

Matamata-Piako District Council

Trade Waste Bylaw
2006

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1 INTRODUCTION

In exercise of the powers and authorities vested in it by Sections 145, 146 and 148 of the Local Government Act (LGA) the Matamata-Piako District Council (MPDC) makes this Bylaw to regulate the discharge of Trade Waste to its Sewerage System.

Note: This Bylaw has been based on the New Zealand Standard *NZS 9201: Part 23:2004 GENERAL BYLAWS – TRADE WASTE*.

Clauses that do not apply have been intentionally left blank.

This Bylaw is a legislative tool for fair and effective management of trade waste entering the Matamata-Piako District Council Sewerage System.

1.1 Commencement and application

This Bylaw comes into force on 1 July 2006

1.2 Revocation

Clause 1.2 does not apply and is deleted.

1.3 Scope of the Bylaw

1.3.1 The Bylaw provides for the:

- (a) Acceptance of long-term, intermittent, or Temporary Discharge of Trade Waste to the Sewerage System;
- (b) Establishment of three grades of Trade Waste: Permitted, Conditional and Prohibited;
- (c) Evaluation of individual Trade Waste discharges to be against specified criteria;
- (d) Correct storage of materials in order to protect the Sewerage System from spillage;
- (e) Installation of flow meters, samplers or other devices to measure flow and quality of the Trade Waste discharge;
- (f) Pre-treatment of waste before it is accepted for discharge to the Sewerage System;
- (g) Sampling and monitoring of Trade Waste discharges to ensure compliance with the Bylaw;
- (h) MPDC to accept or refuse a Trade Waste discharge;

- (i) Charges to be set to cover the cost of conveying, treating and disposing of, or reusing, Trade Waste and the associated costs of administration and monitoring;
- (j) Administrative mechanisms for the operation of the Bylaw; and
- (k) Establishment of waste minimisation and management programmes (including sludges) for Trade Waste producers.

1.3.2 *Compliance with other Acts*

Nothing in this Bylaw shall derogate from any of the provisions of the Health Act, the Health and Safety in Employment Act, the Resource Management Act, the Building Act, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act and its regulations or any other relevant statutory or regulatory requirements.

1.3.3 *Trade premises and other users to which the Bylaw applies*

This Bylaw shall apply to all Trade Premises within the Matamata-Piako District where Trade Wastes are discharged or sought or likely to be discharged to the Sewerage System operated by the MPDC or its agents. The Bylaw shall also apply to Tankered Wastes collected for the purpose of discharge to the Sewerage Systems operated by the MPDC or its agents.

Pursuant to s. 196 of the LGA the MPDC may refuse to accept any type of Trade Waste which is not in accordance with this Bylaw.

1.4 Referenced documents

New Zealand Standards

NZS 4304:2002	Management of healthcare waste
NZS 5465:2001	Self containment for motor caravans and caravans
NZS 9201:	Model general Bylaws
Part 22:1999	Wastewater drainage

Joint Australian/New Zealand Standards

AS/NZS 5667:	Water quality – Sampling
Part 1:1998	Guidance on the design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples
Part 10:1998	Guidance on sampling of waste waters

British Standards

BS 3680:	Measurement of liquid flow in open channels
Part 11A:1992	Free surface flow in closed conduits – Methods of measurement
Part 11B:1992	Free surface flow in closed conduits – Specification for performance and installation of equipment for measurement of free surface flow in closed conduits
BS 5728:	Measurement of flow of cold potable water in closed conduits

Part 3:1997	Methods for determining principal characteristics of single mechanical water meters (including test equipment)
BS 6068: Part 6: Section 6.10:1993	Water quality Sampling Guidance on sampling of waste waters
BS EN 25667-1:1994 BS 6068-6.1:1981	Water quality. Sampling. Guidance on the design of sampling programmes
BS EN 25667-2: 1993 BS 6068-6.2:1991	Water quality. Sampling. Guidance on sampling techniques
BS EN 5667-3: 2003 BS 6068-6.3:2003	Water quality. Sampling. Guidance on the preservation and handling of water samples

New Zealand Legislation

Building Act 2004
 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO) 1996 and associated Regulations
 Health Act 1956
 Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992
 Land Transport Rule Dangerous Goods 1999 Rule 45001
 Local Government Act (LGA) 2002
 Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 and associated Regulations

Other Publications

Agricultural and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand (ARMCANZ) and Australia New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) Guidelines for Sewerage Systems: Acceptance of Trade Wastes (industrial waste) 12 (1994) Document available from Australian Water Association (AWA) www.awa.asn.au

American Water Works Association
 Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater 20th Edition (1999)
 Document available from American Water Works Association www.awwa.org

Building Industry Authority
 New Zealand Building Code (NZBC) 1992 and Approved Documents Document available from Building Industry Authority (BIA) www.bia.govt.nz

Ministry for the Environment (MfE)
 Landfill Acceptance Criteria (2004)
 The New Zealand Waste Strategy (2002)
 Documents available from Ministry for the Environment New Zealand www.mfe.govt.nz

National Radiation Laboratory (NRL)
 NRL C1 Code of safe practice for the use of unsealed radioactive materials (1996).
 Document available from National Radiation Laboratory www.nrl.moh.govt.nz

New Zealand Water and Wastes Association (NZWWA)
 Guidelines for the Safe Application of Biosolids to Land in New Zealand (2003)
 Liquid and Hazardous Wastes Code of Practice (2003)
 Documents available from New Zealand Water & Wastes Association (NZWWA) www.nzwwa.org.nz

New Zealand Water Environment Research Foundation (NZWERF)
 New Zealand Municipal Wastewater Monitoring Guidelines (2002)

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Document available from New Zealand Water Environment Research Foundation (NZWERF) www.nzwerf.org

Sydney Water Corporation
Trade Waste Policy (2004)
Document available from Sydney Water Corporation www.sydneywater.com.au

United States Environment Protection Agency (US EPA)
Method 9095A Paint Filter Liquids Test (1996)
Document available from United States Environmental Protection Agency www.epa.gov

1.5 Definitions

For the purposes of this Bylaw the following definitions shall apply:

ACCESS POINT is a place where access may be made to a Private Drain for inspection (including sampling or measurement), cleaning or maintenance. The location of the Access Point shall be in accordance with the New Zealand Building Code.

ANALYST means a testing laboratory Approved in writing by an Authorised Officer on behalf of the MPDC.

APPROVAL or APPROVED means Approval or Approved in writing by the MPDC, either by resolution of the Council or by an Authorised Officer.

AUTHORISED OFFICER means any officer appointed by the MPDC as an enforcement officer under s. 177 of the Local Government Act 2002 as an enforcement officer with powers of entry as prescribed by sections (s. s) 171-174.

BIOSOLIDS means Sewage Sludge derived from a waste water treatment plant that has been treated and/or stabilised to the extent that it is able to be safely and beneficially applied to land and does not include products derived solely from industrial wastewater treatment plants. The term Biosolid/Biosolids is used generically throughout this document to include products containing Biosolids (e.g. composts).

CHARACTERISTIC means any of the physical or chemical Characteristics of a Trade Waste and may include the level of a characteristic.

CLEANER PRODUCTION means the implementation on Trade Premises, of effective operations, methods and processes appropriate to the goal of reducing or eliminating the quantity and toxicity of wastes.

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

CONDITIONAL TRADE WASTE means Trade Waste which has or is likely to have characteristics which exceed any of the acceptable physical and chemical characteristics as defined in Schedule 1A of this Bylaw, but which does not have any prohibited characteristics.

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CONSENT means a Consent in writing given by the MPDC and signed by an Authorised Officer authorising a Person to discharge Trade Wastes to the Sewerage System.

CONSENT HOLDER means the Person occupying Trade Premises who has obtained a Consent to discharge or direct the manner of discharge of Trade Waste from any Premises to the MPDC's Sewerage System, and includes any Person who does any act on behalf or with the express or implied Consent of the Consent Holder (whether for reward or not) and any licensee of the Consent Holder.

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

- (a) When discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or
- (b) When discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged;

or as described or contained in the Resource Management Act.

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

COUNCIL means the Matamata-Piako District Council, (abbreviated to MPDC in this Bylaw).

DISCONNECTION means the physical cutting and sealing of any of the MPDC's water services, utilities, drains or Sewer for use by any Person.

DISTRICT means the Matamata-Piako District.

DOMESTIC SEWAGE means Foul Water (with or without matter in solution or suspension therein) discharged from Premises used solely for residential purposes, or wastes of the same character discharged from other Premises; but does not include any solids, liquids, or gases that may not lawfully be discharged into the Sewerage System and may include geothermal water.

FOUL WATER means the discharge from any sanitary fixtures (any fixture which is intended to be used for sanitation – the term used to describe activities of washing and/or excretion carried out in a manner or condition such that the effect on health is minimised, with regard to dirt and infection) or sanitary appliance (an appliance which is intended to be used for sanitation which is not a sanitary fixture –included are machines for washing dishes and clothes).

HAZARDOUS WASTES means hazardous substances as defined by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

INFILTRATION means ground or surface water entering a public sewer or private Sewage drain 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 a drain from non-complying connections or other drainage faults. It includes stormwater entering through illegal down pipe connections or from low gully traps.

INFRINGEMENT means an offence as specified by this Bylaw under s. s 243 and 259 of the LGA.

LONG TERM COUNCIL COMMUNITY PLAN (LTCCP) means a long term council community plan adopted under s. 93 of the LGA.

MANAGEMENT PLAN means the plan for management of operations on the Premises from which Trade Wastes come, and may include provision for Cleaner Production, waste minimisation, discharge, Contingency Management Procedures, and any relevant industry Code of Practice.

MASS LIMIT means the total mass of any characteristic that may be discharged to the MPDC Sewerage System over any stated period from any single Point of Discharge or collectively from several points of discharge.

MPDC means the Matamata-Piako District Council including its authorised agents, responsible for the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage and trade waste.

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

OCCUPIER means the Person occupying Trade Premises connected to the Sewerage System.

PERMITTED DISCHARGE means a Trade Waste discharge that has been approved by, or is acceptable to, the MPDC and as long as it has the physical and chemical Characteristics comply with the requirements as 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 is the boundary between the public Sewer and a Private Drain but for the purposes of monitoring, sampling and testing, shall 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 Sewerage System in order to comply with a Trade Waste Consent.

PREMISES means either:

- (a) A property or allotment which is held under a separate certificate of title or for which a separate certificate of title may be issued and in respect to which a building consent has been or may be issued; or

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- (b) A building that has been defined as an individual unit by a cross-lease, unit title or company lease and for which a certificate of title is available; or
- (c) Land held in public ownership (e.g. reserve) for a particular purpose; or
- (d) Individual units in buildings which are separately leased or separately occupied.

PRIVATE DRAIN means that section of drain between the Premises and the point of discharge (as defined in the Waste Water Bylaw 2001) to the MPDC's Sewerage System. (This section of drain is owned and maintained by the customer or with the MPDC express approval a group of customers).

PROHIBITED TRADE WASTES means a Trade Waste that has prohibited Characteristics as defined in Schedule 1B and does not meet the conditions of Schedule 1A. The waste is not acceptable for discharge into the MPDC's system unless specifically approved by the MPDC as a Conditional Trade Waste (this Trade Waste is likely to be subject to pre-treatment).

SCHEDULE OF RATES AND CHARGES means the list of items, terms and prices for services associated with the discharge of Trade Waste as approved by the MPDC.

SEWAGE means wastewater or Foul Water and may include Trade Wastes.

