



**SEWER DISCHARGE AND CONNECTION BYLAW**

**A BY-LAW RESPECTING THE REGULATION OF DISCHARGES  
TO THE PUBLIC SEWER SYSTEMS**

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BE IT ENACTED by the Council of Town of Wolfville, under the authority of section 172 of the *Municipal Government Act*, PART XIV, SEWERS, S.N.S. 1998 C.18, as amended.

**1. TITLE**

This Bylaw may be cited as the "Sewer Discharge and Connection Bylaw".

**2. USE OF SEWERS**

**2.1 Disposal of Waste**

No person shall discharge matter:

2.1.1. of any type or at any temperature or in any quantity which may be or may become a health or safety hazard to a sewerage system's employee,

2.1.2. which may be or may become harmful to a sewerage system,

- 2.1.3. which may cause the sewerage system effluent to contravene any requirements of any applicable federal or provincial legislation,
- 2.1.4. which may interfere with the proper operation of a sewerage system,
- 2.1.5. which may impair or interfere with any sewage treatment process, or
- 2.1.6. which is or may result in a hazard to any person, animal, property or vegetation.

## **2.2 Discharge to Combined Sewer or Sanitary Sewer**

- 2.2.1 Except as otherwise provided in this Bylaw, no person shall discharge, release, suffer or cause to be discharged into any sanitary sewer, combined sewer, public or private connections to any sanitary sewer or combined sewer any of the following:
  - 2.2.1.1. Matter of a type or quantity that has or may emit a toxic or poisonous vapour or a chemical odour that may interfere with the proper operation of the sewerage system, constitute a hazard to humans, animals or property, or create any hazard or become harmful in the receiving waters of a sewerage system;
  - 2.2.1.2. Noxious or malodorous gases or substances capable of creating a public nuisance except human wastes, including, but not limited to, hydrogen sulphide, mercaptans, carbon disulphide, other reduced sulphur compounds, amines and ammonia;
  - 2.2.1.3. Ashes, cinders, sand, potters clay, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood or other solid or viscous substances capable of causing obstruction to the flow of sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the sewerage system;
  - 2.2.1.4. Wastewater which consists of two or more separate liquid layers;
  - 2.2.1.5. Paunch manure or intestinal contents from horses, cattle, sheep or swine, hog bristles, pig hooves or toenails, animal intestines or stomach casings, bones, hides or parts of them, manure of any kind, poultry entrails, heads, feet or feathers, eggshells, fleshing and hair resulting from tanning operations;
  - 2.2.1.6. Animal fat or flesh in particles larger than will pass through a quarter (1/4) inch screen;
  - 2.2.1.7. Gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive matter or wastewater containing any of these in any quantity;

- 2.2.1.8. Waste which, either by itself or upon the reaction with other material, becomes highly coloured;
- 2.2.1.9. Waste containing herbicides, pesticides or xenobiotics including, but not limited to, polychlorinated biphenols (PCB's);
- 2.2.1.10. Atomic waste and radioactive material except as may be permitted under the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*, S.C. 1997 C.9 as amended, or its successor legislation currently in force and Regulations under it;
- 2.2.1.11. Wastewater or uncontaminated water having a temperature in excess of sixty (60) degrees Celsius;
- 2.2.1.12. Wastewater having a pH less than 5.5 or greater than 9.5 or having any other corrosive or scale forming properties capable of causing damage or hazards to the sewerage system or personnel of the sewerage system;
- 2.2.1.13. Wastewater that will create tastes or odours in drinking water supplies, making such waters unpalatable after conventional water purification treatment;
- 2.2.1.14. Matter of any type or at any temperature or in any quantity which may cause the sludge from the sewerage system to fail to meet the criteria relating to contaminants for spreading the sludge on agricultural lands, under Nova Scotia guidelines for sewage sludge utilization on agricultural lands;
- 2.2.1.15. Stormwater, water from drainage of roofs or footing drains or land, or water from a watercourse or uncontaminated water, except in the case of discharge to any combined sewer;
- 2.2.1.16. Sewage containing dyes or colouring materials which pass through a sewage works and discolour the sewage works effluent;
- 2.2.1.17. Wastewater containing any of the following in excess of the indicated concentrations:

Aluminum (Al)	50 Milligrams/Litre
Antimony (Sb)	5 Milligrams/Litre
Arsenic (As)	1 Milligram/Litre
Barium (Ba)	5 Milligrams/Litre
Beryllium (Be)	5 Milligrams/Litre
Bismuth (Bi)	5 Milligrams/Litre
Cadmium (Cd)	0.1 Milligram/Litre

