

## 2.40 Liquid Trade Waste

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POLICY TITLE: LIQUID TRADE WASTE

FILE REF: SC328

EXPIRY DATE: DECEMBER 2026

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### OBJECTIVES

To ensure that suitable and practical measures are implemented to ensure that liquid trade waste entering the sewerage drainage system is regulated appropriately.

### POLICY STATEMENT

#### PURPOSE

The policy governs the approval and administrative processes, including the levying of appropriate fees and charges, for liquid trade wastes discharged into Council's sewerage system.

It has been developed to ensure the proper control of liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system and hence protection of public health, worker safety, the environment and Council's sewerage system. The policy also promotes waste minimisation and water conservation.

#### SCOPE

This policy and associated procedures cover all aspects of approving and administering trade waste discharges into Council's sewerage system and includes the levying of appropriate fees and charges.

The associated procedure itself follows a general format required by the NSW Department of Water and Energy (DWE) and consists of the following sections:

- Introduction
- Exemptions
- Criteria for approval to discharge
- Matters relating to trade waste approvals
- Application form and current fee structure
- Glossary of terms

#### CONTENT

The associated procedure itself covers the following:

- Outlines what commercial businesses are exempt from the requirement to apply for approval for liquid trade waste discharge to the sewerage system;
- Provides guideline limits for various parameters;
- Outlines the process for applications to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system;
- Details items that may form part of an approval;
- Clarifies the types of concurrence classifications used;
- Clarifies the types of charging categories;
- Details the various charges and how they are determined for each charging category and who is responsible for their payment;
- Elaborates on non-compliance charges and penalties;
- Elaborates on testing requirements;
- Discusses approval agreements to discharge liquid trade waste;
- Clarifies the requirements for installation and connection of trade waste facilities;
- Outlines the requirements for the prevention of wasting water;
- Discusses effluent improvement and due diligent programs and contingency plans;
- Provides details of an application form and current fee structure; and
- Provides a glossary of terms of the various terminology used in the document.

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This policy will be reviewed when required to cater for legislative changes and changes to the DWE "Trade Waste Guidelines".

### PURPOSE

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It has been developed to ensure the proper control of liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system and hence protection of public health, worker safety, the environment and Council's sewerage system. The policy also promotes waste minimisation and water conservation.

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The procedure itself follows a general format required by the NSW Department of Water and Energy (DWE) and consists of the following sections:

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### INTRODUCTION

A major objective of any Trade Waste Policy is to ensure that present and future treatment and transporting capacity is better matched to domestic and industrial sewage flows so that Council's sewerage system, worker's health and safety and the environment is protected from any discharges of waste that may cause detrimental effect.

Sewerage systems are primarily designed for sewage volumes and strengths typical of normal household discharges. Hence the cost of transportation and treatment can be apportioned relatively simply for domestic properties.

However, due to the variability in volume and composition of industrial and some commercial wastes, difficulty can be experienced in assessing their relative load on the sewerage system.

This difficulty can be overcome by quantifying the usage of the sewerage system for domestic, commercial and industrial dischargers and assessing the characteristics of their discharges. Charges can then be weighted and levied accordingly. The Trade Waste Policy and its associated procedure has been devised to formalise and legalise their application within Lockhart Shire Council area.

Trade Waste for the purpose of this policy is defined as all liquid waste other than sewage of a domestic nature.

This policy prohibits the discharge of wastes that are:

- unacceptable to the NSW Department Water and Energy (DWE) and/or the NSW Department Environment and Climate Change (DECC), e.g. PCB's or dioxins; and
- untreatable at the Wastewater Treatment Works because of their nature and/or quantity, or are likely to cause odour or operational problems.

Council's responsibility and authority to regulate trade wastes derives from New South Wales State Government Legislation namely, the *Local Government Act 1993*. Council's approval for industries to discharge trade waste to the sewer is required. The procedure for approval is governed by the *Local Government Act 1993* and its *Regulations*.

The Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 effectively states that concurrence to Council's approval must be obtained from the DWE for discharges depending upon whether concurrence for local approvals has or has not been gained. In accordance with the *Local*

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Government Act 1993 waste must not be discharged to sewer unless Council has approved the discharge, either by way of its automatic assumed concurrence or by way of concurrence obtained from the DWE.

Generally industrial and trade waste discharges to the sewer, with substances within the acceptance limits specified in this policy will be accepted to sewer. Each waste stream will be examined to ensure:

- that the system has the capacity to accept it;
- that it does not create any hazards in the system; and
- that necessary procedures are in place at the source to ensure the discharge will be consistent with its relevant trade waste application and its approval conditions.