SEWAGE SLUDGE means the material settled out and removed from Sewage during the treatment process.

SEWER means the public sewer and lateral connections that carry away sewage from the point of discharge. The public sewer is owned, administered and maintained by the MPDC.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM means the collection, treatment and disposal of Sewage and Trade Wastes, including all sewers, pumping stations, storage tanks, Wastewater treatment plants, outfalls, and other related structures operated by the MPDC and used for the reception, treatment and disposal of Trade Wastes.

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRY is a term to indicate the relative size of a given industry compared to the capacity of the Sewerage System (including Wastewater treatment plant) which services that industry. Industry size relates to volume and/or loads discharging into the Sewerage System. Loads can be the conventional loadings of BOD₅ and SS or some other particular Contaminant (e.g. boron, chromium) which will have an effect or the propensity to have an effect on the sizing of the Sewerage System, the on-going system operation and/or the quality of the treated effluent that is discharged.

STORMWATER means surface water run-off resulting from precipitation.

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

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

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TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY (TA) means the Matamata-Piako District Council.

TRADE PREMISES means:

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

and includes any land or Premises wholly or mainly used for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

TRADE WASTE is any liquid, with or without matter in suspension or solution, that is or may be discharged from a Trade Premises to the MPDC's Sewerage 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; Stormwater which cannot be practically separated, or Domestic Sewage.

WASTEWATER AUTHORITY (WWA) means the unit of a TA including its authorised agents, responsible for the collection, treatment and disposal of Sewage.

WORKING DAY means any day of the week other than:

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

1.6 Abbreviations

\$/kg	dollars per kilogram
\$/L/s	dollars per litre per second
\$/m ³	dollars per cubic metre
°C	degrees Celsius
ANZECC	Australian New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
B	boron
BOD ₅	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
Br ₂	bromine
Cl ₂	chlorine
CN	cyanide
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
DAF	dissolved air floatation
DP	deposited plan

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DS	dry solids
F	fluoride
FOGs	fats, oils and greases
g/m ³	grams per cubic metre
GST	goods and services tax
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulphide
HAHs	halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons
HCHO	formaldehyde
HCN	hydrogen cyanide
hr	hour
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act
kg/day	kilogram per day
L	litre
L/s	litre per second
LGA	Local Government Act
LTCCP	long term council community plan
m ³	cubic metre
max.	maximum
MBAS	methylene blue active substances
MfE	Ministry for the Environment
mg/L	milligram per litre (or g/m ³)
mL/L	millilitre per litre
mm	millimetres
MPDC	Matamata-Piako District Council
MSDS	material safety data sheets
N	nitrogen
NH ₃	ammonia
NH ₃ -N	ammoniacal nitrogen
P	phosphorus
PAHs	polycyclic (or polynuclear) aromatic hydrocarbons
PBBs	polybrominated biphenyls
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
pH	measure of acidity/alkalinity
ppm	parts per million (or g/m ³)
RMA	Resource Management Act
s	second
s.	section
s. s	sections
SBR	sequencing batch reactor
SO ₄	sulphate
SS	suspended solids concentration
TAs	territorial authorities
UV	ultra violet
UVT	ultra violet transmission
WC	water closet
WWA	wastewater authority

1.7 General

1.7.1 In this Bylaw one gender includes all genders, the singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular.

- 1.7.2** The word “shall” identifies a mandatory requirement for compliance with the Bylaw. The word “should” refers to practices which are advised or recommended.

2 COMPLIANCE WITH THE BYLAW

2.1 Control of discharges

2.1.1 No Person shall:

- (a) Discharge, or allow to be discharged, any Trade Waste to the Sewerage System except in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw, or a Trade Waste Consent;
- (b) Discharge, or allow to be discharged, a Prohibited Trade Waste into the Sewerage System;
- (c) Add or permit the addition of Condensing or Cooling Water to any Trade Waste which discharges into the Sewerage System unless specific Approval is given in a Trade Waste Consent; or
- (d) Add or permit the addition of Stormwater to any Trade Waste which discharges into the Sewerage System unless specific Approval is given in a Trade Waste Consent.

2.1.2 In the event of failure to comply with 2.1.1 (a) – (d) the MPDC may physically prevent discharge to the Sewerage System if a reasonable alternative action cannot be established with the discharging party or parties.

2.1.3 Any Person discharging to the MPDC Sewerage System shall also comply with requirements of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act and the RMA.

2.2 Storage, transport, handling and use of hazardous or harmful materials

- (a) All Persons on Trade Premises shall take all reasonable steps to prevent the accidental entry of any of the materials listed in 2.2(c) of this Bylaw from entry into the Sewerage System as a result of leakage, spillage or other mishap.
- (b) No Person shall store, transport, handle or use, or cause to be stored, transported, handled or used any hazardous substance as defined by HSNO or any of the materials listed in 2.2(c) in a manner that may cause the material to enter the Sewerage System and cause harmful effects.
- (c) Materials referred to in 2.2 (a) and (b) are those:
 - (i) Products or wastes containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable or explosive materials
 - (ii) Likely to generate toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive materials in quantities likely to be hazardous, when mixed with the wastewater stream



Compliance with the Bylaw

- (iii) Likely to be deleterious to the health and safety of the MPDC's staff, contractors and the public or be harmful to the Sewerage System.

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Trade Waste Discharges and Consents

3 TRADE WASTE DISCHARGES AND CONSENTS

3.1 Classification of trade waste discharges

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

- (a) Permitted (Consent required if decided by the MPDC);
- (b) Conditional (Consent required); or
- (c) Prohibited (not Consentable).

NOTE – See the definitions in 1.5.

3.1.2 The MPDC is not obliged to accept any Trade Waste. No application for a Trade Waste Consent shall be Approved where the Trade Waste discharge would contain, or is likely to contain, Characteristics which are Prohibited.

3.1.3 No Person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any Trade Waste to the MPDC Sewer except in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw.

3.2 Application for a trade waste consent

3.2.1 *Formal application*

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

- (a) Discharge into the Sewerage System any Trade Waste (either continuously, intermittently or temporarily); or
- (b) Vary the Characteristics of a Consent to discharge that has previously been granted; or
- (c) Vary the conditions of Consent to discharge that has previously been granted; or
- (d) Change the method or means of Pre-treatment for discharge under an existing Consent shall if required by the MPDC to complete an application in the prescribed form for the Consent of the MPDC (see Appendix A), to the discharge of that Trade Waste, or to the proposed variations.

3.2.2 The MPDC reserves the right to deal with the owner as well as the Occupier of any Trade Premises.

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

3 Trade Waste Discharges and Consents

- 3.2.4** The applicant shall ensure that the application and every other document conveying required information is properly executed and any act done for, or on behalf of, the eventual Consent Holder (whether for reward or not) in making any such application shall be deemed to be an act of the Consent Holder.
- 3.2.5** The MPDC may require an application to be supported by an independent report/statement completed by a suitably experienced and external auditor to verify any or all information supplied by the applicant, and this may include a Management Plan.
- 3.2.6** Every application shall be accompanied by a Trade Waste application fee in accordance with the MPDC's Schedule of Fees and Charges. The MPDC may also require the payment of a deposit on account of costs of an independent report/statement or any other costs or charges payable to the applicant.

3.3 Processing of an application

The MPDC shall acknowledge the application in writing within 10 Working Days of the receipt of the application.

3.4 Information and analysis

- 3.4.1** On the receipt of any application for a Trade Waste Consent to discharge from any Premises or to alter an existing discharge, the MPDC may:
- (a) Require the applicant to submit any additional information which it considers necessary;
 - (b) Require the applicant to submit a Management Plan to the satisfaction of the MPDC;
 - (c) Whenever appropriate have the discharge investigated and analysed as provided for in 5.1 and 5.3 of this Bylaw.
- 3.4.2** Clause 3.4.2 has been deleted.

3.5 Consideration of an application

Within 30 Working Days (or extended as necessary by the MPDC) of receipt of an application complying with this Bylaw and/or all requirements under 3.4, whichever is the later, the MPDC shall, after considering the matters in 3.6 action one of the following in writing:

- (a) Grant the application as a Permitted Trade Waste and inform the applicant of the decision by issuing the appropriate notice;
- (b) Grant the application as a Conditional Trade Waste discharge Consent and inform the applicant of the decision and the conditions imposed on the discharge by issuing the appropriate notice of Consent to the discharge; or

- (c) Decline the application and notify the applicant of the decision giving a statement of the reasons for refusal.

3.6 Consideration criteria

In considering any application for a Trade Waste Consent to discharge from any Trade Premises or Tankered Waste into the Sewerage System and in imposing any conditions on such a Consent, the MPDC shall take into consideration any matter it considers relevant including without limitation:

- (a) The quality, volume, and rate of discharge of the Trade Waste from such Premises or Tanker;
- (b) The health and safety of MPDC staff, Council's agents and the public;
- (c) The limits and/or maximum values for Characteristics of Trade Waste as specified in Schedules 1A and 1B of this Bylaw;
- (d) The extent to which the Trade Waste may react with other Trade Waste or Foul Water to produce an undesirable effect, e.g. settlement of solids, production of odours, accelerated corrosion and deterioration of the Sewerage System etc.;
- (e) The flows and velocities in the Sewer, or Sewers and the material or construction of the Sewer or Sewers;
- (f) The capacity of the Sewer or Sewers and the capacity of any Sewage treatment works, and other facilities;
- (g) The nature of any Sewage treatment process and the degree to which the Trade Waste is capable of being treated in the Sewage treatment works;
- (h) The timing and balancing of flows into the Sewerage System;
- (i) Any statutory requirements relating to the discharge of raw or treated wastewater to receiving waters, the disposal of Sewage Sludges, beneficial use of Biosolids, and any discharge to air, (including the necessity for compliance with any resource consent, discharge permit or water classification);
- (j) The effect of the Trade Waste discharge on the ultimate receiving environment;
- (k) The conditions on Resource Consents for the Sewerage System and the residuals from it;
- (l) The possibility of unscheduled, unexpected or accidental events and the degree of risk these could cause to humans, the Sewerage System and the environment;

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Trade Waste Discharges and Consents

- (m) Consideration for other existing or future discharges;
- (n) Amenability of the Trade Waste to Pre-treatment;
- (o) Existing Pre-treatment works on the Premises and the potential for their future use;
- (p) Cleaner Production techniques and waste minimisation practices;
- (q) Requirements and limitations related to Sewage Sludge disposal and reuse;
- (r) Control of Stormwater;
- (s) Management Plan; and/or
- (t) Tankered Waste being discharged at an Approved location/s.

