

## CHAPTER 22

# TRADE WASTE BYLAW

### 22.1 GENERAL

This bylaw is based on NZS9201:Part 23:2004 Model Trade Waste Bylaw.

### 22.2 COMPLIANCE WITH BYLAW

#### 22.2.1 Control of discharges

No person shall:

- (a) Discharge, or allow to be discharged, any Trade Waste to the sewerage system except in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw;
- (b) Discharge, or allow to be discharged, a prohibited Trade Waste into the sewerage system;
- (c) Add or permit the addition of condensing or cooling water to any Trade Waste which discharges into the sewerage system unless specific approval is given in a consent; or
- (d) Add or permit the addition of stormwater to any Trade Waste which discharges into the sewerage system unless specific approval is given in a consent.

22.2.2 In the event of failure to comply with 22.2.1 (a) – (d) the Council may physically prevent discharge to the sewerage system if a reasonable alternative action cannot be established with the discharging party or parties.

22.2.3 Any person discharging to the Council sewerage system shall also comply with requirements of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act and the RMA.

#### 22.2.4 Storage, transport, handling and use of hazardous or harmful materials

- (a) All persons on trade premises shall take all reasonable steps to prevent the accidental entry of any of the materials listed in 22.2.4 (c) of this bylaw from entry into the sewerage system as a result of leakage, spillage or other mishap.
- (b) No Person shall store, transport, handle or use, or cause to be stored, transported, handled or used any hazardous substance as defined by HSNO or any of the materials listed in 22.2.4 (c) in a manner that may cause the material to enter the sewerage system and cause harmful effects.
- (c) Materials referred to in 22.2.4 (a) and (b) are those:
  - (i) Products or wastes containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable or explosive materials.
  - (ii) Likely to generate toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive materials in quantities likely to be hazardous, when mixed with the wastewater stream.
  - (iii) Likely to be deleterious to the health and safety of the Council's staff, approved contractors and the public or be harmful to the sewerage system.

### 22.3 TRADE WASTE DISCHARGES AND CONSENTS

#### 22.3.1 Classification of trade waste discharges

Trade Waste discharges shall be classified as one of the following types:

- (a) Permitted;
- (b) Conditional (Consent required); or
- (c) Prohibited (not Consentable).

NOTE – See the definitions in Chapter One.

22.3.2 The Council is not obliged to accept any Trade Waste. No application for a Trade Waste Consent shall be approved where the Trade Waste discharge would contain, or is likely to contain, characteristics which are prohibited.

22.3.3 No Person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any Trade Waste to the Council sewer except in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw.

## 22.4 **APPLICATION FOR A TRADE WASTE CONSENT**

### 22.4.1 **Formal Application**

Every Person who does, proposes to, or is likely to:

- (a) Discharge into the sewerage system any Trade Waste (either continuously, intermittently or temporarily); or
- (b) Vary the characteristics of a consent to discharge that has previously been granted; or
- (c) Vary the conditions of consent to discharge that has previously been granted; or
- (d) Significantly change the method or means of pre-treatment for discharge under an existing consent shall if required by the Council to complete an application in the prescribed form for the consent of the Council (see Standard Forms), to the discharge of that Trade Waste, or to the proposed variations.

22.4.2 The Council reserves the right to deal with the owner as well as the occupier of any trade premises.

22.4.3 Where the trade premises produces Trade Waste from more than one area, a separate copy of the “Description of Trade Waste and Premises” (see Standard Forms) shall be included in any application for Trade Waste discharge for each area. This applies whether or not the separate areas are part of a single or separate trade process.

22.4.4 The applicant shall ensure that the application and every other document conveying required information is properly executed and any act done for, or on behalf of, the eventual consent holder (whether for reward or not) in making any such application shall be deemed to be an act of the consent holder.

22.4.5 The Council may require an application to be supported by an independent report/statement completed by a suitably experienced and external auditor to verify any or all information supplied by the applicant, and this may include a Management Plan.

22.4.6 Every application shall be accompanied by a Trade Waste application fee in accordance with the Council’s Schedule of Rates and Charges.

## 22.5 **INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

22.5.1 On the receipt of any application for a Trade Waste Consent to discharge from any Premises or to alter an existing discharge, the Council may:

- (a) Require the applicant to submit any additional information which it considers necessary to reach an informed decision;
- (b) Require the applicant to submit a Management Plan to the satisfaction of the Council;
- (c) Whenever appropriate have the discharge investigated and analysed as provided for in 22.13.1 and 22.13.10 of this bylaw.

22.5.2 The Council shall notify the applicant of any requirement under this clause within 10 Working Days of receipt of the application.

