

Trade Waste Management Plan

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1. PURPOSE

This plan sets out how South Burnett Regional Council ('Council') provides a trade waste service that safeguards public health and the environment, and meets its obligation under policy, legislation and relevant environmental authorities.

2. SCOPE

The plan applies to all generators of trade waste, including institutional, commercial and industrial premises, discharging trade waste into Council's wastewater network and representatives of regulatory services relevant to trade waste.

3. REFERENCES

Australian Standard AS/NZS 3500
End of Waste Code - Biosolids
Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)
Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (Qld)
Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 (Qld)
Gene Technology Act 2016 (Qld)
Gene Technology Act 2000 (Cth)
Local Government Act 2009 (Qld)
Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018
Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019 (Qld)
Radiation Safety Act 1999 (Qld)
Radiation Safety Regulation 2021 (Qld)
Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008 (Qld)

4. DEFINITIONS

Active grease arrestor means a plumbing appliance installed to mechanically intercept FOG from a wastewater discharge. The design incorporates air entrainment, hydromechanical separation, interior baffling and/or barriers in combination or separately.

Arrestor means an apparatus designed to intercept and retain silt, sand, oil, grease, sludge and other substances in a waste discharge.

Applicant means a person or firm applying to Council for a Trade Waste Approval.

Application fee means a fixed once only fee charged by Council on receipt of an application for a Trade Waste Approval, which covers the cost of processing and assessment of the application.

Approval means a document approving the Trade Waste Application.

Approval holder means the property owner or agent who is approved to discharge trade waste into the sewer.

Authorised agent means a person or firm appointed by the owner to act on their behalf. Notification of such appointment is to be lodged in writing with Council at the time of application.

Authorised person means a person authorised by Council under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

Best Management Practice ('BMP') means a practice or combination of practices that is an effective, practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of contaminants contained in trade waste.

Biochemical oxygen demand ('BOD') means the amount of oxygen utilised by micro-organisms in the process of decomposition of organic material in wastewater over a period of five (5) days at 20°C. BOD is a measure of the biodegradable organic content of the waste or the organic strength of the liquid.

Biosolids means the treated solids or sludge predominately organic produced by sewage treatment.

Bypass means the diversion of untreated wastewater to sewer without passage through specified pre-treatment systems.

Chemical oxygen demand ('COD') means a measure of the oxygen required to oxidise organic material in wastewater by a strong chemical oxidant. COD is a measure of the organic and inorganic content, both biodegradable and non-biodegradable, of the waste, or more simply, the organic and inorganic strength of the liquid.

Commercial swimming pool means a swimming pool for which an entry fee is charged and/or is not located at a private residence.

Council means South Burnett Regional Council.

Council employee means a person employed by Council who performs work, under the direction and control of Council, on an ongoing basis with an ongoing expectation of work entitled to superannuation contributions paid by Council.

Council representative means all Councillors and Council employees including permanent, casual and temporary employees, apprentices, trainees, contractors, volunteers, and work experience students.

Discharge means a trade waste into Council's sewerage infrastructure.

Discharge quality means a concentration of relevant contaminants in trade waste. Quality is defined by the concentration of suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, total Kjeldahl nitrogen and total phosphorous.

Discharge volume means the volume of trade waste discharged from the premises within a specified time period (for example kilolitres/day or kilolitres/annum). The volume may be deemed, estimated or metered.

Domestic sewage means faecal matter and urine of human origin and liquid household wastes from water closet pans, sinks, baths, basins and similar fixtures designed for use in private dwellings.

Domestic strength means the nominal concentration of contaminants in domestic sewage being:

- suspended solids 250mg/l;
- biochemical oxygen demand 250mg/l;
- total nitrogen 80mg/l;
- total phosphorous 15mg/l;
- fat, oil, grease ('FOG') 65mg/l.

Food service business means a business (including licensed food businesses) involved in the preparation and sale of food and beverages that generates more than 250l/day of trade waste.

Formal compliance action means compliance enforcement action in relation to Trade Waste Approvals that relies on regulatory powers.

General condition means a Trade Waste Approval that applies to all Trade Waste Approvals.

Good operating practice ('GOP') means in respect of the design, construction, management, operation, maintenance, upgrade and repair of the Approval holder's infrastructure, the exercise of that degree of skill, care, diligence and adoption of practices, methods and acts that would reasonably be expected from an experienced operator of a comparable facility or infrastructure under comparable circumstances and includes taking reasonable steps to ensure that:

- the design, construction, management, operation, maintenance, upgrade and repair of the infrastructure complies with applicable laws and is otherwise in accordance with relevant industry standards and practices;
- adequate materials, resources and supplies are available and employed;
- sufficient, adequately experienced and trained operating personnel are available to manage and operate the infrastructure properly and efficiently, taking into account any manufacturer guidelines and specifications for components of the infrastructure and are they capable of responding to abnormal conditions;
- preventative, routine and non-routing maintenance and repairs of the infrastructure are performed on a basis that ensures reliable, long-term and safe operation, taking into account any manufacturer guidelines and specifications;
- appropriate monitoring and testing is done to ensure the infrastructure is functioning as designed and to provide assurance that the infrastructure will function properly under both normal and abnormal conditions; and
- the infrastructure is operating in a manner that:
 - is safe;
 - does not unnecessarily damage the environment;
 - does not cause damage to the infrastructure over and above normal wear and tear;
 - does not damage or interfere with the operation of any utility services or the Council infrastructure or any other infrastructure;
 - there is a periodic identification and assessment of risks associated with the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure; and
 - all necessary authorisations are obtained, complied with and maintained.

Generator means Any person, owner, occupier, company or body whose activity produces or has the potential to produce trade waste.

Informal compliance action means an initial informative and collaborative approach to the resolution of non-compliance, which does not rely on regulatory powers.

Local limit means a locally justified and applied sewer acceptance limit that modifies the nationally adopted Water Services Association of Australia ('WSAA') Trade Waste Guideline Values.

Occupier means a person undertaking trade waste generating activities on a site who is not the owner.

Owner means the person, who for the time being is entitled to receive rent of any land, or who, if the same were let to a tenant at a rack rent, would be entitled to receive the rent thereof: The term

includes any lessee from the crown and any superintendent, overseer, or manager for such lessee.

pH means a measure of acidity or alkalinity of the waste based on the activity of hydrogen ions.

Premises includes buildings, lands, easements, leases and tenements of any tenure. Where the trade waste generator is a tenancy or building that is part of a larger complex (such as a shopping centre or school and the like) the premises only includes that building or tenancy containing the trade waste source.

Prescribed pretreatment means a mandatory pretreatment applied to Category 1 and 2 Trade Waste Approvals in order to meet approval conditions.

Prohibited substance means a substance prescribed in the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* and *Local Government Act 2009*.

Regulated waste means non-domestic waste in accordance with the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008* and includes:

- for an element – any chemical compound containing the element; and
- anything that has contained the waste.

Residual waste means that the solids have been removed from wastewater by treatment. Fats, oils and greases of food origin and soil and silt of mineral origin regained in grease, oil and silt arrestors are particular residual wastes.

Sewage means wastewater from the community including all faecal matter, urine, household and commercial wastewater that contains human waste.

Sewerage or sewerage system means a system of sewer(s) and ancillary works that conveys the contents to a sewage treatment works or other place of disposal.

Specific condition means a condition specifically applied to an individual Trade Waste Approval, which modifies a General Condition of approval or introduces a new condition.

Stormwater means rainfall that runs off land and moves away from the area where it originally falls. In urban or built-up areas, it includes rain that runs off surfaces where water cannot penetrate such as roofs, driveways and roads.

Stormwater drainage means a drain, channel, pipe, chamber, structure, outfall or other work used to receive, store, transport or treat stormwater.

Suspended solids means insoluble solid matter suspended in wastewater that can be separated by laboratory filtration and is retained on a filter.

Trade waste means the waterborne wastes from any industry, business, trade or manufacturing premises, other than human waste, stormwater or prohibited substances.

Trade Waste Approval means trade waste must not be discharged to Council's sewerage system unless a written approval has been issued. Trade waste must not be discharged to Council's sewerage system in contravention of the Trade Waste Approval.

Trade waste factor ('TWF') means the ratio of volume of trade waste discharged into the sewerage system to the volume of water purchased from Council, expressed as a percentage or decimal fraction.

Trade Waste Guidelines Values means a nationally adopted list of contaminant concentrations typically considered acceptable for discharge to sewer.

Trade Waste Limits ('TWL') means a list of contaminant concentrations that are acceptable for discharge to sewer in the particular service territory referred to in this plan.

Trade Waste Officer means a person appointed by Council to oversee the disposal of trade waste in accordance with South Burnett Regional Council's Trade Waste Management Policy and provide advice on acceptable methods of disposal of trade waste. The term includes a person appointed in an acting capacity to carry out the duties of a Trade Waste Officer.

5. RESPONSIBILITY

Primary responsibility in the implementation of this procedure is with Council's Infrastructure – Water & Wastewater Branch. Council representatives must be familiar with and adhere to the plan.

6. PROCEDURE

6.1. General Information

Council provides a sewerage system for the transport and treatment of domestic sewage. Trade waste is waterborne waste generated from businesses, trade or manufacturing premises which may also be accepted into the sewerage system for an additional charge to the normal sewer charges.

Domestic sewage consists mainly of water which, after treatment to reduce biodegradable material, suspended solids and nutrients, will be reused or discharged in accordance with Council's Environmental Authority requirements. However, trade waste may have an organic strength many times that of domestic sewage and may overload the treatment facility. Trade waste may contain a variety of exotic substances such as heavy metals, fats/oils, organic solvents (mineral turps, benzene, kerosene) and chlorinated organic (pesticides, herbicides) which sewerage systems are not designed to treat, and which may have an adverse impact on Council's reuse schemes.

Council may consider the acceptance of trade waste containing toxic or hazardous substances and non-degradable pollutants to sewerage system only after the waste has been pre-treated on site to ensure Sewer Admission Limits are not exceeded. This management guideline provides further details where a waste is deemed to be unsuitable for discharge to the sewerage system, an approval will not be issued and alternative arrangements for trade waste disposal will have to be made.

6.1.1. Requirement for Trade Waste Approval

Persons seeking to discharge trade waste into Council's sewerage system must apply for and receive a Trade Waste Approval ('Approval') prior to commencement of discharge.

It is an offence under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* to discharge trade waste or seepage water into Council's infrastructure without Council's approval.

6.1.2. Trade Waste Limits

No person shall discharge trade waste into Council's sewerage infrastructure containing contaminants in excess of the Trade Waste Limits ('TWL'), unless specified in their approval.

The TWL are based on the Water Services Association of Australia ('WSAA') Trade Waste Guideline Values for Water Utilities (2024), a nationally adopted list of contaminant concentrations typically considered acceptable for discharge to sewer, modified by the inclusion of local limits.

For discharge volumes greater than 3,650 kl/annum, the applicability of the TWL will be assessed by Council and the applicant may be required to meet stricter specific conditions.

Approvals for discharge volumes greater than 3,650 kl/annum or liquid waste classed as high risk may include concentration and mass load limits for priority contaminants.

6.2. Trade Waste Approvals

6.2.1. Trade waste approvals are property based

Council's approvals are issued to property owners whose property contains one or more trade waste generating activities. It is the responsibility of the property owner to apply for and maintain the approval in accordance with the approval conditions and the requirements of this plan.

6.2.2. Inclusions in Category 0 Approvals

Category 0 Approvals will contain details including:

- that the business has been assigned Category 0;
- the trade waste generating processes are approved;
- duration of the Approval;
- business name and contact details for the property owner;
- a statement that the trade waste must comply with this plan and best management practices ('BMP') must be adhered to and attached to approval correspondence.

6.2.3. Inclusions in Category 1 and Category 2 Approvals

Category 1 and 2 Approvals shall contain details including:

- assigned trade waste category;
- duration of the Approval;
- business name and contact details for the property owner;
- the trade waste generating processes that are approved;
- a statement that the trade waste must comply with this plan, the Approval conditions and the TWL;
- the approved quantity and maximum instantaneous rate (if any) of discharge;
- type and location of flow monitoring (if any);
- details of any prescribed pretreatment required;
- conditions for maintenance and removal of waste from pretreatment equipment, including the frequency of cleaning and wastage transporter requirements;
- records to be kept concerning the maintenance of pre-treatment equipment;
- waste tracking responsibilities of the Approval holder (if any).

