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**SCHEDULE 1B
PROHIBITED CHARACTERISTICS**

1B.1 Introduction

This Section defines Prohibited Trade Wastes.

1B.2 Prohibited Characteristics

1B.2.1

Any discharge has prohibited characteristics if it has any solid liquid or gaseous matters or any combination or mixture of such matters which by themselves or in combination with any other matters will immediately or in the course of time:

- (a) Interfere with the free flow of sewage in the wastewater system, or
- (b) Damage any part of the wastewater system, or
- (c) In any way, directly or indirectly, cause the quality of the effluent or residual biosolids and other solids from any wastewater treatment plant in the catchment to which the waste was discharged to breach the conditions of a consent issued under the Resource Management Act 1991, or water right, permit or other governing legislation, or
- (d) Prejudice the occupational health and safety risks faced by sewerage workers, or
- (e) After treatment be toxic to fish, animals or plant life in the receiving waters, or
- (f) Cause malodorous gases or substances to form which are of a nature or sufficient quantity to create a public nuisance, or
- (g) Have a colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge of any wastewater treatment plant to receiving waters to be coloured.

1B.2.2

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

1B.2.3

A discharge has a prohibited characteristic if it has any amount of:

- (a) Harmful solids, including dry solid wastes and materials which combine with water to form a cemented mass;
- (b) Liquid, solid or gas which could be flammable or explosive in the wastes, including oil, fuel, solvents (except as allowed for in Schedule 1A), calcium carbide, and any other material which is capable of giving rise to fire or explosion hazards either spontaneously or in combination with sewage.
- (c) Asbestos;

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(d) The following organo-metal compounds:

- Tin (as tributyl and other organotin compounds)
- Chromium (as organic compounds)

(e) Any organochlorine pesticides;

(f) Genetic wastes, as follows:

All wastes that contain or are likely to contain genetically altered material from premises where the genetic alteration of any material is conducted.

(g) Any health care waste covered by NZS 4304 or any pathological or histological wastes.

(h) Radioactivity levels in excess of National Radiation Laboratory guidelines.

Council reserves the right to refuse any trade waste from any premise, organisation or occupier that there has been serious non-compliance issues with in the past and they reasonably consider that there is a high risk of non-compliance in the future.

SCHEDULE 1C
GUIDE TO TYPES OF TRADE ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES

1C.1 Introduction

This section is intended as a guide only. The fact that an activity is on this list does not mean that it is either Permitted or Conditional.

Each discharge will need to be assessed to see if it meets the criteria for Permitted and Conditional Trade wastes.

1C.2 Permitted

Dry Cleaners
Restaurants (excluding those with commercial wastemasters)
Bakeries
Take away premises
Doctors surgeries
Retail butchers and fishmongers (excluding those with commercial wastemasters)
Mechanical workshops/service stations
Schools, polytechnics, universities (with laboratories)
Clothing manufacture
Photo processors (modular units only)
Dentists
Mortuaries
Hotels and motels (with catering facilities)
Car wash
Laundries
Churches (with catering facilities)
Marae

1C.2.1 Conditional

Photo and medical laboratories
Printers
Spray painting facilities
Premises with commercial wastemasters
Meat, fish and shellfish processing
Dairy products processing
Waste management processors
Truck wash facilities
Manufacturing of fertiliser
Beverage manufacture
Textile fibre and textile processing
Tanneries and leather finishings
Footwear manufacture
Manufacturing of paper and paper products

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Manufacturing of chemicals, and of chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products

Manufacturing of clay, glass, plaster, masonry, asbestos, and related mineral products

Manufacturing of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment

Landfill (leachate discharge)

Scientific laboratories

Hospitals

Electroplaters

Galvanizers

Foundries

Metal surfacing

Stock sale yards

Concrete batching plants

Agricultural Sprays

Wineries

Fruit and Vegetable processing and packaging

Concrete products manufacture

Steam cleaning, water blasting and degreasing plants

Sawmills and wood processing

SCHEDULE 1D
MODEL APPLICATION FORMS

1D.1 Application for a Permitted Trade Waste Discharge.

1D.2 Application for a Conditional Trade Waste Discharge

1D.3 Application for a Temporary Discharge

1D.1 Application for Permitted Trade Waste Discharge

The Wastewater Authority of the Central Otago District Council Application for Permitted Trade Waste Discharge

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

TRADE NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF TRADE PREMISES	
.....	
.....	
Phone:	Fax:
After hours contact:	
Phone:	

VALUATION NUMBER
.....
.....

LOT NUMBER
.....
.....

DP NUMBER
.....
.....

POSTAL ADDRESS OF CUSTOMER FOR CHARGING	
Name:	
Address:	
.....	

ARE THE PREMISES ALREADY CONNECTED TO PUBLIC SEWER?
<input type="checkbox"/> YES NO <input type="checkbox"/>

OWNER OF PREMISES (if different from above)	
Name:	
Address:	
.....	

CONNECTIONS REQUIRED	
Size:	No:
Size:	No:
<i>Note: Minimum size 100mm</i>	

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE FOR FURTHER ENQUIRIES CONCERNING THIS APPLICATION	
Name:	
Address:	
.....	
Phone:	Fax:

DESCRIPTION OF MAIN TRADE ACTIVITY
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

THIS APPLICATION RELATES TO:
<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed new discharge
<input type="checkbox"/> An existing discharge for which no consent exists. Current point or place of discharge
<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal of consent
<input type="checkbox"/> Variation to an existing consent Nature of variation:
.....

Use and attach additional sheets as required.

1D.1 Application for Permitted Trade Waste discharge (continued)

SIGNATURE BLOCK
(Full Name)
(Position)
<p>1. I am duly authorised to make this application.</p> <p>2. I believe that all the information contained in this application is true and correct.</p>
Signature:
Date:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY										
Application Number										
.....										
APPLICATION RECEIVED AND CHECKED BY										
Inspector/Clerk: Date:										
<input type="checkbox"/> Permitted <input type="checkbox"/> Controlled <input type="checkbox"/> Conditional										
PROPERTY LINK IDENTIFICATION NUMBER										
.....										
BUILDING CONSENT NUMBER										
.....										
TRADE WASTE CONSENT										
Approved by:										
No: Date:										
APPLICATION FEE										
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	\$									
GST	\$									

Total	\$									

Cashier Receipt:										
File No:										

1D.1.1 Description of Trade Waste and Premise for Permitted Trade Waste Discharge

DESCRIPTION OF TRADE WASTE AND PREMISES – PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY	
<p>1 GENERAL PREMISES</p> <p>1.1 Trade name and street address Phone: Fax:</p> <p>1.2 Name and address of owner/occupier Name: Address:</p> <p>1.3 Contact for enquiries (if different from above) Name: Address:</p> <p>1.4 Total volume of wastes: Average daily volumem³ Maximum volume in any 8 hr periodm³ Maximum daily volumem³ Maximum flowL/sec Seasonal fluctuation (range)</p> <p>1.5 General characteristics of wastes: TYPICAL RANGE Temperature (°C) BOD (mg/litre) COD (mg/litre) Suspended solids (mg/litre) pH Oil and greases</p> <p>1.6 The source of water used on the premises is: (a) from Council m³ /working day (b) from other sources (<i>state source</i>) m³ /working day </p> <p>1.7 The wastes do / do not, contain condensing water or storm water and the layout of drains on the premises is / is not, such as to reasonably exclude the possibility of such becoming mixed with trade wastes.</p> <p>1.8 It is / is not proposed that domestic wastewater and trade waste should be discharged at the same point of discharge</p> <p>1.9 The proposed method for flow measurement is: <input type="checkbox"/> a permanent installation of suitable flow measuring equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Based on water usage as measured by meter <input type="checkbox"/> Other, (<i>specify</i>)</p>	<p>1.10 List any substances contained in Schedule 1A or 1B of the Bylaw which are stored, used, or generated on the premises. Describe mitigation measures employed to prevent accidental spillages of these substances from entering the public sewer or storm water system </p> <p>1.11 Site plans of the premises are attached which clearly show the location of the following as appropriate: <input type="checkbox"/> process areas <input type="checkbox"/> flow measuring devices <input type="checkbox"/> trade waste drains <input type="checkbox"/> emergency spill devices <input type="checkbox"/> domestic waste- open areas draining to <input type="checkbox"/> water drains <input type="checkbox"/> trade waste drains <input type="checkbox"/> storm water drains <input type="checkbox"/> emergency spill containment <input type="checkbox"/> other, (<i>specify</i>)</p> <p>Main trade waste pretreatment systems <input type="checkbox"/> screens <input type="checkbox"/> pH control <input type="checkbox"/> flow balance <input type="checkbox"/> grease traps <input type="checkbox"/> chemical treatment <input type="checkbox"/> biological treatment</p> <p>1.12 Detailed drawings and descriptions for the Following are attached as appropriate: <input type="checkbox"/> Pretreatment systems <input type="checkbox"/> Flow measuring devices <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency spill containment <input type="checkbox"/> Sampling points <input type="checkbox"/> Method of flow meter calibration</p> <p>1.13 An independent waste audit of the premises has / has not been carried out by: </p> <p>1.14 A Discharge Management Plan is / is not attached.</p> <p>1.15 The Health and Safety Requirements and security arrangements for Wastewater Authority staff entering the premises are as follows: (<i>specify</i>) </p>