## 22.6 **CONSIDERATION OF AN APPLICATION**

Within 15 Working Days (or extended as necessary by the Council) of receipt of an application complying with this bylaw and/or all requirements under 22.5 whichever is the later, the Council shall, after considering the matters in 22.7 action one of the following in writing:

- (a) Grant the application as a permitted Trade Waste and inform the applicant of the decision by issuing the appropriate notice;
- (b) Grant the application as a conditional Trade Waste discharge consent and inform the applicant of the decision and the conditions imposed on the discharge by issuing the appropriate notice of consent to the discharge; or
- (c) Decline the application and notify the applicant of the decision giving a statement of the reasons for refusal.

## 22.7 **CONSIDERATION CRITERIA**

In considering any application for a Trade Waste Consent to discharge from any trade premises or tankered waste into the sewerage system and in imposing any conditions on such a consent, the Council shall take into consideration the quality, volume, and rate of discharge of the Trade Waste from such premises or tanker in relation to:

- (a) The health and safety of Council staff, Council's agents and the public;
- (b) The limits and/or maximum values for characteristics of Trade Waste as specified in Schedules 1A and 1B of this bylaw;
- (c) The extent to which the Trade Waste may react with other Trade Waste or Foul Water to produce an undesirable effect, eg. settlement of solids, production of odours, accelerated corrosion and deterioration of the sewerage system etc.;
- (d) The flows and velocities in the sewer, or sewers and the material or construction of the sewer or sewers;
- (e) The capacity of the sewer or sewers and the capacity of any sewage treatment works, and other facilities;
- (f) The nature of any sewage treatment process and the degree to which the Trade Waste is capable of being treated in the sewage treatment works;
- (g) The timing and balancing of flows into the sewerage system;
- (h) Any statutory requirements relating to the discharge of raw or treated wastewater to receiving waters, the disposal of sewage sludges, beneficial use of Biosolids, and any discharge to air, (including the necessity for compliance with any resource consent, discharge permit or water classification);
- (i) The effect of the Trade Waste discharge on the ultimate receiving environment;
- (j) The conditions on resource consents for the sewerage system and the residuals from it;
- (k) The possibility of unscheduled, unexpected or accidental events and the degree of risk these could cause to humans, the sewerage system and the environment;
- (l) Consideration for other existing or future discharges;
- (m) Amenability of the Trade Waste to pre-treatment;
- (n) Existing pre-treatment works on the premises and the potential for their future use;
- (o) Cleaner production techniques and waste minimisation practices;
- (p) Requirements and limitations related to sewage sludge disposal and reuse;
- (q) Control of stormwater;
- (r) Management Plan; and
- (s) Tankered Waste being discharged at an approved location/s.

## 22.8 **CONDITIONS OF TRADE WASTE CONSENT**

Any Trade Waste Consent to discharge may be granted subject to such conditions that the Council may impose, including but not limited to:

- (a) The particular public sewer or sewers to which the discharge will be made;
- (b) The maximum daily volume of the discharge and the maximum rate of discharge, and the duration of maximum discharge;
- (c) The maximum limit or permissible range of any specified characteristics of the discharge, including concentrations and/or mass limits determined in accordance with 22.9;

- (d) The period or periods of the day during which the discharge, or a particular concentration, or volume of discharge may be made;
- (e) The degree of acidity, or alkalinity of the discharge at the time of discharge;
- (f) The temperature of the Trade Waste at the time of discharge;
- (g) The provision by, or for the Consent Holder, at the Consent Holder's expense, of screens, grease traps, silt traps or other pre-treatment works to control Trade Waste discharge characteristics to the consented levels;
- (h) The provision and maintenance at the Consent Holder's expense of inspection chambers, manholes or other apparatus or devices to provide reasonable access to drains for sampling and inspection;
- (i) The provision and maintenance of a sampling, analysis and testing programme and flow measurement requirements, at the Consent Holder's expense;
- (j) The method or methods to be used for the measuring flow rates and/or volume and taking samples of the discharge for use in determining the amount of any Trade Waste charges applicable to that discharge;
- (k) The provision and maintenance by, and at the expense of, the Consent Holder of such meters or devices as may be required to measure the volume or flow rate of any Trade Waste being discharged from the Premises, and for the testing of such meters;
- (l) The provision and maintenance, at the Consent Holder's expense of such services, (whether electricity, water or compressed air or otherwise), which may be required, in order to operate meters and similar devices;
- (m) At times specified, the provision in a Council approved format by the Consent Holder to the Council of all flow and/or volume records and results of analyses (including pre-treatment by-products eg. sewage sludge disposal);
- (n) The provision and implementation of a Management Plan;
- (o) Risk assessment of damage to the environment due to an accidental discharge of a chemical;
- (p) Waste minimisation and management;
- (q) Cleaner production techniques;
- (r) Remote control of discharges;
- (s) Third party treatment, carriage, discharge or disposal of by-products of pre-treatment of Trade Waste (including sewage sludge disposal);
- (t) Requirement to provide a bond or insurance in favour of the Council where failure to comply with the consent could result in damage to the Council's sewerage system, its treatment plants, or could result in Council being in breach of any statutory obligation; and
- (u) Remote monitoring of discharges.

