LIQUID TRADE WASTE POLICY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY GOAL</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>To plan and fund the Shire's infrastructure and service needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLICY SUB GROUP</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>Infrastructure Services (to supercede Policy CPOL-86 upon adoption)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERSION</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE ADOPTED</td>
<td>29 November 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANNED REVIEW DATE</td>
<td>November 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OBJECTIVES

The intention of this policy is to facilitate the continuation of the education program aimed at the shire’s existing and new Liquid Trade Waste customers and to help continue compliance with the NSW Office of Water concurrence guidelines for Liquid Trade Waste discharges to the sewerage system.

The policy then requires registration with the NSW Office of Water for concurrence purposes.

POLICY STATEMENT

The positive implications for the adoption of this Policy include reducing the number of surcharges and odours related to grease arrestors and the reduction of undesirable substances and flows entering the sewerage system.

This aids in the efficient operation of Council’s sewerage treatment works, associated infrastructure and helps Council remain compliant within EPA guidelines.

The Shire’s liquid trade waste customers will continue to be made aware of the possible implications of the policy to their businesses.

This is an updated policy required by NSW Office of Water to meet the Concurrence Guidelines and is part of Council’s Best Practice Management.
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<td>Summary of Trade Waste Fees and Charges</td>
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1. PREAMBLE

Wastes generated by industry, small businesses, commercial enterprises, etc. are often referred to as liquid trade waste. This document is concerned with liquid trade waste including septic tank, pan, chemical toilet, marine pump out facilities, mobile homes and caravan chemical toilets that is discharged into the sewer.

Sewerage systems are generally designed to cater for waste from domestic sources, which are essentially of predictable strength and quality. Trade wastes, septic tank, chemical toilet, pan, marine pump out facilities, mobile homes and caravans by comparison, may exert greater demands on sewage systems and, if uncontrolled, can cause serious problems to a sewerage scheme or the environment.

To ensure the proper control of trade waste discharges to the sewer, Kempsey Shire Council, has adopted a Trade Waste and Septic Receival Approvals Policy. This policy has been developed with the main aims of protecting public health and the safety of Kempsey Shire Council’s employees, protection of the environment and prevention of nuisance and damage to the sewage system.

1.1 DEFINITIONS

Expressions used in this document that are defined in the GLOSSARY OF TERMS have the meaning set out in the glossary. Trade Waste has the meaning set out in the definitions of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

Trade Waste means “All liquid waste other than sewage of a domestic nature”. Liquid trade waste discharges to the sewage system include liquid wastes discharged from:

- Business/commercial premises (e.g. beautician, florist, hairdresser, hotel, motel, restaurant, butcher, service station, supermarket, dentist etc)
- Community/public premises (such as craft club, school, college, university, hospital and nursing home)
- Industrial premises
- Trade activities carried out at residential premises
- All waste generated by septic tank, chemical toilet, pan contents, marine pump out facilities, mobile homes and caravans with chemical toilets (references to these wastes are provided in this Policy, where necessary).

Liquid discharges from saleyards, racecourses and from stables and kennels not associated with domestic households are also a liquid trade waste where they are discharged to the sewerage system.

Liquid trade waste excludes:

- Toilet, hand wash basin, shower and bath wastes derived from all the premises and activities mentioned above
- Wastewater from residential toilets, kitchens, bathrooms or laundries (i.e. domestic sewage);
- Common use (non residential) kitchen and laundry facilities in a caravan park (often termed as ‘camp kitchens’
- Residential swimming pool backwash.
1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives¹ of this Policy are:

- To protect public health.
- To protect the health and safety of Kempsey Shire Council employees.
- To protect the environment from the discharge of waste that may cause material harm.
- To protect Kempsey Shire Council’s assets from damage.
- To satisfy Kempsey Shire Council’s statutory obligations.
- To provide an environmentally responsible liquid waste management service to the non-residential sector.
- To encourage cleaner production, waste minimisation, recycling and reuse.
- To promote water conservation.
- To provide a financial incentive for waste minimisation.
- To ensure that the wastes accepted do not limit the re-use of sludge or effluent.
- To ensure compliance of liquid trade waste dischargers with the approved conditions.
- To provide operational data on the volume and composition of industrial and commercial effluent to assist in the operation of the sewerage system and the design of augmentations or new sewerage systems.
- To apply a “user pays” principle to liquid trade waste discharges, by recovering the true cost of accepting, treating and disposing of liquid trade waste to sewer.

¹ The above objectives are consistent with the National Framework for Wastewater Source Management on page 22 of the National Wastewater Source Management Guideline, July 2008, Water Services Association of Australia (WSAA).

1.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT HIERARCHY

Kempsey Shire Council considers that waste avoidance, waste recycling and waste minimisation are the most acceptable means of reducing pollutants, both by industry and householders. Table 1 shows Council’s preference hierarchy for waste management.

Table 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most Preferred</th>
<th>Least Preferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waste Avoidance/Minimisation</td>
<td>Re-use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A reduction in the discharge of trade waste and other prohibited substances to the sewer will not only protect personnel and the sewerage system, but also ensure that biosolids are “clean” (hence useable) and that the effluents discharged from sewage treatment plants do not cause any significant adverse effects on receiving waters.
1.4 **SCOPE OF THIS POLICY**

This policy comprises three parts:

**Part 1** specifies the circumstances in which a person is exempt from the necessity to obtain an approval to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system;

**Part 2** specifies the criteria which will be taken into consideration in determining whether to give or refuse a liquid trade waste approval; and

**Part 3** specifies other matters relating to liquid trade waste approvals, including application procedures, liquid trade waste discharge categories, liquid trade waste agreements, monitoring of liquid trade waste discharges, liquid trade waste fees and charges and contaminated stormwater discharges from open areas.

1.5 **RELEVANT LEGISLATION**

Under section 68 of the Local Government Act 1993 (LGA) a person must obtain the prior approval for sewerage connections and for the discharge of liquid trade and septic wastes to Council's sewerage system. The procedure for approval is governed by Chapter 7 of the LGA and is subject to the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, Local Government (Water Services) Regulation 1999 and Local Government (Orders) Regulation 1999. In accordance with section 90 of the LGA and clause 28 of the *Local Government (General)* Regulation, the approval may be granted only if:

- NSW Office of Water has concurred in the approval; or,
- NSW Office of Water has given Kempsey Shire Council notice that concurrence may be assumed providing qualifications and conditions are specified in the notice.
2. EXEMPTIONS

Schedule 1 lists commercial business processes that are exempt from obtaining approval for liquid trade waste discharge to Kempsey Shire Council’s sewerage system. To be exempt each business must meet the standard requirements specified below. An annual trade waste fee applies to each such discharger.

Category (S) includes the acceptance of septic tank, chemical toilet, pan contents, marine pump out facilities, mobile homes and caravans wastes. **No Exemptions will apply; all discharges of this Category will need prior Approval from Council before discharge commences.**

