** – water-based surfactant that can be applied to light spills and stains to reduce vapour and contact hazards. It also eliminates common sheens that are associated with spills.
- 🌿 **Leak and drip wraps** – hose wraps or hose bibs can be installed on leaky hoses, conduits, or joints to prevent spills.
- 🌿 **Plug putty** – putty-type material that can be used to seal holes or punctures in compromised tanks.

Response

Immediately following a spill, you must stop the spill from continuing and ensure that public, worker and environmental safety is upheld. If the spill causes an immediate threat call 9-1-1. If a spill enters a storm sewer, contact Water and Waste Operations immediately.

If you cause a spill or release into the environment, it is your responsibility to satisfactorily clean up and, if necessary, remediate the affected area. You are also responsible for identifying a satisfactory level of cleanup in consultation with the City and relevant regulatory agencies.

The specific form, method and materials used for cleanup will depend on the substance spilled. Spills must never be hosed down, buried or ignored no matter how small the volume may be. Ignoring a spill will not reduce the risk or safety hazard.

Reporting

There are specific legal requirements related to reporting spills and releases. Contractors must ensure spills and releases are immediately reported to the appropriate regulatory agencies as required by law.

Spill or release reporting is a requirement under the *Saskatchewan Environmental Code Regulations*, as set by the *Environmental Management and Protection Act*.

A substance release must be reported to the MOE if:

1. The substance may cause or is causing an adverse effect on the environment; or
2. The substance meets the criteria set out by the provincial Discharge and Discovery Reporting Standard.

Reporting of spills can be completed by phoning the MOE's 24-hour Spill Line with online reporting to follow-up within 30 days of the occurrence.

All spills or releases that require reporting to the MOE shall be communicated to the Project Designate at the same time.

Discovery Management

A discovery is considered to be a previously unreported discharge or historical discharge.

The difference between a spill and a discovery is that a discovery is from historical activity and the source is typically no longer present. Other times, the source may be unknown. Worker/public exposure to a contamination discovery has a lot of the same associated hazards as spills, such as risk to public safety and environmental harm.

If there is a risk for potential substance discoveries the Project Designate may implement special health and safety procedures for your project.

Indicators of possible contamination include, but are not limited to:

- ✔ Buried drums and containers;
- ✔ Stained or discoloured earth in contrast with adjoining soil;
- ✔ Fill material containing debris;
- ✔ Trash covered by earth or industrial waste debris;
- ✔ Suspect odours which emanate when the earth is disturbed;
- ✔ Oily residue intermixed with earth;
- ✔ Sheen on groundwater or surface water;
- ✔ Cinders or other combustion products like ash; and
- ✔ Structures such as asbestos cement pipe, abandoned pipes and underground storage tanks.

It is important to report any suspected contamination discovery, to the Project Designate.

The discovery of a substance must be reported to the MOE if:

- ✔ The substance may cause or is causing an adverse effect;
- ✔ The substance discovered is in a quantity or concentration that could pose a serious risk to the environment or public health or safety; or
- ✔ The substance meets the criteria set out by the provincial Discharge and Discovery Reporting Standard for the applicable media with respect to that substance.

All discoveries requiring reporting to the MOE must be communicated to the Project Designate at the same time.



Environmentally Sensitive Lands

Refers to the expected standard of practice when working on or near land requiring protection.

Important Documents to Note:

- 🌿 *Wetland Policy (C09-041) and Civic Heritage Policy (C10-020);*
- 🌿 *Park Development Guidelines and Standard Construction Specifications; and*
- 🌿 *Division 1, section 01035 Environmental Protection Specification.*

Environmentally sensitive lands are wetlands, open spaces and utility corridors, watercourses, waterways, underground water recharge areas, riverbanks, natural plant and animal habitats, flood plains, and other landforms that are easily disturbed by development. These areas are important for their value in supporting fish and wildlife species. They may also contain rare or locally diminished ecosystems and landforms as well as sites of natural diversity that need protection.

It is your responsibility to be aware of the potential impacts that construction may have on sensitive lands and the measures that can be implemented to mitigate these effects (e.g. isolating the work zone, applying a buffer, etc.).

In keeping with the City's commitment to the protection of natural areas, the Contractor, must consider the protection of natural areas, and comply with City, provincial and federal requirements if the project may impact an existing natural area.

