

STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL

Tasman District Council
Consolidated Bylaw – Chapter 9
DRAFT WASTEWATER BYLAW 2022

Introduction

The Tasman District Council seeks your views on its Draft Wastewater Bylaw 2022.

The Wastewater Bylaw 2015 has been reviewed, and minor changes have been made which are outlined in this Statement of Proposal. A copy of the proposed amended Draft Bylaw is also appended.

Council's Wastewater Bylaw applies to any discharge of wastewater, including trade waste, into Council's public wastewater network. Trade waste means non-domestic wastewater discharged from trade waste premises to Council's wastewater system in the course of any commercial or industrial process. This includes discharges from businesses such as restaurants and any other premises discharging non-domestic wastewater, as well as tankered waste. The Bylaw provides for the protection of the public sewer, protection of the environment and public health, and for recovery of the costs associated with disposing of trade waste.

Proposal

The Tasman District Council has reviewed the Wastewater Bylaw 2015, as per the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), and made some minor amendments and additions which are summarised below. The Council resolved at its meeting on 16 December 2021 that the draft (Consolidated Bylaw – Chapter 9) Wastewater Bylaw 2022 be released for public consultation using the Special Consultative Procedure outlined in section 86 of the LGA.

Reasons for the proposal

The reasons for the proposal are to:

1. Review the current Wastewater Bylaw 2015, as provided in section 159 of the LGA.
2. Effectively deal with issues associated with the management of wastewater that have arisen since 2015, including:
 - Providing further guidance on what discharges are permitted or require a permit
 - The need to align with the regulations of Nelson City Council, Nelson Regional Sewerage Business Unit (NRSBU) because:
 - Of the likely consolidation of wastewater activities under the proposed Three Waters Reforms
 - Tasman discharges wastewater from Mapua, Richmond, Brightwater, Wakefield, to the regional wastewater NRSBU network
 - Trade waste operators work across Council boundaries throughout the region
 - Providing further guidance on Pressure Sewer Systems and swimming pool discharges

Summary of proposed changes

Inflow and infiltration can cause system overload and overflows:

- Prevention of inflow and infiltration is the responsibility of the owner/occupier of both residential and commercial premises that are connected to the wastewater system

Swimming pool discharges:

- As a permitted discharge, swimming pool discharges will need to comply with acceptable parameters, including backwash water
- Discharge restrictions include volume/rate of flow, timing, residual chlorine level, and pH

Pressure Wastewater Reticulation (PWR) systems:

- PWR systems, which may include pumpstations, are approved at Council's discretion, becoming more recognised as an alternative solution, and are aligned with the requirements of the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual

Legal considerations

The LGA prescribes a procedure for bylaw reviews. Under section 155 of the LGA the Council must determine whether a bylaw:

- is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem;
- is the most appropriate form of bylaw; and
- gives rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

Is a bylaw the appropriate means to deal with the problem, and is the most appropriate form of bylaw?

The Council is satisfied that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem, and the draft bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw. It provides certainty regarding Council's authority to regulate, manage and protect the wastewater system, and how customers use it to ensure the system, environment and public health are protected. A bylaw allows Council to comprehensively outline wastewater requirements and conditions including:

- compelling customers to comply with conditions of connection or the discharge of trade waste to the wastewater network;
- how to enforce these conditions;
- provision for a range of wastewater fees and charges; and
- providing authority to undertake enforcement action for offences under the bylaw, including notices to rectify, infringement notices, and prosecution.

The amended bylaw also meets the following tests:

- the bylaw is not repugnant to the general laws of New Zealand;
- the bylaw provides certainty and clear direction;
- the bylaw is reasonable; and
- the bylaw is not overly restrictive, onerous on any person, or impracticable.

Is the bylaw consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990

There are no implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. The amended Wastewater Bylaw 2022 does not place any limits on freedom of movement, expression or association, and does not isolate any particular social group in terms of the Act.

Consultation and Submissions

Public consultation will commence on **7 January 2022 and close on 7 March 2022**.

The Draft Wastewater Bylaw 2022, Statement of Proposal and Summary of Information documents are available for viewing during normal hours at the following Council offices and libraries:

Tasman District Council Offices:

Golden Bay Office: 78 Commercial Street, Takaka 7142

Motueka Office: 7 Hickmott Place, Motueka 7143

Murchison Office: 92 Fairfax Street, Murchison 7007

Richmond Office: 189 Queen Street, Private Bag 4, Richmond 7050

Tasman District Council Libraries:

Motueka Public Library: 12 Pah Street, Motueka 7120

Murchison Public Library: 92 Fairfax Street, Murchison 7007

Richmond Library: 280 Queen Street, Richmond 7020

Takaka Memorial Library: 3 Junction Street, Takaka 7110

All documents are also available on the Council's website at: www.tasman.govt.nz (search phrase: Draft Wastewater Bylaw 2022)

Submissions

Any person or organisation is welcome to make a submission on the Draft Wastewater Bylaw 2022. The Council will consider all submissions made prior to deciding to adopt the final Bylaw.

A submission form is available:

- on the Council website www.tasman.govt.nz ;
- can be downloaded [here](#); or
- obtained from the Tasman District Council offices and libraries listed above.

Submissions may be made:

Online: [Make a submission | Tasman District Council](#)

Posted to: Community Policy Officer – Service & Strategy, Tasman District Council, Private Bag 4, Richmond 7050

Delivered to: A Council office as listed above, for the Attention Community Policy Officer – Service & Strategy

Emailed to: info@tasman.govt.nz - Attention Community Policy Officer – Service & Strategy

Submissions should include your name, address, telephone number and email address and should also state if you wish to speak to the Council in support of your submission.

The Council will contact all submitters (who wish to be heard) to advise the confirmed time, date, and venue of the hearing.

Key Dates:	
Submissions open	7 January 2022
Submissions close	4.00pm on 7 March 2022
Council hearing	24 March 2022
Adoption by Council	1 June 2022
Bylaw comes into effect	30 June 2022

Submitters should note that their submission will be copied and made available to the Councillors and public after the submission period closes.