**SCHEDULE 1 – EXEMPTIONS (as provided by the NSW Office of Water)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beautician</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed and Breakfast (not more than 10 persons including proprietor)</td>
<td>Sink strainers in food preparation areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community hall (minimal hot food)</td>
<td>Sink strainers in food preparation areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day care centre (no hot food prepared)</td>
<td>Sink strainers in food preparation areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental technician (no x-ray)</td>
<td>Plaster arrestor required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor's surgery (no x-ray)</td>
<td>If plaster casts made, plaster arrestor required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog/cat groomer/salon</td>
<td>Floor wastebasket &amp; sink strainer required (see note 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Animal litter and any waste disposal products may not be discharged to sewer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No organophosphorus pesticides may be discharged to sewer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florist</td>
<td>Floor wastebasket &amp; sink strainer required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No herbicides/pesticides may be discharged to sewer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and vegetable – retail</td>
<td>Floor wastebasket &amp; sink strainer required (see note 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funeral parlour</td>
<td>Floor wastebasket required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formaldehyde is not to be discharged to the sewer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairdressing</td>
<td>Floor wastebasket &amp; sink strainer required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewellery shop miniplater</td>
<td>Miniplater vessel to contain no more than 1.5 litre of precious metal solution Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultrasonic washing</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precious stone cutting</td>
<td>If:   &lt; 1000 L/d plaster arrestor required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 1000 L/d general purpose pit required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed business (minimal hot food)</td>
<td>Floor waste basket &amp; sink strainer required (see Note 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile cleaning units</td>
<td>20 micron filtration system fitted to a mobile unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet cleaning</td>
<td>Floor waste basket required. Discharge is via grease arrestor (if available).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage bin washing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motel (no hot food prepared and no laundry facility)</td>
<td>Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut shop</td>
<td>Floor waste basket &amp; sink strainer required (see Note 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optical processes</td>
<td>Solids settlement tank/pit required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet shop – retail</td>
<td>Floor waste basket &amp; sink strainer required (see Note 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pizza reheating for home delivery</td>
<td>Housekeeping practices (see note 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandwich shop, salad bar, juice bar, coffee shop (no hot food prepared)</td>
<td>Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venetian blind cleaning</td>
<td>Nil (see Note 2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. Where “required” is used it means as required by Kempsey Shire Council.
2. If activity is conducted outdoors, the work area is to be roofed and bunded to prevent stormwater ingress into the sewerage system
3. All drainage from sinks and floors in food preparation areas is required to pass through a basket arrestor
4. Food preparation activities need to comply with sound housekeeping practices including:
   (a) Floor must be dry swept before washing.
   (b) Pre-wiping of all utensils, plates, bowls etc, to the scrap bin before washing up.
   (c) Use of a food waste disposal unit is not permitted.
5. There are no exemptions in relation to septic tank, pan and ship-to-shore discharge.
2.1 CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL TO DISCHARGE LIQUID TRADE WASTE AND SEPTIC WASTE INTO COUNCIL’S SEWERAGE SYSTEM

2.1.1 FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION

Kempsey Shire Council’s decision to accept liquid trade waste discharged into the sewerage system will be based on the discharge meeting Kempsey Shire Council’s requirements and on the basis of a preventive risk management framework for managing risks to the sewerage system within an integrated water cycle management context. It will be based on the discharge meeting Council’s requirements. When determining an application to discharge these wastes into the sewerage system, Kempsey Shire Council’s will consider the following factors:

1. The potential for the liquid trade waste, septic, pan, chemical toilet and marine pump out facilities that are discharged, to impact on public health.
2. The possible impacts the discharge may pose to the environment (land, water, air, noise, or nuisance factors).
3. The potential impacts of the discharge on the health and safety of the Council’s employees.
4. The possible impact of the discharge on Kempsey Shire Council’s sewerage infrastructure or sewage treatment process.
5. The capability of the sewerage system (both transportation and treatment components) to accept the quality and quantity of the proposed liquid trade waste discharge.
6. The impact that the liquid trade waste will have on the ability of the sewerage scheme to meet NSW Office of Water licence requirements.
7. Compliance of the proposed liquid trade waste discharge with guideline limits in this policy.
8. The potential impacts of the discharge on the quality of, and management practices for, effluent and biosolids produced from the sewage treatment process.
9. The adequacy of the pre-treatment process(es) to treat the liquid trade waste, to a level acceptable for discharge to the sewerage system, including proposed safeguards if the pre-treatment system fails.
10. Whether appropriate safeguards are proposed to avoid the discharge of other, non-approved wastes to the sewerage system.
11. The adequacy of any chemical storage and handling facilities, and the proposed safeguards for preventing the discharge of chemicals to the sewerage system.
12. Whether prohibited substances are proposed to be discharged.
13. The potential for stormwater entering the sewerage system and adequacy of proposed stormwater controls.
14. The adequacy of the proposed due diligence program and contingency plan, where required.

3 In considering options for waste management to drive resource efficiency, the following order of preference set out on page 6 of the National Wastewater Source Management Guidelines, July 2008, WSAA will be adopted:
   - Avoidance
   - Minimisation
   - Re-use
   - Recovery of energy
Treatment
Disposal

The quality of trade waste from some low risk commercial activities in Classification A will exceed guideline limits in Council’s trade waste policy. As a higher level of pre-treatment is not cost-effective, such waste is acceptable if the discharger installs and properly operates and maintains the required pre-treatment equipment (refer to Table 4 on page 181 and Tables 7 to 9 of Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines, 2009). Similarly, septic and pan waste may exceed some guideline limits.

2.1.2 DISCHARGE QUALITY

Kempsey Shire Council has guideline limits for the acceptance of, liquid trade waste, septic tank, mobile homes and caravan chemical toilets, pan contents, chemical toilets, and marine pump out facility dischargers; these are set out in Appendix A. Where the guideline limits cannot be met, applicants are required to provide justification for exceeding the limits. Based on the type and the proposed contaminant levels, Kempsey Shire Council may refuse the application, or may approve it subject to an effluent improvement program, or other conditions, being implemented.

2.1.3 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Some substances are not suitable for discharge to the sewerage system. Appendix B sets out those substances, which must not be discharged to the sewerage system. Approval may not be granted for the disposal of these substances into the sewerage system unless the discharge is specifically approved under section 68 of the Local Government Act. This also includes Septic effluent being mixed with septage or Grease trap pump-out and bilge water from vessels. Dedicated tankers shall be used for each type of waste; if this is impractical the tanker shall be washed out after pumping out and disposing of grease trap or other waste at the appropriate facility.

2.1.4 STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM OPEN AREAS

Stormwater discharge into the sewerage system is prohibited under this policy. The ingress of stormwater into the sewerage system can cause operational problems to the system and result in sewer overflows, as the sewerage system does not have the capacity for such flows. Therefore, Kempsey Shire Council does not generally accept the discharge of stormwater to the sewerage system.

However, it is recognised that it may not always be possible or practical to prevent all stormwater entering into the sewerage system at some liquid trade waste generating premises. The discharge of limited quantities of first flush water from liquid trade waste generating areas will be considered where roofing cannot be provided because of safety or other important considerations.

Before the stormwater will be considered for discharge to the sewerage system, the applicant must provide the following information:

- Reasons why the area cannot be fully or partially roofed and bunded to exclude stormwater;
- The dimensions and a plan of the open area under consideration;
- The estimated volume of the stormwater discharge;
- Information on rain gauging.
- Where a first-flush system is proposed; details on how the stormwater will be diverted to the drainage system after the first flush is accepted, measures proposed for diverting stormwater away from the liquid trade waste generating area; and a report on other stormwater management options considered and why they are not feasible.
2.1.5 FOOD WASTE DISPOSAL UNITS

The use of food waste disposal units (also known as in-sinkerators, in-sink food waste disposers, or garbage grinders) are not permitted. Existing installations in hospitals and nursing homes may be permitted, provided that wastewater is discharged through an adequately sized grease arrestor. For existing premises, a food waste disposal charge will be levied based on the number of beds in the hospital or nursing home. (Refer to section 3.5.6) If the hospital or nursing home kitchen is refurbished, the food waste disposal unit must be removed.

2.1.6 DEVICES THAT MACERATE OR PULVERISE WASTE

Macerators and any other similar devices that are used for pulverising of food wastes are not authorised to connect to Kempsey Shire Council’s sewerage system (refer NSW Code of Practice: Plumbing and Drainage, 2006). Solid waste includes, but is not limited to, sanitary napkin, placenta, surgical waste, disposable nappies, mache bedpan and urine containers.

Therefore Kempsey Shire Council will not accept any discharges from such devices into its sewerage system.

2.1.7 USE OF ADDITIVES IN PRE-TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Kempsey Shire Council does not allow solvents, enzymes, bioadditives, and odour control agents to be used in pre-treatment systems (except neutralising chemicals designated for the pre-treatment) except by specific written application and subsequent approval. Council reserves the right to refuse the acceptance of chemical toilet waste if it considers the waste could pose a threat to its sewage treatment operations.