Historic Artifacts

Items of archeological value are protected by the provincial *Heritage Property Act* and *Civic Council Policy C10-020*. Items suspected of antique and relic value remain the property of the owner and should be assessed by the owner for protection value.

Any issues, concern or uncertainty should be directed to the Project Designate.

Site Clearing

Refers to the expected standard of practice when planning to perform any vegetation removal.

Site clearing practices should incorporate best management practices to protect and conserve existing natural areas, including wetlands, as well as satisfy requirements related to tree and wildlife protection, migratory breeding birds, species at risk and invasive species.



Tree Protection

Refers to preservation of the soil conditions, branches, trunks and root systems of public trees.

Trees are an important part of our urban environment. The intent of tree protection is to maintain trees as long-term assets to the community and the City in general. Trees cool the City, reduce water runoff and soil erosion, absorb noise and dust and provide wildlife habitat. Saskatoon's trees represent a significant investment and are highly valued by residents.

Public trees have come under increased stress in recent years due to redevelopment and construction activities. After a tree is established, any activity that changes the soil conditions or disturbs tree branches, trunks and root systems is extremely detrimental to a tree's health. Reduced tree health can be caused by soil compaction, excavation, grade alteration, or physical damage. Construction damage may result in reducing the value of the tree or lead to the decline and death of a tree.

Contractors, or any other person acting on behalf of the City, shall:

- 🌿 Not damage any shrubbery or tree on City Property; and
- 🌿 Be responsible for the costs of any damage to shrubbery or trees owned by the City.

Activities which have the potential to impact trees should align with the *Civic Council Policy C09-011* on Tree Protection, the municipal Urban Forestry Program and Park Development Guidelines and Standard Construction Specifications.

Non-elm tree stumps, roots, branches and hedges can be directed to the compost depot located on Highway 7. Consult the City website for their hours of operation. All elm stumps, roots, branches and hedges must be hauled to the City of Saskatoon Sanitary Landfill.

Wildlife Protection

Refers to the prevention of wildlife encounters.

Wildlife may be affected by increased traffic, noise, dust, light and habitat loss, alteration, or destruction. There are also a variety of other impacts from construction and operation which can cause undue stress, entrapment, abandonment of young, mortality, and disruption to daily or seasonal activities such as foraging or breeding.

Although on-site activities will generally discourage wildlife from entering the work space during the day, they may be drawn to the site at night or on weekends if it appears to provide sources of food, water or shelter. The following common attractants should be controlled or eliminated:

- 🌿 **Food waste and other garbage** – effective mitigation measures include waste control (prevent littering); keeping all trash secured in wildlife-proof containers, and prompt removal from the site (especially in warm weather).
- 🌿 **Water** – effective mitigation measures include ensuring proper site drainage to limit standing pools of water; fencing off temporary storm ponds and other waterbodies within the work space; and not allowing wildlife access to any potentially contaminated waterbodies.
- 🌿 **Shelter** – effective mitigation measures include covering or containing piles of soil, fill, brush, rocks and other loose materials; capping ends of pipes where necessary to keep wildlife out; ensuring that trailers, bins, boxes, and vacant buildings are secured at the end of each work day to prevent access by wildlife.

If feasible, construction in spring and summer should be limited in duration during night hours when in proximity to wetlands or waterways. During this time, construction noise and activity may disrupt the breeding cycle of nocturnal wildlife including frogs, toads, and waterbirds.

Any wildlife encountered during construction activities should be allowed to exit the site on their own, via safe routes. Contractors should not attempt to capture or handle most kinds of wildlife, as improper handling can result in injuries to both people and wildlife and may in some cases contravene provincial or federal legislation. Removal and relocation of mammals should only be done by qualified wildlife service providers working in accordance with applicable laws.

If a nest, or young birds or mammals are discovered on a site, contact the Project Designate. In most cases, they should be left alone. The mother is likely nearby and will return if given the chance. For primarily nocturnal species like raccoons and skunks, the mother may wait until evening to move her family to a safe location.

Protected Species

Provincially and/or federally protected wildlife and plant species can occur within the City. A few of these wildlife and plant species that inhabit wetlands and could appear in the City include the northern leopard frog (*Lithobates pipiens*), yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*), and narrow-leaved water plantain (*Alisma gramineum*).

