



Tasman District Council
Consolidated Bylaw

Chapter 9

Wastewater Bylaw 2015

Made by Resolution in Council
on 18 June 2015



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PART A – General

1. Introduction

- (1) Pursuant to Sections 145 and 146 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Tasman District Council makes the following bylaw: Wastewater Bylaw 2015.
- (2) In this bylaw Part B provides for the acceptance of wastewater to the wastewater system and protection of the wastewater system. Part C sets out the trade waste registration and trade waste permit process and the quality and quantity limits that define trade waste. Part D covers domestic wastewater discharges.

2. Commencement

- (1) This bylaw comes into force on 1 July 2015.

3. Revocation

- (1) This bylaw replaces the Tasman District Council Consolidated Bylaw Chapter 9 Trade Waste Bylaw 2005 that was revoked pursuant to Section 160A of the Local Government Act 2002.
- (2) There is no previous bylaw covering all users of the wastewater system.

4. Purpose of Bylaw

- (1) The purpose of this bylaw is to:
 - a) Protect the health and safety of the public from potential adverse effects of harmful substances discharged to the wastewater system;
 - b) Regulating trade wastes;
 - c) Managing, and protecting from damage, infrastructure associated with wastewater;
 - d) Regulating the discharge of domestic wastewater into the wastewater system; and
 - e) Regulating the discharge of trade waste into the wastewater system.
- (2) This bylaw provides for:
 - a) Connection to the wastewater system;
 - b) Acceptance of long-term and intermittent discharge of trade waste or domestic wastewater to the wastewater system;
 - c) Establishment of three grades of wastewater discharge: permitted, conditional and prohibited;
 - d) Evaluation of individual trade waste discharges against specified criteria;
 - e) Correct storage of materials in order to protect the wastewater system from receiving spillage;
 - f) Installation of flow meters, samplers or other devices to measure flow and quality of the trade waste discharge;
 - g) Pre-treatment of wastewater before it is accepted for discharge to the wastewater system;
 - h) Sampling and monitoring of trade waste discharges to the wastewater system to ensure compliance with the bylaw;

- i) The Council to accept or refuse a trade waste discharge;
- j) Charges to be set to cover the cost of connecting and discharging to the wastewater system including conveying, treating and disposing of, or reusing trade waste or domestic wastewater, and the associated costs of administration and monitoring;
- k) Administrative mechanisms for the operation of the bylaw; and
- l) Encouragement of waste minimisation and cleaner production in the commercial and industrial sectors.

5. Compliance with other Acts

- (1) For the avoidance of doubt, compliance with this bylaw does not remove the need to comply with all other applicable Acts, regulations, rules, and bylaws.

6. Premises to which this bylaw applies

- (1) This bylaw shall apply to all premises within the Tasman District where trade waste or domestic wastewater is discharged or likely to be discharged to the wastewater system. The bylaw shall also apply to tankered wastes collected for the purpose of discharge to the wastewater system.
- (2) Pursuant to Sections 195 and 196 of the Act, the Council may refuse to accept any type of trade waste or domestic wastewater that is not in accordance with this bylaw.

7. Interpretation

- (1) In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires:

Acceptable Discharge means wastewater with physical and chemical characteristics which comply with the requirements set out in Schedule A.

Act means the Local Government Act 2002.

Analyst means a testing laboratory approved in writing by the Council or an authorised officer.

Approval or **Approved** means approval or approved in writing by the Council or an authorised officer.

Authorised Officer means any officer appointed by the Council as an enforcement officer under Section 177 of the Act.

Biosolids means treated wastewater sludge from a wastewater treatment plant that has been stabilised to the extent that it is able to be applied to land, and does not include products derived solely from industrial wastewater treatment plants.

Bylaw refers to this Wastewater Bylaw 2015.

Characteristic means any of the physical or chemical characteristics of trade waste or domestic wastewater.

Cleaner Production means the implementation, on trade premises, of effective operations, methods and processes appropriate to the goal of reducing or eliminating the quantity and toxicity of wastes by:

- (a) Using energy and resources efficiently,

- (b) Avoiding or reducing the amount of wastes produced,
- (c) Producing environmentally sound products and services.

Condensing Water or Cooling Water means any water used in any trade, industry, or commercial process or operation in such a manner that it does not take up matter from the trade or commercial process or operation into solution or suspension.

Conditional Discharge means trade waste that is accepted for discharge into the wastewater system under a trade waste permit.

Connection or Disconnection means the lawful and physical connection to or disconnection from the wastewater system.

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

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

Contingency Management Procedures means those procedures developed and used to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the actual and/or potential adverse effects on the environment of an unexpected or unscheduled event resulting in discharge, or potential discharge of contaminants into the wastewater system.

Council means the Tasman District Council.

Council Engineering Standards means the Council document which sets out the processes and standards that are expected to be followed and met whenever any development project is undertaken in accordance with the Council's Tasman Resource Management Plan and includes any subsequent or replacement document.

Customer means a person who is connected to or proposes to be connected to the wastewater system; or discharges or proposes to discharge domestic wastewater or trade waste from any premises to the wastewater system.

Discharge means the discharge of trade waste or domestic wastewater to, or into the wastewater system whether directly or indirectly by means of any private drain and 'the discharge' has a corresponding meaning.

District means the district under the jurisdiction of the Tasman District Council.

Domestic Wastewater means wastewater discharged from premises used solely for residential purposes or wastewater of similar characteristics discharged from other premises, provided in each case the characteristics of the wastewater are an acceptable discharge.

Dwelling means a building or part of a building for a single self-contained housekeeping unit, whether of one or more persons (where 'self-contained housekeeping unit' means a single integrated set of sleeping, ablution, and cooking facilities).

Fees and Charges means the fees and charges approved by the Council for services associated with the discharge of trade waste into or connection to or disconnection from the wastewater system.

Flow Metering means the measuring of flow for the purposes of assessing compliance with this bylaw.

Foul Water means the discharge from any sanitary fixtures (any fixture which is intended to be used for washing and/or excretion carried out in a manner or condition such that the effect on health is minimised, with regard to dirt and infection) or sanitary appliance (an appliance which is not a sanitary fixture such as machines for washing dishes and clothes).

Gravity Reticulation means that part of the wastewater system designed to receive and convey wastewater by gravity.

Grease Trap means a device approved by the Council that allows kitchen wastewater to cool and separates fats, oils, and grease from the wastewater discharged to the wastewater system.

Infiltration means water entering the wastewater system or private drain from groundwater through defects such as, but not limited to, poor joints and cracks in pipes or manholes, but does not include inflow.

Inflow means water discharged into a private drain from non-complying connections or other drainage faults, and includes stormwater entering through illegal down pipe connections or from low gully traps.

Inspection Point means a manhole or similar means for gaining access to a Council or private wastewater pipe for the purpose of inspection, sampling, cleaning, or maintenance.

Liquid Waste Operator means any person who collects wastewater for disposal via the use of a vehicle. Refer also Tankered Waste.

Management Plan means any plan for the management of operations of premises from which trade waste is discharged and may include provision for cleaner production, waste minimisation, contingency management procedures, and any relevant industry code of practice.

Mass Limit means the total mass of any characteristic that may be discharged to the wastewater system over any stated period from any single point of discharge or collectively from several points of discharge.

Maximum Concentration means the instantaneous peak concentration that may be discharged to the wastewater system at any instant in time.

NRSBU means the Nelson Regional Sewerage Business Unit or its agents.

Occupier means the person occupying the trade premises connected to and discharging to the wastewater system.

Permit means a Trade Waste Permit.

Permit Holder means the holder of a trade waste permit and includes any person acting with the express or implied consent of the permit holder and any licensee (e.g. the occupier) of the permit holder.

Permitted Discharge means the discharge of domestic wastewater.

Person includes a corporation sole and also a body of persons whether corporate or unincorporated.

