

# **CITY OF YORKTON BYLAW NO. 2125**

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CITY OF YORKTON

SASKATCHEWAN

**BYLAW NO. 2125**

**A BYLAW OF THE CITY OF YORKTON REGULATING THE USE OF THE PUBLIC SEWAGE WORKS AND THE DISCHARGE OF WATERS AND WASTES INTO THE PUBLIC SEWER SYSTEM, AND PROVIDE FOR THE LEVYING AND COLLECTING OF A CHARGE FOR THE USE THEREOF.**

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WHEREAS the Council of the City of Yorkton considers it expedient to exercise its power under Section 199, paragraph 4 of The Urban Municipality Act, R.S.S. 1978, to protect the public sewage works from improper use; and

WHEREAS under Section 201 of The Urban Municipality Act, R.S.S. 1978, the Council of the City of Yorkton has the authority to levy and collect a sewer charge for the use of the public sewage works of the City of Yorkton.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Yorkton enacts as follows:

ARTICLE 1 - SHORT TITLE

1.1 This Bylaw may be cited as the "Sewage Works Control Bylaw".

ARTICLE 2 - DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires, whenever used in this Bylaw:

2.1 "Approved" means approved by the Designated Officer.

2.2 "Average Sewage" means sewage of the same nature, quality and degree of pollution as the Designated Officer shall have estimated the yearly average of the influent to the treatment plant to be, after making tests of the usual and appropriate kind for such determinations.

2.3 "Biochemical Oxygen Demand" (abbreviated to B.O.D.) means the quantity of oxygen expressed in parts per million by weight, utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory conditions for five days at a temperature of 20 degrees Celsius. The laboratory determinations shall be made in accordance with Procedures set forth in "Standard Methods".

- 2.4 “City” means the City of Yorkton.
- 2.5 “Common Sewer” includes all sewers and drains of every description vested in or under the control of the City of Yorkton.
- 2.6 “Designated Officer” means the Superintendent of Utilities or, in his absence, the Director of Public Services.
- 2.7 “Gallon” means Imperial Gallon.
- 2.8 “Grease” means fats, waxes, oils, and any other volatile material determined in accordance with procedures contained in “Standard Methods”.
- 2.9 “Industrial Waste” shall mean any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance discharged, permitted to flow, or escaping from any industrial, manufacturing, commercial, or business establishment or process, or from the development, recovery, or processing of any natural resource, or any discharge regardless of source or characteristics.
- 2.10 “Land Drainage” means storm, surface, overflow, subsurface or seepage waters or other drainage from land, but does not include wastewater.
- 2.11 “Land Drainage Sewer” means a sewer that carries storm water and surface water, street wash and other wash waters or drainage, but excludes domestic wastewater and industrial wastes.
- 2.12 “Parts Per Million” (abbreviated as ppm) means milligrams per litre.
- 2.13 “Person” means any individual, firm, co-partnership or corporation, or any trustee, manager, or other person either individually or jointly with others, owning or occupying any building or place to which this Bylaw applies, and shall also include any agent, workman, servant, or employee of such person, firm, co-partnership, or corporation.
- 2.14 “pH” means the logarithm, to the base 10, of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration in moles per litre. pH shall be determined by one of the procedures outlined in “Standard Methods”.
- 2.15 “Premises” means property (land or real estate) conveyed by a deed. Where the context so requires, “Premises” means the building(s) thereon, or a subdivision thereof.
- 2.16 “Properly Shredded Garbage” means the wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food or other manufacturing process that has been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried free under the flow conditions normally prevailing in sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch in any dimension.

