

Policy

Liquid Trade Waste

Responsible department	Public Health and Environment	Document Register ID	250.2019.522.2
Policy owner	Co-Ordinator Public Health and Environment	Review date	17/04/2022
Date of Council Meeting	17 April 2019	Resolution Number	152/19
Legislation, Australian Standards, Code of Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government Act 1993 • Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 • Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and associated Regulations • Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines 2009 • Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Guidelines • Water Supply, Sewerage and Trade Waste pricing Guidelines <p>Note: the most recent edition and revision of the above documents shall apply to the policy.</p>		
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide appropriate guidelines to Commercial premises discharging or intending to discharge Liquid Trade Waste to Councils Sewerage System • To ensure non-residential customers that discharge Liquid Trade Waste to • Councils sewerage system is regulated through the application, monitoring and enforcement process • To ensure appropriate pricing is applied to the discharge of Liquid Trade Waste to Council's sewerage system • The policy also promotes education and research on waste minimisation, water conservation, water recycling and bio solids reuse 		

1 Policy Details

1.1 Introduction

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 regulation include:

- Grease, oil, solid material, if not removed on-site, can cause sewer chokes and blockages and the discharge of untreated sewage to the environment.
- Strong waste may cause sewage odour problems and corrosion of sewer mains, pumping stations and sewage treatment works.

1.2 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 from:

- business/commercial premises (eg. beautician, florist, hairdresser, hotel, motel, restaurant, butcher, service station, supermarket, dentist)
- community/public premises (including craft club, school, college, university, hospital and nursing home)
- industrial premises
- trade activities (eg. mobile carpet cleaner)
- any commercial activities carried out at a residential premises
- saleyards, racecourses and from stables and kennels that are 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, pan and ship-to-shore pump-out waste are defined as trade waste, specific procedures need to be applied to their management as the waste is often transported from its source to the sewerage system. Accordingly, specific references to these wastes are provided in this policy where necessary.

Liquid trade waste excludes:

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

*** Used for personal hygiene only**

1.3 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 service to the non-residential sector
- to encourage waste minimisation and cleaner production in the commercial and industrial sectors
- to promote water conservation, water recycling and bio solids reuse
- to ensure compliance of liquid trade waste dischargers with Council's 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
- to ensure commercial provision of services and full cost recovery through appropriate sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges.

1.4 Fees and Charges

The Liquid Trade Waste Fees and Charges that will apply will be the amounts adopted annually by Council in the Fees and Charges document

1.5 Documentation

Related Liquid Trade Waste Procedures and Forms

1.6 Glossary

Assumed Concurrence: Council may apply to the DOI Water for authorisation to assume concurrence for Classification B or Classification S activities. If granted, Council will no longer need to forward such applications to DOI water for concurrence.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Director-General: Director-General means the Director-General of the Department of Primary Industries (DOI Water).

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

DOI Water 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 DOI Water prior to approving such waste to be discharged to the council's sewerage system.

Effluent: The liquid discharged following a wastewater treatment process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Framework for Wastewater Source Management: refer to section 3.2

NSW Framework for Regulation of Sewerage and Trade Waste: refer to section 3.1

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

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

pH: A measure of acidity or alkalinity of an aqueous solution, expressed as the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion (H⁺) 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)
- a van.

Prescribed Pre-treatment Equipment is defined as standard non-complex equipment used for pretreatment of liquid trade waste, eg. a grease arrestor, an oil arrestor/separator, solids arrestor, cooling pit (refer to Table 7 of *Liquid Trade Waste Regulation 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 settle able solids, flotation of oils and fats, and anaerobic digestion of sludge.

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

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

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

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

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

Sullage: Domestic wastewater excluding toilet waste.

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

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

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

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.

1.7 Scope of this Policy

This policy comprises three parts:

Part 1 specifies the circumstances in which a person is exempt from the necessity to apply for an approval to discharge liquid trade waste to Council's sewerage system from a statutory body. Council Section 68 application process will still apply

Part 2 specifies the criteria which Council will take into consideration in determining whether to give or refuse a liquid trade waste approval and any referrals to a statutory body for approval

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 discharge categories, liquid trade waste services agreements, monitoring of 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.

