



WALCHA COUNCIL POLICY

**FOR DISCHARGE OF LIQUID TRADE WASTE TO
THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM**

PURPOSE OF THIS POLICY

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

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

Impacts of poor liquid trade waste management include:

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

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

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

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

Under clause 28 of the *Local Government Regulation*, Council must not grant an approval under section 68 of the Act to discharge trade waste (whether treated or not) into a sewer of Council unless Director General of the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) has concurred with the approval.

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

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GLOSSARY

Assumed Concurrence: Council may apply to the Director General of the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) for authorisation to assume concurrence for Classification B or Classification S activities. Requests for assumed concurrence need to be forwarded to the NSW Office Of Water. If granted, Council will no longer need to forward such applications for concurrence.

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

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅): The amount of oxygen utilised by micro-organisms in the process of decomposition of organic material in wastewater over a period of five days at 20 C. In practical terms, BOD is a measure of biodegradable organic content of the waste.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Director General: Director General means the Director General of the Department of Primary Industries (DPI).

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

Effluent: The liquid discharged following a wastewater treatment process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mandatory Concurrence: For the liquid waste in Classification C, councils will need to obtain concurrence for each discharger. Such concurrence request is to be provided to the NSW Office of Water.

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

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

NSW Office of Water (NOW): In accordance with the Public Sector Employment and Management (Departments) Order 2011, from 4 April 2011 the NSW Office of Water is a separate office within the Department of Primary Industries (DPI). All trade waste matters/applications for concurrence and policies for consent need to be forwarded to NOW.

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

Pan: For the purpose of this Policy "pan" means any moveable receptacles kept in a closet and used for the reception of human waste.

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

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

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

Prescribed Pre-treatment Equipment is defined as standard non-complex equipment used for pre-treatment of liquid trade waste, e.g. a grease arrestor, an oil arrestor/separator, solids arrestor, cooling pit (refer to Table 7 of *Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines*, 2009).

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

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

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

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

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

Sewage of a Domestic Nature: The waterborne waste derived from human origin, comprising faecal matter, urine and liquid household wastes from water closet pans, sinks, baths, basins and similar fixtures designed for use in private dwellings, but excludes waste in or from a sewage management facility.

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

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

Sullage: Domestic wastewater excluding toilet waste.

Surge Control Device: A device that is installed in a grease arrestor chamber and may improve the arrestor performance by stabilising hydraulic surges.

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

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

Waste Minimisation: Procedures and processes implemented by industry and business to modify, change, alter or substitute work practices and products that will result in a reduction in the volume and/or strength of waste discharged to sewer.

WHAT IS LIQUID TRADE WASTE?

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

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

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

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

While septic tank and pan waste are defined as trade waste, specific procedures need to be applied to their management as the waste is often transported from its source to the sewerage system.

Liquid trade waste excludes:

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

* *Used for personal hygiene only.*

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this policy are:

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

SCOPE OF THIS POLICY

This policy comprises three parts:

- Part 1 specifies the circumstances in which a person is exempt from the necessity to obtain an approval to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system;
- Part 2 specifies the criteria which Council will take into consideration in determining whether to give or refuse a liquid trade waste approval; and
- Part 3 specifies the framework for regulation of liquid trade waste, including the NSW Framework for Regulation of Sewerage and Trade Waste, alignment with the National Framework for Wastewater Source Management, application procedures, liquid trade waste discharges, liquid trade waste fees and charges, modification or revocation of approvals, prevention of waste of water and contaminated stormwater discharges from open areas.

1 PART 1 – Exemptions

WALCHA COUNCIL

EXEMPTIONS

For Obtaining Approval of Liquid Trade Waste Discharge

Table 1: Exemptions

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

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

Notes:

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

2 PART 2 – Criteria for Approval to Discharge

Liquid Trade Waste into Council’s Sewerage System.

2.1 Factors for Consideration

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

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

* *Note:* The quality of trade waste from some low risk commercial activities in Classification A will exceed guideline limits in Council’s trade waste policy. As a higher level of pre-treatment is not cost-effective, such waste is acceptable if the discharger installs and properly operates and maintains the required pre-treatment equipment (refer to Table 4 on page 181 and Tables 7 to 9 of *Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines*, 2009). Similarly, septic and pan waste may exceed some guideline limits.

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

2.2 Discharge Quality

Council has guideline limits for the acceptance of discharges, as set out in Table 2 on pages 16 to 18. Council may vary the guideline limits for a particular sewage treatment works. Where the guideline limits cannot be met, applicants are required to provide justification for exceeding the limits. Based on the type and the proposed contaminant levels, Council may refuse the application, or may approve it subject to an effluent improvement program, or other conditions being implemented.

2.3 Prohibited Substances

Some substances are not suitable for discharge to the sewerage system. Table 3 on page 19, sets out those substances which must not be discharged to the sewerage system. Council may not grant approval for the discharge of these substances into the sewerage system unless it is specifically approved under section 68 of the *Local Government Act*.

2.4 Stormwater Discharges from Open Areas

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

2.5 Food Waste Disposal Units

The use of food waste disposal units (also known as in-sinkerators, in-sink food waste disposers, or garbage grinders) is not permitted. Existing installations in hospitals and nursing homes may be permitted, provided that wastewater is discharged through an adequately sized grease arrestor. For existing premises, a food waste disposal charge will be levied based on the number of beds in the hospital or nursing home (refer to section 3.5.6 on page 31 and 32).