Point of Discharge means the point where a private drain meets the Council wastewater system and marks the boundary of responsibility between the owner or occupier and the Council and as illustrated in Schedule B or as designated in the trade waste permit. The point of discharge would normally incorporate an inspection point.

Pressure Wastewater Reticulation (PWR) means that part of the wastewater system designed to receive and convey wastewater through a pressurised system of pumps and infrastructure.

Pre-Treatment means any processing of trade waste or domestic wastewater designed to reduce or vary any characteristic in such wastewater before discharge to the wastewater system in order to comply with an acceptable discharge or a trade waste permit.

Premises means:

- (a) A property or allotment which is held under a separate certificate of title or for which a separate certificate of title may be issued and in respect to which a building consent has been or may be issued; or
- (b) Separate dwelling on a property or allotment held under one certificate of title; or
- (c) A building that has been defined as an individual unit by a cross-lease, unit title or company lease and for which a certificate of title is available; or
- (d) Land held in public ownership (e.g. reserve) for a particular purpose; or
- (e) Individual units in buildings that are separately leased or separately occupied.

Private Drain means any privately owned pipe or drain system through which wastewater flows before entering the wastewater system at the point of discharge.

Prohibited Waste means any wastewater that has or is likely to have any of the prohibited characteristics set out in Schedule D.

Registered Discharge means trade waste that is accepted for discharge into the wastewater system once registered with the Council.

Residential Purposes means the use of land and buildings by people for living accommodation where the occupiers intend to live at the site for a period of one month or more, and will generally refer to the site as their home and permanent address; and includes accessory buildings and leisure activities. This excludes all commercial, trade or industrial activities.

RMA means Resource Management Act 1991.

Stormwater means run-off resulting from precipitation events such as rain, sleet, hail, or snow.

Tankered Waste is water or other liquid, including waste matter in solution or suspension, which is conveyed by vehicle for disposal (excluding domestic wastewater being conveyed within house buses, caravans, buses and similar vehicles).

Trade Premises means:

- (a) Any premises used or intended to be used for any industrial or trade purpose; or
- (b) Any premises used or intended to be used for the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or for other waste management purposes, or used for composting organic materials; or
- (c) Any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process; or
- (d) Any other premises discharging wastewater other than domestic wastewater, and includes any land or premises wholly or mainly used for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

Trade Waste means any liquid, with or without matter in suspension or solution, that is or may be discharged from trade premises to the wastewater system in the course of any trade or industrial process or operation, or in the course of any activity or operation of a like nature. Trade waste excludes domestic wastewater.

Trade Waste Permit means an approval in writing authorising the person named in the permit to discharge trade waste to the wastewater system.

Wastewater Reticulation means the collection and conveyance pipe work and utilities downstream of the points of discharge and which forms part of the wastewater system.

Wastewater Sludge means the material settled out and removed from wastewater during the treatment process.

Wastewater System means all the pipes, pumping stations, storage tanks, wastewater treatment plants, outfalls, and other related structures owned by or under the control of the Council for the collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal of wastewater from the point(s) of discharge.

Working Day has the meaning contained in Section 29 of the Interpretation Act 1999.

8. Abbreviations

Note: For abbreviations involving Litres the capital "L" has been used in the place of (internationally accepted) lower case "l" to avoid confusion with the letter "I" (capital i) or the number "1"

Abbreviation	Interpretation
°C	degrees Celsius
BOD ₅	5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand

FOG's	fats, oils, and greases
g/m ³	grams per cubic metre
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulphide
HCN	hydrogen cyanide
L	litre
L/s	litres per second
m	metre(s)
m ³	cubic metre
mL/L	millilitre per litre
mm	millimetres
pH	measure of acidity/alkalinity
ppm	parts per million
SS	suspended solids

9. General

- (1) In this bylaw one gender includes all genders, the singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular.
- (2) The word “shall” identifies a mandatory requirement for compliance. The word “should” refers to practices which are advised or recommended.

10. Review of Decisions

- (1) If any person is dissatisfied with any decision made under this bylaw by an authorised officer, that person may, by notice delivered to the Chief Executive Officer of the Council within twenty (20) working days after receipt of the decision, request the Chief Executive Officer to review the decision.

11. Accidents and Non-compliance

- (1) The permit holder shall inform the Council immediately on discovery of any accident including spills or process mishaps that may cause a breach of this bylaw.
- (2) In the event of any accident occurring when the person holds a trade waste permit, the Council may:
 - a) review the permit under Part C clause 6, or
 - b) require the permit holder, within twenty (20) working days of the date of such requirement to review the contingency management procedures and re-submit for approval the management plan with the Council.

12. Fees and Charges

- (1) Fees and charges payable will be set each year by the Council in its Schedule of Fees and Charges.
- (2) The customer or permit holder shall be responsible to meet all fees and charges associated with connection and disconnection of their premises to the wastewater system, and discharge of wastewater from their premises to the wastewater system.

- (3) All charges will be invoiced in accordance with the Council's practice. The invoice shall provide the information and calculations used to determine the extent of any fees and charges due.

13. Continuation/Cessation of Discharge

- (1) The customer or permit holder shall be deemed to be continuing a discharge to the wastewater system and shall be liable for all charges, until notice of cessation is given to the Council on the prescribed form by the customer or permit holder and the trade waste permit is cancelled.

14. Failure to Pay

- (1) All fees and charges payable under this Bylaw shall be recoverable as a debt. If the customer or permit holder fails to pay any fees and charges under this bylaw the Council may cancel the right to discharge in accordance with Part C clause 8.

15. Access and Powers of Entry

- (1) The customer, property owner, or occupier shall allow an authorised officer or Council's agent, access to:
 - a) At or about the point of discharge for the purposes of inspection, monitoring, testing and planned maintenance work; and
 - b) Any area of a premises at any hour of the day where emergency conditions exist or for the purpose of ascertaining whether non complying connections or discharges to a wastewater system have been or are being made; and
 - c) Any part of the wastewater system that is within private land, between 7.30am and 6.00pm on any day unless circumstances justify other access times.
- (2) The Council shall comply with the powers of entry requirements set out in sections 171-174 of the Act.

16. Offences and Penalties

- (1) Every person who fails to comply with the requirements of this bylaw, permit, or notice issued under this bylaw, commits an offence under section 239 of the Act and is liable to enforcement action by the Council. The type of enforcement action will depend on the circumstances and may include one or more of the following:
 - a) Notification to the customer including a time to rectify any non-complying situation. If compliance is not reached within the specified time period or if the situation is creating a nuisance, the Council may organise, pursuant to section 163 of the Act, for the non-compliance to be rectified, and recover all costs from the customer, permit holder, or property owner; or
 - b) An infringement notice issued under section 245 of the Act; or
 - c) prosecution.

17. Transitional Provisions: Existing trade waste permits

- (1) Every existing trade waste permit shall continue in force as if it were a permit issued under this bylaw until it reaches its expiry date. The Council may however review and amend any conditions of an existing permit to ensure they align with this bylaw.

PART B – Acceptance and Control of Discharge

1. Acceptance and Control of Discharge

- (1) No person shall:
 - a) Discharge wastewater other than in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw; or
 - b) Discharge, or allow to be discharged, any trade waste into the wastewater system unless the trade waste discharge is either registered or is allowed under a trade waste permit in accordance with Part C of this Bylaw; or
 - c) Discharge, or allow to be discharged, a prohibited waste into a wastewater system; or
 - d) Without specific approval by the Council, add condensing water or cooling water or stormwater to any trade waste or domestic wastewater which discharges into the wastewater system.
- (2) Where any person discharges any trade waste or domestic wastewater from any premises to any wastewater system contrary to clause 1 (1) above, the Council may disconnect the premises from the said wastewater system if no agreement as to a reasonable alternative can be achieved with the customer.
- (3) It is the responsibility of the permit holder to ensure they comply with the provisions of this bylaw and any trade waste permit.

