

Terms and Conditions for the Acceptance of Wastewater Drainage 2020

These Terms and Conditions for the Acceptance of Wastewater Drainage define the responsibilities of customers discharging wastewater into the Western Bay of Plenty District Council's wastewater drainage system and explains the procedures and practices which Council will follow to protect the system from damage and contamination and to protect the public health.

The Terms and Conditions are based on the Standards New Zealand model document NZS 9201:Chapter 22 (Int): 1991 and the NZS 9201:Chapter 22 (Int):1999 model policy.

Attention is drawn to the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Wastewater Drainage Bylaw 2020 and the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Trade Wastes Bylaw 2020, which should be read in conjunction with these Terms and Conditions.

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Terms and Conditions for the Acceptance of Wastewater Drainage

Related Documents

The discharge and acceptance of wastewater is subject to a number of Acts, Regulations, Bylaws, Codes and Standards, the most relevant being as follows -

Statutory Acts and Regulations

Building Act 2004 [BA]
Building Regulations (including the New Zealand Building Code)
Health Act 1956 [HA]
Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 Land Transfer Act 1952
Local Government Act 2002 [LGA]
Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 [LGRA]
Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Acts 1976 and 2006 Property Law Act 1952
Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
Utilities Access Act 2010
Western Bay of Plenty District Council Trade Wastes Bylaw
Western Bay of Plenty District Council Wastewater Drainage Bylaw

Codes and Standards

New Zealand Building Code (NZBC)
NZS 3604: Timber Framed Buildings
NZS 9201 Model General Bylaws, Chapter 22(Int), Wastewater Drainage
NZS 9201, Model General Bylaws, Chapter 23 (Int), Trade Wastes
Guidelines for the Safe Application of Biosolids to Land in New Zealand
Western Bay of Plenty District Council Development Code

Scope

The following Terms and Conditions relating to the acceptance of wastewater from customers of the Western Bay of Plenty District Council are made under the authority of the Health Act 1956, and the Local Government Act 2002.

Attention is drawn to the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Wastewater Drainage and Trade Wastes Bylaws, both of which should be read in conjunction with these Terms and Conditions.

In general this document and the bylaws only cover matters which are not the subject of statute or regulation. However, in order to give a clearer picture for property owners and/or occupiers seeking guidance on wastewater drainage matters, in some cases the relevant legislative provisions are given.

For a clearer understanding of the Council's powers, and the occupier's or landowner's responsibilities in respect to sewerage, stormwater drainage, and the disposal of trade wastes, please also refer to the Local Government Act 2002.

Definitions

For the purpose of these Terms and Conditions and unless inconsistent with the context, the definitions in the Wastewater Drainage Bylaw 2020, and the Trade Wastes Bylaws 2020 apply.

In general, in these Terms and Conditions, one gender includes all genders, the singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular.

1.2 Abbreviations

\$/kg	dollars per kilogram
\$/L/s	dollars per litre per second
\$/m ³	dollars per cubic metre
°C	degrees Celsius
g/m ³	grams per cubic metre
Kg/day	kilogram per day
L	litre
L/s	litre per second
m ³	cubic metre
mg/L	milligram per litre
mL/L	millilitre per litre
mm	millimetres
MSDS	material safety data sheets
pH	measure of acidity/alkalinity

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Wastewater Drainage System Terms and Conditions for the Acceptance of Wastewater

1. Introduction

- 1.1 These Terms and Conditions for the Acceptance of Wastewater cover matters relating to the Western Bay of Plenty District Council's Wastewater Drainage System.

Objective

The purpose of these Terms and Conditions is to complement the Bylaw in its objects to regulate the use of and protect Council's Wastewater Drainage System from damage and misuse and to promote and protect the public health.

Policy

The Council is under no obligation to accept wastewater drainage at an instantaneous or daily flow rate exceeding the rate determined by Council.

Supply

The Council does not guarantee to receive wastewater without interruption or to receive wastewater discharge at a level in excess of the amount agreed between Council and the customer.

- 1.2 Matters regulating the acceptance of trade waste into the Wastewater Drainage System are contained in the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Trade Wastes Bylaw.

2. Wastewater Discharges

2.1 Acceptance and Duration

- 2.1.1 In general only wastewater complying with the nature and levels of the characteristics stipulated in the First Schedule to these Terms and Conditions may be discharged in to the Wastewater Drainage System. However in some special circumstances Council may agree to accept wastewater which does not comply with those characteristics subject to compliance with any conditions stipulated by Council as part of that approval.
- 2.1.2 Any person who is discharging wastewater into Council's Wastewater Drainage System at the date that Council formally adopts these Terms and Conditions, or who subsequently makes application to so discharge, is deemed to accept the Terms and Conditions applicable at the time of application and to be bound by any later amendments to those Terms and Conditions.

- 2.1.3 If the customer does nothing to jeopardise the integrity of the Wastewater Drainage System the Council will continue to accept wastewater from domestic premises once an approved connection has been made to the public sewer.