- 2.17 "Quarter" as a measure of time may mean three calendar months, or a period of time between two meter reading dates, and may commence on any day of any month.
- 2.18 "Sewage" means domestic sewage or commercial or industrial waste, or any of them.
- 2.19 "Sewerage System" means the total plant owned and operated by the City and without restricting the generality of the foregoing includes the sewage disposal plants, pumping stations and common sewers of the City of Yorkton, as well as the Sewage Treatment Plant.
- 2.20 "Sewer" means a pipe or conduit that carries wastewater or land drainage water, or both.
- 2.21 "Sewer Connection" means any piping system that conveys sewage, rainwater or other waste from any premises to a common sewer.
- 2.22 "Standard Methods" where used in this Bylaw means the analytical and examination procedures set forth in the current edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, as published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Waterworks Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation. When "Standard Methods" does not contain an applicable test or analysis, or where more than one procedure is given in "Standard Methods", the method used shall be as required by the Designated Officer.
- 2.23 "Surcharge" means the additional quarterly charge assessed, over and above the uniform sewer rate, on account of industrial waste or sewage having characteristics which exceed any or all of the characteristics of normal sewage.
- 2.24 "Suspended Solids" means solids that either float on the surface, or are in suspension in water, sewage or industrial waste, and which are determined by laboratory filtration devices as set forth in "Standard Methods".
- 2.25 "Wastewater" means the spent water of a community from the standpoint of source. It may be a combination of liquid and water carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, together with any ground water, surface water and storm water that may be present.
- 2.26 "Wastewater Sewer" means a sewer that carries liquid and water carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, together with quantities of ground, storm and surface waters that are not admitted intentionally.
- 2.27 "Wastewater System" means collectively all of the property involved in the operation of a sewer utility. It includes land, structures, equipment and processes required to collect, carry away and treat wastewater and dispose of the effluent.
- 2.28 "Weeping Drain" means a drain installed for collecting or conveying subsurface or seepage water.

### ARTICLE 3 - SEWER SYSTEM

- 3.1 Administration - This Bylaw shall be administered by the Designated officer.
- 3.2 Control of Sewers - The Designated Officer shall have control of common sewers of the City, approval of design of all sewers and appurtenances, and shall take charge of the building and repairs of same and all matters in connection with the sewerage of the City.
- 3.3 Right of Entry - The Designated Officer or other duly authorized employee of the City, bearing proper credentials and identification, may enter upon all properties for the inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw.
- 3.4 Construction and Approval - No person shall establish, enlarge, alter or construct any sewers, drains or water courses within the City without first submitting plans of the proposed construction to the Designated Officer and receiving his approval.
- 3.5 Buildings to be Connected to System - Any building used or designed for human habitation, employment or recreation shall be connected to the wastewater sewer system within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said wastewater sewer is within one hundred (100) feet of the property line and all work to make or incidental to such connections shall be done in a manner approved by the Designated Officer, at the owner's expense.
- 3.6 Separate Sewer Areas - The City may establish within the City separate areas within the boundaries of which areas no land drainage shall be emptied directly or indirectly into any wastewater sewer by any person, and no person shall permit such water by overflow or otherwise to enter any wastewater sewer except by license.
- 3.7 Rain Water Leaders - The connection of rain water leaders to discharge to any sewer other than a land drainage sewer is prohibited unless approved by the Designated Officer. No person shall make or maintain a connection between rain pipes or eavestroughs and any wastewater in any separate sewered area.
- 3.8 Interconnections - In any separate sewered area, no person shall make or maintain a connection between any wastewater sewer and:
- (1) any land drainage sewer,
  - (2) catchbasin, drain or ditch designated to carry off storm water, surface or drainage waters, or
  - (3) make any such connection elsewhere in the City by which storm water, surface or drainage water which has come from a separate sewered area will be discharged into a wastewater sewer.

3.9 Exceptions

- (1) Notwithstanding Article 3.8 the Designated Officer may permit any person to connect weeping drains to a wastewater sewer and maintain such connection provided that at no time storm water from the roofs of any building is discharged on the ground closer than four (4) feet to the foundation wall around which the weeping drains are placed.
- (2) The Designated Officer may also permit inter-connection of wastewater and land drainage sewers where, in his opinion, unusual circumstances justify his action.

3.9 Uncontaminated Discharges - No person shall discharge or cause or permit to be discharged sewage into any land drainage sewer within a separate sewered area. Water alleged to be pure from a cooling plant or similar installation shall be considered sewage and shall not be emptied into any land drainage sewer from any building or plant. The Designated Officer may grant a license to empty water from any building or plant into a land drainage sewer if satisfied that such water will not be contaminated.

