



Inside this Issue:

- *Auto Paint Company Fined for Environmental Violations*
- *Millions Spent on Lac-Mégantic Clean-up without Assessment, Audit Says*
- *48 Environmental Rules on the way out under Trump*
- *Remediation Technology News and Resources*
- *New ESAA Member*
- *Industry Position Openings*

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EDSON-AREA COAL MINE SITE OF FISHERIES ACT VIOLATIONS

Canadians value clean air and a sustainable environment. Environment and Climate Change Canada's enforcement officers work tirelessly to protect our environment through the enforcement of our federal environmental laws.

Today, Sherritt International Corporation (Sherritt) pleaded guilty in the Provincial Court of Alberta to three counts of contravening the Fisheries Act. Sherritt was sentenced to pay \$1,050,000, of which \$990,000 will be directed to the Environmental Damages Fund. As a result of this conviction, the company's name will be added to the Environmental Offenders Registry.

The Coal Valley Mine, which was owned by Sherritt, from 2001 to 2014, is an open-pit coal mine located 90 km south of Edson, Alberta. On August 3, 2012, Environment and Climate Change Canada enforcement officers visited the mine in response to a spill report, and they determined that effluent being deposited from a waste-water pond was deleterious to fish. Environment and Climate Change Canada enforcement officers subsequently issued a direction under the Fisheries Act, which resulted in the deposit being stopped. Further investigation by Environment and Climate Change Canada determined that there were two previous releases of deleterious effluent from waste-water ponds, on July 27, 2011.

The releases went into tributaries of the Athabasca River, including the Erith River portions, which are identified by the Government of Alberta as "ecologically significant habitat" for Athabasca rainbow trout, a species at risk.

Environment and Climate Change Canada has created a [free subscription service](#) to help Canadians stay current with what the Government of Canada is doing to protect our natural environment.

Quick Facts

- The waste-water ponds at the Coal Valley Mine collected surface water that was treated with a chemical flocculant to remove suspended sediment before being discharged. Both suspended sediment and an excess of flocculant can be toxic to fish.
- Environment and Climate Change Canada is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the pollution prevention provisions of the *Fisheries Act*, which prohibit the deposit of deleterious substances into water frequented by fish.
- Created in 1995, the Environmental Damages Fund is a Government of Canada program administered by Environment and Climate Change Canada. The fund follows the polluter pays principle, and it ensures that court-awarded penalties are used for projects with positive environmental impacts.
- The Environmental Offenders Registry contains information on convictions of corporations registered for offences committed under certain federal environmental laws.

AUTO PAINT AND SUPPLY COMPANY FINED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLATIONS

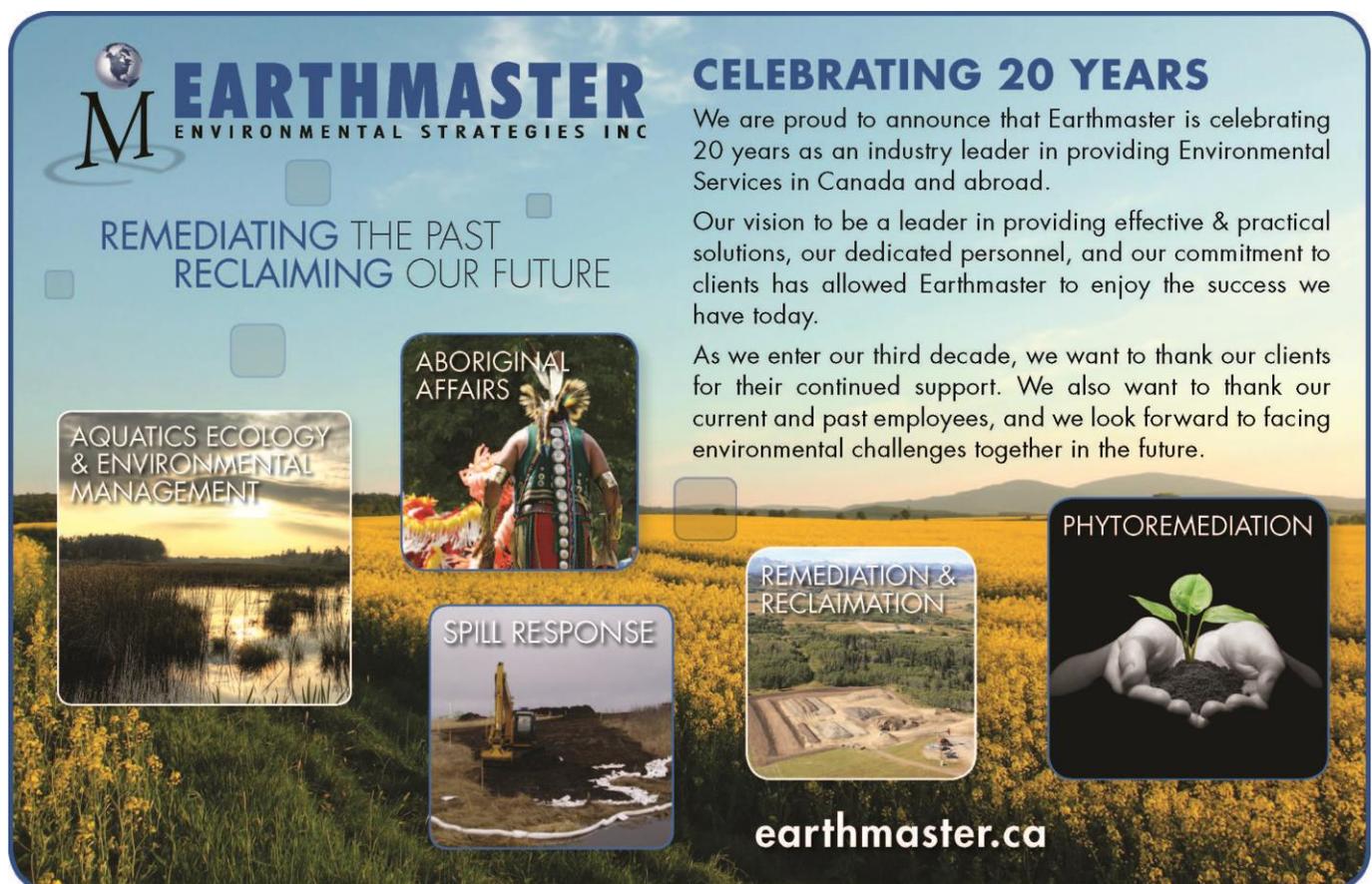
(Source: HazMat Magazine) [Fine Auto Paints and Supplies Ltd.](#) of Toronto, Ontario, was fined recently \$25,000, after pleading guilty in the Ontario Court of Justice last month to one count of contravening the [Volatile Organic Compound Concentration Limits for Automotive Refinishing Products Regulations](#), under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*.

An investigation by Environment Canada and Climate Change (ECCC) enforcement officers revealed that the company had sold automotive refinishing products that contained Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in excess of the allowable limit.

VOCs are primary precursors to the formation of ground level ozone and particulate matter which are the main ingredients of smog. Smog is known to have adverse effects on human health and the environment.

