

WAIPA DISTRICT WASTEWATER AND TRADE WASTE BYLAW 2021

October 2021

This Bylaw is made by Waipā District Council under the powers given to it by the Local Government Act 2002.



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PART 1

Preliminary Provisions

1. Title, Application and Commencement

- 1.1. This Bylaw is the Waipā District Wastewater and Trade Wastes Bylaw 2021.
- 1.2. This Bylaw applies to the district of Waipā District Council.
- 1.3. This Bylaw comes into force on 1 October 2021.

2. Purpose

- 2.1. The purpose of this Bylaw is to:
 - (a) protect the health and safety of people and the environment from potential adverse effects of harmful substances being discharged into the wastewater system;
 - (b) protect the wastewater system from damage, misuse and interference;
 - (c) produce wastewater and biosolids of a consistent quality;
 - (d) encourage waste minimisation, cleaner production, efficient recycling and reuse of waste streams by businesses; and
 - (e) ensure that businesses maintain trade waste discharges within agreed levels.

3. Interpretation

- 3.1. In this Bylaw unless the context otherwise requires:

Term	Definition
Act	means the Local Government Act 2002.
access point	means a place where access may be made to a private drain for inspection (including sampling or measurement), cleaning or maintenance.
alternative grease removal system	means a grease removal system other than a grease trap including grease converters and mechanical grease removal systems.
approval or approved	means approved in writing by Council, either by resolution of Council or by any authorised officer of Council.
authorised officer	means an officer of Council or other person authorised under sections 174 or 177 or paragraph 32 of schedule 7 to the Act to administer and/or enforce this Bylaw.
biosolids	means wastewater sludge derived from a wastewater treatment plant that has been treated and/or stabilised to the extent that it is able to be safely and beneficially applied to land or reused,

Term	Definition
	including products containing biosolids including compost, but does not include products derived solely from industrial wastewater treatment plants.
building work	has the same meaning as set out in section 7 of the Building Act 2004.
characteristics	means any of the physical or chemical properties of wastewater and may include the level of a characteristic.
cleaner production	means the implementation on premises of effective operations, methods and processes appropriate to achieve the reduction or elimination of the quantity and toxicity of wastes. This is required to minimise and manage trade waste by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) using energy and resources efficiently, thereby avoiding or reducing the amount of waste produced; (b) producing environmentally sound products and services; (c) achieving less waste, fewer costs and higher profits.
condensing	means any water used in any trade, industry, or commercial process or operation in such a manner that it does not take up matter into solution or suspension.
conditional trade waste	means a trade waste discharge which exceeds the characteristics defined in Schedule 2 to this Bylaw, and which is not a prohibited trade waste.
conditional consent	means a trade waste consent for the discharge of conditional trade waste.
connection	means the physical connection of a private drain to the wastewater system, and connect has the equivalent meaning.
consent holder	means the person occupying premises who has obtained a trade waste consent or Trade Waste Agreement and includes any person who does any act on behalf or with the express or implied consent of the consent holder (whether for reward or not) and any licensee of the consent holder.
Council	means Waipā District Council.
disconnection	means the physical cutting or sealing of a private drain from the wastewater system and disconnect has the equivalent meaning.
domestic wastewater	means liquid wastes (with or without matter in solution or suspension) discharged from premises used solely for residential purposes and which complies with the characteristics defined in Schedule 2 to this Bylaw, or wastes with the same volume and characteristic discharged from other premises; but does not include any solids, liquids or gases that cannot lawfully be discharged into the wastewater system.
grease trap	means a separation tank that reduces the amount of fat, oil and grease in trade waste prior to it being discharged into the wastewater system.
hazardous materials	means raw materials, products or wastes containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable or explosive materials, or any materials which when mixed with wastewater, are likely to

Term	Definition
	generate toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive materials in quantities likely to be hazardous to the health and safety of any person or harmful to the wastewater system, and includes “hazardous substances” as defined by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.
independently qualified person	means a person with appropriate qualifications, approved by Council and who is independent of the consent holder.
infiltration	means ground or surface water entering the wastewater system or a private drain connected to the wastewater system through defects such as, but not limited to, poor joints and cracks in pipes or manholes. It excludes water discharged into the wastewater system or a private drain connected to the wastewater system from non-complying connections including through illegal down pipe connections or from low gully traps.
management plan	means a plan for management of the operations on the premises from which trade wastes come, and may include provision for flow and quality monitoring, sampling and testing, cleaner production, waste minimisation, discharge, contingency management procedures, or any relevant industry code of practice.
mass limit	means the total mass of any characteristic that may be discharged to the wastewater system over any stated period from any single point of discharge or collectively from several points of discharge.
maximum concentration	means the instantaneous peak concentration that may be discharged at any instant in time.
multiple ownership premises	means premises held as unit titles, cross lease or company lease.
occupier	means the person occupying premises connected to the wastewater system, and includes the owners of the premises if the premises are unoccupied.
public sewer	means a pipeline or culvert, above or below ground, used or intended to be used to convey wastewater and controlled by Council or any other Council.
permitted consent	means a trade waste consent for the discharge of permitted trade waste.
permitted trade waste	means a trade waste discharge that complies with the characteristics defined in Schedule 2 to this Bylaw.
point of discharge	means the boundary between the wastewater system and a private drain but for the purposes of monitoring, sampling and testing, must be as designated in the trade waste consent.
pre - treatment	means any processing of trade waste designed to reduce or vary any characteristic in a waste before discharge to the wastewater

Term	Definition
	system in order to comply with a consent or this Bylaw. Typical pre-treatments are set out in Schedule 4.
private drain	means that section of drain between the premises and the point of connection to the wastewater system.
premises	means the physical location to which a wastewater service is provided and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a property or allotment which is held under a separate certificate of title or for which a separate certificate of title may be issued; (b) a building or part of a building that has been defined as an individual unit by a cross-lease, unit title or company lease; (c) land held in public ownership for a particular purpose; or (d) individual units in buildings, which are separately leased or separately occupied.
prohibited trade waste	means a trade waste discharge that has any of the prohibited characteristics as defined in Schedule 3 to this Bylaw.
Regional Infrastructure Technical Standards	means the document produced by Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Limited setting out how to design and construct transportation, water supply, wastewater, stormwater and landscaping infrastructure in the particular councils' areas, as may be amended by time to time.
stormwater	means surface water runoff that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) enters or may enter the stormwater system as a result of a rain event; and (b) contains any substance where the type and concentration of the substance is consistent with the contributing catchments land use(s) and that of the receiving environment.
tankered waste	means water or other liquid, including waste matter in solution or suspension, which is conveyed by vehicle for disposal, excluding domestic wastewater discharged directly from house buses, caravans, buses and similar vehicles.
temporary discharge	means any discharge of an intermittent or short duration including the short-term discharge of an unusual waste from premises subject to an existing consent.
trade waste	means any liquid, with or without matter in suspension or solution, that is or may be discharged from a premises to the wastewater system in the course of any trade or industrial process or operation, or in the course of any activity or operation of a like nature; and may include condensing waters; or stormwater which cannot be practically separated.
Trade Waste Agreement	means a written agreement between Council and a person discharging trade waste, authorising the person to discharge

Term	Definition
	conditional trade waste to the wastewater system, that outlines both parties' rights and responsibilities.
trade waste consent	means: (a) a permitted consent; or (b) a conditional consent provided in accordance with this Bylaw by Council and signed by an authorised officer relating to the discharge of trade waste to the wastewater system, and includes a variation to that consent.
trunk sewer	means a pipeline or culvert, above or below ground, designed or intended to convey wastewater from the whole or portion of a drainage reticulation system to another trunk sewer or the final point of discharge.
wastewater	means water or other liquid waste, including sewage and waste matter in solution or suspension, discharged to the wastewater system including domestic wastewater and trade wastes.
wastewater system	means all infrastructure, including pipes, fittings, manholes, pumps, pump stations; and any land, buildings, and treatment works and related components which are under the control of Council or any other Council and used for the purpose of providing a wastewater service.
wastewater treatment plant	means the processes and facilities involved in the purification of wastewater.

