



Trade Waste Bylaw 2025

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1 Trade Waste Bylaw

- 1.1 This Bylaw is the Tararua Trade Waste Bylaw 2025, as reviewed from the Tararua Trade Waste Bylaw 2018.
- 1.2 This Bylaw is made under section 146 of the Local Government Act 2002; the Building Act 2004; Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996; Health Act 1956; Health and Safety at Work Act 2015; Resource Management Act 1991; Land Transport Rule Dangerous Goods 2005 Rule 45001/1; and all amendments and regulations of the same. Nothing in this Bylaw will derogate from the provisions of any of the listed legislation and its regulations. In the event of any inconsistency between this Bylaw and legislation the more stringent requirement applies.

2 Commencement

- 2.1 This Bylaw comes into force on 30 May 2025.
- 2.2 This Bylaw applies to the district of Tararua District Council. It applies to all trade premises where trade wastes are discharged or sought or likely to be discharged to the Wastewater Network operated by Council. This bylaw also applies to tankered wastes collected for the purpose of discharge to the Wastewater Network operated by Council.

Explanation note: pursuant to section 196 of the Local Government Act 2002 Council may refuse to accept any type of trade waste which is not permitted in accordance with this Bylaw.

3 Purpose

- 3.1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to:
- a) Ensure the health and safety of all people from potential adverse effects of harmful substances discharged to the Wastewater Network.
 - b) Protect the environment by ensuring compliance with the Resource Management Act 1991 (and its amendments) and in particular the resource consents for the discharge of treated wastewater and the placement of sludge and biosolids on land.
 - c) Provide for an equitable basis for charging trade waste users of the Wastewater Network.
 - d) Protect the investment in the existing and any future infrastructure, treatment plant and disposal facilities.
 - e) Ensure compatibility between liquid, solid and gaseous phases of trade waste discharges. This compatibility can relate to such matters as meeting landfill acceptance criteria for solids and sludge and meeting resource consents for emissions to air as well as the trade waste discharge itself, into the Wastewater Network.

- f) Ensure trade waste dischargers consider, and where appropriate and practicable implement, waste minimisation and cleaner production techniques to reduce the quantity and improve the quality of their trade waste discharges.

3.2 This Bylaw provides for the:

- a) Acceptance of long-term, intermittent, or temporary discharge of trade waste to the Wastewater Network;
- b) Establishment of three grades of trade waste: permitted, conditional and prohibited;
- c) Evaluation of individual trade waste discharges to be against specified criteria;
- d) Correct storage of materials in order to protect the Wastewater Network from spillage;
- e) Installation of flow meters, samplers or other devices to measure flow and quality of the trade waste discharge;
- f) Pre-treatment of waste before it is accepted for discharge to the Wastewater Network;
- g) Sampling and monitoring of trade waste discharges to ensure compliance with the Bylaw;
- h) Council to accept or refuse a trade waste discharge;
- i) Charges to be set to cover the cost of conveying, treating and disposing of, or reusing, trade waste and the associated costs of administration and monitoring;
- j) Administrative mechanisms for the operation of the Bylaw; and
- k) Establishment of waste minimisation and management programmes (including sludge) for trade waste producers.

4 Interpretation

4.1 In this bylaw, unless context requires otherwise:

Access Point means a place where access may be made to a private drain for inspection (including sampling or measurement), cleaning or maintenance. The location of the access point will be in accordance with the New Zealand Building Code.

Act means the Local Government Act 2002.

Analyst means a testing laboratory approved in writing by an Authorised Officer on behalf of Council.

Approval or Approved means approval or approved in writing by Council, either by resolution of Council or by an authorised officer.

Authorised Officer means any officer or agent appointed by Council to administer and enforce its bylaws, and includes an enforcement officer appointed under section 177 of the Act.

Biosolids means sewage sludge derived from a wastewater treatment plant that has been treated and/or stabilised to the extent that it is able to be safely and beneficially applied to land and does not include products derived solely from industrial

wastewater treatment plants. The term biosolid/biosolids is used generically throughout this document to include products containing biosolids (e.g. composts).

Bylaw means the Tararua Trade Waste Bylaw 2025.

Characteristic means any of the physical or chemical characteristics of a trade waste and may include the level of a characteristic, including those described in Schedules 1A and 1B of this Bylaw.

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. This is required to minimise and manage trade waste by:

- a) Using energy and resources efficiently, avoiding or reducing the amount of wastes produced;
- b) Producing environmentally sound products and services;
- c) Achieving less waste, fewer costs and higher profits.

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 into solution or suspension.

Conditional Trade Waste means a trade waste for which conditions have been placed upon the consent by Council.

Consent means a consent in writing given by Council authorising a consent holder to discharge trade wastes to the wastewater network.

Consent Holder means a person who has obtained a consent under this Bylaw to discharge or direct the manner of discharge of trade waste from any premises to the wastewater network, and includes any person who does any act on behalf or with the express or implied consent of the consent holder (whether for reward or not) and any licensee of the consent holder.

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.

Explanatory note: *this definition is the same as the definition of ‘contaminant’ in the Resource Management Act 1991, meaning that any substance that is a contaminant under that regime will also be one for the purposes of this Bylaw.*

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

Council means Tararua District Council or any officer authorised to exercise the authority of Council.

Disconnection means the cutting off and/or sealing of any of Council’s water services, utilities, drains or sewers for use by any person.

District means the district of Tararua District Council.

Domestic Wastewater means either wastewater discharged from premises used solely for residential purposes, or wastewater of the same character discharged from other premises; but does not include any solids, liquids, or gases that may not lawfully be discharged into the wastewater network.

Foul Water means the discharge from any sanitary fixtures (any fixture which is intended to be used for sanitation – the term used to describe activities of 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 intended to be used for sanitation which is not a sanitary fixture – included are machines for washing dishes and clothes).

Hazardous Substances has the definition given to it by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

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

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

Maximum Concentration means the instantaneous peak concentration of any characteristic that may be discharged at any instant in time.

NZS 4304 means the latest edition, complete with any amendments, of New Zealand Standard 4304:2002 Management of Healthcare Waste.

Occupier means the person occupying trade premises connected to the wastewater network.

Permitted Discharge means a trade waste discharge that has been approved by, or is acceptable to Council and as long as it has the physical and chemical characteristics which comply with the requirements of the Council standard as defined in Schedule 1A of this Bylaw.

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

Point Of Discharge is the boundary between the public sewer and a private drain, but for the purposes of monitoring, sampling and testing, it may be an alternative point, as designated in the consent.