6.2.4. Inclusions in Category 3 Approvals

In addition to the terms and conditions described in 6.3, Category 3 Approvals shall contain:

- details of any specific conditions that modify the general conditions;
- pretreatment performance requirements;
- contaminant limits;
- self-monitoring conditions;

Approvals may contain:

- an effluent improvement program;
- records to be reported and kept by the applicant (including self-monitoring data);
- times during which discharge is permitted;
- housekeeping related practices/conditions;
- list of substances or waste specifically excluded or restricted from discharge; and
- any other matters as may be necessary in the opinion of Council

6.3. Initial verification audit

To ensure trade waste discharges and pretreatment performance at commencement of discharge match the information and projections of the Approval holder's Trade Waste Application, all new Approvals shall be subject of the initial verification site audit ('IVSA') within six (6) months of Approval.

New Approvals are issued subject to confirmation of site details during the IVSA. Errors or omissions in the application may trigger reassessment.

6.4. Initial verification monitoring

New Category 3 Approvals shall include an initial verification monitoring plan ('IVMP') as a component of the self-monitoring requirements.

Category 3 Approval holders shall be required to implement an IVMP in accordance with the Approval conditions, unless exempt.

IVMP requirements shall be incorporated in Approval conditions and will include specifications of:

- monitoring location;
- sample type (for example grab, composite, flow-weighted, time-weighted);
- parameters, frequency of sampling and limit of reporting ('LOR');

- how and when to report.

Council may decide, in its discretion, to exempt an Approval holder from the requirement to implement an IVMP.

The Approval holder shall meet all costs of self-monitoring and reporting, including for the IVMP results to Council.

6.5. Where multiple trade waste generators occupy a site

When multiple trade waste generators ('generators') occupy a site, the category of trade waste approval will be based on the highest risk category present.

6.6. Trade waste categories

Council issues four (4) types of property-based Approvals as summarised in Table 1:

Category	Volume Range	Discharge Quality	Pretreatment Requirements	Risk Rating
Category 0	<100 kl/annum (average <273 l/day)	Deemed domestic	Prescribed	Low
Category 1	<300 kl/annum (average <820 l/day)	Deemed domestic	Prescribed	Low
Category 2	>300 kl/annum (average >820 l/day)	Deemed domestic	Prescribed	Medium
Category 3	All	Measured	Meets functional specification	High

Table 1

Reference for the necessary prescribed pretreatment requirements for trade waste categories 0, 1 and 2 for the trade waste generating activities listed in Tables 3 and 4 are provided in Table 2.

Key to prescribed pretreatment requirements in Table 2 and 3	
Reference to pretreatment type required	
1 Passive grease arrestor	7 General purpose pit
2 Dry basket arrestor with fixed screens	8 Solids settlement pit/silt arrestor
3 Screens or sink strainers	9 Lint screen (max 2mm aperture size)
4 Mineral oil water separators	10 Plaster arrestor
5 Cooling pit or heat exchanger	11 Active grease arrestor
6 Balancing, dilution, neutralising pit/tank	12 Amalgam trap
A Only if animals furl in a sandpit	G Where necessary – seek Council advice
B Minimum capacity of one-hour detention	H If applicable – seek Council advice
C Sized to reduce temperature to 38°C	I Machine internal screens acceptable
D Sized according to the influent flow rate	J Hair traps (in wash basins)
E Total recoverable hydrocarbons only	K Where available at site
F At drainage outlet	BMP

Table 2

6.6.1. Category 0 trade waste

Category 0 trade waste means discharges where:

- the trade waste is generated from a well-characterised and low-risk business types as described in 6.6.1.1;
- the trade waste discharged from the property is less than 100 kl/annum; and
- the trade waste meets the TWL with prescribed pretreatment.

6.6.1.1. Category 0 business types

Properties on which all generators are limited to activities listed in Table 3 are nominally Category 0, subject to the following requirements:

Activity Generating Trade Waste	Prescribed Pretreatment (refer to Table 2)
Beautician (including personal care, nail salon, podiatry, tanning)	2, 3
Boiler blowdown, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">flows <100 kl/annum	5C
Cooling tower, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">evaporative with flow <100 kl/annum	Nil
Crafts – ceramic, pottery, jewelry, gemstones and the like where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">flows <100 kl/annum	Nil
Dental surgery or technical specialist, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">no plaster casts made at site;no mercury amalgam used or removed	Nil
Florist	2, 3
Food service business with pretreatment exemption	BMP
Hairdresser	2, 3
Jewelry shop, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">no stone cutting	Nil
Medical centre/physiotherapy, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">no plaster work; andno laboratory	Nil
Mobile garbage bin washing	2
Optical service (lens grinding)	8B
Plants (retail nursery)	2, 3
Photographic and graphic arts, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">flows <100 kL/annum	6 (dilution) or 7L
Swimming pool/spa/hydrotherapy (commercial or public) ≤ 55,000 L capacity (includes ornamental ponds)	Nil, flow limited to <2 l/s
Veterinary surgery	2,3

Table 3

6.6.2. Category 1 trade waste

Category 1 trade waste means discharges where:

- the trade waste generating activities are low risk business types listed in Table 3; and
- the trade waste discharged from the property is less than 300 kl/annum; and
- the trade waste is deemed to meet TWL with the specified prescribed pretreatment.

6.6.3. Category 2 trade waste

Category 2 trade waste means discharges where:

- the trade waste generating activities are low to medium risk businesses listed in Table 3; and
- the trade waste discharged from the property is >300 kl/annum; and
- the trade waste is deemed to meet TWL with the specified prescribed pretreatment.

6.6.3.1. Category 1 and 2 business types

Properties on which business types are limited to those listed in Table 4 and apply the prescribed pretreatment are nominally Category 1 or 2, subject to the volume limits.

Activity Generating Trade Waste Category 1 if 100 - <300 kL/annum (low risk) Category 2 if >300 kL/annum (medium risk)	Prescribed Pretreatment (refer to Table 2)
Animal care – pounds/ boarding kennels/ cattery/ mobile wash	2, 3, 8AB
Auto-dismantler (wrecker)	2, 4D
Bakery Wholesale Retail	1, 2, 5CG or 6CG or 8G 1, 2, 5CG or 6CG (if required)
Boiler blowdown	5C
Boutique, craft or artisan foods	1, 2, 6G (if required)
Butcher Wholesale Retail	1, 2 1, 2
Crafts – ceramic, pottery, jewelry, gemstones and the like Flows <300 kL/annum	10
Dental surgery or technical specialist Plaster casts made at site Mercury amalgam used or removed	10 12
Dry cleaning Separator water Boiler blowdown	Solvent removal (see Note) Refer to Boiler blowdown
Fish co-op	2, 3, 8
Food service business (inc. fast food franchise)	1BCD, 2, 3, 11 (if approved)
Funeral parlour/Morgue/Autopsy table	2, 3F
Jewelry shop Precious stone cutting	10
Laboratory	6 (dilution pit) or 7L
Laundry or laundromat (local not industrial)	5C, 9J
Mechanical workshop (not industrial) (includes fitting, turning, repairs, maintenance, reconditioning)	2, 4D
Nursing home/Welfare home Food service Boiler blowdown Cooling tower Laundry	Refer to Food service Refer to Boiler blowdown Refer to Cooling tower Refer to Laundry
Panel beating and detailing	Refer to Mechanical workshop
Radiator repair	Refer to Mechanical workshop
School/Educational (not tertiary) Crafts Cooling towers	Refer to Crafts Refer to Cooling tower

Activity Generating Trade Waste Category 1 if 100 - <300 kL/annum (low risk) Category 2 if >300 kL/annum (medium risk)	Prescribed Pretreatment (refer to Table 2)
Food Service Photographic Science laboratory	Refer to Food service Refer to Photographic Refer to Laboratory
Service station Browsers Car wash Mechanical workshop Food Service	Nil forecourt drainage to sewer Refer to Vehicle washing Refer to Mechanical workshop Refer to Food service
Shopping Centre	Refer to Vehicle washing Refer to Mechanical workshop Refer to Food service Refer to Cooling tower
Stone working	8B
Swimming pool/spa/hydrotherapy (commercial or public) > 55,000 L capacity	6 (balancing pit), flow limit <2 l/s
Vehicle washing Car wash (hand, drive-thru, conveyor) External truck wash (no internal tanker or flatbed washes)	2, 4D 2, 4D

Table 4

Note 1: Minimum passive grease arrestor capacity 1000 l, maximum capacity 3000 l.

Note 2: Active arrestors are only permitted as a stand-alone device if authorised type and installation approved by Council.

Note 3: At a dry-cleaning premises, separator water must be treated on-site by an appropriate treatment unit or removed from the premises by a licensed contractor.

Note 4: Active arrestors shall be of a make and type that conforms to [American Standard] PDI G101 Testing and Rating Procedure for (Hydromechanical) Grease Interceptors.

Note 5: The quality of trade waste from some commercial activities using prescribed pre-treatment devices may exceed Council's TWL. As a higher level of pre-treatment is not cost-effective, such waste is deemed to comply if the discharger installs and properly operates and maintains the required pre-treatment equipment.

6.6.4. Category 3 trade waste

Category 3 trade waste means discharges where:

- the trade waste generating activities are business types listed in Table 5; and
- the trade waste discharged from the property is greater than 3,650 kl/annum; or
- the trade waste discharge is greater than 0.1% of the allowable design load for BOD, TSS, TP or TN;
- the trade waste business type is assessed to present high risk in accordance with the risk methodology in this plan; or
- the Approval holder is issued special conditions that modify the general conditions of Approval.

6.6.4.1. Category 3 business types

The following table lists trade waste activities that nominally generate Category 3 trade waste.

Properties of these types where the Trade Waste exceeds 3,650 kL/annum are nominally Category 3		
Abattoir	Electroplating	Paint stripping*
Acid pickling	Fertiliser manufacture	Pet food processing
Adhesive/latex manufacture	Fibreglass manufacture	Pharmaceutical manufacture
Aluminium processing	Filter cleaning	Plants nursery (open areas)*
Anodising	Flour mill	Plaster manufacture
Bitumen and tar	Food processing*	Poultry abattoir and processing
Bottle washing	Foundry	Printing
Brewery*	Fruit and vegetable processing*	Recycling – all types
Cannery	Galvanising	Rubber production
Cardboard, carton and paper manufacture	Glass manufacture	Saleyards
Carpet manufacture	Glue manufacture	Seafood processing
Caustic degreasing*	Grease trap waste disposal	Smallgoods manufacture
Chemical manufacture	Honey processing*	Soft drink manufacture
Chemical repackaging	Hospital (Public or Private)	Starch manufacture
Condiments/sauces manufacture*	Ice cream manufacture*	Sugar refinery
Confectionery manufacture*	Industrial waste treatment	Tanker washing (Internal)
Contaminated site treatment Facility	Ink manufacture	Tannery
Cooling towers (industrial)	Laboratory - Commercial	Textile manufacture
Cosmetics and perfumes manufacture	Laboratory nuclear medicine and radioisotope (where excess to Radiation Safety Act)	Timber processing
Cyanide hardening	Leather finishing	Tip leachate
Dairy products processing*	Liquid wastewater treatment facility	Truck washing regular (internal) Truck transporting hazardous material (internal and external)
Detergent/soaps mixing and/or manufacture	Metal finishing and processing*	Water treatment backwash or “clean in place”
Drum washing	Mirror manufacture	Waxes/polishes
Education – tertiary/university*	Oil refinery	Wine and spirit bottling/distillery
Edible oils and fats manufacture	Paint manufacture	Wool processing
Egg processing		

Table 4

* Small scale operations may be Category 1 or 2.

6.6.5. Discharges of wastewater from vessels, vehicles and aircraft

6.6.5.1. Caravans, buses, aircraft and recreation vehicles

Waterborne galley and toilet waste from caravans, buses, aircraft and recreational vehicles may be discharged via approved facilities, including dump points or pump out facilities at transport depots, terminals and caravan parks. The waste from these facilities must meet the TWL, including any volume limitation. The owner of the premises on which such receival facilities are located must hold an Approval.

6.7. Pretreatment requirements

6.7.1. General

Approval holders must select, install and properly maintain pretreatment equipment in accordance with the requirements of this plan.