2.2 Limits on Discharge

- 2.2.1 Domestic wastewater, being liquid wastes discharged from premises used solely for domestic residential activities (or wastes of the same character discharged from other premises) will be accepted provided that the character of the wastewater makes it an acceptable discharge. Such wastewater may include the draining of domestic swimming and spa pools subject to a maximum discharge restriction.
- 2.2.2 Customers with swimming or spa pools will be required to demonstrate that the pool drain has been fitted with a flow limiting device to ensure that the discharge does not exceed the maximum instantaneous flow requirement of 2.0 litres/sec, except for pumped connections which require special discharge conditions.
- 2.2.3 Wastewater from any source must not be discharged into the sewer at an instantaneous flow rate exceeding 2.0 litres per second (see Clause 2.7), except for pumped connections which require special discharge conditions.

2.3 Prohibited Characteristics

Wastewater which contains the prohibited characteristics specified in the Second Schedule to these Terms and Conditions must not be discharged into the Council sewer.

2.4 Prevention of Inflow and Infiltration

Customers must make sure that stormwater does not enter the wastewater system by ensuring that:

- (a) there is no direct connection of any stormwater pipe or drain to the wastewater system
- (b) the gully trap surrounds are set above stormwater ponding levels or secondary overland flow path flood levels
- (c) inspection covers are in place and are appropriately sealed.

Note: for trade premises where stormwater cannot be separated from wastewater please refer to the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Trade Wastes Bylaw.

2.5 Entitlement to Service

- 2.5.1 Subject to the provisions of S459(7) of the Local Government Act 1974, property owners are required to connect to a sewer within 18 months of service becoming available to a property, provided however that the owner may apply in writing to Council for exemption from such requirement when there are special circumstances. Council will consider the exemption at its sole discretion.

2.6 Domestic Trade Related Premises

Where part of a dwelling house is used as an office, or other trade related activity from which no trade waste could be produced, and which no other persons apart from those living at those premises use, then it will be treated as domestic premises. Any trade activity which produces, or has the potential to produce a wastewater will be treated as being from trade premises.

2.7 Flow Rate

In general wastewater must not be discharged into the sewer at an instantaneous flow rate exceeding 2.0 litres per second. However Council may, where it considers it necessary to do so, stipulate a maximum daily flow rate which can be discharged from any premises into the wastewater drainage system at any time and at any point of discharge. Pumped connections require special delivery conditions which are assessed on a case by case basis, and are as agreed with the customer.

2.8 Waste Minimisation

In order to reduce the amount of water used for domestic purposes, and to lower the volume of wastewater discharged into the system from the premises, Council recommends that customers fit water conservation devices such as dual flush toilet cisterns and low flow shower heads on all new installations.

2.9 Change of Ownership

In the event of domestic premises changing ownership, the new owner of the property will automatically become a customer of the Council Wastewater Drainage System and be subject to these Terms and Conditions.

2.10 Origin of wastewater

All wastewater entering the public sewer at the point of discharge is presumed, in the absence of evidence raising a credible alternative, to have originated from the customer's premise including the drain and be the customer's responsibility.

3. Conditions of Service

3.1 Application

- 3.1.1 Every application for a domestic wastewater service connection must be made in writing on the standard form and be lodged with the Council together with the prescribed fee. The applicant must provide all the details required by the Council.
- 3.1.2 An application must be made whether or not a public sewer has already been laid up to the point of discharge.
- 3.1.3 The fees and charges payable in respect to the service connection and the discharge of wastewater and related services will be in accordance with the current Council schedule of fees and charges and rating resolutions.

3.2 Construction of New Public Sewer Connection

Where an application has been accepted by the Council which requires a new public sewer connection to be constructed from the existing public sewer to the point of discharge, the customer is required to arrange for the connection to Council's system with the work to be undertaken, under permit, by a currently registered drain layer. Council will then undertake an inspection of the connection.

3.3 Subdivision

Where a new public sewer is required as part of a sub divisional development, the developer must provide all the drainage works subject to:

- (a) Approval of Council with respect of the design.
- (b) The construction of the works in accordance with the District Plan; and
- (c) Compliance with the Council's Development Code.

4. Point of Discharge

4.1 General

4.1.1 Subject to the provisions of S459 (7) of the Local Government Act 1974, the point of discharge from a customer shall be the point on the public sewer which marks the boundary of responsibility between the customer and the Council irrespective of property boundaries. Typical layouts of a point of discharge are shown in 'Appendix A' to this document

4.1.2 Unless otherwise approved there will be only one point of discharge for each premises, and any private drain must not be extended by pipe or any other means to serve another premises unless it is a common private drain.

4.2 Single Ownership

4.2.1 For single dwelling units the point of discharge must be located at the point of physical connection to the public sewer, whether it be within a road, other public lands, or private land. Where it considers that it is necessary to do so the Council may approve more than one point of discharge.

4.2.2 The location of all points of discharge must be shown on the District Drainage map which is publicly available on Council's website (see also Clause 4.7).

4.3 Multiple Ownership

The point of discharge for the different forms of multiple ownership of premises and/or land will be as follows:

- (a) For company share/block scheme (body corporate): as for single ownership.
- (b) for leasehold/tenancy in common scheme (cross lease), strata title, and unit title (body corporate): where practicable each owner must have an individual drain with the point of discharge determined by written agreement with the Council.