3 Trade Waste Discharges and Consents

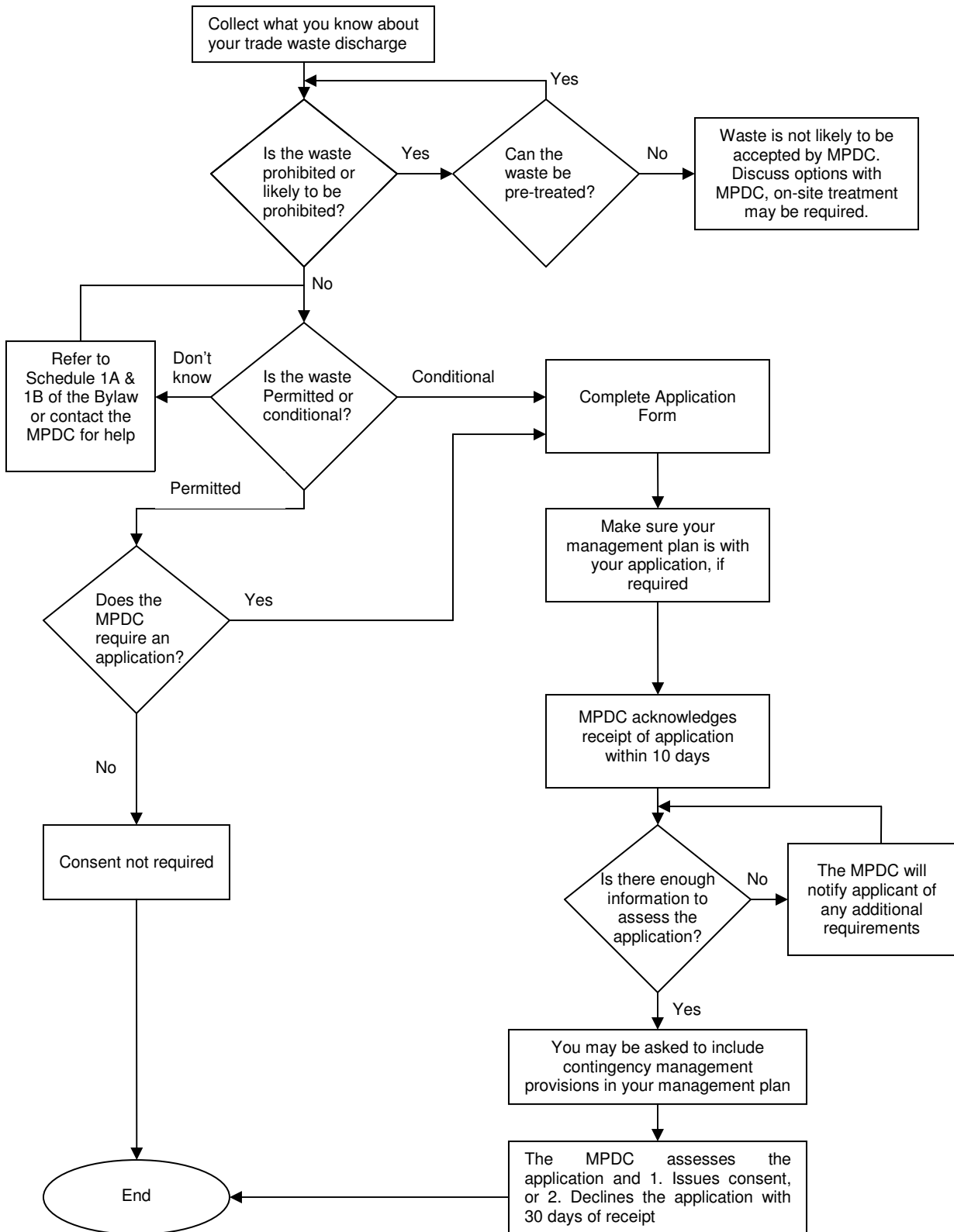


Figure 1- Flow chart for the Application Process

3.7 Conditions of trade waste consent

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

- (a) The particular public Sewer or Sewers to which the discharge will be made;
- (b) The maximum daily volume of the discharge and the maximum rate of discharge, and the duration of maximum discharge;
- (c) The maximum limit or permissible range of any specified Characteristics of the discharge, including concentrations and/or Mass Limits determined in accordance with 3.8;
- (d) The period or periods of the day during which the discharge, or a particular concentration, or volume of discharge may be made;
- (e) The degree of acidity, or alkalinity of the discharge at the time of discharge;
- (f) The temperature of the Trade Waste at the time of discharge;
- (g) The provision by, or for the Consent Holder, at the Consent Holder's expense, of screens, grease traps, silt traps or other Pre-treatment works to control Trade Waste discharge Characteristics to the consented levels;
- (h) The provision and maintenance at the Consent Holder's expense of inspection chambers, manholes or other apparatus or devices to provide reasonable access to drains for sampling and inspection;
- (i) The provision and maintenance of a sampling, analysis and testing programme and flow measurement requirements, at the Consent Holder's expense;
- (j) The method or methods to be used for the measuring flow rates and/or volume and taking samples of the discharge for use in determining the amount of any Trade Waste charges applicable to that discharge;
- (k) The provision and maintenance by, and at the expense of, the Consent Holder of such meters or devices as may be required to measure the volume or flow rate of any Trade Waste being discharged from the Premises, and for the testing of such meters;
- (l) The provision and maintenance, at the Consent Holder's expense of such services, (whether electricity, water or compressed air or otherwise), which may be required, in order to operate meters and similar devices;
- (m) At times specified, the provision in a MPDC Approved format by the Consent Holder to the MPDC of all flow and/or volume records and results of analyses (including Pre-treatment by-products e.g. Sewage Sludge disposal);
- (n) The provision and implementation of a Management Plan;

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Trade Waste Discharges and Consents

- (o) Risk assessment of damage to the environment due to an accidental discharge of a chemical;
- (p) Waste minimisation and management;
- (q) Cleaner Production techniques;
- (r) Remote control of discharges;
- (s) Third party treatment, carriage, discharge or disposal of by-products of Pre-treatment of Trade Waste (including Sewage Sludge disposal);
- (t) Requirement to provide a bond or insurance in favour of the MPDC where failure to comply with the Consent could result in damage to the MPDC's Sewerage System, its treatment plants, or could result in the MPDC being in breach of any statutory obligation; and/or
- (u) Remote monitoring of discharges.

3.8 Duration

3.8.1 *Permitted discharges*

Permitted Discharges shall remain in force indefinitely until either:

- (a) Cancellation under 2.1.2 or 3.10;
- (b) The quantity and nature of the discharge changes significantly. For a temporary discharge see Appendix C;
- (c) If in the opinion of the MPDC the discharge changes or is likely to change to such an extent that it becomes a Conditional or Prohibited Trade Waste;
- (d) The MPDC changes the Trade Waste management procedures by implementation of changed Trade Waste Bylaw conditions or any amendment to, or replacement of, its Trade Waste Bylaw; or
- (e) The conditions on Resource Consents for the Sewerage System and the residuals from it change.

In all cases, after appropriate consultation, the Person shall apply within 10 Working Days of this change occurring for a conditional Consent, in accordance with s. 3.2 of this Bylaw. This application shall be Approved prior to the occurrence of any new discharge.

3.8.2 *Conditional consents*

Subject to 3.10 and 6.1 conditional Consents under this Bylaw shall expire at the end of a term fixed by the MPDC subject to the following:

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Trade Waste Discharges and Consents

- (a) Conditional Consents may be given for a term not exceeding five years to a Consent Holder who at the time of application satisfies the MPDC that:
- (i) The nature of the trade activity, or the process design and/or management of the Premises are such that the Consent Holder has a demonstrated ability to meet the conditions of the Consent during its term; and/or
 - (ii) Cleaner Production techniques are successfully being utilised, or that a responsible investment in Cleaner Production equipment or techniques is being made; and/or
 - (iii) Significant investment in Pre-treatment facilities has been made, such that a longer period of certainty for the amortising of this investment is considered reasonable; and/or
 - (iv) The reissuing of a Consent can not be unreasonably withheld.

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

- The level of Consent Holder compliance, including any accidents including spills or process mishaps.
 - Matters pertaining to the MPDC's Resource Consents for the Sewerage System.
 - Matters pertaining to the MPDC's environmental policies and outcomes.
 - New control and treatment technologies and processes.
 - Any of the matters outlined in section 4.
 - Matters pertaining to the MPDC's legal obligations.
- (b) In all other cases the term of a Conditional Trade Waste Consent should not exceed two years;
- (c) In all cases where either the Consent Holder or the owner of the Premises changes, or there is a change of use, a new application for a Conditional Trade Waste Consent shall be made. It shall be the responsibility of the Consent Holder to lodge the new application; and
- (d) The conditions on Resource Consents for the Sewerage System and the residuals from it change.

3.9 Technical review and variation

- 3.9.1** The MPDC at any time may require a Person undertaking a Permitted Discharge to apply for a Consent in accordance with 3.8.1.
-

3.9.2 The MPDC may at any time during the term of a Trade Waste Consent, by written notice to the Consent Holder (following a reasonable period of consultation), vary any condition to such an extent as the MPDC considers necessary following a review of the technical issues considered when setting conditions of Consent. This is due to new information becoming available or to meet any new Resource Consent imposed on the discharge from the MPDC's treatment plant, or with any other legal requirements imposed on the MPDC.

3.9.3 A Consent Holder may at any time during the term of a Consent, by written application to the MPDC, seek to vary any condition of Consent, as provided for in 3.7 of this Bylaw.

3.10 Cancellation of the right to discharge

3.10.1 *Suspension or cancellation on notice*

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

- (a) For the failure to comply with this Bylaw or any condition of the Trade Waste Consent;
- (b) For the failure to maintain effective control over the discharge;
- (c) For the failure to limit in accordance with the requirements of this Bylaw or of a Trade Waste Consent the volume, nature, or composition of Trade Waste being discharged;
- (d) In the event of any negligence which, in the opinion of the MPDC, threatens the safety of, or threatens to cause damage to any part of the Sewer System or the treatment plant or threatens the health or safety of any Person;
- (e) If any occurrence happens that, in the opinion of the MPDC, poses a serious threat to the environment;
- (f) In the event of any breach of a Resource Consent held by the Council issued under the Resource Management Act 1991;
- (g) Failure to provide and when appropriate update a Management Plan as required for a conditional Consent;
- (h) Failure to follow the Management Plan provisions at the time of an unexpected, unscheduled or accidental occurrence;
- (i) Failure to pay any charges under this Bylaw; or
- (j) If any other circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the MPDC, render it necessary in the public interest to cancel the right to discharge.

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Trade Waste Discharges and Consents

3.10.2 *Summary cancellation*

Further to 3.10.1 any Trade Waste Consent or discharge may at any time be summarily cancelled by the MPDC on giving to the Consent Holder or Person discharging written notice of summary cancellation if:

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

4 Trade Waste Approval Criteria

4 TRADE WASTE APPROVAL CRITERIA

4.1 Pre-treatment

The MPDC may approve a Trade Waste discharge (see Appendix D for appropriate form) subject to the provision of appropriate Pre-treatment systems. Such Pre-treatment systems shall be provided, operated and maintained by the Consent Holder or Person discharging at their expense.

Refuse or garbage grinders and macerators shall not be used to dispose of solid waste from Trade Premises to the Sewerage System unless Approved by the MPDC.

The Consent Holder or Person discharging shall not, unless Approved by the MPDC, add or permit the addition of any potable, Condensing, Cooling Water or Stormwater to any Trade Waste stream in order to vary the level of any Characteristics of the waste.

4.2 Mass limits

A Conditional Trade Waste Consent to discharge may impose controls on a Trade Waste discharge by specifying Mass Limits for any Characteristic.

Mass Limits may be imposed for any Characteristic. Any Characteristic permitted by Mass Limit shall also have its Maximum Concentration limited to the value scheduled unless Approved otherwise.