2. Continuity of Discharge

- (1) The Council will accept domestic wastewater and trade waste (either registered or by permit) once an approved connection to the wastewater system has been made. However, the Council does not guarantee to receive domestic wastewater or trade waste without interruption.
- (2) The Council will use all reasonable endeavours to ensure that any disruption is kept to a minimum but shall not be liable for any loss, damage or inconvenience that the any person may sustain because of deficiencies in the wastewater system.
- (3) In the event of a domestic premises changing ownership, the new owner shall automatically become the new customer of that premises.
- (4) The transfer of rights and responsibilities under a trade waste permit are covered under Part C clause 7.

3. Prevention of Inflow and Infiltration

- (1) Stormwater or groundwater (including roof downpipes, surface water run-off, overland flow, and subsurface drainage) shall be prevented from entering the wastewater system by ensuring that:
 - a) there is no connection of any stormwater pipe or drain to the wastewater system;
 - b) private drains shall be kept and maintained in a state which is free from cracks and other defects which may allow infiltration;
 - c) gully trap surrounds shall be bunded by a permanent impervious barrier not less than 100mm higher than the adjacent surface level so that shallow surface water does not enter the gully trap; and
 - d) inspection covers are in place and are appropriately sealed.

- (2) Stormwater that is contaminated may be accepted as a trade waste discharge. Refer to Part C.
- (3) For large impervious areas e.g. stockyards or truck washing facilities, specific provision shall be made for a permanent barrier which will prevent water from outside the confines of the facility from entering the wastewater system. This could be by way of a nib wall, speed humps, or appropriately graded surrounds.
- (4) Where it is impractical to cover a large impervious area, consideration shall be given to a system which detains run-off from the 'first foul flush' for ultimate disposal to the wastewater system, with subsequent run-off disposal as stormwater.

4. Disinfected/Super Chlorinated Water

- (1) Any water used during the repair and construction of water mains shall be de-chlorinated to provide a residual chlorine level of less than 0.5ppm prior to discharge into the wastewater system.
- (2) Any chemical neutralisation of the chlorine shall not introduce any substances that exceed the limits specified in Schedule A.

Note: No such water shall be disposed of to any stormwater drain or water course except in compliance with the RMA and the Tasman Resource Management Plan.

5. Swimming Pool or Spa Pool Discharge

- (1) Any discharge must meet the permitted characteristics set out in Schedule A except flow. Owners are required to demonstrate that the pool drain has been fitted with a flow-limiting device to ensure the discharge to the wastewater system does not exceed a maximum instantaneous flow of 1 L/s. Discharges are not permitted within three (3) days of a rain event exceeding 20mm in a 24 hour period. The Council reserves the right to further limit the rate and timing of any discharge.
- (2) The residual chlorine concentration in the discharge shall be less than 0.5ppm and if the reason for the discharge is due to chemical imbalance (including pH<6 or >9) then the Council must be consulted before the discharge occurs.

6. Storage, Transport, Handling and use of Hazardous or Harmful Materials

- (1) When storing, transporting, handling, or using any hazardous material, all persons shall take all reasonable steps to prevent the accidental entry of any of the materials into the wastewater system. Hazardous material includes:
 - a) raw material, products or wastes containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable, or explosive materials, or
 - b) any material which when mixed with domestic wastewater or trade waste is likely to generate toxic, flammable, explosive, or corrosive materials or any other material likely to be deleterious to the wastewater system or the health and safety of Council staff, its contractors, and the public, or
 - c) any hazardous substance as defined in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

7. Wastewater Discharges and Trade Waste Permits

- (1) Wastewater discharges are classified as one of the following types:
 - a) Permitted: (domestic wastewater)

- b) Registered Trade Waste (see Schedule C: table C1)
- c) Conditional Trade Waste (see Schedule C: table C2 - trade waste permit required)
- d) Prohibited : (no discharge allowed)

8. Connection and Disconnection

- (1) No person other than an authorised agent of the Council shall without Council approval, make any connection to, disconnection from, or otherwise interfere with any part of the wastewater system.
- (2) The design requirements around connecting to or disconnecting from the wastewater system are contained within Council's Engineering Standards.

9. Connections

- (1) Effective from 1 July 2015, every application for a connection to the wastewater system shall be in writing on the prescribed form together with payment of such fees and charges as fixed by the Council.
- (2) Where a new wastewater pipe is required as part of a subdivision and/or development, this shall be subject to approval of the design and construction inspection of the works by the Council and at the developer's cost.
- (3) Where more than one connection to the wastewater system is required, or a requested connection is outside of an urban drainage area, approval shall be at the Council's discretion. The Council reserves the right to decline any application where it is not feasible or economic to make such a connection or connections.
- (4) If an approved connection to the wastewater system is not made within six months of approval, then the approval is deemed to have lapsed and a new application shall be made, including the payment of a further application fee.
- (5) The subsequent connection of a private drain to the Point of Discharge is subject to building consent under the Building Act and does not require approval under this bylaw.
- (6) However, for connections at the Point of Discharge where no connection fee has been paid, the customer shall pay the connection fee.

10. Private Pump Stations

- (1) Private pump stations will be accepted by the Council only where there are no practical alternatives for a gravity reticulation discharge to the wastewater system. A specific design must be approved by the Council.
- (2) The customer or permit holder will need to demonstrate that the pump station complies with the provisions of the New Zealand Building Code when seeking a building consent.
- (3) Where a private pump station services more than one property:
 - a) there shall only be one point of discharge; and
 - b) a 'Common Pump Station Agreement' or easement shall be required between the parties and including provision for maintenance of the rising mains. The agreement or easement shall be registered against the Certificate of Title of each owner; and
 - c) the combined rate of discharge to the wastewater system shall not exceed the rate specified by the Council.

11. Pressure Wastewater Reticulation

- (1) Pressure wastewater reticulation (PWR) systems are recognised as a future alternative solution for environmentally sensitive areas and where new gravity systems are impractical or will potentially overload the existing wastewater system.
- (2) The design and operational framework for PWR may be developed through the Council's Engineering Standards.
- (3) The point of discharge for a PWR system is where the private drain connects to pump station chamber.
- (4) Where pump station damage or failure is caused by the actions of a customer or property owner, the Council may recover from the customer or property owner any repair costs incurred by the Council. This includes damage or failure caused by blockages (see Part B clause 18), turning the power off, or any breach of this bylaw.

12. Disconnections

- (1) The customer shall give seven working days notice on the prescribed form of their requirement for disconnection from the wastewater system and pay such fees and charges as fixed by the Council.
- (2) Upon approval, the disconnection shall be at the wastewater pipeline and may include removal of the previous lateral joint or sealing at the point of discharge.
- (3) If the disconnection involves the demolition or removal of a building and a replacement building is proposed and reconnection to the previous Point of Discharge will take place within a six-month period, approval for this temporary disconnection shall be at the Council's discretion.
- (4) A disconnection shall be deemed complete once all fees and charges as fixed by the Council have been paid, an inspection has taken place, and the work signed off as satisfactory.

13. Point of Discharge

- (1) The point of discharge marks the transition between 'Council' and 'private' responsibility and must be approved by the Council. Typical point of discharge situations are described below and illustrated by the diagrams contained in Schedule B.
 - a) At the property boundary where a private drain (without passing under any other privately owned property) connects directly into a Council wastewater pipe that is located in a public road or other Council owned land (Figures B1 & B3), or
 - b) At the point where a private drain connects to a Council wastewater pipe which is located on privately owned land (Figure B2).
- (2) The Council may require an inspection point ('T' junction) to be installed on or immediately adjacent to the point of discharge as specified in the Engineering Standards.

