metrovancouver
SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS FOR A LIVABLE REGION

GVS&DD SEWER USE BYLAW NO. 299, 2007

UNOFFICIAL CONSOLIDATION

This is a consolidation for reference purposes only

- GVS&DD Sewer Use Bylaw No. 299, 2007
  (Adopted May 25, 2007)
- GVS&DD Amending Bylaw No. 244, 2008
  (Adopted May 23, 2008)
- GVS&DD Amending Bylaw No. 252, 2009
  (Adopted November 27, 2009)
- GVS&DD Sewer Use Amending Bylaw No. 256, 2010
  (Adopted May 21, 2010)
- GVS&DD Sewer Use Amending Bylaw No. 265, 2012
  (Adopted March 2, 2012)
- GVS&DD Sewer Use Amending Bylaw No. 273, 2012 - Repealed
  (Adopted October 26, 2012)
- GVS&DD Sewer Use Amending Bylaw No. 276, 2012
  (Adopted November 30, 2012)
- GVS&DD Sewer Use Amending Bylaw No. 277, 2014
  (Adopted May 2, 2014)
- GVS&DD Sewer Use Amending Bylaw No. 285, 2014
  (Adopted July 25, 2014)
- GVS&DD Sewer Use Amending Bylaw No. 295, 2015
  (Adopted November 27, 2015)
- GVS&DD Sewer Use Amendment Bylaw No. 320, 2018
  (Adopted October 26, 2018)
- GVS&DD Sewer Use Amending Bylaw No. 347, 2021
  (Adopted May 28, 2021)
- GVS&DD Sewer Use Amendment Bylaw No. 366, 2023
  (Adopted July 28, 2023)

As of July 28, 2023

ORIGINAL BYLAWS CAN BE INSPECTED
AT THE BOARD AND INFORMATION SERVICES DEPARTMENT
AT THE METRO VANCOUVER HEAD OFFICE

GREATER VANCOUVER SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT
SEWER USE BYLAW NO. 299, 2007

WHEREAS pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act* of British Columbia and the *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Act*, the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District (the "District") is authorized to make bylaws respecting the direct or indirect discharge of waste into any sewers and drains connected to a Sewage Facility operated by the District.

AND WHEREAS pursuant to section 7C(2) of the *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Act* the District is authorized to set fees payable by persons who discharge liquid waste into a Sewage Facility or whose liquid waste is treated by a Sewage Facility;

Added by Bylaw 244, 2008

NOW THEREFORE the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Board repeals, subject to section 7, the "Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Sewer Use Bylaw No. 164" and amendments thereto and in replacement enacts as follows:

Replaced by Bylaw 244, 2008

1. **PURPOSE**

The purposes of this Bylaw include:

a) protecting the Sewers and Sewage Facilities from damage and promoting the efficient and cost-effective operation of the Sewers and Sewage Facilities,

b) promoting Biosolids quality,

c) protecting human health and safety,

d) assisting the District's efforts to remain in compliance with laws and regulatory instruments to which it is subject,

e) protecting the environment, and

f) imposing fees payable by persons who discharge liquid waste into a Sewage Facility or whose liquid waste is treated by a Sewage Facility.

2. **INTERPRETATION**

2.1 In this Bylaw and unless the context otherwise requires:

"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 human-made enclosure that is not open to the weather;

"Air Contaminant" means an "air contaminant" as defined in the *Environmental Management Act*;

"Air Pollution" means the presence of Air Contaminants or substances that substantially alter or impair the usefulness of the Air;

"Biochemical Oxygen Demand" or **"BOD"** means the quantity of molecular oxygen, expressed in milligrams per litre, used in the biochemical degradation of organic matter and to oxidize inorganic material during a 5-day incubation period at 20 degrees Centigrade, as determined by the appropriate procedure in Standard Methods;

"Biosolids" means "biosolids" as defined in the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation, as amended from time to time pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act,* produced by the District;

"Board" means the Greater Vancouver Sewerage & Drainage District Board;

"Chemical Oxygen Demand" or **"COD"** means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the chemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures, expressed in milligrams per litre, as determined by the appropriate procedure in Standard Methods;

"Code of Practice" means a code of practice adopted by the Board for the discharge of Wastewater by a class of persons annexed hereto as a Schedule;

"Code of Practice Facility" means a facility authorized under a Code of Practice;

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

"Combined Sewer" means a Sewer designed for the collection and transmission of Wastewater, Stormwater and Uncontaminated Water;

"Contaminant" means any substance, whether gaseous, liquid or solid, whether dissolved or suspended, 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 the proper operation of a Sewer or Sewage Facilities,

d) causes or is capable of causing material physical discomfort to a person, or

e) damages or is capable of damaging the environment;

"Discharge Abatement Order" means an Order issued under section 6;

"District" means the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District;

Added by Bylaw 347, 2021

"Domestic Trucked Liquid Waste" means Domestic Trucked Liquid Waste as defined in the Trucked Liquid Waste Bylaw;

"Domestic Waste" means Wastewater:

a) containing human excreta or similar matter;

b) from showers or restroom washbasins;

c) from the non-commercial preparation, cooking, or handling of food; or

d) from non-commercial cleaning or laundry;
but excluding Sludge.

"*Environmental Management Act*" means the *Environmental Management Act*, S.B.C. 2003 c. 53, as amended from time to time and any successor legislation thereto and all regulations thereunder;

Added by Bylaw 295, 2015

"**Fermentation Operations Bylaw**" means the *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Fermentation Operations Bylaw No. 294, 2015*

Replaced by Bylaw 276, 2012

"Food Sector Establishment" means a food sector establishment as defined in the Grease Interceptor Bylaw;

"Former Bylaw" means the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Sewer Use Bylaw No. 164, as amended;

"Grab Sample" means a sample collected at one particular time and place;

Added by Bylaw 276, 2012

"**Grease Interceptor Bylaw**" means the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Food Sector Grease Interceptor Bylaw No. 268, 2012, as amended or replaced from time to time;

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

"Groundwater" means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or below a surface water body;

"Hazardous Waste" means "hazardous waste" as defined in the *Environmental Management Act*;

"Hazardous Waste Regulation" means the Hazardous Waste Regulation as amended from time to time pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act*;

"High Volume Discharge" means any cumulative discharge of Non-Domestic Waste into a Sewer in excess of 300 cubic metres over any consecutive 30 day period or any instantaneous discharge of Non-Domestic Waste in excess of 30 litres per minute;

Added by Bylaw 366, 2023

"**Hospital**" means a hospital as defined in the *Hospital Pollution Prevention Bylaw No. 319, 2018*, as amended;

Added by Bylaw 320, 2018

"**Hospital Pollution Prevention Bylaw**" means the *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Hospital Pollution Prevention Bylaw No. 319, 2018*;

