

# LIQUID TRADE WASTE POLICY



**Responsible Department:** Development and Economic Growth  
**Responsible Section:** Development and Economic Growth  
**Responsible Officer:** Director Of Development and Economic Growth

## Objectives

The objectives of this policy are:

- to protect public health;
- to protect the health and safety of Council employees;
- to protect the environment from the discharge of waste that may have a detrimental effect;
- to protect Council assets from damage;
- to assist Council to meet its statutory obligations;
- to provide an environmentally responsible liquid trade waste management service to the non-residential sector;
- to encourage waste minimisation and cleaner production in the commercial and industrial sectors;
- to promote water conservation;
- to ensure that reuse of the sewage treatment works effluent or biosolids is feasible;
- to ensure compliance of liquid trade waste discharge with the approved conditions;
- to provide operational data on the volume and composition of industrial and commercial effluent to assist in the operation of the sewerage system and the design of augmentations or new sewerage systems; and
- to ensure commercial provision of services and cost recovery through appropriate sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges.

## Introduction

Liquid trade waste is defined in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 as:

- Liquid trade waste means all liquid trade waste other than sewage of a domestic nature.

Liquid trade waste discharges to the sewerage system include liquid wastes discharged from:

- business/commercial premises (eg. beautician, florist, hairdresser, hotel, motel, restaurant, butcher, service station, supermarket, dentist);
- community/public premises (including craft club, school, college, university, hospital and nursing home);
- industrial premises;
- trade activities (eg. mobile carpet cleaner);
- any commercial activities carried out at a residential premises;
- saleyards, racecourses and from stables and kennels not associated with domestic households; and
- septic tank waste, chemical toilet waste, waste from marine pump-out facilities and established sites for the discharge of pan content from mobile homes/caravans to the sewerage system.

While septic tank, pan and ship-to-shore pump out waste are defined as trade waste, specific procedures need to be applied to their management as the waste is often transported from its source to the sewerage system. Accordingly, specific references to these wastes are provided in this policy where necessary.

Liquid trade waste excludes:

- toilet, hand wash basin\*, shower and bath wastes derived from all the premises and activities mentioned above;
- wastewater from residential toilets, kitchens, bathrooms or laundries (ie. domestic sewage);
- common use (non-residential) kitchen and laundry facilities in a caravan park;
- residential swimming pool backwash.

Sewerage systems are generally designed to cater for waste from domestic sources that are essentially of predictable strength and quality. Council **may** accept trade waste into its sewerage system as a **service** to businesses and industry.

Liquid trade wastes may exert much greater demands on sewerage systems than domestic sewage and, if uncontrolled, can pose serious problems to public health, worker safety, Council's sewerage system and the environment.

Impacts of poor liquid trade waste management include:

- Grease, oil, solid material, if not removed on-site, can cause blockages in the sewerage system and result in overflows of untreated sewage to the environment.
- Strong waste may cause odour problems and corrosion of sewer mains, pumping stations and sewage treatment facilities.

This policy is concerned with the approval process for liquid trade wastes discharged into Council's sewerage system and the levying of appropriate sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges. It has been developed to ensure the proper control of liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system and hence protection of public health, worker safety, the environment, and Council's sewerage system. The policy also promotes waste minimisation and water conservation.

A person wishing to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system must, under section 68 of the **Local Government Act 1993**, obtain prior approval from Council. Discharging liquid trade waste without an approval is an offence under section 626 of the Act.

The procedure for approval is governed by Chapter 7 of the Local Government Act and is subject to the **Local Government (General) Regulation 2005**.

Under clause 28 of the **Local Government Regulation**, a council must not grant an approval under section 68 of the Act to discharge trade waste (whether treated or not) into a sewer of the council unless the Director-General of the Department of Water and Energy (DWE) has concurred with the approval.

Under section 90 (2) of the **Local Government Act**, the Director-General, DWE, may give the council notice that the concurrence may be assumed (with such qualifications or conditions as are specified in the notice).

## Glossary

**Assumed Concurrence:** Council may apply to the Department of Water and Energy, (DWE) for delegation to assume concurrence for Classification B or Classification S activities. If granted, Council will no longer need to forward such applications to DWE for concurrence.

**Automatic Assumed Concurrence:** Councils have been authorised to assume DWE concurrence for Classification A activities. Such applications may be approved by Council without forwarding the application to DWE for concurrence.

**Bilge Water:** minor amounts of water collecting in the bilge of a vessel from spray, rain, seepage, spillage and boat movements. Bilge water may be contaminated with oil, grease, petroleum products and saltwater.

**Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>):** The amount of oxygen utilised by micro-organisms in the process of decomposition of organic material in wastewater over a period of five days at 20°C. In practical terms, BOD is a measure of biodegradable organic content of the waste.

**Biosolids:** Primarily organic solid product produced by sewage processing. Until such solids are suitable for beneficial use, they are defined as wastewater solids or sewage sludge.

**Bunding:** Secondary containment provided for storage areas, particularly for materials with the propensity to cause environmental damage.

**Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD):** A measure of oxygen required to oxidise organic and inorganic matter in wastewater by a strong chemical oxidant. Wastewaters containing high levels of readily oxidised compounds have a high COD.

**Chemical Toilet:** Toilet in which wastes are deposited into a holding tank containing a deodorizing or other chemicals; wastes are stored and must be pumped out (and chemical recharged) periodically.

**Commercial Kitchen/Caterer:** For the purpose of these Guidelines, a commercial kitchen is a premises that is typically a stand-alone operation and prepares food for consumption off-site. These types of businesses typically cater to wedding functions, conferences, parties, etc. This definition would not apply to a food processing factory supplying pre-prepared meals to an airline company or similar.

**Contingency Plan:** A set of procedures for responding to an incident that will affect the quality of liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system. The plan also encompasses procedures to protect the environment from accidental and unauthorised discharges of liquid trade waste to the stormwater drainage system, and leaks and spillages from stored products and chemicals.

**Director-General:** Director-General means the Director-General of the Department of Water and Energy (DWE).

**Due Diligence Program:** A plan that identifies potential health and safety, environmental or other hazards (eg. spills, accidents or leaks) and appropriate corrective actions aimed at minimising or preventing the hazards.

**DWE Concurrence** is required before a council may approve an application for the discharge of liquid trade waste (including septic tank and pan waste) to the sewerage system. It is a requirement under section 90(1) of the *Local Government Act* and clause 28 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* that council obtain the written concurrence of the Director-General of the Department of Water and Energy (DWE) prior to approving such waste to be discharged to the council's sewerage system.

**Effluent:** The liquid discharged following a wastewater treatment process.

**Effluent Improvement Plan (EIP):** The document required to be submitted by a discharger who is not meeting the acceptance limits for discharge waste quality set down in Council's approval conditions and/or liquid trade waste agreement. The document sets out how the discharger will meet the acceptance limits for the discharge of liquid trade waste to the sewerage system within the agreed timeframe.

**Galley Waste:** In this Policy, a liquid waste from a kitchen or a food preparation area of a vessel; solid wastes are excluded.

**Heavy Metals:** Metals of high atomic weight which in high concentrations can exert a toxic effect and may accumulate in the environment and the food chain. Examples include mercury, chromium, cadmium, arsenic, nickel, lead and zinc.

**Housekeeping:** is a general term, which covers all waste minimisation activities connected with the way in which operations within the premises are carried out.

**Industrial Discharges:** Industrial liquid trade waste is defined as liquid waste generated by industrial or manufacturing processes.

**Local Government Regulation:** *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

**Liquid Trade Waste:** Liquid trade waste means all liquid waste other than sewage of a domestic nature.

**Mandatory Concurrence:** For the liquid waste in Classification C, councils will need to obtain concurrence from DWE for each discharger.

**Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS):** These are anionic surfactants (see Surfactants definition) and are called MBAS as their presence and concentration is detected by measuring the colour change in a standard solution of methylene blue dye.

**Minimal Pre-treatment:** For the purpose of this Policy includes sink strainers, basket arrestors for sink and floor waste, plaster arrestors and fixed or removable screens.

**Open Area:** Any unroofed process, storage, washing or transport area potentially contaminated with rainwater and substances which may adversely affect the sewerage system or the environment.

**Pan:** For the purpose of this Policy “pan” means any moveable receptacle kept in a closet and used for the reception of human waste.

**pH:** A measure of acidity or alkalinity of an aqueous solution, expressed as the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion (H<sup>+</sup>) activity in moles per litre at a given temperature; pH 7 is neutral, below 7 is acidic and above 7 is alkaline.

**Premises:** Has the same meaning as defined in the *Local Government Act Dictionary* and includes any of the following:

- (a) a building of any description or any part of it and the appurtenances to it;
- (b) land, whether built on or not;
- (c) a shed or other structure;
- (d) a tent;
- (e) a swimming pool;
- (f) a ship or vessel of any description (including a houseboat); or
- (g) a van.

**Prescribed Pre-treatment Equipment** is defined as standard non-complex equipment used for pre-treatment of liquid trade waste, eg. a grease arrestor, an oil arrestor/separator, solids arrestor, cooling pit (refer to Table 7 of *Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines*, 2005).

**Primary Measurement Device:** A device such as a gauging pit, weir tank or flume installed in the liquid trade waste discharge line suitable for installation of instrumentation for flow measurement. In cases of commercial flows this can mean a removable section of pipe (in the fresh water supply to the trade waste area) and the installation of a check meter.

**Septage:** Material pumped out from a septic tank during desludging; contains partly decomposed scum, sludge and liquid.

**Septic Tank:** Wastewater treatment device that provides a preliminary form of treatment for wastewater, comprising sedimentation of settleable solids, flotation of oils and fats, and anaerobic digestion of sludge.

**Septic Tank Effluent:** The liquid discharged from a septic tank after treatment.

**Sewage Management Facility:** A human waste storage facility or a waste treatment device intended to process sewage and includes a drain connected to such a facility or device.

**Sewage of Domestic Nature:** Includes human faecal matter and urine and waste water associated with ordinary kitchen, laundry and ablution activities of a household, but does not include waste in or from a sewage management facility.

**Sewerage System:** The network of sewage collection, transportation, treatment and by-products (effluent and biosolids) management facilities.

**Ship-to-Shore Pump-out:** Liquid waste from a vessel that may be considered for disposal to the sewerage system. This includes on-board toilet wastes, galley wastes and dry dock cleaning waste from maintenance activities.

**Sullage:** Domestic wastewater excluding toilet waste.

**Surfactants:** The key active ingredient of detergents, soaps, emulsifiers, wetting agents and penetrants. Anionic surfactants react with a chemical called methylene blue to form a blue-chloroform-soluble complex; the intensity of colour is proportional to concentration.

**Suspended Solids (SS):** The insoluble solid matter suspended in wastewater that can be separated by laboratory filtration and is retained on a filter. Previously also referred to as non-filtrable residue (NFR).

**Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):** The total amount of dissolved material in the water.

## Policy

### 1 Part 1 – Exemptions

#### NARRABRI SHIRE COUNCIL EXEMPTIONS

#### For Obtaining Approval of Liquid Trade Waste Discharge

**TABLE 1 – EXEMPTIONS**

| This table lists commercial business activities that the Director-General, DWE has consented to an exemption from the requirement to apply for approval for liquid trade waste discharge to the sewerage system. Each such business must meet the standard requirements specified below. An annual trade waste fee applies to each such discharger. |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Activity</b>   | <b>Requirements</b>   |
| Beautician  | Nil.  |
| Bed and Breakfast (not more than 10 persons including proprietor)   | Sink strainers in food preparation areas.<br>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).                                       |
| Community hall (minimal hot food)   | Sink strainers in food preparation areas.<br>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).                                       |
| Day care centre (no hot food prepared)  | Sink strainers in food preparation areas.<br>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).                                       |
| Delicatessen – no hot food prepared   | Sink strainers in food preparation areas.<br>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).                                       |
| Dental technician (no X-ray)  | Plaster arrestor required.  |
| Doctor's surgery (plaster casts, no X-ray)  | Plaster arrestor required.  |
| Dog/cat groomer/salon   | Floor waste basket & sink strainer required (see Note 3).<br>No organophosphorus pesticides may be discharged to sewer. |
| Florist   | Floor waste basket & sink strainer required.<br>No herbicides/pesticides may be discharged to sewer.                    |
| Fruit and vegetable – retail  | Floor waste basket & sink strainer required (see Note 3).   |

| Activity  | Requirements  |
|---|---|
| Funeral parlour   | Floor waste basket required.<br>Formaldehyde is not to be discharged to the sewer.  |
| Hairdresser   | Floor waste basket & sink strainer (where available).   |
| Jewellery shop<br><i>miniplater</i><br><br><i>ultrasonic washing</i><br><i>precious stone cutting</i> | Miniplater vessel to contain no more than 1.5 L of precious metal solution<br>Nil<br>If : < 1000 L/d plaster arrestor required<br>> 1000 L/d general purpose pit required |
| Mixed business (minimal hot food)   | Floor waste basket & sink strainer required (see Note 3).<br>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).   |
| Mobile cleaning units<br>carpet cleaning<br>garbage bin washing                                       | 20 micron filtration system fitted to a mobile unit.<br>Floor waste basket required. Discharge is via grease arrestor (if available).                                     |
| Motel (no hot food prepared and no laundry facility)  | Floor waste basket & sink strainer required (see Note 3).<br>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).   |
| Nutshop   | Floor waste basket & sink strainer required (see Note 3).   |
| Optical service - retail  | Solids settlement tank/pit required.  |
| Petshop – retail  | Floor waste basket & sink strainer required (see Note 2).   |
| Pizza reheating for home delivery   | Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).  |
| Sandwich shop, salad bar, coffee shop (no hot food prepared)  | Floor waste basket & sink strainer required (see Note 3).<br>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).   |
| Venetian blind cleaning   | Nil (see Note 2).   |

**Note:**

1. Where “required” is used it means as required by Council.
2. If activity is conducted outdoors, the work area is to be roofed and bunded to prevent stormwater ingress into the sewerage system.
3. All drainage from floors in food preparation areas is required to pass through a floor waste basket.
4. Food preparation activities need to comply with sound housekeeping practices including:
  - (a) Floor must be dry swept before washing.
  - (b) Pre-wiping of all utensils, plates, bowls etc. to the scrap bin before washing up.
  - (c) Use of a food waste disposal unit is not permitted.

## 2 Part 2 – Criteria For Approval To Discharge

### Liquid Trade Waste into Council’s Sewerage System

#### 2.1 Factors for Consideration

Council’s decision to accept liquid trade waste into the sewerage system will be based on the discharge meeting Council’s requirements. When determining an application to discharge liquid trade waste into the sewerage system, Council will consider the following factors:

- The potential for the liquid trade waste discharge to impact on public health.
- The possible impacts the discharge may pose to the environment (land, water, air, noise, or nuisance factors).
- The potential impacts of the discharge on the health and safety of the Council’s employees.
- The possible impact of the discharge on Council’s sewerage infrastructure or sewage treatment process.
- The capability of the sewerage system (both transportation and treatment components) to accept the quality and quantity of the proposed liquid trade waste discharge.
- The impact the liquid trade waste will have on the ability of the sewerage scheme to meet Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) licence requirements.
- Compliance of the proposed liquid trade waste discharge with guideline limits in this policy\* .
- The potential impacts of the discharge on the quality of, and management practices for, effluent and biosolids produced from the sewage treatment process.
- The adequacy of the pre-treatment process(es) to treat the liquid trade waste to a level acceptable for discharge to the sewerage system, including proposed safeguards if the pre-treatment system fails.
- Whether appropriate safeguards are proposed to avoid the discharge of other, non-approved wastes to the sewerage system.

\* **Note:** The quality of trade waste from some low risk commercial activities in Classification A will exceed guideline limits in Council’s trade waste policy. As a higher level of pre-treatment is not cost-effective, such waste is acceptable if the discharger installs and properly operates and maintains the required pre-treatment equipment (refer to Table 4 on page 17 and Tables 7 to 9 of Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines, 2005). Similarly, septic and pan waste may exceed some guideline limits.

- The adequacy of any chemical storage and handling facilities, and the proposed safeguards for preventing the discharge of chemicals to the sewerage system.
- Whether prohibited substances are proposed to be discharged.
- The potential for stormwater entering the sewerage system and adequacy of proposed stormwater controls.
- Waste minimisation and water conservation programs.
- The adequacy of the proposed due diligence program and contingency plan, where required.

## 2.2 Discharge Quality

Council has guideline limits for the acceptance of discharges, as set out in Table 2 on page 11. Council may vary the guideline limits for a particular sewage treatment works. Where the guideline limits cannot be met, applicants are required to provide justification for exceeding the limits. Based on the type and the proposed contaminant levels, Council may refuse the application, or may approve it subject to an effluent improvement program, or other conditions being implemented.

## 2.3 Prohibited Substances

Some substances are not suitable for discharge to the sewerage system. Table 3 on page 14 sets out those substances which must not be discharged to the sewerage system. Council may not grant approval for the discharge of these substances into the sewerage system unless it is specifically approved under section 68 of the *Local Government Act*.

## 2.4 Stormwater Discharges from Open Areas

Stormwater is a prohibited discharge under this policy. The ingress of stormwater into the sewerage system can cause operational problems to the system and result in sewer overflows, as the sewerage system does not have the capacity for such flows. Therefore, Council does not generally accept the discharge of stormwater to the sewerage system.

However, it is recognised that it may not always be possible or practical to prevent all stormwater entering the sewerage system at some liquid trade waste premises. The discharge of limited quantities of first flush water from sealed areas will be considered where roofing cannot be provided because of safety or other important considerations. The discharge from unsealed areas is not permitted.

Before the stormwater will be considered for discharge to the sewerage system, the applicant must provide the following information:

- reasons why the area cannot be fully or partially roofed and bunded to exclude stormwater;
- the dimensions and a plan of the open area under consideration;
- whether the open area is sealed;
- the estimated volume of the stormwater discharge;
- information on rain gauging;
- where a first-flush system is proposed, details on how the stormwater will be diverted to the drainage system after the first flush is accepted (the first flush to be limited to first 10 mm of storm run off);
- measures proposed for diverting stormwater away from the liquid trade waste generating area; and
- report on other stormwater management options considered and why they are not feasible.

**Note:** Trade waste charges for the acceptance of stormwater to the sewerage system are indicated in section 3.5.9 on page 22.

## **2.5 Food Waste Disposal Units**

The use of food waste disposal units (also known as in-sinkerators, in-sink food waste disposers, or garbage grinders) is not permitted. Existing installations in hospitals and nursing homes may be permitted, provided that wastewater is discharged through an adequately sized grease arrestor. For existing premises, a food waste disposal charge will be levied based on the number of beds in the hospital or nursing home (refer to section 3.5.6 on page 26).

If the hospital or nursing home kitchen is refurbished, the food waste disposal unit must be removed.

## **2.6 Devices that Macerate or Pulverise Waste**

Macerators and any other similar devices that are used for pulverising of solid waste are not authorised to connect to Council's sewerage system (Refer NSW Code of Practice: Plumbing and Drainage, 2006). Solid waste includes, but is not limited to, sanitary napkin, placenta, surgical waste, disposable nappy, mache bedpan and urine containers.

Therefore Council will not accept any discharges from such devices into its sewerage system.

## **2.7 Use of Additives in Pre-treatment Systems**

Council does not allow solvents, enzymes, bioadditives, and odour control agents to be used in pre-treatment systems (except neutralising chemicals designated for the pre-treatment) except by specific written application and subsequent approval.

**Table 2– Guideline Limits for Acceptance of Liquid Trade Wastes into Sewerage System**

| <b>Parameter</b>                           | <b>Limits</b>   |
|--|---|
| <b>GENERAL ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINE LIMITS</b> |   |
| Flow Rate                                  | The maximum daily and instantaneous rate of discharge (1 kL/h) is set on the available capacity of the sewer. Large dischargers are required to provide a balancing tank to even out the load on the sewage treatment works.    |
| BOD <sub>5</sub> and Suspended Solids      | Normally, approved at 300 mg/L each. Concentration up to 600mg/L and in some cases higher concentration for low mass loadings may be acceptable if the treatment works has sufficient capacity and odour will not be a problem. |
| COD  | Normally, not to exceed BOD <sub>5</sub> by more than three times. This ratio is given as a guide only to prevent the discharge of non-biodegradable waste.   |
| Total Dissolved Solids                     | Between 1000 - 2000 mg/L may be accepted. However, the acceptance limit may be reduced depending on available effluent disposal options and will be subject to a mass load limit.   |
| Temperature                                | Less than 38°C.   |
| pH   | Within the range 7.0 to 9.0.  |
| Oil and Grease                             | 100 mg/L if the volume of the discharge does not exceed 10% of the design capacity of the treatment works, and 50 mg/L if the volume is greater than 10%.   |
| Detergents                                 | All industrial detergents are to be biodegradable. A limit on the concentration of 50 mg/L (as MBAS) may be imposed on large liquid trade wastes.   |
| Colour                                     | No visible colour when the waste is diluted to the equivalent dilution afforded by domestic sewage flow.  |
| Radioactive Substances                     | The discharge must comply with the Radiation Control Act 1990.  |

*cont ...*

**Table 2 (Cont.) – Guideline Limits for Acceptance of Liquid Trade Wastes into Sewerage System**

| <b>Parameter</b>   | <b>Maximum concentration (mg/L)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <b>ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>       |                                     |
| Ammonia (as N)   | 50                                  |
| Boron  | 25                                  |
| Bromine  | 5                                   |
| Chlorine   | 10                                  |
| Cyanide  | 5                                   |
| Fluoride   | 20                                  |
| Nitrogen (total Kjeldahl)  | 100                                 |
| Phosphorus (total)   | 20                                  |
| Sulphate (as SO <sub>4</sub> )                                   | 100                                 |
| Sulphide (as S)  | 1                                   |
| Sulphite (as SO <sub>3</sub> )                                   | 15                                  |
| <b>ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>         |                                     |
| Benzene  | 0.1                                 |
| Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene, Xylene (BTEX)                   | 1                                   |
| Formaldehyde   | 50                                  |
| Phenolic compounds (except pentachlorophenol)                    | 10                                  |
| Petroleum hydrocarbons (non-flammable)*                          | 30                                  |
| Pesticides general (except organochlorine and organophosphorus)* | 0.1                                 |
| Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)                         | 5                                   |

cont ...

\* Refer to Table 3

**Table 2 (Cont.) – Guideline Limits for Acceptance of Liquid Trade Wastes into Sewerage System**

| Parameter  | Maximum concentration (mg/L) | Allowed daily mass limit (g/d)                 |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| <b>ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR METALS</b>                    |                              |  |
| Aluminium  | 100                          | -  |
| Arsenic  | 1                            | 2  |
| Cadmium  | 2                            | 6  |
| Chromium*  | 5                            | 15   |
| Cobalt   | 5                            | 15   |
| Copper   | 5                            | 15   |
| Iron   | 100                          | -  |
| Lead   | 2                            | 6  |
| Manganese  | 10                           | 30   |
| Mercury  | 0.02                         | 0.05   |
| Molybdenum   | 10                           | 30   |
| Nickel   | 5                            | 15   |
| Selenium   | 5                            | 15   |
| Silver <sup>#</sup>  | 2                            | 6  |
| Tin  | 5                            | 15   |
| Zinc   | 5                            | 15   |
| Total metals excluding aluminium, iron, manganese and molybdenum | less than 30 mg/L            | and subject to total mass loading requirements |

\* Where hexavalent chromium (Cr<sup>6+</sup>) is present in the process water, pre-treatment will be required to reduce it to the trivalent state (Cr<sup>3+</sup>), prior to discharge into the sewer. Discharge of hexavalent chromium (Cr<sup>6+</sup>) from chromate compounds used as corrosion inhibitors in cooling towers is not permitted.

