Waikato District Council
(Proposed) Trade Waste and Wastewater Bylaw

Waikato District Council, in exercise of its powers and authorities given to it under the Local Government Act 2002, and the Health Act 1956 and their respective amendments, and all other relevant powers, hereby makes the following Bylaw.

Part 1: Preliminary Provisions

1. Introduction

1.1 Waikato District Council (the Council) has the ability to make bylaws for managing, regulating and protecting wastewater drainage and Trade Waste. Under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, Council needs to provide effective and efficient wastewater infrastructure. The regulation of Trade Waste allows Council to control the quality and quantity of Trade Waste and recover the additional costs of Trade Waste collection and treatment. The management of wastewater assists in protecting wastewater infrastructure from damage, removing substances that could affect the environment, and controlling stormwater discharges to the wastewater system.

1.2 Council has a duty under Section 17 of the Waikato River Settlement Act 2010, to have regard to Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato (the vision and strategy for the Waikato River). The vision is "for a future where a healthy Waikato River sustains abundant life and prosperous communities who, in turn, are all responsible for restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River, and all it embraces, for generations to come". In this regard, the Council recognises the special cultural, social, environmental and economic relationship of Waikato-Tainui with the Waikato River and the need to protect and restore the Waikato River.

Advisory Note: the above introduction does not form part of this Bylaw and is intended to be read as an introductory note.

2. Short title, commencement, and application

2.1 The Bylaw shall be known as the 'Waikato District Council Trade Waste and Wastewater Bylaw (insert date)'.

2.2 The Bylaw shall apply to the Waikato District.

2.3 This bylaw shall come into force on (insert date), except for the following clauses which relate to mortuary waste:

- (a) Clauses 8.3 and,
- (b) Paragraph (d) of the definition of prohibited waste contained in clause 6.

Any clauses which relate to mortuary waste shall come into force on a date determined by Council resolution.

3. Revocation

3.1 The following Bylaws are hereby revoked from the day this new Bylaw comes into force: 'Waikato District Council Trade Waste and Wastewater Bylaw 2016.

4. Purpose

4.1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to enable Council to:

a) Protect the health and safety of people using or working in the Wastewater System.
b) Protect the Wastewater System from damage and misuse.
c) Protect the environment from adverse effects of harmful substances discharged to the Wastewater System.
d) Produce Wastewater and Biosolids of a consistent quality.
e) Encourage waste minimisation, cleaner production, efficient recycling and reuse of waste streams by businesses.
f) Ensure that businesses maintain Trade Waste discharges within agreed levels.
g) Ensure Council meets its legal obligations and commitments, including (but not limited to):
    i. The Waikato River Settlement Act 2010, in particular, the requirement that Council have regard to the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River by contributing to the protection and restoration of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.

5. Compliance with Other Acts and Codes

5.1 This Bylaw has been developed in accordance with all relevant legislation, Council policy and guidance documents.

5.2 Without limiting subclause (5.1), compliance with the requirements of this Bylaw does not remove the need to comply with the requirements of any Act, regulation or other Bylaw.

6. Definitions

For the purposes of this Bylaw, the following definitions shall apply, unless inconsistent with the context:

Access Point	Means a place where access to a Private Drain is available for inspection (including sampling or measurement), cleaning or maintenance. The location of the access point must be in accordance with the New Zealand Building Code.
Alternative Grease Removal System	Refers to a grease removal system other than a Grease Trap and includes, but is not limited to, grease converters and mechanical grease removal systems.
Approval or Approved	Means an approval provided in writing by Council, either by resolution of the Council or by any Authorised Officer of the Council.
Approval Notice	Means a notice of an Approval authorising a Person to discharge Permitted Trade Waste to the Wastewater System.

Authorised Officer	Means any person authorised by Council to carry out general or specific duties arising from any of the provisions of this Bylaw, unless stated otherwise.
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 and does not include products derived solely from industrial Wastewater Treatment Plants. *Advisory note: The term "Biosolid" is used generically throughout the Bylaw to include products which contain Biosolids (eg composts).*
Characteristics	Means any of the physical or chemical properties of a Wastewater and may include the level of a Characteristic.
Cleaner Production	Means the implementation and use on Premises of effective operations, methods and processes appropriate to achieve the reduction or elimination of the quantity and toxicity of wastes.
Condensing or Cooling Water	Means any water used in any trade, industry, or commercial process or operation in such a manner that it does not take up matter into solution or suspension.
Conditional Consent	Means a consent granted by Council authorising a Person to discharge Conditional Trade Waste to the Wastewater System but subject to conditions.
Consent Holder	Means the Person occupying Premises who has obtained approval 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 Waikato District Council or any person authorized by Council to carry out duties relating to Trade Waste and Wastewater management.
Defect Notice	Means a notice issued in accordance with clause 13.1.
Disconnection	Means the physical cutting and sealing of any of Council's water services, utilities, drains or Wastewater System to prevent use by any Person.
Domestic Wastewater	Means either wastewater which is discharged from premises used solely for residential activities or wastes of the same character discharged from other premises, if the characteristics of the wastewater are an acceptable discharge; 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 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 does not include Inflow.