Added by Bylaw 320, 2018

"Hospital Pollution Prevention Plan" means a plan that complies with the requirements prescribed by the Hospital Pollution Prevention Bylaw;

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

"**Industrial Treatment Fee**" means a fee payable by any person holding a Waste Discharge Permit, excluding any person holding a Waste Discharge Permit for a Groundwater or construction excavation site, who discharges Non-Domestic Waste into a Sewer or Sewage Facility;

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

"Non-Domestic Trucked Liquid Waste" means Non-Domestic Trucked Liquid Waste as defined in the Trucked Liquid Waste Bylaw;

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

"Non-Domestic Waste" means all Wastewater except Domestic Waste, Stormwater, Uncontaminated Water, and Trucked Liquid Waste;

"Officer" means a municipal sewage control officer appointed by the Board under the *Environmental Management Act* and this Bylaw;

"Oil and Grease" means any solvent extractable material of animal, vegetable or mineral origin as determined by procedures set out in Standard Methods and includes but is not limited to hydrocarbons, esters, fats, oils, waxes and high-molecular-weight carboxylic acids;

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

"Order" means an order issued by a Sewage Control Manager under the *Environmental Management Act* or under this Bylaw and includes a Waste Discharge Permit, a Trucked Liquid Waste Authorization, and a Discharge Abatement Order;

"person" includes an individual, firm, company, association, society, partnership, corporation, municipality, institution or other similar organization, agency or group;

"pH" means the logarithm to the base 10 of the reciprocal of the activity of hydrogen ions, in moles per litre of solution, as determined by the appropriate procedure described in Standard Methods;

Added by Bylaw 285, 2014

"Pollution Prevention Measure" means a process, practice, device, product, or other method or work that avoids, minimizes, or prevents the discharge of Non-Domestic Waste to a Sewer or Sewage Facility;

Added by Bylaw 285, 2014

"Pollution Prevention Plan" means a plan that complies with the requirements prescribed by this Bylaw;

"Prohibited Waste" means a Waste set out in Schedule "A" annexed hereto;

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

"Recreational Vehicle Waste" means Recreational Vehicle Waste as defined in the Sani-dump Bylaw;

"Residential Premises" means a building or premises or part of a building or premises used or intended to be used solely for the purpose of a residential dwelling, whether on a permanent, temporary or seasonal basis;

"Restricted Waste" means a Waste set out in Schedule "B" annexed hereto;
Added by Bylaw 347, 2021

"Sani-dump" means a Sani-dump as defined in the Sani-dump Bylaw;

Added by Bylaw 347, 2021

"Sani-dump Bylaw" means the *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Sani-dump Bylaw No. 346, 2021*;

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

"Sanitary Sewer" means a Sewer which carries Wastewater but not intended to carry Stormwater;

"Sewage Control Manager" means a sewage control manager appointed by the Board under the *Environmental Management Act* and under the Bylaw and includes a Deputy Sewage Control Manager appointed by the Board;

"Sewage Facility" means works owned by the District or otherwise under the control or jurisdiction of the District that gathers, treats, transports, stores, utilizes or discharges Wastewater;

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

"**Sewer**" means all pipes, conduits, drains, and other equipment and facilities, owned or otherwise under the control or jurisdiction of the District, for collecting, pumping, and transporting Wastewater to a Sewage Facility and includes but is not limited to all such pipes, conduits, drains and other equipment and facilities which connect with those of the District;

Added by Bylaw 347, 2021

"Sludge" means any material removed from Wastewater during primary, secondary, or advanced Wastewater treatment and that may or may not have undergone a process to reduce pathogens or vector attraction, but excludes material removed from Wastewater at a District-owned Sewage Facility;

"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 or any successors thereto;

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

"Storm Sewer" means a Sewer which is intended to carry Stormwater;

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

"Stormwater" means drainage water resulting from rainfall or other natural precipitation from the atmosphere and includes, but is not limited to, water from melting snow or naturally occurring ice;

"Suspended Solids" means insoluble matter in liquid that is removable by filtration, as determined by the appropriate procedure described in Standard Methods;

Added by Bylaw 244, 2008

"Tetrachloroethylene" means an aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbon having the chemical formula C_2Cl_4 also referred to as: ethylene tetrachloride, PCE, perc, perchlor, perchlorethylene, perchloroethylene, perk, tetrachloroethene and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylene;

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

"Trucked Liquid Waste" means Trucked Liquid Waste as defined in the Trucked Liquid Waste Bylaw;

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

"Trucked Liquid Waste Authorization" means a Trucked Liquid Waste Authorization as defined in the Trucked Liquid Waste Bylaw;

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

"Trucked Liquid Waste Bylaw" means the *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Trucked Liquid Waste Bylaw, No. 345, 2021*;

"Uncontaminated Water" means:

(a) water in its natural state, that, after use for any purpose, is not substantially changed from its natural state as to chemical or biochemical qualities or temperature;

(b) water supplied by municipal works that, after use for any purpose, is not substantially changed from its state at the point of delivery from the municipal works as to chemical or biochemical qualities or temperature; and

(c) clean water from roof drains, building foundations, wells, and cisterns;

"Waste" means any substance whether gaseous, liquid or solid, that is discharged or discarded, directly or indirectly, to a Sewer or Sewage Facility;

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

"Waste Discharge Permit" means a Waste Discharge Permit issued by a Sewage Control Manager pursuant to Section 5.3 of this Bylaw; and

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

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

3. **PROHIBITION**

3.1 No person shall discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into a Sewer or Sewage Facility any Prohibited Waste.

3.2 No person shall discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into a Sewer or Sewage Facility any Waste in a concentration or quantity that may be or may become a safety hazard to personnel operating or maintaining Sewers or Sewage Facilities.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

3.3 No person shall discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into a Storm Sewer owned or otherwise under the control or jurisdiction of the District, any substance except Stormwater, Uncontaminated Water and water from the provision of municipal services such as street flushing and fire extinguishing activities.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

3.4 A municipality that is a member of the District shall not be guilty of an offence under sections 3.1 to 3.3 inclusive where there is a discharge in violation of one or more of those sections by a third party without the knowledge of that municipality into a sewer or sewage

facility of that municipality which connects to a Sewer or Sewage Facility unless the municipality after becoming aware of such discharge fails immediately to advise the District.

Replaced by Bylaw 347, 2021

4. TRUCKED LIQUID WASTE and RECREATIONAL VEHICLE WASTE

4.1 No person shall discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into a Sewer or a Sewage Facility any Trucked Liquid Waste unless such discharge is in compliance with the Trucked Liquid Waste Bylaw.

