

BY-LAW NO. 5320

A By-law to regulate the use of
sewers within the City.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

SECTION 1 - ADMINISTRATION

Subsection 1.1 SCOPE

- 1.1.1 This By-law may be cited as 'The Sewer Use Regulation By-law'.
- 1.1.2 The provisions of this By-law shall apply to all direct or indirect discharges to any part of the public sewerage system.
- 1.1.3 This By-law among other things, regulates the quantity and quality of discharged wastes and the degree of pretreatment required; and provides for the approval of plans for waste treatment.

Subsection 1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 In this By-law, unless the context otherwise requires:

"BOD" or "biochemical oxygen demand" means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory conditions in five (5) days at 20 degrees C, expressed in milligrams per litre as determined by the appropriate procedure in "Standard Methods".

"catch-basin" means a receptacle for receiving wastewater or liquid-borne wastes drained from a floor or from an exterior area or surface, and for retaining sediment.

"COD" or "chemical oxygen demand" means the measure of chemically decomposable materials in domestic or industrial wastewater as represented by the oxygen utilized as determined by the appropriate procedure described in "Standard Methods".

"combined sewer" means a sewer that is intended to conduct wastewater and storm water.

"combustible liquid" means any liquid having a flash point at or above 38°C and below 93°C.

"domestic wastewater" means the water carried wastes produced from non-commercial or non-industrial activities and which result from normal human living processes.

"effluent" means the liquid outflow of any facility designed to treat or convey wastewater.

"flammable liquid" means any liquid having a flash point below 38°C and having a vapour pressure not exceeding 280 kPa at 38°C.

"grease" means an organic substance recoverable by procedures set forth in "Standard Methods" and includes but is not limited to hydrocarbons, esters, fats, oils, waxes and high molecular carboxylic acids.

"garbage" means solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and disposing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.

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"industrial wastewater" means all water carried wastes and wastewater excluding domestic wastewater and uncontaminated water, and includes all wastewater from any processing, institutional, commercial, or other operation where the wastewater discharged includes wastes of non-human origin.

"inspector" means the City Building Inspector.

"offal" means waste portions of food animals, fowl or fish.

"person" means any person, firm, partnership or corporation, or any trustee, manager or other person owning or occupying any building or place either individually or jointly with others, and includes any agent, workman, or employee of such person, firm, partnership, or corporation.

"pH" means the measure of the intensity of the acid or alkaline condition of a solution determined by the hydrogen ion activity of the solution in accordance with procedures set forth in "Standard Methods."

"properly comminuted garbage" means the wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food in residences, restaurants and hospitals that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than seven (7) millimetres in any dimension.

"sanitary sewer" means a sewer which carries wastewater and to which storm, surface and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

"sewerage system" means a network of wastewater collection and conveyance facilities.

"sewage treatment plant" means any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating wastewater.

"sewer" means a pipe or conduit that carries wastewater, rainwater, groundwater or uncontaminated process or cooling water.

"standard methods" means the analytical and examination procedures set forth in the 14th edition of 1975 "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation.

"storm sewer" means a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and uncontaminated drainage water, but is not intended for wastewater.

"storm water" means water resulting from or following rainfall or snowfall but not containing wastewater.

"suspended solids" means the insoluble matter suspended in wastewater that is separable by laboratory filtration in accordance with the procedure described in "Standard Methods."

"uncontaminated water" means any wasted water not contaminated with wastewater and which is suitable for discharge to storm sewers.

"wastewater" means the water-borne wastes of the community derived from human or industrial sources including domestic wastewater and industrial wastewater, but does not include rainwater, groundwater or drainage of uncontaminated water.

Subsection 1.3 RIGHT OF ENTRY

- 1.3.1 The Inspector and anyone authorized by him is hereby authorized to enter upon any property or premises at any reasonable time in order to ascertain whether or not the regulations contained in this By-law have been complied with.
- 1.3.2 Any person interfering with or obstructing the entry of the Inspector or his accredited representative into any premises, after that person has identified himself, shall be deemed to be guilty of an infraction of this By-law and shall be liable to the penalties hereof.
- 1.3.3 No person shall hinder or prevent the Inspector or his accredited representative from entering and making reasonable inspection of any building or premises whenever necessary to secure compliance with, or prevent a violation of, any provisions of this By-law.

