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COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Operational Policy 2016-8

Agricultural Operation Practices Act

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1.0 Introduction

The Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) is committed to reflect in its policies the expectations of compliance and accountability on the part of the public, government, and industry. As such, the 2021 update continues to emphasize proactive risk assessment and collaborative problem solving.

The 2021 update retains emphasis on education and prevention, with the objective of achieving voluntary compliance with the Agricultural Operation Practices Act (AOPA), its regulations, and individual permit conditions.

The NRCB's compliance policy is founded on the following three pillars:

1. *Collaborative problem solving* – A principal goal of the NRCB is to build collaborative approaches with both operators and the public, and to consult with the confined feeding industry and other stakeholders to achieve the desired outcomes of the NRCB's compliance and enforcement program (compliance with AOPA). This policy continues to focus on problem solving with operators in responding to complaints and compliance and enforcement issues, along with education and awareness.
2. *Risk-based compliance* – Risk to the environment is always a significant consideration for inspectors when responding to complaints or addressing compliance issues. Both regulators and industry are being looked to for improved environmental protection—and are being held accountable for their performance. The NRCB is aware industry associations are taking a leading role in developing prevention and education programs to promote awareness and manage environmental risk in their sectors. This policy formally incorporates a proactive risk-based process into the NRCB's approach to compliance and enforcement.
3. *Fair complaint response* – The NRCB will continue to respond to complaints from the public. If warranted, operations may be inspected if they are brought to the NRCB's attention through a complaint. Some complaints can and will be resolved without an inspection.

The NRCB Compliance and Enforcement Division, which consists of five inspectors and a compliance manager, receives complaints concerning more than 200 operations each year. There are approximately 3,000 confined feeding operations (CFOs) in Alberta. Information about the complaints (complainant identification, the operation involved, the nature of the complaint, any compliance action taken, etc.) is stored in the NRCB's CFO database. Information from the database is analyzed by the NRCB on a regular basis through internal audits, exception reports, and surface water reports, and is used for statistical purposes. The NRCB uses the results of the reviews to inform changes to compliance policies and implement corrective actions if required.

2.0 Compliance and Enforcement Policy

The NRCB's Compliance and Enforcement Policy supports, and should be read in conjunction with, AOPA and its regulations. It is intended to give inspectors, operators, other agencies, and the public a clear and shared understanding of the compliance process, and to provide clear direction to handle enforcement actions in a consistent way.

2.1 Agricultural Operation Practices Act

The purpose of AOPA is set out in the 2006 tripartite Memorandum of Understanding, signed by Agriculture, Food & Rural Development, Sustainable Resource Development, and the NRCB:
To ensure that the province's livestock industry can grow to meet the opportunities presented by local and world markets in an environmentally sustainable manner.

2.2 Grandfathered operations

Under section 18.1 of AOPA, all confined feeding operations and manure storage facilities that existed above threshold on January 1, 2002, whether or not they held a municipal development permit, are deemed to hold an AOPA permit. Conditions associated with any permit for grandfathered (deemed) operations continue unless amended or superseded by an enforcement order or a new permit issued under AOPA. Section 18.1 in AOPA states:

If a confined feeding operation or manure storage facility

- a) *existed on January 1, 2002 with respect to which a licence, permit or other approval was not issued pursuant to the Public Health Act or with respect to which a development permit was not issued,*
- b) *existed on January 1, 2002 with respect to which a licence, permit or other approval was issued pursuant to the Public Health Act or with respect to which a development permit was issued and that licence, permit, approval or development permit was in effect on January 1, 2002, or*
- c) *was constructed pursuant to a development permit that was issued before January 1, 2002 or was issued as described in section 10 of the Agricultural Operation Practices Amendment Act, 2001,*

the owner or the operator of the confined feeding operation or manure storage facility is deemed to have been issued an approval, registration or authorization under this Act.

Grandfathered operations are required to follow the conditions included in their deemed permits, and AOPA requirements for manure application, nutrient loading and short term manure storage. Grandfathered facilities are not required to meet AOPA construction standards unless they pose a risk to the environment, in which case the operator will be required to take appropriate steps to mitigate the risk.