- 3.2. To avoid doubt, compliance with this Bylaw does not remove the need to comply with all other applicable Acts, regulations and rules of law.
- 3.3. Unless the context requires another meaning, a term or expression that is defined in the Act and used in this Bylaw, but not defined, has the meaning given by the Act.
- 3.4. Any guidance notes and attachments are for information purposes, do not form part of this Bylaw, and may be made, amended and revoked without formality.
- 3.5. To avoid doubt, the Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this Bylaw.
- 3.6. To avoid doubt, reference to “include” and “including” in this Bylaw means without limitation.

PART 2

Protection of Wastewater System

4. Connection, Disconnection and Other Works

- 4.1. No person may, without Council's approval:

- (a) connect to the wastewater system;
 - (b) disconnect from the wastewater system;
 - (c) open any manhole, chamber or access point on the wastewater system; or
 - (d) carry out any other works on, or in relation to, the wastewater system.
- 4.2. Any person wishing to connect or disconnect from the wastewater system, or otherwise carry out works on the wastewater system, must make a written application to Council for approval and must provide with that application any information specified by Council.
- 4.3. Following an application under clause 4.2, Council may grant or refuse approval to such connection, disconnection or other works, or request further information in relation to that application.
- 4.4. Any approval under clause 4.3 may be subject to conditions imposed by Council, including a requirement to comply with any relevant code of practice. .
- 4.5. The person granted approval under clause 4.3 must comply with any conditions imposed under clause 4.4.
- 4.6. Council may refuse an application for approval to connect to the wastewater system where:
- (a) the applicant has not paid fees or charges associated with the connection (including development contributions) or has refused to provide Council with specified information relating to the application ;
 - (b) there is insufficient capacity in the system to accommodate the connection;
 - (c) the connection would compromise its ability to maintain levels of service in relation to the wastewater system;
 - (d) the connection is outside the area currently served by the wastewater system, regardless of its proximity to any specific component of the wastewater system;
 - (e) refusal is necessary to protect the wastewater system, the health and safety of any person, or the environment;
 - (f) Council has a documented record of the applicant's non-compliance with this Bylaw or any previous wastewater or trade waste bylaws;
 - (g) connection would or may give rise to wastewater overflows; or
 - (h) the connection would not comply with Schedule 1.

5. Control of Discharges

- 5.1. A person must not discharge or allow to be discharged into the wastewater system:

- (a) any wastewater, except in accordance with this Bylaw and the provisions of any applicable trade waste consent or Trade Waste Agreement;
- (b) any substance specified in Schedule 3 without a trade waste consent;
- (c) stormwater or groundwater, except with approval; or
- (d) condensing water, disinfected or super-chlorinated water, except with approval.

Guidance Note

Condensing, cooling, disinfected or super-chlorinated water must also not be discharged to the stormwater system without specific approval.

- 5.2. No person may discharge or allow to be discharged domestic wastewater into the wastewater system, except if the wastewater complies with the characteristics in Schedule 2.
- 5.3. No person may discharge or allow to be discharged into the wastewater system wastewater that exceeds 2.0 litres/second in maximum instantaneous flow rate.

6. Hazardous Materials

- 6.1. No person may:
 - (a) store, transport, handle or use any hazardous materials; or
 - (b) cause or allow the storage, transportation, handling or use of any hazardous materials, in a way which results or may result in the materials entering the wastewater system unless authorised by the Bylaw.
- 6.2. A person who becomes aware that they have breached clause 6.1 must immediately:
 - (a) notify Council; and
 - (b) take all practicable steps to stop the imminent entry or further entry of the materials to the wastewater system.

7. Protection of Wastewater System

- 7.1. Except with the approval of Council, no person may damage, modify, stop, obstruct, tamper or otherwise interfere with the wastewater system, including:
 - (a) placing any material over or near a wastewater system; or
 - (b) covering an access point.

7.2. Any person who breaches clause 7.1 must promptly report that damage, modification, stopping, obstruction or other interference to Council.

Guidance Note

In the event that the roots of any tree on any private property is causing or is likely to cause damage, interference to the flow or blockage to any facet of a public drain, the Council may follow the procedure set out in section 468 of the Local Government Act 1974.

7.3. No person may carry out restricted works except in accordance with an approval, and any conditions attaching to that approval.

7.4. Every person carrying out restricted works must, before commencing the works:

- (a) notify Council of their intention to carry out the works;
- (b) obtain written approval from Council for the works, which approval may include such reasonable conditions as Council considers appropriate including a requirement to carry out or to permit Council to carry out (in either case at the expense of the person) works for the protection of the network.

7.5. For the purposes of this clause 7, restricted works are works which will or are likely to damage, or adversely affect the operation of, or access to, the wastewater system.

7.6. Without limiting clause 7.5, restricted works include works of the following type which are carried out closer than the specified distance to the asset type set out in the following table:

Types of Works	Type of wastewater system asset	Distance from asset
Building work	Public sewer	The greater of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1.5 metres from the centre of the sewer; or b) The total of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the depth of the centre line of the sewer; and the diameter of the sewer; and 0.2 metres from the centre of the trunk sewer, subject to compliance with clause 3.1 of NZS 3604.

Excavation or piling	Trunk sewer	5 meters from the centreline of the sewer
	Public sewer, other than trunk sewer	2 metres from the centreline of the sewer

8. Private Drains

- 8.1. Council may require an owner to fix or upgrade private drains, at the owner's cost, to meet the private drain's original design specifications.
- 8.2. Owners of premises must ensure that all private drains on the premises are kept and maintained in a state which is free of cracks and other defects that may allow infiltration.
- 8.3. Without limiting clause 5.1(c), occupiers and owners of premises must ensure that stormwater is excluded from the wastewater system and any private drain by ensuring that on their premises:
- (a) there is no direct connection of any stormwater pipe or drain to the wastewater system;
 - (b) gully trap surrounds are set above stormwater ponding levels (refer New Zealand Building Code G13), or secondary overland flow path flood levels; and
 - (c) all manholes or inspection covers are in place and are appropriately sealed.
- 8.4. An occupier or owner whose private drain is overflowing or has other reasons to suspect a blockage, must immediately call a qualified drainlayer to clear and remove any blockage in the private drain, at the occupier or owner's expense. If the drainlayer considers that the blockage originates within the wastewater system, then the drainlayer must contact Council.
- 8.5. Council will reimburse the owner of the private drain for the reasonable cost of unblocking work under clause 8.4 for which the owner has paid, provided that Council is satisfied that:
- (a) the blockage originated in the wastewater system;
 - (b) the blockage was not forced downstream into the wastewater system in the act of clearing the private drain; and

- (c) the owner or occupier of the premises has not caused or permitted a discharge which does not comply with this bylaw, a trade waste consent or a Trade Waste Agreement.
- 8.6. A person with a pressure wastewater system, or any other system that is connected to the wastewater system, must use that system in accordance with any operating manual or guidelines for that system.
- 8.7. The property owner of a premises must ensure that all access points on their property are and remain uncovered, except as approved by Council. The property owner will be responsible for removing at their expense any unauthorised access point covers on their premises.
- 8.8. A private drain on a premises must not extend by pipeline or any other means to serve another premises unless it is a common private drain.