1D.1.1 Description of trade waste and premises (continued)

<p>2. PROCESS <i>(Use a separate page for each process and attach copies of typical analyses for wastewater from each separate process)</i></p> <p>2.1 Process name and description: </p> <p>2.2 Type of product processed:</p> <p>2.5 The wastewater contains the following characteristics which when mixed with other wastewaters and discharged from the premises, are near or in excess of the limits stipulated in Schedule 1B of the Bylaw. <i>(NOTE – The characteristics in Schedule 1A.3.3.3 Heavy metals and 1A.3.3.4 Organic compounds have a limit of zero unless approval for that particular characteristic is applied for.)</i></p>	<p>2.3 Volume of wastewater Average daily volume: m³ Maximum daily volume: m³ Maximum flow: L/sec</p> <p>2.4 If batch discharges: Quantity: m³ Frequency: m³ Rate of discharge: L/sec</p>																																																				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">VALUE OR CONCENTRATION</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">From Process</th> <th colspan="2">At point of discharge</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Typical</th> <th>Max</th> <th>Typical</th> <th>Max</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>		VALUE OR CONCENTRATION				From Process		At point of discharge		Typical	Max	Typical	Max																																								
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From Process		At point of discharge																																																			
Typical	Max	Typical	Max																																																		
<p>2.6 The following steps have been / will be taken to improve the trade process as part of a strategy of cleaner production: </p> <p>Date of improvements:</p>																																																					

1D.2 Application for Conditional Trade Waste Discharge

The
Central Otago District Council
 Application for Conditional Trade Waste Discharge

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

TRADE NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF TRADE PREMISES

.....

Phone: Fax:

After hours contact:

Phone:

VALUATION NUMBER

.....

LOT NUMBER

.....

DP NUMBER

.....

POSTAL ADDRESS OF CUSTOMER FOR CHARGING

Name:

Address:

.....

ARE THE PREMISES ALREADY CONNECTED TO PUBLIC SEWER?

YES NO

OWNER OF PREMISES (if different from above)

Name:

Address:

.....

CONNECTIONS REQUIRED

Size: No:

Size: No:

Note: Minimum size 100mm

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE FOR FURTHER ENQUIRIES CONCERNING THIS APPLICATION

Name:

Address:

.....

Phone: Fax:

DESCRIPTION OF MAIN TRADE ACTIVITY

.....

THIS APPLICATION RELATES TO:

Proposed new discharge

An existing discharge for which no consent exists. Current point or place of discharge

Renewal of consent

Variation to an existing consent

Nature of variation:

.....

Use and attach additional sheets as required.

1D.2 Application for Conditional Trade Waste discharge (continued)

SIGNATURE BLOCK
(Full Name)
(Position)
1. I am duly authorised to make this application. 2. I believe that all the information contained in this application is true and correct.
Signature:
Date:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY						
Application Number						
.....						
APPLICATION RECEIVED AND CHECKED BY						
Inspector/Clerk: Date:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Permitted <input type="checkbox"/> Controlled <input type="checkbox"/> Conditional						
PROPERTY LINK IDENTIFICATION NUMBER						
.....						
BUILDING CONSENT NUMBER						
.....						
TRADE WASTE CONSENT						
Approved by:						
No: Date:						
APPLICATION FEE						
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	\$					
GST	\$					
Total	\$					
Cashier Receipt:						
File No:						

1D.2.1 Description of Trade Waste and Premise for Conditional Trade Waste Discharge

DESCRIPTION OF TRADE WASTE AND PREMISES – PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY	
<p>1 GENERAL PREMISES</p> <p>1.2 Trade name and street address Phone: Fax:</p> <p>1.2 Name and address of owner/occupier Name: Address:</p> <p>1.3 Contact for enquiries (if different from above) Name: Address:</p> <p>1.4 Total volume of wastes: Average daily volumem³ Maximum volume in any 8 hr periodm³ Maximum daily volumem³ Maximum flowL/sec Seasonal fluctuation (range)</p> <p>1.5 General characteristics of wastes: TYPICAL RANGE Temperature (°C) BOD (mg/litre) COD (mg/litre) Suspended solids (mg/litre) pH Oil and greases</p> <p>1.6 The source of water used on the premises is: (a) from Council m³ /working day (b) from other sources (<i>state source</i>) m³ /working day </p> <p>1.7 The wastes do / do not, contain condensing water or storm water and the layout of drains on the premises is / is not, such as to reasonably exclude the possibility of such becoming mixed with trade wastes.</p> <p>1.8 It is / is not proposed that domestic wastewater and trade waste should be discharged at the same point of discharge .</p> <p>1.9 The proposed method for flow measurement is: <input type="checkbox"/> a permanent installation of suitable flow measuring equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Based on water usage as measured by meter <input type="checkbox"/> Other, (<i>specify</i>)</p>	<p>1.10 List any substances contained in Schedule 1A or 1B of the Bylaw which are stored, used, or generated on the premises. Describe mitigation measures employed to prevent accidental spillages of these substances from entering the public sewer or storm water system </p> <p>1.11 Site plans of the premises are attached which clearly show the location of the following as appropriate: <input type="checkbox"/> process areas <input type="checkbox"/> flow measuring devices <input type="checkbox"/> trade waste drains <input type="checkbox"/> emergency spill devices <input type="checkbox"/> domestic waste- open areas draining to <input type="checkbox"/> water drains <input type="checkbox"/> trade waste drains <input type="checkbox"/> storm water drains <input type="checkbox"/> emergency spill containment <input type="checkbox"/> other, (<i>specify</i>)</p> <p>Main trade waste pretreatment systems <input type="checkbox"/> screens <input type="checkbox"/> pH control <input type="checkbox"/> flow balance <input type="checkbox"/> grease traps <input type="checkbox"/> chemical treatment <input type="checkbox"/> biological treatment</p> <p>1.12 Detailed drawings and descriptions for the Following are attached as appropriate: <input type="checkbox"/> Pretreatment systems <input type="checkbox"/> Flow measuring devices <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency spill containment <input type="checkbox"/> Sampling points <input type="checkbox"/> Method of flow meter calibration</p> <p>1.13 An independent waste audit of the premises has / has not been carried out by: </p> <p>1.14 A Discharge Management Plan is / is not attached.</p> <p>1.15 The Health and Safety Requirements and security arrangements for Wastewater Authority staff entering the premises are as follows: (<i>specify</i>) </p>

1D.2.1 Description of trade waste and premises (continued)