Inflow	Means water discharged into the Wastewater System or a Private Drain connected to the Wastewater System from non-complying connections. It includes Stormwater entering through illegal down pipe connections or from low gully traps.
Management Plan	Means a plan which shows how the Consent Holder will manage their operations and discharge to comply with their Consent. It 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.
Mortuary	Means a premises used, or intended to be used, for the preparation of dead bodies for burial or for the embalming of deceased bodies or the examination or treatment of deceased bodies prior to burial; but does not include premises so used or intended to be used primarily for hospital care within a hospital care institution (within the meaning of section 58(4) of the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001).
Mortuary Waste	Means the trade waste from any process involving physical contact with a deceased person at a mortuary.
Mortuary Waste Disposal Site	Means a site designated by the Council as a mortuary waste disposal site.
Occupier	Means the person occupying Premises connected to the Wastewater System.
Permitted Trade Waste	Means a Trade Waste discharge that complies with the physical and chemical Characteristics defined in Schedule 1A of this Bylaw.
Person	Includes a corporation sole and also a body of persons whether incorporated or unincorporated.
Point of Discharge	Means the boundary between the Wastewater System and a Private Drain. However, for the purposes of monitoring, sampling and testing, any Point of Discharge must be in the area.
Pretreatment	Means any processing of Trade Waste designed to reduce or vary any Characteristic in a waste before discharge to the Wastewater System in order to comply with a Consent or this Bylaw.
Private Drain	Means that section of drain between the Premises and the point of connection to the Wastewater System.
Premises	Means: 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. Allotment means the same as defined in the Land Transfer Act 1952.

Prohibited Trade Waste	Means a Trade Waste discharge that has any of the prohibited Characteristics as defined in Schedule 1B of this Bylaw.
Stormwater	Means surface water runoff that: 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	Is 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. Such discharges include the short-term discharge of waste from Premises subject to an existing Consent.
Trade Waste	Is 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 or Cooling Waters; or Stormwater which cannot be practically separated.
Trade Waste Agreement	Is a written agreement between Council and a Person, authorising the Person to discharge Conditional Trade Waste to the Wastewater System, that outlines both parties' rights and responsibilities.
Wastewater	Means water or other liquid waste, including sewage and waste matter in solution or suspension, discharged to the Wastewater System. This includes Domestic Wastewater and Trade Wastes.
Wastewater System	Includes all infrastructure, including pipes, fittings, manholes, pumps, pump stations; and any land, buildings, and treatment works which are under the control of the 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 treating Wastewater.
Working Day	Has the same meaning as contained in the Legislation Act 2019.

Part 2: Wastewater

7. Wastewater

7.1 Connecting to the Wastewater System

a) No Person may, without Council's Approval
   i. Connect to the Wastewater System;
   ii. Disconnect from the Wastewater System;
   iii. Carry out any other works on, or in relation to, the Wastewater System; or
   iv. Open any manhole, chamber, Access Point on, or otherwise tamper with the Wastewater System.

b) The Council may grant approval to such connection, disconnection or other works, and may impose conditions.

c) Any application for approval must be made in writing on the prescribed form and be accompanied by all information relating to the application as required by the Council.

d) Only Council is to install low pressure wastewater connections to the property boundary.

e) All standard gravity wastewater connections are to be carried out by owner or other person and must ensure prior to any wastewater connection, disconnection, or other works:
   i. that works are carried out by a qualified contractor/drainlayer holding the current NZ Certificate in Infrastructure Works,
   ii. obtain Council approved consent or engineer plan and provide information specific by Council or Authorised Officer,
   iii. Installation completed to meet Regional Infrastructure Technical Specifications (RITS).

f) Without limiting subclause (b), any condition imposed by Council in relation to such approval may require that the connection, disconnection or works comply with any relevant code of practice.

g) Council may refuse any application for Approval to connect to a system where:
   i. The applicant has not paid fees or charges associated with the connection (including development charges) or has refused to provide Council with specified information relating to the application;
   ii. In Council's reasonable opinion, there is insufficient capacity in the system to accommodate the connection;
   iii. In Council's reasonable opinion, the connection would compromise its ability to maintain levels of service in relation to the Wastewater System;
   iv. The connection is outside the area currently served by the Wastewater System, regardless of its proximity to any specific component of the Wastewater System; or
   v. In Council's reasonable opinion, refusal is necessary to protect the Wastewater System, the health and safety of any Person, or the environment.

7.2 Control of Discharges

a) A Person must not discharge or allow any Wastewater to be discharged into the Wastewater System except in accordance with this Bylaw and with the provisions of a Consent or Trade Waste Agreement.

b) No Person may introduce or discharge or allow to be introduced or discharged Wastewater that has any of the prohibited Characteristics set out in Schedule 1B into the Wastewater System.

c) No Person may cause or allow Stormwater to enter the Wastewater System unless specific Approval is given.

d) No Person may introduce or discharge Condensing water, Cooling water, disinfected or super-chlorinated water into the Wastewater System unless specific Approval is given.