14. Protection of the Wastewater System

- (1) The Council's Engineering Standards and Policies set out the requirements for any work or construction over or alongside the wastewater system.
- (2) The Council shall keep and maintain as-built location plans of its wastewater reticulation and this information is available for inspection during normal business hours. A charge may apply for copies.
- (3) Any person proposing to undertake any work shall view the as built location plans to establish if the Council's wastewater reticulation is located in the vicinity of the proposed

work. The Council's plans and records however, should be treated as a guide only and due care shall be taken to ensure the reticulation is not damaged. Locating the position and depth of any wastewater reticulation is the responsibility of the owner/developer.

- (4) Any damage that occurs to any part of the Council's wastewater reticulation shall be reported to the Council immediately. The Council may seek to recover the costs of any repair from the person causing the damage.

15. Building over or alongside wastewater reticulation

- (1) Any proposed building or structure within three metres measured horizontally from the outside of any Council wastewater reticulation, requires Council approval to:
 - a) Allow an owner/developer to divert the Council wastewater reticulation to achieve the three metre distance, or
 - b) Build within three metres subject to design conditions which may include the provision of access manholes, investigation of pipe condition, pipe strengthening, ducting, additional support of the buildings foundations, and relocatable construction.
- (2) The owner/developer shall meet the design, construction, and supervision costs of any work and provide detailed drawings.

16. Loading or material over wastewater reticulation

- (1) No material or machinery shall be placed over or near any part of the wastewater system that may compromise its structural or functional integrity without Council approval.
- (2) Should the removal of any covering material or repair of an affected part of the wastewater system be required, costs will be recovered from the person who caused the problem.

17. Working around wastewater reticulation

- (1) The following work requires prior Council approval:
 - a) Within the area that the Council has an existing easement over, or
 - b) Within 2m from the centre line of any part of the wastewater system, or
 - c) Within a distance which comprises structural or functional integrity (e.g. piling) of the wastewater system.
- (2) Any excavation within roadways is also subject to the permit process of the appropriate roading authority.

18. Blockages

- (1) The Council regularly receives calls about blocked wastewater pipes. While tree roots, damage to pipes, or poor connections, may cause blockages, the majority are caused by what is flushed down the system. As a rule, if it is not biodegradable, it should not be flushed down the wastewater pipe. Follow these guidelines to avoid problems:
 - a) Dispose of items such as cotton buds, nappies, condoms, sanitary products and their wrappers in the household rubbish; and
 - b) Use a sink strainer or container to collect and prevent food scraps and other household wastes like fats and oils from going down the drain.
- (2) A customer or property owner whose gully trap is overflowing or has other reasons to suspect a blockage shall first call a plumber to clear and remove any blockage in their private drain. If the plumber finds that the blockage is within the Council wastewater reticulation,

then the plumber shall contact the Council who will arrange to clear and remove the blockage and clean up all affected areas.

- (3) If the blockage has been forced downstream into the Council wastewater reticulation in an act of clearing it from the private drain, or the customer or property owner has caused the blockage by discharging wastewater in breach of this bylaw, the Council may recover any costs of repair from the customer or property owner.
- (4) If the fault is within the wastewater system, the Council may reimburse the customer or property owner for any actual and reasonable costs they have incurred.

19. Trees

- (1) Trees or shrubs should not be planted in a location whereby the roots or branches of those trees or shrubs will interfere with the wastewater system.
- (2) The Council reserves the right to request removal or thinning of trees/shrubs where these have interfered or are likely to interfere with the wastewater system, including access. The cost of removing trees will be met by the property owner unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Council.
- (3) In the event of the roots of any tree on any private property causing or being likely to cause damage, interference to the flow, or blockage to a Council wastewater system and an agreement to correct the problem cannot be reached, Council will follow the formal procedure as set out in section 468 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Note: A planting guideline (using the centre of the tree trunk for reference) from any wastewater system component is:

- 4m for large trees (>10m mature height), shelter belts and plantations (> 4m wide)
- 2m for smaller trees (<10m mature height), shelter belts (< 4m wide), and shrubs

20. Inspection point

- (1) A suitable inspection point is required for all trade waste discharges to allow the Council to inspect/sample the wastewater. Other premises may be required to install an inspection point if there is a history of blockages or other issues.
- (2) Where an inspection point does not exist or is not satisfactory, Council can require an inspection point to be retrofitted or upgraded to meet the Engineering Standards at the customer/owner's cost.

PART C – Trade Waste Discharge

1. Trade Waste

- (1) Every person who does, proposes to, or is likely to:
 - a) discharge trade waste into the wastewater system ; or
 - b) vary the characteristics of a trade waste for which a permit to discharge has previously been granted; or
 - c) vary the conditions of any permit to discharge that has previously been granted; or
 - d) significantly change the method or means of pre-treatment of a trade waste for which a permit has previously been granted;
 - e) shall complete and submit a trade waste registration and permit application form (available from the Council offices or the Council website www.tasman.govt.nz).
- (2) The Council reserves the right to deal with the owner as well as the occupier of, or any person discharging from, trade premises.
- (3) The Council may require a trade waste registration and permit application to be supported by an independent report from a suitably experienced and external auditor to verify any or all information supplied by the applicant, and may also require the provision of a management plan.

2. Processing an Application

- (1) On the receipt of any application, the Council may:
 - a) Require the applicant to submit any additional information which it considers necessary to reach an informed decision;
 - b) Require the applicant to submit a management plan to the satisfaction of the Council;
 - c) Require the applicant to undertake sampling and monitoring as provided for in Part C clauses 16 and 17.

3. Consideration of an Application

- (1) Within 15 working days (or extended as necessary by the Council) of receipt of an application complying with this bylaw, or the information requested under Part C clause 2, whichever is the later, the Council shall, after considering the matters in Part C clause 4, action one of the following in writing:
 - a) Confirm the activity as a registered trade waste discharge; or
 - b) Grant a trade waste permit or a temporary trade waste permit and inform the applicant of the decision and the conditions imposed on the discharge; or
 - c) Decline the application and notify the applicant of the decision giving a statement of the reasons for refusal.

- (2) Examples of premises and processes that are likely to discharge trade waste and which may need to become a registered trade waste activity or require a trade waste permit are listed in Schedule C.

4. Consideration and Approval Criteria for a Trade Waste Discharge

- (1) In considering any application, setting a mass limit for any characteristic, or granting and setting the conditions of a trade waste discharge into the wastewater system, the Council shall give consideration to the quality, volume, and rate of discharge having regard to:
- a) The health and safety of Council staff, its agents and the public;
 - b) The operational requirements of and risk to the wastewater system, and the state of and effect on the receiving environment including:
 - The extent to which the trade waste may react with other trade waste or wastewater to produce an undesirable effect, e.g. settlement of solids, production of odours, accelerated corrosion and deterioration of the wastewater system;
 - The capacity of any wastewater pipe(s) and the capacity of any wastewater treatment works, and other facilities, e.g. maximum rates/volumes, timing, concentration, duration, and present/future flows and velocities;
 - The nature of any wastewater treatment process and the degree to which the trade waste is capable of being treated in the wastewater treatment plant
 - Any statutory requirements including the conditions of any resource consent for a wastewater system and the disposal of residuals or discharges from it;
 - c) The limits and/or maximum values for characteristics of trade waste as specified in Schedule A of this bylaw having regard to:
 - Amenability of the trade waste to any existing or future pre-treatment (e.g. screens, grease or silt traps), cleaner production techniques, and waste minimization practices;
 - The provision and maintenance of acceptable inspection and sampling facilities, flow measurement devices and a subsequent sampling, analysis, and testing methodology/programme;
 - Requirements and limitations related to wastewater sludge disposal and reuse;
 - Control of stormwater on the trade premises;
 - Management plans relating to the trade premises including a risk assessment arising from any accidental discharge and/or the provision of a bond or insurance in favour of Council where failure to comply with a trade waste permit could result in damage to the wastewater system or could result in the Council being in breach of any statutory obligation;
 - d) Mass limits having regard to:
 - Whether or not the levels proposed pose a threat to the planned or actual beneficial reuse of biosolids or wastewater sludge;
 - Whether or not there is any net benefit to be gained by the increase of one characteristic concurrently with the decrease of another to justify any increased application for industrial capacity;
 - The proportion which the mass flow of the characteristic of the discharge will be of the total mass flow of that characteristic in the wastewater system;

- The total mass of the characteristic allowable in the wastewater system, and the proportion (if any) to be reserved for future allocations.