3. LIQUID TRADE WASTE APPROVALS

3.1 APPLICATION PROCEDURES

To obtain approval to discharge liquid trade waste, septic waste, pan and ship-to-shore pump out to Kempsey Shire Council’s sewerage system, a discharger must lodge an application in writing. Application forms are available at the Kempsey Shire Council offices in Elbow St, West Kempsey, or visit Council’s website at www.kempsey.nsw.gov.au. If a person wishes to discharge liquid trade waste, septic, pan or ship-to-shore pump out to the sewerage system but is not the owner of the premises, vessel or mooring, the person must obtain the owner’s consent to the application.

The applicant must provide the following information:

- Site owner’s full name, address, contact telephone number;
- Address of the business/industry where discharge to the sewerage system will occur;
- Name of contact person for the premises and telephone contact for the business/industry;
- Type of process/activity generating the liquid trade waste;
- Normal hours of business operation;
- Rate of discharge, including:
  - The average per day, maximum per day and per hour, and
  - Hours of the day during which discharge will take place.
- Characteristics of wastes, including:
  - Nature of source, and
  - Expected maximum and average concentrations of pollutants;
  (Where sampling and testing are required to establish the quality of the liquid trade waste, the testing should be carried out in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* published by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Pollution Control Federation.)
  - Chemicals to be used
  - Supply of Material safety Data Sheets;

Details of any proposed pre-treatment facilities, location and site plan. Details should include:
- Pre-treatment process details,
- Internal wastewater drainage,
- Pump size,
- Rising main size, length and profile
- System operational characteristics,
- Provisions for sampling and flow measurement, where required
- Operational procedures, and
- Proposed connection point to the sewerage system;
- Flow diagram and hydraulic profile of proposed liquid trade waste pre-treatment facilities;
- Maintenance schedule for pre-treatment equipment, including contractor’s details;
- Stormwater drainage plan;
- Measures for prevention of stormwater ingress into the sewerage system.
- Manifest showing the location, nature and chemical composition of all substances stored/used on site;
- Justification for disposing of the waste into the sewerage system over other possible options (if any);
- Methods of disposal for other wastes that are not to be discharged to the sewerage system;
- Any relevant environmental impact assessments; and
- Any additional information as requested by Kempsey Shire Council.

The following information needs to be provided in regard to the discharge of septic tank and pan waste to the sewerage system:
- Identification of the pump out service provider;
- Proposed method of discharge including plans and drawings if appropriate;
- Details of any proposed facilities for a disposal point, location and site plan (if applicable). Details should include the proposed connection point to the sewerage system;
- Security arrangements at the proposed disposal site (if applicable);
- The provision of fresh water for hosing down where needed;
• Bunding and measures to prevent the ingress of stormwater at the proposed dump point (if applicable);
• The use of odour inhibiting or other chemicals, if any, and their dosage rates;
• Statement that septic effluent will not be mixed with septage or grease trap pump out, i.e. dedicated tankers will be used for each type of waste;
• For boat marina facility- the type and number of vessels either moored at the marina and/or would utilise the pump out facility on a regular basis: - Private & Commercial.

Under section 86 of the Local Government Act, an applicant may be requested to provide more information to enable it to determine the application.

3.2 APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS

Where an application is approved, Council will notify the applicant as soon as practical of the approval and any conditions of the approval. Approvals will be completed in accordance with the Local Government Act, Part 1-Approvals’. The duration of the approval will be as stated in the approval.

In a case where Kempsey Shire Council requires a large discharger to enter into a liquid trade waste agreement (refer section 3.8), a deferred commencement approval will be issued under section 95 of the Local Government Act requesting the discharger to do so within the time specified in Kempsey Shire Council’s letter. In such case, the approval will not be operative until the agreement has been executed by the discharger.

An applicant may make a minor amendment or withdraw an application before Kempsey Shire extend an approval, in accordance with section 107 of the Local Government Act.

If an application is refused, Kempsey Shire Council will notify the applicant of the grounds for refusal.

An approval to discharge liquid trade waste to Council’s sewer is not transferable. A new application must be lodged and a new approval obtained if there is a change of the approval holder or the activity. Council must be notified of change of ownership and/or occupier in all cases, whether a new approval is required or not, to allow updating of financial and contact records.

3.3 CONCURRENCE OF THE NSW OFFICE OF WATER

If Kempsey Shire Council supports an application and has a notice stating that the concurrence of the NSW Office of Water, is required, it can be assumed for the waste relevant to the application, the application will be approved. Otherwise, Kempsey Shire Council will seek concurrence from NSW Office of Water in accordance with the requirements of section 90(1) of the Local Government Act.

Liquid trade waste discharges are divided into four classifications for the purposes of the concurrence process.
Concurrence Classification A – liquid trade waste discharges for which Kempsey Shire Council may automatically assume concurrence to the approval subject to certain requirements.

Concurrence Classification B – liquid trade waste discharges to the sewerage system whereby Kempsey Shire Council may apply to the NSW Office of Water for assumed concurrence to the approval subject to certain requirements; and
Concurrence Classification C – all other liquid trade waste dischargers that do not fall within Concurrence Classification A or Concurrence Classification B or Concurrence Classification S and therefore require Kempsey Shire Council to apply to NSW Office of Water for concurrence.

Concurrence Classification S – the acceptance of Septic Tank, Pan Waste and Ship to Shore pump out. Kempsey Shire Council may apply to the NSW Office of Water for assumed concurrence to the approval subject to certain conditions and therefore requiring Kempsey Shire Council to apply to the NSW Office of Water for concurrence.

Kempsey Shire Council has already been given notice of assumed concurrence for the liquid trade waste dischargers listed in Appendix C and will not need to seek NSW Office of Water concurrence for these dischargers.

3.4 LIQUID TRADE WASTE CHARGING CATEGORIES

Liquid trade waste charging is divided into the following charging categories:

Category 1, 1A, 2, 2S and 3.

Figure 1 shows that Classification A dischargers fall into Charging Categories 1, 1A or 2.

Classification B dischargers fall into Charging Category 2, except for a few dischargers with low impact on the sewerage system which fall into Charging Category 1A.

Classification S dischargers fall into Charging Category 2S and Classification C dischargers fall into Charging Category 3.
FIGURE 1 - LIQUID TRADE WASTE CONCURRENCE CLASSIFICATIONS AND CHARGING CATEGORIES

**CONCURRENCE CLASSIFICATION**

**CLASSIFICATION A**  
*Low Risk*  
Automatic  
Assumed  
Concurrence

- **CATEGORY 1 AND 1A**  
  Dischargers  
  Requiring  
  Nil or  
  Minimal  
  Pre-treatment

  - Commercial food  
    No greasy/oily waste

  - Other commercial activities  
    Nil/minimal pre-treatment

  - Activities with prescribed  
    Pre-treatment, but low impact

  - Commercial food  
    Greasy/oily waste

  - Other prescribed activities  
    With prescribed pre-treatment

**CLASSIFICATION B**  
*Medium Risk*  
Assumed  
Concurrence Available

- **CATEGORY 2***  
  Dischargers  
  With  
  Prescribed  
  Pre-treatment

  - Classification B, excluding low impact activities

**CLASSIFICATION C**  
*High Risk*  
Concurrence  
Mandatory

- **CATEGORY 3#**  
  Large (>20kL/d)  
  And Industrial  
  Dischargers

**CLASSIFICATION S**  
*High Risk*  
Concurrence  
Mandatory

- **CATEGORY 2S**  
  Septic Tank  
  Effluent and Sludge  
  Disposal

*Also includes fish shop (fresh fish for retail)*

# Except shopping complexes and institutions (hospital, Education facilities, correctional facilities, etc)
3.4.1 CATEGORY 1 DISCHARGER (REQUIRING NIL OR MINIMAL PRE-TREATMENT)

Category 1 liquid trade waste dischargers are those conducting an activity deemed by Council as requiring nil or only minimal pre-treatment equipment and whose effluent is well defined and of a relatively low risk to the sewerage system. Also included are Classification A or B activities with prescribed pre-treatment but low impact on the sewerage system.