Under section 11 of the Administrative Procedures Regulation, an inspector conducts an investigation into the capacity and the type of livestock (if necessary) of a confined feeding operation or manure storage facility if requested by the owner, or if a complaint response requires an investigation. This investigation is called a grandfathering determination. See NRCB Operational Policies 2016-5 *Determining Deemed Capacity for Grandfathered Confined Feeding Operations* and 2016-6 *Public Notice for Grandfathering Decisions* for further guidance on this process.

2.3 Definitions of “compliance” and “enforcement”

The terms "compliance" and "enforcement" are used many times throughout this policy.

1. *Compliance* means conformity with AOPA, the regulations, conditions in operating permits, and generally accepted agricultural practices.
2. *Enforcement* means actions taken by the NRCB to ensure CFOs, manure storage facilities, seasonal feeding and bedding sites (SFBS), and manure management practices are in compliance.

The NRCB promotes compliance by providing operators with information and education about prevention and compliance, communicating with representatives of various livestock sectors, publishing information on the NRCB website, and consulting with other stakeholders and agencies.

2.4 Compliance philosophy

All regulatory systems require both education and an effective enforcement component. It must be

clear that enforcement action will be taken when necessary.

Voluntary compliance with legislation, regulations, and permit conditions is encouraged and expected. The NRCB assumes that individual operators are responsible, law abiding citizens who share an interest in, and a commitment to, the agricultural community and to society in general. The NRCB will use appropriate enforcement action with those operators who choose not to be part of this group. Public and industry confidence in the NRCB's regulatory mandate depends on actions the NRCB takes to assure that activities are conducted in accordance with the legislation.

The enforcement model used by the NRCB to achieve compliance is based on a suite of tools, beginning with education and voluntary compliance. If compliance is not achieved through education and voluntary compliance, the enforcement model progresses to verbal directives, AOPA warnings, compliance directives, enforcement orders, court orders, and potentially prosecution. These tools are described in more detail in section 6.

2.5 Guiding principles of the Compliance and Enforcement Policy

The following general principles govern the application of AOPA:

1. Compliance with AOPA and its regulations is mandatory.
2. Education is the NRCB's preferred strategy for achieving voluntary compliance.
3. NRCB inspectors throughout Alberta will apply the act and this policy in a manner that is fair, proportionate, predictable, and consistent.
4. NRCB inspectors will administer the act with an emphasis on minimizing risk to the environment.
5. The NRCB encourages the public, confined feeding operators, or other agencies to report suspected violations of the act. Self-reporting by CFO operators is especially encouraged.
6. NRCB inspectors have access to technical recommendations from environmental specialists in the NRCB Science and Technology Division, as well as from the NRCB's Monitoring Review Team.

3.0 Communicating with Operators

Compliance is largely a matter between the NRCB and CFO operators. The NRCB prioritizes open, timely, accessible, and courteous communication with operators based on the following principles.

1. Where appropriate, the NRCB uses personal dialogue and interaction with operators to build communication and provide opportunities for education and awareness.
2. Inspectors will ensure that the operator is advised of the reason for the inspection or complaint follow up, and will ensure that the operator is provided with clear information about the process, including potential results and options for follow up.
3. Inspectors will maintain regular communication with the operator throughout the course of the inspection or response to the complaint.
4. For some complaints it is not necessary for the NRCB to contact the operator. For example, if the complaint is not AOPA-related or the inspector has no compliance concerns.

Where compliance action is required, the NRCB will provide the operator with the findings of the inspection and the required actions either verbally or in writing. This may be accomplished with an

inspection report.

Upon completion of the required action, notice will be provided verbally or in writing to the operator when the file is closed.

Inspection results, all actions taken, and all contact with the operator will be documented in the NRCB's CFO database in a timely manner.

4.0 Complaint Driven Compliance

The NRCB becomes aware of potential non-compliance issues through:

1. calls from the public to NRCB offices or the NRCB reporting line (24-hour call centre 1-866-383-6722)
2. compulsory reporting as required by AOPA, the regulations, or permits
3. referrals from NRCB approval officers, other government agencies, or municipalities
4. non-compliance observations made by inspectors while en route to conducting inspections at other operations.

When information is received, a decision is made about the actions warranted in response. The inspector's decision, the operator's response, and any additional follow-up actions are entered into the NRCB's CFO database.

