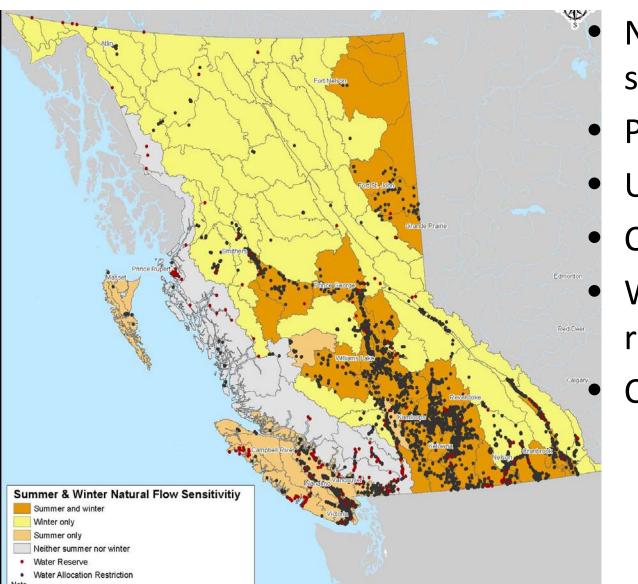


Water is under pressure...



Naturally flow sensitive areas

Population growth

Urbanization

Climate change

Water allocation restrictions

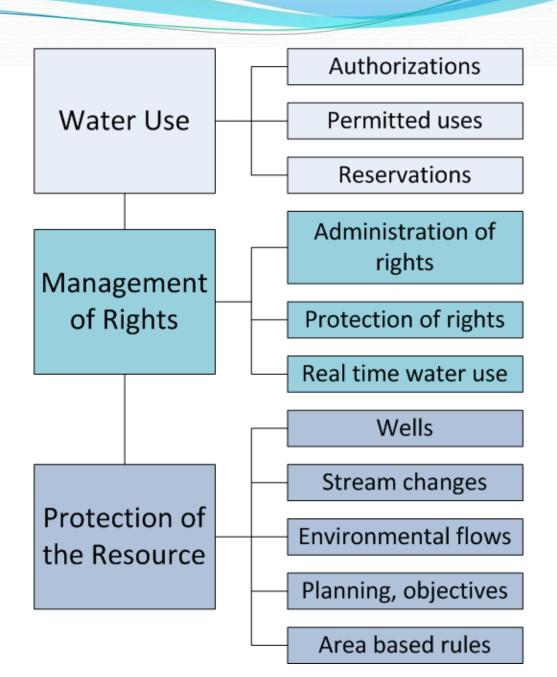
Competing demands



Water Sustainability Act (WSA)

- Updates and replaces the Water Act
- Responds to current and future pressures on water, including groundwater
- Includes new measures to:
 - protect stream health
 - regulate groundwater
 - manage water use during times of scarcity
 - expand opportunities to participate in decisionmaking processes

wsa regulates in three key areas

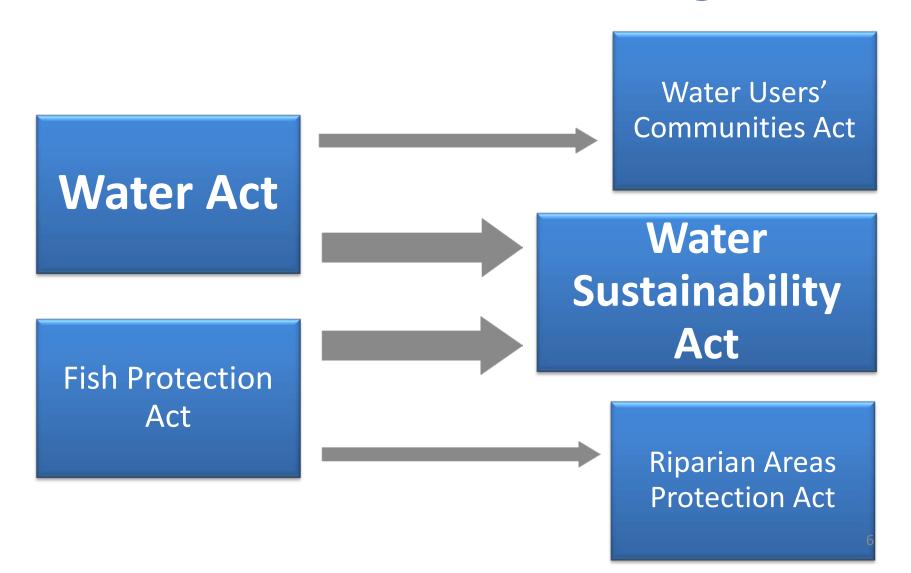


What are the key changes?