SECTION 2 - WASTE DISCHARGES

Subsection 2.1 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

- 2.1.1(1) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into any pipe, main, conduit, manhole, street inlet, gutter, aperture, or fixture of the public or private sewer or drainage system, any of the following:
- (a) any gasoline, benzene, naptha, alcohol, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas;
 - (b) any pesticides, herbicides or fungicides.
 - (c) any corrosive, noxious or malodorous gas, liquid, or substance which either singly or by interaction with other wastes, is capable of
 - (i) creating a public nuisance or hazard to life;
 - (ii) preventing entry into a sewer or pump station; or
 - (iii) causing damage to the sewerage system.
 - (d) radioactive material - except within such limits as are permitted by the license issued by the Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada.
 - (e) any material from a cesspool or septic tank except at authorized receiving stations.
 - (f) any solid or viscous substance capable of obstructing wastewater flow or interfering with the operation of the sewerage system or treatment facilities, including but not limited to the substances set out in Table I.

TABLE I

Substances specifically prohibited in wastewater discharge:

SOLID MATERIAL	Ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, grass clippings, insoluble shavings, metal, glass, rags, offal, shells of shellfish, hair and fleshings from operations such as hide processing, spent grain and hops, whole or ground paper or plastic food or beverage containers.
VISCOUS MATERIAL	Tar, asphalt, lard, tallow, baking dough, chemical residues, cannery waste bulk solids, blood, paint residues, slurries of concrete, cement, lime or mortar.

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- 2.1.2 No person shall cause or permit any storm water, unpolluted drainage or uncontaminated cooling water to be discharged to sanitary sewers.
- 2.1.3 No person shall cause or permit material other than storm water, unpolluted drainage water, or uncontaminated cooling water to be discharged to storm sewers.
- 2.1.4 No person shall, except as provided for in this By-law, dispose of any industrial wastewater except by means of a connection with the City sewer system.
- 2.1.5 If no City sewer is available for an industrial wastewater connection the proposed method of disposal shall be satisfactory to the Inspector.

Subsection 2.2 STANDARDS FOR WASTE DISCHARGES

- 2.2.1.(1) No person shall discharge or permit to be discharged into a sanitary sewer or combined sewer any waste that has any of the following characteristics:
- (a) any garbage unless such garbage is from premises where food is prepared for consumption on the premises and which has been properly comminuted to 7 millimetres or less in any dimension;
 - (b) any liquid or vapour having a temperature higher than 65 degrees Celsius;
 - (c) any water or waste which contains grease, whether or not emulsified, whose concentration is in excess of 150 milligrams per litre or which contains more than 15 milligrams per litre of substances derived from petroleum sources;
 - (d) any substance which may solidify or become discernibly viscous at temperatures above 0 degrees Celsius;
 - (e) any water or waste having a suspended solids content of more than 600 milligrams per litre;
 - (f) any soluble waste or wastewater having a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.5 or having any other corrosive property which reasonably could be hazardous to structures, equipment or personnel including, but not limited to, battery or plating acid and wastes, copper sulphate, chromium salts and compounds, or brine;
 - (g) any water or waste that will by itself or with other water or wastes in the sewerage system, release noxious gases, or form suspended solids in excess of 600 milligrams per litre or create any other condition deleterious to structures or treatment processes; or
 - (h) any water or waste containing a toxic or poisonous substance in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, to constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or to create any hazard to the receiving waters or storm water overflows or the effluent of the sewage treatment plant.

2.2.2 Without limiting the generality of clause 2.2.1. (1)(h), the concentration of toxic substances at the point of discharge to a public sewer shall not exceed those set out in the following table 2:

Table 2

<u>MATTER (TOXIC SUBSTANCES)</u>	<u>Expressed as</u>	<u>Concentrations in Milligrams per litre</u>
Aluminum	Al	50.0
Arsenic	As	1.0
Barium	Ba	5.0
Cadmium	Cd	1.0
Chloride	Cl	1500.0
Chromium	Cr	5.0
Copper	Cu	2.0
Cyanide	CN	1.0
Fluoride	F	10.0
Iron	Fe	10.0
Lead	Pb	2.0
Mercury	Hg	0.1
Nickel	Ni	3.0
Phenolic compounds		1.0
Sulphate	SO4	1500.0
Sulphide	S	2.0
Tin	Sn	5.0
Zinc	Zn	4.0

Subsection 2.3 ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGES

2.3.1 Every person responsible for the accidental discharge of prohibited substances into a public or private sewer or drainage system shall report the same immediately to the City Engineer in order that the necessary precautions can be taken to minimize the deleterious effects of the discharge.