# This limit is applicable to large dischargers. The concentration of silver in photoprocessing waste where a balancing tank is provided is not to exceed 5 mg/L.

**Table 3 – Substances Prohibited From Being Discharged Into The Sewerage System**

- organochlorine weedicides, fungicides, pesticides, herbicides and substances of a similar nature and/or wastes arising from the preparation of these substances;
- organophosphorus pesticides and/or waste arising from the preparation of these substances;
- any substances liable to produce noxious or poisonous vapours in the sewerage system;
- organic solvents and mineral oil;
- any flammable or explosive substance;
- discharges from 'Bulk Fuel Depots';
- chromate from cooling towers;
- natural or synthetic resins, plastic monomers, synthetic adhesives, rubber and plastic emulsions;
- rain, surface, seepage or subsoil water, unless specifically permitted;
- solid matter;
- any substance assessed as not suitable to be discharged into the sewerage system;
- waste liquids that contain pollutants at concentrations which inhibit the sewage treatment process – refer *Guidelines for Sewerage Systems: Acceptance of Trade Waste (Industrial Waste)* (ARMCANZ/ANZECC, 1994); and
- any other substances listed in a relevant regulation.

### **3 Part 3 – Matters Relating To Liquid Trade Waste Approvals**

#### **3.1 Application Procedures**

To obtain Council's approval to discharge liquid trade waste to Council's sewerage system, a discharger must lodge an application in writing. Application forms are available from Council. If a person wishes to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system but is not the owner of the premises, the person must obtain the owner's consent to the application.

The applicant must provide the following information:

- site owner's full name, address, contact telephone number;
- address of the business/industry where discharge to the sewerage system will occur;
- name of contact person for the premises and telephone contact for the business/industry;
- type of process/activity generating the liquid trade waste;
- normal hours of business operation;
- rate of discharge, including
  - the average per day, maximum per day and per hour, and

- hours of the day during which discharge will take place;
- characteristics of wastes, including
  - nature of source, and
  - expected maximum and average concentrations of pollutants;
 (Where sampling and testing are required to establish the quality of the liquid trade waste, the testing should be carried out in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* published by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Pollution Control Federation.)
- chemicals to be used – supply Material Safety Data Sheets;
- details of any proposed pre-treatment facilities, location and site plan. Details should include:
  - pre-treatment process details,
  - internal wastewater drainage,
    - pump size,
    - rising main size, length and profile
  - system operational characteristics,
  - operational procedures,
  - provisions for sampling and flow measurement, where required; and
  - proposed connection point to the sewerage system;
- flow diagram and hydraulic profile of proposed liquid trade waste pre-treatment facilities;
- maintenance schedule for pre-treatment equipment, including contractor’s details;
- stormwater drainage plan;
- measures for prevention of stormwater ingress into the sewerage system;
- manifest showing the location, nature and chemical composition of all substances stored/used on site;
- justification for disposing of the waste into the sewerage system over other possible options (if any);
- methods of disposal for other wastes that are not discharged to the sewerage system;
- any relevant environmental impact assessments; and
- any additional information as requested by Council.

The following information needs to be provided in regard to the discharge of septic tank and pan waste to the sewerage system:

- identification of the pump out service provider;
- proposed method of discharge including plans and drawings if appropriate;
- details of any proposed facilities for a disposal point, location and site plan (if applicable). Details should include the proposed connection point to the sewerage system;
- security arrangements at the proposed disposal site (if applicable);
- the provision of freshwater for hosing down where needed;
- bunding and measures to prevent the ingress of stormwater at the proposed dump point, if applicable;

- the use of odour inhibiting or other chemicals, if any, and their dosage rates;
- statement that septic effluent will not be mixed with septage or grease trap pump out, ie. dedicated tankers will be used for each type of waste;
- *for boat marina facility* – the type and number of vessels either moored at the marina and/or would utilise the pump-out facility on a regular basis:
  - private
  - commercial.

### **3.2 Approval of Applications**

Council may, under section 86 of the *Local Government Act*, request an applicant to provide more information to enable it to determine the application.

Where an application is approved, Council will notify the applicant as soon as practical of the approval and any conditions of the approval. The duration of the approval will be as stated in the approval. In cases where Council requires a discharger to enter into a liquid trade waste services agreement (refer to section 3.7 on page 29), Council will issue a deferred commencement approval under section 95 of the *Local Government Act* requesting the discharger to do so within the time specified in Council’s letter. In such cases, the approval will not be operative until the agreement has been executed by the discharger.

An applicant may make a minor amendment or withdraw an application before it is approved by Council. An applicant may also apply to Council to renew or extend an approval, in accordance with section 107 of the *Local Government Act*.

If an application is refused, Council will notify the applicant of the grounds for refusal.

An approval to discharge liquid trade waste to Council’s sewer is not transferable. A new application must be lodged and a new approval obtained if there is a change of the approval holder or the activity. Council must be notified of change of ownership and/or occupier in all cases, whether a new approval is required or not, to allow updating of records.

### **3.3 Concurrence of the Department of Water and Energy**

If Council supports an application and has a notice stating that concurrence of the Director-General, Department of Water and Energy (DWE), can be assumed for the waste relevant to the application, Council will approve the application. Otherwise, Council will seek concurrence from DWE in accordance with the requirements of section 90(1) of the *Local Government Act*.

Liquid trade waste discharges are divided into four classifications for the purpose of the concurrence process.

- Concurrence Classification A – liquid trade waste dischargers for which Council may automatically assume concurrence to the approval subject to certain requirements.
- Concurrence Classification B – liquid trade waste dischargers whereby Council may apply to the Director-General, DWE for assumed concurrence to the approval subject to certain requirements; and
- Concurrence Classification S – the acceptance of septic tank, pan waste and ship-to-shore pump-out. Council may apply to the Director-General, DWE for assured concurrence to the approval subject to certain conditions.

- Concurrence Classification C – all other liquid trade waste dischargers that do not fall within Concurrence Classification A, B or S, and therefore require Council to apply to DWE for concurrence.

Councils have already been given notice of assumed concurrence for Concurrence Classification A liquid trade waste discharges. These are listed in Table 4 overleaf and Council will not need to seek DWE concurrence for approval of trade waste applications for these activities.

**Table 4 – Liquid Trade Waste Discharges with Automatic Assumed Concurrence**

| <b>Commercial retail food preparation activities</b>                         | <b>Other commercial activities</b>  |
|--|---|
| Bakery (retail)  | Animal wash (pound, stables, racecourse, kennels, mobile animal wash and veterinary with no X-ray)  |
| Bed & Breakfast (<10 persons)  | Beautician  |
| Bistro   | Boiler blowdown   |
| Boarding house/hostel kitchen  | Car detailing   |
| Butcher shop (retail)  | Cooling tower   |
| Café/coffee shop/coffee lounge   | Craft activities (making of clay pottery, ceramics, cutting and polishing of gemstones or making of jewellery at clubs, cottage industries) |
| Canteen  | Dental surgery/dental specialist  |
| Cafeteria  | Dental technician   |
| Chicken/poultry shop (only fresh chickens/game sold)                         | Doctor's surgery-plaster casts (no X-rays, no laboratory)   |
| Chicken/poultry shop (retail BBQ/charcoal chicken)                           | Florist   |
| Club (kitchen wastes)  | Funeral parlour, morgue   |
| Commercial kitchen/caterer   | Hairdressing (includes barbers)   |
| Community hall/civic centre  | Jewellery shop  |
| Day care centre  | Laboratory (pathology/analytical)   |
| Delicatessen   | Laundry or laundromat (coin operated)   |
| Doughnut shop  | Lawnmower repairs   |
| Fast food outlet (McDonalds, KFC, Burger King, Pizza Hut, Red Rooster, etc.) | Mechanical repairs/workshop   |
| Fish shop (retail – fresh and/or cooked)                                     | Mobile cleaning units   |
| Food caravan   | Optical service   |
| Fruit and vegetable shop (retail)  | Pet shop (retail)   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Function centre   | School (Primary and Secondary)  |
| Hotel   | Service station workshop  |
| Ice cream parlour   | Stone working   |
| Juice bar   | Swimming pool/spa/hydrotherapy  |
| Mixed business  | Vehicle washing (by hand/wand, automatic car wash, external truck wash or underbody/engine degrease only) |
| Motel   | Venetian blind cleaning   |
| Nightclub   | Veterinary /animal kennels with X-ray   |
| Nursing home kitchen  | Waterless minilab   |
| Nut shop  |   |
| Patisserie  |   |
| Pie shop  |   |
| Pizza shop  |   |
| Restaurant  |   |
| Salad bar   |   |
| Sandwich shop   |   |
| School canteen  |   |
| Snack bar   |   |
| Supermarket (with butcher/delicatessen/ seafood/or charcoal chickens) |   |
| Take-away food outlet   |   |

**Notes:**

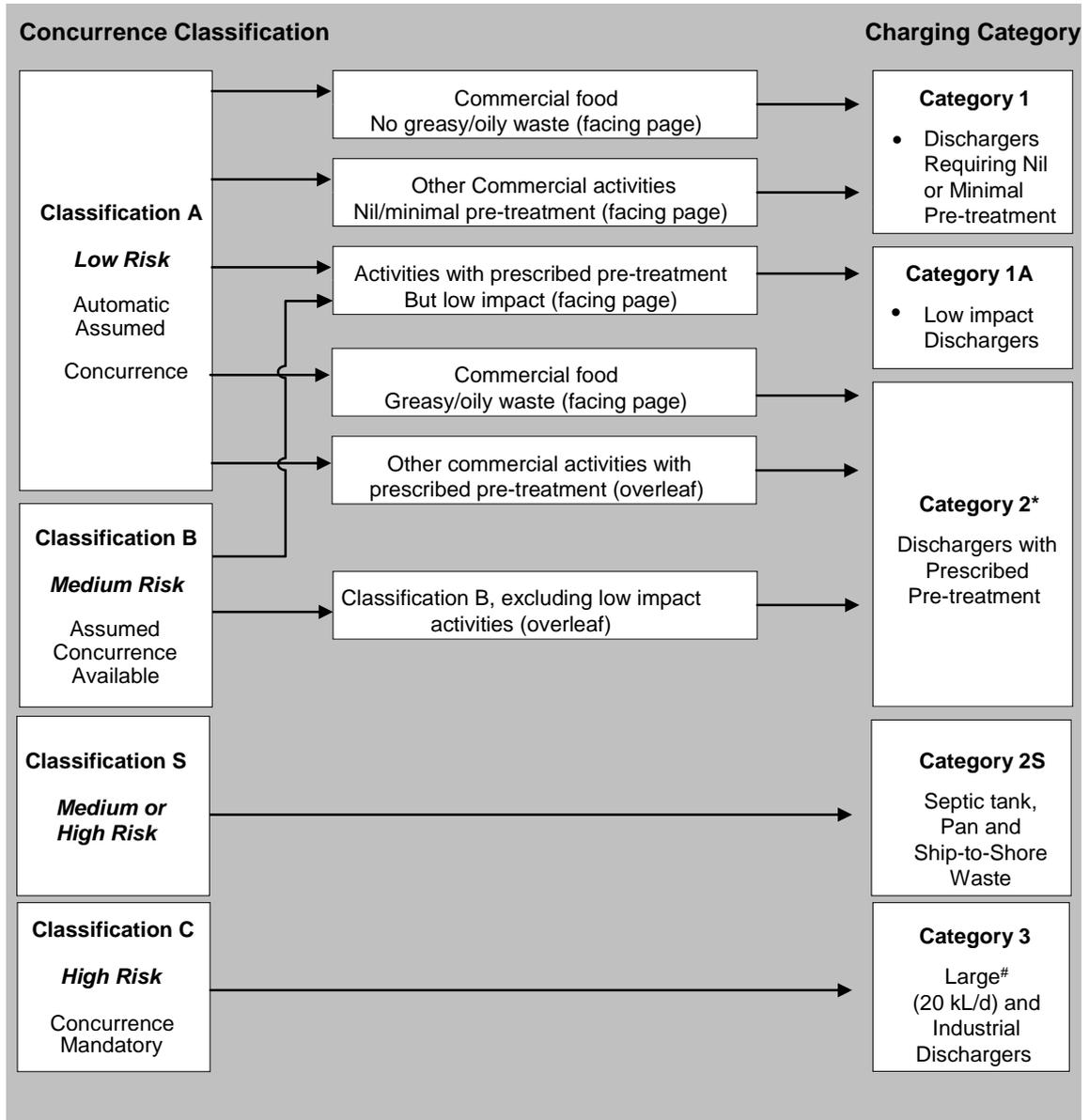
- 1 The volume of liquid trade waste must be less than 5 kL/d or 1000 kL/a except in the case of commercial retail food preparation activities, where up to 16 kL/d is included in this category. If the waste discharged into the sewer exceeds these volumes, the application must be treated as Concurrence Classification B (Chapter 5 of Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines). Discharges over 20 kL/d must be treated as Classification C.