- Licensing non-domestic groundwater use
- New water fees and rentals
- Stronger protection for aquatic ecosystems
- Expanded groundwater protection measures
- Enhanced dam safety

How have the laws changed?



What rules apply?

- Water Act and regulations have been replaced
- Water Sustainability Act and new regulations now apply to:
 - Applications in process
 - New applications
 - All existing water licences, use approvals, authorizations and permits
 - Well construction, operation and closure
 - Dams and dam safety

WSA regulations at a glance

Water Sustainability

Water licensing, diversion & use of water

Transition of existing groundwater use

Changes in & about a stream

Use of water for well drilling

Use of deep groundwater

Fees, Rentals & Charges Tariff

Fees & rentals schedule

Exemptions from fees & rentals

Administration of fees & rentals

Groundwater Protection

Registration of well drillers & well pump installers

Well construction & identification

Well pumps & related works

Well operation & maintenance

Well deactivation & decommissioning

Well Reports

Dam Safety

Dam failure consequence classification

Responsibilities of dam owners

Operation & maintenance

Dam monitoring & safety review

Emergency plans

Licensing groundwater use

- Licence required for **non-domestic** groundwater use
 - Waterworks, irrigation, industrial, etc.
- Domestic groundwater use exempt from licensing
 - Domestic includes household use, fire prevention, pets & poultry for household use, garden & lawn irrigation
- Apply at <u>FrontCounterBC.gov.bc.ca</u>
- Application fees and annual rentals payable

Existing groundwater use

- Using groundwater on or before Feb. 29, 2016
- 3-year transition period
 - Can lawfully continue using groundwater
 - Eligible for licence date of precedence to be date of first use of groundwater
- Apply by March 1, 2017 to be exempt from application fees
- Rentals accrue from Feb. 29, 2016 regardless of when application received

New groundwater use

- New water uses beginning after Feb. 29, 2016
- Priority date for licence is the application date
- Application fees payable when application submitted
- Rentals begin when licence issued
- Must not use water until after licence is granted

Groundwater and Environmental Assessment Act

- Applications meeting EAA reviewable projects regulation threshold will require a certificate through EAO before a licensing decision
- E.g., applies where certificate or exemption has expired, well or well field has design capacity of 75 L/s or more
- More on requirements at http://gov.bc.ca/water under Laws & Rules

First Nations and the WSA

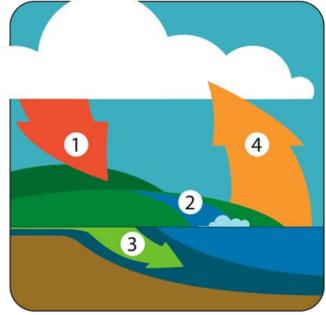
- Fee/rental exemptions for water use on reserve and Treaty lands
- Licences required for surface water and groundwater use on reserve and Treaty lands
- Consideration of First Nation uses of water (including spiritual/cultural) in the review of water licence applications
- Provisions for Water Sustainability Plans that can incorporate traditional ecological knowledge

Managing one water resource

 Surface water and groundwater managed under the same regulatory regime

Hydraulic connection between surface water & groundwater considered

- When licensing water use
- When regulating water use during shortages
- Examining conditions for amending licences to change surface water source to groundwater source



Protecting aquatic ecosystems

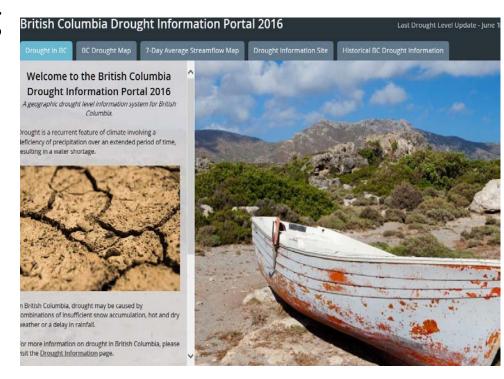
- Environmental flow needs
 - Must consider in licensing decisions
 - Discretion to consider when licensing existing groundwater use
- Temporary protection orders (during shortages)
 - Critical Environmental Flow Protection Order
 - Fish Population Protection Order
 - Essential household needs protected
- Water reservations for conservation purpose