**Trade waste dischargers requiring nil or minimal pre-treatment include:**

Classification A activities - Retail food outlets with no hot food prepared and/or foods that generate an oily/greasy waste: bakery (only hot bread cooked on-site), bistro (sandwiches, coffee only) café/coffee shop/coffee lounge, canteen, community hall (minimal food), day care centre, fruit & vegetable shop, hotel, ice cream parlour (take away only), juice bar, mixed business, motel, nightclub, nut shop, pizza cooking/reheating (no preparation or washing up on-site, pizza heated and sold for consumption off-site), sandwich shop/salad bar, take away food outlet.

Classification A activities – Other commercial activities: animal wash, hairdressing/beautician, crafts<1000 L/d, dental surgery (plaster casts, no X-ray unless digital), doctor’s surgery, medical centre (plaster casts, no X-ray), florist, funeral parlour, morgue, jewellery shop, mobile cleaning units, optical service (retail), pet shop, public swimming pool, Venetian blind cleaning, veterinary (no X-ray).

**CATEGORY 1A DISCHARGER**

Category 1A liquid trade waste dischargers are those conducting an activity deemed by Council as requiring prescribed pre-treatment but having low impact on the sewerage system as their effluent is usually of low strength.

**Liquid trade waste dischargers with prescribed pre-treatment but low impact on the sewerage system include:**

Classification A or B activities with prescribed pre-treatment but low impact on the sewerage system: boiler blowdown, cooling tower, educational facilities (primary and secondary laundry, medical centre (no X-ray), mobile garbage bin washing, optical services, plants retail, vehicle washing.

3.4.2 CATEGORY 2 DISCHARGER

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

**Liquid trade waste dischargers with prescribed pre-treatment include:**

Classification A activities - Premises that prepare and/or serve hot food or foods that generate an oily/greasy waste: bakery (pies, sausage rolls, quiches, cakes, pastries with creams or custards), bistro, boarding house/hostel kitchen, butcher, café/coffee shop/coffee lounge, cafeteria, canteen, fast food outlet, chicken/poultry shop, club, community hall, commercial kitchen/caterer, nursing home, patisserie, supermarket, doughnut shop, fish shop (cooking on-site), function centre, hotel, ice cream parlour, motel, nightclub, pizza cooking, restaurant, sandwich shop/salad bar, take away food outlet.

Other commercial Classification A activities: car detailing, craft activities>1000 L/d, dental surgery with X-ray, lawnmower repairs, mechanical workshop, stone working, veterinary (with X-ray), waterless mini-lab.
Classification B activities: auto dismantler, bus/coach depot, car/truck dealership (fleet vehicle operations), construction equipment, equipment hire, maintenance & cleaning, forklift maintenance, glass cutting & grinding (not optical e.g. windscreen), graphic arts, medical centre (with X-ray), hospital (with or without x-ray), oyster processing - shucking, panel beating, photographic lab, screen printing, service station forecourt, shopping complex, tray work/manual development, truck wash, water wash mini-lab, X-ray radiologist.

Other Classification A activities: fish shop (fresh fish for retail).

5 If Council’s inspection reveals that the pre-treatment equipment for such a discharger had not been properly maintained; a liquid trade waste usage charge will be applied for the relevant billing period. This charge will also apply for any such dischargers who have not installed appropriate pre-treatment equipment.

6 Excludes low impact activities, listed under Category 1.

7 If the type and size of kitchen fixtures installed enable catering for large functions.

3.4.3 CATEGORY 3 DISCHARGER (LARGE OR INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGERS)

Category 3 liquid trade waste dischargers are those conducting an activity which is of an industrial nature and/or which results in the discharge of large volumes (over 20 kL/d) of liquid trade waste to the sewerage system. Any Category 1 or 2 discharger whose volume exceeds 20 kL/d becomes a Category 3 discharger, except shopping complexes and institutions (e.g. hospitals, educational facilities, correctional facilities).

Large liquid trade waste dischargers and other Classification C activities include:

Abattoir, brewery, cosmetics/perfumes manufacture, dairy processing milk/cheese/yoghurt/ice cream etc.), food processing (cereals/cannery/confectionary/ edible oils/fats/essence flavours/fish/fruit juices/gelatine/honey/meat/pickles/smallgoods/vinegar/yeast manufacure etc), fruit processing. Flour milling, glue manufacturer, egg processing, pet food processing, potato chip manufacture, poultry processing, saleyards, seafood processing, soft drink/cordial manufacture, starch manufacture, sugar distillery/refinery, tanker cleaning, tannery, tip leachate, transport depot/terminal, wholesale meat processing, wine/spirit manufacture.

Dischargers of industrial waste include the following Classification C activities:

Abrasives (mining), acid pickling, adhesive/latex, agricultural rural & veterinary drugs, airport terminal, anodising, bitumen & tar, bottle washing, cardboard & carton manufacture, caustic degreasing, chemical manufacture, cyanide hardening, detergent processing, drum washing, electroplating, engine gearbox reconditioning, extrusion & moulding (plastic/metal), feather washing, fellmonger, felt manufacture, fertilisers, fibreglass manufacture, filter cleaning, foundry, galvanising, gas production, glass manufacturing, ink manufacture, liquid wastewater treatment facility (grease trap receival depot and other pump-out waste depot), metal finishing, metal processing (refining/rumbling/ non-cyanide heat treatment/phosphating/photo engraving/printed circuit etching/sheet metal fabrication etc.), oil recycling (petrochemical), paint stripping, paint manufacture, paper processing, pharmaceuticals, powder coating, printing (newspaper, lithographic), radiator repairer, sandblasting, slipway, soap / detergent manufacture, timber processing (joinery & furniture/plywood/hardwood), textile processing (wool dyeing/spinning/scouring), waxes & polishes.

3.4.4 CATEGORY 2S DISCHARGERS

Category 2S dischargers are those conducting the activity transporting and or discharging, septic tank, chemical toilet, pan content waste into the sewerage system.
Liquid trade waste dischargers include the following Classification 2S activities:
Classification S activities: bus/rail coaches/caravan/motor home/ caravan park waste dump points, mooring/marina dump points, pan waste, portable chemical toilet waste, septage, septic tank effluent, ship to shore pump outs (galley waste and toilet waste).

3.5 LIQUID TRADE WASTE FEES AND CHARGES

Kempsey Shire Council provides sewerage and liquid trade waste services on a commercial basis, with the intention of full cost recovery through sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges. Kempsey Shire Council’s proposed fees and charges are advertised annually for public comment in its draft Management Plan. In addition to the trade waste fees and charges described below, Kempsey Shire Council may elect to include any liquid trade waste charges shown in Appendix I of Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines 2009.

Liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system from industrial, commercial or other non-residential customers can impose significant costs on sewage transport and treatment facilities.

To recover these costs and to ensure removal of existing significant cross-subsidies from residential customers, in addition to an appropriate two-part tariff for non-residential sewerage bills, liquid trade waste dischargers are required to pay trade waste fees and charges.

Kempsey Shire Council’s liquid trade waste fees and charges may include:

- An application fee
- Annual liquid trade waste fee
- Re-inspection fee
- Trade waste usage charge
- Excess mass charges (normally applicable to Category 3 dischargers)
- Unapproved discharge or inappropriate pre treatment charge
- Non-compliance excess mass charge (normally applicable to Category 3 dischargers)
- Non-compliance penalty
- Septic tank and pan waste disposal charge

3.5.1 APPLICATION FEE

The application fee is to recover the cost of administration and technical services provided by Kempsey Shire Council in processing applications for approval to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system. The application fee varies based upon the category into which the discharger is classified and reflects the complexity of processing the application.

