
ASHBURTON DISTRICT COUNCIL BYLAWS

CHAPTER 17 - TRADE WASTES BYLAW

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DATE OF COMMENCEMENT

This bylaw comes into force on 1 July 2013.

INTRODUCTION

1700 Purpose of the Bylaw. The purpose of the Ashburton District Trade Wastes bylaw is to control and monitor trade waste discharges into public sewers in order to:

- (a) Protect the public from nuisance;
- (b) Protect, promote and maintain public health and safety;
- (c) Protect the environment;
- (d) Promote cleaner production;
- (e) Protect the sewerage system infrastructure;
- (f) Protect sewerage system workers;
- (g) Ensure compliance with discharge consent conditions;
- (h) Protect the stormwater system. Reticulated sewerage is less likely to cause mixing with stormwater than on-site disposal methods which can cause unacceptable mixing of effluent with stormwater and groundwater;
- (i) Protect the stormwater system (from spillages);
- (j) Provide a basis for monitoring discharges from industry and trade premises;
- (k) Provide a basis for charging trade waste users of the public sewerage system to cover the cost of conveying, treating and disposing of or reusing their wastes;
- (l) Ensure that the costs of treatment and disposal are shared fairly between trade waste and domestic dischargers;
- (m) Encourage waste minimisation;
- (n) Encourage water conservation.

SCOPE

1701 The bylaw provides for the:

- (a) Acceptance of long-term, intermittent, or temporary discharge of trade waste to the sewerage system;
- (b) Establishment of three grades of trade waste: permitted, conditional and prohibited;
- (c) Evaluation of individual trade waste discharges against specified criteria;
- (d) Correct storage of materials in order to protect the sewerage and stormwater systems from spillage;

- (e) Installation of flow meters, samplers or other devices to measure flow and quality of the trade waste discharge;
- (f) Pre-treatment of waste before it is accepted for discharge to the sewerage system;
- (g) Sampling and monitoring of trade waste discharges to ensure compliance with the bylaw;
- (h) Council to accept or refuse a trade waste discharge;
- (i) Charges to be set to cover the cost of conveying, treating and disposing of, or reusing, trade waste and the associated costs of administration and monitoring;
- (j) Administrative mechanisms for the operation of the bylaw; and
- (k) Establishment of waste minimization and management programmes (including sludges) for trade waste producers.

COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER ACTS

1702 Nothing in this bylaw will derogate from any of the provisions of the Health Act 1956, the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992, the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), the Building Act 2004, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) and its regulations or any other relevant statutory or regulatory requirements including Canterbury Regional Council and any Ashburton District Council policies and procedures. Any person discharging into the sewerage system must comply with the requirements of any relevant legislation.

APPLICATION OF THE BYLAW

1703 This bylaw will apply to all trade premises (non residential premises/activities) within the Council District where trade waste is discharged or sought or likely to be discharged to the sewerage system operated by the Council or its agents. The bylaw will also apply to tankered waste collected for the purpose of discharge to the sewerage systems operated by the Council or its agents.

1703.1 Pursuant to Section 196 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act or 'LGA') the Council may refuse to accept any type of trade waste which is not in accordance with this bylaw.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE

1704 No person shall discharge, or allow to be discharged, any trade waste to the sewer except in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw or a consent granted under this bylaw.

1704.1 No person shall do or omit to do anything whereby wastewater with a prohibited characteristic is discharged into the sewer.

DEFINITIONS

1705 In this bylaw, one gender includes all genders and the singular includes the plural.

In this bylaw, and in every resolution, special consultative procedure, consent or other decision passed or made pursuant to its provisions, the following definitions apply, unless the context otherwise requires:

ACCEPTABLE DISCHARGE means a wastewater with physical and chemical characteristics which comply with Schedule 1 of this bylaw.

ACCESS POINT is a place where access may be made to a private drain for inspection (including sampling or measurement), cleaning or maintenance.

ACT means the Local Government Act 1974 and 2002.

ANALYST means a testing laboratory approved in writing by an authorised officer on behalf of the Council.

APPROVAL OR APPROVED means approved in writing by the Council, either by resolution of the Council or by an officer of the Council authorised for that purpose.

AUTHORISED OFFICER means any officer appointed by the Council as an enforcement officer under S. 177 of the Act as an enforcement officer with powers of entry as prescribed by Sections 171-174 of the Act.

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD), by default refers to the carbonaceous BOD (CBOD), meaning the amount of dissolved oxygen used by substances (excluding TKN) within wastewater over a given time at a set temperature, normally tested for a 5 day period at 20°C.

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND TREATMENT CHARGE is the charge for receiving, treating, reusing and disposing of wastes that cause biochemical oxygen demand in the trade waste.

BIOSOLIDS means a sewage or sewage sludge derived from a sewage treatment plant that has been treated and/or stabilised to the extent that it is able to be safely and beneficially applied to land. Biosolids includes products containing biosolids (e.g. composts and blended products).

CHARACTERISTIC means any of the physical, biological or chemical characteristics of a trade waste referred to in Schedules 1 and 2 and may include the level of a characteristic.

CLEANER PRODUCTION means the implementation on trade premises, of effective operations, methods and processes appropriate to reduce or eliminate the quantity and toxicity of wastes.

CONDENSING WATER OR COOLING WATER means any water used in any trade, industry, or commercial process or operation in such a manner that it does not take up matter into solution or suspension.

CONDITIONAL TRADE WASTE means trade waste that has, or is likely to have, characteristics which exceed any of the characteristics defined in Schedule 1, but which does not have any prohibited characteristics as defined in Schedule 2. A conditional trade waste may include characteristics outside these requirements, as provided for in clause S1.1 in Schedule 1.

A conditional trade waste also means any trade waste that is not a permitted or prohibited trade waste.

CONSENT means a “conditional” consent in writing authorising an owner or occupier to discharge trade wastes to the Sewer.

CONSENT HOLDER means the person who has obtained a consent to discharge or direct the manner of discharge of trade waste from any premises to the Council’s sewerage system, and includes any person who does any act on behalf or with the express or implied consent of the consent holder (whether for reward or not) and any licensee of the consent holder.

CONTAMINANT includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy or heat –

- (a) When discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or
- (b) When discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged; or as described or contained in the RMA and HSNO Acts.

CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES means those procedures developed and used to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the actual and/or potential adverse effects of these activities on the environment from an unexpected or unscheduled event resulting in discharge, or potential discharge of contaminants into the sewerage system.