## 22.9 **DURATION**

### 22.9.1 **Permitted Discharges**

Permitted Discharges shall remain in force indefinitely until either:

- (a) Cancellation under 22.2.2 or 22.11.1
- (b) The quantity and nature of the discharge changes significantly.
- (c) If in the opinion of the Council the discharge changes or is likely to change to such an extent that it becomes a conditional or prohibited Trade Waste;
- (d) The Council changes the Trade Waste Management Procedures by implementation of changed Trade Waste Bylaw conditions or any amendment to, or replacement of, its Trade Waste Bylaw; or
- (e) The conditions on resource consents for the sewerage system and the residuals from it change.

### 22.9.2 **Conditional Consents**

Subject to 22.11 conditional Consents under this bylaw shall expire at the end of a term fixed by the Council subject to the following:

- (a) Conditional Consents may be given for a term not exceeding five years to a Consent Holder who at the time of application satisfies the Council that:
  - (i) The nature of the trade activity, or the process design and/or management of the premises are such that the Consent Holder has a demonstrated ability to meet the conditions of the consent during its term; and/or

- (ii) Cleaner production techniques are successfully being utilised, or that a responsible investment in cleaner production equipment or techniques is being made; and/or
- (iii) Significant investment in pre-treatment facilities has been made, such that a longer period of certainty for the amortising of this investment is considered reasonable; and/or
- (iv) The reissuing of a consent can not be unreasonably withheld.

Notwithstanding the above the Council retains the right to review the conditions at an earlier time. The reasons for such an earlier review could include:

- (a) The level of Consent Holder compliance, including any accidents including spills or process mishaps.
  - (b) Matters pertaining to the Council's resource consents for the sewerage system.
  - (c) Matters pertaining to the Council's environmental policies and outcomes.
  - (d) New control and treatment technologies and processes.
  - (e) Any of the matters outlined in 22.12.
  - (f) Matters pertaining to the Council's legal obligations.
- (b) In all other cases the term of a conditional Trade Waste Consent should not exceed two years;
  - (c) In all cases where either the consent holder or the owner of the premises changes, or there is a change of use, a new application for a conditional Trade Waste Consent shall be made. It shall be the responsibility of the consent holder to lodge the new application; and
  - (d) The conditions on resource consents for the sewerage system and the residuals from it change.

## 22.10 **TECHNICAL REVIEW AND VARIATION**

- 22.10.1 The Council at any time may require a person undertaking a Permitted Discharge to apply for a consent in accordance with 22.9.1.
- 22.10.2 The Council may at any time during the term of a Trade Waste Consent, by written notice to the consent holder (following a reasonable period of consultation), vary any condition to such an extent as the Council considers necessary following a review of the technical issues considered when setting conditions of consent. This is due to new information becoming available or to meet any new resource consent imposed on the discharge from the Council's treatment plant, or with any other legal requirements imposed on the Council.
- 22.10.3 A Consent Holder may at any time during the term of a consent, by written application to the Council, seek to vary any condition of consent, as provided for in 22.8 of this bylaw.

## 22.11 **CANCELLATION OF THE RIGHT TO DISCHARGE**

### 22.11.1 Suspension or Cancellation on Notice

The Council may suspend or cancel any consent or right to discharge at any time following 20 Working Days' (during which consultation has occurred) notice to the Consent Holder or Person discharging any Trade Waste:

- (a) For the failure to comply with any condition of the consent;
- (b) For the failure to maintain effective control over the discharge;
- (c) For the failure to limit in accordance with the requirements of a consent the volume, nature, or composition of Trade Waste being discharged;
- (d) In the event of any negligence which, in the opinion of the Council, threatens the safety of, or threatens to cause damage to any part of the sewer system or the treatment plant or threatens the health or safety of any person;

- (e) If any occurrence happens that, in the opinion of the Council, poses a serious threat to the environment;
- (f) In the event of any breach of a resource consent held by the Council issued under the Resource Management Act 1991;
- (g) Failure to provide and when appropriate update a Management Plan as required for a conditional consent;
- (h) Failure to follow the Management Plan provisions at the time of an unexpected, unscheduled or accidental occurrence;
- (i) Failure to pay any charges under this bylaw; or
- (j) If any other circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the Council, render it necessary in the public interest to cancel the right to discharge.