PART 3

Trade Waste

9. Requirements of Different Classifications of Discharges

- 9.1. No person may discharge or cause to be discharged permitted trade waste into the wastewater system, except in accordance with a permitted consent.
- 9.2. No person may discharge or cause to be discharged a conditional trade waste into the wastewater system except in accordance with a conditional consent or a Trade Waste Agreement.
- 9.3. No person may discharge or cause to be discharged a prohibited trade waste into the wastewater system.
- 9.4. No person may discharge or cause to be discharged trade waste into the wastewater system in breach of any condition or provision of a trade waste consent or Trade Waste Agreement.
- 9.5. Council is not obliged to accept any trade waste into the wastewater system.

10. Accidents and Spills

- 10.1. A person who discharges trade waste into the wastewater system must inform Council immediately upon becoming aware of:
 - (a) an accident;
 - (b) spillage;
 - (c) a defect in the process of discharging trade waste; or

- (d) a risk to the health and safety of the public or the environment,
that may cause a breach of this Bylaw.
- 10.2. A person who reports an accident, spillage or defect as provided for in clause 10.1 must disclose any information that may contribute to:
- (a) the restoration of the integrity of the wastewater system;
 - (b) the cleaning of any spillage; or
 - (c) the determination of the risks associated with the trade waste.
- 10.3. In the event of any accident, spillage or defect referred to in clause 10.1 from premises where a consent holder has a conditional consent , Council may:
- (a) review the consent under clause 21; or
 - (b) require the consent holder to review the contingency management procedures and resubmit the management plan to Council for its approval.
- 10.4. In the event of any accident, spillage or defect referred to in clause 10.1 from premises where a consent holder has a permitted consent, Council may require the consent holder to apply for a conditional consent and the consent holder must comply with that request.

11. Trade Waste Agreements

- 11.1. Council may at any time and at its complete discretion enter into a Trade Waste Agreement with an occupier for the discharge and receipt of trade wastes, including where Council considers:
- (a) the discharge is considered to have unique discharge characteristics;
 - (b) the discharge is considered to have a volume or loading of any characteristic that may affect the operation of the wastewater system or treatment plant;
 - (c) the discharge has the potential to include hazardous or prohibited substances;
 - (d) the discharge is considered to involve pre-treatment systems;
 - (e) the discharge involves the requirement for capacity to be reserved at the wastewater treatment plant; or
 - (f) the occupier has a history of non-compliance with a trade waste consent or Trade Waste Agreement.
- 11.2. Any Trade Waste Agreement may be made in addition to or in place of a trade waste consent.
- 11.3. A Trade Waste Agreement and its terms will have the same force as if it was a trade waste consent issued under clause 13.2.

12. Application for a Trade Waste Consent or Variation

12.1. No person may:

- (a) discharge into the wastewater system any trade waste either continuously, intermittently or temporarily;
- (b) vary the characteristics of a permitted trade waste discharge in a manner which may cause it to fail to meet the standards for a permitted trade waste;
- (c) vary the conditions of a trade waste consent that has previously been granted; or
- (d) significantly change the method or means of pre-treatment for a discharge; except in accordance with a trade waste consent from Council.

12.2. Applications for a trade waste consent must be made in writing to Council. Council reserves the right to require the owner, as well as the occupier, of any premises to make an application under this provision.

12.3. Where the premises produces trade waste from more than one area of the premises, a separate description of the trade waste characteristics must be included in any application for trade waste discharge for each area. This applies whether or not the separate areas are part of a single or separate trade process.

12.4. The application under clause 12.2 must contain all the information required by Council, and accompanied by the applicable application fee.

12.5. The applicant is responsible for the correctness of the content of the application and any information attached.

12.6. Every act or omission done for, or on behalf of, a consent holder (whether for reward or not) in making any such application is deemed to be an act of the consent holder.

12.7. Council may require an application to be supported by a report or statement from a person approved by Council who is independent of the applicant with appropriate qualifications, to verify information supplied by the applicant. All costs incurred must be paid by the applicant.

13. Processing an Application

13.1. On receipt of an application under clause 12.2, Council may:

- (a) require the applicant to submit additional information which Council considers necessary to reach an informed decision;
- (b) require the applicant to submit a management plan to Council's satisfaction; and/or

- (c) wherever appropriate, have the discharge investigated and analysed as provided for at clause 19 at the applicant's cost.
- 13.2. On receipt of an application under clause 12.2 and any additional information requested under clause 13.1, Council may in accordance with clause 14:
- (a) issue a permitted consent and inform the consent holder of any conditions imposed;
 - (b) issue a conditional consent and inform the consent holder of the conditions imposed;
 - (c) advise the applicant that Council is willing to enter into a Trade Waste Agreement on terms acceptable to Council; or
 - (d) decline the application and notify the applicant of the decision, giving a statement of the reasons for refusal.

14. Council Considerations

- 14.1. In considering any application for a trade waste consent, Trade Waste Agreement or variation, Council must consider the characteristics, volume, and rate of discharge of the trade waste from such premises or tanker and any other matter that it considers, on reasonable grounds, to be relevant, which may include:
- (a) the health and safety of Council staff, Council's agents and the public;
 - (b) the limits and/or maximum values for characteristics of trade waste as specified in Schedules 2 and 3 to this Bylaw;
 - (c) the extent to which the trade waste may react with other trade waste or wastewater to produce an undesirable effect, including settlement of solids, production of odours, accelerated corrosion and deterioration of the wastewater system;
 - (d) the flows and velocities in the wastewater system and the material or construction of the wastewater system;
 - (e) the capacity of the wastewater system including the capacity of any wastewater treatment plant, and other facilities;
 - (f) the nature of any wastewater treatment process and the degree to which the trade waste is capable of being treated in the wastewater treatment plant;
 - (g) the timing and balancing of flows into the wastewater system;
 - (h) any statutory requirements relating to the discharge of raw or treated wastewater to receiving waters, the disposal of wastewater sludges,

beneficial use of biosolids, and any discharge to air including compliance with any resource consent, discharge permit or water classification;

- (i) the possibility of unscheduled, unexpected or accidental events and the degree of risk these could pose to humans, the wastewater system or the environment;
- (j) consideration of other existing or future discharges;
- (k) existing pre-treatment works on the premises;
- (l) the use of cleaner production techniques and waste minimisation practices;
- (m) control of stormwater;
- (n) any management plan;
- (o) tankered waste being discharged at approved locations; and
- (p) whether it would be more appropriate for the discharge to be controlled pursuant to a Trade Waste Agreement.