As a result of this conviction, the company's name will be added to the Environmental Offenders Registry. The Environmental Offenders Registry contains information on convictions of corporations registered for offences committed under certain federal environmental laws.

The fine will be directed to the Environmental Damages Fund (EDF). Created in 1995, the Environmental Damages Fund is a Government of Canada program administered by Environment and Climate Change Canada. The Fund follows the "polluter pays" principle and ensures that court-awarded penalties are used for projects with positive environmental impacts.



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ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES INC.

CELEBRATING 20 YEARS

We are proud to announce that Earthmaster is celebrating 20 years as an industry leader in providing Environmental Services in Canada and abroad.

Our vision to be a leader in providing effective & practical solutions, our dedicated personnel, and our commitment to clients has allowed Earthmaster to enjoy the success we have today.

As we enter our third decade, we want to thank our clients for their continued support. We also want to thank our current and past employees, and we look forward to facing environmental challenges together in the future.

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CANADA SPENT \$95-MILLION ON LAC-MÉGANTIC CLEAN-UP WITHOUT ASSESSMENT, SAYS AUDIT

(Source: National Observer) Months after a [train derailment](#) caused a deadly explosion in Lac-Mégantic, Que. and spilled six million litres of crude oil, the Government of Canada approved a \$95-million plan to clean up contaminated soil and water without a proper environmental assessment, says a new audit released on Tuesday.

The proposal to clean up contamination in the Rivière Chaudière was implemented by Public Safety Canada. The audit released by Environment and Sustainable Development Commissioner Julie Gelfand showed Public Safety Canada failed to undertake – and pass on – an environmental assessment of the plan for government ministers.

“Public Safety Canada submitted the proposal without conducting a strategic environmental assessment, even though the proposal mentioned some environmental considerations and planned actions,” the auditors’ report says.

The case is one of a series of incidents uncovered in the audit that reveal public servants are failing to provide advice to ministers about the environmental implications of policies, decisions, plans and proposals.

"In the case of Lac-Mégantic ... the government of Canada decided that it was going to do the clean up and therefore you would have assumed there would be some net positive impact of the spending of that fund," Gelfand said Tuesday in Ottawa. "But no assessment of the potential positive or negative impacts of that was done ahead of time, presented to the minister before they made the decision.

"Think about a change to the tax system, which is in the news these days. What is the potential impact of new budgetary proposals, what's the impact of changing the tax system, will there be any impact? There may not be any impact, but there may be, and so decision makers should know: are there going to be any impacts?"

The Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, one of two central federal departments expected to make sure government agencies and departments are undertaking the environmental assessments, “provided no evidence that it worked with the Department to confirm that it had applied the strategic environmental assessment process to this proposal, which had obvious important environmental effects.”

Environmental assessment missing from government policy-making

Gelfand’s team of auditors focused on how government agencies and departments undertake a 30-year-old cabinet directive requiring early environmental assessment of policies, plans and proposals before they can move forward.

They zeroed in on proposals developed in six departments and agencies between January, 2013 through December, 2016 — a period that straddled the end of former prime minister Stephen Harper’s government and the beginning of Justin Trudeau’s.

They found that most of the proposals that were put in front of government ministers failed to include a weighing of potential environmental impacts. Bureaucrats were also not being pushed by central agencies like the Treasury Board and Privy Council to show how they had undertaken environmental assessments.

“We concluded that the cabinet directive was not applied to most policy, plan, and program proposals submitted for approval to an individual minister or to cabinet, including the Treasury Board,” the report said, adding, overall, “the departments and agencies we examined did not apply the directive to almost 80 percent of proposals. Only the Public Health Agency of Canada conducted preliminary assessments for all proposals submitted to Cabinet and for almost all proposals submitted to its Minister.”

The Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals was put in place in 1990, when Brian Mulroney was prime minister.

The directive was supposed to have been strengthened in recent years when the Federal Sustainable Development Act was introduced in 2010. At the same time, guidelines to meet the Cabinet directive were updated, requiring departments and agencies to: “consider a proposal’s effects on the goals and targets” of the development strategy; “report publicly on the extent and results of strategic environmental assessment practices;” and “describe the link to federal strategy goals and targets in public statements that explain results of detailed strategic environmental assessments.”

The agencies studied were the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, the Canada Border Services Agency, Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions, the Public Health Agency of Canada, Public Safety Canada, and Western Economic Diversification Canada.

The Public Health Agency of Canada was an outlier, having conducted assessments for “almost all” of its proposals. Public Safety Canada and Canada Border Services Agency were also exceptions, for having indicated they did fulfil the directive on 10 different proposals but leaving no record of how they did so.

Gelfand explicitly called on the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, the Canada Border Services Agency, Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions, Public Safety Canada, and Western Economic Diversification Canada to take up environmental assessments as required by the directive. Each of the five departments and agencies agreed with the recommendation in written responses that were published in Gelfand's report, and committed to implementing new policies over the next year. Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions indicated it had already undertaken improvements in June, 2017, including developing an environmental assessment questionnaire that aligns with the cabinet directive and changing how they document their approval process.

The buck doesn't stop with the departments and agencies studied, however.

According to Gelfand's audit team, while the Privy Council Office and the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat have rules in place to help departments and agencies meet environmental assessment needs, they don't follow up to make sure thorough assessments have taken place.

The Privy Council committed to updating how it oversees compliance by September (2017), including by asking departments or agencies to show they've done a preliminary environmental assessment. The Treasury Board secretariat said it would also develop additional guidance for government departments over the next year, “to support a clear demonstration that the Cabinet directive was fully considered and, where warranted, that environmental considerations were taken into account, for all proposals submitted for approval to the Treasury Board.”

48 ENVIRONMENTAL RULES ON THE WAY OUT UNDER TRUMP

Since taking office in January, President Trump has made eliminating federal regulations [a priority](#). His administration — with help from Republicans in Congress — has often targeted environmental rules it sees as overly burdensome to the fossil fuel industry, including major Obama-era policies aimed at fighting climate change.

To date, the the Trump administration has sought to reverse nearly 50 environmental rules, according to an analysis by The New York Times.

The chart above reflects three types of policy changes: rules that have been officially reversed; announcements and changes still in progress, pending reviews and other rulemaking procedures; and regulations whose status is unclear because of delays or court actions. (Another five rules were undone but later reinstated after legal challenges.)

Regulations have often been reversed as a direct response to petitions from oil, coal and gas companies and other industry groups, which have enjoyed a [much closer relationship](#) with key figures in the Trump administration than under President Barack Obama.

Scott Pruitt, the head of the Environmental Protection Agency, has [met almost daily](#) with industry executives and lobbyists. (As Oklahoma's attorney general, Mr. Pruitt sued the agency he now oversees more than a dozen times to try to block Obama-era rules.) The E.P.A. has been involved in one-third of the policy reversals identified by The Times.

Here are the details for each policy targeted by the administration so far — including who lobbied to get the regulations changed.