Advisory note: condensing, cooling, disinfected or super-chlorinated water must not be discharged to the Stormwater system without specific Approval.

e) When any person fails to comply with clauses 7.2 (a) – (d), and a reasonable alternative method cannot be agreed with the discharging party, the Council may physically prevent discharge into the Wastewater System.
f) Domestic Wastewater must comply with the physical and chemical Characteristics in Schedule 1A.
g) The maximum instantaneous flow rate discharged from any Premises solely used for residential purposes must not exceed 2.0 litres/second.

7.3 Wastewater Service Areas

a) Council may define the service area and make information relating to the service area and availability of connection publicly available on the Council website.

7.4 Hazardous Materials

a) A Person must take all practicable steps to store, handle, transport and use Hazardous Materials in a way that prevents Wastewater with prohibited Characteristics as described in Schedule 1B entering the Wastewater System.
b) Any Person who knows of the entry or imminent entry of Wastewater with prohibited Characteristics as set out in Schedule 1B to the Wastewater System must inform an Authorised Officer or Council as soon as reasonably practicable.
c) Any Person who causes or allows the discharge of Wastewater with prohibited Characteristics as set out in Schedule 1B to the Wastewater System must:

    i. Immediately take all practicable steps to stop the imminent entry or further entry of this Wastewater to the Wastewater System; and
    ii. Inform an Authorised Officer or Council as soon as reasonably practicable.

7.5 Protection of Wastewater System

a) No Person may cause or allow to be caused any damage to, or modification, stoppage, or obstruction of, or interference with the Wastewater System, except with approval of Council.
b) Every Person excavating or working around the Wastewater System must take due care to ensure that the work does not damage and/or compromise the integrity of the Wastewater System.
c) Any Person who knows of any serious or substantial damage to the Wastewater System must inform an Authorised Officer or Council as soon as reasonably practicable.
d) Any person who causes or allows any damage to the Wastewater System must inform an Authorised Officer or Council as soon as reasonably practicable.
e) No Person may place any additional material over or near a Wastewater System without Approval.

f) No Person may cover an Access Point without Approval. If any material covering an Access Point is required to be removed or an Access Point requires adjustment, such work will be at the property owner's expense.

7.6 Building Over or in near the Wastewater Network

a) A person intending to do any building works over or within five meters of the Public Wastewater System must:

(i) make an application to Council and not proceed with the works until such time as Approval is granted.
(ii) Ensure compliance with the approval and any conditions of the Approval.
(iii) Ensure that the works comply with any requirements of the Regional Infrastructure Technical Specifications (RITS).

b) In granting approval for an application to do building works over or near the Wastewater Network, Council may include any conditions as it 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.

7.7 Private Wastewater Systems

a) Where it is identified that a private wastewater system is not operating effectively, Council may issue a Notice to fix to require an owner or occupier of a property to fix the private wastewater system including, at the owner's cost, to meet original design specifications.

b) No person may cause or allow stormwater inflow or groundwater infiltration into the wastewater network or any private drain which is connected to the wastewater network, including:
i. No direct connection of any stormwater pipe or drain to the wastewater system;
ii. Gully trap surrounds are set above stormwater ponding levels (refer New Zealand Building Code G13), or secondary overland flow path flood levels;
Iii. Inspection covers are in place and are appropriately sealed.

c) An Occupier or owner whose Private Drain is overflowing or has other reasons to suspect a blockage, must immediately call a 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.

d) Council may reimburse the owner of the Private Drain for the reasonable cost of unblocking work for which the owner has paid, provided that Council is satisfied that:

i. The blockage originated in the Wastewater System;
ii. The blockage was not forced downstream into the Wastewater System in the act of clearing the Private Drain; and
iii. The owner or occupier of the Premises has not caused or permitted a discharge which does not comply with this Bylaw, a Consent or a Trade Waste Agreement.

e) Where the roots of a tree which is on private land enter or are likely to enter the Wastewater System, Council will follow the procedure set out in s 468 of the Local Government Act 1974.

f) 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.

7.8 Prohibited discharge

a) No person may discharge or introduce prohibited waste into the wastewater network.
b) For the purposes of the above clause, prohibited waste means:

Waste that has, or is likely to have, any of the prohibited characteristics set out in Schedule 1; and includes, but is not limited to non-dispersible items or waste such as;

- Disposable wipes
- Nappies and diapers
- Sanitary products
- Paper other than toilet or tissue paper
- Fat and grease
- Plants, wood and vegetation
- Soil, rocks and stones
- Fabric and material such as rags
- Solid objects such as toys
- Paint and solvents
- Pharmaceutical products
- Plastic bags

Part 3: Trade Waste

8. Trade Waste Discharges and Consents

8.1 Classification of Discharges

a) Trade Waste discharges are classified as one of the following types:

i. Permitted Trade Waste, (in which case an Approval Notice must be obtained);
ii. Conditional Trade Waste, (in which case a Conditional Consent must be obtained or a Trade Waste Agreement be entered into); or
iii. Prohibited Trade Waste, (in which case no Approval in any form will be granted).