15. Conditions of Trade Waste Consents

15.1. Any trade waste consent may be granted subject to such conditions that Council may impose, including:

- (a) where the discharge will be made;
- (b) the maximum daily volume of the discharge and the maximum rate of discharge, and the duration of maximum discharge;
- (c) the maximum limit or permissible range of any specified characteristics of the discharge, including concentrations and/or mass limits determined in accordance with clause 15.2;
- (d) the times during which the discharge, or a particular concentration, or volume of discharge may be made;
- (e) the provision by, or for the consent holder, at the consent holder's expense, of screens, grease traps, silt traps or other pre-treatment works to control trade waste discharge characteristics to the consented levels;
- (f) the provision and maintenance, at the consent holder's expense, of inspection chambers, manholes or other apparatus or devices to provide reasonable access to drains for sampling and inspection;
- (g) the provision and maintenance of a sampling, analysis and testing programme and flow measurement, at the consent holder's expense;
- (h) the methods to be used for measuring flow rates, volume and/or characteristics and taking samples of the discharge for use in determining

compliance with the trade waste consent and for determining the amount of any trade waste charges applicable to that discharge;

- (i) the provision and maintenance by, and at the expense of, the consent holder of any devices required to measure the volume or flow rate or characteristics of any trade waste being discharged from the premises, and for the calibration and/or validation of such devices;
- (j) the provision and maintenance, at the consent holder's expense, of services, (electricity, water, compressed air or otherwise), which may be required to operate meters and similar devices;
- (k) at times specified, the provision in an approved format of all flow and/or volume records, on-line monitoring readings, results of analyses (including pre-treatment by-products, such as wastewater sludge disposal) and calibration/validation records;
- (l) the provision and implementation of a management plan;
- (m) risk assessment of damage to the environment due to an accidental discharge of a chemical;
- (n) the investigation of waste minimisation and cleaner production techniques;
- (o) remote monitoring or control of discharges and associated control, telemetry or supervisory control and data acquisition systems;
- (p) third party treatment, carriage, discharge or disposal of by-products of pre-treatment of trade waste (including wastewater sludge disposal);
- (q) the provision of a bond or insurance in favour of Council where failure to comply with the trade waste consent could result in damage to the wastewater system, the wastewater treatment plants, or could result in Council being in breach of any statutory obligation or resource consent;
- (r) specific discharge-related capital costs Council would incur for altering the wastewater system and or wastewater treatment plant in order to accommodate the discharge;
- (s) specific discharge related operational costs Council would incur for operating the wastewater system and or wastewater treatment plant in order to accommodate the discharge; and
- (t) any other relevant matter.

15.2. A conditional consent may further include conditions imposing controls on a trade waste discharge by specifying mass limits for any characteristic. Any characteristic permitted by mass limit must also have its maximum concentration limited to the value scheduled unless approved otherwise. When setting mass limit allocations for a particular characteristic, Council may consider:

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

15.3. A consent holder may at any time during the term of a trade waste consent, by written application to Council, seek to vary any condition of the consent, as provided for in clause 12.2.

16. Pre-Treatment Requirements

16.1. Council may grant a trade waste consent subject to the provision of appropriate pre-treatment systems to enable the consent holder to comply with this Bylaw. Such pre-treatment systems must be provided, operated and maintained by the person discharging, at their expense. Any pre-treatment systems must comply with the following requirements as applicable:

- (a) Refuse or garbage grinders and macerators must not be used to dispose of solid waste from trade waste premises to the wastewater system unless approved by Council.
- (b) Grease traps must:

- i) have a functional capacity of no less than 500 litres;
 - ii) be sized according to the greatest volume as specified in Table 1 contained in Schedule 2;
 - iii) be cleaned out at least once every six months or more frequently as specified in consent conditions. The frequency with which grease traps are required to be cleaned out may be determined through a visual inspection and/or sample testing from the device outlet by Council; and
 - iv) shared grease traps, such as those operated by a body corporate or food court, must be sized appropriate to the total inputs. This must be no less than a functional capacity of 500 litres for each connected premises.
- (c) A consent holder whose premises has existing grease traps with a functional capacity of less than 500 litres must apply for a conditional consent unless they can demonstrate compliance with the physical and chemical characteristics set out in Schedule 2 to Council's satisfaction.
- (d) Alternative grease removal systems must be:
- i) operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
 - ii) serviced and/or cleaned out by a contractor approved by Council as specified in consent conditions;
 - iii) sized according to manufacturer's recommendation; and
 - iv) may only be used with Council's approval.
- (e) The frequency with which alternative grease removal systems are required to be serviced and/or cleaned out in accordance with clause 16(d)(i) may vary. This will be determined by Council after a visual inspection and/or sample testing from the device outlet.
- (f) Alternative grease removal systems which do not meet the requirements contained in this Bylaw must be replaced at the consent holder's expense.

17. Flow Metering

- 17.1. Where flow and/or volume metering of any trade waste discharge is required as a condition of a trade waste consent, the consent holder is responsible, at their own expense, for the supply, installation, reading and maintenance of a meter. These devices are subject to the approval of Council, but remain the property of the consent holder.

- 17.2. Records of flow and/or volume must be available for viewing at any time by Council, and must be submitted to Council at prescribed intervals by the consent holder in a format approved by Council.
- 17.3. Meters must be located in a position approved by Council that provides the required degree of accuracy and should be readily accessible for reading and maintenance. The meters must be located in the correct position according to the manufacturer's installation instructions.
- 17.4. The consent holder must arrange for in situ calibration and verification of the flow metering equipment and instrumentation by an Independent Qualified person and method approved by Council upon installation, and at least annually after that, to ensure its performance. The meter accuracy should be $\pm 10\%$, but with no greater a deviation from the previous meter calibration than $\pm 5\%$. A copy of the independent certification of each calibration and verification must be submitted to Council.
- 17.5. Should any meter be found to have an error greater than that specified in clause 17.4, Council may make an adjustment in accordance with the results shown by such tests. The adjustment may be back-dated for a period at the discretion of Council, but not exceeding 12 months. The consent holder must pay or be credited a greater or lesser amount according to such adjustment.
- 17.6. Where Council determines that a meter has been tampered with, Council (without prejudice to the other remedies available) may declare the reading void and estimate discharge as provided in clause 18.
- 17.7. Measurement of flow and/or volume must be carried out by or on behalf of the consent holder in accordance with British Standard (BS)3680: Part 11A, BS 3680: Part 11B and BS 5728: Part 3, or another Council approved methodology.

18. Estimating Discharge

- 18.1. Where no flow meter or similar device is required for a trade waste consent or where no flow or sample results have been supplied by the consent holder, Council may estimate the discharge of trade waste for charging purposes based on:
 - (a) the volume of water supplied to the premises, taking into account the proportion of that volume which is estimated to be discharged to the wastewater system;
 - (b) the flow or characteristics of the discharge measured by the consent holder at a previous time during similar operating conditions; and/or
 - (c) the flow or characteristics measured by Council during the most recent audit sample.