4.1 Serious situations

Serious situations are given a high priority by the NRCB and are addressed immediately. These situations typically involve a release of manure that has caused or is causing an immediate and significant risk to the environment, or situations in which such a release may occur.

The NRCB works closely with Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP), Alberta Agriculture and Forestry (AF), Environment and Climate Change Canada, Alberta Health Services (AHS), and municipal authorities when responding to serious situations. The call centre operator notifies the NRCB's compliance manager and AEP at the same time.

Technical recommendations from environmental specialists in the NRCB Science and Technology Division, as well as from the NRCB's Monitoring Review Team may inform appropriate follow-up actions to be considered by the inspector if required.

4.2 Public complaints

The public is encouraged to report concerns, emergencies, and possible non-compliance issues by phoning either the nearest NRCB field office during working hours, or the call centre, using the toll-free, 24-hour reporting line (1-866-383-6722).

The call centre operator who receives the report asks whether the complainant wishes to be personally contacted by the NRCB. The calls are referred to all field office administrators and the compliance manager, to be dealt with during normal office hours. Calls received after hours or serious incidents are referred to the compliance manager.

Complainants will receive a call back within one business day of the NRCB receiving their complaint, unless they do not wish to leave their contact information or ask not to be called back. In the case of an emergency, the compliance manager, who is the on-call inspector, will contact the complainant as soon as possible after their call is received.

The NRCB prioritizes its responses to complaints. Higher priority is given to complaints from

individuals who identify themselves than to complaints from individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Complaints that allege imminent risk to the environment are given top priority even if they are anonymous.

Complaints are addressed in the manner the inspector determines to be the most efficient and appropriate. Not all complaints require an on-site inspection. Some complaints may be successfully handled via telephone conversation or written correspondence (email) with the operator or complainant.

Inspection results, all actions taken, and all contact with the complainant will be documented in the NRCB's CFO database in a timely manner.

The inspector will also follow up with the complainant regarding how the complaint was resolved, unless the complainant does not wish to be contacted or did not provide their contact information.

4.3 Confidentiality

The NRCB endeavours to treat the identity of a public complainant as confidential, unless the complainant indicates that their identity may be disclosed. Section 35 of the Administrative Procedures Regulation requires the NRCB not to release the identity of a person who submits a complaint if that complaint is submitted in confidence.

However, anonymity cannot always be guaranteed. The NRCB collects, uses, and discloses personal information under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, which in some cases allows or requires disclosure of personal information. Board reviews or court actions related to enforcement responses may require disclosure of a complainant's identity. The NRCB also uses and discloses statistical, non-identifying information to help the Compliance and Enforcement division to perform effectively.

Often, complainants to the NRCB are the operator's neighbours. The NRCB's experience is that good communication between the operator and neighbours helps build understanding and resolve complaints. The NRCB will encourage communication between the operator and complainant when both parties are known to each other.

4.4 Nuisance complaints

Most nuisance complaints that arise from agricultural operations involve odour, flies, or dust. Inspectors follow the odour assessment process outlined in Appendix A when determining how to respond to odour complaints. When investigating an odour complaint, inspectors will use FIDO criteria (frequency, intensity, duration, and how objectionable the odour is) to determine whether the disturbance is inappropriate.

If the inspector determines that a disturbance results from a generally accepted agricultural practice, and the operator is not contravening the regulations or the conditions in his or her permit, no enforcement action will be taken. Conversely, if the inspector determines that a disturbance is not from a generally accepted agricultural practice, appropriate enforcement action will be taken.

At certain points in the operation of a facility, for example manure spreading or hauling silage, some nuisance may be unavoidable. Complaints that involve a concern about health issues related to odour or dust are referred to AHS. It is up to the complainant to contact AHS if they have any health-related concerns. The NRCB does not have jurisdiction under AOPA to deal with human health issues.

4.5 Agricultural practice review

Complainants, individual operators, or the NRCB can apply in writing to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, requesting consideration of whether the disturbance results from a generally accepted agricultural practice. The minister may appoint a Practice Review Committee to consider

the application. The Farmers' Advocate may play a role at a Practice Review Committee.

The Farmers' Advocate may also be a separate resource for operators and neighbours, outside of the Practice Review Committee mechanism, when dealing with disputes between CFOs and neighbours.