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

2.6 Devices that Macerate or Pulverise Waste

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

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

2.7 Use of Additives in Pre-treatment Systems

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

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

Parameter	Limits
GENERAL ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINE LIMITS	
Flow Rate	The maximum daily and instantaneous rate of discharge (kL/h or L/s) is set on the available capacity of the sewer. Large dischargers are required to provide a balancing tank to even out the load on the sewage treatment works.
BOD ₅ and Suspended Solids	Normally, approved at 300 mg/L each. Concentration up to 600mg/L and in some cases higher concentration for low mass loadings may be acceptable if the treatment works has sufficient capacity and odour will not be a problem.
COD	Normally, not to exceed BOD ₅ by more than three times. This ratio is given as a guide only to prevent the discharge of non-biodegradable waste.
Total Dissolved Solids	Up to 4000 mg/L may be accepted. However, the acceptance limit may be reduced depending on available effluent disposal options and will be subject to a mass load limit.
Temperature	Less than 38°C.
pH	Within the range 7.0 to 9.0.
Oil and Grease	100 mg/L if the volume of the discharge does not exceed 10% of the design capacity of the treatment works, and 50 mg/L if the volume is greater than 10%.
Detergents	All industrial detergents are to be biodegradable. A limit on the concentration of 50 mg/L (as MBAS) may be imposed on large liquid trade wastes.
Colour	No visible colour when the waste is diluted to the equivalent dilution afforded by domestic sewage flow.
Radioactive Substances	The discharge must comply with the Radiation Control Act 1990.

cont ...

**See Glossary for explanation of terms.*

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

Parameter	Maximum concentration (mg/L)
ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS	
Ammonia (as N)	50
Boron	5
Bromine	5
Chlorine	10
Cyanide	1
Fluoride	20
Nitrogen (total Kjeldahl)	100
Phosphorus (total)	20
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	500
Sulphide (as S)	1
Sulphite (as SO ₃)	15
ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	
Benzene	0.04
Toluene	0.5
Ethylbenzene	1
Xylene	1
Formaldehyde	30
Phenolic compounds (except pentachlorophenol)	5
Petroleum hydrocarbons (non-flammable)*	30
Pesticides general except organochlorine and organophosphorous)*	0.1
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	5

cont ...

*Refer to Table 3

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

Parameter	Maximum concentration (mg/L)	Allowed mass limit (g/d)	daily
ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR METALS			
Aluminium	100	-	
Arsenic	1	2	
Cadmium	1	6	
Chromium*	3	15	
Cobalt	5	15	
Copper	5	15	
Iron	100	-	
Lead	1	6	
Manganese	10	30	
Mercury	0.01	0.05	
Molybdenum	5	30	
Nickel	3	15	
Selenium	1	15	
Silver [#]	2	6	
Tin	5	15	
Zinc	5	15	
Total heavy metals excluding aluminium, iron and manganese.	less than 30 mg/L	and subject to total mass loading requirements	

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

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

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

- organochlorine weedicides, fungicides, pesticides, herbicides and substances of a similar nature and/or wastes arising from the preparation of these substances;
- organophosphorus pesticides and/or waste arising from the preparation of these substances;
- any substances liable to produce noxious or poisonous vapours in the sewerage system;
- organic solvents and mineral oil;
- any flammable or explosive substance;
- discharges from 'Bulk Fuel Depots';
- chromate from cooling towers;
- natural or synthetic resins, plastic monomers, synthetic adhesives, rubber and plastic emulsions;
- rain, surface, seepage or subsoil water, unless specifically permitted;
- solid matter;
- any substance assessed as not suitable to be discharged into the sewerage system;
- waste liquids that contain pollutants at concentrations which inhibit the sewage treatment process – refer *National Wastewater Source Management Guideline, July 2008, WSAA*
- any other substances listed in a relevant regulation.

3 PART 3 – Matters Relating To Liquid Trade

Waste Approvals

3.1 Application Procedures

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

The applicant must provide the following information:

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

(Where sampling and testing are required to establish the quality of the liquid trade waste, the testing should be carried out in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* published by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Pollution Control Federation.)
- chemicals to be used – supply Material Safety Data Sheets;
- details of any proposed pre-treatment facilities, location and site plan. Details should include:
 - pre-treatment process details,
 - internal wastewater drainage,
 - pump size,
 - rising main size, length and profile
 - system operational characteristics,

- operational procedures,
 - provisions for sampling and flow measurement, where required; and
 - proposed connection point to the sewerage system;
- flow diagram and hydraulic profile of proposed liquid trade waste pre-treatment facilities;
 - maintenance schedule for pre-treatment equipment, including contractor’s details;
 - stormwater drainage plan;
 - measures for prevention of stormwater ingress into the sewerage system;
 - location, nature and chemical composition of all substances stored/used on site;
 - justification for disposing of the waste into the sewerage system over other possible options (if any);
 - methods of disposal for other wastes that are not discharged to the sewerage system;
 - any relevant environmental impact assessments; and
 - any additional information as requested by Council.

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

- identification of the pump out service provider
- details of any proposed facilities for a disposal point, location and site plan (if applicable). Details should include the proposed connection point to the sewerage system
- security arrangements at the proposed disposal site (if applicable)
- the provision of freshwater for hosing down where needed
- bunding and measures to prevent the ingress of stormwater at the proposed dump point, if applicable
- the use of odour inhibiting or other chemicals, if any, and their dosage rates
- statement that septic effluent will not be mixed with septage or grease trap pump out, i.e. dedicated tankers will be used for each type of waste

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

3.2 Approval of Applications

Where an application is approved, Council will notify the applicant as soon as practical of the approval and any conditions of the approval. The duration of the approval will be as stated in the approval. In cases where Council requires a discharger to enter into a liquid trade waste services agreement (refer to section 3.7 on page 35), Council will issue a deferred commencement approval under section 95 of the *Local Government Act* requesting the discharger to do so within the time specified in Council's letter. In such cases, the approval will not be operative until the agreement has been executed by the discharger.