Category 0, 1 and 2 Approval holders must select, install and properly maintain prescribed pretreatment equipment in accordance with this plan, including the requirements described in Tables 2 and 3.

Category 3 Approval holders are required to select, install and properly maintain pretreatment equipment which meets the functional specification described by either:

- the TWL; or
- the special conditions of their Approval.

A Category 3 Approval holder may make use of prescribed pretreatment equipment, but they retain sold responsibility for ensuring selected pretreatment achieves the required results.

6.7.1.1. General maintenance requirements

Pretreatment devices must be serviced in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation, but not less frequently than:

Passive grease-silt arrestors:

- at least once every 13 weeks, unless otherwise specified by Council.

Oil-silt arrestors:

- triple inceptor types – at least once every six (6) months, unless otherwise specified by Council;
- plate separator types – at the frequency specified by the manufacturer, unless otherwise specified by Council;
- other types, including hydro cyclones – at the frequency specified by the manufacturer, unless otherwise specified by Council.

More frequent servicing may be a condition of the Approval. For exiting undersized grease arrestors, Council may apply increased cleanout frequency conditions.

6.7.1.2. Where a pretreatment device is shared

Where trade waste generators share the use of a pretreatment device, the following information must be provided with the hydraulic plan submitted to Council for Approval:

- the size of the pretreatment device;
- the names of the businesses and shop numbers sharing the arrestor;
- the responsibility of each party towards ongoing operation and maintenance of the pretreatment device.

6.7.1.3. When required pretreatment is not installed

Where a required pretreatment device is not, or cannot be installed, Council may:

- require the Approval holder to show cause why an appropriate pretreatment device cannot be installed; and
- apply a charge equal to the average pretreatment service cost paid by trade waste generators of a similar type and scale; or
- take compliance enforcement action, including suspension or cancellation of an Approval.

6.7.2. Specific requirements for food service businesses

6.7.2.1. Basic requirements

All food service businesses must install the basic pretreatment devices as listed:

- screens – must be provided in all sinks in food preparation areas. While a fixed screen is the preferred device, it is recognised that some businesses may experience problems with the installation of screens. In such cases, sink strainers must be used.
- basket arrestors – must be installed in any floor waste located in the food preparation and handling area.

6.7.2.2. When food service businesses require a grease arrestor

Licensable food service businesses that are permanently connected to sewer and generate more than 250 l/day of trade waste must install a properly sized and authorised:

- passive grease arrestor; or
- active grease arrestor (if the requirement has been suspended).

6.7.2.3. When a grease arrestor is not required

Council may suspend the requirement to install a grease arrestor where a food service business can demonstrate that it:

- generates less than 250 l/day of trade waste; and
- will employ BMP; or
- is not a licensable food business in accordance with the *Food Act 2006*.

6.7.2.4. When a grease arrestor cannot be installed

Council may suspend the requirement for a passive grease arrestor where the justification includes that the premises:

- is heritage listed and constrained for that reason; or
- there is insufficient access, space or drainage fall to install an arrestor.

Such suspension may be temporary.

Where a relaxation is approved under this clause, the Approval holder shall employ BMP and:

- install in-sink basket arrestors;
- employ BMP (waste minimisation); or
- install and maintain a properly sized and authorised active grease arrestor.

Any relaxation is not transferable. If the type or scale of the activity changes, or if the premises is renovated or refurbished, the relaxation will lapse.

6.7.2.5. Selection, sizing, installation and maintenance of passive grease arrestors

Passive grease arrestors must be selected, sized, installed in accordance with WSAA food, fat, oil and grease (FFOG Guideline) and the Plumbing Code of Australia (AS 3500), using risk factor 1.

Existing non-compliant pretreatment devices need not be replaced retrospectively, except where required by Council.

The minimum capacity for new or replacement grease arrestors is 1,000 l.

The maximum allowable capacity of any individual grease arrestor is 3,000 l.

Council may consent to non-standard arrestor sizing if a request and justification is made in writing by a registered professional engineer or qualified hydraulic consultant representing the applicant.

6.7.2.6. Best management practices (waste minimisation)

Food service businesses must employ waste minimisation to reduce or eliminate, to the extent practical, the discharge of contaminants to the sewerage system.

Cutlery, crockery and cooking appliances should be scraped to the waste bin before washing, to minimise the amount of waste discharged to the sewerage system.

Where floor wastes are located in the food preparation areas, floors must be dry swept before washing.

Council may require the Approval holder to provide a BMP to demonstrate their waste minimisation practices, including product substitution, good housekeeping, inventory control, employee education and other steps as necessary to minimise waste.

6.7.2.7. Active grease arrestors

Residual waste ('FOG') collected in active grease arrestors must be emptied daily (or as recommended by the manufacturer) into a purpose designed container for removal by an authorised recycler or waste transporter.

6.7.2.8. Potato peelers

Trade waste from potato peelers shall not pass through a passive grease arrestor.

6.7.2.9. Food waste digesters

Food waste digesters must not be installed without Council approval.

Food waste digesters shall be subject to a case-by-case assessment and approval may be refused.

Where food waste digesters are installed, they must meet the following conditions:

- all food waste digester installations must comply with the Plumbing Code of Australia (AS 3500) and Queensland plumbing and drainage regulations (for example the installation constitutes regulated plumbing works);
- food waste digesters must be installed upstream of a properly sized compliant grease arrestor;
- all food waste digester installations must include metering for calculation of volume discharged and a downstream inspection and sampling port that provides access to a representative sample of the discharge;
- discharges from food waste digesters must comply with all provisions of this plan;
- food waste digesters must be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Food waste digester discharges may incur additional charges. Conditions of Approval will include performance validation and regular self-monitoring of effluent from both the digester unit and the downstream pre-treatment device.

6.7.2.10. Food waste disposal units

Commercial food waste disposal units (for example garbage grinders, potato peelers, insinkerators) are prohibited.

6.8. Applying for an Approval

6.8.1. General

A Trade Waste application must be submitted by the property owner or authorised agent, and discharge should not commence until an Approval is granted.

6.8.2. No requirement to apply for a Category 0 Approval

It is not necessary to apply for a Category 0 Approval.

Council provides automatic Approval for Category 0 discharges, subject to the following:

- the business, the subject of the Approval meets the criteria for Category 0; and
- the business, the subject of the Approval complies with the prescribed pretreatment requirements and the general conditions of Approval.

Council will audit Category 0 premises to ensure compliance with prescribed pretreatment requirements and general conditions of approval.

6.8.3. When to apply for an Approval

Applications should be lodged prior to commencement of trading or discharge and when a change occurs to the intended discharge. Examples of circumstances requiring Approval or amendment of Approval include:

- during processing of a building application for new premises or extensions intended for industrial or commercial usage;
- change in occupancy or ownership of premises;
- after shop fit-out of premises;
- when applying to strata title premises;
- where trade waste is generated without an Approval;
- where a material changes to the trade waste generating process occurs.

6.8.4. How to apply for an Approval

All applications to discharge trade waste must be properly made on the Trade Waste Permit Application form available on Council's website.

All applications submitted must be accompanied by:

- a copy of the Plumbing Approval for new premises (mandatory) and exiting premises (if available);
- provide applicant's full name, address and contact details;
- provide site owner's full name, address and contact details (if different to applicant);
- provide contact person and contact details for the premises (if different to applicant);
- provide address of the business where discharge to sewerage system will occur;
- provide proposed date of commencement of discharge into the sewerage system;
- provide the type of process/activity generating trade waste;
- provide hours of business operations;
- provide proposed pretreatment equipment including type and model and size.

Applications for Category 3 Approval require additional information to enable assessment and processing.

Council may request information for incomplete or complex applications. Any information requests must be responded to within 20 working days or approval may be refused, unless agreed to in writing by Council.

6.8.5. Additional requirements for Category 3 applications

Category 3 trade waste materially increases risk and load on the sewerage system. Category 3 applicants must provide additional information about the proposed discharge, as summarised below, unless Council advises otherwise. Additional information must be attached to the Trade Waste Application Form.

Applicants for a Category 3 Approval are advised to arrange a pre-lodgement meeting with Council to discuss their development and collation of the information requirements.

Information potentially required for Category 3 applications:

- proposed rate of trade waste discharge, including daily volume and instantaneous flow rate;
- physical and chemical characteristics of the proposed discharge, including:
 - nature of source;
 - expected maximum and average concentrations of pollutants before and after pretreatment, confirmed by either of:

- provide from similar system addressing similar waste stream;
- supply sample analysis data of the proposed waste quality;
- as advised by equipment supplier (provide evidence);
- supported and recommended by consultant (provide evidence);
- data temperature and pH.
- site plan, including:
 - trade waste pretreatment facilities;
 - roofed and bunded areas;
 - areas subject to stormwater first flush or diversion valves;
 - internal wastewater drainage;
 - location of sampling points;
 - proposed connection point to the sewerage system.
- location of flow measurement point and proposed methods of metering;
- flow diagram of any proposed pretreatment facilities;
- nature and chemical composition of all hazardous substances stored or used on site, including:
 - details of storage facilities;
 - relevant SDS;
 - arrangements for the disposal of waste not discharged to the sewerage system.
- any relevant environmental impact assessments or consultant's reports (if applicable);
- any additional details as requested by Council.

6.8.6. Assessment of Approval applications

6.8.6.1. General

On receipt of an application, Council will commence the process of assessment and conditional approval in accordance with this plan. Council is authorised to approve or refuse applications, including by considering the effect the proposed discharge may have on the sewerage system, employee health and safety, the value of downstream products and the receiving environment.

In determining the acceptance of trade waste into the sewerage system, Council shall consider the factors listed in 6.8.6.2.

For Approvals that are limited by volume, this consideration is implicit in the categorisation. For Category 3 Approvals, the assessment considerations shall be recorded for future reference and audit procedures.

Following consideration of the information provided, the assessing officer will determine appropriate risk mitigations and, where appropriate, prepare the Approval.

Where the waste is assessed to be non-sewerable, an Approval will not be issued and alternative arrangements for disposal of the wastewater must be made.

6.8.6.2. Factors for consideration during assessment of Approvals

- the risk assessment of the proposed activity calculated in accordance with the methodology in 6.8.6.3;
- the compliance of the proposed trade waste discharge with trade waste limits;
- the adequacy of the pretreatment processes to treat the waste to a level acceptable for discharge to the sewerage system;
- the potential for the proposed discharge to impact the trade waste objectives, including any impact on the environment, infrastructure, treatment processes, public or employee health or the value of water for downstream recycling or reuse;

- the capacity of the sewerage system to accept the quality and quantity of trade waste proposed for discharge;
- the impact on the ability of the sewerage system to meet required Environmental Authorities;
- the potential impacts of the discharge on management practices for effluent and biosolids produced from the sewage treatment process;
- the adequacy of the proposed maintenance program of pretreatment facilities and the discharge monitoring program (if applicable);
- the adequacy of chemical storage and handling facilities, and the proposed safeguards for preventing the chemicals entering into the sewerage system;
- the potential for stormwater ingress into the sewerage system and adequacy of controls'
- waste minimisation and water conservation programs;
- the potential to support economic growth.

6.8.6.3. Risk assessment methodology

This section describes a primary method for identifying high risk (Category 3) applications, based on information likely to be available at the time of application or renewal.

This risk assessment classifies Category 3 applications for Approval by identifying high-risk characteristics of dischargers.

With reference to the information available in the Trade Waste Application and the experience of the assessor, the assessor should identify whether any hazard indicators described in Table 5 are indicated for the proposed Approval.

Applications or renewals for which data indicates high relative volume risk and at least one other hazard indicator should be assessed as Category 3 trade waste (requiring special conditions, a self-monitoring plan and mass load charges).

Identification of a Category 3 Trade Waste Application should be followed by assessment and recording of the additional trade waste load (for key parameters) resulting from the application compared to the Maximum Allowable Headworks Load ('MAHL') and the Available Headworks Load ('AHL'). Examples of these calculations are provided in the Trade Waste Guidelines Values 2024 ('WSAA').