Pre-Treatment means any processing of trade waste designed to reduce or vary any characteristic before discharge to the wastewater network in order to ensure that the trade waste complies with a consent or this bylaw.

Premises means either:

- a) A property or allotment which is held under a separate certificate of title or for which a separate certificate of title may be issued and in respect to which a building consent has been or may be issued; or
- b) 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
- c) Land held in public ownership (e.g. reserve) for a particular purpose; or

d) Individual units in buildings, which are separately leased and separately occupied.

Private Drain means that section of drain between the premises and the point of connection to the wastewater network.

Prohibited Trade Wastes means a trade waste that contains, or is likely to contain, prohibited characteristics as defined in Schedule 1B to this Bylaw and does not meet the conditions of Schedule 1A. The waste is not acceptable for discharge into Council's wastewater network.

Schedule Of Rates And Charges means the list of items, terms and prices for services associated with the discharge of trade waste as approved by the Council.

Sewer means the pipe work drainage system that conveys wastewater (including trade waste), whether privately owned or as part of the wastewater network.

Significant Industry is a term to indicate the relative size of a given industry compared to the capacity of the wastewater network (including wastewater treatment plant) which services that industry. Industry size relates to volume and/or loads discharging into the wastewater network. Loads can be the conventional loadings of biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids concentration 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 wastewater network, the on-going system operation and/or the quality of the treated effluent that is discharged.

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

Stormwater means surface water run-off resulting from precipitation.

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

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

Trade Premises means:

- a) Any premises used or intended to be used for any industrial or trade purpose; or
- b) Any premises used or intended to be used for the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or for other waste management purposes, or used for composting organic materials; or
- c) Any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process; or
- d) Any other premises discharging wastewater other than domestic wastewater; and includes any land or premises wholly or mainly used for agricultural or horticultural purposes but does not include any part of Council's wastewater network or treatment facilities.

Trade Waste means any waste that is -

- a) produced for an industrial or trade purpose, or a related purpose; and
- b) discharged into the wastewater network.

Wastewater means water or other liquid, including waste matter in solution or suspension, and including foul water, discharged into the wastewater network.

Wastewater Network means the infrastructure and processes that are used to collect, store, transmit through reticulation, treat or discharge wastewater (and trade wastes) that is operated by Council. It includes all all sewers, pumping stations, storage tanks, sewage treatment plants, outfalls, and other related structures operated by Council and used for the reception, treatment and disposal of trade wastes.

Working Day means any day of the week other than a Saturday, a Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Matariki, Anzac Day, the Sovereign's birthday, Labour Day; or a day in the period beginning on the 25th day of December in any year and ending with the 2nd day of January in the following year.

- 4.2 A reference in this Bylaw to discharging Trade Waste includes causing, allowing or instructing the discharge.

Abbreviations

\$/kg	dollars per kilogram
\$/L/s	dollars per litre per second
\$/m ³	dollars per cubic metre
g/m ³	grams per cubic metre
L/s	litre per second
m ³	cubic metre
mg/L	milligram per litre
mL/L	millilitre per litre
pH	measure of acidity/alkalinity

PART 1 – GENERAL

5 Control of Discharges

- 5.1 A person must not:
- a) Discharge, or allow to be discharged, any trade waste to the wastewater network except in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw (or in accordance with a consent issued under this Bylaw);
 - b) Discharge, or allow to be discharged, a prohibited trade waste into the wastewater network;

- c) Add or permit the addition of, any condensing or cooling water to any trade waste which discharges into the Wastewater network unless specific approval is given in a consent; or
 - d) Add or permit the addition of stormwater to any trade waste which discharges into the wastewater network unless specific approval is given in a consent.
- 5.2 In the event of failure to comply with clause 5.1 Council may physically prevent discharge to the wastewater network if a reasonable alternative action cannot be established with the discharging party or parties.
- 5.3 Any person discharging trade waste to the wastewater network must also comply with requirements of all applicable legislation and/or regulations (including but not limited to the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996).

6 Storage, Transport, Handling and Use of Hazardous or Harmful Materials

- 6.1 All persons on trade premises must take all reasonable steps to prevent the accidental entry of any of the materials listed in clause 6.3 of this Bylaw from entry into the wastewater network as a result of leakage, spillage or other mishap.
- 6.2 No person may store, transport, handle or use, or cause to be stored, transported, handled or used any hazardous substance or any of the materials listed in clause 6.3 of this Bylaw in a manner that may cause the material to enter the wastewater network.
- 6.3 Materials referred to in clauses 6.1 and 6.2 are those:
- a) Products or wastes containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable or explosive materials;
 - b) Likely to generate toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive materials in quantities likely to be hazardous, when mixed with the wastewater stream;
 - c) Likely to be deleterious to the health and safety of Council's staff, approved contractors or the public or be harmful to the wastewater network.

7 Classification of Traded Waste Discharges

- 7.1 Trade waste discharges will be classified as one of the following types:
- a) Permitted (consent required if decided by Council);
 - b) Conditional (consent required with conditions placed on the consent); or
 - c) Prohibited (not consentable).

- 7.2 Any person that discharges or proposes to discharge Trade Waste must contact Council to determine if a Trade Waste discharge is permitted, conditional or prohibited. Trade Waste must not be discharged into the wastewater network before Council has determined whether a consent is required.
- 7.3 Council is not obliged to accept any trade waste.
- 7.4 No application for a trade waste consent will be approved where the trade waste discharge would contain, or is likely to contain, characteristics which are prohibited (as specified in Schedule 1B).

8 Permitted Discharges

- 8.1 A Trade Waste discharge is classified as permitted where the discharge:
- a) Complies with the characteristics specified in Schedule 1A; and
 - b) Is not tankered waste.
- 8.2 Any person that discharges or proposes to discharge Trade Waste which is likely to be permitted in accordance with clause 8.1, must contact Council to confirm the classification and register the permitted discharge.
- 8.3 The person discharging must provide a safe access point for sampling that meets health and safety requirements.
- 8.4 Permitted discharges will remain in force indefinitely until either:
- a) Cancellation under clauses 5.2, 20, and/or 21 of this Bylaw;
 - b) The quantity and nature of the discharge changes significantly;
 - c) If in the opinion of Council the discharge changes or is likely to change to such an extent that it becomes a conditional or prohibited trade waste;
 - d) Council changes the trade waste management procedures by implementation of changed trade waste Bylaw conditions or any amendment to, or replacement of, this Bylaw; or
 - e) The conditions on resource consents for the wastewater network and the residuals from it change.
- 8.5 In all cases, after appropriate consultation, the person may apply within 10 working days of this change occurring for a conditional consent, in accordance with clause 12 of this Bylaw. This application must be approved prior to the occurrence of any new discharge.
- 8.6 Council may at any time require a person undertaking a permitted discharge to apply for a consent in accordance with clause 8.4.