When setting Mass Limit allocations for a particular Characteristic the MPDC may consider any relevant matter including without limitation:

- (a) The operational requirements of and risk to the Sewerage System, and risks to occupational health and safety, public health, and the ultimate receiving environment;
- (b) Whether or not the levels proposed pose a threat to the planned or actual beneficial reuse of Biosolids or Sewage Sludge;
- (c) Conditions in the Sewerage System near the Trade Waste discharge point and elsewhere in the Sewerage System;
- (d) The extent to which the available industrial capacity was used in the last financial period and is expected to be used in the forthcoming period;
- (e) Whether or not the applicant uses Cleaner Production techniques within a period satisfactory to the MPDC;
- (f) Whether or not there is any net benefit to be gained by the increase of one Characteristic concurrently with the decrease of another to justify any increased application for industrial capacity;

4 Trade Waste Approval Criteria

- (g) Any requirements of the MPDC to reduce the pollutant discharge of the Sewerage System;
- (h) How great a proportion the mass flow of a Characteristic of the discharge will be of the total mass flow of that Characteristic in the Sewerage System;
- (i) The total mass of the Characteristic allowable in the Sewerage System, and the proportion (if any) to be reserved for future allocations; and/or
- (j) Whether or not there is an interaction with other Characteristics which increases or decreases the effect of either Characteristic on the Sewer reticulation, treatment process, or receiving water (or land).

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Sampling, Testing and Monitoring

5 SAMPLING, TESTING AND MONITORING

5.1 Flow metering

5.1.1 Flow metering may be required by the MPDC:

- (a) On discharges when there is not a reasonable relationship between a metered water supply to the Premises, and the discharge of Trade Waste;
- (b) When the MPDC will not approve a method of flow estimation;
- (c) When the discharge represents a significant proportion of the total flow/load received by the MPDC; or
- (d) In any other circumstances where flow metering is deemed necessary by the MPDC for the purpose of monitoring the discharge.

5.1.2 The Consent Holder shall be responsible for the supply, installation, reading and maintenance of any meter required by the MPDC for the measurement of the rate or quantity of discharge of Trade Waste. These devices shall be subject to the Approval of the MPDC, but shall remain the property of the Consent Holder.

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

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

5.1.5 If required by the MPDC the Consent Holder shall arrange for in situ calibration of the flow metering equipment and instrumentation by a Person and method Approved by the MPDC upon installation and at least once a year thereafter to ensure its performance. The meter accuracy should be +/-10 % but with no greater a deviation from the previous meter calibration of +/-5 %, (or as detailed in the Trade Waste Consent). A copy of independent certification of each calibration result shall be submitted to the MPDC.

5.1.6 Should any meter, after being calibrated, be found to have an error greater than that specified in 5.1.5 as a repeatable measurement, the MPDC may make an adjustment in accordance with the results shown by such tests back-dated for a period at the discretion of the MPDC but not exceeding 12 months, and the Consent Holder shall pay or be credited a greater or lesser amount according to such adjustment.

5.2 Estimating discharge

5.2.1 Where no meter or similar apparatus is required, the MPDC may require that a percentage of the water supplied to the Premises (or other such basis as seems

reasonable) be used for estimating the rate or quantity of flow for the purposes of charging.

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

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

5.3 Sampling and analysis

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

- (a) A discharge complies with the provisions of this Bylaw;
- (b) A discharge is to be classified as a Permitted, Conditional, or Prohibited, refer to 3.1;
- (c) A discharge complies with the provisions of Schedule 1A for Permitted Discharge and any Consent to discharge; and
- (d) Trade Waste Consent charges are applicable to that discharge.

5.3.2 The taking, preservation, transportation and analysis of the sample shall be undertaken by an Authorised Officer or agent of the MPDC, or the Person discharging in accordance with the procedures contained in Section 7 or by a method specifically Approved by the MPDC.

Any analysis shall use methods or procedures in accordance with, or validated against, the *AWWA Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater* by a laboratory accredited by International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ), and is Approved by the MPDC.

The Person discharging shall be responsible for all reasonable costs. Where a dispute arises as to the validity of the methods or procedures used for sampling or analysis, the dispute may be submitted to a mutually agreed independent arbitrator.

5.3.3 All Authorised Officers or authorised agents of the MPDC, or any Analyst may enter any Premises believed to be discharging Trade Waste at any time in order to determine any Characteristics of any actual or potential discharge by:

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Sampling, Testing and Monitoring

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

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

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

5.4 Monitoring

5.4.1 *Monitoring for compliance*

The MPDC is entitled to monitor and audit any Trade Waste discharge for compliance. Whether for a Permitted Discharge or a conditional Consent discharge monitoring may be carried out as follows:

- (a) The MPDC or its authorised agent will take the sample and arrange for this sample to be analysed in accordance with S. 5.3;
- (b) The sampling procedure will be appropriate to the Trade Waste and the analysis;
- (c) The MPDC will audit the sampling and analysis carried out by a self-monitoring Trade Waste discharger. Analysis will be performed by an Approved laboratory;
- (d) The MPDC will audit the sampling and analysis carried out by an Analyst. Analysis will be performed by an Approved laboratory; and
- (e) The MPDC will audit the Trade Waste Consent conditions including any Management Plans.

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

5.4.2 *Sampling methodology*

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

- (a) One portion of the sample goes to the Trade Waste discharger for appropriate analysis and/or storage;
- (b) A second portion of the sample shall be analysed at a laboratory Approved by the MPDC;

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Sampling, Testing and Monitoring

- (c) A third portion of the sample is retained by the MPDC for 20 Working Days, for additional analysis if required.

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

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

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

NOTE: Please refer to Section 7 of this Bylaw for detailed sampling procedures.

5.4.3 Tankered wastes

Tanker Wastes shall not be discharged into the MPDC's Sewerage System by any Person or Consent Holder not compliant with the Liquid and Hazardous Wastes Code of Practice.

The MPDC may accept Tanker Wastes for discharge at an Approved location. Tanker Wastes shall:

- (a) Be transported by a Consent Holder to discharge domestic septic tank or industrial wastes;
- (b) Have material safety data sheets (MSDS) or sample analysis supplied to the MPDC detailing the contents of any non-domestic waste;
- (c) Be tested to determine their character if the contents of the waste are not known. Specialist advice on Pre-treatment or acceptance may be required. The cost of all testing and advice shall be borne by the Consent Holder;
- (d) Not be picked up and transported to the disposal site until appropriate arrangements and method for disposal have been determined by the MPDC;
- (e) To prevent cross-contamination between tanker loads, the tanker shall be thoroughly washed prior to collecting a load for disposal into the Sewerage System;
- (f) Loads that have not been consented for disposal shall not be picked up and transported to the Sewerage System for disposal unless appropriate prior arrangements have been made with the MPDC;
- (g) Loads with Hazardous substances that have not been specific approval, shall not be accepted;
- (h) Loads with characteristics that breach those as set out in the Trade Waste Consent are not acceptable unless specifically approved by the MPDC;

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Sampling, Testing and Monitoring

- (i) Costs for acceptance and treatment of tankered waste shall be invoiced to the consented discharger as specified in Schedule 1C of this Bylaw; non-payment of which forfeits the right to continue to discharge tankered waste into the Sewerage System;
- (j) Have 24 hours notice given for the disposal of wastes other than those sourced from domestic septic tanks; and
- (k) Loads only accepted during working hours or working days, or as advised by the MPDC.

Any Person illegally disposing of, or causing to be disposed, Tankered Waste either by incorrect disclosure of contents (Characteristics and/or amount) or dumping into the MPDC's Sewerage System other than the prescribed location will be in breach of the Bylaw.

5.4.4 *Disinfected/super chlorinated water*

Any water used during the repair and construction of water mains shall be de-chlorinated prior to the discharge into the Sewerage System. Application for a Temporary Discharge Consent shall be made. Such water shall not be disposed of to Stormwater or adjacent water courses without appropriate Approvals.

6 BYLAW ADMINISTRATION

6.1 Review of decisions

If any Person is dissatisfied with any decision by an Authorised Officer made under this Bylaw, that Person may, by notice delivered to the Chief Executive Officer of the MPDC not later than 20 Working Days after the decision by the Authorised Officer is served upon that Person, request the Chief Executive Officer to review any such decision and such a decision shall be final.

Nothing in this clause shall affect any right of appeal under the LGA.

6.2 Accidents and non-compliance

The Person discharging shall inform the MPDC immediately on discovery of any accident including spills or process mishaps which may cause a breach of this Bylaw.

In the event of any accident occurring when the Person holds a Trade Waste Consent, then the MPDC may review the Consent under 3.9 or may require the Consent Holder, within 20 Working Days of the date such requirement is notified to the Consent Holder in writing, to review the Contingency Management Procedures and re-submit for Approval the Management Plan with the MPDC.

In the event of an accident occurring on the Premises of a Permitted Discharge, the MPDC may require the Person discharging to apply for a Trade Waste Consent.

6.3 Charges and payments

6.3.1 *Charges*

The MPDC may recover fees and charges in accordance with Section 150 of the LGA. Schedule 1C outlines a regime of possible charges.

6.3.2 *Invoicing*

All charges determined in accordance with 6.3.1 shall be invoiced in accordance with MPDC's standard commercial practice. The invoice shall provide each Person discharging with a copy of the information and calculations used to determine the extent of any charges and fees due, in regard to a discharge.

6.3.3 *Cease to discharge*

The Person discharging shall be deemed to be continuing the discharge of Trade Waste and shall be liable for all charges, until notice of Disconnection is given.

6.3.4 *Failure to pay*

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All fees and charges payable under this Bylaw shall be recoverable as a debt. If the Person discharging fails to pay any fees and charges under this Bylaw the MPDC may cancel the right to discharge in accordance with 3.10.

6.3.5 *Recovery of costs*

The MPDC may recover costs under LGA relating to s. 150 and s. 151, wilful damage or negligent behaviour (s. 175) and remedying damage arising from breach of Bylaw (s. 176).

6.4 **Authorised officers**

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

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

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

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

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

6.5 **Transfer or termination of rights and responsibilities**

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

- (a) Transfer to any other party the rights and responsibilities provided for under this Bylaw, and under the Consent;
- (b) Allow a Point of Discharge to serve another Premises, or the Private Drain to that point to extend by pipe or any other means to serve another Premises; or
- (c) In particular and not in limitation of the above, allow Sewage from any other party to be discharged at their Point of Discharge.

6.5.2 Renewal of a Trade Waste Consent on change of ownership of Premises shall not be unreasonably withheld if the Characteristics of the Sewage remain unchanged.

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

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

- 6.5.4** When a Person discharging ceases to occupy Premises from which Trade Wastes are discharged into the Sewerage System any Consent granted shall terminate but without relieving the Person discharging from any obligations existing at the date of termination.

6.6 Service of documents

6.6.1 *Delivery or post*

Any notice or other document required to be given, served or delivered under this Bylaw to a Person discharging may (in addition to any other method permitted by law) be given or served or delivered by being:

- (a) Sent by pre-paid ordinary mail, courier, or facsimile, or email to the Person discharging at the Person discharging's last known place of residence or business;
- (b) Sent by pre-paid ordinary mail, courier, or facsimile, or email to the Person discharging at any address for service specified in a Consent to discharge;
- (c) Where the Person discharging is a body corporate, sent by pre-paid ordinary mail, courier, or facsimile, or email to, or left at its registered office; or
- (d) Personally served on the Person discharging.

6.6.2 *Service*

If any notice or other document is:

- (a) Sent by post it will be deemed received on the first day (excluding weekends and public holidays) after posting;
- (b) Sent by facsimile or email and the sender's facsimile or email machine produces a transmission report indicating that the facsimile or email was sent to the addressee, the report will be *prima facie* evidence that the facsimile or email was received by the addressee in a legible form at the time indicated on that report; or

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- (c) Sent by courier and the courier obtains a receipt or records delivery on a courier run sheet, the receipt or record of delivery on a courier run sheet will be *prima facie* evidence that the communication was received by the addressee at the time indicated on the receipt or courier run sheet, or left at a conspicuous place at the Trade Premises or is handed to a designated Person(s) nominated by the Consent Holder then that shall be deemed to be service on, or delivery to the Consent Holder at that time.