5. Duration of Trade Waste Approvals

- (1) Trade waste registrations and permits shall remain in force until either:
 - a) It is cancelled under Part C clause 8 or 9;
 - b) The quantity and nature of the discharge changes significantly;
 - c) If in the opinion of the Council the nature of the trade waste being discharged changes or is likely to change to such an extent that it becomes a conditional or prohibited waste discharge;
 - d) The Council changes the wastewater management procedures by implementation of any amendment to, or replacement of, its wastewater bylaw;
 - e) The conditions imposed on any resource consent for the wastewater system and the residuals or discharges from it are changed;
 - f) A fixed termination date, or duration if set by the Council;
 - g) The permit holder ceases to operate from the trade premises from which the discharge arises. In the situation where the permit holder or the owner of the premises changes, or there is a change of use, a new application for a trade waste permit shall be made and/or the provisions of Part C clause 7 shall apply.
- (2) In all cases, after appropriate consultation with the Council, the holder of any permit terminated pursuant to Part C clause 8 or 9, shall within 10 working days of the event occurring apply for a new permit in accordance with Part C clause 1. No new discharge shall take place until after this new application has been approved.

6. Technical Review and Variation

- (1) The Council may at any time require a person discharging registered trade waste to apply for a permit in accordance with Part C clause 1.
- (2) The Council may at any time during the term of a trade waste permit, by written notice to the permit holder, review any condition to such an extent as the Council considers necessary following a review of the technical issues considered when setting conditions of a trade waste permit. This is due to new information becoming available or to meet any new resource consent imposed on the discharge from the Council treatment plant, or with any other legal requirements imposed on the Council.
- (3) A permit holder may at any time during the term of a permit, by written application to the Council, seek to vary any condition of such permit, imposed pursuant to Part C clause 4.

7. Transfer or Termination of Rights and Responsibilities

- (1) A permit holder shall not without written approval from Council:
 - a) Transfer to any other person the rights and responsibilities provided for under a trade waste permit issued to the permit holder;
 - b) Allow a point of discharge to serve any other premises, or the private drain to that point to extend by pipe or any other means to serve another premises; or

- c) Allow wastewater from any other person to be discharged at their point of discharge.
- (2) The issue of a replacement trade waste permit on a change of ownership of premises shall not be unreasonably withheld if the characteristics of the trade waste remain unchanged.
- (3) When a permit holder ceases to occupy premises from which trade wastes are discharged into the wastewater system, any trade waste permit issued shall terminate but without relieving the permit holder from any obligations existing at the date of termination.

8. Cancellation of a Trade Waste Permit

- (1) The Council may at any time following 20 working days notice to the permit holder suspend or cancel any permit or right to discharge for one or more of the following reasons unless the permit holder within that 20 days takes action, or commences action to remedy the situation:
 - a) For failure to comply with any condition of the permit;
 - b) For failure to maintain effective control over the discharge;
 - c) For failure to limit in accordance with the requirements of any permit the volume, nature, or composition of trade waste being discharged;
 - d) For any negligent act or omission which, in the opinion of the Council, threatens the safety of, or threatens to cause damage to any part of the wastewater system or threatens the health or safety of any person;
 - e) If any occurrence happens that, in the opinion of the Council, poses a potential serious threat to the environment;
 - f) In the event that the discharge results in a potential or actual breach of a resource consent held by the Council issued under the RMA;
 - g) Failure to provide and when appropriate update a management plan as required for a conditional discharge permit;
 - h) Failure to follow the management plan provisions at the time of an unexpected, unscheduled or accidental occurrence;
 - i) Failure to pay any charges under this bylaw; or
 - j) If any other circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the Council, render it necessary in the public interest to cancel the right to discharge.

9. Summary Cancellation

- (1) Notwithstanding Part C clause 8, Council may on giving to the permit holder written notice, cancel any trade waste permit where:
 - a) The discharge contains any prohibited waste discharge;
 - b) The Council is lawfully directed to withdraw or otherwise to terminate the permit summarily;
 - c) They discharge any trade waste without the appropriate permit;
 - d) If the continuance of the discharge is, in the opinion of the Council, an immediate threat to the environment or public health;
 - e) If in the opinion of the Council the continuance of the discharge puts at risk the ability of the Council to comply with any conditions of a resource consent and/or requires identified additional treatment measures or costs to seek to avoid a breach of any such resource consent, or contractual obligation.

10. Tankered Wastes

- (1) No person shall discharge any tankered wastes into any wastewater system other than in compliance with a trade waste permit and in accordance with the Liquid and Hazardous Wastes Code of Practice and shall:
 - a) Be transported by a Liquid Waste Operator with the necessary trade waste permit to discharge domestic septic tank or industrial wastes;
 - b) If requested, have material safety data sheets (MSDS) supplied to the Council detailing the contents of a waste;
 - c) Be tested to determine their character if the contents of the waste are not known. Specialist advice on pre-treatment or acceptance may be required. The cost of all testing and advice shall be borne by the permit holder;
 - d) Not be picked up and transported to the disposal site until appropriate arrangements and method for disposal have been determined by the Council;
 - e) Only be transported in a tanker which has been thoroughly washed prior to collecting any load for disposal into the wastewater system; and
 - f) Only be disposed after at least 24 hours notice has been given for the disposal of wastes other than those sourced from domestic septic tanks.
 - g) Be recorded by the Liquid Waste Operator using WasteTRACK or a similar internet-based database waste tracking system approved by the Council.
- (2) Any person illegally disposing of, or causing to be disposed, tankered waste either by incorrect disclosure of contents (characteristics and/or amount) or dumping into the wastewater system other than at an approved location in accordance with Part C clause 10 (1) above will be in breach of this bylaw.

11. Grease Traps or Sediment and Oil Traps

- (1) Any premises that discharges fats, oils, grease (FOGs), or sediment shall have an approved grease trap or sediment and oil interceptor and for conditional discharges, a trade waste permit.
- (2) The Council will accept grease traps that meet the NZ Building Code G13 Acceptable Solution 2 type in ground grease trap.
- (3) Any other type of grease trap or sediment and oil interceptor will require the approval of the Council prior to installation. Any grease trap shall have a minimum capacity of 500L.
- (4) All grease traps and sediment and oil interceptors shall be regularly serviced and maintained to achieve operational efficiency of the trap by ensuring:
 - a) The sediment layer, fat, oil, or grease does not exceed 20 % of the depth or volume of the trap;
 - b) That all servicing is conducted by an approved liquid waste operator who complies with Part C clause 10;
 - c) Sediment and oil interceptors for washdown bays are suitably banded with its catchment area minimised and operated in accordance with Council's Engineering Standards. A first flush system shall be installed for ultimate disposal to the Council wastewater system, with subsequent run-off disposal as stormwater.

12. Discharges via Enzyme Based Grease Converters.

- (1) The installation of an enzyme-based grease converter is prohibited.
- (2) Existing enzyme-based grease converters can remain provided all of the following criteria are met at all times:
 - a) A trade waste permit is obtained for any discharge from the converter;
 - b) The converter has previously been explicitly approved by a trade waste permit or building consent;
 - c) The converter is fitted with an automatic enzyme dosing apparatus (whether or not this was required as part of any original permit);
 - d) The trade operator is able to provide satisfactory records of purchase of enzymes of a type and quantity matching the manufacturer's recommendation;
 - e) The operator is able to provide records of regular (at a minimum weekly) checks of the system to ensure that it is operating correctly; and
 - f) The Council is satisfied that there is no risk to the wastewater system by the continued use of the converter.