Tasman District Council

Consolidated Bylaw

Chapter 9

Wastewater Bylaw 2015 (Amended 2022)

Made by Resolution of Council

on

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PART A – General

1. Introduction

- (1) Tasman District Council makes this bylaw in accordance with sections 145 and 146 of the Local Government Act 2002 [LGA].

2. Title

- (1) The title of this bylaw is the Tasman District Council Consolidated Bylaw Chapter 9 Wastewater Bylaw 2015 [Amended 2022].

3. Commencement

- (1) This bylaw comes into force on 30 June 2022.

4. Revocation

- (1) The Tasman District Council Consolidated Bylaw Chapter 9 Wastewater Bylaw 2015 (2015 Bylaw) is revoked on the coming into force of this bylaw.
- (2) The revocation of the 2015 Bylaw does not affect liability for an offence or for a breach of the 2015 Bylaw committed before the revocation of the 2015 Bylaw. The 2015 Bylaw continues to have effect as if it had not been revoked for the purpose of:
 - a) commencing or completing proceedings for the offence or breach; and
 - b) imposing a penalty for the offence or breach.

5. Purpose and application

- (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) Protect the environment and groundwater from uncontrolled wastewater discharges;
 - c) Regulate trade wastes;
 - d) Manage, and protect from damage, infrastructure associated with wastewater;
 - e) Regulate the discharge of domestic wastewater into the wastewater system; and
 - f) Regulate 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 and/or domestic wastewater to the wastewater system;

- c) Establishment of four grades of wastewater discharge: Permitted, Registered 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) Council to accept or refuse a discharge to the wastewater network;
 - 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;
 - l) Encouragement of waste minimisation and cleaner production in the commercial and industrial sectors; and
 - m) Prevention of inflow and infiltration into the wastewater system.
- (3) This bylaw shall apply to the Tasman District.
- (4) If any provision of this bylaw is inconsistent with the Tasman District Council Consolidated Bylaw: Chapter 1: Introductory Bylaw 2013, then the provisions of this bylaw prevail.

6. 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.

7. 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 a wastewater system operated by Council or its agents. The bylaw shall also apply to tankered wastes collected for the purpose of discharge to a wastewater system operated by Council or its agents.
- (2) Pursuant to Sections 195 and 196 of the Local Government Act 2002, Council may refuse to accept any type of trade waste or domestic wastewater that is not in accordance with this bylaw.

8. 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 includes any products containing biosolids (e.g. composts), but does not include products derived solely from industrial wastewater treatment plants.

Bylaw means this Wastewater Bylaw 2022.

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; and
- c) Producing environmentally sound products and services.

Condensate, 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 a discharge as provided for in Part B clause 7.1(c) of this Bylaw.

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 Tasman District Council.

Council's Land Development Manual 2019 means the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019 which is 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 a wastewater system operated by the Council or its agents.

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

District means the district within 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. Such activities may include the draining of domestic swimming and spa pools subject to Part B clause 5.

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 wastewater 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 food preparation wastewater to cool and separates fats, oils, and grease from the wastewater discharged to the wastewater system.

Hazardous Substance means any substance:

- a) With one or more of the following intrinsic properties:
 - i. explosiveness;
 - ii. flammability;

- iii. a capacity to oxidise;
 - iv. corrosiveness;
 - v. toxicity (including chronic toxicity);
 - vi. eco toxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; and
- b) Which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any one or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a) of this definition.

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 to Tankered Waste.

Management Plan means any plan for the management of operations of premises from which wastewater 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 a wastewater system over any stated period from any single point of discharge or collectively from several points of discharge.

Materials means any substance and can include chemicals, hazardous or harmful substances stored at a site

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.

NTLDM means the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019 and amendments or any subsequent or replacement document.

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

Oil and Grit Separator means a device approved by the Council that separates and retains oil and grit prior to discharge to a wastewater network.

Permit means a Trade Waste Permit.

Permit Holder means the holder of a Trade Waste Permit as part of a Conditional trade waste discharge approval 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 as provided for in Part B clause 7.1(a) of this Bylaw.

Person includes a corporation, sole person, 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 (even where it differs from property boundaries) and as illustrated in Schedule B or as designated in the trade waste permit. The point of discharge would normally incorporate an inspection point.

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 acceptable discharge requirements 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 of which a building consent has been or may be issued; or
- b) a 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) an individual unit in a building, which is separately leased or separately occupied.

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.

Private Drain means the section of drain between the premises and the point of discharge that is owned by, or is otherwise the responsibility of, the owner or occupier, and private pipe or pipeline has a corresponding meaning.

Prohibited Waste means any discharge as provided for in Part B clause 7.1 (d) of this Bylaw.

Registered Discharge means any discharge as provided for in Part B clause 7.1 (b) of this Bylaw.

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 and amendments.

Schedule of fees and charges means fees, charges, rates, items, terms and prices for services associated with the discharge of trade waste or wastewater to a Council wastewater system, which have been approved by Council.

Significant industry is a term to indicate the relative size of a given industry compared to the capacity of the sewerage system (including sewage treatment plant) which services that industry. Industry size relates to volume and/or loads discharging into the sewerage system. Loads can be conventional loadings of BOD5 or SS or some other particular contaminant (e.g. boron, chromium)

which will have an effect or the propensity to have an effect on the sizing of the sewerage system, the on-going system operation and/or the quality of the treated effluent that is discharged

Stormwater means 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).

Temporary discharge means any discharge of an intermittent nature or of short duration. Such discharges include the short-term discharge of an unusual waste from premises subject to an existing permit.

Trade Premises means:

- a) Any premises used or intended to be used for any commercial, 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 commercial, industrial or trade process; or
- d) Any other premises from which a discharge of wastewater (other than domestic wastewater) occurs, including 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 a trade premise to a wastewater system in the course of any trade, commercial, educational or industrial process or operation, or in the course of any activity or operation of a like nature; and by Council approval may include condensate or cooling waters and/or stormwater which cannot be practically separated. 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 a wastewater system. A trade waste permit is part of a Conditional trade waste discharge approval, issued under Part C clause 3 of this bylaw, or is deemed to be a trade waste permit under Part A clause 18 of this bylaw.

