

DISTRICT OF SOOKE

BYLAW NO. 224

A bylaw to regulate the discharge of waste into the sewers
and sewage facility operated by the District of Sooke.

WHEREAS The Council of the District of Sooke wishes to control the discharge of wastes into sewers and sewage facility operated by the District of Sooke;

AND WHEREAS the discharge of contaminants into the sewers poses a threat to the environment and to the safe and efficient operation of the sewers and sewage facility;

The Council of the District of Sooke, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This Bylaw is cited as *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*.

2. DEFINITIONS

In this bylaw,

"Above Ground Storage Tank Containment Area" means the area within a containment wall or barrier containing above ground storage tanks, but does not include the roof or other covering of the area.

"Activated Carbon" means treated or prepared granular carbon capable of removing organic compounds and other substances from waste or wastewater through the processes of adsorption and absorption.

"Air" means the atmosphere but, except in a sewer or a sewage facility or as the context may otherwise require, does not include the atmosphere inside a constructed enclosure that is not open to the weather.

"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.

"Amalgam Separator" means any technology, or combination of technologies, designed to separate amalgam particles from dental operation wastewater using a process involving sedimentation, filtration or centrifugation.

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

- (a) a waste discharge permit;
- (b) to amend, add or delete a term or condition of a waste discharge permit;
- (c) to change the activity that is the subject of a waste discharge permit;
- (d) to renew a waste discharge permit; or
- (e) an authorization.

"Authorized" or "Authorization" means the authorization in writing by a Municipal Engineer upon such terms and conditions as specified therein.

"Automotive Repair Operation" means the repair or maintenance of vehicles by any commercial, industrial or institutional operation or by a public authority including, but not limited to: mechanical repair shops, collision repair shops, service stations, vehicle maintenance facilities, radiator repair shops, engine washing activities, oil change operations, vehicle dealerships, vehicle recycling operations, towing businesses and automotive detailing operations but does not include vehicle wash operations.

"Biomedical Waste" means biomedical waste as defined in "Guidelines for the Management of Biomedical Waste" established by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) and dated February 1992.

"Biosolids" means stabilized wastewater sludge resulting from a local government wastewater treatment process which has been sufficiently treated to reduce pathogen densities and vector attraction to allow the sludge to be beneficially recycled in accordance with the requirements of draft 3.0 of the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation of British Columbia, dated May 2001.

"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 appropriate procedure in standard methods.

"Brewing Kettle" means a large cooking vessel used for boiling.

"Building/Plumbing Official" means a building/plumbing official for the District of Sooke.

"Carpet Cleaning Operation" means any commercial, industrial or institutional operation or a public authority engaged in the cleaning of hard and soft surfaces using liquid extraction, bonnet, absorbent compound, shampoo or dry foam method equipment and procedures.

"Carpet Cleaning Waste" means a combination of water carried liquid and solid wastes generated by a carpet cleaning operation.

"Certified Amalgam Separator" means any amalgam separator that is certified in accordance with ISO Standard ISO/FDIS 11143: (1999) for "Dental equipment – Amalgam separators" established by the International Organization for Standardization.

"Chemical Recovery Cartridge" means a cartridge filled with steel wool, iron mesh, iron particles or iron-impregnated resin capable of removing silver from silver-bearing waste through the principle of metallic replacement.

"Chlorinated Phenols" means the chlorinated derivatives of phenols specified in Schedule B and as determined by the appropriate procedure described in standard methods or in procedures authorized by the Municipal Engineer.

"Cleaned Out" means to have the settled and floating material collected in an oil-water separator, vehicle wash interceptor or trade waste interceptor removed by a pump-out service.

"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 appropriate procedure in standard methods.

"Code of Practice" means a code of practice attached to this bylaw and listed in Schedule D for the discharge of waste by a discharging operation.

"Collecting Container" means that part of an amalgam separator designed for retention of separated amalgam waste for the purpose of disposal.

"Combined Sewer" means a sewer designed for the collection and transmission of uncontaminated water, wastewater and stormwater.

"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 that is produced through the process of condensation and includes condensate drainage from refrigeration equipment, air conditioning equipment and steam heating systems.

"Contaminant" means any substance, whether gaseous, liquid or solid, whether dissolved or suspended, 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 sewage facility;
- (d) causes or is capable of causing material physical discomfort to a person; or
- (e) damages or is capable of damaging the environment.

"Contaminated Sites Regulation" means the Contaminated Sites Regulation of British Columbia (B.C. Reg. 705/95) as amended from time to time pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act*.

"Council" means the Council of the District of Sooke.

"Cumulative Flow" means the total flow over a known period of time.

"Cumulative Flow Meter" means a device used for measuring cumulative flow.

"Dental Amalgam" means a dental filling material consisting of an amalgam of mercury, silver and other materials such as copper, tin or zinc.

"Dental Operation" means any operation that carries out dental care, dental hygiene or dental laboratory activities and which produces liquid waste containing mercury or silver.

"Dioxin TEQ" means the dioxin toxicity equivalent value as defined in the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

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

"Discharging Operation" means an industrial, commercial or institutional undertaking listed in Schedule D.

"Domestic Sewage" means sanitary waste produced on a residential property.

"Domestic Waste" means sanitary waste or grey water generated from a residential or personal recreational use of land that is discharged directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility operated by the District of Sooke.

"Dry Cleaning Operation" means any commercial, industrial or institutional operation or a public authority engaged in the cleaning of textile and apparel goods, rugs, furs, leathers and other similar articles using tetrachloroethylene.

"Electrolytic Recovery" means a method of recovering silver from silver-bearing liquid waste by passing a direct electrical current between electrodes suspended in the waste.

"Enactment" means any applicable act, regulation, bylaw, order or authorization, by a federal, provincial, regional or municipal government or their authorized representatives.

"Environmental Management Act" means the *Environmental Management Act* of the Province of British Columbia or any legislation that replaces the *Environmental Management Act*.

"Fermentation Operation" means any operation where alcoholic beverages are produced for sale to any person or through the use of facilities or equipment for a fee, including brew pubs, brew clubs, micro-breweries, cottage breweries, wineries, brew-on-premises operations, vint-on-premises operations and distilleries.

"Filter Cloth" means a fabric material, such as landscape fabric or any other material that will remove total suspended solids from wastewater such that the effluent will meet the restricted waste criteria set out in Schedule B.

"Flow Control Fitting" means a device used to limit the flow of:

- (a) Wastewater into a grease interceptor to its rated flow capacity; or,
- (b) water into a wet vacuum system to a rate which does not exceed the maximum inlet flow rate of a certified amalgam separator installed downstream.

"Food Services Operation" means any operation where food or beverage is prepared or made ready for eating or drinking and served to the public, including a restaurant, delicatessen, grocery store, bakery, butcher shop, fast-food outlet, cafeteria, bar or similar place.

"Fuelling Station Area" means the area in which vehicle fuelling is conducted and which is contained within strip drains or other means of containment, but does not include drainage from the roof or other covering of the area.

"Garburator" means a mechanical device that is connected to a sewer and is used to reduce the particle size of food waste disposed to a sewer.

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

"Grease Interceptor" means a device designed and installed to separate and retain oil and grease from Wastewater, while permitting wastewater to discharge to a sewer.

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

"Halogenated Solvent" means any liquid organic compound containing chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine.

"Hazardous Waste" means special waste as defined in the *Environmental Management Act*.

"Hazardous Waste Regulation" means the Hazardous Waste Regulation enacted pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act*.

"Hazardous Waste Regulation Leachate Quality Criteria" means the contaminant concentrations for leachate set out in Schedule 4 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

"High Volume Discharge" means any discharge of non-domestic waste into a 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.

"Ice Cooling Refrigeration System" means a cooling system used in ice making.

"Ice Melting Operation" means removal of the ice playing surface and ice paint using ice resurfacing equipment and allowing the removed ice to melt.

"Ice Paint" means paint or other material used to provide colour to an ice playing surface.

"Impervious" means having permeability not greater than 1×10^{-7} cm per second when subjected to a head of 0.305 m of water. Permeability is not to be affected by the liquid it is meant to contain.

"ISO Standard" means standard ISO/FDIS 11143: (1999) for "Dental equipment – Amalgam separators" established by the International Organization for Standardization.

"Laboratory Operation" means any commercial, industrial or institutional laboratory or a laboratory operated by a public authority that generates liquid Waste in association with activities including, but not limited to: agriculture, analytical service, aquaculture, chemical manufacturing, education, forestry, health care, industrial hygiene, materials testing, pharmaceutical manufacturing, research, tissue culture and veterinary medicine.

"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.

"Mash Tun" means a vessel in which sugars are extracted from malt by enzymes on the addition of water to produce sweet wort.

"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.

"Metering Pump" means a pump designed to deliver waste at a calibrated flow rate.

"Monitoring Point" means an access point to a sewer, private drainage system or other sewer system for the purpose of:

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

"Municipal Engineer" means the Municipal Engineer appointed by the Council of the District of Sooke.

"Non-domestic Waste" means all waste except domestic waste, sanitary waste, stormwater and uncontaminated water.

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

"Oil-adsorbing Filter" means a filter capable of removing oil and grease and oil and grease (hydrocarbons) from printing operation effluent.

"Oil and Grease" means an organic substance or substances recoverable by the partition-gravimetric procedure set out in standard methods or a procedure authorized by the Municipal Engineer and includes, but is not limited to, hydrocarbons, esters, fats, oils, waxes and high molecular weight carboxylic acids.

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

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

"Owner" means any person who is registered under the *Land Title Act* as the owner of land, or any other person who is in lawful possession of land or who is in lawful possession or occupancy of any buildings situated on the land.

"PCB" means any monochlorinated, dichlorinated or polychlorinated biphenyl or any mixture that contains one or more of these.

"Pesticides" means pesticides regulated under the *Pesticide Control Act* of British Columbia.

"Petroleum Solvent" means a petroleum distillate, such as Stoddard Solvent, used for dry cleaning purposes.

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

"Phenols" means the hydroxy derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons as determined by the appropriate procedure described in standard methods.

"Photographic Imaging Operation" means any operation which carries out photographic film processing or printing that uses silver in image forming or creates waste containing silver.

"Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)" means the aromatic hydrocarbons specified in Schedule "B" and as determined by the appropriate procedure described in standard methods or in procedures authorized by the Municipal Engineer.

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

"Pool Filter Media" means diatomaceous earth, filter sand, or any other material used in a pool filter.

"Pre-filter" means a reusable filter used to remove yeast cells from alcoholic beverages after completion of the fermentation process.

"Premises" means any land or building or both or any part thereof.

"Printing Operation" means any commercial, industrial or institutional operation or a public authority that involves printing including, but not limited to, the following processes: lithography, gravure, rotogravure, flexography, screen printing or letterpress.

"Private Drainage System" means a privately owned assembly of pipes, fittings, fixtures, traps and appurtenances that is used to convey wastewater, uncontaminated water, stormwater or foundation drainage to a sewer, sewage facility or a private wastewater disposal system.

"Prohibited Waste" means prohibited waste as defined in Schedule A to this bylaw.

"Radioactive Materials" means radioactive materials as defined in the *Atomic Energy Control Act of Canada* and Regulations under that Act.

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

"Recreation Facility Operation" means any local government, educational institution or commercial facility containing one or more of the following: ice arena, curling rink, water park or pool.

"Recreational Vehicle Waste" means domestic waste accumulated in a holding tank in a trailer, camper, transportable housing unit, bus or aircraft.

"Residential Property" means a property upon which a dwelling unit or units are used for residential purposes.

"Restricted Waste" means restricted waste as defined in Schedule B to this bylaw.

"Sani-dump" means a facility connected to a sewer or sewage facility operating under a waste discharge permit or authorization allowing the discharge of recreational vehicle waste or carpet cleaning waste.

"Sanitary Sewer" means a sewer which carries sanitary waste or wastewater but which is not intended to carry stormwater or uncontaminated water.

"Sanitary Waste" means waste that contains human feces, urine, blood or body fluids originating from sanitary conveniences or other sources.

"Seawater" means artificially prepared seawater or natural seawater from the marine environment.

"Sewage Facility" means works owned or otherwise under the control or jurisdiction of the District of Sooke that gathers, treats, transports, stores, utilizes or discharges waste.

"Sewer" means all pipes, conduits, drains and other equipment and facilities, owned or otherwise under the control or jurisdiction of the District of Sooke, for collecting, pumping and transporting wastewater either to a sewage facility, or otherwise and includes all such pipes, conduits, drains and other equipment and facilities which connect with those of the District of Sooke.

"Sharps" means hypodermic needles, hypodermic syringes, blades, broken glass and any devices, instruments or other objects which have acute rigid corners, edges or protuberances.

"Ship and Boat Waste" means the sanitary waste and grey water accumulated in a holding tank on a pleasure boat, houseboat, commercial vessel or naval vessel but not including bilge water, ballast water or wastewater sludge.