SECTION 3 - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CONNECTION TO THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Subsection 3.1 WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

3.1.1 Any industrial wastewaters likely to damage or increase maintenance costs on the sewerage system or which may detrimentally affect the sewage treatment plant; or contaminate surface or sub-surface waters, shall be pretreated to render them innocuous prior to discharge into a public sewer.

3.1.2 Discharges of liquid wastes exceeding the strength, nature, quantity or quality permitted by this By-law, shall be treated in a facility designed, constructed and operated so as to fulfill all of the requirements of this By-law.

3.1.3 All details pertaining to the treatment process or processes, capacity, location, materials, equipment, methods of construction and all operational procedures and methods of process control of treatment facilities shall be approved by the Inspector before any portion of such facilities is installed.

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3.1.4 All wastewater treatment facilities must be kept clear of obstructions so as to provide immediate access for inspection and servicing.

Subsection 3.2 GENERAL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR CONNECTING TO THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM

3.2.1 Where an owner or occupier of premises upon which an industrial or commercial activity is proposed or is carried on wishes to connect these premises to the sewerage system he shall comply with sentence 3.2.3.(1) herein.

3.2.2 Where an owner or occupier intends to expand an industrial or commercial activity so that the quantity, biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids concentration or grease concentration of the sewage will be increased, he shall comply with sentence 3.2.3.(1) herein.

3.2.3.(1) Except as provided in article 3.2.4, the owner shall supply to the Inspector, plans and reports certified by a professional engineer indicating:

- (a) the proposed or existing development or addition,
- (b) the daily volumes and peak discharges,
- (c) the type of waste to be processed or discharged,
- (d) the anticipated biochemical oxygen demand and the amount of suspended solids or grease,
- (e) the pH factor and temperature of the wastewater,
- (f) toxic chemicals contained in the wastewater,
- (g) the proposed pretreatment,
- (h) flow equalizing or mixing facilities,
- (i) the location of sampling manhole,
- (j) the monitoring equipment,
- (k) any other information deemed necessary by the Inspector

3.2.4 The Inspector may deal with the application and make a decision thereon without the above information if in his opinion the nature of the application is such that a decision can be properly made without such information.

Subsection 3.3 VOLUME CONTROL

3.3.1 Where wastewater is discharged into the sewerage system in volumes which are highly variable or unusual, the owner or occupier shall ensure that discharges do not exceed the limits on flow volumes set by the City Engineer.

3.3.2 Equipment necessary to comply with sentence 3.3.1 shall be provided, maintained and operated by the owner or occupier of such premises in a manner satisfactory to the City Engineer.

SECTION 4 - CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES

Subsection 4.1 SPECIAL CONTROL MANHOLES

4.1.1 Any property discharging industrial wastewater to the public sewer shall have installed a control manhole suitable for the inspection and sampling of the discharged wastes.

4.1.2 The design and location of the control manhole shall be approved by the Inspector.

4.1.3 The control manhole shall be installed and maintained at the sole expense of the owner of the premises and shall be accessible at all times to the Inspector.

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- 4.1.4 All industrial wastewater discharged to public sewers shall first pass through the control manholes.
- 4.1.5 Where installation of a control manhole is not possible, an alternative device or facility may be substituted if approved by the Inspector.

Subsection 4.2 MONITORING OF WASTEWATER

- 4.2.1 Should any testing of wastewater show that it is not in compliance with this By-law, the Inspector, in addition to any other provision of this By-law may direct the owner to so comply with the By-law and may, in addition, direct the owner at his expense to install such automatic monitoring and recording equipment as the Inspector deems necessary and supply the results of such monitoring to the Inspector.
- 4.2.2 All tests, measurements, analyses and examinations of wastewater, its characteristics or contents shall be carried out in accordance with "Standard Methods".

Subsection 4.3 CONTROL OF WASTE DISPOSAL

- 4.3.1 The Inspector may at any time require a person who intends to dispose of wastes of liquid, semi-liquid or solid nature, to show proof that these wastes are being stored and subsequently disposed of in a place and manner which is acceptable to the Inspector; the information must also include method of packaging, storing and transporting of the waste.
- 4.3.2 The Inspector may require a person to provide an analysis, prepared by a qualified chemist, of the waste referred to in article 4.3.1.