Federal and provincial legislation and guidelines such as the *Species at Risk Act*, the *Wildlife Act*, and the *Saskatchewan Activity Restriction Guidelines for Sensitive Species* protect wildlife and plants. If a protected species is encountered or its presence is suspected, please contact the Project Designate, who will then contact Sustainability.



MIGRATORY BIRDS

Canada is home to approximately 450 native species of birds, the majority of which are protected under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*. Migratory birds covered under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act in Canada*, include (refer to Act for full list):

- Waterfowl (e.g. ducks and geese);
- Cranes (e.g. sandhill cranes);
- Shorebirds (e.g. plovers and sandpipers); and
- Most songbirds (e.g. robins).

Birds and their nests with eggs or young are subject to disturbance, damage or destruction from construction, maintenance and operations activities conducted during key risk periods.

As stated in the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, the deposition of substances harmful to migratory birds in waters or areas frequented by migratory birds or in a place from which the substance may enter such waters or such an area is prohibited. Environment and Climate Change Canada recommends avoiding engaging in potentially destructive activities during key risk periods (e.g.: breeding, nesting and migration) in order to reduce the risk of incidental take or harm. Breeding seasons are not legislated dates, but federal prohibitions apply throughout the year and there are no industry exceptions. The peak migratory bird breeding period in the region containing the City occurs from mid-April to late August of each year.

Note the following key points:

- 🌿 Ensure activities comply with the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and Regulations, *Wildlife Act* and *Species at Risk Act*;
- 🌿 Respect the established buffers on active nests as “no go” areas;
- 🌿 Avoid engaging in potentially destructive activities during key risk periods; and
- 🌿 Contact the Project Designate if a nest, flightless young or a migratory bird is found on site.

For the purpose of this document, potentially destructive activities are defined as direct mortality, loss of nests or sensory disturbance. Direct mortality refers to taking a bird’s life, or loss of nestlings or eggs incidental to construction-related activity. Loss of nests refers to destruction of the nest or abandonment of an active nest resulting in unsuccessful hatching of eggs. Sensory disturbance refers to disturbance to nesting activity resulting from the presence of workers and equipment close to the nest or noise generated from construction or facility equipment (e.g.: compressor units).

If activities are unavoidable, communicate with the Project Designate to establish appropriate actions that satisfies all applicable legislation.

Areas to Note:

- 🌿 Sutherland Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- 🌿 South Saskatchewan River
- 🌿 *Meewasin Valley Authority Act conservation zone*

Invasive Species

Refers to the requirements set by legislation when invasive species are encountered.

Invasive species management should be applied where appropriate and as prescribed by the Project Designate, in consultation with the Parks Division. Prohibited, noxious or nuisance weed management shall be applied where appropriate and as prescribed by the Contract Documents administered by the Project Designate, in accordance with *The Weed Control Act* of Saskatchewan.

Environmental Management Plan & Additional Requirements

At the City's discretion, additional requirements may be provided in the Contract Documents, addressing specific environmental mitigation and protection issues relevant to the construction activities being performed.

The Contract Documents may also require Contractors to create an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and conduct regular environmental inspections of the worksite to ensure environmental controls and conditions are adequate and maintained.

For more information on EMP, see the *EMP Quick Reference Guide*.



Contact

FOR INFORMATION ON

Project-specific information and questions

Environment and Climate Change

Waste and Recycling

Roads, Water, Sewer and Sidewalk (general requests & emergencies)

Bylaw Compliance

Spill Hotline (SK Ministry of Environment)

CONTACT

Project Designate assigned to your project

-  306-986-3733
-  sustainability@saskatoon.ca
-  saskatoon.ca/environmental-initiatives




Waste Wizard

-  saskatoon.ca/waste-wizard

Sask Waste Reduction

-  saskwastereduction.ca



Special Discharge Permit

-  306-657-8766
-  bylaw.compliance@saskatoon.ca
-  saskatoon.ca/sewer-use-bylaw



Landfill Soil Acceptance




-  306-975-2486
-  soil@saskatoon.ca
-  saskatoon.ca/landfill


Compost Depot

-  306-975-2486
-  greencart@saskatoon.ca
-  saskatoon.ca/compost-depots

24-hr Customer Care Centre

-  306-975-2476
-  customercare@saskatoon.ca

-  306-657-8766
-  bylaw.compliance@saskatoon.ca
-  saskatoon.ca/making-bylaw-complaint

-  1-800-667-7525

Appendices

Appendix A: Acknowledgement Form

As a Contractor for the City of Saskatoon, your review and acknowledgement of the Contractor Environmental Guidelines is necessary before beginning work. It is possible that during the course of the contract work, The City of Saskatoon staff may review the information in this document with you and your personnel.