9 Tankered Wastes

- 9.1 Tankered wastes must not be discharged into Council's wastewater network except at a dedicated location approved by Council by Council-approved contractors certified as compliant with the Liquid and Hazardous Wastes Code of Practice by the certifying body (or any subsequent Code of Practice that amends or replaces it), and in accordance with this Bylaw.
- 9.2 Council may accept tankered wastes for discharge provided that they:
- a) Be transported by a consent holder to discharge domestic septic tank or industrial wastes;
 - b) Have material safety data sheets (MSDS) supplied to the Council detailing the contents of a waste;
 - c) Be tested to determine their character if the contents of the waste are not known. Specialist advice on pre-treatment or acceptance may be required. The cost of all testing and advice must be borne by the consent holder;
 - d) Not be picked up and transported to the disposal site until appropriate arrangements and method for disposal have been determined by Council;
 - e) Thoroughly wash the tanker prior to collecting a load for disposal into the wastewater network to prevent cross-contamination between tanker loads; and
 - f) Have provided at least 24 hours' notice before the disposal of wastes other than those sourced from domestic septic tanks.
- 9.3 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 network other than at the dedicated location approved by Council will be in breach of this Bylaw.

10 Disinfected / Super Chlorinated Water

- 10.1 Any water used during the repair and construction of water mains must be dechlorinated prior to the discharge into the wastewater network. Application for a temporary discharge consent must be made (and granted) prior to such a discharge. Such water must not be disposed of to the storm water or adjacent water courses without appropriate approvals from Council.

11 Reporting Accidents

- 11.1 Every person must inform the Council immediately on discovery of any spills, leaks or other mishaps which may cause a breach of this Bylaw.

- 11.2 In the event of any accident occurring when the person holds a consent to discharge, Council may review the consent under clause 19 or may require the consent holder, within 20 working days of the date such requirement is notified to the consent holder in writing, to review the contingency management procedures and re-submit for approval the management plan with the Council.
- 11.3 In the event of an accident occurring on the premises of a permitted discharge, the Council may require the person discharging to apply for a consent.

PART 2 – TRADE WASTE CONSENTS

12 Application for a Trade Waste Consent

- 12.1 **Formal Application:** Every person who does, proposes to, or is likely to:
- a) Discharge into the wastewater network any trade waste (either continuously, intermittently or temporarily); or
 - b) Vary the characteristics of a consent to discharge that has previously been granted; or
 - c) Vary the conditions of consent to discharge that has previously been granted; or
 - d) Significantly change the method or means of pre-treatment for discharge under an existing consent –
- must, if required by the Council, complete an application in the prescribed form for the consent of the Council to discharge that trade waste, or for the proposed variations.
- 12.2 Council reserves the right to deal with the owner as well as the occupier of any trade premises.
- 12.3 Where the trade premises produces trade waste from more than one area, a separate copy of the “Description of trade waste and premises” must be included in any application for trade waste discharge for each area. This applies whether or not the separate areas are part of a single or separate trade process.
- 12.4 The applicant must ensure that the application and every other document conveying required information is properly executed and any act done for, or on behalf of, the eventual consent holder (whether for reward or not) in making any such application will be deemed to be an act of the consent holder.
- 12.5 Council may require an application to be supported by an independent report/statement completed by a suitably experienced and external auditor to verify any or all information supplied by the applicant, and this may include a management plan.

- 12.6 Every application must be accompanied by a trade waste application fee in accordance with the Council's schedule of rates and charges.

13 Processing of an Application

- 13.1 Council will acknowledge the application in writing within 10 working days of the receipt of the application.

14 Information and Analysis

- 14.1 On the receipt of any application for a trade waste consent to discharge from any premises or to alter an existing discharge, Council may:
- a) Require the applicant to submit any additional information which it considers necessary to reach an informed decision;
 - b) Require the applicant to submit a management plan to the satisfaction of the Council;
 - c) Have the discharge investigated and analysed as provided for in clauses 25 and 26 of this Bylaw.
- 14.2 Council will notify the applicant of any requirement under this clause within 10 working days of receipt of the application.

15 Consideration of Application

- 15.1 Within 15 working days (or extended as necessary by Council) of receipt of an application complying with this Bylaw and/or all requirements under clause 14, whichever is the later, the Council may, after considering the matters in clause 16 action one of the following in writing:
- a) Grant the application as a permitted trade waste and inform the applicant of the decision by issuing the appropriate notice;
 - b) Grant the application as a conditional trade waste discharge consent and inform the applicant of the decision and the conditions imposed on the discharge by issuing the appropriate notice of consent to the discharge; or
 - c) Decline the application and notify the applicant of the decision giving a statement of the reasons for refusal.

16 Consideration Criteria

- 16.1 In considering any application for a trade waste consent to discharge from any trade premises or tankered waste into the wastewater network and in imposing any conditions on such a consent, Council may take into consideration:

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- a) The health and safety of Council staff, Council's agents and the public;
 - b) The limits and/or maximum values for characteristics of trade waste as specified in Schedules 1A and 1B of this Bylaw;
 - c) The extent to which the trade waste may react with other trade waste or foul water to produce an undesirable effect, e.g. settlement of solids, production of odours, accelerated corrosion and deterioration of the wastewater network etc.;
 - d) The flows and velocities in the sewer or sewers, and the material or construction of the sewer or sewers;
 - e) The capacity of the 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 works;
 - g) The timing and balancing of flows into the wastewater network;
 - h) Any statutory requirements relating to the discharge of raw or treated wastewater to receiving waters, the disposal of sludge, beneficial use of bio solids, and any discharge to air (including the necessity for compliance with any resource consent, discharge permit or water classification);
 - i) The effect of the trade waste discharge on the ultimate receiving environment;
 - j) The conditions on resource consents for the wastewater network and the residuals from it;
 - k) The possibility of unscheduled, unexpected or accidental events and the degree of risk these could cause to humans, the wastewater network and the environment;
 - l) Other existing or future discharges;
 - m) Amenability of the trade waste to pre-treatment;
 - n) Existing pre-treatment works on the premises and the potential for their future use;
 - o) Cleaner production techniques and waste minimisation practices;
 - p) Requirements and limitations related to sludge disposal and reuse;
 - q) Control of stormwater;
 - r) The effect of any Management plan supplied with the application;

- s) Tankered waste being discharged at an approved location/s;
- t) The compliance history of the applicant or any other person who is likely to be materially responsible for or involved with the discharge, with particular regard to compliance with any other trade waste consent;
- u) Any relevant Council planning documents, guidelines or policies;
- v) Any alternatives to the trade waste discharge, including the ways in which trade waste may be disposed of other than via the wastewater network; and
- w) Any other matter that the Council considers relevant when having regard to the purpose and terms of this Bylaw.