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

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

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

3.3 Concurrence

If Council supports an application and has a notice stating that concurrence of the Director-General, Department of Primary Industries (DPI), can be assumed for the waste relevant to the application, Council will approve the application. Otherwise, Council will seek concurrence in accordance with the requirements of section 90(1) of the *Local Government Act*. All such concurrence requests will be provided to the NSW Office of Water.

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

- Concurrence Classification A – liquid trade waste dischargers for which Council has been authorised to assume concurrence to the approval subject to certain requirements.
- Concurrence Classification B – liquid trade waste dischargers whereby Council may apply for authorisation to assume concurrence to the approval subject to certain requirements
- Concurrence Classification S - the acceptance of septic tank, pan waste. Council may apply for authorisation to assume concurrence to the approval subject to certain conditions
- Concurrence Classification C – all other liquid trade waste dischargers that do not fall within Concurrence Classification A, B or S, and therefore require Council to forward application for concurrence.

All councils have been authorised to assume concurrence for Concurrence Classification A liquid trade waste discharges. These are listed in Table 4 overleaf and Council will not need to seek concurrence for approval of trade waste applications for these activities.

Table 4 – Liquid Trade Waste Discharges with Automatic Assumed Concurrence

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

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

Notes:

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

3.4 Liquid Trade Waste Charging Categories

Four (4) classifications of liquid trade waste have been established for concurrence purposes, Classification A, B, C and S (refer section 3.3 on page 22 and 23). For trade waste charging purposes there are also four (4) charging categories, Category 1, 2, 2S and 3 (pages 26 and 27).

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

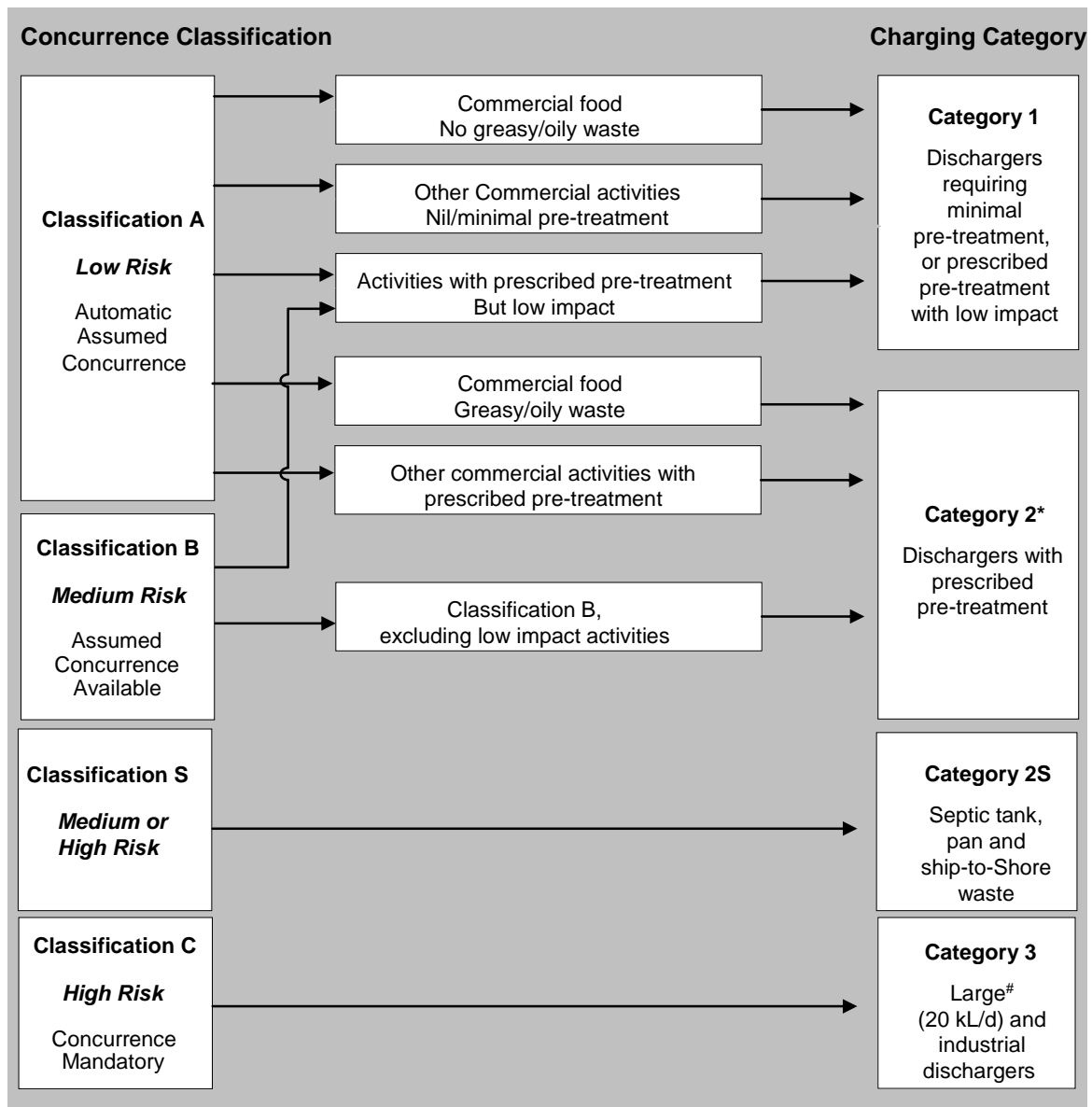


Figure 1: Charging categories for trade waste

*Also includes fish shop (fresh fish for retail)

Except shopping complexes and institutions (hospitals, educational facilities, etc.). These will be charged as Category 2 in accordance with activities carried out on the premises.