If any process changes require more than 20 working days, reasonable time may be given to comply with the consent conditions.

#### 22.11.2 **Summary Cancellation**

Further to 22.11.1 any Trade Waste Consent or discharge may at any time be summarily cancelled by the Council on giving to the consent holder or person discharging written notice of summary cancellation if:

- (a) They discharge any prohibited substance;
- (b) The Council is lawfully directed to withdraw or otherwise to terminate the consent summarily;
- (c) They discharge any Trade Waste unlawfully;
- (d) If the continuance of discharge is, in the opinion of the Council, a threat to the environment or public health;
- (e) If the continuance of discharge may, in the opinion of the Council, result in a breach of a resource consent held by the Council; or
- (f) In the opinion of the Council the continuance of the discharge puts at risk the ability of the Council to comply with conditions of a resource consent and/or requires identified additional treatment measures or costs to seek to avoid a breach of any such resource consent.

### 22.12 **TRADE WASTE APPROVAL CRITERIA**

#### 22.12.1 **Pre-treatment**

The Council may approve a Trade Waste discharge (on a Standard Form) subject to the provision of appropriate pre-treatment systems to enable the person discharging to comply with the bylaw. Such pre-treatment systems shall be provided, operated and maintained by the person discharging at their expense.

Refuse or garbage grinders, and macerators shall not be used to dispose of solid waste from Trade Premises to the sewerage system unless approved by the Council.

The person discharging shall not, unless approved by the Council, add or permit the addition of any potable, Condensing, Cooling Water or Stormwater to any Trade Waste stream in order to vary the level of any characteristics of the waste.

**NOTE:** Condensing and cooling water should not be discharged as of right to a stormwater drain or natural waterway without the consent of the appropriate authority.

#### 22.12.2 **Mass Limits**

A Conditional Trade Waste Consent to discharge may impose controls on a Trade Waste discharge by specifying mass limits for any characteristic.

Mass Limits may be imposed for any characteristic. Any characteristic permitted by mass limit shall also have its maximum concentration limited to the value scheduled unless approved otherwise.

When setting mass limit allocations for a particular characteristic the Council shall consider:

- (a) The operational requirements of and risk to the sewerage system, and risks to occupational health and safety, public health, and the ultimate receiving environment;
- (b) Whether or not the levels proposed pose a threat to the planned or actual beneficial reuse of Biosolids or sewage sludge;
- (c) Conditions in the sewerage system near the Trade Waste discharge point and elsewhere in the sewerage system;
- (d) The extent to which the available industrial capacity was used in the last financial period and is expected to be used in the forthcoming period;
- (e) Whether or not the applicant uses cleaner production techniques within a period satisfactory to the Council;
- (f) Whether or not there is any net benefit to be gained by the increase of one characteristic concurrently with the decrease of another to justify any increased application for industrial capacity;
- (g) Any requirements of the Council to reduce the pollutant discharge of the sewerage system;
- (h) How great a proportion the mass flow of a characteristic of the discharge will be of the total mass flow of that characteristic in the sewerage system;
- (i) The total mass of the characteristic allowable in the sewerage system, and the proportion (if any) to be reserved for future allocations; and
- (j) Whether or not there is an interaction with other characteristics which increases or decreases the effect of either characteristic on the sewer reticulation, treatment process, or receiving water (or land).

## 22.13 **SAMPLING, TESTING AND MONITORING**

### 22.13.1 **Flow Metering**

Flow metering may be required by the Council:

- (a) On discharges when there is not a reasonable relationship between a metered water supply to the premises, and the discharge of Trade Waste;
- (b) When the Council will not approve a method of flow estimation; or
- (c) When the discharge represents a significant proportion of the total flow/load received by the Council.

22.13.2 The Consent Holder shall be responsible for the supply, installation, reading and maintenance of any meter required by the Council for the measurement of the rate or quantity of discharge of Trade Waste.

These devices shall be subject to the approval of the Council, but shall remain the property of the Consent Holder.

22.13.3 Records of flow and/or volume shall be available for viewing at any time by the Council, and shall be submitted to the Council at prescribed intervals by the Consent Holder in a format approved by the Council.

22.13.4 Meters shall be located in a position approved by the Council which provides the required degree of accuracy and should be readily accessible for reading and maintenance. The meters shall be located in the correct position according to the manufacturer's installation instructions.