The Trade Waste charges levied reflect the cost to Council of transporting and treating the waste and are designed to encourage users to comply with set standards and to install and maintain suitable pre-treatment facilities necessary to meet these standards.

### EXEMPTIONS

Local policy exemptions apply from the requirement to obtain Council's approval for the disposal of trade waste into the Council's sewer.

TABLE 1 – EXEMPTIONS

This table lists commercial business activities that the Director-General, DWE 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.

ACTIVITY	REQUIREMENTS
Beautician	Nil (see Note 5).
Bed and Breakfast (not more than 10 persons including proprietor)	Sink strainers in food preparation areas. Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).
Community Hall (minimal hot food)	Sink strainers in food preparation areas. Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).
Day Care Centre (no hot food prepared)	Sink strainers in food preparation areas. Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).
Delicatessen (no hot food prepared)	Sink strainers in food preparation areas. Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).
Dental Technician (no X-ray)	Plaster arrestor required.
Doctor's Surgery (plaster casts, no X-ray)	Plaster arrestor required.
Dog/cat groomer/salon	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3). 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.
Hairdresser	Floor waste basket (if installed) and sink strainer (see Note 5).
Jewellery shop <i>miniplater</i> <i>ultrasonic washing</i> <i>precious stone cutting</i>	Miniplater vessel to contain no more than 1.5 litres of precious metal solution. Nil If: < 1000 litres per day plaster arrestor required then > 1000 litres per day 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 units <i>carpet cleaning</i> <i>garbage bin washing</i>	20-micron filtration system fitted to a mobile unit. Floor waste basket required. Discharge is via grease arrestor (if available).
Motel (no hot food prepared and no laundry facility)	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3). Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).

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ACTIVITY	REQUIREMENTS
Nutshop	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).
Sandwich Shop, Salad Bar, Coffee Shop (no hot food prepared)	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3). Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).
Venetian blind cleaning	Nil (see Note 2).

### 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.
- This activity is monitored/charged by Council’s Environmental Health Section.

### CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL TO DISCHARGE

#### Guideline Limits

TABLE 2 - GUIDELINE LIMITS

PARAMETER	LIMIT
General	
pH Range	7 to 9 pH units
Temperature	38°C
Suspended Solids (SS)/Non-Filterable Residue (NFR)	600 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand at 5 days (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	600 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Normally not to exceed 3 x BOD <sub>5</sub> .
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2000 mg/L
Oil and Grease (O&G)	100 mg/L
Detergents (as MBAS)	50 mg/L
Odour	Not detectable in 1% solution or causing an odour problem in Council’s Sewerage System.
Colour	Not to be discernible in treatment works discharge.
Radioactive Substances	Comply with the ‘Radiation Control Act’.
Metals	
Aluminium	100 mg/L
Arsenic	1 mg/L
Barium	2 mg/L
Cadmium	1 mg/L
Chromium (Total)	3 mg/L
Cobalt	5 mg/L
Copper	5 mg/L
Iron	50 mg/L

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PARAMETER	LIMIT
Lead	2 mg/L
Manganese	10 mg/L
Mercury	0.02 mg/L
Molybdenum	10 mg/L
Nickel	5 mg/L
Selenium	5 mg/L
Silver	2 mg/L
Tin	5 mg/L
Zinc	5 mg/L
Organic Compounds	
Formaldehyde (as HCHO)	50 mg/L
Petroleum hydrocarbons (non-flammable)	30 mg/L
Phenolic Compounds (except pentachlorophenol)	10 mg/L
Benzene	0.1 mg/L
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (non-flammable)	30 mg/L
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	5 mg/L
Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)	1 mg/L
Pesticides (general)	0.1
Organophosphates	Nil
Organochlorines	Nil
Herbicides	Nil
Inorganic Compounds and other limited Substances	
Ammonia (as N)	50 mg/L
Boron	25 mg/L
Bromine	5 mg/L
Chlorine	10 mg/L
Cyanide	1 mg/L
Fluoride	20 mg/L
Nitrogen (kjeldahl)	50 mg/L
Total Phosphorus (as P)	10 mg/L
Sulphate (as SO <sub>4</sub> )	100 mg/L
Sulphide (as S)	1 mg/L
Sulphite (as SO <sub>3</sub> )	15 mg/L

Acceptance of chemical toilet waste that contains formaldehyde will be assessed on the available dilution in the sewerage system.