Hazard Type	Hazard Indicators
Volume	High relative volume risk Businesses planning to discharge greater than 0.1% of daily volumetric treatment capacity. Risk is indicated by large actual or projected water demands, typically materially greater than 3,650 kl/annum.
Compliance	High non-compliance risk Businesses where propensity for non-compliance is elevated. Risk is indicated by Approvals requiring special conditions, customers employing novel or complex pretreatment systems, customers unable to provide application documentation, customers with non-compliances within the past year (for example self-monitoring failures)
Corrosive	Release of corrosive substance – acute or long term Businesses with the potential to produce wastewater containing sulphides or sulphur bearing compounds, variable pH or high salinity. Risk is indicated for medium to large businesses operating clean-in-place equipment, industrial washdown, manufacturing processes, material handling, storage of chemicals, food processing and trade waste streams requiring pretreatment to meet TWL.
Obstruction	Release of obstructive materials – FOG from food service

	<p>Businesses with larger than average food service or several food outlets collectively discharging on the same Approval.</p> <p>Risk is indicated for shopping centres, fast food franchises, service stations/roadhouse complexes.</p>
Obstruction	<p>Release of obstructive materials – FOG from major business</p> <p>Businesses with potential to cause slug load of FOG or regular high FOG. Risk is indicated for food processing operations, including industrial scale processing of dairy, meat, fish, baked goods, prepared meals, vegetable oils.</p>
Interference	<p>Release of interferent material – excessive acid/alkali load</p> <p>Businesses with potential to discharge low, high or variable pH. Risk indicated for medium to large manufacturing businesses that operate clean-in-place equipment, food processing, electroplating, pickling or caustic cleaning, storage of chemicals, pH correction pretreatment to meet TWL.</p>
Interference	<p>Risk of interferent material – excessive organic load</p> <p>Businesses with the potential to produce large volumes of wastewater containing elevated levels of organic material.</p> <p>Risk is indicated for larger manufacturing businesses that operate clean-in-place equipment, food processing or are required to pretreat organic load to meet TWL.</p>
Interference	<p>Release of interferent material – toxic substances</p> <p>Businesses with the potential to produce wastewater containing elevated levels of industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals, radionuclides, heavy metals, herbicides and pesticides, CECs (including PFAS) and solvents. Risks are indicated for businesses that hold specific environmental authorities to perform their work, hold a manifest of hazardous, toxic or dangerous chemicals, are hospitals, are involved in formulating, mixing or delivering herbicides and pesticides, fuel storage and distribution, electroplaters, manufacturing processes, landfill operations, pickling or caustic cleaning operations, industrial washdown, or manage contaminated trade waste streams that require pretreatment to meet TWL.</p>
Interference	<p>Release of interferent material – excessive total oil and grease load</p> <p>Businesses with potential to cause slug load of FOG or regular high FOG.</p> <p>Risk is indicated for food processing, including industrial scale processing of meat, fish, baked goods, prepared meals, vegetable oils, dairy foods and the like.</p>

Table 6

6.8.6.4. Recording of Category 3 assessments

Details of Category 3 assessments must be recorded for future reference including:

- the applicant's application form and associated information;
- checklist indicating the criteria that triggered the assignment of Category 3;
- review of the intended trade waste load against the current MAHL and AHL of the relevant sewage treatment plant.

6.8.6.5. Referral of complex assessments

Council may refer complex Approval assessments for advice and guidance, including by reference to technical specialists.

6.9. General Conditions of Approval

6.9.1. General

6.9.1.1. Trade waste legislation and authority

To the extent that Council approves of trade waste to sewer, its management is regulated by Queensland legislation including the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* and the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, Council may conditionally approve the discharge of trade waste to sewer in its service territory.

Trade waste drainage must be compliant with the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018* and AS/NZS 3500.2, as assessed by Council's plumbing branch.

6.9.1.2. Approval

An Approval states the conditions under which discharge to sewer is allowed, and the Approval holder accepts and agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions.

6.9.1.3. Severability

The provisions of the Approval are severable, and if any provision of this Approval, or the application of any provision of the Approval to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of the Approval, will not be affected thereby and will continue in full force and effect.

6.9.1.4. Details to be correct

An Approval will be invalidated where any information or detail included is altered or incorrect. The Approval holder must immediately provide Council written notice of any incorrect information included on their Approval.

6.9.1.5. Approval duration and renewal

Approvals are assessed, issued and/or renewed at Council's discretion. Where an Approval has an expiry date, Council employees will notify the owner of the upcoming expiry and may conduct an inspection of the premises and a review of the Approval within three (3) months of the expiry date.

The issue of an Approval does not entitle an Approval holder to a renewal of the Approval and changed Approval conditions may apply from the time of renewal.

6.9.1.6. Amendment to an Approval

Approval holders must advise Council of any change to the details provided at the time of application for an Approval.

6.9.1.7. Voluntary cancellation of Approvals

To cancel an Approval, the Approval holder must notify Council in writing. It is a local government requirement that drainage no longer in use (specifically including pretreatment devices) be serviced, cleaned and sealed in accordance with Queensland plumbing and drainage regulations.

6.9.1.8. Approval modification by Authority

Council may modify the Approval for good cause, including but not limited to the following:

- to incorporate any new or revised laws, regulations or standards;
- to address significant alterations or additions to the Approval holder's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of the last Approval renewal;
- a change in any process or discharge condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorised discharge;

- information indicating that the approved discharge poses a risk to Council sewerage systems, workers or the receiving environment;
- breach of any terms or conditions of the Approval, including misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the Approval application or in any required reporting;
- to correct typographical or other errors in the Approval;
- to reflect transfer of ownership and/or operation to a new owner or operator;
- upon request of the Approval holder, provided such request does not create a breach of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations;
- the filing of a request by the Approval holder for Approval modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any Approval condition.

6.9.1.9. Approval termination by authority

The Approval may be terminated for:

- failure to meet trade waste limitations;
- failure to notify the Council of significant changes to the trade waste before making a changed discharge;
- failure to provide prior notification to Council of changed conditions. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge Approval application;
- falsifying self-monitoring reports or certification statements;
- tampering with monitoring equipment;
- refusing to allow timely access to the premises and records;
- failure to pay fees and charges;
- failure to meet compliance schedules.

6.9.1.10. Duty to comply

Approval holders must make all parties involved in trade waste activities aware of their obligations under the relevant Approval. Trade waste must comply with every condition of the relevant Approval to the extent that they are not altered by the specific conditions. Council will determine in its discretion whether the Approval holder has complied with Approval conditions. The Approval holder must take all precautions reasonably practicable to ensure that no person, other than a person acting for or on behalf of or with the consent of the Approval holder, discharges any matter from the premises into the sewer.

6.9.1.11. Duty to mitigate

The Approval holder must take all reasonable steps to maintain or correct any adverse impact to the sewerage system or the environment resulting from noncompliance with the Approval, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

6.9.1.12. Property rights

The issuance of an Approval does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorise any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any breach of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

6.9.1.13. Limitation on Approval transfer

Approvals are not transferable but may be reassigned or transferred to a new owner or operator with prior approval of Council.

6.9.1.14. Prohibitions and restrictions

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into Council sewerage infrastructure prohibited substances listed in the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into Council sewer any restricted substance at concentration or mass load greater than the relevant TWL. The discharge of unprocessed regulated waste and residual waste into Council sewerage infrastructure is prohibited. Such waste must be removed from the site and disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and its subordinate legislation. The discharge of uncontaminated stormwater/surface water and roof run-off into Council sewerage infrastructure is prohibited.

6.9.1.15. Prohibition on point of discharge

No person, except Council and its authorised agents, shall discharge any trade waste into a manhole or other opening in a sewer other than through an approved connection, unless otherwise approved in writing by Council. Dilution of trade waste discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate pre-treatment to achieve compliance with TWL, is prohibited. Bypass of commercial or industrial wastewater to the sewerage system is prohibited.

6.9.1.16. Prompt payment of charges and fines

Approval holders must pay Council the charges, calculated in accordance with Council published Trade Waste fees and charges. Approval holders are liable for all fines and penalties arising from any breach of their legislative obligations, including the *Environmental Protection Act* and the *Water Supply Act* and the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*.

6.9.1.17. Indemnity

The Approval holder shall indemnify and keep Council and Council representatives indemnified from and against all claims relating to:

- breach of the relevant Approval by the Approval holder;
- personal injury or death;
- loss of or damage to third party property; or
- any negligent or unlawful act or omission or any wilful misconduct of the Approval holder or any of the Approval holder's personnel

that arise out of or in connection with the discharge of Trade Waste, and the Approval holder releases and discharges Council and its personnel from any liability arising from or in connection with all such claims.

6.9.1.18. Confidentiality

All Approval holder information and data on file with Council, excluding personal contact details, shall be available to the public and regulatory agencies without restriction unless the Approval holder specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of Council that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or method that would be detrimental to the Approval holder's competitive position.

Council may provide waste tracking information to waste industry participants engaged in the servicing of pre-treatment devices or the movement of regulated waste.

6.9.2. Operation and maintenance

6.9.2.1. Discharge and pretreatment

The Approval holder must ensure that the trade waste:

- is only discharged from approved trade waste generating processes;
- is pre-treated and monitored as required by the Approval;

- is within the approved quantity, quality and rate of discharge limits specified in the relevant Approval.

All Approval holders shall provide wastewater pre-treatment as necessary to comply with the TWL (including prohibitions), unless otherwise approved in writing by Council.

Any pretreatment facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated by a qualified operator, and maintained in good operating condition at the Approval holder's expense.

6.9.2.2. Good operating practice

The Approval holder must operate and maintain their infrastructure in accordance with good operating practice at all times, especially to achieve compliance with their Approval conditions. Good operating practice has the meaning provided in this plan.

6.9.2.3. Duty to halt or reduce activity

Upon reduction of efficiency of operation, or loss or failure of all or part of the pretreatment equipment, the Approval holder must, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its Approval, control its production or discharges (or both) until operation of the treatment facility is restored or an alternative method of pretreatment is provided.

6.9.2.4. Bypass of pretreatment equipment

Bypass is prohibited unless, the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage.

6.9.2.5. Notification of bypass

Anticipated bypass. If the Approval holder knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior timely written notice to Council.

Unanticipated bypass. The Approval holder must notify Council within 24 hours from the time it becomes aware of an unanticipated bypass and submit a written notice within five (5) days. This report must specify:

- a description of the bypass, and its cause, including its duration with exact dates and times;
- whether the bypass has been corrected and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and
- the steps being taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent a reoccurrence.

6.9.2.6. When food service businesses require pretreatment

Licensable food service businesses that are:

- permanently connected to sewer; and
- generate more than 250 l/day of trade waste;
- must install a properly sized and authorised grease arrestor, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Council.

6.9.2.7. Sizing of basic pretreatment devices

Basic pretreatment devices must be properly sized in accordance with the National Guideline for Managing FFOG from Food Premises (FFOG Guideline).

6.9.2.8. Pretreatment devices maintenance requirements

Approval holders must, at their cost, ensure proper maintenance of all trade waste pretreatment infrastructure in accordance with Approval conditions.

6.9.2.9. Trade waste additives and enzymes

The use of trade waste additives and enzymes in pre-treatment infrastructure and drainage cannot be a substitute for pretreatment device maintenance.

6.9.2.10. Ensuring proper disposal of residual and regulated wastes

The Approval holder must ensure that pretreatment residual waste is removed by a properly licensed waste transporter and in accordance with state environmental and waste management legislation.

The Approval holder must ensure that the waste transporter engaged to remove residual waste from pre-treatment devices records the service using the WasteID (or equivalent) electronic waste tracking system.

6.9.2.11. Design and construction of infrastructure

The Approval holder is solely responsible for the design and construction of the Approval holder's trade waste related infrastructure.

The Approval holder's trade waste related infrastructure must be capable of discharging trade waste in compliance with the relevant Approval.

6.9.2.12. Multi-activity premises

Waste streams generated by different activities shall not be combined prior to pretreatment, except where specific approval is provided by Council.

6.9.2.13. Ensuring proper chemical storage

Chemical storage areas, such as dangerous goods and flammable goods stores and petroleum-dispensing areas must not be directly connected to the sewerage system.

6.9.2.14. Ensuring water conservation

Council may exercise its' discretion and not approve trade waste solutions that are wasteful.

6.9.2.15. Backflow prevention

Public water supply must be protected from direct or in-direct connection with a potentially polluted water source. Control must be achieved by installing compliant backflow prevention devices. Backflow prevention requirements are set out in AS/NZS 3500.

