

BYLAW NO. S-10

A BYLAW REGULATING THE DISCHARGE OF WATER OR WASTEWATER INTO DRAINS, STORM AND SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of the Village of Bath under the Authority vested in it by the Municipalities Act, R.S.N.B. 1973, C.M. -22 as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS

In this bylaw:

“biochemical oxygen demand” means the quantity of oxygen utilised in the biochemical oxidation of matter in 5 days at 20 degrees Celsius;

“building drain” means that part of the lowest horizontal piping within a building that conducts wastewater to a building sewer;

“building sewer” or “sanitary sewer service connection” means the extension from the building drain to the sanitary sewer main;

“building storm drain” means that part of the lowest horizontal piping within a building that conducts water or storm water to a building storm sewer;

“building storm sewer” or storm sewer service connection” means the extension from the building storm drain to the storm sewer main

“Village” means the Village of Bath;

“colour” means any dissolved solids that impart a visible hue to water;

“interceptor” means a receptacle that is installed to prevent oil, grease, sand or other materials from passing into the sewer system;

“manhole” means a structure atop an opening in a gravity sewer to permit entry;

“matter” includes any solid, liquid or gas;

“pH” means the logarithm to the base 10 of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions in grams per litre of solution;

“phenolic compounds” means hydroxyl derivatives of benzene;

“sanitary sewer” means a sewer that carries liquid and waterborne wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions;

“separator” means tanks with capacity exceeding 2000 litres using density variations to separate insoluble petroleum from water, as regulated by the New Brunswick Department of Local Government;

“sewer system” means all of the property involved in the operation of the Village of Bath sewer utility, and includes land, wastewater lines and appurtenances, pumping stations, treatment works, and general property;

“standard methods” means a procedure set out in “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater” published jointly by American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Environment Federation, current at the date of testing;

“storm sewer” means a sewer that carries storm water and surface water, street wash and wash water or drainage, but excludes domestic wastewater and industrial wastes;

“storm water” means surface water from rain, snow or ice melting and running off from the surface of a drainage area;

“suspended solids” means the quantity of material removed from wastewater in a laboratory test, as prescribed in “Standard Methods for the Examination of Wastewater” and referred to as non-filterable residue;

“uncontaminated water” means water to which no matter has been added as a consequence of its use, or to modify its use by any person;

“wastewater” means spent or used water which contains dissolved and suspended matter.

2. DISCHARGE

2.01 No person shall discharge or deposit or cause or permit the discharge or deposit into a building drain or any sanitary sewer matter of any type or at any temperature or in any quantity which may be or may become harmful to a sewer system, or which may interfere with the proper operation of a sewer system, or which may impair or interfere, with any sewage treatment process, or which may be or may become a hazard to persons, animals or property, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any of the following:

- (1) wastewater that may cause an offensive odour to emanate from a sewer system, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, wastewater containing

hydrogen sulphide, carbon disulfide, other reduced sulphur compounds, amines or ammonia in such quantity that an offensive odour could emanate from the sewer system;

- (2) storm sewer, water from drainage of roofs or land, or from a water course, or uncontaminated water;
- (3) effluent from geothermal heat extraction systems;
- (4) wastewater at a temperature greater than 75 degrees Celsius;
- (5) wastewater having a ph less than 6.0 or greater than 10.5;
- (6) explosive matter, gasoline, benzene, naphta, fuel oil, solvents or wastewater containing any of these in any quantity except as provided under Sections 2.02 and 2.03 of this bylaw;
- (7) wastewater containing more than 100 milligrams per litre of solvent extractable matter of animal or vegetable origin;
- (8) wastewater containing more than 15 milligrams per litre of solvent extractable matter of mineral or synthetic origin;
- (9) wastewater which consists of 2 or more separate liquid layers;
- (10) wastewater of which the biochemical oxygen demand exceeds 600 milligrams per litre;
- (11) wastewater containing more than 500 milligrams per litre of suspended solids;
- (12) wastewater containing any of the following matter in excess of the indicated concentrations:

Matter	Expressed As	Concentration in milligrams Per litre	Substance
Aluminum	Al	50	aluminum
Arsenic	As	1.0	arsenic
Barium	Ba	5.0	baryum
Cadmium	Cd	2.0	cadmium
Chloride	Cl	1500	chlorure
Chromium	Cr	5.0	chrome
Copper	Cu	5.0	cuiivre
Cyanide	HCN	2.0	cyanure

Fluoride	F	10	fluorure
Iron	Fe	50	fer
Lead	Pb	5.0	plomb
Mercury	Hg	0.1	mercure
Nickel	Ni	5.0	nickel
Phenolic Compounds		1.0	composes phenoliques
Phosphorus	P	100	phosphore
Sulphate	So4	1500	sulfate
Tin	Sn	5.0	etain
Zinc	Zn	5.0	zinc

2.02 (1) Petroleum interceptors and separators shall be installed so that the wastewater effluent discharges to the sanitary sewer system. Wastewater effluent from each device shall not display visible free floating petroleum and total influent shall not exceed the maximum design flow for the unit.

(2) Petroleum interceptors shall be of obvious watertight construction with a secondary storage area to collect separated petroleum. A direct connection of any part of a petroleum interceptor and a waste oil storage system which will under any circumstances allow overflow or back flow if the waste oil to enter the interceptor shall not be permitted. Petroleum interceptors shall be designed for the particular installation by an engineer and shall be approved by the Manager of Public Works.

(3) Each and any separator shall be approved by the New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government.

(4) All Petroleum interceptors and separators shall be maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations.

(5) A maintenance schedule and monthly record of maintenance shall be submitted to the Manager of Public Works for each petroleum interceptor and separator installed.

2.03 (1) Grease interceptors and separators shall be installed at any commercial or industrial business that manufactures, uses or disposes of grease products which includes food preparation or dishwashing facilities. Wastewater effluent from each device shall not display visible free floating grease and total influent shall not exceed the maximum design flow for the unit.

(2) Units shall be designed by an engineer, and be approved by the Manager of Public Works, and installed to the satisfaction of the Village Plumbing Inspector.

(3) Grease interceptors and separators shall be of obvious watertight construction.

(4) All grease interceptors and separators shall be maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations.

(5) A maintenance schedule and monthly record of maintenance shall be submitted to the Manager of Public Works annually for each grease interceptor and separator installed.

2.04 The discharge of contaminated water resulting from remediation efforts at petroleum leak or spill sites into the sanitary sewer systems shall be only with the approval of the Manager of Public Works. Such water shall be the effluent from remedial methods approved by the New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government.

2.05 The discharge of the contents of a septic tank or any similar waste into the sanitary sewer system shall be only with the approval of the Manager of Public Works; and only at such points and under such conditions as the Manger of Public Works may specify.

2.06 No person shall discharge or deposit or cause or permit the discharge or deposit into land drainage works, a building storm drain or any storm sewer, matter of any type or at any temperature or in any quantity which may interfere with proper operation of a storm sewer, or which may obstruct a storm sewer or the flow therein, or which may be or may become a hazard to persons, animals or property, or which may impair the quality of the water in any well, lake, river, pond, spring, stream, reservoir or other water or watercourse and without limiting the generality of the foregoing any of the following:

(1) Water at a temperature greater than 75 degrees Celsius;

(2) Water having a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.5;

(3) Explosive matter, gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, solvents or water containing any of these in any quantity;

(4) Water containing more than 15 milligrams per litre of solvent extractable matter;

(5) Water which consists of 2 or more separate liquid layers;

(6) Water containing colour or coloured matter, which water would require a dilution in excess of 4 parts of distilled water to 1 part of such water to produce a mixture the colour of which is not distinguishable from that of distilled water.