COUNCIL means the Ashburton District Council or any officer authorised to exercise the authority of council.

DISCHARGE means a discharge of trade waste into the sewerage system whether directly or indirectly.

DISCHARGER means any person including a consent holder that discharges trade waste into the sewerage system.

DISCHARGE DAYS means the number of days, trade wastes are discharged from premises during a charge period.

DISCHARGE MANAGEMENT PLAN means a plan specifying responsibilities for monitoring, programming and controlling the sources of trade waste from the premises, so that the discharge to the sewer system complies with the Council's requirements.

DISCONNECTION means the physical cutting and sealing of the drain from premises.

DISTRICT means Ashburton District.

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER/DOMESTIC SEWAGE means foul water (with or without matter in solution or suspension therein) discharged from premises used solely for residential purposes or wastes of the same character discharged from other premises but does not include a wastewater which has characteristics that would require a consent to be obtained under this bylaw.

DRAIN means that section of drain between the trade premises and the point of discharge through which trade wastes are conveyed to the Sewer from the premises. This drain is owned and maintained by the owner or occupier.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM means a system that organises the way businesses manage their activities so they can demonstrate consistent environmental performance with an emphasis on continual improvement as well as compliance with environmental objectives dictated by law and local regulations.

FEES AND CHARGES means the fees and charges determined by council from time to time in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for services provided by the council associated with the discharge of trade wastes.

FOUL WATER means the discharge from any sanitary fixtures.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS means raw material, products or wastes containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable, or explosive materials, or any material which when mixed with the wastewater stream is likely to generate toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive materials in quantities likely to be dangerous, or any other material likely to be deleterious to the council sewer or the health and safety of council staff and the public; or any hazardous substance as defined in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

MANAGEMENT PLAN means the plan for management of trade waste operations on the premises, and may include provision for cleaner production, waste minimization, monitoring and recording of discharges, contingency management procedures, and any relevant industry Code of Practice.

SERVICE DELIVERY MANAGER means the officer appointed for the time being to the position of Trade Waste Management Manager, and includes any person authorised to act in that behalf; or the officer appointed by resolution of the Council to administer the powers of the Trade Waste Management Manager.

MASS LIMIT means the total mass of any characteristic that may be discharged to the Sewer over any stated period from any single point of discharge or collectively from several points of discharge.

MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION means the peak concentration that may be discharged at any instant in time.

METER means any device or apparatus for measuring flow.

OCCUPIER means the person occupying trade premises from which a trade waste discharge is made.

OWNER means the person owning the property from which a trade wastes discharge is made.

PERMITTED TRADE WASTE means a trade waste that meets the characteristics defined in Schedule 1 of this bylaw.

PERSON includes a natural person, corporation sole and also a body of persons whether incorporated or unincorporated.

POINT OF DISCHARGE is the point where a private drain connects in to the public sewer or the boundary between council sewerage system and a private drain, but for the purposes of monitoring, sampling and analysis will be as agreed with the discharger.

PREMISES means either:

- (a) A property or allotment which is held under a separate certificate of title or for which a separate certificate of title may be issued, or
- (b) A building or part of a building that has been defined as an individual unit by a cross-lease, unit title or company lease and for which a certificate of title is available, or
- (c) Any building or part of a building which is separately leased or occupied, or
- (d) Any place from which trade wastes are discharged.

PRE-TREATMENT means any processing of trade waste designed to reduce or vary any characteristic in a waste before discharge to the sewerage system in order to comply with a trade waste consent.

PRIVATE DRAIN means that section of drain between the premises and the point of connection to the sewerage system. A private drain is owned and maintained by the owner or occupier.

PROHIBITED TRADE WASTES means trade waste that has any characteristics of wastewater defined in Schedule 2 of this bylaw.

SANITARY FIXTURE means any fixture which is intended to be used for sanitation, including but limited to fixtures used for washing and or excretion.

SANITARY APPLIANCES means any appliance used for sanitation including machines for washing dishes and clothes.

SEWAGE means foul water and may include trade waste.

SEWAGE SLUDGE means the solid material settled out from wastewater during the treatment process.

SEWERAGE / WASTEWATER SYSTEM means the system operated by the council for the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage and trade wastes including sewer pumping stations, storage tanks, treatment plants, outfalls and disposal systems and related structures.

SEWER means the parts of the sewerage system including the sewer lateral connection that carry away domestic wastewater or trade waste from a point of discharge.

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRY means an industry the council has determined is significant for the purposes of this bylaw by reference to the discharge and the volumes to be discharged in accordance with this bylaw.

STORMWATER means all surface water run-off resulting from precipitation.

TANKERED WASTE is water or other liquid, including waste matter in solution or suspension, which is conveyed by vehicle for disposal, excluding domestic sewage discharged directly from house buses, caravans, buses and similar vehicles.

TEMPORARY DISCHARGE means any discharge of an intermittent or short duration. Such discharges include the short-term discharge of an unusual waste from premises subject to an existing consent and:

- (a) Discharge of tankered waste to a designated point in the sewer; or
- (b) A new discharge for a defined period not exceeding 12 months; or
- (c) Changed characteristics exceeding those permitted in a trade waste consent.

TELARC means Testing Laboratory Registration Council.

TKM means Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen which is organic and ammonia Nitrogen.

TRADE PREMISES means:

- (a) Any premises used or intended to be used for any industrial, commercial or trade purpose; or
- (b) Any premises used or intended to be used for the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or for other waste management purposes, or used for composting organic materials; or
- (c) Any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial, commercial or trade process;

- (d) Any other premises discharging other than domestic sewage to the sewerage system; and includes any land or premises wholly or mainly used for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

TRADE WASTE is any liquid or gas, with or without matter in suspension or solution, that is or may be discharged from a trade premises to the Council's sewerage system in the course of any trade, commercial or industrial process or operation, or in the course of any activity or operation of a like nature; and may include condensing or cooling waters; stormwater which cannot be practically separated, or domestic sewage.

WASTEWATER means water or other liquid, including waste matter in solution or suspension, discharged from premises to a sewer.

WASTEWATER AUTHORITY (WWA) means the operational unit of Council responsible for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater, including its authorised agents.

WASTEWATER SYSTEM means councils public sewer system, and all its component parts.