4.3.2 If it is not practicable to connect at the point of supply described in the foregoing clause the Council may approve in writing a common private drain subject to any conditions it considers fit.

4.3.3 If it is not possible to determine what agreement was originally reached in respect to any particular point of connection it will be treated as a new connection.

4.4 Common Private Drains

Common private drains shall serve a maximum of five (5) single dwelling units, and are allowed to have one point of discharge only (in common).

4.5 Council Maintained Pressurised package systems

Where the connection is part of a Council managed pressurised package system or pumped tank system (STEP tank systems), the point of discharge shall be at the point of connection to the Council owned and maintained pump chamber. Responsibility from the location of the receiving tank to the connection with the sewer would be with Council and will be treated as a part of the public sewer.

4.6 Rights Attaching to Land

Where a private drain has been constructed with the consent of all the owners of the lands affected, and it serves separately owned premises, then all of the lands so served have the rights set out in Section 461 of the Local Government Act 1974. Those rights are registered against the titles of all the other lands so served by way of a certificate given to the District Land Registrar by the Council. The Council charges in this respect are set out in the current Schedule of Fees and Charges.

4.7 Drainage Maps

4.7.1 The Council is required to prepare a map showing the course and levels of all public covered drains made for the efficient drainage of the District and to record any new or changed drains on that map.

4.7.2 The point of discharge of each property must be approved by the Council and recorded on the drainage map.

4.7.3 The drainage map is publicly available on Council's website.

5. Continuity of Services

5.1 Levels of Service

The Council will provide wastewater services in accordance with the level of service contained in the Council Long Term Plan or the Council Asset Management Plan. For those periods where the level of service allows non-compliance with specified value(s) the Council will make every reasonable attempt to achieve the specified value(s).

5.2 No Guarantee of Service

The Council does not guarantee to receive wastewater without interruption, or to receive wastewater discharge at a level or containing characteristics in excess of the amount agreed between Council and the customer, but it will take all reasonable steps to meet the service levels set out in clause 5.1 above.

5.3 No Liability

The Council will not accept responsibility for any loss, damage, or inconvenience which the customer, or any person using the service, may sustain as a result of deficiencies in, or interruptions to, the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater.

6. Disconnection

6.1 Demolition/Removal of Building

6.1.1 A customer must give seven (7) working days notice in writing of his or her intention to demolish or remove a building connected to the sewer and the demolition or removal must not commence until the Council has disconnected the property from the sewer.

6.1.2 Where a request to disconnect has been approved by the Council, the customer is required to arrange for the disconnection from the Council's system with the work to be undertaken, under permit, by a currently registered drain layer. Council will then undertake an inspection of the works.

6.1.3 The Council's reasonable costs in making the disconnection will be recoverable from the property owner or the person demolishing or removing the building.

6.2 Disconnection of Discharge Connection

A customer must give five (5) working days notice in writing to the Council of their need to have the discharge pipe disconnected if a private drain is to be relayed.

7. Emergencies

7.1 Natural Hazards

Natural hazards (such as floods or earthquakes), or accidents beyond the control of the Council which result in disruptions to the ability of the Council to receive wastewater, will be deemed to be an emergency and exempted from the levels of service requirements of clause 5.1 above.

7.2 Prohibition on Discharge

7.2.1 During an emergency the Council may restrict or prohibit the discharge of wastewater for any specified purpose, for any specified period, and for any or all of its customers. Such restrictions will be publicly notified at the first available opportunity and by whatever method is likely to be the most effective in the circumstances.

- 7.2.2 The decision to make and lift restrictions will be made by the Council or, where immediate action is required, by the Council officer who has been authorised for that purpose.

8. Maintenance, Repair and Inspection

8.1 General

The Council will make every reasonable attempt to notify the customer of any shutdown of the Wastewater Drainage System, which is not the result of an emergency, before any work commences or the shutdown occurs. However where immediate action is required, and it is not possible to notify the customer of the interruption to service, Council may close down the point of discharge without notice but the customer will be advised as soon as possible of the shutdown and the likely time that the service will resume.

8.2 Access for Inspection

The customer must allow the Council, its contractors, or its agents, along with their equipment, access to and about the point of discharge at any time for the purpose of monitoring, testing, and maintenance work on the sewer.

Note: for routine work the current Council policy is to give 24 hours' notice and to carry out the work between 7.30am and 6.00pm.

8.3 Non-Complying Connections

The customer must provide the Council, its contractors, or its agents, along with their equipment, access at any time to any area of the customer's premises for the purposes of determining compliance with the Council's Terms and Conditions or Bylaws applicable to the customer's premises.

8.4 Blockages

- 8.4.1 A customer who becomes aware that a gully trap is overflowing or has other reasons to suspect a blockage has occurred in the drainage system, must immediately contact the Council.

- 8.4.2 The Council or its agent will check the service openings both upstream and downstream of the customer's connection. If it is found that the public sewer line is clear, then the customer will be notified immediately that the blockage is within their private line and be advised to engage a registered drainlayer to clear the blockage.