3.10 Quality of Construction - All sewers shall be constructed in a good workmanlike manner, of good material, with the joints properly constructed so that such sewers shall be as nearly free from infiltration and seepage as reasonably possible, and in no event shall the seepage in any wastewater sewer exceed ten thousand gallons per mile per day.

3.11 Private Sewage Disposal Systems - No person shall in the City construct, install, excavate, have or use any building or other structure, pit, tank, receptacle or other means, method or system of receiving, treating, or disposing of sewage without the approval of the Designated Officer.

3.12 Garberators - No person shall construct or install any receptacle or mechanical equipment, commonly known as "garberators" on any sewer line in the City of Yorkton without the express written permission of the Designated Officer.

3.13 Discharge of Water from Wells - Except as provided in Article 3.15 herein, no person owning or operating any manufacturing establishment, business, industry, or private or multiple dwelling, shall in the course of the operation of such manufacturing, industrial, business establishment or private or multiple dwelling, discharge into any sewer, within or entering the City, any well water either directly or indirectly, and shall have no hose, pipe or other connection by which water from the said well may be discharged into any sewer within or entering the City.

3.14 Permit - Notwithstanding Article 3.14, the Designated Officer may give a permit to any manufacturing, industrial or business concern, or private or multiple dwelling, to discharge well water into any sewer within or entering the City, but no such permit shall be given until:

- (1) such person shall have made an application in writing for permission to discharge well water into a sewer, within or entering the City; and
- (2) such applicant shall have installed, at his own expense, a meter of such type as may be

approved by the Designated Officer for metering the water taken from the said well;  
and

- (3) the Designated Officer has inspected the connections between the said well and the water meter and is satisfied that no tap or opening in the pipe connection exists between the said meter and the said well, by means of which water from the said well might be by-passed into the sewer around the said water meter.

Provided that if, in the opinion of the Designated Officer, the installation of a meter is not necessary, or not feasible, or not technically possible in any individual case, he may, upon application, give a Certificate of Exemption to such manufacturing, industrial or business concern, or private or multiple dwelling, who may continue to discharge well water into any sewer within or entering the City, but subject to the payment of sewer rates in connection with the discharge of the said well water into the sewer.

#### ARTICLE 4 - CONTROL OF DISCHARGE TO SEWERS

4.1 Except as approved by license obtained under Article 5, no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any sewer within or entering the City:

- (1) any liquid having a temperature greater than sixty-five degrees (65°) Celsius;
- (2) any water or waste containing fats, oils, or grease of such character or quality that unusual attention or expense is required to handle such materials by the City Sewerage System.
- (3) any gasoline, benzene, naphthas, fuel oil, or other petroleum products or any other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas;
- (4) any ashes, cinders, sand, stone-dust, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, or any other solid or viscous substance which may cause difficulty in the City Sewage System.
- (5) any paunch manure or intestinal contents from horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or any animal grease or oil, pigs' hooves or toenails, any animal intestines or stomach casings, bones, hog bristles, hides or parts thereof, any animal fat or flesh, manure, poultry entrails, heads, feet or feathers, fleshing and hair, or other solid or viscous substances which may cause difficulties in the City Sewerage System.
- (6) any water or waste having pH lower than 6 or greater than 9.0, or having any other corrosive, damaging, or hazardous characteristics with respect to the City Sewerage System processes and personnel;

- (7) any water or waste containing toxic or poisonous substances, or a waste which, combined with another waste, may cause toxic or poisonous substances to be liberated;
- (8) any noxious or malodorous gas or substances capable of creating a public nuisance;
- (9) any water or waste containing a radioactive substance capable of creating a public nuisance;
- (10) any industrial waste whatsoever.