19. Sampling, Testing and Monitoring

- 19.1. Council may undertake sampling, testing, monitoring and audit inspections to determine if:
- (a) a discharge complies with the provisions of this Bylaw;
 - (b) a discharge is to be classified as permitted trade waste , conditional trade waste, or prohibited trade waste ;
 - (c) a discharge complies with any condition of a consent or Trade Waste Agreement including a management plan; or
 - (d) trade waste consent charges are applicable to that discharge.
- 19.2. Where monitoring of any trade waste discharge is required as a condition of a trade waste consent to ensure compliance with other conditions of the consent:
- (a) the consent holder must monitor the discharge of trade waste; and
 - (b) Council may independently monitor the discharge of trade waste.
- 19.3. The consent holder is responsible for all costs of monitoring, sampling and testing.
- 19.4. The taking, preservation, transportation and analysis of the samples must be undertaken by an authorised officer or agent of Council, or the consent holder in accordance with accepted industry standard methods or another methodology approved by Council.
- 19.5. Any sample analysis must use methods or procedures in accordance with, or validated against, the latest version of the American Water Works Association Standard methods for the examination of Water and wastewater or by such alternative method or procedure approved by Council. Analysis must be undertaken by a laboratory accredited by International Accreditation New Zealand, or a laboratory approved by Council.
- 19.6. The consent holder must provide to Council or an authorised officer the results of any sampling, analysis, flow measurements or other monitoring requirements such as pre-treatment system maintenance, within one working day of any request by Council.
- 19.7. Where there is non-compliance with the conditions of a trade waste consent or a Trade Waste Agreement or where an anomalous result is obtained, the consent holder must report the results of the analysis to Council as soon as practicable and in all cases within three working days.

20. Tankered Waste

- 20.1. Any person wishing to discharge tankered waste into the wastewater system must hold a trade waste consent under this Bylaw.
- 20.2. Council may accept tankered waste for discharge at an approved location.

- 20.3. Tankered waste disposal must be for domestic waste only, unless Council has approved otherwise on an exceptional basis..
- 20.4. Tankered waste may only be disposed into the wastewater system if it had been collected from within the Waipa district.
- 20.5. Consent holders must supply the following information to Council before discharging tankered waste to the wastewater system:
 - (a) a description of the type of waste;
 - (b) the source of waste and location;
 - (c) the date and time of collection;
 - (d) the volume of waste collected;
 - (e) the tracking Identification number and vehicle registration number; and
 - (f) a representative sample of the tanker load.
- 20.6. The information collected as required by clause 20.5 must be provided by a system approved by Council.
- 20.7. Tankered waste will only be accepted during Council's working hours on working days, or as otherwise advised by Council.
- 20.8. Council reserves the right to not accept tankered waste during times of maintenance works, cleaning, or wastewater treatment plant maintenance.
- 20.9. Tankered waste is not to be collected and transported to the disposal site until appropriate arrangements, documentation and method for disposal have been approved by Council.
- 20.10. To prevent cross-contamination between tanker loads, the tanker must be washed prior to collecting a load for disposal into the wastewater system.
- 20.11. A consent holder must give Council 24 hours' notice of a proposed discharge of tankered waste.
- 20.12. Council may require analysis of tankered waste to confirm its characteristics.
- 20.13. Council may require the consent holder to obtain specialist advice on pre-treatment or acceptance.
- 20.14. The cost of all sampling, analysis and advice must be met by the consent holder.
- 20.15. The consent holder must ensure that tankered waste is treated in accordance with the conditions of the consent before disposal.
- 20.16. A consent holder must not incorrectly inform Council of the characteristics or volume of tankered waste, or and must not discharge tankered waste other than in the authorised location in accordance with the applicable trade waste consent.

21. Duration and Review

21.1. Conditional consents expire at the end of the term specified in the trade waste consent, which may not exceed five years. Shorter terms may be applied where, in the reasonable opinion of Council:

- (a) the applicant has a history of non-compliance with a trade waste consent or Trade Waste Agreement;
- (b) the flow or characteristics of the discharge are uncertain; or
- (c) the flow or characteristics of the discharge may change over time.

21.2. Permitted consents remain valid until:

- (a) cancellation under clause 22;
- (b) the discharge fails to comply with the characteristics defined in Schedule 2 to this Bylaw; or
- (c) in the reasonable opinion of Council, the discharge changes or is likely to change to such an extent that it becomes a conditional or prohibited trade waste.

21.3. Council may review a trade waste consent at any time.

21.4. Council will give the consent holder written notice of its intention to review the consent, describing why the review is considered necessary and will provide the consent holder with the opportunity to submit information to Council to consider before it makes its decision on the review.

21.5. Following any review under clauses 21.3 and 21.4, Council may, by decision to the consent holder in writing:

- (a) allow the trade waste consent to continue unchanged;
- (b) vary the conditions of the trade waste consent;
- (c) suspend the trade waste consent for a specified period; or
- (d) cancel the trade waste consent.

Guidance Note

A condition could be varied if, for example, technical matters associated with the discharge have changed, to meet any new resource consent imposed on the discharges from Council's wastewater treatment plant or to comply with any other legal requirements imposed on Council.

22. Transfer or Cancellation

- 22.1. A trade waste consent must be issued in the name of the given consent holder. The consent holder must not, without Council approval:
- (a) transfer to any other party the rights and responsibilities provided for under this Bylaw, and under the trade waste consent;
 - (b) allow a point of discharge to serve another premises, or the private drain to that point to extend by pipe, or any other means, to serve another premises; or
 - (c) allow wastewater from any other party to be discharged at their point of discharge.
- 22.2. Council may suspend or cancel any trade waste consent at any time following not less than 20 working days (during which consultation has occurred) notice to the consent holder or person discharging any trade waste:
- (a) for the failure to comply with any condition of the trade waste consent or to maintain effective control over the discharge;
 - (b) for the failure to comply with this Bylaw or a trade waste consent in respect of the volume, nature or composition of trade waste being discharged;
 - (c) in the event of any breach of a resource consent held by Council issued under the Resource Management Act 1991 caused in whole or in part by the trade waste discharge;
 - (d) failure to provide and when appropriate update a Management Plan as required for a conditional consent;
 - (e) failure to follow the Management Plan provisions;
 - (f) failure to pay any trade waste charges;
 - (g) if new information becomes available on the nature or characteristics of the trade waste discharge; or
 - (h) if any other circumstances arise which, in the opinion of Council, render it necessary in the public interest to cancel the right to discharge.
- 22.3. Any trade waste consent or Trade Waste Agreement may at any time be immediately suspended or cancelled by Council, on giving to the consent holder, written notice, if:
- (a) they discharge any wastewater with prohibited characteristics as set out in Schedule 3;
 - (b) Council is lawfully directed to withdraw or otherwise to terminate the consent summarily;
 - (c) the discharge of trade waste is unlawful;

- (d) if the discharge is, in the opinion of Council, a threat to the environment or public health;
- (e) in the event of any negligence which, in the opinion of Council, threatens the operation of the wastewater system; or
- (f) in the opinion of Council, the discharge puts at risk the ability of Council to comply with the conditions of a resource consent and/or requires identified additional treatment measures or costs to avoid a breach of any such Resource consent.

PART 4

Fees and Charges

23. Fees and Charges

- 23.1. In accordance with sections 150 and 151 of the Local Government Act 2002, Council may, by resolution, fix charges payable by consent holders and applicants for the purposes of:
- (a) administering this Bylaw;
 - (b) administering consent applications and consents granted under this Bylaw; and
 - (c) recovering the cost of receiving, treating and disposing of trade waste by or on behalf of Council.

PART 5

Breaches, Enforcement Powers, Revocation and Transitional Provisions

24. Breaches

- 24.1. A person who fails to comply with this Bylaw commits a breach of this Bylaw and is liable to a penalty under the Act.
- 24.2. Council may enforce any breach of this Bylaw under the Act.

Guidance Note

Council's enforcement powers under the Local Government Act 2002 include court injunction (section 162), seizure and disposal of property (sections 164, 165 and 168), liability for costs to remedy damage (section 176), power to request name and address (section 178) and power to execute works and recover costs (section 186 and 187).