Overtured

1. Revoked Obama-era flood standards for federal infrastructure projects - This Obama-era rule, [revoked by Mr. Trump in August](#), required that federal agencies protect new infrastructure projects by building to higher flood standards. Building trade groups and many Republican lawmakers opposed it as costly and burdensome.
2. Rejected a proposed ban on a potentially harmful insecticide - Dow Agrosiences, which sells the insecticide chlorpyrifos, opposed a risk analysis by the Obama-era E.P.A. that found the compound posed a risk to fetal brain and nervous system development. Mr. Pruitt [rejected the E.P.A.'s analysis](#), arguing the chemical needed further study.

3. Lifted a freeze on new coal leases on public lands - Coal companies weren't thrilled about the Obama administration's three-year freeze pending an environmental review. Mr. Zinke, the interior secretary, revoked the freeze and review in March. He [appointed members](#) to a new advisory committee on coal royalties in September.
4. Canceled a requirement for oil and gas companies to report methane emissions - In March, Republican officials from 11 states wrote [a letter](#) to Mr. Pruitt, saying the rule added costs and paperwork for oil and gas companies. The next day, Mr. Pruitt revoked the rule.
5. Revoked a rule that prevented coal companies from dumping mining debris into local streams - The coal industry said the rule was overly burdensome, calling it part of a "war on coal." In February, Congress [passed a bill revoking the rule](#), which Mr. Trump signed into law.
6. Approved the Keystone XL pipeline - Republicans, along with oil, gas and steel industry groups, opposed Mr. Obama's decision to block the pipeline, arguing that the project would create jobs and support North American energy independence. After the pipeline company reapplied for a permit, the Trump administration [approved it](#).
7. Approved the Dakota Access pipeline - Republicans criticized Mr. Obama for delaying construction after protests led by the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. Mr. Trump ordered an expedited review of the pipeline, and the Army [approved it](#). Crude oil began flowing on June 1, but a federal judge later ordered a new environmental review.
8. Prohibited funding third-party projects through federal lawsuit settlements, which could include environmental programs - Companies settling lawsuits with the federal government have sometimes paid for third-party projects, like when Volkswagen put [\\$2.7 billion](#) toward pollution-fighting programs after its emissions cheating scandal. The Justice Department has now [prohibited such payments](#), which some conservatives have called "slush funds."
9. Repealed a ban on offshore oil and gas drilling in the Atlantic and Arctic oceans - Lobbyists for the oil industry were opposed to Mr. Obama's use of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to permanently [ban offshore drilling](#) along parts of the Atlantic coast and much of the ocean around Alaska. Mr. Trump repealed the policy in an April executive order and instructed his interior secretary, Mr. Zinke, to review the locations made available for offshore drilling.
10. Proposed the use of seismic air guns for gas and oil exploration in the Atlantic - Following a executive order in April known as the America-First Offshore Energy Strategy, the Trump administration began an application process to allow five oil and gas companies to survey the Atlantic using seismic air guns, which fire loud blasts that can harm whales, fish and turtles. The Obama administration had previously denied such permits.
11. Revoked a 2016 order protecting the northern Bering Sea region in Alaska - Mr. Trump revoked Mr. Obama's [2016 order](#) protecting the Bering Sea and Bering Strait by conserving biodiversity, engaging Alaska Native tribes and building a sustainable economy in the Arctic, which is vulnerable to climate change.
12. Repealed an Obama-era rule regulating royalties for oil, gas and coal - Lobbyists for the fossil fuel industry opposed 2016 Interior Department regulations meant to [ensure fair royalties were paid to the government](#) for oil, gas and coal extracted from federal or tribal land. In August, the Trump administration rescinded the rule, saying it caused ["confusion and uncertainty"](#) for energy companies.
13. Withdrew guidance for federal agencies to include greenhouse gas emissions in environmental reviews - Republicans in Congress opposed the guidelines, which advised federal agencies to account for possible climate effects in environmental impact reviews. They argued that the government lacked the authority to make such recommendations, and that the new rules would slow down permitting.
14. Relaxed the environmental review process for federal infrastructure projects - Oil and gas industry leaders said the permit-issuing process for new infrastructure projects was costly and cumbersome. In an August executive order, Mr. Trump announced a policy he said would streamline the process for pipelines, bridges, power lines and other federal projects. The order put a single federal agency in charge of navigating environmental reviews, instituted a 90-day timeline for permit authorization decisions and set a goal of completing the full process in two years.
15. Announced intent to stop payments to the Green Climate Fund - Mr. Trump said he would [cancel payments to the fund](#), a United Nations program that helps developing countries reduce emissions and adapt to climate change. Mr. Obama had pledged \$3 billion, \$1 billion of which Congress has already paid out over the opposition of some Republicans.
16. Dropped proposed restrictions on mining in Bristol Bay, Alaska - A Canadian company sued the E.P.A. over an Obama-era plan to restrict mining in Bristol Bay, an important salmon fishery. The Trump administration [settled the suit](#) and allowed the company to apply for permits to build a large gold and copper mine in the area. Alaska Republicans, including Senator Lisa Murkowski, supported the mine.
17. Removed the Yellowstone grizzly bear from the endangered list - Noting that the species population had "rebounded from as few as 136 bears in 1975 to an estimated 700 today," the Interior Department [delisted](#)

[the Yellowstone grizzly](#). Delisting the bears was first formally proposed by the Obama administration in March 2016.

18. Overturned a ban on the hunting of predators in Alaskan wildlife refuges - Alaskan politicians opposed the law, which prevented hunters from shooting wolves and grizzly bears on wildlife refuges, arguing that the state has authority over those lands. Congress passed a bill revoking the rule, which Mr. Trump signed into law.
19. Withdrew proposed limits on endangered marine mammals caught by fishing nets on the West Coast - Under Mr. Trump, the National Marine Fisheries Service withdrew the proposed rule, noting high costs to the fishing industry and arguing that sufficient protections were already in place.
20. Stopped discouraging the sale of plastic water bottles in national parks - The National Park Service had urged parks to reduce or eliminate the sale of disposable plastic water bottles in favor of filling stations and reusable bottles. The International Bottled Water Association called the action [unjustified](#).
21. Rescinded an Obama-era order to consider climate change in managing natural resources in national parks - The 2016 policy, which called for scientific park management, among other objectives, was contested by Republicans. In August, the National Park Service said they rescinded the policy in order to eliminate confusion among the public and National Parks Service employees regarding the Trump administration's "new vision" for America's parks.
22. Directed agencies to stop using an Obama-era calculation of the "social cost of carbon" - As part of an expansive March 2017 executive order, Mr. Trump directed agencies to stop using an Obama-era calculation that helped rulemakers monetize the costs of carbon emissions and instead base their estimates on a 2003 cost-benefit analysis. Mr. Trump also disbanded the working group that created estimates for the social cost of carbon.
23. Revoked an update to the Bureau of Land Management's public land use planning process - Republicans and fossil fuel industry groups opposed the updated planning rule for public lands, arguing that it gave the federal government too much power at the expense of local and business interests. Congress passed a bill revoking the rule, which Mr. Trump signed into law.
24. Removed copper filter cake, an electronics manufacturing byproduct, from the "hazardous waste" list - Samsung petitioned the E.P.A. to delist the waste product, which is produced during electroplating at its Texas semiconductor facility. The E.P.A. granted the petition after a public comment period.