"Ship and Boat Waste Disposal Facility" means a facility connected to a sewer or sewage facility operating under a Waste discharge permit or an authorization allowing the discharge of ship and boat waste.

"Significant Difference" means a statistically determined difference at the 95% confidence level.

"Silver Recovery System" means the combination of holding tanks, metering pumps, plumbing and silver recovery technology which is used to treat liquid Waste containing silver produced by photographic imaging operations.

"Silver Recovery Technology" means equipment that is designed to recover silver from liquid waste produced by photographic imaging operations using such methods as metallic replacement, electrolysis, ion exchange or chemical precipitation including: electrolytic units, chemical recovery cartridges, chemical precipitation units and ion exchange units.

"Silver Test Kit" means a test kit that is capable of measuring the silver concentration in liquid waste at a minimum level of 100 mg/L.

"Silver Test Paper" means test paper that is capable of indicating the presence of silver in liquid waste at a minimum concentration of 500 mg/L.

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

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

"Spill Containment" means any impervious structure that surrounds a container or works 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 Reporting Regulation" means the Spill Reporting Regulation enacted pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act*.

"Spill Response Plan" means a written plan developed for the 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 latest 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.

"Storm Sewer" means a sewer for the collection and transmission of stormwater or uncontaminated water.

"Stormwater" means water resulting from natural precipitation from the atmosphere and which is intended to be transported in a storm sewer, a combined sewer or a watercourse.

"Substance" includes any solid, liquid or gas.

"Suspended Solids" means the portion of total solids retained by a filter, as determined by the appropriate procedure in standard methods.

"Tetrachloroethylene" means an aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbon having the chemical formula $CCl_2=CCl_2$ also referred to as: ethylene tetrachloride, PCE, perc, perchlor, perchlorethylene, perchloroethylene, perk, tetrachloroethene and 1,1,2,2- tetrachloroethylene.

"Tetrachloroethylene-Contaminated Residue" means any solid, liquid or sludge containing tetrachloroethylene, other than wastewater, that is produced by a dry cleaning operation.

"Tetrachloroethylene-Water Separator" means equipment used to separate tetrachloroethylene and water by gravity.

"Trade Waste Interceptor" means an interceptor designed to separate and retain settleable solids and floatable material from printing operation Wastewater prior to further treatment before discharge to sanitary sewer.

"Treatment Works" means any works or procedures specified in a code of practice designed for the treatment of waste.

"Trub" means waste hops and proteins generated from brewing kettle bottoms.

"Trucked Liquid Waste" means any waste that is collected and transported from the site where the waste originated by means other than discharge to a sewer, but does not include recreational vehicle waste, carpet cleaning waste or ship and boat waste.

"Uncontaminated Water" means any water excluding stormwater but including cooling water, condensed water and water from municipal waterworks or a private water supply to which no contaminant has been added as a consequence of its use, or to modify its use by any person.

"Vehicle" means a vehicle as defined under the *Motor Vehicle Act* as amended from time to time.

"Vehicle Wash Interceptor" means an interceptor equipped with a minimum of three chambers designed to retain suspended solids and oil and grease from vehicle wash wastewater.

"Vehicle Wash Operations" means the washing of the exterior of vehicles by any commercial, industrial or institutional operation or by a public authority.

"Waste" means any substance whether gaseous, liquid or solid, that is or is intended to be discharged or discarded, directly or indirectly, to a sewer or sewage facility.

"Waste Discharge Permit" means a waste discharge permit issued by the Municipal Engineer under this bylaw.

"Wastewater" means the composite of water and water-carried wastes from residential, commercial, industrial or institutional premises or any other source.

"Wastewater Sludge" means the removed material resulting from chemical treatment, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, flotation or biological oxidation of wastewater.

"Water" includes seawater, surface water, ground water and ice.

"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 Capital Regional District.

"Wetted Height" means the depth from the static water line to the bottom of the grease interceptor.

"Wet Vacuum System" means a dental operatory vacuum system that uses water, which is spun and thrown out within the pump mechanism, to create a vacuum.

"Works" includes:

- (a) a drain, ditch, sewer or waste disposal system including a sewage treatment plant, pumping 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;
- (d) an installation, plant, machinery, equipment, land or a process that monitors or cleans up a contaminant or waste.

"95% Confidence Limit" means that interval or range of values around an observed value which will, in 95% of the cases, include the expected value, where the expected value is defined as the average of an infinite series of such determinations.

3. DISCHARGES TO SEWERS

3.1 No person shall directly or indirectly discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into a sewer connected to a sewage facility operated by the District of Sooke:

- (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.
- (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.
- (d) Any waste from a **discharging operation** unless that person:
 - (i) has first obtained a waste discharge permit or authorization; or
 - (ii) complies with the code of practice for that type of waste.
- (e) Any **uncontaminated water** in a volume greater than 2.0 cubic metres per day without prior authorization from the Municipal Engineer.
- (f) Any **stormwater** without prior authorization from the Municipal Engineer.

3.2 Subparagraphs 3.1(b)(ii), (c)(ii) and (d)(ii) do not apply to waste for which there is no code of practice.

3.3 No person shall directly or indirectly discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into a sewer connected to a sewage facility operated by the District of Sooke any water or other substance for the purpose of diluting any non-domestic waste.

3.4 In order to obtain and maintain the authorization referred to in paragraph 3.1(e), where the uncontaminated water is produced on property other than residential property and is from a source other than a waterworks, a person shall:

- (a) install and thereafter maintain at that person's expense, a meter on the water supply generating the authorized discharge; and
- (b) supply to the Municipal Engineer, by the 10th of each month, an accurate calculation of the volume of water measured pursuant to paragraph 3.4(a).

3.5 Every person who directly or indirectly discharges waste or substances produced, treated, handled or stored on property other than residential property into a sewer connected to a sewage facility operated by the District of Sooke will, as a condition of that discharge:

- (a) provide and maintain facilities to prevent accidental discharge or a discharge contrary to this bylaw or a waste discharge permit or authorization such as spill containment, recovery or neutralization facilities for substances which, if accidentally discharged, would constitute prohibited or restricted waste;

- (b) post, and keep posted, permanent signs in conspicuous locations on the premises displaying the name, telephone number of the person to call as prescribed in Schedule C in the event of accidental discharge of a prohibited or restricted waste; and
- (c) inform employees, who may cause or discover the discharge of prohibited or restricted waste, of the notification procedures set out in Section 8 of this bylaw.

3.6 No person shall directly or indirectly discharge, or allow or cause to be discharged, any recreational vehicle waste into a sewer connected to a sewage facility except:

- (a) with a waste discharge permit or authorization; or
- (b) at a sani-dump connected to a sewer or sewage facility and operating under a waste discharge permit or authorization that specifically authorizes such discharges.

3.7 No person shall directly or indirectly discharge, or allow or cause to be discharged, any carpet cleaning waste into a sewer connected to a sewage facility except under conditions specified in a code of practice, waste discharge permit or authorization.

3.8 No person shall directly or indirectly discharge, or allow or cause to be discharged, any ship and boat waste into a sewer connected to a sewage facility except:

- (a) with a waste discharge permit or authorization;
- (b) at a ship and boat waste disposal facility operating under a waste discharge permit or authorization.

4.0 WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

4.1 The Municipal Engineer may issue a waste discharge permit or authorization to allow a high volume discharge or to allow the discharge of waste other than domestic sewage upon such terms and conditions as the Municipal Engineer considers appropriate for the protection of sewers, sewage facilities, 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 waste permitted to be discharged;
- (b) require the holder of a waste discharge permit or authorization, at his or her expense, to repair, alter, remove or add works, or construct new works to ensure that the discharge will comply with the waste discharge permit or authorization, this bylaw and any enactment;

- (c) require the holder of a waste discharge permit or authorization, at his or her expense, to monitor the waste being discharged under the waste discharge permit or authorization in the manner specified by the Municipal Engineer and to provide information concerning the discharge as requested by the Municipal Engineer including, but not limited to, routine maintenance check dates, cleaning and waste removal dates, 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 Municipal Engineer detailed plans and operating procedures for all existing facilities installed on the premises for the purpose of preventing accidental discharge;
- (e) require compliance by the holder of the waste discharge permit or authorization with such other enactments as the Municipal Engineer considers necessary or desirable in the circumstances;
- (f) make such other requirements as the Municipal Engineer deems necessary or desirable.

4.2 Notwithstanding paragraphs 3.1(b) and (c), the Municipal Engineer may require any person or any class of persons to obtain a waste discharge permit or authorization for the discharge by that person or class of persons of any non-domestic waste that is not a high volume discharge or a restricted waste.

4.3 Upon receipt of notice under subsection 4.2, the person receiving the notice shall, within 30 days, apply for a waste discharge permit or authorization and shall provide to the Municipal Engineer such information relating to the discharge of non-domestic waste by that person as the Municipal Engineer may require.

4.4 The Municipal Engineer may suspend or revoke a waste discharge permit or authorization for a failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the waste discharge permit or authorization or for any failure to comply with this bylaw, or any enactment applicable to the discharge of waste into a sanitary sewer connected to a sewage facility operated by the District of Sooke.

4.5 (a) A waste discharge permit or an authorization may not be transferred or assigned without the Municipal Engineer's consent in writing.

(b) The Municipal Engineer may withhold consent where there has been a breach of this bylaw or a condition of the waste discharge permit or authorization.

4.6 An application for a waste discharge permit for a new discharge, or an amendment to an existing waste discharge permit, shall be made to the Municipal Engineer on the form attached hereto as Schedule C not less than 30 days prior to the date that the waste discharge permit is required, and shall be accompanied by such information, drawings and specifications as may be required under Schedule C.

5.0 CODES OF PRACTICE

- 5.1 A code of practice does not apply to a discharging operation that is subject to a waste discharge permit or authorization, unless otherwise specified in the waste discharge permit or authorization.
- 5.2 Nothing in a code of practice relieves a person discharging waste from complying with this bylaw, a waste discharge permit or any other applicable enactment.
- 5.3 A code of practice does not apply to the discharge of domestic waste.
- 5.4 The Municipal Engineer may require a discharging operation to obtain a waste discharge permit if considered necessary by the Municipal Engineer because of circumstances not covered by a code of practice.
- 5.5 As a condition of discharge of waste into a sewer connected to a sewage facility, an operator of a discharging operation must submit to the Municipal Engineer a completed code of practice registration form attached as Schedule E to this bylaw within 30 days of the discharging operation commencing the discharge of waste into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 5.6 An operator must report any change in the ownership, name, location, contact person, telephone number, or fax number of a discharging operation registered under a code of practice to the Municipal Engineer within 30 days of the change by submitting a completed code of practice registration form referred to in Section 5.5 showing the changes.
- 5.7 An operator must report any change in the discharging operation registered under a code of practice resulting in the operation no longer meeting the definition applicable to that type of discharging operation within 30 days of the change by submitting a completed code of practice registration form referred to in Section 4.5 describing the changes.
- 5.8 If a code of practice establishes a requirement in relation to a specific discharging operation which differs from a provision in this bylaw, the requirement in the code of practice prevails.

6.0 MAINTENANCE OF WORKS AND PROCEDURES

- 6.1 It is a condition of the discharge of waste produced on property other than residential property into a sanitary sewer, by a person who holds a waste discharge permit or authorization or who operates a discharging operation or who otherwise discharges waste, that all measures be taken to keep all equipment and facilities maintained and in good repair as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this bylaw, a waste discharge permit, authorization, code of practice or order.

6.2 No person shall discharge or allow or cause to be discharged, into a sewage facility or a sewer connected to a sewage facility operated by the District of Sooke, non-domestic waste, which has bypassed any waste control works or treatment works authorized and required by the Municipal Engineer or which is not otherwise in compliance with this bylaw.

7.0 RECORDS RETENTION AND PROVISION OF INFORMATION

7.1 Holders of a waste discharge permit, authorization, or persons operating under a code of practice permitting the discharge of waste produced on property other than residential property:

- (a) shall retain and preserve any records, books, documents, memoranda, reports, correspondence and any and all summaries of such documents, relating to monitoring, sampling and chemical analysis required by the Municipal Engineer, a waste discharge permit, or authorization;
- (b) shall retain and preserve all records which pertain to issues which are the subject of administrative action or any other enforcement or litigation activities by the District of Sooke until all enforcement activities have concluded and all periods of limitation with respect to any and all appeals have expired.

7.2 Unless specified otherwise in a code of practice, records shall be retained under Section 7.1(a) for not less than six years after their creation.

8.0 NOTIFICATION

8.1 Any person who discharges waste or allows the discharge of waste into a sewer or a sewage facility in contravention of any waste discharge permit, authorization, code of practice or that is otherwise in contravention of this bylaw, after becoming aware of the discharge, shall stop the discharge, and after reporting the discharge, in accordance with the Spill Reporting Regulation (where applicable), shall immediately notify:

- (a) the Municipal Engineer by telephone and provide the information specified in subsection 8.2;
- (b) the owner of the premises; and
- (c) any other person whom the person reporting knows, or reasonably should know, may be directly affected by the discharge.