CATEGORY 1 DISCHARGER

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

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

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

Classification A activities – Other commercial activities: animal wash, hairdressing/beautician, crafts < 1000 L/d, dental surgery (plaster casts, no X-ray unless digital), doctor's surgery (plaster casts, no X-ray), florist, funeral parlour, mobile cleaning units, morgue, jewellery shop, optical service (retail), pet shop, plant retail (no nursery), public swimming pool, photographic (tray work/manual development), venetian blind cleaning, veterinary (no X-ray).

Classification A or B activities- dischargers with prescribed pre-treatment with low impact on the sewerage system¹: boiler blowdown, cooling tower, industrial boilers, laboratory (analytical/pathology/tertiary institution), laundry, primary and secondary school¹, vehicle washing.

CATEGORY 2 DISCHARGER

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

Trade Waste dischargers with prescribed pre-treatment² include:

Classification A activities - Premises that prepare and/or serve hot food or foods that generate an oily/greasy waste: bakery (pies, sausage rolls, quiches, cakes, pastries with creams or custards), bistro, boarding house/hostel kitchen, butcher, café/coffee shop/coffee lounge, cafeteria, canteen, fast food outlet, chicken/poultry shop, club, community hall³, commercial kitchen/caterer, nursing home, patisserie, supermarket, doughnut shop, fish shop (cooking on-site), function centre, hotel, ice cream parlour, motel, nightclub, pizza cooking, restaurant, sandwich shop/salad bar, take away food outlet.

Other commercial Classification A activities: car detailing, craft activities > 1000 L/d, dental surgery with X-ray, lawnmower repairs, mechanical workshop, stone working, veterinary (with X-ray), waterless mini-lab.

Classification B activities: auto dismantler, bus/coach depot, car/truck dealership (fleet vehicle operations), construction equipment maintenance & cleaning, equipment hire, maintenance & cleaning, forklift maintenance, glass cutting & grinding (not optical eg. windscreens), graphic arts, medical centre (with X-ray), hospital (with or without X-ray), oyster processing – shucking, panel beating, photographic lab, screen printing, service station forecourt, shopping complex, tray work/manual development, truck wash, water wash mini-lab, X-ray radiologist.

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

¹ If significant hot food preparation is carried out, Category 2 charges may be levied by Council.

² Excludes low impact activities listed under Category 1.

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

CATEGORY 2S DISCHARGER

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

Trade waste dischargers include the following Classification S activities:

Classification S activities: bus/rail coaches/caravan/motor home/caravan park waste dump points, mooring/marina dump points, pan waste, portable chemical toilet waste, septage, septic tank effluent.

CATEGORY 3 DISCHARGER (large or industrial waste dischargers)

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

Large trade waste dischargers and other Classification C activities include:

- abattoir, bakery (wholesale), brewery, cosmetics/perfumes manufacture, dairy processing milk/cheese/yoghurt/ice cream etc.), food processing (cereals/cannery/confectionary/edible oils/fats/essence/flavours/fish/ fruit juice/gelatine/honey/meat/pickles/smallgoods/vinegar/yeast manufacture etc.), fruit and vegetable processing, flour milling, glue manufacturer, egg processing, pet food processing, potato processing, poultry processing, saleyards, seafood processing, soft drink/cordial manufacture, starch manufacture, sugar distillery/refinery, tanker cleaning, tip leachate, transport depot/terminal, water treatment backwash, wholesale meat processing, wine/spirit manufacture.

Dischargers of industrial waste include the following Classification C activities:

- acid pickling, adhesive/latex, agricultural rural & veterinary drugs, anodising, bitumen & tar, bottle washing, cardboard & carton manufacture, carpet manufacture, caustic degreasing, chemical manufacture and repackaging, contaminated site treatment, cyanide hardening, detergent processing, drum washing, electroplating, engine gearbox reconditioning, extrusion & moulding (plastic/metal), feather washing, fellmonger, felt manufacture, fertilisers, fibreglass manufacture, filter cleaning, foundry, galvanising, glass manufacturing, ink manufacture, laboratories (excluding those in Category 2), liquid wastewater treatment facility (grease trap receipt depot and other pump-out waste depot), metal finishing, metal processing (refining/rolling/ non-cyanide heat treatment/phosphating/photo engraving/printed circuit etching/sheet metal fabrication etc.), mirror manufacture, oil recycling (petrochemical) and refinery, paint manufacture, paper manufacture, pharmaceuticals manufacture, plaster manufacture, powder coating, printing (newspaper, lithographic), sandblasting, slipway, tannery, timber processing (joinery & furniture/plywood/hardwood), textile manufacture (wool dyeing/spinning/scouring), truck washing (internal), waxes & polishes.

3.5 Liquid Trade Waste Fees and Charges

Council provides sewerage and liquid trade waste services on a commercial basis, with full cost recovery through sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges. Council's proposed fees and charges are advertised annually for public comment in its draft Management Plan. In addition to the trade waste fees and charges described below, Council may elect to include any trade waste charges shown in Appendix I of *Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines, 2009*.

Liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system from industrial, commercial or other non-residential customers can impose significant costs on sewage transport and treatment facilities. To recover these costs and to ensure removal of existing significant cross-subsidies from residential customers, in addition to a two-part tariff with an appropriate **sewer usage charge/kL** for non-residential sewerage, appropriate fees and charges are levied for liquid trade waste.

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

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

3.5.1 Application Fee

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

Council may charge an application fee for the following:

- Renewal of an existing liquid trade waste approval
- Change of ownership if no changes are required to the conditions of an existing approval

3.5.2 Annual Trade Waste Fee

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

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

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

In view of the adverse impact of wastes with a high concentration of oil and grease on Council's sewage transportation system, Council will carry out inspections of commercial premises preparing hot food at least 4 times per annum.

