

CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE
BYLAW NO. 9055, 2019

A Bylaw of the City of Prince George to regulate the use of the sanitary sewer system.

WHEREAS the Council has established a municipal service for sanitary sewer;

AND WHEREAS the Council may, by bylaw, regulate, prohibit and impose requirements in relation to a municipal service, and in doing so may provide for a system of permits or approvals;

AND WHEREAS the Council may, by bylaw, impose a fee payable in respect of a municipal service or the exercise of authority to regulate, prohibit or impose requirements;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Prince George, in open meeting assembled, **ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:**

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 This bylaw requires and regulates the use of the City of Prince George sanitary sewer system and regulates the source, type, quantity and quality of wastes discharged, either directly or indirectly, into the sanitary sewer system.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

- (a) The following terms, words and phrases when used in this bylaw have the meanings set forth in this section, whether appearing in capital or lower case form;
- (b) If not defined below, the terms, words and phrases used in this bylaw have their common and ordinary meanings to the degree consistent with the technical subjects in this bylaw;
- (c) Words in the singular include the plural; and
- (d) A reference to a statute refers to a statute of the Province of British Columbia, and a reference to any statute, regulation or bylaw or standard refers to that statute, regulation, bylaw or standard, as amended or replaced from time to time.

"Accredited Laboratory" means a laboratory that has obtained accreditation to ISO/IEC/EN 17025 *General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories* as established by the International Organization for Standardization, through independent assessment by an accredited certification body.

"Air" means the mixture of gases that make up the atmosphere.

"Air Contaminant" means any substance or odour whether gaseous, liquid, solid or a combination that is emitted into the air and that:

- (a) injures or is capable of injuring the health or safety of a person;
- (b) injures or is capable of injuring property or any life form;
- (c) interferes or is capable of interfering with visibility;

- (d) interferes or is capable of interfering with the normal conduct of business;
- (e) causes or is capable of causing material physical discomfort to a person; or
- (f) damages or is capable of damaging the environment.

"Application" means a request for one of the following:

- (a) a waste discharge permit;
- (b) an authorization;
- (c) a septage hauler authorization;
- (d) to amend, add or delete a term or condition of a waste discharge permit or authorization;
- (e) to change the activity that is the subject of a waste discharge permit or authorization;
- (f) to renew a waste discharge permit or authorization; or,
- (g) to connect to the sanitary sewer system.

"As-Built" means a revised drawing submitted upon completion of a project or a particular job to reflect all changes made in the specifications and working drawings during the construction process, and show the exact dimensions, geometry, and location of all elements of the work as completed.

"Authorized" or "Authorization" means authorized or authorization in writing by the Authorized Person specifying the terms and conditions for discharge under this bylaw.

"Authorized Person" means the person employed as the head of the Public Works Department or a person designated in writing by the head of the Public Works Department during his/her absence to carry out any act or function under this bylaw.

"Bed and Breakfast Operation" means a private residence occupied by the owner or occupier in which overnight accommodation and breakfast food service are provided to guests for compensation.

"Biosolids" means wastewater sludge resulting from a municipal wastewater treatment process.

"BOD" means biochemical oxygen demand, being the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic substances under standard laboratory procedures in five days at 20 degrees Celsius expressed in milligrams per litre, as determined by the procedure set out in standard methods.

"Building Sewer" means the section of sanitary sewer pipe and related fixtures on private property by which a service connection is connected to the building or structure it serves.

"Bypass" means the intentional diversion of untreated or partially-treated wastewater from any portion of a treatment works and discharges of that wastewater either directly or indirectly to the sanitary sewer system.

“CBOD” means carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand, being a measure of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic substances in which the contribution from nitrogenous bacteria has been suppressed, as determined by the procedure set out in standard methods.

“City” means City of Prince George.

“Clean Out” means removal of settled and floating material collected in an oil-water separator, sediment interceptor or grease interceptor by a waste hauler for off-site waste management, or removal and disposal of such material in accordance with a waste discharge permit, authorization, code of practice or order issued by the Authorized Person.

“COD” means chemical oxygen demand, being a measure of the oxygen equivalent of the organic matter content of a sample that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant, as determined by the procedure set out in standard methods.

“Code of Practice” means a set of waste management practices applicable to specific industrial operations that identifies required procedures, treatment works, spill containment, record keeping or other requirements for wastewater discharge into the sanitary sewer system.

“Commercial Kitchen” means a kitchen equipped with any of the following fixtures; a multi-compartment pot sink, a commercial dishwasher, a pre-rinse sink or a self-cleaning exhaust hood; and which is not located on a premises used solely as a private residence.

“Composite Sample” means a sample of waste which is composed of equivalent portions of a specified number of grab samples collected manually or automatically at the same sampling point, at specified times or flow intervals during a specified sampling period.

“Condensed Water” means water which is produced through condensation and includes condensate drained from refrigeration equipment, air conditioning equipment and steam heating systems.

“Confined Space” means a structure or an area that meets all four of the following conditions, as defined in the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations:

- (a) is enclosed or partially enclosed;
- (b) is not designed, or intended, for continuous human occupancy;
- (c) has limited or restricted means for entry or exit that may complicate the provision of first aid, evacuation, rescue or other emergency response service; and
- (d) is large enough and so configured that a worker could enter to perform work.

“Contaminant” means any substance, whether gaseous, liquid or solid, whether dissolved or undissolved, or any wastewater quality parameter that, when present above a certain concentration in wastewater:

- (a) injures or is capable of injuring the health or safety of a person;
- (b) injures or is capable of injuring property or any life form;

- (c) interferes or is capable of interfering with the proper operation of a sewer or sanitary sewer system;
- (d) causes or is capable of causing material physical discomfort to a person; or
- (e) damages or is capable of damaging the environment.

"Discharge" means to directly or indirectly introduce a substance into a sewer or sanitary sewer system by spilling, disposing, abandoning, depositing, leaking, seeping, pouring, draining, emptying or by any other means.

"Domestic Waste" means:

- (a) sanitary waste or grey water produced on a residential premises, or through personal recreational use of land; or
- (b) sanitary waste and wastewater from showers and restroom washbasins produced on non-residential property.

"Dump Sink" means a sink in a food services operation that is connected to the sanitary sewer system and is used for dumping drinks or foods that may contain oil and grease.

"Emulsifier" means an additive allowing oil and grease, or oil and grease (hydrocarbons), to bypass treatment in a treatment works.

"Fees and Charges Bylaw" means the "City of Prince George Comprehensive Fees and Charges Bylaw No.7557, 2004".

"Flow Control Fitting" means a device used to limit the flow of wastewater into a grease interceptor in order not to exceed its rated flow capacity.

"Food Grinder" means a mechanical device that is connected to a sanitary sewer and is used to reduce the particle size of food waste disposed into a sanitary sewer system.

"Food Services Operation" means any operation where food intended for public consumption is prepared, processed, packaged, served, sold, dispensed or otherwise handled, including washing of utensils, in a manner that may result in the discharge of oil and grease or solids to a sanitary sewer, but not including mobile food services operations and bed and breakfast operations without commercial kitchens.

"Grab Sample" means a sample of waste collected at a particular time and place.

"Gravity Grease Interceptor" means a device that uses gravity and interior baffling to separate and retain oil and grease and solids from wastewater.

"Grease Interceptor" means a hydromechanical grease interceptor or a gravity grease interceptor designed and installed to separate and retain oil and grease and solids from wastewater for physical removal, while permitting wastewater to discharge to a sanitary sewer system.

"Grease Recovery Device" means a hydromechanical grease interceptor with the capability of removing the floating grease to an outside vessel.

"Grey Water" means wastewater from food preparation and washing, bathing, dishwashing and laundering.

"Hauled Industrial Wastewater" means any industrial wastewater that is collected from a wastewater generator and transported for off-site waste management by means other than discharge to a sanitary sewer. Such waste includes, but is not limited to, wastewater containing total oil and grease, oil and grease (hydrocarbons) or other restricted wastes but does not include septage.

"Hazardous Waste" means hazardous waste as defined in the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

"Hazardous Waste Regulation" means the Hazardous Waste Regulation, B.C. Reg. 63/88, enacted pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act*.

"High Volume Discharge" means any discharge of industrial wastewater into a sanitary sewer in excess of 10 cubic metres per day or 300 cubic metres over any consecutive 30-day period but not including water from a pool.

"Hydromechanical Grease Interceptor" means a device that uses hydromechanical separation, interior baffling and air entrainment barriers, whether in combination or independently, to separate and retain oil and grease and solids from wastewater.

"Industrial Wastewater" means wastewater that is not domestic waste, stormwater, uncontaminated wastewater or septage.

"Industrial Operation" means an industry, business or other operation or activity that produces industrial wastewater.

"Impervious" means not allowing fluid to pass through.

"Manual Wash" means vehicle wash operations wherein the customer or operator provides manual labour and where no self-propelled wash racks or conveyor equipment is used.

"Mechanical Repair Operation" means an operation undertaking the repair or maintenance of vehicles, engines, transmissions or other mechanical devices that use oil and grease (hydrocarbons) for lubrication including, but not limited to; mechanical repair shops, collision repair shops, small engine repair shops, vehicle maintenance facilities, radiator repair shops, engine washing activities, oil change operations, vehicle recycling operations, towing businesses, marine engine repair operations, aviation engine repair operations, and automotive detailing operations, but does not include vehicle wash operations.

"Mechanical Wash" means vehicle wash operations where vehicles are washed by equipment operated mechanically including, but not limited to, brush, soft cloth, tunnel and touchless systems.

"Mobile Food Services Operation" means a vehicle, cart or self-contained moveable structure not connected to a sanitary sewer that prepares, processes, packages, sells or serves food intended for public consumption.

"Monitoring Point" means an access point to a sanitary sewer, building sewer or other sewer system provided on private premises for the purpose of:

- (a) measuring the rate of flow or volume of wastewater being discharged from the premises; or
- (b) collecting samples of wastewater being discharged from the premises.

"Off-site Waste Management" means removal of waste to a commercial facility licensed by a local, provincial, state or federal government for treatment and disposal in accordance with applicable enactments.

"Oil and Grease" means an organic substance or substances from animal or vegetable sources including, but not limited to, fats, oils and grease, hydrocarbons, esters, waxes, and high molecular weight carboxylic acids which are recoverable by the partition-gravimetric procedure set out in standard methods.

"Oil and Grease (Hydrocarbons)" means an organic substance or substances including, but not limited to, non-polar petroleum hydrocarbons which are recoverable by the partition-gravimetric silica gel absorption procedure set out in standard methods.

"Oil-Water Separator" means a three chamber oil-water separator that meets the Standard for Oil-Water Separators (ULC-S656-00) prepared by Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada or equivalent oil-water separation technology able to achieve a wastewater discharge quality of 50 mg/L of oil and grease (hydrocarbons) or less.

"Operator" includes the person who owns or otherwise has a right to operate an industrial operation or any person who has been authorized by such person to act as their agent.

"Order" means an order issued by the Authorized Person.

"Owner" means, an owner of real property as defined in the *Community Charter*.

"pH" means the expression of the acidity or basicity of a solution as defined and determined by the procedure set out in standard methods.

"Polishing Works" means treatment works ancillary to an oil-water separator, such as filtration, coalescing plates, centrifuge or other treatment works designed to capture and retain suspended sediments.

"Pool" means any water-containing structure or equipment used for swimming or as a bath or hot tub designed to accommodate more than one bather at a time or used for decorative purposes.