Substances Excluded from Sewers

TABLE 3 - SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED FROM BEING DISCHARGED INTO THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Organochlorine weedicides, fungicides, pesticides, herbicides and substances of a similar nature and/or wastes arising from the preparation of these substances;
Organophosphorus pesticides and/or waste arising from the preparation of these substances;
Any substances liable to produce noxious or poisonous vapours in the sewerage system;
Organic solvents and mineral oil;
Any flammable or explosive substance;
Discharges from 'Bulk Fuel Depots';
Chromate from cooling towers;

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Natural or synthetic resins, plastic monomers, synthetic adhesives, rubber and plastic emulsions;
Rain, surface, seepage or subsoil water, unless specifically permitted;
Solid matter;
Any substance assessed as not suitable to be discharged into the sewerage system;
Waste liquids that contain pollutants at concentrations which inhibit the sewage treatment process – refer <i>Guidelines for Sewerage Systems: Acceptance of Trade Waste (Industrial Waste)</i> (ARMCANZ/ANZECC, 1994); and
Any other substances listed in a relevant regulation.

### Use of Additives in Pre-treatment Systems

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

### MATTERS RELATING TO TRADE WASTE APPROVALS

#### 1 Applications to Discharge Trade Waste

Applications to discharge trade waste into the sewerage system shall be made on the Trade Waste Application form, available from Council, accompanied by all supporting plans and other information as required by Council or the DWE.

The limits of acceptance of trade wastes into sewer are as set down in this policy, which is adopted from DWE guidelines. These limits are as detailed in Section 5 of this document and are subject to periodical review.

The application approval process is dependent upon the type of trade waste discharges and these are grouped into one of three “concurrency classifications”.

The initial application may require additional information during the assessment phase for Council to make proper assessment and determination.

#### 2 Type of Concurrency Classification

This Council policy/procedure has adopted the DWE “Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines 2005” methodology of grouping trade waste discharges into three classifications for the application/approval process for liquid trade waste installations.

This is the “concurrency” classification, which is distinct from the three charging categories, which are detailed in Fees and Charges for Trade Waste, (Section 6.4).

##### 2.1 Concurrency Classification A

This classification is where the Council has been given delegated authority from DWE to approve any applications that fall in this classification. This type of approval does not require Council to forward the application to DWE prior to approval being given to the applicant. Refer to Table 4 for types of business with automatic assumed concurrency.

Concurrency Classification A includes minor liquid trade waste discharges where:

- the discharge is of a low risk because it is of low volume and/or low strength;
- no pre-treatment is required, or there are prescribed standard non-complex pre-treatment devices available to treat the waste to a satisfactory level;
- only one or two pre-treatment devices are necessary to treat any single waste stream;
- the liquid trade waste poses a low risk to the sewerage system, the environment and public or worker health and safety;
- the information to be sought from an applicant is relatively standard;
- standard conditions may be used for the approval; and
- the volume is less than 5 kilolitres per day or 1,000 kilolitres per year, except in the case of commercial retail food preparation activities, where up to 16 kilolitres per day is allowed.

TABLE 4 – LIQUID TRADE WASTE DISCHARGES WITH AUTOMATIC ASSUMED CONCURRENCE

COMMERCIAL RETAIL FOOD PREPARATION ACTIVITIES	OTHER COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES
Bakery (retail)	Boiler blowdown
Bistro	Car detailing
Boarding House/Hostel Kitchen	Cooling tower

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COMMERCIAL RETAIL FOOD PREPARATION ACTIVITIES	OTHER COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES
Butcher Shop (retail)	Craft activities (making of clay pottery, ceramics, cutting and polishing of gemstones or making of jewellery at clubs, cottage industries)
Café/Coffee Lounge	Dental Surgery/Dental Specialist
Cafeteria	Laboratory (pathology/analytical)
Chicken/Poultry Shop (only fresh chickens/game sold)	Laundry or Laundromat (coin operated)
Chicken/Poultry Shop (retail BBQ/Charcoal Chicken)	Lawnmower Repairs
Club (kitchen wastes)	Mechanical Repairs/Workshop
Commercial Kitchen/Caterer	School (Primary and Secondary)
Doughnut Shop	Service Station Workshop
Fast Food outlet (McDonalds, KFC, Burger King, Pizza Hut, Red Rooster, etc.)	Swimming Pool/Spa/Hydrotherapy
Fish Shop (retail – fresh and/or cooked)	Vehicle washing (by hand/wand, automatic car wash, external truck wash or underbody/engine degrease only)
Food Caravan	Veterinary/Animal Kennels with X-ray
Function Centre, Nightclub	Waterless Mini-Lab
Hotel	
Ice Cream Parlour, Juice Bar	
Nursing home kitchen	
Patisserie, Pie shop	
Restaurant	
School Canteen	
Supermarket (with butcher/delicatessen/ seafood/or charcoal chickens)	
Take-Away food outlet	

However, the volume of liquid trade waste must be less than five kilolitres per day or 1,000 kilolitres per annum except in the case of commercial retail food preparation activities, where up to 16 kilolitres per day is included in this category. If the waste discharged into the sewer exceeds these volumes, the application must be treated as Concurrence Classification B (Chapter 5 of *Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines*). Discharges over 20 kilolitres per day must be treated as Concurrence Classification C.