- 8.4.3 If a blockage is found to be within the public sewer (including on property public sewerage systems – e.g. grinder pumps owned/managed by Council), provided that:
- a) the blockage has not been forced downstream into the public sewer in an act of clearing it from the private drain;
 - b) the customer has not been negligent in discharging a non-acceptable wastewater; and
 - c) an Authorised Officer can confirm that the blockage at the time was caused by a problem in the public sewer network,

then Council shall cover all costs incurred in the unblocking work. If otherwise, Council shall recover the costs of the unblocking work from the customer.

10. Customer's Drainage System

10.1 General

The customer's drainage system is governed by the Building Act 2004 from inside the building to the point of discharge.

Customers with discharges from premises not covered by the Building Act 2004 and the New Zealand Building Code must nevertheless have a drainage system which complies with the Building Act and Code.

10.2 Private Drains to be Free of Defects

Private drains must be kept in sound condition and should be maintained in a way that they are free from cracks and other defects which may allow infiltration.

10.3 Pump Stations

Private wastewater pump stations will be approved by Council only where there are no practical alternatives for a gravity flow discharge to the public sewer. . Council approval will be in writing and include any special discharge conditions Council sees fit.

Where the Council managed wastewater scheme is a pressurised package system or pumped tank system (STEP tank systems), individual wastewater pumps will be maintained and owned by Council. Electrical power supply is the responsibility of the customer.

11. Payment

11.1 Level of Charges

The fees and charges applicable to the provision of wastewater discharge and related services will be in accordance with the current Council Schedule of Fees and Charges and rating resolutions.

11.2 Setting of Fees and Charges

The Western Bay of Plenty District Council may from time to time amend the fees and charges applicable to the provision of wastewater drainage services.

Amendments to the Schedule of Fees and Charges and the terms under which they may be applied are generally made when the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Annual Plan is adopted each year.

12. Breaches and Remedies

12.1 Breach of Terms and Conditions

The following may be taken by the Council as being a breach of these Terms and Conditions to discharge wastewater into the wastewater drainage system and may also be consequently a breach of the Wastewater Drainage Bylaw and/or a breach of the Trade Wastes Bylaw:

- (a) An incorrect application to connect which changes the intent of the Terms and Conditions relating to the service.
- (b) Failure by the customer to meet and comply with the Terms and Conditions applicable to the customer.
- (c) Failure to meet any obligation placed on the customer under all current acts and regulations relating to the discharge of wastewater.
- (d) Frustration of the Council's ability to adequately and effectively carry out its obligations in terms of the Local Government Act 2002, the Health Act 1956, or any other relevant legislation relating to the discharge of wastewater.

In the event of a breach of the Terms and Conditions as described above Council may serve notice on the customer advising the nature of the breach and the steps to be taken to remedy that breach. If the customer fails, within seven (7) days of the date of the notice, to take the required action the Council reserves the right to disconnect the service without further notice. In such an event the service will be reconnected only after payment of the appropriate reconnection fee and remedy of the breach to the satisfaction of the Council.

If the breach is such that Council is required to disconnect the service for health or safety reasons the disconnection may be carried out immediately.

12.2 Penalties

In addition to any legal penalties arising from any breach, offence, or dispute, in terms of the Local Government Act 2002, the Western Bay of Plenty District Wastewater Drainage Bylaw, or any other enactment, Council may seek to recover all costs arising from and associated with any such breach, offence, or dispute.

The Council reserves the right to pursue any legal remedy available to it pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002, or any other act or regulation.

12.3 Failure to Pay

Any money owing, outstanding and unpaid for fees, charges and rates for wastewater services becomes a charge on the land.

13. Right to Vary

Council may vary these Terms and Conditions from time to time by way of an ordinary resolution publicly notified.

First Schedule: Acceptable Discharge Characteristics

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The nature and levels of the characteristics of any wastewater 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 wastewater (such as a Trade Waste Consent).
- 1.2 The Council must take into consideration the combined effects of wastewater discharges and may make any modifications to the following acceptable characteristics for individual discharges the Council believes are appropriate.
- 1.3 The nature and levels of any characteristic may be varied to meet any new resource consents or other legal requirements imposed on the Council.

2. Physical Characteristics

Characteristics	Explanatory comments
<p>2.1. <i>Flow</i></p> <p>(a) The 24 hour flow volume must be less than 2m³.</p> <p>(b) The maximum instantaneous flow rate must be less than 2.0 L/s except for pumped connections which require special discharge conditions.</p>	<p>Flows larger than the guideline values should be a 'controlled' or 'conditional' trade waste consent.</p>
<p>2.2. The temperature must not exceed 40°C.</p>	<p>Higher temperatures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause increased damage to sewer structure. • Increase the potential for anaerobic conditions to form in the wastewater, promote the release of gases such as H₂S (hydrogen sulphide) and NH₃ (ammonia). • Can adversely effect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel.
<p>2.3 Solids</p> <p>(a) Non-faecal gross solids must have a maximum dimension which must not exceed 15 mm</p>	<p>Gross solids can cause sewer blockages.</p>
<p>(b) The suspended solids content of any wastewater must have a maximum concentration which must not exceed 350g/m³, or for wastewater from a Trade Premises must not exceed 1000 g/m³.</p>	<p>High suspended solids contents can cause sewer blockages and overload the treatment processes.</p>
<p>(c) The settleable solids content of any wastewater must not (exceed 50 ml/L).</p>	<p>Settleable solids can cause sewer blockages and overload the treatment processes.</p>