"Pre-rinse Sink" means any sink with a manual spray which is used primarily for rinsing soiled utensils prior to subsequent washing in another sink or a dishwasher. For food services operations operating with no designated pre-rinse sink, the primary wash sink is deemed a pre-rinse sink.

"Prohibited Waste" means waste defined in Schedule "A" of this bylaw.

"Qualified Professional" means a person who:

- (a) is an engineer, scientist or technologist specializing in a particular applied science or technology;
- (b) is registered in British Columbia with a professional organization, is acting under that organization and its code of ethics, and is subject to disciplinary action by that professional association; and
- (c) through suitable education, experience, accreditation and knowledge respecting wastewater management, treatment works, and related engineering disciplines, may be reasonably relied upon to provide advice within their area of expertise and to carry out duties or functions in those areas.

"Rated Flow Capacity" means the quantity of wastewater per unit of time that will pass through a grease interceptor while allowing for effective operation.

"Recreational Vehicle Waste" means sanitary waste and grey water accumulated in the holding tanks of a trailer, camper, transportable housing unit, bus, boat or aircraft.

"Residential Property" means a property which is used primarily for a residential occupancy whether on a permanent, temporary or seasonal basis.

"Restricted Waste" means waste defined in Schedule "B" of this bylaw.

"Rotisserie" means cooking equipment which is typically used for roasting meat on a rotating spit and which discharges oil and grease or solids to the sanitary sewer.

"Sani-dump" means a facility connected to the sanitary sewer and operating under an authorization allowing the discharge of recreational vehicle waste and other wastewater as specified by the Authorized Person.

"Sanitary Clean Out" means a fitting that allows maintenance access to the sanitary sewer service.

"Sanitary Sewer" means a sewer for the collection and transmission of domestic or industrial wastewater or any combination thereof.

"Sanitary Sewer System" means all pipes, conduits, drains and other equipment and facilities, owned or otherwise under the control of the City, used for collecting, pumping, storing, conveying, treating and disposing of wastewater.

"Sanitary Waste" means waste that contains human feces, urine, blood or body fluids originating from toilets, urinals and similar fixtures.

"Sediment Interceptor" means an underground tank, sump, catch basin or other collection vessel receiving wastewater from an industrial operation and designed to capture and retain coarse solids.

"Septage" means residual liquid and settled solids from treatment or conveyance of domestic waste, normally collected in a septic tank, sewage holding tank, cesspool or

portable toilet or accumulated in sanitary sewer pipes, that is removed and transported from the site where the waste originated by means other than discharge into a sanitary sewer.

"Septage Disposal Facility" means a facility for receiving and treating septage.

"Septage Hauler" means a person or contractor that collects septage from a generator and transports and discharges it at a septage disposal facility on a commercial basis.

"Septage Hauler Authorization" means an authorization issued by the Authorized Person to an approved septage hauler to allow collection, transport and discharge of septage at a septage disposal facility.

"Service Area" means the municipal service for sanitary sewer provided within the boundaries of the City of Prince George.

"Service Connection" means the section of sanitary sewer pipe and related fixtures on public property by which a building sewer is connected to the sanitary sewer system.

"Sludge" means wastewater containing more than 0.5% total solids by volume.

"Solvent" means a hydrocarbon-based liquid used to clean equipment or to dissolve other substances.

"Soup Kettle" means a commercial cooking or warming kettle, including tilt kettles, which discharges oil and grease or solids to the sanitary sewer.

"Spill Containment" means an impervious structure that surrounds a container or works that complies with the requirements of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations for Type 1A, 1B or 1C means of containment, that is protected from vehicle contact and that is sufficient to hold the larger of:

- (a) 110% of the largest volume of free liquid in the container or works; or
- (b) 25% of the total volume of free liquid in storage.

"Spill Response Plan" means a written plan developed for use by an operator to respond to any spills of prohibited or restricted waste that defines the rules and responsibilities for a spill response, and includes contact names and numbers for the appropriate agencies and a list of all spill response equipment.

"Standard Methods" means the most recent edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" jointly prepared and published from time to time by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and the Water Environment Federation, or, in the absence of an applicable method from that publication, a method specified by the Authorized Person.

"Stormwater" means water resulting from natural precipitation from the atmosphere and which is typically conveyed in a storm sewer or a watercourse.

“Structural Defect” means physical damage to a service connection caused by external load bearing forces to the extent that the service connection is no longer in good working order. Structural defects include, but are not limited to, separations, misalignments, bellies, sags and total collapses.

"Substance" includes any solid, liquid or gas.

"Total Suspended Solids" means an insoluble substance, or substances, in liquid that is removable by filtration as determined by the procedure set out in standard methods.

"Total Volume" means the sum of the volumes of each compartment of a fixture measured to the level of the top of the sidewall of the fixture, not including drain boards.

"Treatment Works” means a device, treatment system or procedure that is designed to remove substances or contaminants, from wastewater produced on premises prior to discharge into the sanitary sewer system, and includes, but is not limited to interceptors, separators and sumps.

"Uncontaminated Wastewater" means wastewater to which no contaminant has been added as a consequence of its use, or to modify its use by any person, including cooling water, condensed water and water from domestic water supply works and does not include stormwater.

“Utensil” means any item that may come into contact with food including: kitchenware, tableware, plates, glasses, cutlery or other similar items used in the preparation, service, storage or consumption of food.

“Vehicle” includes any bus, commercial vehicle, emergency vehicle, farm tractor, industrial utility vehicle, mobile equipment, motor home, off-road vehicle, school bus, tow car, or trailer as defined in the *Motor Vehicle Act*. It may also include a combination of vehicles such as road building machines, semi-trailers, or truck tractors as defined in the *Commercial Transport Act*.

"Vehicle Wash Operation" means the washing of the exterior of vehicles by any industrial operation or by a public authority.

“Vehicle Wash Wastewater Treatment System” means one or more oil-water separators in combination with additional treatment works, such as a sediment pit, polishing works or other treatment works, which together are designed to meet the requirements of section 2.1 of Schedule “E” of this bylaw.

"Waste" means any substance whether gaseous, liquid or solid, that is, or is intended to be, discharged or discarded, directly or indirectly, to the sanitary sewer system.

“Waste Hauler” means a person or contractor that collects waste from a generator and transports and discharges it at an off-site waste management facility on a commercial basis.

"Waste Discharge Permit" means a permit issued by the Authorized Person, specifying the terms and conditions for discharge of wastewater under this bylaw.

"Wastewater" means water and water-carried wastes from residential or industrial premises or any other source, and includes sanitary waste.

"Wastewater Treatment Facility" means a works owned or otherwise under the control or jurisdiction of the City that gathers, treats, transports, stores, utilizes or discharges wastewater.

"Watercourse" means:

- (a) a river, stream, creek, waterway, lagoon, lake, spring, swamp, marsh or other natural body of water; or
- (b) a canal, ditch, reservoir or other man-made surface feature, whether it contains or conveys water continuously or intermittently.

"Waterworks" means any works owned or otherwise under the control or jurisdiction of the City or an improvement district that collects, treats, transports or stores drinking water.

"Wetted Height" means the depth from the static water line to the bottom of an oil-water separator, a sediment interceptor or a grease interceptor.

"Wok Station" means cooking equipment with a water supply and one or more cooking surfaces, typically used for stir frying food and which discharges water, oil and grease or solids to a sanitary sewer.

"Works" includes:

- (a) a drain, ditch, sanitary sewer or waste disposal system including a wastewater treatment facility, sanitary sewer lift station or outfall;
- (b) a device, equipment, land or a structure that:
 - (i) measures, handles, transports, stores, treats or destroys waste or a contaminant; or
 - (ii) introduces waste or a contaminant into the environment;
- (c) an installation, plant, machinery, equipment, land; or a process that causes or may cause a release of a contaminant into the environment, or is designed or used to measure or control the introduction of waste into the environment, or to measure or control a contaminant; or
- (d) an installation, plant, machinery, equipment, land or a process that monitors or cleans up a contaminant or waste.

3.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 Compliance with this bylaw shall not relieve any person from the obligation to comply with any other Federal or Provincial laws or regulations and other pertinent bylaws of the City.

3.2 This bylaw does not apply to any activity of the City or its contractors, carried out in the course of construction, operation or maintenance of the sanitary sewer system.

- 3.3 If any provision of this bylaw is found to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalid provision may be severed.
- 3.4 Headings or sub-headings in this bylaw are for ease of reference and guidance purposes only and must not be construed as defining, or in any way limiting the scope or intent of this bylaw.
- 3.5 All schedules attached to this bylaw form an integral part of this bylaw.

4.0 CONNECTION TO AND USE OF SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

- 4.1 An owner of every parcel of real property to which a sewer service connection can be made and on which a building or structure is situated must connect the building or structure to the sanitary sewer system by December 31 of the second calendar year following the installation of the sewer main.
- 4.2 An application to connect to the sanitary sewer system must be made to the Authorized Person in the form prescribed for that purpose and must be accompanied by the applicable connection fee specified in the Fees and Charges Bylaw.
- 4.3 Unless the Authorized Person determines that a sanitary sewer service to the property is not feasible, the Authorized Person shall, within 90 days of the date of application or such greater period as may be warranted by weather conditions, install a sewer service connection to the property at the location and elevation determined by the Authorized Person.
- 4.4 No person shall connect to the sanitary sewer system any building sewer or any other fitting or device conveying sewage, except in accordance with this bylaw.
- 4.5 An occupier of real property or other person who uses the sanitary sewer system may discharge wastewater into the sanitary sewer system only on the condition that the occupier pays all costs, rates, charges, and user fees that are or may be imposed for the use of the sanitary sewer system under this bylaw or any other bylaw of the City.
- 4.6 An owner is responsible for any contravention of this bylaw arising on the parcel to which sanitary sewer service is provided, whether the contravention is committed by the owner or by an occupier or by a person renting, leasing or having access to the property.
- 4.7 Any person who uses the sanitary sewer system is responsible for controlling the discharge of wastewater in compliance with this bylaw and the requirements of any applicable waste discharge permit, authorization, code of practice, or order issued under this bylaw.

5.0 AUTHORITY OF THE AUTHORIZED PERSON

- 5.1 The Authorized Person may carry out any act or function assigned by this bylaw.

- 5.2 The Authorized Person may prescribe the form of any application and any waste discharge permit, authorization, code of practice, order or agreement required by, or issued pursuant to, this bylaw.
- 5.3 The Authorized Person may enter on property at any reasonable time in accordance with section 16 of the *Community Charter* for the purpose of inspecting and determining whether the regulations under this bylaw are being complied with.
- 5.4 The Authorized Person may carry out any measures or actions reasonably required to ensure compliance with this bylaw, including, but not limited to:
- (a) determining whether the provisions of this bylaw, including those pertaining to disposal of wastewater to the sanitary sewer system or to a septage disposal facility, are being complied with;
 - (b) connecting to the sanitary sewer system any building or structure required by section 4.1 of this bylaw to be connected, upon the failure of the owner to do so within the time specified in that section and at the expense of the owner, as long as the Authorized Person has provided at least 30 days' written notice to the owner of the requirement to connect;
 - (c) disconnecting, at the cost of the owner of the parcel to which the connection has been made, any building sewer or other fitting or device conveying sewage that has been connected to the sanitary sewer system other than in compliance with this bylaw;
 - (d) determining whether the terms of a waste discharge permit, authorization, code of practice or order issued under this bylaw, are being complied with;
 - (e) determining the size, depth, location and condition of any building sewer, sanitary sewer and all connections made to the sanitary sewer system; and
 - (f) inspecting, observing, measuring, sampling and testing the quantity and nature of wastewater being discharged into the sanitary sewer system or to a septage facility.
- 5.5 The Authorized Person may suspend or revoke a waste discharge permit or authorization in its entirety for failure to:
- (a) comply with the terms and conditions of the permit or authorization;
 - (b) comply with this bylaw, or any enactment applicable to the discharge of wastewater into the sanitary sewer system or a septage disposal facility; or
 - (c) pay the applicable fees set out in the Fees and Charges Bylaw.

