

CAMRIF PROJECT REVIEW AND RANKING WORKSHEET
CATEGORY 1 – WATER
DESCRIPTION

A.2 CATEGORY 1: WATER

A.2.1 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this category is to construct, restore or improve public infrastructure that improves water quality, ensures the sustainable use and management of infrastructure and water resources, and enhances the security and reliability of the public potable water system.

A.2.2 SUBCATEGORIES

- a) Drinking water supply;
- b) Drinking water treatment systems; and
- c) Drinking water distribution systems.

A. Mandatory Screening Criteria
Project Meets or Exceeds the Following:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drinking water quality expected as a result of the Project must meet the applicable Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Quality or provincial or territorial standards, whichever are more stringent.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This business case must include consideration of alternatives to the Project being proposed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This business case must include consideration of the long-term operating costs of the Infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The components of the resulting Infrastructure, which will be in direct contact with drinking water, must all conform to ANSI/NSF 61.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of a Project where the resulting Infrastructure will serve commercial operations, this business plan must provide for full cost recovery. If full cost recovery is not possible, the case must provide for alternative strategies for recovery.

B. Ranking Criteria

() denotes master ranking list line item number.

<u>Shared Criteria</u>
1. Has broad support in the community.
2. Addresses its impact on the various climate parameters and adapts to the potential risks posed by future climate change.
3. Minimizes impact on climate change by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mitigating or reducing GHGs by using renewable energy sources, innovative technologies and practices that increase energy efficiency, or by other mitigation strategies; and • cost-effectively minimizing GHG emissions attributable to the Project in both construction and operation.
4. Fosters alliances between public and private sector, and encourages a P3.
5. Uses best practices for technologies and construction.
6. Improves energy usage and efficiency.

7. Features closed-loop resource management (wastewater, bio-solids and waste re-use and recycling, power generation derived from treatment process or solid waste, and passive energy sources).

8. Reduces or eliminates potential health risks.

9. Is based on a strategy for local water and wastewater management providing for long-term sustainability including appropriate metering and pricing.

10. Is supported by a business case that addresses:

- demand- management including water metering and public education; and
- a sustainable approach to financing that ensures ongoing operation, maintenance and upgrading.

Category Specific Criteria

11. (18). Provides a multi-jurisdictional, multi-sectored and integrated approach to drinking water that:

- addresses long-term sustainability;
- includes pricing and integrated watershed management; and
- includes the concept of Source to Tap.