4.2 No person shall discharge or allow or cause to be discharged into a Sewer or Sewage Facility any Recreational Vehicle Waste unless such discharge is in compliance with the Sani-dump Bylaw.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

5. **WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS, ORDERS, BYLAWS, CODES OF PRACTICE, AND POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS**

5.1 Subject to section 5.2, no person shall discharge or allow or cause the discharge into a Sewer or a Sewage Facility any of the following:

a) a High Volume Discharge,

b) Restricted Waste,

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

c) Stormwater,

d) Uncontaminated Water,

e) Groundwater,

Replaced by Bylaw 347, 2021

f) water or any other substance for the purpose of diluting any Non-Domestic Waste or Non-Domestic Trucked Liquid Waste.

Replaced by Bylaw 347, 2021

5.2 Nothing prohibits the discharge of any Waste specified in section 5.1 provided:

a) the person, in respect of the discharge, has first obtained a valid and subsisting Waste Discharge Permit, a Trucked Liquid Waste Authorization, or an Order, and the person is in compliance with its provisions; or

b) the person is allowed to make the discharge pursuant to the Grease Interceptor Bylaw, the Fermentation Operations Bylaw, the Hospital Pollution Prevention Bylaw, or a Code of Practice, and the person is in compliance with the requirements of such Bylaw or Code of Practice.

5.3 A Sewage Control Manager may issue a Waste Discharge Permit to allow the discharge of Non-Domestic Waste into a Sewer upon such terms and conditions as the Sewage Control Manager considers appropriate and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may in the Waste Discharge Permit:

a) place limits and restrictions on the quantity, composition, frequency and nature of the Waste permitted to be discharged;

b) require the holder of a Waste Discharge Permit to repair, alter, remove, or add to works or construct new works;

c) require the holder of a Waste Discharge Permit to monitor, in the way specified by the Sewage Control Manager, the Waste being discharged under the Waste Discharge Permit and to keep records and provide information concerning the discharge and associated waste sources, treatment works and measures; and

d) provide that the Waste Discharge Permit will expire on a specified date, or upon the occurrence of a specified event.

5.4 A Sewage Control Manager may, upon application from the holder of a Waste Discharge Permit, or upon a Sewage Control Manager's own initiative, amend the terms and conditions of a Waste Discharge Permit.

5.5 A Sewage Control Manager may, by Order, require any person that discharges a Non-Domestic Waste directly or indirectly into a Sewer or Sewage Facility to apply for a Waste Discharge Permit.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

5.6 Application for a Waste Discharge Permit must be made to a Sewage Control Manager on such forms as a Sewage Control Manager may prescribe from time to time and shall be accompanied by such information, drawings and specifications as a Sewage Control Manager may from time to time prescribe.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

5.7 Without limiting any other provision of this Bylaw, a Sewage Control Manager may amend, suspend or cancel any Waste Discharge Permit for any purpose stated in Section 1 of this Bylaw.

Added by Bylaw 366, 2023

5.7.1 The Sewage Control Manager, in addition to their powers under section 5.7, may:

a) upon request from the holder of a Waste Discharge Permit, suspend a Waste Discharge Permit for up to but not longer than the length of time requested; and

b) cancel a Waste Discharge Permit if the holder of the Waste Discharge Permit:

i) is a corporation that is liquidated, dissolved or otherwise wound up or is an extra provincial company within the meaning of the *Business Corporations Act* SBC 2002, c. 57, that has had its registration cancelled under Part 11 or 12 of that Act;

ii) is a partnership that is dissolved; or

iii) requests that the Waste Discharge Permit be cancelled;

c) reinstate a Waste Discharge Permit that has been suspended, but not cancelled, provided that the holder of a Waste Discharge Permit submits an application for reinstatement accompanied by payment of all fees owing at the time that the Waste Discharge Permit was suspended.

Added by Bylaw 366, 2023

5.7.2 For greater certainty, a Waste Discharge Permit that is suspended or cancelled is not a valid and subsisting permit.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

5.8 Where a substance has been discharged into a Sewer or a Sewage Facility in contravention of any Waste Discharge Permit, Trucked Liquid Waste Authorization, Order, the Grease Interceptor Bylaw, the Fermentation Operations Bylaw, the Hospital Pollution Prevention Bylaw, the Sani-dump Bylaw, the Trucked Liquid Waste Bylaw, or this Bylaw, any person who:

a) owns the Waste being discharged in contravention or who has charge, management, or control thereof;

b) owns, operates, or controls the facility from which the Waste was discharged; or

c) causes or contributes to the causation of the discharge

must, at the first available opportunity, verbally report such occurrence to a Sewage Control Manager or to an Officer and shall immediately undertake all remedial action that is available to minimize, counteract, mitigate and remedy the effect of such discharge.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

5.9 Any person who is obliged to make a verbal report made under section 5.8 must as soon as practicable make a written report specifying:

a) the quantity of the substance discharged,

b) the nature and composition of the substance discharged,

c) the duration of the discharge,

d) the cause of the discharge, and

e) the corrective actions taken or proposed to minimize, counteract, mitigate, prevent the recurrence of and remedy the effect of such discharge.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

5.10 A Waste Discharge Permit, Order, or approved Hospital Pollution Prevention Plan may not be transferred or assigned without a Sewage Control Manager's approval in writing.

Deleted by Bylaw 320, 2018

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Deleted by Bylaw 320, 2018

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5.18

6. DISCHARGE ABATEMENT ORDERS

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

6.1 Whether or not a person holds and is in compliance with this Bylaw, the Grease Interceptor Bylaw, the Fermentation Operations Bylaw, the Hospital Pollution Prevention Bylaw, the Trucked Liquid Waste Bylaw, a Waste Discharge Permit, Order, or Code of Practice, a Sewage Control Manager may, for any of the purposes set out in section 1, issue a Discharge Abatement Order in accordance with section 6.2.

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

6.2 A Discharge Abatement Order may:

a) require a person to alter the quantity, composition, duration and timing of the discharge or cease discharge of Non-Domestic Waste or Non-Domestic Trucked Liquid Waste to a Sewer or Sewage Facility; and

b) include any terms or conditions that could be included in a Waste Discharge Permit.

6.3 A Sewage Control Manager may amend or cancel a Discharge Abatement Order.

Deleted by Bylaw 366, 2023

7.

8. DISCHARGE MONITORING

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

8.1 A Sewage Control Manager may require any person who is discharging Non-Domestic Waste into a Sewer to measure, sample, and analyze the discharge, at that person's expense, in a manner satisfactory to the Sewage Control Manager.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

8.2 A Sewage Control Manager may require that a person who is discharging Non-Domestic Waste into a Sewer install and maintain at that person's expense and at a location determined by the Sewage Control Manager, a discharge monitoring point for the measuring and sampling of the Non-Domestic Waste.

9. APPOINTMENT AND POWERS OF SEWAGE CONTROL MANAGER AND OFFICER

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

9.1 Without limiting the Board's powers under the *Environmental Management Act*, the Board must, from time to time, appoint one or more persons to be a Sewage Control Manager, a deputy Sewage Control Manager, or an Officer to undertake duties under this Bylaw, the Fermentation Operations Bylaw, the Hospital Pollution Prevention Bylaw, the Grease Interceptor Bylaw, the Sani-dump Bylaw, and the Trucked Liquid Waste Bylaw.