6.6.3 *Signature*

Any notice or document to be given, served or delivered shall be signed by an Authorised Officer.

6.7 **Offences**

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

- (a) Fails to comply with or acts in contravention of any provision of this Bylaw;
- (b) Breaches the conditions of any Consent to discharge granted pursuant to this Bylaw; or
- (c) Fails to comply with a notice served under this Bylaw,

commits an offence under s. 239 of the LGA, and is liable to a fine as specified in s. 242 of the LGA, or the issue of an Infringement notice under s. 245 of the LGA.

In all cases the MPDC may recover costs associated with damage to the MPDC Sewerage System and/or breach of this Bylaw in accordance with s. 175 and s. 176 of the LGA respectively.

6.8 **Transitional provisions**

6.8.2 *Existing Trade Waste Agreements*

Any Trade Waste Agreement existing at the commencement of this Bylaw shall continue to have effect according to its terms but shall be subject to the provisions of this Bylaw as if it were a consent (with all necessary modifications). However, this clause shall cease to apply to any Trade Waste Agreement existing at the commencement of this Bylaw after 30 June 2007.

6.9 **Powers of Chief Executive**

The Chief Executive of the MPDC may determine and prescribe the manner or time in which:

- (a) Any process under this Bylaw is conducted;
- (b) Any forms are utilised or amended; and

- (c) Flow metering, monitoring, sampling, or testing is to be undertaken.

6.8 Agreements

The MPDC at any time and in its complete discretion enter into an agreement for the discharge and reception of Trade Wastes in addition to or in substitution for a Trade Waste Consent.

7 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

7.1 Sampling equipment

7.1.1 *Sample Containers*

The laboratory responsible for analysing the samples should be consulted about the type of container that should be used for sample collection and subsequent sample storage and transportation.

Desirable factors to be considered when selecting sample containers are:

- (a) High resistance to breakage;
- (b) Good sealing efficiency;
- (c) Ease of re-opening;
- (d) Good resistance to temperature extremes;
- (e) Practical size, shape and mass;
- (f) Good potential for cleaning and re-use;
- (g) Availability and cost; and
- (h) Ability to be clearly labelled.

The sample container needs to prevent losses due to absorption, volatilisation and contamination by foreign substances.

Approved plastic containers are recommended for most characteristics. Some exceptions exist where glass containers only should be used, when for example the following analyses are to be made:

- (a) Oil and grease;
- (b) Hydrocarbons;
- (c) Detergents; and
- (d) Pesticides.

7.1.2 *Apparatus*

The sampling procedures set out in this Section assume the use of manual sampling equipment. The simplest equipment used for taking effluent samples consists of a bucket, ladle, or wide-mouthed container that may be mounted on a handle of a suitable length. The volume should not be less than 100 ml. Where manual samples are to be used for the preparation of composite samples, the volume of the bucket, ladle or container should be well defined and known to a precision of within $\pm 5\%$. Manual samples can also be taken with a Ruttner or Kemmerer sampler, consisting of a 1-litre to 3-litre volume tube with a hinged lid at each end of the tube, or other samplers operating on a similar principle.

Manual sampling equipment should be made of an inert material that does not influence the analyses that will be carried out on the samples.

Before starting sampling, the equipment should be cleaned with detergent and water, or as directed by the equipment manufacturer, and finally rinsed with water. The sampling equipment may be washed before use in the wastewater stream

from which the sample is taken in order to minimise the risk of contamination. Special attention should be paid to rinsing after cleaning, if the analyses under study are detergents. The sampling equipment cannot be washed in the waste stream where this will influence the analysis carried out later (e.g. analysis of oil and grease, and microbiological analysis).

7.2 Sampling location

7.2.1 *Safety precautions*

In all cases when selecting sampling locations site, health and safety implications should be considered.

The sampling location shall be the first manhole or other access point upstream of the point of discharge, unless, because of poor mixing or some other reason, a location giving more representative samples can be found.

The sampling location should be kept clean by removing scale, sludge, bacterial film etc. from the walls.

If turbulent flow conditions do not exist at the sampling location they shall be induced by restricting the flow, for example with a baffle or weir. The restriction should be made in such a way the sedimentation upstream of the restriction does not occur. The sampling intake point should always be located downstream of the restriction. The inlet of the sampling equipment should preferably face the direction of flow, but may face downstream if too many blockages result. If mixing is good just upstream of the obstacle, then the intake can be located there, taking care that sediment is not sampled and ensuring that the intake remains below liquid level.

As a general rule, the sampling point should be one-third of the wastewater depth below the surface.

It may be necessary to sample the surface by skimming, in order that qualitative information about emulsified and floating material can be obtained. Guidance on the choice of suitable containers for this sampling technique should be sought from the receiving laboratory.

7.3 Choice of sampling method

7.3.1 *Types of sample*

It is common to distinguish between 2 sample types:

- (a) Spot (or grab) samples;
- (b) Composite samples.

7.3.2 *Spot samples*

A spot sample is defined as a discrete sample taken randomly (with regard to time and/or location) from the trade waste.

In a spot sample, the whole sample volume is taken at one time. Spot samples are useful for determining the sewage composition at a certain time. In cases with small variations in the volume and composition of the waste stream, a spot sample can be representative of the composition during a longer period.

7

Sampling Procedure

For certain determinations, spot samples only can be used. For example, oil and grease, dissolved oxygen, chlorine and sulphide. Here the result will differ if the analyses are not carried out (or started) immediately after collection of the sample, and if the whole volume is not used at a time.

7.3.3 *Composite sample*

A composite sample is defined as 2 or more samples or sub-samples, mixed together in appropriate known proportions (either discretely or continuously), from which the average result of a desired characteristic may be obtained. The proportions are usually based on time or flow measurement.

Composite samples are prepared by mixing a number of spot samples or by collection of a continuous fraction of the waste stream. In sampling, each of the spot samples should be greater than 50 ml in volume. Often it is advisable that spot samples are 200 ml to 300 ml in volume, to ensure the collection of representative samples.

7.3.4 *Instantaneous composite sample*

An instantaneous sample is a composite sample taken using the following method:

- (a) Three spot samples of the discharge shall be taken at intervals of not less than 1 minute not more than 5 minutes. The 3 spot samples must be combined using equal volumes of all 3 samples to obtain the instantaneous sample.
- (b) An instantaneous sample shall be used for all routine compliance monitoring unless otherwise specified.

7.3.5 *Four-hour average composite sample*

A 4-hour average sample is a composite sample taken using the following method:

- (a) No less than 12 spot samples shall be taken from the discharge at reasonably even intervals over the whole period. The intervals between the samples must not be less than 5 minutes nor more than 30 minutes. The samples shall be mixed using equal volumes of all samples to obtain the 4-hour average sample.
- (b) The 4-hour flow period used when taking a 4-hour average sample shall be a continuous period of 4 hours during which the discharge is occurring and:
 - i. Shall as far as practical be representative of the discharge occurring on a typical working day; and
 - ii. Shall exclude periods of decreased discharge prior to or after the day's operations.

7.3.6 *Twenty-four hour flow proportionate sample*

A 24-hour flow proportionate sample is obtained using the following method:

- (a) Spot samples shall be taken from the discharge over a continuous 24-hour period. The samples shall be taken at reasonably even intervals over the whole period. The intervals between the samples must not be less than 15

minutes nor more than 60 minutes. Whenever more than one sample is taken within a 60 minute period the samples must be of equal quantity and may be stored with other samples taken during that 60 minute period in a common container.

- (b) If the discharge usually flows for a period less than 24 hours then no less than 18 spot samples shall be taken as described in paragraph (a) above, to represent the nominated 24-hour period.
- (c) The 24-hour flow proportionate sample is then obtained by taking a part of the contents of each container and mixing all such samples together. The size of the part of each container sample that is used shall be in direct proportion to the volume of discharge that occurred from the time a sample was first placed in the particular container to the time a sample was first placed in the next container.

7.3.7 *Automatic sampling*

- (a) Automatic sampling machines facilitate recovery of time proportional samples during the entire working day. Typically a sampler machine is able to collect at least 24 samples. The sample period is determined by consideration of the daily duration of the trade waste discharge and the number of samples able to be collected by the sampler machine. The volume of each sample is sized such that the total volume collected during the sampling period is 5 litres or more.
- (b) Flow proportional samples are obtained by taking samples each time a pre-set wastewater volume is measured as passing through the sample point. The pre-set wastewater volume is usually determined by dividing the expected total daily discharge by the number of samples to be taken (minimum typically 24). The volume of each sample is sized such that the volume collected during the sampling period is 5 litres or more.

7.4 **Frequency, number and timing for samples**

7.4.1 *Frequency and number of samples*

Analyses shall be based on sampling discharge periods that are representative of peak discharge. Such analyses shall be undertaken at a frequency of at least once per year unless otherwise specified in the Trade Waste Consent. The samples should be composite samples, unless the determinations to be carried out prohibit the use of a composite sample. The choice of the necessary number of samples taken during each year should be decided on the basis of when the peak discharge occurs and the size of the discharge in relation to the total discharge from all industry.

7.4.2 *Sampling programme*

The objective of a sampling programme often dictates when and how a sample is collected.

When sampling trade waste, allowance should be made for the following sources of variation:

- (a) Diurnal variations (i.e. within-day variability);
- (b) Variations between days of the week; and
- (c) Variations between seasons (if applicable).

If the identification of the nature and magnitude of peak load are important, sampling should be restricted to those periods when peak loads are known to occur. The most appropriate type of sampling method (grab or composite) may be independent on the magnitude of the variation in quality.

Relating the times of sampling to the particular process being monitored may be very important when considering discharges that are either seasonal or operated on a batch basis. In either case, the discharge will not be continuous and the sampling programme will need to take this fact into account.

7.4.3 *Sampling period*

The overall sampling period may vary from a few hours, where tracing studies on volatile organics are being monitored, to several days, where stable inorganic species are being monitored.

This sub clause deals with the selection of the period over which a composite sample has to be taken. When selecting the period, the following two factors should be considered:

- (a) The objective of the sampling. For example, it may be necessary to assess the average organic load in a flow over several 24-hour periods, in which case diurnal flow proportional composite samples will be adequate.
- (b) The stability of the sample. In the example given in (a), it would not necessarily be practical to extend the sampling period to longer than 24 hours, since the organic component in the sample under study may deteriorate.

The stability of the sample may often limit the duration of the sampling period. In such cases, reference should be made to the specific analytical techniques to be employed and the receiving laboratory should be consulted, so correct preservative measures can be used. BS 6068:Section 6.3 gives further details on the preservation and storage of samples.

7.5 **Sample preservation, transportation and storage**

The most common way of preserving wastewater samples is to cool to a temperature between 0°C and 4°C. When cooled to this temperature and stored in the dark, most samples are normally stable for up to 24 hours. For some determinants, long-term stability may be obtained by deep freezing (below -18°C).

When collecting composite samples during extended periods, preservation should be an integral part of the sampling operation.

It may be necessary to use more than one sampling device, to allow both preserved and unpreserved samples to be taken.

The laboratory responsible for analysing the samples should always be consulted with regard to the selection of the preservation method and subsequent transport and storage. Further details may be found in BS 6068:Section 6.3.