17 Conditions of Trade Waste Consent

17.1 Any trade waste consent to discharge may be granted subject to such conditions that the Council may impose, including but not limited to:

- a) The particular sewer or sewers to which the discharge will be made;
- b) The maximum daily volume of the discharge and the maximum rate of discharge, and the duration of maximum discharge;
- c) The maximum limit or permissible range of any specified characteristics of the discharge, including concentrations and/or mass limits determined in accordance with clause 24;
- 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 discharge at the time of discharge;
- f) The temperature of the trade waste at the time of discharge;
- g) The provision by, or for the consent holder, at the consent holder's expense (which may require consents under the Building Act 2004) of screens, grease traps, silt traps or other pre-treatment works to control trade waste discharge characteristics to the consented levels;
- h) The provision and maintenance at the consent holder's expense of inspection chambers, manholes or other apparatus or devices to provide reasonable access to drains for sampling and inspection;
- i) The provision and maintenance of a sampling, analysis and testing programme and flow measurement requirements, at the consent holder's expense;

- j) The method or methods to be used for the measuring flow rates and/or volume and taking samples of the discharge for use in determining the amount of any trade waste charges applicable to that discharge;
- k) The provision and maintenance by, and at the expense of, the consent holder of such meters or devices as may be required to measure the volume or flow rate of any trade waste being discharged from the premises, and for the testing of such meters;
- l) The provision and maintenance, at the consent holder's expense, of such services, (whether electricity, water or compressed air or otherwise), which may be required, in order to operate meters and similar devices;
- m) At times specified, the provision in a Council approved format by the consent holder to the Council of all flow and/or volume records and results of analyses (including pre-treatment by-products e.g. sludge disposal);
- n) The provision and implementation of a management plan;
- o) Risk assessment of damage to the environment due to an accidental discharge of a chemical;
- p) Waste minimisation and management;
- q) Cleaner production techniques;
- r) Remote control of discharges;
- s) Third party treatment, carriage, discharge or disposal of by-products of pretreatment of trade waste (including sludge disposal);
- t) Requirement to provide a bond or insurance in favour of Council where failure to comply with the consent could result in damage to the wastewater network or could result in Council being in breach of any statutory obligation; and
- u) Remote monitoring of discharges.

18 Duration of Consents

- 18.1 Subject to clauses 19, 20, and 21, consents under this Bylaw will expire at the end of a term fixed by the Council, which will usually not exceed 2 years.
- 18.2 However, a consent may be granted for a term not exceeding five years where the Council is satisfied of certain exceptional circumstances, such as but not limited to:
 - a) The nature of the trade activity, or the process design and/or management of the premises are such that the consent holder has a demonstrated ability to meet the conditions of the consent during its term; and/or

- b) Cleaner production techniques are successfully being utilised, or that a responsible investment in cleaner production equipment or techniques is being made; and/or
- c) Significant investment in pre-treatment facilities has been made, such that a longer period of certainty for the amortising of this investment is considered reasonable.

18.3 In all cases where either the consent holder or the owner of the premises changes, or there is a change of use, a new application for a trade waste consent must be made.

19 Variation of Consent at Council's Initiative

19.1 Council retains the right to review the conditions of a consent at any time during the term of the consent, by written notice to the consent holder (following a reasonable period of consultation).

19.2 The reasons for such a review could include:

- a) The level of consent holder compliance, including any accidents including spills or process mishaps.
- b) Matters pertaining to Council's resource consents for the wastewater network.
- c) Matters pertaining to Council's environmental policies and outcomes.
- d) New control and treatment technologies and processes.
- e) Any of the matters outlined in Part 4 of this Bylaw.
- f) Matters pertaining to Council's legal obligations.

19.3 Following any such review Council may, by written notice, vary any condition of a consent to such an extent as Council considers necessary.

19.4 A consent holder who receives a written notice under clause 19.3 will be given a reasonable time period, specified in the notice, in which to comply with any varied consent conditions.

PART 3 – CANCELLATION OF DISCHARGE

20 Suspension or cancellation on notice

20.1 Council may suspend or cancel any consent or right to discharge at any time following 20 working days' (during which consultation has occurred) notice to the consent holder or person discharging any trade waste:

- a) For the failure to comply with any condition of the consent or this Bylaw;
- b) For the failure to maintain effective control over the discharge;

- c) For the failure to limit in accordance with the requirements of a consent the volume, nature, or composition of trade waste being discharged;
 - d) In the event of any negligence which, in the opinion of the Council, threatens the safety of, or threatens to cause damage to any part of the wastewater network or the treatment plant or threatens the health or safety of any person;
 - e) If any occurrence happens that, in the opinion of the Council, poses a serious threat to the environment;
 - f) In the event of any breach of a resource consent held by the Council issued under the Resource Management Act 1991;
 - g) Failure to provide and when appropriate update a management plan as required for a conditional consent;
 - h) Failure to follow the management plan provisions at the time of an unexpected, unscheduled or accidental occurrence;
 - i) Failure to pay any charges under this Bylaw; or
 - j) If any other circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the Council, render it necessary in the public interest to cancel the right to discharge.
- 20.2 If any process changes require more than 20 working days, reasonable time may be given to comply with the consent conditions.

21 Summary Cancellation

- 21.1 Further to clause 20.1 any trade waste consent or discharge may at any time be summarily cancelled by Council on giving to the consent holder or person discharging written notice of summary cancellation if:
- a) Any prohibited substance is discharged;
 - b) Council is lawfully directed to withdraw or otherwise to terminate the consent summarily;
 - c) Any trade waste is unlawfully discharged;
 - d) If the continuance of discharge is, in the opinion of Council, a threat to the environment or public health;
 - e) If the continuance of discharge may, in the opinion of Council, result in a breach of a resource consent held by Council; or
 - f) In the opinion of Council the continuance of the discharge puts at risk the ability of Council to comply with 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.

PART 4 – WASTEWATER QUALITY

22 Pre-Treatment

- 22.1 Council may approve a trade waste discharge subject to the provision of appropriate pre-treatment systems to enable the person discharging to comply with the Bylaw.
- 22.2 Such pre-treatment systems must be provided, operated and maintained by the person discharging at their expense.
- 22.3 Refuse or garbage grinders, and macerators must not be used to dispose of solid waste from trade premises to the wastewater network unless approved by the Council.