Notes:

- 1. If Council has a waste tracking system in place, an annual inspection prior to pump-out would be satisfactory. Also if it is not practical for Council to carry out four inspection/annum, Council may inspect once or twice/annum and require the discharger to produce evidence that the pre-treatment equipment has been properly serviced between the inspections, eg. Pump-out dockets, invoices from a service contractor etc.*
- 2. The annual fee for Category 3 dischargers may be set on a case by case basis depending on the complexity of monitoring required (for charging purposes and other administrative requirements).*

3.5.3 Re-inspection Fee

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

3.5.4 Trade Waste Usage Charge

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

Trade Waste Usage Charge (\$) = $Q \times \$1.43/\text{kL}$ (2011/12\$)

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

Note: existing Category 2 dischargers who have **not** installed and maintained **appropriate** pre-treatment facilities will be required to pay a trade waste usage charge of \$13.18/kL (2011/12\$).

3.5.5 Excess Mass Charges

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

Table 5 – Deemed Concentration of Substances in Domestic Sewage*

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

the concentration in the potable water supply to be used if it is higher than 50mg/L.

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

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

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

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

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

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

With regard to BOD, equation (1) applies for BOD₅ up to 600 mg/L.

Excess mass charge for BOD exceeding 600 mg/L

If Council approves the acceptance limits for BOD higher than 600 mg/L, an exponential type equation will be used for calculation of the charging rate U_e (\$/kg) as shown in equation (2).

Equation (2) provides a strong incentive for dischargers to reduce the strength of waste. In addition, equation (5) on page 32 will be used where the discharger has failed to meet their approved BOD limit on two (2) or more instances in a financial year.

U_e is the excess mass charging rate for BOD (\$/kg)

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

Where C = the charging rate (\$/kg) for BOD₅ 600mg/L

Actual BOD = the concentration of BOD₅ as measured in a sample

For example if C = \$0.623/kg, equation (2) would result in the following excess mass charges:

For BOD₅ 600mg/L charge of \$0.623/kg

BOD₅ 1200mg/L charge of \$1.96/kg

BOD₅ 2400mg/L charge of \$5.05/kg

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

$$\text{Excess Mass Charge for BOD (\$)} = \frac{(S - D) \times Q \times U_e}{1000}$$

Non-compliance pH charge

Equation (3) provides an incentive for dischargers to apply appropriate pH correction so their waste remains within the approved pH limits. Where a large discharger fails to meet their pH limits on 2 or more occasions in a financial year, Council will require the discharger to install and permanently maintain a pH chart recorder or data logger as control of pH is critical to minimising odour and corrosion problems in the sewerage system.

Charge for pH where it is outside the approved range for the discharger

$$\text{Charge for pH (\$/kl)} = K \times (\text{actual pH} - \text{approved pH})^* \times 2^{(\text{actual pH} - \text{approved pH})^*} \quad (3)$$

K = pH coefficient = 0.38 (2011/12\$) and needs to be adjusted in accordance with changes in the CPI.

* absolute value to be used.

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

Case 1: pH measured 7.0

$$\text{Charge (\$/kL)} = 0.38 \times [7 - 8] \times 2^{[7-8]} = \$0.76/\text{kL}$$

Case 2: pH measured 11.0

$$\text{Charge (\$/kL)} = 0.38 \times [11-9] \times 2^{[11-9]} = \$3.04/\text{kL}$$

3.5.6 Food Waste Disposal Charge⁴

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

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

Where,

⁴ For existing installation only. New installations are not permitted.

B = Number of beds in hospital or nursing home.

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

Note: The recommended annual unit price is \$25.65/bed (2011/12\$).

3.5.7 Non-compliance Excess Mass Charges

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

U = Unit prices (\$/kg) for disposal of pollutant to sewerage system, as per section 3.5.5.

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

Non-compliance excess mass charges for BOD will be as shown in equation (5) below:

BOD non-compliance Excess Mass Charge:

$$2C \times \frac{(A - 300 \text{ mg / L})}{600 \text{ mg / L}} \times 1.05 \frac{(A - 600 \text{ mg / L})}{600 \text{ mg / L}} + 4C \times \frac{(\text{Actual BOD} - A)}{600 \text{ mg / L}} \times 1.05 \frac{(\text{Actual BOD} - A)}{600 \text{ mg / L}} \quad (5)$$

For example, if $C = \$0.623/\text{kg}$, BOD_5 measured level is 2400mg/L and the acceptance limit in Council's approval is 1000mg/L , equation (5) would result in a non-compliance excess mass charge of $\$8.02/\text{kg}$.

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

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

3.5.8 Non-compliance Penalty

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

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

3.5.9 Discharge of stormwater to the sewerage system

The discharge of stormwater, surface and subsoil waters to the sewerage system is prohibited under this.

3.5.10 Septic and pan waste disposal charge

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

Septic tank and pan waste disposal charge (\$) = Q x S

Where:

Q = Volume (kL) of waste discharge to sewer.

S = Charging rate in \$/kL for septic tank effluent, septage or chemical toilet waste.

3.5.11 Responsibility for Payment of Fees and Charges

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

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

Table 6 - Summary of Trade waste Fees and Charges⁵

DISCHARGE CATEGORY	APPLICATION FEE	ANNUAL NON-RESIDENTIAL SEWERAGE Bill WITH APPROPRIATE SEWER USAGE CHARGE/kL	ANNUAL TRADE WASTE FEE	RE-INSPECTION FEE (when required)	TRADE WASTE USAGE CHARGE/kL	SEPTIC WASTE DISPOSAL CHARGE	EXCESS MASS CHARGES/kg	NON-COMPLIANCE TRADE WASTE USAGE CHARGE/kL	NON-COMPLIANCE EXCESS MASS CHARGES (if required)	NON-COMPLIANCE PENALTY (if required)
1	Yes ⁶	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes ⁷	No	Yes
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ⁷	No	Yes
2S	Yes	Yes ⁸	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

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

3.6 Monitoring

Council will carry out inspections of the premises of all liquid trade waste dischargers and their treatment facilities at least once per annum. Inspections of commercial premises preparing hot food will be carried out at least 4 times per annum (refer to page 29 in section 3.5.2). Inspection of the large and industrial dischargers will be carried out as specified in approval conditions.