#### 4.2 Grease, Oil and Sand Interceptors

- (1) Grease interceptors shall be installed by the owner or operator in all waste pipes from kitchen sinks or dishwashers in hotels, restaurants and institutional buildings where, in the opinion of the Designated officer they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts.
- (2) A gasoline, oil or grease and grit interceptor shall be provided by the owner or operator on the waste outlet from all garages, motor vehicle or equipment wash floors, cleaning establishments, milk plants, creameries, laboratories or other such places as required by the Designated Officer and in accordance with the following specifications:
  - (a) An interceptor shall be so designed so that it will not become airborne, and shall be so located as to be readily accessible for cleaning.
  - (b) A grease or oil interceptor shall be of sufficient capacity to intercept all grease or oil likely to flow into it under normal conditions.
  - (c) The interceptor for motor vehicle or equipment wash floors shall have a capacity sufficient to retain the sand or grit reaching the interceptor during any twenty-four (24) hour period, but in no case shall it be less than two chambers, being six (6) feet deep by three (3) feet by three (3) feet each. The overflow pipe shall be four (4) feet, measured from the floor of the interceptor to the invert of the overflow.
  - (d) Every grease and oil interceptor shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature, and shall be of substantial construction, water-tight and equipped with easily removable covers which when bolted in place shall be gas-tight and water-tight.
- (3) Where installed, all grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be maintained by the owner or operator at his expense, so as to be in continuously efficient operation at all



time.

- (4) The owner or operator shall at all times maintain a written record containing the dates upon which the grease, oil or grit interceptor was cleaned out.
- (5) The Designated Officer or other duly authorized employee of the City shall be allowed to enter upon any property or any premises on which a grease, oil or grit interceptor is installed for the purpose of inspecting the maintenance and operation of, and the discharge into the said interceptor.

#### ARTICLE 5 - LICENSES FOR DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES

- 5.1 Regulations - No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any industrial wastes or sewage into any sewer within or entering the City, as provided by Subsection (11) of Section 4.1 of Article 4, except as hereinafter provided by license.
- 5.2 License Required - No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into any sewer in the City, sewage or industrial waste without obtaining a license to do so from the Designated Officer. Having obtained such a license no person shall discharge into any sewer, in any one day, a volume greater than set forth in the license.
- 5.3 Requirements for License - The Designated Officer may issue a license to any person to discharge industrial waste or sewage into sewers within or entering the City under specified conditions, but no such License shall be issued by the Designated Officer until:
  - (1) such person shall have made application in writing for permission to discharge industrial waste or sewage into a sewer within or entering the City; and
  - (2) such applicants shall have given the chemical and physical analysis, quantity and rate of discharge of industrial waste and sewage to be discharged, and shall provide any other detailed information relating to water and wastewater, plumbing, sources of waste, and plans and specification for pretreatment before discharging; and
  - (3) sampling and testing of the sewage discharged has been conducted by the Designated Officer to ensure that the requirements of this Bylaw have been satisfied; and
  - (4) where necessary, in the opinion of the Designated Officer, a person making application for a license shall provide at his own expense such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to change the characteristics of the sewage to make them acceptable to the Designated Officer before any license shall be granted; and
  - (5) the applicant for a license, or a person discharging sewage to the Sewerage System in the City, when required by the Designated Officer, shall install a suitable control

manhole to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of the wastes:

- (i) such manhole shall be accessibly and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Designated Officer;
- (ii) the manhole shall be installed by the applicant, or person served, at his own expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible to the Designated Officer at all times.
- (iii) in the event that no special manhole is required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the common sewer to the point at which the sewer connection of the person enters the common sewer.

5.4 Volume Limit - A person who has obtained a license pursuant to this Article shall not discharge into any sewer, in any one day, a volume or rate of discharge greater than that set forth in the license.

5.5 Designation of Control Manhole - Where no special manhole is required by the Designated Officer to be installed, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the common sewer to the point at which the sewer connection of the person enters the common sewer.

5.6 Maintenance and Preliminary Treatment Facilities – Where preliminary treatment facilities are installed for the modification of sewage pursuant to Subsection (4) of Section 5.3 of Article 5, such facilities shall be maintained in a satisfactory and effective operating condition at his own expense.

5.7 Metering - Any person who defaults in installing, maintaining or discharging waste or sewage through a sewage meter shall be charged for the same number of gallons of sewage as the number of gallons of water supplied, as shown by the City water meter supplying the water, and if a private well water supply is used, by the meter installed on said well as required by Article 3.14, or as may otherwise be supplied to the person. If the supply of water is unmetered, the Designated Officer shall determine the amount of water supplied in any manner or method practicable, and the quantity of water so determined shall be used in computing the applicable charges.

