

BYLAW NO. 283/19

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MOOSOMIN NO. 121

A BYLAW FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WATER, SEWER, AND STORM SEWER UTILITIES IN AND FOR DIVISION 7.

The Council of the Rural Municipality of Moosomin No. 121, in the Province of Saskatchewan, hereby enacts as follows:

Part I: General

Short Title:

1. This bylaw shall be known as "The Water and Sewer Management Bylaw".

Definitions:

2. (a) "Biochemical Oxygen Demand" means the quantity of oxygen, expressed in parts per million or milligrams per litre, utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter for five days at a temperature of 20 degrees centigrade. The determination of the Biochemical Oxygen Demand shall be in accordance with procedures set forth in Standard Methods.
- (b) "Body of Water" means a river, stream, brook, creek, watercourse, lake, pond, spring, lagoon, swamp, marsh, canal, or other flowing or standing water.
- (c) "Building Drain" means that part of the lowest horizontal piping, including any vertical offset, of a drainage system in a building and extending one metre out from the outside face of the outer wall of the building that receives the discharge from a soil pipe, waste pipe or other drainage pipe and conveys it to the building sewer.
- (d) "Building Sewer" means that part of a drainage system outside the building commencing at a point one metre from the outer face of the building and connecting the building drain to the public sewer or private sewage works.
- (e) "Municipality" means the corporation of the Rural Municipality of Moosomin No. 121 and the area contained within the limits Division 7.
- (f) "RM Engineer" means the Director of Public Works and Utilities of the Rural Municipality of Moosomin No. 121, or his/her authorized deputy agent or representative.
- (g) "Commercial and Industrial Property" includes only land and improvements:
 - (i) used or intended to be used for business purposes, including land and improvements for office, wholesale, retail, service, hotel, motel, industrial and manufacturing activities, transportation, communications and utilities;
 - (ii) used or intended to be used for institutional, government, recreational or cultural purposes; or
 - (iii) not specifically included in another class of property.
- (h) "Concentrated Sewage" means sewage having either a higher content of suspended solids or a higher five day Biochemical Oxygen Demand as determined by tests using Standard Methods than standard or normal sewage.
- (i) "Drainage System" means an assembly of pipes, fittings, fixtures, traps, and appurtenances that is used to convey sewage, clear water, waste or storm water to a building sewer or private sewage works but does not include subsoil drainage pipes.
- (j) "Gallon" means Imperial Gallon.
- (k) "Grease" means fats, waxes, oils and other non-volatile material determined in accordance with procedures contained in Standard Methods.
- (l) "Industrial Waste" means any liquid waste from an Industrial, Manufacturing or Commercial establishment, but does not include radioactive waste.

- (m) "Interceptor" means a receptacle that is installed to prevent oil, grease, sand or other materials from passing into a drainage system.
- (n) "Local Authority" means Public Health Officers who administer the Plumbing and Drainage Regulations made pursuant to *The Public Health Act, 1994*.
- (o) "Multi-Unit Residential Property" includes only land and improvements used or intended to be used for or in conjunction with a residential purpose and to accommodate three or more self-contained dwelling units within a parcel.
- (p) "Owner" means the registered owner of a property or the purchaser thereof who is entitled to occupy and use the property.
- (q) "Parts Per Million abbreviated as p.p.m." means milligrams per litre.
- (r) "Person" includes any person, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group owning or occupying any building or place or having the management or supervision or control of any building or place to which this bylaw applies and includes owner.
- (s) "pH" means the logarithm, to the base 10, of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration in moles per litre.
- (t) "Public Sewage Works" means any works for the collection, transmission, treatment and disposal of public sewage and includes a ditch, drain, sewer pipe or conduit used for the conveyance of sewage and includes sewage treatment plant.
- (u) "Private Sewage Works" means a privately owned plant for the treatment and disposal of sewage (such as a septic tank with an absorption field).
- (v) "Properly Shredded Garbage" means waste from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will flow freely under conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particles greater than one-half inch in any dimension.
- (w) "Residential Property" includes only land and improvements used for or intended to be used for or in conjunction with a residential purpose, but does not include multi-unit residential property.
- (x) "Radioactive Waste" means uranium, thorium, plutonium, neptunium, their respective derivatives and compounds, radioactive isotopes of all elements and any substances containing such isotopes in greater concentration than is normally found in plant and animal life.
- (y) "Sanitary Sewer" means a sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.
- (z) "Sewage" means a combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, industrial establishments, commercial and business buildings and institutions together with such ground, surface, and storm water as may be present.
- (aa) "Sewage Treatment Plant" means an arrangement of structures and equipment used for treating sewage.
- (bb) "Standard Methods" means the analytical and examination procedures set forth in the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water", published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Waterworks Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation.
- (cc) "Standard or Normal Sewage" means sewage having a Biochemical Oxygen Demand content in parts per million in the sewage effluent of 300 parts per million or less, and having a Suspended Solids content in parts per million in the sewage effluent of 300 parts per million or less, and having a Grease content in parts per million in the sewage effluent of 100 parts per million or less.