- (7) Water of which the biochemical oxygen demand exceeds 15 milligrams per litre;
- (8) Water containing more than 15 milligrams per litre of suspended solids;
- (9) Water containing any matter which will not pass through a screen having openings not larger than 3.35 millimetres square;
- (10) Water that may cause an offensive odour to emanate from a storm sewer, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, water containing hydrogen sulphide, carbon disulfide, other reduced sulphur compounds, amines or ammonia in such quantity that an offensive odour could emanate from the storm sewer;
- (11) Effluent from petroleum interceptors or separators;
- (12) Effluent from geothermal heat extraction systems;
- (13) Water containing any of the following matter in excess of the indicated concentrations.

Matter	Expressed	Concentration In milligrams Per litre	Substance
Arsenic	As	1.0	arsenic
Barium	Ba	0.1	baryum
Cadmium	Cd	0.1	cadmium
Chromium	Cr	1.0	chrome
Copper	Cu	1.0	cuiivre
Cyanide	HCN	0.1	cyanure
Lead	Pb	1.0	plomb
Mercury	Hg	0.001	mercure
Nickel	Ni	1.0	nickel
Phenolic Compound		0.02	composes phenoliques
Tin	Sn	1.0	etain
Zinc	Zn	1.0	zinc

3. TESTS

- 3.01 Except as otherwise specifically provided in this bylaw, all tests, measurements, analyses and examinations of water or wastewater, its characteristics or contents

shall be carried out in accordance with Standards Methods. Sampling methods, location, times, durations, and frequencies are to be determined on an individual basis by the Manager of Public Works.

- 3.02 (1) The owner or occupant of commercial or industrial premises with 1 or more connections to a sanitary sewer system, where required by the Manager of Public Works, shall install and maintain in good repair in each connection a suitable manhole to allow observation sampling and measurement of the flow of wastewater therein, provided that where installation of a manhole is not possible, an alternative device or facility may be substituted with the approval of the Manager of Public Works.
- (2) Every manhole, device or facility installed as required by Section 3.02(1) of this bylaw shall be designed and constructed in accordance with good engineering practice and the requirements of the village, and shall be constructed and maintained on the lands of the owner or occupant of the premises at his expense.
- (3) The owner or occupant of commercial or industrial premises shall at all times ensure that every manhole device or facility installed as required by section 3.02(1) of this bylaw is at all times accessible for the purposes of observing, sampling and measuring the flow of wastewater therein;
- (4) The Village may require the owner or occupant of commercial or industrial premises to install devices to monitor wastewater discharges and to submit regular reports regarding the discharge to the municipality.

4. GENERAL

- 4.01 A person who has entered into an agreement with the Village with respect to the discharge or deposit of wastewater shall not be prosecuted under this bylaw for the discharge or deposit of wastewater in accordance with the terms of that agreement.
- 4.02 (1) The owner or occupant of commercial or industrial premises may submit to the Village a program to prevent or to reduce and control the discharge or deposit of wastewater from those premises into connections to a sanitary sewer system;
- (2) The Village may issue an approval to be known as a “program approval” to the person who submitted the program;
- (3) A person to whom a program approval has been issued shall not be prosecuted under this bylaw for the discharge or deposit of wastewater during the period within which the program approval is applicable provided that the person complies fully with the terms of the program.

4.03 For the purpose of the administration of this bylaw, an agent of the Village may, upon production of his identification, enter any commercial or industrial premises, to observe, measure and sample the flow of water or wastewater to any sewer.

4.04 No person shall break, damage, destroy, deface or tamper with:

(1) any part of a storm sewer or sanitary sewer system.

(2) any device whether permanently or temporarily installed in a storm sewer or sanitary sewer system for the purpose of measuring, sampling and testing water or wastewater.

5. PENALTIES

Every person who contravenes any provision of this bylaw is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than two hundred and forty dollars (\$240.00) or more than one thousand and seventy dollars (\$1070.00).

READ FIRST TIME June 14, 2010

READ SECOND TIME June 14, 2010

READ THIRD TIME AND ENACTED July 12, 2010

SIGNED: _____

MAYOR

CLERK