8.2 The Municipal Engineer shall be supplied with the following information:

- (a) identification of the premises where the discharge occurred;
- (b) location of the discharge;

- (c) name of the person reporting the discharge and telephone number, or numbers where that person can be reached;
- (d) date, time and duration of the discharge;
- (e) type and concentration of all substances discharged and any known associated hazards;
- (f) total weight or volume of the material discharged; and
- (g) corrective action being taken, or anticipated to be taken, to control the discharge or to prevent similar discharges.

8.3 A person who discharged or allowed a discharge of waste referred to in subsection 8.1 shall, as soon as that person becomes aware, or reasonably should have become aware of the discharge, 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 substance discharged in a manner consistent with this bylaw and other applicable enactments.

8.4 A person operating under an existing waste discharge permit or authorization shall notify the Municipal Engineer in writing not less than 90 days prior to:

- (a) commencing a new activity; or
- (b) expanding or changing an existing activity;

which affects or may affect the average composition or the total volume of waste discharged by that person.

9.0 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

- 9.1 A person who contravenes this bylaw, a waste discharge permit, authorization or order issued under this bylaw or other requirement, made or imposed under this bylaw, commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.
- 9.2 Where an offence is committed or continues for more than one day, a person shall be deemed to have committed separate offences for each day on or during which an offence occurs or continues, and separate fines, each not exceeding \$10,000, may be imposed for each day on or during which an offence occurs or continues.
- 9.3 Nothing in this bylaw shall limit the District of Sooke from pursuing any other remedy that would otherwise be available to the District of Sooke at law.

10.0 **GENERAL**

- 10.1 Nothing in this bylaw shall be interpreted as relieving a person discharging waste from complying with federal, provincial and regional government enactments governing the discharge of waste into sewers.
- 10.2 The schedules annexed hereto shall be deemed to be an integral part of this bylaw.
- 10.3 If any provision of this bylaw is found to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, it may be severed from the bylaw.

Introduced and read a first time the 14 day of November 2005.

Read a second time the 14 day of November 2005.

Read a third time the 14 day of November 2005.

Adopted on the 15 day of November 2005.

Janet Evans
Mayor

Peter Jmaeff
Chief Administrative

SCHEDULE A
PROHIBITED WASTE
Bylaw No. 224, Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005

Prohibited Waste means:

1. Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste as defined by the *Environmental Management Act* (British Columbia) and its Regulations.

2. Air Contaminant Waste

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 any sewer or sewage facility or is capable of creating, causing or introducing an air contaminant within any sewer or sewage facility which would prevent safe entry by authorized personnel.

3. Flammable or Explosive Waste

Any waste, which by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of causing or contributing to an explosion or supporting combustion in any sewer or sewage facility including, but not limited to gasoline, naphtha, propane, diesel, fuel oil, kerosene or alcohol.

4. Obstructive Waste

Any waste which by itself or in combination with another substance, is capable of obstructing the flow of, or interfering with, the operation or performance of any sewer or sewage facility including, but not limited to: earth, sand, sweepings, gardening or agricultural waste, ash, chemicals, paint, metal, glass, sharps, rags, cloth, tar, asphalt, cement-based products, plastic, wood, waste portions of animals, fish or fowl and solidified fat.

5. Corrosive Waste

Any waste with corrosive properties which, by itself or in combination with any other substance, may cause damage to any sewer or sewage facility or which may prevent safe entry by authorized personnel.

6. High Temperature Waste

(a) Any waste which, by itself or in combination with another substance, will create heat in amounts which will interfere with the operation and maintenance of a sewer or sewage facility or with the treatment of waste in a sewage facility;

(b) Any waste which will raise the temperature of waste entering any sewage facility to 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit) or more;

- (c) Any non-domestic waste with a temperature of 65 degrees Celsius (149 degrees Fahrenheit) or more.

7. Biomedical Waste

Any of the following categories of biomedical waste: human anatomical waste, animal waste, untreated microbiological waste, waste sharps and untreated human blood and body fluids known to contain viruses and agents listed in "Risk Group 4" as defined in "Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines" published by Health Canada and dated 1996.

8. Miscellaneous Wastes

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 any sewer or sewage treatment process;
- (c) may cause a discharge from a sewage facility to contravene any requirements by or under any B.C. Environmental Management Discharge Permit or any other act, approved Liquid Waste Management Plan, 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 to fail criteria for beneficial land application in British Columbia as set out in the *Organic Matter Recycling Regulation* (British Columbia) deposited February 2002, or may cause the emissions from a wastewater sludge combustion facility to be out of compliance with appropriate permits, or may cause the ashes from a wastewater sludge combustion facility to be considered a special waste under the *Environmental Management Act* (British Columbia).

**SCHEDULE B
 RESTRICTED WASTE**
 Bylaw No. 224, Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005.

Restricted Waste means:

1. Specified Waste

Any waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains any contaminant at a concentration in excess of the limits set out 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. Contaminant definitions and methods of analysis are outlined in standard methods or methods specified by the Municipal Engineer.

Any of the contaminants listed below in tables (a), (b) or (c) that are present in a waste at dissolved concentrations in excess of the Hazardous Waste Regulation Leachate Quality Criteria will qualify that waste, regardless of the sampling method used, as a special waste.

(a) CONVENTIONAL CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	500
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	1000
Oil and Grease*	100
Suspended Solids	350

*Note: *Total oil and grease includes oil and grease (hydrocarbons) (see table (b))*

(b) ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]	
Benzene	0.1
Ethyl Benzene	0.2
Toluene	0.2
Xylenes	0.2
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)**	0.05
Phenols	1
Oil and Grease (hydrocarbons)	15

*Note: **Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) include:*

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| naphthalene | benzo(a)anthracene |
| acenaphthylene | chrysene |
| acenaphthene | benzo(b)fluoranthene |
| fluorene | benzo(k)fluoranthene |
| phenanthrene | benzo(a)pyrene |
| anthracene | dibenzo(a,h)anthracene |
| fluoranthene | indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene |
| pyrene | benzo(g,h,i)perylene |

(c) INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]	
Arsenic (As)	0.4
Cadmium (Cd)	0.3
Chloride (Cl)	1500
Chromium (Cr)	4
Cobalt (Co)	5
Copper (Cu)	1
Cyanide (CN)	1
Iron (Fe)	50
Lead (Pb)	1
Manganese (Mn)	5
Mercury (Hg)	0.02
Molybdenum (Mo)	5
Nickel (Ni)	3
Selenium (Se)	0.3
Silver (Ag)	0.5
Sulphate (SO ₄)	1500
Sulphide (S)	1
Zinc (Zn)	3

2. Food Waste

Any non-domestic waste from cooking and handling of food that, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains particles larger than 0.5 centimetres in any dimension.

3. Radioactive Waste

Any waste containing radioactive materials that, at the point of discharge into a sewer, exceeds radioactivity limitations as established by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.

4. pH Waste

Any non-domestic waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, has a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 11.0, as determined by either a grab or a composite sample.

5. Dyes and Colouring Material

Dyes or colouring materials which may pass through a sewage facility and discolour the effluent from a sewage facility except where the dye is used by the District of Sooke as a tracer.

6. Miscellaneous Restricted Wastes

Any of the following wastes as defined in the bylaw.

- (a) seawater
- (b) PCBs
- (c) chlorinated phenols ***
- (d) pesticides
- (e) tetrachloroethylene

*** Chlorinated phenols include:

- chlorophenol (ortho, meta, para)
- dichlorophenol (2,3, 2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6-, 3,4-, 3,5-)
- trichlorophenol (2,3,4-, 2,3,5-, 2,3,6-, 2,4,5-, 2,4,6-, 3,4,5-)
- tetrachlorophenol (2,3,4,5-, 2,3,4,6-, 2,3,5,6-)
- pentachlorophenol

**SCHEDULE C
INFORMATION SHEET**

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION
Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

This information sheet is provided to assist you in the preparation and submission of an application for a waste discharge permit under Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*. Once the form has been completed, initial each page and sign the declaration in Section 6. To assist the District of Sooke with the processing of the application, please make an accurate, readable and complete submission to the address provided below.

A. APPLICATION FORMS

1. COMPANY INFORMATION

Indicate the company name, incorporation number, type of business and location of the business. If your business or organization has more than one site address, please copy this form and complete a separate application for each site.

2. SUMMARY OF EFFLUENT DISCHARGE CHARACTERISTICS

Complete this section to indicate discharge duration, volume and quality.

3. NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS

List the number and type of connections to sewer.

4. SOURCES OF WASTEWATER

Where non-domestic waste is being discharged to sanitary sewer or storm sewer, list any pre-treatment works and the actual source of the wastewater.

5. SITE PLAN

A site plan must be submitted. Clearly mark the plant boundary, buildings and approximate locations of new and existing works, monitoring points and sewer connections.

6. DECLARATION FORM

The application form must be signed. Please ensure that the first box in the Declaration Section is complete. An application may be filed by an agent of the applicant and, unless the Municipal Engineer deems otherwise, an obligation imposed by this bylaw on an applicant may be carried out by his agent. If you wish to appoint an agent, please complete the appropriate box in the Declaration Section.

Initials _____

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. Specifications and drawings of process equipment and control works associated with the discharge should be submitted to assist the Engineering Department with the evaluation of the application. The Municipal Engineer may request submission of additional details relevant to the application. Should additional application forms be required, they may be obtained from:

Municipal Engineer
District of Sooke
2205 Otter Point Road
Sooke, BC V0S 1N0

2. In the event of accidental discharge of a prohibited or restricted waste to a sewer (as required under Sections 3.5(b) and 8.1(a) of this bylaw), please call:

District of Sooke
24-Hour Telephone Number
(250) 642-1634

Initials _____



2205 Otter Point Road
Sooke, BC V0S 1N0
Tel: 250-642-1634 Fax: 250-642-0541

APPLICATION FOR A WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT

Application for New Permit Application to Amend Permit No. _____

Application for a WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT under Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*. This application is to be filed with the Municipal Engineer not less than 30 days prior to the date for which a permit is required.

1. I, _____
(Full name-if a company, British Columbia Registered Name)

Registered Address: _____

Incorporation Number: _____

hereby apply for a WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT to discharge non-domestic waste into

sanitary sewer from a: _____
(Type of Business)

Located at: _____

2. Summary of Wastewater Discharge Characteristics

Maximum Duration of Operation: (hours/day) _____

(days/week) _____

(weeks/year) _____

Flow

Is the Discharge greater than 300 m³ in a 30-day period?: () yes () no

Is the Discharge greater than 10 m³ in a 24-hour period?: () yes () no

Frequency

Maximum discharge flow rate: _____ (m³/day)

Average daily discharge flow rate: _____ (m³/day)

Method of flow rate determination: _____

() measured () estimated

(Note: 1m³ = 220 Imperial gallons, or 264 U.S. gallons)

Initials _____

Type of Discharge

continuous batch both

Quality

Use the check boxes to indicate whether any of the following types of wastes are discharged:

Flammable or explosive Waste	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
Obstructive Waste	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
Air contaminant Waste	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
High temperature Waste	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
Corrosive Waste	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
Biomedical Waste	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
Food Waste	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
Radioactive Waste	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
Seawater	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no

Hazardous Waste

Does any process within the plant produce hazardous waste as defined under the Hazardous Waste Regulation of the *Environmental Management Act*, British Columbia.

yes no don't know

Wastewater Characteristics

In the charts provided below, check the appropriate box for each wastewater contaminant to dictate whether the contaminant listed is "known to be present", "suspected to be present", "suspected to be absent", or "known to be absent" in the wastewater discharge.

If a contaminant is "known to be present" or "suspected to be present", estimate the expected average and maximum daily contaminant concentrations in the spaces provided.

If wastewater discharges have been sampled and analyzed in the past, please attach examples of sampling data.

Initials _____

Wastewater Characteristics

Wastewater Contaminants	Known to be present	Suspected to be present	Suspected to be Absent	Known to be Absent	Expected Concentration	
					mg/L (ppm)	
					Average	Maximum
Conventional Contaminants						
Ammonia						
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)						
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)						
Suspended Solids						
Oil and Grease (total)						
pH Max _____ Min _____						
Organic Contaminants						
Oil and Grease (hydrocarbons)						
Phenols (total)						
Phenols (chlorinated)						
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)						
PCBs						
Pesticides						
Tetrachloroethylene						
Benzene						
Ethylbenzene						
Toluene						
Xylenes						
Solvents (specify)						

Initials _____

Wastewater Characteristics

Wastewater Contaminants	Known to be present	Suspected to be present	Suspected to be absent	Known to be absent	Expected Concentration	
					mg/L (ppm)	
					Average	Maximum
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic						
Cadmium						
Chloride						
Chromium						
Cobalt						
Copper						
Cyanide						
Iron						
Lead						
Manganese						
Mercury						
Molybdenum						
Nickel						
Selenium						
Silver						
Sulphate						
Sulphide						
Zinc						
Other _____						

3. Number of Connections to Sewer

(a) Sanitary Sewer

Domestic Waste only _____

Non-domestic Waste only _____

Combined domestic and non-domestic Waste _____

(Note connection locations on attached site plan.)