NOTE 1:

- 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.
- Under clause 28 of the Local Government (General) Regulation, a council must not grant an approval under section 68 of the Act to discharge trade waste (whether treated or not) into a sewer of the council unless the appropriate concurrence and approval from the relevant statutory body has been obtained
- Under section 90 (2) of the Local Government Act, the relevant statutory authority, may give the council notice that the concurrence may be assumed (with such qualifications or conditions as are specified in the notice)

NOTE 2:

- Plumbing work for liquid trade waste installations must comply with the Plumbing Code of Australia and Australian Standard AS 3500 Part 2 Sanitary Plumbing and Drainage

- The Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines also provide important information for plumbers including sizing and installation requirements for the pre-treatment equipment
- Owners of the premises are responsible for the ongoing maintenance of the pre-treatment installations and systems. Council will carry out annual and random inspections of these premises and installations. Any breach of the conditions of consent of the approval shall receive prior warning and fines shall apply in accordance with the POEO Act

PART 1

Part 1 specifies the circumstances in which a person is exempt from the necessity to apply for **statutory approval** to discharge liquid trade waste to Council's sewerage system. Council approval is required and S68 applications will apply.

Exemptions *

This table lists commercial business activities that Director-General, DoI Water 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 applied to each such discharger. (Council approval is required)

Table 1: Exemptions

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). Nappies are not to be flushed into the toilet.
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 and 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 and sink strainer required. No herbicides/pesticides may be discharged to sewer.
Fruit and vegetable – retail	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3).
Funeral parlour	Floor waste basket required.

	Formaldehyde is not to be discharged to the sewer.
Hairdressing	Floor waste basket and 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 1.5L 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 and sink strainer required (see Note 3). Housekeeping practices (see Note 4)
Mobile cleaning - Carpet cleaning	20 micron filtration system fitted to a mobile unit.
Mobile cleaning - Garbage bin washing	Floor waste basket required. Discharge is via grease arrestor (if available).
Motel (no hot food prepared and no laundry facility)	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3). Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).
Nut shop	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3).
Optical service - retail	Solids settlement tank/pit required.
Pet shop – retail	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 2).
Pizza reheating for home delivery	Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).

Notes:

Where “required” is used it means as required by Council.

If activity is conducted outdoors, the work area is to be roofed and bunded to prevent stormwater ingress into the sewerage system.

All drainage from floors in food preparation areas is required to pass through a floor waste basket. Food preparation activities need to comply with sound housekeeping practices including:

- Floor must be dry swept before washing.
- Pre-wiping of all utensils, plates, bowls etc. to the scrap bin before washing up.
- Use of a food waste disposal unit is not permitted

1.7.1 Criteria for approval to discharge liquid trade waste into council's sewerage system

1.7.1.1 Factors for consideration

Council's decision to accept liquid trade waste into its sewerage system is on the basis of a preventive risk management framework for managing risks to the sewerage system within an integrated water cycle management context. It will be based on the discharge meeting Council's requirements¹. When determining an application to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system, Council will consider the following factors:

The potential for the liquid trade waste discharge to impact on public health

The possible impacts the discharge may pose to the environment (land, water, air, noise, or nuisance factors)

The potential impacts of the discharge on the health and safety of the Council's employees

The possible impact of the discharge on Council's sewerage infrastructure or sewage treatment process

The capability of the sewerage system (both transportation and treatment components) to accept the quality and quantity of the proposed liquid trade waste discharge

The impact the liquid trade waste will have on the ability of the sewerage scheme to meet Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) licence requirements

Compliance of the proposed liquid trade waste discharge with guideline limits in this policy²

The potential impacts of the discharge on the quality of, and management practices for, effluent and bio solids produced from the sewage treatment process

The adequacy of the pre-treatment process (es) to treat the liquid trade waste to a level acceptable for discharge to the sewerage system, including proposed safeguards if the pre-treatment system fails

Whether appropriate safeguards are proposed to avoid the discharge of other, non-approved wastes to the sewerage system

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.

1.7.1.2 Discharge quality

Council has guideline limits for the acceptance of discharges, as set out in Table 2 on pages 172 to 174. 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.

1.7.1.3 Prohibited substances

Some substances are not suitable for discharge to the sewerage system. Table 3 on page 175 sets out those substances which must not be discharged to the sewerage system. Council may not grant approval for the discharge of these substances to the sewerage system unless it is specifically approved under section 68 of the Local Government Act.

1.7.1.4 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.

1.7.1.5 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 3.7.6 on page 189). If the hospital or nursing home kitchen is refurbished, the food waste disposal unit must be removed.

1.7.1.6 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 to its sewerage system.

1.7.1.7 Use of additives in pre-treatment systems

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

PART 2

Part 2 specifies the criteria which Council will take into consideration in determining whether to give or refuse a liquid trade waste approval and any referrals to a statutory body for 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.

BOD5 & 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 BOD5 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.
P h	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 <i>Radiation Control Act 1990</i> .

* See Glossary for explanation of terms

Refer to *National Wastewater Source Management Guideline, July 2008, WSAA* for recommended analytical methods

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
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 organophosphorus)*	0.1
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	5

*Refer to Table 3

Table 2 (Cont.) – Guideline limits for acceptance of liquid trade wastes into sewerage system

Parameter	Maximum concentration (mg/L) Allowed daily mass limit(g/d)	
Acceptance guideline limits for metals		
Aluminum	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 less than 30 mg/L and subject to total mass loading requirements, aluminium, iron and manganese.