SECTION 5 - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

Subsection 5.1 REMOTE PUMPING SYSTEMS

- 5.1.1 This Subsection applies to systems for dispensing flammable or combustible liquids where such liquids are transferred by pressure through underground piping from bulk storage to individual or multiple dispensing units by pumps located elsewhere than at the dispensing units.
- 5.1.2(1) After the date of this By-law no person shall install remote pumping systems referred to in article 5.1.1.
- (2) All existing remote pumping systems shall be removed within 5 years after the date of this By-law.
- (3) Notwithstanding sentence 5.1.2(2) remote pumping systems shall be replaced by suction pumps when any major changes are made to the tankage or dispensing system at a station or when there is expanded use of the premises.
- (4) Where the aggregate cost of alterations or additions to an existing building within any 24 month period will exceed the actual value of the building as determined by the Assessment Authority of B.C., then the remote pumping system shall be replaced by suction pumps.

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- (5) Where the Inspector is satisfied that any leakage from a remote pumping system cannot enter a sewer and a suction pumping system is unable to serve the site he may issue a permit for the use of an existing remote pumping system or for the installation of a new remote pumping system and sentences 5.1.2(1) to (4) shall not apply.
- 5.1.3(1) Existing dispensers shall be securely anchored to a concrete base which rises not less than eight inches above the surrounding grade and extends not less than eight inches beyond the base of the dispenser in all directions.
- (2) An approved impact valve incorporating a fusible element having a maximum temperature rating of 71°C shall be installed in the supply line so that the shear point of the valve is at a level not higher than nor more than 2.5 cm. below the base of the dispensing unit.
- (3) Impact valves in sentence 5.1.3(2) shall close automatically in the event of severe impact or fire exposure to the dispensing unit.
- (4) The impact valve required in sentence 5.1.3(2) shall be maintained in operating condition and serviced at least every six (6) months.
- 5.1.4 All pumping systems for petroleum products using remote pumping systems shall be fitted with a leak detector approved by the Inspector.
- 5.1.5(1) The owner of the remote pumping system shall have all leak detectors tested upon installation and every six (6) months thereafter to ensure that they are performing properly.
- (2) A record of the dates the leak detectors were tested shall be kept available at the station.
- 5.1.6 No product shall be dispensed from a system having a faulty leak detector.
- 5.1.7 Decals must be displayed on dispenser dial faces detailing instructions as to what to do if flow is greatly reduced.

Subsection 5.2 CONTROLS OF SPILLS OR LEAKS

- 5.2.1 At all service stations constructed after the date of the By-Law, where spills of flammable or combustible liquids may occur in an area which drains to a storm water catch basin located on the premises, the catch basin shall be designed to trap a minimum of 1,000 litres of the spill.
- 5.2.2 All spills of flammable or combustible liquids shall be immediately removed from the catch basins.
- 5.2.3 The outlet pipe of the catch basin shall be constructed so as to be readily capped off in an emergency to prevent the escape of liquids to the sewer.
- 5.2.4(1) To facilitate early detection of underground leaks, the operators of service stations and other dispensary facilities having underground storage tanks for flammable liquids shall

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- (a) ensure that the storage tanks are gauged or dipped, including water dips, at least daily, when the premises are in operation;
 - (b) maintain a record for each storage tank to provide a permanent record of gauge or dip readings;
 - (c) record water dips in accordance with clause (a) above;
 - (d) reconcile gauge or dip readings with deliveries of flammable or combustible liquid and sales meter readings daily;
 - (e) when the reconciliation required by clause (d) definitely determines that a loss of flammable or combustible liquids is taking place, or when the water dip exceeds 5 cm, the owner shall take immediate corrective action and the Fire Chief shall be notified within 24 hours; and
 - (f) retain and keep available on the premises for inspection by the Inspector or Fire Chief all gauge or dip records for at least 2 years for inspection purposes.
- 5.2.5 The Inspector or Fire Chief may require a monitoring shaft or shafts to be installed in the vicinity of all underground tanks.
- 5.2.6 Monitoring shafts shall be installed by the owner within 24 hours of the time the order is given and shall meet the specifications of the Inspector or Fire Chief.
- 5.2.7 Water from storage tanks containing flammable or combustible liquids shall not be discharged directly or indirectly to City sewers.