8.2 Discharge of Trade Waste

a) No Person may discharge or cause to be discharged Trade Waste into the Wastewater System except in accordance with approval from Council (either through an Approval Notice, Conditional Consent or a Trade Waste Agreement).

b) Council is not obliged to accept any Trade Waste.

8.3 Mortuary Waste

Trade waste from a mortuary shall only be disposed of to a site approved by the Council as a mortuary waste disposal site.

8.4 Trade Waste Agreement

a) An application for Trade Waste discharge may be made to Council using the prescribed form.
b) Council may, at any time and at its complete discretion, require an Occupier to enter into a Trade Waste Agreement for the discharge and reception of Trade Waste.
c) Any such agreement may be made in addition to or in place of a Conditional Consent or a Trade Waste Agreement and its terms will have the same force as if the agreement was a Consent issued under this Bylaw.
d) A Trade Waste Agreement may be appropriate in circumstances where, in the reasonable opinion of Council, the discharge is considered to have:

    i. Unique discharge Characteristics;
    ii. A volume or loading of any Characteristic that may affect the operation of the Wastewater System or Treatment Plant;
    iii. Potential discharge of hazardous or prohibited substances;
    iv. Pre-Treatment systems;
    v. The requirement for capacity to be reserved at the Wastewater Treatment Plant;
    vi. A history of non-compliance with a Consent or Trade Waste Agreement.
    vii. Any other matter Council may consider relevant.

8.5 Application for a Conditional Consent or Variation of Consent

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

    i. Discharge into the Wastewater System, any Trade Waste either continuously, intermittently or temporarily;
    ii. 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;
    iii. Vary the conditions of a Conditional Consent that has previously been granted; or
    iv. Significantly change the method or means of Pre-Treatment for a Trade Waste Discharge;

    must apply to Council, using the prescribed form, for Condition Consent to discharge Trade Waste, or for the proposed variations.

b) Council reserves the right to deal with the owner as well as the Occupier of any Premises.
c) Where Trade Waste is produced from more than one area of the Premises, any application for Approval must include a separate description of the Trade Waste Characteristics for the proposed Trade Waste discharge for each area. This clause applies even if the separate areas are part of a single trade process.
d) Any application must include all required information, be properly executed and accompanied by the application fee.

e) Council may require an application to be supported by a report or statement from an Independently Qualified Person, to verify information supplied by the applicant.

f) Any costs incurred in making the application or providing any required information are borne solely by the applicant.

8.6 Processing an Application for Approval

a) On receipt of an application for an Approval Notice, Conditional Consent or Trade Waste Agreement, Council may:

i. Require the applicant to submit additional information which Council considers necessary to reach an informed decision;
ii. Require the applicant to submit a satisfactory Management Plan to Council's satisfaction; and/or
iii. Wherever appropriate, have the discharge investigated and analysed as provided for at clauses 8.8 and 8.10 of this Bylaw at the applicant's cost.

b) In considering any application for an Approval Notice, Conditional 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:

i. The health and safety of Council staff, Council's agents and the public;
ii. The limits and/or maximum values for Characteristics of Trade Waste as specified in Schedules 1A and 1B of this Bylaw;
iii. The extent to which the Trade Waste may react with other Trade Waste or Wastewater to produce an undesirable effect, e.g. settlement of solids, production of odours, accelerated corrosion and deterioration of the Wastewater System, etc;
iv. The flows and velocities in the Wastewater System and the material or construction of the Wastewater System;
v. The capacity of the Wastewater System including the capacity of any Wastewater Treatment Plant, and other facilities;
vi. 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;
vii. The timing and balancing of flows into the Wastewater System;
viii. 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. This includes compliance with any resource consent, discharge permit or water classification;
ix. The possibility of unscheduled, unexpected or accidental events and the degree of risk these could pose to humans, the Wastewater System or the environment;
x. Consideration of other existing or future discharges;
xi. Existing Pre-Treatment works on the Premises;
xii. The use of Cleaner Production techniques and waste minimisation practices;
xiii. Control of Stormwater;
xiv. Any Management Plan;
xv. Tankered Waste being discharged at an approved location/s; and
xvi. Whether it would be more appropriate for the discharge to be controlled pursuant to a Trade Waste Agreement.

c) If Council considers an application is satisfactory, it will then:

i. Issue an Approval Notice and inform the Consent Holder of the conditions imposed;
ii. Grant a Conditional Consent and inform the Consent Holder of the conditions imposed;
iii. Advise the applicant that Council is willing to enter into a Trade Waste Agreement on terms acceptable to Council; or
iv. Decline the application and notify the applicant of the decision, giving a statement of the reasons for refusal.

