7.11. TRADE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND TRADE WASTE POLICY

REPORT AUTHOR	Plumbing and Trade Waste Officer
EXECUTIVE	General Manager Infrastructure
DEPARTMENT	Infrastructure
TEAM	Water and Wastewater
DATE	24 November 2026

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Approve the Trade Waste Policy**
2. **Endorse the Trade Waste Management Plan**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trade waste management involves the regulation and control of wastewater discharged from commercial and industrial premises into the sewer network. Effective trade waste management protects the environment, reduces impacts on Council's sewer infrastructure, and supports financial sustainability by reducing operational costs.

Council has been operating under a Trade Waste Management Plan adopted in 2012, with associated fees and charges established under Council's annual fees and charges framework.

Over the past year, a new comprehensive Trade Waste Management Plan has been developed to strengthen the governing framework and support the transparent, consistent, and effective management of trade waste activities across the Shire.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATIONS / RESOLUTIONS

Not applicable.

REPORT/BACKGROUND

Over the past 12 months, a comprehensive review of Council's Trade Waste Management Plan has been undertaken to address gaps within the existing approach and align trade waste management in Douglas with contemporary industry best practice.

The new trade waste management plan and the associated policy recognise the growing diversity of businesses generating trade waste across the Douglas Shire, and adopt a more modern, practical, and inclusive approach to trade waste regulation.

The updated framework provides clear, practical guidance on Council's expectations for trade waste producers and establishes a streamlined, transparent process that is easy to understand and administer. It balances the support for economic growth and business development with the protection of Council's wastewater infrastructure, public health, and the natural environment, while promoting both consistency and accountability.

The framework has been extensively workshopped and refined by the Water and Wastewater Unit to ensure it reflects current operating conditions, strategic priorities, and regulatory requirements. This collaborative process has helped to ensure that the plan is both fit for purpose from an operational perspective and aligned with contemporary trade waste management principles.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

An up-to-date Trade Waste Management Plan and a strong policy provide a solid framework to support the recovery of costs associated with trade waste management, such as administration, monitoring, and wastewater treatment.

The new framework would strengthen compliance outcomes by ensuring businesses are financially accountable for unlawful or non-compliant discharges. This would limit risk to Council’s wastewater infrastructure, creating a stronger incentive for compliance and reducing the financial burden on the general ratepayer base. The framework is expected to reduce the potential for unrecoverable expenses in the future.

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

Failure to introduce and maintain a reliable governing trade waste framework may lead to regulatory non-compliance and increased environmental and infrastructure risks. These issues may result in operational disruptions and additional cost associated with wear and tear on wastewater assets, rising operational costs in treatment, and the increasing expenses associated with staff responding to blockages and trade waste related maintenance.

The new Trade Waste Management Plan and the associated policy represent an important step towards the proactive management of trade waste risks, allowing issues to be identified and addressed early rather than managed from a reactive perspective.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

Outdated trade waste management frameworks contribute to contaminants adversely affecting wastewater treatment processes, reducing the quality of biosolids. Lower-grade biosolids restrict opportunities for beneficial reuse, increase reliance on disposal pathways, and reduce the potential for resource recovery. This undermines Douglas Shire Council’s long-term sustainability objectives and limits progress towards a more circular economy.

SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Not applicable.

CORPORATE AND OPERATIONAL PLAN

This report has been prepared in accordance with the following:

Corporate Plan 2025-2030 Initiatives:

Theme 1 - Liveability
To deliver community activities to promote safe, healthy, inclusive and socially engaged communities with an environmental conscious.
1.8 - *Provide safe, efficient and reliable water and wastewater services.*

Theme 3 - Service Delivery
We deliver Council services effectively and efficiently to meet community expectations, focusing on the wellbeing of both the community and our employees.
3.5 - *Employ a proactive and preventative approach to asset management.*
3.7 - *Identify and manage risk.*

Operational Plan 2026-2027 Actions:

1.8.3 - Improve trade waste management to support the protection of wastewater assets and to minimise expenditures linked to service interruptions from blockages.

LEGISLATION AND POLICY

- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Water Supply Safety and Reliability Act 2008*
- *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*
- *Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*
- *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 - End of Waste Code Biosolids (ENEW07359617)*
- WSAA Wastewater Quality Management Guidelines 2022
- WSAA National Guidelines for Managing Food, Fats, Oils and Grease (FFOG) from Food Premises

CONSULTATION

Internal Consultation:

- Water and Wastewater Team
- Environmental Management Team
- Environment and Planning Team

External Consultation:

- Queensland Water Directorate
- Regional Trade Waste Uplift Project Working Group

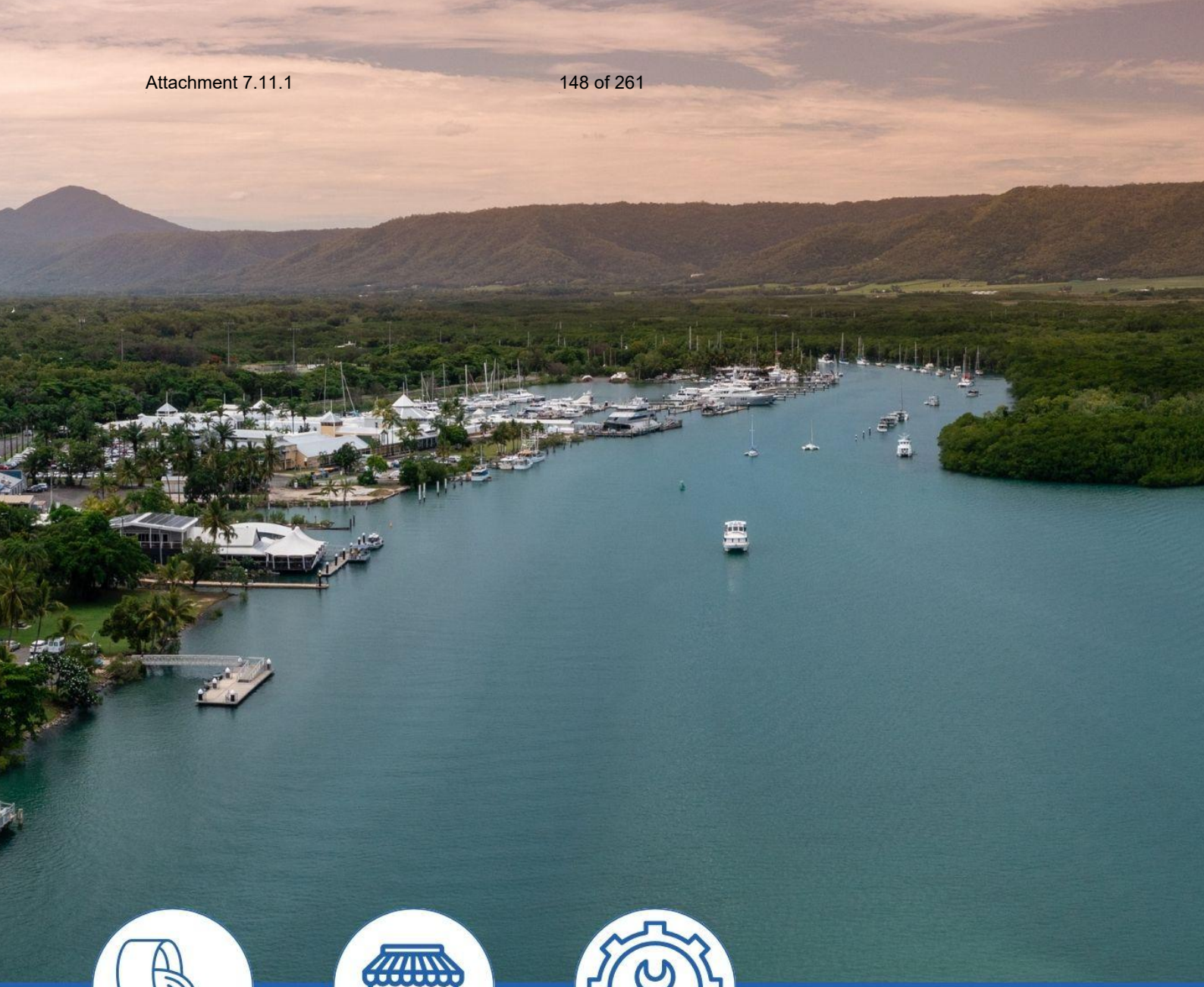
CONCLUSION

The recommendation is that Council adopts and endorses the implementation of the new Trade Waste Management Plan and the associated Trade Waste Policy, replacing the existing

plan to establish a more contemporary, best-practice framework for the management of trade waste in the future.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Trade Waste Management Plan 2026 [**7.11.1** - 83 pages]
2. Trade Waste Policy [**7.11.2** - 3 pages]



Douglas Shire Council
Trade Waste Management Plan

DOUGLAS SHIRE COUNCIL

(This page intentionally blank)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS 7

2 TRADE WASTE MANAGEMENT 12

2.1 COUNCIL 12
2.2 OVERVIEW OF TRADE WASTE MANAGEMENT 12
2.3 HEAD OF POWER 14
2.3.1 Environmental Authority 14
2.3.2 Delegation of Authority 14
2.3.3 Trade Waste Limits 14
2.4 TRADE WASTE POLICY 15
2.4.1 Policy Statement 15
2.4.2 Policy Scope 15
2.4.3 Policy Objectives 15
2.5 TRADE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 16
2.5.1 Purpose 16

3 TRADE WASTE CATEGORIES 18

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION 18
3.2 CATEGORY ZERO TRADE WASTE 18
3.3 CATEGORY 1 TRADE WASTE 19
3.4 CATEGORY 2 TRADE WASTE 19
3.5 CATEGORY 3 TRADE WASTE 22

4 PRE-TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS 23

4.1 GENERAL 23
4.2 PRESCRIBED PRE-TREATMENT 24
4.2.1 Selection, Sizing, Installation and Maintenance of Passive Grease Arrestors 24
4.2.2 Selection, Sizing, Installation of Oil Silt Interceptors 25
4.2.3 General Maintenance Requirements 25
4.2.4 Where a Pre-treatment Device is Shared 25
4.2.5 When Required Pre-treatment is Not Installed 25
4.3 PRE-TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD SERVICE BUSINESSES 26
4.3.1 Basic Requirements 26
4.3.2 Best Management Practices 26
4.3.3 When Food Service Businesses Require a Grease Arrestor 26
4.3.4 When a Grease Arrestor is Not Required 27
4.3.5 When a Grease Arrestor Cannot be Installed 27
4.3.6 Active Grease Arrestors (Disposal of Fat and Oil) 27
4.3.7 Potato Peelers 27
4.3.8 Food Waste Digesters 27
4.3.9 Food Waste Disposal Units 28
4.3.10 Kitchen Equipment Soaking Tanks 28
4.4 PRE-TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR MECHANICAL WORKSHOPS 28
4.4.1 Basic Requirements 28
4.4.2 Best Management Practices 29

5 TRADE WASTE APPROVALS 30

5.1 Trade Waste Approvals are issued to Trade Waste Producers 30
5.2 Inclusions in All Trade Waste Approvals 30
5.3 Inclusions in Category 3 Trade Waste Approvals 30
5.3.1 Initial Verification Monitoring 31

6 APPLYING FOR TRADE WASTE APPROVAL 32

6.1 General 32
6.2 When to Apply for Trade Waste Approval 32
6.3 How to Apply for Trade Waste Approval 32
6.4 Additional Requirements for Category 3 Applications 33
6.5 Failure to Apply for Trade Waste Approval 33
6.6 Assessment of Trade Waste Approval Applications 34
6.6.1 General 34
6.6.2 Risk Assessment Methodology 35
6.6.3 Recording of Category 3 Assessments 37

7 CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL 38

7.1 General 38
7.2 General Conditions of Approval 38
7.3 Specific Conditions of Approval 38

8 DETERMINING DISCHARGE VOLUME 39

8.1 General 39
8.2 Category Zero, Category 1 and Category 2 Discharge Volumes 39
8.3 Category 3 Discharge Volume 39
8.3.1 Trade Waste Meters 39
8.3.2 Meter Failure 40

9 DETERMINING DISCHARGE QUALITY 41

9.1 General 41
9.2 Category Zero, Category 1 and Category 2 Discharge Quality 41
9.3 Category 3 Discharge Quality 41
9.3.1 Monitoring to Support Compliance 41
9.3.2 Self-Monitoring Requirements 41

10 TRADE WASTE CHARGES 42

10.1 General 42
10.2 Approval Related Fees & Charges 42
10.2.1 Application Fee 42
10.2.2 Inspection and Analysis Fees 42
10.2.3 Refunds on Cessation of Discharge 42
10.3 Non-Compliance Charges 42
10.3.1 General 42
10.3.2 Equivalent Arrestor Non-Compliance Charge 43
10.3.3 Pre-treatment Non-Compliance Charge 43
10.3.4 Prohibited Water Non-Compliance Charge 43

11 INSPECTION AND MONITORING 44

11.1 General 44
11.2 Inspection Chambers and Gauging Facilities 44
11.3 Trade Waste Audit and Review Program 44
11.3.1 What is the Audit and Review Program? *44*
11.3.2 How is the Audit and Review Program Implemented? *45*

12 MANAGING STORMWATER AND PROHIBITED WATERS 46

12.1 General 46
12.2 Roofing and Overhang 46
12.3 Demand-driven Diversion Systems 46
12.4 First-flush Diversion Systems 46
12.5 Discharge of Seepage Water 47
12.6 Discharge of Landfill Leachate or Waste Treatment Waters 47
12.7 Prohibited Waters Management Plan 47
12.8 Collecting Stormwater for Commercial Use 48
12.9 Service Station Forecourts and Refuelling Points 48

13 POWERS OF COUNCIL 49

13.1 To Make Trade Waste Approval Decisions 49
13.2 To Impose Trade Waste Approval Conditions 49
13.3 To Vary Trade Waste Approval Terms and Conditions 49
13.4 To Have Access 50
13.5 To Install Monitoring and Other Equipment 50
13.6 To Issue Notices 50
13.7 To Recover Costs 51

14 IMPROVEMENT AND ENFORCEMENT 52

14.1 Purpose and Scope 52
14.2 Enforcement Processes 52
14.3 Self-Monitoring as a Remedy for Non-Compliance 52
14.4 Non-Compliance Audit and Resampling Fee 52
14.5 Effluent Improvement Plans 52
14.5.1 What is an Effluent Improvement Plan? *52*
14.5.2 How is an Effluent Improvement Plan Applied? *53*
14.5.3 Effluent Improvement Plan Progress Reports *53*
14.6 Formal Compliance Enforcement Actions (s.182, s.191, s.193) 53
14.6.1 Suspension or Cancelation of Approval (s.182) *54*
14.6.2 Penalty Infringement Notice (s.191 and s.193(1)) *54*

15 RECORDS AND REPORTING 56

15.1 Trade Waste Database 56

16 IMPLEMENTATION 56

APPENDIX A – LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO TRADE WASTE 57

APPENDIX B – DELEGATED AUTHORITY 59

APPENDIX C – GENERAL CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL 60

APPENDIX D – TRADE WASTE LIMITS 69

D.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE 69
D.2 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES 69
D.3 RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES 70
D.4 TREATABLE SUBSTANCE LIMITS 72
D.5 GENERIC SUBSTANCE LIMITS 72
D.6 METALS LIMITS 73
D.7 CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS 74

APPENDIX E – TRADE WASTE FACTORS 76

APPENDIX F – MODEL SPECIFIC CONDITIONS 80

1 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Active Grease Arrestor
A plumbing appliance installed to mechanically intercept FFOG from a wastewater discharge. The design incorporates air entrainment, hydromechanical separation, interior baffling, and/or barriers in combination or separately.

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

Applicant
Person or firm applying to Council for Trade Waste Approval.

Application Fee
A fixed, one-time fee charged by Council on receipt of an application for Trade Waste Approval, which covers the cost of processing and assessment of the application.

Approval
In this document, reference to Approval means Trade Waste Approval.

Approval Holder
In this plan, a reference to Approval Holder means the Business Owner (or Property Owner's Authorised Agent) who is approved to discharge Trade Waste to sewer.

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

Authorised Person
A person authorised by the service provider under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* (Chapter 2, Part 3, Division 4).

Best Management Practice
In this plan, a reference to Best Management Practice means a practice or combination of practices that is an effective, practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of contaminants contained in Trade Waste.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand or BOD_5 is defined as the amount of oxygen used by micro-organisms in the process of decomposition of organic material in wastewater over a period of five (5) days at 20°C. BOD is a measure of the biodegradable organic content of the waste or more simply the 'organic strength' of the liquid.

Biosolids
The treated solids (sludge), mainly organic, produced by sewage treatment.

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

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

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

Council
In this plan a reference to Council means Douglas Shire Council.

Discharge
In this plan a reference to Discharge means a Trade Waste discharge to Council's sewerage infrastructure.

Discharge Quality
A term referring to the concentration of relevant contaminants in the Trade Waste. In this plan, when referred to in the context of Trade Waste charges, quality is defined by the concentration of suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, total Kjeldahl nitrogen and total phosphorous.

Discharge Volume
The volume of Trade Waste discharged from the premises within a specified period, e.g. kL/day or kL/annum. The volume may be deemed, estimated or metered.

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

Domestic Strength
The nominal concentration of contaminants in Domestic Sewage is:

Suspended Solids	300 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	300 mg/L
Total Nitrogen	75 mg/L
Total Phosphorous	15 mg/L
Total Oil and Grease	50 mg/L

Food, Fat, Oil and Grease (FFOG)
Food, fat, oil and grease, usually in the context of contaminants in discharges from food service or food processing activities.

Food Service Business
A business involved in the preparation and sale of food and beverages that generates more than 250 L/day of Trade Waste. Includes all businesses that are a licensable food business under s.48 of the *Food Act 2006*.

Formal Compliance Action
Compliance enforcement action in relation to Trade Waste Approvals that relies on regulatory powers, commonly under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act*.

General Condition
A Trade Waste Approval condition that applies to all Trade Waste Approvals.

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

- the design, construction, management, operation, maintenance, upgrade and repair of the infrastructure complies with Applicable Laws and is otherwise in accordance with relevant industry standards and practices;

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

Informal Compliance Action
An initial informative and collaborative approach to the resolution of non-compliances, which does not rely on regulatory powers. It is Council's policy to take Informal Compliance Action to resolve non-compliances before relying on Formal Compliance Action unless immediate action is necessary to avoid operational, environmental health and safety hazards.

Local Limit
A locally justified and applied sewer acceptance limit that modifies the nationally adopted WSAA Trade Waste Guideline Values. Usually applied generally rather than to specific Trade Waste Approvals. Local Limits modify the WSAA Trade Waste Guideline Values in response to local limitations or context.

Occupier
A person undertaking Trade Waste-generating activities on a site, who may be the Property Owner (i.e. may or may not be the Trade Waste Approval Holder).

pH
A measure of acidity or alkalinity of the waste based on the activity of hydrogen ions. pH 7 is neutral; below 7 is acidic and above 7 is alkaline. Expressed mathematically pH = - log[H^{+}].

Premises
Premises means:

(a) a building or other structure; or

(b) land, whether or not a building or other structure is on the land. This definition is consistent with the definition within the *Planning Act 2016*.

Prescribed Pre-treatment
Prescribed Pre-treatment is mandatory pre-treatment applied to Trade Waste Approvals in order to meet Approval conditions.

Prohibited Substance
A substance prescribed in Schedule 1 of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* and s.79(4) of the *Local Government Act 2009*.

Property Owner
Owner of property as defined in the *Local Government Act 2009*. In the context of this TWP, the owner of the premises upon which the Trade Waste is generated.

Regulated Waste
Non-domestic waste as mentioned in Schedule 9 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008* (whether or not it has been treated or immobilised) and includes:

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

Residual Waste
The solids removed from wastewater by treatment. Fats, oils and greases of food origin and oil and silt of mineral origin retained in grease, oil and silt arrestors are particular Residual Wastes.

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

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

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

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

Stormwater Drainage
A drain, channel, pipe, chamber, structure, outfall or other work used to receive, store, transport or treat stormwater.

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

Trade Waste
Waterborne waste from business, trade or manufacturing premises, other than human waste, stormwater or Prohibited Substances.

Trade Waste Approval
Written conditional approval provided by Council for a person to discharge Trade Waste to Council's sewerage system.

Trade Waste Factor (TWF)
The ratio of the volume of Trade Waste discharged into the sewerage system to the volume of water consumed at the property, expressed as a percentage or decimal fraction.

Trade Waste Factor = (Volume of Trade Waste / Volume of Water Consumed) x 100

Trade Waste Generator
Any person, owner, occupier, company or body of a business, trade or manufacturing property whose activity produces or has the potential to produce Trade Waste.

Trade Waste Guidance Values
A nationally adopted list of contaminant concentrations typically considered acceptable for discharge to sewer, published by WSAA. These values are modified by Local Limits to form the Trade Waste Limits in Appendix D.

Trade Waste Limits
A list of contaminant concentrations that are acceptable for discharge to sewer in the service territory referred to in this TWP. They are based on a combination of the Trade Waste Guidance Values and Local Limits.

Trade Waste Officer
An officer of Douglas Shire Council appointed to the role of Trade Waste Officer or equivalent, having the delegations described in Appendix B.

Abbreviations

AHL	Allowable Headworks Loading
ARP	Audit and Review Program
ASQMG	Australian Sewage Quality Management Guidelines (2022)
BOD_5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
EIP	Effluent Improvement Program
EP	Equivalent Population
Kg/d	Kilograms per day
kL/a	Kilolitres per annum
kL/d	Kilolitres per day
MAHL	Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading
MAIL	Maximum Allowable Influent Loading
mg/L	Milligrams per litre
NH_3	Ammonia
pH	Measure of acidity – alkalinity
PIN	Penalty Infringement Notice
SS	Suspended Solids
STP	Sewerage Treatment Plant
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TKN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
TP	Total Phosphorous
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TRH	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons
TRPH	Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TWLR	Trade Waste Loading Report
TWGV	Trade Waste Guidance Values
TWL	Trade Waste Limits
WSAA	Water Services Association of Australia

DRAFT

2 TRADE WASTE MANAGEMENT

2.1 Council

Council is a water service provider under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*. Council's wastewater services are provided to customers in the Port Douglas, Craiglie, Cooya Beach and Mossman areas. As part of its wastewater services, Council manages the discharge of Trade Waste to its sewerage networks.

2.2 Overview of Trade Waste Management

Trade Waste is defined under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* as waterborne waste from business, trade or manufacturing premises—other than waste that is a prohibited substance, human waste or stormwater.

The discharge options for producers of Trade Waste are:

a) to obtain an environmental authority under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* to treat the waste before discharge to the environment, or

b) to have it transported to an approved treatment facility, or

c) seek approval to discharge to sewer.

The discharge of Trade Waste to stormwater drainage is prohibited.

Trade Waste Producers seeking to discharge Trade Waste to the sewerage system must apply for and receive approval from Council before discharge commences.

Trade Waste may be discharged from a range of business types, which present various levels of risk to the sewerage system. Trade Waste Approvals are categorised based on the risk presented to the sewerage system. Throughout this Plan, reference is made to the Trade Waste Categories described in table 1 (for more details refer to section 3).

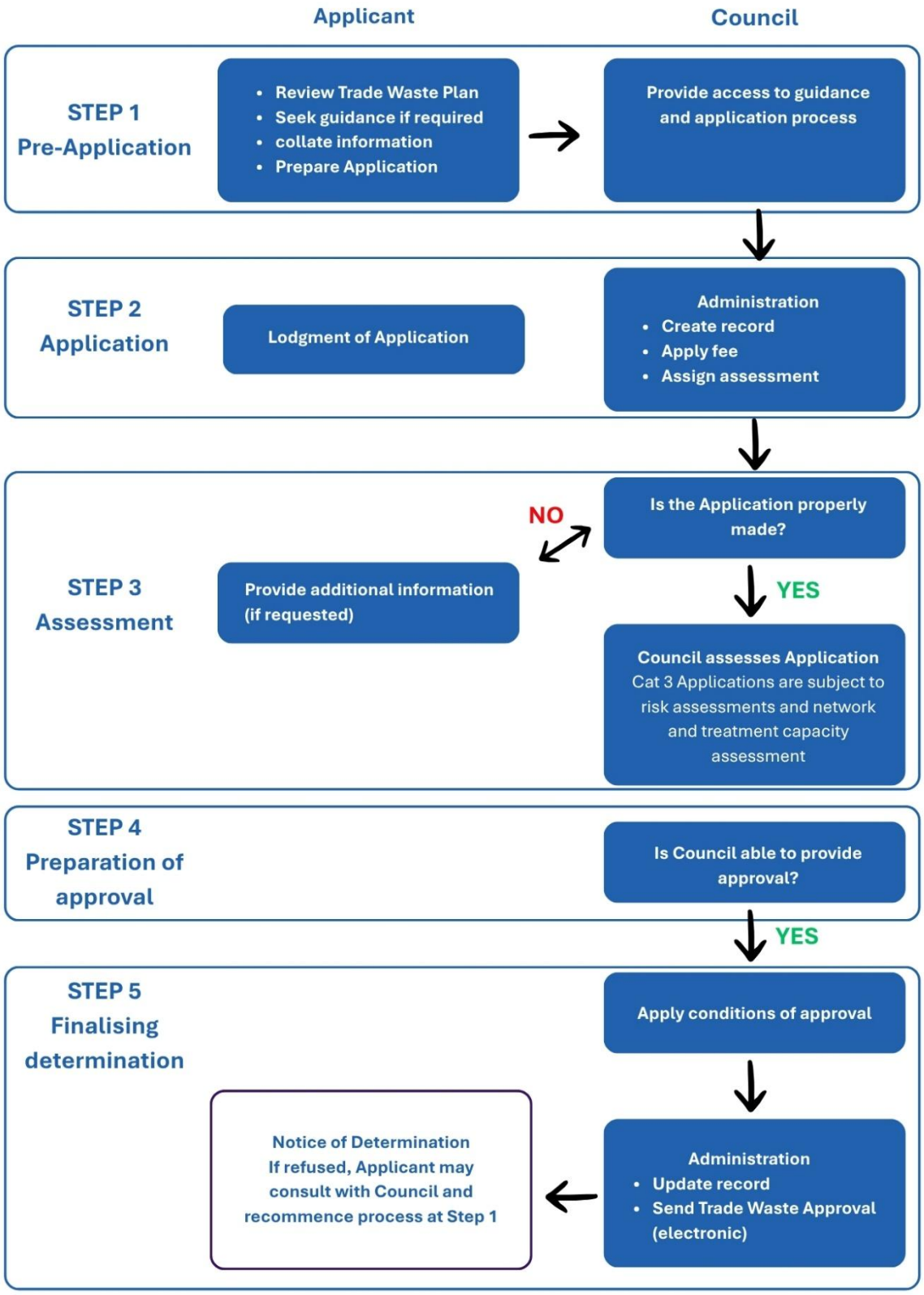
Table Overview of Trade Waste Categories 1

Category	Description	Volume	Risk
Cat Zero	Small business with very small discharge (refer to 0). **Commercial Only** Example: florist, hairdresser, craft shop, beautician	<91 kL/annum	Very Low
Cat 1	Small business with small discharge (refer to 3.3) **Commercial Only** Example: minor café, minor workshop, canteen	<500 kL/annum	Low
Cat 2	Small or medium business with moderate discharge (refer to 3.4) **Commercial Only** Example: food service business, workshop, garage	>500 kL/annum	Medium
Cat 3	Large business with significant discharge (refer to 3.5) **Manufacturing & Industrial** Example: food processing, brewery, cannery	Typically >3,650 kL/annum	High

All categories of Trade Waste Approval are subject to General Conditions, which include Prescribed Pre-treatment requirements for certain business activities.

Specific Conditions may be applied to any Trade Waste Approval according to risk.

Figure 1 – Overview of Trade Waste Application and Approval Process



2.3 Head of Power

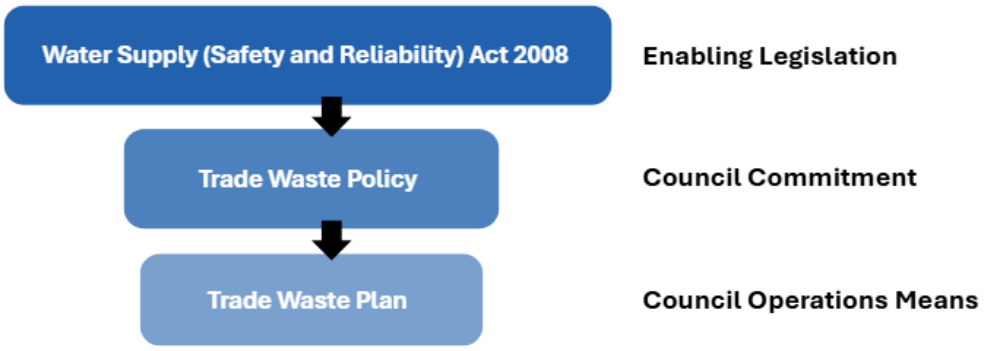
To the extent that Council approves the discharge of Trade Waste to sewer, its management is regulated by Queensland legislation including the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act* 2008 and the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. (Relevant legislation is listed in Appendix 0.)

It is an offence under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* to discharge Trade Waste to sewer without Council approval.

Under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, Council may conditionally approve the discharge of Trade Waste to its sewerage system.

Council is required by the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act* 2008 to assess and consider the effect of Trade Waste discharges on the sewerage system and the environment before issuing an Approval.

Figure 2 – Hierarchy of Trade Waste Governance Documents



2.3.1 Environmental Authority

Council is granted Environmental Authorities by the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI), which contain conditions regarding operational activities and limits on the discharge of pollutants. A change to an Environmental Authority condition may require changes to Trade Waste Approval conditions granted by Council.

2.3.2 Delegation of Authority

Delegations that enable Trade Waste Officers to perform their duties are described within Council's Sub-Delegations Register. Trade Waste Officers are Authorised Persons (subject to Council formalisation) and have delegated authority under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

2.3.3 Trade Waste Limits

No person shall discharge Trade Waste into Council's sewerage infrastructure containing contaminants in excess of the Trade Waste Limits (Appendix C), unless otherwise specified in their Trade Waste Approval.

The Trade Waste Limits (TWL) are based on the WSAA Trade Waste Guidance Values (published in *Trade Waste Guideline Values for Water Utilities 2024*), a nationally adopted list of contaminant concentrations typically considered acceptable for discharge to sewer.

For discharge volumes greater than 10 kL/day, the applicability of the TWL will be assessed by Council and the Applicant may be required to meet Specific Conditions, including mass load limits for priority contaminants.

2.4 Trade Waste Policy

Council's Trade Waste Policy[1] supports business development and environmental values through providing access to efficient sewerage services for the discharge of waterborne commercial and industrial waste (Trade Waste).

Note: *For clarity, this Plan describes how Council will operationalise its Trade Waste Policy. The Policy is a separate document, copied below for convenience.*

2.4.1 Policy Statement

Council will provide a Trade Waste service in a manner that protects people, assets and the environment from unacceptable risk.

Council will conditionally accept Trade Waste into its sewerage system, provided that:

- It does not contain a Prohibited Substance listed in Schedule 1 of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act*.
- It does not contain substances in amounts that are or may be toxic or detrimental to sewerage infrastructure, treatment processes, personnel or the environment.
- It does not contain substances that limit downstream water recycling or biosolids reuse.
- It is pre-treated on-site using 'prescribed' or 'best practicable pre-treatment' to ensure Trade Waste Guideline Values are met, and
- The sewerage system has adequate capacity to transport and treat the Trade Waste.

2.4.2 Policy Scope

This policy is a statement of Council's commitment to Trade Waste management and provides information and guidance to:

- Persons discharging or intending to discharge Trade Waste to Council's sewerage system
- The owners and occupiers of businesses that discharge Trade Waste to Council's sewerage system
- Representatives of regulatory agencies relevant to Trade Waste
- Staff of Council.

2.4.3 Policy Objectives

The Trade Waste Policy objectives are:

[1] For clarity, the Council Trade Waste Policy is a separate concise statement of Council's commitment and objectives with respect to Trade Waste, copied into this Trade Waste Management Plan for completeness and convenience.

Objective 1: Safety of people

Adhere o strict health and safety requirements and a precautionary approach, to protect:

a) wastewater system workers from contaminants or adverse chemical reactions in wastewater, or more generally by wastewater quality and its solid, liquid and airborne by-products

b) people who may be affected by unintended impacts such as unacceptable odour emissions or overflows in public areas.

Objective 2: Protection of assets (pipes, plant and equipment)

Protect all components of wastewater infrastructure so that:

a) systems can operate without compromise or interference

b) utilities can achieve service objectives

c) factors such as corrosion do not unduly damage structural or hydraulic integrity of systems, resulting in an unacceptable level of risk

d) more generally, components will last close to their expected asset life.

Objective 3: Protection of treatment processes

Protect biological and physicochemical treatment processes so that they can operate as intended.

Objective 4: Facilitation of regulatory and licence compliance

Enable Council to comply with regulations with reasonable certainty and within acceptable risk boundaries, including:

a) avoiding breaches of operating and/or environmental authorities

b) meeting requirements for managing wastewater overflows

c) meeting requirements for disposing of treated effluent and biosolids, including the protection of receiving waters and land.

Objective 5: Facilitate development of a circular economy

Support efficient resource recovery, recycling and reuse, either on site or off site, in line with strategies, statutes and regulations.

Objective 6: Equitably recover the cost of Trade Waste services

Ensure the sustainability of Trade Waste services and the application of cost-reflective pricing to avoid unreasonable costs to domestic customers.

2.5 Trade Waste Management Plan

2.5.1 Purpose

This Plan sets out how Council provides a Trade Waste service that meets its obligations and objectives under policy, legislation and relevant environmental authorities.

It is consistent with Council's rights, powers, and obligations under Queensland legislation and conforms to the principles developed in national guidelines and standards such as the *Plumbing Code of Australia*, the WSAA *Australian Wastewater Quality Management Guidelines 2022* and WSAA *Trade Waste Guideline Values for Water Utilities 2024*.

The Plan's objectives will be achieved via a combination of management instruments, including:

a) Conditional Trade Waste Approvals
b) Prescribed Pre-treatment Equipment
c) Trade Waste Limits
d) Self-Monitoring Programs
e) Third Party Compliance Audits
f) Effluent Improvement Programs
g) Informal Compliance Notices
h) Regulatory Compliance Notices
i) Trade Waste Tariffs and Charges.



Figure 3 – Trade Waste Management System Elements, Including TWMP

3 TRADE WASTE CATEGORIES

3.1 General Description

Council issues several categories of Trade Waste Approvals (Table 2).

Table 2 – Summary of Trade Waste Categories

Category	Risk Rating	Business Types	Volume Range	Pre-treatment Requirements
Cat Zero	VERY LOW	Commercial Refer Table 3	< 91 kL/annum	BMP* Prescribed
Cat 1	LOW	Commercial Refer Table 4	<500 kL/annum	BMP Prescribed
Cat 2	MEDIUM	Commercial Refer Table 4	> 500 kL/annum	BMP Prescribed
Cat 3	HIGH	Industrial Refer Table 5	All (where high-risk)	Functional specification

** BMP means Best Management Practices*

Note: *The category limits described above are a guide—Council may categorise Approvals at its sole discretion where necessary to manage risk.*

Note: *Detail about Prescribed Pre-treatment is provided in section 4.2*

Note: *Cat Zero, Cat 1 and Cat 2 discharges that comply with Prescribed Pre-treatment requirements are deemed to meet the quality limits (Trade Waste Limits) required by this Plan.*

3.2 Category Zero Trade Waste

Category Zero Trade Waste means discharges where:

a) Trade Waste activity is one of the very low-risk business types listed in Table 3, and
b) Trade Waste discharged from the property is less than 91 kL/annum (250 L/day), and
c) Best Management Practices and Prescribed Pre-treatment are applied as specified.

Table 3 – Category Zero Trade Waste Activities and Prescribed Pre-treatment

CATEGORY ZERO – Trade Waste Activity	Prescribed Pre-treatment
Discharge Volume must be less than 91 kL/annum	
Bin wash – fixed location	2, BMP
Day care centre, where: No hot food prepared	BMP
Food service with pre-treatment exemption (4.3.4)	BMP
Hairdresser (including barber)	2, 3, BMP
Honey extraction and apiculture (commercial)	Nil
Pet shop and pet care (domesticated pets)	2, 3, BMP
Plant nursery (retail)	2, 3, BMP
Photographic and graphic arts	6 (dilution) or 7, BMP

CATEGORY ZERO – Trade Waste Activity	Prescribed Pre-treatment
Swimming pool/spa/hydrotherapy (commercial or public) ≤ 55,000 L capacity (includes ornamental ponds)	BMP, flow limited to <2 L/s
Veterinary surgery	2,3, BMP

Reference to Prescribed Pre-treatment Requirements			
2	Dry basket arrestor with fixed screen	**7**	General purpose pit
3	Screens or sink strainers	**8**	Solids settlement pit / silt arrestor
5	Cooling pit or heat exchanger	**BMP**	Best Management Practices
6	Balancing, dilution, neutralising pit/tank		

3.3 Category 1 Trade Waste

Category 1 Trade Waste means discharges where:

a) Trade Waste activity is one of the business types described in, and

b) Trade Waste discharged from the property is less than 500 kL/annum, and

c) Best Management Practices and Prescribed Pre-treatment are applied as specified.

3.4 Category 2 Trade Waste

Category 2 Trade Waste means discharges where:

a) Trade Waste activity is one of the business types described in Table 4, and

b) Trade Waste discharged from the property is more than 500 kL/annum, and

c) Best Management Practices and Prescribed Pre-treatment are applied as specified.

Note: *Category 1 and Category 2 Trade Waste is deemed to meet sewer acceptance limits where Best Management Practices and Prescribed Pre-treatment are applied as specified (i.e. routine monitoring of discharge quality is not required).*

Table 4 – Category 1 and Category 2 Trade Waste Activities and Prescribed Pre-treatment

CATEGORY 1 & 2 – Trade Waste Activity	Prescribed Pre-treatment
Cat 1 if total flow < 500 kL/annum (low risk) **Cat 2 if total flow > 500 kL/annum (medium risk)**	
Animal care – pounds/boarding kennels/cattery/racecourse	2, 3, 8ABH
Auto-dismantler (wrecker)	2, 4D
Bakery Wholesale Retail	 1BD, 2, 3, 5CG or 6CG or 8G 1BD, 2, 3, 5CG or 6CG (if required)
Boiler blowdown Standard type Condensing type	 5C 5C, 6 (neutralising)
Boutique, craft or artisan foods	1BD, 2, 3, 6GH
Butcher Wholesale Retail	 1BD, 2, 3 1BD, 2, 3
Church or place of worship (hot food prepared)	1BCD, 2, 3

CATEGORY 1 & 2 – Trade Waste Activity	Prescribed Pre-treatment
Cooling tower bleed water, where: Bleed flow rate >250 L/d (91 kL/annum), or Makeup water flow rate >2,500 L/d (912 kL/annum)	Nil (avoid chromium-containing products)
Crafts – ceramic, pottery, jewellery, gemstones etc. Flows >250 L/d (91 kL/annum)	10
Dental surgery or technical specialist Plaster casts made at site Mercury amalgam used or removed	10 12
Dry-cleaning Separator water (only) Boiler blowdown	Solvent removal (see Note) Refer to “Boiler Blowdown”
Fish co-op	2, 3
Fast Food Franchise Burger Franchise Chicken Franchise Pizza Franchise	(Generally Cat 2) 1BCD, 2, 3 1BCD, 2, 3 1BCD, 2, 3
Food service, including: Bistro, café, canteen, coffee shop, commercial kitchen, delicatessen with hot food, fast food outlet, fish & chip shop, ice cream parlour, pie shop, pizza shop, patisserie, restaurant, sandwich bar, takeaway, etc	1BCD, 2, 3, (11H)
Fresh chicken, poultry, game, fish (retail shop, no cooking)	2, 3
Function centre (hot food served)	1BD, 2, 3
Funeral parlour/morgue/autopsy table	2, 3F
Hospital Food service Boiler blowdown Cooling tower Laundry	(Generally Cat 2) Refer to “Food Service” Refer to “Boiler Blowdown” Refer to “Cooling Tower” Refer to “Laundry”
Hotel	1BD, 2, 3
Jeweller’s shop, where: No stone cutting Stone cutting	Nil 10
Juice bar (no hot food)	2, 3
Laboratory	6 (dilution pit) or 7L
Laundry or laundromat (local not industrial)	5C, 9J
Mechanical workshop (not industrial) (fitting, turning, repairs, maintenance, reconditioning)	2, 4D
Medical centre/physiotherapy, with: Plaster casts Laboratory	10 Refer to “Laboratory”
Microbrewery	(Generally Cat 2) 2, 3, 6G, 8G (min 500 L)
Mixed business (hot food prepared)	1BD, 2, 3
Motel (hot food prepared)	1BD, 2, 3

CATEGORY 1 & 2 – Trade Waste Activity	Prescribed Pre-treatment
Nightclub (hot food prepared)	1BD, 2, 3
Nursing home/welfare home/aged care Food service (minimal cooking) Food service (hot food prepared) Boiler blowdown Cooling tower Laundry	 2, 3 (Generally apply Cat 1) Refer to “Food Service” Refer to “Boiler Blowdown” Refer to “Cooling Tower” Refer to “Laundry”
Panel beating, spray painting, body shop	Refer to “Mech Workshop”
Radiator repair	Refer to “Mech Workshop”
School/Educational (not tertiary) Crafts Cooling towers Food service (minimal cooking) Food service (hot food prepared) Photographic Science laboratory	(Generally Cat 1) Refer to “Crafts” Refer to “Cooling Tower” 2, 3 Refer to “Food Service” Refer to “Photographic” Refer to “Laboratory”
Service station Bowsers Food Service Car wash Mechanical workshop	 Nil forecourt drainage to sewer Refer to “Food Service” Refer to “Vehicle Washing” Refer to “Mech Workshop”
Shopping centre Cooling towers Food service Car wash	(Generally Cat 2) Refer to “Cooling Tower” Refer to “Food Service” Refer to “Vehicle Washing”
Sports Club (hot food prepared)	1BD, 2, 3
Stone working, stonemason	8B
Supermarket Cooling towers Food service	 Refer to “Cooling Tower” Refer to “Food Service”
Swimming pool/spa/hydrotherapy (commercial or public) > 55,000 L capacity	(Generally Cat 2) 6 (balancing pit), flow <2 L/s
Tertiary education, technical college or university Food service Mechanical workshop Cooling tower Laboratory	(See Note 4) Refer to “Food Service” Refer to “Mech Workshop” Refer to “Cooling Tower” Refer to “Laboratory”
Vehicle washing and detailing Car wash (hand, wand/gerni, drive-thru, conveyor) External truck wash (no internal tanker or flatbed)	 2, 4D 2, 4D, 7

Reference to Prescribed Pre-treatment Required

CATEGORY 1 & 2 – Trade Waste Activity				Prescribed Pre-treatment
1	Passive grease arrestor*	**7**	General purpose pit	
2	Dry basket arrestor with fixed screens	**8**	Solids settlement pit / silt arrestor	
3	Screens or sink strainers	**9**	Lint screen (max. 2 mm aperture)	
4	Mineral oil silt arrestors	**10**	Plaster arrestor	
5	Cooling pit or heat exchanger	**11**	Active grease arrestor**	
6	Balancing, dilution, neutralising pit/tank	**12**	Amalgam trap	
Reference to Pre-treatment Notes				
A	Only if animals furl in a sandpit	**G**	Where necessary (seek TW advice)	
B	Minimum capacity of one-hour detention	**H**	If applicable (seek TW advice)	
C	Sized to reduce temperature to 38°C	**J**	Internal screens acceptable	
D	Sized according to the influent flow rate	**K**	Hair traps (in wash basins)	
E	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons only	**L**	Where available at site	
F	At drainage outlet			

***** *Minimum capacity 1000L, maximum capacity 3000L*

****** *Only permitted as a standalone device if authorised type and installation approved by Council.*

Note 1: *At dry-cleaning premises, separator water must be treated on-site by an appropriate treatment unit or removed from the premises by a licensed contractor.*

Note 2: *Active arrestors shall be of a make and type that conforms to American Standard PDI G101 Testing and Rating Procedure for (Hydromechanical) Grease Interceptors.*

Note 3: *The quality of Trade Waste from some commercial activities using prescribed pre-treatment devices may exceed Council's Trade Waste Limits. As a higher level of pre-treatment is not cost-effective, such waste is deemed to comply if the discharger installs and properly operates and maintains the required pre-treatment equipment.*

Note 4: *Some businesses and operations may present difficulties for volume estimation due to large, irrigated areas, diverse Trade Waste-generating activities, and complicated metering and discharge arrangements. Where it is not possible to classify a business into a trade waste category due to complex metering or operating arrangements, Council may request the installation of individual subsidiary water meters or trade waste meters to monitor discharges and ensure compliance.*

3.5 Category 3 Trade Waste

Category 3 Trade Waste means discharges where:

a) Trade Waste activities are business types listed in Table 5, or

b) Trade Waste volume discharged is greater than (3,650 kL/annum), or

c) Trade Waste BOD mass load is greater than 10 kg/day, or

d) The Trade Waste business type is assessed to present high risk in accordance with the methodology described in section 6.6.2.

Note: *Proposed Trade Waste discharges with a mass load greater than 0.1% of daily STP treatment capacity or mass load equivalent of (10 kL x Trade Waste Guidance Value) per day for any contaminant should be considered Category 3.*

Table 5 – Category 3 Trade Waste Activities (not exhaustive)

CATEGORY 3 – Manufacturing or industrial businesses of these types are nominally Category 3		
Abattoir	Electroplating	Paint stripping*
Acid pickling	Fertiliser manufacture	Pet food processing
Adhesive/latex manufacture	Fibreglass manufacture	Pharmaceutical manufacture
Aluminium processing	Filter cleaning	Plant Nursery (Open Areas)
Anodising	Flour mill	Plaster manufacture
Bitumen and tar	Food processing*	Poultry abattoir and processing
Bottle washing	Foundry	Printing*
Brewery*	Fruit and vegetable processing*	Recycling – all types
Cannery	Galvanising	Saleyards
Cardboard/paper manufacture	Glass manufacture	Seafood processing*
Carpet manufacture	Glue manufacture	Smallgoods manufacture*
Caustic degreasing	Grease trap waste disposal	Soft drink manufacture
Chemical manufacture	Honey processing*	Starch manufacture
Chemical repackaging	Hospital (Public or Private)	Sugar refinery
Condiments manufacture*	Ice cream manufacture*	Tanker washing (internal)
Confectionery manufacture*	Industrial waste treatment	Tannery
Contaminated site treatment	Ink manufacture	Textile manufacture
Cooling towers (industrial)	Laboratory – Commercial	Timber processing
Cosmetics manufacture	Laboratory – nuclear medicine	Tip leachate
Dairy products processing*	Leather finishing	Truck wash – hazardous material
Detergent/soaps manufacture	Wastewater treatment facility	Water treatment backwash
Drum washing	Metal finishing and processing	Waxes/polishes
Education – tertiary/university	Mirror manufacture	Wine and spirit bottling/distillery
Edible oils and fats manufacture	Paint manufacture	Wool processing
Egg processing	Small scale may be Category 1 or Category 2. Contact Council	

Note: *Category 3 Applicants are strongly advised to seek a pre-application consultation with Council prior to lodgement of Application.*

4 PRE-TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

4.1 General

Approval Holders must select, install, apply and properly maintain pre-treatment equipment in accordance with the requirements of this TWP.

Wastewaters that do not require pre-treatment or separation should not be discharged into an arrestor, interceptor or separator.

Category 3 Approval Holders are required to select, install and properly maintain pre-treatment equipment which meets:

a) the Trade Waste Limits, and

b) the Specific Conditions of their Trade Waste Approval.

4.2 Prescribed Pre-treatment

Pre-treatment requirements for Category Zero, Category 1 and Category 2 Approvals are prescribed by this Plan (Prescribed Pre-treatment) on the basis of Trade Waste activity.

Where Prescribed Pre-treatment devices are properly selected, installed, applied and maintained in accordance with this Plan, the resultant Trade Waste is deemed to meet the quality requirements (Trade Waste Limits) of this Plan.

Prescribed Pre-treatment devices that are the subject of Trade Waste Conditions include:

1	Passive grease arrestors	**7**	General purpose pits
2	Dry basket arrestor with fixed screens	**8**	Solids settlement pit / silt arrestors
3	Screens or sink strainers	**9**	Lint screens (max. 2 mm aperture)
4	Mineral oil silt arrestors	**10**	Plaster arrestors
5	Cooling pit or heat exchanger	**11**	Active grease arrestors
6	Balancing, dilution, neutralising pit/tanks	**12**	Amalgam traps

The correct application of Prescribed Pre-treatment devices is described in Table 3 and Table 4.

Note: *Cat 3 Approval Holders may use Prescribed Pre-treatment equipment, but they retain responsibility for ensuring the selected pre-treatment achieves the required results.*

4.2.1 Selection, Sizing, Installation and Maintenance of Passive Grease Arrestors

Passive grease arrestors must be constructed, selected, installed and maintained in accordance with Australian Standard *AS 5215 Passive Grease Arrestors*.

Passive grease arrestors must be sized in accordance with the WSAA National Guidelines for Managing Food, Fats, Oils and Grease (FFOG) from Food Premises 2019, and/or Australian Standard AS 5215 Passive Grease Arrestors.

No installed grease arrestor shall have a volume less than the combined capacity of the connected sinks.

Existing non-compliant pre-treatment devices do not need to be replaced retrospectively, except where required by Council.

The minimum capacity for new or replacement grease arrestors is 1000L.

The maximum allowable capacity of any individual grease arrestor is 3000.

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

4.2.2 Selection, Sizing, Installation of Oil Silt Interceptors

The size, type and location of oil silt interceptors shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and this Plan, based on the anticipated conditions of use.

Minimum spill capacity of an oil silt arrestor shall be 550 L.

Oil silt arrestors should be sized to match the workshop's estimated maximum water usage rate (L/min).

Note: *For guidance, the International Plumbing Code (IPC) 1003.4.2.2 states 'Where automobiles are serviced, greased, repaired or washed … oil separators shall have a capacity not less than 168 L for the first 9.3 m^2 to be drained, plus 28 L for each additional 9.3 m^2 of area to be drained to the separator.' Under these circumstances, typical workshop areas (100–500 m^2) suggest a separator capacity of 440–1,640 L.*

4.2.3 General Maintenance Requirements

Pre-treatment devices must be serviced in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations but not less frequently than described below:

Passive Grease Silt Arrestors:

a) At least once every 13 weeks, unless otherwise specified by Council.

Mineral Oil Silt Arrestors:

a) Triple interceptor types – at least once every six (6) months, unless otherwise specified by Council.
b) Coalescing and corrugated plate separators – at the frequency specified by the manufacturer, unless otherwise specified by Council. Typically service every three (3) months.
c) Other types, including hydrocyclones – at the frequency specified by the manufacturer, unless otherwise specified by Council. Typically service every three (3) months.

More frequent servicing may be an Approval Condition. For existing undersized grease arrestors, Council may apply increased clean-out frequency conditions.

4.2.4 Where a Pre-treatment Device is Shared

Where Trade Waste generators share the use of a pre-treatment device, the following information must be provided with the hydraulic plans submitted to Council for approval:

a) the size of the pre-treatment device
b) the names of the businesses and shop numbers sharing the arrestor
c) the identity of the party responsible for ongoing maintenance of the arrestor.

The capacity of a shared grease arrestor shall be equivalent to the total of grease arrestor capacities required for each individual business.

4.2.5 When Required Pre-treatment is Not Installed

Where a required pre-treatment device is not installed or maintained, Council may, at its sole discretion:

a) require the Approval Holder to show cause why an appropriate pre-treatment device cannot be installed; and
b) apply a non-compliance charge equal to the typical pre-treatment service cost paid by Trade Waste generators of a similar type and scale, or
c) apply a volumetric non-compliance charge equivalent to 5–10 times the charge applied to compliant volumetric discharges, or
d) take compliance enforcement action, including suspension or cancelation of Trade Waste Approval.

4.3 Pre-treatment Requirements for Food Service Businesses

4.3.1 Basic Requirements

All food service businesses must install the Prescribed Pre-treatment devices described below:

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

4.3.2 Best Management Practices

Food service businesses must employ Best Management Practices to reduce, to the extent that is practical, the discharge of contaminants to sewer.

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

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

Discrete cooking oil is not permitted to be discharged into the grease arrestor. Spent oil is to be collected by a licensed contractor for off-site management.

An oil collection container is to be placed underneath any meat barbecuing/roasting equipment for the collection of oil and fat.

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

4.3.3 When Food Service Businesses Require a Grease Arrestor

Licensable Food Service Businesses (per s.48 of the *Food Act 2006*) that are permanently connected to sewer and generate more than 250 L/day of Trade Waste must install a properly sized and compliant passive grease arrestor:

The use of enzymes or biological additives in the grease arrestor to enhance its performance is not permitted, unless specifically approved.

4.3.4 When a Grease Arrestor is Not Required

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

a) generates less than 250 L/day of Trade Waste (i.e. it is Category Zero); and
b) will employ Best Management (waste minimisation) Practices, or
c) is not a Licensable Food Business per s.48(2) of the *Food Act 2006*

***Note**: A food service business may demonstrate the volume of Trade Waste generated by applying a fraction (i.e. 90%) to input water metering.*

4.3.5 When a Grease Arrestor Cannot be Installed

Council may agree to suspend the requirement for a passive grease arrestor where the justification includes that the Premises:

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

Such suspension may be temporary.

Where a relaxation is approved under this clause, the Approval Holder shall:

a) install in-sink basket arrestors, and
b) employ Best Management Practices, or
c) install and maintain a properly sized and authorised active grease arrestor.

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

4.3.6 Active Grease Arrestors (Disposal of Fat and Oil)

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

4.3.7 Potato Peelers

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

4.3.8 Food Waste Digesters

Food waste digesters must not be installed without Council approval.

Food waste digesters shall be the subject of case-by-case assessment. Approval may be refused.

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

a) Installations must comply with the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018* (i.e. their installation constitutes regulated plumbing works).
b) Food waste digesters must be installed upstream of a properly sized, compliant grease arrestor.
c) Installations must include metering for calculation of volume discharged and a downstream inspection and sampling port that provides access to a representative sample of the discharge.

d) Discharges from food waste digesters must comply with all provisions of this TWP.
e) Food waste digesters must be maintained in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.

Food waste digester discharges may incur additional charges.

Conditions of approval will include performance validation and regular self-monitoring of effluent from both the digester unit and the downstream pre-treatment device.

4.3.9 Food Waste Disposal Units

Commercial food waste disposal units (e.g. garbage grinders, fruit and vegetable peelers, 'insinkerators') are prohibited.

4.3.10 Kitchen Equipment Soaking Tanks

Commercial soaking tanks may be installed and operated at a premise for the purpose of cleaning cooking equipment and utensils. Any waste generated by a soaking tank, including fats, oils, grease, sludge, food solids and spent cleaning solutions, must not be discharged to the public sewerage system. The discharge of soaking tank contents via an active or passive grease arrestor is strictly prohibited.

The contents of a commercial soaking tank must be removed and disposed of by a licensed waste transporter at an approved waste disposal facility. Records of pump-outs and waste disposal receipts must be retained and made available to Council upon request.

4.4 Pre-treatment Requirements for Mechanical Workshops

4.4.1 Basic Requirements

Mechanical workshops that generate oily water for discharge to the sewer must install and maintain the following Prescribed Pre-treatment devices:

a) basket arrestors in all floor wastes located in the workshop and washdown areas
b) a properly-sized and compliant mineral oil-silt arrestor.

A written record shall be kept of all separator services and cleans. This record may be kept by a contractor on behalf of the Approval Holder, provided it is available if requested by Council.

Any wastewater not intended to be discharged to the sewerage system (e.g. as an alternative to installation of Prescribed Pre-treatment) must be managed in an environmentally sustainable manner. Records of such waste disposal must include the following:

a) name, location and contact details of the authorised disposal facility
b) type of waste and volume transported
c) the date and time of waste pickup
d) transporter name.

The records must be kept and made available to Council on request.

4.4.2 Best Management Practices

Workshops must employ Best Management Practices to reduce, to the extent practical, the discharge of contaminants to sewer.

Only ‘quick break’ detergents must be used in washing/degreasing operations.

Oil-based materials, spent coolant, kerosene and solvents are to be recycled, where practical, or collected and removed by a licenced contractor—and must not be discharged to sewer.

Fluids from all parts washers are required to be removed by a licensed contractor and not discharged to the sewerage system or the stormwater system.

Wastewater from spray booth areas must not be discharged to the sewerage system.

Radiator coolant containing ethylene glycol must not be discharged to the sewerage system.

The collection pit for workshop Trade Waste must be routinely visually checked for petroleum products on each occasion before discharge. No discharge shall be made if petroleum products are detected in the pit. If hydrocarbons are detected, the pit contents must be disposed of to an appropriate waste disposal facility and must not be discharged to the sewerage system.

DRAFT

5 TRADE WASTE APPROVALS

5.1 Trade Waste Approvals are issued to Trade Waste Producers

Council's Trade Waste Approvals are issued to the owner of a business that produces trade waste. It is the responsibility of the business to apply for and maintain the Trade Waste Approval in accordance with Approval Conditions and the requirements of this TWP.

Note: *A business owner may nominate an Authorised Representative to apply for and maintain the Trade Waste Approval, but responsibility remains with the Business Owner as the Trade Waste Producer.*

Note: *Where a Business Owner wishes to employ an Authorised Representative for the purpose of Trade Waste, they must complete and co-sign a 'Nominate an Authorised Representative' or 'Authority to Act' document and supply this documentation along with the trade waste application.*

5.2 Inclusions in All Trade Waste Approvals

All Trade Waste Approvals (Cat Zero, Cat 1, Cat 2 and Cat 3) shall contain:

a) duration of the Approval
b) business name and contact details for the Property Owner
c) the approved Trade Waste-generating processes
d) a statement that Trade Waste must comply with this TWP, the Approval Conditions and the Trade Waste Limits
e) the approved rate of discharge
f) details of any Prescribed Pre-treatment
g) reference to applicable Best Management Practices.

5.3 Inclusions in Category 3 Trade Waste Approvals

In addition to the terms and conditions described in 5.2, Category 3 Approvals may contain Specific Conditions where required, including, but not limited to:

a) details of any Specific Conditions
b) pre-treatment performance requirements
c) contaminant concentration and mass load limits
d) self-monitoring conditions, including sampling, monitoring, reporting and data retention requirements,

and may contain:

e) times during which discharge is permitted
f) housekeeping-related practices/conditions
g) a list of substances or waste specifically excluded or restricted from discharge
h) an Initial Verification Monitoring Plan
i) an Effluent Improvement Plan, and
j) any other matters as may be necessary in the opinion of Council.

5.3.1 Initial Verification Monitoring

To ensure Trade Waste discharges and pre-treatment performance match the information and estimates of the Trade Waste Application, new Category 3 Approvals may include an Initial Verification Monitoring Plan (IVMP) as a component of the self-monitoring requirements.

Category 3 Approval Holders shall be required to implement an IVMP in accordance with Approval Conditions.

Initial Verification Monitoring requirements may be incorporated in Approval Conditions and will include specification of:

a) Monitoring location
b) Sample type (grab, composite, flow-weighted, time-weighted)
c) Parameters and Limit of Reporting (LOR)
d) Frequency
e) How and when to report.

Council may decide, at its sole discretion, to exempt an Approval Holder from the requirement to submit and implement an IVMP.

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

Note: *A typical IVMP will require monitoring of pH, total dissolved solids, suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, total phosphorous and any specific contaminant of interest at a frequency of twice per week for a period of eight (8) weeks. This results in a statistically robust data set demonstrating compliance performance.*

DRAFT

6 APPLYING FOR TRADE WASTE APPROVAL

6.1 General

A Trade Waste application must be signed by the Property Owner (or their authorised agent) prior to submission to Council, and discharge should not commence until Trade Waste Approval is granted.

6.2 When to Apply for Trade Waste Approval

Applications should be lodged prior to commencement of Trade Waste discharge, when a change occurs to property ownership, or when a change in Trade Waste activity occurs. Examples of circumstances requiring Approval or amendment of Approval include:

a) during plumbing application for commercial or industrial premises
b) change in ownership of a property from which Trade Waste is discharged
c) change of title of a property from which Trade Waste is discharged
d) change of Trade Waste Producer
e) where Trade Waste is being discharged without Approval
f) where a change to the type or intensity of Trade Waste activity occurs.

6.3 How to Apply for Trade Waste Approval

All applications to discharge Trade Waste must be properly made on the form provided for the purpose. Application forms and guidance may be obtained from:

https://douglas.qld.gov.au/applications-and-permits/

Applications must be accompanied by a copy of the plumbing approval for new premises (mandatory) and existing premises (if available), and provide the following information:

a) Applicant's full name, address and contact details
b) Property owner's full name, address and contact details (if different than Applicant)
c) Contact person and contact details for the premises (if different than Applicant)
d) Address of the business where discharge to sewerage system will occur
e) Type of activity generating Trade Waste
f) Hours of business operation
g) Proposed pre-treatment equipment (if applicable) including:
    - type and model
    - size (usually expressed in litres capacity)

Applications for Category 3 Trade Waste Approval require additional information to enable assessment and processing, as described in 6.4.

6.4 Additional Requirements for Category 3 Applications

For consideration of the effect of higher-risk discharges on the sewerage system, Category 3 Applicants must provide additional information, summarised in Table 6, unless Council advises otherwise.

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

Table 6 – Information Potentially Required for Category 3 Applications

a) Proposed rate of Trade Waste discharge, including daily volume and instantaneous flow rate

b) Physical and chemical characteristics of the proposed discharge, including:
   i) nature of source
   ii) expected maximum and average concentrations of pollutants before and after pre-treatment, confirmed by any of the following methods:
      - provide from similar system addressing similar waste stream
      - supply sample analysis data of the proposed waste quality
      - as advised by equipment supplier (provide evidence)
      - supported and recommended by consultant (provide evidence)

c) Site plan, including:
   i) Trade Waste pre-treatment facilities
   ii) roofed and bunded areas
   iii) areas subject to stormwater first flush or diversion valves
   iv) internal wastewater drainage
   v) location of sampling points
   vi) proposed connection point to the sewerage system

d) Location of flow measurement point and proposed methods of metering

e) Flow diagram of any proposed pre-treatment facilities

f) Nature and chemical composition of all hazardous substances stored or used on site, including:
   i) details of storage facilities
   ii) relevant Safety Data Sheets
   iii) arrangements for wastes not discharged to the sewerage system

g) Any additional details as requested by Council.

6.5 Failure to Apply for Trade Waste Approval

If Council identifies a business from which Trade Waste is discharged without Approval, Council may proceed to remedy the non-compliance as follows:

- Inform the Business Owner of the potential non-compliance.
- Request (in writing) that the Business Owner completes a Trade Waste Approval Application and submits it to Council within a specified period.

- If no application is made within the specified period, Council will make formal arrangements to inspect the premises, assess the Trade Waste activities being undertaken, and:
- prepare and issue a relevant Trade Waste Approval, ornotify the Property Owner (and any Occupiers) of Approval refusal and the requirement to cease Trade Waste discharge, or
- some combination of the above, according to assessment of Trade Waste activities.

6.6 Assessment of Trade Waste Approval Applications

6.6.1 General

On receipt of an application, Council will commence assessment and consideration in accordance with this TWP.

Council is authorised to approve or refuse applications, including by considering the effect the proposed discharge may have on the sewerage system, employee health and safety, the value of downstream products and the receiving environment.

In determining the acceptance of Trade Waste to the sewerage system, Council shall consider the factors listed in Table 7 and Table 8:

For Trade Waste Approvals that are limited by volume (Category Zero, 1 and 2), this consideration is implicit in the categorisation—i.e. it is assumed that the system has adequate capacity as demonstrated by the annual preparation of catchment loading reports including review of Available Headworks Load (AHL).

For Category 3 Trade Waste Approvals, the assessment considerations (including risk assessment) shall be recorded for future reference and audit procedures.

Following consideration of the information provided, the assessing officer will determine appropriate Approval Conditions and, where appropriate, prepare the Trade Waste Approval.

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

Table 7 – Factors for consideration during assessment of Approvals

- Compliance of the proposed Trade Waste discharge with Trade Waste Limits
- Adequacy of the pre-treatment process(es) to treat the waste to a level acceptable for discharge to the sewerage system
- Potential for the proposed discharge to impact the Trade Waste objectives, including any impact on the environment, infrastructure, treatment processes, public or employee health or the value of water for downstream recycling or reuse
- Capacity of the sewerage system (reticulation and treatment components) to accept the quality and quantity of Trade Waste proposed for discharge
- Impact on the ability of the sewerage system to meet Environmental Authorities
- Potential impacts of the discharge on management practices for effluent and biosolids produced from the sewage treatment process

- Adequacy of the proposed maintenance program of pre-treatment facilities and the discharge monitoring program (if applicable)
- Adequacy of chemical storage and handling facilities, and the proposed safeguards for preventing the chemicals entering to the sewerage system
- Potential for stormwater ingress into the sewerage system and adequacy of controls
- Waste minimisation and water conservation programs
- The potential to support economic growth.

6.6.2 Risk Assessment Methodology

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

With reference to the information available in the Trade Waste Application and the experience of the assessor, the assessor should identify whether any hazard indicators described in Table 8 are indicated for the proposed Approval.

Applications or renewals for which available data indicates one (1) or more hazard indicators should be assessed as Category 3 Trade Waste (requiring Specific Conditions, a self-monitoring plan and mass load charges).

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

Table 8 – Characteristics of High-Risk Dischargers

Hazard Type	Hazard Indicators
HIGH VOLUME	**Risk Indicators:** Businesses with large current or projected water demands. **Guidance:** Proposed discharge is > 0.1% of volumetric capacity of STP. Proposed discharge is > 10 kL/day.
INTERFERENCE HIGH ORGANIC LOAD	**Risk Indicators:** Manufacturing businesses with the potential to produce large volumes of wastewater containing organic material, operate clean-in-place equipment, are engaged in food processing, or are required to pre-treat organic load to meet Trade Waste limits. **Guidance:** Proposed discharge is more than 10 kg BOD/day or 0.1% of treatment capacity at receiving STP.
INTERFERENCE HIGH NUTRIENT LOAD	**Risk Indicators:** Businesses with the potential to produce large volumes of wastewater containing elevated levels of nutrients. Risk is indicated for chemical manufacture, fertiliser works, food processors, landfill leachate, saleyards etc. **Guidance:** Proposed discharge is more than 0.1% of treatment capacity at receiving STP. i.e. for 10 ML/d STP = 0.8 kg TKN or 0.15 kg TP per day (approx.)

Hazard Type	Hazard Indicators
INTERFERENCE TOXIC CONTAMINANTS	**Risk Indicators:** Businesses with the potential to produce wastewater containing elevated levels of industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals, radionuclides, heavy metals, herbicides and pesticides, CECs (including PFAS) and solvents. Risks are indicated for businesses that hold specific environmental authorities to perform their work, hold a manifest of hazardous, toxic or dangerous chemicals, are large hospitals, are large and involved in formulating, mixing or delivering herbicides and pesticides, major fuel storage and distribution, electroplaters, manufacturing processes, landfill operations, pickling or caustic cleaning operations, industrial washdown, or require pre-treatment to meet Trade Waste limits. **Guidance:** Proposed mass load discharge is more than local TWGV x 10 kL for any toxic contaminant.
INTERFERENCE HIGH OIL & GREASE	**Risk Indicators:** Businesses with potential to cause slug load of FFOG or routine high FFOG discharges. Risk is indicated for food processing operations, including industrial scale processing of meat, fish, baked goods, prepared meals, vegetable oils, dairy foods etc. **Guidance:** Does not usually include commercial food service. Proposed discharge is more than 10 kL/day. Proposed mass load exceeds TWGV x 10 kL for TOG.
INTERFERENCE ACID-ALKALI	**Risk Indicators:** Businesses with potential to produce discharges with low, high or variable pH. Risk is indicated for medium to large manufacturing businesses that operate clean-in-place equipment, food processing, electroplating, pickling or caustic cleaning, storage of chemicals, or require pH correction pre-treatment to meet Trade Waste limits. **Guidance:** Proposed discharge is outside TWGV range for pH. Proposed mass load exceeds TWGV x 10 kL for TDS.
HIGH CORROSIVITY	**Risk Indicators:** Businesses with the potential to produce wastewater containing sulphides or sulphur bearing compounds, variable pH or high salinity. Risk is indicated for medium to large businesses operating clean-in-place equipment, industrial washdown, manufacturing processes, material handling, storage of chemicals, food processing, and Trade Waste streams requiring specialised pre-treatment to meet Trade Waste limits. **Guidance:** Proposed discharge is outside TWGV range for pH. Proposed mass load discharge is more than TWGV x 10 kL for sulphide, sulphate or other sulphur compounds. Proposed mass load is in excess of TWGV x 10 kL for TDS.
OBSTRUCTION FAT OIL & GREASE	**Risk Indicators:** Businesses with larger than average food service or several food outlets collectively discharging on the same Approval. Risk is indicated for mid-large shopping centres incorporating fast food outlets.

Hazard Type	Hazard Indicators
	Guidance: Proposed discharge from a property with food service is greater than 10 kL/day.
HIGH NON-COMPLIANCE	**Risk Indicators:** Businesses where propensity for non-compliance is elevated. Risk is indicated by Approvals requiring special conditions, customers employing novel or complex pre-treatment systems, customers unable to provide application documentation, customers with poor previous performance.

6.6.3 Recording of Category 3 Assessments

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

a) The Applicant's Application Form and associated information

b) Checklist indicating the criteria that triggered the assignment of Category 3

c) Review of the intended Trade Waste load against the current Allowable Headworks Load of the relevant sewage treatment plant.

DRAFT

7 CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

7.1 General

Trade Waste Approvals are conditional. Approval Holders must continue to meet the requirements of their Trade Waste Approval, including the conditions contained therein and the requirements of the Plan.

Non-compliance with Trade Waste Conditions is an offence under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* and may result in Council taking compliance enforcement action, such as suspending or cancelling a Trade Waste Approval, or seeking to recover costs of the non-compliance.

7.2 General Conditions of Approval

General Conditions apply to all Trade Waste Approvals, except to the extent that they are modified by Specific Conditions.

The General Conditions of Approval are provided in Appendix C.

7.3 Specific Conditions of Approval

Specific Conditions amend or add to the General Conditions of Approval. In most cases Specific Conditions apply to Category 3 (High Risk) Approvals, but Council may apply them to other Approvals to control specific risks.

When Specific Conditions are applied, the General Conditions continue to apply except to the extent that they are modified by the Specific Conditions.

Specific Conditions vary in accordance with the context of the Trade Waste activity. However, to support consistency in how conditions are applied, a set of model Specific Conditions is provided in Appendix E.

DRAFT

8 DETERMINING DISCHARGE VOLUME

8.1 General

The volume of Trade Waste discharged to sewer is used to confirm correct categorisation, ensure compliance with Approval conditions and to calculate Trade Waste charges.

8.2 Category Zero, Category 1 and Category 2 Discharge Volumes

Council will annually review the discharge volumes of Category Zero, Category 1 and Category 2 Approvals to ensure correct categorisation. The Trade Waste volume shall be estimated using the Approval Holder's total water[2] use multiplied by the default Trade Waste Factor for the relevant category and business type (refer to Appendix D).

Category Zero, Category 1 and Category 2 Approvals do not require installation of Trade Waste discharge meters.

Approval Holders may apply in writing for a review of their Trade Waste Factor if they believe their business exhibits non-standard water use. The email address for requesting review is: Enquiries <enquiries@douglas.qld.gov.au>

8.3 Category 3 Discharge Volume

Category 3 Approvals require Approval Holders (unless exempt in accordance 8.3C) to install and maintain a compliant Trade Waste meter, at their own cost.

An Approval Holder may seek an exemption from the requirement to install a Trade Waste meter, and Council may approve the exemption at its sole discretion.

Where a Category 3 Approval Holder is exempt from requiring a Trade Waste meter, the volume of Trade Waste shall be estimated.

Category 3 Approval Holders may be required to report Trade Waste meter reads to Council in accordance with their self-monitoring conditions.

8.3.1 Trade Waste Meters

Trade Waste meters, when required, are installed, owned and maintained by the Property Owner.

Trade Waste meters must be safely accessible for Council officers to inspect and take readings.

An approved Trade Waste meter means:

a) a meter specified in Trade Waste Conditions, or

b) a meter that complies with the requirements of WSA 15:2014 Trade Waste Metering Code of Practice.

c) a meter listed in the relevant Design and Construction Code for Council's water and wastewater services.

[2] Total water includes alternative water, such as bore water or roof water that is later discharged to sewer. Total water use may be calculated from the sum of two (2) or more input water meters, as applicable.

In general, Trade Waste meters are required to be of the ultrasonic or magnetic flow ('magflow') type and must have the ability to be integrated into Council's smart water metering platform.

Trade Waste meters must be calibrated and maintained as per the manufacturer's recommendations. Maintenance and calibration records must be kept for at least five (5) years and must be submitted to Council on request.

8.3.2 Meter Failure

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

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

DRAFT

9 DETERMINING DISCHARGE QUALITY

9.1 General

The contaminant load (quality) of Trade Waste discharged to sewer is used to confirm correct categorisation, ensure compliance with Approval Conditions and to calculate Trade Waste charges.

9.2 Category Zero, Category 1 and Category 2 Discharge Quality

Approval Holders that discharge Trade Waste through properly sized and maintained Prescribed Pre-treatment equipment are deemed to comply with Trade Waste Limits.

9.3 Category 3 Discharge Quality

9.3.1 Monitoring to Support Compliance

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

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

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

Where a Specific Condition approves discharge of a parameter outside of the Trade Waste Limits, self-monitoring of the parameter may be applied to ensure compliance.

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

9.3.2 Self-Monitoring Requirements

Category 3 Approval Holders shall be required (unless exempt under 9.3.2C) to implement a self-monitoring plan in accordance with Approval Conditions.

Self-monitoring requirements shall be incorporated in Approval Conditions and will specify:

a) Monitoring location
b) Sample type (grab, composite, flow-weighted, time-weighted)
c) Parameters and Limit of Reporting (LOR)
d) Frequency
e) How and when to report.

Council may decide, in its sole discretion, to exempt an Approval Holder from self-monitoring conditions.

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

10 TRADE WASTE CHARGES

10.1 General

Trade Waste charges are used to recover the operational and infrastructure-related costs of managing, transporting and treating Trade Waste.

Council determines charges for Trade Waste as part of its annual review of fees and charges. Trade Waste charges for the current financial year can be found on Council's website: https://douglas.qld.gov.au/council-information/rates-fees-charges/fees-and-charges/

10.2 Approval Related Fees & Charges

10.2.1 Application Fee

An Application Fee will be charged to recover the specific costs of processing Trade Waste Applications, according to Category.

The cost of application processing shall be based on the charge-out rates for relevant Council staff.

10.2.2 Inspection and Analysis Fees

Annual Trade Waste charges cover routine inspections and audit monitoring undertaken by Council. Where additional inspections, sampling, or analysis are required due to non-compliance or Specific Conditions, costs of these activities will be recovered by Council.

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

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

10.2.3 Refunds on Cessation of Discharge

Where an Approval Holder permanently ceases Trade Waste discharge, a refund will be offered on a pro-rata basis subject to the Approval Holder providing 28 days' notice, in writing, of the cessation. No refund will be provided after 75% of the approval term. An administration fee is applicable.

10.3 Non-Compliance Charges

10.3.1 General

Non-Compliance Charges[3] are included in this Plan as an alternative to legislated powers available to Council to suspend or cancel a Trade Waste Approval.

[3] These non-compliance charges are consistent with the non-compliance charges applied in NSW under the 2019 DPIE Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guideline.

10.3.2 Equivalent Arrestor Non-Compliance Charge

Where Prescribed Pre-treatment is required but not installed, Council may apply a charge equal to the reasonable cost to properly service such a pre-treatment device at the required frequency.

10.3.3 Pre-treatment Non-Compliance Charge

Where Prescribed Pre-treatment associated with Category 2 Trade Waste is not installed or maintained or Category 3 Trade Waste fails to meet the approved quality specification, Council may apply a volumetric charge ($/kL) equal to 5–10 times the normal Trade Waste volumetric charge until the non-compliance is remedied.

10.3.4 Prohibited Water Non-Compliance Charge

Where an Approval Holder's premises is non-compliant with requirements to divert stormwater away from an area that drains to sewer, Council may recover costs by applying an Unroofed Area Non-Compliance Charge, calculated as:

TW_R = Unroofed Area (m^2) x Volumetric Charge ($/kL) x Period Rainfall (m)

DRAFT

11 INSPECTION AND MONITORING

11.1 General

Council officers may inspect the premises of Trade Waste Approval Holders. Inspections may include, but are not limited to:

a) Trade Waste-generating areas and connection points
b) pre-treatment facilities and standby equipment
c) maintenance records
d) metering equipment
e) training records
f) sampling facilities
g) bunding facilities and drainage routes from chemical storage areas
h) stormwater collection and disposal systems
i) work practices.

Note: *Inspections shall not include entry to residential or domestic areas on the property.*

11.2 Inspection Chambers and Gauging Facilities

Category 3 waste shall be discharged to Council's sewerage system through a suitable inspection chamber with facilities in accordance with the General Conditions provided in section Appendix C.

Pre-treatment devices on all premises discharging Trade Waste must have a safely accessible inspection opening that is suitable for grab and composite sampling.

If a property generates Category 3 Trade Waste in a sewered zone but does not discharge it to Council's sewerage system, a suitable inspection point must be installed on all sewer-connected drainage (including the sanitary drain). It must be in a safely accessible location within the property boundary prior to connection to the sewer. This enables inspections to ensure Trade Waste is not being discharged to sewer.

Note: *AS5215 provides detail of a suitable sampling point for a passive grease arrestor*

11.3 Trade Waste Audit and Review Program

Council shall prepare and implement an annual risk-based Trade Waste Audit and Review Program to ensure management system effectiveness and Approval Holder compliance.

11.3.1 What is the Audit and Review Program?

The Audit and Review Program (ARP) is a schedule of Trade Waste management activities that provide compliance oversight to ensure customer compliance with Approval conditions.

The Audit and Review Program includes a schedule of activities at a frequency determined by Council to reduce risk of non-compliance.

Note: *The frequency of activities within an Audit and Review Program is a balance between managing the potential risk and prioritising the resources available.*

11.3.2 How is the Audit and Review Program Implemented?

The ARP shall be prepared by Council annually in (scheduled in April) for implementation in the upcoming financial year.

The ARP shall include:

a) A summary of Council's performance against the previous year's ARP
b) A statement of the adopted schedule of frequencies for the upcoming year
c) A schedule of intended program activities for each month of the upcoming year, in accordance with the adopted schedule of frequencies.

DRAFT

12 MANAGING STORMWATER AND PROHIBITED WATERS

12.1 General

The discharge of stormwater or surface water into the sewerage system is prohibited under Schedule 1 of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*. The Approval Holder must ensure that the incidence of stormwater discharge via Trade Waste drainage, including incidence(s) caused by design, method of construction, or connection, is strictly controlled and kept to a minimum.

To prevent stormwater incursion from open Trade Waste-generating areas, acceptable solutions are provided in 12.2 to 12.4.

12.2 Roofing and Overhang

A roofing solution must have overhang, outwards from the vertical above either a bund wall or the ground contour grading apex, to prevent stormwater incursion into the Trade Waste-generating area.

The minimum roof overhang required is a length equal to 25% of the height of the roof from the finished ground level.

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

12.3 Demand-driven Diversion Systems

Wastewater from wash bays may, on approval by Council at its sole discretion[4], be discharged as Trade Waste via a demand-driven diversion system provided the discharge meets Trade Waste Limits.

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

When the Trade Waste-generating activity (e.g. wash-down) ceases, the system must automatically close the Trade Waste drainage and divert any subsequent stormwater to stormwater drainage.

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

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

12.4 First-flush Diversion Systems

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

[4] Such approval shall be a Special Condition of the relevant Trade Waste Approval

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

First-flush water from non-Trade Waste-generating-areas, stormwater infrastructure, parks and gardens is not Trade Waste and must not be discharged to sewer.

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

12.5 Discharge of Seepage Water

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

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

12.6 Discharge of Landfill Leachate or Waste Treatment Waters

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

Leachate from landfill sites and wastewater from waste facilities are Category 3 Trade Waste and shall not be discharged to sewer without a Trade Waste Approval.

On-site pre-treatment to reduce contaminant levels, specifically including ammonia and Chemicals of Emerging Concern (CECs) to Trade Waste Limits may be required.

Self-monitoring conditions shall include routine analysis of leachate for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) by methods that produce data suitable for assessment against regulatory requirements[5].

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

The plan shall address:

a) segregation of potentially contaminated areas from uncontaminated areas (especially with respect to PFAS and other CECs)
b) prevention of Prohibited Waters entering leachate collection sumps or the sewerage system.

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

12.7 Prohibited Waters Management Plan

Council may request an Approval Holder prepare a Prohibited Waters Management Plan describing the methods by which prohibited forms of water are prevented from entering

[5] Regulatory requirements and guidelines include (State) End of Waste Codes and the (National) PFAS NEMP 3.0

the sewerage system. Prohibited Waters include: groundwater, floodwater, stormwater, roof water, subsoil water and surface water.

12.8 Collecting Stormwater for Commercial Use

Where stormwater is used to supply Trade Waste-generating activities, the system must employ a compliant flow meter to measure the volume of stormwater added to the potable water usage at the site.

Where the Approval Holder fails to install or maintain a meter, Council may estimate the discharge volume from the stormwater collection area (e.g. roof area) and the locality's long-term average annual rainfall (e.g. annual rainfall in mm x roof area in m^2).

Under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act*, excess stormwater collected during rain events (i.e. that cannot be stored for later use) must not be disposed to sewer.

12.9 Service Station Forecourts and Refuelling Points

New Premises – the discharge of wastewater, including run-off, from new service station forecourts and other fuelling points (e.g. transport depots, bus depots) is prohibited.

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

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

DRAFT

13 POWERS OF COUNCIL

13.1 To Make Trade Waste Approval Decisions

Council will assess the information provided by the Applicant on their Application Form and hydraulic plans. Council will determine, at its sole discretion, whether to issue a Trade Waste Approval.

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

13.2 To Impose Trade Waste Approval Conditions

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

a) protect worker health and safety
b) prevent pass-through or Interference
c) protect against damage to Council's assets
d) protect the quality of the water body receiving treated effluent
e) facilitate Council's biosolids and effluent re-use strategies
f) address any other matter that Council regards as material.

13.3 To Vary Trade Waste Approval Terms and Conditions

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

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

13.4 To Have Access

Under s.36–37 of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, Council Trade Waste Officers have the right to access or enter an Approval Holder's land and premises to conduct regular Trade Waste inspections and sampling events.

13.5 To Install Monitoring and Other Equipment

Council shall have the right to set up on an Approval Holder's land or premises, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling events and/or metering of the onsite operations relating to the Trade Waste discharge.

13.6 To Issue Notices

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

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

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

Issuance of a Trade Waste Non-Compliance Notice shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the Approval Holder. The ultimate responsibility is on the Approval Holder to comply with laws and the requirements stated in Council's Trade Waste notices.

Note: *Notices should be prepared in anticipation of use, and should include:*

Notice 01 – Informal Non-Compliance Notice

Notice 02 – Formal Non-Compliance Notice

Notice 03 – Formal Non-Compliance Reminder Notice

Notice 04 – Decision Notice (No Further Action Required)

Notice 05 – Decision Notice (Further Action Required)

Notice 06 – Show Cause Notice (Suspension)

Notice 07 – Show Cause Notice (Cancelation)

Notice 08 –Information Notice (No Further Action)

Notice 09 – Information Notice (Suspension)

Notice 10 – Information Notice (Cancelation)

Notice 11 – Information Notice (Immediate Suspension)

Notice 12 – Information Notice (Immediate Cancelation)

Notice 13 – Formal Cost Recovery Notice

13.7 To Recover Costs

Where Council finds that Trade Waste was or is being discharged in breach of any provision of a Trade Waste Approval condition or order issued herein, Council may impose an additional charge under s.40 of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* for:

a) additional Trade Waste quantity and quality
b) additional Trade Waste inspections, wastewater sampling and analysis
c) removing excess contaminants from Council's sewerage infrastructure
d) non-routine cleaning or maintenance of Council's infrastructure
e) administration of enforcement remedies
f) any other associated task reasonably undertaken by Council to determine whether damage referred to in this clause has been caused by Trade Waste discharged from the Approval Holder's premises, or to restore Council's sewerage infrastructure to a reasonable state for continued service to the community.

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

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

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

DRAFT

14 IMPROVEMENT AND ENFORCEMENT

14.1 Purpose and Scope

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

Council may utilise any one of, a combination of, or all the enforcement remedies provided in this Part in response to any Trade Waste related non-compliances.

14.2 Enforcement Processes

Council's policy is that it will initially take an informative and collaborative approach to the resolution of non-compliances. This means Council will take Informal Compliance Action in the first instance, unless an assessment of the seriousness of the non-compliance indicates that Formal Compliance Action is required.

14.3 Self-Monitoring as a Remedy for Non-Compliance

If analysis of any sample obtained by Council or by an Approval Holder (e.g. under self-monitoring) shows non-compliance with a Trade Waste discharge limit set forth in this TWP or the Approval Holder's Trade Waste Approval, Council may impose further self-monitoring requirements on the Approval Holder.

The Approval Holder shall perform the required self-monitoring at the frequency and location and in the manner which is required by Council.

The sampling and analyses shall be performed by a laboratory that holds National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for the specified tests, and at the sole expense of the Approval Holder.

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

14.4 Non-Compliance Audit and Resampling Fee

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

14.5 Effluent Improvement Plans

14.5.1 What is an Effluent Improvement Plan?

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

Upon determination that an Approval Holder is non-compliant with conditions or limits within its Trade Waste Approval, or any provision of this TWP, and needs to plan,

construct, or acquire equipment necessary to remedy the non-compliance, Council may require the Approval Holder to enter into an EIP which will, on the effective date of the EIP, amend the Approval.

A template Effluent Improvement Plan is available from Council.

14.5.2 How is an Effluent Improvement Plan Applied?

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

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

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

14.5.3 Effluent Improvement Plan Progress Reports

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

a) The program shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pre-treatment or other facilities required to meet requirements. (Such events include, but are not limited to: establishing budget, hiring an engineer or hydraulic consultant, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for works, commencing and completing construction, and starting routine operation.)

b) No Improvement Program shall exceed two (2) years, or any individual increment exceed six (6) months.

c) The Approval Holder shall submit a progress report to Council no later than fifteen (15) working days following each date in the program, including as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and if appropriate, the actions being taken by the Approval Holder to return to the program.

d) In no event shall more than six (6) months elapse between progress reports.

14.6 Formal Compliance Enforcement Actions (s.182, s.191, s.193)

There are two main options for Formal Compliance Action:

a) Formal Compliance Action to suspend or cancel the Trade Waste Approval under s.182 of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*; or

b) The issue of a Penalty Infringement Notice for offences under s.191 and s.193(1) of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

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

14.6.1 Suspension or Cancelation of Approval (s.182)

14.6.1.1 The Grounds

An Authorised Person may suspend or cancel a Trade Waste Approval if Council determines that an Approval Holder has:

a) Contravened a condition of a Trade Waste Approval
b) Contravened a provision of the Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008, or
c) The Trade Waste Approval is no longer appropriate.

On these grounds, Council may serve upon the Approval Holder a **Show Cause Notice** that complies with s.463 of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

If a Trade Waste Officer determines that urgent action is necessary in the interests of public health or safety, to prevent environmental damage, or to prevent damage to the sewerage system, Council may serve upon the Approval Holder an **Information Notice** for the immediate suspension or cancelation of the Trade Waste Approval.

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

14.6.1.2 Approval Holder Submissions

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

All written submissions should be made within fifteen (15) business days of the date on the notice, and in accordance with s.463 of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

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

14.6.1.3 Council's Consideration and Decision

Council will consider any Properly Made Submissions made by the Approval Holder in response to a Trade Waste notice.

Based on the Properly Made Submissions, and all other relevant material, Council will consider whether it is still satisfied that the proposed action should be taken, and:

a) If Council is not satisfied that the proposed action should be taken, Council shall provide the Approval Holder with notice to that effect (i.e. Notice – No Further Action)
b) If Council is satisfied that the proposed action should be taken, Council shall issue, within 30 business days of making its decision, an Information Notice suspending or cancelling the Approval Holder's Trade Waste Approval (i.e. Information Notice: Suspension of Approval or Information Notice: Cancellation of Approval).

14.6.2 Penalty Infringement Notice (s.191 and s.193(1))

Discharge of Trade Waste into Council's sewerage system without approval is an offence under s.193(1) of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*. It is also an offence under s.191 of the Act to 'interfere with a service provider's infrastructure' without the service provider's consent.

The processes for taking Formal Compliance Action for an offence under s.191 generally mirror the processes applicable for offences under s.193(1) of the *Water Supply (Safety*

and Reliability) Act 2008. Both sections of the Act are identified in the *State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014* as infringement notice offences.

An Authorised Person may elect to issue a Penalty Infringement Notice (PIN) as an alternative to Formal Compliance Action.

14.6.2.1 The Scenarios

There are a number of practical scenarios where a breach of s.193(1) of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* may occur, including:

a) An Approval Holder has had their Approval suspended or cancelled and the Approval Holder or a Trade Waste-generating tenant continues to discharge Trade Waste; or

b) An Owner of a commercial property is disposing of Trade Waste, or allowing a Trade Waste-generating tenant to discharge Trade Waste, but refuses to apply for Trade Waste Approval; or

c) The Trade Waste being discharged is not of the type authorised under the Trade Waste Approval.

14.6.2.2 Council's Consideration and Decision

There are two options for commencing Formal Compliance Action for a breach of s.193(1) of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*:

a) The Authorised Person may issue the person who discharges Trade Waste with a PIN, following the process described in Council's policies.

b) The Authorised Person may refer the matter to Legal Services for commencement of District Court enforcement proceedings or a Magistrates Court prosecution.

DRAFT

15 RECORDS AND REPORTING

15.1 Trade Waste Database

Council will employ a Trade Waste database for the purpose of maintaining information on Trade Waste discharges within Council's service territory.

The database will contain records of Trade Waste management activities, including information generated through the receipt of applications, consideration and granting of approvals, as well as conditioning, monitoring, billing and enforcement of Trade Waste Approvals.

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

16 IMPLEMENTATION

This Trade Waste Management Plan is effective from **<Day Month Year>**.

This Plan replaces and supersedes all previous Douglas Council's Trade Waste Management Plans.

This Plan is subject to regular review. The next revision will be released in 2031 or earlier if circumstances require it.

DRAFT

Appendix A – Legislation Relevant to Trade Waste

Legislation/Regulation	Key matters in relation to Trade Waste
End of Waste Code – Biosolids	7. Waste to which the Code applies. 8. Persons to whom the Code applies 9. Resource Producer requirements. 10. PFAS monitoring and product quality requirements. 11. Approved uses of classified biosolids. 12. Conditions of biosolid use.
Environmental Protection Act 1994	13. Environmentally Relevant Activities. 14. Environmental harm and nuisance. 15. General Environmental Duty. 16. Connection to Environmental Policies. 17. Great Barrier Reef protection measures. 18. Environmental duties.
Environmental Protection Regulation 2008	19. Environmentally Relevant Activities. 20. Regulatory requirements for environmental management decisions. 21. Categorisation of commercial and industrial waste (Cat 1 and Cat 2 Regulated Waste). 22. Waste tracking obligations and Agents' Agreements for Trackable Waste reporting. 23. Storage and treatment of waste. 24. Schedule 9 – Regulated waste and waste that is not regulated waste. 25. Schedule 11 – Trackable waste and waste codes. 26. Schedule 13 – Prescribed information for waste tracking. 27. Schedule 17 – Disposal and treatment codes for waste tracking.
Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2009	28. Management goals and water quality objectives for waters. 29. Appropriate treatment before release to sewer. 30. Schedule 1 – Environmental values and water quality objectives.
Food Act 2006	31. Ensures food for sale is safe and suitable for human consumption 32. Provides a dataset of food service businesses as a potential basis for Trade Waste Approvals
Gene Technology (Queensland) Act 2016	33. Application of Commonwealth gene technology laws. 34. Functions and powers of Commonwealth regulator and other authorities and officers. 35. Provisions for licensing and approval of GMOs.
Local Government Act 2009	36. Power to make a Local Law. 37. Power to levy rates and charges. 38. Cost recovery fees. 39. Stormwater drains (no connection of sewerage).

DRAFT

	40. No Trade Waste to stormwater drainage. 41. List of Prohibited Substances. 42. Powers of Authorised Persons. 43. Appointing Authorised Persons.
Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018	44. All plumbing works associated with Trade Waste must conform to the Plumbing and Drainage Act, the Plumbing and Wastewater Code, AS3500.2 and the Plumbing Code of Australia.
Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019	45. Definitions of Plumbing Work. 46. Codes and code requirements (esp. association with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code). 47. Plumbing assessment and compliance procedures. 48. Inspecting, enforcing and certifying. 49. Registers to be kept (esp. backflow prevention).
Radiation Safety Act 1999	50. Licences. 51. Radiation Safety Standards and Certificates of Compliance. 52. Disposal of radioactive material (esp. to sewer). 53. Banned radiation sources and practices.
Radiation Safety Regulation 2021	54. Radiation sources. 55. Disposal of radioactive material (esp. to sewer). 56. Radiation dose limits. 57. Schedule 3 – Disposal of radioactive materials to sewer.
Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011	58. Defines the User Pays Principle 59. Outlines requirements for disposal of clinical and related waste (including diversion from sewer)
Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008	60. Registration of Service Providers. 61. General powers of service providers and authorised persons. 62. Authorised Persons. 63. Trade Waste and Seepage Water Approvals. 64. Offences (including discharging particular substances). 65. Suspension and cancelation Limits. 66. Notices and cost recovery. 67. Schedule 1 provides a list of Prohibited Substances.

DRAFT

Appendix B – Delegated Authority

Subject to Council nomination and appointment as an Authorised Person under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, Trade Waste Officers may be delegated the authority to:

- Give notice to a person who makes an unauthorised connection – s.33(2).
- Enter and disconnect – s.33(4)(a).
- Enter and disconnect where connection is causing damage to infrastructure – s.33(5)(a)
- Enter places for restricted purposes – s.36(1).
- Enter place to read, check, maintain or replace meter – s.37(1).
- Give an Approval to discharge Trade Waste – s.180.
- Suspend or cancel Trade Waste Approval – s.182.
- Give a show cause notice about proposed action – s.183.
- Suspend Approval for proposed suspension period – s.183(2)(a).
- Cancel Approval or suspend for a period – s.183(2)(b).
- Suspend or cancel Approval without giving show cause notice – s.184.
- Give a consent to discharge particular materials – s.193.

Note: *Details of delegated authorities are kept within Council's Sub-Delegations Register.*

DRAFT

Appendix C – General Conditions of Approval

SECTION 1 – GENERAL

(1) Trade Waste Legislation and Authority

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

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

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

(2) Trade Waste Approval

A Trade Waste Approval (the Approval) states the conditions under which discharge to sewer is allowed, and the Approval Holder accepts and agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions.

(3) Severability

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

(4) Details to be Correct

A Trade Waste Approval will be invalidated where any information or detail included in it is altered or incorrect.

The Approval Holder must immediately provide Council with written notice of any incorrect information included in their Trade Waste Approval.

(5) Trade Waste Approval Duration and Renewal

Trade Waste Approvals are assessed, issued and/or renewed at Council's sole discretion.

Where an Approval has an expiry date, Trade Waste Officers will notify the Owner of the upcoming expiry and may conduct an inspection of the premises and a review of the Approval within three (3) months of the expiry date.

The issue of a Trade Waste Approval does not entitle an Approval Holder to a renewal of the Approval, and amended Trade Waste Approval conditions may apply from the time of renewal.

(6) Amendment to Trade Waste Approval

Approval Holders must promptly advise Council of any change to the details provided at the time of application for Trade Waste Approval.

(7) Voluntary Cancellation of Trade Waste Approvals

To cancel a Trade Waste Approval, the Approval Holder must notify Council in writing.

DRAFT

Note: *It is a local government requirement that drainage systems no longer in use (specifically including pre-treatment devices) be serviced, cleaned and sealed in accordance with Queensland plumbing and drainage regulations.*

(8) Approval Modification by Authority

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

a) To incorporate any new or revised laws, regulations or standards;
b) To address significant alterations or additions to the Approval Holder's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of the last Approval renewal;
c) A change in any process or discharge condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorised discharge;
d) Information indicating that the approved discharge poses a risk to Council sewerage systems, workers or the receiving environment;
e) Breach of any terms or conditions of the Approval, including misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the Approval application or in any required reporting;
f) To correct typographical or other errors in the Approval;
g) To reflect transfer of ownership and/or operation to a new owner or operator;
h) Upon request of the Approval Holder, provided such request does not create a breach of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations;

The filing of a request by the Approval Holder for Approval modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance, does not stay any Approval condition.

(9) Approval Termination by Authority

This Approval may be terminated for the following reasons:

a) Failure to meet Trade Waste limitations
b) Failure to notify the Council of significant changes to the Trade Waste before making a changed discharge
c) Failure to provide prior notification to Council of changed conditions
d) Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge Approval application
e) Falsifying self-monitoring reports or certification statements
f) Tampering with monitoring equipment
g) Refusing to allow timely access to the premises and records
h) Failure to pay fees and charges
i) Failure to meet compliance schedules.

(10) Duty to Comply

Approval Holders must make all parties involved in Trade Waste activities aware of their obligations under the relevant Trade Waste Approval.

Trade Waste must comply with every condition of the relevant Trade Waste Approval to the extent that they are not altered by the Specific Conditions.

Council will determine at its absolute discretion whether the Approval Holder has complied with Approval conditions.

The Approval Holder must take all precautions reasonably practicable to ensure that no person, other than a person acting for, on behalf of, or with the consent of the Approval Holder, discharges any matter from the Premises into the sewer.

(11) Duty to Mitigate

The Approval Holder must take all reasonable steps to maintain or correct any adverse impact to the sewerage system or the environment resulting from non-compliance with this Approval, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as is necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-compliant discharge.

(12) Property Rights

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

(13) Limitation on Approval Transfer

Approvals are not automatically transferable but may be reassigned or transferred to a new owner or operator with prior Approval from Council.

(14) Prohibitions and Restrictions

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into Council sewerage infrastructure Prohibited Substances listed in Schedule 1 of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into Council sewer any restricted substance at concentration or mass load greater than the relevant Trade Waste Limits.

The discharge of unprocessed Regulated Waste and Residual Waste into Council sewerage infrastructure is prohibited. Such waste must be removed from the site and disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and its subordinate legislation.

The discharge of uncontaminated stormwater/surface water and roof run-off into Council sewerage infrastructure is prohibited.

(15) Prohibition on Point of Discharge

No person, except Council and its authorised agents, shall discharge any Trade Waste into a manhole or other opening in a sewer other than through an approved connection, unless otherwise approved in writing by Council.

Dilution of Trade Waste discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate pre-treatment to achieve compliance with Trade Waste Limits, is prohibited.

Bypass of commercial or industrial wastewater to the sewerage system is prohibited.

(16) Prompt Payment of Charges and Fines

Approval Holders must pay Council the charges, calculated in accordance with Council's published Trade Waste fees and charges.

Approval Holders are liable for all fines and penalties arising from any breach of their legislative obligations, including under the *Environmental Protection Act1994,* the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act* 2008 and the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*.

(17) Indemnity

The Approval Holder shall indemnify Council and its personnel and keep Council and its personnel indemnified from and against all claims relating to:

a) breach of the relevant Trade Waste Approval by the Approval Holder
b) personal injury or death;
c) loss of or damage to third party property, or
d) any negligent or unlawful act or omission or any wilful misconduct of the Approval Holder or any of the Approval Holder's personnel

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

(18) Confidentiality

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

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

SECTION 2 – OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

(19) Discharge and Pre-Treatment

The Approval Holder must ensure that the Trade Waste:

a) is only discharged from approved Trade Waste-generating processes
b) is pre-treated and monitored as required by the Trade Waste Approval
c) is within the approved quantity, quality and rate of discharge limits specified in the relevant Trade Waste Approval.

All Approval Holders shall provide wastewater pre-treatment as necessary to comply with the Trade Waste Limits (including Prohibitions), unless otherwise approved in writing by Council.

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

(20) Good Operating Practice

The Approval Holder must operate and maintain their infrastructure in accordance with Good Operating Practice at all times, especially to achieve compliance with their Trade Waste Approval conditions. Good Operating Practice has the meaning provided in the Trade Waste Plan.

(21) Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

Upon reduction of efficiency of operation, or loss or failure of all or part of the pre-treatment equipment, the Approval Holder must, to the extent necessary to maintain

compliance with its Approval, control its production or discharges (or both) until operation of the treatment facility is restored or an alternative method of pre-treatment is provided.

(22) Bypass of Pre-treatment Equipment

Bypass is prohibited, unless:

a) the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.

(23) Notification of Bypass

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

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

a) A description of the bypass, and its cause, including its duration with exact dates and times;

b) Whether the bypass has been corrected and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and

c) The steps being taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent a reoccurrence.

(24) When Food Service Businesses Require Pre-treatment

Licensable Food Service Businesses (as defined s.48 of the *Food Act 2006*) that are:

a) permanently connected to sewer, and

b) generate more than 250 L/day of Trade Waste

must install a properly-sized and authorised grease arrestor, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Council.

(25) Sizing of Basic Pre-treatment Devices

Basic Pre-treatment Devices must be properly sized in accordance with the WSAA *National Guidelines for Managing Food, Fats, Oils and Grease (FFOG) from Food Premises*—the FFOG Guideline.

(26) Pre-treatment Devices Maintenance Requirements

Approval Holders must, at their own cost, ensure the proper maintenance of all Trade Waste pre-treatment infrastructure in accordance with Trade Waste Approval conditions.

(27) Trade Waste Additives and Enzymes

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

(28) Ensuring Proper Disposal of Residual and Regulated Wastes

The Approval Holder must ensure that pre-treatment residual waste is removed by a properly licensed waste transporter and in accordance with state environmental and waste management legislation.

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

(29) Design and Construction of Infrastructure

The property owner is solely responsible for the design and construction of Trade Waste-related infrastructure as a fixture of the property.

The Property Owner's Trade Waste-related infrastructure must be capable of discharging Trade Waste in compliance with the relevant Trade Waste Approval.

(30) Multi-activity Premises

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

Example: *The combined wastewater from a laundry, hairdresser or a mechanical workshop shall not be discharged into a grease arrestor due to interference with pre-treatment.*

(31) Ensuring Proper Chemical Storage

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

(32) Ensuring Water Conservation

Council may exercise its discretion and not approve Trade Waste solutions that are wasteful of water.

(33) Backflow prevention

Public water supply must be protected from direct or indirect connection with a potentially polluted water source. Control must be achieved by installing compliant backflow prevention devices. Backflow prevention requirements are set out in the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*.

SECTION 3 – MONITORING AND RECORDS

(34) Monitoring Facilities

Approval Holders must provide a sampling point that allows for collection of samples representative of the Approval Holder's Trade Waste discharge.

All monitoring facilities must be kept clean and maintained in good operating condition.

Domestic wastewater shall be kept segregated from Trade Waste until the Trade Waste has passed through any required pre-treatment system and the Approval Holder's sample point.

(35) Protection of Monitoring and Metering Equipment

Approval Holders must ensure adequate security is put in place to prevent interference with any monitoring or metering equipment placed on site.

(36) Self-Monitoring and Reporting

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

(37) Representative Sampling

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

(38) Analytical Requirements

All analytical testing to be submitted as part of an application for Trade Waste Approval or self-monitoring shall be performed, to the extent reasonably practical, in accordance with the latest edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (APHA-AWWA-WPCF), and by independent laboratories that hold NATA accreditation for the specified test.

Council may inspect and sample the wastewater or Trade Waste-generating facilities of any Approval Holder.

Council shall have the right to place on the Approval Holder's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling, monitoring or metering operations.

An Approval Holder must not falsify, tamper with, or knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device, sample collection method or meter.

(39) Self-Monitoring Record Contents

Records of sampling and analyses must include the following:

a) The date, place, time, and methods of sampling or measurements, and sample preservation techniques;
b) Who performed the sampling or measurement;
c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
d) Who performed the analyses;
e) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
f) The results of analyses.

(40) Additional Self-Monitoring by the Approval Holder

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

(41) Flow Measurement

A compliant potable water or Trade Waste meter shall:

a) be of a type listed in the *South East Queensland Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code* (Accepted Civil Infrastructure Products and Material List) or applicable regional council Design and Construction Code
b) be installed, maintained and calibrated in accordance with *WSA 15:2014 Trade Waste Metering Code of Practice*
c) be safely accessible to meter readers during normal business hours, and the meter and meter display must be located in accordance with accessibility requirements described in the *Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code*
d) provide a readout of the totalised volume of water or Trade Waste (as the case may be).

(42) Ensuring Access to Carry Out Inspections

Trade Waste Officers may enter an Approval Holder's land or premises at any reasonable time, but in an emergency at any time, to determine that any Trade Waste Approval condition, or notice issued hereunder, is being met.

Approval Holders and any Occupier must ensure there is no unreasonable delay in giving Trade Waste Officers access.

(43) Keeping and Provision of Records

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

Records include:

a) service records for pre-treatment system maintenance
b) test records for any backflow prevention, stormwater diversion, first-flush and other systems nominated within Trade Waste Approval conditions
c) self-monitoring data and reports
d) the date, place, method and time of Trade Waste effluent sampling
e) Regulated Waste disposal dockets or certificates.

These records must remain available for inspection by Council for a period of at least two (2) years.

SECTION 4 – ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUREMENTS

(44) Notification of Changed Conditions

Approval Holders must promptly advise Council of any change that might alter the volume or quality of Trade Waste discharged under their Trade Waste Approval.

(45) Anticipated Non-compliance

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

(46) Automatic Resampling

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

(47) Notification of Upset, Failure, Spill or Breach of Conditions

In the event that an Approval Holder is unable to comply with any Trade Waste Approval condition due to equipment failure, accident or human error, or there is a reasonable likelihood of the same, the Approval Holder must immediately notify Council.

The telephone number for providing notice is: (07) 4099 9444

A written follow-up report of the upset must be sent by the Approval Holder to Council within five (5) business days. The report must specify the following:

a) Description of the upset, the cause(s) thereof and the upset's impact on the Approval Holder's compliance status;

b) Duration of non-compliance, including exact dates and times of non-compliance, and if not corrected, the anticipated time the non-compliance is expected to continue; and

c) All steps taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of such an upset.

The email address for the follow-up report is: **enquiries@douglas.qld.gov.au**

(48) Duty to Provide Information

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

(49) Power to Recover Costs

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

a) Trade Waste quantity and quality

b) additional Trade Waste inspections, wastewater sampling and analysis

c) removing excess contaminants from sewerage infrastructure

d) non-routine cleaning or maintenance of sewerage infrastructure

e) preparing administrative enforcement remedies detailed previously in this clause

f) any other associated task reasonably undertaken by Council to determine whether damage has been caused by Trade Waste discharged from the Approval Holder's premises or to restore Council sewerage infrastructure to a reasonable state for continued service to the community.

(50) Inspection and Analysis Fees

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

(51) Signatory Requirements

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

DRAFT

Appendix D – Trade Waste Limits

D.1 Purpose and Scope

These Trade Waste Limits define the quality standards for Trade Waste approved for discharge into Council's sewerage infrastructure. Site-specific variations to the Trade Waste Limits may be approved at Council's sole discretion and such variations will be documented in Trade Waste Approval conditions.

These Trade Waste Limits conform to the WSAA *Wastewater Quality Management Guidelines 2022* and the requirements of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

D.2 Prohibited Substances

No person, whether or not they are an Approval Holder, shall introduce or cause to be introduced into Council's sewerage infrastructure Prohibited Substances as listed below and detailed in Schedule 1 of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

1. A solid or viscous substance in a quantity, or of a size, that can obstruct sewerage or interfere with the operation of sewerage. Examples of solids or viscous substances that are prohibited substances if of a size or in the quantity mentioned in item 1 –

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

2. A flammable or explosive solid, liquid or gaseous substance, including petrol.
3. Floodwater, rainwater, roof water, stormwater, subsoil water and surface water.

Note: *Where stormwater is collected and used as a substitute for potable water and then used to generate Trade Waste, the water will no longer be considered stormwater or groundwater.*

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

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

Example of substance under item 4 – substance with a pH lower than 6.0 or greater than 10.0.

5. A substance at a temperature of more than –

a) a) the maximum temperature specified in the Trade Waste Approval; or

b) b) if no maximum temperature is specified in the Trade Waste Approval, 38°C.

D.3 Restricted Substances

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

For Trade Waste discharge volumes greater than 10 kL/day, Council may apply specific limits (generally lower than the limits described below and inclusive of mass load conditions).

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

Medical, pathological, infectious, etiologic and cytotoxic wastes
Infectious or hazardous wastes deemed to pose a threat to public health and safety may not be discharged to the sewer without approval from Council. Etiologic or infectious agents or substances must be rendered inactive and non-infectious prior to discharge if the waste is deemed to pose a threat to public health and safety or can become an etiologic agent after discharge to sewer.

Clinical and related waste should be managed in accordance with the requirements of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* and the *Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000*.

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

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

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

Genetically Modified Organisms
The use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) is regulated in Queensland under the *Gene Technology Act 2000* (Commonwealth) and *Gene Technology Act 2016* (Queensland).

Any person wishing to discharge commercial products containing GMOs must first obtain approval from the Office of the Gene Technology Regulator. Council may then grant approval for discharge to sewerage. Laboratories and other facilities which culture, package or transport GMOs should have in place procedures and pre-treatment equipment to ensure that no live GMOs are discharged to sewerage.

Halogenated Aromatic Hydrocarbons
(Includes aroclors, polychlorinated biphenyls and polybrominated biphenyls.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DRAFT

D.4 Treatable Substance Limits

Substance	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	Limit
BOD_5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000 mg/L
COD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000 mg/L
Suspended Solids		✓	✓	✓	✓	1,000 mg/L
Grease		✓	✓	✓		200 mg/L
Nitrogen		✓	✓	✓	✓	60 mg/L
Ammonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	150 mg/L
Phosphorous		✓	✓	✓	✓	30 mg/L
Dissolved Solids		✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000 mg/L (500 mg/L if no TDS treatment in a recycled water scheme)

Notes:

O1 to O5 column headings relate to Trade Waste policy objectives described in 2.4.3

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

D.5 Generic Substance Limits

	Trade Waste Objective						
Parameter	**O1**	**O2**	**O3**	**O4**	**O5**	**Limit**	**Comment / Rationale**
Temperature	✓	✓				≤ 38°C	Increases in temperature increase the rate of a chemical reaction.
pH		✓				6.8–10.0	Acidic and alkaline wastes create safety concerns. Low pH wastewater exacerbates corrosion of concrete assets
Gross Solids		✓	✓			≤ 20 mm max. linear dimension	If the WWTP fine screens have a lower aperture, the corresponding dimension should be used.
Colour			✓	✓	✓	Not noticeable at 100 dilutions	Usually a precursor to high organic loads. Will affect treatment for high end circular economy products
Boron (as B)	✓		✓	✓	✓	25 mg/L	Effectively removed by precipitation using calcium chloride
Bromine (as Br_2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 mg/L	Usually removed by steam distillation
Chlorine (measured as Cl_2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10 mg/L	Not included in Trade Waste contracts if the Utility requests disinfection

	Trade Waste Objective						
Parameter	**O1**	**O2**	**O3**	**O4**	**O5**	**Limit**	**Comment / Rationale**
Cyanide-weak Acid Dissociable (as CN^-)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2 mg/L	Oxidised to cyanate by treating with sodium hypochlorite
Fluoride (as F^-)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30 mg/L	Usually treated by adsorption
Iodine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 mg/L	Should not be confused with iodine-131, a radioactive isotope used in treatment of thyroid gland cancer
Sulphide-Total (as S^{2-})	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 mg/L	Refers to sulphide in the liquid phase. Treated with hydrogen peroxide
Sulphate (measured as SO_4)	✓	✓	✓			2,000 mg/L	Difficult to treat, usually managed by chemical substitution
Thiosulphate	✓	✓	✓			400 mg/L	Difficult to treat, usually managed by chemical substitution

D.6 Metals Limits

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

DRAFT

D.7 Chemical Compounds

		Trade Waste Objective						
Substance		**O1**	**O2**	**O3**	**O4**	**O5**	**Limit**	**Rationale**
Total Aldehydes		✓		✓	✓	✓	30 mg/L	Strong biocide qualities, will inhibit biological activity. Toxic to humans
Individual aldehydes	Formaldehyde	✓		✓	✓	✓	30 mg/L	
	Acetaldehyde	✓		✓	✓	✓	5 mg/L	
	Propionaldehyde	✓		✓	✓	✓	5 mg/L	
Total Phenolic Compounds		✓			✓	✓	1 mg/L	Persistent and toxic in the environment.
Total Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)				✓	✓	✓	1 ug/L	Persistent and toxic in the environment.
Total Chlorinated Phenolic Compounds		✓		✓	✓	✓	0.05 mg/L	Persistent and toxic in the environment.
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons		✓	✓	✓		✓	10 mg/L	Flammable
Individual Alkanes	Pentane	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/L	
	Hexane	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/L	
	Heptane	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/L	
	Octane	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/L	
	Nonane	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/L	
Sum of Alkanes	Sum of C_5-C_9	✓	✓	✓		✓	5 mg/L	
Total Aromatic Hydrocarbons		✓	✓	✓		✓	5 mg/L	Known carcinogens
Individual common aromatics	Benzene	✓	✓	✓		✓	0.1 mg/L	
	Cumene	✓	✓	✓		✓	3 mg/L	
	Toluene	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/L	
	Styrene	✓	✓	✓		✓	2 mg/L	
	Xylene	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/L	
	Ethyl Benzene	✓	✓	✓		✓	1 mg/L	
Total Ketones		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100	LEL concerns in sewers and toxic vapours.
Individual Ketones	Acetone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	400 mg/L	
	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 mg/L	
Volatile Halogenated Compounds		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.5 mg/L	Persistent and toxic in the environment.
Individual Halogenated Compounds	Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1 mg/L	
	Trichloroethylene	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1 mg/L	

	Trade Waste Objective						
Substance	**O1**	**O2**	**O3**	**O4**	**O5**	**Limit**	**Rationale**
Pesticides (General), (Including insecticides, herbicides, fungicides)			✓	✓	✓	0.1 mg/L	Persistent and toxic in the environment.
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	✓		✓	✓	✓	0.002 mg/L	Persistent and toxic in the environment.
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	✓		✓	✓	✓	0.002 mg/L	Persistent and toxic in the environment.
Total Organochlorine Pesticides			✓	✓	✓	0.006 mg/L	Strong biocides. Toxic to humans

DRAFT

Appendix E – Trade Waste Factors

The Trade Waste Factor (TWF) is the ratio of the volume of Trade Waste discharged into the sewerage system to the total water consumption, expressed as a percentage or decimal fraction. The TWF is used for calculation of Trade Waste charges for Category 2 Approval Holders (only).

TWF = (Trade Waste Volume / Total Water Consumption) x 100

TWFs provide an efficient method for estimating discharge volumes without the need for expensive Trade Waste metering or recurrent meter readings.

For discharges less than 10 kL/day, using TWFs enables efficient, cost reflective, volumetric charging and empowers the Approval Holder to reduce Trade Waste costs by controlling the volume discharged. Discharges above 10 kL/day should be considered for reclassification to Category 3, with additional Trade Waste metering conditions.

TWFs provide an accuracy improvement over fixed annual charges but are acknowledged to be estimates with practical limitations. To ensure TWFs provide an equitable estimate across a wide range of properties, the following approach is applied:

Step 1 – Application of Generic TWFs
Default TWFs are initially applied to all Category 3 business types (per
Table 9). These default factors are a validated starting point and provide a cost-reflective basis for most Category 3 billing.

Step 2 – Review of TWF

If Council is made aware that local circumstances have a material impact on an Approval Holder's TWF, steps should be taken to review the TWF.

Note: Council may become aware of the need for TWF review through:

- Customer request for TWF review
- Assessment of Applications for Trade Waste Approval (including any renewal assessment)
- Site observations during Trade Waste inspections.

Such local circumstances include activities that divert wastewater away from sewer, such as:

- Cooling tower evaporation losses
- Boiler evaporation losses
- Water consumed within product
- Water used in irrigation or landscaping
- Wastewater transported from site
- Domestic water demand.

Where a review is indicated, an amended TWF can be re-estimated using a high-level water balance based on information provided by the Approval Holder. The water balance should consider:

- All water supply sources (including bore water, rainwater and town supply)
- All water contained within input products (e.g. milk for cheese manufacture)
- All water diverted from sewer (as above).

Note: The existence or installation of submeters on input water supplies to Trade Waste processes (and diversions such as irrigation) can improve the accuracy of the water balance. In most cases, satisfactory estimates can be made that avoid metering costs.

Step 3 – Agreement on Site Specific TWF

Following participation in the water balance, participants negotiate agreement on a revised TWF. Both parties should acknowledge that the TWF remains an estimate with an intended accuracy of approximately ±5%. In general, a full review should only occur where the Approval Holder can demonstrate, through water balance input data, that the local situation has changed materially.

Table 9 – Trade Waste Factors

Category 2 Trade Waste Activity	Trade Waste Factor
Animal care – pounds/ boarding kennels/ cattery, where >250 L/d	90%
Auto-dismantler (wrecker)	70%
Bakery	50%
Boiler blowdown	Requires Local Assessment
Boutique, craft or artisan foods	50%
Butcher	90%
Church or place of worship (hot food prepared)	50%
Cooling tower bleed water	Requires Local Assessment
Crafts – ceramic, pottery, jewellery, gemstones etc.	80%
Dental surgery or technical specialist	80%
Dry-cleaning Separator water (only) Boiler blowdown	Requires Local Assessment
Fish co-op	90%
Fast Food Franchise Burger Franchise Chicken Franchise Pizza Franchise	 80% 80% 80%
Food service, including: Bistro, café, canteen, coffee shop, commercial kitchen, delicatessen with hot food, fast food outlet, fish & chip shop, ice cream parlour, pie shop, pizza shop, patisserie, restaurant, sandwich bar, takeaway, etc	50%
Fresh chicken, poultry, game, fish (retail shop, no cooking)	90%
Function centre (hot food prepared)	50%
Funeral parlour/morgue/autopsy table	80%
Hospital	30%
Hotel	30%
Jeweller's shop	80%

Juice bar	80%
Laboratory	80%
Laundry or laundromat (local not industrial)	90%
Mechanical workshop (not industrial)	70%
Medical centre/physiotherapy	80%
Microbrewery	80%
Mixed business	70%
Motel (hot food prepared)	20%
Nightclub	50%
Nursing home/welfare home/aged care (hot food prepared)	30%
Panel beating, spray painting, body shop	70%
Radiator repair	70%
School/educational (not tertiary)	Make Category 1
Service station	70%
Shopping centre	30%
Sports Club (hot food prepared)	30%
Stone working, stonemason	80%
Supermarket	70%
Swimming pool/spa/hydrotherapy (commercial or public)	Requires Local Assessment
Tertiary education, technical college or university	Requires Local Assessment
Vehicle washing and detailing	80%
Factors in this table are applicable to the main water meter only and need to be adjusted if a check meter is installed on a dedicated line for a discharge from specific activity.	

Example of Water Balance Calculation for TWF Review

A soft drink manufacturer at a coastal location produces 6,700 kL of bottled product per month, requiring input water usage of 11,725 kL. The company has 15 permanent staff on site and maintains a landscaped garden and lawn with an approximate area of 500 m^2. A high-level breakdown of the company's water usage is as follows:

Element	Monthly Volume (kL)	(%)	Annual Volume (kL)
Total Input Water	11,725	100	140,700
Water Diverted from Sewer			
Domestic Use	27	0.2%	328
Boilers and Cooling Losses	938	8.2%	11,256
Product Water	6,365	55.3%	76,380
Irrigation Losses	22	0.2%	260
Water Directed to Sewer			
Washdown	3,618	31.4%	43,416
Clean-in-Place	536	4.7%	6,432

Note 1: Annual domestic use estimated from input supply submetering or:
Domestic Use = (No. of Staff) x (Domestic Allowance of 70 L/p/d) x Annual Workdays
e.g. Domestic Use = 15p x 70 L/p/d x 312 = 328 kL/annum

Note 2: Annual irrigation use estimated from input submetering or:
(Area m^2) x (Plant Co-efficient) x (Potential Evapotranspiration mm – Rainfall mm)
Where:
Plant Coefficient = 0.5 for plants requiring occasional irrigation (e.g. shrubs)
0.8 for plants requiring regular irrigation (e.g. lawn).
PET – Rainfall = Approximately 650 mm for coastal, 1,400 mm moderate, 2,200 mm for arid climate
e.g. Irrigation Use = 500 m^2 x 0.8 x 650 = 260,000 L/annum (260 kL/annum)

Note 3: Product Water is estimated from:
(Water in Product %) x (kg or litres of Product Produced)
e.g. Product Water = 0.95 x 6,700 kL = 6,365 kL/annum

Note 4: Boiler blowdown rate estimated from:
Performance specifications for the boiler, or
Approximately 6% of the Boiler Makeup Volume (if sub-metered)

Note 5: 'Water Directed to Sewer' can be estimated by deduction (total – diversions).
This calculation is best when correlated with the businesses estimates of volumes directed to sewer.

The equation for calculating a revised TWF is:

$$TWF = \frac{\text{(Total Water Input - Total Water Diverted from Sewer (kL/annum)}}{\text{Total Input Water Volume (kL/annum)}}$$

$$TWF = \frac{\text{140,700 - 88,224 kL/annum}}{\text{140,700 kL/annum}} = 0.37$$

Appendix F – Model Specific Conditions

This appendix provides guidance on model Specific Conditions that may be applied to Category 3 Trade Waste Approvals.

Applicable to Pre-treatment

Conditions related to Pre-treatment should take the form shown in the Pre-treatment section of the Model Trade Waste Approval.

Applicable to Pre-treatment Exemptions

1. The activity conducted by the Applicant would generally require the installation of a prescribed mineral oil separator with minimum capacity **<council to insert the capacity of the required oil separator>**, however, in this case approval to discharge the waste through the existing oil interceptor pit with a minimum capacity of **<council to insert the existing pit capacity>** has been granted due to **<council to insert the reason for exception>**.
2. Wastewater not permitted or intended to be discharged to the sewerage system (e.g. as an alternative to the installation of Prescribed Pre-treatment) must be managed in an environmentally sustainable manner. Records of such waste disposal must include the following:
   - name, location and contact details of the disposal facility
   - type of waste and volume transported
   - the date and time of transfer to the receival facility (if applicable)
   - transporter name (and vehicle number if appropriate).

   The records must be kept and made available to Council on request.
3. The activity conducted by the Applicant would generally require the installation of a grease arrestor with minimum capacity **<council to insert the capacity of the required grease arrestor>**, however, in this case approval to discharge the waste through the existing **<council to insert the capacity>** arrestor has been granted due to **<council to insert the reason for exception>**.
4. The activity conducted by the Applicant would generally require the installation of a grease arrestor with minimum capacity **<council to insert the capacity of the required grease arrestor>**, however, in this case Council has provided an exemption from this requirement subject to the Applicant's ongoing application of Best Management Practices and input water use of less than 91 kL/annum.

Applicable to Flow and Contaminant Limits

Flow and contaminant limits should take the form shown in the Discharge Limitations Conditions section of the Model Trade Waste Approval. Other potential Specific Conditions related to management of waste streams include:

1. Flow measurement of the total discharge must be provided, and the daily flow must be recorded.
2. The pH of the Trade Waste must be monitored and corrected, if necessary, before discharge to the sewerage system. The pH must be recorded, and records shall be kept. The pH probe must be maintained and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Calibration records are to be kept for the minimum period of three (3) years and made available to Council on request.
3. No visible colour must be detectable when the Trade Waste is diluted to the equivalent dilution afforded by domestic sewage flow. Colour contained in the Trade Waste must be biodegradable.
4. Spent processing solutions and/or concentrated chemical bath solutions are not permitted to be discharged to the sewer. These solutions must be removed by a licensed waste transporter for off-site management.

5. Trade Waste must not be diluted with fresh water to achieve compliance with the acceptance criteria except with the express permission of Council due to special circumstances.

Applicable to Monitoring

Conditions related to Initial Verification Monitoring, Routine Monitoring, Self-Monitoring and Monitoring for Specific Contaminants should take the form shown in the Monitoring Requirements section of the Model Trade Waste Approval.

Applicable to Reporting

Conditions related to Routine Reporting should take the form shown in the Reporting Requirements section of the Model Trade Waste Approval.

Applicable to Improvement and Enforcement

Conditions related to Improvement Plans and associated reporting requirements should take the form shown in the Specific Conditions section of the Model Trade Waste Approval.

Applicable to Solid Wastes

1. Solid wastes including animal droppings and litter must not be disposed of to the sewerage system.
2. Macerators or similar devices/equipment that grind or pulverise solid waste are not permitted to be connected to the sewerage system. (Solid waste includes, but is not limited to: sanitary napkin, placenta, surgical waste, disposable nappy, mache bedpan/urine containers, food waste, disposable products and animal waste such as dog/cat faeces or cat litter.)
3. Solids and sludge resulting from treatment of the waste must be removed from the premises by a licensed contractor, where applicable.

Applicable to Storage and Handling

1. All above-ground Trade Waste pre-treatment systems must be contained in bunded areas (where appropriate) so that any leaks, spillages and/or overflows cannot drain by gravity to the sewerage and/or stormwater systems. Wastewater collected within the bunded area must not be directly discharged into the sewerage systems without appropriate pre-treatment.
2. Any substance which could adversely affect the sewerage system, the environment and the health and safety of people must be stored in a roofed and bunded area with the bund having the capacity to retain 110% of the largest container. Substances accumulated in the bunded area must not be discharged into the sewerage system.
3. Alternatively, other acceptable means preventing the discharge to the sewerage system/environment in case of accident, leakage or spills must be provided (e.g. a secondary containment).

Applicable to Medical Facilities and Hospitals

1. The Trade Waste must pass through the plaster arrestor before being discharged into the sewerage system.
2. Solid wastes such as, but not limited to, hypodermic needles, syringes, instruments, utensils, swabs, dressings, bandages, any paper and plastic items, and disposable products marketed as flushable (e.g. wet wipes, cleaning wipes) are prohibited from discharge to the sewerage system.
3. Wastewater from the dental chair must pass through an amalgam trap. Waste collected in the trap must not be discharged to the sewerage system.
4. Autopsy tables must be drained through a flushing floor waste gully provided with an air break in the water supply. The gully must be fitted with a removable stainless-steel strainer installed at the drainage outlet to collect hair and solids.
5. Floor drains in the body preparation room must be fitted with removable screens to prevent the discharge of any solid material into the sewerage system.

6. Concentrated solutions of formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde or ortho-phthalaldehyde (OPA) must be neutralised with appropriate agents (with reference to the safety data sheet) prior to disposal. A due diligence program for the prevention of the discharge of these chemicals to sewer is to be submitted to Council within three (3) months of Council's approval.
7. The waste from alkaline hydrolysis processes is not permitted to be discharged to the sewer.
8. Infectious wastes must be sterilised in accordance with Queensland Health regulations before being discharged into the sewerage system.
9. Biohazardous waste and unused/expired pharmaceutical drugs must be disposed in accordance with Queensland Health regulations.

Applicable to Commercial Laboratories

1. The discharge of Trade Waste from the laboratory sinks must be followed by flushing with liberal quantities of water.
2. Concentrated acids, caustics, solvents and other concentrated solutions must not be discharged to the sewerage system.
3. Chemical solutions containing small quantities of concentrated acids, caustic or other corrosive chemicals must be neutralised before discharge to the sewerage system.
4. All Trade Waste must pass through a balancing/dilution/neutralisation tank before discharge to the sewerage system.
5. All Trade Waste must pass through a general-purpose pit sized according to the flow rate to give a one-hour minimum detention time before discharge to the sewerage system.

Applicable to Commercial Laundries and Dry-Cleaners

1. The wastewater must pass through a cooling pit before being discharged to the sewerage system. The pit must be sized to cool down the wastewater to 38°C or less.
2. Lint screens with a maximum 2 mm aperture size must be provided (washing machine internal screens are acceptable).
3. The discharge of dry-cleaning solvents into the sewer is not permitted. The dry-cleaning process and solvent storage areas must be bunded to prevent dry-cleaning solvent entering the sewerage system.
4. Separator water from dry-cleaning equipment contaminated with dry-cleaning solution is to be either treated adequately on-site prior to discharge to the sewerage system or collected by a licensed contractor for off-site management.

Applicable to Commercial Swimming Pool Discharges

1. Filter backwash water must be collected in a holding tank for subsequent discharge to sewer at a controlled rate not exceeding 2.5 L/s.
2. The discharge of pool water (including backwash, overflow or emptying) should be restricted to low flow periods in the sewer whenever possible. Suitable periods for discharge are:
   Daytime diurnal low: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
   Nighttime diurnal low: 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.
3. The discharger must notify Council in advance, prior to commencement of draining the pool and agree with Council the timetable for emptying.
4. Draining pool water to the sewerage system during wet weather is not permitted. For clarity, pool water discharge must not occur within six (6) hours of rain on any day where 5 mm of rain has fallen.
5. The discharger is required to provide Council in advance with the details of cleaning compounds, if any, (including brand name, quantity and safety data sheet) intended to be used for cleaning of pool surfaces during maintenance. Wastewater arising from cleaning of pool surfaces by using strong detergents or acids must not be discharged into the sewerage system.

Applicable to the Management of Prohibited Waters (including stormwater)

1. A first-flush system including a silt arrestor/solid settlement pit and a stormwater diversion system must be provided.
2. The first flush must be limited to the first 10 mm of storm run-off from the sealed and bunded area. The first-flush run-off to be collected in the holding tank and must not be discharged to the sewerage system via pre-treatment sooner than one (1) hour after the cessation of rain (controlled by a suitable means such as rain gauging).
3. Measures must be taken that effectively prevent the contamination and ingress of stormwater into the sewerage system. Areas where stormwater may become contaminated must be bunded and roofed over.

DRAFT

102. Trade Waste Policy

Purpose

Douglas Shire Council's (Council) Trade Waste Policy supports business development and environmental values through providing access to efficient sewerage services for the discharge of waterborne commercial and industrial waste (Trade Waste).

Policy Statement

Council will provide a Trade Waste service in a manner that protects people, assets and the environment from unacceptable risk. Council will conditionally accept Trade Waste into its sewerage system, provided that:

- It does not contain a Prohibited Substance listed in Schedule 1 of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008.*
- It does not contain substances in amounts that are or may be toxic or detrimental to sewerage infrastructure, treatment processes, personnel or the environment.
- It does not contain substances that limit downstream water recycling or biosolids reuse.
- It is pre-treated on-site using 'prescribed' or 'best practicable pre-treatment' measures to ensure Trade Waste Guideline Values are met.
- The sewerage system has adequate capacity to transport and treat the Trade Waste.

Scope

This policy is a statement of Council's commitment to Trade Waste management and provides information and guidance to:

- Persons discharging or intending to discharge Trade Waste to Council's sewerage system.
- The owners and occupiers of businesses that discharge Trade Waste to Council's sewerage system.
- Representatives of regulatory agencies relevant to Trade Waste.
- Staff of Council.

Objectives

Objective 1: Safety of people

Adhere to strict health and safety requirements and a precautionary approach, to protect:

a. wastewater system workers from contaminants or adverse chemical reactions in wastewater, or more generally by wastewater quality and its solid, liquid and airborne by-products
b. people who may be affected by unintended impacts such as unacceptable odour emissions or overflows in public areas.

Objective 2: Protection of assets (pipes, plant and equipment)

Protect all components of wastewater infrastructure so that:

a. systems can operate without compromise or interference
b. utilities can achieve service objectives
c. factors such as corrosion do not unduly damage structural or hydraulic integrity of systems, resulting in an unacceptable level of risk
d. more generally, components will last close to their expected asset life.

Objective 3: Protection of treatment processes

Protect biological and physicochemical treatment processes so that they can operate as intended.

Objective 4: Facilitation of regulatory and licence compliance

Enable Council to comply with regulations with reasonable certainty and within acceptable risk boundaries, including:

a. avoiding breaches of operating and/or environmental authorities
b. meeting requirements for managing wastewater overflows
c. meeting requirements for disposing of treated effluent and biosolids, including the protection of receiving waters and land.

Objective 5: Facilitate development of a circular economy

Support efficient resource recovery, recycling and reuse, either on site or off site, in line with strategies, statutes and regulations.

Objective 6: Equitably recover the cost of Trade Waste services

Ensure the sustainability of Trade Waste services and the application of cost-reflective pricing to avoid unreasonable costs to domestic customers.

Definitions

TERM	DEFINITION
Biosolids	Organic wastewater solids.
Trade Waste	Waterborne waste from business, trade or manufacturing premises, other than human waste, stormwater or prohibited substances.

Related Legislation

- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*
- *Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019*
- *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*

Related Documents

- Douglas Shire Council's Trade Waste Management Plan

Policy Review

This policy is to be reviewed whenever legislation changes, or every four (4) years if no changes have been required to be enacted, at the direction of the Chief Executive Officer.

Policy Details

Policy Name	Trade Waste Policy
Policy Number	102
Policy Version	1
Document Number	
Endorsed by	Chief Executive Officer
Policy Type	Council
Approval Authority	Council
Date Adopted	
Time Period	4 years
Review Date	
Policy Department	Water and Wastewater
Link to Corporate Plan	Strategic Theme 3: Service Delivery
Revoked/Superseded	Nil

This policy is to remain in force until otherwise determined by Council.