22.13.5 The Consent Holder shall arrange for in situ calibration of the flow metering equipment and instrumentation by a person and method approved by the Council upon installation and at least once a year thereafter to ensure its performance. The meter accuracy should be  $\pm 10\%$  but with no greater a deviation from the previous meter calibration of  $\pm 5\%$ . A copy of independent certification of each calibration result shall be submitted to the Council.

22.13.6 Should any meter, after being calibrated, be found to have an error greater than that specified in 22.13.5 as a repeatable measurement, the Council may make an adjustment in accordance with the results shown by such tests back-dated for a period at the discretion of the Council but not exceeding 12 months, and the Consent Holder shall pay or be credited a greater or lesser amount according to such adjustment.

22.13.7 **Estimating Discharge**

Where no meter or similar apparatus is warranted, the Council may require that a percentage of the water supplied to the premises (or other such basis as seems reasonable) be used for estimating the rate or quantity of flow for the purposes of charging.

22.13.8 Should any meter be out of repair or cease to register, or be removed, the Council shall estimate the discharge for the period since the previous reading of such meter, (based on the average of the previous 12 months charged to the person discharging) and they shall pay according to such estimate. Provided that when by reason of a large variation of discharge due to seasonal or other causes, the average of the previous 12 months would be an unreasonable estimate of the discharge, then the Council may take into consideration other evidence for the purpose of arriving at a reasonable estimate, and the person discharging shall pay according to such an estimate.

22.13.9 Where in the opinion of the Council, a meter has been tampered with, the Council (without prejudice to the other remedies available) may declare the reading void and estimate discharge as provided above.

22.13.10 **Sampling and Analysis**

22.13.11 As determined by the Council sampling, testing and monitoring may be undertaken to determine if:

- (a) A discharge complies with the provisions of this bylaw;
- (b) A discharge is to be classified as a Permitted, Conditional, or Prohibited, refer to 22.3.1;
- (c) A discharge complies with the provisions of Schedule 1A for Permitted Discharge and any Consent to discharge; and
- (d) Trade Waste Consent charges are applicable to that discharge.

22.13.12 The taking, preservation, transportation and analysis of the sample shall be undertaken by an Authorised Officer or agent of the Council, or the person discharging in accordance with accepted industry standard methods, or by a method specifically approved by the Council. The person discharging shall be responsible for all reasonable costs. Where a dispute arises as to the validity of the methods or procedures used for sampling or analysis, the dispute may be submitted to a mutually agreed independent arbitrator.

22.13.13 All Authorised Officers or authorised agents of the Council, or any analyst may enter any premises believed to be discharging Trade Waste at any time in order to determine any characteristics of any actual or potential discharge by:

- (a) Taking readings and measurements;
- (b) Carrying out an inspection; and/or
- (c) Taking samples for testing,

of any solid, liquid, or gaseous material or any combination or mixture of such materials being discharged.

Authorisation for entry to premises is given under the LGA and entry shall be in compliance with the health and safety policies of that particular site.

## 22.14 **MONITORING**

### 22.14.1 **Monitoring for Compliance**

The Council is entitled to monitor and audit any Trade Waste discharge for compliance. Whether for a permitted discharge or a conditional consent discharge monitoring may be carried out as follows:

- (a) The Council or its authorised agent will take the sample and arrange for this sample to be analysed in an approved laboratory by agreed/approved analytical methods;
- (b) The sampling procedure will be appropriate to the Trade Waste and the analysis;
- (c) The Council will audit the sampling and analysis carried out by a self-monitoring Trade Waste discharger. Analysis will be performed by an approved laboratory. Inter-laboratory checks are to be part of this process;
- (d) The Council will audit the sampling and analysis carried out by an analyst. Analysis will be performed by an approved laboratory. Inter-laboratory checks are to be part of this process; and
- (e) The Council will audit the Trade Waste Consent conditions including any Management Plans.

At the discretion of the Council all costs of monitoring shall be met by the discharger either through direct payment to the laboratory or to the Council.

### 22.14.2 **Sampling Methodology**

Normally a single grab or composite sample is sufficient. If required the grab or composite sample can be split equally into three as follows:

- (a) One portion of the sample goes to the Trade Waste discharger for appropriate analysis and/or storage;
- (b) A second portion of the sample shall be analysed at a laboratory approved by the Council;
- (c) A third portion of the sample is retained by the Council for 20 Working Days, for additional analysis if required.

Due consideration will be applied to any changes that could occur in retained Trade Waste samples and provisions to mitigate against changes will be adopted where practicable.

In all cases the samples shall be handled in an appropriate manner such that the characteristics being tested for are, as far as reasonably possible, preserved.

All samples shall be preserved, handled, transported and delivered to an approved laboratory according to best possible practice and approved standards.