23 Dilution

- 23.1 The person discharging must not, unless approved by the Council, add or permit the addition of any potable, condensing, cooling water or stormwater to any trade waste stream in order to vary the level of any characteristics of the waste.

Explanatory Note: Condensing and cooling water should not be discharged as of right to a stormwater drain or natural waterway without the consent of the appropriate authority.

24 Mass Limits

- 24.1 A trade waste consent to discharge may impose controls on a trade waste discharge by specifying mass limits for any characteristic.
- 24.2 Mass limits may be imposed for any characteristic. Any characteristic permitted by mass limit must also have its maximum concentration limited to the value scheduled unless approved otherwise.
- 24.3 When setting mass limit allocations for a particular characteristic Council may consider:
 - a) The operational requirements of and risk to the wastewater network, and risks to occupational health and safety, public health, and 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 sludge;

- c) Conditions in the wastewater network near the trade waste discharge point and elsewhere in the wastewater network;
- d) The extent to which the available industrial capacity was used in the last financial period and is expected to be used in the forthcoming period;
- e) Whether or not the applicant uses cleaner production techniques within a period satisfactory to Council;
- f) Whether or not there is any net benefit to be gained by the increase of one characteristic concurrently with the decrease of another to justify any increased application for industrial capacity;
- g) Any requirements of Council to reduce the pollutant discharge of the wastewater network;
- h) How great a proportion the mass flow of a characteristic of the discharge will be of the total mass flow of that characteristic in the wastewater network;
- i) The total mass of the characteristic allowable in the wastewater network, and the proportion (if any) to be reserved for future allocations; and
- j) Whether or not there is an interaction with other characteristics which increases or decreases the effect of either characteristic on the sewer reticulation, treatment process, or receiving water (or land).

PART 5: METERING, SAMPLING, TESTING AND MONITORING

25 Flow Metering

25.1 Flow metering may be required by Council:

- a) On discharges when there is not a reasonable relationship between a metered water supply to the premises, and the discharge of trade waste;
- b) When Council has determined not to approve a method of flow estimation; or
- c) In the opinion of Council, when the discharge represents a significant proportion of the total flow/load received by Council; or
- d) In any case, where Council requires a meter as a condition of a consent for the measurement of the rate or quantity of discharge of Trade Waste.

25.2 Where flow metering is required by Council, the following provisions apply:

- a) The consent holder is responsible for the supply, installation, reading and maintenance of any meter required by Council for the measurement of the rate

or quantity of discharge of trade waste. These devices are subject to the approval of the Council, but will remain the property of the consent holder.

- b) Records of flow and/or volume must be available for viewing at any time by the Council, and must be submitted to Council at prescribed intervals by the consent holder in a format approved by Council.
- c) Meters must be located in a position approved by Council which provides the required degree of accuracy and should be readily accessible for reading and maintenance. The meters must be also located in the correct position according to the manufacturer's installation instructions.
- d) The consent holder must arrange for in situ calibration of the flow metering equipment and instrumentation by a person and method approved by Council upon installation and at least once a year thereafter to ensure its performance. The meter accuracy should be $\pm 10\%$ but with no greater a deviation from the previous meter calibration of $\pm 5\%$. A copy of independent certification of each calibration result must be submitted to Council.

25.3 Should any meter, after being calibrated, be found to have an error greater than that specified in clause 25.2(d) 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 consent holder must pay or be credited a greater or lesser amount according to such adjustment.

26 Estimating Discharge

26.1 Where no meter or similar apparatus is warranted, Council may require 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 flow for the purposes of charging.

26.2 Should any meter be out of repair or cease to register, or be removed, Council will 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 person discharging) and the consent holder must pay according to such estimate. If, 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, then Council may take into consideration other evidence for the purpose of arriving at a reasonable estimate, and the person discharging must pay according to such an estimate.

26.3 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 discharge as provided above.

27 General Sampling and Monitoring

- 27.1 As determined by Council, sampling, testing and monitoring may be undertaken to determine if:
- a) A discharge complies with the provisions of this Bylaw;
 - b) A discharge is to be classified as a permitted, conditional, or prohibited;
 - c) A discharge complies with the provisions of Schedule 1A for permitted discharge and any consent to discharge; and
 - d) Trade waste consent charges (or trade waste charges more generally) are applicable to that discharge.
- 27.2 All authorised officers of Council, or any analyst, may enter any premises believed to be discharging trade waste at any time in order to determine any characteristics of any actual or potential discharge by:
- a) Taking readings and measurements;
 - b) Carrying out an inspection; and/or
 - c) Taking samples for testing, of any solid, liquid, or gaseous material or any combination or mixture of such materials being discharged.
- 27.3 The taking, preservation, transportation and analysis of the sample will be undertaken by an authorised officer of Council, or the person discharging in accordance with accepted industry standard methods, or by a method specifically approved by Council.
- 27.4 At the discretion of Council all costs of monitoring will be met by the discharger either through direct payment to the laboratory or to Council.
- 27.5 Where a dispute arises as to the validity of the methods or procedures used for sampling or analysis, and the dispute is unable to be resolved between the parties, the dispute may be submitted to a technical expert or an independent arbitrator nominated by Council for resolution. Each party must bear their own costs and contribute equally to the costs of the technical expert or arbitrator.
- 27.6 Authorisation for entry to premises is given under the Act and entry will be in compliance with the health and safety policies of that particular site.

28 Monitoring for Compliance

- 28.1 Council is entitled to monitor and audit any trade waste discharge for compliance. Whether for a permitted discharge or a conditional consent discharge, monitoring may be carried out as follows:

- a) Council or its authorised agent will take the sample and arrange for this sample to be analysed in an approved laboratory by agreed/approved analytical methods;
- b) The sampling procedure will be appropriate to the trade waste and the analysis;
- c) Council will audit the sampling and analysis carried out by a self-monitoring trade waste discharger. Analysis will be performed by an approved laboratory. Inter-laboratory checks are to be part of this process;
- d) Council will audit the sampling and analysis carried out by an analyst. Analysis will be performed by an approved laboratory. Inter-laboratory checks are to be part of this process; and
- e) Council will audit the trade waste consent conditions including any management plans.