Characteristics	Explanatory comments
<p>(d) The total dissolved solids concentration in any wastewater must be subjected to the approval of the 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.</p>	<p>High total dissolved solids reduces effluent disposal options and may contribute to soil salinity. Where potential for such problems exists, a limit of 10,000 g/m³ may be used as a guideline.</p>
<p>(e) Fibrous, woven, or sheet film or any other materials which may adversely interfere the free flow of wastewater in the drainage system or treatment plant must not be present.</p>	<p>These can cause sewer blockages and overload the treatment processes.</p>
<p>2.4 <i>Oil, fat and grease</i> (a) There must be no free or floating layer of fat, oil or grease.</p> <p>(b) Trade Waste with fat, oil or grease unavoidably emulsified, which in the opinion of Council is biodegradable, shall not exceed 500g/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 sewerage throughout the range of pH 4.5 to pH 10.0.</p> <p>(c) Emulsified oil, fat or grease shall not exceed 100g/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 Wastewater throughout the range of pH 4.5 to pH 10.0.</p>	<p>Oil, fat and grease can cause sewer blockages, and may adversely affect the treatment process.</p>
<p>2.5 <i>Solvents and other organic liquids</i> There must be no free layer (whether floating or settled) of solvents or organic Liquids.</p>	<p>Some organic liquids are denser than water and will settle in sewers and traps.</p>
<p>2.6. <i>Emulsions of paint, latex, adhesive, rubber, plastic or similar material</i> For these purposes 'Latex emulsion' means an emulsion containing paint, adhesive, rubber, plastic, or similar material. 'Treatable' in relation to emulsion wastewater, means the Total Organic carbon content of the waste decreases by 90% or more when the wastewater is subjected to a simulated wastewater treatment process which matches the Council</p>	<p>Latex emulsions will coagulate when unstable and can sometimes cause sewer blockage. Latex emulsions are stable when dilute or in the correct pH range.</p>



<p>treatment system.</p> <p>(a) Latex emulsions which are not treatable may be discharged into the sewer subject to the total suspended solids not exceeding 100 g/m³.</p> <p>(b) The Council may require pre-treatment of latex emulsions if the emulsion interferes with the operation of the treatment plant</p> <p>(c) Latex emulsions, of both treatable and non treatable types, must 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.</p>	<p>Latex emulsions vary considerably in their properties and local treatment works may need additional restrictions depending on the experience of the specific treatment plant and the quantity of latex to be treated.</p>
<p><i>2.7 Radioactivity</i> Radioactivity levels must not exceed guidelines set by the Office of Radiation Safety.</p>	<p>See the Ministry of Health's Office of Radiation Safety, Code of Practice CSP1: Uses of Unsealed Radioactive Material.</p>
<p><i>2.8 Colour</i> No waste may have colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge to be coloured to the extent that ii impairs wastewater treatment processes or compromises the final effluent discharge consent.</p>	<p>Colour may cause aesthetic impairment of receiving waters, and adverse affects on lagoon treatment processes and ultra-violet disinfection. Where potential for such problems exists, a level of colour which is rendered not noticeable after 100 dilutions may be used as a guideline.</p>

3. Chemical Characteristics

Characteristics	Explanatory comments
<p>3.1 pH <i>value</i> The pH must be between 6.0 and 9.0 at all times, unless otherwise approved by Council.</p>	<p>Extremes of pH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can adversely affect biological treatment processes. • can adversely affect the safety of operations and/or maintenance personnel. • cause corrosion of sewer structures. increase the potential for the release of toxic gases such as H₂S and HCN (hydrogen cyanide).
<p>3.2 Organic <i>strength</i></p> <p>The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) of</p>	<p>Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) rather than Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) affects the loading on a treatment plant. For any particular waste</p>

<p>any waste must not exceed 400g/m³. If the BOD is greater than this limit the wastewater must be treated as a trade waste.</p> <p>For trade waste, where there is no treatment for organic removal, the BOD must not exceed 1,000g/m³. For Significant Industry* this may be reduced to 600g/m³ with Council approval.</p> <p>* SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRY is a term to indicate the relative size of a given industry compared to the capacity of the Wastewater System (including Sewage treatment plant) which services that industry.</p>	<p>type there is a filled ratio between COD and BOD. For domestic wastewater it is about 2.5:1 (COD: BOD), but can range from 1:1 to 100:1 for trade waste. Therefore BOD is important for the treatment process and charging, but because of the time taken for lasting, it is often preferable to use COD for monitoring.</p> <p>However, the use of COD testing must be balanced by the possible environmental effects of undertaking such tests due to the production of chromium and mercury wastes. Where a consistent relationship between BOD and COD can be established the discharge may be monitored using the COD test.</p> <p>If the treatment plant BOD capacity is not limited, and sulphides are unlikely to cause problems, there may be no need to limit BOD. High COD may increase the potential for the generation of sulphides in the wastewater.</p>
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3.3.1 General *chemical characteristics*