- (dd) "Storm Sewer" means a sewer designed or intended to carry storm water, ground water, unpolluted industrial and cooling water.
- (ee) "Storm Water" means water that is discharged from a surface as a result of rainfall or snowfall.
- (ff) "Suspended Solids" means solids that either float on the surface of or are held in suspension in water, sewage or other liquids and which may be removed by laboratory filtering.

Part II: Administration

3. Persons who want to be supplied with water from the municipal system shall make applications to the Chief Administrative Officer and/or the Municipal Office.
4. Each application shall be accompanied by the payment of a water meter deposit in the sum of \$225.00. Water service will not be turned on until the deposit is paid in full. In instances when the Municipality has not turned off water service prior to the applicant occupying the property, the deposit must be paid within 30 days. If not paid the services will be cut off and shall not be resumed until payment is received together with a re-connection fee of \$150.00.
5.
 - (a) The water meter deposit shall be refunded upon the water service being discontinued at the request of the consumer, provided all charges as levied by this or any other bylaw, have been paid in full.
 - (b) In cases that the consumer does not pay their account in full in order that their meter deposit may be refunded as provided above, the Chief Administrative Officer shall have the authority to apply that person's meter deposit to their outstanding account.
6. A water meter installed pursuant to Section 3 shall remain the property of the municipality and any person who willfully damages, or tampers or by-passes any water meter, or breaks the seal on such a meter shall be guilty of an infraction of this Bylaw and subject to penalty under the General Penalty Bylaw.
7. Words importing the masculine gender include the feminine or neuter gender and words in the singular include the plural, and vice versa and words importing individuals shall include firms and corporations, and vice versa.

Part III: Control of Public Sewage Works

Use of Sanitary Sewer:

8. (1) In general terms, no person shall discharge into any drain, sewer, or sewage system operated by the municipality any harmful matter, substance or thing, whether liquid or solid, that would be injurious to health, life or property, or that would pollute or damage any drain, sewer, sewage system, sewage treatment plant/lagoon, stream or watercourse.

Details are as follows:

No person shall discharge into a sanitary sewer any of the following waters, liquid or wastes:

- (a) Any liquid or vapour having a temperature greater than 150⁰F.
- (b) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
- (c) Any garbage other than properly shredded garbage; provided however that shredded garbage shall not be discharged from a garbage disposal unit operated by a motor having a horsepower rating greater than one-third horsepower unless a permit has been obtained from the RM Engineer.
- (d) Any ashes, cinders, sand, stone, or any other solid or viscous substance which may cause difficulty in the public sewage works.

- (e) Any paunch manure, pigs' hooves or toenails, bones, hog bristles, hides or parts of hides, animal or fish fat or flesh, horse, cattle, sheep or swine manure, poultry entrails, heads, feet, feather, and eggshells, fleshings and hair resulting from tanning operations.
- (f) Any water or waste having a pH lower than 5.5 or higher than 9.5 or having any corrosive, damaging or hazardous property capable of damaging structures, equipment, biological sewage treatment processes or personnel.
- (g) Any water or waste containing a toxic or poisonous substance, or a waste which when combined with another waste may cause toxic or poisonous substances to be liberated.
- (h) Any noxious or malodorous substance capable of creating a public nuisance.
- (i) Any water or waste containing suspended solids of such character or quantity that special attention or expense is required to handle such material at the sewage treatment plant.
- (j) Any sand, grit or similar material.
- (k) Grease, blood or other food products from a restaurant or food processing facility.

Discharge of Waste:

- 9. (a) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged or permit to be discharged any radioactive waste into any sewer of the Rural Municipality of Moosomin No. 121.

Interceptors:

- 10. (a) Any person owning, operating, or being in charge of a public garage, automobile wash floor, dry cleaning establishment, milk plant, creamery, laboratory, vehicle and equipment washing establishment, concrete plant and aggregate washing plant or such other place where the Engineer may require, shall provide on the waste outlet of the establishment a gasoline, oil, grease, chemical or grit interceptor in conformity with the requirements of the Local Authority. Restaurants and food processing facilities shall provide an interceptor unless otherwise exempted from this provision by the Local Authority.
- (b) Interceptors shall at all times be maintained in an efficient working condition at the expense of the person or owner. Interceptors and separators must be maintained in efficient operating conditions by the periodic removal of accumulated grease.
- (c) A grease interceptor shall not have an opening or other means designed for the addition of an enzyme or other additive.
- (d) The grease collected from a grease interceptor shall not be introduced into the sanitary sewer.
- (e) Interceptors are subject to periodic inspection by Rural Municipality of Moosomin No. 121 staff. If interceptors are not being maintained or are operated in an unacceptable manner, the owner may be subject to a penalty under the General Penalty & Enforcement Bylaw or other enforcement action by the Rural Municipality of Moosomin No. 121.
- (f) The RM Engineer can require the installation of an Engineer-designed interceptor at any facility if deemed necessary at any time.