13. Pre-treatment

- (1) No refuse or garbage grinder or macerator shall be used within any trade premises discharging to the wastewater system except with the express approval of the Council.

14. Flow Metering

- (1) The Council may as a condition of any permit or at any time that it considers necessary, require a permit holder to undertake flow metering of any discharge.
- (2) The permit holder shall be responsible for the cost of supply, installation, reading and maintenance of any flow metering equipment required. All equipment shall be subject to the approval of the Council, but remain the property of the permit holder.
- (3) Records of flow and/or volume shall be available for viewing at any time by the Council, and shall be submitted to the Council at prescribed intervals by the permit holder in a format approved by the Council. For example, high-risk discharges, Council may require real time electronic data.
- (4) The equipment shall be installed according to the manufacturer's installation instructions and located in a position which provides the required degree of accuracy and readily accessible for reading.
- (5) The permit holder shall arrange for in situ calibration of the flow metering equipment and instrumentation by a person and a method approved by the Council upon installation. The meter accuracy should be $\pm 5\%$. Subsequent calibrations may be required at the Council's request. A copy of the independent certification of each calibration verification result is to be submitted to the Council.
- (6) Should any meter be found to have an error greater than $\pm 5\%$ as a repeatable measurement, the Council may make an adjustment to the results shown by such tests and back-date these for a period at the discretion of the Council but not exceeding 12 months. If the meter is under reading, the permit holder may be required to pay additional charges

according to the adjustment. If the meter is over reading, there will be no credit for charges applied.

15. Estimating Discharge

- (1) Where no meter or similar apparatus exists, the Council may agree that a percentage of the water supplied to the premises (or other such basis as seems reasonable) be used for estimating the rate or quantity of discharge for the purposes of charging.
- (2) For any meter that has ceased to register or been removed, the Council may estimate the discharge for the period since the previous reading of such meter. This will be calculated on the average of the previous 12 months charged to the permit holder and charges shall be adjusted accordingly. Where the average of the previous 12 months would be an unreasonable estimate of the discharge because of a large variation due to seasonal or other causes, the Council may consider this for arriving at a reasonable estimate, and the permit holder shall pay according to such estimate.
- (3) Where in the opinion of the Council, a meter has been tampered with, the Council (without prejudice to the other remedies available) may declare the reading void and estimate the discharge on the basis provided for above.

16. Sampling and Monitoring

- (1) In accordance with Part A clause 14 (access and powers of entry) of this bylaw, the Council may undertake inspection, sampling, testing, and/or audit monitoring of any discharge for the purposes of determining whether:
 - a) A discharge complies with the provisions of any permit or this bylaw;
 - b) A discharge is classified as permitted, registered, conditional, or prohibited (refer to Part B clause 7);
 - c) An acceptable discharge complies with the provisions of Schedule A;
 - d) Observing accidental occurrences and clean up; and
 - e) Trade waste permit charges apply to that discharge.

17. Sampling Methodology

- (1) Sampling shall be by way of a single grab sample which shall be split equally into two parts to be dealt with as follows:
 - a) One portion of the sample will be provided to the trade waste discharger for analysis and/or storage;
 - b) The other portion of the sample shall be analysed at a laboratory approved by the Council.
- (2) The sampling procedure will be appropriate to the type of trade waste and the analysis required
- (3) Due consideration will be applied to any changes that could occur in retained trade waste samples and provisions to mitigate against changes will be adopted where practicable.
- (4) The Council may audit the sampling and analysis carried out by a self-monitoring trade waste permit holder
- (5) All samples shall be preserved, handled, transported and delivered to an approved laboratory according to best possible practice and approved standards.

18. Non-compliance

- (1) Where a discharge does not comply with this bylaw or trade waste permit, the permit holder shall be responsible for all reasonable costs incurred by the Council.

PART D – Domestic Wastewater Discharge

1. Domestic Wastewater Discharge

- (1) The maximum instantaneous flow rate discharged from a premises used solely for residential purposes shall not exceed 2.0 L/s.
- (2) For new developments, gully trap surrounds are to be bunded by a permanent impervious barrier not less than 100mm higher than the adjacent surface level so that shallow surface water flows do not enter the wastewater system through the gully trap. The Council reserves the right to exercise its discretion and may specify a higher standard where necessary.
- (3) In order to meet the principles of sustainable management as promoted by the RMA, the Council recommends a customer fit devices such as a dual flush toilet cistern, low flow heads and taps on all new installations. Such devices will not only reduce the discharge to the wastewater system but also save on water use charges.

Schedule A: Acceptable Discharge Characteristics

- (1) The nature and levels of the characteristics of any wastewater discharged to the wastewater system shall comply at all times with the following requirements, except where varied or new conditions are added by Council as part of a trade waste permit.
- (2) The nature and levels of any characteristic may be varied to meet any new resource consent or other legal requirement imposed on the Council.

Flow	Reason
(a) The maximum instantaneous flow rate shall be less than 2.0 L/s	Flows larger than these values need to be controlled by a trade waste permit which will also be dependent on the contaminant concentration/mass limit
(b) The 24-hour flow volume shall be less than 5m ³	

Temperature	Reason
Temperature shall not exceed 40°C	Higher temperatures can cause damage to the wastewater system, create anaerobic conditions, promote the release of gases, and affect health and safety

Solids	Reasons
a) Non-faecal gross solids shall have a maximum dimension of 15mm	Gross solids can cause blockages. Some pre-discharge screening may be required High suspended solids can cause blockages and overload the wastewater treatment process High total dissolved solids reduce effluent disposal options and may contribute to soil salinity Note: Using a macerator type device to process fibrous material is prohibited
b) The suspended solids content of any wastewater shall not exceed 600g/m ³	
c) The settleable solids content of any wastewater shall not exceed 50mL/L	
d) The total dissolved solids in any wastewater shall not exceed 300g/m ³	
e) Fibrous, woven, or sheet film or any other materials which may adversely interfere with the free flow of wastewater in the wastewater system shall not be present	

Fat, Oil, and Grease	Reasons
a) There shall be no free or floating layer	Fats, oils, and greases can cause blockages, may adversely affect the treatment process, and may impair the aesthetics of the receiving environment
b) A trade waste with emulsified oil, fat or grease shall not exceed 100g/m ³	

Solvents and other Organic Liquids	Reason
There shall be no free layer (whether floating or settled) of solvents or organic liquids	Some organic liquids are denser than water and will settle in wastewater reticulations and traps

Emulsions of Paint, Latex, Adhesive, Rubber, Plastic, or Similar Material	Reasons
(a) Where such emulsions are not treatable these may be discharged into the wastewater system subject to the total suspended solids not exceeding 1000g/m ³	'Treatable' in relation to emulsion wastewater, means the Total Organic Carbon content of the waste decreases by 90% or more when the wastewater is subjected to a simulated wastewater treatment process that matches the wastewater treatment process
(b) Council may require pre-treatment of such emulsions if the emulsions if the emulsion wastewater is likely to unreasonably interfere with the operation of the Council's wastewater treatment plant e.g. reduces % UVT (ultra violet transmission)	Emulsions vary considerably in their properties and local treatment works may need additional restrictions depending on the experience of the specific treatment plant and the quantity of the emulsion to be treated
(c) Such emulsions, of both treatable and non-treatable types, shall be discharged to the wastewater system only at a concentration and pH range that prevents coagulation and blockage at the mixing zone in the wastewater system	Emulsion may colour the wastewater treatment plant influent such that % UVT is unacceptably reduced. Emulsions will coagulate when unstable and can sometimes cause wastewater reticulation blockage. Emulsions are when dilute or in the correct pH range

Radioactivity	Reason
Radioactivity levels shall not exceed to National Radiation Laboratory Guidelines	Refer to the National Radiation Laboratory Guidelines

Colour	Reason
No waste shall have colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge to be coloured to the extent that it impairs wastewater treatment processes or compromises any resource consent to discharge treated effluent	Colour may cause aesthetic impairment of receiving waters, and adverse effects on lagoon treatment processes and ultra-violet disinfection.