Chlorides expressed as Cl	1500 Milligrams/Litre
Chromium (Cr)	4 Milligrams/Litre
Cobalt (Co)	5 Milligrams/Litre
Copper (Cu)	1 Milligrams/Litre
Cyanide expressed as HCN	2 Milligrams/Litre
Fluorides expressed as F	10 Milligrams/Litre
Iron (Fe)	50 Milligrams/Litre
Lead (Pb)	2 Milligrams/Litre
Manganese (Mn)	5 Milligrams/Litre
Mercury (Hg)	0.1 Milligrams/Litre
Molybdenum (Mo)	5 Milligrams/Litre
Nickel (Ni)	2 Milligrams/Litre
Phenolic Compounds	1 Milligrams/Litre
Phosphorus (P)	30 Milligrams/Litre
Sulphates expressed as SO <sub>4</sub>	1500 Milligrams/Litre
Sulphide expressed as H <sub>2</sub> S	2 Milligrams/Litre
Selenium (Se)	5 Milligrams/Litre
Silver (Ag)	2 Milligrams/Litre
Tin (Sn)	5 Milligrams/Litre
Zinc (Zn)	3 Milligrams/Litre
Benzene	0.01 Milligrams/Litre
Chloroform	0.04 Milligrams/Litre
Dichlorobenzene (1,2)	0.088 Milligrams/Litre
Dichlorobenzene (1, 4)	0.09 Milligrams/Litre
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	4.0 Milligrams/Litre
Trans-1, 3, - dichloropropylene	0.15 Milligrams/Litre
Ethylbenzene	0.057 Milligrams/Litre
Hexachlorobenzene	0.055 Milligrams/Litre
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	0.0981 Milligrams/Litre
PCBs (chlorobiphenyls)	0.004 Milligrams/Litre
Phenols, Total (or phenolic compounds)	1 Milligrams/Litre
Tetrachloroethylene (1,1,2,2-)	0.04 Milligrams/Litre
Tetrachloroethylene	0.05 Milligrams/Litre
Toulene	0.08 Milligrams/Litre
Trichloroethylene	0.054 Milligrams/Litre
Xylenes, Total	0.32 Milligrams/Litre
o-xylene	0.5 Milligrams/Litre

- 2.2.1.18. Wastewater of which the BOD exceeds three hundred (300) milligrams per litre;
- 2.2.1.19. Wastewater containing more than three hundred fifty (350) milligrams per litre of suspended solids;
- 2.2.1.20. Wastewater of which the COD exceeds one thousand (1000) milligrams per litre;

- 2.2.1.21. Wastewater containing more than one hundred (100) milligrams per litre of fat, grease or oil, and, in the case of mineral oils, in concentrations exceeding fifteen (15) milligrams per litre;
- 2.2.1.22. Any matter in such quantities which exert excessive chlorine requirements so as to constitute a significant load on the wastewater treatment works;
- 2.2.1.23. Wastewater containing fish offal or pathologic waste;
- 2.2.1.24. Septic tank sludge, waste from marine vessels or vehicles or sludge from sewage treatment plants;
- 2.2.1.25. Any water or waste containing substances for which special treatment or disposal practices are required by applicable provincial or federal legislation.

2.2.2 No person shall connect a sump pump to a sanitary sewer.

2.2.3 The presence in wastewater of any one of the matters in Section 2.2.1.17 in a concentration in excess of its limits constitutes a separate offence.

2.2.4 Compliance with any limit is not attainable simply by dilution.

### **2.3 Discharges to Storm Sewers**

2.3.1 Except as otherwise provided in this Bylaw, no person shall discharge, release, place or cause to be placed, any substance other than stormwater or uncontaminated water into a storm sewer.

## **3. FOOD RELATED GREASE INTERCEPTORS**

3.1. Every owner or operator of a restaurant or other industrial, commercial or institutional premises where food is cooked, processed or prepared, which premises are connected directly or indirectly to a sewer, shall:

3.1.1. take all necessary measures to ensure that oil and grease are prevented from entering the storm or sanitary sewer,

3.1.2. install, operate, and properly maintain an oil and grease interceptor in any drainage piping system. The oil and grease interceptors shall be installed in compliance with the most current requirements of the applicable Building Code, and shall meet the requirements of the Canadian Standards Association National Standard CAN/CSA B-481. All interceptors shall be maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations. The testing, maintenance and performance of the interceptor shall meet the requirements of CAN/CSA B-481,

- 3.1.4. annually submit a written maintenance schedule and record of maintenance of each oil and gas interceptor to the Engineer
- 3.1.5. for two (2) years, keep maintenance records of proof for interceptor clean-out and oil and gas disposal.