Table 1 - *General chemical characteristics*

Characteristics	Maximum concentration	Mass limit (kg/day)	
MBAS (Methylene blue active substances)	500 g/m ³	0.5 kg/day	MBAS is a measure of anionic surfactant. High MBAS can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adversely affect the efficiency of activated sludge plants. Impair the aesthetics of receiving waters.
Ammonia (measured as N) free ammonia ammonium salts	50 g/m ³ 200 g/m ³	0.25 kg/day 0.6 kg/day	High ammonia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May adversely effect the safety of operations & maintenance personnel.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May significantly contribute to the nutrient load to the receiving environment.
Kjeldahl nitrogen	150 g/m ³	1.0 kg/day	High Kjeldahl nitrogen may significantly contribute to the nutrient load of the receiving environment.
Total phosphorus (as P)	50 g/m ³	0.25 kg/day	High phosphorus may significantly contribute to the nutrient loading of the receiving environment.
Sulphate (measured as SO ₄)	200 g/m ³	2.5 kg/day	<p>Sulphate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May adversely affect sewer structures. • May increase the potential for the generation of sulphides in the wastewater if the sewer is prone to become anaerobic.
Sulphite (measured as SO ₂)	10 g/m ³	0.075 kg/day	<p>Sulphite has potential to release SO₂ gas and thus adversely effect the safety of operations & maintenance personnel.</p> <p>It is a strong reducing agent and removes dissolved oxygen thereby increasing the potential for anaerobic conditions to form in the wastewater.</p>
Sulphide (as H ₂ S on acidification)	1 g/m ³	0.025 kg/day	<p>Sulphides in wastewater may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause corrosion of sewer structures, particularly the top non-wetted part of a Sewer. • Generate odour, in sewers which could cause public nuisance. • Release the toxic H₂S gas which could adversely affect

			the safety of operations and maintenance personnel.
Chlorine (measured as Cl ₂) Free chlorine Hypochlorite	3 g/m ³ 30 g/m ³	0.015 kg/day 0.15 kg/day	Chlorine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can adversely affect the safety of operations & maintenance personnel. • Can cause corrosion or sewer structures.
Dissolved aluminium	100 g/m ³	0.5 kg/day	Aluminium compounds, particularly in the presence of calcium salts, have the potential to precipitate as a scale which may cause a sewer blockage.
Dissolved iron	100 g/m ³	0.5 kg/day	Iron setts may precipitate and cause a sewer blockage. High concentrations of ferric iron may also present colour problems depending on local conditions.
Boron (as B)	25 g/m ³	0.125 kg/day	Boron is not removed by conventional treatment. High concentrations in effluent may restrict irrigation applications. Final effluent use and limits are taken into account.
Bromine (as Br ₂)	5 g/m ³	0.025 kg/day	High concentrations of bromine may adversely affect the safety of operations & maintenance personnel.
Fluoride (as F)	30 g/m ³	0.03 kg/day	Fluoride is not removed by conventional wastewater treatment however pre-treatment can easily and economically reduce concentrations



			to below 20 g/m ³ .
Cyanide weak acid dissociable (as CN)	1 g/m ³	0.005 kg/day	Cyanide may produce toxic atmospheres in the sewer and adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel.
3.3.3 <i>Heavy metals</i> ¹			
Table 2 – Heavy metals¹			
Metal	Maximum concentration (g/ m ³)	Mass limit (kg/day)	Heavy metals have the potential to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impair the treatment process • Impact on the receiving environment • Limit the reuse of sludge end effluent
Antimony	10	0.025	
Arsenic	5	0.005	
Barium	10	0.025	
Beryllium	0.005	0.000025	
Cadmium	0.5	0.0025	
Chromium	5	0.025	
Cobalt	10	0.025	
Copper	5	0.025	
Lead	5	0.025	
Manganese	20	0.025	
Mercury	0.05	0.000025	
Molybdenum	10	0.025	
Nickel	5	0.025	
Selenium	10	0.025	
Silver	2	0.01	
Thallium	10	0.025	
Tin	20	0.025	
Zinc	5	0.025	
3.3.4 <i>Organic compounds</i>			
Table 3 - Organic compounds			
Compound	Maximum concentration (g/ m ³)	Mass limit (kg/day)	
Formaldehyde (as HCHO)	50	0.05	

Phenolic compounds (as phenols) excluding chlorinated phenols	50	0.05	
Chlorinated phenols	0.02	0.00002	
Petroleum hydrocarbons	30	0.15	
Halogenated aliphatic compounds	1	0.001	
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	5	0.005	
Polycyclic (or polynuclear) aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	0.05	0.00005	
Halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (HAHs)	0.002	0.000002	
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.002	0.000002	
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	0.002 each	0.000002	
Pesticides (general) (includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and excludes organophosphate, organochlorine and any pesticides not registered in New Zealand).	0.2 in total	0.0002 total	
Organophosphate pesticides	0.1 ^(1,2)	0.0001 ^(1,2)	
Council may also put in place maximum concentrations and/or daily limits for any additional compounds not identified above, to meet any new resource consents or other legal requirements imposed on the Council			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excludes pesticides not registered for use in New Zealand. 2. These compounds must be accepted up to the given maximum concentration only when specifically approved. 			