Where more than four Concurrence Classification A discharges are being generated from one premise or complex (such as a shopping arcade), the discharges are to be considered as Concurrence Classification B.

### 2.2 Concurrence Classification B

A Concurrence Classification B comprises those liquid trade waste discharges that do not fall into the Concurrence Classification A range and are not of a high risk (industrial nature) and discharge less than 20 kilolitres per day.

### 2.3 Concurrence Classification S

Concurrence Classification S is the acceptance of septic tank, pan waste and ship to shore pump out.

### 2.4 Concurrence Classification C

Concurrence Classification C comprises those liquid trade waste discharges that do not fall within either Concurrence Classification A or B. Typically this classification would include discharges from industrial activities including manufacturing processes and large businesses with a discharge volume exceeding 20 kilolitres per day.

For classifications B, S and C, the application must be forwarded to the DWE for consideration who may or may not grant concurrence to Council's approval to the application. In the case where the application is approved, the DWE will impose their conditions that form part of Council's conditions on the approval or discharge agreement.

Any applications that are refused in any Category will be notified in writing.

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### 2.5 Additional Items for Inclusion in an Approval

In addition to those conditions on the discharge required by the DWE, Council may include other conditions in accordance with the Local Government (General) Regulations 2005, as applicable to each discharge and site. These may include but are not limited to:

- a maximum daily volume of trade waste allowed to be discharged from the premises into the Council's sewerage system;
- a maximum rate of discharge of trade waste allowed to be discharged from the premises;
- the size and capacity of the drain to be used for conveying the trade waste;
- periods during the day or week when the trade waste can be discharged to the system;
- the method of measurement of the volume discharged, either by meter or some other means as approved by Council;
- any specified modifications to any works on the premises for the pre-treatment of trade waste, or to the method of treating trade waste discharged from the premises;
- conditions of Termination of the approval;
- for a trade waste pit, the frequency of pump outs;
- for pump outs, Council may specify the contractor or contractors who are approved by Council to perform this task or those allowed to deliver to a licensed receivable point; and
- additional sampling requirements, methods of recording and reporting these test results to Council. Also requirements for reimbursement of costs incurred by Council in obtaining the test results, particularly if testing is required by the DWE.

### 3 Charging Categories

For charging purposes there are three types of discharge categories, which are distinct from the Concurrence Classifications used to assess a trade waste application as discussed in Section 2.

The discharge categories are used in determining the appropriate trade waste fees and charges.

#### 3.1 Category 1 Discharge

Category 1 liquid trade waste discharges are those conducting an activity deemed by Council as requiring nil or only minimal pre-treatment equipment and whose effluent is well defined and of a relatively benign nature.

A comprehensive list of typical discharges is detailed in Section 3.4 of Appendix D of the Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines 2005.

#### 3.2 Category 2 Discharge

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

A comprehensive list of typical discharges is detailed in Section 3.4 of Appendix D of the Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines 2005.

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

#### 3.3 Category 3 Discharge

Category 3 liquid trade waste discharges are those conducting an activity which is of an industrial nature and/or which results in the discharge of large volumes (over 20 kilolitres per day) of liquid trade waste to the sewerage system. (Note: This category may include dischargers who discharge less than 20 kilolitres per day; however, their discharge is of an industrial nature).

A comprehensive list of typical discharges is detailed in Section 3.4 of Appendix D of the Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines 2005.

### 4 Fees and Charges for Trade Waste

Council levies a number of fees and charges for liquid trade waste dischargers and these are levied three times yearly.

The fees and charges are reviewed annually and are advertised for public comment as part of the Council's "draft" Management Plan.

The fees and charges are levied to:

- recover the cost of administration and technical services provided by Council in assessing applications for approval to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system;
- recover the cost of administration and the scheduled inspection of each of the trade waste facilities to ensure on-going compliance with the conditions of each trade waste approval/agreement; and
- recover the additional costs placed on the sewerage system for transporting and treating liquid trade waste.

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Many of the fees and charges are based on either the number of waste streams, characteristics and the volume of liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system and the level of risk. (The volume of liquid trade waste is determined by multiplying the water consumption through the water meter(s) servicing the property by a Trade Waste Discharge Factor (TWDF)).