Under section 171 of the Local Government Act 2002, an authorised officer may enter and inspect any land or building (other than a dwelling house) for routine inspection or monitoring or for post breach monitoring. The authorised officer must give at least 24 hours' notice of the intended entry.

Under section 172 of the Local Government Act 2002 an authorised officer may enter and inspect any land for the purpose of detecting a breach of this Bylaw if the authorised officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a breach has occurred or is occurring on the land. The authorised officer must give reasonable notice unless the giving of notice would defeat the purpose of entry.

Under section 173 of the Local Government Act 2002, in the event of a sudden emergency causing or likely to cause damage to property or the environment or where there is danger to any works adjoining the property, authorised officer may enter occupied land or buildings without notice

A person who is convicted of an offence against this Bylaw can be fined a maximum of \$200,000 under section 242(5) of the Local Government Act 2002.

25. Removal of Works

25.1. Council may under section 163 of the Act:

- (a) remove or alter any work or thing that is, or has been constructed in breach of this Bylaw; and
- (b) recover the costs of doing so from the person who committed the breach.

26. Disconnection from Wastewater System

26.1. Council may by notice in writing require a person, at their expense, to disconnect the premises from the wastewater system where:

- (a) the person is a consent holder and their trade waste consent has expired;
- (b) the person is a consent holder and Council suspends or cancels a trade waste consent; or
- (c) the person breaches clause 12.1.

Guidance Note

If an occupier or owner fails to comply with a notice under clause 26.1, Council may carry out the works and recover the associated costs (Section 186 of the Local Government Act 2002).

27. Revocation

27.1. The Waipa District Council Wastewater Drainage Bylaw 2011 and Trade Waste Bylaw 2011 are revoked.

28. Transitional Provisions

28.1. Any application for a trade waste consent made under Council’s Trade Waste Bylaw 2011, for which a trade waste consent has not been granted at the time of this new bylaw coming into force, is deemed to be an application made under clause 12.2.

28.2. Every existing trade waste consent issued under the Trade Waste Bylaw 2011 continues in force as if it were a trade waste consent issued under this Bylaw until it reaches its expiry date, provided that no trade waste consent runs beyond 31 August 2026. For the avoidance of doubt, Schedule 2 to this Bylaw applies to existing trade waste consents except to the extent that the consent conditions specifically provide for a different limit.

28.3. Subject to clause 28.4, every existing duly executed Trade Waste Agreement between an occupier and Council which is current at the date this Bylaw comes into force continues on the same terms and conditions as if it was a Trade Waste Agreement issued under this Bylaw.

28.4. Where an existing Trade Waste Agreement is silent as to its term, that agreement will be terminable on six months’ written notice by Council and the occupier must apply for a consent or Trade Waste Agreement in accordance with this Bylaw.

28.5. Every existing approval of permitted discharge issued by Council under the Trade Waste Bylaw 2011 continues in effect as though it was a permitted consent provided under this Bylaw.

The COMMON SEAL of the WAIPA DISTRICT COUNCIL was affixed in the presence of:

Mayor:

Chief Executive:

SCHEDULES

- 1 – Connection to Wastewater Network
- 2 – Permitted Characteristics
- 3 – Prohibited Characteristics
- 4 – Pre-treatment and Discharge Requirements

Schedule 1: Connection to Wastewater System

1. Regional Infrastructure Technical Standards

- 1.1. Unless otherwise approved by Council or authorised under this Bylaw, all connections to the wastewater system must comply with the Regional Infrastructure Technical Standards.

2. Point of Discharge

- 2.1. Unless otherwise approved by a Council, each premises must only have one point of discharge.
- 2.2. For multiple ownership premises, unless otherwise approved by Council, the point of discharge must be:
- (a) Where practicable, each individual lot must have an individual drain connected to the point of discharge as illustrated in figure 1 as agreed with Council;
 - (b) If paragraph 2.2(a) is not practicable, each individual lot must be connected to a common private drain which must be owned and maintained by the body corporate, tenants in common or the company as the case may require.
- 2.3. Each owner's point of discharge under paragraph 2.2 must be recorded on the applicable drainage plan.
- 2.4. For premises other than multiple ownership premises, unless otherwise approved by Council, the point of discharge must be:
- (a) where the physical connection is in a road reserve, at the boundary, as shown in Figure 1, or as close as possible where fences, walls or other permanent structures make it difficult to locate it at the required position; and
 - (b) in all other cases, at the point of physical connection to the public sewer.

- 2.5. For connections referred to in paragraph 2.4(a), a rodding eye must be installed within the premises as close to the boundary as practical in accordance with Council specifications. Once installed this rodding eye will be maintained by Council.

Guidance Note

Where a new public sewer is required as part of a subdivisional development, the developer must provide all the drainage works subject to the written approval of an authorised Council officer of the design and construction of the works. These will be covered by way of rules in the Waipa District Plan and managed under the relevant consent application. Where a new single lot or private common connection is necessary for the development works to occur, the usual connection requirements will apply, as per clause 4 of this Bylaw.

3. Common private drains

- 3.1. Common private drains must serve a maximum of 7 single dwelling units, and may also have one point of discharge only (in common).
- 3.2. Common drains must be covered by a certificate from the Council recording the rights of each party, which is registered against the certificate of title.

The Council accepts responsibility for wastewater laterals from the point where the lateral pipe crosses the road boundary of the last property served.