#### **4. GREASE, OIL SEDIMENT, SAND TRAPS OR INTERCEPTORS**

- 4.1 Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle service station, repair shop or garage or of an industrial, commercial or institutional premises or any other establishment where motor vehicles are repaired, lubricated or maintained and where waste drainage piping is directly or indirectly connected to a sewer shall install an oil and grease interceptor designed to prevent motor oil and lubricating grease from passing into the drainage piping which is connected directly or indirectly to a sewer.
- 4.2 Every owner or operator of premises from which sediment may directly or indirectly enter a sewer, including but not limited to premises using a ramp drain or area drain and car and vehicle wash establishments, shall take all necessary measures to ensure that sediment is prevented from entering the drain or sewer.
- 4.3 Catch basins installed on private property for the purposes of collecting storm water and carrying it into the storm sewers shall be equipped with Goss Traps (inverted elbow pipes) or an equivalent and the installation of these catch basins on private property shall comply with Nova Scotia Roadbuilders-Consulting Engineers of Nova Scotia Standard Specification for Municipal Services

#### **5. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTIONS**

- 5.1 All oil and grease interceptors, sediment interceptors and catch basins shall be maintained by the owner or operator of an establishment in good working order and according to any manufacturer's recommendations and shall be tested regularly to ensure performance is maintained.
- 5.2 The owner or operator of an establishment will not allow retained or trapped oil, grease, sediment, sand, silt or other matter in any form to pass from the installed trap or interceptor into the wastewater facilities. Instead, removal of retained or trapped materials shall be achieved by pumping or other physical means and shall be hauled away and disposed of as required by law.
- 5.3 The owner or operator of an establishment will install traps or interceptors such that they are easily accessible for all aspects of cleaning and inspection and shall be maintained in a condition of continuous efficient operation at the owners' expense.

- 5.4 Whenever an inspection by the Engineer of an installed trap or interceptor results in a written notice for action on the part of the person(s) responsible for the installed device, that person shall complete such action within the compliance period stated in the written notice.
- 5.5 The owner or operator of an establishment shall provide the Engineer, upon request, with the maintenance schedule and record of maintenance of each installed grease, oil, sediment and sand traps or interceptors as well as information as to the disposal method employed and location of hauled waste material.
- 5.6 Any reasonable request for an inspection by Wolfville shall be granted by the owner or operator of the establishment.
- 5.7 A maintenance schedule and record of maintenance shall be submitted to the Engineer annually for each oil, grease and sediment interceptor.
- 5.8 The owner or operator of a premises shall, for two (2) years, keep maintenance records for each oil, grease, and sediment interceptor as proof for proper maintenance and disposal of wastes.

## **6. EXTRA STRENGTH AND VOLUME SURCHARGE AGREEMENT**

- 6.1 Where large volumes of sewage, extra strength sewage or wastewater is discharged to wastewater facilities, the Municipality may enter into a surcharge agreement with a discharger permitting exceedances of the limits, including, but not limited to, any one or more of the following:
  - 6.1.1 biochemical oxygen demand;
  - 6.1.2 solvent extractables – animal or vegetable in origin;
  - 6.1.3 total kjeldahl nitrogen;
  - 6.1.4 phosphorus, total;
  - 6.1.5 suspended solids, total;
  - 6.1.6 large volumes.
- 6.2 The agreement may include terms and conditions under which the discharge permitted and the method by which the Municipality shall recover costs incurred by the pumping and treatment of wastewater.
- 6.3 During the term of the agreement, the discharger shall be exempt from meeting the limits set out in section 2.2.1 for the parameter(s) included in the agreement, if all conditions stipulated in the agreement are met.
- 6.4 Notwithstanding section 6(1), where a discharger has entered into surcharge agreement, any anticipated change in the information provided pursuant to section 4 must be submitted by the discharger to Wolfville prior to the change to allow an assessment of the impact of the change on the agreement.

- 6.5 Wolfville may terminate the agreement at any time and the termination shall be effective within 30 days of delivery of a written notice of termination to the discharger's site or head office. Notice of Termination may be issued if the discharger does not meet all conditions of the agreement or if it is determined the discharge is having an adverse effect on the sewerage system.