5.0 Inspections

Inspectors appointed under AOPA conduct inspections at confined feeding operations, associated manure spreading lands, and seasonal feeding and bedding sites to determine compliance and an appropriate response, where required.

The purpose of an inspection is to:

1. gather information to confirm and document compliance issues
2. identify environmental and operational concerns
3. advise of non-compliance and potential non-compliance issues
4. confirm whether previously identified non-compliance issues have been corrected
5. verify the quality of any reporting data submitted
6. advise operators of their compliance status
7. educate operators about their responsibilities under AOPA
8. demonstrate the NRCB's commitment to compliance
9. review permit conditions and requirements with the operator
10. follow up on any enforcement action taken.

Inspectors consider the following general factors to determine what enforcement action is most appropriate:

1. *Risk to the environment*—NRCB inspectors consider the severity of the risk to the environment. Specific factors that may be considered in determining severity include the immediacy of the risk to the environment, the duration of the risk, the scale (i.e., geographic extent) of the risk, and the environmental components affected (e.g., land and water).
2. *Lifecycle stage of operation* —NRCB inspectors also consider the stage at which the non-compliance occurred in the lifecycle of the operation (construction, operation, maintenance, or decommissioning).
3. *Remedial effect of enforcement response*—NRCB inspectors consider the way in which an enforcement response is likely to correct non-compliance and to mitigate any current and future damage, losses, or risks to the environment.
4. *Consistency of enforcement*—NRCB inspectors consider how similar situations have been handled in the past at other operations, while taking into account regional or site-specific factors.

5. *Importance of contravention*—The NRCB gives high priority to contraventions that are serious and that directly undermine the cornerstones of the regulatory system—such as not obtaining a permit before starting construction. NRCB inspectors will use the escalating enforcement tools as required to address any contravention (see section 6 of this policy).
6. *Additional factors*—NRCB inspectors will consider whether the non-compliance was identified and reported voluntarily by the operator responsible for the alleged non-compliance. The operator's compliance history and cooperation with the inspector, and other factors such as the operator's intent in committing the alleged non-compliance, extreme weather events, and market conditions will also be considered.

5.1 Inspection conduct and outcomes

Inspectors are expected to conduct themselves in an appropriate and professional manner. This includes being courteous, neutral, and objective.

Whenever appropriate and possible, NRCB inspectors will contact the operator in advance to schedule the inspection and request the operator's presence during the inspection.

Upon arriving at the operation to be inspected, if the inspector has not previously met the operator, the inspector will identify him or herself and produce an identification card (inspector card or business card). Inspectors' vehicles and in some cases, clothing, also identify them as NRCB employees. The inspector will advise the operator of the purpose of the inspection, and explain the reason for the inspection and the process to be followed.

If it is not possible or appropriate to schedule the inspection in advance, pursuant to section 30 of AOPA, NRCB inspectors may, at any reasonable hour, enter and inspect any building or land, other than a private dwelling, that the inspector believes, on reasonable and probable grounds, are or will be used in connection with an agricultural operation.

1. If the inspector is refused entry to any building or land regulated by the act, the inspector may seek an order from the Court of Queen's Bench to enable the inspector to exercise his or her powers under section 30 of AOPA.

During an inspection, an NRCB inspector has the authority to:

1. require that any equipment used to manage manure be operated, used, set in motion, or shut down under conditions specified by the inspector
2. take samples of anything connected with an agricultural operation
3. conduct tests or take measurements
4. require the production of, inspect, make copies of, take extracts from, or remove for not more than 48 hours for the purpose of making a copy, any record, approval, registration, or authorization—a receipt will be provided to the operator to document the removal of any record for the purpose of making a copy
5. make reasonable inquiries of any person, orally or in writing
6. record or copy any information by any method, and
7. take photographs.

During the inspection process the inspector will follow the NRCB's biosecurity policy.

When the inspection is concluded, the inspector will discuss the results and findings with the operator, particularly any non-compliance or potential non-compliance issues.