Wastewater means foul water, and includes trade wastes and domestic wastewater.

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 the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater, including all wastewater pipes, pumping stations, storage tanks, wastewater treatment plants, outfalls, and other related structures owned and operated by Council or its agents up to the point of discharge.

Working Day has the same meaning as in section 29 Interpretation Act

Working day means any day of the week other than:

- (a) a Saturday, a Sunday, Nelson Anniversary Day, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, the Sovereign’s birthday, Matariki, Labour Day; and
- (b) if Waitangi Day or ANZAC Day falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, the following Monday; and
 a day in the period commencing with the 25th day of December and ending with the 2nd day of January in the following year, or an adjusted period as required to accommodate the observation days of New Year’s day and New Year’s Holiday

(2) In this bylaw:

- a) The Interpretation Act 1999 applies to this bylaw;
- b) Explanatory notes are for information purposes only, do not form part of this bylaw, and may be amended by the Council at any time.
- c) A reference in this bylaw to any Act, Regulation or Rule, includes any amendment thereof, and any Act, Regulation or Rule in substitution therefore.

9. 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
\$/m ³	dollars per cubic metre
\$/kg	dollars per kg of contaminant
°C	degrees Celsius
BOD ₅	5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
FOG’s	fats, oils, and greases
g/m ³	grams per cubic metre
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulphide
HCN	hydrogen cyanide
kg/day	kilogram per day
L	litre

L/s	litres per second
L/s/Ha	litres per second per hectare
m	metre(s)
m ³	cubic metre(s)
mL/L	millilitre per litre
mm	millimetre(s)
pH	measure of acidity/alkalinity
ppm	parts per million
SS	suspended solids

10. 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.

11. 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.
- (2) On receipt of a request under Part A clause 11 (1), the Chief Executive may review the matter and confirm or reverse the decision in question. Any review decision of the Chief Executive shall be final.

12. Accidents and Non-compliance

- (1) Any person discharging into the wastewater system shall inform the Council immediately on discovery of any accident including spills or process mishaps that may cause a breach of this bylaw or the terms of a trade waste permit or other Council approval.
- (2) In the event of any accident occurring on premises from which there is a Permitted discharge or Registered trade waste discharge approval, the Council may require the person discharging to apply for a Conditional trade waste discharge approval.
- (3) In the event of any accident occurring when the person holds a Conditional trade waste discharge approval, the Council may:
 - a) Review the permit under Part C clause 7; 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 management plan with the Council.
- c) In the event of an accident under Part A clause 12 (1) occurring on premises from which there is a permitted or registered discharge, the Council may require the person discharging to apply for a trade waste permit.

13. 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.

14. 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 by the customer or permit holder and the trade waste permit is cancelled.

15. 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.

16. 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 Local Government Act 2002.

17. Offences and Penalties

- (1) Every person or permit holder or owner or occupier of premises who:

- a) Permits a Prohibited discharge; or
- b) Breaches the terms or conditions of any permit or approval to discharge granted pursuant to this Bylaw; or
- c) Fails to comply with a notice served under this Bylaw; or
- d) Otherwise fails to comply with or acts in contravention of any provision of this Bylaw;

Breaches this Bylaw and commits an offence under Section 239 of the Local Government Act 2002 and will be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$200,000.

18. Transitional Provisions Applications

- (1) Any application for an approval to discharge trade waste made under this Bylaw for which an approval has not been granted at the time of this Bylaw first coming into force shall be deemed to be an application made under Part C clause 1 of this Bylaw.
- (2) Existing Trade Waste Approvals
Every trade waste approval issued under a previous Council bylaw, and which is valid at the time this Bylaw comes into force, shall continue in force and is deemed to be a trade waste approval issued under this Bylaw, subject to Part A clause 18.3.
- (3) The Council may review and amend existing approvals, including conditions imposed in permits, when:
 - a) New information becomes available;
 - b) If the information made during the application contained inaccuracies which materially influenced the setting of conditions of the permit;
 - c) The Permitted or Registered discharge is found to have an adverse impact on the Council's wastewater network; or
 - d) The terms of the existing permit needs to be changed to align with this Bylaw.

PART B – Acceptance and Control of Discharge

1. Acceptance and Control of Discharge

- (1) No person shall:
 - a) Discharge, or allow to be discharged, any domestic wastewater to any wastewater system except in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw:
 - b) Discharge, or allow to be discharged, any trade waste into the wastewater system unless the trade waste is either a Permitted, Registered or a Conditional approved trade waste discharge 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 condensate, condensing water, 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, Council may disconnect the premises from Council's wastewater system if no agreement as to a reasonable alternative can be achieved with the occupier of the premise. Any person discharging to any wastewater system shall also comply with the requirements of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, the Resource Management Act 1991, and the Building Act 2004, and any other relevant legislation.
- (3) It is the responsibility of the person discharging to ensure they meet the requirements of the trade waste permit and the permitted conditions of this Bylaw.

2. Continuity of Discharge

- (1) The Council will accept domestic wastewater and trade waste (either Registered or Conditional) once an approved connection to the wastewater system has been made and the trade waste discharge has been approved. 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 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 approval are covered under Part C clause 12.

3. Prevention of Inflow and Infiltration

- (1) The owner/occupier (of commercial properties subject to their terms of lease) or Owner (in the case of residential properties) of premises that are connected to the wastewater system shall prevent any

stormwater or groundwater from entering the private drain for the premises or the wastewater system. This includes, but is not limited to, stormwater or groundwater from roof downpipes, surface water run-off, overland flow and subsurface drainage.