7.6 Sample identification and records

A printed form for the sampling report should as a minimum include at least the following information:

- (a) Name of the trade premises;
- (b) Trade waste consent number;
- (c) Sampling point;
- (d) Date, start and stop of sampling;
- (e) Time, start and stop of sampling;
- (f) Duration of the sampling period;
- (g) Details of the sampling method;
- (h) Preservation method;
- (i) Details of any field tests;
- (j) Name of the person who carried out the sampling; and
- (k) Information required for a complete chain of custody.

This bylaw was made by Matamata-Piako District Council by resolution at a Council meeting on the 26th April 2006 after completion of the Special Consultative Procedure.

THE COMMON SEAL OF MATAMATA-PIAKO DISTRICT COUNCIL was hereunto affixed this _____ day of _____ 2006 in the presence of:

Mayor

Chief Executive Officer



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Appendix A	Application for Trade Waste Discharge
Appendix B1	Description of Trade Waste and Premises (General)
Appendix B2	Description of Trade Waste and Premises (Food premises)
Appendix C	Application for Temporary Trade Waste Discharge
Appendix D	Trade Waste Consent Form

Note: The above documents (forms) are controlled and managed by ISO 9000 Quality System.

Appendix A Application for Trade Waste Discharge

Matamata-Piako District Council APPLICATION FOR TRADE WASTE DISCHARGE



PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

TRADE NAME & STREET ADDRESS OF TRADE PREMISES

.....

 Phone: Fax:
 After hours contact:
 Phone:

VALUATION NUMBER

.....

MPDC DEBTOR NUMBER

.....

LOT NUMBER

.....

POSTAL ADDRESS OF CUSTOMER FOR CHARGING

Name:
 Address:

DP NUMBER

.....

OWNER OF PREMISES (if different from above)

Name:
 Address:

ARE THE PREMISES ALREADY CONNECTED TO PUBLIC SEWER?

Yes No

TERM OF CONSENT SOUGHT

From:
 For a period of:
 1 year 2 year 5 year Other (specify)

CONNECTIONS REQUIRED

Size:..... No.:
 Size:..... No.:
Note – Minimum size 100mm.

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE FOR FURTHER ENQUIRIES CONCERNING THIS APPLICATION

Name:
 Address:

 Phone: Fax:

DESCRIPTION OF MAIN TRADE ACTIVITY

.....

THIS APPLICATION RELATES TO:

Proposed new discharge
 An existing discharge for which no consent exists
 Current point or place of discharge.....
 Renewal of consent
 Variation to an existing consent
 Nature of variation:
Use and attach additional sheet as required

DIAGRAM FOR CONNECTION LOCATION
(Show distances from boundaries, kerbs, buildings)



SIGNATURE BLOCK

.....
(Full name)

.....
(Position)

1. I am duly authorised to make this application
 2. I believe that all the information contained in this application is true and correct

Signature:

Date:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

APPLICATION NUMBER

APPLICATION RECEIVED AND CHECKED BY
 Inspector/Clerk:
 Date:

Permitted Conditional Prohibited

PROPERTY LINK IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

BUILDING CONSENT NUMBER

TRADE WASTE CONSENT
 Approved by:
 No.:, Date:

APPLICATION FEE

	\$.....
GST	\$.....
Total	\$.....

Casher Receipt:

File No.:

DESCRIPTION OF TRADE WASTE AND PREMISES – PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

1 GENERAL PREMISES

1.1 Trade name and street address

 Phone: Fax:

1.2 Name and address of owner/occupier
 Name:
 Address:

1.3 Contact for enquiries (if different from above)
 Name:
 Address:

1.4 Total volume of wastes:
 Average daily volumem³
 Maximum volume in any 8 hr periodm³
 Maximum daily volumem³
 Maximum flowL/sec
 Seasonal fluctuation (range)L/sec to.....L/sec

1.5 General characteristics of wastes:	TYPICAL RANGE
Temperature (°C)
BOD ₅ (mg/L)
COD (mg/L)
Suspended solids (mg/L)
pH
Oil and greases
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus (mg/L)

1.6 The source of water used on the premises is:
 (a) from the MPDC.....m³/working day
 (b) from other sources (*state source*)m³/working day.....

1.7 The wastes **do / do not**, contain condensing water or storm water and the layout of drains on the premises **is / is not**, such as to reasonably exclude the possibility of such becoming mixed with trade wastes.

1.8 It **is / is not** proposed that domestic wastewater and trade waste should be discharged at the same point of discharge.

1.9 The proposed method for flow measurement is:

permanent installation of suitable flow measuring equipment
 based on water usage as measured by meter
 other, (*specify*).....

1.10 List any substances contained in Schedule 1A or 1B of the Bylaw which are stored, used, or generated on the premises.

 Describe mitigation measures employed to prevent accidental spillages of these substances from entering the public sewer or storm water system.

1.11 Site plans of the premise are attached which clearly show the location of the following as appropriate:
 process areas flow measuring devices
 trade waste drains emergency spill devices
 domestic wastewater drains open areas draining to trade waste drains
 storm water drains emergency spill containment
 other, (*specify*)

Main trade waste pretreatment systems
 screens pH control
 flow balance grease traps
 chemical treatment biological treatment

1.12 Detailed drawings and descriptions for the following are attached as appropriate:
 pre-treatment systems sampling points
 flow measuring devices
 emergency spill containment
 method of flow meter calibration

1.13 An independent waste audit of the premises **has / has not** been carried out by:

1.14 A Discharge Management Plan **is / is not** attached.

1.15 The Health and Safety Requirements and security arrangements for MPDC staff entering the Premises are as follows: (*specify*)

2. PROCESS
(Use a separate page for each process and attach copies of typical analyses for wastewater from each separate process)

2.1 Process name and description:

Type of product
2.2 processed:.....

.....

2.3 Volume of wastewater
 Average daily volume:m³
 Maximum daily volume:m³
 Maximum flow:L/sec

2.4 If batch discharges
 Quantity:m³
 Frequency:m³
 Rate of discharge:L/sec

2.5 The wastewater contains the following Characteristics which when mixed with other wastewaters and discharged from the premises, are near or in excess of the limits stipulated in Schedule 1B of the Bylaw.

(NOTE – The characteristics in table 1A.2 and table 1A.3 have a limit of zero unless approval for that particular characteristic is applied for.)

SUBSTANCE	VALUE OR CONCENTRATION			
	From process		At point of discharge	
	Typical	Max.	Typical	Max.

2.6 The following steps **have been** / **will be** taken to improve the trade process as part of a strategy of cleaner production:

.....

Date of improvements:

Appendix B2 Description of Trade Waste & Premises (Food Premises)

DESCRIPTION OF TRADE WASTE AND PREMISES – PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

1 FOOD PREMISES

1.1 Trade name and street address

 Phone:Fax:

1.2 Name and address of owner/occupier
 Name:
 Address:

1.3 Contact for enquiries (if different from above)
 Name:
 Address:

1.4 Total volume of wastes:
 Average daily volumem³
 Maximum volume in any 8 hr periodm³
 Maximum daily volumem³
 Maximum flowL/sec
 Seasonal fluctuation (range)L/sec to.....L/sec

1.5 General characteristics of wastes:	TYPICAL RANGE
Temperature (°C)
BOD ₅ (mg/L)
COD (mg/L)
Suspended solids (mg/L)
pH
Oil and greases
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus (mg/L)

1.6 The source of water used on the premises is:
 (a) from the MPDC.....m³/working day
 (b) from other sources (*state source*)m³/working day.....

1.7 The wastes **do / do not**, contain condensing water or storm water and the layout of drains on the premises **is / is not**, such as to reasonably exclude the possibility of such becoming mixed with trade wastes.

1.8 It **is / is not** proposed that domestic wastewater and trade waste should be discharged at the same point of discharge.

1.9 The proposed method for flow measurement is:
 permanent installation of suitable flow measuring equipment
 based on water usage as measured by meter
 other, (*specify*).....

1.10 List any substances contained in Schedule 1A or 1B of the Bylaw which are stored, used, or generated on the premises.(e.g. cleaning products used)

 Describe mitigation measures employed to prevent accidental spillages of these substances from entering the public sewer or storm water system.

1.11 Indicate if there is a grease trap on the premises:
 Yes (Go to Question 12)
 No (Go to Question 15)

1.12 Indicate the type of grease traps you have:
 In-ground (2 chambers)
 Above-ground (2 chambers)
 Grease converter (e.g. Dux Grease Converter)
 Other.....
 Specifications attached

1.13 Indicate how often the grease trap is cleaned and by whom:

1.14 The location of the grease trap:

 Site plans attached



Appendix B2 Description of Trade Waste & Premises (Food Premises)

<p>1.15 Provide details of who collects the waste oil and fat, and how often, This should include the name of the business and contact details:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no waste oil and fat is collected</p> <p>1.16 Indicate if you have any other pre-treatment systems (e.g. screens to remove food solids)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>1.17 An independent waste audit of the premises has been carried out by:</p> <p>.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> has not been carried out</p> <p>1.18 A Discharge Management Plan:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> is attached</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> is not attached</p>	<p>1.19 The Health and Safety Requirements and security arrangements for MPDC staff entering the premises are as follows: (<i>specify</i>)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>1.20 The following steps have been / will be taken to improve the trade process as part of a strategy of cleaner production: (e.g. how have you reduced your waste that you discharge)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Date of Improvements:/...../.....</p>
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Matamata-Piako District Council	
APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY TRADE WASTE DISCHARGE	

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

APPLICANT
Name:
Company:
Address:
.....
Phone:
Fax:
Applicant responsible for liquid waste
<input type="checkbox"/> Transporter
<input type="checkbox"/> Generation
<input type="checkbox"/> Licensed Operator

LIQUID WASTE
Quantity: m ³
Source:
.....
Process in which waste was produced:
.....
.....
General characteristics
BOD ₅ : mg/L
COD: mg/L
Suspended Solids: mg/L
TKN: mg/L
DRP: mg/L
pH:
Oil and Grease: mg/L
List any characteristics which are likely to be greater than 50% of concentrations stipulated in Schedule 1A of the Trade Waste Bylaw.
.....
.....
.....
.....

GENERATOR / TRANSPORTER OF LIQUID WASTE (Delete applicant's responsibility)
Name:
Company:
Address:
.....
Phone:
.....
Fax:

APPLICATION SOUGHT FOR
<input type="checkbox"/> One discharge
<input type="checkbox"/> A number of discharges of the same kind of liquid waste over a period of one year.

PROPOSED POINT OF DISPOSAL
.....
.....
If from premises to public sewer, what is existing trade waste consent number?

ANALYSIS
(Check with MPDC whether this is required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Appended
<input type="checkbox"/> Not required

PROPOSED TIMING OF DISPOSAL
Time:
Date:

DECLARATION
We hereby certify that the above liquid waste is accurately described
Applicant:
Transporter / Generator:



FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

APPLICATION NUMBER
.....

TEMPORARY DISCHARGE FEE	
	\$.....
GST	\$.....
Total	<u>\$.....</u>

APPLICATION
Received by: Date:
Discharge: <input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Not approved
By:
Date:

Casher Receipt:.....

TEMPORARY DISCHARGE
If approved: Where discharged: Time and date:
If not approved: Where referred to:

File No.:



Appendix D Trade Waste Consent Form

Matamata-Piako District Council
CONSENT TO DISCHARGE TRADE WASTE TO THE PUBLIC SEWER
Pursuant to the Matamata-Piako District Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2006

To:.....
(Consent Holder trade name)

Address:.....
(Street address of Trade Premises)

Phone:..... Fax:.....