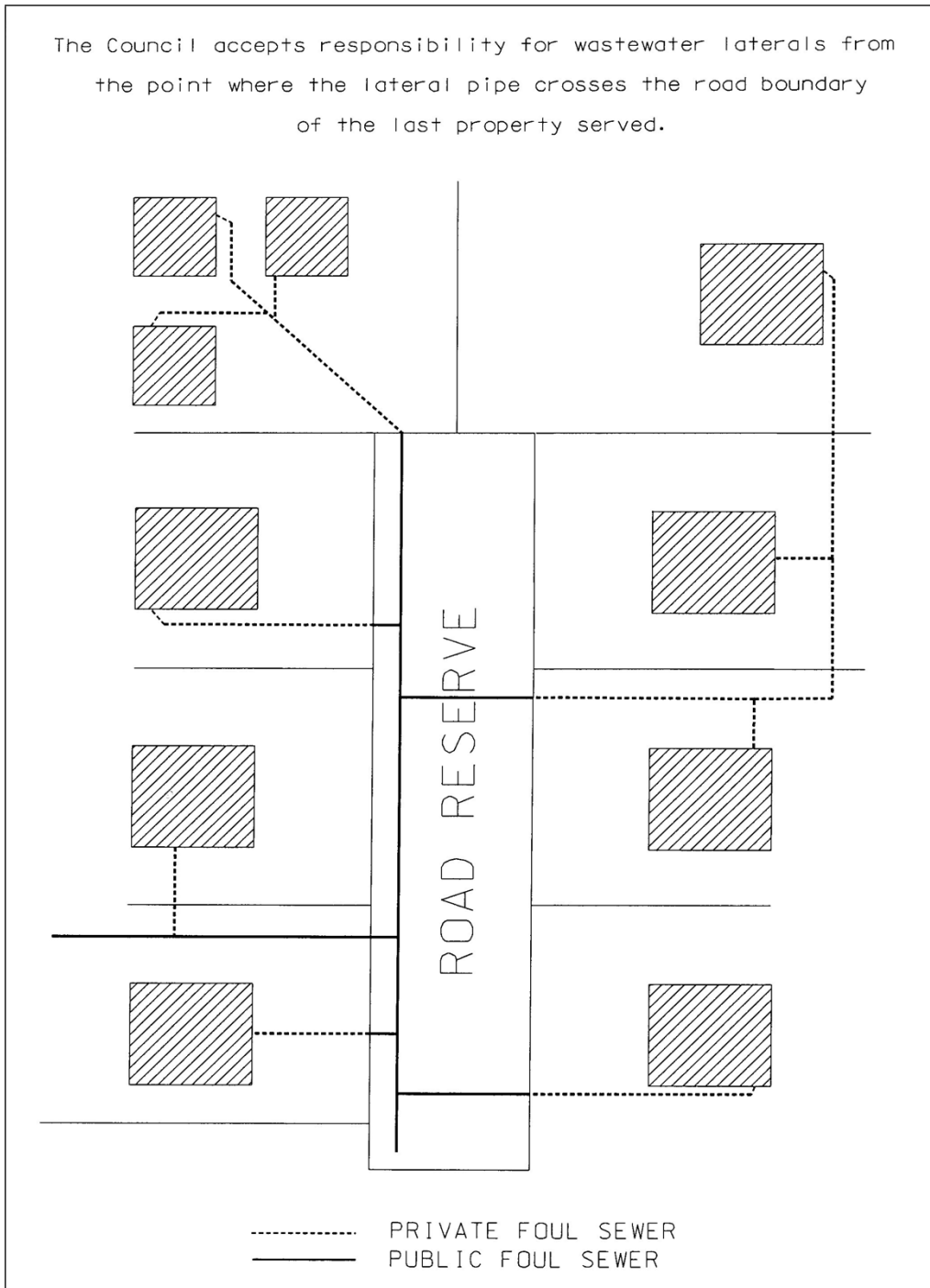


Figure 1 –Point of discharge locations.

Schedule 2: Permitted Characteristics

The following tables set out general requirements and maximum concentrations for permitted trade waste and domestic wastewater.

Conditional consents and Trade Waste Agreements may contain lower or higher concentration limits and/or mass limits to control the total mass of a substance discharged.

Table 1 - General characteristics

Parameter	Requirement or limit	Commentary
Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	1,000 g/m ³ or 5 kg/day.	It is sufficient to comply with either the concentration limit or the mass limit. High BOD can overload treatment plants.
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	2,000 g/m ³ or 10 kg/day.	It is sufficient to comply with either the concentration limit or the mass limit. High COD can overload treatment plants.
Colour	No waste shall have colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge to be coloured to the extent that it impairs wastewater treatment processes or Council is at risk of breaching resource consent conditions relating to discharge to the environment.	Some coloured substances can be difficult to remove in the treatment process.
Emulsions of paint, latex, adhesive, rubber, plastic or similar	Must not cause blockages or interfere with the operation of the wastewater treatment system including treatment process.	Emulsions will coagulate when unstable and can sometimes cause blockages in the wastewater system or interfere with the operation of the treatment process.
Flow	Maximum daily total flow 5m ³ . Instantaneous flowrate 2.0 L/s.	The total flow should be measured over any 24 hour period. trade waste discharges with a daily flow greater than 5m ³ will require a conditional consent.
Gross solids (non-faecal)	15mm diameter maximum dimension.	Gross solids can cause blockages in the wastewater system.
Oil and Grease	200 g/m ³ . No free or floating layer.	Oils and greases can cause blockages in the wastewater system, adversely affect the treatment process, and may impair the aesthetics of the receiving environment.
pH	6.0 to 10.0.	Low pH can cause corrosion of the wastewater system, generate odours which could cause a public nuisance; release toxic H ₂ S gas which could endanger workers.

Parameter	Requirement or limit	Commentary
Radioactivity	Must not exceed the Office of Radiation Safety Code of Practice CSP1 for the Use of Unsealed Radioactive Material.	
Settleable Solids	50 ml/L.	Can cause blockages and overload the treatment process.
Solvents or other organic liquids	No free or floating layer.	Some organic liquids are denser than water and will settle in pipes and traps.
Suspended Solids	2,000 g/m ³ .	Can cause blockages and overload the treatment process.
Transmissivity	When diluted at 10:1 with distilled water and tested at 254nm, the result must have a transmissivity of 50% or more, equivalent to an absorbance of 0.3010 or less.	Poor transmissivity reduces the effectiveness of the ultraviolet light disinfection at treatment plants.
Temperature	40 °C.	High temperatures cause increased damage to structures, increase the potential for anaerobic conditions to form in the wastewater, promote the release of toxic gases and can endanger workers. conditional consents may have a lower temperature limit.
Inhibitory Substances	Should any characteristic of a discharge be found to inhibit the performance of the wastewater treatment process, such that Council is at risk of breaching resource consent conditions, Council may limit the concentration of any inhibitory substance.	

Table 2 - Chemical characteristics

Parameter	Limit g/m ³	Commentary
Ammonia (as N)	50	May endanger workers; significantly contribute to the nutrient loading on the receiving environment.
Ammonium salts	200	May endanger workers; significantly contribute to the nutrient loading on the receiving environment.
Anionic Surfactants as methylene blue active substance (MBAS)	300	High MBAS can adversely affect the efficiency of activated sludge plants, cause foaming and impair the aesthetics of the receiving waters.
Boron	25	Boron is not removed by conventional wastewater treatment.
Bromine as Br ₂	5	High concentrations could affect the health and safety of workers.
Chlorine (Cl ₂ free chlorine)	3	Can endanger workers, cause corrosion of the wastewater collection system.
Cyanide as CN ⁻	1	Can produce toxic atmospheres and endanger workers.
Dissolved aluminium	100	Aluminium compounds, particularly in the presence of calcium salts, have the potential to precipitate as a scale, which may cause a blockage.
Dissolved iron	100	Iron salts may precipitate and cause a blockage. High concentrations of ferric iron may also present colour problems depending on local conditions.
Fluoride as F	30	Not removed by conventional wastewater treatment.
Hypochlorite	30	Can endanger workers, cause corrosion of the wastewater collection system.
Kjeldahl nitrogen	50	May significantly contribute to the nutrient load discharged to the receiving environment.
Sulphate (measured as SO ₄)	500	May adversely affect wastewater system, may increase the potential for the generation of sulphides.
Sulphite (measured as SO ₂)	15	Can endanger workers, cause corrosion of the wastewater collection system.
Sulphide (as H ₂ S on acidification)	5	May cause corrosion of wastewater system, particularly the non-wetted part of the wastewater pipes; generate odours which could cause a public nuisance; release toxic H ₂ S gas which could endanger workers.
Total Phosphorus as P	20	May significantly contribute to the nutrient load discharged to the receiving environment.

Table 3 - Heavy Metals

Heavy metals can inhibit wastewater treatment process and restrict the reuse of Biosolids. Mass Limits may be imposed – refer to clause 15.2.

Parameter	Limit g/m ³
Antimony	5
Arsenic	5
Barium	5
Beryllium	0.005
Cadmium	0.5
Chromium (Total)	5
Cobalt	5
Copper	5
Lead	5
Manganese	5
Mercury	0.005
Molybdenum	5
Nickel	5
Selenium	5
Silver	2
Thallium	5
Tin	5
Zinc	5

Table 4 - Organic Compounds

Organic compounds can endanger sewer workers and treatment processes.