In Progress

1. Proposed repeal and replacement of the Clean Power Plan - Coal companies and Republican officials in many states opposed the plan, Mr. Obama's signature climate policy, which set strict limits on carbon emissions from existing coal- and gas-fired power plants. Mr. Trump issued an executive order in March instructing the E.P.A. to re-evaluate the plan, which is tied up in court and has not yet taken effect. In October, the E.P.A. [proposed repealing the plan](#) and opened a public comment period soliciting suggested replacements.
2. Announced intent to withdraw the United States from the Paris climate agreement - Arguing that it tied his hands in matters of domestic energy policy, Mr. Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the Paris accord, under which the United States had pledged to cut emissions by 26 to 28 percent below 2005 levels by 2025. The Trump administration has formally notified the United Nations of its intent to withdraw, but it cannot complete the process until late 2020.
3. Proposed rescinding a rule that protected tributaries and wetlands under the Clean Water Act - Farmers, real estate developers, golf course owners and many Republicans opposed an Obama-era clarification of the Clean Water Act that extended protections over small waterways. Under Mr. Trump's direction, Mr. Pruitt released a proposal in June to roll back the expanded definition.
4. Reopened a review of fuel-efficiency standards for cars and trucks - Automakers said it would be difficult and costly to meet fuel economy goals they had agreed upon with the Obama administration. Under Mr. Trump, the E.P.A. and Department of Transportation have reopened a standards review for model years 2021 through 2025. The administration is also considering easing penalties on automakers who [do not comply with the federal standards](#).
5. Recommended shrinking or modifying 10 national monuments - Republicans in Congress said the Antiquities Act, which [allows presidents to designate national monuments](#), had been abused by previous administrations. Mr. Obama used the law to protect more than 4 million acres of land and several million square miles of ocean. Mr. Trump ordered a review of recent monuments; his interior secretary, Ryan Zinke, [recommended changes for 10 sites](#).
6. Reviewing 12 marine protected areas - As part of his [April executive order](#) aimed at expanding offshore oil and gas drilling, Mr. Trump called for a review of national marine sanctuaries and monuments designated or expanded within the past decade. In June, NOAA announced that [12 protected marine areas](#) were under review.
7. Reviewing limits on toxic discharge from power plants into public waterways - Utility and fossil fuel industry groups opposed the rule, which limited the amount of toxic metals — arsenic, lead and

- mercury, among others — power plants could release into public waterways. Industry representatives said complying with the guidelines, which were to take effect in 2018, would be extremely expensive. In September, Mr. Pruitt postponed the rule [until 2020](#).
8. Reviewing rules regulating coal ash waste from power plants - Utility industry groups petitioned to change the rule, which regulates how power plants dispose of coal ash in waste pits often located near waterways. The E.P.A. [agreed to reconsider the rule](#).
 9. Reviewing emissions standards for new, modified and reconstructed power plants - In addition to the Clean Power Plan, Mr. Trump's Executive Order on Promoting Energy Independence called on the E.P.A. to review a related rule limiting carbon dioxide emissions from new, modified, and reconstructed power plants.
 10. Reviewing emissions rules for power plant start-ups, shutdowns and malfunctions - Power companies and other industry groups sued the Obama administration over the rule, which asked 36 states to tighten emissions exemptions for power plants and other facilities. The E.P.A. under Mr. Trump asked the court to suspend the case while the rule undergoes review.
 11. Announced plans to review greater sage grouse habitat protections - Oil and gas industry leaders called the Obama administration's plan for protecting the bird "[deeply flawed](#)" and welcomed the Interior Department review, which will reassess restrictions on energy production.
 12. Announced plans to rescind water pollution regulations for fracking on federal and Indian lands - Energy companies petitioned the Bureau of Land Management to rescind the rule, which was proposed by Mr. Obama in 2015 but never enforced amid legal challenges. In July, the bureau [announced plans to revoke the rule](#), citing Mr. Trump's "prioritization of domestic energy production."
 13. Reviewing new safety regulations on offshore drilling - The American Petroleum Institute and other trade groups [wrote to the Trump administration](#), raising concerns over oil rig safety regulations implemented after the 2010 Deepwater Horizon explosion and oil spill. In August, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement confirmed it was [moving forward with the review](#). Mr. Trump had ordered a review of the rules earlier in the year.
 14. Ordered a review of a rule regulating offshore oil and gas exploration by floating vessels in the Arctic - As part of the expansive executive order on offshore drilling, Mr. Trump called for an immediate review of a rule intended to strengthen safety and environmental standards for exploratory drilling in the Arctic. The rule, a response to the 2013 [Kulluk accident](#) in the Gulf of Alaska, increased oversight of floating vessels and other mobile offshore drilling units.
 15. Proposed ending a restriction on exploratory drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge - Republicans have long sought to open the Alaska refuge to gas and oil drilling. In August, an Interior Department internal memo proposed lifting restrictions on exploratory seismic studies in the region, which covers more than 30,000 square miles and is home to polar bears, caribou and other Arctic animals.
 16. Ordered a review of federal regulations on hunting methods in Alaska - Obama-era rules prohibited certain hunting methods in Alaska's national preserves. They overruled state law, which had allowed hunters to bait bears with food, shoot caribou from boats and kill bear cubs with their mothers present. Alaska sued the Interior Department, claiming that the regulations affected traditional harvesting. The Trump administration ordered a review.
 17. Announced a review of emissions standards for trailers and glider kits - Stakeholders in the transportation industry opposed the Obama-era rule, which for the first time applied emissions standards to [trailers and glider vehicles](#). They argued that the E.P.A. lacked the authority to regulate them, because their products are not motorized.

In Limbo

1. Reviewing a rule limiting methane emissions at new oil and gas drilling sites - Lobbyists for the oil and gas industries petitioned Mr. Pruitt to reconsider a rule limiting emissions of methane and other pollutants from new and modified oil and gas wells. A federal appeals court has ruled that the E.P.A. must enforce the Obama-era regulation while it rewrites the rule. The E.P.A. said it may do so on a "[case by case](#)" basis.
2. Put on hold rules aimed at cutting methane emissions from landfills - Waste industry groups [objected](#) to this Obama-era regulation, which required landfills to set up methane gas collection systems and monitor emissions. In May, the E.P.A. [suspended enforcement of the new standards for 90 days](#), pending a review. Environmental groups challenged the action in court, but the delay period has since passed, throwing the status of the case into question.
3. Delayed a lawsuit over a rule regulating airborne mercury emissions from power plants - Coal companies, along with Republican officials in several states, sued over this Obama-era rule, which regulated the amount of mercury and other pollutants that fossil fuel power plants can emit. They argued that the rule helped shutter coal plants, many of which were already compliant. Oral arguments in the case have been delayed while the E.P.A. reviews the rule.