WORKING DAY means any day of the week other than:

- (a) A Saturday, a Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, the Sovereign's birthday, Labour Day; and
- (b) A day in the period commencing with the 25th day of December in a year and ending with the 2nd day of January in the following year.

VOLUME CHARGE is the charge for reticulating, receiving, treating, reusing and disposing of trade wastes.

1705.1 The following abbreviations are used in the document.

°C	degrees Celsius
B	boron
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
Br ₂	bromine
Cl ₂	chlorine
CN	cyanide
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
F	fluoride
FOGs	fats, oils and greases
g/m ³	grams per cubic metre
GST	goods and services tax
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulphide
hr	hour
kg/day	kilogram per day
L	litre
L/s	litre per second
LGA	Local Government Act 2002
LTCCP	long term council community plan
m ³	cubic metre
max.	maximum

mg/L	milligram per litre
mL/L	millilitre per litre
mm	millimetres
MSDS	material safety data sheets
N	nitrogen
P	phosphorus
pH	measure of acidity/alkalinity
s	second
s.	section
s. s	sections
SO ₄	sulphate
SUS	suspended solids concentration
UV	ultra violet
UVT	ultra violet transmission

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADE WASTE DISCHARGES

1706 Trade waste discharges shall be classified as one of the following types:

- (a) Permitted: A notice of Registration and Permitted Category Classification to Discharge Trade Waste is needed for trade waste discharges where the following conditions are met, however the Council reserves the right to inspect all discharges. The trade waste shall not:
- (i) Exceed a flow of 2m³ per day; and highest discharge rate of 1 L/s.
 - (ii) Contain concentrations of constituents that are significantly different from domestic sewage.
 - (iii) Contain any other significant contaminants.

Advisory Note: Domestic sewage typically contains suspended solids of 200 g/m³; and BOD5 of 250 g/m³.

- (b) Conditional: A notice of written Conditional Consent to Discharge Trade Wastes is needed for discharges of trade wastes, including temporary discharges, where the trade waste is neither permitted under (a) nor prohibited under (c).

Trade wastes with prohibited characteristics may be able to obtain a temporary consent. A consent will not necessarily be granted, and, if granted, may be subject to conditions.

- (c) Prohibited – A trade waste shall not be discharged into the Sewer if it contains one or more of the prohibited characteristics in Schedule 2.

STANDARDS

1707 A reference to any New Zealand Standard made pursuant to the Standards Act 1988 shall include any standard made in substitution for the standard referred to in the bylaw.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE BYLAW

1708 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 and any consent granted by the Council;
- (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 allowed by a conditional consent; or
- (d) Add or permit the addition of stormwater to any trade waste which discharges into the sewerage system unless allowed by a conditional consent.

1708.1 In the event of failure to comply with Clauses 1708 (a) – (d) Council may physically prevent any unauthorised discharge to the sewerage system.

1708.2 Storage, transport, handling and use of hazardous materials:

- (a) All persons on trade premises will take all reasonable steps to prevent the accidental entry of any hazardous materials from entry into the sewerage system as result of leakage, spillage or other mishap.
- (b) No person will store, transport, handle or use, or cause to be stored, transported, handled or used any hazardous materials in a manner that may cause the material to enter the sewerage system and cause harmful effects.
- (c) The discharge of trade waste in accordance with this bylaw does not have any effect or any obligation under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 or the Resource Management Act 1991.

1708.3 Offence to Cause or Allow Unauthorised Discharge:

- (a) Every occupier or consent holder of trade premises commits an offence against this bylaw who, without authorisation in accordance with this bylaw, by any act or omission, causes or allows the entry into the sewage system of any hazardous substance or any:
 - (i) Matter containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable or explosive materials; or
 - (ii) Matter likely to generate toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive materials in quantities likely to be hazardous when mixed with waste water; or
 - (iii) Matter containing biological or infectious waste likely to be injurious to the health and safety of council staff, contractors or the public; or

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- (iv) Matter likely to be injurious to the health and safety of council staff, contractors, or the public; or
 - (v) Matter likely to be harmful to the sewerage system.
- (b) Every contractor, employee and agent of every occupier of trade premises commits an offence who, without authorisation in accordance with this bylaw, causes the entry into the sewerage system of any hazardous substance or any:
- (i) Matter containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable or explosive materials; or
 - (ii) Matter likely to generate toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive materials in quantities likely to be hazardous when mixed with wastewater; or
 - (iii) Matter containing biological or infectious waste likely to be injurious to the health and safety of council staff, contractors, or the public; or
 - (iv) Matter likely to be injurious to the health and safety of council staff, contractors, or the public; or
 - (v) Matter likely to be harmful to the sewerage system.
- (c) No person may store, transport, handle or use, or cause to be stored, transported, handled or used any hazardous substance, or any matter listed in Section 1708.3 (a) and (b) in a manner that may allow that matter to enter the sewerage system and cause any harmful effect to the sewerage system or the receiving environment, or people or animals.

NON ACCEPTANCE OF TRADE WASTE

- 1709** The Council may decline the acceptance of any trade waste. No application for a trade waste consent will be granted where the trade waste discharge would contain, or is likely to contain, characteristics which are prohibited unless the prohibited characteristic can be treated so as to allow a conditional trade waste consent to be granted.

REGISTRATION OF ALL DISCHARGERS

- 1710** All Dischargers, including permitted dischargers, must be registered with the Council. For permitted dischargers such registration shall be in a form prescribed by the Council. For conditional trade wastes the consent itself will serve as the required registration.

APPLYING FOR A CONSENT

- 1711** Trade Wastes Consent Application.
- 1711.1** Every owner or occupier of trade premises who wishes to:
- (a) Make a conditional discharge into the sewer; or

- (b) Vary the characteristics of a consented trade waste; or
- (c) Vary the conditions of a consent to discharge that has previously been granted;

shall complete an application form.

- 1711.3** Whether the owner or the occupier of a trade premises is the most appropriate party to make an application will depend on the circumstances. The Council reserves the right to decline an application from the party it considers less appropriate, and require an application from the appropriate party, and it will base that decision on the nature of the trade premises and/or the characteristics of the discharge.
- 1711.4** Where the trade premises produce trade waste from more than one process, a separate process trade waste description sheet shall be included for each process in any application for trade waste discharge.
- 1711.5** The applicant shall ensure that the information in the application and every other document submitted is correct and that the person completing the application is properly authorised.
- 1711.6** The Council may, at its discretion, require an application to be accompanied by a draft Discharge Management Plan.
- 1711.7** Any temporary discharge shall be applied for as a “Temporary discharge”.
- 1711.8** It is an offence to include any inaccurate or misleading information in an application for consent to discharge trade waste.