Is stormwater discharged to sanitary sewer?

yes () volume _____ m³/day
 no ()

Is uncontaminated water discharged to sanitary sewer?

yes () volume _____ m³/day
 no ()

(Note connection locations on attached site plan.)

(b) **Storm Sewer**

Stormwater only _____

Uncontaminated water only _____

Combined stormwater and uncontaminated water _____

(Note connection locations on attached site plan.)

Is domestic waste discharged to storm sewer?

yes () volume _____ m³/day

no ()

(Note connection location on attached site plan.)

Is non-domestic waste discharged to storm sewer?

yes () volume _____ m³/day

no ()

4. Sources of Wastewater Discharge to Sewer

(Note location of sources and control works on attached site plan.)

SOURCE OF WASTEWATER (e.g., galvanizing line rinse tank)	CONTROL WORKS TREATING EACH SOURCE PRIOR TO DISCHARGE TO SEWER* (e.g., Trade Waste Interceptor)
---	---

(a) **Sanitary Sewer**

(b) **Storm Sewer**

**Control Works include: small drainage, oil/water separators, grease traps, filters, reverse osmosis units, ion exchange units, neutralization facilities and other wastewater pre-treatment works.*

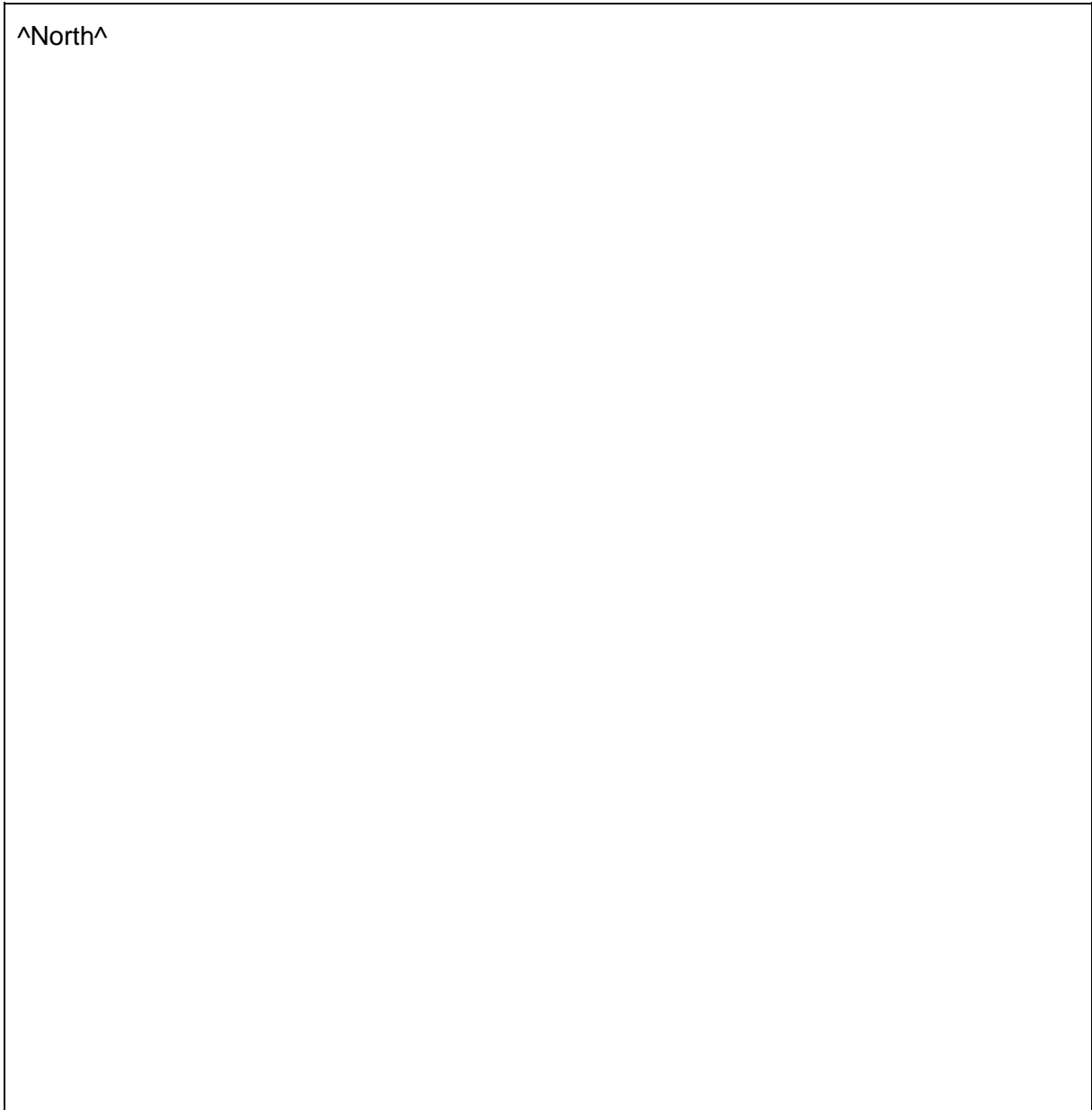
Initials _____

5. Site Plan

Sketch a site plan in the area provided below or attach a site plan to this application form. The plan shall include property lines, buildings, pre-treatment works, effluent lines, sanitary and storm sewer connections, flow measuring devices and monitoring points (or available sampling locations).

(Include approximate scale on site plan.)

^North^



Initials _____

6. Declaration

I, _____, declare that the information given on this application form is correct to the best of my knowledge.

(Date)

(Signature of Applicant or Agent)

(Title)

(Phone Number)

If you elect to appoint an Agent, please complete the following:

I, _____ (_____)
(Print Name) (Title)

(Signature)

hereby authorize _____ (_____)
(Print Name) (Affiliation)

to deal with you directly on all aspects of the subject application.

Initials _____

SCHEDULE D
CODES OF PRACTICE

Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

<u>Codes of Practice</u>	Column 1 <u>Appended to this Bylaw as Schedule</u>
1. Food Services Operations	F
2. Dry Cleaning Operations	G
3. Photographic Imaging Operations	H
4. Dental Operations	I
5. Automotive Repair Operations	J
6. Vehicle Wash Operations	K
7. Carpet Cleaning Operations	L
8. Fermentation Operations	M
9. Printing Operations	N
10. Recreation Facility Operations	O
11. Laboratory Operations	P

SCHEDULE E
(Sections 5.5 to 5.7)

CODE OF PRACTICE REGISTRATION FORM
Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

Municipal Engineer, District of Sooke
2205 Otter Point Road, Sooke, BC V0S 1N0
Tel. (250) 360-1634, Fax. (250) 642-0541

The following is an application to register a discharging operation under a CODE OF PRACTICE as outlined in Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*. or to change or cancel an existing registration. This application is to be filed with the Municipal Engineer, at the above address, within 30 days of a discharging operation commencing the use of a sewer. To apply for a change of information or cancellation of an existing registration, an application is to be filed with the Municipal Engineer within 30 days of the date on which the applied changes will take affect at the operation.

1. Operation Name (name of company, partnership, individual or institution):

Hereby apply to: (Check one of the following)

Register as a discharging operation under one or more of the following Codes of Practice:

Check applicable code(s) below:

- Food Services Operation as outlined in Schedule "F"
- Dry Cleaning Operation as outlined in Schedule "G"
- Photographic Imaging Operation as outlined in Schedule "H"
- Dental Operation as outlined in Schedule "I"
- Automotive Repair Operation as outlined in Schedule "J"
- Vehicle Wash Operation as outlined in Schedule "K"
- Carpet Cleaning Operation as outlined in Schedule "L"
- Fermentation Operation as outlined in Schedule "M"
- Printing Operation as outlined in Schedule "N"
- Recreation Facility Operation as outlined in Schedule "O"
- Laboratory Operation as outlined in Schedule "P", or
- _____ as outlined in Schedule _____

Or;

- Change an existing registration under a code of practice**

Reason for change: _____

Or;

- Cancel an existing registration under a code of practice**

Reason for cancellation: _____

Operation Located at: _____

Postal Code: _____ Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

Company Name(if different from above): _____

Mailing Address (if different from above): _____

Postal Code: _____ Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

1. Contact Information

Owner

Name: _____ Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

Facility Municipal Engineer

Name: _____ Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

2. Code of Practice Information (Please check the appropriate box for each question)

- Is this operation **connected to a municipal sanitary sewer system**?

Yes No Do Not Know

Is waste from this operation discharged to the **treatment works** specified in the applicable code of practice?

Yes No Do Not Know

- Does this operation use **off-site waste management** to comply with the requirements of the applicable code of practice?

Yes, all wastes Yes, some wastes No Do Not Know

3. Declaration

I hereby acknowledge that the information on this form is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____

Name (please print): _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

SCHEDULE F
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR FOOD SERVICES OPERATIONS
Bylaw No. 224, Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of waste from food services operations directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 1.2 The term “treatment works” in this code of practice means the works referred to in Section 2.2.

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a food services operation must not discharge waste, which at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:
 - (a) restricted waste with the exception of total oil and grease, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD);
 - (b) prohibited waste, special waste or stormwater; or
 - (c) uncontaminated water, in quantities greater than two cubic meters per day.
- 2.2 Grease interceptor installations must conform to the requirements of this code of practice and this bylaw.
- 2.3 An operator of a food services operation must maintain all grease interceptors installed in connection with the food services operation so that the grease interceptors function properly.
- 2.4 An operator of a food services operation must not permit oil and grease to accumulate in a grease interceptor in excess of the lesser of six inches or 25% of the wetted height of the grease interceptor or solids to collect in excess of 25% of the wetted height of the grease interceptor.
- 2.5 An operator of a food services operation must not dispose of oil and grease from a grease interceptor to a sewer.
- 2.6 An operator of a food services operation must not use or permit the use of chemical agents, enzymes, bacteria, solvents, hot water or other agents to facilitate the passage of oil and grease through a grease interceptor.
- 2.7 An operator of a food services that discharges wastewater containing oil and grease must install and maintain a grease interceptor in accordance with this code of practice.

- 2.8 An operator of a food services operation must install a grease interceptor connected to the following fixtures that discharge wastewater to a sewer:
- (a) sinks used for washing pots, pans, dishes, cutlery and kitchen utensils including pre-rinse sinks;
 - (b) drains serving self-cleaning exhaust hoods installed over commercial cooking equipment;
 - (c) drains serving commercial cooking equipment that discharge oil and grease;
 - (d) drains serving a garbage compactor used to compact waste that may contain, or be contaminated with, food waste;
 - (e) dishwashers;
 - (f) floor drains; or
 - (g) other fixtures that discharge wastewater containing oil and grease.
- 2.9 An owner of an outdoor garbage compactor installation connected to a sewer must install works as necessary to prevent rainwater from entering the drain connected to the sewer.
- 2.10 Despite Section 2.8, the following fixtures must not be connected to a grease interceptor:
- (a) potato peelers and similar equipment discharging solids;
 - (b) toilets, and urinals; or
 - (c) garburators except as specified in Section 2.25.
- 2.11 The rated flow capacity of each grease interceptor installed in a food services operation must not be less than the maximum discharge flow from all plumbing fixtures connected to the grease interceptor that will discharge simultaneously.
- 2.12 An operator of a food services operation must calculate the maximum discharge flow rate to a grease interceptor, as described in Section 2.11, by adding together the flow rates from each fixture that will discharge simultaneously using the following method to estimate the flow rate from each fixture:
- (a) for sinks, calculate the total volume of each sink and assign a drain time of one minute.