- (2) The occupier (of commercial properties subject to their terms of lease) or owner (in the case of residential properties) of premises shall keep and maintain the private drain for the premises so as to ensure it does not allow inflow and infiltration into the wastewater system.
- (3) The occupier (of commercial properties subject to their terms of lease) or owners (in the case of residential properties) of premises is responsible for rectifying any situation on their property that allows inflow and infiltration to occur

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 3ppm 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) No person may discharge water from a swimming pool or spa pool into the wastewater system unless the discharge complies with all applicable requirements in this Part B Clause 5, in which case the discharge will be a permitted discharge acceptable to the Council.
- (2) The discharge of backwash water from a swimming pool or spa pool is permitted only if:
 - a) The residual chlorine level of the backwash water is less than 3ppm; and
 - b) The quantity of the discharge is an amount associated with a standard backwash of filters.
- (3) If the reason for discharge of backwash water from a swimming pool or spa pool is due to a chemical imbalance (including pH<6 or pH>9) in the water, the person carrying out the discharge must consult Council before the discharge occurs.
- (4) All discharges of water from a swimming pool or spa pool, other than backwash water, shall be made after 8.00pm and before 7.00am. Discharges outside these times shall only be with the approval of Council. Council reserves the right to limit the rate and timing of the discharge and to impose any other conditions it considers appropriate. Discharges are not allowed during, or in the three (3) days following, a rain event.
- (5) A flow limiting device must be fitted to any swimming pool or spa pool that is capable of discharging into the wastewater system and must be in use at the time of discharge to ensure that the discharge does not exceed the maximum instantaneous flow requirement of 2.0 l/sec. The Council reserves the right to further limit the rate and timing of any discharge.

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

- (1) Any person who deals with any hazardous substance or any harmful materials listed in Part B clause 6 (3) on a premise shall take all reasonable steps to prevent the accidental entry of any of these substances or materials into the wastewater system.

- (2) No person shall store, transport, handle or use, or cause to be stored transported, handled or used, any hazardous substance or any of the materials listed in Part B clause 6 (3) in a manner that may cause the substance or material to enter the wastewater system.
- (3) Materials referred to in Part B 6 (1) and 6 (2) are:
 - a) Products or wastes containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, cytotoxic, radioactive, flammable or explosive materials;
 - b) Materials that, when mixed with the wastewater stream, are likely to generate a toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive substance in quantities likely to be hazardous;
 - c) Materials that are likely to produce offensive odour; or
 - d) Materials that are likely to be deleterious to the health and safety of Council staff, its' contractors, or members of the public, or to be harmful to the wastewater system.
- (4) The cost to Council of dealing with any discharge, whether intentional or unintentional, of a hazardous substance or harmful material will be charged to the person responsible for the discharge, and that person must pay the charge imposed.

7. Classification of Wastewater Discharges

- (1) Wastewater discharges are classified as one of the following types:
 - a) Permitted (domestic or domestic equivalent wastewater)
 - b) Registered Trade Waste - a discharge of trade waste that has been approved by, or is otherwise acceptable to Council, but only for so long as the trade waste continues to have physical and chemical characteristics that comply with Schedule A of this Bylaw. (For examples of this type of discharge see Schedule C; Table C1).
 - c) Conditional Trade Waste - a discharge of trade waste that does not fall within the parameters of Part B clause 7 (1) b) and for which a trade waste permit has been granted. (For examples of this type of discharge see Schedule C, Table C2).
 - d) Prohibited - a discharge of trade waste that does not fall within the parameters of either Part B clause 7 (1) b) or c), being a discharge that is not acceptable to, or otherwise approved or permitted by Council, or includes a discharge of trade waste made in breach of conditions imposed on a trade waste permit.
9. Council is not obliged to approve or accept, or grant a trade waste permit for any trade waste.

8. Connection and Disconnection

- (1) No person other than an authorised agent of 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 the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual.

9. Connections to wastewater system

- (1) 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 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 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 a wastewater serviced area, approval shall be at Council's discretion. 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, which is made in accordance with an approved connection, 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 Council only where there are no practical alternatives for a gravity reticulation discharging 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 to the Council system; 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 property; and
 - c) The combined rate of discharge to the wastewater system shall not exceed the rate specified by Council.

10. Private pumping systems must not connect directly to Council's gravity wastewater reticulation but discharge to a manhole/inspection chamber within the privately owned property. Wastewater is to flow by gravity from the private manhole/inspection chamber to Council's gravity wastewater main.

11. Pressure Wastewater Reticulation

- (1) Pressure wastewater reticulation (PWR) systems (which may include private pump stations) are recognised as an 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 systems may be developed in alignment with the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual.
- (3) The approval of any proposals to use PWR systems will be solely at the Council's discretion.
- (4) The point of discharge for a PWR system is where the private drain connects to the pump station chamber or to a manhole on the public system.
- (5) Where pump station damage or failure is caused by the actions of a customer or property owner, 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 (7) working days' notice of their requirement for disconnection from the wastewater system on the relevant application form and pay the required fees and charges.
- (2) Upon approval, the disconnection shall be at the wastewater pipeline and will include removal of the previous lateral joint, or sealing at the point of discharge, at Council's discretion.
- (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 Council's discretion.
- (4) A disconnection shall be deemed complete once all fees and charges as fixed by 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 demarcation point between 'public' and 'private' responsibility and must be approved by Council. Typical point of discharge situations are described below and illustrated in the diagrams contained in Schedule B, and are typically either:
 - 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) Council may require an inspection point (manhole or 'T' junction) to be installed on or immediately adjacent to the point of discharge as specified in the NTLDM.

14. Protection of the Wastewater System

- (1) Council's Land Development Manual and Policies set out the requirements for any work or construction over or alongside the wastewater system.
- (2) Council shall keep and maintain as-built location plans of its wastewater reticulation and this information is available for viewing online or during normal business hours at Council offices. A charge may apply for physical copies of information.
- (3) Any person proposing to undertake any work shall view the as-built location plans to establish if Council's wastewater reticulation is located in the vicinity of the proposed work. Council's plans and records 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 property owner/developer.
- (4) Any damage that occurs to any part of the Council's wastewater reticulation shall be reported to Council immediately. Council may seek to recover the costs of any repair from the person or organisation 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 a property 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 property owner/developer shall meet the design, construction, and supervision costs of any work and provide detailed design/as-built drawings.

16. Machinery or material above wastewater reticulation

- (1) No material shall be placed or machinery operated over or near any part of the wastewater system that may compromise its structural or functional integrity, without prior Council approval.
- (2) Should the removal of any covering material or repair of an affected section of the wastewater system be required, costs will be recovered from the property owner/developer.