APPLICATION FEE

- 1712** Every application shall be accompanied by the trade waste application fee in accordance with the Council’s schedule of rates and charges.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- 1713** On receipt of the application, including the application fee, the Council shall acknowledge the application in writing within 10 working days of its receipt. Further information may be required as part of this receipt of information and any delay by the applicant in supplying this information may affect the processing of the consent, but the Council shall process as much of the application as possible while it awaits the further information.

INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 1714** On the receipt of any application the Council at its discretion, may:

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- (a) Require the applicant to submit any additional information which it considers necessary to reach an informed decision, and
 - (b) Require an application to be supported by an independent and external auditor to verify any or all information supplied by the applicant, and/or a “Discharge Management Plan” which may form part of an Environmental Management System, and
 - (c) Where there is doubt about the volume and characteristics of the discharge, have the discharge investigated and analysed at the applicant’s expense in an IANZ-accredited test laboratory or another laboratory approved in writing by the Council.

CONSIDERATION OF AN APPLICATION

1715 On receipt of an application complying with this bylaw and/or all requirements under clause 1714 above, the Council shall, after considering the matters in clause 1716 do one of the following within 20 working days:

- (a) Decline the application in writing with the reasons for that refusal; or
- (b) Grant the application with or without such conditions as the Council considers appropriate.

Granting a consent or permitting any discharge under this bylaw does not relieve the discharger from any obligations to obtain any other consent or permission for the discharge under any other statutory requirement or obligation of the discharger.

CRITERIA FOR CONSIDERATION

1716 In considering any application for a trade waste consent to discharge from any trade premises into the sewer 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 in relation to:

- (a) The health and safety of Council staff and the public;
- (b) The limits and/or maximum values for characteristics of trade waste as specified in Schedule 1 of this bylaw;
- (c) The extent to which the trade waste may react with other trade waste or domestic wastewater to produce an undesirable effect, e.g. settlement of solids, production of odours, accelerated corrosion and deterioration of the sewage system;
- (d) The flows and velocities in the sewer, or sewers and the material or construction of the sewer;
- (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;

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- (g) The timing and balancing of flows into the sewerage system;
 - (h) The effect of the trade waste discharge on the ultimate receiving environment;
 - (i) The conditions on resource consents for the sewerage system and the residuals from it;
 - (j) The possibility of unscheduled, unexpected or accidental events and the degree of risk these could cause to humans, the sewerage system and the environment;
 - (k) Consideration for other existing or future discharges;
 - (l) The amenability of the trade waste to pre-treatment;
 - (m) Any existing pre-treatment works on the premises and the potential for their future use;
 - (n) Cleaner production techniques and waste minimization practices;
 - (o) The requirements and limitations related to sewage sludge disposal and reuse;
 - (p) The control of stormwater;
 - (q) Any Management Plan;
 - (r) Tankered waste being discharged at an approved location;
 - (s) Any statutory requirements relating to the discharge of raw or treated waste water into the environment, the disposal of sewage sludges, beneficial use of biosolids and any discharge to air, including compliance with any resource consent or discharge permit.

REVIEW OF DECISION

- 1717** If any person is dissatisfied with any decision by an authorised Officer made under this bylaw, that person may, by notice delivered to the Chief Executive Officer of the Council not later than 20 working days after the decision by the authorised officer is served upon that person, request the Chief Executive Officer to review any such decision and such a decision will be final. Nothing in this clause will affect any right of appeal or review available at law.

CONSENT CONDITIONS

- 1718** Nature of Conditions.

- 1718.1** Any conditional trade waste consent to discharge may be granted subject to such conditions as the Council may impose, including but not limited to:
- (a) The particular part of the sewer 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;

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- (c) The maximum limit or permissible range of any specified characteristics of the discharge, including mass limits determined in accordance with clause 1721 and concentration limits as in Schedule 1;
 - (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 and maintenance at the applicant's expense of screens, grease traps, silt traps or other pre-treatment works to prevent or control the discharge of solids or grease to the sewer;
 - (h) The amount, if any, of cooling water, condensing water or stormwater which cannot practically be separated from trade wastes, that may be included with the discharge;
 - (i) The provision at the applicant's expense of further treatment to reduce the load on the district's treatment plant and/or to improve the quality and reduce the quantity of the trade waste;
 - (j) The provision and implementation of a cleaner production programme;
 - (k) The provision and maintenance at the applicant's expense of inspection chambers, manholes or other apparatus or devices to provide reasonable access to drains for sampling and inspection;
 - (l) A sampling and testing programme and flow measurement requirements; the stipulation of which of the methods set out in clause 1722 and 1723 are to be used for measuring flow rates and taking samples of the discharge for use in determining the trade waste charges applicable to that discharge;
 - (m) The provision and maintenance at the applicant's expense 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;
 - (n) The provision and maintenance, at the applicant'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;
 - (o) 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;
 - (p) The provision and implementation of a Management Plan;
 - (q) Waste minimisation and management;
 - (r) Cleaner production techniques;
 - (s) Third party treatment, carriage, discharge or disposal of by-products of pre-treatment of trade waste (including sewage sludge disposal);

- (t) The amount, if any, of cooling water, condensing water or stormwater which cannot practically be separated from trade wastes, that may be included with the discharge.

DURATION

1719 Subject to clauses 1735 and 1736 of this bylaw, trade waste consents granted under this bylaw shall be for a term not exceeding two years, but at its discretion the Council may grant a consent for a term up to ten years if:

- (a) The nature of the trade activity, or the process design and/or management of the premises are such that the applicant has demonstrated the ability to meet the conditions of the trade waste consent during its term; and
- (b) Cleaner production techniques are being used effectively, or in the opinion of the Council a significant investment in cleaner production equipment or techniques has been made; and
- (c) In the opinion of the Council significant investment in pre-treatment facilities has been made.

TECHNICAL REVIEW AND VARIATION

1720 The holder of a trade waste consent may at any time during the term of a consent, by written application to the Council, seek to vary any condition of the consent.

1720.1 The Council may, at any time during the term of a trade waste consent, by written notice to the consent holder, vary any condition to such extent as the Council considers necessary to meet any new resource consent or consent condition imposed on the discharge from the Council's treatment plant, or with any other legal requirements imposed on the Council.

