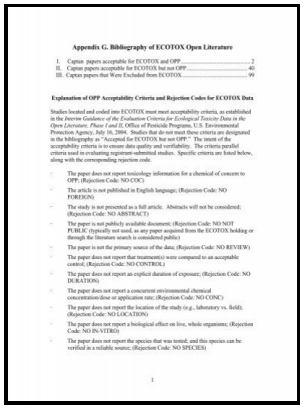
Organic Extractables in Primary-Treated Municipal Wastewater and Uptake in Exposed Juvenile Chinook Salmon - A Preliminary Study at Iona Island Sewage Treatment Plant, Vancouver, B.C.

s.n - 3 Municipal Wastewater and Sludge Treatment


Appendix G. Bibliography of ECOTOX Open Literature

I. Cation papers acceptable for ECOTOX and OPP 2
II. Cation papers acceptable for ECOTOX but not OPP 40
III. Cation papers that Were Excluded from ECOTOX 99

Explanation of OPP Acceptability Criteria and Rejection Codes for ECOTOX Data

Studies located and coded into ECOTOX must meet acceptability criteria, as established in the *Interim Guidance of the Evaluation Criteria for Ecological Toxicity Data in the Open Literature, Phase I and II*, Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, July 16, 2004. Studies that do not meet these criteria are designated in the bibliography as "Accepted for ECOTOX but not OPP". The intent of the acceptability criteria is to ensure data quality and verifiability. The criteria parallel criteria used in evaluating registrant-submitted studies. Specific criteria are listed below, along with the corresponding rejection code.

- The paper does not report toxicology information for a chemical of concern to OPP; (Rejection Code: NO COC)
- The article is not published in English language; (Rejection Code: NO FOREIGN)
- The study is not presented as a full article. Abstracts will not be considered; (Rejection Code: NO ABSTRACT)
- The paper is not publicly available document; (Rejection Code: NO NOT PUBLIC (typically not used, as any paper acquired from the ECOTOX holding or through the literature search is considered public)
- The paper is not the primary source of the data; (Rejection Code: NO REVIEW)
- The paper does not report that treatment(s) were compared to an acceptable control; (Rejection Code: NO CONTROL)
- The paper does not report an explicit duration of exposure; (Rejection Code: NO DURATION)
- The paper does not report a concurrent environmental chemical concentration/dose or application rate; (Rejection Code: NO CONC)
- The paper does not report the location of the study (e.g., laboratory vs. field); (Rejection Code: NO LOCATION)
- The paper does not report a biological effect on live, whole organisms; (Rejection Code: NO IN-VITRO)
- The paper does not report the species that was tested; and this species can be verified in a reliable source; (Rejection Code: NO SPECIES)

1

Description: -
-Organic Extractables in Primary-Treated Municipal Wastewater and Uptake in Exposed Juvenile Chinook Salmon - A Preliminary Study at Iona Island Sewage Treatment Plant, Vancouver, B.C.
-
Canada Fisheries and Marine Service Miscellaneous Special Publication -- 27
Fisheries Research Board of Canada Bulletin -- 127
Canadian technical report of fisheries and aquatic sciences -- 1433Organic Extractables in Primary-Treated Municipal Wastewater and Uptake in Exposed Juvenile Chinook Salmon - A Preliminary Study at Iona Island Sewage Treatment Plant, Vancouver, B.C.
Notes: 1
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Tags: #Reduction #of #the #environmental #impact #of #sewage #treatment

Reduction of the environmental impact of sewage treatment

Chlorine is an economical disinfectant, but it reacts with organic material in wastewater effluent to form chlorinated organic compounds that are of potential concern with potable reuse of reclaimed wastewater, but not with irrigation see.

Waste Water Treatment Methods

Anoxic-oxic activated sludge treatment of cyanide and phenols. Inorganic chemical conditioning dosages are large, and increase the mass of the solid phase of sludge. Parks, Gardens and Roofs: Wastewater that flows from areas such as roofs, parks, gardens, roads and gutters into drains, after rain is termed as stormwater.

Reduction of the environmental impact of sewage treatment

The advanced control system at the demonstration plant was commissioned in mid-February 2015. Additional tertiary or advanced treatment may be justified by local conditions. Conditioning alters the physical properties of sludge solids to facilitate the release of water in dewatering processes.

3 Municipal Wastewater and Sludge Treatment

Metal Stripping and Toxic Organic Destruction Research has been conducted on selective removal of trace metals from municipal sludges and destruction of toxic organic compounds in sludges. The objectives of most municipal sludge treatment processes are to reduce the water content of sludges, to avoid complications from decomposition of the biologically degradable fraction of sludges, and to reduce the levels of pathogenic organisms in sludges. Processes specifically intended for inactivating pathogens include irradiation and pasteurization; these processes currently are

not widely used in the United States.

Waste Water Treatment Methods

Screening: Removes heavy solids in wastewater such as rags, paper, plastics, sticks and metals to prevent damage and clogging of downstream equipment. To make wastewater usable for other purposes 5. Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Pretreatment of industrial wastewaters is a means to manage toxic contaminants in treated wastewater effluents and sludge residuals.

Waste Water Treatment Methods

When sludge is applied to land, inactivation of remaining pathogenic organisms and viruses continues, biological stabilization of residual organic material progresses, and biologically-mediated and abiotic chemical transformations occur.

Related Books

- Ancient Mesoamerica.
- By the old Pacifics rolling water - birth of the UCLA School of Medicine
- Clean Water Act jurisdictional handbook.
- De la pantalla al texto - la influencia del cine en la narrativa mexicana del siglo veinte
- Regulation of the marketing of investment products and services - a policy statement.