6.0 SANITARY SEWER USE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Responsibilities of the Property Owner

6.1 The owner is responsible for:

- (a) all repair or replacement of the owner's building sewer and all associated costs; and

(b) all maintenance of the service connection and building sewer such that the sanitary sewer is in good working order.

6.2 The repair, replacement and maintenance referred to in subsection 6.1 must be carried out in accordance with procedures approved by the Authorized Person and standards established or followed by the City. The owner must obtain all permits required by the City prior to commencing any associated work.

6.3 The owner must immediately notify the City in the event that any building sewer or service connection is blocked, damaged, has structural defects or is not functioning correctly.

6.4 In the event that a building or structure is removed from its site, or is destroyed, or is damaged to the extent that it can no longer be put to any use, the owner shall, at the owner's expense, effectively cap the downstream side of the building sewer, at three (3) metres within the private property, from the property line, wherever possible, for the period during which the service connection is not in use.

6.5 If the building sewer is deemed damaged, has structural defects or is not functioning correctly, the Authorized Person may require the owner, at the owner's expense, to have the service connection capped and sealed.

Responsibilities of the City

6.6 The City, on receiving notification from an owner that a building sewer or service connection is blocked, damaged, has structural defects or is not functioning correctly may investigate to determine whether a problem exists within the sanitary sewer system, excluding the service connection and building sewer, and may advise the owner of the results of the investigation and any subsequent actions required of the owner.

6.7 The City, in the event that any building sewer is blocked or damaged by the owner and the owner fails to take the necessary steps to clear the blockage or repair the damage, may take all necessary steps to unblock and repair the building sewer at the expense of the owner in accordance with the requirements of section 16.0 of this bylaw.

Sanitary Sewer System Capacity and Rate of Discharge

6.8 The Authorized Person may require that the rate of discharge of industrial wastewater during a twenty-four (24) hour period from a property connected to the sanitary sewer system may be limited if there is insufficient capacity in the sanitary sewer system, or portion thereof, to accommodate existing or proposed wastewater flows.

7.0 DISCHARGES TO THE SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

General Requirements

7.1 No Person shall directly or indirectly discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system:

(a) any Prohibited Waste, as described in Schedule "A";

- (b) any Restricted Waste, as described in Schedule “B” unless that person:
 - (i) has first obtained a waste discharge permit or authorization; or
 - (ii) complies with a code of practice for that type of waste; or
- (c) any High Volume Discharge unless that person:
 - (i) has first obtained a waste discharge permit or authorization; or
 - (ii) complies with a code of practice for that type of waste.

Other Waste Types

- 7.2 No person shall directly or indirectly discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system any septage other than as specified in section 8.0.
- 7.3 No Person shall directly or indirectly discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system any hauled industrial wastewater except as authorized by the Authorized Person.
- 7.4 No person shall directly or indirectly discharge, or allow or cause to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system, any recreational vehicle waste except:
 - (a) at a sani-dump connected to the sanitary sewer system operating under an authorization that specifically allows such discharges; or
 - (b) as authorized by the Authorized Person.

8.0 DISCHARGES TO A SEPTAGE DISPOSAL FACILITY

General Requirements

- 8.1 No person shall discharge septage directly or indirectly into the sanitary sewer system other than at a septage disposal facility designated by the Authorized Person.
- 8.2 No person shall discharge hauled industrial wastewater at a septage disposal facility except as authorized by the Authorized Person.
- 8.3 All septage waste discharged at a septage disposal facility must be from sources within the service area.
- 8.4 The Authorized Person may order a septage hauler to interrupt the discharge of septage at a septage disposal facility, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the septage does not meet the quality criteria set out in section 8.13.

Septage Hauler Authorization

- 8.5 Any person who discharges septage at a septage disposal facility must have, in addition to a City business license, a valid septage hauler authorization issued by the Authorized Person.
- 8.6 The septage hauler authorization referred to in section 8.5 must be obtained by all septage haulers operating on or before (bylaw adoption date) through written application to the Authorized Person, not more than ninety (90) days after (bylaw adoption date).

- 8.7 The septage hauler authorization referred to in section 8.5 must be obtained by all septage haulers commencing operation after (bylaw adoption date) through written application to the Authorized Person, not less than sixty (60) days before commencing discharge at a septage disposal facility.
- 8.8 Any person who applies for, and is issued, a septage hauler authorization shall pay all fees and charges applicable under the Fees and Charges Bylaw.
- 8.9 Septage hauler authorizations are non-transferrable.

Vehicle and Equipment Requirements

- 8.10 Each vehicle owned by a septage hauler that is used for discharge of septage at a septage disposal facility must be listed in the septage hauler's septage hauler authorization.
- 8.11 Each vehicle referred to in section 8.10 must provide sufficient containment of septage loads to prevent spillage in transit, including spillage from tanks, hoses and other fixtures.
- 8.12 A septage hauler who has used tanks, hoses and fixtures to pump, haul or store any prohibited waste or restricted waste that does not meet the criteria in section 8.13, must clean the tanks, hoses and fixtures to ensure they do not contain any residual contaminants, before using them to collect and transport septage to a septage disposal facility.

Septage Quality Criteria

- 8.13 All septage transported and discharged by a septage hauler at a septage disposal facility must not:
- (a) contain any Prohibited Waste as set out in Schedule "A";
 - (b) contain any Restricted Waste as set out in Schedule "B", with the exception of: BOD, CBOD, COD, TSS, Oil and Grease -Total, and particle size waste;
 - (c) have a visible "oily sheen" resulting from Oil and Grease (hydrocarbons) concentration on its surface; or
 - (d) have a total solids content greater than six (6) percent by volume.

Sampling and Reporting of Septage Discharged

- 8.14 The Authorized Person may sample the contents of any vehicle transporting septage to a septage disposal facility prior to the contents being discharged at the facility.
- 8.15 The Authorized Person may require that a septage hauler who wishes to discharge septage into a septage disposal facility, or a generator of septage, undertake, at that person's expense, sampling and analysis of the septage, and provide the results of the sampling and analysis to the Authorized Person before receiving approval to transport or discharge the septage.
- 8.16 At the end of each calendar month, each septage hauler must provide the Authorized Person with a report, in a form acceptable to the Authorized Person that includes the

following information regarding each load that the septage hauler has discharged at a septage disposal facility within that calendar month:

- (a) date;
- (b) time of disposal;
- (c) the source of each septage load, by civic address, and name of industrial operation in the case of non-residential sources, and in the case of a mixed load, the source of each portion of the load;
- (d) the type of each septage load;
- (e) the quantity of each septage load in litres; and
- (f) the name of the driver.

9.0 WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

General Requirements

- 9.1 The Authorized Person may issue a waste discharge permit or authorization to allow the discharge of industrial waste, either directly or indirectly to the sanitary sewer system, upon such terms and conditions as the Authorized Person considers appropriate for the protection of the sanitary sewer system, human or animal health and safety, and the environment, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may in the waste discharge permit or authorization:
- (a) place limits and restrictions on the quantity, frequency of discharge and nature of the wastewater permitted to be discharged;
 - (b) require the holder of a waste discharge permit or authorization, at their expense, to repair, alter, remove or add works, or construct new works, including treatment works, to ensure that the discharge will comply with the waste discharge permit or authorization, this bylaw and any other applicable enactment;
 - (c) require the holder of a waste discharge permit or authorization, at their expense, to monitor the wastewater being discharged under the waste discharge permit or authorization in the manner specified by the Authorized Person and to provide information concerning the discharge as requested by the Authorized Person including, but not limited to, routine maintenance check dates, treatment work clean out and waste removal dates, monitoring results and the means of disposal of accumulated wastes and waste treatment residuals;
 - (d) require the holder of the waste discharge permit or authorization to submit to the Authorized Person detailed plans, sealed engineering drawings and operating procedures for all existing and planned facilities installed on the premises for the purpose of preventing accidental discharge; and
 - (e) require confirmation of compliance by the holder of the waste discharge permit or authorization with such other enactments as the Authorized Person considers necessary or desirable in the circumstances.

Application Requirements

- 9.2 Any person who discharges any of the wastes set out in sections 7.1 to 7.4 to the sanitary sewer system must, unless they comply with a code of practice for that type of waste, apply for and obtain a waste discharge permit or authorization, unless the Authorized Person has determined that a permit or authorization is not required.

- 9.3 An application for a waste discharge permit or authorization, by a person referred to in section 9.2 who is discharging on or before (bylaw adoption date), shall be made to the Authorized Person not more than ninety (90) days after (bylaw adoption date) and shall be accompanied by such information, engineering drawings, and specifications as the Authorized Person may require.
- 9.4 An application for a waste discharge permit or authorization, by a person referred to in section 9.2 who is discharging after (bylaw adoption date), or applies for an amendment to an existing waste discharge permit or authorization, shall be made to the Authorized Person not less than sixty (60) days prior to the date on which the wastewater discharge to the sanitary sewer system is proposed to commence, and shall be accompanied by such information, engineering drawings, and specifications as the Authorized Person may require.
- 9.5 Any person who applies for, and is issued, a waste discharge permit or authorization shall pay all fees and charges applicable under the Fees and Charges Bylaw.

Notification of Change

- 9.6 The holder of a waste discharge permit or authorization shall notify the Authorized Person in writing not less than sixty (60) days prior to commencing a new operation or expanding or changing an existing operation which may affect, or potentially affect, the composition, total volume, or location of the wastewater discharge to the sanitary sewer system.
- 9.7 The holder of a waste discharge permit or authorization shall notify the Authorized Person in writing of any closure, or change in ownership, name or address of the industrial operation not less than fourteen (14) days before the date that the change becomes effective.
- 9.8 A waste discharge permit or authorization may not be transferred or assigned without the Authorized Person's consent in writing.
- 9.9 The Authorized Person may withhold the consent referred to in section 9.8 where there has been a breach of this bylaw or a condition of the waste discharge permit or authorization, until the breach has been remedied.
- 9.10 Existing waste discharge permits and authorizations may be revised or cancelled, by written notice from the Authorized Person, if required to comply with a change in Provincial or Federal enactments.

Expiry

- 9.11 A waste discharge permit or authorization shall expire on the earlier of:
- (a) the date set out in the waste discharge permit or authorization; and
 - (b) the date on which the waste discharge permit or authorization holder receives written notice from the Authorized Person that the permit or authorization has been cancelled or revoked.

Treatment Works Requirements

- 9.12 The Authorized Person may, by written notice, direct an operator to retain the services of a qualified professional to determine an acceptable method of treatment of wastewater to meet the requirements of this bylaw, where the Authorized Person has reason to believe that wastewater is being discharged to the Sanitary Sewer System in contravention of the bylaw.
- 9.13 A qualified professional referred to in section 9.12 shall submit to the Authorized Person a detailed report on any proposed treatment works for approval and inclusion in a waste discharge permit or authorization. Such a report must contain, at a minimum:
- (a) sealed engineering drawings of the proposed works;
 - (b) results of chemical analysis of the wastewater to be treated, including the concentrations of all restricted wastes contained in the wastewater;
 - (c) estimated concentrations of all restricted wastes in the treated wastewater;
 - (d) an estimate of the reduction efficiency of the proposed works; and
 - (e) operation and maintenance requirements, sample collection protocols and a sampling and analysis schedule for the proposed works.
- 9.14 Upon approval of a proposed treatment works by the Authorized Person, an operator must install and operate the works in accordance with the conditions specified in a waste discharge permit or authorization.