1720.2 The Council may serve notice at any time on a consent holder of its intention to review the conditions of a trade wastes consent having regard to the criteria set out in clause 1716. Following such a review the Council may then, by three months written notice to the consent holder, vary any condition of the consent. The reasons for the review may include but not be limited to the following:

- (a) Non-compliance with a consent or this bylaw
- (b) Accidental spills or incidents
- (c) Changes to the councils resource consents authorising the sewerage system and disposal of sewage
- (d) Changes to the councils environmental policies
- (e) The existence of any legal obligations on council

1720.3 A notice under clause 1720.2

-
- (a) Shall advise the consent holder of the conditions of the consent which are the subject of review; and
 - (b) Shall state the reasons for the review; and
 - (c) Shall specify the information which the consent authority took into account when making its decision to review the consent; and
 - (d) May propose new consent conditions; and
 - (e) Shall advise the consent holder of when the new conditions shall come into operation.

1720.4 Temporary consents may be granted in accordance with clause 1720.2 of the bylaw.

MASS LIMITS

1721 Mass Limits.

1721.1 A trade waste consent may impose conditions on a trade waste discharge by specifying mass limits for any characteristic. When setting mass limits for a particular characteristic the Council shall consider:

- (a) Conditions in the sewer near the point of discharge and elsewhere;
- (b) The extent to which the available industrial capacity was used in the last financial year and is expected to be used in the forthcoming year;
- (c) Whether or not the applicant has established to the satisfaction of the Council a programme to achieve cleaner production outcomes within a satisfactory period;
- (d) 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;
- (e) Any requirements on the Council to reduce the pollutant discharge of the sewer;
- (f) 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 sewer;
- (g) The total mass of the characteristic allowable in the sewer, and the proportion (if any) to be reserved for future needs;
- (h) Whether or not there is an interaction with other characteristics which increases or decreases the effect of either characteristic on the sewer, treatment plant or disposal system; and
- (i) Health and safety of people and the effect on the final receiving environment of the particular characteristic and the requirements of any discharge consent conditions.

FLOW METERING

- 1722** Flow metering shall be required:
- (a) When there is not an identifiable relationship between a metered water supply to the premises, and the discharge of trade waste; or
 - (b) When the consent holder and the Council cannot agree on a suitable method of flow estimation; or
 - (c) When the discharge represents a significant proportion of the total discharge received by the sewerage system; or
 - (d) Where the Council decides there is a need for the continuous reading of flow.
- 1722.1** The consent holder shall be responsible for the supply, installation 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.
- 1722.2** 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.
- 1722.3** Meters shall be located in a position which is readily accessible for reading and maintenance, and as close as practicable to the point of discharge.
- 1722.4** The consent holder shall arrange for calibration of the flow metering equipment and instrumentation by an agency approved by the Council in accordance with NZS 10012: Part 1 upon installation and at least once a year thereafter to ensure performance within $\pm 10\%$ of its reading. A copy of independent certification of each calibration result shall be submitted to the Council for its approval.
- 1722.5** Should any meter, after being calibrated, be found to register a greater or lesser discharge than the quantity of trade waste actually passed, the Council may make an adjustment in accordance with the results shown by such tests backdated for a period at the discretion of the Council but not exceeding 12 months, and the consent holder shall pay a greater or lesser amount according to such adjustment.

MONITORING

- 1723** The Council shall audit and monitor the compliance of the consent holder in discharging trade wastes under the terms of the consent, and the details of the monitoring done shall be at the discretion of the Council. All such monitoring shall be at the expense of the consent holder.
- 1723.1** If required by the consent holder, all samples taken by the Council shall be split as follows:

- (a) On completion of sampling each of the samples or the composite sample(s) as the case may be, shall be divided into 3 equal parts,; and
- (b) The first portion delivered to the consent holder, and
- (c) The second and third portions delivered to an authorised officer of the Council.

1723.2 Where any portion of the sample or composite sample is to be delivered in accordance with this bylaw, it shall be delivered within 4 hours of the sample being completed.

1723.3 The third portion of the sample shall be retained on behalf of the Council for a minimum period of 20 working days from the date of receipt, and in such a manner which preserves as far as is reasonably possible the characteristics of the sample being tested.

1723.4 Any analysis shall use the test method and be conducted by an IANZ-accredited test laboratory or another laboratory approved in writing by the Council.

1723.5 The frequency of samples shall be as determined by the Council.
As a general guide:

Flow m ³ /d	Frequency of Sampling
0-5	1 per year
5-30	2-3 per year
30-100	4-6 per year
>100	Council to determine as special case

Sampling shall be carried out at the time of the year that the trade waste discharge produces the greatest effect (whether flow or strength). Successive samples shall be taken on different days of the week, where possible.

ESTIMATING DISCHARGE

1724 For the purposes of charging, where meters as defined in clause 1722 or monitoring as in clause 1723 are not warranted, and this decision shall be at the Council's discretion, the Council may agree on discharge rates and waste characteristics on such bases as seem reasonable.

1724.1 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 four billing periods charged to the consent holder) and the consent holder shall pay according to such estimate. However when, by reason of a large variation of discharge due to seasonal or other causes, the average of the previous four billing periods would be an unreasonable estimate of the discharge the Council may take into consideration other evidence for the purpose of arriving at a

reasonable estimate, and the consent holder shall pay according to such estimate.

- 1724.2** Where, in the judgment 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 the discharge as provided in clause 1724.1.

DILUTION

- 1725** The consent holder shall not (unless approved by the Council) add, or permit the addition of, any water whatsoever to any wastewater stream solely in order to vary the level of any characteristic of the waste.

TANKERED WASTE

- 1726** Tankered wastes shall not be discharged into the Ashburton District Council's sewerage system by any Person unless they hold a consent to discharge domestic septic tank or industrial wastes.

The Ashburton District Council may accept tankered waste 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) Give 24 hour notice for the disposal of waste other than that sourced from domestic septic tanks
- (c) Material safety data sheets (MSDS) must be supplied to the Ashburton District Council detailing the contents of a waste.
- (d) Be tested to determine its 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.
- (e) Not be picked up and transported to the disposal site until appropriate arrangements and method for disposal have been determined by the Ashburton District Council.
- (f) To prevent cross-contamination between tanker loads, the tanker should be thoroughly washed prior to collecting a load for disposal into the sewerage system.
- (g) Must comply with the Liquid and Hazardous Wastes Code of Practice.