Subsection 5.3 TESTING FOR LEAKS

- 5.3.1(1) Every storage tank shall be tested for leakage whenever a leak is suspected or when requested by the Inspector, in conformance with the appropriate requirements of this Subsection.
- (2) Pneumatic leakage tests shall not be performed on storage tanks with flammable or combustible liquids in the tanks.
 - (3) Where a pneumatic leakage test is performed on a storage tank, the tank shall be considered to be leaking when any pressure drop is detected within a 2-hour period after steady temperature conditions have been established and the source of pressure has been removed.
 - (4) Pneumatic test pressures applied to underground storage tanks shall be measured by an instrument calibrated in increments not greater than 1kPa.
 - (5) Except as provided in sentence 5.3.1.(6), the pneumatic test pressure shall be not less than 35 kPa (gauge) and not more than 105 kPa (gauge).
 - (6) Where a pneumatic leakage test is conducted before a tank is backfilled in the case of a new tank, or after the tank is uncovered in the case of a previously installed tank, the test pressure shall be not less than 30 kPa (gauge) and not more than 35 kPa (gauge).

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- (7) Measures shall be taken to guard against the hazards associated with pneumatic leakage testing where explosive mixtures of vapours from flammable or combustible liquids and air may be present in the area of a tank that has been in use.
- 5.3.2(1) Where a leakage test incorporating a liquid test medium including a flammable or combustible liquid is performed on an underground storage tank, the tank shall be considered to be leaking when, with compensation for volume differentials caused by the effects of temperature and tank shell distortion the test indicates a liquid loss.
- (2) The pressure at the bottom of a storage tank shall not exceed 70 kPa (gauge) during a leakage test in sentence 5.3.2(1).
- 5.3.3(1) All newly installed underground piping systems used for flammable or combustible liquids including those in service stations, shall be pressure tested with air or water to at least 350 kPa or 1 1/2 times the maximum operating pressure, whichever is the greater.
- (2) Where a pressure test in sentence 5.3.3.(1) requires a test pressure in excess of 700 kPa, the test shall be conducted using water.
- (3) When piping systems in sentence 5.3.3.(1) are pressure tested with air, the lines shall be soaped to assist in the detection of leaks and shall retain the pressure for a minimum period of 2 hours after the source of pressure has been removed.
- (4) When piping systems in sentence 5.3.3.(1) are pressure tested with liquid, the lines shall retain the pressure for a minimum of 6 hours after the source of pressure has been removed.
- (5) Pressure measurements in Sentence 5.3.3.(1) shall be obtained by using an instrument calibrated in increments not greater than 1 per cent of the test pressure.

Subsection 5.4 PREVENTATIVE STEPS

- 5.4.1 Leaking systems shall be repaired before being returned to service, and all reasonable steps shall be taken to recover escaped liquid and to remove contaminated soil.
- 5.4.2 The Inspector or Fire Chief may order the use of the pumps to be discontinued on any dispensing system suspected of leaking.
- 5.4.3 The Inspector or Fire Chief may also order the immediate removal of flammable or combustible liquids stored in any underground tank suspected of leaking when an approved pressure test cannot be performed forthwith on the tank and related piping.

Subsection 5.5 STORAGE TANKS TEMPORARILY OUT OF SERVICE

- 5.5.1(1) When underground storage tanks will be out of service for a period not exceeding 180 days the owner shall take the following steps:
- (a) the Fire Chief shall be notified in writing,
- (b) the liquid level in the storage tank shall be measured monthly and a record of such measurements shall be maintained for inspection, during the period the tanks are out of service;

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- (c) fill pipe covers and covers over openings to measure liquid levels, dispensing facilities and power controls shall be kept locked when not in use, and
 - (d) vent piping shall be kept open.
- 5.5.2(1) When underground storage tanks will be out of service for a period exceeding 180 days, the owner shall take the following steps:
- (a) the Fire Chief shall be notified in writing,
 - (b) the storage tanks, connected piping and dispensing facilities shall be emptied of flammable liquid,
 - (c) the storage tanks, piping and dispensing facilities shall be refilled with a combustible liquid, or at least 1 kg of dry ice for each 400 litres of tank capacity shall be added to the storage tank,
 - (d) monthly measurements of the liquid level of each storage tank containing a combustible liquid shall be made, and a record of such measurements shall be maintained for inspection, and
 - (e) fill pipe covers and covers over openings for measuring liquid levels, dispensing facilities and power controls shall be locked.