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 three metres from the centre line of any part of the wastewater system; or
 - c) Within a distance which compromises the 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) 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 system. Follow these guidelines to avoid problems:
 - a) Dispose of items such as cotton buds, nappies, condoms, wipes, 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 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, Council may recover any costs of repair from the customer or property owner.

19. Trees

- (1) Trees or shrubs should not be planted in a location where the roots or branches of those trees or shrubs will interfere with the wastewater system.
- (2) Council reserves the right to request removal or thinning of trees or shrubs where these have interfered or are likely to interfere with the wastewater system, including access. The cost of removing trees or shrubs will be met by the property owner unless otherwise agreed in writing with 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 Council to inspect and/or sample the wastewater stream. 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 required Council standards at the customer/owner's cost.
- (3) Inspection points are required on any new or upgraded wastewater connections to define the point of discharge and mark the demarcation point between 'public' and 'private' responsibility. Refer to Part B Clause 13: Point of Discharge for more detail on locations of points of discharge.

PART C – Trade Waste Discharge

1. Application to discharge trade waste

- (1) Any person who intends or otherwise expects to discharge trade waste into the wastewater system must make an application to Council by completing the prescribed form (available from Council Offices, or Council's website www.tasman.govt.nz)
- (2) Scenarios for which a person shall make an application under Part C clause 1 (1) include:
 - a) A new discharge from trade premises, or of any tankered waste, into the wastewater system; or
 - b) Varying the characteristics of a trade waste for which a trade waste permit has previously been granted; or
 - c) Varying the conditions of any trade waste permit that has previously been granted; or
 - d) Significantly changing the method or means of pre-treatment of a trade waste for which a trade waste permit has previously been granted; or
 - e) The permit holder or the owner or occupier of the trade premises changes, or there is a change in use of the trade premises.
- (3) While any person may make an application under Part C clause 1 (1), the Council may deal with the owner or occupier of, or any person discharging from, the trade premise concerned, or otherwise require the involvement of any of these persons in the application process, if it considers this to be necessary or appropriate in the circumstances.
- (4) Council may require an 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.

1. Processing an Application

- (1) On the receipt of any application, 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 Council;
 - c) Require the applicant to undertake sampling and monitoring as provided for in Part C clauses 10.3 and 10.4.

2. 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 latter, 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, inform the applicant of the decision in writing, and provide a copy of the approval; or

- b) Grant the application as a Conditional trade waste discharge by issuing a trade waste permit, subject to any conditions permitted under Part C clause 5, and inform the applicant of the decision in writing, provide a copy of the trade waste permit and conditions; 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 a Conditional trade waste activity, and require a trade waste permit, are listed in Schedule C.

3. Matters to take into account when considering an application to discharge a trade waste

- (1) In considering any application made under Part C clause 1(1) to discharge a trade waste, and in considering the imposition of any conditions on a trade waste permit, Council shall take into account the quality, volume, and rate of discharge of the trade waste, having regard to all relevant factors including, but not limited to:
- a) The health and safety of Council's staff and agents and members of the public;
 - b) The limits and/or maximum values for characteristics of trade waste as specified in Schedule A of this Bylaw;
 - c) The extent to which the trade waste may react with other trade wastes, domestic wastewater or foul water to produce an undesirable effect, e.g. settlement of solids, production of odours, accelerated corrosion and deterioration of the wastewater system;
 - d) The flows and velocities in any sewer or sewers, and the material or construction of the sewer or sewers;
 - e) The capacity of any sewer or sewers and the capacity of any wastewater treatment works, and other facilities;
 - f) 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;
 - g) The timing and balancing of flows into the wastewater system;
 - h) Any statutory requirements relating to the discharge of raw or treated wastewater to receiving waters, the disposal of wastewater sludges, beneficial use of biosolids, and any discharge to air;
 - i) The possible effect of the trade waste discharge on the ultimate receiving environment;
 - j) The conditions of any resource consents for the wastewater system and the disposal of residuals or discharges from it;
 - k) The possibility of unscheduled, unexpected or accidental events and the degree of risk to which humans, the wastewater system, and the environment could be exposed;
 - l) Consideration of existing or future discharges;
 - m) Amenability of the trade waste to pre-treatment;
 - n) Existing pre-treatment works on the trade premises;
 - o) Cleaner production techniques and waste minimisation practices;
 - p) Requirements and limitations related to wastewater sludge disposal and reuse;
 - q) Control of stormwater on the trade premises;
 - r) Management plans relating to the trade premises;

- s) Tankered waste being discharged at an approved location;
- t) Any of the matters addressed in Part C clause 9 and 10 of this Bylaw that are relevant to the particular discharge; and
- u) Any other matter that is relevant to consideration of the application.

5. Conditions of a Trade Waste Permit

- (1) When granting an application under Part C clause 3(1)(b) Council may impose on a trade waste permit such conditions as the Council considers appropriate, including conditions relating to:
- a) The particular wastewater system to which the discharge may be made;
 - b) The maximum daily volume of the discharge, the maximum rate of discharge, and the duration of maximum discharge;
 - c) The maximum limit or permissible range of any specified characteristics, including concentrations and/or mass limits determined in accordance with Part C clause 9;
 - d) The period or periods of the day during which the discharge, or a particular concentration, or volume of discharge may be made;
 - e) The degree of acidity, or alkalinity of the trade waste at the time of discharge;
 - f) The temperature of the trade waste at the time of discharge;
 - g) The provision by the permit holder of screens, grease traps, silt traps or other pre-treatment works to control discharge characteristics to the permitted levels;
 - h) The provision and maintenance by the permit holder of inspection chambers, manholes or other apparatus or devices to provide reasonable access to drains for sampling and inspection;
 - i) The provision and maintenance by the permit holder of a sampling, analysis and testing programme and flow measurement requirements;
 - j) The method or methods to be used for measuring flow rates and/or volume and taking samples of the discharge for use in determining the amount of any rates or charges applicable to that discharge;
 - k) The provision and maintenance by, and at the expense of, the permit holder of such meters or devices as may be required to measure the volume or flow rate of any trade waste being discharged, and for testing of such meters;
 - l) At the request of Council, in a Council approved format, the permit holder shall provide flow and/or volume records and results of analyses (including pre-treatment by-products, e.g. wastewater sludge disposal);
 - m) The provision and implementation of a management plan;
 - n) The undertaking of a risk assessment of potential damage to the environment arising from an accidental discharge of a chemical into the wastewater system;
 - o) The introduction of waste minimisation and management;
 - p) The introduction of cleaner production techniques;
 - q) The remote control of discharges;
 - r) Third party treatment, carriage, discharge or disposal of by-products of pre-treatment of any trade waste (including wastewater sludge disposal);
 - s) The provision of a bond or insurance in favour of the Council where failure to comply with the permit could result in damage to any part of the wastewater system or could result in the Council being in breach of any statutory obligation or committing an offence;
 - t) The remote monitoring of discharges;