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 Ashburton District Council's Sewerage System other than the prescribed location will be in breach of the bylaw.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

- 1727** Precautions.

1727.1 All persons in trade premises shall take precautions to prevent the accidental entry of material into the Sewer. This includes taking all reasonable steps to ensure that no raw materials, products, stored wastes or other materials, including hazardous materials, can enter a Sewer.

1727.2 Accidents. The consent holder shall inform a Trade Wastes Officer of the Council immediately on discovery of any accident, unauthorised discharge or incident including spills or process mishaps which may cause a breach of its trade waste consent in particular, or this bylaw in general. This requirement is in addition to any other notification to be given.

FEES AND CHARGES

1728 The Council may from time to time by resolution fix fees and charges payable under this bylaw.

1728.1 Trade waste fees. Trade waste fees shall not exceed the reasonable costs incurred with respect to the following matters:

- (a) Processing applications; and
- (b) Administering the consent; and
- (c) Undertaking investigations; and
- (d) Receiving, transporting, treating, reusing, and disposing of the trade waste; and
- (e) Providing the facilities to receive, treat, reuse and dispose of the trade waste; and
- (f) Undertaking monitoring; and
- (g) Any other activities involved in achieving the purpose of this bylaw as set out in clause 1700.

1728.2 Trade Waste Charges. Trade waste charges are outlined in Schedule 3 but in general terms:

The amount payable in respect of a particular conditional trade waste discharge shall be the sum of:

- (a) Any applicable one-off and annual fees; and
- (b) The excess volume charge; and
- (c) The excess biochemical oxygen demand treatment charge, and

for a permitted trade waste:

- (a) One-off registration fee and annual administration and inspection charge.

DISCHARGE DAYS

- 1729** Discharge shall be assumed to occur every day of the year, unless the applicant states otherwise in the trade waste application. The number of discharge days in a charge period shall be either:
- (a) For those discharges which are on annual charges, the number as set out in the notice of consent to discharge; or
 - (b) For those discharges which are on quarterly charges, one quarter of the number as set out in the notice of consent to discharge;
- but where an authorised officer has reasonable cause to believe discharges are occurring on additional days, the number shall include a reasonable assessment of the number of such additional days.

INVOICING

- 1730** All charges for minor consented trade waste discharges (i.e. generally those discharges with a volume discharged of less than 5 m³ per day and without any significant contaminants) will be invoiced annually. The consent holder shall pay this invoice by the 20th day of the month following receipt of the invoice.
- 1730.1** All charges for other consented trade waste discharges shall be invoiced quarterly, on the last day in March, June, September and December each year.
- 1730.2** The information and calculations used to determine the charges and fees due in regard to a discharge shall be set out in a resolution of Council. The invoice shall provide each consent holder with the calculations leading to their charges and fees.

CEASING TO DISCHARGE

- 1731** The consent holder shall be deemed to be continuing the discharge of trade waste and shall be liable for all charges, until such time as the consent holder gives notice of termination in accordance with clause 1734.2. A disconnection fee may be charged by the Council and this charge will be set out in the charging schedule available from the Council.

FAILURE TO PAY

- 1732** All sums payable for rates for wastewater services under this bylaw shall be recoverable as a debt and failing recovery such monies shall become a charge on the land.
- 1732.1** All other fees or charges payable under this bylaw are recoverable as a debt.

BYLAW ADMINISTRATION

- 1733** Authorised Officers. All authorised officers of the Council shall possess, and display on demand, formal proof of identification.

TRANSFER OR TERMINATION OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1734 A trade waste consent shall be issued in the name of the applicant. 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, or
- (b) Allow a Point of Discharge to serve other premises,

1734.1 On transfer of ownership a new application for a trade waste consent is required and this shall not be unreasonably withheld if the characteristics of the trade wastes remain unchanged.

1734.2 The consent holder shall give 48hrs notice in writing to the Council of a requirement for termination of the discharge consent. The consent holder shall notify the Council of any new address for final invoicing.

SUSPENSION OR CANCELLATION ON NOTICE

1735 The council may suspend or cancel any consent, or any right to discharge permitted trade waste, at any time following 20 working days notice to the consent holder (in the case of a conditional discharge), or the occupier (in the case of a permitted discharge), when:

- (a) There is any failure to comply with any condition of a consent;
- (b) The occupier or consent holder fails to maintain effective control over the discharge;
- (c) The occupier or consent holder fails to limit the volume, nature, or composition of a discharge in accordance with this bylaw or a consent;
- (d) When the occupier or consent holder negligently does or omits to do anything 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 of any person;
- (e) The continuing discharge poses a serious threat to the environment;
- (f) The discharge, alone or in combination with any other discharge, may result in a breach of any resource consent held by the council;
- (g) The consent holder fails to provide and maintain a management plan required under a conditional consent;
- (h) The consent holder fails to adhere to a management plan during any unexpected, unscheduled or accidental occurrence;
- (i) The occupier or consent holder fails to pay any fees and charges due;
- (j) The consent holder denies the council access to the premises for the purpose of measuring, sampling or monitoring the discharge;
- (k) Any other circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the council, render it necessary in the public interest to cancel the consent.

1735.1 The Council reserves the right to physically prevent discharge to the sewer as part of the suspension.

CANCELLATION

- 1736** The Council may cancel any trade waste consent at any time on 15 working days notice if:
- (a) The consent holder causes or allows the discharge of any prohibited substance;
 - (b) The council is lawfully directed to cancel the consent;
 - (c) The consent holder unlawfully discharges any trade waste;
 - (d) Continuing the discharge is, in the opinion of the council, a threat to the environment or public health and safety;
 - (e) Continuing the discharge may, in the opinion of the council, result in a breach of its resource consent.
- 1736.1** Rights of objection. Any person who has:
- (a) Made an application under clause 1711; or
 - (b) Been requested to provide further information under clause 1714; or
 - (c) Had an application considered under clause 1715 and 1716; or
 - (d) Had a decision made by an officer under clauses 1718, 1719, or 1720; or
 - (e) Had a trade waste consent suspended under clause 1735; or
 - (f) Had a trade waste consent cancelled under clause 1736
- shall have a right of objection to the Council in respect of that decision or requirement.
- 1736.2** Any such objection shall be made by notice in writing to the Council, setting out the reasons for the objection, within 15 working days of the decision, requirement is notified to that person.
- 1736.3** The Council shall as soon as practicable consider the objection. The Council shall give five working days' notice of the commencement date and time, and the place, of a hearing of an objection to the objectors.
- 1736.4** The Council:
- (a) May dismiss the objection or uphold the objection wholly or in part; and
 - (b) Shall give the objector notice in writing of its decision on the objection and the reasons for it.
- 1736.5** Where an objection is made under clause 1736.1 and in accordance with clause 1736.4(a) the Council decides to uphold the objection wholly or in part, that decision shall substitute for that part of the earlier decision to which the objection relates.
- 1736.6** The decision of the Council shall be final but nothing in this clause shall affect any right of appeal under the Local Government Act 2002.