8.7 Conditions of Conditional Consent, Trade Waste Agreement and Approval Notice

a) Any Consent may be granted subject to such conditions that Council may impose, including, but not limited to:

i. Where the discharge will be made;
ii. The maximum daily volume of the discharge and the maximum rate of discharge, and the duration of maximum discharge;
iii. The maximum limit or permissible range of any specified Characteristics of the discharge, including concentrations and/or Mass Limits determined in accordance with clause 8.4 (b) of this Bylaw;
iv. The times during which the discharge, or a particular concentration, or volume of discharge may be made;
v. 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;
vi. 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;
vii. The provision and maintenance of a sampling, analysis and testing programme and flow measurement, at the Consent Holder's expense;
viii. The method or methods to be used for measuring flow rates and/or volume and/or Characteristics and taking samples of the discharge for use in determining compliance with the consent and for determining the amount of any Trade Waste charges applicable to that discharge;
ix. 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;
x. The provision and maintenance, at the Consent Holder's expense, of such services, (electricity, water, compressed air or otherwise), which may be required to operate meters and similar devices;
xi. 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, e.g. Wastewater sludge disposal) and calibration/validation records;
xii. The provision and implementation of a Management Plan;
xiii. Risk assessment of damage to the environment due to an accidental discharge of a chemical;
xiv. The investigation of waste minimisation and Cleaner Production techniques;
xv. Remote monitoring or control of discharges and associated control, telemetry or SCADA systems;
xvi. Third party treatment, carriage, discharge or disposal of by-products of Pre-

Treatment of Trade Waste (including Wastewater sludge disposal);

xvii. The provision of a bond or insurance in favour of Council where failure to comply with the 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;

xviii. Specific discharge related capital costs Council would incur for altering the Wastewater System and or Wastewater Treatment Plant in order to accommodate the discharge; and

xix. Specific discharge related operational costs Council would incur for operating the Wastewater System and or Wastewater Treatment Plant in order to accommodate the discharge.

b) A Conditional Consent may impose 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.

c) When setting Mass Limit allocations for a particular Characteristic, Council may consider:

i. The operational requirements of and risk to the Wastewater System, and risks to occupational health and safety, public health, and the ultimate receiving environment;

ii. Whether or not the levels proposed pose a threat to the planned or actual beneficial reuse of Biosolids or Wastewater sludge;

iii. Conditions in the Wastewater System near the Trade Waste discharge point and elsewhere in the Wastewater System;

iv. 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;

v. Whether or not the applicant uses waste minimisation and Cleaner Production techniques within a period satisfactory to Council;

vi. Whether or not there is any net benefit to be gained by the increase of one Characteristic concurrently with the decrease of another;

vii. Any requirements of Council to reduce the discharge of any Characteristic to the Wastewater System;

viii. 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;

ix. The total mass of the Characteristic allowable in the Wastewater System, and the proportion (if any) to be reserved for future allocations; and

x. 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).

8.8 Duration and Review

a) Conditional Consents, Trade Waste Agreement granted under this Bylaw expire at the end of a term not exceeding 5 years. Shorter terms may be applied where, in the reasonable opinion of Council:

i. The applicant has a history of non-compliance with a previous Conditional Consent or Trade Waste Agreement;

ii. The flow or Characteristics of the discharge are uncertain; or

iii. The flow or Characteristics of the discharge may change over time.

b) Approval Notices remain valid until:

i. Cancellation under clause 8.12;
ii. The discharge fails to comply with the physical and chemical characteristics defined in Schedule 1A of this Bylaw (including any amendments to Schedule 1A); or
iii. 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.

c) Council may at any time during the term of a Consent, by written notice to the Consent Holder (following a reasonable period of consultation), vary any condition to such an extent as Council considers necessary.
Advisory note: A condition could be varied if 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.)

d) A Consent Holder may at any time during the term of a Consent, by written application to Council, seek to vary any condition of Consent, as provided for in clause 8.2 (a) of this Bylaw.

8.9 Accidents and Spills

a) A Person who discharges Trade Waste must inform the Council immediately upon becoming aware of any matter which may result in a breach of this Bylaw, including (but not limited to):

i. Any accident;
ii. Spillage;
iii. A defect in the process discharging Trade Waste; or
iv. A risk to the health and safety of the public or the environment;

b) A Person who reports an accident, spillage or defect as provided for in clause 8.9 (a) or the Consent Holder for a Premises must disclose any information that may contribute to:

i. The restoration of the integrity of the Wastewater System,
ii. The cleaning of any spillage; or
iii. The determination of the risks associated with the Trade Waste.

c) In the event of any accident, spillage or defect referred to in clause 8.9 (a) from Premises where a Consent Holder has a Conditional Consent, Council may:

i. Review the Consent under clause 8.9; or
ii. Require the Consent Holder to review the contingency management procedures and resubmit the Management Plan to the Council for its Approval.

d) In the event of any accident, spillage or defect referred to in clause 8.9 (a) from Premises where a Consent Holder has an Approval Notice, Council may require the Consent Holder to apply for a Conditional Consent.

e)

8.10 Pre-treatment Requirements

a) Council may approve a Trade Waste discharge 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.
b) 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.
c) 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 6 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.

d) 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.
e) 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 1A to Council's satisfaction.
f) 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.

g) The frequency with which Alternative Grease Removal Systems are required to be serviced and/or cleaned out in accordance with sub-clause 8.10 (f) may vary. This will be determined by Council after a visual inspection and/or sample testing from the device outlet.
h) Alternative Grease Removal Systems which do not meet the requirements contained in this Bylaw must be replaced at the Consent Holder's expense.