- u) Any of the matters addressed in Part C clause 9 and 10 of this Bylaw that are relevant to the particular discharge; and
- v) The need for the permit holder to notify Council in writing in the event there is any material or noteworthy change to the discharge, the permit holder ceases to operate, or there is a change of ownership or occupation of the trade premises.

6. Duration of Trade Waste Approvals

- (1) Council's approval of a Registered discharge under Part C Clause 3(1)(a) and a Conditional discharge granted under Part C 3(1)(b) shall remain in force until any one of the following events occurs:
 - a) It is cancelled under Part C clause 8;
 - b) The quantity and nature of the discharge changes significantly;
 - c) If in the opinion of 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) 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 Council;
 - g) The approved discharger ceases to operate from the trade premises from which the discharge arises. In the situation where the approved discharger or the owner of the premises changes, or there is a change of use, a new application for a trade waste discharge 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 approval terminated pursuant to Part C clause 8, shall within 10 working days of the event occurring apply for a new approval in accordance with Part C clause 1. No new discharge shall take place until after this new application has been approved.

7. Technical Review and Variation

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

- (3) A permit holder may at any time during the term of a Conditional trade waste discharge approval, by written application to Council, seek to vary any condition of such permit, imposed pursuant to Part C clause 4.

8. Suspension or cancellation on notice

- (1) 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 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 Council issued under the RMA;
 - g) Failure to provide and when appropriate, update a management plan, required for a Conditional trade waste discharge approval;
 - 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 Council, render it necessary in the public interest to cancel the right to discharge.

11. Summary Cancellation

Notwithstanding Part C clause 8(1), Council may on giving to the permit holder written notice, summarily cancel any trade waste permit where:

- a) The discharge contains any Prohibited waste discharge;
- b) 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 Council, an immediate threat to the environment or public health;
- e) If in the opinion of Council the continuance of the discharge puts at risk the ability of 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.

9. Wastewater discharge approval criteria

(1) Pre-treatment

- i. Council may impose conditions on a trade waste permit concerning the provision, operation and maintenance by the permit holder of appropriate pre-treatment systems to enable the discharge to comply with the Bylaw.
- ii. No person may use a refuse or garbage grinder or macerator within any trade premises discharging to a wastewater system except with the express approval of Council.
- iii. The person discharging shall not, except with the express approval of Council, add or permit the addition of any potable, condensate, cooling water, or stormwater to any wastewater discharge.

(2) Mass Limits

- i. Council may impose conditions on a trade waste permit specifying mass limits for any characteristic of the discharge. Any characteristic permitted by mass limits shall also have its maximum concentration limited to the value specified in Schedule A of this Bylaw unless specified otherwise by Council in the permit.
- ii. When specifying the mass limit for a particular characteristic under Part C clause 9(2)(i) Council shall consider:
 - a) The operational requirements of and risk to the wastewater system, and risks to occupational health and safety, public health, and the state of the ultimate receiving environment;
 - b) Whether or not the levels proposed pose a threat to the planned or actual beneficial reuse of bio solids or wastewater sludge;
 - c) Conditions in the wastewater system near the trade waste discharge point and elsewhere in the wastewater system;
 - d) The extent to which the available industrial capacity of the wastewater system was used in the last financial period and is expected to be used in the forthcoming period;
 - e) Whether or not the applicant will use cleaner production techniques within a period satisfactory to Council;
 - f) Whether or not there is any benefit to be gained by the increase of one characteristic concurrently with the decrease of another to justify any increased application for industrial capacity;
 - g) Any requirements on Council to reduce the pollutant discharge from the wastewater system;
 - h) 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;
 - i) The total mass of the characteristic allowable in the wastewater system, and the proportion (if any) to be reserved for future allocations; and
 - j) Whether or not the characteristic will interact with other characteristics and thereby increase or decrease the effect of either characteristic on the wastewater system or in the receiving environment.

(3) Tankered wastes

- i. No person shall discharge any tankered wastes into any wastewater system unless the discharge:
 - a) Is in compliance with the latest edition of the Liquid and Hazardous Wastes Code of Practice;
 - b) Is in accordance with any applicable trade waste permit or approval of Council; and
 - c) Complies with the requirements set out in Part C clause 9(3)(ii) below.
- ii. Any person responsible for tankered wastes shall:
 - a) Ensure the tankered wastes are transported by a liquid waste operator with the necessary trade waste permit to discharge domestic septic tank or industrial wastes;
 - b) If requested by Council, provide material safety data sheets (MSDS) free of charge to Council detailing the contents of a waste, and the source location;
 - c) If requested by Council, carry out or allow testing of the tankered waste to determine the characteristics of the waste. 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) Ensure the tankered waste is not picked up and transported to the disposal site until appropriate arrangements and method for disposal have been determined by Council;
 - e) Ensure the tankered waste is transported in a tanker which has been thoroughly washed prior to collecting any load for disposal into the wastewater system;
 - f) Ensure the tankered waste is disposed of after at least 24 hours notice has been given to Council for the disposal of wastes, other than those sourced from domestic septic tanks; and
 - g) If requested by Council, provide all details of tankered waste collections free of charge to Council on request.
- iii. 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 Council's wastewater system other than at an approved location in accordance with items Part C clause 9 (3) ii(a)-(g) above, will be in breach of the Bylaw.