9.2 Nothing in this Bylaw restricts the powers of a Sewage Control Manager or an Officer under the *Environmental Management Act*.

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021.

10. WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT FEES AND COSTS

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021.

10.1 The Board may from time to time establish fees to be charged for the application for and administration of a Waste Discharge Permit.

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

10.2 Any person who contravenes any provision of this Bylaw, the Grease Interceptor Bylaw, the Fermentation Operations Bylaw, the Sani-dump Bylaw, the Trucked Liquid Waste Bylaw, the

Hospital Pollution Prevention Bylaw, a Waste Discharge Permit, Trucked Liquid Waste Authorization, Order, or Code of Practice shall be liable to the District for and shall indemnify the District from all costs, expenses, damages and injuries resulting from the contravention. This section does not limit any other remedies or actions the District may have under this Bylaw or otherwise at law.

10.3 The fees established by the Board under section 10.1 are set out in Schedule "C" annexed hereto.

11. APPEALS

11.1 A person aggrieved by a decision of a Sewage Control Manager may appeal the decision to the extent provided by the *Environmental Management Act* in accordance with the procedures provided by the *Environmental Management Act*.

Revised by Bylaw 244, 2008

12. TAMPERING WITH SEWER WORKS AND EQUIPMENT

12.1 Except for persons authorized by the District and authorized personnel of the District and of any member of the District, no person shall open or tamper with any manhole cover or other appurtenance forming part of a Sewer.

Added by Bylaw 244, 2008

12.2 No person shall break, damage, destroy, deface, or tamper with or cause or permit the breaking, damaging, destroying, defacing, or tampering with any permanent or temporary device installed in a Sewer or monitoring point determined by the Sewage Control Manager for the purpose of measuring, sampling and testing of Wastewater.

13. OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

13.1 Any person who contravenes this Bylaw, a Waste Discharge Permit, Order, or a Code of Practice commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

13.2 Where there is an offence that continues for more than one day, separate fines, each not exceeding $10,000, may be imposed for each day, or partial day, that the offence occurs or continues.

13.3 Nothing in this Bylaw shall limit the District from utilizing any other remedy that would otherwise be available to the District at law.

Replaced by Bylaw 277, 2014

14. LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL FEES

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

14.1 In addition to the fees set out in section 10, the District may charge Industrial Treatment Fees as set out in Schedule F.

Deleted by Bylaw 347, 2021

14.2

14.3 Any person required to pay Industrial Treatment Fees will be invoiced by the District on a quarterly basis and the Industrial Treatment Fees will be due and payable on the date specified on the invoice.

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

14.4 Any Industrial Treatment Fees not paid within 30 days of the invoice date will be subject to a monthly interest charge of 1.25% per month (15% per annum).

14.5 The remedies for non-payment of fees provided in this Bylaw are in addition to any other remedies available to the District at law.

Added by Bylaw 244, 2008

15. **GENERAL**

15.1 The Board may from time to time amend this Bylaw in whole or in part and may without limiting the generality of the foregoing establish or amend criteria, charges and fees relating to the discharge of Non-Domestic Waste from specified classes of persons or specific persons.

15.2 If any portion of this Bylaw is deemed *ultra vires,* illegal, invalid, or unenforceable in any way, in whole or in part, by a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not invalidate or void the remainder of the Bylaw. The parts so held to be *ultra vires,* illegal, invalid, or unenforceable shall be deemed to be reduced in scope so as to be valid and enforceable, or in the alternative to have been stricken therefrom with the same force and effect as if such parts had never been included in this Bylaw or as revised.

15.3 Nothing in this Bylaw is intended to conflict with the *Environmental Management Act.* However, this Bylaw may impose further restrictions and impose further conditions than those imposed by the *Environmental Management Act*.

15.4 Words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice versa.

15.5 The schedules annexed hereto shall be deemed to be an integral part of this Bylaw.

15.6 This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as “Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Sewer Use Bylaw No. 299, 2007”.

SCHEDULE "A"
PROHIBITED WASTES

The following are designated as Prohibited Wastes:

1. **FLAMMABLE OR EXPLOSIVE WASTE**

Any Waste which is capable of causing or contributing to an explosion or supporting combustion in any Sewer or Sewage Facility including, but not limited to, gasoline, benzene, naptha, diesel or other fuel oil, waste crankcase oil and sludge resulting from the manufacture of acetylene.

2. **WASTE CAUSING OBSTRUCTION OR INTERFERENCE**

Any Waste which 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, ash, glass, tar, asphalt, plastic, wood, waste portions of animals, fish or fowl, and solidified fat.

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

3. **WASTE CAUSING AIR POLLUTION**

Any Waste, other than Domestic Waste that causes Air Pollution outside any Sewer or Sewage Facility.

4. **HIGH TEMPERATURE CREATING WASTE**

a) Any Waste which may create heat in amounts which will interfere with the operation and maintenance of the Sewer and 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 Centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) or more;

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

c) Any Non-Domestic Waste or Non-Domestic Trucked Liquid Waste with a temperature of 65 degrees Centigrade (150 degrees Fahrenheit) or more.

Revised by Bylaw 252, 2009

5. **RADIOACTIVE WASTE (NUCLEAR SUBSTANCES)**

Waste radioactive substances in excess of quantities or concentrations specified for release to the environment under the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* and Regulations or amended versions thereof, or under a licence issued in accordance with s. 24(1) of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*.

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

6. **BIOMEDICAL WASTE**

Any Waste that, at the point of discharge into a Sewer or Sewage Facility, contains Biomedical Waste as defined in the Hazardous Waste Regulation as amended from time to time pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act* with the exception of Biomedical Waste from a Hospital in accordance with an approved Hospital Pollution Prevention Plan.

7. **SPECIFIED RISK MATERIAL FOR BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY**

Any Waste containing the specified risk material as defined in the federal Fertilizers Regulations (C.R.C., c. 666), as amended from time to time, including material from the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia, eyes, tonsils, spinal cord and dorsal root ganglia of cattle aged 30 months or older, or material from the distal ileum of cattle of all ages.

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

8. **HAZARDOUS WASTE**

Any waste defined as Hazardous Waste in the *Environmental Management Act* with the following exceptions:

a) Hazardous Waste in compliance with the effluent standards contained in Schedule 1.2, Column 3 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation; and

b) Biomedical Waste from a Hospital in accordance with an approved Hospital Pollution Prevention Plan.