⁵ In addition, a Food Waste Disposal Charge/bed will apply where Council has approved the use of an existing food waste disposal unit for a hospital, nursing home or other eligible facility (refer to section 3.5.6).

⁶ not applicable for dischargers exempted in Table 1.

⁷ non compliance trade waste usage charge, if the discharge fails to install or properly maintain appropriate pre-treatment equipment

⁸ only applicable if the discharger has a dump point located at their premises which is connected to the sewerage system.

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

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

Council may require the discharger to:

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

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

3.7 Liquid Trade Waste Services Agreement

In addition to its approval under the *Local Government Act*, Council may require certain dischargers, including those who wish to discharge liquid trade waste in large volumes (discharge >20 kL/d) or industrial waste (Concurrence Classification C type discharges) or Classification S into its sewerage system to execute a liquid trade waste services agreement (refer to Attachment 1). The agreement will set out the conditions associated with the discharge and execution of the agreement will be a condition of the approval issued by Council (refer to section 3.2 on page 22). The conditions will be binding on the applicant and the Council. The agreement will be for a period of up to five (5) years. No discharge is to be made to Council's sewerage system until an agreement or an interim agreement has been executed.

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

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

- the amount of bond/security to be lodged with Council prior to discharging to the sewerage system.

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

Any person who fails to obtain Council's approval to discharge liquid trade waste into the sewerage system, or fails to comply with the conditions of the approval, may be liable to a penalty as provided under the *Local Government Act 1993* (sections 626 to 628 and 634 to 639).

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

Any person who fails to comply with the terms or conditions of a liquid trade waste services agreement (ie. there is a breach of the agreement) will be required to indemnify the Council against any resulting claims, losses or expenses in accordance with section 8 of the agreement. Suspensions may also apply and may include a notice to cease the discharge.

3.9 Modification and Revocation of Approvals

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

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

3.10 Prevention of Waste of Water

Water must be used efficiently and must be recycled where practicable. It is an offence under section 637 of the *Local Government Act 1993* and its Regulation (refer to Attachment 2) to waste or misuse water.

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

3.11 Effluent Improvement Plans

Where the existing liquid trade waste discharged does not meet Council's requirements, the applicant may be required to submit an 'effluent improvement plan' setting out how Council's requirements will be met. The proposed plan must detail the methods/actions proposed to achieve the discharge limits and a timetable for implementation of the proposed actions. Such actions may include more intensive monitoring, improvements to work practices and/or pre-treatment facilities to improve the effluent quality and reliability.

3.12 Due Diligence Programs and Contingency Plans

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

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

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

It should be noted that:

If the discharger has an accredited environmental management system in place, a due diligence program and contingency plan will not be required.

- (1) However, proof of accreditation must be provided to Council with the application. The EMP may not include all necessary provisions in regard to trade waste. In such cases Council may require that a suitable due diligence program and contingency plan be developed and submitted to Council.
- (2) Where Council considers there is potential risk to the sewerage system from a discharge, it may request a due diligence program and contingency plan be submitted prior to commencing the discharge.

ATTACHMENT 1

SAMPLE LIQUID TRADE WASTE SERVICES AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

WALCHA COUNCIL

AND

[APPLICANT]

LIQUID TRADE WASTE SERVICES AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

1. The Council

AND

2. The Applicant

RECITALS

- A. The Council is the owner and operator of a sewerage system within the _____ area.
- B. The Applicant has made application to the Council to discharge liquid trade waste from the Premises into the Council's sewerage system.
- C. The application has been approved by the Council on certain conditions ("the Approval"), including the condition that the Council and the Applicant enter into this Agreement.
- D. The Director-General of the Department of Primary Industries has concurred in the Approval in accordance with clause 28 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*.
- E. The Approval does not operate until this Agreement has been executed by both parties.
- F. The parties enter this Agreement in consideration of the mutual promises contained herein.

OPERATIVE PART

1. Definitions and Interpretation

1.1 In this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

"**Act**" means the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW).

"**Annexure**" means the annexure to this Agreement.

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

"**Applicant**" means the entity named as such in the Annexure.

"**Approval**" means the approval described in Recital C.

"**Council**" means the Walcha Council.

"**Liquid Trade Waste Services**" mean the making available by the Council of its sewerage system for connection to the Premises, for the purpose of discharge by the Applicant of its liquid trade waste.

"**Premises**" means the premises described in the Annexure.

1.2 Unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) A reference to this Agreement is a reference to this Agreement, including the Annexure, as amended from time to time in accordance with its terms.
- (b) A reference to the discharge of liquid trade waste means the discharge of liquid trade waste by the Applicant from the Premises to the Council's sewerage system.
- (c) A reference to any legislation is a reference to such legislation as amended from time to time.
- (d) Where the Applicant is comprised of more than one person, each obligation of the Applicant will bind those persons jointly and severally and will be enforceable against them jointly and severally.

2. Liquid Trade Waste Services

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

3. Additional Conditions for discharge of liquid trade waste

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

- 3.9 If this Agreement is terminated, the Applicant must immediately cease to discharge liquid trade waste.

4. Fees and Charges

- 4.1 In accordance with the section 560 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council will levy all water supply, sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges on the owner of the property.
- 4.2 In consideration of provision of the Liquid Trade Waste Services, the fees and charges as specified in the Council's Annual Management Plan and notified by Council to the owner and the Applicant must be paid to the Council, including fees for sampling and testing by Council in accordance with the Approval.
- 4.3 Fees and charges payable will include both non-residential sewerage charges and liquid trade waste fees and charges.
- 4.4 All monies payable to the Council must be paid within the time specified in the notice of charge.