29 Sampling Methodology

- 29.1 Normally a single grab or composite sample is sufficient. If required the grab or composite sample can be split equally into three as follows:
- a) One portion of the sample goes to the trade waste discharger for appropriate analysis and/or storage;
 - b) A second portion of the sample will be analysed at a laboratory approved by the Council;
 - c) A third portion of the sample is retained by the Council for 20 working days, for additional analysis if required.
- 29.2 Due consideration will be applied to any changes that could occur in retained trade waste samples and provisions to mitigate against changes will be adopted where practicable.
- 29.3 In all cases the samples will be handled in an appropriate manner such that the characteristics being tested for are, as far as reasonably possible, preserved.
- 29.4 All samples will be preserved, handled, transported and delivered to an approved laboratory according to best possible practice and approved standards.

PART 6: ADMINISTRATION

30 Review of Decisions

- 30.1 If any person is dissatisfied with any decision by an authorised officer made under this Bylaw, that person may, by notice delivered to the Chief Executive of the Council

not later than 20 working days (or 10 working days in the case of a suspension or cancellation of a consent on notice) after the decision by the authorised officer is served on that person, request the Chief Executive to review any such decision. Any decision by the Chief Executive is then final. Nothing in this clause shall affect any right of appeal under the Act.

31 Charges and Payments

31.1 Charges

Council may set and recover fees and charges in accordance with the Act. Schedule 1C outlines a regime of possible charges.

31.2 Invoicing

All charges determined in accordance with clause 31.1 will be invoiced in accordance with Council's standard commercial practice. The invoice will provide each person discharging with a copy of the information and calculations used to determine the extent of any charges and fees due, in regard to a discharge.

31.3 Cease to Discharge

The Person discharging will be deemed to be continuing the discharge of trade waste and will be liable for all charges, until notice of disconnection is given.

31.4 Failure to Pay

All fees and charges payable under this Bylaw are recoverable as a debt. If the person discharging fails to pay any fees and charges under this Bylaw Council may cancel the right to discharge in accordance with clause 20.

31.5 Recovery of Costs

Council may recover costs associated with any damage to the wastewater network or any breach of this Bylaw, in accordance with sections 175 and 176 of the Act.

32 Authorised Officers

32.1 All authorised officers of Council, or other persons authorised under the Act, will possess and produce on request warrants of authority and evidence of identity.

32.2 Any authorised officers may at any reasonable time enter any premises believed to be discharging trade wastes to determine any characteristic of any discharge by:

- a) Taking readings and measurements; or
- b) Taking samples or any solids, liquids or gaseous material or any combination or mixtures of such materials being discharged; or

c) Observing accidental occurrences and clean-up.

32.3 The extent and level of delegation to authorised officers will be in accordance with the Council's Register of Statutory Delegations and Warrants.

32.4 Authorisation for entry to premises is given under the Act and entry will be in compliance with the health and safety policies of that particular site.

33 Transfer or Termination of Rights and Responsibilities

33.1 A trade waste consent to discharge will be issued in the name of the given consent holder. The consent holder must not, unless written approval is obtained from the Council:

- a) Transfer to any other party the rights and responsibilities provided for under this Bylaw, and under the consent;
- b) Allow a point of discharge to serve another premises, or the private drain to that point to extend by pipe or any other means to serve another premises; or
- c) In particular and not in limitation of the above, allow wastewater from any other party to be discharged at their point of discharge.

Explanatory Note: This clause does not relate to permitted discharges.

33.2 Renewal of a trade waste consent on change of ownership of premises will not be unreasonably withheld if the characteristics of the wastewater remain unchanged.

Explanatory Note: This clause does not relate to permitted discharges.

33.3 The person discharging must give 48 hours' notice in writing to Council of their requirement for disconnection of the discharge connection and/or termination of the discharge consent, except where demolition or relaying of the discharge drain is required, in which case seven working days' notice is required. The person discharging must notify Council of the new address details for final invoicing.

33.4 On permanent disconnection and/or termination the person discharging may, at the Council's discretion, be liable for trade waste charges to the end of the current charging period.

33.5 When a person discharging ceases to occupy premises from which trade wastes are discharged into the wastewater network any consent granted will terminate automatically but without relieving the person discharging from any obligations existing at the date of termination.

34 Service of Documents

Method of Service

- 34.1 Any notice or other document required to be given, served or delivered under this Bylaw to a person discharging may (in addition to any other method permitted by law) be given or served or delivered by being:
- a) Sent by pre-paid ordinary mail, courier, or facsimile, or email to the person discharging at the person discharging's last known place of residence or business;
 - b) Sent by pre-paid ordinary mail, courier, or facsimile, or email to the person discharging at any address for service specified in a consent to discharge;
 - c) Where the person discharging is a body corporate, sent by pre-paid ordinary mail, courier, or facsimile, or email to, or left at its registered office; or
 - d) Personally served on the person discharging.

Deemed Receipt

- 34.2 If any notice or other document is:
- a) Sent by post it will be deemed received on the third day (excluding weekends and public holidays) after posting;
 - b) Sent by facsimile or email and the sender's facsimile or email produces a transmission report indicating that the facsimile or email was sent to the addressee, the report will be prima facie evidence that the facsimile or email was received by the addressee in a legible form at the time indicated on that report; or
 - c) Sent by courier and the courier obtains a receipt or records delivery on a courier run sheet, the receipt or record of delivery on a courier run sheet will be prima facie evidence that the communication was received by the addressee at the time indicated on the receipt or courier run sheet, or
 - d) left at a conspicuous place at the trade premises or is handed to a designated person(s) nominated by the consent holder then that will be deemed to be service on, or delivery to the consent holder at that time.

Explanatory Note: It should be verified that notice has been served on the correct person.

35 Offences

- 35.1 Every person or consent holder or owner or occupier of trade premises who:

-
- a) Fails to comply with or acts in contravention of any provision of this Bylaw;
 - b) Breaches the conditions of any consent to discharge granted pursuant to this Bylaw; or
 - c) Fails to comply with a notice served under this Bylaw,
- commits an offence under the Act and is liable to a fine as specified in the Act or the issue of an infringement notice under the Act.
- 35.2 In all cases Council may recover costs associated with damage to the wastewater network and/or breach of this Bylaw in accordance with the Act.
- 35.3 Where there is non-compliance with this Bylaw or other statutory and legal requirements, Council may serve notice on the person, permit holder, or owner or occupier of trade premises, advising the nature of the breach and the steps to be taken within a specified period to remedy it.
- 35.4 If, after the specified period, the person, permit holder, or owner or occupier of trade premises persists with the breach or has failed to adequately remedy it, Council may do any one or more of the following:
- a) carry out further inspections, and charge a re-inspection fee;
 - b) issue a fine for any relevant infringement offence;
 - c) undertake works itself to remedy the breach, with costs recoverable from the person, permit holder, or owner or occupier of trade premises; or
 - d) disconnect the Private Drain or otherwise disconnect the trade premises from the wastewater network without further notice.
- 35.5 In the event a Private Drain is disconnected under clause 35.4(d), the supply will be reconnected only after remedy of the breach to the satisfaction of Council and payment of any relevant costs, including the reconnection fee.
- 35.6 Where a breach results in risk to public health or safety, or risk of consequential damage to Council assets, Council may take immediate action to remedy the breach and recover all its reasonable costs associated with the works (including administrative charges) from the owner of the trade premises. Such immediate action may include disconnecting a Private Drain.
- 35.7 Council may remove or alter a work or thing that is, or has been, constructed in breach of this Bylaw, and recover the costs of removal or alteration.