The TWDF is dependent upon the type of activity generating the trade waste and is agreed to at the time of establishing the trade waste facility.

Requests for any water volume allowance due to operational processes, etc. will be considered by Council, but must be accompanied by supporting figures, documentation, etc.

Note 1:

As part of installing trade waste pre-treatment equipment, the owner is required to take out the necessary plumbing permits and arrange for inspections as required by Council's Planning and Economic Development Group. The fees and charges associated with the installation aspect do not form any part of the trade waste fees and charges. Refer also to Section 11.

Note 2:

The associated fees and charges for any cleaning/pumping out of the trade waste equipment, as part of approval/agreement process, is the responsibility of the owner.

Council's liquid trade waste fees and charges include:

4.1 For Category 1 Discharge:

- an application fee (once-off) (See Note 1 in Section 5);
- an annual trade waste administration fee (depends on the number of waste streams and includes one inspection);
- re-inspection fee (dependent on number of waste streams);
- noncompliance penalties where appropriate (See Section 5);
- dischargers listed in Table 1 are not required to pay the application fee; and
- Category 1 dischargers not having installed and maintained appropriate pre-treatment facilities will be required to pay that rate (R1) as noted in Council's Fees and Charges.

4.2 For Category 2 Discharge:

- an application fee (once-off) (See Note 1 in Section 5);
- an annual trade waste administration fee (depends on the number of waste streams and includes one inspection);
- a trade waste usage charge (i.e. a volume charge per kilolitre of waste);

The usage charge shall be =  $Q \times TWDF \times U$  where:

Q	=	Metered water consumption (kL)
TWDF	=	Trade Waste Discharge Factor
U	=	Council's trade waste usage charge as stated in the annual fees and charges (\$/kL)

- re-inspection fee (dependent on number of waste streams);
- noncompliance penalties where appropriate (See Section 5); and
- Category 2 dischargers not having installed and maintained appropriate pre-treatment facilities will be required to pay that rate (R2) as noted in Council's Fees and Charges.

4.3 For Category 3 Discharge:

- an application fee (once-off) (See Note 1 in Section 5);
- an annual trade waste administration fee (depends on the number of waste streams and includes one inspection);
- an excess mass charge;
- re-inspection fee (dependent on number of waste streams);
- non-compliance charges and penalties where appropriate (See Section 5).

Excess mass charges are only applicable to dischargers of this Category. For those substances listed in Table 5, Category 3 dischargers will only pay the excess amount over the deemed domestic strength rate at the relevant \$/kg. For all other substances, excess mass charges will be applicable to the total load present as those substances are deemed not to be present in domestic sewage.

The deemed standard strength rates for each of the constituents used in determining excess mass charges are:

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TABLE 5 - DEEMED CONCENTRATION OF SUBSTANCES IN DOMESTIC SEWAGE	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	300 mg/L
Suspended Solids (SS)	290 mg/L
Oil and Grease (O&G)	50 mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	43 mg/L
Total Phosphorus (P)	8.3 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1000 mg/L
Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	50 mg/L

Note Substances not listed in Table 5 are deemed not to be present in domestic sewage.

Therefore, to pay excess mass charges, the strength of the various constituents in the liquid trade waste must be above the relevant deemed domestic strength rate noted above, and only that amount above the strength rate is paid, refer example below.

The following equation (1) applies to all substances including BOD<sub>5</sub> concentration up to 600 mg/L (e.g. Suspended Solids, Oil and Grease, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, total phosphorus, metals etc.):

Excess Mass Charge (\$) = (S-D) x Q x TWDF x U/1000 (1) where:

TWDF	=	Trade Waste Discharge Factor
Q	=	Metered water consumption (kL)
U	=	Council's charging rate for the particular substance as stated in the annual fees and charges (\$/kg)
D	=	Deemed strength rates as noted in Table 6.2 (mg/L)
S	=	Tested concentration in sample (mg/L)

For example BOD<sub>5</sub>: Tested BOD<sub>5</sub> level = 315 mg/L

Excess mass charge	=	(Tested BOD <sub>5</sub> – 300 mg/L) x Q x TWDF x \$/kg of BOD <sub>5</sub>
	=	(315 – 300) x Q x TWDF x \$/kg (for BOD <sub>5</sub> )

If Council approves the acceptance limits for BOD<sub>5</sub> higher than 600 mg/L, an exponential type equation will be used for calculation of BOD<sub>5</sub> excess mass charges as shown in equation (2) below.