(4) Discharges via traps or interceptors for fats, oils, grease, or sediment

- i. No person may discharge any waste that is likely to include fats, oils, grease (FOGs), or sediment into the wastewater system unless:
 - a) An appropriate trap or interceptor, which complies with any applicable requirements in this Part C clause 9(4), has been installed at the premises from which the discharge is made; and
 - b) Grease traps must be sized and installed in compliance with clause G13 of the New Zealand Building Code.
- ii. Any trap or interceptor for fats, oils, grease, or sediment must, prior to its installation, be approved by Council as the network utility operator, in accordance with clause G14/VM1 1.2 of the New Zealand Building Code. All traps and interceptors for fats, oils, grease, or sediment must be installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and comply with the following conditions:

- a) All traps and interceptors shall be serviced in accordance with manufacturers requirements or at least once every three (3) months to remove all sediment, fat, oil, or grease;
- b) At no time may the sediment layer in any trap exceed 20% of the depth or volume of the trap;
- c) At no time may the fat, oil, or grease layer exceed 20% of the depth or volume of the trap;
- d) Servicing additional to that required under Part C clause 9(4)(ii)(a) shall be undertaken whenever it is needed to maintain operational efficiency of the trap or interceptor;
- e) All servicing shall be conducted by an approved liquid waste operator or any other person or operator approved by Council for this purpose; and
- f) Sediment or oil interceptors for washdown bays must be roofed or suitably banded with a first flush system installed and operating in accordance with the NTLDM.

(5) Discharges via enzyme based grease converters

- i. The installation of an enzyme based grease converter is prohibited.
- ii. Any enzyme based grease converter that was installed prior to this Bylaw coming into force will be permitted to 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 or building consent);
 - d) The permit holder is able to provide satisfactory records of purchase of enzymes of a type and quantity matching the manufacturer's recommendation;
 - e) The permit holder is able to provide records of regular (at a minimum, weekly) checks of the converter to ensure that it is operating correctly; and
 - f) Council is satisfied that there is no risk to the wastewater system from the continued use of the converter.

10. Sampling, testing and monitoring of discharges

(1) Flow metering

- i. Council may at any time require a permit holder to undertake flow metering of any discharge (whether or not this is a condition of the trade waste permit).
- ii. The permit holder shall be responsible for the supply, installation, reading and maintenance of any flow metering equipment required to be installed under a trade waste permit or otherwise under Part C clause 10(1) i. All equipment shall require the approval of Council but shall remain the property of the permit holder.
- iii. The permit holder must ensure that records of flow and/or volume are available for viewing at any time required by Council and shall submit such records to Council at intervals prescribed by Council and in an approved format. For example, for high risk discharges, Council may require real time electronic data.

- iv. All flow metering equipment shall be installed according to the manufacturer's installation instructions. It shall be located in a position which provides the required degree of accuracy and shall be readily accessible for reading.
- v. The permit holder shall arrange for in situ calibration of the flow metering equipment and instrumentation by a person and a method approved by Council upon installation and if required at Council's request thereafter to ensure its performance. The meter accuracy should be $\pm 5\%$. A copy of the independent certification of each calibration verification result shall be submitted to Council as specified in the trade waste permit.
- vi. In the event that any flow metering equipment, after been calibrated, is found to have an error greater than that specified in Part C clause 10(1)(v) as a repeatable measurement, Council may make an adjustment in accordance with the results shown by such tests back-dated for a period at the discretion of Council but not exceeding 12 months, and the permit holder shall pay or be credited a greater or lesser amount according to such adjustment.

(2) Estimating discharge

- i. Where no flow metering equipment is warranted in Council's opinion, 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.
- ii. Where flow metering equipment is warranted in Council's opinion, if on any reading it is found that any meter is out of repair or has ceased to register or been removed, Council may estimate the discharge for the period since the previous reading of such meter, based on the average of the previous 12 months charged to the permit holder and charges shall be levied accordingly. Provided however, that where by reason of a large variation of discharge due to seasonal or other causes, the average of the previous 12 months would be an unreasonable estimate of the discharge, Council may take into consideration other evidence for the purpose of arriving at a reasonable estimate, and the person discharging shall pay according to such estimate.
- iii. Where, in the opinion of Council, a meter has been tampered with, Council (without prejudice to the other remedies available) may declare the reading void and estimate the discharge on the basis provided for in Part C clause 10(2)(ii) above.

(3) Sampling and analysis

- i. Council may at any time undertake sampling, testing and/or monitoring of any discharge for the purposes of determining whether:
 - a) A discharge complies with the provisions of any approval or permit or with this Bylaw;
 - b) A discharge is to be classified as a Permitted, Registered, Conditional, or Prohibited discharge (refer to Part B clause 7);
 - c) A permitted discharge complies with the provisions of Schedule A;
 - d) Trade waste permit charges are applicable to that discharge; or
 - e) To audit sampling results provided by the permit holder.
- ii. The taking of a sample under Part C clause 10(3)(i), and its preservation, transportation and analysis, shall be undertaken by an Authorised Officer or agent of Council, or by the person discharging in accordance with accepted industry standard methods, or by a method specifically approved by Council.

- iii. Where the testing, sampling or monitoring carried out under Part C clause 10(3)(i) indicates that a discharge does not comply with the Bylaw or trade waste permit, the person discharging shall be responsible for all reasonable costs associated with the testing, sampling, or monitoring. Where a dispute arises as to the validity of the methods or procedures used for sampling or analysis, the dispute may be submitted to a mutually agreed independent arbitrator.
- iv. Any Authorised Officer, authorised agent of Council, or analyst may at any time enter any premises (other than a dwelling house) where there is a reason to believe that a trade waste is being discharged to the wastewater system and, in order to determine any characteristics of any discharge, may:
 - a) Take readings and measurements of such discharge;
 - b) Carrying out an inspection;
 - c) Take samples for testing, of any solid, liquid, or gaseous material or any combination or mixture of such materials being discharged; or
 - d) Observe accidental occurrences and clean up.