Based on the inspection findings, the inspector will take appropriate action, as follows:

1. If there are no contraventions or concerns, the inspection file is closed.
2. If there are no contraventions but there are issues of minor concern (i.e., issues that do not pose an immediate risk to the environment), the concerns are noted in the inspection report. The inspector will follow up on the corrective actions undertaken by the operator at a date that is agreed to by both parties and noted in the report.
3. If there are contraventions that do not impact the environment, but have the potential to do so, the inspector will inform the operator and schedule a follow-up inspection. Failure to voluntarily correct noted deficiencies generally leads to further enforcement actions as stipulated in the enforcement ladder.
4. If there are significant contraventions (e.g., unauthorized construction), repeat contraventions, or problems that cause a serious risk to the environment, the inspector will conduct an investigation and may initiate further enforcement action.

The NRCB will also contact other relevant government agencies for matters within the agencies' jurisdiction.

5.2 Environmental risk screening tool

In 2007-08 the NRCB developed an environmental risk screening tool in consultation with AF, AEP, and the confined feeding industry. The tool was endorsed by the Policy Advisory Group and provides a qualitative assessment of risk at individual confined feeding operations. Environmental specialists with the NRCB's Science and Technology Division may assist an inspector in assessing environmental risk. This assessment enables inspectors to conduct a transparent, consistent, and science-based evaluation of the operation's risk to groundwater and surface water quality when required.

Use of the environmental risk screening tool to conduct risk-based inspections achieves the following results:

1. The NRCB can provide operators with clear, consistent, science-based information about risk to groundwater and surface water quality at their site and, if relevant, the reasons why corrective action may be required, and
2. The NRCB is able to document any environmental risks associated with Alberta's confined feeding operations, and provide operators and Albertans with factual information.

6.0 Achieving Compliance

A successful compliance strategy involves both education and an effective enforcement model. The NRCB believes that both components are required to ensure ongoing compliance with AOPA and operational permit requirements. This policy establishes many options in an escalating set of steps that inspectors may employ to respond to violations and to achieve compliance. Inspectors may bypass or repeat steps where the proportionality, severity, or fairness of the situation requires.

Education and voluntary compliance are the NRCB's preferred approach to achieving compliance. Inspectors will, where warranted, work with operators to achieve voluntary compliance before taking more formal enforcement action.

Where the risk to the environment is low and the cost of compliance is high, inspectors will be flexible in considering the appropriate timelines and procedures to achieve compliance.

6.1 Verbal/written direction

When an operation is in non-compliance and the operator is willing to take the necessary steps required to achieve compliance, the first enforcement response will be a verbal directive. The inspector will work with the operator to identify options. After reaching an agreement with the operator on a corrective course of action, the inspector will summarize the corrective actions and allow the operator sufficient time to implement them. In some situations the inspector may summarize the corrective actions on an inspection report to ensure all parties understand. When compliance is achieved, the inspector will advise the operator either verbally or in writing.

6.2 AOPA warnings

AOPA warnings were developed to record the number of AOPA contraventions that occur at an operation, and as another tool to inform operators of their non-compliance. This tool becomes extremely important in tracking repeated non-compliance.

As a general rule, operations should not be given an AOPA warning for a first-time offence. The initial compliance issue will be seen as an opportunity to educate the operator, especially if the operator is willing to work with the NRCB to help fix the issue. However, AOPA warnings can be given to an operator for first-time offences if the compliance issue poses a greater risk to the environment. Examples include unauthorized construction, spreading on frozen and/or snow-covered lands without permission, and a manure release into a common body of water (from spreading or an earthen manure storage or catch basin overflow).

If two AOPA warnings have been issued to an operation for the same offence, or three warnings have been issued to an operation for three different offences, the repeated non-compliance will be discussed with the compliance manager. Then it will be decided if enforcement action will be escalated. The type of enforcement action will depend on the severity of the offences.

6.3 Compliance directive

An inspector will issue a compliance directive when the complexity of the required action merits the clarity provided by a compliance directive, or if an operator fails to comply with the inspector's verbal directive. The compliance directive may require the operator to develop a plan and timetable to achieve compliance, or it may clearly state the required corrective actions and necessary timelines. An inspection report might be used for the compliance directive when non-compliance is less complex and where time is an issue. The inspection report will be clearly identified as a compliance directive.

The operator will be allowed a reasonable time to comply. When compliance is achieved, the inspector will advise the operator verbally, or in writing.