7. **SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS**

- 7.1 The owner or operator of industrial premises with one or more connections to a sewerage system shall install and maintain in good repair in each connection a suitable manhole to allow observation and sampling of the wastewater and measurement of the flow of wastewater in it. If installation of a manhole is not possible, an alternative device or facility may be substituted with the written approval of the Engineer.
- 7.2 The manhole or alternate device shall be located on the property of the owner or operator of the premises, unless the Engineer has given written approval for a different location.
- 7.3 Every manhole, device or facility installed as required by subsection 7.1 shall be designed and constructed in accordance with good engineering practice and the requirements of the Engineer, and shall be constructed and maintained by the owner or operator of the premises at the expense of the owner or operator.
- 7.4 The owner or operator of industrial premises shall at all times ensure that every manhole, device or facility installed as required by subsection 7.1 is at all times accessible for purposes of observing and sampling the wastewater and measuring the flow of wastewater in it.
- 7.5 Where a sample is required for the purpose of determining the characteristics or contents of the wastewater, uncontaminated water or stormwater to which reference is made in this Bylaw.
- 7.5.1 one sample alone is sufficient and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing the sample may be a grab sample or a composite sample, may contain additives for its preservation and may be collected manually or by using an automatic sampling device;
- 7.5.2. except as otherwise specifically provided in this Bylaw, all tests, measurements, analyses and examinations of wastewater, uncontaminated water and stormwater, shall be carried out in accordance with Standard Methods; and
- 7.5.3. for each of the metals whose concentration is limited in this Bylaw the analysis shall be for the quantity of total metal, which includes all metal both dissolved and particulate.



- 7.6 Where testing of a sample is required for the purpose of determining the characteristics of contents of the wastewater, uncontaminated water or stormwater to which reference is made in this Bylaw, the testing shall be conducted in accordance with the method described below or by mechanical sampling devices:
- 7.6.1 Method of Sampling and Analysis
- 7.6.1.1. A minimum of seven (7) grab samples shall be taken, one (1) each day at different days in any thirty (30) day period;
- 7.6.1.2. Analyses shall be conducted separately on each day's grab sample;
- 7.6.1.3. The final results of these tests shall be averaged for this period to determine the characteristics and concentration of the effluent being discharged into the sewerage system or storm sewer system.
- 7.7 The Inspector may from time to time conduct such tests as are deemed necessary at the manhole, or may enter the industrial premises and conduct the tests as deemed necessary.

## **8. SPILLS**

- 8.1 Every person who discharges or deposits or causes or permits the discharge or deposit of any matter into any sewer that in nature or quantity is not in the ordinary course of events, shall forthwith notify the Engineer.
- 8.2 For any of the discharges in subsection 8.1 for which the person is required to forthwith notify the Engineer, the notification shall include the following information:
- 8.2.1. name of the company and the address of location of spill;
- 8.2.2. name of person reporting the spill and telephone number where that person can be reached;
- 8.2.3. time of the spill;
- 8.2.4. type and volume of material discharged and any associated hazards; and,
- 8.2.5. corrective actions being taken to control the spill.
- 8.3 Within five (5) days following a spill, the person shall submit to the Engineer a detailed written report describing the cause of the spill and the actions taken or to be taken to prevent a recurrence.

**9. REPORTS**

9.1 Any person who deposits, intends to deposit or permits or intends to permit the deposit of any waste except domestic waste into a sanitary or combined sewer shall file a Waste Survey Report with the Engineer.

9.2 The Waste Survey Report shall contain the following information and shall be signed by the person identified in subparagraph 10.1, or that person's authorized representative:

9.2.1. name and address of the premises, and names of its owner and operator;

9.2.2. description of process operations, including waste discharge rates and contaminant concentrations, hours of operation and plans and reports certified by a professional engineer indicating proposed industrial expansion, addition, new construction, or proposed pre-treatment works; and

9.2.3. a schematic process diagram indicating waste discharge points and waste descriptions.

9.4 Where a change occurs in the information described in a Waste Survey Report, the owner or operator of the premises shall submit the new information within thirty (30) days of the change.

9.5 Where a change occurs in any information described in a Waste Survey Report, the owner or operator of the premises shall submit a new Waste Survey Report setting out the changes within thirty (30) days of the change.

9.6 No person shall deposit any waste other than domestic waste in any sanitary or combined sewer until:

9.6.1 a Waste Survey Report has been filed with the Engineer; and,

9.6.2. the Engineer has confirmed that the waste will comply with the requirements of this Bylaw.