(4) Monitoring and auditing trade waste discharges

- i. Council may at any time undertake audit monitoring of any trade waste discharge. Such monitoring shall be carried out as follows:
 - a) Council or its authorised agent will take the sample of the discharge and arrange for this sample to be analysed in an approved laboratory by accepted analytical methods;
 - b) The sampling procedure will be appropriate to the type of trade waste and the analysis required;
 - c) Council may audit the sampling and analysis carried out by a self-monitoring trade waste permit holder by using the power in Part C clause 10(3) i. (e) of this Bylaw; and
 - d) Council may audit the trade waste permit conditions, including any management plans.
- ii. Where non-compliance is found, all costs of the audit monitoring shall be met by the permit holder.

(5) Sampling methodology

- i. Sampling shall be by way of best industry practice or as otherwise agreed between the permit holder and Council.
- ii. The option of undertaking flow proportional sampling will be at Council's discretion.

11. Non-compliance.

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

12. Transfer or Termination of Rights and Responsibilities

- (1) An approved trade waste discharger shall not without written approval from Council:
 - a) Transfer to any other person the rights and responsibilities provided for under the Registered or Conditional trade waste discharge approval;

- 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 approval on change of ownership of premises shall not be unreasonably withheld if the characteristics of the trade waste remain unchanged.
- (3) When an approved trade waste discharger ceases to occupy premises from which trade wastes are discharged into the wastewater system, any approval issued shall terminate but without relieving the approval holder from any obligations existing at the date of termination.

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, and maximum daily discharge volume limit of 5m³/day.
- (2) For new developments, gully trap surrounds are to be banded 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. 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, 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 Council.

Flow	Reason
(a) The maximum flow rate shall be less than 0.54 L/s/Ha.	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 maximum instantaneous flow rate shall be less than 2.0 L/s	
(c) 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
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, including wet wipes, which may adversely interfere with the free flow of wastewater in the wastewater system or the treatment plant shall not be present	
f) Trade wastes containing solids that have been processed through any in or under sink macerator type device (such as, but not limited to, "in-sink-erator") is prohibited.	

Fat, Oil, and Grease	Reasons
<p>a) There shall be no free or floating layer</p> <p>b) A trade waste with mineral oil, fat or grease unavoidably emulsified, which in the opinion of the Council is not biodegradable, shall not exceed 100 g/m³ as petroleum ether extractable matter when the emulsion is stable at a temperature of 15 °C and when the emulsion is in contact with, and diluted by, a factor of 10 by raw wastewater throughout the range pH 6.0 to pH 9.0</p> <p>c) A trade waste with mineral oil, fat or grease unavoidably emulsified, which in the opinion of the Council is biodegradable, shall not exceed 100 g/m³ when the emulsion is stable at a temperature of 15 °C and when the emulsion is in contact with, and diluted by, a factor of 10 by raw wastewater throughout the range pH 6.0 to pH 9.0</p> <p>d) A trade waste emulsified oil, fat or grease, shall not exceed 100 g/m³ as petroleum ether extractable matter when the emulsion is unstable at a temperature of 15 °C and when the emulsion is in contact with, and diluted by, a factor of 10 by raw wastewater throughout the range pH 6.0 to pH 9.0</p>	<p>Fats, oils, and greases can cause blockages, may adversely affect the treatment process, and may impair the aesthetics of the receiving environment</p>

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 retentions 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.

Inhibitory substances	
Should any characteristic of a discharge be found to inhibit the performance of the wastewater treatment process, such that the Council is significantly at risk or likely to be prevented from achieving its environmental statutory requirements, then the Council reserves the right to amend the corresponding approval summarily	

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 5 (1) (c)

Characteristic	Maximum Concentration g/m³ (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 5 (1) (c)

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 5 (1) (c)

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

KEY ● Point of discharge/boundary inspection point — Council wastewater pipe on public land Private drain

Figure B1 **Standard Property**

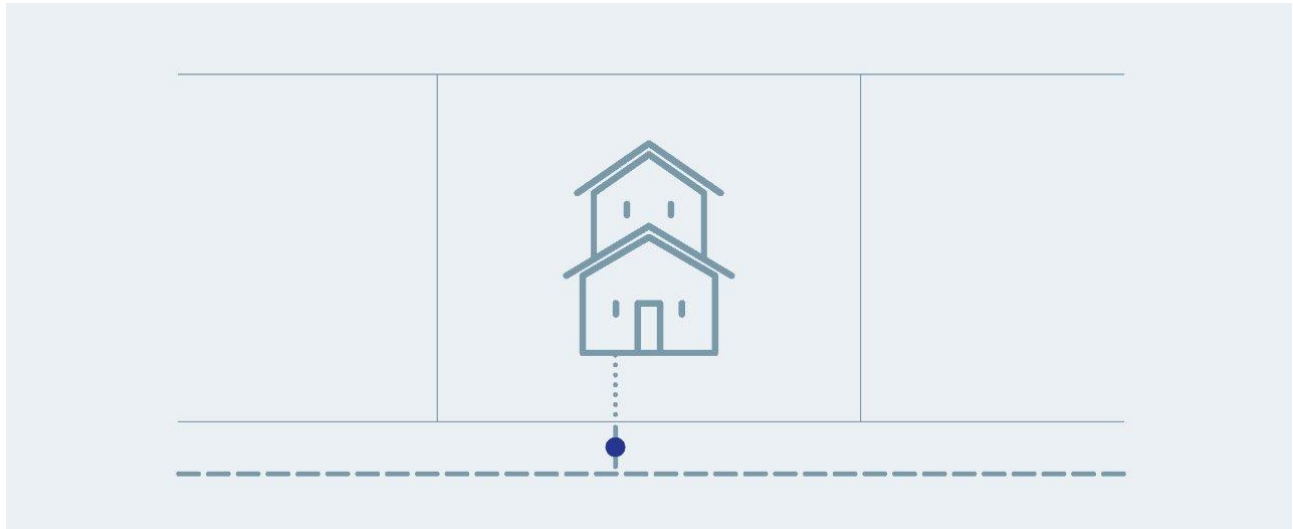


Figure B2 **Council Wastewater Pipe through Private Land**



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.

Council resolution

This bylaw was made by Tasman District Council at a meeting of the Council on []

The common seal of the Tasman District Council is attached in the presence of:

Mayor

Chief Executive