<p>2. PROCESS <i>(Use a separate page for each process and attach copies of typical analyses for wastewater from each separate process)</i></p> <p>2.1 Process name and description: </p> <p>2.2 Type of product processed:</p> <p>2.5 The wastewater contains the following characteristics which when mixed with other wastewaters and discharged from the premises, are near or in excess of the limits stipulated in Schedule 1B of the Bylaw. <i>(NOTE – The characteristics in Schedule 1A.3.3.3 Heavy metals and 1A.3.3.4 Organic compounds have a limit of zero unless approval for that particular characteristic is applied for.)</i></p>	<p>2.3 Volume of wastewater Average daily volume: m³ Maximum daily volume: m³ Maximum flow: L/sec</p> <p>2.4 If batch discharges: Quantity: m³ Frequency: m³ Rate of discharge: L/sec</p>																																																				
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VALUE OR CONCENTRATION																																																					
From Process		At point of discharge																																																			
Typical	Max	Typical	Max																																																		
<p>2.6 The following steps have been / will be taken to improve the trade process as part of a strategy of cleaner production: </p> <p>Date of improvements:</p>																																																					

1D.3 Application for Temporary Discharge

Central Otago District Council
Application for Temporary Discharge

<p>APPLICANT</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Company:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Phone:</p> <p>Fax:</p> <p>Applicant responsible for liquid waste</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transportation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Generation</p> <hr/> <p>GENERATOR / TRANSPORTER OF LIQUID WASTE (Delete applicant's responsibility)</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Company:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Phone:</p> <p>Fax:</p> <hr/> <p>APPLICATION SOUGHT FOR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One discharge</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A number of discharges of the same kind of liquid waste over a period of one year.</p> <hr/> <p>PROPOSED POINT OF DISPOSAL</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>If from premises to public sewer, which is existing trade waste consent number</p> <p>.....</p> <hr/> <p>PROPOSED TIMING OF DISPOSAL</p> <p>Time:</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>LIQUID WASTE</p> <p>Quantity: m³</p> <p>Source:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Process in which waste was produced:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>General characteristics</p> <p>BOD: mg/L</p> <p>COD: mg/L</p> <p>Suspended solids: mg/L</p> <p>pH:</p> <p>Oil and grease: mg/L</p> <p>List any characteristics which are likely to be greater than 50 % of concentrations stipulated in Schedule 1A of the Trade Waste Bylaw</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <hr/> <p>ANALYSIS</p> <p>(Check with Wastewater Authority whether this is required)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Appended</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not required</p> <hr/> <p>DECLARATION</p> <p>We hereby certify that the above liquid waste is accurately described</p> <p>Applicant:</p> <p>Transporter / Generator:</p>
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1D.3 Application for temporary discharge (continued)

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<p>APPLICATION NUMBER</p> <p>.....</p> <p>APPLICATION</p> <p>Received by: Date:</p> <p>Discharge: <input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Not approved</p> <p>By:</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>TEMPORARY DISCHARGE FEE</p> <p>\$</p> <p>GST \$</p> <p>Total \$</p>
<p>TEMPORARY DISCHARGE</p> <p>If approved:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Where discharged:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Time and date:</p> <p>If not approved:</p> <p>Where referred to:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Cashier Receipt:</p> <p>File No:</p>

SCHEDULE 1E
SAMPLING PROCEDURE

1E.1 Sampling equipment

1E.1.1 Sample containers

1E.1.1.1

The laboratory responsible for analysing the samples should be consulted about the type of container that should be used for sample collection and subsequent sample, storage and transportation.

1E.1.1.2

Desirable factors to be considered when selecting sample containers are:

- (a) High resistance to breakage;
- (b) Good sealing efficiency;
- (c) Ease of reopening;
- (d) Good resistance to temperature extremes;
- (e) Practical size, shape and mass;
- (f) Good potential for cleaning and re-use;
- (g) Availability and cost;
- (h) Able to be clearly labelled.

1E.1.1.3

The sample container needs to prevent losses due to adsorption, volatilisation and contamination by foreign substances.

1E.1.1.4

Plastic containers are recommended for most characteristics. Some exceptions exist where glass containers only should be used, when for example the following analyses are to be made:

- (a) Oil and grease;
- (b) Hydrocarbons;
- (a) Detergents;
- (b) Pesticides.

1E.1.2 Apparatus

1E1.2.1

The sampling procedures set out in this Schedule assumes the use of manual sampling equipment. The simplest equipment used for taking effluent samples consists of a bucket, ladle, or wide-mouthed container that may be mounted on a handle of a suitable length. The volume should not be less than 100 ml. Where manual samples are to be used for the preparation of composite samples, the volume of the bucket, ladle or container should be well defined and known to a precision of within $\pm 5\%$. Manual samples can also be taken with a Ruttner or Kemmerer sampler, consisting of a 1 litre to 3 litre volume tube with a hinged lid at each end of the tube, or other samplers operating on a similar principle.

1E1.2.2

Manual sampling equipment should be made of an inert material that does not influence the analyses that will be carried out on the samples later.

1E1.2.3

Before starting sampling, the equipment should be cleaned with detergent and water, or as directed by the equipment manufacturer, and finally rinsed with water. The sampling equipment may be washed before use in the wastewater stream from which the sample is taken in order to minimise the risk of contamination. Special attention should be paid to rinsing after cleaning, if the analyses under study are detergents. The sampling equipment cannot be washed in the waste stream where this will influence the analysis carried out later (e.g. analysis of oil and grease, and microbiological analysis).

1E.2 Sampling location

1E2.1 Safety precautions

In all cases when selecting sampling locations health and safety aspects should be observed.

1E2.1.1

The sampling location shall be the first manhole or other access point upstream of the point of discharge, unless, because of poor mixing or some other reason, a location giving more representative samples can be found.

1E2.1.2

The sampling location should be kept clean by removing scale, sludge, bacterial film etc. from the walls.

1E2.1.3

If turbulent flow conditions do not exist at the sampling location they shall be induced by restricting the flow, for example with a baffle or weir. The restriction should be made in such a way that sedimentation upstream of the restriction does not occur. The sampling intake point should always be located downstream of the restriction. The inlet of the sampling equipment should preferably face the direction of flow, but may face downstream if too many blockages result. If mixing is good just upstream of the obstacle, then the intake can be located there, taking care that sediment is not sampled and ensuring that the intake remains below liquid level.

1E2.1.4

As a general rule, the sampling point should be one-third of the wastewater depth below the surface.

1E2.1.5

It may be necessary to sample the surface by skimming, in order that qualitative information about emulsified and floating material can be obtained. Guidance on the choice of suitable containers for this sampling technique should be sought from the receiving laboratory.

1E.3 Choice of sampling method

1E3.1 Types of sample

It is common to distinguish between 2 sample types:

- (a) Spot (or grab) samples;
- (b) Composite samples.

1E3.2 Spot sample

1E3.2.1

A spot sample is defined as a discrete sample taken randomly (with regard to time and/or location) from the trade waste.

1E3.2.2

In a spot sample, the whole sample volume is taken at one time. Spot samples are useful for determining the wastewater composition at a certain time. In cases with small variations in the volume and composition of the waste stream, a spot sample can be representative of the composition during a longer period.

1E3.2.3

For certain determinations, spot samples only can be used. For example, this is the case with oil and grease, dissolved oxygen, chlorine and sulphide. Here the result

will differ if the analyses are not carried out (or started) immediately after collection of the sample, and if the whole sample volume is not used at a time.

1E3.3 Composite sample

1E3.3.1

A composite sample is defined as 2 or more samples or sub-samples, mixed together in appropriate known proportions (either discretely or continuously), from which the average result of a desired characteristic may be obtained. The proportions are usually based on time for flow measurements.

1E3.3.2

Composite samples are prepared by mixing a number of spot samples or by collection of a continuous fraction of the waste stream.

1E3.3.3

In sampling, each of the spot samples should be greater than 50 ml in volume. Often it is advisable that spot samples are 200 ml to 300 ml in volume, in order to be able to collect representative samples.

1E3.4 Instantaneous composite sample

1E3.4.1

An instantaneous sample is a composite sample taken using the following method.

1E3.4.2

Three spot samples of the discharge shall be taken at intervals of not less than 1 minute nor more than 5 minutes. The 3 spot samples must be combined using equal volumes of all 3 samples to obtain the instantaneous sample.

1E3.4.3

An instantaneous sample shall be used for all routine compliance monitoring unless otherwise specified.

1E3.5 Four hour average composite sample

A 4 hour average sample is a composite sample taken using the following method:

- (a) No less than 12 spot samples shall be taken from the discharge at reasonably even intervals over the whole period. The intervals between the samples must not be less than 5 minutes nor more than 30 minutes. The samples shall be mixed using equal volumes of all samples to obtain the 4 hour average sample.
- (b) The 4 hour flow period used when taking a 4 hour average sample shall be a continuous period of 4 hours during which the discharge is occurring and:

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- (i) Shall as far as practical be representative of the discharge occurring on a typical working day, and
- (ii) Shall exclude periods of decreased discharge prior to or after the day's operations.

1E.3.6 Twenty four hour flow proportionate sample

A 24 hour flow proportionate sample is obtained using the following method:

- (a) Spot samples shall be taken from the discharge over a continuous 24 hour period. The samples shall be taken at reasonably even intervals over the whole period. The intervals between the samples must not be less than 15 minutes nor more than 60 minutes. Whenever more than one sample is taken within a 60 minute period the samples must be of equal quantity and may be stored with other samples taken during that 60 minute period in a common container.
- (b) If the discharge usually flows for a period less than 24 hours then no less than 18 spot samples shall be taken as described in 1E.3.6(a) to represent the nominated 24 hour period.
- (c) The 24 hour flow proportionate sample is then obtained by taking a part of the contents of each container and mixing all such samples together. The size of the part of each container sample that is used shall be in direct proportion to the volume of discharge that occurred from the time a sample was first placed in the particular container to the time a sample was first placed in the next container.

1E.4 Frequency, number and timing for samples

1E.4.1 Frequency and number of samples

Analyses shall be based on samples taken at regular intervals during each month (the control period).

The samples should be composite samples, unless the determinations to be carried out prohibit the use of a composite sample. The choice of the necessary number of samples taken during each control period should be decided on the basis of statistical techniques (see BS 6068:Section 6.1) but shall not be less than once per month when sampling and analysis is required.

1E4.2 Sampling programme

1E4.2.1

The objective of a sampling programme often dictates when and how a sample is collected.

When sampling trade waste, allowance should be made for the following sources of variation in quality:

- (a) Diurnal variations (i.e. within-day variability);

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- (b) Variations between days of the week;
- (c) Variations between seasons (if applicable).

1E.4.2.2

If the identification of the nature and magnitude of peak load are important, sampling should be restricted to those periods when peak loads are known to occur.

1E.4.2.3

The most appropriate type of sampling method (grab or composite) may be dependant on the magnitude of the variation in quality.

1E.4.2.4

Relating the times of sampling to the particular process being monitored may be very important when considering discharges that are either seasonal or operated on a batch basis. In either case, the discharge will not be continuous and the sampling programme will need to take this fact into account.

1E.4.2.5

If taking more than one sample, the samples should normally be taken at fixed intervals during the whole control period. The control period shall normally be one month.

1E.4.2.6

The following formula indicates the working day number during which sampling should take place:

$$A + \frac{WD}{n} \quad A + \frac{WD \times 2}{n} \quad A + \frac{WD \times 3}{n} \quad \dots \quad A + \frac{365 \times n}{n}$$

where

WD is the number of working days for the premises in the month

n is the number of samples per month

A is a random number in the interval between $(-WD/n)$ and 0.

After determining the intervals and the working day number, it should be ensured that the sampling does not lead to any risk of systematic error, for example by always taking samples on one particular day, or by systematically omitting particular working days.

1E.4.3 Sampling period

1E.4.3.1

The overall sampling period may vary from a few hours, where tracing studies on volatile organics are being monitored, to several days, where stable inorganic species are being monitored.

1E.4.3.2

This subclause deals with the selection of the period over which a composite sample has to be taken. When selecting the period, the following 2 factors should be considered:

- (a) The objective of the sampling. For example, it may be necessary to assess the average organic load in a flow over several 24 hour periods, in which case diurnal flow proportional composite samples will be adequate.
- (b) The stability of the sample. In the example given in (a), it would not necessarily be practical to extend the compositing period for longer than 24 hours, since the organic component in the sample under study may deteriorate.

1E.4.3.3

The stability of the sample may often limit the duration of the sampling period. In such cases, reference should be made to the specific analytical techniques to be employed and the receiving laboratory should be consulted, in order that correct preservative measures can be used. BS 6068:Section 6.3 gives further details on the preservation and storage of samples.

1E.5 Sample preservation, transportation and storage

1E.5.1

The most common way of preserving wastewater samples is to cool to a temperature between 0 °C and 4 °C. When cooled to this temperature and stored in the dark, most samples are normally stable for up to 24 hours. For some determinants, long-term stability may be obtained by deep freezing (below –18 °C).

1E.5.2

When collecting composite samples during extended periods, preservation should be an integral part of the sampling operation.

1E.5.3

It may be necessary to use more than one sampling device, to allow both preserved and unpreserved samples to be taken.

1E.5.4

The laboratory responsible for analysing the samples should always be consulted with regard to the selection of the preservation method and subsequent transport and storage.

NOTE – Further details may be found in BS 6068:Section 6.3 .

1E.6 Sample identification and records

A printed form for the sampling report should as a minimum include at least the following information:

- (a) Name of the trade premises;
- (b) Trade waste consent number;
- (c) Sampling point;
- (d) Date, start and stop of sampling;
- (e) Time, start and stop of sampling;
- (f) Duration of the sampling period;
- (g) Details of the sampling method;
- (h) Preservation method;
- (i) Details of any field tests;
- (j) Name of the person who carried out the sampling.

**SCHEDULE IF
TRADE WASTE CHARGES**

1F.1 Introduction

This section covers the calculation of trade waste charges.

1F.2 Charge, items and terms

1F.2.2 Drainage

<i>Item</i>	<i>Terms (guideline only)</i>
Connection fee	Payable on application for connection to discharge
Reinspection fee	A fee payable for each reinspection visit by the COUNCIL where a previously issued default notice has not been remedied by the occupier
Disconnection fee	Payable on disconnection from collection system following occupier request for disconnection
Uniform annual (sewerage or drainage) charge	A separate charge for wastewater drainage and disposal which is uniform within the COUNCIL's area, or for areas within it
Rates	Wastewater charges included in property rates
Uniform WC levy ("pan charge")	A uniform levy on each WC or urinal in each premises
Special rates for loan charges	Additional rates for servicing loans raised for the purposes of constructing or improving the COUNCIL wastewater system

F.2.2.1 Trade wastes

Temporary discharge fee	A fee payable prior to receipt of temporary discharge
Trade waste application fee	A fee payable on an application for a trade waste discharge
Annual trade waste consent charges.	An annual management fee for holders of trade waste consents to cover the COUNCIL's costs associated with: (c) Administration, (d) Compliance monitoring, and

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(a) Inspection of the consents

Volume charge

A set of unit charges incorporating the trade waste share of capital and operational costs for the reticulation, treatment and disposal of wastewater

Suspended solids charge

Biochemical oxygen demand charge

Application Fee

A fee payable for processing an application. This comprises a fixed fee to cover Council's administration and the actual costs of assessing the application.

1F.3. Method of determining the excess characteristics of a trade waste discharge

1F.3.1

The excess volume is the average daily 4 hour flow volume of the discharge less the estimated average daily 4 hour flow volume from an equivalent number of dwellings. It is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Excess 4 hour flow volume } (X_4) = F_{t4} - (F_{d4} n)$$

Should the calculation based on this equation yield a negative value then the excess 4 hour flow volume (X_4) is 0.

1F.3.2

The excess biochemical oxygen demand is the average total daily mass of biochemical oxygen demand of the discharge less the estimated total daily biochemical oxygen demand mass from an equivalent number of dwellings. It is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Excess biochemical oxygen demand } (X_b) = B_t - (B_d n)$$

Should the calculation based on this equation yield a negative value then the excess Biochemical Oxygen Demand (X_b) is 0.

1F.3.3

The excess suspended solids is the average total daily suspended solids mass of the discharge less the estimated total daily suspended solids mass from an equivalent number of dwellings. It is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Excess suspended solids } (X_s) = S_t - (S_d n)$$

Should the calculation based on this equation yield a negative value then the excess suspended solids (X_s) is 0.

1F.3.4

The items in the above formulae are defined and their method of calculation is set out in 1F.6.

1F.3.5

Table 1F.2 contains values which are believed to be reasonable estimates of data necessary for use in the above formulae.

1F.4 Method of calculating charges

1F.4.1

The excess volume reception and disposal charge (volume charge) is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Excess volume charge} = X_v C_t C_v$$

1F.4.2

The excess biochemical oxygen treatment charge (BOD charge) is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{BOD charge} = X_b C_t C_b$$

1F.4.3

The excess suspended solids treatment charge (SS charge) is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{SS charge} = X_s C_t C_s$$

1F.4.4

The total trade waste charges due is the sum of:

- (a) The excess volume charge,
- (b) The BOD charge, and
- (c) The SS charge.

1F.4.5

The items in the above formulae are defined and their method of calculation is set out in 1F.6.

1F.4.6

Table 1F.2 contains data which are believed to be reasonable estimates for use in the above formulae.

1F.5 Method of setting the charge rates

1F.5.1

The 4 hour flow volume charge rate is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Four hour flow volume charge rate } (C_4) = \$R/TQ_4$$

1F.5.2

The Biochemical Oxygen Demand treatment charge rate is calculated using the following formula:

Biochemical Oxygen Demand treatment charge rate (C_b) =

1F.5.3

The suspended solids treatment charge rate is calculated using the following formula:

Suspended solids treatment charge rate (C_s) =

1F.5.4

The items in the above formulae are defined and their method of calculation is set out in 1F.6.

1F.5.5

Table 1F.2 contains data which are believed to be reasonable estimates for use in the above formulae.

1F.6 Definition and means of calculation of the items used in calculating trade waste charges

<i>Item</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Definition</i>
BOD	g/m^3	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
B_d	kg/day	Estimated total daily biochemical oxygen demand mass from an average dwelling as specified in table F.2
B_t	kg/day	The average total daily mass of biochemical demand per operational day from the trade premises. B_t is calculated using the following formula: $B_t = b_t Q_t$
b_t	g/m^3	The average biochemical oxygen demand concentration. Determined as the mean of the results of the analysis of no fewer than 3 samples taken in accordance with the Council's trade waste bylaw
C_4	$\$/m^3$	Four hour flow volume charge rate as calculated pursuant to F.5 and shown in table F.1.
C_b	$\$/kg$	Biochemical oxygen demand treatment charge rate demand as calculated pursuant to F.5 and shown in table F.1.

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C_s	\$/kg	Suspended solids (SS) treatment charge rate as calculated pursuant to F.5 and shown in table F.1.
C_t	Days	Operational days. The number of days on which the discharge occurs during the charge period determined in accordance with clause 12.1.4 of this bylaw.
F_{d4}	m^3	Estimated average daily 4 hour flow volume from an average dwelling as specified in table F.2.
F_{t4}	m^3	Average daily 4 hour flow volume determined by taking the mean of no less than 5 determinations of the 4 hour flow volume of a discharge made within a charge period in accordance with the methods specified in the trade waste bylaw.
F_{t24}	m^3	Average 24 hour flow volume determined by taking the mean of no less than 5 determinations of the 24 hour flow volume of a discharge made within the charge period in accordance with the methods specified in the trade waste bylaw.
H_t	Hours	The average number of hours of discharge on an operational day, as specified in the notice of consent to discharge trade waste, or reasonably estimated by the COUNCIL whenever it is found that actual operational hours exceed those on the consent.
n		The equivalent number of dwellings. It means the number of dwellings with substantially the same rateable value as the trade premises in question, and is calculated using the formula: $n = \frac{V_t}{V_d}$
Q_t	m^3 day	The average total volume of a discharge during an operational day. Where the consent to discharge specified the use of 4 hour flow volume measurement and 4 hour average sampling then Q_t is calculated using the following formula: $Q_t = F_{t4} \frac{H_t}{4}$ Where the consent to discharge specifies the use of 24 hour flow measurement and 24 hour flow proportionate sampling, then Q_t is calculated using the following formula: $Q_t = F_{t4}$
SS	Kg/day	Suspended solids
S_d	Kg/day	The average daily total mass of suspended solids per operational day from the trade premises. S_t is calculated using the following formula: $S_t = s_t Q_t$
s_t		The average suspended solids concentration. Determined as the mean of the results of the analysis of no fewer than 3

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		samples taken in accordance with the trade waste bylaw.
T_b	kg	Estimated total annual biochemical oxygen demand load of the total flow into the wastewater treatment plant as specified in table F.2.
TQ_4	m^3	Estimated maximum potential 4 hour flow volume of all wastewater received and disposed of from the district on an annual basis. Being the estimated 4 hour flow capacity of the wastewater treatment plant multiplied by the number of days in the year.
T_s	kg	Estimated total suspended solids load of the total flow into the wastewater treatment plant as specified in table F.2.
V_d	\$	Average rateable value of a dwelling in the district
V_t	\$	Rateable value of the trade premises
X_4	m^3/day	Excess 4 hour flow volume as calculated pursuant to F.3.
X_b	Kg/day	Excess biochemical oxygen demand as calculated pursuant to F.3.
X_s	Kg/day	Excess suspended solids as calculated pursuant to F.3.
$\$B$		The estimated annual BOD treatment costs for all wastewater from the district calculated as follows: $\$B = \$STP 0.3$
$\$D$	\$	The estimated annual cost of providing, financing, operating and maintaining the wastewater drainage network including the wastewater pumping stations, as specified in table F.2.
$\$R$	\$	The estimated annual reception and disposal costs for all wastewater in the district calculated as follows: $\$R = (\$STP 0.4) + \$D$
$\$S$	\$	The estimated annual SS treatment cost for all wastewater in the district calculated as follows: $\$S = \$STP 0.3$
$\$STP$	\$	The estimate annual cost of providing, financing, operating and maintaining the relevant wastewater treatment plant and the outfall, as specified in table F.2.

Table 1F.1 – Trade waste charge rates

Symbol	Variable	Charge units	Charge rates*
C ₄	Four hour flow volume charge rate	\$/m ³	
C _b	Biochemical oxygen demand treatment charge rate	\$/kg	
C _s	Suspended solids treatment charge rate	\$/kg	

[*to be set by Council. Refer to clauses 12.1.2 and 12.1.3 of this bylaw]

Table 1F.2 – Trade waste charging variables

Symbol	Variable	Charge units	Charge rates*
V _d	Average rateable value of a dwelling in the district.	\$	
B _d	Estimated total daily BOD mass from an average dwelling	Kg/day	
S _d	Estimated total daily SS mass from an average dwelling	Kg/day	
F _{d4}	Estimated average daily 4 hour flow volume from an average dwelling	m ³ /day	
T _b	Estimated total annual BOD mass of wastewater treated from the district	Kg/year	
T _s	Estimated total annual SS mass of wastewater treated from the district	Kg/year	
TQ ₄	Estimated maximum potential 4 hour flow volume of all wastewater received and disposed of from the district on an annual basis.	m ³ /year	
\$D	The annual cost of providing, financing, operating and maintaining the wastewater drainage network including the wastewater pumping stations	\$	
\$STP	The annual cost of providing financing, operating and maintaining the Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$	
\$B	Estimated annual BOD treatment costs for all wastewater from the district	\$/year	
\$S	Estimated annual SS treatment costs for all wastewater from the district	\$/year	
\$R	Estimated annual reception and disposal costs for all wastewater in the district	\$/year	

**CHAPTER 2
MODEL TRADE WASTE CONSENTS**

2.1 Permitted

Trade waste discharges of the permitted type will be granted by use of a consent form. Schedule 2A contains the recommended documents.

2.2 Conditional Trade Waste Consents

Trade waste discharges of the conditional type will be granted by use of a specific consent between the Council and the occupier. Schedule 2B contains the documents recommended for a specific consent.

SCHEDULE 2A

**MODEL CONTROLLED TRADE WASTE CONSENT FORM AND
SUMMARY SCHEDULES**

Schedule 2A.1 Model Trade Waste Consent Form

**Schedule 2A.1A Summary of General conditions for All Trade
Waste**

Schedule 2A.1B Specific conditions

Schedule 2A.1 Model Trade Waste Consent Form

THE
Central Otago District Council
CONSENT TO DISCHARGE TRADE WASTE TO THE PUBLIC SEWER
Pursuant to the Central Otago District Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2001

To:
(Occupier trade name)

Address:
(Street address of trade premises)

Phone: Fax:

Name:
(Contact name)

Address:
(Address for charging and service of documents)

.....
(Trade activity)

In response to and in terms of the information declared in
your application of to discharge trade
waste from the above premises, the consent of the
COUNCIL is hereby given for the term and subject to the
conditions set out below:

- 1. That this consent relates to a proposed new discharge / an existing non-consented discharge/ renewal of a consent / variation to an existing consent.
2. That this is a controlled/ conditional consent.
3. That the provisions of the Central Otago District Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2001 are complied with at all times.
4. That this consent is valid for a period of years and will expire on
5. That the trade waste discharged under this consent shall consist only of wastes from the following processes:

- 6. That this consent is subject to the specific conditions set out in Schedule 2A.1B which is attached.

For and on behalf of the COUNCIL of the
Central Otago District Council

Authorised Officer:
Name:
Signature:
Date:

For office use only
Consent No.:
Application No.:
File No:

Schedule 2A.1a Summary Of General Conditions For All Trade Waste

[Some of the following conditions may be altered to reflect the different conditions pertaining to each scheme.]

The following general conditions are summarised and do not replace this Bylaw in any way.

[Conditions recommended for general adoption]:

- (1) This Consent is personal to the occupier and is not transferable without written approval.
- (2) If the quantity of wastewater or the point of discharge is to be changed from that requested by the Occupier and approved in this Consent, the Occupier must apply for a variation to this Consent.
- (3) A Consent can be cancelled if the occupier fails to comply with any condition of the Consent, or fails to maintain effective control over the discharge.
- (4) Records of flow and/or volume shall be available for viewing at any time by the COUNCIL.
- (5) No trade waste shall be acceptable if it contains any matter or substances which are prohibited in Schedule 1B of the Trade Waste Bylaw.

[Standard conditions unless authorized otherwise in Schedule 2A.1B]:

- (6) Temperature – must not exceed 50 °C unless a higher temperature is approved in Schedule 2A.1B.
- (7) pH – must be between 6.0 and 10.0 at all times unless a variation is approved in Schedule 2A.1B.
- (8) Solids which may block sewers or pumps are prohibited. These include dry solids, non-faecal solids in excess of 15 mm, heavy solids which settle faster than 50 mm/minute, fibrous material, sheet films, and anything which may react to form a solid mass or interfere with the free flow of wastewater in the drainage system.
- (9) Solvents, fuels and organic fluids (including oil, fat and grease) must not be present as a free layer (whether floating or settled).
- (10) Dissolved or emulsified solvents, fuels and organic liquids are prohibited unless authorized in Schedule 2A.1B.
- (11) Emulsified oils must not exceed 500 g/m³ and the emulsion must be stable.

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(12) Sulphides must not exceed 5 g/m³ (as H₂S on acidification) unless authorized in Schedule 2A.1B.

(13) Oxidized sulphur compounds must not exceed 500 g/m³ (as sulphate) unless authorized in Schedule 2A.1B of individual Consents

(14) Toxic pollutants – heavy metals are prohibited unless authorized in Schedule 2A.1B.

(15) Toxic pollutants – organic compounds and pesticides are prohibited unless authorized in Schedule 2A.1B.

(16) Stormwater and condensing or cooling waters are prohibited unless specified in Schedule 2A.1B.

**Schedule 2A.1b Conditions Specific To Trade Waste Consent
Number To Discharge Permitted Trade Waste To The Central
Otago District Council Wastewater Drainage System**

[The following example sets out some specific conditions that could apply for a generic trade requirement schedule, e.g. take away food premises]:

1 Point of discharge

This consent is for trade waste to enter the public sewer

2 Flow

- (a) No more than*..... m³ shall be discharged in any 24 hour period.
- (b) No more than*..... m³ shall be discharged in any 4 hour period.
- (c) The instantaneous flow rate of the discharge shall not exceed*..... L/s at any time.

3 Temperature

The temperature shall not exceed 50 °C.

4 Discharge characteristics

No characteristics of the discharge determined by analysis may exceed the values tabulated below:

Characteristic	Limit applying to this consent
Biochemical oxygen demand	* g/m ³
Suspended solids content	* g/m ³
Settleable solids content	* g/m ³
Oil and grease content	* g/m ³

[Insert acceptable limit values or other limit values as appropriate.]*

Other specific limits are:

.....
.....
.....
.....

5 Pre-treatment

The occupier shall provide the following pre-treatment works:

500 litre grease trap – to be cleaned at least monthly.

6 Measurement

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The occupier shall provide the following meters or devices to measure the volume of the discharge or its flow rate:

A potable water meter on the water inlet.

The trade waste discharge volume or flow rate shall be measured by:

Reading the volumetric potable flow meter and multiplying by a factor of

7 Monitoring

The following trade waste monitoring programme shall be implemented by the occupier:

Proof of cleaning of the grease trap shall be recorded in a log book, which shall be made available to the COUNCIL on request.

No laboratory analysis of the wastewater is required.

8 Charges

The occupier shall pay the following charges:

.....
.....
.....

SCHEDULE 2B

Conditional Trade Waste Consent Form And Specific Consent Schedules

2B.1 Pro forma trade waste consent for the discharge of conditional type trade waste

2B.2 General conditions

2B.3 Specific conditions

2B.4 Schedule of characteristics

2B.5 Schedule of treatment processing

2B.1 Pro Forma Trade Waste Consent For The Discharge Of Conditional Type Trade Waste

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Consent No

THIS CONSENT is between the Central Otago District Council (hereinafter called 'the COUNCIL') of the first part and the occupier named and described hereunder of the property described hereunder from which waste is discharged of the other part. The occupier has made application to the COUNCIL pursuant to the Trade Waste Bylaw .for permission to discharge trade waste (hereinafter referred to as 'waste') to the COUNCIL wastewater drainage system in accordance with and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the said Bylaw. Subject to the terms, conditions, requirements, stipulations, and provisos hereinafter contained; and in consideration of payment by the occupier to the COUNCIL of charges calculated in accordance with the provisions of the said Bylaw the COUNCIL hereby agrees to the admission to its wastewater drainage system of those discharges of waste specified in the Schedule hereto.

NAME & ADDRESS OF OCCUPIER

REGISTERED OFFICE

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY FROM WHICH WASTE IS DISCHARGED

COMMENCEMENT DATE

EXPIRY DATE

IN THE WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this Consent thisday of Two Thousand.

E.1.1.1.1 SIGNED FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE

Central Otago District Council

.....**MANAGER ASSETS & CONTRACTS**

IN THE PRESENCE OF:

THE COMMON SEAL OF was hereto affixed in accordance with its Articles of Association in the presence of:

.....

Date:.....

2B.2 General conditions of conditional trade waste consent

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2B.2.1

That the discharge of waste by the occupier to the COUNCIL's wastewater drainage system shall at all times comply with the conditions set out in the Schedule hereto relating to and specifying:

- (a) The particular public sewer(s) to which the discharge shall be made;
- (b) The nature and characteristics of waste to be discharged to the wastewater drainage system;
- (c) The rate of discharge including the peak rates of discharge and the maximum daily volume of waste to be discharged to the wastewater drainage system;
- (d) The hours of the day and the days of the week during which waste is to be discharged;
- (e) The treatment processes, equipment and storage facilities to be used to regulate the quality, quantity and rate of discharge of waste prior to and at its discharge to the wastewater drainage system;
- (f) Any approved metering device or devices to measure or record the rate of discharge and the total volume discharged;
- (g) Any measurements and records which are to be made and submitted to the COUNCIL.

2B.2.2

That the occupier shall submit to the COUNCIL at such times as the COUNCIL may require details of total water usage on the property and of the quality of waste discharge to the wastewater drainage system.

2B.2.3

That the occupier shall ensure that his/her drainage system including any pre-treatment works or apparatus is designed, installed, maintained and operated, both in its component parts and its entirety, in accordance with the Trade Waste Bylaw and in compliance with the New Zealand Building Code.

2B.2.4

That the occupier shall allow the COUNCIL access to the property at all times for the purpose of ascertaining whether the discharge of waste is in accordance with the terms and conditions of this consent.

2B.2.5

That the occupier shall not make or prefer any claim for damage, loss or injury of any kind whatsoever against the COUNCIL which may arise as a result of the occupier discharging waste into a sewer or drain and the occupier shall indemnify and keep indemnified the COUNCIL against all actions, claims, demands, damages, costs or expenses by or at the instance of any person or body whatsoever or for or by reason of the occupier discharging waste into a sewer or drain.

2B.2.6

That the occupier shall not claim payment or compensation from the COUNCIL for or in respect to the exclusion of any waste from a sewer or drain during the examination, alteration, repair or maintenance of such sewer or drain.

2B.2.7

That the occupier shall give at least 48 hours notice in writing to the COUNCIL prior to terminating the occupancy of the property from which the discharge to a sewer or drain takes place.

2B.2.8

That where for any reason this consent has come to an end or has been terminated then the occupier shall forthwith if requested and at his own expense in all things and to the satisfaction of the COUNCIL disconnect the pipes and equipment used to discharge such waste into the sewer or drain and in the event of his failure to do so the COUNCIL may by its officers servants or agents and workmen enter upon such property and carry out such works at the expense of the occupier as may be necessary to prevent the discharge of waste into the sewer or drain.

2B.2.9

That the provisions of this consent shall be operative as and from the commencement date specified herein, and shall expire on the date specified herein.

2B.2.10

That the COUNCIL may at the expense of the occupier repair remedy and make good any damage or blockage to a sewer or drain or the wastewater drainage system caused by or arising out of or resulting from the discharge of waste failing to comply with the terms and conditions of this consent and the COUNCIL

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shall determine the cost and expense of such repair remedy or making good and such determination shall be final and conclusive to such amount which shall be paid on demand to the COUNCIL.

2B.2.11

That if the resource consent(s) for the effluent, sludge, or air discharges from the COUNCIL's treatment plant(s) are changed to become more restrictive from that existing at the date of this consent, that the COUNCIL may vary this consent to meet their new resource consent requirements, within a timetable agreed by the parties.

2B.2.12

That when the occupier of any property from which waste is discharged into a wastewater drainage system ceases to occupy such property then this consent shall, save and except for the terms and conditions still to be performed by the occupier, be at an end.

2B.2.13

That the occupier will pay to the COUNCIL upon demand all rates, fees or other charges payable to the COUNCIL pursuant to the provisions of the COUNCIL's Trade Waste Bylaw, set by resolution of the Central Otago District Council.

2B.2.14

That wherever appearing in this consent words importing the singular shall include the plural and words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine and neuter genders.

2B.3 Specific conditions of trade waste consent

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[Some of the following conditions may be altered, struckout, omitted or added to in order to reflect the different conditions acceptable to different Authorities.]

2B.3.1 Costs

2B.3.1.1

In the event that any amount payable under this consent or under the Trade Waste Bylaw remains unpaid for longer than 28 days after notice by the COUNCIL that such amount is due, the occupier shall be liable to pay interest on such amount calculated from the date such amount first became due to the COUNCIL at the rate fixed by the COUNCIL.

2B.3.1.2

In addition to all rates, fees or other charges payable to the COUNCIL under 2B.2.13 of the general conditions of this consent the occupier hereby also agrees to pay to the COUNCIL on demand all charges which the COUNCIL may from time to time determine to be payable in respect of the waste components and characteristics specified in the schedule hereto.

2B.3.2 Non-compliance

2B.3.2.1

In addition to all rates, fees or other charges payable to the COUNCIL under 2B.2.13 of the general conditions of this consent the occupier hereby also agrees to pay to the COUNCIL all costs and charges which the COUNCIL may determine to be payable in respect of any breach of any term or condition of this consent.

2B.3.2.2

The occupier shall inform the COUNCIL on telephone number 03 448 6797 during normal working hours (or on telephone number 03 448 6979 when out of normal working hours) within one hour of the discovery, of any occurrence, spill or process mishap which may alter the quality or quantity of the final effluent discharging to the COUNCIL's sewer and which may cause a breach of this consent.

2B.3.3 Monitoring

2B.3.3.1

To determine compliance with the nature and levels of the components and characteristics as specified in the schedule, the discharge shall be sampled at the

2B.3.3.2

As from the commencement date of this consent, the occupier shall arrange for a program of self monitoring of the waste discharge, to be implemented as follows:

- (a) On a spot (grab) sample of the waste discharge obtained from the sampling point as specified on one occasion every the levels and concentrations of the following components and characteristics shall be determined:

.....

The rate of discharge at the time of sampling shall be estimated or measured, and the time and date of sampling recorded, with the analytical results.

- (b) On a hour flow proportional composite sample of the waste discharge obtained from the sampling point as specified on one occasion every the levels and concentrations of the following components and characteristics shall be determined:

- Biochemical Oxygen Demand
- Suspended Solids
- Total Oxidized Sulphur
- Total Nitrogen

The rate of discharge at the time of sampling shall be estimated or measured, and the commencement time and date of sampling recorded, with the analytical results.

- (c) On a spot (grab) / composite sample of the waste discharge obtained from the sampling point as specified on one occasion every the occupier shall arrange for a Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy scan of the waste to be undertaken as specified by the COUNCIL.

The scan is to be general but will target specific analyses as follows:

.....

The occupier must retain this sample in accordance with the sample storage requirements as specified in BS 6068: Section 6.3 for a minimum of 14 days after forwarding the report of such Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy scan for quantification of the Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy peaks as requested by the COUNCIL.

The rate of discharge at the time of sampling shall be estimated or measured, and the time and date of sampling recorded, with the Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy report.

- (d) The sampling technique, analytical methods used and sample storage requirements shall be as specified in the most recent editions of BS 6068: Section 6.10 and A COUNCIL Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater, and shall be undertaken by a laboratory accredited for the purpose, or a laboratory approved of in writing by the COUNCIL.
- (e) The occupier shall arrange for the results of the self-monitoring program to be forwarded to the COUNCIL, on facsimile number within days of the date of sampling.
- (f) Where any breach of the terms or conditions of this consent is identified by the occupier, the occupier shall submit, within 7 days of such breach, a written explanation to the COUNCIL of the cause of such breach and the proposed action to be undertaken or action taken to prevent its recurrence.
- (g) The occupier shall supply, install and maintain flow measuring equipment and instrumentation, authorized by the COUNCIL to measure and record the waste volume discharged to the wastewater drainage system for charging and compliance monitoring purposes. Should any meter, after being calibrated, be found to register a greater or lesser discharge than the quantity of wastewater actually passed through such meter the COUNCIL shall make an adjustment in accordance with the results shown by such tests backdated for a period at the discretion of the COUNCIL but not exceeding 12 months, and the occupier shall pay a greater or lesser amount according to such adjustment. The instrumentation shall record rate of flow on a continuous basis, and a non-resettable totaliser reading cubic metres to decimal places shall be provided.

The occupier shall make available for inspection by the COUNCIL all flow charts and records upon request.

- (h) The occupier shall arrange for calibration and certification of the flow measuring equipment and instrumentation to be undertaken by a company accredited for the purpose upon installation and at least once every year, thereafter and shall submit to the COUNCIL a certificate for such calibration works.

2B.3.4 Waste management

2B.3.4.1

The occupier shall carry out a waste management audit and submit it to the COUNCIL within months from the commencement date of this consent.

2B.3.4.2

The occupier shall prepare a plan for the achievement of cleaner production techniques within a year time frame, and submit the plan to the COUNCIL within months from the commencement date of this consent.

2B.3.4.3

The occupier shall inform the COUNCIL in writing at the planning stage of all works or practices that may have the potential to alter the nature or levels of the components and characteristics of the discharge to the COUNCIL's sewer.

2B.3.4.4

The occupier shall not divert, connect, conduct, or direct any stormwater run-off from roofed areas, non-polluted roadways and loading areas to the wastewater drainage system unless otherwise specified in this consent.

2B.3.4.5

The occupier shall make available all documentation and receipts for sludge and spent process liquor removal from site for inspection by the COUNCIL upon request.

2B.3.4.6

The occupier shall not store raw material, products or wastes containing corrosive, toxic, flammable, or explosive materials without taking all reasonable steps to prevent entry into the COUNCIL sewer from leakage, spillage or other mishap.

2B.3.4.7

The occupier shall not discharge spent process solutions containing corrosive, toxic or flammable solutions to the COUNCIL's sewer unless otherwise specified in this consent.

2B.3.4.8

The occupier shall inform the COUNCIL immediately on discovery of any accident including spills or process mishaps which may cause a breach of his/her consent in particular, or this bylaw in general.

2B.3.5 Point of discharge

2B.3.5.1

The point of discharge to the public sewer for trade waste discharged under this consent shall be

2B.3.6 Treatment

2B.3.6.1

The occupier shall be responsible for the installation and operation of the effluent pumping system and all associated equipment.

2B.3.6.2

The occupier shall install, commission and make operational the accepted treatment apparatus by

2B.3.6.3

The occupier shall provide a final pH recorder and/or temperature recorder at the outlet of the trade waste treatment apparatus marked, and shall arrange for the recorder(s) to be calibrated on a regular basis. Calibration data shall be documented and made available to the COUNCIL on request.

2B.3.6.4

The occupier shall provide and install an automatic close-down system to prevent effluent with a pH of less than 6.0 units entering the COUNCIL's sewer if so directed by the COUNCIL.

2B.3.7 Trade waste charges

[Insert either:]

2B.3.7.1

From the commencement date of the discharge of trade waste to the COUNCIL sewer and until such time as an alternative assessment is made, the occupier agrees to pay trade waste charges as follows:

In accordance with the Trade Waste Bylaw for the purpose of calculating the appropriate charges, the volume and quality of trade waste discharged from this property and admitted into the COUNCIL's sewer shall, unless otherwise advised, be as follows:

Volume:

The total volume of water supplied to the property shall be multiplied by a factor of

Quality:

.....

[or]

2B.3.7.2

In accordance with the Trade Waste Bylaw, for the purpose of calculating the appropriate charges, the volume of trade waste discharged from this property and admitted into the COUNCIL's sewer shall, until otherwise advised, be determined by the following method:

The total volume of water supplied to the property shall be multiplied by a factor of

2B.3.8 Consent

2B.3.8.1

At any time during the term of this consent the COUNCIL may by notice in writing, revise the terms or conditions of acceptance of waste or revise the Trade Waste consent as agreed with the occupier.

2B.3.8.2

This consent shall supersede the consent dated in the name of relative to the admission of trade waste into the COUNCIL's sewer.

2B.4 Schedule of characteristics

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The nature and levels of the characteristics of any wastewater discharged to the COUNCIL system shall comply at all times with the following requirements, except where the nature and levels of such characteristics are varied by the COUNCIL as part of this consent to discharge a wastewater.

E.1.1.2 2B.4.1 Physical characteristics

E.1.1.2.1 2B.4.1.1 Flow

The 24 hour flow volume shall be less than m³.

The maximum instantaneous flow rate shall be less than L/s.

E.1.1.2.2 2B.4.1.2 Temperature

The temperature shall not exceed °C.

E.1.1.2.3 2B.4.1.3 Solids

Non-faecal gross solids shall have a maximum dimension which shall not exceed 15 mm and gross solids shall have a quiescent settling velocity which shall not exceed 50 mm/minute.

The suspended solids content of any wastewater shall have a maximum concentration which shall not exceed 2000 g/m³.

The settleable solids content of any waste shall not exceed 50 mL/L.

The total dissolved solids concentration in any wastewater shall not exceed g/m³.

Fibrous, woven, or sheet film or other materials, which may adversely interfere with the free flow of wastewater in the drainage system or treatment plant shall not be present.

2B.4.1.4 Oil and grease

There shall be no free or floating layer.

Emulsified mineral oil, fat or grease which in the opinion of the COUNCIL is not biodegradable shall not exceed 200 g/m³ as petroleum ether extractable matter when the emulsion is stable at a temperature of 15 °C and when the emulsion is in

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contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by raw sewage throughout the range pH 6.0 to pH 10.0.

Modified oil, fat or grease which in the opinion of the COUNCIL is biodegradable shall not exceed 500 g/m³ when the emulsion is stable at a temperature of 15 °C and when the emulsion is in contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by raw sewage throughout the range pH 4.5 to pH 10.0.

Emulsified oil, fat or grease shall not exceed 100 g/m³ as petroleum ether extractable matter when the emulsion is unstable at a temperature of 15 °C and when the emulsion is in contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by raw sewage throughout the range pH 4.5 to pH 10.0.

2B.4.1.5 Solvents and other organic liquids

There shall be no free layer (whether floating or settled) of solvents or organic liquids.

2B.4.1.6 Emulsions of paint, adhesive, rubber, plastic

For the purposes of this sub-clause:

Latex emulsion means an emulsion containing paint, adhesive, rubber, plastic, or similar material.

Treatable in relation to emulsion wastewater, means the total organic carbon content of the wastewater decreases by 90 % or more when the wastewater is subjected to a simulated wastewater treatment process.

(a) Latex emulsions may be discharged from the following processes subject to the total suspended solids not exceeding g/m³, and the pH being in the range to

.....
.....
.....

(b) Latex emulsions shall not be discharged from the following processes:

.....
.....
.....

(c) Latex emulsions may be discharged from the following processes:

.....
.....
.....

subject to pre-treatment of the wastewater by:

.....

2B.4.1.7 Radioactivity

Radioactivity levels shall not exceed National Radiation Laboratory guidelines.

2B.4.1.8 Colour

No waste shall have colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge to be coloured to the extent that it impairs wastewater treatment processes or compromises the final effluent discharge consent.

2B.4.2 Chemical characteristics

2B.4.2.1 pH value

The pH shall be between 6.0 and 10.0.

2B.4.2.2 Organic strength

The biochemical oxygen demand / chemical oxygen demand of any waste shall not exceed a concentration of g/m³.

Tables 2B.4.1 and 2B.4.2 set out the for the chemical characteristics of all wastewater discharges.

Table 2B.4.1 – General chemical characteristics

Characteristic	
MBAS (methylene blue active substances) Ammonia (plus ammoniacal ion measured as N) Kjeldahl nitrogen Total phosphorus (as P) Sulphate (measured as SO ₄) Sulphite (measured as SO ₂) Sulphide (as H ₂ S on acidification) Chlorine (measured as Cl ₂) Aluminium (dissolved)	<p><i>[Insert either maximum concentrations permissible for the discharge, or where controlling by mass limit insert maximum concentration (instantaneous flow) and mass limit per day.]</i></p>
Iron (dissolved) Boron (as B) Bromine (as Br ₂) Fluoride (as F) Cyanide – weak acid dissociable (as CN)	

Table 2B.4.2 – Toxic pollutants

Metal	
<p>Antimony Arsenic Barium Beryllium Cadmium Chromium Cobalt Copper Lead Manganese Mercury Molybdenum Nickel Selenium Silver Thallium Tin Zinc</p>	<p><i>[Insert either maximum concentrations permissible for the discharge, or where controlling by mass limit insert maximum concentration (instantaneous flow) and mass limit per day.]</i></p>
Compound	
<p>Formaldehyde (as HCHO) Phenolic compounds (As phenols) Chlorinated phenols Petroleum hydrocarbons Halogenated aliphatic compounds Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) Halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (HAHs) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) Pesticides (general) (includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides) Organophosphate pesticides</p>	<p><i>[Insert either maximum concentrations permissible for the discharge, or where controlling by mass limit insert maximum concentration (instantaneous flow) and mass limit per day.]</i></p>

2B.4.3 Prohibited characteristics

All wastewater discharges shall not contain any matters or substances which are prohibited under Schedule 1B of the Trade Waste Bylaw.

2B.4.4 Discharge

Hours of the day when effluent shall be discharged:

Hours of the week when effluent shall be discharged:

E.1.2 2B.5 Schedule of treatment processing and apparatus

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[Attach copies of "Description of trade waste and premises" from Schedule 1D Application Forms, annotated as necessary and as agreed].