SCHEDULE "B"
RESTRICTED WASTES

Restricted Waste means any of the following:

Replaced by Bylaw 347, 2021

1. **PARTICLE SIZE WASTE**

Any Non-Domestic Waste or Non-Domestic Trucked Liquid Waste, including that from cooking and handling of food, that at the point of discharge into a Sewer or Sewage Facility, contains particles larger than 0.5 centimetres in any dimension.

Replaced by Bylaw 347, 2021

2. **pH WASTE**

Any Non-Domestic Waste or Non-Domestic Trucked Liquid Waste which, at the point of discharge into a Sewer or Sewage Facility, has a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 10.5.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

3. **SPECIFIED WASTE**

Any Wastewater which, at the point of discharge into a Sewer or Sewage Facility, contains any substance with a concentration in excess of the levels set out in Tables (A), (B) or (C) below. All concentrations are expressed as total concentrations, which include all forms of the contaminant, combined or uncombined, whether dissolved or undissolved obtained from a Grab Sample. Definitions and methods of analysis for these substances are outlined in Standard Methods or methods specified by a Sewage Control Manager.

Table A - Conventional Contaminants

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/L)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	500
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	600
Total Oil and Grease[1] (O&G – Total)	150
Oil and Grease (Hydrocarbon) (O&G – Hydrocarbon)	15

Note:

[1] Total Oil and Grease includes Oil and Grease (Hydrocarbons)

Revised by Bylaw 244, 2008

Table B - Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/L)
Phenols	1.0
Chlorophenols[1]	0.05
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons[2] (PAHs)	0.05
Benzene	0.1
Total BETX[3]	1.0
Tetrachloroethylene	0.05

Note:

[1] Chlorophenols include:

tetrachlorophenols (2,3,4,5-, 2,3,4,6-, 2,3,5,6-)
pentachlorphenol

[2]Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) include:

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

[3]BETX include:

benzene
ethylbenzene
toluene
xylenes

Table C - Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/L)
Metals	
Aluminum	50.0
Arsenic	1.0
Boron	50.0
Cadmium	0.20
Chromium	4.0
Cobalt	5.0
Copper	2.0
Iron	10.0
Lead	1.0
Manganese	5.0
Mercury	0.05
Molybdenum	1.0
Nickel	2.0
Selenium	1.0
Silver	1.0
Zinc	3.0
Other Inorganic Contaminants	
Cyanide	1.0
Sulphide	1.0
Sulphate	1500

4. **WASTE CAUSING INTERFERENCE OR INJURY**

Any Waste in a concentration or quantity which may interfere with the proper operation of a Sewer or Sewage Facility or which may injure or is capable of injuring the health of any person, property, or life form.

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

5. **WASTE PRODUCING AIR CONTAMINANTS**

Any Waste, other than Domestic Waste or Domestic Trucked Liquid Waste, that is capable of emitting into the air within a Sewer or Sewage Facility any substance that injures or is capable of injuring the health or safety of a person, or that causes or is capable of causing material physical discomfort to a person.

6. **CORROSIVE WASTE**

Any Waste with corrosive properties which may cause damage to any Sewer or Sewage Facility.

SCHEDULE "C"
SCHEDULE OF WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT FEES

Revised by Bylaw 244, 2008

1. **GENERAL**

1.1.1 All fees are payable to the District except for Waste Discharge Permits issued with respect to a facility located wholly within the geographical boundaries of the City of Vancouver, in which case the fees are payable to the City of Vancouver.

2. **FEES**

2.1 Permit Application Fee

2.1.1 Each person who applies for a Waste Discharge Permit must pay an application fee (the "Permit Application Fee").

2.1.2 The amount of the Permit Application Fee payable is specified in Table A below:

Table A – Permit Application Fees

Application Type	**Application Fee**
Industrial Site	$1000
Groundwater Remediation or Construction Excavation Site	$500 – if maximum instantaneous flow ≤ 6 L/s $1000 – if maximum instantaneous flow > 6 L/s

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.1.3 The Permit Application Fee must be paid at the time the application for a Waste Discharge Permit is submitted, or within 30 days of an invoice being issued if an invoice is issued. The Waste Discharge Permit application will not be processed before the Permit Application Fee is paid in full, and if an invoice is issued, may be considered withdrawn if the Permit Application Fee is not paid within 30 days of the invoice being issued.

2.1.4 The Permit Application Fee is not refundable.

2.2 Permit Amendment Application Fee

2.2.1 Each time a holder of a Waste Discharge Permit applies for an amendment to their Waste Discharge Permit the holder must pay an amendment application fee (the "Permit Amendment Application Fee"), in the amount specified in Table B below:

Table B – Permit Amendment Application Fees

Application Type	Permit Amendment Application Fee
Minor Amendment	$250
Major Amendment	$500

2.2.2 The following are minor amendments to a Waste Discharge Permit:

a) name and legal address changes;
b) monitoring program changes;
c) a decrease in the authorized quantity of contaminants or a decrease in the authorized flow rates;
d) a change to the authorized discharge such that, in the opinion of the Sewage Control Manager, there would be equal or less demand for regulatory and treatment services; or
e) a change in the authorized works or measures such that, in the opinion of the Sewage Control Manager, there would be equal or less demand for regulatory and treatment services.

2.2.3 A major amendment is any amendment that is not a minor amendment.

2.2.4 The Permit Amendment Application Fee is not refundable.

2.3 Permit Administration Fee

2.3.1 The holder of a Waste Discharge Permit must pay an annual administration fee (the "Permit Administration Fee") for each Waste Discharge Permit.

Deleted by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.3.2

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.3.3 The Permit Administration Fee (Z) is calculated as follows:

$Z = \$1400 + (\$300 \times A^{0.3}) + B$

Where A = maximum daily flow, in cubic metres per day, for the facility, as specified in the Waste Discharge Permit, and

Where B = the dollar amount for the industry type, as specified in Table C below:

Table C – Industry Type Fee by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code

NAICS	Description	Industry Type Fee
3273 23	Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing Construction	$900
311 3121 325 326 327 486 56291 56292 722 81232 91391	Food Manufacturing Beverage Manufacturing Chemical Manufacturing Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (excluding NAICS 3273) Pipeline Transportation Remediation Services Material Recovery Facilities Food Services and Drinking Places Dry Cleaning and Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated) Other Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration	$1,800
321 322 418 485 488 511 541 812921	Wood Product Manufacturing Paper manufacturing Miscellaneous Wholesaler-Distributors Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation Support Activities for Transportation Publishing Industries (except Internet) Professional, Scientific and Technical Services Photo Finishing Laboratories (except One-Hour)	$2,700
331 332 334 335 336 416 417 56221	Primary Metal Manufacturing Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing Transportation Equipment Manufacturing Building Material and Supplies Wholesaler-Distributors Machinery, Equipment and Supplies Wholesaler-Distributors Waste Treatment and Disposal	$3,600
3241 562990	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing All Other Waste Management Services	$4,500

2.3.4 In circumstances where it is not clear which industry type the holder of a Waste Discharge Permit falls within, the Sewage Control Manager may determine the appropriate classification for the purposes of calculating the Permit Administration Fee.