**3.4 Liquid Trade Waste Charging Categories**

Four classifications of liquid trade waste have been established for concurrence purposes, Classification A, B, C and S (refer section 3.3 on page 16). For trade waste charging purposes liquid trade waste dischargers are divided into the following charging categories, Category 1, 1A, 2, 2S and 3 (page 16).

Figure 1 below shows that Classification A dischargers fall into Charging Category 1, 1A or Category 2. Classification B dischargers fall into Charging Category 2, except for a few dischargers with low impact on the sewerage system which fall into Category 1A. Classification S dischargers fall into Charging Category 2S. Classification C dischargers fall into Charging Category 3.

\* Also includes fish shop (fresh fish for retail)<sup>#</sup> Except shopping complexes and institutions ( hospital, educational facilities, correctional facilities, etc)



## Category 1 Discharger

Category 1 liquid trade waste dischargers are those conducting an activity deemed by Council as requiring nil or only minimal pre-treatment equipment and whose effluent is well defined and of a relatively low risk to the sewerage system.

**Trade waste dischargers requiring nil or minimal pre-treatment include:**

**Classification A activities – Retail food outlets with food preparation activities that do not generate an oily/greasy waste:** bakery (only bread baked on-site), bistro (sandwiches, coffee only), café/coffee shop/coffee lounge, canteen, community hall (minimal food), day care centre, delicatessen, fruit & vegetable shop, hotel, ice cream parlour (take away only), juice bar, mixed business, motel, nightclub, nut shop, pizza cooking/reheating (no preparation or washing up on-site, pizza heated and sold for consumption off-site), potato peeling (small operation), sandwich shop/salad bar, take away food outlet.

**Classification A activities – Other commercial activities:** animal wash, beautician/hairdressing, crafts < 200 L/d, dental surgery (plaster casts, no X-ray unless digital), doctor's surgery (plaster casts, no X-ray), florist, funeral parlour, mobile cleaning units, morgue, jewellery shop, optical service (retail), pet shop, public swimming pool, tray work/ manual development, venetian blind cleaning, veterinary (no X-ray).

## Category 1a Discharger<sup>1</sup>

Category 1A liquid trade waste dischargers are those conducting an activity deemed by Council as requiring prescribed pre-treatment but having low impact on the sewerage system as their effluent is usually of low strength. If Council's inspection reveals that the pre-treatment equipment for such a discharger had not been properly maintained, a trade waste usage charge of \$1.20/kL will be applied for the relevant billing period. This charge will also apply for any such dischargers who have not installed appropriate pre-treatment equipment.

**Trade waste dischargers with prescribed pre-treatment but low impact on the sewerage system include:**

**Classification A or B activities:** boiler blowdown, cooling tower, educational facilities (primary and secondary school, tertiary institution laboratory), industrial boilers, jewellery (stone cutting), laboratory, laundry, medical centre (no X-ray), mobile garbage bin washing, optical services, plants retail, vehicle washing.

## Category 2 Discharger

Category 2 liquid trade waste dischargers are those conducting an activity deemed by Council as requiring a prescribed type of liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment and whose effluent is well characterised.

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<sup>1</sup> As indicated on page 208, the minimum recommended annual trade waste fee for these dischargers is \$128 (2002/03\$).

**Trade Waste dischargers with prescribed pre-treatment<sup>2</sup> include:**

**Classification A activities:** Premises that prepare and/or serve hot food or foods that generate an oily/greasy waste: bakery (pies, sausage rolls, quiches, cakes, pastries with creams or custards),

bistro, boarding house/hostel kitchen, butcher, café/coffee shop/coffee lounge, cafeteria, canteen, fast food outlet, chicken/poultry shop, club, community hall<sup>3</sup>, commercial kitchen/caterer, nursing home, patisserie, supermarket, doughnut shop, fish shop (cooking on-site), function centre, hotel, ice cream parlour, motel, nightclub, pizza cooking, restaurant, sandwich shop/salad bar, take away food outlet.

**Other commercial Classification A activities:** car detailing, craft activities > 200 L/d, dental surgery with X-ray, lawnmower repairs, mechanical workshop, stone working, veterinary (with X-ray), waterless mini-lab.

**Classification B activities:** auto dismantler, bus/coach depot, construction equipment maintenance & cleaning, equipment hire, maintenance & cleaning, glass cutting & grinding, graphic arts, hospital (with or without X-ray), medical centre (with X-ray), optical services (at medical or educational facilities, workshops), oyster processing – shucking, panel beating, photographic lab, radiator repairer, screen printing, service station forecourt, shopping complex, water wash mini-lab, X-ray radiologist.

Other Classification A activities: fish shop (fresh fish for retail).

**Category 2s Discharger**

Category 2S dischargers are those conducting an activity of transporting and/or discharging septic tank or pan content waste into the sewerage system.

**Trade waste dischargers include the following Classification 2S activities:**

**Classification S activities:** bus/rail coaches/caravan/motor home/caravan park waste dump points, mooring/marina dump points, pan waste, portable chemical toilet waste, septage, septic tank effluent, ship-to-shore pump-outs (galley waste and toilet waste).

**Category 3 Discharger (Large Or Industrial Waste Dischargers)**

Category 3 liquid trade waste dischargers are those conducting an activity which is of an industrial nature and/or which results in the discharge of large volumes (over 20 kL/d) of liquid trade waste to the sewerage system. Any Category 1 or 2 discharger whose volume exceeds 20 kL/d becomes a Category 3 discharger, except shopping complexes and institutions (eg. hospitals, educational facilities, correctional facilities, etc.)

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<sup>2</sup> Excludes low impact activities, listed under Category 1A.

<sup>3</sup> If the type and size of kitchen fixtures installed enable catering for large functions.

### **Large trade waste dischargers and other Classification C activities include:**

abattoir, bakery (wholesale), brewery, cooling towers, cosmetics/perfumes manufacture, dairy processing (milk/cheese/yoghurt/ice cream and like matters.), food processing

(cereals/cannery/condiments/ confectionary/edible oils/fats/essence/ flavours/fish/fruit juice/gelatine/honey/meat/pickles/ smallgoods/tea & coffee/vinegar/yeast manufacture etc.), fruit and vegetable processing, flour milling, glue manufacturer, egg processing, pet food processing, plants nursery (open areas), potato processing, poultry processing, saleyards, seafood processing, soft drink/cordial manufacture, starch manufacture, sugar refinery, tanker washing, tip leachate, transport depot/ terminal, water treatment backwash, wholesale meat processing, winery, wine/spirit bottling.

### **Dischargers of industrial waste include the following Classification C activities:**

acid pickling, adhesive/latex manufacture, agricultural & veterinary drugs, anodising, bitumen & tar, bottle washing, cardboard & carton manufacture, carpet manufacture, caustic degreasing, chemicals manufacture and repackaging, contaminated site treatment, cyanide hardening, detergent/soaps manufacture, drum washing, electroplating, engine gearbox reconditioning, extrusion & moulding (plastic/metal), feather washing, fellmonger, felt manufacture, fertilisers manufacture, fibreglass manufacture, filter cleaning, foundry, galvanising, glass manufacture, ink manufacture, laboratories, liquid wastewater treatment facility (grease trap receival depot and other pump-out waste depot), metal finishing, metal processing (refining/rumbling/ non-cyanide heat treatment/phosphating/ photo engraving/printed circuit etching/sheet metal fabrication etc.), mirrors manufacture, oil recycling (petrochemical) and refinery, paint stripping, paint manufacture, paper manufacture, pharmaceuticals manufacture, plaster manufacture, powder coating, printing (newspaper, lithographic), sandblasting, slipway, tannery, timber processing (joinery & furniture/plywood/hardwood), textile manufacture (wool dyeing/ spinning/scouring), waxes & polishes.

### **Phasing-In Of Charges**

As indicated on page 24 of the *Guidelines for Best-Practice Management Water Supply and Sewerage, 2007*, the non-residential sewerage bills for customers facing a large increase as a result of implementing best-practice pricing are to be phased in over a period of 5 years. Large increases in trade waste fees and charges may be phased in over a period of up to 3 years.

### **3.5 Liquid Trade Waste Fees and Charges**

Council provides sewerage and liquid trade waste services on a commercial basis, with cost recovery through sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges. Council's proposed fees and charges are advertised annually for public comment in its draft Management Plan. In addition to the trade waste fees and charges described below, Council may elect to include any trade waste charges shown in Appendix E of *Water Supply, Sewerage and Trade Waste Pricing Guidelines*, Department of Land & Water Conservation, 2002.

Liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system from industrial, commercial or other non-residential customers can impose significant costs on sewage transport and treatment facilities. To recover these costs and to ensure removal of existing significant cross-subsidies from

residential customers, in addition to a two-part tariff with an appropriate sewer usage charge/kL for non-residential sewerage, appropriate fees and charges are levied for liquid trade waste.

Council's liquid trade waste fees and charges may include:

- Application fee
- Annual trade waste fee
- Re-inspection fee
- Trade waste usage charge
- Septic tank and pan waste disposal charge
- Excess mass charges
- Food waste disposal charge
- Non-compliance excess mass charge
- Non-compliance penalty

### **3.5.1 Application Fee**

The application fee recovers the cost of administration and technical services provided by Council in processing applications for approval to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system. The application fee will be allocated on the basis of the category into which the discharger is classified and reflects the complexity of processing the application. Application fees will be set annually by Council.

### **3.5.2 Annual Trade Waste Fee**

The purpose of this fee is to recover the cost incurred by Council for administration and the scheduled inspections each year to ensure a liquid trade waste discharger's ongoing compliance with the conditions of their approval.

As part of an inspection, Council or its agents may undertake monitoring of the liquid trade waste discharges from premises or business. Such monitoring may include but is not limited to, flow measurement and the sampling of the liquid trade waste. **Where more than one instance** of such monitoring is undertaken by Council, or its agents, in a financial year, the cost involved may be recovered from the discharger.

Annual liquid trade waste fees are determined on the basis of the category of the discharger and are proportionate to the complexity of their inspection and administration requirements. Annual trade waste fees will be set by Council. Where the discharger is required to pay for monitoring this will be charged on the basis of full cost recovery.

In view of the adverse impact of wastes with a high concentration of oil and grease on Council's sewage transportation system, Council will carry out inspections of commercial premises preparing hot food at least 4 times per annum. The cost of these scheduled inspections is included in the annual trade waste fee for such premises. Similarly, for Classification A or B activities with prescribed pre-treatment but low impact.

### 3.5.3 Re-inspection Fee

Where non-compliance with the conditions of an approval has been detected and the discharger is required to address these issues, Council will undertake re-inspections to confirm that remedial action has been satisfactorily implemented. Council will impose a fee for each re-inspection. The re-inspection fee will be set annually by Council on the basis of full cost recovery. A re-inspection may include the monitoring of liquid trade waste discharges, the cost of which may be recovered from the discharger.

### 3.5.4 Trade Waste Usage Charge

The trade waste usage charge is imposed to recover the additional cost of transporting and treating liquid trade waste from Category 2 dischargers.

$$\text{Trade Waste Usage Charge (\$)} = Q \times \$1.20/\text{kL} * (2002/03\$)$$

Where Q = Volume (kL) of liquid trade waste discharged to sewer.