Blockage of Sewerage System Because of Non-Observance of Bylaw:

- 11. Where partial or total blockage of part of the sewer system is caused because of failure to strictly comply with the provisions of this bylaw, the person, persons, corporation, establishment, body corporate, organization or entity whose actions or omissions caused, or resulted in the partial or total blockage shall, **in addition** to The General Penalty Bylaw, **be liable to the RM for all costs of clearing such blockage**, and such cost shall constitute a debt due to the RM.

Monitoring Equipment:

12. (1) Where in the opinion of the RM, any source of sewage connected to the sewer system is likely to produce sewage not in compliance with the Bylaw, the RM may test the characteristics and concentrations of the sewage being discharged and may maintain a record of each such analysis.
- (2) Should any testing of sewage as described in subsection (1) disclose that the sewage is not in compliance with this Bylaw, the RM may, in addition to any other provision of this Bylaw:
 - (a) direct the owner to comply with this Bylaw;
 - (b) direct the owner at the owner's expense to undertake such monitoring as the RM considers necessary; and
 - (c) supply the results of such monitoring to the RM on frequency as specified by the RM.

No Discharge into a Body of Water:

13. No person shall discharge into a body of water any sewage or other polluted waters, except storm water unless he is allowed to do so under The Pollution of Waters (Prevention Act) or other applicable Provincial or Federal Law.

Duty to Connect Fixture:

14. The owner of a building which is used as a residence or place of employment and which abuts on any street, alley or right-of-way under which exists a sanitary sewer shall, at his own expense, install such toilet and other facilities as are required by the RM, and shall within 90 days from the day when required to do so, connect the facilities with the sanitary sewer in conformity with the requirements of the local authority.

Installation of Backwater Valve:

15. In addition to the requirements of the Saskatchewan Plumbing and Drainage Regulations, it shall be the responsibility of every applicant for a sanitary sewer connection to install a backwater valve on the main building drain for a single-family use or on all lateral pipes connected to the main building drain for multi unit use. Backwater valves installed in the building drain, which are not normally open, will require that a vent pipe of no less than 1½ inch (38mm) in diameter be installed in the building drain at the interior wall through which the building drain exits the building.

Private Sewage Works:

16. (1) Where a public sanitary sewer is not available the owner of a building or place shall drain the sewage from the building or place into a private sewage works complying with the provisions of this section and the requirements of the local authority.
- (2) No person or owner shall commence construction of a private sewage works until he has obtained a written permit signed by the local authority. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the RM which the owner or person shall supplement by any plans, specifications and other information as are deemed necessary by the local authority.
- (3) Any owner of, or person who constructs or causes to be constructed a private sewage works shall:
 - (a) complete the same to the satisfaction of the local authority;
 - (b) allow the local authority to inspect the work at any stage of construction;
 - (c) notify the local authority when the work is ready for final inspection and before any underground portions are covered;

- (d) ensure that an inspection of the private sewage works is done by the Director of Works & Utilities either before or after the permit is issued; and
 - (e) allow the Director of Works & Utilities to inspect the construction of the private sewage works.
- (4) The owner or person having a private sewage works shall, at his own expense, operate and maintain the private sewage works in a sanitary manner.

Duty to Connect Private Sewage Works to Public Sewage Works:

17. When a sanitary sewer becomes available to a place served by a private sewage works, the person or owner shall connect or cause to be connected within 90 days from the date when the sanitary sewer became available, to the sanitary sewer in compliance with this and all other pertinent bylaws of the Rural Municipality of Moosomin No. 121 and the requirements of the local authority, unless otherwise exempted by the RM. Any septic tanks, cesspools and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall thereafter be cleaned of sludge and filled with pit run gravel or dirt.

Inspectors and Authority:

18. The local authority and the RM Engineer and other duly authorized employees of the RM, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing as provided for in this bylaw.

Interference with the Sewage Works:

18. Unless permitted by the RM Engineer, no person shall break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is part of the public sewage works.

Permit Subject to Revocation:

19. Any permit issued under the terms of this bylaw may be subject to suspension or revocation by the Rural Municipality of Moosomin No. 121.

Compliance with Other Laws:

20. Compliance with this bylaw shall not relieve any person or owner from compliance with any other Provincial or Federal laws and other pertinent bylaws of the Rural Municipality of Moosomin No. 121.

Penalty:

21. A person who violates any provision of this bylaw is subject to a penalty under the General Penalty Bylaw.

Coming into Force:

22. This Bylaw shall come into force and take effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

(S E A L)

David Moffatt, Reeve

Kendra Lawrence, CAO