- 1736.7** On receipt of a notice of objection under clause 1736.2 the decision of the authorised officer (except for suspensions and cancellations under clauses 1735 and 1736) shall be suspended until the objection has been heard and determined by the Council.

SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS

- 1737** Any notice or other document required to be given, served or delivered under this bylaw to any person may (in addition to any other method permitted by law) be given or served by delivery or courier to:
- (a) That person's last known place of residence or business; or
 - (b) In the case of a body corporate, its registered office.
- 1737.1** Further to clause 1737, if any notice or other document is left in a conspicuous place on the trade premises then such delivery shall be deemed to be service.
- 1737.2** Any document given or served in accordance with clause 1737 or clause 1737.1 shall be deemed to have been served one working day after the date of issue.
- 1737.3** Any notice or document to be given, served or delivered shall be signed by an officer authorised for that purpose.

DELEGATIONS

- 1738** The powers of the Council in respect of 1711, 1718, 1721, 1722 1723, 1735 and 1739 are delegated to Council's Service Delivery Manager.
- 1738.1** The Service Delivery Manager is authorised to sub-delegate to any Trade Wastes Officer the powers conferred on the Service Delivery Manager by the bylaw.
- 1738.2** The Council may delegate to any committee or subcommittee the Council's powers in clause 1736.

OFFENCES

- 1739** Every person commits an offence and is liable to a fine who:
- (a) Fails to comply with or acts in contravention of any provision of this bylaw, or
 - (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.

PENALTIES

1740 The penalties for any breach of this bylaw shall be those provided in Section 242(5) of the Local Government Act 2002 and is liable for a fine not exceeding \$200,000.

SCHEDULE 1:

Acceptable Discharge Characteristics

SCHEDULE 1: ACCEPTABLE DISCHARGE CHARACTERISTICS

S1.1 INTRODUCTION

- S1.1.1 Where a trade waste complies at all times with the characteristics described in clauses S1.2 and S1.3 and tables S1.1, S1.2 and S1.3 of this bylaw it will be considered acceptable as a conditional discharge, except where such characteristics are varied or new conditions are added by the Council as part of an approval to discharge a trade waste.
- S1.1.2 The Council shall take into consideration the combined effects of wastewater discharges and may make at any time any modifications to the following acceptable characteristics or add any new characteristics for individual discharges that Council believes are appropriate. Such modifications may include setting limits on the mass of any characteristic that may be supplied, in addition to the concentration limits.
- S1.1.3 The nature and levels of any characteristic listed below or any new characteristic added may be varied to meet any new resource consent conditions or other legal requirements imposed on the Council.

S1.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

S1.2.1 Temperature

The temperature shall not exceed 50⁰C. A different maximum temperature may apply at the Council's discretion.

S1.2.2 Solids

- (a) Non-faecal gross solids will have a maximum dimension which must not exceed 15 mm.
- (b) The suspended solids content of any trade waste will have a maximum concentration which must not exceed 600 g/m³.
- (c) The suspended solids content of any trade waste shall have a maximum concentration which shall not exceed 2000 g/m³ except where the potential for blockage exists, when a limit of 1000 g/m³ applies.
- (d) The settleable solids content of any trade waste must not exceed 50 mL/L.
- (e) The total dissolved solids concentration in any trade waste will 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.
- (f) 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 must not be present.

S1.2.3 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 is not biodegradable, shall not exceed 200 g/m^3 as petroleum ether extractable matter (or other measures as approved by the Council) 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 pH 6.0 to pH 10.0.
- (c) A trade waste with oil, fat or grease unavoidably emulsified, which is biodegradable, shall not exceed 500 g/m^3 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 pH 6.0 to pH 10.0.
- (d) Emulsified oil, or grease shall not exceed 100 g/m^3 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 pH 6.0 to pH 10.0.
- (e) There shall be no fats, oils, greases or waste disposal unit residues discharged directly to the drain unless authorised by the Council.

S1.2.4 Solvents and other organic liquids

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

S1.2.5 Emulsions of Paint, Adhesive, Rubber, Plastic

- (a) Where such emulsions are not treatable these may be discharged into the Sewer subject to the total suspended solids not exceeding 600 g/m^3 or a concentration agreed with the Council.
- (b) Emulsions of both treatable and non-treatable types may only be discharged to the Sewer at a concentration and pH range that prevents coagulation and blockage at the mixing zone in the public sewer.
- (c) ADC 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 treatment plant infrastructure e.g. reduces % UVT (ultra violet transmission)

S1.2.6 Radioactivity

Radioactivity levels shall not exceed the limits specified in the National Radiation Laboratory Guidelines, refer Schedule 2.

S1.2.7 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 final effluent discharge consent.

S1.2.8 **Condensing and cooling water and stormwater**

Condensing or cooling waters and stormwater which cannot practically be separated from wastewater may be included subject to the Council granting specific approval in writing.

S1.2.9 **Putrescible wastes**

These may be discharged to the sewer under conditions set by the Council until the Council provides or arranges a commercial collection and disposal system for putrescible wastes. Then discharges of these wastes from trade premises to the sewer will cease.

S1.2.10 **Biological oxygen demand**

The biological oxygen demand (BOD₅) must not exceed 600g/m³.

S1.2.11 **Liquid pharmaceutical wastes**

The monthly discharge of pharmaceutical waste shall not exceed the following volumes and concentrations of active ingredients:

<u>Volume Limit</u>	<u>Active Concentration</u>
<u>10 Litres</u>	<u>125mg / 5 ml</u>
<u>5 Litres</u>	<u>250mg / 5 ml</u>
<u>3 Litres</u>	<u>Above 250mg / 5ml</u>

Any discharge above these limits will require a trade waste consent.