8.11 Flow Metering

a) Where flow and/or volume metering of any Trade Waste discharge is required as a condition of a 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.
b) Records of flow and/or volume must be available for viewing at any time by the Council, and must be submitted to Council at prescribed intervals by the Consent Holder in a format Approved by Council.
c) 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.

d) 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 ±10 %, but with no greater a deviation from the previous meter calibration than ±5 %. A copy of the independent certification of each calibration and verification must be submitted to Council.

e) Should any meter be found to have an error greater than that specified in clause 8.8 (d) of this Bylaw, 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.

f) Where in the reasonable opinion of Council, 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 8.9(a) of this Bylaw.

g) 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.

8.12 Estimating Discharge

a) Where no flow meter or similar device is required 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:

i. 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;
ii. The flow or characteristics of the discharge measured by the Consent Holder at a previous time during similar operating conditions; and/or
iii. The flow or characteristics measured by Council during the most recent audit sample.

8.13 Sampling, Testing and Monitoring

a) Council may undertake sampling, testing, monitoring and audit inspections to determine if:

i. A discharge complies with the provisions of this Bylaw;
ii. A discharge is to be classified as Permitted, Conditional, or Prohibited (refer to clause 8.1 of this Bylaw);
iii. A discharge complies with any condition of a Consent or Trade Waste Agreement including a Management Plan; and
iv. Trade Waste Consent charges are applicable to that discharge.

b) Where monitoring of any Trade Waste discharge is required as a condition of a Consent to ensure compliance with other conditions of the Consent:

i. The Consent Holder must monitor the discharge of Trade Waste; and
ii. Council may independently monitor the discharge of Trade Waste.

c) The Consent Holder is responsible for all costs of monitoring, sampling and testing.
d) 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.
e) Any sample analysis must use methods or procedures in accordance with, or validated against, the latest version of the AWWA 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 IANZ, or a laboratory Approved by Council.
f) 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.
g) Where clause 8.13 does not apply, but there is non-compliance with the conditions of a 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.

Review of Decisions

h) If any Person is dissatisfied with any decision by an Authorised Officer made under this Bylaw, that Person may request in writing that the Council review any such decision. The request must be made no later than 20 Working Days after the decision by the Authorised Officer. The Councils decision is final.
i) Nothing in this clause affects any right of appeal under the Local Government Act 2002.

8.14 Transfer or Termination

a) A Trade Waste Consent must be issued in the name of the given Consent Holder. The Consent Holder must not, without Council Approval:

   i. Transfer to any other party the rights and responsibilities provided for under this Bylaw, and under the Consent;
   ii. 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
   iii. In particular and not in limitation of the above, allow Wastewater from any other party to be discharged at their Point of Discharge.

b) Council may suspend or cancel any 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:

   i. For the failure to comply with any condition of the Consent or to maintain effective control over the discharge;
   ii. For the failure to comply with the requirements of this Bylaw or a Consent in respect of the volume, nature or composition of Trade Waste being discharged;
   iii. In the event of any breach of a Resource Consent held by Council issued under the Resource Management Act caused in whole or in part by the Trade Waste discharge;
   iv. Failure to provide and when appropriate update a Management Plan as required for a Conditional Consent;
   v. Failure to follow the Management Plan provisions;
   vi. Failure to pay any Trade Waste charges;
   vii. If new information becomes available on the nature or Characteristics of the Trade

Waste discharge; or

viii. If any other circumstances arise which, in the opinion of Council, render it necessary in the public interest to cancel the right to discharge.

c) Further to clause 8.12 (b) of this Bylaw, any Consent may at any time be immediately suspended or cancelled by Council, on giving to the Consent Holder, written notice, if:

i. They discharge any Wastewater with prohibited Characteristics as set out in Schedule 1B;
ii. Council is lawfully directed to withdraw or otherwise to terminate the Consent summarily;
iii. The discharge of Trade Waste is unlawful;
iv. If the discharge is, in the opinion of Council, a threat to the environment or public health;
v. In the event of any negligence which, in the opinion of Council, threatens the operation of the Wastewater System; or
vi. 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.

d) Council may require a Consent Holder, at their expense, to disconnect the Premises from the Wastewater System where:

i. The Consent has expired;
ii. Council suspends or cancels a Consent; or
iii. The Consent Holder breaches clauses 7.2 (a) to (d).

e) If the Consent Holder fails to comply with any such requirement to disconnect, Council may at the Consent Holder's expense, access the Premises in accordance with section 171 of the Local Government Act 2002 in order to disconnect it from the Wastewater System. Council may carry out such works as it considers necessary to prevent the further discharge of Trade Waste into the Wastewater System.