**10. GENERAL**

10.1 For the purpose of the administration of this Bylaw, the Inspector may, upon production of identification, enter any industrial premises and have free unimpaired access to observe, to measure the flow of wastewater to any sewer and to collect any samples required at reasonable times upon reasonable notice.

10.2 No person shall deface or tamper or cause or permit the breaking, damaging, destroying, defacing or tampering with:

- 10.2.1. any part of the sewerage system or storm sewer system; or
- 10.2.2. any permanent or temporary device installed in the sewerage system or storm sewer system for the purpose of measuring, sampling and testing of wastewater.
- 10.3 No work shall be carried out on any sewer other than by the authority of the Engineer.
- 10.4 The Council shall have the power to stop and close up and prevent from discharging into the sewerage system, any private sewer or drain through which substances are discharged or into which substances are thrown, deposited, or supposed to be put, prohibited by this Bylaw or which are liable to injure the sewers or obstruct the flow of sewage.
- 10.5 The Council shall not cause any sewer to be closed up pursuant to sub-section 10.4 unless the owner of the sewer is first notified and given an opportunity to be heard by the Council.
- 10.6 Sewer rates including connection fees, sewer service charges and sewer usage charges will be set by Council annually at the same time the annual tax rates are set.

## **11. CONNECTIONS**

- 11.1 No person shall:
  - 11.1.1. connect any private sewer or building sewer to a municipal sewer without first obtaining permission from the Engineer,
  - 11.1.2. connect to a municipal sewer except under the supervision of the Engineer,
  - 11.1.3. cover a connection until it has been inspected and approved by the Engineer.
- 11.2 Every person connecting to a sewerage system shall construct the connection in compliance with the most current requirements of the applicable Building Code and Plumbing Codes.
- 11.3 Every person connecting to the sewerage system shall insure that all connections shall be equipped with backflow prevention in accordance with the most current requirement of the applicable Building Code and Plumbing Codes.
- 11.4 No person shall connect any storm sewer to any sanitary sewer.
- 11.5. The owner of a building, the nearest part of which is not more than one hundred feet from any portion of a municipal sewer, is required at the owner's expense to construct a building sewer from the building and to connect it to the municipal sewer. Council may exempt any such building as appears to Council:

- 11.5.1. to be adequately served with existing storm drainage and on-site sewage disposal system;
- 11.5.1. would not be adequately served by connection to the municipal sewerage system.
- 11.6. The Council shall not require an owner to connect to a municipal sewer until service from the sewer has been available for connection to the property for one (1) year.
- 11.7. Where a building has been connected to the municipal sewerage system or the Council has ordered a building to be so connected, the Council may by resolution order the owners of an outhouse and septic tank, or either of them, to remove the outhouse and to destroy or fill the septic tank.
- 11.8. All costs associated with the installation, connection, maintenance or repair of a building sewer connection to the municipal sewerage system, whether in a street, highway or easement, including the costs of any necessary permits, are the sole responsibility of the owner.

**12. OFFENSES**

Any person who contravenes any section of this Bylaw is liable on conviction to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).

**13. DEFINITIONS**

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

- 13.1. "Biochemical Oxygen Demand" or "BOD" means the quantity of oxygen utilized, expressed in milligrams per litre, in the biochemical oxidation of matter within a one hundred and twenty (120) hour period at a temperature of twenty degrees (20) centigrade as determined in procedures set forth in Standard Methods;
- 13.2. "Chemical Oxygen Demand" or "COD" means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the chemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure, expressed in milligrams per litre, according to Standard Methods;
- 13.3. "Colour of liquid" means the appearance of a liquid from which the suspended solids have been removed;
- 13.4. "Combined Sewer" means a sewer that is intended to conduct wastewater and stormwater;
- 13.5. "Council" means the municipal Council of Town of Wolfville;
- 13.6. "Domestic Waste" means waste derived principally from dwellings;