5. Term

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

6. Powers of the Council

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

7. Information supplied by the Applicant

- 7.1 The Applicant warrants that all information in its application for approval is true, complete and accurate to the best of its knowledge.

7.2 The Applicant must immediately notify the Council in writing of any error or omission in that information or any change to the information of which the Applicant becomes aware.

7.3 The Applicant must not provide any false or misleading information to the Council.

8. Indemnity

8.1 The Applicant indemnifies the Council from and against any claims, losses or expense (including legal costs on a solicitor and client basis) which the Council pays, suffers, incurs or is liable for as a result of:

(a) any unlawful, negligent, reckless or deliberately wrongful act or omission of the Applicant or its personnel or agents in connection with the discharge of liquid trade waste, including (without limitation) such acts or omissions which cause damage to property, personal injury or death; and

(b) a breach of this Agreement by the Applicant.

8.2 The Applicant's liability to indemnify the Council shall be reduced proportionally to the extent that any unlawful, negligent, reckless or deliberately wrongful act or omission of the Council caused or contributed to the liability or loss.

9. Insurance

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

10. Bond

10.1 The Applicant must pay to the Council a bond in the sum specified in the Annexure.

10.2 The Council may at any time and without prior notice to the Applicant have recourse to the bond for the recovery of any sum due and owing by the Applicant to the Council.

10.3 Where the applicant fails to cease discharging trade waste as prescribed in clause 3.7, the Council may require the applicant to forfeit 50% of the bond.

10.4 The Council must return the bond to the Applicant, less any amount deducted by the Council under this clause, upon termination of this Agreement.

11. No Assignment

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

12. Notices

12.1 A notice under this Agreement must be:

(a) in writing, directed to the representative of the other party as specified in the Annexure; and

- (b) forwarded to the address, facsimile number or the email address of that representative as specified in the Annexure or the address last notified by the intended recipient to the sender.

12.2 A notice under this Agreement will be deemed to be served:

- (a) in the case of delivery in person - when delivered to the recipient's address for service and a signature received as evidence of delivery.
- (b) in the case of delivery by post - within three business days of posting.
- (c) in the case of delivery by facsimile – at the time of dispatch if the sender receives a transmission report which confirms that the facsimile was sent in its entirety to the facsimile number of the recipient.
- (d) in the case of delivery by email, on receipt of confirmation by the recipient that the recipient has received the email.

12.3 Notwithstanding the preceding clause 12.2, if delivery or receipt of a communication is on a day which is not a business day in the place to which the communication is sent or is later than 5 pm (local time in that place) it will be deemed to have been duly given or made at 9 am (local time at that place) on the next business day in that place.

13. Variation

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

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

- (a) the Approval, including rights granted under, and conditions attached to, the Approval;
- (b) any applicable legislation; or
- (c) Council's Annual Management Plan in respect of applicable fees and charges, shall have no force or effect.

14. Severability

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

15. Applicable Law

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

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

16. Rights Cumulative

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

Executed as an agreement

Execution by the Council:

THE COMMON SEAL OF

..... was affixed this

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

in the presence of:

.....
General Manager

and

.....
[print name of witness]

)
) (Corporate Seal)
)
)
)
)
)
) [signature of General Manager]
)
)
)
)
) [signature of witness]

Executed by the Applicant (corporate entity):

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

.....PTY LIMITED)

was affixed thisday of)

.....20... in the)

presence of:)

.....)
[name of Director])

.....)
[name of Director/Secretary])

)
)
)
)
)
)
) [signature of Director]
)
)
) [signature of Director/Secretary]

Executed by the Applicant (individual):

Signed by:)
[name of Applicant])

This.....day of.....20....)

in the presence of:)

.....)
[print name of witness]

)
)
) [signature of Applicant]
)
)
)
) [signature of witness]

ANNEXURE

A. THE COUNCIL

1. FULL NAME OF COUNCIL _____
2. ABN: _____
3. ADDRESS _____

4. TELEPHONE _____
5. EMERGENCY CONTACT _____
TELEPHONE _____

B. THE APPLICANT

1. FULL NAME OF APPLICANT _____
2. ABN: _____
3. BUSINESS OR TRADING NAME _____
4. ADDRESS _____

5. TELEPHONE _____
6. EMERGENCY CONTACT _____
TELEPHONE _____

C. THE PREMISES

1. LOT & DP NUMBER: Lot(s) _____ DP _____
2. LOCATION _____

3. DESCRIPTION _____
4. NATURE OF BUSINESS _____

D. NOTICES

Applicant's Representative:

Postal address:

Facsimile:

Email:

Council's Representative:

Postal address:

Facsimile:

Email address:

E. PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE

Minimum cover: \$ _____

F. BOND \$ _____

ATTACHMENT 2

Provisions in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 in regard to Acceptance of Liquid Trade Waste into the Sewerage System

Clause 25 Matters to accompany applications relating to discharge into sewers

An application for approval to discharge trade waste into a sewer under the control of a Council or that connects with such a sewer must be accompanied by the information required by Table 1 to the Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines[#].

Clause 28 Approval to discharge waste into sewers: concurrence required

A council must not grant an approval under section 68 of the Act to discharge trade waste (whether treated or not) into a sewer of the council unless the Director-General of the Department of Energy, Utilities and Sustainability has concurred with the approval.

Note: Section 90 (2) of the Act permits any person or authority whose concurrence is required before an approval can be granted to give the council notice that the concurrence may be assumed (with such qualifications or conditions as are specified in the notice).