6.9.3. Monitoring and records

6.9.3.1. Monitoring facilities

Approval holders must provide a sampling point that allows for collection of samples representative of the Approval holder's trade waste discharge. All monitoring facilities must be kept clean and maintained in good operating condition. Domestic wastewater shall be kept segregated from trade waste until the trade waste has passed through any required pretreatment system and the Approval holder's sample point.

6.9.3.2. Protection of monitoring and metering equipment

Approval holders must ensure adequate security is put in place to prevent Interference with any monitoring or metering equipment placed onsite.

6.9.3.3. Self-monitoring and reporting

Council may require any Approval holder to undertake self-monitoring at its sole discretion.

6.9.3.4. Representative sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required by the Approval must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples must be taken at the monitoring points specified in the Approval and, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, water or substance.

6.9.3.5. Analytical requirements

All analytical testing to be submitted as part of an application for Approval or self-monitoring shall be performed, to the extent reasonably practical, in accordance with the latest edition of Standard

Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater APHA-AWWA-WPCF, and by independent laboratories that hold National Association of Testing Authorities ('NATA') accreditation for the specified test.

Council may inspect and sample the wastewater or trade waste generating facilities of any Approval holder.

Council shall have the right to place on the Approval holder's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling, monitoring or metering operations. An Approval holder must not falsify, tamper with, or knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device, sample collection method or meter.

6.9.3.6. Self-monitoring record contents

Records of sampling and analyses must include the following:

- the date, place, time, and methods of sampling or measurements, and sample preservation techniques;
- who performed the sampling or measurement;
- the date(s) analyses were performed;
- who performed the analyses;
- the analytical techniques or methods used; and
- the results of analyses.

6.9.3.7. Additional self-monitoring by the Approval holder

If the Approval holder monitors any parameter more frequently than required by their Approval, using the same methods as employed for self-monitoring, the results of this monitoring must be included in the Approval holder's self-monitoring reports.

6.9.3.8. Flow measurement

A compliant potable water or trade waste meter shall:

- be of a type listed in the South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code (Accepted Civil IPAM list) or applicable regional Council Design and Construction Code;
- be installed, maintained and calibrated in accordance with the WSAA Trade Waste Metering Code of Practice (WSA 15 - 2014);
- be safely accessible to meter readers during normal business hours, and the meter and meter display must be located in accordance with accessibility requirements described in the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code;
- provide a readout of the totalised volume of water or trade waste (as the case may be).

6.9.3.9. Ensuring access to carry out inspections

Council employees may enter an Approval holder's land or premises at any reasonable time, but in an emergency at any time, to determine that any Approval condition, or notice issued, is being met.

Approval holders and any occupier must ensure there is no unreasonable delay in giving Council employees access.

6.9.3.10. Keeping and provision of records

Approval holders must ensure that all records of information pursuant to their Approval are retained and made available for inspection and copy by Council.

Records include:

- service records for pretreatment system maintenance;

- test records for any backflow prevention, stormwater diversion, first flush other systems nominated within Approval conditions;
- self-monitoring data and reports;
- the date, place, method and time of trade waste effluent sampling;
- regulated waste disposal dockets or certificates;
- these records must remain available for inspection by Council for a period of at least two (2) years.

6.9.4. Additional reporting requirements

6.9.4.1. Notification of changed conditions

Approval holders must promptly advise Council of any change that might alter the volume or quality of trade waste discharged under their Approval.

6.9.4.2. Anticipated non-compliance

The Approval holder must give advance notice to Council of any planned changes or activity that could result in non-compliance with Approval requirements.

6.9.4.3. Automatic resampling

If the results of the Approval holder's monitoring indicate a breach has occurred, the Approval holder must notify Council within 24 hours of becoming aware of the breach and repeat the monitoring steps and submit, in writing, the results of that repeat analysis within 30 days after becoming aware of the breach.

6.9.4.4. Notification of upset, failure, spill or breach of conditions

In the event that an Approval holder is unable to comply with any Approval condition due to equipment failure, accident or human error, or there is a reasonable likelihood of the same, the Approval holder must immediately notify Council via telephone. A written follow-up report of the upset must be sent by the Approval holder to Council within five (5) days. The report must specify the following:

- description of the upset, the cause(s) thereof and the upset's impact on the Approval holder's compliance status;
- duration of noncompliance, including exact dates and times of noncompliance, and if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
- all steps taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of such an upset.

6.9.4.5. Duty to provide information

The Approval holder must provide to Council, within a reasonable period of time, any information that Council may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the Approval or to determine compliance with the Approval. The Approval holder must also, upon request, provide Council with copies of any records required to be kept by the Approval.

6.9.4.6. Power to recover costs

Where Council finds that trade waste was or is being discharged in breach of any provision of an Approval condition or order issued herein, Council may impose an additional charge for:

- trade waste quantity and quality;
- additional trade waste inspections, wastewater sampling and analysis;
- removing excess contaminants from sewerage infrastructure;
- non-routine cleaning or maintenance of sewerage infrastructure;
- preparing administrative enforcement remedies detailed previously in this clause;

- any other associated task reasonably undertaken by Council to determine whether or not damage referred to in this clause has been caused by trade waste discharged from the Approval holder's premises or to restore Council sewerage infrastructure to a reasonable state for continued service to the community.

6.9.4.7. Inspection and analysis fees

Where additional inspections and laboratory analyses are required because of non-compliance, or when Council is requested by an Approval holder to provide such a service, full costs may be recovered from the Approval holder.

6.9.4.8. Signatory requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to Council in relation to the Approval must be sent by a duly authorised representative of the Approval holder.

6.10. Determining discharge volume

6.10.1. General

The volume of trade waste discharged to sewer may be used to confirm correct categorisation, ensure compliance with Approval conditions, or to calculate trade waste charges.

6.10.2. Category 0 discharge volume

Category 0 discharge volumes are less than 100 kl/annum, confirmed by annual review of the water service meter reading.

Council will annually review the discharge volumes of Category 0 Approval holders to ensure correct categorisation. The discharge volume shall be estimated using the Approval holders total water use multiplied by 0.9.

Category 0 Approvals do not require installation of trade waste discharge meters.

6.10.3. Category 1 discharge volume

Category 1 discharge volumes are less than 300 kl/annum, confirmed by annual review of the water service meter reading.

Council will annually review the discharge volumes of Category 1 Approval holders to ensure correct categorisation. The discharge volume shall be estimated using the Approval holders total water use multiplied by 0.9.

Category 1 Approvals do not require installation of trade waste discharge meters.

6.10.4. Category 2 discharge volume

Category 2 charges are calculated as a function of the volume of potable water usage.

Category 2 discharge volumes are >300 kl/annum, confirmed by annual review of the water service meter reading.

The volume of Category 2 trade waste discharged to the sewerage system shall be estimated using the Approval holder's total water use multiplied by the default trade waste factor for the relevant business type.

An Approval holder may apply in writing for a review of their trade waste factor if they believe their business exhibits non-standard water use.

Category 2 Approval holders are not required to install trade waste meters.

6.10.5. Category 3 discharge volume

Category 3 charges are calculated as a function of volume and quality.

Category 3 Approval holders must (unless less exempt) install and maintain a compliant trade waste meter on their trade waste drainage, at their own cost.

An Approval holder may seek an exemption from the requirement to install a trade waste meter, and Council may approve the exemption at its sole discretion.

Where a Category 3 Approval holder is exempt from requiring a trade waste meter, the volume of trade waste discharged shall be estimated using the customer's net commercial water use multiplied by a trade waste factor.

An Approval holder may apply in writing for a review of their trade waste factor if they believe their business exhibits non-standard water use.

Category 3 Approval holders shall be required to report trade waste meter reads to Council in accordance with the Approval's self-monitoring conditions.

Category	Volume Method	Assessment Confirmation	Trade Waste Factor	Use of Volume
Cat 0	Deemed <100 kl/a	Annual review	0.9	Categorisation
Cat 1	Estimated <300 kl/a	Annual review	0.9	Categorisation
Cat 2	Estimated >300 kl/a	Annual review	Refer Appendix D	Categorisation and billing
Cat 3	Measured	Trade waste meter	NA	Categorisation and billing

Table 7 Summary of volume determinations

6.10.6. Trade waste meters

Trade waste meters are installed, owned and maintained by the property owner. Trade waste meters must be safely accessible by Council employees.

An approved trade waste meter means:

- a meter specified in trade waste conditions; or
- a meter that complies with the requirements of WSA 15-2014 Trade Waste Metering Code of Practice;
- a meter listed in the relevant Design and Construction Code for the water service provider.

The meter will be required to be of an ultrasonic or magflow type to avoid obstruction. Trade waste meters must be calibrated and maintained as per the manufacturer's recommendations. Maintenance and calibration records must be kept for at least five (5) years and be submitted to Council on request.

Council may exempt the installation of a trade waste meter if the property owner can show cause why a meter cannot be installed. An alternative means of volume discharged shall be required.

6.10.7. Meter failure

If a trade waste meter used for calculation of trade waste charges fails in service, Council may estimate charges based on previous site data used for the purposes of billing.

If the potable water meter used for trade waste billing fails, data from the previous four (4) billing periods may be averaged and used to calculate the charges. If the failure occurs before four billing periods have elapsed, available data will be used.

6.11. Determining discharge quality

6.11.1. General

The quality of trade waste discharged to sewer may be used to ensure confirm correct categorisation, ensure compliance with Approval conditions or to calculate trade waste charges.

6.11.2. Category 0 discharge quality

Category 0 Approval holders that discharge trade waste through properly sized and maintained prescribed pretreatment devices are deemed to discharge at less than domestic strength and meet the TWL.

6.11.3. Category 1 and 2 discharge quality

Category 1 and 2 Approval holders that discharge trade waste through properly sized and maintained prescribed pretreatment equipment are deemed to discharge at domestic strength and meet the TWL.

Category 1 and 2 Approval holders are not required to implement self-monitoring programs, unless specified by Council for compliance management.

6.11.4. Category 3 discharge quality

6.11.4.1. Monitoring to support compliance

A combination of audit sampling data (collected by Council) and self-monitoring data (collected by the Approval holder) shall be used for review of compliance performance.

Council may inspect the premises, place sampling equipment, collect and analyse samples to monitor compliance with Approval conditions. The cost of these activities is covered by the annual trade waste charge.

Where self-monitoring is not undertaken or additional inspection and testing is required to be performed by Council as a result of potential or confirmed non-compliance, Council may recover costs from the Approval holder.

Where a special condition approves discharge of a parameter above the TWL, self-monitoring of the parameter shall be applied to ensure compliance.

Where pre-treatment conditions apply, self-monitoring may be required for specific parameters, or a suitable surrogate, to confirm satisfactory pre-treatment.

Approval conditions may require self-monitoring of any parameter the subject of the TWL, including at the frequency and detection limit deemed necessary by Council to ensure trade waste related risks are controlled.

6.11.4.2. Monitoring to support trade waste charges

A combination of audit sampling data (collected by Council) and self-monitoring data (collected by the Approval Holder) shall be used to calculate the trade waste quality charges.

A minimum of one 24-hour composite self-monitoring sample per month shall be required to enable calculation of representative discharge quality for charging purposes.

Self-monitoring for charging purposes must include sampling and analysis for the following analytes:

- suspended solids (mg/l);
- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/l);
- Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/l);
- total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/l);
- total Phosphorous (mg/l);
- total fats, oil and degrease ('TOG').

Where more than one sample per month is collected (for example on months where audit and self-monitoring data is available), all available data shall be used in the calculation of charges.

6.11.4.3. Self-monitoring requirements

Category 3 Approval holders shall be required (unless less exempt) to implement a self-monitoring plan in accordance with Approval conditions.

Self-monitoring requirements shall be incorporated in Approval conditions and will include specification of:

- monitoring location;
- sample type (grab, composite, flow-weighted, time-weighted);
- parameters and limit of reporting ('LOR');
- frequency;
- how and when to report.

Council may decide, to exempt an Approval holder from self-monitoring conditions within the Approval.

The Approval holder shall meet all costs of self-monitoring and reporting results to Council.

6.12. Trade waste charges

Council determines charges for trade waste as part of its the annual budget review of fees and charges. Trade waste charges for the current financial year can be found on Council's website.

