(2) Where a building was served by one or more septic tanks, and the building is subsequently connected to the Sewer, the Owner shall, within three months after the date of such connection, either remove the septic tank(s) and fill the excavation(s), or clean the septic tank(s) and fill the tank(s) with gravel or sand in such a manner that there is no danger of cave-in.

22. TRUCKED LIQUID WASTE

(1) No Person shall Discharge or deposit, or cause or permit the Discharge or deposit of any Trucked Liquid Waste into any Sewer.

(2) Every Person shall Discharge or deposit Trucked Liquid Waste only at the J.A.M.E.S. Treatment Plant at 5959 Gladwin Road, Abbotsford, B.C., in accordance with the J.A.M.E.S. Pollution Control Centre Procedure Manual, as amended from time to time, or replaced.

(3) Every Person who Discharges Trucked Liquid Waste at the J.A.M.E.S. Treatment Plant shall pay a Trucked Liquid Waste fee to the City calculated in accordance with the fee set out in Schedule "D".

23. DISCHARGES TO STORM SEWERS

(1) No Person shall directly or indirectly Discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into a Storm Sewer, approved Natural Outlet or Watercourse:

(a) a Prohibited Waste or a Restricted Waste;

(b) Industrial Cooling Water unless that Person has first pretreated the Industrial Cooling Water which may contain insoluble Oils or Grease or insoluble Suspended Solids, to remove all Contaminants, before the resultant clear Uncontaminated Water is discharged; or

(c) Industrial wash Water from the reclamation of foundry sand unless that Person has first pretreated the industrial wash Water to remove all insoluble Contaminants before the resultant clear Uncontaminated Water is discharged.

(2) A Person must only Discharge Uncontaminated Water from air-conditioning, cooling or condensing systems into a Storm Sewer or an approved Natural Outlet or Watercourse.

24. DISCHARGES TO SANITARY SEWERS

(1) No Person shall directly or indirectly Discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into a Sanitary Sewer:

(a) a Prohibited Waste;

(b) a Restricted Waste unless:

(i) that Person has first obtained a Wastewater Discharge Permit and the Discharge is in compliance with the Wastewater Discharge Permit; or

(ii) complies with a Code of Practice for that type of Waste.

(c) Waste from a Discharging Operation unless that Person:

(i) has first obtained a Wastewater Discharge Permit; or

(ii) complies with a Code of Practice for that type of Waste;

(d) industrial Cooling Water or Uncontaminated Water;

(e) Water from air-conditioning, cooling, or condensing systems;

(f) Storm Water, surface Water, groundwater, roof run-off or surface drainage in any amount; or

(g) Water or Waste, where the peak rate of Discharge is greater than three times the average daily rate of Discharge by that User. If the peak rate of Discharge exceeds this limit, an additional peak flow surcharge may be imposed.

(2) No Person shall directly or indirectly Discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into a Sanitary Sewer any Water or other Substance for the purpose of dilution of any Non-Domestic Waste.

(3) Every Person who directly or indirectly Discharges Waste or Substances produced, treated, handled or stored on property other than Residential Property into a Sanitary Sewer shall, as a condition of that Discharge:

(a) provide and maintain facilities to prevent accidental Discharge or a Discharge contrary to this Bylaw or Wastewater Discharge Permit, including but not limited to Spill Containment, recovery or neutralization facilities for Substances which, if accidentally discharged, would constitute Prohibited Waste 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 "I" in the event of accidental Discharge of a Prohibited Waste or Restricted Waste; and

(c) inform employees, who may cause or discover the Discharge of Prohibited Waste or Restricted Waste, of the notification procedures set out in Section 28 of this Bylaw.

(4) The Engineer may cause any Building Sewer connected to a Sanitary Sewer or Service Connection without a permit, or any Building Sewer depositing into a Sanitary Sewer or into a Service Connection, any Wastewater, Substance or matter prohibited by this Bylaw, to be disconnected, stopped up, and closed.