- (b) for exhaust hoods with an automatic cleaning cycle, measure the discharge flow rate or use the manufacturers' estimate of peak discharge flow rate during the automatic wash cycle.
- (c) for floor drains, estimate the flow rate using the following table:

Floor Drain Diameter		Drain Rate		
Millimetres	Inches	L/s	Imperial gpm	US gpm
51	2	1.40	18.3	22.0
76	3	2.36	31.2	37.5
102	4	2.84	37.5	45.0

- (d) for drains on other equipment, use the table in Section 2.15 (c) or if the drain size is less than 2 inches in diameter either:
 - (i) measure the discharge flow rate, or
 - (ii) refer to manufacturers' estimated peak discharge flow rate, or
 - (iii) use a minimum of 1.4L/s.
 - (e) for automatic dishwashers, measure the discharge flow rate or use the maximum discharge flow rate specified by the dishwasher manufacturer.
- 2.13 An operator of a food services operation must connect floor drains to a grease interceptor.
- 2.14 The rated flow capacity of each grease interceptor must be established using the Plumbing and Drainage Institute standard PDI-G101 or equivalent test as approved by the Municipal Engineer.
- 2.15 Each grease interceptor must have either:
- (a) one or more vented external flow control fittings installed upstream of the inlet line to the grease interceptor; or
 - (b) a non-removable internal flow control fitting; or
 - (c) flow control is integral in the design of the grease interceptor and is verified by the manufacturer or a mechanical engineer for each installation.
- 2.16 Flow control fittings must be installed so that:
- (a) the maximum elevation difference between the fixture connected to a grease interceptor and the flow control fitting is one and one half metres, or the flow control fitting has been sized to account for head pressure caused by the elevation difference, and

- (b) it can be verified, during inspections to enforce this bylaw, that flow control fittings are in place.
- 2.17 The flow control fittings must be sized to limit the flow to the grease interceptor to a rate that is no more than the rated flow capacity of the grease interceptor.
- 2.18 An operator of a food services operation who installs a grease interceptor must locate the grease interceptor so that it is readily and easily accessible for inspection and maintenance.
- 2.19 An operator of a food services operation who installs a grease interceptor must ensure:
 - (a) that the grease interceptor is equipped with a sampling tee 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 sampling tee as described in Section 2.22 (a) is the same diameter as the grease interceptor outlet pipe and is installed so that it opens in a direction at right angles to and vertically above the flow in the sewer pipe;
 - (c) that the sampling tee be readily and easily accessible at all times for inspection; and
 - (d) that a record of the locations of all sampling tees is maintained at the site and available for inspection by an officer, on request.
- 2.20 A grease interceptor must be labelled or stamped with information containing the rated flow capacity of the unit. The label or stamp must be permanently affixed and visible following installation. Where a permanently affixed and visible label is not possible or practical, manufacturer and installation drawings of the grease interceptor must be maintained at the site and must be available for inspection by an officer, on request.
- 2.21 An operator of a food services operation must not connect a garburator to the sanitary sewer.
- 2.22 An operator of a food services operation operating before January 1, 2006 that has a garburator that discharges to a sanitary sewer must by January 1, 2006 either:
 - (a) cease the discharge to sanitary sewer from the garburator; or
 - (b) treat the waste prior to discharge to sanitary sewer using a solids separator followed by a grease interceptor.
- 2.23 The solids separator listed in 2.22 (b) must be properly sized and maintained to prevent the passage of solids so that any grease interceptor connected to a garburator and solids separator will function in accordance with this bylaw.

3.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

3.1 An operator of a food services operation must keep a record at the food services operation of all grease interceptor inspection and maintenance activities including:

- (a) the date of inspection or maintenance;
- (b) the maintenance conducted;
- (c) the type and quantity of material removed from the grease interceptor;
and
- (d) the location of disposal of the material removed from the grease interceptor.

The records must be retained for a period of two years and must be available for inspection on request by an officer.

SCHEDULE G
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR DRY CLEANING OPERATIONS
Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of waste from dry cleaning operations directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewerage facility.
- 1.2 The term "treatment works" in this code of practice means the works referred to in Section 2.4.

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must not discharge waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer at any time, contains:
- (a) prohibited waste as set out in Schedule A;
 - (b) restricted waste as set out in Schedule B;
 - (c) wastewater containing tetrachloroethylene in concentrations greater than 0.10 milligrams per litre (mg/L);
 - (d) tetrachloroethylene-contaminated residue; or
 - (e) uncontaminated water, in quantities greater than 2.0 cubic metres per day, without prior authorization from the Municipal Engineer.
- 2.2 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must not discharge stormwater into a sewer without a valid waste discharge permit or authorization.
- 2.3 A dry cleaning operation may meet the requirements of Section 2.1 by collecting and transporting the wastewater or other substances specified in Section 2.1 from the dry cleaning operation for off-site waste management.
- 2.4 An operator of a dry cleaning operation that discharges waste that has come in contact with tetrachloroethylene from a dry cleaning process into a sewer must, in addition to the dry cleaning machine's integral tetrachloroethylene-water separator, install and maintain the following treatment works:
- (a) a second tetrachloroethylene-water separator that recovers tetrachloroethylene from the wastewater exiting the integral tetrachloroethylene-water separator;
 - (b) an initial filter containing activated carbon that removes the tetrachloroethylene from the wastewater exiting the second tetrachloroethylene-water separator;

- (c) a monitor-alarm that automatically shuts down the wastewater treatment and stops the discharge of wastewater containing tetrachloroethylene into the sewer when the initial filter becomes saturated with tetrachloroethylene; and
 - (d) a second filter containing activated carbon that removes tetrachloroethylene from the wastewater after it passes through the initial filter and past the monitor-alarm.
- 2.5 Where an operator of a dry cleaning operation installs the treatment works referred to in subsections 2.4(a) to (d), then the treatment works must be installed in the order in which they are set out in Section 2.4.
- 2.6 An operator of a dry cleaning operation who operates the tetrachloroethylene-water separators referred to in Section 2.4 must:
 - (a) visually inspect all tetrachloroethylene-water separators on a daily basis to ensure that the level of tetrachloroethylene does not reach the wastewater outlet of the separators; and
 - (b) clean the tetrachloroethylene-water separators at least once every seven days or in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- 2.7 When the level of the tetrachloroethylene referred to in subsection 2.6(a) reaches the wastewater outlet of the separator, an operator of a dry cleaning operation must:
 - (a) cease operation to prevent the discharge of tetrachloroethylene from the tetrachloroethylene-water separator;
 - (b) clean the tetrachloroethylene-water separator in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations; and
 - (c) return the tetrachloroethylene from the separator to the solvent recovery system or collect and store it for off-site waste management.
- 2.8 An operator of a dry cleaning operation who installs the activated carbon filters referred to in subsections 2.4(b) and (d) must replace both the initial and second filter containing activated carbon at least once every 12 months and when one of the following occurs:
 - (a) on or before reaching the manufacturer's or supplier's recommended expiry date; or
 - (b) when the monitor-alarm referred to in subsection 2.4(c) has been triggered; or

- (c) analytical data using a method of analysis outlined in standard methods, or an alternative method of analysis approved by the Municipal Engineer, having a method detection limit of 0.01 mg/L tetrachloroethylene or lower, indicates that the concentration of tetrachloroethylene in the discharge from the second filter containing activated carbon is greater than, or equal to, 0.10 mg/L.
- 2.9 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must ensure that waste other than waste to which Section 2.4 of this code of practice applies, including waste from washrooms, staff coffee rooms, washing machines and change rooms, bypasses the treatment works.
- 2.10 An operator of a dry cleaning operation who installs treatment works referred to in Section 2.4 of this code of practice must:
 - (a) equip the outlet from the treatment works with a monitoring point at a location upstream of the point of discharge of other waste;
 - (b) install the monitoring point as described in subsection 2.10(a) of the same diameter as the treatment works outlet pipe so that the monitoring point opens in a direction at right angles to, and horizontal to, the flow in the sewer pipe and is controlled by a hose bib or a valve; and
 - (c) locate the monitoring point so that it is readily and easily accessible at all times.

4.0 SPILL RESPONSE PLANS

- 4.1 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must prepare a spill response plan within 30 days after commencing operation.
- 4.3 The spill response plan required under Sections 4.1 or 4.2 must be posted in a conspicuous location on the dry cleaning premises.
- 4.4 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must maintain the spill prevention and clean-up equipment and supplies identified in the spill response plan specified in Section 4.1 or 4.2 in stock and readily available for use at all times.
- 4.5 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must ensure that the spill prevention equipment and supplies identified in the spill response plan specified in Section 4.1 or 4.2 include tetrachloroethylene-resistant drain plugs that are readily available to seal all floor drains into which tetrachloroethylene, wastewater or residue may enter in the event of a spill.
- 4.6 In the event of a spill, an operator of a dry cleaning operation must immediately carry out the spill response plan, when safe to do so, to prevent or discontinue the discharge of spilled material into a sewer.

5.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

- 5.1 An operator of a dry cleaning operation who installs one or more treatment works must keep a record at the dry cleaning operation of all inspection and maintenance activities for the treatment works, including the:
- (a) date of inspection or maintenance;
 - (b) description of inspection or maintenance conducted;
 - (c) amounts of activated carbon removed and replaced in the treatment works; and
 - (d) dates and volumes of material removed from the treatment works.
- 5.2 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must keep a record of all disposal or recycling services used for disposal or recycling of wastewater and tetrachloroethylene-contaminated residue, including the:
- (a) name, civic and postal address, and telephone number of each disposal or recycling company or facility used by the dry cleaning operation;
 - (b) type of material transferred to each company or facility;
 - (c) quantity of material transferred to each company or facility; and
 - (d) date of material transferred to each company or facility.
- 5.3 The records required under Sections 5.1 and 5.2 must be retained for a period of five years and must be available for inspection on request by an officer.

SCHEDULE H

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGING OPERATIONS

Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of waste from photographic imaging operations directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 1.2 The term “treatment works” in this code of practice means the works referred to in Sections 2.2(b) and 2.4.

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a photographic imaging operation must not discharge waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:
- (a) silver in a concentration that is in excess of 5 milligrams per litre (mg/L) as analyzed in a grab sample; or
 - (b) prohibited waste, restricted waste, special waste, stormwater, or uncontaminated water as defined in this bylaw, other than the following restricted wastes: BOD, COD, chloride, iron and sulphate.
- 2.2 An operator of a photographic imaging operation that produces liquid waste containing silver must either:
- (a) collect and transport the waste from the photographic imaging operation for off-site waste management; or
 - (b) treat the waste at the photographic imaging operation site prior to discharge to the sewer using one of the following silver recovery technologies:
 - (i) two chemical recovery cartridges connected in a series;
 - (ii) an electrolytic recovery unit followed by two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series; or
 - (iii) any other silver recovery technology, or combination of technologies, capable of reducing the concentration of silver in the waste to 5 mg/L or less where valid analytical test data has been submitted to, and accepted by, the Municipal Engineer.

- 2.3 An operator of a photographic imaging operation must install and maintain silver recovery technology according to the manufacturer's or supplier's recommendations.
- 2.4 An operator of a photographic imaging operation must collect all liquid waste containing silver in a holding tank and must deliver this waste to the chemical recovery cartridges using a metering pump.
- 2.5 An operator of a photographic imaging operation must calibrate the metering pump referred to in subsection 2.4 at least once per year.
- 2.6 An operator of a photographic imaging operation must locate the silver recovery system in such a manner that an accidental spill, leak or container failure will not result in liquid waste containing silver in concentrations greater than 5 mg/L entering any sewer.
- 2.7 If a location referred to under subsection 2.6 is not available, an operator of a photographic imaging operation must do one of the following:
 - (a) install spill containment to contain spills or leaks from the silver recovery system; or
 - (b) cap all floor drains into which liquid spilled from the silver recovery system would normally flow.
- 2.8 When using two separate chemical recovery cartridges, an operator of a photographic imaging operation must test the discharge from the first cartridge for silver content at least once per month using either silver test paper or a portable silver test kit.
- 2.9 When the discharge from the first chemical recovery cartridge referred to in subsection 2.8 cannot be sampled, an operator of a photographic imaging operation must:
 - (a) install a cumulative flow meter on the silver recovery system; and
 - (b) test the discharge from the second chemical recovery cartridge once per week using silver test paper or a silver test kit.
- 2.10 An operator of a photographic imaging operation must replace the chemical recovery cartridges when any one of the following occurs:
 - (a) the manufacturer's or supplier's recommended expiry date, as shown on each cartridge, has been reached;

- (b) eighty percent (80%) of the manufacturer's or supplier's maximum recommended capacity, or total cumulative flow, for each cartridge has been reached;
 - (c) test data, using silver test paper or a silver test kit, indicates that the discharge from the first cartridge is greater than 1000 mg/L; or
 - (d) analytical data using a method of analysis outlined in standard methods, or an alternative method of analysis approved by the Municipal Engineer, having a method detection limit of 0.5 mg/L silver or lower, indicates that the concentration of silver in the discharge from the silver recovery system is greater than, or equal to, 5 mg/L.
- 2.11 If treatment of liquid waste with two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series is the only silver recovery technology being used, then the owner of the photographic imaging operation must replace both chemical recovery cartridges when one of the events referred to in subsection 2.10 occurs.
- 2.12 Despite subsection 2.11, if treatment of liquid waste with two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series is used following treatment by an electrolytic recovery unit, the second cartridge may replace the used first cartridge and a new second cartridge may be installed when one of the events referred to in subsection 2.10 occurs.
- 2.13 Despite subsection 2.12, both chemical recovery cartridges used following an electrolytic recovery unit must be replaced by the operator of the photographic imaging operation when one of the events referred to in subsection 2.10 occurs if this is recommended by the manufacturer or supplier of the cartridges.