Name:.....
(Contact name)

Address:.....
(Address for charging and service of documents)

Trade Activity:

<p>In response to, and in terms of, the information declared in your application of to discharge Trade Waste from the above Premises, the Matamata-Piako District Council is hereby given for the term and subject to the conditions set out below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That this Consent relates to a proposed new discharge / an existing non-consented discharge / renewal of a Consent / variation to an existing Consent. 2. That this is a permitted / conditional Consent. 3. That the provisions of the Matamata-Piako District Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2006 are complied with at all times. 4. That this Consent is valid for a period of years and will expire on 5. That the Trade Waste discharged under this Consent shall consist only of wastes from the following processes: 	<p>.....</p> <p>6. That this Consent is subject to the specific conditions set out in Schedule 1A which is attached.</p> <p>For and on behalf of the Wastewater Authority of the Matamata-Piako District Council</p> <p>Authorised Officer: Name: Signature: Date:</p> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</p> <p>Consent No.: Application No.: File No.: Document No. :.....</p> </div>
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SCHEDULE 1A PERMITTED DISCHARGE CHARACTERISTICS

1A.1 Introduction

1A.1.1 The nature and levels of the Characteristics of any Trade Waste discharged to the MPDC system shall comply at all times with the following requirements, except where the nature and levels of such Characteristics are varied by the MPDC as part of an Approval to discharge a Trade Waste.

NOTE – With each characteristic background reasons are highlighted for the Contaminant concentrations. This commentary is taken from the NZS 9201.

1A.1.2 The MPDC shall take into consideration the combined effects of Trade Waste discharges and may make any modifications to the following acceptable Characteristics for individual discharges the MPDC believes are appropriate.

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

1A.1.4 The nature and levels of any Characteristic may be varied to meet any new Resource Consents or other legal requirements imposed on the MPDC, refer to 3.9 of the Bylaw.

1A.2 Physical characteristics

Commentary under each characteristic below taken from the NZS 9201

1A.2.1 **Flow**

(a) The 24 hour flow volume shall be less than 5m³.

(b) The maximum instantaneous flow rate shall be less than 2.0 L/s.

Flows larger than guideline values should be a Conditional Trade Waste Consent.

1A.2.2 **Temperature**

The temperature shall not exceed 40 °C.

Higher temperatures:

- i) cause increased damage to Sewer structures
- ii) increase the potential for anaerobic conditions to form in the wastewater
- iii) promote the release of gases such as H₂S and NH₃
- iv) can adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel
- v) reflect poor energy efficiency

A lower maximum temperature may be required for large volumes discharges.



1A.2.3 **Solids**

- (a) Non-faecal gross solids shall have a maximum dimension which shall not exceed 15 mm.
- (b) The suspended solids content of any Trade Waste shall have a Maximum Concentration which shall not exceed 2000 g/m³. For Significant Industry this may be reduced to 600 g/m³.
- (c) The settleable solids content of any Trade Waste shall not exceed 50 ml/L.
- (d) The total dissolved solids concentration in any Trade Waste shall be subject to the Approval of the MPDC having regard to the volume of the waste to be discharged, and the suitability of the drainage system and the treatment plant to accept such waste.
- (e) Fibrous, woven, or sheet film or any other materials which may adversely interfere with the free flow of Sewage in the drainage system or treatment plant shall not be present.

Gross solids can cause Sewer blockages.

High suspended solids contents can cause Sewer blockages and overload the treatment processes. Where potential for such problems is confirmed, a lower limit appropriate to the risk may be set. A lower limit may be set between 2000 g/m³ and 600 g/m³.

High total dissolved solids reduce effluent disposal options and may contribute to soil salinity. Where potential for such problems exists, a limit of 10,000 g/m³ may be used as a guideline.

1A.2.4 **Oil and Grease**

- (a) There shall be no free or floating layer
- (b) A Trade Waste with mineral oil, fat or grease unavoidably emulsified, which in the opinion of the MPDC is not biodegradable shall not exceed 200 g/m³ as petroleum ether extractable matter when the emulsion is stable at a temperature of 15 °C and when the emulsion is in contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by raw Sewage, throughout the range of pH 6.0 to pH 10.0.
- (c) A Trade Waste with oil, fat or grease unavoidably emulsified, which in the opinion of the MPDC is biodegradable shall not exceed 500 g/m³ when the emulsion is stable at a temperature of 15 °C and when the emulsion is in contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by raw Sewage throughout the range of pH 4.5 to pH 10.0.

- (d) Emulsified oil, fat or grease shall not exceed 100 g/m³ as petroleum ether extractable matter when the emulsion is unstable at a temperature of 15 °C and when the emulsion is in contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by raw Sewage throughout the range of pH 4.5 to pH 10.0.

Oils and greases can cause sewer blockages, may adversely affect the treatment process, and may impair the aesthetics of the receiving water.

Where the treatment plant discharges to a sensitive receiving water, lower values should be considered.

In terms of oil and greases, biodegradable refers to the bio-availability of the oil and greases and the biochemicals thereby produced, and means the oil and grease content of the waste decreases by 90% or more when wastewater is subjected to a simulated wastewater treatment process which matches the MPDC treatment system.

If quick break detergents are being used, it should be ensured that the occupier is using proper separation systems. If not, oil will reappear in drainage systems as a free layer.

1A.2.5 Solvents and other organic liquids

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

Some organic liquids are denser than water and will settle in Sewers and traps.

1A.2.6 Emulsions of paint, latex, adhesive, rubber, plastic

- (a) Where such emulsions are not treatable these may be discharged into the Sewer subject to the total suspended solids not exceeding 1000 g/m³ or the concentration agreed with the MPDC.
- (b) The MPDC may determine that the need exists for Pre-treatment of such emulsions if they consider that Trade Waste containing emulsions unreasonably interferes with the operation of the MPDC treatment plant e.g. reduces % UVT (ultra violet transmission).
- (c) Such emulsions of both treatable and non-treatable types, shall be discharged to the Sewer only at a concentration and pH range that prevents coagulation and blockage at the mixing zone in the public Sewer.

'Treatable' in relation to emulsion wastewater, means the Total Organic Carbon content of the waste decreases by 90% or more when the wastewater is subjected to a stimulated wastewater treatment process, which matches the MPDC treatment system.

Emulsions vary considerably in their properties and local treatment works may need additional restrictions depending on the experience of the specific treatment plant and the quantity of emulsion to be treated.

Emulsions will coagulate when unstable and can sometimes cause Sewer blockage. Emulsions are stable when dilute or in the correct pH range.

Emulsion may colour the WWTP influent such that %UVT is unacceptably reduced.

1A.2.7 **Radioactivity**

Radioactivity levels shall not exceed National Radiation Laboratory Guidelines.

Refer National Radiation Laboratory Code of Safe Practice for the use of unsealed radioactive materials NRL C1.

1A.2.8 **Colour**

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

Colour may cause aesthetic impairment of receiving waters, and adverse effects on lagoon treatment processes and ultra-violet disinfection. Where potential for such problems exists, a level of colour which is rendered not noticeable after 100 dilutions may be used as a guideline. Where UV disinfection is used special conditions may apply.

1A.2.9 **Transmissivity**

Due to the use of UV light disinfection at the MPDC's Wastewater Treatment Plants, the acceptability of discharges will be based on transmissivity testing at 254 nm. The discharge will be diluted at 10:1 with distilled water and tested at 254 nm. The result must have a transmissivity of 50% or more, equivalent to an absorbance of 0.3010 or less.

1A.3 **Chemical characteristics**

Commentary under each characteristic below taken from the NZS 9201

1A.3.1 **pH value**

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


Extremes of pH;

- i) can adversely affect biological treatment processes
- ii) can adversely affect the safety of operations and/or maintenance personnel
- iii) cause corrosion of Sewer structures
- iv) increase the potential for the release of toxic gases such as H₂S and HCN.

1A.3.2 **Organic strength**

- (a) The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) of any waste may require to be restricted where the capacity for receiving and treating BOD₅ is limited. A BOD₅ restriction may be related to Mass Limits.
- (b) Where there is no MPDC treatment system for organic removal the BOD₅ shall not exceed 1000 g/m³. For Significant Industry this may be reduced to 600 g/ m³.

Note - For biological process inhibiting compounds see table 5 in the *Guidelines for Sewerage Systems: Acceptance of Trade Wastes (industrial waste)* 12.



The loading on a treatment plant is affected by Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) rather than Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). For example any particular waste type there is a fixed ratio between COD and BOD₅. For domestic wastewater it is about 2.5:1 (COD : BOD₅), but can range from 1:1 to 100:1 for Trade Waste. Therefore BOD₅ is important for the treatment process and charging, but because of the time taken for testing, it is preferable to use COD for monitoring. However, the use of COD testing shall be balanced by the possible environmental effects of undertaking such tests due to the production of chromium and mercury wastes. Where a consistent relationship between BOD₅ and COD can be established the discharge may be monitored using the COD test.

High COD may increase the potential for the generation of sulphides in the wastewater.

1A.3.3 *Maximum concentrations*

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

Where appropriate, maximum daily limits (kg/day) for mass limit permitted discharges are also given.

Table 1A.1 - General chemical characteristics

Commentary under each characteristic below taken from the NZS 9201

Characteristic	Maximum concentration (g/m ³)
MBAS (Methylene blue active substances)	300
<p>MBAS is a measure of anionic surfactants. High MBAS can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) adversely affect the efficiency of activated Sewage sludge plants. ii) impair the aesthetics of receiving waters. 	
Ammonia (measured as N)	
- free ammonia	50
- ammonium salts	200
<p>High ammonia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) may adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel. ii) may significantly contribute to the nutrient load to the receiving environment. 	
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)	150
<p>High Kjeldahl nitrogen may significantly contribute to the nutrient load of the receiving environment. A value of 50 g/m³ should be used as a guideline for sensitive receiving waters.</p>	
Total phosphorus (as P)	50
<p>High phosphorus may significantly contribute to the nutrient loading of the receiving environment. A value of 10 g/m³ should be used as a guideline for sensitive receiving waters.</p>	
Sulphate (measured as SO₄)	500
<p>Sulphate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) may adversely affect sewer structures. ii) may increase the potential for the generation of sulphides in the wastewater if the sewer is prone to become anaerobic. 	
Sulphite (measured as SO₂)	15
<p>Sulphite has potential to release SO₂ gas and thus adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel. It is a strong reducing agent and removes dissolved oxygen thereby increasing the potential for anaerobic conditions to form in the wastewater.</p>	
Sulphide – as H₂S on acidification	5
<p>Sulphides in wastewater may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) cause corrosion of Sewer structures, particularly the top non-wetted part of a Sewer. ii) generate odours in Sewers which could cause public nuisance. iii) release the toxic H₂S gas which could adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel. <p>Under some of the conditions above sulphide should be <2.0 g/m³.</p>	
Chlorine (measured as Cl₂)	
- free chlorine	5
- hypochlorite	10
<p>Chlorine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) can adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel. ii) can cause corrosion of Sewer structures. 	
Dissolved aluminium	100
<p>Aluminium compounds, particularly in the presence of calcium salts, have the potential to precipitate on a scale, which may cause a Sewer blockage.</p>	

Table continued

Dissolved iron	100
Iron salts may precipitate and cause a Sewer blockage. High concentrations of ferric iron may also present colour problems depending on local conditions.	
Boron (as B)	25
Boron is not removed by conventional treatment. High concentration in effluent may restrict irrigation applications. Final effluent use and limits should be taken into account.	
Bromine (as Br₂)	5
High concentrations of bromine may adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel.	
Fluoride (as F)	30
Fluoride is not removed by conventional wastewater treatment, however Pre-treatment can easily and economically reduce concentrations to below 20 g/m ³	
Cyanide – weak acid dissociable (as CN)	5
Cyanide may produce toxic atmospheres in the Sewer and adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel.	