- 13.7. "Effluent" means treated wastewater flowing out of a treatment plant;
- 13.8. "Engineer" means the Engineer for Wolfville and includes those designated to act on behalf of the Engineer.
- 13.9. "Grease" means total oil and grease extracted from aqueous solution or suspension according to the laboratory procedures set forth in Standard Methods, and includes, but is not limited to, hydrocarbons, esters, oils, fats, waxes and high molecular fatty acids;
- 13.10. "Industrial Premises" means an area of land with or without buildings or structures on which activities are carried out pertaining to industry, manufacturing, commerce, trade, business, or institutions as distinguished from domestic dwellings;
- 13.11. "Inspector" means a person authorized by the Engineer to carry out observations and inspections and to take samples as prescribed by this Bylaw;
- 13.12. "Matter" includes any solid, liquid, or gas;
- 13.13. "Natural Outlet" is any outlet from a natural watercourse into another watercourse, pond, ditch or lake, or other body of surface or groundwater;
- 13.14. "Pathologic Waste" means waste generated in a hospital or similar institution which contains human or animal tissue altered or affected by disease, and instruments or other materials which may have come in contact with diseased tissue;
- 13.15. "Person" means any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group;
- 13.16. "pH" means the measure of the intensity of the acid or alkaline condition of a solution determined by the hydrogen ion concentration of the solution in accordance with the Standard Methods;
- 13.17. "Phenolic Compounds" means hydroxyl derivatives of benzene and its condensed nuclei, concentrations of which are determined by Standard Methods;
- 13.18. "Professional Engineer" means a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia;
- 13.19. "Provincial Regulations" means the requirements and provisions of the Province of Nova Scotia contained in any Provincial Statute or in any Regulation or Order made pursuant to the authority of any Statute of Nova Scotia;

- 13.20. "Sanitary Sewer" means a sewer for the collection and transmission of domestic, commercial and industrial wastewater or any of them, and to which uncontaminated or cooling water, storm, surface, and groundwater are not intentionally admitted;
- 13.21. "Sewage" means wastewater;
- 13.22. "Sewer" means a pipe, conduit, drain, open channel, or ditch used for the collection and transmission of wastewater, stormwater, or uncontaminated water;
- 13.23. "Sewer connection" means a pipe, conduit or drain used to connect and transmit domestic, commercial and industrial wastewater, or any of them to the municipal sewerage system;
- 13.24. "Sewerage System" means all pipes, mains, equipment, buildings and structures for collecting, pumping or treatment of wastewater and operated by Wolfville, but does not include a storm sewer;
- 13.25. "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (referred to as "Standard Methods") means the analytical and examination procedures provided in the edition current at the time of testing, published jointly by the American Public Health Association and the American Water Works Association or any publication by or under the authority of the Canadian Standards Association deemed appropriate by the Engineer;
- 13.26. "Storm Sewer" means a sewer and all related structures designed exclusively for the collection and transmission of uncontaminated water, stormwater, drainage from land or from any watercourse or any of them;
- 13.27. "Stormwater" means runoff water from rainfall or other natural precipitation, groundwater or water from the melting of snow or ice and includes roof drainage and footing drainage;
- 13.28. "Suspended Solids" means insoluble matter than can be removed by filtration through a standard glass fibre filter as provided by Standard Methods;
- 13.29. "True Colour Units" means the measure of the colour of the water from which turbidity has been removed;
- 13.30. "Uncontaminated Water" means any water, including water from a public or private water works, to which no matter has been added as a consequence of its use, or to modify its use, by any person, and may include cooling water;
- 13.31. "Waste" means any material discharged into the sewerage system;

- 13.32. "Wastewater" means any liquid waste containing animal, vegetable, mineral, or chemical matter in solution or suspension carried from any premises;
- 13.33. "Watercourse" means
- 13.33.1. the bed and shore of every river, stream, lake, creek, pond, spring, lagoon, or other natural body of water, and the water in them, whether it contains water or not,
  - 13.33.2. all ground water, and
  - 13.33.3. any channel, ditch, reservoir, drain, land drainage works or other man-made surface feature, whether it contains or conveys water or not;
- 13.34. "Wolfville" means Town of Wolfville, Municipal body corporate, or the area contained within its municipal boundaries as the context requires.

**14. REPEAL OF SEWER BYLAW**


The Sewer Bylaw, Chapter 21, passed by Town Council on July 19, 2004 is hereby repealed.

**CERTIFICATE**

*I, RACHEL TURNER*, Town Clerk of the Town of Wolfville do hereby certify that the Bylaw of which the foregoing is a true copy was duly passed at a duly called meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Wolfville held on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of March 2012.

Notice of the said Bylaw passing was published in *THE KINGS COUNTY REGISTER*, a newspaper circulating in the said Town on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of March 2012.

Given under the hand of the Town Clerk and the Corporate Seal of the Town of Wolfville this 29<sup>th</sup> day of March 2012.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rachel L. Turner". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

**RACHEL L. TURNER**  
*Town Clerk*

**First Reading:** 20 February 2012  
**Second Reading:** 19 March 2012  
**Date of Publish:** 29 March 2012