3.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

- 3.1 An operator of a photographic imaging operation that uses a silver recovery system must keep, at the photographic imaging operation site, an operation and maintenance manual pertaining to all equipment used in the silver recovery system.
- 3.2 An operator of a photographic imaging operation that uses two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series must keep a record book, available for inspection on request, at the photographic imaging operation site that includes the following information recorded for the previous two years:
- (a) serial number of each chemical recovery cartridge used;
 - (b) installation date of each chemical recovery cartridge used;
 - (c) expiry date of each chemical recovery cartridge used (where provided by manufacturers or suppliers);

- (d) maximum recommended capacity, or total cumulative flow, of each chemical recovery cartridge used;
 - (e) dates of all metering pump calibrations;
 - (f) monthly silver test results on the discharge from the first chemical recovery cartridge; or where the discharge from the first cartridge cannot be sampled, weekly silver test results on the discharge from the second chemical recovery cartridge and weekly cumulative flows through the silver recovery system; and
 - (g) dates and descriptions of all operational problems associated with the chemical recovery cartridges and remedial actions taken.
- 3.3 An operator of a photographic imaging operation that uses an electrolytic recovery unit in addition to two chemical recovery cartridges connected in series must keep a record book, available for inspection on request, at the photographic imaging operation site that includes the following information recorded for the previous two years:
- (a) all information specified under subsection 3.2;
 - (b) date of each removal of silver from the electrolytic recovery unit;
 - (c) date of each maintenance check on the electrolytic recovery unit; and
 - (d) dates and descriptions of all operational problems associated with the electrolytic recovery unit and remedial actions taken.

SCHEDULE I
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR DENTAL OPERATIONS
Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of waste from dental operations directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 1.2 The term “treatment works” in this code of practice means the works referred to in Section 2.3(b).

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a dental operation must not discharge waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:
 - (a) prohibited waste, special waste, or stormwater ; or
 - (b) restricted waste with the exception of mercury measured at the point of discharge from a certified amalgam separator.
- 2.2 An operator of a dental operation that produces liquid waste from photographic imaging containing silver must comply with the requirements of Schedule “H” of this bylaw.
- 2.3 An operator of a dental operation that produces wastewater containing dental amalgam must either:
 - (a) collect and transport the wastewater from the dental operation for off-site waste management; or
 - (b) treat the wastewater at the dental operation site prior to discharge to the sewer using a certified amalgam separator.
- 2.4 An operator of a dental operation must install and maintain the amalgam separator referred to in Sections 2.3 and 2.4 according to the manufacturer’s or supplier’s recommendations in order that the amalgam separator functions correctly.
- 2.5 An operator of a dental operation shall not install an amalgam separator other than a certified amalgam separator.
- 2.6 An operator of a dental operation who installs an amalgam separator on or after must ensure that:

- (a) all dental operation wastewater that contains dental amalgam is treated using the amalgam separator;
 - (b) a monitoring point is installed at the outlet of the amalgam separator or downstream of the amalgam separator at a location upstream of any discharge of other waste;
 - (c) the monitoring point must be installed in such a manner that the total flow from the amalgam separator may be intercepted and sampled; and
 - (d) the monitoring point shall be readily and easily accessible at all times for inspection.
- 2.7 If the amalgam separator referred to under Section 2.6 is located downstream of a wet vacuum system, an operator of a dental operation must ensure that:
- (a) the wet vacuum system is fitted with an internal flow control fitting; or
 - (b) a flow control fitting is installed on the water supply line to the wet vacuum system.
- 2.9 The flow control fitting referred to in Section 2.8 must be sized to limit the flow to a rate that is no more than the maximum inlet flow rate of the amalgam separator as stated by the manufacturer of the amalgam separator.
- 2.10 An operator of a dental operation must locate an amalgam separator in such a manner that an accidental spill, leak or collecting container failure will not result in waste containing amalgam entering any sewer.
- 2.11 If a location referred to under Section 2.10 is not available, an operator of a dental operation must do one of the following:
- (a) install spill containment to contain spills or leaks from the amalgam separator; or
 - (b) cap all floor drains into which liquid spilled from the amalgam separator would normally flow.
- 2.12 An operator of a dental operation must replace the amalgam separator's collecting container when any one of the following occurs:
- (a) the manufacturer's or supplier's recommended expiry date, as shown on the amalgam separator, has been reached; or
 - (b) the warning level specified in the ISO Standard has been reached; or
 - (c) analytical data obtained using a method of analysis outlined in standard methods, or an alternative method of analysis approved by the Municipal

Engineer, having a method detection limit of 0.1 mg/L or lower, indicates that the total concentration of mercury in the discharge from the amalgam separator is greater than, or equal to, 2 mg/L.

- 2.13 An operator of a dental operation must not dispose of dental amalgam collected in an amalgam separator, a collecting container, or any other device, to a sewer.

3.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

- 3.1 An operator of a dental operation that uses an amalgam separator must keep, at the site of installation of the amalgam separator, an operation and maintenance manual containing instructions for installation, use, maintenance and service of the amalgam separator installed.
- 3.2 An operator of a dental operation that uses an amalgam separator must post, at the site of installation of the amalgam separator, a copy of the ISO Standard test report pertaining to the amalgam separator installed.
- 3.3 An operator of a dental operation that uses an amalgam separator must keep a record book at the dental operation site that includes the following information pertaining to the amalgam separator installed:
- (a) date of installation of the amalgam separator and name of the installation service provider;
 - (b) serial number and expiry date of the amalgam separator and/or its components;
 - (c) maximum recommended flow rate through the amalgam separator, where applicable;
 - (d) dates of inspection, maintenance, cleaning and replacement of any amalgam separation equipment or components;
 - (e) dates and descriptions of all operational problems, spills, leaks or collecting container failures associated with the amalgam separator and remedial actions taken;
 - (f) name, address and telephone number of any person or company who performs any maintenance or disposal services related to the operation of the amalgam separator; and
 - (g) dates of pick-up of the collecting container for off-site disposal, volume of waste disposed and the location of disposal.

The records must be retained for a period of two years and must be available for inspection on request by an officer.

SCHEDULE J
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR OPERATIONS
Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of waste from automotive repair operations directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 1.2 The term "treatment works" in this code of practice means the works referred to in Sections 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.10.

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of an automotive repair operation must not discharge waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, 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) uncontaminated water, in quantities greater than 2.0 cubic metres per day, without prior authorization from the Municipal Engineer;
 - (e) water that accumulates in any fuel storage tank;
 - (f) rinse water from motor vehicle parts that have been washed in solvent;
 - (g) wastewater from oily rag washing or cleaning; or
 - (h) wastewater from engine washing or cleaning.
- 2.2 An operator of an automotive repair operation must not discharge stormwater into a sanitary sewer connected to a sewage facility unless the stormwater originates from:
- (a) fuelling station areas; or
 - (b) above ground storage tank containment areas.
- 2.3 An operator of an automotive repair operation must not discharge groundwater from a contaminated site as defined in the Contaminated Sites Regulation into a

sanitary sewer connected to a sewage facility without a waste discharge permit or authorization issued under Section 4 of the bylaw.

- 2.4 An operator of an automotive repair operation must not discharge liquid waste from an automotive repair process into a sewer unless the automotive repair operation is equipped with one or more oil-water separators to treat the waste in accordance with this code of practice.
- 2.5 An operator of an automotive repair operation that is in operation may use an alternate treatment works, or a combination of treatment works other than that described in this code of practice, to treat liquid waste from an automotive repair process if the alternate treatment works produces effluent that complies with Section 2.1 prior to discharge into a sewer and where valid analytical test data has been submitted to, and accepted by, the Municipal Engineer.
- 2.6 An operator of an automotive repair operation who installs an oil-water separator in accordance with Section 2.4 must ensure that the oil-water separator has a minimum liquid volume of 2.0 cubic metres.
- 2.7 An operator of an automotive repair operation referred to in Sections 2.4 or 2.5 must direct all liquid waste from an automotive repair process to one or more treatment works before discharge into a sewer.
- 2.8 An operator of an automotive repair operation must ensure that all waste from washrooms, washing machines and change rooms bypasses the treatment works.
- 2.9 An operator of an automotive repair operation must not use, or allow the use of, chemical agents, solvent-containing products, hot water or other agents with the intention of facilitating the passage of oil and grease through a treatment works.
- 2.10 An operator of an automotive repair operation who operates a treatment works must:
 - (a) equip the treatment works with a monitoring point 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 waste; and
 - (b) install the monitoring point described in subsection 2.10(a) of the same diameter as the treatment works outlet pipe so that the monitoring point opens in a direction at right angles to, and vertically above, the flow in the sewer pipe.
- 2.11 An operator of an automotive repair operation must locate the treatment works so that they are readily and easily accessible for inspection and maintenance.
- 2.12 An operator of an automotive 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) or 5% of the wetted height of the oil-water separator.

- 2.13 An operator of an automotive repair operation who operates an oil-water separator must not permit the settled solids to accumulate in any chamber of the oil-water separator in excess of the lesser of 15 cm (six inches) or 25% of the wetted height of the oil-water separator.
- 2.14 An operator of an automotive 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 three months to check the levels specified under Sections 2.12 and 2.13.
- 2.15 An operator of an automotive repair operation must cause an oil-water separator to be cleaned out within seven days of determining that the levels specified under Sections 2.12 or 2.13 have been exceeded.
- 2.16 An operator of an automotive repair operation must cause the oil-water separator to be cleaned out at least once every 12 months.

3.0 STORAGE AND CONTAINMENT

- 3.1 An operator of an automotive repair operation must ensure that the following materials are stored using spill containment that will prevent the release of spilled material from entering a sewer connected to a sewage facility:
- (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 solvent-containing product, antifreeze, oil or other prohibited or restricted waste stored at floor level in containers other than permanent engineered containers that are protected from vehicle contact.
- 3.2 An operator of an automotive repair operation must supervise the discharge of accumulated stormwater from a spill containment system to ensure that the discharge does not bypass the treatment works.

4.0 SPILL RESPONSE PLANS

- 4.1 An operator of an automotive repair operation must have a spill response plan.

- 4.2 An operator of an automotive repair operation commencing operation after the date this code of practice comes into effect must prepare a spill response plan at least 30 days prior to commencing operation.
- 4.3 The spill response plan required under Sections 4.1 or 4.2 must be posted in a conspicuous location on the premises of the operation.
- 4.4 In the event of a spill, an operator of an automotive 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 an automotive 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 an automotive repair operation who observes spilled material in the treatment works during an inspection under Section 4.5 must have the spilled material removed before resuming wastewater discharge from the operation.
- 4.7 An operator of an automotive repair operation must maintain the spill prevention and clean-up equipment and supplies identified in the spill response plan specified in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 in stock and readily available for use at all times.

5.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

- 5.1 An operator of an automotive repair operation who installs one or more treatment works must keep a record at the automotive repair operation of all inspection and maintenance activities for 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 2.14;
 - (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 company or facility collecting or transporting the material removed from the treatment works.
- 5.2 An operator of an automotive repair operation who installs treatment works must keep records of the treatment works design calculations and drawings available for inspection at the request of an officer.

- 5.3 The design drawings required under Section 5.2 must show the point of connection of the treatment works to the sanitary sewer.
- 5.4 An operator of an automotive repair operation must keep a record at the automotive 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 company or facility used by the automotive repair operation;
 - (b) type of material transferred to each company or facility;
 - (c) quantity of material transferred to each company or facility; and
 - (d) date of material transferred to each company or facility.
- 5.5 The records required under Sections 5.1 and 5.4 must be retained for a period of two years and must be available for inspection on request by an officer.

SCHEDULE K
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR VEHICLE WASH OPERATIONS
Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of waste from vehicle wash operations directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 1.2 The term "treatment works" in this code of practice means the works referred to in Sections 2.4, 2.5, 2.7 and 2.11.

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must not discharge waste 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) uncontaminated water, in quantities greater than 2.0 cubic metres per day, without prior authorization from the Municipal Engineer;
 - (d) wastewater from engine washing or cleaning;
 - (e) trucked liquid waste;
 - (f) carpet cleaning waste;
 - (g) recreational vehicle waste; or
 - (h) wastewater from oily rag washing or cleaning.
- 2.2 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must not discharge stormwater into a sanitary sewer connected to a sewage facility unless the stormwater originates from a designated uncovered vehicle wash area that has been designed to minimize the amount of stormwater from outside the vehicle wash area.
- 2.3 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must not discharge groundwater from a contaminated site as defined in the Contaminated Sites Regulation into a sanitary sewer connected to a sewer facility without a waste discharge permit or authorization issued under Section 4 of the bylaw.
- 2.4 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must not discharge liquid waste from a vehicle washing process into a sewer unless the vehicle wash operation is

equipped with one or more vehicle wash interceptors to treat the waste in accordance with this code of practice.