(5) Where in the Engineer's opinion there exists the possibility that any of the Waste or Substances described in Section 24 (1) may be discharged into a Sanitary Sewer from any Premises, the Engineer may issue a permit for the connection of such Premises to a Sanitary Sewer, if protective devices satisfactory to the Engineer are installed by the applicant to prevent the Discharge of such Waste or Substances into the Sanitary Sewer or to neutralize the Waste or Substances.

(6) No Person shall connect any roof leaders, foundation drains, field drains, sumps, or other collectors of surface or groundwater to a Sanitary Sewer.

25. WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS

(1) The Engineer may issue a Wastewater Discharge Permit to allow the Discharge of Waste other than Domestic Waste upon such terms and conditions as the Engineer considers appropriate for the protection of Sanitary Sewers, Wastewater Treatment System, human or animal health and safety and the environment, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may, as terms and conditions of the Wastewater Discharge Permit:

(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 Wastewater Discharge Permit, 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 Wastewater Discharge Permit, this Bylaw and any applicable Enactment;

(c) require the holder of a Wastewater Discharge Permit, at his or her expense, to monitor the Waste being discharged under the Wastewater Discharge Permit in the manner specified by the Engineer and to provide information concerning the Discharge as requested by the 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 Wastewater Discharge Permit to submit to the 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 Wastewater Discharge Permit with such other Enactments as the Engineer considers necessary or desirable in the circumstances;

SCHEDULE "E" - PROHIBITED WASTE

Prohibited Waste means:

1. Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste as defined by the *Environmental Management Act*.

2. Radioactive Waste

Any Radioactive Wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration that they do not comply with regulations or orders issued by the Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada, or other authority having jurisdiction and control over their use, and which will or may cause damage or hazards to the Sanitary Sewer or Wastewater Treatment System, or personnel operating the system.

3. 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 Sanitary Sewer or Wastewater Treatment System or is capable of creating, causing or introducing an Air Contaminant within any Sanitary Sewer or Wastewater Treatment System which would create a public nuisance or hazard to life, or are or may be sufficient to prevent safe entry by authorized personnel.

4. 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 Sanitary Sewer or Wastewater Treatment System including, but not limited to gasoline, naphtha, propane, diesel, fuel oil, kerosene or alcohol. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of Discharge into any Sanitary Sewer, be more than 5% nor any single reading over 10% of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter.

5. Obstructive Waste (B/L 2111-2011)

Any Waste which by itself or in combination with another Substance, is capable of obstructing the flow of, or interfering with, the operation, performance or maintenance of any Sanitary Sewer or Wastewater Treatment System including, but not limited to: ashes, cinders, earth, sand, mud, straw, sweepings, gardening or agricultural Waste, insoluble shavings, chemicals, paint, metal, glass, Sharps, rags, cloth, tar, asphalt, creosote, cement-based products, plastic, wood, feathers, animal paunch contents, offal, bones, meat trimmings and wastes, fish or fowl head, shrimp, crab or clam shells, entrails, lard, tallow, baking dough, chemical residues, canner waste bulk solids, hair and fleshings, spent grain and hops, whole or ground paper dishes and cups, whole or ground plastic dishes and cups, whole or ground food and beverage containers, unground garbage, and paper and brewery Waste.

SCHEDULE "E" - PROHIBITED WASTE cont

6. Corrosive Waste

Any Waste with corrosive properties which, by itself or in combination with any other Substance, may cause damage to any Sanitary Sewer or Wastewater Treatment System or which may prevent safe entry by authorized personnel.

7. High Temperature Waste

(a) Any Waste which, by itself or in combination with another Substance, will create heat in amounts that interfere with, or are capable of interfering with, the operation and maintenance of the Sanitary Sewer or Wastewater Treatment System or with the treatment of Waste;

(b) Any Waste which will raise the temperature of Waste entering any Sanitary Sewer to 40°C (104°F) or more;

(c) Any Non-domestic Waste with a temperature of 54°C (129°F) or more.

8. Food Wastes

Any Waste from cooking and handling of food that, at the point of Discharge into a Sanitary Sewer; contains particles larger than 5 mm in any direction.

9. Biomedical Waste (B/L 2111-2011)

Any Waste that, at the point of discharge into a sewer, contains Biomedical Waste as defined in the *Hazardous Waste Regulation* under the *Environmental Management Act*.