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.3.5 Until December 31, 2023, the Permit Administration Fee is payable on the issuance of a Waste Discharge Permit and by each anniversary thereafter. The Permit Administration Fee may be prorated for billing periods of less than one year.

After January 1, 2024, each Waste Discharge Permit holder must pay to the District the Permit Administration Fee on the issuance of a Waste Discharge Permit and annually by June 30 thereafter. The Permit Administration Fee may be prorated for billing periods of less than one year.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.3.6 If the Permit Administration Fee is not paid within 90 days of its due date, the subject Waste Discharge Permit will be suspended.

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.3.7 Permit Administration Fees not paid by the due date will be subject to a monthly interest charge of 1.25% per month (15% per annum).

Deleted by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.3.8

Deleted by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.3.9

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.4 Waste Discharge Permits Issued for Terms of Less Than 365 Days

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.4.1 Where a Waste Discharge Permit is issued for a term of less than 365 days, the Permit Administration Fee (at the rate applicable on the date the Permit Administration Fee is payable) will be reduced in accordance with Table D:

Table D – Permit Administration Fee reduction for Waste Discharge Permits with terms of less than 365 days

Waste Discharge Permit Term	Permit Administration Fee Reduction
Less than 7 days	90%
7 days - 30 days	80%
31 days - 90 days	60%
91 days - 180 days	40%
181 days - 270 days	20%
271 days - 365 days	No reduction

2.5 Remedies Not Limited

2.5.1 The remedies for non-payment of fees provided in this Bylaw are in addition to any other remedies available to the District at law.

Added by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.5.2 If a Waste Discharge Permit is cancelled at the request of the holder of the permit, the District will prorate the Permit Administration Fee and refund the amount of any overpayment. Refunds for less than $100 will not be issued.

Deleted by Bylaw 276, 2012

SCHEDULE "D"

SCHEDULE "E"
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR DENTAL OPERATIONS

1. **PURPOSE**

Pursuant to section 5.2 of the Bylaw, this Code of Practice for Dental Operations sets out the requirements for managing Non-Domestic Waste discharged directly or indirectly from a Dental Operation into a Sewer or a Sewage Facility.

2. **DEFINITIONS**

2.1 In this Code of Practice the following meanings apply:

"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 of Standardization or any alternative deemed equivalent or better by the Sewage Control Manager;

"Dental Amalgam" means a dental filling material consisting of an amalgam containing any of the following:

(a) mercury,

(b) silver,

(c) copper,

(d) tin, or

(e) zinc;

"Dental Operation" means any operation that carries out dental care, dental hygiene, dental laboratory activities, or dental school.

3. **APPLICATION**

3.1 This Code of Practice applies to Dental Operations that produce Non-Domestic Waste containing Dental Amalgam. If work in a dental office is limited to work that does not involve placing or removing Dental Amalgam then this Code of Practice does not apply.

3.2 Notwithstanding this Code of Practice, a Sewage Control Manager may issue an Order for any of the purposes identified in section 1 of the Bylaw.

3.3 A Sewage Control Manager may issue a Waste Discharge Permit to a person that owns or operates a Dental Operation authorizing the discharge of Non-Domestic Waste.

4. REQUIREMENTS

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

4.1 All Dental Operations that discharge Wastewater containing Dental Amalgam to Sewer must install a Certified Amalgam Separator according to manufacturer's or supplier's instructions and specifications. No Dental Operation shall discharge Non-Domestic Waste containing Dental Amalgam to Sewer unless the Non-Domestic Waste has been treated using the Certified Amalgam Separator prior to discharge to Sewer.

4.2 The discharge from a Certified Amalgam Separator may not contain Restricted Wastes other than the Restricted Wastes contained in Dental Amalgam: mercury, silver, copper or zinc.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

4.3 The Certified Amalgam Separator must have a design and capacity appropriate for the size and type of vacuum system in use.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

4.4 An owner or operator of a Dental Operation must operate and maintain the Certified Amalgam Separator according to the manufacturer's or supplier's instructions and specifications.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

4.5 An owner or operator of a Dental Operation must allow the District to inspect the vacuum system, Certified Amalgam Separator, and Amalgam Waste storage areas upon request, at any time during the ordinary business hours of the Dental Operation.

5. RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

5.1 An operator of a Dental Operation must maintain records of the Certified Amalgam Separator maintenance including:

- Date of service
- Name and contact information of person servicing or maintaining the Certified Amalgam Separator
- Approximate quantity of Waste removed
- Name and contact information of person accepting the Waste from the Certified Amalgam Separator
- Observations regarding the performance of the equipment

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

5.2 An operator of a Dental Operation must maintain these records for a minimum of three years and shall make these records available to an Officer upon request at any time during the ordinary business hours of the Dental Operation.

6. EXEMPTIONS

6.1 An operator of a Dental Operation may request an exemption to a particular requirement of this Code of Practice by submitting a written request to the Sewage Control Manager setting out in detail the reasons for the request for exemption. A Sewage Control Manager may approve, deny or approve on terms and conditions such a request.

6.2 A Sewage Control Manager may, by Waste Discharge Permit or Order, on his or her initiative, exempt an operator of a Dental Operation from any requirements of this Code of Practice.

Revised by Bylaw 347, 2021

SCHEDULE "F"
INDUSTRIAL TREATMENT FEES

Deleted Bylaw No. 347, 2021

1.

Replaced by Bylaw No. 347, 2021

1.1 Deleted by *Sewer Use Amending Bylaw No. 347, 2021*.

2. INDUSTRIAL TREATMENT FEES

2.1 The Industrial Treatment Fee consists of:

(a) the total usage charge (UC_{tot}); and

(b) the total capacity charge (CC_{tot}),

calculated in accordance with the formulae set out in this section (section 2).

A. Usage Charge

2.2. The total usage charge (UC_{tot}) is the sum of the following, calculated on a quarterly basis in each calendar year:

(a) the usage charge for volume of Non-Domestic Waste (UC_{vol}), calculated in accordance with section 2.3; and

(b) the usage charge for the mass of Biochemical Oxygen Demand ("BOD") (UC_{BOD}) and Total Suspended Solids ("TSS") (UC_{TSS}), calculated in accordance with sections 2.4 and 2.5.

$$UC_{tot} = UC_{vol} + UC_{BOD} + UC_{TSS}$$

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.3. The usage charge for the volume of Non-Domestic Waste discharged is calculated using the following formula:

$$UC_{vol} = V_q \times UCR_{vol}$$

Where:

UC_{vol} = usage charge for volume, in dollars ($).

V_q = volume of Non-Domestic Waste discharged in the quarter, in cubic metres (m^3).