8.15 Transitional provisions

a) Any application for a Consent made under Council's Trade Waste and Wastewater Bylaw 2016, for which a Consent has not been granted at the time of this new Bylaw coming into force, is deemed to be an application made under clause 8.5 of this Bylaw.
b) Every existing Consent continues to be in force as if it were a Consent under this Bylaw until it reaches its expiry date, provided that no Consent runs beyond (7 years from adoption date) For the avoidance of doubt, Schedule 1A of this Bylaw applies to existing consents except to the extent that the consent conditions specifically provide for a different limit.
c) Subject to clause 8.15 (d) of this Bylaw, 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.
d) 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 shall be required to apply for a Consent or Trade Waste Agreement in accordance with this

Bylaw.

e) A Person who proposes to continue a discharge of Permitted Trade Waste who does not have an Approval Notice must apply for an Approval Notice within twelve weeks of this Bylaw coming into force.

9. Tankered Waste

9.1 Any Person wishing to discharge Tankered Waste into the designated wastewater site must hold consent under this Bylaw.

9.2 Applicants must apply to Council for an approval notice to discharge tanker waste. This must be made using the prescribed application form and provide all information relating to the application as specified by the Council.

9.3 Processing an Application for Approval

a) On receipt of an application for an Approval Notice, Council may:
   i. Require the applicant to submit additional information that Council considers necessary to make an informed decision.
   ii. Require the applicant to submit a satisfactory Management Plan to Council's satisfaction; and/or
   iii. Wherever appropriate, have the discharge investigated and analysed as provided in clauses 8.11 and 8.13 of this Bylaw at the applicant's cost.

9.4 Conditions of Approval Notice

Any Consent may be granted subject to such conditions that Council imposes in the approval notice and may include, but are not limited to:

a) Tanker Waste will only be accepted during working hours on Working Days or as advised by Council.
b) To prevent cross-contamination, between tanker loads. The tank must be washed before collecting a load for disposal in the Wastewater System.
c) The Council may require an analysis of Tankered Waste to confirm its Characteristics.
d) The Council may require the Consent Holder to obtain specialist advice on Pre-Treatment or acceptance.
e) The cost of all discharge, audit/monitoring, sampling, analysis, and advice must be met by the Consent Holder.
f) The consent holder must ensure that Tankered Waste is treated and managed in accordance with the consent conditions before disposal.
g) The consent holder must ensure that all weekly tracking reporting is completed as specified per the conditions of the consent
h) No discharge of tanker waste directly to wastewater ponds or wastewater network unless approved by Council or authorised agent.

Part 4: Other Provisions

9. Access

9.1 In accordance with 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 owner of the land or building must be given at least 24 hours' notice of the intended entry.

9.2 In accordance with 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. Unless the giving of notice would defeat the purpose of entry, reasonable notice must be provided. Any entry into private land will comply with the statutory requirements of S171-176 of the Local Government Act 2002.

9.3 In accordance with 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 or adjoining property, an Authorised Officer may enter occupied land or buildings without any notice being provided.

10. Fees and Charges

10.1 In accordance with sections 150 and 151 of the Local Government Act 2002, Council may, by resolution using the procedures required by the Act, 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;
c) Recovering the cost of receiving, treating and disposing of Trade Waste by or on behalf of Council.

10.2 Payment

a) Payment for the discharge of wastewater and related services shall be in accordance with the Council rates, development or capital works contributions as per the schedule of fees and charges prevailing at the time.
b) The Council may recover unpaid wastewater rates in respect of the wastewater services as prescribed in the Local Government Act 2002 from the owner or occupier (or both) of the premises.

11. Breaches

11.1 It is a breach of this Bylaw to:

a) Fail to comply with any requirement of this Bylaw;
b) Fail to comply with any Defect Notice issued by an Authorised Officer pursuant to this Bylaw; or
c) Obstruct an Authorised Officer in the performance of their function under this Bylaw.

11.2 Any Consent Holder who incorrectly informs Council of the Characteristics or volume of Tankered Waste, or who discharges Tankered Waste other than in the prescribed location and in accordance with the Consent will be in breach of this Bylaw.

11.3 Council may physically prevent discharge to the Wastewater System in the case of a non-compliance with this Bylaw, a Consent or a Trade Waste Agreement.

11.4 An Authorised Officer may report breaches or imminent breaches to Waikato Regional Council and the Environment Protection Authority for further enforcement.

11.5 A Person is not in breach of this Bylaw if that Person proves that the act or omission complained of was necessary to:

a) Save or protect life or health or prevent injury; or

b) Comply with Council's obligations under the Health Act 1956 and any subsequent amendments; or
c) Prevent serious damage to property; or
d) Avoid actual or likely damage to the environment.

provided the conduct of the Person was reasonable in the circumstances and the effects of the act or omission were adequately remedied or mitigated by the Person after the breach occurred.