**Note:**

As indicated on page 30 of the *Water Supply, Sewerage and Trade Waste Pricing Guidelines*, **existing** Category 2 dischargers who have **not** installed and maintained **appropriate**<sup>4</sup> pre-treatment facilities will be required to pay a trade waste usage charge of \$11/kL\* (2002/03\$).

### 3.5.5 Excess Mass Charges

Excess mass charges will apply for substances discharged in excess of the deemed concentrations in domestic sewage shown in Table 5 below. For excess mass charge calculation, equation (1) overleaf will be applied.

**Table 5 – Deemed Concentration of Substances in Domestic Sewage**

| SUBSTANCE                                     | CONCENTRATION (mg/L) |
|---|----------------------|
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> ) | 300                  |
| Suspended Solids                              | 300                  |
| Total Oil and Grease                          | 50                   |
| Ammonia (as Nitrogen)                         | 35                   |
| Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen                       | 50                   |
| Total Phosphorus                              | 10                   |
| Total Dissolved Solids                        | 1000                 |
| Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> )                   | 50 <sup>#</sup>      |

<sup>#</sup> The concentration in the potable water supply to be used if it is higher than 50mg/L.

**NB. Substances not listed above are deemed not to be present in domestic sewage.**

<sup>4</sup> Effluent from some undersized grease arrestors could be improved by increasing the pump out frequency, improving housekeeping practices and/or installing another suitable devices. Such devices and/or measures are deemed by Council to be appropriate pre-treatment (for that particular discharger only).

$$\text{Liquid Trade Waste Excess Mass Charge (\$)} = \frac{(S - D) \times Q \times U}{1,000} \quad (1)$$

Where:  $S$  = Concentration (mg/L) of substance in sample.

$D$  = Concentration (mg/L) of substance deemed to be present in domestic sewage.

$Q$  = Volume (kL) of liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system.

$U$  = Charging rate (\$/kg) for disposal of substance to the sewerage system.

Charging rates ( $U$ ) used in equation (1) on page 209 are as shown in Council's Annual Management Plan.

With regard to BOD, equation (1) applies for BOD<sub>5</sub> up to 600 mg/L.

#### **Excess mass charges for BOD exceeding 600mg/L**

If Council approves the acceptance limits for BOD higher than 600mg/L, an exponential type equation will be used for calculation of a charging rate (\$/kg) as shown in equation (2) below. Equation (2) provides a strong incentive for dischargers to reduce the strength of waste. In addition, equation (5) on page 212 will be used where the discharger has failed to meet their approved BOD limit on 2 or more instances in a financial year.

Excess mass charging rate for BOD (\$/kg) =

$$2C \times \frac{(\text{Actual BOD} - 300\text{mg/L})}{600\text{mg/L}} \times 1.05^{\frac{(\text{Actual BOD} - 600\text{mg/L})}{(600\text{mg/L})}} \quad (2)$$

Where  $C$  = the charging rate (\$/kg) for BOD<sub>5</sub> 600mg/L.

For example if  $C = \$0.54/\text{kg}$ , equation (2) would result in the following excess mass charging rates:

**\$0.54/kg for BOD<sub>5</sub> 600mg/L**

**\$1.70/kg for BOD<sub>5</sub> 1200mg/L**

**\$4.38/kg for BOD<sub>5</sub> 2400mg/L**

The excess mass charge for BOD is calculated by using equation (1):

$$\text{Excess Mass Charge for BOD (\$)} = \frac{(S - D) \times Q \times U}{1,000}$$

Where  $U$  is the excess mass charging rate calculated by using equation (2).

### **3.5.6 Food Waste Disposal Charge<sup>5</sup>**

Where Council has approved installation of a food waste disposal unit for a hospital, nursing home or other eligible facility, the following additional food waste disposal charge will be payable annually.

Food Waste Disposal Charge (\$) =  $B \times U_F$

<sup>5</sup> For existing installations only. New installations are not permitted.

Where  $B$  = Number of beds in hospital or nursing home.

$U_F$  = Annual charging rate (\$/bed) for a food waste disposal unit at a hospital or nursing home.

### 3.5.7 Non-compliance Charges

#### **Non-compliance pH charge**

Equation (3) is used for waste with pH being outside the approved range. This equation provides an incentive for dischargers to apply appropriate pH correction so their waste remains within the approved pH limits. Council may require industrial and large dischargers to install and permanently maintain a pH chart recorder or data logger as control of pH is critical to minimising odour and corrosion problems in the sewerage system.

Charging rate for pH where it is outside the approved range for the discharger =

$$K \times (\text{actual pH} - \text{approved pH})^* \times 2^{(\text{actual pH} - \text{approved pH})^*} \quad (3)$$

\* absolute value to be used.

$K$  = pH coefficient = 0.3 (2002/03\$) and needs to be adjusted in accordance with changes in the CPI.

**Example:** Council has approved the pH range 8.0 to 9.0 for a large discharger generating high strength trade waste in order to prevent corrosion and odour problems in the sewerage system.

Case 1: pH measured 7.0

$$\text{Charging rate (\$/kL)} = 0.3 \times [7 - 8] \times 2^{[7-8]} = \$0.6/\text{kL}$$

Case 2: pH measured 11.0

$$\text{Charging rate (\$/kL)} = 0.3 \times [11-9] \times 2^{[11-9]} = \$2.4/\text{kL}$$

#### **Non-compliance excess mass charges**

Where a discharge quality fails to comply with the approved concentration limits of substances specified in Council's approval conditions (or the acceptance criterion listed in Council's trade waste policy), Council incurs additional costs in accepting and treating that waste. Council may also face problems with the effluent and biosolids management.

In order to recover Council's costs, equation (4) shall apply for non-compliant excess mass charges, except for BOD where equation (5) overleaf shall apply.

$$\text{Non-compliance Excess Mass Charges (\$)} = \frac{(S - A) \times Q \times 2U}{1,000} + \frac{(S - D) \times Q \times U}{1,000} \quad (4)$$

Where:

$S$  = Concentration (mg/L) of substance in sample.

$A$  = **Maximum concentration (mg/L) of pollutant as specified in Council's approval (or liquid trade waste policy).**

$Q$  = **Volume (kL) of liquid trade waste discharged for the period of non-compliance.**

$U$  = **Excess mass charging rate (\\$/kg) for disposal of pollutant to sewerage system, as per section 3.5.5.**

$D$  = **Concentration (mg/L) of substance deemed to be present in domestic sewage.**

### Non-compliance Excess Mass Charges for BOD

If the discharger has failed to meet the approved BOD limit on 2 or more instances in a financial year, non-compliance excess mass charging rate for BOD will be calculated using equation (5) below:

$$\text{BOD non-compliance excess mass charging rate} = 2C \times \frac{(A - 300 \text{ mg / L})}{600 \text{ mg / L}} \times 1.05 + 4C \times \frac{(A - 600 \text{ mg / L})}{600 \text{ mg / L}} + 4C \times \frac{(\text{Actual BOD} - A)}{600 \text{ mg / L}} \times 1.05 \quad (5)$$

For example, if C = \$0.54/kg, BOD<sub>5</sub> measured level is 2400mg/L and the acceptance limit in Council's approval is 600mg/L, equation (5) would result in a non-compliance excess mass charging rate of \$8.04/kg.

Non-compliance Excess Mass Charge for BOD is calculated using equation (1):

$$\text{Non-compliance Excess Mass Charge (\$)} = \frac{(S - D) \times Q \times U}{1,000}$$

Where U is the non-compliance excess mass charging rate calculated using equation (5).

The non-compliance excess mass charges shown above and on page 211 are in lieu of the excess mass charges in section 3.5.5.

**NB. Council will continue applying the above non-compliance excess mass charge until the quality of discharge complies with Council's approved quality (or the trade waste policy) limits, within the time frame determined by Council for remedying the problem. If the discharger fails to rectify the problem within this time frame, the discharger may be required to cease discharging liquid trade waste into Council's sewerage system and may also be required to pay a 'non-compliance penalty' as indicated in the following section.**

#### 3.5.8 Non-compliance Penalty

The non-compliance penalty covers instances where Council may seek compensation for its costs relating to legal action, damage to infrastructure, incurred fines and other matters resulting from illegal, prohibited or unapproved liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system. Also included are fines under:

- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, section 120(1)* (Pollution of any waters by a discharger who fails to comply with the conditions of approval for discharge of liquid trade waste to sewer);
- *Local Government Act, 1993, section 627* (Failure to comply with an approval), section 628 (Failure to comply with an order). Non-compliance penalties will be pursued by legal action.

#### 3.5.9 Discharge of stormwater to the sewerage system

The discharge of stormwater, surface and subsoil waters to the sewerage system is prohibited under this policy. As indicated in section 2.4, the acceptance of first flush stormwater runoff may be permitted. A charge of \$11/kL (2002/03\$) will be applied to Category 3 dischargers in accordance with the non-compliance trade waste usage charge, if approval is granted to accept the above waters. Excess mass charges will be also applied in accordance with section 3.5.5.

### 3.5.10 Septic and Pan Waste Disposal Charge

This charge is imposed to recover the cost of accepting and treating septic tank and pan waste.

Septic tank and pan waste disposal charge = Q x S

Where: Q = Volume (kL) of waste discharged to sewer.

S = Charging rate in \$/kL for septic tank effluent, septage or chemical toilet waste as indicated in Council's Annual Management Plan.\*

### 3.5.11 Responsibility for Payment of Fees and Charges

Property (land) owners are responsible for the payment of fees and charges for water supply, sewerage and liquid trade services provided by Council. This includes property owners of marina, caravan park, etc., if a dump point located at their premises is connected to the sewerage system. Where another party (lessee) leases premises any reimbursement of the lessor (property owner) for such fees and charges is a matter for the lessor and the lessee.

Council will charge a septic tank and pan waste disposal charge for services it provides to transporters of septic tank and pan waste tankered and discharged to the sewerage system.

Table 6 - Summary of Trade Waste Fees and Charges<sup>6</sup>

| CHARGING CATEGORY | APPLICATION FEE  | ANNUAL RESIDENTIAL SEWERAGE BILL WITH APPROPRIATE SEWER USAGE | ANNUAL TRADE WASTE FEE | RE-INSPECTION FEE (when required) | TRADE WASTE USAGE CHARGE/kL | SEPTIC WASTE DISPOSAL CHARGE | EXCESS MASS CHARGES/kg | NON-COMPLIANCE EXCESS MASS & pH CHARGES | PENALTY (if required) |
|-------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1                 | Yes <sup>7</sup> | Yes   | Yes                    | Yes                               | No                          | No                           | No                     | No                                      | Yes                   |
| 1A                | Yes              | Yes   | Yes                    | Yes                               | No <sup>8</sup>             | No                           | No                     | No                                      | Yes                   |
| 2                 | Yes              | Yes   | Yes                    | Yes                               | Yes <sup>8</sup>            | No                           | No                     | No                                      | Yes                   |
| 2S                | Yes              | Yes <sup>9</sup>  | Yes <sup>9</sup>       | Yes <sup>9</sup>                  | No                          | Yes                          | No                     | No                                      | Yes                   |
| 3                 | Yes              | Yes   | Yes                    | Yes                               | No                          | No                           | Yes                    | Yes                                     | Yes                   |

**NB. All dischargers of liquid trade waste to Council's sewerage system should be aware that they are subject to prosecution and imposition of fines under the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Protection of the Environment (Operations) Act 1997* and Regulations. In addition to fines, Council may recover costs of damages and fines incurred by Council as a result of an illegal liquid trade waste discharge.**

### 3.6 Monitoring

<sup>6</sup> In addition, a Food Waste Disposal Charge will apply where Council has approved the use of an existing food waste disposal unit for a hospital, nursing home or other eligible facility (refer to section 3.5.6).

<sup>7</sup> not applicable for dischargers exempted in Table 1.