Due to the seriousness of the issue, all compliance directives relating to unauthorized construction are posted on the NRCB website in accordance with Operational Policy 2012-1: Unauthorized Construction. The local municipality where the unauthorized construction occurred is informed that a compliance directive has been issued and will receive a copy of the compliance directive. When the directive is complied with, it is closed and archived on the NRCB website.

6.4 Enforcement order

Under section 39 of AOPA, the NRCB may issue an enforcement order to a person who is "creating a risk to the environment or an inappropriate disturbance, or is contravening or has contravened" AOPA, the regulations, or a permit issued under AOPA. Each person named in an enforcement order is jointly responsible for complying with the order.

An inspector will generally issue an enforcement order when verbal or compliance directives have

already been issued but the problem has not been remedied. An enforcement order will typically compel an operator to remedy or develop a plan to remedy a non-compliance issue, and, as appropriate, to take actions to prevent future non-compliance. The order may specify particular actions that need to be taken, and is posted on the NRCB website until its requirements are met. In some circumstances, ongoing operational conditions in an enforcement order are added to permits so that the orders do not continue indefinitely.

A person(s) who is the subject of an enforcement order has the right to request a Board review of the enforcement order, under section 41 of AOPA. As such, an operator may ask an inspector to issue an enforcement order if the operator wishes to advance to the Board process right away.

The municipality where the non-compliance event occurred will be informed that an enforcement order has been issued and will receive a copy of the enforcement order.

6.5 Emergency order

Emergency orders are issued under section 42.1 of AOPA, when a release of manure, composting materials, or compost into the environment may occur, is occurring, or has occurred, and the release may cause, is causing, or has caused an immediate and significant risk to the environment. This applies even where a permit may authorize the release.

An emergency order directs the performance of emergency measures the inspector considers necessary in the circumstances. Each person named in an emergency order is jointly responsible for complying with the order. Under section 42.2 of AOPA, if an emergency order is not complied with, the NRCB itself may take whatever action it considers necessary to carry out the terms of the emergency order. In turn, the government may recover the costs incurred by the NRCB by way of an action in debt (lawsuit). A person who is issued an emergency order may apply to the Board for a review of the costs amount.

For manure or catch basin spills the inspector will follow the NRCB Manure Release Response Policy (Operational Policy 2021-1 dated June 9, 2021).

All Emergency orders are posted on the NRCB website until the order is complied with.

The municipality where the emergency event occurred will be informed that an emergency order has been issued and will receive a copy of the emergency order.

6.6 Compliance with an enforcement or emergency order

If a person(s) to whom an enforcement order or an emergency order is directed complies with all of the requirements of that order, the enforcement order or emergency order is closed and archived on the NRCB website. In addition, the NRCB will give verbal or written verification of compliance to the operator and municipality. In accordance with AOPA, the NRCB may not prosecute an operator who has complied with an enforcement order with respect to the same underlying facts.