10.0 CODES OF PRACTICE

General Requirements

- 10.1 Codes of practice applicable to particular types of industrial operations are set out in Schedules "C", "D" and "E" of this bylaw.
- 10.2 A code of practice does not apply to an industrial operation that is subject to a waste discharge permit or authorization, unless otherwise specified in the waste discharge permit or authorization.
- 10.3 Nothing in a code of practice relieves a person discharging waste from complying with this bylaw, a waste discharge permit, an authorization or any other applicable enactment.
- 10.4 If a code of practice establishes a requirement in relation to a specific industrial operation which differs from a provision in this bylaw, the requirement in the code of practice prevails.
- 10.5 The Authorized Person may require the operator of an industrial operation that is subject to a code of practice under this bylaw to obtain a waste discharge permit or authorization to establish such terms and conditions as the Authorized Person considers appropriate for the protection of the sanitary sewer system, human or animal health and safety, and the environment.

- 10.6 Any person who registers an operation under a code of practice specified in this bylaw shall pay all fees and charges applicable under the Fees and Charges Bylaw.

Registration

- 10.7 As a condition of discharge of waste into the sanitary sewer system, an operator of an industrial operation that is subject to a code of practice under this bylaw must submit to the Authorized Person a completed code of practice registration form as prescribed by the Authorized Person:

- (a) within 90 days of the date of the applicable code of practice becoming fully effective under this bylaw, in the case of an industrial operation in existence on (the adoption date); or
- (b) in all other cases, not less than 30 days prior to the industrial operation commencing the discharge of waste into the sanitary sewer system.

- 10.8 An operator must report to the Authorized Person any closure, or change in the ownership, name, location, contact person, and telephone number, of a registered industrial operation within 30 days of the change by submitting a completed code of practice registration form describing the changes.

- 10.9 An operator must report to the Authorized Person any change in the industrial operation resulting in the operation no longer meeting the definition applicable to that type of industrial operation, no less than 30 days prior to the change occurring by submitting a completed code of practice registration form, describing the changes.

11.0 INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF TREATMENT WORKS

- 11.1 An operator of an industrial operation who is discharging any waste other than domestic waste into the sanitary sewer system must install any treatment works or equipment necessary to ensure that any wastes discharged from the premises comply with this Bylaw.
- 11.2 An operator of an industrial operation must not locate the access to any treatment works or monitoring point(s) required by this bylaw, in a confined space.
- 11.3 An operator of an industrial operation who is discharging any waste other than domestic waste into the sanitary sewer system shall ensure that all necessary measures are taken to keep all treatment works, equipment and facilities maintained and in good repair to ensure compliance with this bylaw, any applicable waste discharge permit, authorization, code of practice or an order.
- 11.4 No person shall discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system any industrial wastewater which has bypassed any waste control or treatment works or which is not otherwise in compliance with this bylaw.
- 11.5 A person must ensure that any waste accumulated in any treatment works is removed and disposed of in a safe manner in accordance with all applicable enactments and the waste is not discharged directly or indirectly into the sanitary sewer system.

12.0 MONITORING, SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Monitoring Points

- 12.1 An operator of an industrial operation who is discharging any waste other than domestic waste into the sanitary sewer system must install and maintain in good working order, at their expense, one or more monitoring points to allow observation, sampling and flow measurement of all industrial wastewater discharged from the premises.
- 12.2 Each monitoring point required under section 12.1 must be designed, installed and/or constructed in accordance with good engineering practice and be located on the premises of the operator such that waste can be monitored immediately downstream of any treatment works and upstream of any addition of domestic waste, as approved by the Authorized Person.
- 12.3 A monitoring point required under section 12.1 shall, for the purposes of enforcing this bylaw, be deemed to be the point or points at which a discharge into the sanitary sewer system is made.
- 12.4 In the absence of a monitoring point required under section 12.1, the point of discharge into the sanitary sewer system shall, for the purposes of enforcing this bylaw, be the location determined by the Authorized Person where there is access to the waste for the purpose of sampling and flow measurement.
- 12.5 An operator must ensure that all monitoring points, flow measuring devices, and other monitoring devices required by this bylaw are accessible for inspection by the Authorized Person.
- 12.6 An operator must not locate any monitoring point, or monitoring devices, required by this bylaw in a confined space.

Flow Measurement, Sampling and Analysis

- 12.7 The Authorized Person may require that a person who is discharging industrial wastewater into the sanitary sewer system undertake, at that person's expense, flow measurement, sampling and analysis of the waste discharged and provide the results to the City in the form and in the time specified by the Authorized Person.
- 12.8 All sampling and analysis required by the Authorized Person must be carried out in accordance with methods and procedures specified in standard methods.
- 12.9 Samples which have been collected for analysis as the result of a requirement of the Authorized Person must be analysed by an independent accredited laboratory using a method or methods that are within the scope of the laboratory's accreditation.
- 12.10 Where wastewater sampling is required for the purpose of determining compliance with this bylaw, the sample may:
- (a) be a single grab sample; or

- (b) be a composite sample collected manually or by using an automated sampling device; and
- (c) contain additives for its preservation.

12.11 For the purpose of determining compliance with this bylaw, discrete wastewater lines within a premises may be sampled, at the discretion of the Authorized Person.

12.12 Upon determination that a contravention of this bylaw has taken place, the Authorized Person may require post-contravention flow measurement, sampling or analysis at the expense of the person responsible for the contravention, to confirm that the contravention has been remedied.

13.0 RECORD KEEPING AND PROVISION OF INFORMATION

13.1 Any person who is subject to a waste discharge permit, an authorization, an order, or a code of practice permitting the discharge of industrial wastewater into the sanitary sewer system must retain and preserve:

- (a) all records of waste discharge including, but not limited to, those relating to monitoring, sampling, chemical analysis, inspections, equipment maintenance and repair, disposal of accumulated wastes, pH monitoring and batch discharges; and
- (b) all records which pertain to waste discharges or other activities regulated by this bylaw which are the subject of administrative action or any other enforcement measures by the City until all such action or measures have concluded and all periods of limitation with respect to any appeals have expired.

13.2 Unless otherwise specified in a code of practice, and notwithstanding 13.1(b), records required under section 13.1 shall be retained for not less than five (5) years after their creation and be available at the place of business for inspection during normal business hours upon request by the Authorized Person.

13.3 No person shall, in applying for a waste discharge permit or authorization or providing any report or other information required by this bylaw, provide to the Authorized Person any information that is false, misleading or incomplete.

14.0 UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES AND SPILL RESPONSE

14.1 Any person who discharges waste or allows the discharge of waste into the sanitary sewer system in contravention of any waste discharge permit, authorization, code of practice or order, or that is otherwise in contravention of this bylaw, after becoming aware of the discharge, must take all reasonable measures to stop the discharge and immediately notify the following contacts and provide any information requested regarding the discharge:

- (a) 9-1-1 Emergency (only where the discharge presents an immediate danger to human health or safety);
- (b) the City of Prince George Call Centre at 311;

- (c) the Environmental Emergency Program of B.C. at 1-800-663-3456, if the amount of discharge is or may be reportable under the Spill Reporting Regulation B.C. Reg. 187/2017;
 - (d) the owner of the premises where the discharge occurred; and
 - (e) any other person whom the person reporting knows, or ought to know, may be directly affected by the discharge.
- 14.2 Any person who discharged or allowed a discharge of waste referred to in section 14.1 must, as soon as that person becomes aware of the discharge and has notified the applicable contacts, take all reasonable measures to:
- (a) confine, minimize, counteract, mitigate, remedy and repair the effects of the discharge; and
 - (b) remove or otherwise dispose of the remaining substance, or substances, and all materials used in the discharge clean-up or spill response, in a manner consistent with this bylaw and other applicable enactments.
- 14.3 Any person who discharged or allowed a discharge of waste referred to in section 14.1 must provide a detailed report on the discharge to the Authorized Person, within five (5) working days after the discharge, containing the following information to the best of their knowledge:
- (a) name, phone number and email address for the person making the report;
 - (b) name, phone number and email address for the person who reported the discharge;
 - (c) name, phone number and email address for the owner of the substance discharged;
 - (d) location, date, time and duration of the discharge;
 - (e) identification of the premises where the discharge occurred;
 - (f) description of the source of the discharge;
 - (g) type and concentration of all substances discharged, and any known associated hazards;
 - (h) estimated total weight or volume of the substance(s) discharged;
 - (i) cause and impact of the discharge; and
 - (j) details of corrective action being taken, or anticipated to be taken, to control the discharge or to prevent similar discharges.
- 14.4 The Authorized Person may require the person responsible for an unauthorized discharge to prepare and submit a spill response plan to the Authorized Person and indicate how the risk of future incidents will be reduced and how future incidents will be addressed.
- 14.5 If the person responsible for an unauthorized discharge or spill fails to adequately respond as indicated in section 14.2, the City may take whatever measures are necessary to remedy the effects of the discharge or spill.

15.0 ENFORCEMENT

City's Authority to Enforce

- 15.1 The City may enforce, prevent or restrain a contravention of this bylaw in proceedings brought in the B.C. Supreme Court under section 274 of the *Community Charter*.
- 15.2 The City may, instead or in addition, enforce this bylaw under the *Offence Act*, Division 3 of Part 8 of the *Community Charter*, or the *Local Government Bylaw Notice Enforcement Act*.

Offences and Penalties

- 15.3 Where a building sewer has been connected to the sanitary sewer system, all waste shall be discharged to the sanitary sewer system and no person shall cause or permit any waste to be drained, discharged or disposed of in any other manner, including but not limited to, the storm sewer.
- 15.4 No person shall damage, destroy, uncover, deface, obstruct or tamper with any part of the sanitary sewer system.
- 15.5 No person shall obstruct, hinder, prevent or otherwise interfere with an entry onto property in respect of this bylaw that is authorized under section 16 of the *Community Charter*.
- 15.6 No person shall directly or indirectly discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into the sanitary sewer system, including a septage disposal facility, any water or other substance for the purpose of diluting any discharge of industrial wastewater or septage to achieve compliance with the requirements of this bylaw.
- 15.7 Any person who contravenes this bylaw by doing an act that it forbids, or omitting to do an act that it requires to be done, commits an offence against the bylaw.
- 15.8 Any person who commits an offence against this bylaw is liable to a penalty of:
- (a) not more than \$10,000, in the case of a prosecution under the *Offence Act*;
 - (b) the applicable fine prescribed by "City of Prince George Municipal Ticket Information Utilization Bylaw No. 8919, 2017", in the case of enforcement by means of a municipal ticket information; or
 - (c) the applicable penalty prescribed by "City of Prince George Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw No. 8813, 2016", in the case of enforcement by means of a bylaw notice.
- 15.9 Each day that an offence continues constitutes a separate offence for which the person is liable to the applicable fine or penalty indicated in section 15.8.
- 15.10 In the case of an offence involving the direct or indirect discharge of waste or wastewater from a motor vehicle into the sanitary sewer system, the City may enforce this bylaw against the vehicle operator, the registered owner of the vehicle, or both.