Application fees will be set annually by Kempsey Shire Council’s Fees and Charges document.

Other application related fees include:

- Renewal of an existing liquid trade waste approval;
- Change of ownership (If no changes are required to the approval conditions of the existing approval)
3.5.2 ANNUAL LIQUID TRADE WASTE FEE

The purpose of this fee is to recover the cost incurred by Kempsey Shire Council for administration and the scheduled inspections each year to ensure a liquid trade waste discharger’s ongoing compliance with the conditions of their approval.

Annual liquid trade waste fees are determined on the basis of the category of the discharger and are proportionate to the complexity of their inspection and administration requirements. Annual trade waste fees will be set by Kempsey Shire Council. Where the discharger is required to pay for monitoring this will be charged on the basis of full cost recovery.

As part of an inspection, Kempsey Shire Council or its agents may undertake monitoring of the liquid trade waste discharges from a premises or business. Such monitoring may include but is not limited to, flow measurement and the sampling of the liquid trade waste. Where more than one instance of such monitoring is undertaken by Kempsey Shire Council, or its agents, in a financial year, the cost involved may be recovered from the discharger.

In view of the adverse impact wastes with a high concentration of Oil and Grease on Kempsey Shire Council’s sewerage transportation system, Kempsey Shire Council may carry out inspections of commercial premises preparing hot food 4 times per annum. The cost of these inspections is included in the annual trade waste fee.

The annual fee for Category 3 dischargers may be set on a case-by-case basis depending on the complexity of monitoring required.

3.5.3 RE-INSPECTION FEE

Where non-compliance with the conditions of an approval have been detected and the discharger is required to address these issues, Kempsey Shire Council will undertake re-inspections to confirm that remedial action has been satisfactorily implemented. Kempsey Shire Council will impose a fee for each re-inspection. The re-inspection fee will be set annually by Kempsey Shire Council on the basis of full cost recovery. A re-inspection may include the monitoring of liquid trade waste and septic discharges, the cost of which may be recovered from the discharger.

3.5.4 LIQUID TRADE WASTE USAGE CHARGE

The Liquid Trade Waste Usage Charge (UC\textsubscript{TW}) is imposed to recover the additional cost of transporting and treating liquid trade waste from Category 2 dischargers.

\[
\text{Trade Waste Usage Charge} (\$) = Q \times \$/kL
\]

\(Q = \) Water consumption through water meter (kL) \(\times\) Trade Waste Discharge factor.

The Trade Waste Discharge Factor represents the estimated proportion of a customer’s metered water consumption that is discharged to the sewer as liquid trade waste.

Where a discharger sources their water supply partly or fully from other sources, for example rainwater, a minimum Liquid Trade Waste Usage Charge will be determined by Council as applicable. For larger dischargers, Council will consult with the discharger to determine an appropriate Usage Charge.

The Liquid Trade Waste Usage Charge \$/kL and penalty liquid trade waste charge is identified in Kempsey Shire Council’s Fees and Charges.
Existing Category 1A and Category 2 dischargers who have not installed and maintained appropriate pre-treatment facilities will be required to pay a penalty liquid trade waste usage charge.

### 3.5.5 EXCESS MASS CHARGES

Excess Mass Charges will apply for substances discharged in excess of the deemed concentrations in domestic sewage shown in Table 2 below. For Excess Mass Charge calculation, equation (1) below will be applied.

(Equation 1)

\[
\text{Liquid Trade Waste Excess Mass Charge (EMC) (\$) } = \frac{S \times D \times Q \times U}{1000}
\]

Where,

- \(EMC\) = Excess Mass Charge (\$
- \(S\) = Concentration (mg/l) of substance in sample.
- \(D\) = Concentration (mg/l) of substance deemed to be present in domestic sewage.
- \(Q\) = Volume (kl) of liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system.
- \(U\) = Charging rate ($/kg) for disposal of substance to the sewerage system.

**Table 2: Deemed Concentration of substances in Domestic Sewage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSTANCE</th>
<th>CONCENTRATION (mg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended Solids</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Oil and Grease</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Phosphorus</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate (SO₄)</td>
<td>50&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\# SO₄ concentration: the higher of 50mg/L and the concentration in the potable water supply.

Substances not listed in Table 2 are deemed not to be present in domestic sewage. Equation (1) is applicable for Excess Mass Charges for wastes complying with acceptance limits in the Concurrence Guidelines for the Discharge of Liquid Trade Waste to the Sewerage System. Kempsey Shire Council will use an exponential type equation for certain large trade waste dischargers with high strength waste as shown in equation (2) below for BOD and equation (3) for pH being outside the approved range. Such equations provide a strong incentive for dischargers to reduce the strength of waste and will be applied in cases where Kempsey Shire Council approves acceptance limits significantly higher than the guideline limits in the Concurrence Guidelines.
(Equation 2) \( \text{BOD} > 600 \text{mg/L} \)

Excess mass charging rate for BOD (\$/kg) =
\[
2C \times \frac{(\text{actual BOD} - 300 \text{mg/L})}{600 \text{mg/L}} \times 1.05
\]

Where \( C \) = the charging rate (\$/kg) for \( \text{BOD}_5 600 \text{ mg/L} \)

EXAMPLE ONLY

Equation (2) would result in the following charges:
For \( \text{BOD}_5 600 \text{mg/L} \) a charge of 54 c/kg.
For a \( \text{BOD}_5 1200 \text{mg/L} \) a charge of 170 c/kg.
For a \( \text{BOD}_5 2400 \text{mg/L} \) charge 438 c/kg.

In the above examples, prices are not representative of Council’s current fees and charges.

(Equation 3) In the case of pH

Charge for pH where it is outside the approved range.
Charge per kL = 30 \times (\text{actual pH} - \text{approved pH})^2 \times 2^{(\text{actual pH} - \text{approved pH})^2}

* Absolute value to be taken

EXAMPLE:

pH range approved 7.0 to 9.0
Case 1: pH measured 6.0
Charge = 30 \times (6 - 7)^2 \times 2^{(6-7)^2} = 60 c/kL

Case 2: pH measured 11.0
Charge = 30 \times (11 - 9)^2 \times 2^{(11-9)^2} = 240 c/kL

3.5.6 FOOD WASTE DISPOSAL CHARGE

Where Kempsey Shire Council has approved installation of a food waste disposal unit for a hospital, nursing home or other eligible facility to discharge to the sewerage system, the following additional food waste disposal charge will be payable annually.

Food Waste Disposal Charge ($) = B \times U_f

Where,
\( B \) = Number of beds in hospital or nursing home.
\( U_f \) = Unit price (\$/per bed) for a food waste disposal unit at a hospital or nursing home.

* For existing installations only. New installations are not permitted.
3.5.7 UNAPPROVED DISCHARGE OR INAPPROPRIATE PRE TREATMENT CHARGE

Where a discharger fails to obtain approval from Council to discharge Liquid Trade Waste or has in place pre treatment equipment that is deemed to be inappropriate for the activity type, Kempsey Shire Council will apply a penalty charge $/kL to recover costs associated with treatment of the waste.

3.5.8 NON-COMPLIANCE EXCESS MASS CHARGES

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

In order to recover Kempsey Shire Council’s costs for non-compliant Excess Mass Charges, the following equation shall apply.

(Equation 4)

\[
\text{Non-Compliance Excess Mass Charges (\$) = } \frac{(S - A) \times Q \times U}{1,000} + \frac{(S - D) \times Q \times U}{1,000}
\]

Where,
\( S = \) Concentration (mg/L) of substance in sample.
\( A = \) Maximum concentration (mg/L) of pollutant as specified in Council’s approval (or trade waste policy).
\( Q = \) Volume (kL) of liquid trade waste discharged for the period of non-compliance
\( U = \) Unit prices ($/kg) for disposal of pollutant to sewerage system, as per section 3.5.5.
\( D = \) Concentration (mg/L) of substance deemed to be present in domestic sewage.