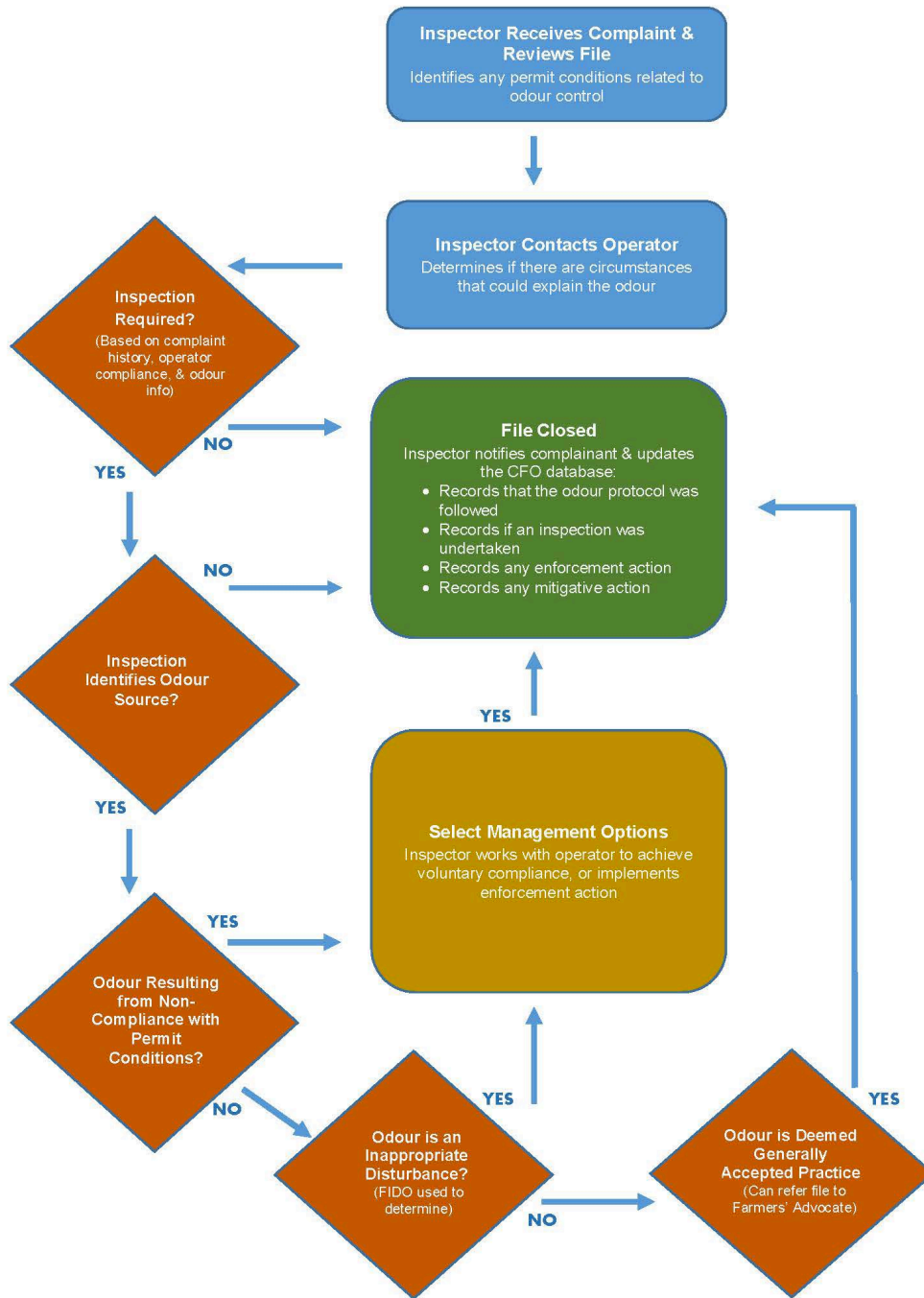
6.7 Court order

If an operator fails to comply with an enforcement order, or if they refuse, hinder, or interfere with an inspector's inspection powers, the NRCB may apply for an order from the Court of Queen's Bench. The court order will direct the operator to comply with the enforcement order or to refrain from obstructing an inspector, and the NRCB may seek court costs.

6.8 Prosecution

Several AOPA contraventions attract possible prosecution (e.g. obstruction, permit conditions, unauthorized construction, contravening a regulation). Particularly for violations that are committed knowingly, repeatedly, or that pose a significant risk to the environment, the NRCB may refer the matter to the Specialized Prosecutions branch of the Alberta Crown. Offences under AOPA are strict liability offences.

Appendix A: Odour Assessment Process



Contact the Natural Resources Conservation Board at the following offices. Dial 310-0000 to be connected toll free.

Edmonton Office

4th Floor, Sterling Place
9940 - 106 Street
Edmonton AB T5K 2N2
T 780-422-1977

Airdrie Office

Airdrie Agriculture Regional Centre
97 East Lake Ramp NE
Airdrie AB T4A 0C3
T 403-340-5241

Lethbridge Office

Agriculture Centre
100, 5401 - 1 Avenue S
Lethbridge AB T1J 4V6
T 403-381-5166

Morinville Office

Provincial Building
201, 10008 - 107 Street
Morinville AB T8R 1L3
T 780-939-1212

Red Deer Office

Provincial Building
303, 4920 - 51 Street
Red Deer AB T4N 6K8
T 403-340-5241

NRCB Reporting Line: 1-866-383-6722

Email: info@nrcb.ca

Web address: www.nrcb.ca

Copies of the *Agricultural Operation Practices Act* can be obtained from the Queen's Printer at www.qp.gov.ab.ca or through the NRCB website.

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