### 22.14.3 **Tankered Wastes**

The Council may accept Tankered Wastes for discharge at an approved location. Tankered Wastes shall:

- (a) Be transported by a Consent Holder to discharge domestic septic tank or industrial wastes;
- (b) Have material safety data sheets (MSDS) supplied to the Council detailing the contents of a waste.
- (c) Be tested to determine their character if the contents of the waste are not known. Specialist advice on pre-treatment or acceptance may be required. The cost of all testing and advice shall be borne by the Consent Holder;
- (d) Not be picked up and transported to the disposal site until appropriate arrangements and method for disposal have been determined by the Council;

- (e) To prevent cross-contamination between tanker loads, the tanker shall be thoroughly washed prior to collecting a load for disposal into the sewerage system; and
- (f) Have 24 hours notice given for the disposal of wastes other than those sourced from domestic septic tanks.

Any person illegally disposing of, or causing to be disposed, Tankered Waste either by incorrect disclosure of contents (characteristics and/or amount) or dumping into the Council's sewerage system other than the prescribed location will be in breach of the bylaw.

#### 22.14.4 **Disinfected/Super Chlorinated Water**

Any water used during the repair and construction of water mains shall be de-chlorinated prior to the discharge into the sewerage system. Application for a Temporary Discharge Consent shall be made.

Such water shall not be disposed of to stormwater or adjacent water courses without appropriate approvals.

### 22.15 **BYLAW ADMINISTRATION**

#### 22.15.1 **Charges and Payments**

The Council may recover fees and charges in accordance with the Fees and Charges Directory, as determined by Council through Special Consultative Procedure.

#### 22.15.2 **Authorised Officers**

All Authorised Officers of the Council, or other persons authorised under s. 174 or s. 177 or paragraph 32 of schedule 7 of the LGA, shall possess and produce on request warrants of authority and evidence of identity.

Any Authorised Officers may at any reasonable time enter any premises believed to be discharging Trade Wastes to determine any characteristic of any discharge by:

- (a) Taking readings and measurements; or
- (b) Taking samples or any solids, liquids or gaseous material or any combination or mixtures of such materials being discharged; or
- (c) Observing accidental occurrences and clean-up.

The extent and level of delegation to Authorised Officers will be in accordance with the Council's Register of Statutory Delegations and Warrants.

Authorisation for entry to premises is given under the LGA and entry shall be in compliance with the health and safety policies of that particular site.

#### 22.15.3 **Transfer or Termination of Rights and Responsibilities**

A Trade Waste Consent to discharge shall be issued in the name of the given Consent Holder. The Consent Holder shall not, unless written approval is obtained from the Council:

- (a) Transfer to any other party the rights and responsibilities provided for under this bylaw, and under the consent;
- (b) Allow a point of discharge to serve another premises, or the private drain to that point to extend by pipe or any other means to serve another premises; or
- (c) In particular and not in limitation of the above, allow sewage from any other party to be discharged at their point of discharge.

**NOTE:** This clause does not relate to Permitted Discharges.

- 22.15.4 Renewal of a Trade Waste Consent on change of ownership of premises shall not be unreasonably withheld if the characteristics of the sewage remain unchanged.

NOTE: This clause does not relate to Permitted Discharges.

- 22.15.5 The person discharging shall give 48 hours notice in writing to the Council of their requirement for disconnection of the discharge connection and/or termination of the discharge consent, except where demolition or relaying of the discharge drain is required, in which case the notice shall be within seven Working Days. The person discharging shall notify the Council of the new address details for final invoicing.

On permanent disconnection and/or termination the person discharging may at the Council's discretion be liable for Trade Waste charges to the end of the current charging period.

- 22.15.6 When a person discharging ceases to occupy premises from which Trade Wastes are discharged into the sewerage system any consent granted shall terminate but without relieving the person discharging from any obligations existing at the date of termination.

22.15.7 **Offences**

Every Person or Consent Holder or owner or Occupier of Trade Premises who:

- (a) Fails to comply with or acts in contravention of any provision of this bylaw;
- (b) Breaches the conditions of any consent to discharge granted pursuant to this bylaw; or
- (c) Fails to comply with a notice served under this bylaw, commits an offence under s. 239 of the LGA, and is liable to a fine as specified in s. 242 of the LGA, or the issue of an infringement notice under s. 245 of the LGA.

In all cases the Council may recover costs associated with damage to the Council sewerage system and/or breach of this bylaw in accordance with s. 175 and s. 176 of the LGA respectively.

22.16 **TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

22.16.1 **Existing Trade Waste Consents**

Every existing Trade Waste Consent shall continue in force as if it were a consent under this bylaw until it reaches its expiry or two years from the implementation of this bylaw.