Non Compliance Excess Mass Charges for BOD

If the discharger has failed to meet the approved BOD limit on 2 or more instances in a financial year, non-compliance excess mass charging rate for BOD will be calculated using equation (5) below:

\[
\text{BOD Non-compliance Excess Mass charging rate (\$/L) = } 2 \times \frac{(A - 300 \text{ mg/L})}{600 \text{ mg/L}} \times 1.05 + 4 \times \frac{(\text{Actual BOD} - A)}{600 \text{ mg/L}} \times 1.05
\]

The non-compliance Excess Mass Charges shown above are in lieu of the Excess Mass Charge in section 3.5.5.

Kempsey Shire Council will continue applying the above non-compliance Excess Mass Charge until the quality of discharge complies with the approved quality (or trade waste policy) limits, within the time frame determined by Kempsey Shire Council for remedying the problem. If the discharger fails to rectify the problem within this time frame, the discharger may be required to cease discharging liquid trade waste into Kempsey Shire Council’s sewerage system and may also be required to pay a ‘non-compliance penalty’ as indicated in the following section.
3.5.9 **NON-COMPLIANCE PENALTY**

The non-compliance penalty covers instances where Kempsey Shire Council may seek compensation for its costs relating to legal action, damage to infrastructure, incurred fines and other matters resulting from illegal, prohibited or unapproved liquid trade waste discharges. Also included are fines under the *Local Government Act, 1993*, Section 627 (Failure to comply with an approval), Section 628 (Failure to comply with an order). Non-compliance penalties will be pursued by legal action.

### 3.6 **SEPTIC AND PAN WASTE DISPOSAL CHARGE**

This Charge is imposed to recover the cost of accepting and treating septic waste or pan waste.

The Septic Waste Disposal Charge\[Q \times S/kL\]

\(Q = \text{Volume of waste discharged to sewer}\)

\(S = \text{Charging rate in $/kL for portable toilet, septic tank effluent or septage as indicated in Council’s Management Plan.}\)

#### TABLE 3 - Summary of Trade waste Fees and Charges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCHARGE CATEGORY</th>
<th>APPLICATION FEE</th>
<th>ANNUAL NON-RESIDENTIAL SEWERAGE BILL WITH A SEWERAGE CHARGE/kL</th>
<th>ANNUAL TRADE WASTE FEE</th>
<th>RE-INSPECTION FEE (when required)</th>
<th>TRADE WASTE USAGE CHARGE/kL</th>
<th>SEPTIC WASTE DISPOSAL CHARGE</th>
<th>EXCESS MASS CHARGES/kg</th>
<th>NON-COMPLIANCE TRADE WASTE USAGE CHARGE/kg</th>
<th>NON-COMPLIANCE EXCESS MASS CHARGES/kL</th>
<th>NON-COMPLIANCE PENALTY (if required)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes(^{10})</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes(^{11})</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes(^{11})</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes(^{11})</td>
<td>Yes(^{11})</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes(^{11})</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes(^{11})</td>
<td>Yes(^{11})</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2S</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes(^{12})</td>
<td>Yes(^{12})</td>
<td>Yes(^{12})</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes(^{11})</td>
<td>Yes(^{11})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NB:** All dischargers of liquid trade waste to Kempsey Shire Council sewerage system should be aware that they are subject to prosecution and imposition of fines under sections 626 to 628 and 634 to 641 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, section 120 of the *Protection of the Environment (Operations) Act, 1997* and Regulations. In addition to fines, Council may recover costs of damages and fines incurred as a result of any illegal liquid trade waste discharge.

\(^9\) In addition, a food waste disposal charge/bed will apply where Council has approved the use of an existing food waste disposal unit for a hospital, nursing home or other eligible facility (refer to section 3.5.6)

\(^10\) Not applicable for dischargers exempted in Table 2.

\(^11\) A trade waste usage charge will be applied for Category 1A dischargers and a penalty trade waste charge for Category 2 dischargers who have not installed or properly maintained appropriate pre-treatment equipment as indicated in Council’s fees and charges.

\(^12\) Only applicable if the discharger has a dump point located at their premises which is connected to the sewerage systems.
3.7 RESPONSIBILITY FOR PAYMENT OF FEES AND CHARGES

Property (land) owners are primarily responsible for the payment of fees and charges pertaining to water supply, sewerage and liquid trade waste discharges from their premises. This includes property owners of a marina and or a caravan park that has a dump point located at their premises and is connected to the sewerage system. Where another party (lessee) leases premises any reimbursement of the lessor (property owner) for liquid trade waste fees and charges is a matter for the lessor and the lessee.

If a business’s details have changed or the business has ceased trading, it is the responsibility of the property owner as signatory to the approval to inform Council that:

- The business has been sold, changed proprietors, changed operations or ceased trading.

Failure to inform Council will be in contravention of the current Liquid Trade Waste Approvals policy, and as such the appropriate Non Compliance fees and charges shall apply for such period up to when Council are informed.

3.8 MONITORING

Kempsey Shire Council will carry out inspections of all liquid trade waste dischargers and their treatment facilities at least once per annum. Inspections of commercial premises preparing hot food will be carried 4 times per annum (refer section 3.5.2). Inspection of the large and industrial discharges will be carried out as specified in approval conditions.

In addition, the Applicant may be required to monitor the liquid trade waste, septic tank, pan or ship-to-shore discharge as a condition of an approval or agreement. They may also be required to pay for any sampling and testing of liquid trade waste or septic tank, pan or ship-to-shore effluent undertaken by Kempsey Shire Council.

For this purpose, an inspection/sampling point, where the waste can be inspected and sampled, will be specified in the approval and/or agreement. This point will normally be located just before the discharge enters the sewerage system. The discharger may need to install a suitable method of flow measurement.

Kempsey Shire Council may require the discharger to:

- Install a primary measurement device;
- Measure the volume and flow rate using the flow measurement system permanently installed (such as a flow metering system); or
- Install a flow measurement device on a temporary basis and obtain enough data to determine a basis for assessing the flow rate and volume.
- Install a system which allows obtaining a flow weighted composite sample.
- Testing of samples is to be undertaken by a NATA-registered or other laboratory recognised by NSW Office of Water to ensure reliable and accurate results. Where the discharger is sampling the effluent, Kempsey Shire Council may randomly take duplicates to confirm the waste characteristics.
3.8.1 SUPERVISION, TESTING, MONITORING AND RECORDING

In conjunction with monitoring, all septic tank, pan waste and ship to shore pump out shall be disposed of at an approved location as designated by Kempsey Shire Council.

A log shall be kept at each sewage treatment works receiving septic tank, pan waste and ship to shore pump out, which details the items for all incoming loads of the above waste. The log shall be kept for five (5) years from the date of the last entry and made available to NSW Office of Water upon request.

The following details represent the minimum information that is required to be recorded in a log for septic waste receipt:

- The day, date and time of discharge;
- The contractors name where appropriate;
- If sampling was undertaken for the discharge and the identification relevant to the sample taken;
- The volume discharged.

Council is also recording where required:

- Whether odour problems occurred either at the point and time of discharge or within the sewage treatment plant soon after the discharge and any measures taken to overcome these odour problems;
- Any other comments or observations regarding the discharge.

3.9 LIQUID TRADE WASTE AGREEMENTS

In addition to its approval under the Local Government Act, Kempsey Shire Council may require persons who wish to discharge liquid trade waste in large volumes (discharge >20 kL/d) or industrial waste (mainly Concurrence Classification C type discharges) or Concurrence Classification S dischargers into its sewerage system to enter into a liquid trade waste agreement with Kempsey Shire Council. The agreement will set out the conditions associated with the discharge and execution of the agreement will be a condition of the approval issued by Kempsey Shire Council (refer section 3.2). The conditions will be binding on the applicant. The agreement will be for a period of up to five years. No discharge is to be made to Kempsey Shire Council’s sewerage system until an agreement or an interim agreement has been executed.