36 Repeals, Savings and Transitional Provisions

- 36.1 The Tararua Trade Waste Bylaw 2018 is repealed on commencement of this Bylaw.
- 36.2 Any Consent, exemption or approval granted under the Trade Wastes Bylaw 2018 that was in force immediately before the commencement of this Bylaw, continues in force as if it is a Permit, exemption or approval of that kind issued under this Bylaw, but:
- a) it expires on the date specified in such Permit, exemption or approval; or
 - b) where no expiry date is specified, it expires 12 months from the commencement of this Bylaw, and
 - c) in the event of either (a) or (b), it may be renewed only by application made and considered in accordance with this Bylaw.

This Bylaw was made by the Tararua District Council on 30 April 2025.

THE COMMON SEAL of the TARARUA DISTRICT COUNCIL was hereto affixed by resolution of the said Council in the presence of:



Mayor



Chief Executive

SCHEDULE 1A: PERMITTED CHARACTERISTICS

A. Introduction

- i. The nature and levels of the characteristics of any trade waste discharged to the Council system must comply at all times with the following requirements, except where the nature and levels of such characteristics are varied by the Council as part of an approval to discharge a trade waste.

Explanatory Note: *It is very important to refer to the guideline tables for background reasons for contaminant concentrations.*

- ii. Council will take into consideration the combined effects of trade waste discharges and may make any modifications to the following acceptable characteristics for individual discharges the Council believes are appropriate.
- iii. An additional column in tables 1A.1, 1A.2 and 1A.3 for mass limits may be added as required.
- iv. The nature and levels of any characteristic may be varied to meet any new resource consents or other legal requirements imposed on the Council (refer to clauses 8.6 and 19 of this Bylaw).

B. Physical Characteristics

- i. **Flow**
 - a. The 24-hour flow volume must be less than 5 m³.
 - b. The maximum instantaneous flow rate must be less than 2.0 L/s.
- ii. **Temperature**
 - a. The temperature must not exceed 40°C.
- iii. **Solids**
 - a. The maximum dimension of non-faecal gross solids must not exceed 15 mm.
 - b. The maximum concentration of the suspended solids content of any trade waste must not exceed 2000 g/m³. For significant industry this may be reduced to 600 g/m³.
 - c. The settleable solids content of any trade waste must not exceed 50 mL/L.
 - d. The total dissolved solids concentration in any trade waste will be subject to the approval of Council having regard to the volume of the waste to be discharged, and the suitability of the drainage system and the treatment plant to accept such waste.
 - e. Fibrous, woven, or sheet film or any other materials which may adversely interfere with the free flow of wastewater in the drainage system or treatment plant must not be present.
- iv. **Oil and grease**
 - a. There must not be any free or floating layer.
 - b. A trade waste with mineral oil, fat or grease unavoidably emulsified, which in the opinion of the Council is not biodegradable must not exceed 200 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 sewage, throughout the range of pH 6.0 to pH 10.0.
- c. A trade waste with oil, fat or grease unavoidably emulsified, which in the opinion of the Council is biodegradable must not exceed 500 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 sewage throughout the range of pH 4.5 to pH 10.0.
 - d. Emulsified oil, fat or grease must 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 sewage throughout the range of pH 4.5 to pH 10.0.
 - v. **Solvents and other organic liquids**
 - a. There must not be any free layer (whether floating or settled) of solvents or organic liquids.
 - vi. **Emulsions of paint, latex, adhesive, rubber, plastic**
 - a. Where such emulsions are not treatable these may be discharged into the sewer subject to the total suspended solids not exceeding 1000 g/m³ or the concentration agreed with Council.
 - b. Council may determine that the need exists for pre-treatment of such emulsions if they consider that trade waste containing emulsions unreasonably interferes with the operation of the Council treatment plant e.g. reduces % UVT (ultra violet transmission).
 - c. Such emulsions of both treatable and non-treatable types may be discharged to the sewer only at a concentration and pH range that prevents coagulation and blockage at the mixing zone in the public sewer.
 - vii. **Radioactivity**
 - a. Radioactivity levels must not exceed National Radiation Laboratory guidelines.
 - viii. **Colour**
 - a. No waste may have colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge to be coloured to the extent that it impairs wastewater treatment processes or compromises the treated sewage discharge consent.

C. Chemical Characteristics

- i. **pH value**
 - a. The pH value must be between 6.0 and 10.0 at all times.
- ii. **Organic strength**
 - a. The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) of any waste may require to be restricted where the capacity for receiving and treating BOD5 is limited. A BOD5 restriction may be related to mass limits. Where there is no Council treatment system for organic removal the BOD5 must not exceed 1000 g/m³. For significant industry this may be reduced to 600 g/m³.
- iii. **Maximum concentrations**
 - a. The maximum concentrations permissible for the chemical characteristics of an acceptable discharge are set out in table 1A.1, table 1A.2 and table 1A.3.