## **SCHEDULE 1A PERMITTED DISCHARGE CHARACTERISTICS**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 The nature and levels of the characteristics of any Trade Waste discharged to the Council system shall comply at all times with the following requirements, except where the nature and levels of such characteristics are varied by the Council as part of an approval to discharge a Trade Waste.

NOTE –Guideline tables for background reasons for Contaminant concentrations may be referred to in Model Bylaw NZS9201.

1.2 The Council shall take into consideration the combined effects of Trade Waste discharges and may make any modifications to the following acceptable characteristics for individual discharges the Council believes are appropriate.

1.3 An additional column in tables 1A.1, 1A.2 and 1A.3 for mass limits may be added as required.

1.4 The nature and levels of any characteristic may be varied to meet any new resource consents or other legal requirements imposed on the Council.

### **2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Flow**

- (a) The 24 hour flow volume shall be less than 5 m<sup>3</sup>.
- (b) The maximum instantaneous flow rate shall be less than 2.0 L/s.

#### **2.2 Temperature**

The temperature shall not exceed 40 °C.

#### **2.3 Solids**

- (a) Non-faecal gross solids shall have a maximum dimension which shall not exceed 15 mm.
- (b) The suspended solids content of any Trade Waste shall have a maximum concentration which shall not exceed 2000 g/m<sup>3</sup>. For Significant Industry this may be reduced to 600 g/m<sup>3</sup>.
- (c) The settleable solids content of any Trade Waste shall not exceed 50 ml/L.
- (d) The total dissolved solids concentration in any Trade Waste shall be subject to the approval of the Council having regard to the volume of the waste to be discharged, and the suitability of the drainage system and the treatment plant to accept such waste.
- (e) Fibrous, woven, or sheet film or any other materials which may adversely interfere with the free flow of sewage in the drainage system or treatment plant shall not be present.

#### **2.4 Oil And Grease**

- (a) There shall be no free or floating layer.
- (b) A Trade Waste with mineral oil, fat or grease unavoidably emulsified, which in the opinion of the Council is not biodegradable shall not exceed 200 g/m<sup>3</sup> as petroleum ether extractable matter when the emulsion is stable at a temperature of 15 °C and when the emulsion is in contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by raw sewage, throughout the range of pH 6.0 to pH 10.0.

- (c) A Trade Waste with oil, fat or grease unavoidably emulsified, which in the opinion of the Council is biodegradable shall not exceed 500 g/m<sup>3</sup> when the emulsion is stable at a temperature of 15 °C and when the emulsion is in contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by raw sewage throughout the range of pH 4.5 to pH 10.0.
- (d) Emulsified oil, fat or grease shall not exceed 100 g/m<sup>3</sup> as petroleum ether extractable matter when the emulsion is unstable at a temperature of 15 °C and when the emulsion is in contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by raw sewage throughout the range of pH 4.5 to pH 10.0.

## 2.5 **Solvents And Other Organic Liquids**

There shall be no free layer (whether floating or settled) of solvents or organic liquids.

## 2.6 **Emulsions Of Paint, Latex, Adhesive, Rubber, Plastic**

- (a) here such emulsions are not treatable these may be discharged into the sewer subject to the total suspended solids not exceeding 1000 g/m<sup>3</sup> or the concentration agreed with the Council.
- (b) The Council may determine that the need exists for pre-treatment of such emulsions if they consider that Trade Waste containing emulsions unreasonably interferes with the operation of the Council treatment plant eg. reduces % UVT (ultra violet transmission).
- (c) Such emulsions of both treatable and non-treatable types, shall be discharged to the sewer only at a concentration and pH range that prevents coagulation and blockage at the mixing zone in the public sewer.

## 2.7 **Radioactivity**

Radioactivity levels shall not exceed National Radiation Laboratory Guidelines.

## 2.8 **Colour**

No waste shall have colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge to be coloured to the extent that it impairs wastewater treatment processes or compromises the treated sewage discharge consent.

# 3. **CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

## 3.1 **pH Value**

The pH shall be between 6.0 and 10.0 at all times.

## 3.2 **Organic Strength**

- 3.2.1 The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>) of any waste may require to be restricted where the capacity for receiving and treating BOD<sub>5</sub> is limited. A BOD<sub>5</sub> restriction may be related to Mass Limits. Where there is no COUNCIL treatment system for organic removal the BOD<sub>5</sub> shall not exceed 1000 g/m<sup>3</sup>. For Significant Industry this may be reduced to 600 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

**NOTE** – For biological process inhibiting compounds see table 5 in the Guidelines for Sewerage Systems: Acceptance of Trade Wastes (industrial waste).