For new trade waste permit applications occurring on the property throughout the financial year, Council will pro-rata the annual trade waste fee monthly, (defined as C_{TWP}). The pro-rated fee will be determined as follows:

$$C_{TWP} = \frac{C_{TWA}}{12} \times M_R$$

C_{TWP} = the annual pro-rated charge (\$)
 C_{TWA} = total calculated annual charge for the defined trade waste category (1-3)

M_R = the number of months remaining in the year, taken from the end of the current month

6.12.1. Application fee

An application fee applies to Category 1, 2 and 3 Approval applications. This fee covers the assessment and processing of applications and is charged at the time of approval.

6.12.2. Category 0 charges – deemed

There are no additional Category 0 trade waste charges. Ongoing costs are covered by the Approval holder's sewerage rate.

6.12.3. Category 1 charges – fixed

The following charges apply to Category 1 Approvals:

- annual fixed charge.

Category 1 charges are invoiced annually in June, in arrears for services provided.

6.12.4. Category 2 charges – fixed and volumetric

The following charges apply to Category 2 Approvals:

- annual fixed charge;
- volumetric charge in excess of 300kl/annum.

The total trade waste charge is calculated as follows:

$$\text{\$} = \text{annual fixed charge} + (\text{water usage} \times \text{TWF} \times \text{volumetric rate})$$

Where:

- \$ is the annual trade waste charge;
- water usage is the potable water usage in the period (kl/annum);

- TWF is the trade waste factor for the business type;
volumetric rate is the charge per kl to discharge trade waste.

Category 2 charges are invoiced annually in June, in arrears for services provided. A minimum charge applies and is determined when fees and charges are set each financial year.

6.12.5. Category 3 charges – volumetric and quality

The total Category 3 charge is calculated as follows:

- $\$ = (\text{volume} \times \text{volumetric rate}) + (\text{quality charges})$

Where:

- \$ is the annual trade waste charge;
- volume is the trade waste volume (kl) discharged in the period;
- volumetric rate is the charge per kl to discharge trade waste;
- quality charges are the mass load charges for SS, BOD, TKN and TP.

Category 3 quality charges are mass load charges for Suspended Solids ('SS'), Biochemical Oxygen Demand ('BOD'), Nitrogen ('TKN') and Phosphorus ('TP') in the trade waste discharge, calculated as follows:

Step 1 – calculate to total quality charge:

- $\$BOD = (BOD) \times \text{volume} \times \text{chargeBOD}/1000$;
- $\$SS = (SS) \times \text{volume} \times \text{charges}/1000$
- $\$TKN = (TKN) \times \text{volume} \times \text{chargeTKN}/1000$
- $\$TP = (TP) \times \text{volume} \times \text{chargeTP}/1000$

Where:

- \$BOD, \$SS, \$TKN, \$TP is mass load charge for BOD, SS, TKN and TP respectively;
- (BOD), (SS), (TKN), (TP) is the average concentration of BOD, SS, TKN, TO in mg/l;
- charge (BOD, SS, TKN, TP) is the mass load charge per kg of BOD, SS, TKN, TP in \$/kg;
- volume is the metered or estimated trade waste volume in kl for the period.

Step 2 – calculate the total quality charge:

- $\$Q = \$BOD + \$SS + \$TKN + \$TP$

Charges are calculated using the Approval holders input water volume, self-monitoring data and audit monitoring data. All available data must be reported and used.

6.12.6. Approval related fees and charges

6.12.6.1. Inspection and analysis fees

Annual trade waste charges allow for routine inspections and audit monitoring undertaken by Council. Where additional inspections, sampling or analysis are required because of non-compliance or specific conditions, costs of these activities may be recovered by Council.

The cost of inspection shall be based on the charge out rate for relevant Council employees, including for time spent on site and travel to and from the site.

The full cost of any laboratory analysis carried out by the Council shall be recoverable from the Approval holder.

6.12.6.2. Equivalent arrestor charge

Where prescribed pretreatment (for example grease arrestor for food service businesses) is required but is not installed, Council may apply a charge equal to the reasonable cost to properly service such a pretreatment device.

6.12.6.3. Refunds on cessation of discharge

Where an Approval holder permanently ceases trade waste discharge, a refund will be offered on a pro-rata basis subject to the Approval holder providing 28 days' notice, in writing, of the cessation.

6.13. Inspection and monitoring

Council employees may inspect the premises of Approval holders.

Inspections may include, but are not limited to:

- trade waste generating areas and connection points;
- pretreatment facilities and standby equipment;
- maintenance records;
- metering equipment;
- training records;
- sampling facilities;
- bunding facilities and drainage routes from chemical storage areas;
- stormwater collection and disposal systems;
- work practices.

Inspections shall not include residential or domestic areas on the property.

6.13.1. Inspection chambers and gauging facilities

Category 3 waste shall be discharged to Council's sewerage system through a suitable inspection chamber with facilities in accordance with the general conditions.

Pretreatment devices on all premises discharging trade waste must have a safely accessible inspection opening suitable for grab and composite sampling provided within the property.

If a property generates trade waste but does not discharge it to Council's sewerage system, a suitable inspection point must be installed on all sewer-connected drainage (including the sanitary drain). It must be in a safely accessible location within the property boundary prior to connection to the sewer. This enables inspections to ensure trade waste is not being discharged to sewer.

6.13.2. Trade Waste Audit and Review Program

Council shall prepare and implement an annual risk-based Trade Waste Audit and Review Program ('ARP') to ensure management system effectiveness and Approval holder compliance.

6.13.2.1. What is the Trade Waste Audit and Review Program?

The ARP is a schedule of trade waste management activities that monitor performance of the management system, enable responsive decision-making and ensure customer compliance with Approval conditions.

The ARP includes a schedule of the following activities at a frequency determined by Council to reduce risk of damaging non-compliance or adverse impact on the trade waste objectives.

Program Activity	Category	Typical Frequency Objective	Priority
BMP consultations	Cat 0	All sites every two years	L
Audit inspections with BMP consultation	Cat 1	All sites every two years	L
	Cat 2	All sites every two years	M
	Cat 3	All sites annually	H
Audit sampling	Cat 3	All sites quarterly	H
Approval review and renewal	Cat 0	All sites annually	H
	Cat 1	All sites annually	H

	Cat 2	All sites annually	H
Performance review meetings	Cat 3	All sites annually	H
Review of self-monitoring reports	Cat 3	All sites monthly	H

Table 8

The programmed frequency is updated and prescribed in the ARP annually, particularly in response to the performance indicated by the previous year's management review.

The frequency of activities within the ARP is by necessity a balance between identifying managing potential risk, the demands of risk controls and the resources available. The risk-based allocation of resources to the program will annually produce the evidence required for management review of its effectiveness.

6.13.2.2. How is the ARP implemented?

The ARP shall be prepared by Council in June for implementation in the upcoming financial year.

The ARP shall include:

- a summary of Council's performance against the previous year's ARP;
- a statement of the adopted program activity frequencies for the upcoming year (refer Table 8);
- a schedule of intended program activities for each month of the upcoming year, in accordance with the adopted program activity frequencies.

6.13.3. Trade waste loading report

Council shall prepare and implement an annual Trade Waste Loading Report ('TWLR') to enable planners and treatment plant operators to make decisions related to capacity and augmentations.

6.13.3.1. What is the Trade Waste Loading Report?

The TWLR collates annual trade waste monitoring data (including Approval numbers, audit and self-monitoring reports) into a document that describes the load applied to the sewerage system due to trade waste.

6.13.3.2. How is the TWLR applied?

The TWLR shall be prepared by Council in August to support decision-making in the upcoming financial year. This enables the report to address all data from the previous financial year.

The TWLR shall include, for each sewerage catchment:

- a statement of the design hydraulic capacity and treatment capacity of each sewerage treatment plant for each of the treatable parameters;
- a calculation of the MAHL load for treatable parameters;
- a summary of the daily and annual influent load of treatable parameters based on influent monitoring (to the extent available);
- a summary of estimated and measured daily and annual volumes and mass loads of treatable parameters (by trade waste category).

The preparation of the TWLR will require estimation as well as measurement. Some loads (such as Cat 0, Cat 1 and Cat 2 parameter concentrations will need to be estimated from a combination of local experience, domestic averages, utility data and the like). Council should adopt a methodology and retain it to enable best use of trends over time.

6.14. Managing stormwater and prohibited waters

6.14.1. General

The discharge of stormwater or surface water into the sewerage system is prohibited. The Approval holder must ensure that the incidence of stormwater discharge via trade waste drainage, including that caused by design, method of construction, or connection, is strictly controlled and kept to a minimum.

To prevent stormwater ingress from open trade waste generating areas, acceptable solutions are provided in this section.

6.14.2. Roofing and overhang

A roofing solution must have overhang, outwards from the vertical above either a bund wall or the ground contour grading apex, to prevent stormwater incursion into the trade waste generating area. The minimum roof overhang required is a length equal to 25% of the height of the roof from the finished ground level.

Where partially sheeted above ground level, the roof overhang required is a horizontal length equal to 25% of the height of the open wall space.

6.14.3. Demand driven diversion systems

Wastewater from wash bays may, on approval by Council in its sole discretion, be discharged as trade waste via a demand-driven diversion system provided the discharge meets TWL.

Diversion systems used in connection with the sewerage system must be manufactured in accordance with Australian Standard ATS 5200.0465 and carry the watermark symbol.

When the trade waste generating activity (for example wash-down) ceases, the system must automatically close the trade waste drainage and divert any subsequent stormwater to stormwater drainage.

The Approval holder must ensure that an accredited testing agency (or an agent of the manufacturer) inspects and certifies the correct operation of the system annually. Test reports must be kept and made available to Council on request.

The Approval holder must ensure Council is notified of the diversion system and maintain it in good operating condition.

6.14.4. First-flush diversion systems

First-flush water resulting from the first 10mm of rainfall in an unroofed trade waste generating area is deemed to be trade waste. Such trade waste may, on approval by Council in its sole discretion, be discharged to sewer no sooner than four (4) hours after cessation of the rainfall event, provided it meets TWL.

The system design must ensure that adequate first-flush capacity (area x 10 mm) is maintained during normal trade waste generating activities.

First-flush water from non-trade waste generating areas, such as roofs, stormwater infrastructure, parks and gardens is not trade waste and must not be discharged to sewer.

The Approval holder must ensure Council is notified of the diversion system and maintain it in good operating condition.

6.14.5. Discharge of seepage water

Seepage water is water that seeps from the ground into that part of a structure built below ground level. Examples include - tunnels for traffic, landfill cells, underground carparks, basements and lift wells.

Water that meets the definition of seepage water may be approved for discharge to the sewerage system, subject to Council's assessment of sewer capacity and seepage water quality requirements.

6.14.6. Discharge of landfill leachate or waste treatment waters

The discharge of leachate from municipal landfills to the sewerage system may be considered under controlled conditions, especially if there is no other viable option for managing this waste.

Leachate from landfill sites and wastewater from waste treatment or disposal facilities are Category 3 trade waste and shall not be discharged to sewer without an Approval.

On-site pretreatment to reduce contaminant levels (specifically including ammonia and chemicals of emerging concern) to TWL may be required.

Self-monitoring conditions shall include routine analysis of leachate for per and poly fluoro-alkyl substances ('PFAS') by methods that produce data suitable for assessment against regulatory requirements.

The applicant, when seeking approval to discharge leachate to sewer, must demonstrate that a Prohibited Waters Management Plan has been developed and implemented.

The plan shall address:

- segregation of potentially contaminated areas from uncontaminated areas (especially with respect to PFAS and other chemicals of emerging concern);
- prevention of prohibited waters entering into leachate collection sumps or the sewerage system.

Only the excess leachate after on-site management shall be considered for discharge to the sewerage system.

6.14.7. Prohibited Waters Management Plan

Council may request an Approval holder to prepare a Prohibited Waters Management Plan describing the methods by which prohibited forms of water are prevented from entering the sewerage system. Prohibited waters includes: groundwater, floodwater, stormwater, roof water, subsoil water and surface water.

6.14.8. Collecting stormwater for commercial use

Where stormwater (or another alternative water source) is used to supply trade waste generating activities, the system must employ a compliant flow meter to measure the volume of stormwater added to the potable water usage at the site.

Where the Approval holder fails to install or maintain a meter, Council may estimate the discharge volume from the stormwater collection area (for example roof area) and the locality's long-term average annual rainfall (for example annual rainfall in mm x roof area in m²).

Under legislation, excess stormwater collected during rain events (for example that cannot be stored for later use) must not be disposed to sewer.