Interruption of Service for Non-compliance

- 15.11 The City may, after providing at least thirty (30) days written notice to a person, interrupt the use of the sanitary sewer system by the person for failing to comply with any provision of this bylaw that deals with the source, type, quantity or quality of substances discharged, either directly or indirectly, into the sanitary sewer system.
- 15.12 Within seven (7) days of receipt of a notice of interruption of the use of the sanitary sewer system as referred to section 15.11, a person may request that Council review the decision subject to the following:
- (a) the person's request shall be in writing and include reasons in support of the review;
 - (b) upon receipt of a complete written request for Council's review, the Authorized Person shall prepare and forward a report to both the person and Council attaching the request for review and setting out the reasons for the service interruption notice;
 - (c) at a date and time set by Council, the person shall have the opportunity to appear before Council and be heard regarding the service interruption; and
 - (d) following this hearing, Council shall review the decision of the Authorized Person to interrupt the service and either uphold the decision or substitute the Council's decision for the Authorized Person's.

Emergency

- 15.13 If any discharge or spill creates an immediate danger to any person, or endangers or interferes with the operation of the sanitary sewer system, the City may despite sections 15.11 and 15.12 disconnect, plug or seal off that discharge, without notice, or take such other action as is necessary to prevent that discharge from entering the sanitary sewer system.
- 15.14 The City may refuse connection to the sanitary sewer system of a building sewer that has been disconnected, pursuant to section 15.13, until satisfied that the wastewater is suitable to enter the sanitary sewer system.

16.0 FEES AND CHARGES

General Requirements

- 16.1 All costs, rates, charges and user fees payable under this bylaw are specified in the Fees and Charges Bylaw.
- 16.2 Every owner of a parcel that is connected to the sanitary sewer system must pay the monthly flat or metered user rate, as applicable, specified in the Fees and Charges Bylaw.
- 16.3 Every owner of a parcel that is required by this bylaw to be connected to the sanitary sewer system but has not been connected, must pay the monthly flat or metered user rate, as applicable, specified in the Fees and Charges Bylaw, regardless of the lack of connection.

High Strength Surcharge Fee

- 16.4 Where a wastewater discharge is allowed under the requirements of a waste discharge permit, an authorization or an order, and it exceeds the limits for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and/or Total Suspended Solids (TSS) as set out in Schedule “B” of this bylaw, it is subject to a high strength surcharge fee, based on:
- (a) treatment or removal costs of those constituents; and
 - (b) the average strength and volume of discharge.
- 16.5 The person discharging the wastewater referred to in section 16.4 shall pay a high strength surcharge fee for that portion of the wastewater discharge in excess of the prescribed limit as set out in the Fees and Charges Bylaw.
- 16.6 The Authorized Person may require the person referred to in section 16.5 to permit the City to sample and analyse the discharge and may, if a high strength surcharge fee is applicable, impose the testing fee specified for that purpose in the Fees and Charges Bylaw in addition to the high strength surcharge fee. Any person subject to such a requirement may engage at their cost a qualified professional to conduct the sampling and analysis and report the results to the City, subject to the Authorized Person’s prior approval of the qualifications of the qualified professional, the sampling and testing procedures to be used, and the date for submission of the test results to the City, and in such cases the sampling and analysis shall be performed by the qualified professional and no testing fee shall apply.

Recovery of Costs

- 16.7 Where, under the authority of this bylaw, the City performs any work on a property or any premises, or provides any service to a property or premises, on default by the owner or operator of the property or premises, the owner or operator shall reimburse the City for its costs in performing that work or providing that service within 30 days of receiving the City’s invoice.
- 16.8 In addition to any other remedy the City may have in relation to a contravention of this bylaw, the City may recover from the person responsible for an unauthorized discharge under section 14.0 any costs of time, materials or services incurred by the City as a result of the unauthorized discharge.
- 16.9 Costs incurred by the City for work done or services provided to land or improvements pursuant to this Bylaw may be collected, in respect of the parcels of land served by the service connections, in the same manner and with the same remedies as property taxes, and if it is due and payable by December 31 and if unpaid on that date, is deemed to be taxes in arrears.

17.0 SCHEDULES

- 17.1 The following list of schedules are attached to this Bylaw and are incorporated in and form part of this Bylaw:

- Schedule “A” Prohibited Waste
- Schedule “B” Restricted Waste

Bylaw No. 9055, 2019

Schedule "C" Code of Practice for Food Service Operations
Schedule "D" Code of Practice for Mechanical Repair Operations
Schedule "E" Code of Practice for Vehicle Wash Operations

18.0 CITATION, REPEAL AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

18.1 This bylaw may be cited as "City of Prince George Sanitary Sewer Use Bylaw No. 9055, 2019".

18.2 "City of Prince George Sanitary Sewer Bylaw No. 7897, 2006" is repealed.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS **9TH** DAY OF **SEPTEMBER** , 2019.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS **9TH** DAY OF **SEPTEMBER** , 2019.

READ A THIRD TIME THIS **9TH** DAY OF **SEPTEMBER** , 2019.

ADOPTED THIS DAY OF 2019, BY A
DECISION OF ALL MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL PRESENT AND ELIGIBLE TO VOTE.

MAYOR

CORPORATE OFFICER

SCHEDULE "A"

PROHIBITED WASTE

Prohibited waste means any one (1) of the following, in any amount:

- 1.0 **Hazardous Waste** meaning hazardous waste as defined in the Hazardous Waste Regulation.
- 2.0 **Air Contaminant Waste** meaning any waste other than sanitary waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of creating, causing or introducing an air contaminant outside the sanitary sewer system or is capable of creating, causing or introducing an air contaminant within the sanitary sewer system which would prevent safe entry by the Authorized Person.
- 3.0 **Flammable or Explosive Waste** meaning any waste, which by itself or in combination with another substance is capable of causing or contributing to an explosion or supporting combustion in the sanitary sewer system including, but not limited to gasoline, naphtha, propane, diesel, fuel oil, kerosene, benzene, solvents, acetone or alcohol.
- 4.0 **Obstructive Waste** meaning any waste, either solid or viscous, which by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of obstructing the flow of, or interfering with, the operation or performance of the sanitary sewer system including but not limited to; earth, sand, ash, metal, glass, rags, cloth, tar, asphalt, cement-based products, plastic, wood, waste portions of animals, fish or fowl, and solidified fat.
- 5.0 **Corrosive Waste** meaning any waste with corrosive properties which, by itself or in combination with any other substance, causes or may cause damage to the sanitary sewer system or which may prevent safe entry by the Authorized Person.
- 6.0 **High Temperature Waste** meaning:
 - (a) any waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, will create heat in amounts which is capable of interfering with the operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system or with the treatment of waste in a wastewater treatment facility;
 - (b) any waste which will raise the temperature of waste entering any wastewater treatment facility to 40 degrees Celsius or more; or
 - (c) any industrial wastewater with a temperature of 70 degrees Celsius or more.
- 7.0 **Excessive Foaming Waste** meaning waste containing detergents, surface-active agents or other substances, which by themselves, or in combination with another substance, cause foaming in the sanitary sewer system to an extent that prevents safe entry by the Authorized Person, interferes with the operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system or interferes with the treatment of waste in a wastewater treatment facility.

- 8.0 Biomedical Waste** meaning any waste that contains biomedical waste as defined in the Hazardous Waste Regulation.
- 9.0 Pharmaceutical Waste** meaning any unused, unconsumed or waste drug as defined in the *Food and Drugs Act* (Canada).
- 10.0 Miscellaneous Prohibited Wastes** meaning any waste, other than sanitary waste, which by itself or in combination with another substance:
- (a) constitutes or may constitute a significant health or safety hazard to any person;
 - (b) may interfere with the operation of the sanitary sewer system or a wastewater treatment process;
 - (c) may cause a discharge from a wastewater treatment facility to contravene the *Fisheries Act* (Canada), any requirements under any permit issued under the *Environmental Management Act* or any other act, or any other law or regulation governing the quality of the discharge, or may cause the discharge to result in a hazard to people, animals, property or vegetation;
 - (d) may cause biosolids produced in a wastewater treatment plant to fail criteria for beneficial land application in British Columbia as set out in the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation B.C. Reg. 18/2002; or
 - (e) consists of two or more separate liquid layers.

SCHEDULE "B"

RESTRICTED WASTE

Restricted waste means any of the following:

1. Specified Waste

Any waste which, at the point of discharge into a sanitary sewer, contains any contaminant at a concentration in excess of the limits set out in tables A, B and C below. All concentrations are expressed as total concentrations which includes all forms of the contaminant, whether dissolved or undissolved. The concentration limits apply to both grab and composite samples. Definitions and methods of analysis for these contaminants are outlined in standard methods.

NOTE: Any of the contaminants listed below in tables A, B, or C that are present in waste at dissolved concentrations in excess of the Leachate Quality Standards under the Hazardous Waste Regulation will qualify that waste, regardless of the sampling method used, as a hazardous waste, which is a prohibited waste under Schedule "A".

Table A

CONVENTIONAL CONTAMINANTS		
Substance	Expressed As	Concentration Limit [mg/L]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	BOD	350
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand	CBOD	350
Chemical Oxygen Demand	COD	750
Total Oil and Grease ¹	O&G - Total	150
Oil and Grease (Hydrocarbons)	O&G - Hydrocarbons	15
Total Suspended Solids	TSS	350

Note 1: Total oil and grease includes oil and grease (hydrocarbons).

Table B

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	
Substance	Concentration Limit [mg/L]
Benzene	0.1
Chlorophenols ²	0.05
Dichlorobenzene (1,2 -)	0.05
Dichlorobenzene (1,4 -)	0.08
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	0.09
Ethyl Benzene	0.2
Phenols	1.0
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	0.004
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) ³	0.05
Tetrachloroethylene	0.06
Toluene	0.2
Trichloroethylene	0.06
Xylenes	0.2

Note 2: Chlorophenols include: tetrachlorophenols (2,3,4,5-; 2,3,4,6-; and 2,3,5,6-) and pentachlorophenol.

Note 3: Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) include, but are not limited to:

Naphthalene	Benzo(a)anthracene	Phenanthrene	Benzo(a)pyrene
Acenaphthylene	Chrysene	Anthracene	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
Acenaphthene	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Fluoranthene	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene
Fluorene	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Pyrene	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene

Table C

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS		
Substance	Expressed as	Concentration Limit [mg/L]
Metals		
Aluminum	Al	50.0
Antimony	Sb	5.0
Arsenic	As	1.0
Boron	B	50.0
Cadmium	Cd	0.2
Chromium	Cr	3.0
Cobalt	Co	5.0
Copper	Cu	2.0
Iron	Fe	10.0
Lead	Pb	1.0
Manganese	Mn	5.0
Mercury	Hg	0.05
Molybdenum	Mo	1.0
Nickel	Ni	2.0
Selenium	Se	1.0
Silver	Ag	1.0
Tin	Sn	3.0
Zinc	Zn	3.0
Other Inorganics		
Chlorides	Cl	1500
Cyanide	CN	1.0
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	TKN	100
Phosphorus	P	10.0
Sulphide	S	1.0
Sulphate	SO ₄	1500

2. Acidic or Alkaline Waste

Any wastewater which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, has a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.5.

3. Particle Size Waste

Any wastewater including that from processing, cooking and handling of food that, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains particles larger than 0.5 centimetres in any dimension.

4. Stormwater

Any stormwater unless under the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit, authorization, code of practice or an order.

5. Uncontaminated Wastewater

Any uncontaminated wastewater in a volume greater than two (2) cubic metres per day, unless under the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit, authorization, code of practice or an order.