- 2.4 An operator of a vehicle wash operation may use an alternate treatment works, or a combination of treatment works other than described in this code of practice, to treat liquid waste from a vehicle washing process if the alternate treatment works produces effluent that complies with Section 2.1 prior to discharge into a sewer and where valid analytical test data has been submitted to, and accepted by, the Municipal Engineer.
- 2.6 A vehicle wash interceptor installed in accordance with Section 2.4 or 2.6 must:
- (a) have a minimum liquid volume of 2.0 cubic metres per manual wash bay and a minimum liquid volume of 10 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.
- 2.7 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates a treatment works referred to in Sections 2.4, 2.5 or 2.6 must direct all liquid waste from a vehicle washing process to the treatment works before discharge into a sanitary sewer.
- 2.8 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must ensure that all waste from washrooms, washing machines and change rooms bypasses the treatment works.
- 2.9 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must not use or allow the use of chemical agents, solvent-containing products, hot water or other agents with the intention of facilitating the passage of oil and grease through a treatment works.
- 2.10 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates a treatment works must:
- (a) equip the treatment works with a monitoring point 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 waste; and
 - (b) install the monitoring point described in subsection 2.11(a) of the same diameter as the treatment works outlet pipe and so that the monitoring point opens in a direction at right angles to, and vertically above, the flow in the sewer pipe.
- 2.11 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must locate the treatment works so that they are readily and easily accessible for inspection and maintenance.
- 2.12 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates a vehicle wash interceptor must not permit the floating oil and grease to accumulate in any chamber of the

vehicle wash interceptor in excess of the lesser of 2.5 cm (one inch) or 5% of the wetted height of the vehicle wash interceptor.

- 2.13 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates one or more vehicle wash interceptors must not permit the settled solids to accumulate in any chamber of any vehicle wash interceptor in excess of 50% of the wetted height of the vehicle wash interceptor.
- 2.14 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates one or more vehicle wash interceptors must inspect each chamber of each vehicle wash interceptor and measure the accumulated solids and floating oil and grease at least once per month to check the levels specified under Sections 2.13 and 2.14.
- 2.15 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates one or more vehicle wash interceptors must cause each vehicle wash interceptor to be cleaned out within seven days of determining that the levels specified in Section 2.13 or 2.14 have been exceeded.
- 2.16 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who operates one or more vehicle wash interceptors must cause each of the vehicle wash interceptors to be cleaned out at least once every 12 months.
- 2.17 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must display signage prohibiting engine cleaning or washing and the disposal of wastewater or other substances specified in Section 2.1 into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 2.18 A person must not wash an engine at a vehicle wash operation where wastewater or other substances specified in Section 2.1 associated with the engine washing are discharged into a treatment works or a sewer.

3.0 **SPILL RESPONSE PLANS**

- 3.1 An operator of a vehicle wash operation must have a spill response plan.
- 3.2 An operator of a vehicle wash operation commencing operation after the date this code of practice comes into effect must prepare a spill response plan at least 30 days prior to commencing operation.
- 3.3 The spill response plan required under Sections 3.1 or 3.2 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 material in the treatment works during an inspection under Section 3.5 must have the spilled material removed before resuming the wastewater discharge from the operation.

3.7 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.

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 and maintenance activities for the treatment works, including the:

- (a) date of inspection or maintenance;
- (b) description of inspection or maintenance conducted;
- (c) measured depth of settled and floating material in each vehicle wash interceptor as required in Section 2.15;
- (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 company or facility collecting or transporting the material removed from the treatment works.

4.2 An operator of a vehicle wash operation who installs treatment works must keep records of the treatment works design calculations and drawings available for inspection at the request of an officer.

4.3 The design 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 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 company or facility used by the vehicle wash operation;
- (b) type of material transferred to each company or facility;
- (c) quantity of material transferred to each company or facility; and
- (d) date of material transferred to each company or facility.

4.5 The records required under Sections 4.1 and 4.4 must be retained for a period of two years and must be available for inspection on request by an officer.

SCHEDULE L
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CARPET CLEANING OPERATIONS
Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of waste from carpet cleaning operations directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 1.2 The term “treatment works” in this code of practice means the works referred to in Section 2.2 (b).

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a carpet cleaning operation must not discharge waste, which at the point of discharge into a sewer contains:
- (a) prohibited waste;
 - (b) special waste;
 - (c) restricted waste other than chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids;
 - (d) stormwater;
 - (e) uncontaminated water in quantities greater than two cubic meters per day; or
 - (f) total suspended solids in a concentration that is in excess of 1000 milligrams per litre (mg/L) as analyzed in a grab sample.
- 2.2 An operator of a carpet cleaning operation that generates carpet cleaning waste must either:
- (a) collect and transport the wastewater from the carpet cleaning location for off-site waste management; or
 - (b) treat the wastewater using a screen with holes not greater than 0.25 millimeters (mm) in width or length prior to discharge into a sewer.
- 2.3 An operator of a carpet cleaning operation must:
- (a) visually inspect the screen for defects on a daily basis; and

- (b) repair or replace the screen if any defects are found.
- 2.5 An operator of a carpet cleaning operation must not discharge unscreened wastewater and/or screened solids into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 2.6 An operator of a carpet cleaning operation must install spill containment or cap all floor drains located in all chemical storage areas to prevent any accidental discharge of carpet cleaning chemicals into a sewer.
- 2.7 An operator of a carpet cleaning operation must inspect the equipment referred to in section 2.6 for leaks at least once per week.
- 2.8 The following equipment must be checked for leaks:
- (a) hose connections, unions, couplings and valves;
 - (b) filter gaskets;
 - (c) pumps; and
 - (d) wastewater holding tanks.
- 2.8 An operator of a carpet cleaning operation who detects a leak of wastewater or liquid cleaning product from carpet cleaning equipment or chemical storage must:
- (a) immediately take all steps necessary to prevent the discharge of such liquid into a sewer; and
 - (b) repair the leak within 72 hours of its detection.

3.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

- 3.1 An operator of a carpet cleaning operation must keep a record at the site of installation of the treatment works that includes the following information:
- (a) weekly record of all inspections done by the operator, employees or other hired personnel;
 - (b) record of any contaminated liquid leaks detected and remedial actions taken;
 - (c) record of screen repair or replacement; and
 - (d) record of all other equipment maintenance and repair.
- 3.2 The records required under Section 3.1 must be retained for a period of two years and must be available for inspection on request by an officer.

SCHEDULE M
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR FERMENTATION OPERATIONS
Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of waste from fermentation operations directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 1.2 The term "treatment works" in this code of practice means the works referred to in Sections 2.3, 2.4(b) or Section 2.6.

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a fermentation operation must not discharge waste, which at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains one or more of the following: prohibited waste, special waste, restricted waste, stormwater or uncontaminated water in quantities greater than two cubic meters per day.
- 2.2 An operator of a fermentation operation who generates wastewater must test any wastewater containing acid or caustic cleaners or sanitizers for pH and adjust the pH of this wastewater to between 5.5 and 11.0 prior to discharge of such wastewater to a sewer.
- 2.3 An operator of a fermentation operation who generates wastewater from one or more of the following: a mash tun, mash tun washing, a brewing kettle, brewing kettle washing, back-flushing of mash tun strainers, filters or trub filters, must remove solids from the discharge to sewer by:
 - (a) use of a strainer or a filter with a sieve size not greater than 1,000 microns (μm); or
 - (b) settling the solids in a separate vessel and discharging the decant water.
- 2.4 An operator of a fermentation operation that produces waste containing yeast must either:
 - (a) collect and transport the waste from the fermentation sector operation for off-site waste management; or
 - (b) filter the waste using a filter with a sieve size not greater than 10 microns (μm) prior to discharge into a sewer.
- 2.5 Section 2.4 of this code of practice does not apply to an operator of a fermentation operation who produces waste containing yeast resulting from back-

flushing of a pre-filter following the fermentation process provided that the waste produced from such back-flushing does not contain restricted waste.

- 2.7 An operator of a fermentation operation who discharges waste to a sewer connected to a sewage facility may use an alternate treatment works, or a combination of treatment works, other than described in this code of practice if the alternate treatment works produces effluent that complies with Section 2.1 where valid analytical test data has been submitted to, and accepted by, the Municipal Engineer.
- 2.7 An operator of a fermentation operation must ensure that:
- (a) one or more sampling tees are installed downstream of the point of discharge of all non-domestic waste and at a location upstream of the point of discharge of any other waste; and
 - (b) the sampling tee described in Section 2.7(a) must be the same diameter as the discharge line and must be installed so that it opens in a direction at right angles to, and vertically above, the wastewater flow in the sewer pipe.
- 2.8 A sampling tee installed under Sections 2.7 of this code of practice must be readily and easily accessible at all times for inspection and sampling purposes.

3.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

- 3.1 An operator of a fermentation operation must keep records, available for inspection on request, at the fermentation operation, containing the following information:
- (a) method of solids removal from mash tun wastewater and wash water;
 - (b) method of treatment of kettle wastewater and kettle wash water;
 - (c) method(s) of solids removal from wastewater generated by back-flushing mash tun strainers or filters, and back-flushing trub filters;
 - (d) method of treatment to remove yeast residue;
 - (e) location of sampling tee, referred to in Section 2.8;
 - (f) method of pH adjustment and measurement for wastewater containing acid and caustic cleaners or sanitizers; and
 - (g) dates and results of pH testing required under Section 2.2.
- 3.2 The records must be retained on site for a period of two years and must be available on request by an officer.

SCHEDULE N
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PRINTING OPERATIONS
Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of waste from printing operations directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 1.2 An operator of a printing operation that produces liquid waste from photographic imaging containing silver must comply with the requirements of Schedule H of this bylaw.
- 1.3 The term "treatment works" in this code of practice means the works referred to in Sections 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7 and 2.10.

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a printing operation must not discharge waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:
 - (a) prohibited waste;
 - (b) special waste;
 - (c) restricted waste other than chemical oxygen demand (COD) and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD);
 - (d) rinse water from equipment that has been washed in solvent;
 - (e) inks and fountain solutions;
 - (f) flexography plate acid bath solutions, etching solutions and wash-out solutions;
 - (g) cleaning solvents; or
 - (h) uncontaminated water, in quantities greater than two cubic meters per day.
- 2.2 An operator of a printing operation must not discharge stormwater into a sewer without a valid waste discharge permit or authorization.
- 2.3 An operator of a printing operation and who discharges waste from a printing process into a sewer must install and maintain one or more trade waste interceptors to treat the waste prior to discharge.

- 2.4 In addition to the trade waste interceptor required under Section 2.3, an operator of a printing operation who discharges waste from a printing process into a sewer must install and maintain:
- (a) one or more oil-adsorbing filters; and
 - (b) one or more activated carbon cartridges.
- 2.5 An operator of a printing operation referred to in Section 2.4 must install the oil-adsorbing filter downstream of the trade waste interceptor and upstream of the activated carbon cartridge.
- 2.6 An operator of a printing operation must deliver the waste from the trade waste interceptor to the oil-adsorbing filter and activated carbon cartridge using a metering pump that is calibrated at least once per year.
- 2.7 An operator of a printing operation who discharges waste from a printing process to a sewer connected to a sewage facility may use an alternate treatment works, or a combination of treatment works, other than described in this code of practice, if the alternate treatment works produces effluent that complies with Section 2.1 where valid analytical test data has been submitted to, and accepted by, the Municipal Engineer.
- 2.8 An operator of a printing operation must replace the oil-adsorbing filter and activated carbon cartridge when any one of the following occurs:
- (a) the manufacturer's or supplier's recommended expiry date, as shown on each filter or cartridge has been reached;
 - (b) eighty per cent (80%) of the manufacturer's or supplier's maximum recommended capacity, or total cumulative flow, for each filter or cartridge has been reached;
 - (c) analytical data using a method of analysis outlined in standard methods, or an alternative method of analysis approved by the Municipal Engineer, that has a method detection limit of 2 mg/L oil and grease or lower, indicates that the concentration of oil and grease in the effluent from the activated carbon cartridge is greater than, or equal to, 100 mg/L; or
 - (d) analytical data using a method of analysis outlined in standard methods, or an alternative method of analysis approved by the Municipal Engineer, that has a method detection limit of 2 mg/L oil and grease (hydrocarbons) or lower, indicates that the concentration of oil and grease (hydrocarbons) in the effluent from the activated carbon cartridge is greater than, or equal to 15 mg/L.
- 2.90 An oil-adsorbing filter or activated carbon cartridge installed in accordance with Sections 2.4 or 2.5, must be designed to ensure that the effluent from the

activated carbon cartridge does not contain restricted Waste other than COD and BOD.