6.14.9. Service station forecourts and refuelling points

New premises - the discharge of wastewater including run-off from new service station forecourts and other refuelling points (for example transport depots, bus depots) is prohibited.

Existing premises - the discharge of wastewater and run-off from existing service stations and other refuelling areas may be approved, provided appropriate pre-treatment and discharge control requirements are adhered to.

If a refuelling area is refurbished, then the discharge from this area must be disconnected from the sewerage system.

6.15. Powers of Council

6.15.1. To make Approval decisions

Council will assess the information provided by the applicant on their Application Form and hydraulic plans. Council will determine whether or not to issue an Approval.

Council may refuse to accept any trade waste to its sewerage system that it reasonably believes would cause interference or obstruction to its stated trade waste objectives. In these situations, the trade waste application will be refused, and the applicant will be notified of the grounds of refusal.

6.15.2. To impose Approval conditions

Council may, at its sole discretion, include in an Approval such conditions as are reasonably necessary to:

- protect worker health and safety;
- prevent pass-through or interference;
- protect against damage to Council's assets;
- protect the quality of the water body receiving treated effluent;
- facilitate Council's biosolids and effluent re-use strategies;
- address any other matter that Council regards as material.

6.15.3. To vary Approval terms and conditions

Without limiting Council's power to vary an Approval, Council may negotiate with the Approval holder and subsequently vary the Approval for any reason including, but not limited to, the following examples:

- to incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local statutory requirements;
- to address significant alterations or additions to the on-site operations, processes, or trade waste volume or character since the date of Approval issuance;
- a change in Council's sewerage infrastructure that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the approved trade waste discharge;
- information indicating that the approved compliant trade waste discharge poses a threat to Council's sewerage infrastructure, Council employees, or the receiving waters;
- violation of any terms or conditions of the Approval;
- misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the Approval application or in any required reporting;
- to correct typographical or other errors in the Approval; or
- to reflect a transfer of land ownership or owner/occupier relationships.

6.15.4. To have access

Under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, Council employees have the right to access or enter an Approval holder's land and premises to conduct regular Trade Waste inspections and sampling events.

6.15.5. To install monitoring and other equipment

Council shall have the right to set up on an Approval holder's land or premises, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling events and/or metering of the on-site operations relating to the trade waste discharge.

6.15.6. To issue notices

Council may give any notice under any law or this Plan to an Approval holder and any persons acting under the Approval.

Where Council finds that an Approval holder has breached (or continues to breach) or failed to comply with (or continues to fail to comply with) any provision of this Plan or an Approval condition or order issued hereunder, Council may issue a notice to remedy the non-compliance.

Submission of any report in response to a notice in no way relieves the Approval holder of liability for any breach occurring before or after receipt of a notice.

Issuance of a non-compliance notice shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the Approval holder. The ultimate responsibility is on the Approval holder to comply with laws and the requirements stated in Council's notices.

6.15.7. To recover costs

Where Council finds that trade waste was or is being discharged in breach of any provision of an Approval condition or order issued herein, Council may impose an additional charge for:

- trade waste quantity and quality;
- additional trade waste inspections, wastewater sampling and analysis;
- removing excess contaminants from Council's sewerage infrastructure;
- non-routine cleaning or maintenance of Council's infrastructure;
- preparing administrative enforcement remedies detailed previously in this clause;
- any other associated task reasonably undertaken by Council to determine whether or not damage referred to in this clause has been caused by trade waste discharged from the Approval holder's premises or to restore Council's sewerage infrastructure to a reasonable state for continued service to the community.

This clause applies in respect of damage that occurs or is discovered during the term of an Approval or after it expires, and any additional trade waste charge levied under this clause is a debt due and payable on demand to Council. Issuance of an additional trade waste charge shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the Approval holder.

If the Approval holder fails to comply with Approval conditions and as a result or by reason, directly or indirectly, of that failure, trade waste discharged causes damage to a sewer or Council's sewerage infrastructure, Council may make good that damage and recover the reasonable cost of so doing from the Approval holder.

Any authority or right given to Council in this clause is in addition to the authority and power given to Council as a sewerage service provider under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

6.16. Improvement and enforcement

6.16.1. Purpose and scope

To ensure that Council continues to comply with its requirements under law and meet its trade waste objectives, processes and penalties have been adopted for remedying non-compliance with Approval conditions.

Council may utilise any, one, combination, or all enforcement remedies provided in this Plan in response to any trade waste related non-compliances.

6.16.2. Enforcement processes

Council's will initially take an informative and collaborative approach to the resolution of non-compliances. This means Council will take informal compliance action in the first instance, unless an assessment of the seriousness of the non-compliance indicates that formal compliance action is required.

6.16.3. Self-monitoring as a remedy for non-compliance

If analysis of any sample obtained by Council or by an Approval holder (for example under self-monitoring) shows non-compliance with a trade waste discharge limit set forth in this Plan or the Approval holder's Approval, Council may impose further self-monitoring requirements on the Approval holder.

The Approval holder shall perform the required self-monitoring at the frequency, location and manner required by Council.

The analyses shall be performed by a laboratory that holds NATA accreditation for the specified tests, and at the sole expense of the Approval holder.

Nothing in this clause shall be taken to limit the authority of Council to impose self-monitoring as an Approval condition.

6.16.4. Non-compliance audit and resampling fee

If analysis of any sample obtained by Council or by an Approval holder (for example under self-monitoring) shows non-compliance with a Trade Waste discharge limit set forth in this Plan or the Approval holder's Approval, Council may require the Approval holder to pay non-compliance audit and resampling fees to Council equivalent to the labour and on-costs incurred by Council.

6.16.5. Effluent Improvement Plans

6.16.5.1. What is an Effluent Improvement Plan?

An Effluent Improvement Plan ('EIP') is a temporary agreement between a non-compliant approval holder and Council that provides an opportunity for the Approval holder to return to compliance without formal enforcement action.

Upon determination that an Approval holder is in non-compliance with conditions or limits within its Approval, or any provision of this Plan, and needs to plan, construct, or acquire equipment necessary to remedy the non-compliance, Council may at its sole discretion require the Approval holder to enter into an EIP which will, on the effective date of the EIP, amend the Approval holder's Approval.

A template EIP is available from Council.

6.16.5.2. How is an EIP applied?

The EIP shall contain the terms and conditions under which the Approval holder must operate during its term and shall provide specific dates for achieving compliance with each term and condition for the acquisition and installation of required equipment.

Council shall not enter into an EIP with an Approval holder until such time as all fees owed to Council are paid in full.

Failure to comply with an EIP may result in Council commencing compliance action which could result in suspension or cancellation of an Approval.

6.16.5.3. EIP progress reports

The following conditions shall apply to any EIP required under this Plan:

- the program shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pre-treatment or other facilities required to meet requirements (such events include, but are not limited to, establishing budget, hiring an engineer or hydraulic consultant, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for works, commencing and completing construction, and starting routine operation);
- no EIP shall exceed two years, or any individual increment exceed six (6) months;
- the Approval holder shall submit a progress report to Council no later than 15 working days following each date in the EIP, including as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and if appropriate, the actions being taken by the Approval holder to return to the EIP;
- no more than six (6) months shall elapse between progress reports.

6.16.6. Formal compliance enforcement actions

There are two main options for formal compliance action:

- formal compliance action to suspend or cancel the Approval; or

- the issue of a Penalty Infringement Notice for offences.

The application of the Enforcement Notices and templates for use are detailed in Council's Trade Waste Compliance Manual.

6.16.6.1. Suspension or cancellation of Approval

6.16.6.1.1. The grounds

An authorised Council employee may suspend or cancel an Approval if Council determines that an Approval holder has:

- contravened a condition of an Approval; or
- contravened a provision of the Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008; or
- the Approval is no longer appropriate.

On these grounds, Council may serve upon the Approval holder a Show Cause Notice.

If a Council employee determines that urgent action is necessary in the interests of public health or safety, to prevent environmental damage, or prevent damage to the sewerage system, Council may serve upon the Approval holder an Information Notice for the immediate suspension or cancellation of the Approval.

Council may select any means of service that is reasonable under the circumstances.

6.16.6.1.2. Approval holder submissions

In response to a Show Cause Notice, an Approval holder may make written submissions to show cause as to why Council should not proceed with the proposed action to suspend or cancel the Approval.

All written submissions should be made with 15 business days of the date on the notice, and in accordance with legislation.

Instructions on where to send submissions shall be provided on the Show Cause Notice.

6.16.6.1.3. Council's consideration and decision

Council will consider any properly made submissions made by the Approval holder in response to a Trade Waste notice.

Based on the properly made submissions, and all other relevant material, Council will consider whether it is still satisfied that the proposed action should be taken; and

- if Council is not satisfied that the proposed action should be taken, Council shall provide the Approval holder with notice to that effect;
- if Council is satisfied that the proposed action should be taken, Council shall issue, within 30 business days of making its decision, an Information Notice suspending or cancelling the Approval holder's Approval.

6.16.6.2. Penalty Infringement Notice

Discharge of trade waste into Council's sewerage system without approval is an offence under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*. It is also an offence under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* to interfere with a service provider's infrastructure without the service provider's consent.

The processes for taking formal compliance action for an offence generally mirror the processes applicable for offences under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*. Sections of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* are identified in the *State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014* as infringement notice offences.

An authorised Council employee may elect to issue a Penalty Infringement Notice ('PIN') as an alternative to formal compliance action described above.

6.16.6.2.1. The scenarios

There are several practical scenarios where a person may breach the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, including:

- an Approval holder has had their Approval suspended or cancelled and the Approval holder or a trade waste generating tenant continues to discharge trade waste; or
- an owner of a commercial property is disposing of trade waste, or allowing a trade waste generating tenant to discharge trade waste, but refuses to apply for Approval; or
- the trade waste being discharged is not of the type authorised under the Approval.

6.16.6.3. Council's consideration and decision

There are two options for commencing formal compliance action for a of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*:

- the authorised Council employee may issue the person who discharges Trade Waste with a PIN, following Council's processes.
- the authorised Council employee may refer the matter to commence District Court enforcement proceedings or a Magistrates Court prosecution.

6.17. Records and reporting

Council will develop a trade waste database for the purpose of maintaining information on trade waste discharges within Council's service territory.

The database will contain Approval information and other information required for the purposes of managing Trade Waste, including information generated through the applications, considerations, assessment, conditioning, monitoring and enforcement of Approvals.

Data and information recorded in the trade waste database shall be treated confidentially and used only for the purposes of Council's trade waste management.

7. RELATED DOCUMENTS

South Burnett Regional Council Trade Waste Management Policy – Statutory036

South Burnett Regional Council Trade Waste Application Form

South Burnett Regional Council Water and Wastewater Customer Service Standards

8. NEXT REVIEW

As prescribed by legislation or March 2028

9. VERSION CONTROL

Version	Revision Description	Approval Date	ECM Reference
1	Development of procedure	23 March 2022	2890791
2	Administrative amendment – organisational structure review – resolution 2022/432	27 April 2022	2890791
3	Review of procedure		2890791



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Date: 19 March 2025

APPENDIX 1

TWL

Purpose and Scope

TWL define the quality standards for trade waste approved for discharge into Council's sewerage infrastructure. Site-specific variations to the TWL may be approved at Council's discretion and such variations will be documented in Approval conditions.

These TWL conform to the Australian Sewage Quality Management Guideline 2012 ('WSAA') and the requirements of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

Prohibited Substances

No person, whether the person is an Approval holder or not, shall introduce or cause to be introduced into Council's sewerage infrastructure prohibited substances as listed below and detailed in the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

A solid or viscous substance in a quantity, or of a size, that can obstruct sewerage or interfere with the operation of sewerage. Examples of solids or viscous substances that are prohibited substances if of a size or in the quantity:

- ash, cinders, sand, mud, straw and shavings;
- metal, glass and plastics;
- paper and plastic dishes, cups and milk containers whether whole or ground by garbage grinders;
- rags, feathers, tar and wood;
- whole blood, paunch manure, hair and entrails;
- oil and grease.;
- cement laden wastewater, including, wash down from exposed aggregate concrete surfaces.

A flammable or explosive solid, liquid or gaseous substance, including petrol.

Floodwater, rainwater, roof water, stormwater, subsoil water and surface water.

Where stormwater is collected and used as a substitute for potable water and then used to generate trade waste, the water will no longer be considered stormwater or groundwater.

