



Photo Credit to Gordon Campbell

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VISION

A HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE LAKE WINNIPEG THAT CONTRIBUTES TO THE SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF ALL.

TO ACT AS AN ADVOCATE INFORMING STAKEHOLDERS AND COORDINATING EFFORTS TO SAVE, PROTECT AND MAINTAIN POSITIVE SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES FOR LAKE WINNIPEG.

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Links available at
[Manitoba Cottage Owners Association](#)

Funding for North End Water and Waste Sewage Upgrades Potential

Provincial and Federal support: Reallocation of Funds

Reports have indicated that the City of Winnipeg North End Sewage Treatment Plant upgrades may receive support from the Provincial and Federal Governments. The agreement of the 3 levels of government to reallocate existing funding commitments would support a portion of the expected \$1.8 billion for the NEWWPCC to meet the regulations of .05 mg/l of phosphorus emissions.

[CTV Report Sept 15 2020](#)

[CBC Report Sept 15 2020](#)

Project Standing Committee: North End Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project

Following delays due to COVID 19 restrictions the Project Standing Committee has commenced weekly meetings (August 2020). The Project Advisory Committee is scheduled to receive a report by September 30, 2020.

[Project Standing Committee August 12 2020](#)

As the funding potential and the research moves forward in a positive direction for the long-term health of Lake Winnipeg, concerned citizens can continue to support this forward movement by acknowledging to their elected officials the importance of these steps.

Vivian Sand Processing Facility Project and Vivian Sand Extraction Project

Sand is the single most mined commodity. Sand is the most consumed substance next to water. It is used in construction and manufacturing. Silica sand is mined and used for hydraulic fracturing of oil-bearing shale and thus extracting oil and natural gas. Silica sand is also used for construction and manufacturing: electronics, glass, batteries and more. CanWhite Sands Corp. made application for a Sand Facility Project and Sand Extraction Project. [CanWhite Sands Corp](#)

The health of Lake Winnipeg requires citizens to consider the impact of past practices, current challenges and future environmental planning. Economic development and project planning in the watershed of Lake Winnipeg is a massive undertaking because of the multiple governments involved and the complex means for environmental assessment.

The impact of non-renewable resource extraction is one that requires concerned citizens to consider the many variables that are identified as risks for communities and the environmental impact on the immediate areas and drainage systems.

For more information visit the following [Canadian Impact Assessment Registry](#) to review the information provided by CanWhite Sands Corporation and the designations requests. Information sharing is available at [What the Frack](#). Updated information with links to publications is available on this social media site.

Although provincial environmental studies are being conducted with regards to the sand mining, there is the potential for the toxic waste produced in the mining process to pollute surrounding rivers and the watershed which could have serious implications for the health of the lakes and tributaries feeding into it.

[Manitoba Liberal Caucus Request for Review](#)

International Joint Commission Red River Nutrient Targets recommendations to Governments

The IJC Commission on the Red River Nutrient Targets has recently released their recommendations for the international watershed of Lake Winnipeg. Nutrient load targets and concentration objectives are recommended in order to reduce the severity and frequency of algal blooms in the Red River system.

“In its report, the IJC recommends a total phosphorus objective of 0.15 milligrams per liter (0.15 parts per million) and a total nitrogen objective of 1.15 mg/l (1.15 ppm) for the river. The recommended annual loading targets – a measure of the average concentration in the water multiplied by the total volume of water flowing past the international boundary – are 1,400 tons for phosphorus and 9,525 tons for nitrogen.” IJC Report September, 2020. **Please note that the current Government of Canada goal for phosphorus objective is .05mg p/L and nitrogen .75 mg p/L** [Canadian Government Nutrients Lake Winnipeg](#)

“Canada and the United States created the International Joint Commission because they recognized that each country is affected by the other's actions in lake and river systems along the border. The two countries cooperate to manage these waters and to protect them for the benefit of today's citizens and future generations.

The IJC is guided by the Boundary Waters Treaty, signed by Canada and the United States in 1909. The treaty provides general principles, rather than detailed prescriptions, for preventing and resolving disputes over waters shared between the two countries and for settling other transboundary issues. The specific application of these principles is decided on a case-by-case basis.

The IJC has two main responsibilities: approving projects that affect water levels and flows across the boundary and investigating transboundary issues and recommending solutions. The IJC's recommendations and decisions take into account the needs of a wide range of water uses, including drinking water, commercial shipping, hydroelectric power generation, agriculture, ecosystem health, industry, fishing, recreational boating and shoreline property.” [IJC Role](#)

The International Joint Commission is funded by the Canadian and American Federal governments and recommendations are non-binding.

Please visit the report and the accompanying links.

[International Joint Commission Red River Nutrient Targets 2020](#)