Excess mass charge for BOD<sub>5</sub> (\$) = Q x TWDF/1000 x (S-D) x 2 x U x (S-300)/600 x 1.05<sup>((S-600)/600)</sup> .....(2)

The above equation does not apply to businesses that discharge high strength waste directly to a Wastewater Treatment Plant (that is, liquid trade waste is not transported by Council's reticulation or pump stations). For such activities the discharge shall be charged as for a Discharge Category 3 excepting that all of the discharge shall be charged by applying equation (1).

**4.3.1 Non-Compliance Charges**

Category 3 dischargers who fail to comply with limits specified in Council's approval Conditions (or the acceptance criterion listed in Council's Trade Waste Policy) for substances in liquid trade waste are required to pay non-compliance pH charges and non-compliance excess mass charges.

**Non-Compliance pH charge**

Where the discharge pH value is detected to be outside the range approved by Council, the charge according to the co-efficient (K) as set in the annual fees and charges will be applied for the period between the recorded breach and the previous monitoring test period where the pH range was acceptable (i.e. within the limits) and calculated by the following equation:

$$$/kL = K x (\text{actual pH} - \text{approved pH})^* x 2^{(\text{actual pH} - \text{approved pH})^*} \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

where \* = absolute value

therefore the charge (\$) would be:

$$= Q x TWDF x K x (\text{actual pH} - \text{approved pH})^* x 2^{(\text{actual pH} - \text{approved pH})^*}$$

Non-Compliance excess mass charge

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

In order to recover Council's costs equation (4) shall apply for all non-compliant excess mass charges for all substances except BOD<sub>5</sub> (where equation (5) shall apply).

$$\frac{(S-A) \times Q \times TWDF \times 2U}{1000} + \frac{(S-D) \times Q \times TWDF \times U}{1000} \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

where:

- TWDF = Trade Waste Discharge Factor
- Q = Metered water consumption (kL)
- U = Council's charging rate for the particular substance as stated in the annual fees and charges (\$/kg)
- D = Deemed strength rates as noted in Table 6.2 (mg/L)
- S = Tested concentration in sample (mg/L)
- A = Maximum concentration of substance as specified in Council' Liquid Trade Waste Policy (Table 5)

Non-Compliance excess mass charge for BOD<sub>5</sub>

These charges will be used where the discharger has failed to meet the approved BOD<sub>5</sub> limit as per Table 5 on two or more instances in the financial year and is calculated by the following equation (5):

Non Compliance Excess Mass Charge for BOD<sub>5</sub> (\$) =

$$\begin{aligned} & [(S-D) \times Q \times TWDF/1000 \times 2U \times (A-300)/600 \times 1.05^{((A-600)/600)}] \dots\dots\dots (5) \\ & + \\ & [4U \times (S-A) /600 \times 1.05^{((S-600)/600)}] \end{aligned}$$

where:

- TWDF = Trade Waste Discharge Factor
- Q = Metered water consumption (kL)
- U = Council's charging rate for BOD<sub>5</sub> as stated in the annual fees and charges (\$/kg)
- D = Deemed strength rates as noted in Table 6.2 (mg/L)
- S = Tested concentration in sample (mg/L)
- A = Maximum concentration of BOD<sub>5</sub> (mg/L) as specified in Council's Liquid Trade Waste Policy (Table 5)

The non-compliance excess mass charges shown in equations (4) and (5) are in lieu of the excess mass charges calculated by using equation (1) and (2).

Note:

Council will continue applying the above non-compliance excess mass charge until the quality of discharge complies with Council's approved quality (or Trade Waste Policy) limits, within the time frame determined by Council for remedying the problem. If the discharger fails to rectify the problem within this time frame, the discharger may be required to cease discharging liquid trade waste into Council's sewerage system and may be required to pay a non-compliance penalty as indicated in Section 5.

### 5 Non-Compliance Penalties

The non-compliance penalties may include:

- compensation for Council's costs relating to legal action, damage to infrastructure, incurred fines and other matters resulting from illegal, prohibited or non-approved liquid trade waste discharges;
- fines under the *Local Government Act 1993*, Sections 626 (failure to obtain an approval), 627 (failure to comply with an approval) and 628 (failure to comply with an order). Any person, who fails to obtain an approval or to comply with conditions of Council's approval, may be liable to a penalty as provided under the LG (General) Regulations 2005; and
- any costs incurred by Council in completing the monitoring program, as stated in the approval/agreement, (if not already being undertaken by the trade waste licensee).

## 2.40 Liquid Trade Waste (cont'd)

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### 6 Penalties

Any person who fails to obtain an approval, or to comply with conditions of Council's approval, may be liable to a penalty as provided under the LG (General) Regulations 2005.