Provision can be made in the agreement for (in addition to Council’s approval conditions):

- Additional conditions for discharge of liquid trade waste;
- Fees and charges;
- Cancellation of the agreement and/or order to cease the discharge if the discharger is found to be in breach of the agreement or the liquid trade waste approval or, in the opinion of, the Kempsey Shire Council waste is adversely affecting the sewerage system or the environment;
- Entry by Kempsey Shire Council officers to inspect the liquid trade waste collection, treatment, monitoring and disposal systems;
- The applicant to notify Kempsey Shire Council in advance of any changes that may affect the quality and quantity of the liquid trade waste; and
- The amount of bond/security to be lodged with Council prior to discharging to the sewerage system.
3.10 ENFORCEMENT OF APPROVALS AND AGREEMENTS

Any person who fails to obtain Kempsey Shire Council’s approval to discharge liquid trade waste, septic tank, chemical toilet or ship to shore pump out into the sewerage system, or fails to comply with the conditions of a approval, may be liable to a penalty as provided under Kempsey Shire Council’s Liquid Trade Waste and Septic receipt policy and or the Local Government Act 1993 (sections 626 to 628 and 634 to 639).


Any person who fails to comply with the terms or conditions of a liquid trade waste or septic waste disposal agreement (i.e. there is a breach of the agreement) will be required to indemnify Kempsey Shire Council against any resulting claims, losses or expenses in accordance with section 9 of the agreement. Suspensions may also apply and may include a notice to cease the discharge.

3.11 MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION OF APPROVALS

Kempsey Shire Council reserves the right to modify or revoke an approval to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system in any of the following circumstances:

If the approval was obtained by fraud, misrepresentation or concealment of facts:

- For any cause arising after the granting of the approval which, had it arisen before the approval was granted, would have caused Kempsey Shire Council not to have granted the approval;
- For failure to comply with a requirement made by or under the Local Government Act 1993 relating to a condition of the approval;
- For failure to comply with a condition of the approval.

3.12 DURATION OF APPROVAL

An approval for the disposal of Liquid Trade Waste, septic tank, chemical toilet, pan contents or ship to shore pump out waste to Kempsey Shire Council’s sewerage system shall be for a maximum of five (5) years. Kempsey Shire Council may grant an approval for a shorter period.

A new application for approval to discharge Liquid Trade Waste, septic tank, chemical toilet, pan contents or ship to shore pump out to Council’s sewerage system shall be submitted at least twenty eight (28) days prior to the cessation of a current approval if such discharges, are to continue after the current approvals.

3.13 PREVENTION OF WASTE TO WATER

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

Dilution of trade waste with water from any non-process source including Kempsey Shire Council’s water supply, bore water, ground water and / or stormwater as a means of reducing pollutant concentration is therefore strictly prohibited.
3.14 **EFFLUENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS**

Where there is an existing discharge and the liquid trade waste quality does not meet Council’s discharge requirements, the applicant may be required to submit an ‘effluent improvement programme’ setting out how the discharge limits will be met by improving the quality of effluent from the on-site pre-treatment equipment.

The proposed plan must detail the methods/actions proposed to achieve the discharge limits and a timetable for implementation of the proposed actions. Such actions may include more intensive monitoring, or improvements to work practices and/or pre-treatment facilities to improve the effluent quality and reliability.

3.15 **DUE DILIGENCE PROGRAMS AND CONTINGENCY PLANS**

For discharges classified as Concurrence Classification C, the applicant will need to submit a due diligence program and contingency plan as a condition of approval. Such plans do not need to be submitted to NSW Office of Water. However, Kempsey Shire Council may forward them to NSW Office of Water for comment, if considered appropriate. A copy of NSW Office of Water’s minimum requirements for due diligence programs and contingency plans can be found at Appendix H of the *Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines (2009)*.

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

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

It should be noted that:

1. If the discharger has an accredited environmental management system in place, a due diligence program and contingency plan will not be required. However, proof of accreditation must be provided to Kempsey Shire Council with the application.

2. Where Kempsey Shire Council considers there is potential risk to the sewerage system from a discharge, it may request a due diligence program and contingency plan be submitted prior to commencing the discharge.
APPENDICES

Appendix A  Guideline Limits for Acceptance of Liquid Trade Wastes, Septic Tank, Chemical Toilet, Pan and Ship-to-Shore Pump Out into Sewerage Systems

Appendix B  Substances Excluded from Sewers

Appendix C  Liquid Trade Waste Discharges with Automatic Assumed Concurrence

Glossary of Terms
**APPENDIX A**

**GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF LIQUID TRADE WASTES, SEPTIC TANK, CHEMICALTOILET, PAN AND SHIP-TO-SHORE PUMP OUT INTO SEWERAGE SYSTEMS**

< Council may add to this list as required>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow rate</td>
<td>The maximum daily and instantaneous rate of discharge (kL/h or L/s) is set on the available capacity of the sewer. Large dischargers are required to provide a balance tank to even out the load on the sewage treatment works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOD5 and suspended solids</td>
<td>Normally, approved at 300 mg/L each. Concentration up to 600mg/L and in some cases higher concentration for low mass loadings may be acceptable if the treatment works has sufficient capacity and odour will not be a problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COD</td>
<td>Normally, not to exceed BOD5 by more than three times. This ratio is given as a guide only to prevent the discharge of non-biodegradable waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total dissolved solids</td>
<td>Up to 4000 mg/L may be accepted. However, the acceptance limit may be reduced depending on available effluent disposal options and will be subject to a mass load limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>Less than 38°C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Within the range 7.0 to 9.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and grease</td>
<td>100 mg/L if the volume of the discharge does not exceed 10% of the design capacity of the treatment works, and 50 mg/L if the volume is greater than 10%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detergents</td>
<td>All industrial detergents are to be biodegradable. A limit on the concentration of 50 mg/L (as MBAS) may be imposed on large liquid trade wastes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>No visible colour when the waste is diluted to the equivalent dilution afforded by domestic sewage flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radioactive substances</td>
<td>The discharge must comply with the Radiation Control Act 1990.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF LIQUID TRADE WASTES INTO SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum concentration (mg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia (as N)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boron</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromine</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanide</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen (total Kjeldahl)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus (total)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate (as SO₄)</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphide (as S)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphite (as SO₃)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR ORGANIC COMPOUNDS** | |
|------------------------------------------------------|
| Benzene                                              | 0.4                          |
| Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene, Xylene              | 0.5                          |
| Formaldehyde                                         | 30*                          |
| Phenolic compounds (except pentachlorophenol)        | 5                            |
| Petroleum hydrocarbons (non-flammable)               | 30                           |
| Pesticides (general)                                | 0.1                          |
| Pesticides (organophosphates)                       | Nil                          |
| Pesticides (organochlorines)                        | Nil                          |
| Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)             | 5                            |

* Note: Council may limit flow rate to 10mg/L when accepting Chemical Toilet Waste.
GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF LIQUID TRADE WASTES INTO SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum concentration (mg/L)</th>
<th>Allowed daily mass limit (g/d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINE LIMITS FOR METALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver#</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total metals</td>
<td>less than 30 mg/L and subject to total mass loading requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excluding aluminium, iron, manganese and molybdenum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Where hexavalent chromium (Cr^{6+}) is present in the process water, pre-treatment will be required to reduce it to the trivalent state (Cr^{3+}), prior to discharge into the sewer. Discharge of hexavalent chromium (Cr^{6+}) from chromate compounds used as corrosion inhibitors in cooling towers is not permitted.