6. Construction De-watering Waste

Any untreated wastewater or wastes generated during construction or demolition activities which may include, but are not limited to, contaminated stormwater, surface water, groundwater, concrete wash water and water from wells constructed for the purpose of lowering the groundwater table.

7. Nuclear Substance Waste

Any waste containing nuclear substances that, at the point of discharge into a sewer, exceed radioactivity limitations as established by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission or as specified in a valid licence issued by that Commission in accordance with the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* of Canada and Regulations under that Act.

8. Dyes and Colouring Material

Dyes, or colouring materials, which may pass through a wastewater treatment facility and discolour the effluent from that facility, except where the dye is used by the City as a tracer.

9. Pesticide Waste

Any waste containing pesticides that, at the point of discharge to a sewer, exceed the limitations set out in the *Integrated Pest Management Act* of B.C. and Regulations under that Act.

SCHEDULE "C"

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR FOOD SERVICES OPERATIONS

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of wastewater from food services operations directly or indirectly into a sanitary sewer system.
- 1.2 The term "treatment works" in this code of practice means the works referred to in sections 2.2 - 2.5.
- 1.3 The term "alternative treatment works" in this code of practice means works or combination of works other than that described in this code of practice, which have been approved for use at a food services operation by the Authorized Person. An approved alternative treatment works must be designed to treat wastewater from the food services operation prior to discharge to sanitary sewer system, must be designed to prevent an operator from causing the alternative treatment works to bypass treatment of wastewater containing oil and grease, and must meet, or exceed, the oil and grease removal efficiency rating standard for grease interceptors set out in the relevant standards referenced in sections 2.10-2.13. Approval of an alternative treatment works is at the discretion of the Authorized Person and will only be considered if the above conditions have been met and where samples of the wastewater have been analyzed by an accredited laboratory and results have been submitted to, and approved by, the Authorized Person.

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a food services operation must not discharge wastewater, which at the point of discharge into a sanitary sewer system, contains:
- (a) Prohibited Waste as set out in Schedule "A"; or
 - (b) Restricted Waste as set out in Schedule "B", with the exception of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD); oil and grease, and total suspended solids (TSS).

Treatment Works Requirements

- 2.2 An operator of a food services operation who discharges wastewater containing oil and grease must install one or more grease interceptors, to treat the wastewater prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer system in accordance with this code of practice.
- 2.3 An operator of a food services operation who installs a grease interceptor, or grease interceptors, under section 2.2 must inspect, maintain, repair and clean out the grease interceptors to ensure that they function as designed. All installations must be in conformity with the B.C. Plumbing Code.
- 2.4 An operator of a food services operation who fails to inspect, maintain, or clean out any grease interceptors to the satisfaction of the Authorized Person, may be required

to install an alarmed monitoring device, at the expense of the operator, and keep the device in service until the Authorized Person determines that the operator has implemented satisfactory interceptor maintenance procedures.

- 2.5 An operator of a food services operation who commences operation on or after (final phase in date) and who discharges wastewater containing oil and grease may, following approval by the Authorized Person, use an alternative treatment works to treat wastewater from the food services operation prior to discharge to sanitary sewer system.
- 2.6 An operator of a food services operation who installs a grease recovery device must install a grease interceptor, in accordance with sections 2.8 – 2.22 of this code of practice, downstream of the grease recovery device.
- 2.7 An operator of a food service operation who does not comply with any section of this code of practice, may be required by the Authorized Person to operate in accordance with a waste discharge permit, an authorization or an order.

Fixtures and Equipment Required to be Connected

- 2.8 An operator of a food services operation must install a grease interceptor connected to the following fixtures that discharge wastewater to a sanitary sewer system:
 - (a) all compartments of sinks used for washing utensils, and to perform other similar washing activities and including pre-rinse sinks, pot sinks and sinks used for thawing frozen food containing oil and grease, unless the items being thawed are held or sealed in separate containers;
 - (b) drains serving self-cleaning exhaust hoods installed over cooking equipment;
 - (c) drains serving cooking equipment, including wok stations, soup kettles and other similar cooking equipment, that discharge oil and grease or solids;
 - (d) drains serving a garbage compactor used to compact waste that may contain, or be contaminated with, oil and grease or solids;
 - (e) dishwashers;
 - (f) floor drains;
 - (g) other fixtures that discharge wastewater containing oil and grease or solids including, but not limited to, centrifugal solids separators, prep sinks, dump sinks, and barista sinks; or
 - (h) drains serving grease bins used for storing spent deep fryer oil, or any other sources of oil and grease.
- 2.9 The following fixtures must not be connected to a grease interceptor:
 - (a) toilets, urinals and hand sinks;
 - (b) food grinders and similar equipment discharging solids except as specified in sections 2.29 and 2.30;
 - (c) janitor's sinks or mop sinks;
 - (d) drains receiving uncontaminated wastewater or water from steamers or ice machines;
 - (e) dishwashers used only as glass washers for beverages not containing oils and grease;

- (f) dishwashers that have a pre-rinse sink that is positioned at the inlet to the dishwasher and is connected to a grease interceptor sized in accordance with this code of practice; and
- (g) sinks used only to sanitize utensils and or equipment, unless part of a multiple compartment wash sink already connected to a grease interceptor that cannot bypass the grease interceptor in accordance with BC Plumbing Code requirements.

Grease Interceptor Standards

- 2.10 All hydromechanical grease interceptors installed must be rated in accordance with the most recent Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standard specifying minimum requirements for the performance, safety and quality of grease interceptors as required by the BC Plumbing Code at the time of installation.
- 2.11 Where CSA sizing, selection, location, or installation requirements cannot be met by hydromechanical grease interceptors available on the market at time of installation, a grease interceptor rated in accordance with the Plumbing and Drainage Institute standard PDI-G101, American Society of Mechanical Engineers standard A112.14.3, or their amendments, or such other standards approved by the Authorized Person, may be installed in accordance with this code of practice.
- 2.12 All gravity grease interceptors installed on or after (final phase in date) must be designed, engineered, sized and installed in accordance with the standards and guidelines prescribed in the American Society of Plumbing Engineers Data Book, Volume 4, Chapter 8, Grease Interceptors, or its amendment, or other such standards approved by the Authorized Person
- 2.13 If a hydromechanical grease interceptor was installed in conformity with the BC Plumbing Code, prior to the adoption of this bylaw, but does not conform to the standard sections 2.10 – 2.11 of this code of practice, the grease interceptor may, at the discretion of the Authorized Person, continue to be used as a non-conforming grease interceptor.

Grease Interceptor Sizing and Flow Control

- 2.14 An operator of a food services operation, who installs a grease interceptor on or after (adoption date) must calculate the peak flow rate into the grease interceptor by adding together the flow rates from each of the fixtures, as described in the most recent CSA standards, identified below which are connected to the grease interceptor:
 - (a) for sinks, other than pre-rinse sinks and sanitizing sinks, calculate the total volume of each fixture, assign a drain time of one minute; and
 - (b) for each pre-rinse sink, wok station or rotisserie, assign a flow rate of 189.3 liters (50 US Gallons) per minute; and
 - (c) for other kitchen equipment discharging to the sanitary sewer system, assign a flow rate (in Liters per minute) equal to the manufacturer's published maximum drain flow rate for normal continuous operation.

- 2.15 An operator of a food services operation must assign a single designated hydromechanical grease interceptor to a dishwasher on or after (final phase in date) sized in accordance with the most recent CSA standards.
- 2.16 An operator of a food services operation must connect all floor drains located in a commercial kitchen to a hydromechanical grease interceptor with a flow rate of not less than the combined flow rates of the hose bibs draining to the receiving floor drains. Floor drains may be connected to a grease interceptor servicing other fixtures.
- 2.17 An operator of a food services operation who installs a hydromechanical grease interceptor on or after (final phase in date) must calculate the minimum grease interceptor rated flow capacity using the peak flow rate determined in Section 2.14 and assigning a wastewater drain time of one minute.
- 2.18 Despite Section 2.17, the rated flow capacity of any hydromechanical grease interceptor installed by an operator of a food services operation on or after (final phase in date) must not be less than 94.6 Liters (25 US Gallons) per minute.
- 2.19 Despite Sections 2.17 and 2.18 the rated flow capacity of any hydromechanical grease interceptor installed by an operator of a food services operation on or after (final phase in date) must meet the requirements specified by the Authorized Person.
- 2.20 The rated flow capacity of a grease interceptor installed on or after (final phase in date) must be:
 - (a) permanently labelled on the grease interceptor and be visible and clearly legible at all times; or
 - (b) available in written documentation issued by the manufacturer of the grease interceptor for inspection by an Authorized Person on request.
- 2.21 Hydromechanical grease interceptors with a rated flow capacity that is less than 189.3 Liters (50 US Gallons) per minute and installed after (final phase-in date) must have flow control fittings that meet the grease interceptor manufacturer's certification listing.
- 2.22 Flow control fittings must be installed so that:
 - (a) the size of the flow control fitting limits the flow to a hydromechanical grease interceptor to a rate that is no more than the rated flow capacity of the hydromechanical grease interceptor.
 - (b) the flow control fitting has been sized to account for head pressure caused by the elevation difference between the fixture(s) and the hydromechanical grease interceptor; and
 - (c) it can be verified, during inspections to enforce this code, that flow control fittings are in place.

Grease Interceptor Location

- 2.23 An operator of a food services operation who installs a grease interceptor must locate the grease interceptor in accordance with the most recent CSA standards and so that it is readily and easily accessible for inspection, maintenance, repair and clean out.
- 2.24 An operator of a food services operation who installs a grease interceptor on or after (final phase in date date) must not locate the access to, or the monitoring point for, the grease interceptor in a confined space.

Monitoring and Inspection

- 2.25 An operator of a food services operation who installs a grease interceptor must ensure:
- (a) that the grease interceptor is equipped with a monitoring point with a diameter not less than the treatment works outlet, located either at the outlet of the grease interceptor or downstream of the grease interceptor at a location upstream of any discharge of other waste;
 - (b) the monitoring point, as described in subsection 2.25 (a) is installed so that it opens in a direction at right angles to, and vertically above, the flow in the sewer pipe; and
 - (c) that the monitoring point be readily and easily accessible at all times for inspection and sampling purposes.
- 2.26 The monitoring point, or monitoring points, referred to in section 2.25, is deemed to be the point of discharge of waste into a sanitary sewer system.
- 2.27 An operator of a food services operation must remove the cover of a grease interceptor, for the purpose of inspection, if requested by the Authorized Person.

Solids Interceptor Requirements

- 2.28 An operator of a food services operation that has a food grinder on or after (phase in date) that discharges to a sanitary sewer system must either:
- (a) cease the discharge to sanitary sewer system from the food grinder; or
 - (b) treat the waste using a solids interceptor followed by a grease interceptor prior to discharge to sanitary sewer system.
- 2.29 An operator of a food services operation that installs a pre-rinse sink, soup kettle, or wok station that discharges waste to a sanitary sewer system on or after (final phase in date) must treat the waste using a solids interceptor followed by a grease interceptor prior to discharge to sanitary sewer system.
- 2.30 The solids interceptor referred to in subsection 2.28 (b) and section 2.27 must be sized, inspected, maintained, repaired and cleaned out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and specifications.