Chemical Characteristics	Reason
The pH shall be between 6.0 and 9.0 at all times	Extremes in pH can adversely affect biological treatment processes, the safety of operation and maintenance staff, cause corrosion of wastewater reticulation components, and increase the potential for the release of toxic gases such as H ₂ S and HCN

Organic Strength	Reason
The 5 – day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) shall not exceed 450g/m ³	High BOD loading affects wastewater treatment performance and plant capacity

Maximum Concentrations

- (3) The maximum concentrations permissible in respect of the chemical characteristics of an acceptable discharge are set out in the following tables:
- Table A.1 – General chemical characteristics
 - Table A.2 –Metals
 - Table A.3 – Organic compounds and pesticides

Table A1: General Chemical Characteristics

Important note: All chemical characteristics may adversely affect the safety of operators and the environment

Mass limits may be imposed, refer to Part C clause 4 (1) d)

Characteristic Maximum Concentration g/m ³	(ppm)	Reasons for Limits
MBAS (Methylene blue active substances)	500	MBAS is a measure of anionic surfactants. High MBAS can adversely affect the efficiency of wastewater treatment plants and thereby impair the aesthetics of receiving waters
Ammonia (measured as Nitrogen (N))		High ammonia may significantly contribute to the nutrient load in the receiving environment
- free ammonia	50	
- ammonium salts	200	
Kjeldahl nitrogen	150	High Kjeldahl nitrogen may significantly contribute to the nutrient load of the receiving environment
Total phosphorus (as P)	50	High phosphorus may significantly contribute to the nutrient load of the receiving environment
Sulphate (measured as SO ₄)	200	Sulphate may adversely affect wastewater structures and increase the potential for the generation of sulphides in the wastewater if the wastewater is prone to becoming anaerobic
Sulphite (measured as SO ₂)	15	Sulphite is a strong reducing agent and removes dissolved oxygen which increases the potential for anaerobic conditions
Sulphide - as H ₂ S on acidification	1	Sulphites in wastewater may cause corrosion of wastewater structures, particularly the top non wetting part of a wastewater system, and generate odours which could cause public nuisance
Chlorine (measured as Cl ₂)		Chlorine can cause corrosion of wastewater structures
- free chlorine	3	
- hypochlorite	30	
Dissolved aluminium	100	Aluminium compounds, particularly in the presence of calcium salts, have the potential to precipitate on a scale which may cause a blockage in the wastewater system
Dissolved iron	100	Iron salts may precipitate and cause a blockage in the wastewater system. High concentrations of ferric iron may also cause colour problems in the receiving environment
Boron (as B)	25	Boron is not removed by conventional treatment. High concentrations in effluent may restrict end use applications

Bromine (as Br ₂)	5	
Fluoride (as F)	5	Fluoride is not removed by conventional Council treatment, however dedicated pre-treatment can economically reduce concentrations
Cyanide – weak acid dissociable (as CN)	5	

Table A2: Metals

Mass limits may be imposed, refer to Part C clause 4 (1) d)

Metal Maximum Concentration g/m³ (ppm)	
Antimony	5
Arsenic	1
Barium	10
Beryllium	0.005
Cadmium	0.5
Chromium	5
Cobalt	5
Copper	5
Lead	5
Manganese	10
Mercury	0.05
Molybdenum	5
Nickel	5
Selenium	5
Silver	1
Thallium	5
Tin	10
Zinc	5

Note:

- Metals have the potential to impair the treatment process, impact on the receiving environment, and limit the reuse of wastewater sludge and effluent.
- Metals will be tested as total, not dissolved. If wastewater sludge is used as a biosolid, then metal concentration/mass are to be managed such that the Biosolids Guidelines are met.

Table A3: Organic Compounds and Pesticides

Important note: All chemical characteristics may adversely affect the safety of operators and the environment

Mass limits may be imposed, refer to Part C clause 4 (1) d)

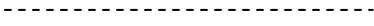
Compound Maximum Concentration g/m ³ (ppm)		Reasons for the Limits
Formaldehyde (as HCHO)	50	
Phenolic compounds (as phenols) excluding chlorinated phenols	50	Phenols may adversely affect biological treatment processes. They may not be completely removed by conventional treatment and therefore impact on the receiving environment
Chlorinated phenols	0.02	
Petroleum hydrocarbons	30	
Halogenated aliphatic compounds	1	Because of their stability and chemical properties, these compounds may adversely affect the treatment processes and impair the quality of the receiving environment
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	5	These compounds (also known a benzene series) are relatively insoluble in water
Polycyclic (or polynuclear) aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	0.05	Many of these substances have been demonstrated to have an adverse effect on the health of animals. Some are also persistent and are not degraded by conventional treatment processes
Halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (HAHs) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	0.002 each	Because of their stability, persistence, and ability to bioaccumulate in animal tissue, these compounds have been severely restricted by health and environmental regulators
Pesticides (general). (Includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides but excludes organophosphate, organochlorine and any pesticides not registered for use in New Zealand)	0.2 in total	Pesticides may adversely affect the treatment processes and impair the quality of the receiving environment
Organophosphate pesticides	0.1	