<sup>8</sup> a trade waste usage charge of \$1.20/kL (2002/03\$) will be applied for Category 1A dischargers and \$11/kL (2002/03\$) for Category 2 dischargers who have not installed or properly maintained appropriate pre-treatment equipment.

<sup>9</sup> only applicable if the discharger has a dump point located at their premises which is connected to the sewerage systems.

Council will carry out inspections of the premises of all liquid trade waste dischargers and their treatment facilities at least once per annum. Inspections of commercial premises preparing hot food may be carried out at least 4 times per annum (refer to section 3.5.2). Monitoring of the large and industrial dischargers is to be carried out as specified in the approval conditions.

The Applicant may be required to monitor the liquid trade waste discharge as a condition of an approval or agreement. They may also be required to pay for any sampling and testing of liquid trade waste undertaken by Council.

For this purpose, an inspection/sampling point, where the waste can be inspected and sampled, will be specified in the approval and/or agreement. This point will normally be located after the pre-treatment facility. The discharger may need to install a suitable method of flow measurement.

Council may require the discharger to:

- install a permanent primary measurement device;
- measure the volume and flow rate using the permanently installed flow measurement system (such as a flow metering system); or
- install a flow measurement device on a temporary basis and obtain enough data to determine a basis for assessing the flow rate and volume; and
- provide a system which allows obtaining a flow weighted composite sample.

Testing of samples is to be undertaken by a NATA-registered or other laboratory recognised by DWE to ensure reliable and accurate results. Where the discharger is sampling the effluent, Council may randomly take duplicates to confirm the waste characteristics.

### **3.7 Liquid Trade Waste Services Agreement**

In addition to its approval under the *Local Government Act*, Council may require certain dischargers, including those who wish to discharge liquid trade waste in large volumes (discharge >20 kL/d) or industrial waste (Concurrence Classification C discharges) or Classification S into its sewerage system to execute a liquid trade waste services agreement (refer to Attachment 1). The agreement will set out the conditions associated with the discharge and execution of the agreement will be a condition of the approval issued by Council (refer to section 3.2 on page 16). The conditions will be binding on the applicant and the Council. The agreement will be for a period of up to five years. No discharge is to be made to Council's sewerage system until an agreement or an interim agreement has been executed.

Provision can be made in the agreement for (in addition to Council's approval conditions):

- additional conditions for discharge of liquid trade waste;
- cancellation of the agreement and/or order to cease the discharge if the discharger is found to be in breach of the agreement or the liquid trade waste approval or, in the opinion of Council, the waste is adversely affecting the sewerage system or the environment;
- entry by Council officers to inspect the liquid trade waste collection, treatment, monitoring and disposal systems;
- the applicant to notify Council in advance of any changes that may affect the quality and quantity of the liquid trade waste; and
- the amount of bond/security to be lodged with Council prior to discharging to the sewerage system.

### **3.8 Enforcement of Approvals and Agreements (see the attached sample agreement at Attachment 1)**

Any person who fails to obtain Council's approval to discharge liquid trade waste into the sewerage system, or fails to comply with the conditions of the approval, may be liable to a penalty as provided under the *Local Government Act* (sections 626 to 628 and 634 to 639).

Polluting of any waters by a discharger of liquid trade waste who does not have a Council approval or who fails to comply with the conditions of the approval is an offence under section 120 (1) of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*. In addition, under section 222 of this Act, Council may issue a penalty notice (ie. an on-the-spot fine) to such a discharger.

Any person who fails to comply with the terms or conditions of a liquid trade waste services agreement (ie. there is a breach of the agreement) will be required to indemnify the Council against any resulting claims, losses or expenses in accordance with section 9 of the agreement. Suspensions may also apply and may include a notice to cease the discharge.

### **3.9 Modification and Revocation of Approvals**

Council reserves the right to modify or revoke an approval to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system in any of the following circumstances:

- if the approval was obtained by fraud, misrepresentation or concealment of facts;
- for any cause arising after the granting of the approval which, had it arisen before the approval was granted, would have caused the council not to have granted the approval;
- for failure to comply with a requirement made by or under the *Local Government Act 1993* relating to a condition of the approval; or
- for failure to comply with a condition of the approval.

### **3.10 Prevention of Waste of Water**

Water must be used efficiently and must be recycled where practicable. It is an offence under section 637 of the *Local Government Act 1993* and its Regulation to waste or misuse water.

Dilution of trade waste with water from any non-process source including Council's water supply, bore water, groundwater and/or stormwater as a means of reducing pollutant concentration is therefore strictly prohibited.

### **3.11 Effluent Improvement Plans**

Where the existing liquid trade waste discharged does not meet Council's requirements, the applicant may be required to submit an 'effluent improvement plan' setting out how Council's requirements will be met. The proposed plan must detail the methods/actions proposed to

achieve the discharge limits and a timetable for implementation of the proposed actions. Such actions may include more intensive monitoring, improvements to work practices and/or pre-treatment facilities to improve the effluent quality and reliability.

### 3.12 Due Diligence Programs and Contingency Plans

For *Concurrence Classification A*, a discharger is not required to submit either a due diligence program or a contingency plan.

A discharger may be required to submit a due diligence program and a contingency plan for *Concurrence Classification B or Classification S* where it is considered that the discharge may pose a potential threat to the sewerage system. If required, a due diligence program and contingency plan must be submitted to Council within six months and three months respectively of receiving a liquid trade waste approval.

For *Concurrence Classification C*, a discharger may need to provide a due diligence program and contingency plan to Council within six months and three months respectively of receiving a liquid trade waste approval.

It should be noted that:

- (1) If the discharger has an accredited environmental management system in place, a due diligence program and contingency plan will not be required. However, proof of accreditation must be provided to Council with the application.
  - (2) Where Council considers there is potential risk to the sewerage system from a discharge, it may request a due diligence program and contingency plan to be submitted prior to commencing the discharge.
- Annual Access rate related to services provided, or activities undertaken, by the Council (LGA ss. 495, 496-502).
  - An annual usage charge related to the operational costs associated with the volume and mass of pollutants in the discharge (LGA ss. 501, 502, 539-542).
  - Fees for regulatory inspections (LGA ss. 608, 609) including contract charges for flow monitoring, sampling and testing of the trade waste (s.502).
  - Non-compliance usage charges applied when the discharge does not conform to the agreed conditions.
  - A non-compliance penalty to recover other council costs, including damages and fines resulting from an illegal trade waste discharge.

#### Annual service charges for the discharge of trade waste:

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Category 1 -</b> | Annual access charge  |
| <b>Category 2 -</b> | Annual access charge and annual usage charge including components based on volumes of the discharged waste.         |
| <b>Category 3 -</b> | Annual access charge and annual usage charge including components based on volumes and mass loadings of pollutants. |

Rates, charges and fees will be determined by the council and adjusted annually as necessary as part of the Council's management planning. A current schedule of fees and charges is attached as **Attachment 1**.

The methodology currently used by Council to calculate trade waste fees is documented in Appendix E.

## **Monitoring**

If specified in the service contract, the discharger may be required to monitor the trade waste discharge and to pay for flow measurement, sampling and testing of trade waste undertaken by the council.

### **Category 1**

No monitoring is required unless specifically noted in the service contract.

### **Category 2 & 3**

The volume of waste is to be determined as a percentage of water consumption, by flow monitoring, or as agreed by the council and the discharger, based on relevant information (eg, seating capacity of restaurant, number of meals prepared, etc).

If monitoring shows that the discharge does not comply with the requirements of its category, it may be re-classified and/or be subject to the appropriate charges.

### **Category 3**

The discharger will be required to carry out regular monitoring of the waste to enable the calculation of mass load charges and to ensure compliance with the agreed conditions, ie taking samples and performing laboratory analysis on specified pollutants listed in the service contract. The council may periodically sample waste to confirm monitoring results.

For this purpose, an inspection/sampling point, where the waste can be inspected and sampled, will be specified in the service contract. This point will normally be just before the discharge to the sewer. The discharger should install a suitable method of flow measurement as described in the service contract. The council may require the discharger to:

- Measure the volume and flow rate using the flow measurement system permanently installed.
- Install a flow measurement device on a temporary basis and obtain enough data to determine a basis for assessing the flow rate and volume.

Testing of samples shall be undertaken by a NATA registered or other recognised laboratory to ensure reliable and accurate results. Where the discharger is sampling the effluent, the council may randomly take duplicates to confirm the waste characteristics.

## **Penalties**

Any person who fails to obtain or to comply with the conditions of the council's approval, may be liable to a penalty as provided under the Local Government Act 1993 (sections 626, 628, 634-639).

Any person who fails to comply with the service contract will be subject to penalties agreed to in the service contract.

## **Service Contract**

It is a condition of the council's approval that the applicant operates under a current trade waste service contract that will set out the conditions associated with the discharge of trade waste to sewer. The conditions will be binding on the applicant. A service contract will be for a one to five year period (the council to choose a term). No discharge shall be made to the council's sewer until Council has signed a service contract or an interim service contract.

**Note:**

Provision shall be made in the service contract for:-

- The type and composition of trade waste.
- The quantity of trade waste and the rate of discharge.
- The measurement and sampling of discharge before entry to sewer.
- Details of any pre-treatment required.
- Methods to calculate payment of charges and periodic review of charges, eg. either to index the charges agreed with time, or to update the charges from time to time
- In addition to any penalty under the Local Government Act for breach of the conditions of approval, a discharger who breaches any condition under the service contract to be subject to charges identified in the service contract and to legal action for breach of the service contract.
- The service contract may be cancelled if the discharger is found to be in breach of the service contract or, in the opinion of the council the waste is adversely affecting the sewerage system or the environment. The council may then disconnect the premises at cost to the discharger
- The recovery of any costs (including penalties, damages, restoration and legal fees) that Council incurred as the result of the discharger being in breach of the LGA.

**Note:**

- The council's nominated employee to enter premises and inspect the trade waste collection, treatment and disposal systems.
- The council to be advised in advance by the discharger of any changes that may affect the quality and quantity of the trade waste.

**Effluent Improvement Programs**

Where there is an existing discharge and the liquid trade waste quality does not meet discharge requirements, the applicant may be required to submit an 'effluent improvement program' setting out how the discharge limits will be met. The proposed plan must detail the methods/actions proposed to achieve the discharge limits and a timetable for implementation of the proposed actions. Such actions may include more intensive monitoring, or improvements to the work practice or facility to increase reliability.

**References**

- Local Government Act (NSW) 1993 and Local Government (General) Regulation 2005
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

**Measure of Success**

- Measure by the adherence to the Policy and Procedure outlined in the Policy.