12. Liability

12.1 The Council shall not be liable for any loss, damage, or inconvenience which the customer (or any person within the premises) may sustain as a result of deficiencies, reduced level of service or interruptions to the wastewater system.

13. Breakage and Damage of the Wastewater System on Private Property

13.1 Where the wastewater system is on private land and the wastewater system is damaged, even if unintendedly, by build overs or private assets or private infrastructure, the Council is not liable for the cost of remedy or repair of the wastewater system. The owner of the private property whose build over or private asset or infrastructure that has aided in the damage to the wastewater system is liable and responsible for the cost of remediation and repair back to the original standard.

Stop Works

13.2 Council or Authorised Officer may serve or issue a notice or order on the owner, occupier or other person where works have damaged or are likely to cause damage to any part of Council's wastewater infrastructure. Failure to comply with such notice or order constitutes an offence against this Bylaw. The stopped work is not to recommence until appropriate remedial work is carried out and an 'Approval to Recommence Work' authority is signed and issued by Council or Authorised Officer.

Advisory note: Negligent or willful damage to Council infrastructure is prohibited under section 232 of the Local Government Act 2002.

14. Remedial Works and Cost Recovery

14.1 In accordance with section 186 of the Local Government Act 2002, if an Authorised Officer serves a notice on the owner or Occupier requiring any works in connection with the Premises to comply with the requirements of this Bylaw, a Consent, or Trade Waste Agreement, Council or an Authorised Officer may carry out the works where the owner or Occupier fails to comply with the notice, either:

a) Within the time specified in the notice; or
b) Within 24 hours if the notice certifies that the work is urgent; or
c) If the owner or Occupier fails to proceed with the work with all reasonable speed.

14.2 In accordance with section 187 of the Local Government Act 2002, if an Authorised Officer serves a notice on any Person under this Bylaw, and the Person fails to take the steps within the time specified, then Council or any Authorised Officer is authorised to take the steps set out in the notice. Council may recover the cost of doing the work, together with reasonable administrative and supervision charges.

14.3 In accordance with section 176 of the Local Government Act 2002, a Person who has been convicted of any offence against this Bylaw is liable to pay to Council the costs of remedying any damage caused in the course of committing the offence. The costs must be assessed by a

District Court Judge and are recoverable summarily as if they were a fine.
Costs recoverable under clause 13.3 are in addition to any other penalty for which the Person who committed the offence is liable.

15. Offences and Penalties

15.1 A Person who breaches this Bylaw is liable, upon conviction, to penalties in accordance with to section 242 under the Local Government Act 2002.

16. General

16.1 Any notice, order or other document which is required by this Bylaw to be served or given or sent to any person shall be deemed to have been duly served given or sent if delivered to such person or left at his or her residence or workplace or posted to such person at his or her last known address.

16.2 Any resolution of the Council may be amended, rescinded or reinstated by a further resolution of the Council.

This Bylaw was made pursuant to a resolution passed by the Waikato District Council on the

THE COMMON SEAL of WAIKATO DISTRICT COUNCIL was affixed in the presence of:

_____

Mayor

_____

Chief Executive

Schedule 1A – 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/m³ 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/m³ 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 5m³. 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 5m³ will require a Conditional Consent.
Gross solids (non-faecal)	15mm maximum dimension.	Gross solids can cause blockages in the Wastewater System.

Parameter	Requirement or limit	Commentary
Oil and Grease	200 g/m³. (100 g/m³ for Pokeno and Tuakau). 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_2S gas which could endanger workers.
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/m³.	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 UV 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.

Parameter	Requirement or limit	Commentary
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/m³	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 Br2	5	High concentrations could affect the health and safety of workers.
Chlorine (Cl2 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	150	May significantly contribute to the nutrient load discharged to the receiving environment.
Sulphate (measured as SO4)	500. (200 for Pokeno and Tuakau).	May adversely affect Wastewater System, may increase the potential for the generation of sulphides.
Sulphite (measured as SO2)	15	Can endanger workers, cause corrosion of the Wastewater collection system.
Sulphide (as H2S 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 H2S gas which could endanger workers.
Total Phosphorus as P	50	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 8.4 (b) of this Bylaw.

Parameter	**Limit g/m³**
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/m³**
Acetone	100
Benzene	1
Butanone	100
Chlorinated phenols	0.02
Ethylbenzene	5
Ethylene Glycol	50
Formaldehyde	30
Halogenated aliphatic compounds	1
Halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (HAH's)	0.002
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 C7 – C36	 30 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 1B: Prohibited Characteristics

This schedule provides the meaning of prohibited trade waste other than mortuary waste. Prohibited trade waste must not be discharged into the public wastewater system.

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 1A, 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; Any pharmaceutical liquid waste containing cytotoxic ingredients. Cytotoxic waste means
    i) waste that is contaminated by a cytotoxic drug.