Parameter	Limit g/m ³
Acetone	100
Benzene	1
Butanone	100
Chlorinated phenols	0.02
Ethylbenzene	5
Ethylene Glycol	50
Formaldehyde	50
Halogenated aliphatic compounds	1
Halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (HAH's)	0.002
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	5
Organophosphate pesticides	0.1
Pesticides (includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and excludes organophosphate, organochlorine and any other pesticides not registered for use in New Zealand)	0.2 in total
Phenolic compounds (as phenols) excluding chlorinated phenols	50
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	0.002
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.002
Polycyclic (or polynuclear) aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	0.05
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	
C7 - C14	30
C7 – C36	50
Tri-methyl Benzene	5
Toluene	5
Xylene	5

Table 5 - Liquid Waste from Pharmacies

Pharmacies must not discharge more liquid pharmaceutical waste per month than the volumes listed below. The volume limit is based on the concentration of active ingredients in the product.

Volume Limit	Active Concentration
10 litres	125mg/5ml
5 litres	250mg/5ml
3 litres	Above 250mg/5ml

Schedule 3: Prohibited Characteristics

Prohibited trade waste has or is likely to have any of the prohibited characteristics set out below. Prohibited characteristics are present if their concentration exceeds background levels. The background level in relation to any substance means the extent to which that substance is present (if at all) in the municipal water supply used on the premises, or in any other water supply that is approved by Council for the purpose of discharging waste.

Prohibited characteristics

- (1) Any discharge has prohibited characteristics if it has any solid, liquid or gaseous matters, or any combination, or mixture of such matters which by themselves or in combination with any other matters will immediately or in the course of time:
 - (a) interfere with the free flow of wastewater in the wastewater system; or damage any part of the wastewater system;
 - (b) in any way, directly or indirectly, cause the quality of the effluent or biosolids and other solids from any wastewater treatment plant to breach the conditions of a permit issued under the Resource Management Act 1991, or water right, permit or other governing legislation;
 - (c) prejudice the occupational health and safety of any person or people;
 - (d) after treatment be toxic to fish, animal or plant life in the receiving waters;
 - (e) cause malodorous gases or
 - (f) contains substances that cause the discharge of any wastewater treatment plant to receiving waters to be coloured.
- (2) A discharge has a prohibited characteristic if it has any amount of:
 - (a) harmful solids, including dry solid wastes and materials which combine with water to form a cemented mass;
 - (b) dry solids, solids longer than 30mm, fibrous material, sheet films, and anything which may react to form a solid mass;
 - (c) except as allowed for in Schedule 2, liquid, solid or gas which could be flammable or explosive in the wastes, including oil, fuel, , calcium carbide and any other material which is capable of giving rise to fire or explosion hazards either spontaneously or in combination with sewage;
 - (d) asbestos;
 - (e) the following organo-metal compounds:
 - i. tin (as tributyl and other organotin compounds); or
 - ii. chromium (as organic compounds);
 - (f) genetic wastes, being all wastes that contain or are likely to contain genetically altered material from premises where the genetic alteration of any material is conducted;
 - (g) any health care wastes covered by NZS 4304 or any pathological or histological wastes;
 - (h) radioactivity levels not compliant with the Office of Radiation Safety Code of Practice CSP1 for the Use of Unsealed Radioactive Material;
 - (i) any pharmaceutical liquid waste containing cytotoxic ingredients. Cytotoxic waste means waste that is contaminated by a cytotoxic drug.

Schedule 4: Pre-treatment and Discharge Requirements

Table 6 – Typical requirements for businesses

Business	Typical Requirement
Aquariums	Must meet quarantine requirements.
Bakeries	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Barber	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Beauticians	Nil.
Building construction	No discharge to sewer permitted.
Business offices with minimal hot food	Nil.
Cafés/takeaways with minimal hot food	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Carpet cleaners	20 micron filtration.
Chemists/pharmacists	Nil.
Churches with catering facilities	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Community hall with minimal hot food	Nil.
Cooling towers	Discharge not to exceed 500 litres an hour.
Day care	Nil.
Delicatessen with no hot food	Nil.
Dental surgery	Amalgam trap and segregation of waste amalgam.
Dental technician	Plaster trap.
Doctors surgery	Nil.
Dog groomer	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap; appropriate in-sink bucket trap; no organophosphorus pesticide to the wastewater system.
Dry cleaners	Screens to remove solids; solvent recovery unit.
Engineering workshops car wash/valet/automotive	Screens to remove solids; No open areas allowing discharge of rainwater to wastewater system; appropriate in-ground water/oil separator; appropriate in-ground bucket trap; equipment maintenance requirements and discharge limits apply.
Florist	No herbicide to sewer; appropriate in-floor bucket trap; appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Food business with minimal hot food preparation	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Fruit and vegetable, retail	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.

Business	Typical Requirement
Funeral parlour	Nil.
General Retail (excluding food premises, cafes, or coffee lounges)	Nil.
Hairdresser	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Health industries, medical centres	Screens to remove solids; appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap; plaster traps; equipment maintenance requirements and discharge limits apply.
Hotels and motels with catering facilities	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Kitchens/dining halls	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap, Equipment maintenance requirements and discharge limits apply.
Laundries - small	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap; screens to remove lint and solids; equipment maintenance requirements and discharge limits apply.
Marae with catering facilities	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Motels (without restaurant)	Nil
Optical processes	Appropriate solids settlement pit.
Paint and panel beaters	No open areas allowing discharge of rainwater to wastewater system, appropriate in-ground water/oil/paint separator, appropriate in-ground bucket trap, equipment maintenance requirements and discharge limits apply.
Pet shop	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Residential care facilities	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Restaurants or school canteens	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap; equipment maintenance requirements and discharge limits apply.
Retail butchers and fishmongers	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Sandwich shop, salad bar, juice bar,	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap; equipment maintenance requirements and discharge limits apply.

Business	Typical Requirement
coffee shop, fast food or take-away bar	
Sanitary bin washing	Screening and temperature control.
Schools, polytechnics, universities (with laboratories/catering facilities)	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap.
Service Stations and Automotive servicing workshops/garages	No open areas allowing discharge of rainwater to wastewater system; appropriate in-ground water/oil/paint separator; appropriate in-ground bucket trap; equipment maintenance requirements and discharge limits apply.
Swimming pool/spa (residential, hotel, or club)	No open areas draining rainwater to the wastewater system; discharge must be less than 2 L/s.
Veterinary	Appropriate in-floor bucket trap and appropriate in-sink bucket trap; no organophosphorus pesticide to the wastewater system; no open areas draining rainwater to the wastewater system.
X-ray (<10 standard x-ray films a day, e.g. small professional customers, chiropractors, veterinary clinics, dentists, GPs)	Dilute silver rich solutions may be discharged to the wastewater system in quantities of less than 1 litre per day.
Grease Trap Sizing Guide for Food Retail Businesses	<p>A conventional tank type grease trap must have a functional capacity of no less than 500 litres. It is recommended grease traps be sized based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 40 litres capacity per served meal per hour; or (b) 5 litres capacity per seated person/served meals per day; <p>PLUS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) an additional 25% capacity for peak flushes; and (d) an additional 250 litres capacity for each connected dishwasher. <p>Retention time within the grease trap must be a minimum of one hour in all cases.</p>