Table 1A.1 – General Chemical Characteristics

(mass limits may be imposed)

Characteristic	Maximum Concentration (g/m³)
MBAS (Methylene blue active substances)	500
Ammonia (measured as N) - free ammonia - ammonium salts	50 200
Kjeldahl nitrogen	150
Total phosphorus (as P)	50
Sulphate (measured as SO ₄)	500 155 (with good mixing)
Sulphite (measured as SO ₂)	15
Sulphide – as H ₂ S on acidification	5
Chlorine (measured as Cl ₂) - free chlorine - hypochlorite	3 30
Dissolved aluminium	100
Dissolved iron	100
Boron (as B)	25
Bromine (as Br ₂)	5
Fluoride (as F)	30
Cyanide – weak acid dissociable (as CN)	5

Table 1A.2 – Heavy Metals

(mass limits may be imposed)

Metal	Maximum Concentration (g/m³)	Metal	Maximum Concentration (g/m³)
Antimony	10	Manganese	20
Arsenic	5	Mercury	0.05
Barium	10	Molybdenum	10
Beryllium	0.005	Nickel	10
Cadmium	0.5	Selenium	10
Chromium	5	Silver	2
Cobalt	10	Thallium	10
Copper	10	Tin	20
Lead	10	Zinc	10

Table 1A.3 – Organic Compounds and Pesticides

(mass limits may be imposed)

Compound	Maximum Concentration (g/m³)
Formaldehyde (as HCHO)	50
Phenolic compounds (as phenols) excluding chlorinated phenols	50
Chlorinated phenols	0.02
Petroleum hydrocarbons	30
Halogenated aliphatic compounds	1
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	5
Polycyclic (or polynuclear) aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	0.05

Halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (HAHs)	0.002
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.002
Polybrominatedbiphenyls (PBBs)	0.002 each
Pesticides (general) (includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and excludes organophosphate, organochlorine and any pesticides not registered for use in New Zealand)	0.2 in total
Organophosphate pesticides	0.1

SCHEDULE 1B: PROHIBITED CHARACTERISTICS

A. Introduction

This Schedule defines the prohibited characteristics of trade wastes.

B. Prohibited Characteristics

- i. Any discharge has prohibited characteristics if it has any solid liquid or gaseous matters or any combination or mixture of such matters 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 network;
 - b. Damage any part of the wastewater network;
 - c. In any way, directly or indirectly, cause the quality of the treated sewage or residual bio solids and other solids from any wastewater treatment plant in the catchment to which the waste was discharged to breach the conditions of a consent issued under the Resource Management Act 1991, or water right, permit or other governing legislation;
 - d. Prejudice the occupational health and safety of any Council staff or its agents;
 - e. After treatment be toxic to fish, animals or plant life in the receiving waters;
 - f. Cause malodorous gases or substances to form which are of a nature or sufficient quantity to create a public nuisance; or
 - g. Have a colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge from any sewage treatment plant to receiving waters to be coloured.
- ii. A discharge has prohibited characteristics if it has any characteristic which exceeds the concentration or other limits specified in Schedule 1A unless specifically approved for that particular consent.
- iii. 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;
 - b. Liquid, solid or gas which could be flammable or explosive in the wastes, including oil, fuel, solvents (except as allowed for in Schedule 1A), calcium carbide, and any other material which is capable of giving rise to fire or explosion hazards either spontaneously or in combination with sewage;
 - c. Asbestos;
 - d. Tin (as tributyl and other organotin compounds);
 - e. Any organochlorine pesticides;

- f. Genetic wastes, as follows: All wastes that contain or are likely to contain material from a genetically modified organism that is not in accordance with an approval under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. The material concerned may be from premises where the genetic modification of any organism is conducted or where a genetically modified organism is processed;
- g. Any health care waste prohibited for discharge to a wastewater network by NZS 4304 or any pathological or histological wastes; or
- h. Radioactivity levels in excess of the National Radiation Laboratory Guidelines.

SCHEDULE 1C: TRADE WASTE CHARGES

Fees and charges are set by Council resolution. This may be done by the annual planning process, fee setting or a similar transparent public process in accordance with the Act.

In the following table Council states what categories they will charge, or may charge, under the tenure of this Bylaw.

Explanatory Note: A wide range of categories has been provided in the following table to leave options open and promote awareness for future changes in the Council's wastewater network requirements.

A. Administrative Charges	
Category	Description
A1 Connection fee	Payable on application for connection to discharge.
A2 Compliance monitoring	The cost of sampling and analysis of trade waste discharges.
A3 Disconnection fee	Payable following a request for disconnection from the wastewater network.
A4 Trade Waste Application fee	Payable on an application for a trade waste discharge.
A5 Re-inspection fee	Payable for each re-inspection visit by the Council where a notice served under this Bylaw has not been complied with by the trade waste discharger.
A6 Special rates for loan charges	Additional rates for servicing loans raised for the purposes of constructing or improving the wastewater network.
A7 Temporary discharge fee	Payable prior to receipt of temporary discharge.
A8 Annual trade waste charges	<p>An annual management fee for a trade waste discharge to cover the Council's costs associated with for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Administration; b) General compliance monitoring; c) General inspection of trade waste premises; d) Use of the wastewater network. <p>This charge may vary depending on the trade waste sector and category of the discharger.</p>

A9 Rebates for trade premises within the district	Reduction in fees is provided for in s 150(2) of the Act. Section 150(4) of the Act states that the fees prescribed by Council shall not provide for the Council to recover more than the reasonable cost incurred by the Council for the matter for which the fee is charged. In no event shall the resultant charge be less than the Council's sewerage charge for the equivalent period.
A10 New or additional trade premises	Pay the annual fees and a pro rata proportion of the various trade waste charges relative to flows and loads.

B. Trade Waste Charges	
Category	Description
B1 Volume	Payment based on the volume discharged $\$/\text{m}^3$
B2 Flow rate	Payment based on the flow rate discharged $\$/\text{L/s}$
B3 Suspended solids	Payment based on the mass of suspended solids $\$/\text{kg}$
B4 Organic loading	Biochemical oxygen demand or chemical oxygen demand $\$/\text{kg}$
B5 Nitrogen	Payment based on the defined form(s) of nitrogen $\$/\text{kg}$
B6 Phosphorous	Payment based on the defined form(s) of phosphorous $\$/\text{kg}$
B7 Metals	Payment based on the defined form(s) of the metal(s) $\$/\text{kg}$
B8 Transmissivity	A charge based on the inhibiting nature of the trade waste to UV light used by the Council's disinfection process
B9 Screenable solids	Payment based on the mass of screenable solids $\$/\text{kg}$
B10 Toxicity change	Payment based on the defined form(s) of the toxic substance(s) $\$/\text{kg}$ and/or $\$/\text{m}^3$
B11 Incentive rebate	A rebate for discharging materials beneficial to Council's wastewater network $\$/\text{kg}$ and/or $\$/\text{m}^3$

B12 Depreciation	Operating cost related to capital and normally spread across the volume and mass charges
B13 Capital	Apportioned upfront or term commitment capital cost of specific infrastructure required to accommodate a conditional Consent

C. Tankered Waste Charges	
Category	Description
C1 Tankered wastes	Set as a fee(s) per tanker load, or as a fee(s) per cubic metre, dependent on trade waste category.
C2 Toxicity	Payment based on the defined form(s) of the toxic substance(s) \$/kg and/or \$/m ³ .