Table 1A.2 – Heavy metals

Commentary under characteristics below taken from the NZS 9201

Metal	Maximum concentration * (g/m ³)
Antimony	10
Arsenic	5
Barium	10
Beryllium	0.005
Cadmium	0.5
Chromium	5
Cobalt	10
Copper	10
Lead	10
Manganese	20
Mercury	0.05
Molybdenum	10
Nickel	10
Selenium	10
Silver	2
Thallium	10
Tin	20
Zinc	10
<p>Heavy metals have the potential to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Impair the treatment process; (b) Impact on the receiving environment; (c) Limit the reuse of Sewage Sludge and effluent. <p>Where any of these factors are critical it is important that local acceptance limits should be developed.</p> <p>The concentrations for chromium includes all valent forms of the element. Chromium (VI) is considered to be more toxic than Chromium (III) and for a discharge where Chromium (III) makes up a large proportion of the Characteristic, higher concentration limits may be acceptable. Specialist advice should be sought.</p> <p>If sludge is used as a Biosolid then metal concentration/mass are important such that the Biosolids Guidelines are met.</p>	

* It is intended these maximum concentrations refer to the total metal fraction.

Table 1A.3 – Organic compounds and pesticides

Commentary under each characteristic below taken from the NZS 9201

Compound	Maximum concentration (g/m³)
Formaldehyde (as HCHO)	50
Formaldehyde in the Sewer atmosphere can adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel.	
Phenolic compounds (as phenols) - excluding chlorinated phenols	50
Phenols may adversely affect biological treatment processes. They may not be completely removed by conventional treatment and subsequently impact on the environment.	
Chlorinated phenols	0.02
Chlorinated phenols can adversely affect biological treatment process and may impair the quality of the receiving environment.	
Petroleum hydrocarbons	30
Petroleum hydrocarbons may adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel.	
Halogenated aliphatic compounds	1
Because of their stability and chemical properties these compounds may:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) adversely affect the treatment processes ii) impair the quality of the receiving environment iii) adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel 	
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	5
These compounds (also known as benzene series) are relatively insoluble in water, and normally not a problem in Trade Waste. They may be carcinogenic and may adversely affect the safety of operations maintenance personnel.	
Polycyclic (or polynuclear) aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	0.05
Many of these substances have been demonstrated to have an adverse effect on the health of animals. Some are also persistent and are not degraded by conventional treatment processes.	
Halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (HAHs) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	0.002 each
Because of their stability, persistence and ability to bioaccumulate in animal tissue these compounds have been severely restricted by health and environmental regulators.	
Pesticides (general) (includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and excludes organophosphate, organochlorine and any pesticides not registered for use in New Zealand)	0.2 in total
Pesticides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) may adversely affect the treatment processes ii) may impair the quality of the receiving environment iii) may adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel 	
Organophosphate pesticides	0.1



SCHEDULE 1B PROHIBITED CHARACTERISTICS

1B.1 Introduction

This schedule defines Prohibited Trade Wastes.

1B.2 Prohibited characteristics


1B.2.1 Any discharge has prohibited Characteristics if it has any solid, liquid or gaseous matters or any combination or mixture of such matters which by themselves or in combination with any other matters will immediately or in the course of time:

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

1B.2.2 A discharge has prohibited Characteristics if it has any characteristic which exceeds the concentration or other limits specified in Schedule 1A unless specifically Approved for that particular Consent.

1B.2.3 A discharge has a prohibited Characteristic if it has any amount of:

- (a) Harmful solids, including dry solid wastes and materials which combine with water to form a cemented mass;
- (b) Liquid, solid or gas which could be flammable or explosive in the wastes, including oil, fuel, solvents (except as allowed for in Schedule 1A), calcium carbide, and any other material which is capable of giving rise to fire or explosion hazards either spontaneously or in combination with Sewage;
- (c) Asbestos;
- (d) The following organo-metal compounds:
 - Tin (as tributyl and other organotin compounds);
- (e) Any organochlorine pesticides;

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- (f) Genetic wastes, as follows:
All wastes that contain or are likely to contain material from a genetically modified organism that is not in accordance with an approval under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act. The material concerned may be from Premises where the genetic modification of any organism is conducted or where a genetically modified organism is processed;
 - (g) Any health care waste prohibited for discharge to a Sewerage System by NZS 4304 or any pathological or histological wastes; or
 - (h) Radioactivity levels in excess of the National Radiation Laboratory Guidelines.



SCHEDULE 1C TRADE WASTE CHARGES

1C.1 Charging system

The charging methods involve assessing the full life costs of the sewerage infrastructure, treatment plant, the disposal systems and costs associated with the administration, management and monitoring of trade wastes. Charges are then allocated from either a uniform annual charge or unit costs for volume and the various pollutants that are removed. The total treatment costs are built up by allocating costs to the reticulation network, individual treatment process units, the disposal system, administration and management.

All charges will be reviewed annually as part of the LTCCP Annual Plan Process

Note: Please check for the latest years charges.

1C.2 Charging categories

There are three charging categories, which are based on a customer's sewage contribution to the sewerage system

1C.2.1 *Annual Trade Waste Consent Fee*

All trade waste customers will pay an annual trade waste consent fee in relation to their discharge. The consent fee will be reviewed on an annual basis as part of the MPDC's LTCCP Annual Plan Process.

1C.2.2 *Volume Only Based Charges*

This charging mechanism will apply to small industrial / commercial trade waste customers. Charges will be based on metered water use and calculated in proportion to the normal domestic discharge.

1C.2.3 *Tankered Waste Charges*

Tankered waste dischargers may be charged using either a Fixed Tankered Waste Charge or Flow and Load Based Charge. It is at the discretion of the Matamata Piako District Council to which charge applies.

- (a) The Flow and Load Based Charge will be calculated using the formula in s. 1C.3.
- (b) The Fixed Tankered Waste Charge shall be calculated using a set fee per cubic metre.

1C.2.4 *Flow and Load Based Charges with Council Monitoring*

This charging mechanism will apply to trade waste customers who have a significant pollutant load discharging into the Sewerage System. Results of monitoring will be used to determine Trade Waste charges on a flow and pollutant load basis. Self-monitoring may be acceptable for some Trade Waste discharges.

1C.3 Charging Formula

The flow and load charges are derived from the following general charging formula.

$$(V \times V_{op}) + (F_c \times F_{cap}) + (SS \times SS_{op}) + (SS_c \times SS_{cap}) + (COD \times COD_{op}) + (COD_c \times COD_{cap}) + (TKN \times TKN_{op}) + (TKN_c \times TKN_{cap}) + (X \times X_{op}) + (X_c \times X_{cap})$$

Table of Parameters with descriptions:

V	The average Volume discharged
V _{op}	The Volume operational unit rate \$ /m ³
SS	The average mass of Suspended Solids (SS) discharged
SS _{op}	The SS operational unit rate \$ / kg
COD	The average mass of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) discharged
COD _{op}	The COD operational unit rate \$ / kg
TKN	The average mass of Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) discharged.
TKN _{op}	The TKN operational unit rate \$ / kg
X	The mass of substance X
X _{op}	The Substance X operational unit rate \$ / kg
V _c	The total consented Volume load
V _{cap}	The Volume capital unit rate \$ /m ³
SS _c	The total consented Suspended Solids (SS) load
SS _{cap}	The SS capital unit rate \$ / kg
COD _c	The total consented Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) load
COD _{cap}	The COD capital unit rate \$ / kg
TKN _c	The total consented Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) load.
TKN _{cap}	The TKN capital unit rate \$ / kg
X _c	The total consented substance X load
X _{cap}	The Substance X capital unit rate \$ / kg

Note: MPDC may substitute COD with Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD).

On investigation of a specific trade waste characteristic, substance X can be identified and an additional rate shall be negotiated with the customer.

The unit rates for each parameter of the above formula are based on the operating and capital expenditure for the previous January – December period and remain constant throughout the following financial year.

In the following table the MPDC states what categories they will charge, or may charge, under the tenure of this Bylaw.

A. Administrative Charges	
Category	Description
A1 Connection fee	Payable on application for connection to discharge
A2 Compliance monitoring	The cost of sampling and analysis of Trade Waste discharges
A3 Disconnection fee	Payable following a request for Disconnection from Sewerage System
A4 Trade Waste application fee	Payable on an application for a Trade Waste discharge
A5 Reinspection fee	Payable for each re-inspection visit by the MPDC where a notice served under this Bylaw has not been complied with by the Trade Waste discharger
A6 Special rates for loan charges	Additional rates for servicing loans raised for the purposes of constructing or improving the Sewerage System
A7 Temporary Discharge fee	Payable prior to receipt of Temporary Discharge
A8 Annual Trade Waste charges	An annual management fee for a Trade Waste discharge to cover the MPDC's costs associated with for example: (a) Administration; (b) General compliance monitoring; (c) General inspection of Trade Waste Premises; (d) Use of the Sewerage System This charge may vary depending on the Trade Waste sector and category of the discharger.
A9 Rebates for Trade Premises within the District	Reduction in fees is provided for in s. 150(2). Section 150(4) of the LGA states that the fees prescribed by the Council shall not provide for the Council to recover more than the reasonable cost incurred by the Council for the matter for which the fee is charged. In no event shall the resultant charge be less than the Council's sewerage charge for the equivalent period.
A10 New or Additional Trade Premises	Pay the annual fees and a <i>pro rata</i> proportion of the various Trade Waste charges relative to flows and loads

B. Trade Waste Charges		
Category	Description	
B1	Volume	Payment based on the volume discharged \$/m ³
B2	Flow rate	Payment based on the flow rate discharged \$/L/s
B3	Suspended solids	Payment based on the mass of suspended solids \$/kg
B4	Organic loading	Biochemical oxygen demand or chemical oxygen demand \$/kg
B5	Nitrogen	Payment based on the defined form(s) of nitrogen \$/kg
B6	Phosphorus	Payment based on the defined form(s) of phosphorous \$/kg
B7	Metals	Payment based on the defined form(s) of the metal(s) \$/kg
B8	Transmissivity	A charge based on the inhibiting nature of the Trade Waste to UV light used by the MPDC's disinfection process
B9	Screenable solids	Payment based on the mass of screenable solids \$/kg
B10	Toxicity charge	Payment based on the defined form(s) of the toxic substance(s) \$/kg and/or \$/m ³
B11	Incentive rebate	A rebate for discharging materials beneficial to the MPDC's Sewerage System \$/kg and/or \$/m ³
B12	Depreciation	Operating cost related to capital and normally spread across the volume and mass charges
B13	Capital	Apportioned upfront or term commitment capital cost of specific infrastructure required to accommodate a conditional Consent.
C. Tankered Waste Charges		
C1	Tankered Wastes	Set as a fee(s) per tanker load, or as a fee(s) per cubic metre, dependent on Trade Waste category
C2	Toxicity	Payment based on the defined form(s) of the toxic substance(s) \$/kg and/or \$/m ³