4. Delayed a rule aiming to improve safety at facilities that use hazardous chemicals - Chemical, agricultural and power industry groups said that the rule, a response to a 2013 explosion at a fertilizer plant that killed 15 people, did not increase safety. Mr. Pruitt delayed the standards until 2019, pending a review. Eleven states are now [suing over the delay](#).
5. Continuing review of proposed groundwater protections for certain uranium mines - Republicans in Congress came out against the 2015 rule. They said the E.P.A. had not conducted an adequate cost-benefit analysis of the rule, which regulated byproduct materials from a type of uranium mining. The Obama administration submitted a revised proposal one day before Mr. Trump was sworn into office. The Trump administration must now decide the fate of the rule.
6. Delayed compliance dates for federal building efficiency standards - Republicans in Congress opposed the rules, which set efficiency standards for the design and construction of new federal buildings. The Trump administration delayed compliance until Sept. 30, but it is unclear whether the rules are now in effect.
7. Withdrew a rule that would help consumers buy more fuel-efficient tires - The rule required tire manufacturers and retailers to provide consumers with information about replacement car tires. The tire industry opposed several aspects of the rule, but had been working with the government to refine it. The Trump administration withdrew the proposed rule in January but has not said whether it may be reinstated.

At least five other rules were reinstated after legal challenges

Environmental groups have sued the Trump administration over many of the proposed rollbacks, and, in some cases, have succeeded in reinstating environmental rules.

1. Reinstated rule limiting methane emissions on public lands - The oil and gas industry opposed the rule, which required companies to control methane emissions on federal or tribal land. The House voted this year to revoke the rule, but the Senate rejected the measure, 51 to 49. The Bureau of Land Management later suspended enforcement of parts of the rule. In early October, a federal court ruled that the B.L.M. had acted unlawfully in delaying the rule, and ordered its immediate enforcement.
2. Reinstated a requirement for reporting emissions on federal highways - Transportation and infrastructure industry groups opposed a measure that required state and local officials to track greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles on federally funded highways. The Trump administration twice postponed the rule's effective date, putting it off indefinitely on May 19. The rule was reinstated after environmental groups and eight states challenged the delay in court.
3. Delayed by one year a compliance deadline for new ozone pollution standards, but later reversed course - Mr. Pruitt initially [delayed the compliance deadline](#) for a 2015 national ozone standard, but [reversed course](#) after 15 states and the District of Columbia sued.
4. Delayed publishing efficiency standards for household appliances - After being sued by a number of states and environmental groups for failing to publish efficiency standards for appliances including heaters, air conditioners and refrigerators, the Trump administration released its rules on May 26.
5. Reinstated rule limiting the discharge of mercury by dental offices into municipal sewers - The E.P.A. reinstated an Obama-era rule that regulated the disposal of dental amalgam, a filling material that contains mercury and other toxic metals. The agency initially put the rule on hold as part of a broad regulatory freeze, but environmental groups sued. The American Dental Association came out in support of the rule.

REMEDATION TECHNOLOGY NEWS AND RESOURCES

(The following are selected items from the US EPA's Tech Direct - <http://clu-in.org/techdirect/>)

Upcoming Live Internet Seminars

Phytoremediation and PhytoForensics: Mother Nature can Detect and Mitigate Pollutants?with Elegance - October 10, 2017, 1:00PM-3:00PM EDT (17:00-19:00 GMT). Phytoremediation is the field of looking to use plants to mitigate environmental pollutants and human exposures. As plants are efficient, key components in local and global water, carbon and energy cycles, they can influence pollutant transport and availability in many

different ways. In this presentation, methods of using plants to prevent human exposure to pollutants will be presented and discussed so share fundamental concepts and case studies of applications. Novel methods of using plants as environmental sensors will also be presented, known as Phytoforensics. As plants interact actively and intimately with the subsurface environment, new analytical and remote sensing methods have been developed to use plants as biosentinels. Using plants in these roles, leads to some unique challenges when looking at typical measures of efficacy for remediation, and the unique aspects of plants also creates new combinations of benefits where we concurrently gain ecosystem services at the same time we are mitigating potential human exposure or environmental damages. Novel integration of plants in urban design can particularly bring multiple, values to our society. Example applications of these techniques in the Superfund program will also be highlighted. For more information and to register, see <http://clu-in.org/live>.

ITRC Groundwater Statistics for Environmental Project Managers - October 12, 2017, 1:00PM-3:15PM EDT (17:00-19:15 GMT). Statistical techniques may be used throughout the process of cleaning up contaminated groundwater. It is challenging for practitioners, who are not experts in statistics, to interpret, and use statistical techniques. ITRC developed the Technical and Regulatory Web-based Guidance on Groundwater Statistics and Monitoring Compliance (GSMC-1, 2013) and this associated training specifically for environmental project managers who review or use statistical calculations for reports, who make recommendations or decisions based on statistics, or who need to demonstrate compliance for groundwater projects. The training class will encourage and support project managers and others who are not statisticians to: use the ITRC Technical and Regulatory Web-based Guidance on Groundwater Statistics and Monitoring Compliance (GSMC-1, 2013) to make better decisions for projects; apply key aspects of the statistical approach to groundwater data; and answer common questions on background, compliance, trend analysis, and monitoring optimization. ITRC's Technical and Regulatory Web-based Guidance on Groundwater Statistics and Monitoring Compliance (GSMC-1, 2013) and this associated training bring clarity to the planning, implementation, and communication of groundwater statistical methods and should lead to greater confidence and transparency in the use of groundwater statistics for site management. For more information and to register, see <http://www.itrcweb.org> or <https://clu-in.org/live>.

Ecosystem Services Approaches and Tools for Contaminated Site Cleanup - October 24, 2017, 1:30PM-3:00PM EDT (17:30-19:00 GMT). Ecosystem services are nature's contributions to human health and well-being. Examples include areas for outdoor recreation, pollination of food crops, and flood mitigation. In performing our work to protect the environment through contaminated site cleanup, we are learning that we also have the opportunity to protect and revitalize ecosystem services in a measurable way. Join us to learn about efforts by several EPA programs to understand how we may consider ecosystem services in managing contaminated site cleanups. This webinar presents an ecosystem services evaluation framework that resulted from a cross-EPA office collaboration, and summarizes how two quantitative evaluation tools, EPA EnviroAtlas and Service Providing Area (SPA) maps, were piloted at Superfund sites. You will also hear from Superfund site managers who will share insights on how they are considering ecosystem services during cleanup and are implementing innovative approaches for ecological revitalization at their sites. An understanding and quantification of ecosystem services may be helpful to ecological risk assessors and remediation project managers working on sites with existing ecosystems and/or sites with ecological reuse options. For more information and to register, see <http://clu-in.org/live>.

ITRC Geospatial Analysis for Optimization at Environmental Sites - October 26, 2017, 1:00PM-3:15PM EDT (17:00-19:15 GMT). The purpose of ITRC's Geospatial Analysis for Optimization at Environmental Sites (GRO-1) guidance document and this associated training is to explain, educate, and train state regulators and other practitioners in understanding and using geospatial analyses to evaluate optimization opportunities at environmental sites. With the ITRC GRO-1 web-based guidance document and this associated training class, project managers will be able to: evaluate available data and site needs to determine if geospatial analyses are appropriate for a given site; for a project and specific lifecycle stage, identify optimization questions where geospatial methods can contribute to better decision making; for a project and optimization question(s), select appropriate geospatial method(s) and software using the geospatial analysis work flow, tables and flow charts in the guidance document; with geospatial analyses results (note: some geospatial analyses may be performed by the project manager, but many geospatial analyses will be performed by technical experts), explain what the results mean and appropriately apply in decision making; and use the project manager's tool box, interactive flow charts for choosing geospatial methods and review checklist to use geospatial analyses confidently in decision making. For more information and to register, see <http://www.itrcweb.org> or <http://clu-in.org/live>.