Drought Response

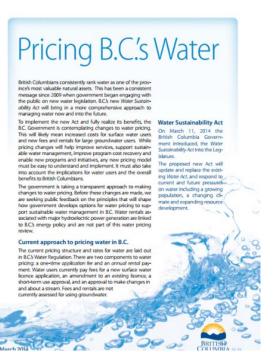
- FITFIR can now be modified through use of new WSA tools:
 - Essential household use
 - Declaration of Significant Water Shortage for a designated area
 - Critical Environmental Flow Protection Order for a stream(s)
 - Fish Population Protection Order

Drought Response

- Taking action during water scarcity, starting with voluntary reductions
- Applies to all users, licensed or not
- BC Drought Response
 Plan
- <u>Drought Information</u>
 Portal



Water fees and rentals



- Fees and rentals increase for all water use purposes
- Same fees apply to surface water and groundwater users
- Based on authorized quantity and water use purpose
- Changes in effect as of Feb. 29, 2016
- Ongoing review of fees and program costs

Fee and rental rate examples

Example Use	Volume (1000m³/year)	Water Act annual rental	WSA annual rental
Domestic stream water use	0.7	\$25	\$50
Forage crop irrigation (120 acres)	444	\$266	\$377
Municipal water supply – population 120,000	23,000	\$25,000	\$52,000
Pulp mill	300,000	\$255,000	\$349,500

Exceptions and exemptions

- Local authority (waterworks and irrigation), pulp mills
 - based on quantity used
- Water power
 - Sliding scale application fee based on power development capacity
 - Annual water rental based on capacity and output
- Exemptions
 - Domestic groundwater
 - Provincial/federal governments
 - First Nations on reserve or Treaty land
 - Approvals processed by the Oil & Gas Commission

New requirements for groundwater protection

- Enhanced well construction requirements
 - Surface seals required for all cased wells
 - Plastic casings and liners certified for drinking water
 - Setbacks to protect existing uses
- Flowing artesian wells must be controlled
- New well pits restricted
- Well maintenance obligations for owners
- Mandatory well reports

Well owner responsibilities

Store contaminants >3m away

Protect casing stickup from damage

Keep ground sloped so water runs away



Maintain clear access to wellhead

Secure well cap

Replace ID plate if lost or damaged

Fill any visible annular space with sealant



Dam Safety Regulation

Reduce risk to public safety, the environment, land or property due to dam failures

- Defines what is a dam and the types of dams regulated
- Defines a dam owner and owner's obligations

Dam safety

- Failure consequence classification (low to extreme) based on
 - Population at risk
 - Loss of life
 - Environmental and cultural values
 - Infrastructure and economics
- Emergency plans & notification
- Maintenance & inspections
- Regular safety reviews
- Record keeping



Policy and regulation development

Initial Priorities

- Livestock watering
- Measuring and reporting

Further work

- Area-based regulations
- Water Objectives
- Water Sustainability Plans
- Governance

Recap

- New licensing requirements for groundwater use, including waterworks, irrigation, storage
- Individual household wells for domestic use are exempt
- Apply by March 1, 2019 at <u>FrontCounterBC</u>
- Application fees are waived until March 1, 2017
- More information on WSA, regulations and provincial drought response at http://gov.bc.ca/water

Next steps

- Focus on operations to implement WSA & regulations
- Communications and outreach
- Policy and regulation development
- Engage with First Nations and stakeholders (late 2016 and beyond)



Thank you! Comments, questions, more information:

Water Sustainability Act and regulations: http://gov.bc.ca/water

Questions? <u>Livingwatersmart@gov.bc.ca</u>

Apply for a groundwater licence at:
FrontCounterBC
www.frontcounterbc.gov.bc.ca/
FrontCounterBC@gov.bc.ca
1-877-855-3222