# This limit is applicable to large dischargers. The concentration of silver in photo processing waste where a balancing tank is provided is not to exceed 5mg/L.
### APPENDIX B

**SUBSTANCES EXCLUDED FROM SEWERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause 6 of the Local Government (Water Services) Regulation 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substances prohibited from being discharged into sewers or drains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purposes of section 638 of the Act (Discharge of prohibited matter into sewer or drain), the following substances are prohibited matter unless the discharge is specifically approved under section 68 of the Act:

(a) Animal matter (including carcasses but not including human waste), wool, hair, grease, dust, ashes, cinders, soil, rubbish, filth, oil, salt, mud, sand, gravel, garbage, offal, vegetable or fruit parings, rags, house refuse, steam or solid matter;

(b) Any flammable or explosive substance;

(c) Waste liquid that contains a percentage of any substance, or waste liquid that is of a temperature, specified by the Council as being:
   - (i) Likely to endanger public health, public safety or public amenity or the environment; or
   - (ii) Damaging to, or liable to form compounds that may damage, Council’s sewerage system or treatment works; or
   - (iii) Likely to injure employees engaged in the operation or maintenance of Council’s sewerage system or treatment works or the health of those employees;

(d) Except in the case of a public drain or a Council gutter - roof, rain, surface, flood, seepage or subsoil water;

In addition to the substances to in Clause 6 of the Local Government (Water Services) Regulation 1999 the following substances are not permitted to be discharged into the sewerage system:

- Organochlorine weedicides, fungicides, pesticides, herbicides and substances of a similar nature and/or wastes arising from the preparation of these substances;
- Organophosphate pesticides and/or waste arising from the preparation of these substances;
- Any substances liable to produce noxious or poisonous vapours in the sewerage system;
- Organic solvents and mineral oil;
- Any flammable or explosive substance;
- Discharges from ‘Bulk Fuel Depots’;
- Chromate from cooling towers;
- Natural or synthetic resins, plastic monomers, synthetic adhesives, rubber and plastic emulsions;
- Rain, surface seepage or subsoil water, unless specifically permitted;
- Solid matter;
- Any substance assessed as not suitable to be discharged into the sewerage system;
- Waste liquids that contain pollutants at concentrations, which inhibit the sewerage treatment process – refer National Wastewater Source Management Guidelines, July 2008, WSAA.
- Any other substances listed in a relevant regulation.
# APPENDIX C

## LIQUID TRADE WASTE DISCHARGES WITH AUTOMATIC ASSUMED CONCURRENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial retail food preparation activities</th>
<th>Other commercial activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bakery (retail)</td>
<td>Animal wash (pound, stables, racecourse, kennels, mobile animal wash and veterinary with no x-ray)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bistro</td>
<td>Boiler blowdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boarding house/hostel kitchen</td>
<td>Car detailing (excluding automatic drive-through and self-serve washes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher shop (retail)</td>
<td>Cooling tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Café/coffee shop/coffee lounge</td>
<td>Craft activities (making of clay pottery, ceramics, cutting and polishing of gemstones or making of jewellery at clubs, cottage industries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canteen</td>
<td>Dental surgery/dental specialist (with x-ray facility)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafeteria</td>
<td>Dental technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken/poultry shop (only fresh chickens/game sold)</td>
<td>Morgue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken/poultry shop (retail BBQ/charcoal chicken)</td>
<td>Laboratory (pathology/analytical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clubs (kitchen wastes)</td>
<td>Laundry or Laundromat (coin operated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial kitchen/caterer</td>
<td>Lawnmower repairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day care centre</td>
<td>Mobile cleaning units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delicatessen (food preparation)</td>
<td>Mechanical repairs/workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doughnut shop</td>
<td>School (Primary &amp; Secondary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast food outlet (McDonalds, KFC, Burger King, Pizza Hut, Red Rooster, etc)</td>
<td>Service station workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish shop (retail – fresh and/or cooked)</td>
<td>Stone working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food caravan</td>
<td>Swimming pool/spa/hydrotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function centre</td>
<td>Vehicle (car) washing (by hand/wand, automatic car wash, external truck wash or under body/engine degrease only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>Veterinary /animal kennels with X-ray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice cream parlour</td>
<td>Waterless minilab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juice bar</td>
<td>Community Hall (major hot food preparation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motels (laundry facility, hot food)</td>
<td>Mixed Business (food preparation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightclub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing home kitchen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial retail food preparation activities</td>
<td>Other commercial activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patisserie (croissants and muffins)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pie shop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pizza shop (pizza preparation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salad bar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandwich shop (hot food prepared)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools (Primary &amp; Secondary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snack bar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supermarket (with butcher/delicatessen/seafood/or charcoal chickens)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take-away food shop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. The discharge must be less than 5 kL/d or 1000 kL/a except in the case of commercial retail food preparation activities, where up to 16 kL/d is included in this category. If the discharge of an activity exceeds these volumes, the application must be treated as Concurrence Classification B (Chapter 5 of the Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines April 2009)). Dischargers over 20 kL/d must be treated as Classification C.
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) - Biochemical Oxygen Demand or BOD5 is defined as the amount of oxygen utilised by micro-organisms in the process of decomposition of organic material in wastewater over a period of 5 days at 20 oC. In practical terms, BOD is a measure of biodegradable organic content of the waste.

Biosolids - The particulate matter, mainly organic, removed during sewage treatment.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) - This is a measure of oxygen required to oxidise organic matter in wastewater by a strong chemical oxidant. COD is a measure of the total organic content, both biodegradable and refractory.

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

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

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

Council - In this document a reference to the Council means the elected body of Kempsey Shire Council and where consistent with the text may include staff members authorised to act on the Council’s behalf.

Domestic Sewage - Domestic sewage is the waterborne waste derived from human origin comprising faecal matter, urine and liquid household wastes from water closet pans, sinks, baths, basins and similar fixtures designed for use in private dwellings.

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

Effluent - The liquid discharged following a waste water treatment process.

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

**Heavy Metals** - Metals of high atomic weight, which in high concentrations can exert a toxic effect.

**Industrial Discharge** - Industrial liquid trade waste is defined as liquid waste generated by industrial or manufacturing processes.


**LG Regulations** - Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 under the Local Government Act 1993

**Liquid Trade Waste** - For the purpose of this document “Trade Waste” means “All liquid waste other than sewerage of a domestic nature”.

**Mandatory Concurrence** - For the liquid waste in Classification C, councils will need to obtain concurrence from DWE on each occasion.

**Minimal Pre-treatment** - For the purpose of these Guidelines includes sink strainers, dry basket arrestors, plaster arrestors and fixed or removable screens.

**NATA** - National Association of Testing Authorities.

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

**pH** - This is a measure of acidity or alkalinity of the waste. pH 7 is neutral, below 7 is acidic and above 7 is alkaline.

**Premises** - Has the same meaning as defined in the *Local Government Act* dictionary and includes any of the following:

(a) a building of any description or any part of it and the appurtenances to it
(b) land, whether built on or not
(c) a shed or other structure
(d) a tent
(e) a swimming pool
(f) a ship or vessel of any description (including a house boat)
(g) a van

**Septage** - Material pumped out from a septic tank during desludging; containing partly decomposed scum sludge and liquid.

**Septic Tank** - Wastewater treatment device that provides a preliminary form of treatment for wastewater, compromising sedimentation of settleable solids, flotation of oils and fats, and anaerobic digestion of sludge.

**Septic Tank Effluent** - The liquid discharged from a septic tank.

**Sewage Management Facility** - A human waste storage facility or waste treatment device intended to process sewage and includes a drain connected to such a facility or device.
**Sewage of Domestic Nature** - Includes human faecal matter and urine and waste water associated with ordinary kitchen, laundry and ablution of a household, but does not include waste in or from a sewage management facility.

**Sewerage System** - Sewerage system is the network of sewage collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal facilities owned and/or operated by Kempsey Shire Council.

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

**Sludge** - The solids which are removed from waste water by treatment.

**Sullage** - Domestic wastewater excluding toilet waste.

**Suspended Solids** - Suspended solids refer to the insoluble solid matter suspended in wastewater that can be separated by laboratory filtration and is retained on a filter.

**Total Dissolved Solids** - Total dissolved solids refer to salts dissolved in wastewater.