## History

| <b>MINUTE NUMBER</b> | <b>MEETING DATE</b> | <b>DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE</b> |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 527/2001             | 20 November 2001    | Adopted                      |
| 40/2002              | 19 February 2002    | Fee Structure Amended        |
| 716/2010             | 16 November 2010    | Reviewed                     |
| 26/2012              | 21 February 2012    | Reviewed                     |
| 607/2013             | 3 September 2013    | Reviewed                     |

## APPENDIX A: SCHEDULE A - GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF TRADE WASTES INTO SEWERS

While each case is considered separately, the following limits for acceptance of trade waste may be used as a guide:

### GENERAL ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINES

| Parameter                             | Limits   |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Flow rate                             | The maximum daily and instantaneous rate of discharge (kL/h or L/s) is set on the available capacity of the sewer. Large dischargers are required to provide a balancing tank to even out the load on the sewage treatment works. High flow rates may cause hydraulic problems in the sewerage system leading to overflows.  |
| BOD <sub>5</sub> and Suspended Solids | Normally, approved at 300 mg/L each. Where there is sufficient capacity at the sewage treatment works and sufficient dilution in the receiving sewer up to 600 mg/L may be accepted. Higher concentrations may be acceptable for low mass loadings if the treatment works has sufficient capacity and odour would not be a problem. It should be noted that high loadings of BOD may overload wastewater treatment works and lead to failure to meet EPA licences. |
| COD                                   | Normally, not to exceed BOD <sub>5</sub> by more than 3 times. This ratio is given as a guideline only to prevent the discharge of non-biodegradable waste.  |
| Total Dissolved Solids                | Up to 4000 mg/L may be accepted. Acceptance limit may vary depending on an effluent disposal option and is subject to a mass load limit. High levels of total dissolved solids may inhibit biological processes and may also limit effluent re-use options due to high salt levels.  |
| Temperature                           | Less than 38 <sup>0</sup> C.   |
| pH                                    | Within the range 7.0 to 9.0.   |
| Oil and Grease                        | 100 mg/L if the volume of the discharge does not exceed 10 percent of the design capacity of the treatment works, and 50 mg/L if the volume is greater than 10 percent. Oil and grease can block the sewerage system causing sewage overflows.   |
| Detergents                            | All industrial detergents are to be biodegradable. A limit on the concentration of 50 mg/L (as MBAS) may be imposed on large trade wastes. Many detergents contain high levels of nutrients including phosphates. These nutrients can lead to problems in receiving waters and may require removal prior to discharge.   |
| Colour                                | No visible colour when the waste is diluted to the equivalent dilution afforded by domestic sewage flow.   |
| Radioactive substances                | The discharge must comply with the Radiation Control Act, 1990.  |

## ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINES for INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

| Parameter                                     | Maximum Concentration (mg/L) | Comments   |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Ammonia                                       | 50                           | Ammonia can cause Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) problems if above 50.                            |
| Boron   | 25                           | High levels can adversely affect biological treatment.   |
| Bromine                                       | 5                            | High levels can also adversely affect biological treatment.  |
| Chlorine                                      | 10                           | Chlorine can cause Occupational Health and Safety problems.  |
| Cyanide                                       | 5                            | Cyanide is also dangerous in terms of OH&S   |
| Fluoride                                      | 20                           | High fluoride levels are toxic to humans and other biological systems.                                   |
| Nitrogen (total Kjeldahl)                     | 100                          | High levels of nitrogen can cause problems in receiving waters (algae and other excessive plant growth). |
| Phosphorus (total)                            | 20                           | Phosphorus can also cause problems in receiving waters (algae and other excessive plant growth).         |
| Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> )                   | 100                          | High sulphate levels can lead to odour problems associated with sulphide generation.                     |
| Sulphide (as S)                               | 1                            | Sulphides are poisonous and can also cause odour problems.   |
| Sulphite (as SO <sub>3</sub> )                | 15                           | These can also lead to odour problems.   |
| Formaldehyde                                  | 50*                          | Occupational Health and Safety risk at high levels.  |
| Phenolic Compounds (except pentachlorophenol) | 10                           | As above, and can also affect biological systems.  |
| Petroleum Hydrocarbons (non flammable)        | 20                           | As above.  |
| Pesticides-general                            | 0.1                          | As above.  |
| organophosphates                              | 0.01                         | Pesticides can also cause long term problems in receiving waters.  |

\* Acceptance of chemical toilet waste that contains formaldehyde will be assessed on the available dilution in the sewerage system.

## ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINES for HEAVY METALS

| Parameter  | Maximum Concentration (mg/L)                                     | Allowed Daily Mass Limit (g/day) |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Aluminium  | 100  |                                  |
| Arsenic  | 1  | 2                                |
| Cadmium  | 2  | 6                                |
| Chromium*  | 5  | 15                               |
| Cobalt   | 5  | 15                               |
| Copper   | 5  | 15                               |
| Iron   | 100  |                                  |
| Lead   | 2  | 6                                |
| Manganese  | 10   | 30                               |
| Mercury  | 0.02   | 0.05                             |
| Molybdenum   | 10   | 30                               |
| Nickel   | 5  | 15                               |
| Selenium   | 5  | 15                               |
| Silver   | 2  | 6                                |
| Tin  | 5  | 15                               |
| Zinc   | 5  | 15                               |
| Total heavy metals excluding aluminium, iron, manganese and molybdenum | less than 30 mg/L and subject to total mass loading requirements |                                  |

\* Where hexavalent chromium is present in the process water, pre-treatment will be required to reduce it to the trivalent state, prior to discharge into the sewerage system. Discharge of hexavalent chromium from chromate compounds used as corrosion inhibitors in cooling towers is **not permitted**.

It should be noted that heavy metals can render sludges and effluents unsuitable for re-use, cause disruptions to the biological activity in wastewater treatment works and bio-accumulate in aquatic organisms within receiving waters.

### NOTES:

Silver dischargers (including but not restricted to X-ray, photographic, printing, dental, and medical establishments) must conform with the Photographic Uniform Regulations of the Environment (P.U.R.E) Photographic Industry Code of Practice, as revised from time to time, in all aspects unless it contradicts this Policy.

## APPENDIX B: SCHEDULE B – SUBSTANCES EXCLUDED FROM SEWERS

NOTE: Clause 6 of the Local Government (Water Services) Regulation 1999

### Substances prohibited from being discharged into sewers or drains

For the purposes of section 638 of the Act (Discharge of prohibited matter into sewer or drain), the following substances are prohibited matter unless the discharge is specifically approved under section 68 of the Act:

- (a) animal matter (including carcasses but not including human waste), wool, hair, grease outside acceptance guidelines (Appendix A), dust, ashes, cinders, soil, rubbish, filth, oil, salt, mud, sand, gravel, garbage, offal, vegetable or fruit parings, rags, house refuse, steam or solid matter;
- (b) any flammable or explosive substance;
- (c) waste liquid that contains a percentage of any substance, or waste liquid that is of a temperature, specified by the council as being:
  - (i) likely to endanger public health, public safety or public amenity or the environment: or
  - (ii) damaging to, or liable to form compounds that may damage, the council's sewerage system or treatment works; or
  - (iii) likely to injure employees engaged in the operation or maintenance of the council's sewerage system or treatment works or the health of those employees;
- (d) except in the case of a public drain or a council gutter - roof, rain, surface, flood, seepage or subsoil water;

In addition to clause 6 of the Water Services Regulation, the following substances are not permitted to be discharged into the sewerage system:

- organochlorine pesticides, weedicides, fungicides, herbicides and substances of a similar nature and/or wastes arising from the preparation of these substances
- any substances liable to produce noxious or poisonous vapours in the sewerage system
- organic solvents and mineral oil
- chromate from cooling towers
- natural or synthetic resins, plastic monomers, synthetic adhesives and rubber plastic emulsions
- uncontaminated cooling and boiler blowdown water
- waste liquids that contain pollutants at concentrations which inhibit the sewage treatment process – refer *Guidelines for Sewerage Systems: Acceptance of Trade Waste (Industrial Waste)* (ARMCANZ/ANZECC, 1994).

**APPENDIX C: Relevant clauses of Local Government (Approvals) Regulation, 1999 and Local Government (Orders) Regulation, 1999.**

***Approvals Regulation***

**(26) *Disposal of waste into sewers – matters included***

The matters for which an approval is required under item 4 of Part C of the Table to section 68 of the Act (dispose of waste into a sewer of the council) include the discharge into such a sewer of the following:

- (a) the contents of a pan, septic tank, cesspool or privy,
- (b) waste matter that is not of a domestic nature from stables, cow-sheds, dairies, market places, washing areas or other premises,
- (c) trade waste.

**(27) *Matters to accompany applications relating to discharge into sewers***

(1) An application for approval to discharge trade waste into a sewer under the control of a council or which connects with such a sewer must be accompanied by the following:

- a) plans and specifications of the work to be done;
- b) plans and specifications of the apparatus to be used;
- c) details of the nature and quantity of the waste and the rates of discharge of the effluent.

(2) An application for approval to discharge pan contents or septic tank effluent from premises to a sewer under the control of a council or which connects with such a sewer must be accompanied by details of the following matters:

- a) The nature of the waste proposed to be discharged,
- b) The quantity of waste proposed to be discharged,
- c) The proposed rate of discharge of waste,
- d) The proposed frequency of discharge of waste.

**(30) *Applications for approval to discharge waste into sewers***

An approval by a council under section 68 of the Act to discharge trade waste (whether treated or not), pan contents or septic tank effluent into a sewer of the council may be granted only:

- (a) if the Director-General of the Department of Land and Water Conservation has concurred with the approval; or
- (b) if:
  - (i) the council has, in accordance with Part 3 of Chapter 7 of the Act, adopted a local approvals policy relating to the discharge into its sewerage system of trade waste or the contents of pan, septic tank, cesspool or privy, and
  - (ii) the Director-General of the Department of Land and Water Conservation has, because of that policy, given the council notice in accordance with section 90 (2) of the Act that the concurrence may be assumed; and
  - (iii) the approval is in accordance with that policy.

**(32) Standards to be met for approval**

- (1) The council must not grant an application for an approval to discharge into a sewer of the council polluted matter from stables, cow-sheds, dairies, market places, washing areas or other polluted premises unless:
  - (a) the premises have roofing sufficient to prevent the entry of rainwater from the roof to the sewerage system and all necessary steps are taken to ensure that no rainwater can be discharge onto that place from adjoining areas, and
  - (b) the premises are paved with materials approved by, and the paving is graded to the satisfaction of, an inspector.
- (2) The council must not grant an application for an approval to install, construct or alter a waste treatment device or sewage management facility unless it is satisfied that the activity as proposed to be carried out will comply with any applicable standards established by this Regulation or by or under the Act.

**(33) Compliance with standards**

- (1) It is a condition of an approval referred to in item 4 of Part C of the Table to section 68 of the Act (dispose of waste into a sewer of the council) that:
  - (a) the activity approved, and
  - (b) any building or work associated or carried out in connection with the activity,complies with any applicable standards established by any regulation in force under the Act or the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.
- (2) It is a condition of an approval referred to in item 5 of Part C of the Table to section 68 of the Act (management of waste) that:
  - (a) the activity approved, and
  - (b) any building or work associated or carried out in connection with the activitycomplies with any applicable standards established by this Regulation or by or under the Act.

**(34) Disposal of trade waste**

- (1) The council may, as a condition of granting an approval to dispose of trade waste into a sewer of the council;
  - a) require that the volume of waste discharged be measured and determined by a meter or some other device specified by the council, or
- (b) determine:
  - (i) the maximum aggregate daily quantity of effluent that is to be allowed to pass from trade premises into the sewer; and
  - (ii) the characteristics of the waste permitted to be discharged; and
  - (iii) the maximum permissible rate of discharge; and
  - (iv) the size and capacity of the house drain for conveying the effluent to the sewer; and
  - (v) the times during which the discharge is permitted.
2. The council may, as a condition of granting an approval under section 68 of the Act, require the applicant to ensure that all or any of the following are complied with;
  - (a) that the aggregate daily quantity of trade waste allowed to pass from the premises into council's sewerage system does not exceed a quantity specified in the approval,
  - (b) that the rate of discharge of trade waste from the premises does not exceed a rate so specified,

- (c) that the size and capacity of drain for conveying trade waste into the system are in accordance with a size and capacity so specified,
- (d) that trade waste is discharged into the system from the premises only during periods so specified,
- (e) that the volume of trade waste to be discharged into the system is measured and determined by meter or some other means of measurement approved by the council,
- (f) that any specified modifications to ant works on the premises for the treatment of trade waste, or to the method of treating trade waste discharged from the premises, are carried out.

### ***Orders Regulation***

- 24)** An order under section 124 of the Act requiring water supply, sewerage or stormwater drainage work to be carried out is not complied with unless the work is carried out in accordance with any acceptable standards or requirements set out or referred to in the *Local Government (Approvals) Regulation 1999* or the order

**Attachment 1**

**LIQUID TRADE WASTE SERVICE AGREEMENT**

TRADE WASTE SERVICE CONTRACT

BETWEEN

**Narrabri Shire Council**

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AND

**Applicant**

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**TRADE WASTE SERVICE AGREEMENT** made this day of 2015  
**BETWEEN**

1. Narrabri Shire Council (“the Council”)

**AND**

2. (“the Applicant”)

**RECITALS**

- A. The Council is the owner and operator of a sewerage system within the Narrabri area.
- B. The Applicant has made application to the Council to discharge trade wastes into the Council’s sewerage system which has been approved by the Council on the terms and conditions set out in this Service Agreement.
- C. The Director-General of the Department of Water and Energy has concurred in the approval in accordance with clause 28 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005
- D. The Council has issued this Service Agreement to the Applicant as a condition of approval pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993 (“the Act”) and the Local Government (General) Regulations 2005 (or as amended) and in consideration of the conditions contained herein.
- E. The Approval does not operate until this Agreement has been executed by both parties
- F. The parties enter this Agreement in consideration of the mutual promises contained herein

**OPERATIVE PART**

**1. Definitions and Interpretation**

**1.1 In this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:**

“**Act**” means the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW).