Council reserves the right to disconnect the discharger from its sewerage system for any breach of its approval conditions. In this instance, Council will then give the discharger notice of intention to serve an order, which will require the discharger to provide reasons as to why Council should not disconnect within 21 days. If after this period Council is not satisfied with the discharger's response, disconnection will be effected and the approval revoked.

### 7 Responsibility for Payment of Fees and Charges

Property (land) owners are responsible for the payment of fees and charges for water supply, sewerage and liquid trade services provided by Council. Where another party (lessee) leases premises, any reimbursement of the lessor (property owner) for such fees and charges is a matter for the lessor and the lessee.

### 8 Testing Requirements

If specified in the approval/agreement, the discharger may be required to monitor the trade waste discharge and to pay for any flow measurement, sampling and testing of trade waste undertaken by the Council, in lieu of the discharger not arranging or being able to arrange for such works by a private organisation.

#### 8.1 Discharge Categories 1 and 2

The volume of waste is to be determined as a percentage of water consumption or as agreed by the Council and the discharger, based on relevant information (e.g. water usage, flow monitoring, seating capacity of restaurant, number of meals prepared, etc.).

If monitoring shows that the discharge does not comply with the requirements of its category, it may be re-classified and/or be subject to the appropriate charges.

#### 8.2 Discharge Category 3

The discharger will be required to carry out regular monitoring of the waste as per conditions, at his cost, to ensure compliance with the agreed conditions (i.e. take samples and perform laboratory analyses on specified pollutants listed in the approval).

If testing is not undertaken, Council will arrange for testing and the discharger will be required to reimburse Council all costs associated with these tests.

For this purpose, an inspection/sampling point, where the waste can be inspected and sampled, will be specified in the approval/agreement. This point will normally be just before the discharge to the sewer. The discharger should install a suitable method of flow measurement as described in the approval.

The Council may require the discharger to:

- measure the volume and flow rate using the flow measurement system permanently installed; and
- install a flow measurement device on a temporary basis and obtain enough data to determine a basis for assessing the flow rate and volume.

#### 8.3 Trade Waste Testing Facility

A NATA registered or other recognised laboratory, approved by Council to ensure reliable and accurate results, shall undertake testing of samples for waste characteristics, regardless of the Category of discharger. Where the discharger is sampling the effluent, Council may randomly take duplicates to confirm the waste characteristics and integrity of laboratory results and these costs are to be reimbursed to Council by the applicant.

### 9 Monitoring and Cleaning

Council Officers will regularly inspect each pit to ensure that it is being maintained correctly. Correct maintenance will ensure that each pit is operating to its optimum capacity.

Frequency of cleaning can vary depending on the volume and type of discharge. Cleaning/pump-outs shall be carried out by a licensed liquid waste contractor approved by Council. Failure to properly maintain trade waste pits or comply with the conditions of the agreement may result in cancellation of discharge approval and disconnection from the sewer.

Note:

General discharge to sewer can be minimised by good "housekeeping" procedures. Benefits will be accrued in reduced cleaning costs (as arresters will not require frequent cleanouts) and reduced trade waste charges.

## 2.40 Liquid Trade Waste (cont'd)

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### 10 Approval/Agreement to Discharge

The provisions of the Liquid Trade Waste Policy along with any associated conditions stipulated by Council in its approval documentation will in effect form the discharge agreement for Concurrence Classification A and B dischargers. For Concurrence Classification Category C dischargers, for which concurrence is obtained from the DWE, Council will require the applicant to acknowledge, in writing, receipt of the approval. Inherent in the receipt of approval is the acknowledgment of any specific clauses in the approval, thus finalising the formal discharge agreement protocol.

In addition, all approvals from the DWE are bound by the provisions and clauses of the Liquid Trade Waste Policy. Where clauses or provisions overlap, the provisions of the DWE approval will take precedence. The approval or discharge agreement will be for three years unless otherwise stated. Council can at any time extend the approval, presuming the discharge has remained as detailed on the application.

No discharge shall be made to the Council's sewer until approval has been granted and Council has received acknowledgment of conditions by the discharger.

### 11 Installation and Connection of Trade Waste Facilities

All plumbing and drainage work for installation and connection of Trade Waste facilities shall be done in accordance with the guidelines as set down in the Australian Standard (AS) 3500 and the NSW Code of Practice – Plumbing and Drainage.

Any facilities not covered in the above shall be considered individually on application to Council.

Standard drawings of the following are available from Council's Engineering Department:

- Grease Trap;
- Coalescing Plate Separator;
- Cooling/Dilution pit;
- Grit Arrester; and
- Silt Trap.

The drawings of the above are not dimensioned but diagrammatical. Council will ascertain the appropriate unit to use and its relevant dimensions/size as part of the Trade Waste application/approval process.