3.3.5 <i>Liquid Pharmaceutical Waste</i>	
Table 4 – Monthly liquid pharmaceutical waste discharge	Monthly liquid pharmaceutical waste discharge must not exceed the following volumes and concentrations of active ingredients
Volume Limit	Active Concentration
10 Litres	125 mg / 5ml
5 Litres	250mg / 5ml
3 Litres	Above 250mg / 5ml
This is in response to Ministry of Health guidance regarding pharmacy wastes. The Pharmacy Guild of New Zealand advises that the amount of liquid pharmaceutical waste discharged monthly will not exceed specified volumes and concentrations of active ingredients. Any discharge above this should be controlled as a trade waste.	

Second Schedule - Prohibited Characteristics

1. Introduction

Prohibited characteristics are present if their concentration exceeds background levels. The background level in relation to any substance means the extent to which that substance is present (if at all) in the public water supply used on the trade premises, or in any other water supply that is approved by the Council for the purpose of discharging waste.

2. Prohibited Characteristics

2.1 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 or may immediately or in the course of time:

- (a) Interfere with the free flow of wastewater in the wastewater system, or
- (b) Damage any part of the wastewater system, or
- (c) In any way, directly or indirectly, cause the quality of the treated wastewater or residual bio-solids and other solids from any wastewater treatment plant in the catchments 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, or
- (d) Prejudice the occupational health and safety risks faced by wastewater workers, or
- (e) After treatment be toxic to fish, animals or plant life in the receiving waters, or
- (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 of any wastewater treatment plant to receiving waters to be coloured.

2.2 A discharge has prohibited characteristics if it has any characteristic which exceeds the concentration or other limits specified in Schedule 1 unless specifically approved for that particular consent.

2.3 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 1), calcium carbide, and any other material which is capable of giving

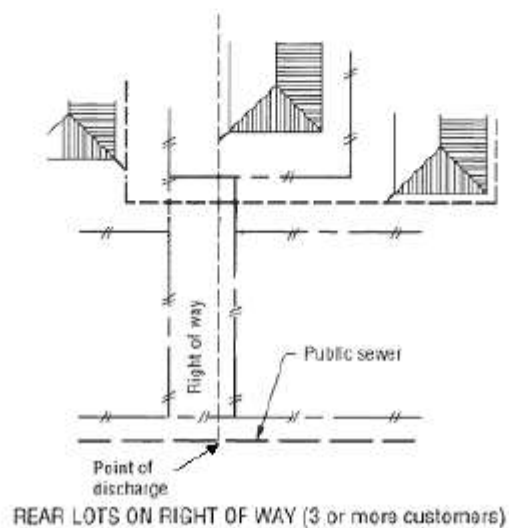
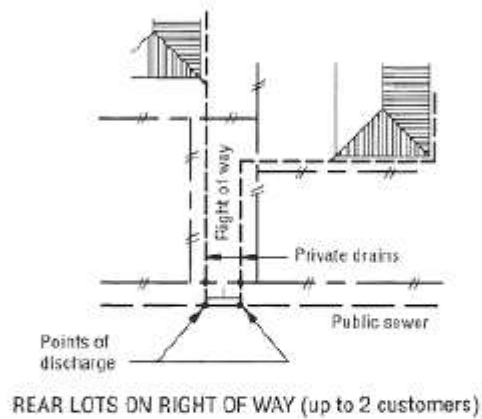
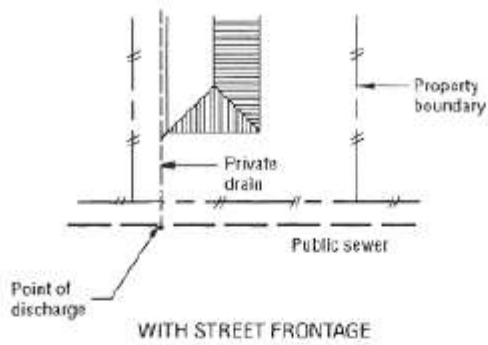