## 3.2 **Maximum Concentrations**

The Maximum Concentrations permissible for the chemical characteristics of an acceptable discharge are set out in table 1A.1, table 1A.2 and table 1A.3.

**TABLE 1A.1 GENERAL CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

(Mass limits may be imposed, refer to 22.12.2)

**Characteristic Maximum Concentration**

	<b>(g/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>
MBAS (Methylene blue active substances)	500
Ammonia (measured as N)	
– free ammonia	50
– ammonium salts	200
Kjeldahl Nitrogen	150
Total Phosphorus (as P)	50
Sulphate (measured as SO <sub>4</sub> )	500 1500 (with good mixing)
Sulphite (measured as SO <sub>2</sub> )	15
Sulphide	
– as H <sub>2</sub> S on acidification	5
Chlorine (measured as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	
– free chlorine	3
– hypochlorite	30
Dissolved aluminium	100
Dissolved iron	100
Boron (as B)	25
Bromine (as Br <sub>2</sub> )	5
Fluoride (as F)	30
Cyanide	
– weak acid dissociable (as CN)	5

**TABLE 1A.2 HEAVY METALS**

(Mass limits may be imposed, refer to 22.12.2)

**Metal Maximum Concentration**

	<b>(g/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>
Manganese	20
Mercury	0.05
Molybdenum	10
Nickel	10
Selenium	10
Silver	2
Thallium	10
Tin	20
Zinc	10

## **TABLE 1A.3 – ORGANIC COMPOUNDS AND PESTICIDES**

(Mass limits may be imposed, refer to 22.12.2)

### **Compound Maximum Concentration**

	<b>(g/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>
Formaldehyde (as HCHO)	50
Phenolic Compounds (as phenols) excluding Chlorinated Phenols	50
Chlorinated Phenols	0.02
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	30
Halogenated Aliphatic Compounds	1
Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	5
Polycyclic (or polynuclear) Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	0.05
Halogenated Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HAHs)	0.002
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	0.002
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	0.002 each
Pesticides (general) (includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and excludes organophosphate, organochlorine and any pesticides not registered for use in New Zealand)	0.2 in total
Organophosphate Pesticides	0.1
Antimony	10
Arsenic	5
Barium	10
Beryllium	0.005
Cadmium	0.5
Chromium	5
Cobalt	10
Copper	10
Lead	10

## **SCHEDULE 1B PROHIBITED CHARACTERISTICS**

### **1.1 Introduction**

This schedule defines Prohibited Trade Wastes.

### **1.2 Prohibited Characteristics**

1.2.1 Any discharge has prohibited characteristics if it has any solid liquid or gaseous matters or any combination or mixture of such matters which by themselves or in combination with any other matters will immediately or in the course of time:

- (a) Interfere with the free flow of sewage in the Sewerage System;
- (b) Damage any part of the Sewerage System;
- (c) In any way, directly or indirectly, cause the quality of the treated sewage or residual Biosolids and other solids from any Sewage treatment plant in the catchment to which the waste was discharged to breach the conditions of a Consent issued under the Resource Management Act, or water right, permit or other governing legislation;
- (d) Prejudice the occupational health and safety risks faced by sewerage workers;
- (e) After treatment be toxic to fish, animals or plant life in the receiving waters;
- (f) Cause malodorous gases or substances to form which are of a nature or sufficient quantity to create a public nuisance; or
- (g) Have a colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge from any Sewage treatment plant to receiving waters to be coloured.

- 1.2.2 A discharge has prohibited characteristics if it has any characteristic which exceeds the concentration or other limits specified in Schedule 1A unless specifically approved for that particular consent.
- 1.2.3 A discharge has a prohibited characteristic if it has any amount of:
- (a) Harmful solids, including dry solid wastes and materials which combine with water to form a cemented mass;
  - (b) Liquid, solid or gas which could be flammable or explosive in the wastes, including oil, fuel, solvents (except as allowed for in Schedule 1A), calcium carbide, and any other material which is capable of giving rise to fire or explosion hazards either spontaneously or in combination with sewage;
  - (c) Asbestos;
  - (d) The following organo-metal compounds:  
Tin (as tributyl and other organotin compounds);
  - (e) Any organochlorine pesticides;
  - (f) Genetic wastes, as follows:  
All wastes that contain or are likely to contain material from a genetically modified organism that is not in accordance with an approval under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act. The material concerned may be from premises where the genetic modification of any organism is conducted or where a genetically modified organism is processed;
  - (g) Any health care waste prohibited for discharge to a Sewerage System by NZS 4304 or any pathological or histological wastes; or
  - (h) Radioactivity levels in excess of the National Radiation Laboratory Guidelines.