S1.3 CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

S1.3.1 **pH value**

The pH shall be between 6.0 and 10.0 unless specifically approved by the Council.

S1.3.2 **Maximum concentrations**

The maximum concentrations permissible for the chemical characteristics of an acceptable discharge are set out in the Tables S1.1, S1.2, and S1.3.

S1.3.3 **Mass Limits**

Maximum daily mass limits (kg/day) on any constituent may be imposed by Council.

S1.3.4 Inhibitory chemicals

No waste shall inhibit the performance of the wastewater treatment process such that the Council is significantly at risk or prevented from achieving its environmental statutory requirements, and the Council may specify a fixed ratio of dilution of a waste to safeguard the treatment process.

TABLE S1.1 - GENERAL CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Maximum Concentration (g/m³)
MBAS (Methylene blue active substances)	500
BOD ₅	600
Ammonia (measured as N) - free ammonia - ammonium salts	50 200
Kjeldahl nitrogen	50
Total phosphorus (as P)	15
Sulphate (measured as SO ₄)	500
Sulphite (measured as SO ₂)	15
Sulphide - as H ₂ S on acidification	5
Chlorine (measured as Cl ₂) - free chlorine - hypochlorite	3 30
Dissolved aluminium	300
Dissolved iron	300
Boron (as B)	25
Bromine (as Br ₂)	5
Fluoride (as F)	30
Cyanide - weak acid dissociable (as CN)	1

TABLE S1.2 - TRACE ELEMENTS

Metal	Maximum concentration (g/m³)	Metal	Maximum concentration (g/m³)
Antimony	10	Manganese	20
Arsenic	5	Mercury	0.005
Barium	10	Molybdenum	10
Beryllium	0.005	Nickel	10
Cadmium	0.5	Selenium	10
Chromium ¹	5	Silver	2
Cobalt	10	Thallium	10
Copper	10	Tin	20
Lead	10	Zinc	10

Note 1: The concentration of chromium includes all valent forms of the element. Chromium VI is considered to be more toxic than chromium III, and for a discharge where chromium III makes up a large proportion of the characteristic, higher concentration limits may be acceptable.

TABLE S1.3 - ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Compound	Maximum concentration (g/m³)
Formaldehyde (as HCHO)	50
Phenolic compounds (as phenols) - excluding chlorinated phenols	30
Chlorinated phenols	0.02
Petroleum hydrocarbons	30
Halogenated aliphatic compounds ²	1.0
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	5
Polycyclic (or polynuclear) aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	0.05
Halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (HAHs) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	0.002 0.002
Pesticides (general) ² (includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and excludes organo-phosphate, organo-chlorine and any pesticides not registered for use in New Zealand)	0.2
Organophosphate pesticides ^{2&3}	0.1

Note 2. These compounds shall be accepted only where specifically approved by a consent and only up to the maximum concentration specified in a consent.

Note 3: Includes only pesticides registered for use in New Zealand.

SCHEDULE 2: Prohibited Characteristics

SCHEDULE 2: PROHIBITED CHARACTERISTICS

S2.1 Any discharge has prohibited characteristics if it has any solid, liquid or gaseous matter 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 wastewater in the sewer;
- (b) Damage any part of the sewer;
- (c) In any way, directly or indirectly, cause the quality of the effluent or residual biosolids and other solids from any wastewater treatment plant in the catchment to which the waste was discharged to breach the conditions of a consent issued under the Resource Management Act 1991, or water right, permit or other governing legislation;
- (d) Prejudice the occupational health and safety of wastewater 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;
- (g) Have a colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge of any wastewater treatment plant to receiving waters to be coloured.

S2.2 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 1), calcium carbide, and any other material which is capable of giving rise to fire or explosion hazards either spontaneously or in combination with wastewater;
- (c) Asbestos;
- (d) The following organo-metal compounds:
 - Tin (as tributyl and other organotin compounds)
 - Chromium (as organic compounds)
- (e) Any organochlorine pesticides;
- (f) Any organophosphate pesticides not registered for use in New Zealand;
- (g) All wastes that contain or are likely to contain genetically altered material from premises where the genetic alteration of any material is conducted;
- (h) Any health care waste covered by NZS 4304 or any pathological or histological wastes;
- (i) Radioactivity concentrations in excess of the limits specified in the National Radiation Laboratory Code of Safe Practice for the Use of Unsealed Radioactive Materials, NRL C1;
- (j) Any pharmaceutical liquid waste containing cytotoxic ingredients. Cytotoxic waste means waste that is contaminated by a cytotoxic drug.

SCHEDULE 3:

Trade Wastes Charging Framework

SCHEDULE 3: TRADE WASTES CHARGING FRAMEWORK**S3.1 PERMITTED**

Permitted dischargers assessed to be discharging material:

- (a) Of a type considered the same as that generally discharged by a residential home, and;
- (b) Of a quantity not generally exceeding that of a residential home, or;
- (c) If the premises is paying a pan charge, not exceeding the quantity allowed for by Council

May be required to be registered for the purposes of trade wastes discharges but will not be required to pay either a one-off registration fee or a trade waste charge.

Permitted dischargers assessed to be discharging material:

- (a) In excess of the quantities referred to in (b) and (c) above, and / or
- (b) Are considered to be at risk of accidental discharge of non-permitted material;

Will be charged:

- (a) A one-off registration fee
- (b) An annual trade waste charge

These costs are made up of: administration; annual inspection; and monitoring..

S3.2 CONDITIONAL

Conditional dischargers will be charged:

- (a) A one-off registration fee
- (b) An annual trade waste charge

These costs are made up of: administration, annual inspection; and monitoring.

Conditional dischargers may also be charged:

- (a) Trade waste excess volume – levied per m³; charges for volume of wastes are based on either the measured volume discharged or the volume estimated from the measured volume of water entering the premises during the period corresponding most with each financial year;
- (b) Trade waste excess BOD₅ – levied per kg. The charges for BOD₅ will be based on the measured composition of waste water discharged from the premises during the period most closely with each financial year.

In calculating any charges, any domestic sewage discharged from the premises affected is deemed to be trade waste.

S3.3 TANKERED SEPTAGE WASTE DISPOSAL

Disposal of tankered septage waste will be charged:

- (a) Septic tank waste charges – levied per m³.