### 12 Prevention of Waste of Water

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

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

### 13 Effluent Improvement Plans

Where the existing liquid trade waste discharged does not meet Council's requirements, the applicant may be required to submit an 'effluent improvement plan' setting out how Council's requirements will be met. The proposed plan must detail the methods/actions proposed to achieve the discharge limits and a timetable for implementation of the proposed actions.

Such actions may include more intensive monitoring and improvements to work practices and/or pre-treatment facilities to improve the effluent quality and reliability.

### 14 Due Diligence Programs and Contingency Plans

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

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

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

## APPLICATION FORM AND CURRENT FEE STRUCTURE

For an example of an Application Form see Appendix A.

Rates for volume and pollutant charges are part of Council's Fees and Charges which are revised and adopted annually.

## 2.40 Liquid Trade Waste (cont'd)

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### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> ):	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> ) is defined as the amount of oxygen utilised by micro-organisms in the process of decomposition of organic material in wastewater over a period of five (5) days at 20°C. In practical terms, BOD <sub>5</sub> is a measure of biodegradable organic content of the waste.
Biosolids (Sludge):	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.
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD):	This is a measure of oxygen required to oxidise organic matter in wastewater by a strong chemical oxidant. COD is a measure of the total organic content, both biodegradable and refractory.
Council:	In this document, a reference to the Council means the elected body and where consistent with the text may include staff members authorised to act on the Council's behalf.
Director-General:	Director-General means the Director-General, Department Water and Energy (DWE).
Sewage of a Domestic Nature:	Includes human faecal matter and urine and wastewater associated with ordinary kitchen, laundry and ablution activities of a household, but does not include waste in or from a sewage management facility.
Effluent:	The liquid discharged following a wastewater treatment process.
Heavy Metals:	Metals of high atomic weight, which in high concentrations can exert a toxic effect.
Nitrogen (N):	For the purpose of this document, nitrogen concentration is defined as Total Nitrogen not to be confused with Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN).
Phosphorus (P):	For the purpose of this document, phosphorus concentration is defined as "Total Phosphorus".
pH:	This is a measure of acidity or alkalinity of the waste, pH 7 is neutral, below seven (7) is acidic and above seven (7) is alkaline.
Sewerage System:	Sewerage system is the network of sewage collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal facilities owned and/or operated by the Council.
Suspended Solids (Non-Filterable Residue):	Suspended solids refer to the insoluble solid matter suspended in wastewater that can be separated by laboratory filtration and is retained on a filter.
Total Dissolved Solids:	Total dissolved solids refer to salts dissolved in wastewater.
Liquid Trade Waste:	Liquid trade waste means all liquid waste other than sewage of a domestic nature.

## 2.40 Liquid Trade Waste (cont'd)

APPENDIX A  
Application Form

### APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO DISCHARGE LIQUID TRADE WASTES INTO A SEWER

I/We ..... of ..... (Business Name) being owners/occupiers of premises situated at ..... hereby apply for permission to discharge into the sewer of Lockhart Shire Council liquid wastes from the processes mentioned in the schedule below:

Applicant's Signature: ..... Date: .....

Position of Signatory: ..... Contact Phone No: .....

Postal Address: .....

Owner/s Name/s: ..... Owner/s Phone No: .....

Postal Address: .....

Type of Business: .....

Process of Manufacture (detail each process that will generate a discharge)

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....

Add attachments if necessary. Where applicable chemical analysis of discharge should be attached.

Hours of operation (& days) which discharge will take place .....

Temperature of waste ..... °C

Estimated maximum daily discharge in litres .....

Estimated maximum rate of discharge in litres/hour .....

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, TAKE-AWAYS, HOTELS, MOTELS ETC. TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION

Seating Capacity .....	Floor Area:	Dining Room .....	m <sup>2</sup>	
No. of Persons Served .....		Kitchen .....	m <sup>2</sup>	
Total Capacity of Sinks .....		Dishwasher	Yes/No	
No. of Staff .....				

Note: This application is to be accompanied by one (1) plan (A3 Size)

Plan to Show

(1) Site Plan (Location of buildings) Scale 1:500;	(2) Location of plant and equipment and/or plumbing fixtures
(3) Locality Plan	(4) Location of point of discharge to sewer

OFFICE USE ONLY

TWA No. ....	Plan attached	Yes/No	Discharge Details Complete: Yes/No
HDP No. ....	P /N		
	Ass. No. ....		

Adopted by Council 18 December 2023  
Refer Minute No. 235/23

Adopted by Council 17 August 2020  
Refer Minute No. 161/20

Adopted by Council – 19 October 2009  
Refer Minute No. 380/09