Treatment Works Maintenance

- 2.31 An operator of a food services operation must examine and clean out grease interceptors:
- (a) at least once every month; or
 - (b) when either the oil and grease or solids have accumulated to a maximum of 25% of the wetted height of the grease interceptor, whichever occurs earlier, or
 - (c) at the direction of the Authorized Person.
- 2.32 Examination and clean out of a grease interceptor must include:
- (a) full evacuation of the grease interceptor;
 - (b) clearing of all inlet, outlet, and air relief ports of any obstructions or other matter that may interfere with the proper functioning of the grease interceptor;
 - (c) examination of all baffles, seals, and internal components for damage and other defects or conditions that may interfere with the proper functioning of the grease interceptor; and
 - (d) replacement or repair of any damaged components and other defects or conditions that may interfere with the proper functioning of the grease interceptor.
- 2.33 Clean out of a grease interceptor must be conducted by a waste hauler, within seven (7) days of reaching limits for oil and grease or solids as described in section 2.31.
- 2.34 An operator of a food services operation, or other person, must not dispose of oil and grease or solids removed from a grease interceptor into a sanitary sewer system.
- 2.35 An operator of a food services operation must not use or permit the use of enzymes, bacteria, chemical agents, solvent-containing products, water with a temperature greater than 70 °C or other agents that facilitate the passage of oil and grease through a treatment works.

3.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

- 3.1 An operator of a food services operation who installs one or more grease interceptors after (adoption date) or solids interceptors must keep, at the food services operation site, an operation and maintenance manual pertaining to each grease interceptor and solids separator installed.
- 3.2 An operator of a food services operation who has one or more grease interceptors must keep a record, documented at the time of activity, including relevant invoices or manifests, at the food services operation, of all inspection, maintenance, repair, and clean out activities associated with the operation of each grease interceptor, including:

- (a) name, civic and postal address, and telephone number of each contractor or waste hauler used by the food services operation for inspection, maintenance, repair or clean out services;
 - (b) date of inspection, maintenance, repair or clean out;
 - (c) type of maintenance or repair conducted;
 - (d) measured or estimated depths of oil and grease and solids removed from the grease interceptor; and
 - (e) location of disposal of the material removed from the grease interceptor.
- 3.3 The records required under section 3.1 must be retained for the period that the specified grease interceptors or solids interceptors are in operation.
- 3.4 The records required under section 3.2 must be retained onsite for a period of two years and must be available for inspection on request by the Authorized Person.
- 3.5 A waste hauler providing services to clean a grease interceptor and disposal services for the wastewater removed from the grease interceptor must provide documentation to the food services operation verifying that the waste hauler is in compliance with all applicable local, provincial, or federal government license requirements.
- 3.6 An operator of a food service operation who installs treatment works on or after (phase in date) must keep records of the treatment works design calculations and sealed as-built engineering drawings available for inspection at the request of an Authorized Person.
- 3.7 The sealed as-built engineering drawings required under section 3.6 must show the point of connection of the treatment works to the sanitary sewer.

SCHEDULE "D"

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR MECHANICAL REPAIR OPERATIONS

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of wastewater from mechanical repair operations directly or indirectly into the sanitary sewer system.
- 1.2 The term "treatment works" in this code of practice means the works referred to in sections 2.4 to 2.8.

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must not discharge wastewater which, at the point of discharge into the sanitary sewer system, contains:
- (a) Prohibited Waste as set out in Schedule "A";
 - (b) Restricted Waste as set out in Schedule "B" with the exception of oil and grease (hydrocarbons);
 - (c) oil and grease (hydrocarbons) in a concentration that is in excess of 50 milligrams per litre (mg/L) as analyzed in a grab sample;
 - (d) water that accumulates in any fuel storage tank;
 - (e) rinse water from motor vehicle parts that have been washed in solvent;
 - (f) wastewater from oily cloth or oily clothing washing; or
 - (g) wastewater from engine, transmission, drive shaft and differential washing or cleaning, unless it has received additional treatment as authorized by the Authorized Person.
- 2.2 An operator of a mechanical repair operation conducting engine, transmission, drive shaft or differential washing or cleaning must operate treatment works for the purpose of meeting the requirements of section 2.1, in accordance with a waste discharge permit or authorization issued by the Authorized Person.
- 2.3 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must not discharge stormwater into the sanitary sewer system unless the stormwater originates from:
- (a) areas within strip drains or other means of containment within which vehicle fuelling is conducted that are covered and designed to minimize stormwater runoff into a sanitary sewer; or
 - (b) areas within containment walls or barriers containing above ground storage tanks, which are covered and designed to minimize stormwater runoff into a sanitary sewer.

Treatment Works Requirements

- 2.4 Stormwater from the sources identified in section 2.3 must be discharged to an oil-water separator, installed on or after (phase in date) equipped with a shut-off valve on the separator outlet for containing spilled liquids, prior to discharge into the sanitary sewer system.
- 2.5 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must not discharge wastewater into the sanitary sewer system on or before (phase in date) if the wastewater contains, or has the potential to contain, oil and grease (hydrocarbons), total suspended solids or any other restricted waste, unless the mechanical repair operation is equipped with one or more oil-water separators to treat the wastewater prior to discharge into a sanitary sewer system in accordance with this code of practice.
- 2.6 An oil-water separator installed by an operator of a mechanical repair operation in accordance with sections 2.4 and 2.5 must:
 - (a) have a minimum liquid volume of two (2.0) cubic metres; and
 - (b) a minimum of three chambers designed to retain oil and grease and suspended solids from wastewater; and
 - (c) coalescing plates.
- 2.7 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who discharges wastewater into the sanitary sewer system on or after (phase-in date) may use an alternative treatment work or combination of treatment works to that in section 2.6, approved by the Authorized Person, if the alternative treatment work(s) is designed by a qualified professional and is capable of producing wastewater that complies with section 2.1 prior to discharge into the sanitary sewer system.
- 2.8 If an oil-water separator was installed at a mechanical repair operation in conformity with the BC Plumbing Code, prior to the adoption of this bylaw, but does not conform to sections 2.6 – 2.7 of this code of practice, it may, at the discretion of the Authorized Person, continue to be used as a non-conforming oil-water separator.
- 2.9 All treatment works in operation to meet the requirements of this code must be installed in compliance with all applicable local, provincial and federal regulations and standards including but not limited to the current edition of the BC Plumbing Code.
- 2.10 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who operates a treatment work(s) referred to in sections 2.4 – 2.8 must direct all wastewater generated by the mechanical repair operation to the treatment work(s) before discharge into the sanitary sewer system.
- 2.11 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must ensure that all domestic wastewater bypasses the treatment works.
- 2.12 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must not use or allow the use of emulsifiers, bacteria, chemical agents, solvent-containing products, water with a

temperature greater than 70 °C or other agents with the intention of facilitating the passage of oil and grease through a treatment works.

Monitoring Point

2.13 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who operates a treatment works must:

- (a) equip the treatment works with a monitoring point with a diameter not less than the treatment works outlet, located either at the outlet of the treatment works or downstream of the treatment works at a location upstream of the point of discharge of other wastewater;
- (b) install the monitoring point described in subsection 2.13 (a) so that the monitoring point opens in a direction at right angles to, and vertically above, the flow in the sewer pipe; and
- (c) locate the monitoring point so that it is readily and easily accessible for inspection and sampling purposes.

2.14 The monitoring point referred to in section 2.13 deemed to be the point of discharge of waste into a sanitary sewer system.

Treatment Works Location

2.15 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who installs a treatment works must locate the treatment works so that they are readily and easily accessible for inspection, maintenance, repair and clean out.

2.16 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who installs a treatment works on or after (adoption date) must not locate the access to or monitoring points for the treatment works in a confined space.

Inspection and Maintenance

2.17 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who operates an oil-water separator must not permit the floating oil and grease to accumulate in any chamber of the oil-water separator in excess of the lesser of 5 cm (two inches) and 5% of the wetted height of the oil-water separator.

2.18 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who operates an oil-water separator must not permit the settled solids to accumulate in the final chamber of the oil-water separator in excess of 25% of the wetted height of the oil-water separator.

2.19 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who operates an oil-water separator must inspect the oil-water separator and measure the accumulated solids and floating oils at least once every month to check the levels specified under sections 2.17 and 2.18.

2.20 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must cause an oil-water separator to be cleaned out within seven days of determining that the levels specified under sections 2.17 or 2.18 have been exceeded.

- 2.21 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must cause the oil-water separator to be cleaned out at least once every 24 months regardless of whether the levels specified under sections 2.17 and 2.18 have been reached.
- 2.22 The wastes cleaned out under sections 2.20 and 2.21 must be removed for off-site waste management in accordance with all applicable laws.
- 2.23 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must remove the cover of an oil-water separator, for the purpose of inspection, if requested by the Authorized Person.
- 2.24 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who does not comply with any section of this code of practice may be required by the Authorized Person to operate in accordance with a waste discharge permit, an authorization or an order.

3.0 STORAGE AND CONTAINMENT

- 3.1 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must ensure that the following materials are stored using spill containment that will prevent spilled material from entering a sewer connected to the sanitary sewer system:
 - (a) used acid-filled batteries;
 - (b) used solvent-containing waste, used antifreeze, used oils, used oil filters, used brake fluid and used transmission fluid;
 - (c) above ground fuel storage tanks; and
 - (d) greater than 50 litres of any liquid product containing prohibited or restricted waste stored at floor level.

4.0 SPILL RESPONSE PLANS

- 4.1 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must prepare and maintain a spill response plan specifically designed to respond to any spills containing Prohibited Waste as designated in Schedule "A" or Restricted Waste as designated in Schedule "B", used or stored on site.
- 4.2 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must prepare a spill response plan required under section 4.1 at least thirty (30) days prior to commencing operation.
- 4.3 The spill response plan required under section 4.1 must be posted in a conspicuous location on the premises of the operation.
- 4.4 In the event of a spill, an operator of a mechanical repair operation must immediately carry out the provisions of the spill response plan, when safe to do so, to prevent or discontinue the discharge of spilled material into a sewer.
- 4.5 As part of a spill response plan, an operator of a mechanical repair operation who operates a treatment works must inspect the treatment works for spilled material immediately after having knowledge of the spill.

- 4.6 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who observes spilled Oil and Grease (hydrocarbons) in the treatment works in excess of the levels specified in section 2.17 during an inspection under section 4.5 must have the spilled material removed for off-site waste management before resuming wastewater discharge from the operation.
- 4.7 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who observes any spilled materials containing Prohibited Waste as designated in Schedule "A" or Restricted Waste as designated in Schedule "B" during an inspection under section 4.5 must have the spilled material removed for off-site waste management before resuming wastewater discharge from the operation.
- 4.8 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must maintain the spill prevention and clean-up equipment and supplies identified in the spill response plan specified in section 4.1 in stock and readily available for use at all times.
- 4.9 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must only use spill prevention and clean-up equipment and supplies that are specifically designed to fully contain and capture the types and volumes of spilled restricted or prohibited materials in use or stored in the facility.
- 4.10 Spill prevention and cleanup equipment and supply kits must be stored in a location that is not more than five metres from floor drains or other entry points connected to sanitary sewer.
- 4.11 Spill prevention and cleanup equipment must be stored in a conspicuous location with identifying signage.
- 4.12 Upon request by an Authorized Person, an operator of a mechanical repair facility must demonstrate their staff's ability to execute the spill response plan specified in section 4.1.

5.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

- 5.1 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who installs one or more treatment works must keep a record at the mechanical repair operation of all inspection, maintenance, repair and clean out activities related to the treatment works, including the:
 - (a) date of inspection or maintenance;
 - (b) description of inspection or maintenance conducted;
 - (c) measured depth of settled material and depth of floating material in the oil-water separator, as required in section 2.17 and 2.18;
 - (d) quantity and description of material removed from the treatment works; and
 - (e) name, civic and postal address, and telephone number of the disposal or recycling contractor or facility collecting or transporting the material removed from the treatment works.