Mining Sites Webinar Series - Matching Biochar Characteristics with Metals-Contaminated Soils to Effectively Reduce Metal Bioavailability at Mining Sites - November 7, 2017, 1:00PM-3:00PM EST (18:00-20:00 GMT). There are approximately 500,000 abandoned mines across the U.S., which pose a considerable, pervasive risk to human health and the environment due to possible exposure to the residuals of heavy metal extraction. Historically, a variety of chemical and biological methods have been used to reduce the bioavailability

of the metals at abandoned mine sites. Biochar is emerging as a novel soil amendment for agriculture and environmental applications that can be used to increase soil carbon, adjust soil pH, supply and retain nutrients, reduce heavy metal bioavailability, improve soil water holding and infiltration, sequester carbon, and provide refugia for soil organisms. Biochar is a charcoal-like, carbon-rich, porous byproduct of thermal pyrolysis or gasification. What makes biochar unique is that its properties are tunable, meaning that they can be manipulated or adjusted to optimize the benefits of using it as a soil amendment. It has the potential to complex and immobilize heavy metals to reduce bioavailability in situ. Simultaneously, biochar can improve soil conditions for plant growth and promote the establishment of a soil-stabilizing native plant community to reduce offsite movement of metal-laden waste materials. Because biochar properties depend upon feedstock selection, pyrolysis production conditions, and the activation procedures used, they can be designed to meet specific remediation needs and specific soil remediation situations. However, techniques are needed to optimally match biochar characteristics with metals contaminated soils to effectively reduce metal bioavailability. Ongoing research at Formosa Mine in Oregon and other sites to immobilize heavy metals from tailings and revegetate the soil will be presented. For more information and to register, see <http://clu-in.org/live>.

New Documents and Web Resources

New Focus Area: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs). The objective of this focus area is to provide an overview of the current understanding of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs), particularly perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), regarding their major historical and current uses; scientific information about their sources, chemistry and analysis, potential human exposure and associative adverse health outcomes, and environmental fate and transport; and progress in site investigation techniques and cleanup alternatives for environmental media affected by PFASs at levels of concern. View and use at <https://clu-in.org/pfas>.

Ecosystem Services at Contaminated Site Cleanups (EPA 542-R-17-004). The Engineering Forum, as one of three technical forums within the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Technical Support Project, developed this issue paper to provide cleanup site teams with information about ecosystem services. Ecosystem services produce the many life-sustaining benefits we receive from nature-clean air and water, fertile soil for crop production, pollination, and flood control. Information about ecosystem services may be considered in the characterization of future land use options or the design of a cleanup that is consistent with anticipated ecological reuse, depending on the regulatory authority of the cleanup program. The concepts and tools described in this issue paper are useful in communicating the positive results of cleanup in addition to achieving the goals of cleanup (August 2017, 15 pages). View or download at <https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/11/100000459>.

Technology Innovation News Survey Corner. The Technology Innovation News Survey contains market/commercialization information; reports on demonstrations, feasibility studies and research; and other news relevant to the hazardous waste community interested in technology development. Recent issues, complete archives, and subscription information is available at <https://clu-in.org/products/tins/>. The following resources were included in recent issues:

- Remediation and Recovery: International In-Situ Thermal Treatment (I2T2) Symposium, May 30-31, 2017, Banff, Alberta, Canada
- Remedial Action Completion Report for In Situ Source Treatment by Deep Soil Mixing of the Southwest Groundwater Plume Volatile Organic Source at the C-747-C Oil Landfarm (Solid Waste Management Unit 1), at Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky
- In Situ Treatment and Management Strategies for 1,4-Dioxane-Contaminated Groundwater
- Role of Acidophilic Methanotrophs in Long Term Natural Attenuation of CVOCs in Low pH Aquifers
- Characterization of the Fate and Biotransformation of Fluorochemicals in AFFF-Contaminated Groundwater at Fire/Crash Testing Military Sites
- Risk Evaluations for Existing Chemicals Under TSCA: 1,4-Dioxane, Perchloroethylene, Trichloroethylene, Methylene Chloride, and Carbon Tetrachloride
- AquaConSoil 2017 Book of Abstracts: 14th International Conference on Sustainable Use and Management of Soil, Sediment and Water Resources

EUGRIS Corner. New Documents on EUGRIS, the platform for European contaminated soil and water information. More than 5 resources, events, projects and news items were added to EUGRIS in September 2017. These can be viewed at <http://www.eugris.info/whatsnew.asp>. Then select the appropriate month and year for the updates in which you are interested.

New ESAA Member

ESAA's Board of Directors and staff would like to welcome the following new member:

Associate Member:



Federated Cooperatives Ltd.

PO Box 1050
401, 22nd Street East
Saskatoon, SK S7K 3M9
Phone: (306) 649-5307
Website: <https://www.fcl.crs/>

Kris Bradshaw, Impacted Sites Manager
e-mail: kris.bradshaw@fcl.crs

Industry Positions Openings

For more information visit ESAA's Job Board under the news section of www.esaa.org

Environmental Scientist

Term: Full-Time
Number of Positions: 1
Application Deadline: October 11, 2017
Job Location: Edmonton

As an **Environmental Scientist**, visualize yourself leading and influencing the responsible management of contaminated sites in the City of Edmonton!

As the key consultant for environmental issues, you will provide effective consultation to all City departments about environmental site assessments, contaminated sites investigations, and remediation of soil and water contamination on City-owned properties.

You will apply your strong professional judgment, technical background, and regulatory knowledge to help departments better manage environmental and financial liabilities. Thereby contributing to the health, safety, and longevity of the public, City employees and our infrastructure.

Reporting to the General Supervisor of Environmental Engineering, key deliverables of this position are:

- Review and comment on environmental site assessments and remediation reports conducted by external consultants
- Act as a corporate resource on City-owned contaminated sites, providing advice and recommendations about the nature and extent of contamination, provide remedial alternatives, advise on environmental and cost implications
- Manage environmental projects ensuring compliance with Environmental Regulations.
- Procure and supervise consultants hired to conduct environmental site assessments, remediation and risk management
- Determine whether the proposed recommended risk management, mitigation or site remediation measures sufficiently safeguards the interests of the City and public; including suggestions for additional investigations and alternate strategies
- Provide technical advice that is defensible to a wide variety of City clients
- Participate and provide input to a variety of technical committees on an as-needed basis, including City and Provincial technical groups that may affect future City action, policies and procedures
- Communicate with project managers, regulatory agencies, and the Law Branch to provide timely, accurate and complete responses to public enquiries for information

To visualize what it is like to be on our team, <https://coe.imomentous.com/job/CITYA000C8136/Environmental-Scientist>

Qualifications:

- Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Science, Geoscience, Environmental Engineering, or a related discipline
- Membership in one of the following professional associations is mandatory: Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (P.Eng., P.Geo., or P.Geol.); Alberta Institute of Agrologists (P.Ag.); Alberta Society of Professional Biologists (P. Bio.); Association of the Chemical Profession of Alberta (P. Chem.); Association of Science and Engineering Technology Professionals in Alberta (ASET); College of Alberta Professional Foresters (CAPF); College of Alberta Professional Forest Technologists (CAPFT)
- Additional courses related to environmental studies, attendance at conferences, seminars and workshops in environmental chemistry, hydrogeology, contaminant transport, and/or site remediation is considered to be an asset
- A minimum of seven (7) years of experience directly related to conducting and managing environmental site assessments and remediation of contaminated sites
- Must have a working knowledge of the environmental regulations and criteria for contaminated sites in Alberta
- Understanding of geology and hydrogeology in the City of Edmonton or surrounding urban environment is considered to be a strong asset
- Must possess the skills to work independently in a multi-disciplinary atmosphere with demonstrated project management and record-keeping skills
- Excellent verbal and written communication skills. Ability to communicate effectively with diverse stakeholders
- Ability to analyze complex technical problems and make timely and defensible decisions which often have cost, timing, safety or legal implications
- A Valid Alberta Class 5 Motor Vehicle Operator's License and be eligible to hold a City Driving Permit

We are an equal opportunity employer.

We welcome diversity and encourage applications from all qualified individuals.

Up to 1 Permanent Full-time position

Hours of Work: 36.9 hours per week, Monday – Friday. Hours of work may be subject to the terms and conditions of a variable hours of work program.

Salary: \$84,597 to \$120,852 (Annually)

Recruitment Consultant: OP/ AL

Classification Title: Environmental Manager

Posting Date: Sep 28, 2017

Closing Date: Oct 11, 2017 11:59:00 PM (MDT)

Number of Openings (up to): 1 – Permanent Full-time

Union: Management

Department: Engineering Services (Integrated Infrastructure Services)

Application Details: Please apply online: <https://coe.imomentous.com/job/CITYA000C8136/Environmental-Scientist>

Contaminant Hydrogeologist

Term: Full-Time

Application Deadline: October 15, 2017

Job Location: Calgary

Engineering & Related 2

Alberta Environment and Parks, Calgary. We support Albertans in being proud stewards of air, land, water, and biodiversity by leading the work required for the desired environmental outcomes and sustainable development of natural resources.

For more information about the Ministry of Environment and Parks, please visit our website at: <http://aep.alberta.ca/>

We are looking for an individual who is interested in being a part of the Approvals Team that addresses groundwater and contaminated sites issues in Alberta's South Saskatchewan region.

The Contaminant Hydrogeologist will provide expertise in the assessment, management, and remediation of contaminants in groundwater and soil. This includes assessing risk to the environment and human health. You will provide technical reviews on reports in accordance with regulatory requirements and policy. The bulk of this work involves screening a high number of reports on non-approved sites, determining which reports are high priorities, and reviewing such reports. You will, however, work with a wide variety of sites, from gas stations to large industrial facilities. Strong written and verbal communication skills are essential, as you will provide direction to a variety of internal and external stakeholders, and may be called upon to provide expertise at environmental hearings.

Salary: \$3,007.16 – \$4,163.64 bi-weekly (\$78,486 to \$108,671 annually).

Closing Date: October 15, 2017. Job ID #1045064.

Qualifications: University graduation with a degree (Master's preferred) with a focus on hydrogeology and groundwater contamination supplemented by a minimum of five years of related and progressively responsible experience is required. Practical experience in hydrogeology, risk assessment, and contaminant fate and transport in both groundwater and soil is preferred. A working knowledge of the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act and the Water Act, the associated regulations and codes of practice, and Provincial Federal standards and guidelines is an asset. Additional related education considered in lieu of experience may be considered. You must be eligible for membership with APEGA as a Professional Engineer or Professional Geologist, and possess a valid Class 5 Driver's License

Competencies are behaviors that are essential to reach our goals in serving Albertans. We encourage you to have an in depth understanding of the competencies that are required for this opportunity and to be prepared to demonstrate them during the recruitment process. The link below will assist you with understanding competencies:

<http://www.psc.alberta.ca/Practitioners/?file=learning/apscompetencies/titlepage&cf=9>

Please include the critical competencies with examples of how they relate to the role being recruited to, a list of the competencies is below to assist you in this

<http://www.psc.alberta.ca/learning/apscompetencies/apscomp-self-assessment-questionnaire.pdf>

CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING: Initiate and support the development of creative approaches, and generate new ways to resolve environmental and regulatory issues.

DRIVE FOR RESULTS: Identify and focus on what outcomes are important, achieve results that are aligned with the goals of the Government of Alberta, while maintaining accountability with internal and external stakeholders.

BUILD COLLABORATIVE ENVIRONMENTS: Build trust, confidence and credibility to work collaboratively with various internal and external stakeholders, including the public.

ADAPTABILITY: Demonstrate willingness and ability to assess and adapt to changing situations and to modify approaches to meet new and emerging priorities.

SYSTEMS THINKING: Keep broader impacts and connections in mind while assessing options and implications when making decisions.

This position may be used to fill future vacancies across the Government of Alberta, at equal or lower classification and salary.

What we offer:

- Comprehensive benefits plan: <http://www.psc.alberta.ca/employees/DocList134.cfm>
- Pension plan: http://www.pspp.ca/members/publications/PSPP_Member_Handbook.pdf

<http://www.mepp.ca/about>

- Health Spending Account:
<http://www.psc.alberta.ca/Practitioners/?file=benefits/healthspendingacct/overview&cf=2>
- Leadership and mentorship programs
- Professional learning and development
- Positive workplace culture and work-life balance

Online applications are preferred via www.jobs.alberta.ca. Applicants are advised to provide information that clearly and concisely demonstrates how their qualifications meet the advertised requirements, including education, experience and relevant examples of required competencies.

Note: As only one file can be uploaded, please ensure your cover letter, resume and any other related documents are submitted in one file. Please ensure that this document is saved using the naming convention of your first then last name followed by the seven-digit Job Opening ID number (Joe Smith_XXXXXXX). Applicants who apply online will be able to track the status of this competition.

If you are unable to apply online, please contact Linda Yan at (780) 644-4308.

It is recommended that applicants who have obtained educational credentials from outside of Canada and have not had them previously assessed, obtain an evaluation of their credentials from the International Qualifications Assessment Service (IQAS) – <http://work.alberta.ca/iqas>

It is recommended that applicants include the assessment certificate from IQAS or any other educational assessment service as part of their application.

Position Profile: <http://www.psc.alberta.ca/jobs/positionprofile/pp1045064.htm>

We thank all applicants for their interest. All applications will be reviewed to determine which candidates' qualifications most closely match the advertised requirements. Only individuals selected for interviews will be contacted.

If you require any further information on this job posting, please contact Linda Yan at (780) 644-4308. If this competition is closed as per the closing date noted above, please continue to check <http://www.jobs.alberta.ca> for a listing of current career opportunities with the Government of Alberta.

www.jobs.alberta.ca

Public Agency Board Opportunity:
Chair, Alberta Recycling Management Authority

Alberta Environment and Parks. The Minister of Environment and Parks is seeking applications from individuals interested in serving as Chair of the Alberta Recycling Management Authority.