Clause 32 Disposal of trade waste

- (1) An approval to dispose of trade waste into a sewer of the council is subject to such conditions (if any) as the council specifies in the approval.
- (2) In imposing any such conditions, the council is to have regard to the matter set out in table 5 to the Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines[#].

Clause 159 Prevention of waste and misuse of water

The owner, occupier or manager of premises to which water is supplied by the council must:

- (a) prevent waste of water by taking prompt action to repair leaking taps, pipes or fittings located on the premises, and
- (b) take any other action that is reasonable to prevent waste and misuse of water.

[#] “Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines” means the Guidelines of that name produced by the Department of Energy, Utilities and Sustainability in March 2005, as in force from time to time. The 2005 Guidelines have now been superseded by Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines, April 2009.

* From 4 April 2011 a reference to the Director-General of the Department of Energy, Utilities and Sustainability is to be construed as a reference to the Director-General of the Department of Primary Industries.

ATTACHMENT 3

Walcha Council Revenue Policy for 2011/12

REVENUE POLICY

Charges

Council introduced best practice water, sewerage and trade water charges in the 2005-2006 year. With the increasing demands being placed on NSW water resources, the State Government considers it important for water supply authorities (referred to as LWU – local water utility) to set best-practice tariffs for water supply, sewerage and liquid trade waste. Such tariffs are designed to better recognise the true cost of providing the services and comply with the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal's (IPART) Pricing Principles for Local Water Authorities handed down in 1996. The IPART Pricing Principles are consistent with the Council of Australian Governments' (COAG) Strategic Framework for Water Reform developed in 1994. All Australian Governments agreed to comply with this framework in 1998 and such compliance is required under National Competition Policy.

Trade Waste

The Guidelines also recommend that local water utilities responsible for sewerage must levy appropriate trade waste fees and charges on all its liquid trade waste dischargers in addition to the non-residential sewerage bills.

The recommended fees and charges in 2011/12 are

Council's liquid trade waste fees and charges:

- Application fee - fee based on category with a minimum charge of \$164
- Annual trade waste fee –
 - Classification A \$76
 - Classification B \$152
 - The annual fee for Classification C dischargers will be set on a case by case basis depending on the complexity of monitoring required (for charging purposes and other administrative requirements).
- Re-inspection fee - \$77
- Trade waste usage charge - \$1.43 /kL with appropriate pre-treatment
- Trade waste usage charge - \$13.18 /kL without appropriate pre-treatment
- Food waste disposal charge - \$25.65/bed

- Portable Toilet - \$14.82 / kL
- Septic Waste
 - Normal (combined effluent & sludge) - \$2.46/ kL
 - Effluent only - \$2.05 / kL
 - Sludge only - \$21.24 / kL

Dischargers requiring nil or minimal pre-treatment of their liquid trade waste will only pay an annual trade waste fee together with a re-inspection fee where required. That is

$$TW = A + I$$

Where,

TW	=	Total annual trade waste fees and charges (\$)
A	=	Annual trade waste fee (\$)
I	=	Re-inspection fee (\$) (where required)

Dischargers with prescribed pre-treatment will pay a trade waste usage charge per kL plus the annual trade waste fee. That is

$$TW = A + I + (C \times UC_{TW} \times TWDF)$$

where

TW	=	Total annual trade waste fees and charges (\$)
A	=	Annual trade waste fee (\$)
I	=	Re-inspection fee (\$) (where required)
C	=	Customer's annual water consumption (kL)
UC _{TW}	=	Trade waste usage charge (\$/kL) of \$1.43 per kL.
TWDF	=	Trade Waste Discharge Factor

The TWDF represents the estimated proportion of a customer's metered water consumption that is discharged to the sewerage system as liquid trade waste.

The following table represents sewerage and trade waste discharge factors.

Sewer and Trade Waste Discharge Factor

Business Description	Discharge Factor	
	Sewer	Trade Waste
Bakery	95	25
With a residence attached ¹	70	18
Bed and Breakfast/Guesthouse (max. 10 persons)	75	NA ²
Butcher	95	90
With residence attached ¹	70	65
Cakes/Patisserie	95	50
Car Detailing	95	90
Caravan Park (with commercial kitchen)	75	25
Caravan Park (no commercial kitchen)	75	NA ²
Club	95	30
Community Hall (minimum food only)	95	NA ²
Craft/Stonemason	95	80
Day Care Centre	95	NA ²
Delicatessen, mixed business (no hot food)	95	NA ²
With residence attached	70	
Dental Surgery with X-ray	95	80
With a residence attached ¹	70	60
Hairdresser	95	NA ²
High School	95	25 ⁵
Hospital	95	60
Hotel	100	25
Joinery	95	10

Laundry	95	92 ⁵
Mechanical Workshop ³	95	70
Mechanical Workshop with car yard	85	70
Medical Centre	95	25 ⁵
Motels small (breakfast only, no hot food)	90	NA ²
Motel (other than breakfast only, no hot food)	90	20
Nursing Home	90	50
Office Building	95	NA ²
Panel Beating/Spray Painting	95	70
Primary School	95	10 ⁵
Printer	95	85
Restaurant ⁴	95	50
Self Storage	90	NA ²
Service Station	90	70
Supermarket	95	70
Swimming Pool (commercial)	85	NA ²
Take Away Food	95	50
Veterinary (no X-ray), Kennels, Animal Wash	80	NA ²

NOTES:

¹ If a residence is attached, that has garden watering; the residential SDF should be applied.

² A trade waste usage charge is not applicable for this Category 1 activity.

³ Includes lawn mower repairers, equipment hire.

⁴ Includes café, canteen, bistro, etc.

⁵ A trade waste usage charge applies if appropriate pre-treatment has not been installed or has not been properly operated or maintained.