UCR_{vol} = usage charge rate for volume for the sewerage area where the premises covered by the Waste Discharge Permit are located, in dollars per cubic metre ($/m^3$), as determined by the District.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.4. The usage charge for the mass of BOD discharged is calculated using the following formula:

$$UC_{BOD} = \frac{C_{BOD} \times V_q \times UCR_{BOD}}{1000}$$

Where:

UC_{BOD} = usage charge for the mass of BOD discharged in dollars ($).

C_{BOD} = average concentration of BOD, in milligrams per litre (mg/L).

V_q = volume of Non-Domestic Waste discharged in the quarter, in cubic metres (m^3).

UCR_{BOD} = usage charge rate for BOD for the sewerage area where the premises covered by the Waste Discharge Permit are located, in dollars per kilogram ($/kg), as determined by the District.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.5. The usage charge for the mass of TSS discharged is calculated using the following formula:

$$UC_{TSS} = \frac{C_{TSS} \times V_q \times UCR_{TSS}}{1000}$$

Where:

UC_{TSS} = usage charge for the mass of TSS discharged in dollars ($).

C_{TSS} = average concentration of TSS, in milligrams per litre (mg/L).

V_q = volume of Non-Domestic Waste discharged in the quarter, in cubic metres (m^3).

UCR_{TSS} = usage charge rate for TSS for the sewerage area where the premises covered by the Waste Discharge Permit are located, in dollars per kilogram ($/kg), as determined by the District.

Replaced by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.6. If the holder of a Waste Discharge Permit fails to keep records and provide information required to be submitted by a Waste Discharge Permit to calculate the usage charge, then the Sewage Control Manager may, in their discretion, prescribe the volumes of Non-Domestic Waste, BOD, and TSS concentrations to calculate the total usage charge.

B. Capacity Charge

2.7. The total capacity charge (CC_{tot}) is the sum of the following, calculated on an annual basis and invoiced on a quarterly basis in four equal instalments:

(a) the capacity charge for volume (CC_{vol}) of Non-Domestic Waste discharged in the previous calendar year, calculated in accordance with section 2.8; and

(b) the capacity charge for BOD (CC_{BOD}) and TSS (CC_{TSS}) discharged in the previous calendar year, calculated in accordance with sections 2.9 and 2.10,

2.8. The capacity charge for volume (CC_{vol}) is calculated using the following formula:

$$CC_{vol} = V_M \times CCR_{vol}$$

Where:

CC_{vol} = capacity charge for volume of Non-Domestic Waste discharged, in dollars ($).

V_M = the twelve month average of the maximum daily volumes reported for each month in the previous calendar year, in cubic metres per day (m^3/d).

CCR_{vol} = capacity charge rate for volume for the sewerage area where the premises covered by the Waste Discharge Permit are located, in dollars per cubic metres per day ($\$/m^3/d$), as determined by the District.

2.9. The mass of BOD and TSS discharged during the sample day are calculated using the following formulae:

$$M_{BOD} = \frac{C_{BOD} \times V_s}{1000}$$

$$M_{TSS} = \frac{C_{TSS} \times V_s}{1000}$$

Where:

M_{BOD} = mass of BOD discharged during the sample day, in kilograms per day (kg/day).

M_{TSS} = mass of TSS discharged during the sample day, in kilograms per day (kg/day).

C_{BOD} = concentration of BOD in the sample, in milligrams per litre (mg/L).

C_{TSS} = concentration of TSS in the sample, in milligrams per litre (mg/L).

V_s = volume of Non-Domestic Waste discharged during the day that the sample was collected, in cubic metres (m^3/d).

2.10. The capacity charges for BOD (CC_{BOD}) and TSS (CC_{TSS}) are calculated by determining the ninetieth (90^{th}) percentile of the daily sample masses for BOD and TSS of all samples measured in the previous calendar year and using the following formulae:

$$CC_{BOD} = M_{90\text{-}BOD} \times CCR_{BOD}$$

$$CC_{TSS} = M_{90\text{-}TSS} \times CCR_{TSS}$$

Where:

CC_{BOD} = capacity charge for BOD, in dollars ($).

CC_{TSS} = capacity charge for TSS, in dollars ($).

$M_{90\text{-}BOD}$ = the 90^{th} percentile of the daily sample masses of BOD (M_{BOD}) measured in the previous calendar year, in kilograms per day (kg/d).

$M_{90\text{-}TSS}$ = the 90^{th} percentile of the daily sample masses of TSS (M_{TSS}) measured in the previous calendar year, in kilograms per day (kg/d).

CCR_{BOD} = capacity charge rate for BOD for the sewerage area where the premises covered by the Waste Discharge Permit are located, in dollars per kilogram per day ($/kg/d), as determined by the District.

CCR_{TSS} = capacity charge rate for TSS for the sewerage area where the premises covered by the Waste Discharge Permit are located, in dollars per kilogram per day ($/kg/d), as determined by the District.

Added by Bylaw 366, 2023

2.11. If the holder of a Waste Discharge Permit fails to keep records and provide information required to be submitted by a Waste Discharge Permit to calculate the capacity charge, then the Sewage Control Manager may, in their discretion, prescribe the volumes of Non-Domestic Waste, BOD, and TSS concentrations to calculate the total capacity charge.

Deleted by Bylaw 366, 2023

3.

Deleted by Bylaw 366, 2023

3.1

Added by Bylaw 244, 2008

SCHEDULE "G"
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR DRY CLEANING OPERATIONS USING TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

1. PURPOSE

Pursuant to section 5.2 of the Bylaw, this Code of Practice for Dry Cleaning Operations using Tetrachloroethylene, sets out the requirements for managing Non-Domestic Waste containing Tetrachloroethylene discharged directly or indirectly from a Dry Cleaning Operation into a Sewer or a Sewage Facility.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 In this Code of Practice the following meanings apply:

"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;

"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;

"Tetrachloroethylene-Contaminated Residue" means any solid, liquid or sludge containing Tetrachloroethylene, other than Wastewater, that is produced by a Dry Cleaning Operation; and

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

3. APPLICATION

3.1 This Code of Practice applies to any Dry Cleaning Operation discharging Non-Domestic Waste containing Tetrachloroethylene directly or indirectly into a Sewer or Sewage Facility.

3.2 Notwithstanding this Code of Practice, a Sewage Control Manager may issue an Order for any of the purposes identified in section 1 of the Bylaw.

3.3 A Sewage Control Manager may issue a Waste Discharge Permit authorizing the discharge of Non-Domestic Waste to a person that owns or operates a Dry Cleaning Operation.

4. REQUIREMENTS

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

4.1 The owner or operator of a dry cleaning machine discharging Non-Domestic Waste containing Tetrachloroethylene to 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 system 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.

4.2 An operator of a Dry Cleaning Operation who operates the Tetrachloroethylene/Water Separators referred to in section 4.1 must 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.