The majority of board meetings are held in Edmonton at the Alberta Recycling Management Authority's head office. There are some exceptions where meetings are held in other locations in Alberta.

The Alberta Recycling Management Authority is a delegated administrative organization that is accountable to the Minister of Environment and Parks.

The Alberta Recycling Management Authority is responsible for managing three of Alberta's five regulated recycling programs for tires, paint (and paint containers), and electronics.

The Alberta Recycling Management Authority collects environmental fees remitted from suppliers on designated materials (tires, electronics, paint) sold in the province. The fees are used by the Alberta Recycling Management Authority to administer the relative recycling programs including:

- administrative costs;
- operational costs such as the collection, transportation and processing of material;
- education programs and
- research and development activities.
-

The Alberta Recycling Management Authority is required through regulation to report annually to the Minister of Environment and Parks.

The Chair is accountable to the Board of Directors of the Alberta Recycling Management Authority. The Alberta Recycling Management Authority is accountable to the Minister of Environment and Parks.

The duties and responsibilities of the Chair are determined by the Alberta Recycling Management Authority's Board of Directors; as such, the Chair may be responsible for such other matters as the Board determines. The duties and responsibilities of the Chair include, but are not limited, to:

- Preside over all meetings of the Board and the Membership;
- Act as a non-voting member of three Designated Material Industry Councils (Electronics Recycling Alberta Industry Council, Paint Recycling Alberta Industry Council, Tire Recycling Alberta Industry Council);
- Present a report of the activities of the Board to Members of the Alberta Recycling Management Authority at the annual general meeting;
- Be responsible for the custody of the books and records of the Alberta Recycling Management Authority, including the financial records and minutes of all Board and members' meetings;
- Ensure a person is appointed to record the minutes of all Board meetings;
- Represent the Board at meetings as required with the Minister or other representatives of Alberta Environment and Parks.

The normal term for appointment is three years. The Chair may serve on the Board for a maximum of three consecutive terms of up to three years each, for a total of nine years, subject to performance as determined by the

Alberta Recycling Management Authority's board and director evaluation process.

Skills and Experience Required:

Applicants should have previous governance experience in the private, public or volunteer/non-profit sector. In addition, applicants should demonstrate knowledge of government/public policy (for example, the broader public policy context affecting the organization) and community/stakeholders' relations (for example, the community or communities the organization works with, including the stakeholder landscape affecting the organization).

The Chair should possess the following personal effectiveness skills:

- leadership/teamwork skills,
- strategic thinking/planning skills,
- critical thinking/problem solving skills.

All Chair applicants should have a basic understanding of product stewardship. This may include environmental benefits, types of end-of-life management and the waste hierarchy.

Although not a requirement, an ICD.D (Institute of Corporate Directors designation) or C.Dir (Chartered Director) would be considered an asset.

Remuneration and Time Commitment

No salary is provided for this position. The Alberta Recycling Management Authority determines its own remuneration and expense policy. The Alberta Recycling Management Authority has determined that in consideration of their service, the Chair will be provided an honorarium. The Per Diems outlined in the current Honoraria and Expense policy for the Alberta Recycling Management Authority Board is as follows:

Board Meetings

- \$300.00 for Board business up to four hours in duration; or
- \$600.00 for Board business over four hours in duration to a maximum of eight hours.

Committee Meetings - \$75.00 per hour with a four-hour minimum.

Committee Chairs - \$75.00 per hour for committee work outside of meetings.

- \$75.00 per hour for actual time while on Board business, and other Board activities (e.g. processor site visits, stakeholder meetings, presentations, conferences) with a minimum four hours per day charged and a maximum of eight hours per day charged.

Meeting Preparation

- Board and Committee members may claim \$75.00 per hour for actual time preparing for Board and Committee meetings, with a two-hour maximum

Travel time

- \$25.00 per hour actual time travelling between locations. Details on expenses incurred on Alberta Recycling Management Authority activities can be provided.

The Chair may be required from time to time to make use of their personal vehicle or incur out-of-pocket expenses in the course of serving the Alberta Recycling Management Authority. The Alberta Recycling Management Authority has determined that in these instances, the Chair should receive compensation or reimbursement from the Alberta Recycling Management Authority.

There are approximately six regular board meetings per year including a multi-day strategic planning session. Meetings are typically held in Edmonton but may be held outside Edmonton as determined by the Board. In addition, the Chair may be expected to appear at public events (for example, municipal grant award ceremonies) and attend meetings on behalf of the Board. The expected annual time commitment for this vacancy is approximately 50 to 65 days.

Position Profile

Detailed list of responsibilities: <https://www.alberta.ca/public-agency-opportunity.cfm?appt=481&print&DPP>

Additional Documentation

Candidates will undergo a comprehensive background check, disclosure and conflict of interest screening. In addition to your cover letter and resume, we require a biography. Click <https://www.alberta.ca/public-agencies.cfm> to download form.

Once your biography and other required form(s) are completed, save it to your PC. When you hit 'submit application', you will be prompted to upload additional documents. Drag and drop (or upload) your completed cover letter, biography and other form(s) into the 'Drop files below or click to upload' section before clicking the 'apply' button.

Contact Information:

Mr. Patrick Kane, Director Waste Policy,
780-422-2136 Patrick.Kane@gov.ab.ca
10th floor Oxbridge Place, 9820-106 Street, Edmonton, AB T5K 2J6

Carefully read the Recruitment Posting and the Position Profile to ensure this is an appropriate opportunity for you. Applicants are advised to provide information that clearly and concisely demonstrates how their qualifications meet the advertised requirements.

Online applications are preferred. To apply, click on the 'apply' button, create or sign into your account in the ePAAS system; upload your resume, view the listing under Current Opportunities and click on 'submit application'. The uploaded resume will be automatically attached.

Provide a short (maximum 200 words) biography using the Biography template found under additional documents section. Your biography should contain general information about your education, experience, community involvement, skills, etc. Please note that biographies may be edited for length and clarity.

Once your biography and other required form(s) are completed, save it to your PC. When you hit 'submit application', you will be prompted to upload additional documents. Drag and drop (or upload) your completed cover letter, biography and other form(s) into the 'Drop files below or click to upload' section before clicking the 'apply' button.

If you are unable to apply online, please submit a cover letter and resume, quoting the recruitment posting competition number, to the contact provided on the posting. We thank all applicants for their interest. All applications will be reviewed to assess which candidates' qualifications most closely match the agency's requirements. Only those selected for interviews will be contacted to advance to the next step in the appointment process. You can check the status of each competition on-line at <https://www.alberta.ca/public-agencies.cfm>

All potential candidates will be screened for potential conflicts of interest.

Please Note: Successful applicants will have the following information about them made publicly available on the Public Agency Secretariat Website: name, biography, public agency, and position title.

Closing Date: October 16, 2017. Job ID #481

Agency Website:

Alberta Recycling Management Authority
<http://www.albertarecycling.ca/>

Link to Enabling Legislation:

Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act
http://www.qp.alberta.ca/documents/Regs/2004_093.pdf
<https://www.alberta.ca/public-agencies.cfm>