By completing this form you declare that you have carefully read the entire document, understand its significance and agree that the items in these guidelines are in addition to any specific environmental requirements identified in the Tender/Contract.

I, _____, acknowledge that I have been made aware of these expectations, and I understand it is my responsibility to comply with them and communicate this information to all on-site personnel (including sub-contractors) that are engaged in carrying out the work or providing material to the job site.

Printed Name

Company

Contractor Signature

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)

Printed Name

Department, Division

Project Designate Signature

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)

Appendix B: Definitions and Abbreviations

Adverse effect means impairment of or damage to the environment or harm to human health, caused by any chemical, physical or biological alteration or any combination of any chemical, physical or biological alterations

Clean Soil means soil that does not contain any deleterious substances.

Construction means work involving ground disturbance, development of new infrastructure, improvement of existing infrastructure and upgrades to a site

Construction Waste is defined as bulk refuse originating from construction, demolition, renovation and re-development projects not including asbestos, waste dangerous goods or material contaminated with waste dangerous goods.

Contaminated Soil means soil material that has chemical concentrations of regulated substances above applicable regulatory criteria.

Contaminated Water means water that has chemical concentrations of regulated substances above applicable regulatory criteria.

Contract Documents means the agreement(s) covering the performance and completion of the work in an acceptable manner.

Contractor means the person, partnership or company undertaking the execution of the work under the terms of the Contract.

Corporation or City means the Corporation of the City of Saskatoon.

Deleterious Substances refers to substances that, if added to clean soil, would degrade or alter or form part of a process of degradation or alteration of clean soil quality so that it is rendered or could be rendered deleterious to human or environmental habitat.

Drainage Systems in an urbanized environment are the water management systems that are constructed to collect, convey, store, and discharge storm water into the naturally formed rivers, creeks, streams, or other water bodies.

Environmentally Sensitive Lands include the following:

- 🌿 Wetlands;
- 🌿 Open spaces and utility corridors;
- 🌿 Watercourses;
- 🌿 Waterways;
- 🌿 Underground recharge areas; and
- 🌿 Riverbanks:
- 🌿 Natural plant habitats;
- 🌿 Animal habitats;
- 🌿 Flood plains; and
- 🌿 Other landforms easily disturbed by development.

Appendix B: Definitions and Abbreviations (cont.)

Fill includes Existing On Site Material and Imported Fill Material defined by the Park Development Guidelines and Standard Construction Specifications.

Hazardous Waste is a waste with hazardous properties, which may have potential effects to human or environmental health.

Liquid Waste includes sludges, solutions, and any other form of waste in liquid or aqueous phase.

MOE refers to the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment

Prohibited, noxious, or nuisance weeds refers to those listed in the Weed Control Act of Saskatchewan.

Project Designate is the City of Saskatoon employee responsible for leading the project. This could be an Engineer, Project Manager, Contract Manager, Site Supervisor, Project Engineer, Foreman or Safety/Environmental Specialist.

Qualified Person means a person who is designated by the Ministry of Environment to undertake a specific activity.

Standard Specifications refers to those City of Saskatoon Specifications used for contract work.

Waste means any discarded or abandoned organic or inorganic material, including material or by-products discarded in a manufacturing or producing process; snow; ice; soil; rocks; rubble; garbage; tree cuttings; grass; leaves; empty or partly empty tins, boxes, cartons, bottles and containers; discarded paper and fabrics, discarded household utensils; household furniture; household appliances of any nature; trees; concrete; or any other refuse, rubble, or matter.

Watercourse means a drain, ditch, drainage ditch, culvert, water channel, or retention pond, whether natural, constructed, or altered.

Waterway means a river, stream, creek or canal, whether natural, constructed or altered, and includes the frozen surface and bed of the hydraulic channel.

For any further clarification on meaning or interpretation, contact your Project Designate.





City of
Saskatoon