Schedule B: Point of Discharge diagrams

Legend



Council Wastewater Pipe



Private Drain

● Point of Discharge

Figure B1 Standard Property

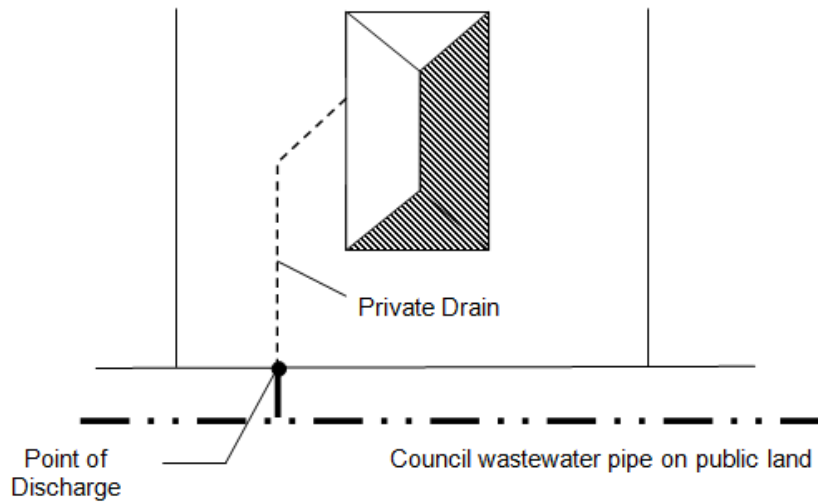


Figure B2 Council Wastewater Pipe through Private Land

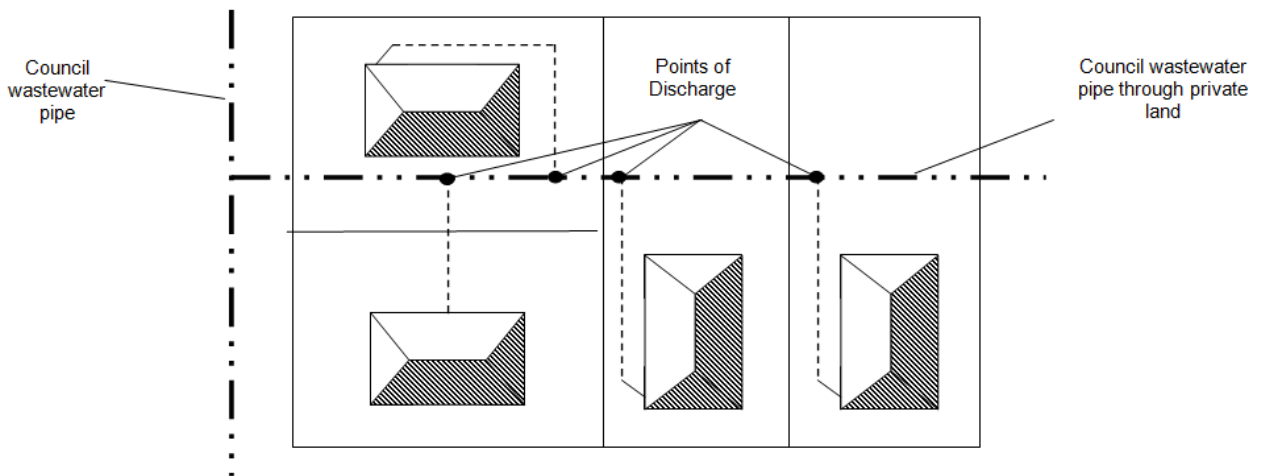
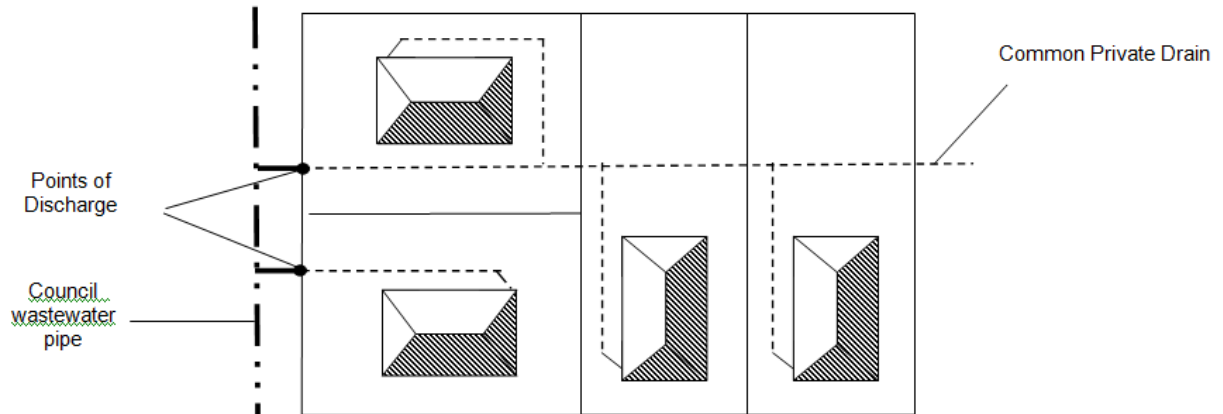


Figure B3 **Owners Private Drain**



Schedule C: Trade Waste Discharge Activities

- (1) Examples of premises and processes that are likely to discharge trade waste are listed in Table C1 (registered discharge activities) and Table C2 (conditional discharge activities) below, however this is not an exhaustive list and the intention is to provide guidance. Some registered discharge activities may under certain circumstances, become a conditional discharge activity.
- (2) Registered discharge activities must meet the acceptable discharge characteristics (Schedule A) and any relevant minimum pre discharge or onsite requirements; for example:
 - a) Approved grease trap and/or approved water, oil, paint interceptor/separator trap.
 - b) Catch basket/screen to prevent and remove solids.
 - c) No herbicides/pesticides discharged.
 - d) Special equipment such as solvent recovery unit, an amalgam trap, or a plaster trap.
 - e) Equipment maintenance requirements, discharge limits, and temperature control.

Table C1 Potential Registered Trade Waste Discharge Activities

Source of Discharge
Animal Services- veterinarians, pet shops, dog groomer, boarding kennels & catteries, aquariums
Butchers and fishmongers (retail)
Carpet cleaners
Dental surgery/technician
Florist
Fruit and vegetable greengrocers (retail)
Funeral services without embalming facilities
Hairdresser/barber/beautician
Health services - doctors and medical centres (without surgical facilities), chemists/pharmacists, optical processes
Kitchen - restaurants, hotels, bakeries, café's, takeaway outlets, residential care (commercial), schools, churches, halls, marae, day care (community)
Laundry/dry cleaner
Schools, polytechnics, universities (with laboratories/catering facilities)
Workshops – engineering, mechanical, automotive, including service stations, vehicle wash facilities, and paint and panel
X-ray (<10 standard x-ray films a day, e.g small professional customers, chiropractors, veterinary clinics, dentists, GP's)
Sanitary bin washing

Table C2 Potential Conditional Trade Waste Discharge Permit Activities

Source of Discharge
Alcoholic beverage production (e.g. breweries, wineries)
Concrete batching plants
Dairy products processing
Clothing/footwear manufacture
Hazardous materials (manufacture of, storage, transport, use)
Health services including hospitals and day care surgical facilities (e.g. doctors surgeries/medical centres), medical laboratories, and vaccine manufacturers
Heavy vehicle/truck wash/equipment and container recycling/washing facilities
Landfills (leachate discharge)
Manufacturers of chemicals (including those with petroleum, coal, rubber, and plastic products laboratories)
Manufacturing of clay, glass, plaster, masonry, asbestos, and mineral products
Manufacturing, fabrication or surface coating of metal products, machinery, or equipment including electroplaters, foundries, galvanisers, and metal finishers
Manufacturing or warehousing of fertiliser or soil amendment products
Manufacturing, warehousing or recycling of food or food products including meat, fish, and shellfish processing, juice, fruit and vegetable processors
Manufacturing, warehousing or recycling of paper or paper products
Mortuaries, funeral parlours with embalming facilities
Printers, including screen printers and film/photo processors
Scientific and other laboratories
Stock sale yards
Tankered wastes
Tanneries and leather finishing (including Fellmongers)
Timber treatment plants
Textile fibre and textile processing
Waste management processors and waste treatment facilities
Wool Scourers

Schedule D: Prohibited Waste Characteristics

- (1) A discharge has potentially prohibited characteristics if it has any solid, liquid, or gaseous matters, or any combination, or mixture of such matters which has thresholds higher than those set out in Schedule A and which by themselves or in combination with any other matters will immediately or in the course of time:
 - a) Interfere with the free flow of wastewater in the wastewater system; or damage any part of the wastewater system
 - b) In any way, directly or indirectly, cause the quality of the effluent or biosolids and other solids from any wastewater treatment plant to breach the conditions of a resource consent issued under the RMA, or water right, permit or other governing legislation; or
 - c) Prejudice the occupational health and safety of any person or people; or
 - d) After treatment, be toxic to fish, animal or plant life in the receiving waters; or
 - e) Cause malodorous gases or substances that cause the discharge of any wastewater treatment plant to receiving waters to be coloured.
- (2) A discharge has a prohibited characteristic if it has any amount of:
 - a) Harmful solids, including dry solid wastes and materials which combine with water to form a cemented mass; or
 - b) Dry solids, solids longer than 30mm, heavy solids which settle faster than 50mm/minute, fibrous material, sheet films, any anything which may react to form a solid mass.
 - c) Liquid, solid or gas which could be flammable or explosive in wastes, including oil, fuel, solvents (except as allowed for in schedule 1), calcium carbide and any material which is capable of giving rise to fire or explosion hazards either spontaneously or in combination with sewage; or
 - d) Asbestos,
 - e) The following organo-metal compounds:
 - Tin (as tributyl and other organotin compounds)
 - Chromium (as organic compounds)
 - f) Genetic wastes, being all wastes that contain or are likely to contain genetically altered material from premises where the genetic alteration of any material is conducted; or
 - g) Any health care wastes covered by NZS 4304 or any pathological or histological wastes; or
 - h) Radioactivity levels in excess of national radiation laboratory guidelines.
 - i) Any pharmaceutical liquid waste containing cytotoxic ingredients. Cytotoxic waste means waste that is contaminated by a cytotoxic drug.