10. Miscellaneous Prohibited Waste

Any Waste, other than Domestic 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 Sanitary Sewer or Wastewater Treatment System;

(c) may cause a Discharge from a Wastewater Treatment System to contravene any requirements by or under any permit issued under the *Environmental Management Act* or any other act, or any other law or regulation governing the quality of the Discharge, or may cause the Discharge to result in a hazard to people, animals, property or vegetation;

(d) may cause Biosolids to fail criteria for beneficial land application in British Columbia as set out in the *Organic Matter Recycling Regulation* (British Columbia) deposited February 2002.

SCHEDULE "F" - RESTRICTED WASTE

Restricted Waste means:

1. Specified Waste

Any Waste which, at the point of Discharge into a Sanitary Sewer, contains any Contaminant at a concentration in excess of the limits set out 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 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 Standards will qualify that Waste, regardless of the sampling method used, as a Hazardous Waste.

a) CONVENTIONAL CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]	
Total Oil and Grease[1]	150

Note: [1] Total Oil and Grease includes Oil and Grease (hydrocarbons) (see table (b))

b) ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]	
Benzene	0.1
Total BETX[2]	1.0
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)[3]	0.05
Phenols	1
Chlorinated Phenols[4]	0.05
Oil and Grease (hydrocarbons)	15
Tetrachloroethylene	0.05

Notes: [2] Total BETX include:
- Benzene
- Ethylbenzene
- Toluene
- Xylenes

[3] Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) include:

Naphthalene	Benzo(a)anthracene
Acenaphthylene	Chrysene
Acenapthene	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

SCHEDULE "F" - RESTRICTED WASTE cont

[4] Chlorinated Phenols include:
Tetrachlorophenols (2,3,4,5-, 2,3,4,6-, 2,3,5,6-)
Pentachlorophenol

(c) INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS [mg/L]	
Aluminum (Al)	50.0
Arsenic (As)	1.0
Boron (B)	50.0
Cadmium (Cd)	0.2
Chromium (Cr)	4.0
Cobalt (Co)	5.0
Copper (Cu)	2.0
Iron (Fe)	10.0
Lead (Pb)	1.0
Manganese (Mn)	5.0
Mercury (Hg)	0.05
Molybdenum (Mo)	1.0
Nickel (Ni)	2.0
Selenium (Se)	1.0
Silver (Ag)	1.0
Zinc (Zn)	3.0
Cyanide (CN)	1.0
Sulphate (SO_4)	1500.0
Sulphide (S)	1.0

2. pH Waste

Any Waste or Wastewater which, at the point of Discharge into a Sanitary Sewer, has a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.5, or with any other corrosive property that reasonably could be hazardous to structures, equipment, or persons such as, but not limited to, battery or plating acid and Wastes, copper sulphate, chromium salts and compounds, or salt brine.

3. BOD and TSS Waste

Any Waste or Wastewater at the point of Discharge into a Sanitary Sewer that may produce a significant mass loading of BOD and/or TSS at the J.A.M.E.S. Treatment Plant, as determined by the Engineer. Wastewater of unusual strength or character cannot be discharged into a Sanitary Sewer except by special agreement with the User which allows the Wastewater into the Sanitary Sewer and to be specially treated, subject to plant capacity, City approval and payment of user charges, as may be applicable. The applicable charges for BOD and TSS Waste are outlined in Schedule "D".

SCHEDULE "F" - RESTRICTED WASTE cont

4. Wash Water Wastes

Any Waste originating from Water used in washing industrial equipment, machines, or vehicles.

5. Dyes and Colouring Material

Dyes or colouring materials including, but not limited to dye Wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which may pass through the Wastewater Treatment System and discolour the effluent from the Wastewater Treatment System except where the dye is used by the City as a tracer.

6. Miscellaneous Restricted Waste

Any of the following Wastes as defined in the bylaw:

(a) concentrations of inert Suspended Solids such as, but not limited to, Fuller's Earth, lime slurries, or lime residue.

(b) concentrations of dissolved solids such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride, calcium chloride, or sodium sulphate.