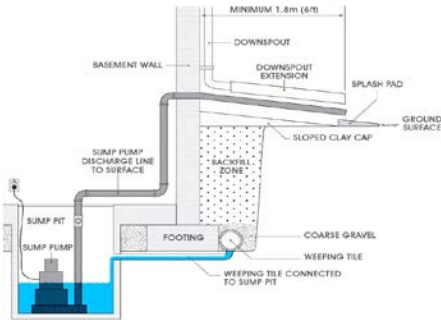


SANITARY INFLOW AND INFILTRATION: A HOMEOWNER'S GUIDE

ARE YOU PROPERLY CONNECTED?



Sump Pumps

- A sump pump is a pump used to prevent flooding in your basement by removing groundwater from around the foundation.
- Once the sump pit fills to a predetermined level, the pump will come on and discharge the excess water.
- Where your house is located and the type of soil will determine how often your sump pump is running.

Under no circumstances shall sump pumps be connected to your sanitary sewer service.

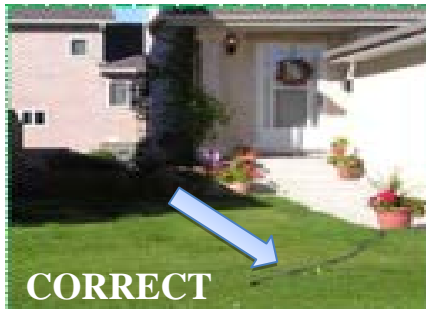
Correct Way to place sump pump and rain leader hose

Place the hose so that the water from your sump pump / roof leader:

- Drains away from your house, preferably onto a grassy area or non-paved surface
- Is absorbed on your property

Tips:

- Use water from the sump / roof to water grass and trees on your property
- Move the hose often to avoid over-watering in any one area.



Incorrect Way to place sump pump and rain leader hose

Do NOT place your hose so that water from your pump / roof leader drains:

- Onto neighbouring properties
- Directly onto streets / sidewalk
- Into the sanitary sewer system



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Town of St. Marys

By-Law 07 of 2012

Sump Pumps are to be installed for the purposes of discharging clear water from foundation drains and ground infiltration. They shall discharge onto the surface of the ground and flow overland away from the building.

The storm water (sump pump / roof leader) discharge shall not:

- Accumulate at or near a building
- Adversely affect adjacent properties
- Discharge onto street, lane or sidewalk
- Create hazardous conditions
- Discharge into the sanitary sewer
- Discharge directly / indirectly into storm sewers

Offenses

First offense can be fined up to \$5,000, Subsequent offenses fined up to \$10,000

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ST. MARYS
BY A.L.M. NUMBER 07 OF 2012
SEWER USE BY-LAW

BEING a by-law to regulate the discharge of sewage and storm water and the connections to the sanitary sewers in the Municipality of St. Marys.

AND WHEREAS under section 11 of the MUNICIPAL ACT, 2001, a Municipality may make By-laws regarding matters within the sphere of jurisdiction of Junior cities, and such cities includes a by-law to provide for services relating to sewage, which is defined to include storm water and other drainage from land and commercial wastes and industrial wastes that are disposed of in a sewage system.

AND WHEREAS section 391 of the MUNICIPAL ACT, 2001 provides that the Municipality may impose fees or charges on persons for services or activities provided or done by or on behalf of it.

AND WHEREAS section 391 of the MUNICIPAL ACT, 2001 provides that the Municipality may impose fees or charges on persons for services or activities provided or done by or on behalf of it.

AND WHEREAS section 9(1) of the MUNICIPAL ACT, 2001 provides that Section 11 shall be interpreted broadly so as to confer broad authority on municipalities to enable them to govern their affairs as they consider appropriate and to enhance their ability to respond to municipal issues.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED by The Council of the aforesaid Municipality of St. Marys as follows:

1.0 DEFINITIONS

As used in this by-law, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

ACCREDITED LABORATORY - Any laboratory accredited by an authorized accreditation body or accreditation body based on CANADA CODE Requirements for the Accreditation of Environmental Testing Laboratories, established by the Canadian Council of Canada, as amended, or "INTERNET TEST SERVICE Requirements for Completion of Calibration and Testing Laboratories" established by the International Organization for Standardization, as amended.

ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE CHEMICALS - A material which is an acute hazardous waste chemical within the meaning of R.S.O. 1990, regulation 443, as amended, made under the Environmental Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E. 18.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) - An integrated plan to control and reduce the release of sediment and polluted water into the receiving water to a pollution extent through methods including physical control, treatment processes, operational procedures and scheduling.

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD) - The five-day BOD which is the determination of the maximum oxygen uptake during a five-day incubation period for the biochemical oxidation of organic material, carbonaceous material, and the oxygen used to oxidize nitrogen material such as ammonia and urea; the rate and the period of oxygen uptake to provide reduced forms of nitrogen (nitrogenous demand) as determined by the appropriate procedure in current editions.

BIOLOGICAL WASTE - Biological waste as defined in the Ontario Ministry of the Environment's Guidelines for the Management of Biological Waste in Ontario dated April 1994, as amended from time to time.

BLOWDOWN WATER - Recirculating water that is discharged from a cooling or heating water system for the purpose of controlling the level of water in the system or for the purpose of discharging from the system because contained in the system, the former blow-down or water which might impact the operation of the system.

Why can I not drain water from my sump pump / roof leader into my sanitary service?

This will increase the risk of basement flooding as the sanitary system is designed to collect only normal wastewater flow, not storm water.

Why can I not drain water from my sump pump / roof leaders onto the street, lane or sidewalk?

In the winter, ice build-up causes slippery conditions. In the summer, algae or mold can grow, causing slippery conditions.

Does the Town inspect homes to see if water from sump pump hoses is draining correctly?

Yes. If the Town finds a property where the water is draining improperly, the owner will receive a notice to correct the violation and a follow-up will occur.

Frequently Asked Questions

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

408 JAMES STREET SOUTH, P.O. BOX 998, ST. MARYS, ON N4X 1B6