* Where hexavalent chromium (Cr⁶⁺) is present in the process water, pre-treatment will be required to reduce it to the trivalent state (Cr³⁺), prior to discharge into the sewer. Discharge of hexavalent chromium (Cr⁶⁺) 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
- Organophosphorous 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 that contains pollutants at concentrations which inhibit the sewage treatment process – refer National Wastewater Source Management Guideline, July 2008, WSA

PART 3

Framework for regulation of liquid trade waste

The NSW framework for regulation of sewerage and trade waste

Due to the *Tragedy of the Commons*³ in the use of common pool resources, sound regulation of sewerage and trade waste requires implementation of **all** the following integrated measures.

Preparation and implementation of a sound trade waste regulation policy, assessment of each trade waste application and determination of appropriate conditions of approval. The conditions must be consistent with the LWU's *Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy* and demand management plan. In addition, execution of a liquid trade waste services agreement is required for large dischargers to assure compliance.

Preparation and implementation of a sound *Development Servicing Plan*⁴, with commercial sewerage developer charges to ensure new development pays a fair share of the cost of the required infrastructure.

³ refer to the examples shown on pages 30, 47 and 48 of the Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines, 2009).

Full cost recovery with appropriate sewer usage⁵ charges and trade waste fees and charges⁶ in order to provide the necessary pricing signals to dischargers. These charges must include non-compliance trade waste usage charges and non-compliance excess mass charges in order to provide the necessary incentives for dischargers to consistently comply with their conditions of approval.

Monitoring, mentoring and coaching of dischargers in order to achieve cleaner production and assist them to comply with their conditions of approval.

Enforcement, including appropriate use of penalty notices under section 222 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*. Orders may also be issued and penalties imposed for offences under sections 626, 627 and 628 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Disconnection of a trade waste service in the event of persistent failure to comply with the LWU's conditions of approval.

Together, the above six measures comprise the NSW framework for regulation of sewerage and trade waste. The framework involves a preventive risk management approach, which has been developed to address the use of common pool resources by providing economic incentives for dischargers to minimise their waste and to consistently comply with their conditions of approval.

1.7.1.8 Alignment with the national framework for wastewater source management

The NSW framework for regulation of sewerage and trade waste is outlined in PART 3. The NSW framework is driven by the NSW Government's Best-Practice Management of Water Supply of Sewerage Guidelines, 2007 and is consistent with that in the National Framework for Wastewater Source Management.

In particular, under the Best-Practice Management Guidelines each LWU is required to achieve the following outcomes:

Prepare and implement a 30-year Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy, demand management plan, pay-for-use water supply pricing and community and customer involvement (Elements 1, 6, 8)

Annual performance monitoring, including an annual triple bottom line (TBL) Performance Report and Action Plan to identify and address any areas of under-performance (Elements 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12)

Achieve full cost recovery for water supply, sewerage and trade waste services and apply an appropriate non-residential sewer usage charge (Elements 3, 8)

Prepare and implement a sound trade waste regulation policy and issue an appropriate approval to each trade waste discharger, including waste minimisation and cleaner production (Elements 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8)

Appropriate trade waste fees and charges (including incentives to comply with LWU's approval conditions through non-compliance trade waste usage charges and non-compliance excess mass charges) (Elements 3, 8)

Trade waste services agreement for large dischargers to assure compliance (Elements 3, 8)

Appropriate training of LWU staff and monitoring, mentoring and coaching of trade waste dischargers (Elements 1, 4, 5, 7, 8)

Enforcement, including appropriate use of penalty notices or orders (Elements 3, 8)

Disconnection of a trade waste service in the event of persistent failure to comply with the LWU's conditions of approval.

1.7.1.9 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.

Refer to the Liquid Trade Waste Application procedures for details of the following.

- Customer Application
- Application Approval
- Concurrence of DOI Water
- Liquid Trade Waste charging categories
- Liquid trade waste fees and charges
- Monitoring
- Liquid Trade Waste Service Agreements
- Enforcement of approvals and agreements
- Modification and revocation of approvals
- Control of waste water
- Effluent improvement plans
- Due diligence programs and contingency plans
- Sample liquid trade waste services agreement
- Provisions of the Local Government (General) Regulations 2005 in regards to acceptance of Liquid Trade Waste in to the sewerage system.
- General conditions of approval
- Liquid trade waste application forms

Variation

Council reserves the right to review, vary or revoke this policy and should be reviewed periodically to ensure it is relevant and appropriate.