- 5.2 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who installs or alters treatment works on or after (adoption date) must keep records of the treatment works design calculations and sealed as-built engineering drawings available for inspection at the request of an Authorized Person.
- 5.3 The sealed as-built engineering drawings required under section 5.2 must show the point of connection of the treatment works to the sanitary sewer system.
- 5.4 An operator of a mechanical repair operation must keep a record, including relevant invoices or manifests, at the mechanical repair operation of all disposal or recycling services for wastewater and other substances specified in section 2.1 to be disposed or recycled, including the:
 - (a) name, civic and postal address, and telephone number of each disposal or recycling contractor or facility used by the mechanical repair operation;
 - (b) type of material transferred to each contractor or facility;
 - (c) quantity of material transferred to each contractor or facility;
 - (d) date of material transferred to each contractor or facility; and
 - (e) location of disposal or recycling of material transferred to each contractor or facility.
- 5.5 The records required under sections 5.1 and 5.4 must be retained for a period of five years and must be available for inspection on request by the Authorized Person.
- 5.6 The records required under section 5.2 must be retained for the period that the treatment works are in operation.
- 5.7 A waste hauler providing recycling or disposal for wastewater and other substances specified in section 2.1 and 2.2 must provide documentation to the mechanical repair operation verifying that the offsite waste disposal management is in compliance with local, provincial, or federal government license requirements.

SCHEDULE "E"

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR VEHICLE WASH OPERATIONS

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of wastewater from vehicle wash operations directly or indirectly into the sanitary sewer system.
- 1.2 The term "treatment works" in this code of practice means the works referred to in sections 2.4 - 2.7.

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must not discharge wastewater which, at the point of discharge into a sanitary sewer, contains:
- (a) Prohibited Waste as set out in Schedule "A";
 - (b) Restricted Waste as set out in Schedule "B";
 - (c) carpet cleaning wastewater;
 - (d) recreational vehicle wastewater;
 - (e) wastewater from oily cloth and oily clothing washing; or
 - (f) wastewater from engine washing, unless it has received additional treatment as authorized by the Authorized Person.
- 2.2 An operator of a vehicle wash operation conducting engine washing, must operate treatment works for the purpose of meeting the requirements of section 2.1, in accordance with a waste discharge permit or authorization issued at the discretion of the Authorized Person.
- 2.3 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must not discharge stormwater into the sanitary sewer system unless the stormwater originates from a designated vehicle wash area that is covered and has been designed to minimize the amount of stormwater collected from outside the vehicle wash area.

Treatment Works Requirements

- 2.4 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must not discharge wastewater generated by vehicle washing on or after (phase-in date) into the sanitary sewer system unless the vehicle wash operation is equipped with one or more oil-water separators designed to produce wastewater that complies with section 2.1 prior to discharge into the sanitary sewer system.
- 2.5 An oil-water separator installed by an operator of a vehicle wash operation in accordance with section 2.4 must:
- (a) have a minimum liquid volume of two (2.0) cubic metres per manual wash bay and a minimum liquid volume of ten (10.0) cubic metres per mechanical wash bay; and

- (b) a minimum of three chambers designed to retain oil and grease and suspended solids from vehicle wash wastewater; and
 - (c) coalescing plates.
- 2.6 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who discharges wastewater into the sanitary sewer system on or after (phase-in date) may with the approval of the Authorized Person use an alternative treatment work to that in section 2.5 or a vehicle wash treatment system, designed by a qualified professional, if the alternative treatment work or treatment system produces wastewater that complies with section 2.1 prior to discharge into the sanitary sewer system.
- 2.7 If an oil-water separator was installed at a vehicle wash operation in conformity with the BC Plumbing Code, prior to the adoption of this bylaw, but does not conform to sections 2.5 – 2.6 of this code of practice, it may, at the discretion of the Authorized Person, continue to be used as a non-conforming oil-water separator.
- 2.8 All treatment works in operation to meet the requirements of this code must be installed in compliance with all applicable local, provincial and federal regulations and standards including but not limited to the current edition of the BC Plumbing Code.
- 2.9 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates a treatment works referred to in sections 2.4 to 2.7 must direct all wastewater generated by vehicle washing to the treatment works before discharge into the sanitary sewer system.
- 2.10 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must ensure that all domestic wastewater bypasses the treatment works.
- 2.11 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must not use or allow the use of emulsifiers, bacteria, chemical agents, solvent-containing products, water with a temperature greater than 70 °C or other agents with the intention of facilitating the passage of oil and grease through a treatment works.

Monitoring Point

- 2.12 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates a treatment works on or after (phase-in date) must:
- (a) equip the treatment works with a monitoring point with a diameter not less than the treatment works outlet, located either at the outlet of the treatment works or downstream of the treatment works at a location upstream of the point of discharge of other wastewater;
 - (b) install the monitoring point described in subsection 2.12 (a) so that the monitoring point opens in a direction at right angles to, and vertically above, the flow in the sanitary sewer pipe; and
 - (c) locate the monitoring point so that it is readily and easily accessible for inspection and sampling purposes.
- 2.13 The monitoring point referred to in Section 2.12 is deemed to be the point of discharge of wastewater into a sanitary sewer system.

Treatment Works Location

- 2.14 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who installs a treatment works must locate the treatment works so that they are readily and easily accessible for inspection, maintenance, repair and clean out.
- 2.15 An operator of a mechanical repair operation who installs a treatment works on or after (adoption date) must not locate the access to or monitoring point(s) for treatment works in a confined space.

Inspection and Maintenance

- 2.16 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates one or more oil-water separators must not permit the floating oil and grease to accumulate in any chamber of any oil-water separator in excess of the lesser of 2.5 cm (one inch) and 5% of the wetted height of the oil-water separator.
- 2.17 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates one or more oil-water separators must not permit the settled solids to accumulate in the final chamber of any oil-water separator in excess of 25% of the wetted height of the oil-water separator.
- 2.18 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates one or more oil-water separator must inspect each chamber of each oil-water separator and measure the accumulated solids and floating oil and grease at least once per month, or more frequently as directed by the Authorized Person, to check the levels specified under sections 2.16 and 2.17.
- 2.19 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates one or more oil-water separators must cause each oil-water separator to be cleaned out within seven (7) days of determining that the levels specified in section 2.16 and 2.17 have been exceeded.
- 2.20 The wastes cleaned out under section 2.19 must be removed for off-site waste management in accordance with all applicable laws.
- 2.21 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates a vehicle wastewater treatment system must maintain any oil-water separators in accordance with sections 2.16 - 2.20. All oil-water separators, polishing works and/or sediment interceptors must be kept in good working order according to manufacturer's specifications for performance to meet discharge regulations as defined in section 2.1 of this code.
- 2.22 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must remove the cover of an oil-water separator, for the purpose of inspection, if requested by the Authorized Person.
- 2.23 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who does not comply with any section of this code of practice, may be required by the Authorized Person to operate in accordance with a waste discharge permit, an authorization or an order.

Signage and Prohibitions

- 2.24 An operator of a vehicle wash operation, subject to this code of practice, who operates one or more manual wash bays must prominently display signage in each wash bay prohibiting engine washing and the disposal of wastewater or other substances specified in Section 2.1 into the sanitary sewer system.
- 2.25 An operator of a vehicle wash operation that offers engine washing services must not discharge wastewater generated from engine washing activity into a treatment works or the sanitary sewer system without prior approval from the Authorized Person through a waste discharge permit or an authorization and is exempt from the signage requirement in section 2.24 for designated manual wash bays.

3.0 SPILL RESPONSE PLANS

- 3.1 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must prepare and maintain a spill response plan specifically designed to respond to any spills, containing Prohibited Waste as designated in Schedule "A" or Restricted Waste as designated in Schedule "B", used or stored on site.
- 3.2 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must prepare a spill response plan required under section 3.1 at least thirty (30) days prior to commencing operation.
- 3.3 The spill response plan required under section 3.1 must be posted in a conspicuous location on the premises of the operation.
- 3.4 In the event of a spill, an operator of a vehicle wash operation must immediately carry out the provisions of the spill response plan, when safe to do so, to prevent or discontinue the discharge of spilled material into a sewer.
- 3.5 As part of a spill response plan, an operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates a treatment works must inspect the treatment works for spilled material immediately after having knowledge of the spill.
- 3.6 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who observes spilled Oil and Grease (hydrocarbons) in the treatment works in excess of the levels specified in sections 2.16 during an inspection under section 3.5 must have the spilled material removed for off-site waste management before resuming wastewater discharge from the operation.
- 3.7 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who observes any spilled materials containing Prohibited Waste as designated in Schedule "A" or Restricted Waste as designated in Schedule "B" during an inspection under section 3.5 must have the spilled material removed for off-site waste management before resuming wastewater discharge from the operation.
- 3.8 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must maintain the spill prevention and clean-up equipment and supplies identified in the spill response plan specified in sections 3.1 and 3.2 in stock and readily available for use at all times.

- 3.9 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must only use spill prevention and clean-up equipment and supplies that are specifically designed to fully contain and capture the types and volumes of spilled restricted or prohibited materials in use or stored in the facility.
- 3.10 Spill prevention and cleanup equipment and supply kits must be stored in a location that is not more than five metres from floor drains or other entry points connected to sanitary sewer.
- 3.11 Spill prevention and cleanup equipment must be stored in a conspicuous location with identifying signage.
- 3.12 Upon request by an Authorized Person, an operator of a vehicle wash facility must demonstrate their staff's ability to execute the spill response plan specified in section 3.1.

4.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

- 4.1 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who installs one or more treatment works must keep a record at the vehicle wash operation of all inspection, maintenance, repair and clean out activities related to the treatment works, including the:
 - (a) date of inspection or maintenance;
 - (b) description of inspection or maintenance conducted;
 - (c) measured depths of settled and floating material in each oil-water separator as required in Section 2.16 and 2.17;
 - (d) quantity and description of material removed from the treatment works; and
 - (e) name, civic and postal address, and the telephone number of the disposal or recycling contractor or facility collecting or transporting the material removed from the treatment works.
- 4.2 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who installs or alters treatment works on or after (adoption date) must keep records of the treatment works design calculations and sealed as-built engineering drawings available for inspection at the request of an Authorized Person.
- 4.3 The sealed as-built engineering drawings required under section 4.2 must show the point of connection of the treatment works to the sanitary sewer.
- 4.4 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must keep a record, including relevant invoices or manifests, at the vehicle wash operation of all disposal or recycling services for wastewater and other substances specified in section 2.1 to be disposed or recycled, including the:
 - (a) name, civic and postal address, and the telephone number of each disposal or recycling contractor or facility used by the vehicle wash operation;
 - (b) type of material transferred to each contractor or facility;
 - (c) quantity of material transferred to each contractor or facility;
 - (d) date of material transferred to each contractor or facility; and

- (e) location of disposal or recycling of material transferred to each contractor or facility.
- 4.5 The records required under sections 4.1 and 4.4 must be retained for a period of five years and must be available for inspection on request by an Authorized Person.
- 4.6 The records required under section 4.2 must be retained for the period that the treatment works are in operation.
- 4.7 A waste hauler providing recycling or disposal for wastewater and other substances specified in section 2.1 must provide documentation to the vehicle wash operation verifying that the offsite waste management contractor is in compliance with local, provincial, or federal government license requirements.