- 2.10 An operator of a printing operation who installs a trade waste interceptor in accordance with Sections 2.3 or 2.10 must ensure that the trade waste interceptor has a minimum liquid capacity of 75 litres, and is designed to provide a minimum retention time of 4 hours based on the maximum expected flow of all non-domestic waste that may be discharged in accordance with this code of practice.
- 2.11 An operator of a printing operation who operates in accordance with Sections 2.3, 2.4, 2.6 or 2.10 must ensure that all Waste from a printing process is directed into the treatment works before being discharged into a sewer.
- 2.12 An operator of a printing operation must ensure that all sanitary waste and grey water bypasses the treatment works.
- 2.13 An operator of a printing operation must not dispose any floating material or solids accumulated in the treatment works into a sewer.
- 2.14 An operator of a printing operation must not use or permit the use of chemical agents, solvents, hot water or other agents with the intention to facilitate the passage of oil and grease and oil and grease (hydrocarbons) through the treatment works.
- 2.15 An operator of a printing operation who installs treatment works must ensure that:
- (a) the discharge line from the activated carbon cartridge is equipped with a monitoring point located either at the outlet of the activated carbon cartridge or downstream of the activated carbon cartridge at a location upstream of the point of discharge of other Waste; and
 - (b) the monitoring point must be readily and easily accessible at all times for inspection.
- 2.17 An operator of a printing operation who installs treatment works must locate the treatment works so that they are readily and easily accessible for inspection and maintenance.
- 2.17 An operator of a printing operation who operates a trade waste interceptor must not permit the floating material to accumulate in any chamber of the trade waste interceptor in excess of the lesser of 2.5 cm (1 inch) or 5% of the wetted height of the trade waste interceptor.
- 2.18 An operator of a printing operation who operates a trade waste interceptor must not permit the settled solids to accumulate in any chamber of the trade waste

interceptor in excess of the lesser of 7.5 cm (3 inches) or 25% of the wetted height of the trade waste interceptor.

- 2.19 An operator of a printing operation who operates a trade waste interceptor must inspect the trade waste interceptor and measure the accumulated solids and floating material at least once every six months to check the levels specified under Sections 2.18 and 2.19.
- 2.20 An operator of a printing operation must ensure that the trade waste interceptor is cleaned out within seven days of determining that the levels referred to in Sections 2.18 or 2.19 have been exceeded.
- 2.21 An operator of a printing operation must ensure that the trade waste interceptor is cleaned out at least once every 24 months.

3.0 STORAGE AND CONTAINMENT

- 3.1 An operator of a printing operation must ensure that the following materials are stored using spill containment that will prevent any spilled material from entering a sewer:
- (a) solvents, dyes, paints and inks; and
 - (b) waste solvents, waste paint, waste dyes and any other waste from a printing process.

4.0 SPILL RESPONSE PLANS

- 4.1 An operator of a printing operation commencing operation must prepare a spill response plan within 60 days of commencing operation.
- 4.2 In the event of a spill, an operator of a printing operation must immediately carry out the spill response plan, when safe to do so, to prevent or discontinue the discharge of spilled material into a sewer.
- 4.3 As part of a spill response plan, an operator of a printing operation who operates a trade waste interceptor must inspect the trade waste interceptor for spilled material within 24 hours of having knowledge of the spill.
- 4.4 An operator of a printing operation who observes spilled material in the trade waste interceptor during an inspection under Section 4.4, must remove the spilled material before resuming the wastewater discharge from the operation.
- 4.5 An operator of a printing operation must ensure that spill prevention and clean-up equipment and supplies are kept in stock at all times and are readily available for use.

5.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

- 5.1 An operator of a printing operation must keep a record at the printing operation of all trade waste interceptor inspection and maintenance activities including:
- (a) date of inspection or maintenance;
 - (b) description of maintenance conducted;
 - (c) quantity of material removed from the trade waste interceptor; and
 - (d) name of each disposal or recycling company or facility receiving any material removed from the trade waste interceptor.
- 5.2 An operator of a printing operation must keep a record at the printing operation of all oil-adsorbing filter and activated carbon cartridge inspection and maintenance activities including:
- a. installation date of each oil-adsorbing filter and activated carbon cartridge;
 - (b) serial number of each oil-adsorbing filter and activated carbon cartridge (where provided by manufacturers or suppliers);
 - (c) expiry date of each oil-adsorbing filter and activated carbon cartridge used (where provided by manufacturers or suppliers);
 - (d) maximum recommended capacity, or total cumulative flow, of each oil-adsorbing filter and activated carbon cartridge used;
 - (e) dates of all metering pump calibrations; and
 - (f) dates and descriptions of all operational problems associated with the oil-adsorbing filter and activated carbon cartridge and remedial actions taken.
- 5.3 An operator of a printing operation who installs treatment works must retain records of the design calculations and drawings and ensure that they are available for inspection at the request of an officer.
- 5.3 An operator of a printing operation must keep the spill response plans required under Sections 4.1 and 4.2 and ensure that they are available for inspection by an officer.
- 5.4 An operator of a printing operation must keep a record at the printing operation of all disposal or recycling services for spent fountain wash solution, Waste solvents, dyes, paints, inks and other Waste from a printing process, including:

- (a) name of each disposal or recycling company or facility used by the printing operation;
 - (b) type of material transferred to each company or facility;
 - (c) quantity of material transferred to each company or facility; and
 - (d) date of material transferred to each company or facility.
- 5.6 The records required under Sections 5.1, 5.2, 5.4 and 5.5 must be retained for a period of two years and must be available for inspection on request by an officer.
- 5.7 The records required under Section 5.3 must be retained for the time that the printing operation is in business.

SCHEDULE O
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR RECREATION FACILITY OPERATIONS
Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of waste from recreation facility operations directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 1.2 The term "treatment works" in this code of practice means the works referred to in Sections 2.4 and 2.5.
- 1.3 This code of practice does not apply to a recreation facility operation within a hotel, motel or other business that provides accommodation to the travelling or vacationing public.

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a recreation facility operation must not discharge waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:
 - (a) prohibited waste as set out in Schedule "A";
 - (b) restricted waste, as set out in Schedule "B", with the exception of chloride;
 - (c) chloride in a concentration that is in excess of 2100 milligrams per litre (mg/L) as analyzed in a grab sample;
 - (d) pool filter media; or
 - (e) uncontaminated water, in quantities greater than 2.0 cubic meters per day, without prior authorization from the Municipal Engineer.
- 2.2 An operator of a recreation facility operation must not discharge stormwater into a sanitary sewer connected to a sewage facility unless the stormwater originates from a designated uncovered ice melting operation area designed to minimize the amount of stormwater flowing from outside the ice melting operation area into the sewer.
- 2.3 An operator of a recreation facility operation that produces wastewater from pools and from back-flushing of pool filters must test any wastewater containing residual chlorine and dechlorinate to a concentration of less than 5.0 mg/L chlorine prior to discharge into a sewer.
- 2.4 An operator of a recreation facility operation that produces wastewater from ice melting operations must remove total suspended solids by filtering the wastewater using a sand bed or a filter cloth such that the effluent will meet the restricted waste criteria set out in Schedule "B" prior to discharge into a sewer.

- 2.5 An operator of a recreation facility operation that produces wastewater from ice melting operations may use an alternate treatment works, or a combination of treatment works other than described in this code of practice, if the alternate treatment works produces effluent that meets the total suspended solids criteria set out in Schedule "B" prior to discharge into a sewer and where valid analytical test data has been submitted to, and accepted by, the Municipal Engineer.
- 2.6 An operator of a recreation facility operation who detects a leak of liquid from an ice-cooling refrigeration system must immediately take all steps necessary to prevent or discontinue the discharge of such liquid into a sewer.
- 2.7 An operator of a recreation facility operation must not discharge non-domestic waste into a sewer unless:
- (a) the operator has installed one or more monitoring points downstream of the point of discharge of all non-domestic waste and at a location upstream of the point of discharge of any other waste; and
 - (b) the monitoring point described in subsection 2.7(a) is the same diameter as the discharge line and is installed so that it opens in a direction at right angles to, and vertically above, the wastewater flow in the sewer pipe.
- 2.8 A monitoring point installed under Sections 2.7 of this code of practice must be readily and easily accessible at all times for inspection and sampling purposes.

3.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

- 3.1 An operator of a recreation facility operation must keep a record at the recreation facility site containing the following information:
- (a) dates and results of chlorine or chloride testing of pool water discharges required in Sections 2.1 and 2.3;
 - (b) method of chlorine or chloride measurement outlined in Sections 2.1 and 2.3;
 - (c) method(s) of removing solids from wastewater produced by ice melting operations, as required in Sections 2.4 and 2.5;
 - (d) date of ice melting operation(s) and solids removal;
 - (e) dates of detection of any leaks of liquid from an ice-cooling refrigeration system and a description of remedial actions taken; and
 - (f) location of monitoring point outlined in Section 2.9.
- 3.2 The records required under Section 3.1 must be retained on site for a period of two years and must be available on request by an officer.

SCHEDULE P
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LABORATORY OPERATIONS
Bylaw No. 224, *Sewer Use Bylaw, 2005*

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of waste from laboratory operations directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewage facility.
- 1.2 An operator of a laboratory operation that produces liquid waste from photographic imaging containing silver must also comply with the requirements of Schedule "K" of this bylaw.

2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a laboratory operation must not discharge waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains:
- (a) prohibited waste as set out in Schedule "A";
 - (b) restricted waste as set out in Schedule "B", with the exception of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), chloride, sulphate, mercury and seawater;
 - (c) waste containing mercury in concentrations greater than 0.01 milligrams per litre;
 - (d) waste containing PCBs;
 - (e) waste containing dioxin TEQ;
 - (f) waste containing halogenated solvents;
 - (g) waste containing chlorinated phenols;
 - (h) waste containing pesticides;
 - (i) seawater, in quantities greater than 2.0 cubic metres per day, without prior authorization from the Municipal Engineer; or
 - (j) uncontaminated water, in quantities greater than 2.0 cubic metres per day, without prior authorization from the Municipal Engineer.
- 2.2 An operator of a laboratory operation must not discharge stormwater into a sewer without a valid waste discharge permit or authorization.

- 2.3 A laboratory may meet the requirements of Section 2.1 by collecting and transporting wastewater or other substances specified in Section 2.1 for off-site Waste management.
- 2.4 An operator of a laboratory operation must:
- (a) install one or more monitoring points downstream of all laboratory discharges and upstream of any discharge of other waste;
 - (b) install monitoring points described in subsection 2.4(a) of the same diameter as the outlet pipe so that the monitoring point opens in a direction at right angles to, and vertically above, the flow in the sewer pipe; and
 - (c) maintain the monitoring points readily and easily accessible at all times.
- 2.5 An operator of a laboratory operation that treats waste to meet the requirements of Section 2.1 must test the treated waste prior to discharge to sanitary sewer using an analytical method or methods outlined in standard methods, or an alternative analytical method or methods approved by the Municipal Engineer.

3.0 STORAGE AND CONTAINMENT

- 3.1 An operator of a laboratory operation must ensure that chemicals and waste are stored using spill containment that will prevent any spilled material from entering a sewer.
- 3.2 An operator of a laboratory operation must not discharge accumulated stormwater from a spill containment system unless it has been tested to confirm that such discharge will not breach Section 2.1 unless the operator has obtained a valid waste discharge permit or authorization under this bylaw.

4.0 SPILL RESPONSE PLANS

- 4.1 An operator of a laboratory operation must prepare a spill response plan.
- 4.2 An operator of a laboratory operation commencing operation must prepare a spill response plan within 30 days of commencing operation.
- 4.3 The spill response plan required under Sections 4.1 or 4.2 must be posted in a conspicuous location on the laboratory premises.
- 4.4 An operator of a laboratory operation must maintain the spill prevention and clean-up equipment and supplies identified in the spill response plan specified in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 in stock and readily available for use at all times.
- 4.5 In the event of a spill, an operator of a laboratory operation must immediately carry out the spill response plan, when safe to do so, to prevent or discontinue the discharge of spilled material into a sewer.

- 4.6 An operator of a laboratory who observes spilled material that has entered, or may enter, the sanitary sewer must have the spilled material removed or treated to meet the requirements of Section 2.1 before resuming normal laboratory operation.

5.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

- 5.1 An operator of a laboratory operation must keep a record 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 company or facility used by the laboratory operation;
 - (b) type of material transferred to each company or facility;
 - (c) quantity of material transferred to each company or facility; and
 - (d) date of material transferred to each company or facility.
- 5.2 An operator of a laboratory operation must keep a list of the types of services provided or general procedures conducted by the laboratory that cause a discharge of waste into a sewer.
- 5.3 An operator of a laboratory operation must keep an inventory of all chemicals stored in, and used by, the laboratory operation that are contained in a waste discharged into a sewer.
- 5.4 An operator of a laboratory operation must keep written procedures for all treatment methods used to meet the requirements of Section 2.1 where waste is treated prior to discharge into a sewer.
- 5.5 An operator of a laboratory operation must keep a record of the results of the testing required in Section 2.6.
- 5.6 The records required under Sections 5.1 and 5.5 must be retained for a period of two years and must be available for inspection on request by an officer.
- 5.7 The information specified in Sections 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 must be available for inspection on request by an officer.