5.8 Monitoring Effluent - Where necessary, in the opinion of the Designated Officer, a person or firm shall make such tests, or install approved monitoring equipment, to determine the character or characteristics of the sewage and/or industrial wastes discharged by the person. The results of such tests or monitoring shall be submitted periodically to the Designated Officer at such intervals as he may specify.

5.9 Method of Analysis - All measurements, tests and analysis and the character of industrial

waste, sewage or water to which reference is made in this Bylaw, shall be determined in accordance with "Standard Methods" and shall be determined on samples taken at the control manhole provided for in this Bylaw.

5.10 Surcharges - The City deems it just and equitable that persons discharging industrial wastes or excessive amounts of sewage should pay an additional quarterly charge over and above the uniform sewer rates provided for in The Urban Municipality Act, on account of the nature of the sewage or waste so discharged, where such sewage or waste has a Biochemical Oxygen Demand greater than three hundred (300) parts per million, and/or contains more than three hundred and fifty (350) parts per million of Suspended Solids, and/or contains an appreciable quantity of any prohibited substances contained in Article 4.1. Any additional sums so charged in addition to the said uniform sewer service rates shall be termed a "Surcharge" and shall be determined as hereinafter set out:

- (1) the amount of Quarterly Surcharge to any person shall be based on the characteristics of the sewage and the number of gallons of sewage discharged into the City Sewerage System;
- (2) the Designated Officer may within three (3) months of the date of application for a license, under this Bylaw, make such tests and measurements as may be appropriate in order to ascertain the Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Suspended Solids of the sewage discharged, and to determine whether such sewage contains any appreciable concentration of any other substance or characteristics prohibited without license under this Bylaw, and if so, how much;
- (3) the Surcharge payable by the person discharging the sewage shall commence with the first day of the quarter year following the initial testing of the sewage, and such Surcharge shall thereafter be computed on the assumption that all the sewage discharged is as found by such tests;
- (4) the Designated Officer may thereafter at any time run further tests of the sewage being so discharged and may at any time enter upon the premises and gather samples of the sewage over such period as the Designated Officer may see fit, or may make tests upon samples submitted by the person;
- (5) any billing or account for Surcharge rendered to the person discharging the sewage after the date of taking further tests showing lesser or greater degrees of pollution shall be computed on the basis that the nature of the sewage so being discharged and degree of pollution thereof was as shown by such further tests and not as previously rendered;
- (6) if a person has installed sewage treatment or pretreatment equipment, or for any other reason is of the opinion that the nature of the sewage presently being discharged has a substantially lessened degree of pollution than is shown by the prior test, he may request the Designated Officer to make new tests, such tests to be at his own

expense. Such tests shall be made on at least a full day of operation. If the Designated Officer is satisfied that such tests were made when the sewage was discharged during normal operations, the results of the latest test shall be used in computing the surcharge for sewage discharged as set forth in Article 5.10 above.

5.11 Calculation of Surcharge - In order to ascertain the surcharge for each person the procedure shall be as follows:

- (1) the Designated Officer shall cause appropriate tests of the influent entering the sewage treatment works to be made throughout the year, and shall yearly estimate and fix the Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Suspended Solids in "parts per million" for the plant influent average over the year. Such estimates shall be known as "Average Sewage" and shall be used in the next calendar year in computing surcharges. The Designated Officer shall yearly estimate and fix the cost of treating 1,000 gallons of sewage and shall also estimate and fix the cost of removing suspended solids from such average sewage units and the cost of reduction in respect of Biochemical Oxygen Demand. He shall then estimate and fix for the next calendar year the cost of treatment of normal sewage. He shall also estimate the cost for any sewage or other substance requiring additional treatment;
- (2) The estimate for the next following year shall be used in computation of the surcharges to be charged to persons discharging industrial waste, and the method of computation shall be as follows:

In all cases the volume of sewage shall be determined as provided in Article 5.7 of this Bylaw. The nature of the sewage and degrees of pollution thereof shall be taken to be as shown on the last test made by the Designated Officer on the effluent from the person's plant, provided that if it be found such last mentioned tests show the effluent to be of a lessened degree of pollution, the results of such tests shall be used in billing for the current quarter, and if the results of such tests show that the degree of pollution is greater than the previous tests had shown, then the billing for the current and subsequent quarters shall be on the assumption that all sewage in that quarter was of the nature and degree of pollution as shown in the last tests made. In such computation the Designated Officer shall, by using the cost estimates for the current year, ascertain the cost of treating sewage discharged by the person into any sewer or body of water within or entering the City in units of 1,000 gallons, and for each 1,000 gallons of normal sewage. At the approximate end of each quarter of the calendar year, the Designated Officer shall make a computation of the surcharge in the case of each person discharging industrial waste, using the following formula and shall send out a billing thereof. The said formula may be set down as follows:

$$S.C. = [f_s \frac{(S_i - S_n)}{S_n} + f_B \frac{(B_i - B_n)}{B_n}] R_n + \frac{(X_i - X_n)}{X_n} R_x$$

Where S.C. = surcharge for 1,000 gallons

$f_s$  = factor derived from costs of reducing solids

$f_B$  = factor derived from costs of reducing B.O.D.

$S_i$  = suspended solids in ppm in the industrial waste

$S_n$  = suspended solids in ppm in the sewage serving in base or normal

$B_i$  = B.O.D. in the industrial waste

$B_n$  = B.O.D. in ppm in the sewage serving in base or normal

$X_i$  = substance requiring additional treatment in ppm in the industrial waste

$X_n$  = substance requiring additional treatment in ppm in the base amount

$R_n$  = unit charge based on treating normal sewage

$R_x$  = unit charges based on cost of treating any substance requiring additional treatment

#### 5.12 Payment of Surcharges –

- (1) The City deems it just and equitable that such surcharge be charged to and collected from the person discharging industrial wastes and does hereby require the person to pay accordingly forthwith upon receipt of such a billing from the City with a demand for payment thereof, and in default of payment within fifteen (15) days of such demand for payment, license of such person to discharge industrial waste or sewage into any sewer within or entering the City shall be automatically suspended, and such person shall not so discharge factory or industrial waste into any sewer within or entering the City until payment has been made for such billing and the suspension removed thereby.

- (2) Quarterly billings to persons shall not be necessary in any case where it is obvious to the Designated Officer that the quarterly surcharge will not be applicable, either because the sewage discharged does not exceed normal sewage in degree of pollution, or in cases where the quarterly billing would probably, in the opinion of the Designated Officer, be Five Dollars (\$5.00) or less, the billings may be made annually but in all other respects the procedure shall be the same.

## ARTICLE 6 - PENALTIES

### 6.1 Offences and Penalties - Any person who:

- (1) willfully or maliciously hinders or interrupts, or causes or procures to be hindered or interrupted, the City or its servants, agents, contractors, or workmen, or any of them, in the exercise of the powers and authorities granted herein as to wastewater systems or any part thereof; or
- (2) willfully or maliciously destroys, damages, or interferes with the operation of any part of the City's wastewater system; or
- (3) introduces to the City's wastewater system any thing or matter that causes, or is likely to cause damage thereto;

is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00), and costs of conviction, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty (30) days, or to both such a fine and such imprisonment; and he is also liable to an action at law, at the suit of the City, to make good any damage done by him.

- 6.2 Where partial or total blockage of part of the wastewater system or any other damage is caused due to the failure of any person to strictly comply with the provisions of this Bylaw, that person shall, in addition to any penalty for infraction hereof, be liable to the City for all costs of clearing such blockage or repairing such damage. Such costs shall constitute a debt due to the City, and shall form a preferential lien upon the property involved.

## ARTICLE 7 - COMMENCEMENT OF BYLAW

- 7.1 This Bylaw shall be deemed to come into effect on the date of the final passing thereof.

## ARTICLE 8 - PREVIOUS BYLAWS REPEALED

- 8.1 Bylaw No. 1930 and any amendments thereto are hereby repealed.

Introduced this 18th day of August, A. D. 1980.

Read a first time this 25<sup>th</sup> day of August, A. D. 1980.

Read a second time this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of September, A. D. 1980.

Read a third time and passed unanimously this 29<sup>th</sup> day of September, A. D. 1980, and registered in the Bylaw Register of the City of Yorkton.

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Mayor

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City Clerk