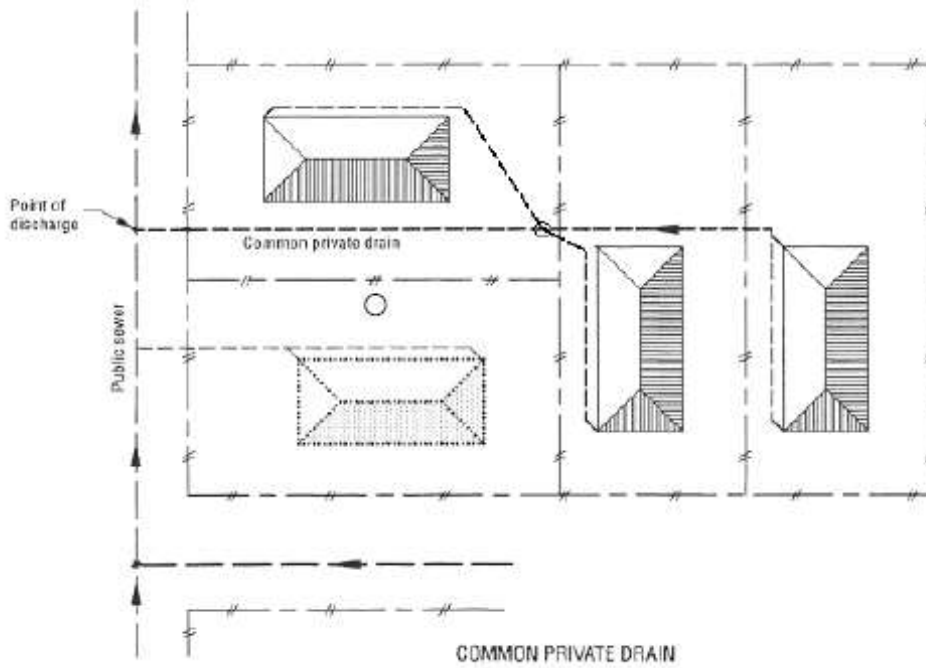
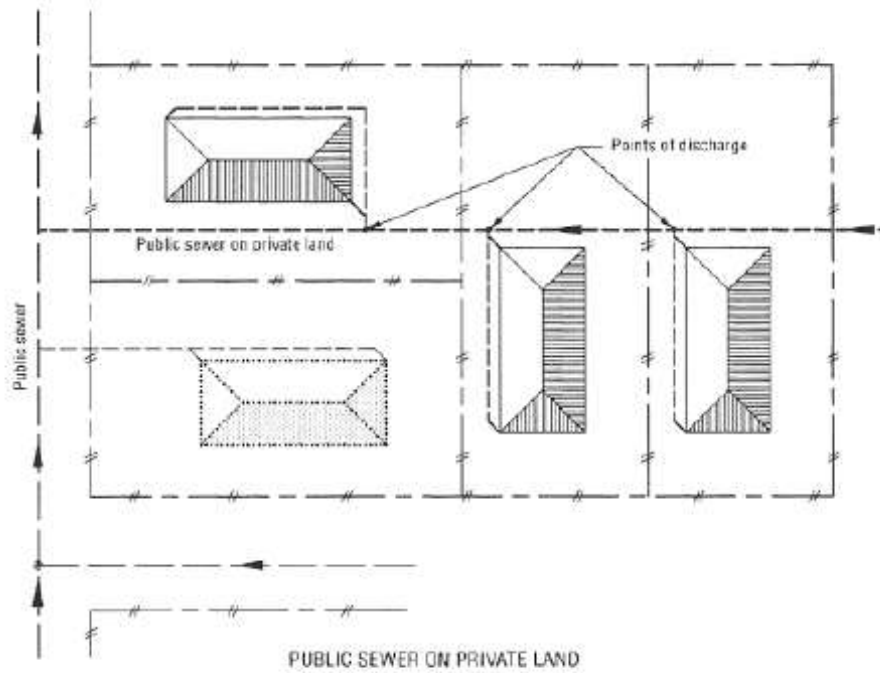
rise to fire or explosion hazards either spontaneously or in combination with sewage;

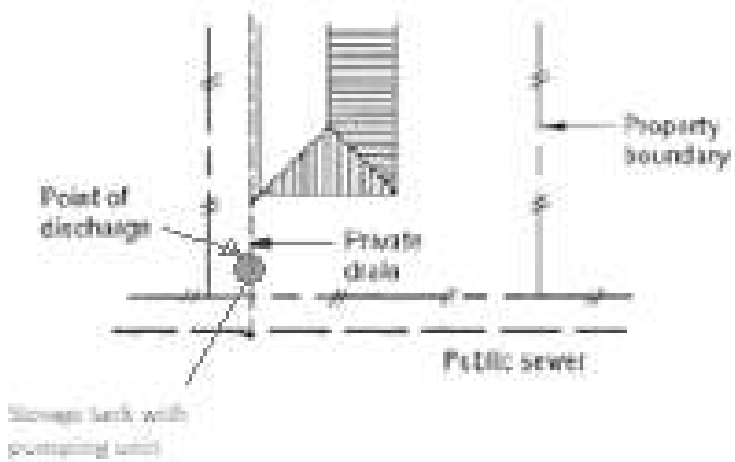
- (c) Asbestos;
- (d) Tin (as tributyl and other organotin compounds)
- (e) Any organochlorine pesticides;
- (f) Wastes that contains or is likely to contain material from a genetically modified organism that is not in accordance with an approval under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. The material concerned may be from a 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 system by New Zealand Standard (NZS) 4304 including cytotoxic waste, or any pathological or histological wastes;
- (h) Radioactivity levels in excess of guidelines set by the Office of Radiation Safety.

Appendix A

Typical Point of Discharge Locations (clause 4.1.1 refers)







Indicative Council managed pressurised package system or pumped tank systems