4.3 If the level of the Tetrachloroethylene referred to in section 4.2 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.

4.4 An operator of a Dry Cleaning Operation who installs the Activated Carbon filters referred to in sections 4.1(b) and (d) must replace both the initial and second filter containing Activated Carbon at least once every 12 months or 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 section 4.1(c) has been triggered.

5. STORAGE AND CONTAINMENT

5.1 An operator of a Dry Cleaning Operation must ensure that all dry cleaning machines and treatment works are located and operated within a Tetrachloroethylene-impermeable secondary spill containment system that will prevent any spilled material from entering a Sewer.

5.2 An operator of a Dry Cleaning Operation must store all new and used Tetrachloroethylene, Tetrachloroethylene-Contaminated Residue and untreated Wastewater within a Tetrachloroethylene-impermeable spill containment system that will prevent any spilled material from entering a Sewer.

5.3 The containment systems identified in sections 5.1 and 5.2 must encompass at least the entire surface under each dry cleaning machine, tank or other container containing Tetrachloroethylene, Wastewater or Tetrachloroethylene-Contaminated Residue and be sufficient to hold at least 110% of the capacity of the largest tank, container or works within the containment system.

5.4 Drains located within the containment system must be sealed with Tetrachloroethylene-resistant drain plugs.

6. RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

6.1 An operator of a Dry Cleaning Operation who installs the treatment works to enable the discharge of Wastewater to Sewer must keep a record of all inspection and maintenance activities for the treatment works, including the:

(a) date of inspection or maintenance; and

(b) description of inspection or maintenance conducted;

6.2 An operator of a Dry Cleaning Operation must maintain records of all purchases of Tetrachloroethylene, and of all disposals or recycling of Tetrachloroethylene contaminated waste products. These records must include:

(a) name, civic and postal address, and telephone number of each supplier, disposal or recycling company or facility used by the Dry Cleaning Operation;

(b) quantity of Tetrachloroethylene purchased (in kilograms);

(b) type of material transferred to each company or facility;

(c) quantity of material transferred to each company or facility (in kilograms); and

(d) date of material transferred to each company or facility.

6.3 The records required under sections 6.1 and 6.2 must be retained at the principle place of business for a period of five years and must be available for inspection on request by an Officer.

6.4 The Sewage Control Manager may require an operator of a Dry Cleaning Operation to undertake an audit by a qualified professional to verify the degree of compliance with this Code of Practice.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

6.5 The operator of a Dry Cleaning Operation must immediately report to the Sewage Control Manager any accidental releases of Tetrachloroethylene to Sewer and must immediately undertake all remedial action that is available to minimize the effect of such discharges.

Added by Bylaw 244, 2008

SCHEDULE "H"
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGING OPERATIONS USING SILVER

1. PURPOSE

Pursuant to section 5.2 of the Bylaw, this Code of Practice for Photographic Imaging Operations sets out the requirements for managing Non-Domestic Waste discharged directly or indirectly from a Photographic Imaging Operation into a Sewer or a Sewage Facility.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 In this Code of Practice the following meanings apply:

"Chemical Recovery Cartridge" means a cartridge capable of removing silver from silver-bearing Wastewater through the principle of metallic replacement;

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

"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;

"Silver Recovery System" means the combination of holding tanks, metering pumps, plumbing and silver recovery technology which is used to treat Wastewater containing silver produced by Photographic Imaging Operations.

"Silver Recovery Technology" means equipment that is designed to recover silver from Wastewater 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-Rich Solution" is a solution containing sufficient silver such that effective recovery can be done either on-site or off-site. Within photographic processing facilities, such solutions include, but are not limited to, fix and bleach-fix solutions, stabilizers, low replenished (low-flow) washes, and all functionally-similar solutions. It does not include low silver concentration solutions such as used developers, bleaches, stop baths, pre-bleaches, and stabilizers following washes and wash waters.

3. APPLICATION

3.1 This Code of Practice applies to Photographic Imaging Operations that discharge Non-Domestic Waste containing silver directly or indirectly into a Sewer or Sewage Facility.

3.2 Notwithstanding this Code of Practice, a Sewage Control Manager may issue an Order for any of the purposes identified in section 1 of the Bylaw.

3.3 A Sewage Control Manager may issue a Waste Discharge Permit to a person that owns or operates a Photographic Imaging Operation authorizing the discharge of Non-Domestic Waste.

4. REQUIREMENTS

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

4.1 An operator of a Photographic Imaging Operation that discharges Non-Domestic Waste containing silver must treat the Waste at the Photographic Imaging Operation site prior to discharge to the Sewer using one of the following Silver Recovery Technologies:

(a) two Chemical Recovery Cartridges connected in a series; or

(b) an Electrolytic Recovery unit followed by two Chemical Recovery Cartridges connected in series; or

(c) any other Silver Recovery Technology, or combination of technologies that is capable of reducing the concentration of silver in the Wastewater to 5 mg/L or less and is acceptable to the Sewage Control Manager.

4.2 The discharge from a Photographic Imaging Operation may not contain Restricted Wastes other than the following:

(a) iron; and

(b) sulphate

4.3 The discharge from a Photographic Imaging Operation may not contain silver in a concentration that is in excess of 5 milligrams per litre (mg/L) as analyzed by a Grab Sample.

4.4 An operator of a Photographic Imaging Operation must install, operate and maintain the Silver Recovery System according to the manufacturers or supplier's instructions and specifications.

4.5 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 Wastewater containing silver in concentrations greater than 5.0 mg/L entering any Sewer.

4.6 An operator of a Photographic Imaging Operation must test the discharge to Sewer annually to confirm the effectiveness and efficiency of the Silver Recovery System and to confirm compliance with section 4.3.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

4.7 An owner or operator of a Photographic Imaging Operation must allow the inspection of the Silver Recovery System upon request by an Officer at any time during the ordinary business hours of the Photographic Imaging Operation.

5. RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

5.1 An operator of a Photographic Imaging Operation must maintain records of all:

a) Silver Recovery System maintenance and inspections including:

i) date of service;

ii) description of service; and

iii) Name and contact information of person servicing or maintaining the Silver Recovery System;

b) Silver monitoring test results.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

5.2 An operator of a Photographic Imaging Operation shall maintain these records for a minimum of three years and must make these records available to an Officer upon request at any time during the ordinary business hours of the Photographic Imaging Operation.

5.3 The Sewage Control Manager may require an operator of a Photographic Imaging Operation to undertake an audit by a qualified professional to verify the degree of compliance with this Code of Practice.

Revised by Bylaw 366, 2023

5.4 The operator of a Photographic Imaging Operation must immediately report to the Sewage Control Manager any accidental releases of Silver Rich Solutions to Sewer and must immediately undertake all remedial action that is available to minimize the effect of such discharges.