A substance that, given its quantity, is capable alone, or by interaction with another substance discharged into sewerage, of:

- inhibiting or interfering with a sewage treatment process; or
- causing damage or a hazard to sewerage; or
- causing a hazard for humans or animals; or
- creating a public nuisance; or
- creating a hazard in waters into which it is discharged; or
- contaminating the environment in places where effluent or sludge from a sewage treatment plant is discharged or reused.

Example of substance: a substance with a pH lower than 6.0 or greater than 10.0 or having another corrosive property.

A substance at a temperature of more than –

- if Council has approved a maximum temperature for the substance - the approved maximum temperature; or
- 38°C.

Restricted Substances

General

No person shall introduce or cause to be introduced into Council's sewerage infrastructure any restricted substance at concentration or mass load greater than the relevant TWL listed below, unless specifically approved by Council.

For trade waste discharge volumes greater than 3 kl/day, Council may apply specific limits (generally lower than the limits described below and inclusive of mass load conditions).

Any substance not listed in the TWL is a restricted discharge and must not be discharged at measurable concentrations unless specifically approved by Council.

Medical, pathological, infectious, etiologic and cytotoxic wastes

Infectious or hazardous wastes deemed to pose a threat to public health and safety may not be discharged to the sewer without approval from Council. Etiologic or infectious agents or substances must be rendered inactive and non-infectious prior to discharge if the waste is deemed to pose a threat public health and safety or can become an etiologic agent subsequent to discharge to sewer. Clinical and related waste should be managed in accordance with the requirements of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* and the *Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000*.

No person shall discharge solid wastes from any hospital, clinic, surgery, laboratory or any other medical or veterinary facility to the sewers including but not limited to hypodermic needles, syringes, instruments, utensils, swabs, dressings, bandages, paper and plastic items of a disposable nature and any noticeable portion of human or animal anatomy.

Discharging liquid wastes including faeces and body fluids to sewer from a hospital, clinic, office or surgery of a medical or veterinary facility or laboratory, convalescent or nursing home or health transport facility is permitted in accordance with the *Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000*.

No unwanted, unused or expired pharmaceuticals shall be deposited of to the sewerage system, except in accordance with federal and state regulations.

Genetically Modified Organisms

The use of genetically modified organisms ('GMO') is regulated under the *Gene Technology Act 2000* and *Gene Technology Act 2016*.

Any person wishing to discharge commercial products containing genetically modified organisms must first obtain approval from the Office of the Gene Technology Regulator, MDP54 GPO Box 9848, Canberra ACT 2601. Email: ogtr@health.gov.au, telephone: 1800 181 030. Council may then grant approval for discharge to sewerage.

Laboratories and other facilities which culture, package or transport GMO's should have in place procedures and pre-treatment equipment to ensure that no live GMO's are discharged to sewerage.

Halogenated Aromatic Hydrocarbons (including Includes arochlors, polychlorinated biphenyls and poly brominated biphenyls).

Because of their stability, persistence and ability to bioaccumulate in animal tissue, these compounds have been severely restricted by health and environmental regulators. Discharges must contain less than the limit of detection for these chemicals.

Pesticides – Organochlorine Types

Because of their stability, persistence and ability to bioaccumulate in animal tissue, these compounds have been severely restricted by health and environmental regulators. Discharges must contain less than the limit of detection for these chemicals.

Radioactive Material

Radioactive material discharged to sewer must comply with requirements and discharge standards specified in the *Radiation Safety Act 1999* and its associated regulations, as updated from time to time.

Other Substances

Other substances to be controlled in discharges to sewer are those which:

- are persistent, accumulative or toxic;
- pass through a treatment plant untreated or partially treated and affect the receiving environment;
- are deleterious to the sewerage system, Council employees or the public;
- inhibit process efficiency or make collection and treatment of wastewater more expensive;
- could lead to contamination of the wastewater treatment products.

Alkaline hydrolysis waste

In this process, human or animal tissue is broken down using alkaline solutions at elevated temperatures and pH. Wastewater generated by this process is not allowed to be discharged to the sewerage system.

Disposable Solid Products

Disposable solid products, including those marketed as flushable (for example wet wipes, cleaning wipes, cat litter), are not permitted to be disposed to the sewerage system unless they conform to Australian Standard AS/NZS 5328 Flushable Products.

Trade Waste Enzymes and Additives

Enzymes and additives (including biological cultures) may be permitted for use in pre-treatment systems if assessed and approved by Council. Applicants must demonstrate that the product will not adversely impact the sewerage system, public health or the environment.

Whereas certain enzymes and additives may be authorised for use in connection with the sewerage system, the use of such products in pretreatment infrastructure and drainage cannot be a substitute for pre-treatment device maintenance.

Treatable Substance Limits

Substance	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	Limit
BOD ₅	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1000 mg/l
COD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2000 mg/l
Suspended Solids		✓	✓	✓	✓	1000 mg/l
Grease		✓	✓	✓		200 mg/l
Nitrogen		✓	✓	✓	✓	60 mg/l
Ammonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	150 mg/l
Phosphorous		✓	✓	✓	✓	30 mg/l
Dissolved Solids		✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000 mg/l (500 mg/l if no TDS treatment in a recycled water scheme)

The total mass load and the capacity of the sewerage system to accept the load shall be considered for each application. Council may in some circumstances accept waste containing higher concentrations of these substances. Additional charges for treatment may apply.

Generic Substance Limits

Parameter	Trade Waste Objective					Limit	Comment / Rationale
	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5		
Temperature	✓	✓				≤ 38°C	Increases in temperature increase the rate of a chemical reaction.
pH		✓				6.8-10.0	Acidic and alkaline wastes create safety concerns. Low pH wastewater exacerbates corrosion of concrete assets
Gross Solids		✓	✓			≤ 20 millimetres max. linear dimension	If the WWTP fine screens have a lower aperture, the corresponding dimension should be used.
Colour			✓	✓	✓	Not noticeable at 100 dilutions	Usually a precursor to high organic loads. Will affect treatment for high end circular economy products
Boron (as B)	✓		✓	✓	✓	25 mg/l	Effectively removed by precipitation using calcium chloride
Bromine (as Br ₂)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 mg/l	Usually removed by steam distillation
Chlorine (measured as Cl ₂)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10 mg/l	Not included in trade waste contracts if the utility requests disinfection

	Trade Waste Objective						
Parameter	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	Limit	Comment / Rationale
Cyanide-weak Acid Dissociable (as CN ⁻)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2 mg/l	Oxidised to cyanate by treating with sodium hypochlorite
Fluoride (as F ⁻)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30 mg/l	Usually treated by adsorption
Iodine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 mg/l	Should not be confused with iodine-131, a radioactive isotope used in treatment of thyroid gland cancer
Sulphide-Total (as S ²⁻)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 mg/l	Refers to sulphide in the liquid phase. Treated with hydrogen peroxide
Sulphate (measured as SO ₄)	✓	✓	✓			2000 mg/l	Difficult to treat, usually managed by chemical substitution
Thiosulphate	✓	✓	✓			400 mg/l	Difficult to treat, usually managed by chemical substitution

Metals Limits

	Trade Waste Objective					
Substance	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	Limit
Aluminium (Al)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100 mg/l
Arsenic (As)	✓		✓	✓	✓	1 mg/l
Barium (Ba)			✓	✓	✓	10 mg/l
Cadmium (Cd)	✓		✓	✓	✓	2 mg/l
Chromium (Cr)	✓		✓	✓	✓	3 mg/l
Cobalt (Co)			✓	✓	✓	5 mg/l
Copper (Cu)			✓	✓	✓	8 mg/l
Iron (Fe)		✓	✓	✓	✓	100 mg/l
Lead (Pb)	✓		✓	✓	✓	1 mg/l
Lithium (Li)	✓		✓	✓	✓	10 mg/l
Manganese (Mn)			✓	✓	✓	10 mg/l
Mercury (Hg)	✓		✓	✓	✓	0.005 mg/l
Molybdenum			✓	✓	✓	100 mg/l
Nickel (Ni)			✓	✓	✓	5 mg/l

Selenium (Se)			✓	✓	✓	5 mg/l
Silver (Ag)	✓		✓	✓	✓	5 mg/l
Tin (Sn)	✓		✓	✓	✓	5 mg/l
Zinc (Zn)			✓	✓	✓	10 mg/l

Chemical Compounds

		Trade Waste Objective						
Substance		O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	Limit	Rationale
Total Aldehydes		✓		✓	✓	✓	30 mg/l	Strong biocide qualities will inhibit biological activity. Toxic to humans
2. Individual aldehydes	Formaldehyde	✓		✓	✓	✓	30 mg/l	
	Acetaldehyde	✓		✓	✓	✓	5 mg/l	
	Propionaldehyde	✓		✓	✓	✓	5 mg/l	
Total Phenolic Compounds		✓			✓	✓	1 mg/l	Persistent and toxic in the environment
Total Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)				✓	✓	✓	1 mg/l	Persistent and toxic in the environment
Total Chlorinated Phenolic Compounds		✓		✓	✓	✓	0.05 mg/l	Persistent and toxic in the environment
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons		✓	✓	✓		✓	10 mg/l	Flammable
Individual Alkanes	Pentane	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/l	
	Hexane	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/l	
	Heptane	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/l	
	Octane	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/l	
	Nonane	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/l	
Sum of Alkanes	Sum of C ₅ -C ₉	✓	✓	✓		✓	5 mg/l	
Total Aromatic Hydrocarbons		✓	✓	✓		✓	5 mg/l	Known carcinogens
Individual common aromatics	Benzene	✓	✓	✓		✓	0.1 mg/l	
	Cumene	✓	✓	✓		✓	3 mg/l	
	Toluene	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/l	
	Styrene	✓	✓	✓		✓	2 mg/l	
	Xylene	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/l	

		Trade Waste Objective						
Substance		O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	Limit	Rationale
	Ethyl Benzene	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/l	
Total Ketones		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100	LEL concerns in sewers and toxic vapours
Individual Ketones	Acetone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	400 mg/l	
	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 mg/l	
Volatile Halogenated Compounds		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.5 mg/l	Persistent and toxic in the environment
Individual Halogenated Compounds	Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1 mg/l	
	Trichloroethylene	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1 mg/l	
Pesticides (General), (Including insecticides, herbicides, fungicides)				✓	✓	✓	0.1 mg/l	Persistent and toxic in the environment
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)		✓		✓	✓	✓	0.002 mg/l	Persistent and toxic in the environment
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)		✓		✓	✓	✓	0.002 mg/l	Persistent and toxic in the environment
Total Organochlorine Pesticides				✓	✓	✓	0.006 mg/l	Strong biocides Toxic to humans

Appendix 2– Trade Waste Factors

The trade waste factor is the ratio of the volume of trade waste discharged into the sewerage system to the total water consumption, expressed as a percentage. This factor is used for calculation of trade waste charge for Category 2 Approval holders.

$$\text{TWF} = (\text{trade waste volume} / \text{total water consumption}) \times 100$$

Trade waste discharge factors in this Appendix are referenced from the *NSW Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines* (Department of Planning, Industry & Environment 2019) and provide default TWFs for application by Council.

An Approval holder may apply in writing for a review of their TWF if they believe their business exhibits non-standard water use.

Business Type	Trade Waste Factor (%)
Bakery	25
Butcher	90
Burger Franchise (McDonald, HJ and Equivalent)	62
Car Wash or Vehicle Wash or Car Detailing	70
Charcoal Chicken, KFC, Red Rooster and Equivalent.	80
Craft / Stonemason	80
Fresh Fish Outlet	90
Hospital	30
Hotel	25
Laundry	75
Mechanical Workshop (inc. Mower Repair, Equip. Hire)	70
Motel or Nursing Home (Hot Food Served)	30
Panel Beating / Spray Painting	70
Printer	75
Radiator Repairs	70
Restaurant (inc. Café / Bistro and the like)	50
Supermarket (Predominantly Food Service)	70
Shopping Centre (Mixed Shops)	30
Takeaway Food Outlet	50
Factors in this table are applicable to the main water meter only and need to be adjusted if a check meter is installed on a dedicated line for a discharge from specific activity.	

TWF for premises with multiple trade waste streams

Examples of premises with multiple waste streams include shopping centres, hospitals, tertiary educational facilities, and correctional centres. For the assessment of a site-specific TWF, Council will require detailed usage data from the Approval holder.