

## Municipal Best Practices

### *Selected Examples from Canada:*

Calgary	Seven large parks use non-potable water for irrigation. The two sources are untreated water from the Bow River and storm water from run off stored in holding ponds.
Edmonton	Implementation is underway for a storm water irrigation system for a 138 acre sports park that has fields for soccer, rugby, cricket, kabaddi, field hockey, football, ultimate Frisbee and lacrosse.
Vancouver	Vancouver Park Board's Water Conservation Plan for 2017 to 2020 (adopted in September 2017) includes Citywide mapping of park water needs and potential sources of rain water or storm water in order to identify and prioritize potential raw water irrigation projects.
Strathcona County	The Recreation, Parks and Culture department uses storm water for irrigation. In a recent case, it began pulling water from storm water wetlands. The lower water levels during summer months help to mimic the wetlands' natural seasonal hydrological changes.
Okotoks	Non-potable raw water from untreated sources and reclaimed water from the Wastewater Treatment Plant, is used for irrigation of Open Spaces through water trucks.

### *Examples from the United States:*

San Francisco	In 2015, an ordinance was passed to use non-potable water for all irrigation needs and cleaning of public spaces within 5 years. It also became the first municipality in the United States to require new developments (more than 250,000 square feet) to use onsite water reuse systems for anything that requires non-potable water.
Denver	In 1993, a 10 acre rule was adopted so that any open space larger than 10 acres would be reviewed to find opportunities for efficiency and to consider the use of alternative water sources where feasible. To advance the process, Denver Water loaned an employee to Denver Parks for three years to assist with the conversion of golf-courses and parks to non-potable water.
Town of Firestone	A <i>Raw Water Irrigation Master Plan</i> was adopted in 2010. It identified candidate areas for irrigation, irrigation requirements, potential raw water sources, and options for the storage reservoirs, transfer systems, and distribution systems required for implementation.
Phoenix	Water is reclaimed from the waste water treatment plant and used for irrigating turf, as well as farmland irrigation, the Tres Rios wetlands, and cooling at the nuclear generating station.
Scottsdale	The Scottsdale Water Campus provides reclaimed water to 23 golf courses through a public-private partnership that delivers 20 million gallons a day of non-potable water for turf irrigation. The City uses excess water to recharge aquifers.

*Examples from Australia:*

Jurisdictions in Australia have developed extensive resources for using non-potable water. Some that may be useful to the City of Saskatoon include:

- Guidelines for the approval of non-drinking water systems
- Water Sensitive Urban Design Guidelines
- Warning signs for non-potable water schemes
- Workplace health and safety information