Subsection 5.6 REACTIVATION OF STORAGE TANKS

- 5.6.1 When an underground storage tank is reactivated for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids, the Fire Chief shall be notified.
- 5.6.2 If the storage tank in sentence 5.5.2.(1) has been out of service for more than 12 months, the tank and piping shall be tested in conformance with subsection 5.3.

Subsection 5.7 REMOVAL OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

- 5.7.1.(1) When underground storage tanks will not be reused, or have been out of service for 5 years, whichever comes first, the owner shall
- (a) notify the Fire Chief in writing,
 - (b) remove flammable and combustible liquids from the storage tanks, connected piping and dispensing equipment,
 - (c) purge storage tanks of flammable or explosive vapours and remove the tanks from the ground,
 - (d) the piping shall be removed from the ground or shall be purged of flammable liquids and vapours, and the ends of the piping shall be permanently sealed by capping or plugging, and
 - (e) replace with clean fill in a manner acceptable to the Inspector, soil around and under the storage tank which is contaminated with flammable or combustible liquid.

SECTION 6 - PROTECTION OF PUBLIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Subsection 6.1 DISCONNECTION OF SEWER

6.1.1.(1) Where any wastewater which:

- (a) is hazardous or creates an immediate danger to any person, or
- (b) endangers or interferes with the operation of the sewerage system

is discharged to the sewerage system, the City Engineer or Inspector may, in addition to any action provided for in this By-law, disconnect, plug or seal off the sewer line discharging the unacceptable wastewater into the sewerage system or take such other action as is necessary to prevent such wastewater from entering the sewerage system.

- 6.1.2 The unacceptable wastewater described in sentence 6.1.1(1) may be prevented from being discharged into the sewerage system until evidence satisfactory to the City Engineer has been produced to ensure that no further discharge of hazardous wastewater will be made to the sewerage system.
- 6.1.3 The owner or occupier of the land from which the wastewater described in article 6.1.2 herein is being discharged shall pay the costs incurred by the City in taking all necessary action relative to the sewer disconnection and/or reconnection.
- 6.1.4 The costs incurred in article 6.1.3 shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any fine or other penalty to which the owner or occupier of the premises in question may be subject pursuant to the provisions of this By-law.
- 6.1.5 The sewer shall not be reconnected until the costs in article 6.1.3 are paid.

Subsection 6.2 RECOVERY OF COSTS FOR DAMAGE TO THE PUBLIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM

- 6.2.1 Where any person contravenes any provision of this By-law and thereby causes damage to the sewerage system, such person shall be liable to the City for all costs incurred in making repairs or taking remedial action.
- 6.2.2 If such costs are not paid forthwith after demand, the City may recover the same by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 7 - OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Subsection 7.1 OFFENCES

- 7.1.1 Every person who violates any of the provisions of this By-law or who suffers or permits any act or thing to be done in contravention or in violation of any of the provisions of this By-law, or who neglects to do or refrains from doing anything required to be done by any of the provisions of this By-law, or who does any act which violates any of the provisions of this By-law is guilty of an offence against this By-law and liable to the penalties hereby imposed.
- 7.1.2 Each day that a violation is permitted to exist shall constitute a separate offence.

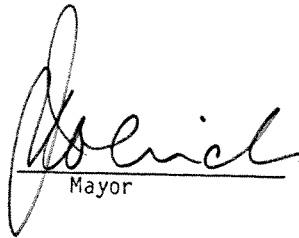
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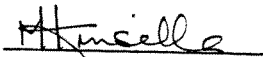
Subsection 7.2 PENALTIES

- 7.2.1 Every person who commits an offence against this By-law is liable to a fine and penalty of not less than \$200.00 or more than \$2,000.00 for each offence, and in default of payment thereof or, in the alternative, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding two months.
- 7.2.2 Every person who commits an offence of a continuing nature is liable to a fine not exceeding \$50.00 for each day such offence is continued.

This By-law shall come into force and take effect on and after the date of the passing hereof.

DONE AND PASSED in open Council this 12th day
of February, 1980.


Mayor


Deputy City Clerk