“**Annexure**” means the annexure to this Agreement.

“**Annual Management Plan**” means the annual management plan of the Council, as adopted by the Council from time to time.

**1.2 Unless the context otherwise requires:**

- (a) A reference to this Agreement is a reference to this Agreement, including the Annexure, as amended from time to time in accordance with its terms.
- (b) A reference to the discharge of liquid trade waste means the discharge of liquid trade waste by the Applicant from the Premises to the Council’s sewerage system.

- (c) A reference to any legislation is a reference to such legislation as amended from time to time.
- (d) Where the Applicant is comprised of more than one person, each obligation of the Applicant will bind those persons jointly and severally and will be enforceable against them jointly and severally.

## **2. Liquid Trade Waste Services**

*The Council will provide the Liquid Trade Waste Services to the Applicant on the terms of this Agreement.*

## **3. Additional Conditions for discharge of liquid trade waste**

- 3.1 The Applicant may discharge liquid trade waste to the Council's sewerage system in accordance with the Approval and subject to this Agreement.
- 3.2 The Applicant must comply with all applicable Acts, regulations, by laws, proclamations and orders and with any lawful direction or order given by or for the Council or any other competent authority.
- 3.3 The Applicant must not discharge liquid trade waste contrary to this Agreement or the Approval or in any manner which may have an adverse effect on any person or property (including the sewerage system and the ecological system in the waters, land or area receiving sewage treatment works effluent or biosolids), or which may cause the Council to be in breach of any applicable Act, regulation, by law, proclamation or order or of any lawful direction given by or for any competent authority.
- 3.4 The Applicant must at its own cost monitor its discharges in accordance with the requirements set out in the Approval and must maintain records of such monitoring for inspection by the Council for such period as may be specified in the Approval.
- 3.5 The Council will carry out routine sampling and testing of the waste stream.
- 3.6 Where any flow-metering device is installed, the Applicant must at its own cost cause the device to be calibrated at least annually by a person or company approved by the Council. The Applicant must obtain a calibration certificate and provide a copy of the certificate to the Council within one month of receiving it.
- 3.7 If the Applicant is required to cease discharging liquid trade waste for any period, then the Applicant must cease discharging such waste for the period specified.
- 3.8 Where the Applicant ceases to discharge waste in the circumstances prescribed in clause 3.7, the Council may, at its discretion, elect to refund part of the annual trade waste fee on a pro rata basis, calculated according to the period of suspension.
- 3.9 If this Agreement is terminated, the Applicant must immediately cease to discharge liquid trade waste.

#### **4. Fees and Charges**

- 4.1 In accordance with the section 560 of the *Local Government Act*, Council will levy all water supply, sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges on the owner of the property.
- 4.2 In consideration of provision of the Liquid Trade Waste Services, the fees and charges as specified in the Council's Annual Management Plan and notified by Council to the owner and the Applicant must be paid to the Council, including fees for sampling and testing by Council in accordance with the Approval.
- 4.3 Fees and charges payable will include both non-residential sewerage charges and liquid trade waste fees and charges.
- 4.4 All monies payable to the Council must be paid within the time specified in the notice of charge.

#### **5. GST**

- 5.1 To the extent that a party to this Agreement ("GST Supplier") is or becomes liable to pay GST in connection with any Supply made under this Agreement and the amount of any such GST is not included in the amount payable under this Agreement:
  - (a) the GST Supplier may add to the price of the Supply an amount equal to the GST payable on the Supply ("GST Amount").
  - (b) the other party will pay the GST Supplier the price for the Supply in accordance with this Agreement plus the GST Amount.
- 5.2. If, for any reason, the GST Supplier's GST liability in respect of a particular Supply is different from the amount of GST paid by the other party:
  - (a) the GST Supplier must immediately repay to the other party the amount of any excess paid by the other party above the GST Supplier's GST liability; or
  - (b) the other party must pay the deficiency in the amount previously paid by the other party to the GST Supplier for that Supply, as appropriate
- 5.3. The Applicant warrants that it is registered for GST purposes as at the date of this Agreement and will continue to be so for the term of this Agreement.

#### **6. Term**

- 6.1 This Agreement will commence from the date it is signed on behalf of the Council, and will continue until the Applicant's Approval is revoked or the Applicant permanently ceases to discharge liquid trade waste pursuant to the Approval, whichever is the earlier. Upon such revocation or permanent cessation of the approved activity this Agreement shall automatically terminate by operation of this clause.
- 6.2 Termination of this Agreement is without prejudice to any accrued rights or obligations of either Party.

## **7. Powers of the Council**

- 7.1. The Council may enter the Premises at a reasonable hour in the daytime or at any hour during which business is in progress or is usually carried on at the Premises for the purpose of conducting any inspection, examination, testing, monitoring or sampling to determine whether the Applicant is complying with the conditions of this Agreement.
- 7.2. The Applicant acknowledges that the Council has statutory powers available to it under the Local Government Act 1993 and other Acts to issue orders and directions to the Applicant in relation to the discharge of liquid trade waste. The Applicant undertakes to comply with each such order or direction that may be notified by the Council to the Applicant within the time specified for compliance in that order or direction.
- 7.3. The Applicant releases the Council from any liability to the Applicant for any loss or damage due to the disruption of the Applicant's business arising out of the exercise of Council's rights pursuant to this clause.

## **8. Information supplied by the Applicant**

- 8.1. The Applicant warrants that all information in its application for approval is true, complete and accurate to the best of its knowledge.
- 8.2. The Applicant must immediately notify the Council in writing of any error or omission in that information or any change to the information of which the Applicant becomes aware.
- 8.3. The Applicant must not provide any false or misleading information to the Council.

## **9. Indemnity**

- 9.1. The Applicant indemnifies the Council from and against any claims, losses or expense (including legal costs on a solicitor and client basis) which the Council pays, suffers, incurs or is liable for as a result of:
  - (a) any unlawful, negligent, reckless or deliberately wrongful act or omission of the Applicant or its personnel or agents in connection with the discharge of liquid trade waste, including (without limitation) such acts or omissions which cause damage to property, personal injury or death; and
  - (b) a breach of this Agreement by the Applicant.
- 9.2. The Applicant's liability to indemnify the Council shall be reduced proportionally to the extent that any unlawful, negligent, reckless or deliberately wrongful act or omission of the Council caused or contributed to the liability or loss.

## **10. Insurance**

The Applicant must effect and maintain for the term of this Agreement a public risk policy of insurance in the minimum of the sum specified in the Annexure and must, upon request by the Council, produce evidence of such insurance to the Council.

## **11. Bond**

- 11.1 The Applicant must pay to the Council a bond in the sum specified in the Annexure.
- 11.2 The Council may at any time and without prior notice to the Applicant have recourse to the bond for the recovery of any sum due and owing by the Applicant to the Council.
- 11.3 Where the applicant fails to cease discharging trade waste as prescribed in clause 3.7, the Council may require the applicant to forfeit 50% of the bond.
- 11.4 The Council must return the bond to the Applicant, less any amount deducted by the Council under this clause, upon termination of this Agreement.

## **12. No Assignment**

The Applicant may not assign or otherwise transfer its rights and/or obligations under this Agreement.

## **13. Notices**

- 13.1 A notice under this Agreement must be:
  - (a) in writing, directed to the representative of the other party as specified in the Annexure; and
  - (b) forwarded to the address, facsimile number or the email address of that representative as specified in the Annexure or the address last notified by the intended recipient to the sender.
- 13.2 A notice under this Agreement will be deemed to be served:
  - (a) in the case of delivery in person - when delivered to the recipient's address for service and a signature received as evidence of delivery.
  - (b) in the case of delivery by post - within three business days of posting.
  - (c) in the case of delivery by facsimile – at the time of dispatch if the sender receives a transmission report which confirms that the facsimile was sent in its entirety to the facsimile number of the recipient.
  - (d) in the case of delivery by email, on receipt of confirmation by the recipient that the recipient has received the email.
- 13.3 Notwithstanding the preceding clause 13.2, if delivery or receipt of a communication is on a day which is not a business day in the place to which the communication is sent or is later than 5 pm (local time in that place) it will be deemed to have been duly given or made at 9 am (local time at that place) on the next business day in that place.

## **14. Variation**

- 14.1 If the Applicant's Approval to discharge liquid trade waste from the Premises is varied, this Agreement shall be deemed to be varied in accordance with the variation made to that approval or to the fees, by operation of this clause

14.2 In addition to automatic variation under clause 14.1, this Agreement may be varied by written agreement of the parties, provided that a variation to this Agreement that is inconsistent with:

- (a) the Approval, including rights granted under, and conditions attached to, the Approval;
- (b) any applicable legislation; or
- (c) Council's Annual Management Plan in respect of applicable fees and charges,

shall have no force or effect.

#### **15. Severability**

If any part of this Agreement is prohibited, void, voidable, illegal or unenforceable, then that part is severed from this Agreement but without affecting the continued operation, so far as possible, of the remainder of this Agreement.

#### **16. Applicable Law**

16.1 This Agreement is governed by, and must be construed in accordance with, the laws in force in the State of New South Wales.

16.2 Each party submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts exercising jurisdiction in the State of New South Wales and the courts of appeal there from.

#### **17. Rights Cumulative**

The rights and remedies provided under this Agreement are in addition to, and not exclusive of, any other rights or remedies provided by law.

**Executed as an agreement**

**Execution by the Council:**

**THE COMMON SEAL OF**

(Corporate Seal)

..... was affixed this

)

.....day of ..... 20.....

)

)

in the presence of:

)

)

)

.....

.....

General Manager

)

[signature of General Manager]

)

)

And

)

)

.....

.....

[print name of witness]

)

[signature of witness]

**Executed by the Applicant (corporate entity):**

The **COMMON SEAL** of.....

)

.....PTY LIMITED

)

)

was affixed this .....day of

)

)

.....200... in the

)

presence of:

)

)

.....

)

.....

[name of Director]

)

[signature of Director]

)

.....

)

.....

[name of Director/Secretary]

)

[signature of Director/Secretary]

**Executed by the Applicant (individual):**

Signed by: .....

)

.....

[name of Applicant]

)

[signature of Applicant]

This.....day of.....200....

)

)

in the presence of:

)

[signature of witness]

)

.....

[print name of witness]

**A. THE COUNCIL**

1. FULL NAME OF COUNCIL \_\_\_\_\_
2. ABN: \_\_\_\_\_
3. ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_
5. EMERGENCY CONTACT \_\_\_\_\_  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

**B. THE APPLICANT**

1. FULL NAME OF APPLICANT \_\_\_\_\_
2. ABN: \_\_\_\_\_
3. BUSINESS OR TRADING NAME \_\_\_\_\_
4. ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_
6. EMERGENCY CONTACT \_\_\_\_\_  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

**C. THE PREMISES**

1. LOT & DP NUMBER: Lot(s) \_\_\_\_\_ DP \_\_\_\_\_
2. LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. DESCRIPTION \_\_\_\_\_
4. NATURE OF BUSINESS \_\_\_\_\_

**D. NOTICES**

Applicant's Representative:

Postal address:

Facsimile:

Email:

Council's Representative:

Postal address:

Facsimile:

Email address:

**E. PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE**

Minimum cover: \$ 20 000 000

**F. BOND**

\$

**General Condition of Approval**

Name and business address of Applicant

Type of Business

*List here the general Conditions of Approval from Appendix E from Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines*