

**CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL
TRADE WASTE BYLAW 2015**

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The Christchurch City Council makes this bylaw pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002

1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

- (1) This bylaw is the Christchurch City Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2015.
- (2) This bylaw comes into force on **1 December 2015**.

2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

- (1) The purpose of this bylaw is to control and monitor trade waste discharges into public sewers in order to:
 - (a) protect public health and the environment;
 - (b) promote cleaner production;
 - (c) protect the sewerage system infrastructure;
 - (d) protect sewerage system workers;
 - (e) protect the stormwater system;
 - (f) ensure compliance with consent conditions;
 - (g) provide a basis for monitoring discharges from industry and trade premises;
 - (h) provide a basis for charging trade waste users of the sewerage system to cover the cost of conveying, treating and disposing of or reusing their wastes;
 - (i) ensure that the costs of treatment and disposal are shared fairly between trade waste and domestic dischargers;
 - (j) encourage waste minimisation; and
 - (k) encourage water conservation.
- (2) This bylaw provides for the:
 - (a) acceptance of long-term, intermittent, or temporary discharge of trade waste to the sewerage system;
 - (b) establishment of three grades of trade waste: permitted, conditional and prohibited;
 - (c) evaluation of individual trade waste discharges to be against specified criteria;
 - (d) correct storage of materials in order to protect the sewerage and stormwater systems from spillage;
 - (e) correct disposal of tankered waste to protect the sewerage system;
 - (f) installation of flow meters, samplers or other devices to measure flow and quality of the trade waste discharge;
 - (g) pre-treatment of waste before it is accepted for discharge to the sewerage system;
 - (h) sampling and monitoring of trade waste discharges to ensure compliance with this bylaw;
 - (i) Council to accept or refuse a trade waste discharge;
 - (j) charges to be set to cover the cost of conveying, treating and disposing of, or reusing, trade waste and the associated costs of administration and monitoring;
 - (k) administrative mechanisms for the operation of the bylaw; and
 - (l) establishment of waste minimisation and management programmes (including sludges) for trade waste producers.

PART 1

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

3 COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER ACTS

- (1) Nothing in this bylaw derogates from any of the provisions of the Health Act 1956, the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992, the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), the Building Act 2004, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) and its regulations or any other relevant statutory or regulatory requirements including Canterbury Regional Council and any Christchurch City Council policies and procedures.
- (2) Any person discharging in the sewerage system must comply with the requirements of any relevant legislation.

4 APPLICATION OF THIS BYLAW

- (1) This bylaw will apply to all trade premises within the Council district where trade waste is discharged or sought or likely to be discharged to the sewerage system operated by the Council or its agents. This bylaw also applies to tankered waste collected for the purpose of discharge to the sewerage systems operated by the Council or its agents.
- (2) Pursuant to section 196 of the Act, the Council may refuse to accept any type of trade waste which is not in accordance with this bylaw.

5 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- (1) In this bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires:

ACCESS POINT is a place, compliant with all relevant legislation, where access may be made to a private drain for inspection (including sampling or measurement), cleaning or maintenance.

ACT means the Local Government Act 2002

ANALYST means a testing laboratory approved in writing by an authorised officer on behalf of the Council.

APPROVAL or **APPROVED** means approval or approved in writing by the Council, either by resolution of the Council or by an authorised officer.

AUTHORISED OFFICER means any officer appointed by the Council as an enforcement officer under section 177 of the Act.

BIOSOLIDS means a sewage or sewage sludge derived from a sewage treatment plant that has been treated and/or stabilised to the extent that it is able to be safely and beneficially applied to land. Biosolids includes products containing biosolids (e.g. composts and blended products).

CHARACTERISTIC means any of the physical, biological or chemical characteristics of a trade waste and may include the level of a characteristic.

CLEANER PRODUCTION means the implementation on trade premises, of effective operations, methods and processes appropriate to the goal of reducing or eliminating the quantity and toxicity of wastes. This is required to minimise and manage trade waste by:

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

CONDENSING WATER or COOLING WATER means any water used in any trade, industry, or commercial process or operation in such a manner that it does not take up matter into solution or suspension.

CONDITIONAL TRADE WASTE means trade waste that has, or is likely to have, characteristics which exceed any of the characteristics defined in Schedule 1A, but which does not have any prohibited characteristics as defined in Schedule 1B. A conditional trade waste may include characteristics outside these requirements, as provided for in clause 1A1.1 in Schedule 1A.

CONSENT means a consent in writing given by the Council and signed by an authorised officer authorising a person to discharge trade waste to the sewerage system.

CONSENT HOLDER means the person who has obtained a consent to discharge or direct the manner of discharge of trade waste from any premises to the Council's sewerage system, and includes any person who does any act on behalf or with the express or implied consent of the consent holder (whether for reward or not) and any licensee of the consent holder.

CONTAMINANT includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy or heat –

- (a) when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or
- (b) when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged;

or as described or contained in the RMA and HSNO Acts.

CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES means those procedures developed and used to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the actual and/or potential adverse effects of these activities on the environment from an unexpected or unscheduled event resulting in discharge, or potential discharge of contaminants of concern into the sewerage system.

COUNCIL means the Christchurch City Council.

DISCONNECTION means the physical cutting and sealing of any of the Council's water services, utilities, drains or sewer for use by any person.

DOMESTIC SEWAGE means foul water (with or without matter in solution or suspension therein) discharged from premises used solely for residential purposes.

DRAIN means private drain.

FOUL WATER means the discharge from any sanitary fixtures (any fixture which is intended to be used for sanitation – the term used to describe activities of washing and/or excretion carried out in a manner or condition such that the effect on health is minimised, with regard to dirt and infection) or sanitary appliance (an appliance which is intended to be used for sanitation which is not a sanitary fixture – included are machines for washing dishes and clothes).

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS means raw material, products or wastes containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable, or explosive materials, or any material which when mixed with the wastewater stream is likely to generate toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive materials or any other material likely to be deleterious to the Council sewer or the health and safety of Council staff and the public; or any hazardous substance as defined in HSNO.

HYDRO EXCAVATION WASTEWATER means any water and the suspended solids mixture derived from hydro excavation works.

MANAGEMENT PLAN means the plan for management of trade waste operations on the premises, and may include provision for cleaner production, waste minimisation, monitoring and recording of discharges, contingency management procedures, and any relevant industry Code of Practice.

MASS LIMIT means the total mass of any characteristic that may be discharged to the sewerage system over any 24 hour period, or as Council may determine from time to time, from any single point of discharge or collectively from several points of discharge.

MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION means the instantaneous peak concentration that may be discharged at any instant in time.

OCCUPIER means the person occupying trade premises connected to the sewerage system and discharging either permitted trade wastes or conditional trade wastes.

PERMITTED TRADE WASTE means a trade waste that meets the characteristics defined in Schedule 1A of this bylaw.

POINT OF DISCHARGE means the boundary between the public sewer and a private drain, but for the purposes of monitoring, sampling and analysis, will be as agreed with the occupier.

PRE-TREATMENT means any processing of trade waste designed to reduce or vary any characteristic in a waste before discharge to the sewerage system in order to comply with a trade waste consent.

PREMISES means any of the following:

- (a) a property or allotment which is held under a separate certificate of title or for which a separate certificate of title may be issued and in respect to which a building consent has been or may be issued; or

- (b) a building or part of a building that has been defined as an individual unit by a cross-lease, unit title or company lease and for which a certificate of title is available; or
- (c) land held in public ownership (e.g. reserve) for a particular purpose; or
- (d) individual units in buildings which are separately leased or separately occupied.

PRIVATE DRAIN means that section of drain between the premises and the point of connection to the sewerage system. A private drain is owned and maintained by the owner or occupier.

PROHIBITED TRADE WASTE means a trade waste that has prohibited characteristics as defined in Schedule 1B.

SCHEDULE OF RATES AND CHARGES means the list of items, terms and prices for services associated with the discharge of trade waste as approved by the Council. (These rates and charges do not form part of this bylaw).

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

SEWER means the sewerage system owned and maintained by the Council and where the context so requires extends to include all associated plant and equipment and the Council's wastewater treatment plants.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM means the system for collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater and trade waste, including all sewers, pumping stations, pressure or vacuum systems, storage tanks, sewage treatment plants, outfalls, and other related structures operated by the Council and used for the reception, treatment and disposal of trade waste.

STORMWATER means all surface water run-off resulting from precipitation.

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

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

TRADE PREMISES means:

- (a) any premises used or intended to be used for any industrial or trade purpose; or
- (b) any premises used or intended to be used for the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or for other waste management purposes, or used for composting organic materials; or

- (c) any other premises from which a Contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process;
- (d) any other premises discharging other than domestic sewage to the sewerage system;

and includes any land or premises wholly or mainly used for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

TRADE WASTE

- (a) means any liquid or gas, with or without matter in suspension or solution, that is or may be discharged from a trade premises to the Council's sewerage system in the course of any trade or industrial process or operation, or in the course of any activity or operation of a like nature; and
- (b) includes tankered waste, condensing or cooling waters, stormwater, and domestic sewage which cannot be practically separated.

The following note is explanatory and does not form part of this Bylaw, but it is intended to explain its general effect: The definition of trade waste is not intended to capture the discharge of sewage from office premises.

WASTEWATER means water or other liquid, including waste matter in solution or suspension, discharged from premises to a sewer.

WORKING DAY means any day of the week other than:

- (a) a Saturday, a Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, the Sovereign's birthday, Labour Day; and
- (b) if Waitangi Day or Anzac Day falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the following Monday; and
- (c) a day in the period commencing with the 25th day of December in a year and ending with the 10th day of January in the following year.

(2) In this Bylaw, the following abbreviations apply:

- ° degrees Celsius
- B boron
- BOD₅ Biochemical Oxygen Demand
- Br₂ bromine
- Cl₂ chlorine
- CN cyanide
- COD Chemical Oxygen Demand

F	fluoride
FOGs	fats, oils and greases
g/m ³	grams per cubic metre
GST	goods and services tax
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulphide
hr	hour
kg/day	kilogram per day
L	litre
L/s	litre per second
LTP	Long Term Plan
M ³	cubic metre
max.	maximum
mg/L	milligram per litre
mL/L	millilitre per litre
mm	millimetres
MSDS	material safety data sheets
N	nitrogen
P	phosphorus
pH	measure of acidity/alkalinity
s	second
SO ₄	sulphate
TSS	total suspended solids
UV	ultra violet
UVT	ultra violet transmission

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PART 2

TRADE WASTE DISCHARGES AND CONSENTS

6 CONTROL OF DICHARGES

- (1) No person may:
 - (a) discharge, or allow to be discharged, any trade waste to the sewerage system except in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw and any consent granted by the Council;
 - (b) discharge, or allow to be discharged, a prohibited trade waste into the sewerage system;
 - (c) add or permit the addition of condensing or cooling water to any trade waste which discharges into the sewerage system unless allowed by a conditional consent; or
 - (d) add or permit the addition of stormwater to any trade waste which discharges into the sewerage system unless allowed by a conditional consent.
- (2) In the event of failure to comply with subclause (1), the Council may physically prevent discharge to the sewerage system.

7 STORAGE, TRANSPORT, HANDLING AND USE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- (1) All persons on trade premises will take all reasonable steps to prevent the accidental entry of any hazardous materials from entry into the sewerage system as a result of leakage, spillage or other mishap.
- (2) No person will store, transport, handle or use, or cause to be stored, transported, handled or used any hazardous materials in a manner that may cause the material to enter the sewerage system and cause harmful effects.

8 CLASSIFICATION OF TRADE WASTE DISCHARGES

- (1) Trade waste discharges are classified as one of the following types:
 - (a) permitted (consent required);or
 - (b) conditional (consent required); or
 - (c) prohibited (not consentable).
- (2) The Council is not obliged to accept any trade waste. No application for a trade waste consent will be granted where the trade waste discharge would contain, or is likely to contain, characteristics which are prohibited unless the prohibited characteristic can be treated so as to allow a conditional trade waste consent to be granted.

9 REGISTRATION OF ALL OCCUPIERS

- (1) All occupiers, including those in the permitted category, must be registered with the Council. Such registration shall be in a form prescribed by the Council.

10 APPLICATION FOR A TRADE WASTE CONSENT

- (1) Every person who does, proposes to, or is likely to:
 - (a) discharge into the sewerage system any trade waste (either continuously, intermittently or temporarily); or
 - (b) vary the characteristics of a discharge where a consent has previously been granted or vary the characteristics of a permitted discharge to the extent where it may fail to meet the requirements of Schedule 1A; or
 - (c) vary the conditions of a consent that has previously been granted including any change to the method or means of pre-treatment of a discharge;

must complete an application in the prescribed form for the consent of the Council, for the discharge of the trade waste or for consent to the variations.

- (2) In any application for a trade waste consent, the Council reserves the right to deal with the owner, as well as the occupier of any trade premises.
- (3) At its discretion, the Council may dispense with the requirement for an application for a consent under subclause (1).

The following note is explanatory and does not form part of this Bylaw, but it is intended to explain its general effect: The Council does not generally require occupiers to make a formal application for a consent where their discharge is classified as permitted under the Bylaw. However, the Council reserves the right to require a new application for variations to discharges and discharges in certain circumstances. For example, where Council officers suspect that the discharge is no longer complying (clause 19) or following the suspension or cancellation of the right to discharge (clause 20).

- (4) Where the trade premises produce trade waste from more than one process, a separate process sheet will be included for each process in any application for a consent.
- (5) The applicant will ensure that the consent application and every other document accompanying the application is properly executed and any act done for, or on behalf of, the eventual consent holder (whether for reward or not) in making any such application will be deemed to be an act of the consent holder.
- (6) Every application for a consent will be accompanied by a trade waste application fee in accordance with the Council's Schedule of Rates and Charges. The fee must be paid before the Council processes the application.

11 INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- (1) On the receipt of any application for a consent to discharge from any premises or to alter an existing discharge, the Council may:
 - (a) require the applicant to submit any additional information which it considers necessary to reach an informed decision:
 - (b) require an application to be supported by an independent report/statement completed by a suitably experienced and external auditor to verify any or all information supplied by the applicant:
 - (c) require the applicant to submit a management plan:
 - (d) whenever appropriate have the discharge investigated and analysed as provided for in clauses 24 and 26.
- (2) The Council will notify the applicant of any requirement under this clause within 10 working days of receipt of the application. When the requested information has been received the Council will continue to process the application and will have another 15 working days to make a decision on the application.

12 CONSIDERATION CRITERIA

- (1) In considering any application for a trade waste consent to discharge from any trade premises into the sewerage system or an application to discharge tankered waste into Council approved facilities for tankered waste, and in imposing any conditions on such a consent, the Council will take into consideration the submissions of the applicant as well as the quality, volume, and rate of discharge of the trade waste from such premises or tanker in relation to:
 - (a) the health and safety of Council staff, Council's agents and the public;
 - (b) the limits and/or maximum values for characteristics of trade waste as specified in Schedules 1A and 1B of this bylaw;
 - (c) the extent to which the trade waste may react with other trade waste or wastewater to produce an undesirable effect, e.g. settlement of solids, production of odours, accelerated corrosion and deterioration of the sewerage system etc;
 - (d) the flows and velocities in the sewer, or sewers and the material or construction of the sewer or sewers;
 - (e) the capacity of the sewer or sewers and the capacity of any sewage treatment works, and other facilities;
 - (f) the nature of any sewage treatment process and the degree to which the trade waste is capable of being treated in the sewage treatment works;
 - (g) the timing and balancing of flows into the sewerage system;

- (h) any statutory requirements relating to the discharge of raw or treated wastewater to receiving waters, the disposal of sewage sludges, beneficial use of biosolids, and any discharge to air, (including the necessity for compliance with any resource consent, discharge permit or water classification);
- (i) the effect of the trade waste discharge on the ultimate receiving environment;
- (j) the conditions on resource consents for the sewerage system and the residuals from it;
- (k) the possibility of unscheduled, unexpected or accidental events and the degree of risk these could cause to humans, the sewerage system and the environment;
- (l) consideration for other existing or future discharges;
- (m) the amenability of the trade waste to pre-treatment;
- (n) any existing pre-treatment works on the premises and the potential for their future use;
- (o) cleaner production techniques and waste minimisation practices;
- (p) the requirements and limitations related to sewage sludge disposal and reuse;
- (q) the control of stormwater;
- (r) any management plan;
- (s) tankered waste being discharged at an approved location; and
- (t) the availability of alternative collection and disposal systems for putrescible wastes.

13 DECISION ON AN APPLICATION

- (1) Within 15 working days (or such greater time as may be allowed by the Council) of the date of receipt of an application complying with this Bylaw and/or all requirements under clauses 10 and 11, whichever is the later, the Council will, after considering the matters in clause 12 action one of the following in writing:
 - (a) acknowledge the trade waste discharge in the application is a permitted discharge and inform the applicant of the decision; or
 - (b) grant the application as a conditional trade waste consent and inform the applicant of the decision and the conditions imposed on the discharge by issuing the appropriate notice of consent; or
 - (c) decline the application and notify the applicant of the decision giving a statement of

the reasons for refusal.

- (2) Granting a consent or permitting any discharge under this bylaw does not relieve the occupier from any obligations to obtain any other consent or permission for the discharge under any other statutory requirement or obligation of the occupier.

14 CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

- (1) Any consent may be granted subject to such conditions that the Council may impose, including but not limited to:
- (a) the particular public sewer or sewers to which the discharge will be made;
 - (b) the maximum daily volume of the discharge and the maximum rate of discharge, and the duration of maximum discharge;
 - (c) the maximum limit or permissible range of any specified characteristics of the discharge, including concentrations and/or mass limits determined in accordance with clause 23;
 - (d) the period or periods of the day during which the discharge, or a particular concentration, or volume of discharge may be made;
 - (e) the degree of acidity, or alkalinity of the discharge at the time of discharge;
 - (f) the temperature of the trade waste at the time of discharge;
 - (g) the provision by, or for the consent holder, at the consent holder's expense, of screens, grease traps, silt traps or other pre-treatment works to control trade waste discharge characteristics to the consented levels;
 - (h) the provision and maintenance at the consent holder's expense of inspection chambers, manholes or other apparatus or devices to provide safe and reasonable access to drains for sampling and inspection;
 - (i) the provision and maintenance of a sampling and analysis programme, and flow measurement requirements, at the consent holder's expense;
 - (j) the method or methods to be used for the measuring flow rates and/or volume and taking samples of the discharge for use in determining compliance with the consent and for determining the amount of any trade waste charges applicable to that discharge;
 - (k) the provision and maintenance by, and at the expense of, the consent holder of such meters or devices as may be required to measure the volume or flow rate of any trade waste being discharged from the premises, and for the calibration of such meters;
 - (l) the provision and maintenance, at the consent holder's expense of such services, (whether electricity, water or compressed air or otherwise), which may be required,

in order to operate meters and similar devices including safe sampling points of access as may be required;

- (m) at times specified, the provision in a Council approved format by the consent holder to the Council of all flow and/or volume records and results of analyses;
- (n) risk assessment of damage to the environment due to an accidental discharge of a chemical;
- (o) the provision and implementation of a management plan;
- (p) waste minimisation and management;
- (q) cleaner production techniques;
- (r) remote monitoring and/or control of discharges;
- (s) third party treatment, carriage, discharge or disposal of by-products of pre-treatment of trade waste (including sewage sludge disposal);
- (t) requirement to provide a bond or insurance in favour of the Council where failure to comply with the consent could result in damage to the Council's sewerage system, its treatment plants, or could result in the Council being in breach of any statutory obligation;
- (u) the amount, if any, of cooling water, condensing water or stormwater which cannot practically be separated from trade wastes, that may be included with the discharge;
- (v) the cessation of a consent to discharge putrescible wastes to the sewer when the Council has provided or arranged an alternative commercial collection and disposal system; and
- (w) any other conditions that the Council considers appropriate and are necessary to meet the requirements of this bylaw.

15 DURATION OF PERMITTED DISCHARGES

- (1) A permitted trade waste discharge is able to be discharged indefinitely.
- (2) Subclause (1) is subject to-
 - (a) the prevention of a discharge under clause 6(2);
 - (b) the suspension or cancellation of a discharge under clause 20; or
 - (c) the Council undertaking a technical review of the permitted discharge under clause 19 and determining that the occupier must apply for a conditional consent, in accordance with this Bylaw. Where the occupier is required to apply for a conditional consent, no new discharge is permitted before the granting of such a

consent.

16 DURATION OF CONDITIONAL CONSENTS

- (1) A conditional consent remains in force until it expires at the end of the terms prescribed in the consent.
- (2) The term prescribed in the consent must be not more than two years unless the applicant satisfies the Council of one or more of the following matters:
 - (a) the nature of the trade activity, or the process design and/or management of the premises are such that the consent holder has a demonstrated ability to meet the conditions of the consent during its term:
 - (b) cleaner production techniques are successfully being utilised, or that a responsible investment in cleaner production equipment or techniques is being made:
 - (c) significant investment in pre-treatment facilities has been made, such that a longer than two year period of certainty for the amortizing of this investment is considered reasonable.
- (3) If subclause (2) applies, in the Council's discretion,-
 - (a) the term of the consent may be no greater than 10 years; and
 - (b) the reissuing of a consent cannot be unreasonably withheld.
- (4) This clause is subject to-
 - (a) the prevention of a discharge under clause 6(2);
 - (b) the suspension or cancellation of a discharge under clause 20; or
 - (c) the Council undertaking a technical review of the consent under clause 19.
- (5) In all cases where the consent holder changes, or there is a change of use, a new application for a conditional trade waste consent is required.

17 TANKERED WASTE DISCHARGES

- (1) The Council will only accept tankered waste for discharge at an approved location.
- (2) The following requirements apply to all tankered waste:
 - (a) tankered waste will not be discharged into the sewerage system by any person or consent holder not compliant with the Ministry for the Environment's *Liquid and Hazardous Wastes Code of Practice*;
 - (b) tankered waste must be transported by a person who holds a Registered Offensive Trade License and is licensed to discharge domestic septic tank or industrial wastes;
 - (c) there must be material safety data sheets (MSDS) available to the Council detailing the contents of any tankered waste;

- (d) tankered waste must be pre-tested to determine its character if the contents of the waste are not known. Specialist advice on pre-treatment or acceptance may be required. The cost of all analyses and advice will be borne by the Registered Offensive Trade License Holder;
 - (e) tankered waste must not be picked up and transported to the Council's disposal site until appropriate arrangements and the method for disposal have been determined by the Council;
 - (f) in order to prevent cross-contamination, the tanker must be thoroughly washed between tanker loads of a varying waste categories, or will not be accepted for disposal into the sewerage system;
 - (g) 24 hours notice must be given to the Council for the disposal of wastes other than those sourced from domestic septic tanks; and
 - (h) where the tankered waste contains hydro excavation wastewater, it must be taken to an approved facility or location.
- (3) To avoid any doubt any person who disposes of or causes to be disposed, tankered waste either by incorrect disclosure of contents (characteristics and/or amount) or dumping into the Council's sewerage system at other than the prescribed location will be in breach of the Bylaw.

18 TRADE WASTE AGREEMENTS

- (1) The Council may, at any time and at its discretion, enter into a written agreement with any occupier for the discharge and reception of trade wastes into the sewerage system. Any such agreement may be made in addition to or in place of a consent.
- (2) Any agreement with the Council to discharge trade waste into the sewerage system which was in force immediately prior to the commencement of this bylaw, is, for the purpose of this bylaw, treated as if it were a trade waste agreement referred to in subclause (1).

19 TECHNICAL REVIEW AND VARIATION

- (1) The Council may at any time during the term of a consent (including a permitted discharge), undertake a technical review of the consent.
- (2) The reasons for a review may include (without limitation):
 - (a) the level of consent holder compliance, including any accidents, spills or process mishaps; or
 - (b) the Council has good reason to believe that the quantity and nature of the discharge changes, or is likely to change, to such an extent that it becomes non-compliant, and/or it becomes either a Conditional or Prohibited Trade Waste; or
 - (c) new information becomes available; or

- (d) there is a need to meet any new resource consent imposed on the discharge from the Council's treatment plant or there are any changes in the resource consent conditions held by the Council; or
 - (e) there is a need to meet other legal or environmental requirements imposed on the Council.
- (3) Following such a review, and after the Council consults with the consent holder, the Council may, by written notice to the consent holder, -
- (a) vary any condition to such an extent as the Council considers necessary; or
 - (b) require an occupier discharging permitted trade wastes to apply for a conditional consent in accordance with clause 10(1).
- (4) A consent holder may at any time during the term of a consent, by written application to the Council, seek to vary any condition of a consent, as provided for in clause 10(1).

20 SUSPENSION OR CANCELLATION OF THE RIGHT TO DISCHARGE

- (1) The Council may suspend or cancel any consent or right to discharge trade wastes at any time following 15 working days' written notice to the consent holder or occupier:
- (a) for the failure to comply with any condition of the consent or any clause or Schedule of this bylaw;
 - (b) for the failure to maintain effective control over the discharge;
 - (c) for the failure to limit in accordance with the requirements of a consent the volume, nature, or composition of trade waste being discharged;
 - (d) in the event of any negligence which, in the opinion of the Council, threatens the safety of, or threatens to cause damage to any part of the sewer system or the treatment plant or threatens the health or safety of any person;
 - (e) if any occurrence happens that, in the opinion of the Council, poses a serious threat to the environment;
 - (f) in the event of any breach of a resource consent held by the Council issued under the RMA;
 - (g) for a failure to provide and when appropriate update a Management Plan if this is required under the consent;
 - (h) for a failure to follow the management plan provisions at the time of an unexpected, unscheduled or accidental occurrence;
 - (i) for a failure to pay trade waste charges by the due date; or

- (j) if any other circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the Council, render it necessary in the public interest to cancel the consent or right to discharge trade wastes.
- (2) During the 15 working day notice period the Council will consult with the consent holder or the occupier. If any process changes require more than 20 working days, reasonable time may be given to comply with the consent conditions.
 - (3) Notwithstanding subclause (1), any consent or right to discharge trade wastes may at any time be immediately suspended or cancelled by the Council on giving to the consent holder or occupier written notice of that suspension or cancellation if:
 - (a) any prohibited substance is discharged;
 - (b) the Council is lawfully directed to withdraw or otherwise to terminate the consent summarily;
 - (c) any trade waste is unlawfully discharged;
 - (d) if the continuance of discharge is, in the opinion of the Council, a threat to the environment, safety of individuals or public health;
 - (e) if the continuance of discharge may, in the opinion of the Council, result in a breach of a resource consent held by the Council; or
 - (f) in the opinion of the Council the continuance of the discharge puts at risk the ability of the Council to comply with conditions of a resource consent and/or requires identified additional treatment measures or costs to seek to avoid a breach of any such resource consent.
 - (4) The Council reserves the right to physically prevent discharge to the sewer as part of the suspension or cancellation under either subclauses (1) or (3).
 - (5) The Council must give written notice withdrawing a suspension before a consent holder or a occupier resume discharging from the premises.
 - (6) Any suspension that has not been withdrawn after 3 months since the suspension was imposed results in a cancellation of the consent or permitted discharge.

PART 3

REQUIREMENTS TO MEET CERTAIN CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

21 PRE-TREATMENT

- (1) The Council may approve a conditional trade waste consent subject to the provision of appropriate pre-treatment systems to enable the occupier to comply with the bylaw. Such pre-treatment systems must be provided, operated and maintained by the occupier at their

expense.

- (2) Refuse or garbage grinders, and macerators must not be used to dispose of solid waste from trade premises to the sewerage system unless approved by the Council as a conditional consent.
- (3) The occupier must not, unless approved by the Council as a conditional consent, add or permit the addition of any potable, condensing, cooling water or stormwater to any trade waste stream in order to vary the level of any characteristics of the waste.

22 DENTAL FACILITIES

- (1) All dental facilities require a consent, which must include an approved amalgam trapping maintenance and disposal system where relevant.

23 MASS LIMITS

- (1) A conditional trade waste consent may impose controls on a trade waste discharge by specifying mass limits for any characteristic.
- (2) Mass limits may be imposed for any characteristic. Any characteristic of a discharge with a mass limit imposed must also have a daily maximum concentration not exceeding the value scheduled in Schedule 1A, unless approved otherwise.
- (3) When setting mass limit allocations for a particular characteristic the Council will consider:
 - (a) the operational requirements of and risk to the sewerage system, and risks to occupational health and safety, public health, and the ultimate receiving environment;
 - (b) whether or not the levels proposed pose a threat to the planned or actual beneficial reuse of biosolids or sewage sludge;
 - (c) conditions in the sewerage system near the trade waste point of discharge and elsewhere in the sewerage system;
 - (d) the extent to which the available industrial capacity was used in the last financial period and is expected to be used in the forthcoming period;
 - (e) whether or not the applicant uses cleaner production techniques within a period satisfactory to the Council;
 - (f) whether or not there is any net benefit to be gained by the increase of one characteristic concurrently with the decrease of another to justify any increased application for industrial capacity;
 - (g) any requirements of the Council to reduce any contaminant discharge of the sewerage system;
 - (h) how great a proportion the mass flow of a characteristic of the discharge will be of

the total mass flow of that characteristic in the sewerage system;

- (i) the total mass of the characteristic allowable in the sewerage system, and the proportion (if any) to be reserved for future allocations; and
- (j) whether or not there is an interaction with other characteristics which increases or decreases the effect of either characteristic on the sewer reticulation, treatment process, or receiving water or land.

PART 4

SAMPLING, ANALYSIS AND MONITORING

24 FLOW METERING

- (1) Flow metering may be required by the Council in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) on discharges when there is not a reasonable relationship between a metered water supply to the premises, and the discharge of trade waste; or
 - (b) when the council will not approve a method of flow estimation; or
 - (c) when the discharge represents a significant proportion of the total flow/load received by the Council.
- (2) The consent holder is responsible for the supply, installation, calibration, reading and maintenance of any meter or devices as required by the council for the measurement of the rate or quantity of discharge of trade waste. Any meter or flow devices are subject to the approval of the council, but remain the property of the consent holder.
- (3) Records of flow and/or volume must be available for viewing at any time by the Council, and must be submitted to the Council at prescribed intervals by the consent holder in a format approved by the Council.
- (4) Meters must be located in a position approved by the Council which provides the required degree of accuracy and must be readily accessible for reading and maintenance. The meters must be located in the correct position according to the manufacturer's installation instructions.
- (5) The consent holder must arrange for *in situ* calibration of the flow metering equipment in accordance with NZS10012:Part 1 upon installation and at least once a year thereafter to ensure its performance. The meter accuracy must be $\pm 10\%$ but with no greater a deviation from the previous meter calibration of $\pm 5\%$. A copy of independent certification of each calibration result must be submitted to the Council.
- (6) Should any meter installed for the specific purpose of measuring a trade waste discharge, be found, after being calibrated, to have an error greater than that specified in subclause (5) as a repeatable measurement, the Council may:
 - (a) make an adjustment to the fee calculation in accordance with previous readings and

the consent holder must pay or be credited according to such adjustment; or

- (b) where the consent holder can explain the reason for the error and establish a reasonable basis for an adjustment, make a reasonable adjustment to the fee calculation.

25 ESTIMATING DISCHARGE

- (1) Where no meter or similar apparatus is required, the Council may estimate the discharge on:
 - (a) a proportion of the water supplied to the premises (or other such basis as seems reasonable) be used for estimating the rate or quantity of flow for the purposes of charging; or
 - (b) previous discharge at a time of similar operating conditions; or
 - (c) the flow measurement during the immediately preceding charging period; or

provided that when by reason of a large variation of discharge then the Council may take into consideration other evidence for the purpose of arriving at a reasonable estimate

- (2) If these cannot be achieved then the Council has the right to require installation of a Council approved flow measurement at the consent holder's expense.
- (3) Where in the opinion of the Council, a meter has been tampered with, the Council (without prejudice to the other remedies available) may declare the reading void and estimate the discharge as provided above in subclause (1).

26 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

- (1) As determined by the Council sampling, analysis and monitoring may be undertaken to determine if:
 - (a) a discharge complies with the provisions of this bylaw;
 - (b) a discharge is to be classified as a permitted, conditional, or prohibited, refer to clause 8(1);
 - (c) a discharge complies with the provisions of Schedule 1A for permitted discharge and any consent to discharge; and
 - (d) trade waste charges are applicable to that discharge.
- (2) The sampling, preservation, transportation and analysis of the sample will be undertaken by an authorised officer or agent of the Council, or the person discharging in accordance with the "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water"/accepted industry standard methods, or by a method specifically approved by the Council. The person discharging will be responsible for all reasonable costs.
- (3) Where a dispute arises as to the validity of the methods or procedures used for sampling or analysis, the dispute may be submitted to a mutually agreed independent arbitrator.

- (4) Where a dispute arises as to the results from analyses used for charging purposes, the Council may estimate the characteristics for the billing period. The estimation shall be based on previous discharges under similar operating conditions. If for some reason this could be unreasonable then the council may take into consideration other relevant evidence for the purpose to base its charges on, and the consent holder must pay according to such estimate.

27 MONITORING

- (1) The Council is entitled to monitor and audit any trade waste discharge for compliance. Monitoring may include any of the following:
- (a) a sample and analysis will be carried out as specified in clause 26(2):
 - (b) the Council will audit the sampling and analysis carried out by a self-monitoring trade waste consent holder. Analysis will be performed by an IANZ Approved laboratory:
 - (c) the Council will audit the trade waste consent conditions including any management plans.
- (2) At the discretion of the Council all costs of monitoring will be met by the occupier either through direct payment to the laboratory or to the Council in accordance with the Council's charging policy.
- (3) Where required, a grab or composite sample can be split equally into three as follows:
- (a) one portion of the sample goes to the trade waste occupier for appropriate analysis and/or storage;
 - (b) a second portion of the sample will be analysed at a laboratory approved by the Council;
 - (c) a third portion of the sample is retained by the Council for 20 working days, for additional analysis if required.
- (4) Due consideration will be applied to any changes that could occur in retained trade waste samples and provisions to mitigate against changes will be adopted where practicable.
- (5) In all cases the samples will be handled in an appropriate manner such that the characteristics being tested for are, as far as reasonably possible, preserved properly.
- (6) All samples will be preserved, handled, transported and delivered to an approved laboratory according to approved standards.
- (7) In situations where monitoring is not specifically required, it is the responsibility of the consent holder to ensure that any discharge from the trade waste premises complies with this bylaw, and any other related bylaw.

28 DISINFECTED / SUPER CHLORINATED WATER

- (1) Any water used during the repair and construction of water mains will be de-chlorinated prior to the discharge into the sewerage system. Application for a temporary discharge consent will be made.

PART 5

BYLAW ADMINISTRATION

29 REVIEW OF DECISIONS

- (1) If any person is dissatisfied with any decision by an authorised officer made under this Bylaw, that person may, by notice delivered to the Chief Executive not later than 20 working days after the decision by the authorised officer is served upon that person, request the Chief Executive to review any such decision and such a decision will be final.
- (2) Nothing in this clause will affect any right of appeal or review available at law.

30 ACCIDENTS AND NON-COMPLIANCE

- (1) The occupier will inform the Council immediately on discovery of any accident including spills or process mishaps which may cause a breach of this Bylaw.
- (2) In the event of any accident occurring on premises for which there is a consent then the Council may review the consent under clause 20 or may require the consent holder, within 20 working days of the date such requirement is notified to the consent holder in writing, to review the contingency management procedures and re-submit for approval the management plan with the Council.
- (3) In the event of an accident occurring on the premises of a permitted trade waste discharge, the Council may require the occupier to apply for a conditional trade waste consent.

31 CHARGES AND PAYMENTS

- (1) The Council may recover fees and charges in accordance with the Act and in accordance with Council's Schedule of Rates and Charges.
- (2) All charges will be invoiced in accordance with Council's standard commercial practice. The invoice will provide each occupier with a copy of the information and calculations used to determine the extent of any charges and fees due, in regard to a discharge.
- (3) The occupier is deemed to be continuing the discharge of trade waste and will be liable for all charges, until notice of disconnection is given.
- (4) All fees and charges payable under this Bylaw will be recoverable as a debt. If the person

discharging fails to pay any fees and charges under this Bylaw the Council may cancel the right to discharge in accordance with clause 20.

- (5) In all cases the Council may recover costs associated with damage to the Council sewerage system and/or breach of this Bylaw in accordance with sections 175 and 176 of the Act.

32 AUTHORISED OFFICERS

- (1) Any authorised officer may at any reasonable time enter any premises believed to be discharging trade wastes to determine any characteristic of any discharge by:
- (a) taking readings and measurements; or
 - (b) taking samples of any solids, liquids or gaseous material or any combination or mixtures of such materials being discharged; or
 - (c) observing accidental occurrences and clean-up; or
 - (d) carrying out any inspection and/or assessment of the premises, including acquiring photographic evidence.

33 TRANSFER OR TERMINATION OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- (1) A trade waste consent to discharge will be issued in the name of the consent holder. The consent holder will not, unless written approval is obtained from the Council:
- (a) transfer to any other party the rights and responsibilities provided for under this Bylaw, and under the consent; or
 - (b) allow a point of discharge to serve another premises, or the private drain to that point to extend by pipe or any other means to serve another premises; or
 - (c) in particular and not in limitation of the above, allow trade waste from any other party to be discharged at their point of discharge.
- (2) Renewal of a trade waste consent on change of ownership of premises will not be unreasonably withheld if the characteristics of the trade waste remain unchanged.
- (3) The occupier will give two working days notice in writing to the Council of their requirement for disconnection of the discharge connection and/or termination of the discharge consent, except where demolition or relaying of the discharge drain is required, in which case the notice will be within 7 working days. The occupier will notify the Council of the new address details for final invoicing.
- (4) On permanent disconnection and/or termination the occupier may at the Council's discretion be liable for trade waste charges to the end of the current charging period.
- (5) When an occupier ceases to occupy premises from which trade wastes are discharged into the sewerage system any consent granted will terminate but without relieving the occupier from any obligations existing at the date of termination.

34 SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS

- (1) Any notice or other document required to be given, served or delivered under this Bylaw to the occupier may (in addition to any other method permitted by law) be given or served or delivered by being:
 - (a) sent by pre-paid ordinary mail, courier, or facsimile, or email to the occupier to their last known place of residence or business;
 - (b) sent by pre-paid ordinary mail, courier, or facsimile, or email to the occupiers at any address for service specified in a consent to discharge;
 - (c) where the occupier is a body corporate, sent by pre-paid ordinary mail, courier, or facsimile, or email to, or left at its registered office; or
 - (d) personally served on the occupier.
- (2) If any notice or other document is:
 - (a) sent by post it will be deemed received on the first day (excluding weekends and public holidays) after posting;
 - (b) sent by facsimile or email and the sender's facsimile or email machine produces a transmission report indicating that the facsimile or email was sent to the addressee, the report will be *prima facie* evidence that the facsimile or email was received by the addressee in a legible form at the time indicated on that report; or
 - (c) sent by courier and the courier obtains a receipt or records delivery on a courier run sheet, the receipt or record of delivery on a courier run sheet will be *prima facie* evidence that the communication was received by the addressee at the time indicated on the receipt or courier run sheet, or left at a conspicuous place at the trade premises or is handed to a designated person(s) nominated by the consent holder then that will be deemed to be service on, or delivery to the consent holder at that time.
- (3) Any notice or document to be given, served or delivered will be signed by an authorised officer.

35 OFFENCES

- (1) Every consent holder, or owner or occupier of trade premises who:
 - (a) fails to comply with or acts in contravention of any provision of this bylaw; or
 - (b) breaches the conditions of any consent to discharge granted pursuant to this bylaw; or
 - (c) fails to comply with a notice served under this bylaw,

commits an offence under section 239 of the Act, and is liable to a fine as specified in section 242 of the Act, or the issue of an infringement notice under section 245 of the Act.

36 TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

- (1) Any application for a consent to discharge trade waste made under the Christchurch City Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2006 for which a consent has not yet been granted at the time of this new bylaw coming into force will be deemed to be an application made under clause 10(1) of this bylaw.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), every existing trade waste consent granted under any previous bylaw will continue in force as if it were a consent under this bylaw until it reaches its expiry date.
- (3) Every occupier that discharges trade waste containing fat, oil or grease must comply, as soon as practicable with the permitted discharge characteristic set out in Schedule 1A, clause 1A.2.4.
- (4) If an occupier fails to comply with subclause (3), the Council may give the occupier notice in writing (under section 459(1) of the Local Government Act 1974) requiring any work specified in the notice to be carried out within the timeframe specified in the notice.
- (5) Where the occupier fails to carry out any required work within the time period specified in the notice under subclause (4), the Council may -
 - (a) exercise its powers under section 459(6) of the Local Government Act 1974 in addition to any other remedies the Council may have; and
 - (b) exercise its discretion under clause 20 to suspend or cancel any consent or right to discharge trade wastes.

37 POWERS OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

- (1) The Chief Executive may determine and prescribe the manner or time in which
 - (a) any forms are drafted or utilised, and
 - (b) flow metering, monitoring, sampling, or analysis is to be undertaken.

38 REVOCATION

- (1) The following bylaw is revoked: Christchurch City Council Trade Wastes Bylaw 2006.

39 CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL GENERAL BYLAW

- (1) The provisions of the Christchurch City Council General Bylaw 2008 and any bylaw passed in amendment or substitution are implied into and form part of this Bylaw.

SCHEDULE 1A

PERMITTED DISCHARGE CHARACTERISTICS

1A.1 Introduction

1A.1.1

The nature and levels of the characteristics of any trade waste discharged to the Council sewerage system must at all times comply with the following requirements, except where the nature and levels of such characteristics are varied by the Council as part of a consent to discharge a trade waste. If a discharge characteristic is not specifically mentioned in this Schedule and it is not referred to in Schedule 1B it can be the subject of a conditional trade waste consent

1A.1.2

The Council will take into consideration the combined effects of trade waste discharges and may make any modifications to the following acceptable characteristics for individual discharges the Council believes are appropriate.

1A.1.

The nature and levels of any characteristic may be varied to meet any new resource consents or other legal requirements imposed on the Council, as provided for in clause 20.

1A.2 Physical characteristics

1A.2.1 *Flow*

The maximum instantaneous flow rate must be less than 2.0 L/s.

1A.2.2 *Temperature*

The temperature must not exceed 40 °C.

1A.2.3 *Solids*

- (a) Non-faecal gross solids will have a maximum dimension which must not exceed 15 mm.
- (b) The suspended solids content of any trade waste will have a maximum concentration which must not exceed 600 g/m³.
- (c) The settleable solids content of any trade waste must not exceed 50 mL/L.
- (d) The total dissolved solids concentration in any trade waste will be subject to the approval of the Council having regard to the volume of the waste to be discharged, and the suitability of the drainage system and the treatment plant to accept such waste.
- (e) Fibrous, woven, or sheet film or any other materials which may adversely interfere with the free flow of sewage in the drainage system or treatment plant must not be present.

1A.2.4 *Oil and grease*

- (a) There must be no free or floating layer.
- (b) There must be no discharge of fats, oil and grease containing substances that will become viscous between 0 deg C and 65 deg C.
- (c) A trade waste containing fat, oil or grease must not exceed 200g/m³.

1A.2.5 *Solvents and other organic liquids*

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

1A.2.6 *Emulsions of paint, latex, adhesive, rubber, plastic*

- (a) Where such emulsions are not treatable these may be discharged into the sewer subject to the total suspended solids not exceeding 600 g/m³ or a concentration agreed with the Council.
- (b) The Council may determine that the need exists for pre-treatment of such emulsions if it considers that trade waste containing emulsions unreasonably interferes with the operation of the Council treatment plant e.g. reduces the percentage UVT (ultra violet transmission).
- (c) Emulsions of both treatable and non-treatable types may only be discharged to the sewer at a concentration and pH range that prevents coagulation and blockage at the mixing zone in the public sewer.

1A.2.7 *Radioactivity*

Radioactivity levels must not exceed the Office of Radiation Safety Code of Practice CSP1 for the Use of Unsealed Radioactive Material.

1A.2.8 *Colour*

No waste may have colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge to be coloured to the extent that it impairs wastewater treatment processes or compromises the treated sewage resource consent to discharge held by the Council.

1A.3 Chemical characteristics

1A.3.1 *pH value*

The pH must be between 6.0 and 10.0 at all times.

1A.3.2 *Maximum concentrations*

The maximum concentrations permissible for the chemical characteristics of an acceptable discharge are set out in Table 1A.1 and Table 1A.2.

TABLE 1A.1 – GENERAL CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Mass limits may be imposed, - refer to clause 23)

The BOD₅ must not exceed 600 g/m³.

Characteristic	Maximum concentration (g/m ³)
MBAS (Methylene blue active substances)	500
Ammonia (measured as N)	
– free ammonia	50
– ammonium salts	200
Kjeldahl nitrogen	500
Total phosphorus (as P)	150
Sulphate (measured as SO ₄)	500
Sulphite (measured as SO ₂)	1500 (with good mixing) 15
Sulphide – as H ₂ S on acidification	5
Chlorine (measured as Cl ₂)	
– free chlorine	3
– hypochlorite	30
Dissolved aluminium	100
Dissolved iron	100
Boron (as B)	25
Bromine (as Br ₂)	5
Fluoride (as F)	30
Cyanide – weak acid dissociable (as CN)	1

TABLE 1A.2 – HEAVY METALS

(Mass limits may be imposed, refer to clause 23)

Metal	Maximum concentration
	(g/m ³)
Antimony	10
Arsenic	5
Barium	10
Beryllium	0.005
Cadmium	0.5
Chromium (trivalent and hexavalent)	5
Cobalt	10
Copper	5
Lead	10
Manganese	20
Mercury	0.005
Molybdenum	10
Nickel	5
Selenium	10
Silver	2
Thallium	10
Tin	20
Zinc	10

TABLE 1A.3 – ORGANIC COMPOUNDS AND PESTICIDES

(Mass limits may be imposed, refer to clause 23)

Compound	Maximum concentration (g/m ³)
Formaldehyde (as HCHO)	50
Phenolic compounds (as phenols) excluding chlorinated phenols	50
Chlorinated phenols	0.02
Petroleum hydrocarbons	30
Halogenated aliphatic compounds	1
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	5
Polycyclic (or polynuclear) aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	0.05
Halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (HAHs)	0.002
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) 0.002	
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	0.002 each
Pesticides (general) (includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and excludes organophosphate, organochlorine and any pesticides not registered for use in New Zealand)	0.2 in total
Organophosphate pesticides	0.1

SCHEDULE 1B

PROHIBITED CHARACTERISTICS

1B.1 Introduction

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

The following note is explanatory and does not form part of this Bylaw, but it is intended to explain its general effect: The reference to a commercial arrangement in paragraph (c) is intended to capture commercial arrangements entered into by the Council for the re-use of treated sewage or residual biosolids or other solids.

1B.2.2.

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

- (a) Harmful solids, including dry solid wastes and materials which combine with water to form a cemented mass;

- (b) Liquid, solid or gas which could be flammable or explosive in the wastes, including oil, fuel, solvents (except as allowed for in Schedule 1A), calcium carbide, and any other material which is capable of giving rise to fire or explosion hazards either spontaneously or in combination with sewage;
- (c) Asbestos;
- (d) The following organo-metal compounds:
 - Tin (as tributyl and other organotin compounds);
- (e) Any organochlorine pesticides;
- (f) Any health care waste prohibited for discharge to the sewerage system by NZ Standard 4304 or any solid wastes from any hospital, clinic, office or surgery of a medical or veterinary facility or laboratory, convalescent or nursing home or health transport facility; including, but not limited to: hypodermic needles; syringes; instruments; utensils; swabs; dressings; bandages; or any paper or plastic item of a disposable nature; or any portions of human or animal anatomy; Plus infectious or hazardous wastes deemed to pose a threat to public health and safety.
- (g) Radioactivity levels in excess of the Office of Radiation Safety Code of Practice CSP1 for the Use of Unsealed Radioactive Material.

The initial resolution to make this Bylaw was passed by the Christchurch City Council at a meeting of the Council on the 28 day of May 2015 and was confirmed, following consideration of submissions by a resolution (Council resolution 2015/037) at a subsequent meeting of the Council on the 26th day of November 2015.

