



POLICY NO: CCC041

Liquid Trade Waste Policy

May, 2019



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POLICY SUMMARY

1. Liquid Trade Waste (LTW) is defined as all liquid waste other than sewage of a domestic nature. LTW can be produced by business, commercial, and industrial activities, by community/public facilities, and by institutions such as hospitals, schools and TAFEs. It excludes domestic waste from a hand washbasin, shower, bath or toilet.

Central Coast Council (Council) is responsible and committed to regulating, managing and monitoring LTW discharge into the Council's sewerage system.

Council provides regulatory services in accordance with the *Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines* (Department of Water and Energy, April 2009) as in force from time to time. Key requirements of the Guidelines include full cost recovery for water supply, sewerage and trade waste services, assessment of Approvals and/or Agreements, monitoring of LTW Dischargers, sewerage system licence compliance, waste minimisation and water conservation.

PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

2. Council will enforce proper controls and sound regulation that is essential for protecting sewerage infrastructure, the environment, and both public and worker health and safety.

POLICY BACKGROUND

3. This Policy has been prepared in accordance with Part 3, Chapter 7 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the LG Act) and sets out all matters in relation to Approvals and/or Agreements under section 68 of the LG Act for discharge of LTW into Council's sewerage system.
4. The Policy has been developed to ensure compliance with the *Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines* (the Guidelines), which are overseen by the New South Wales Department of Industry. The Guidelines are driven by the *NSW Best-Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Framework* and are consistent with the *Sewage Quality Management Framework* (August 2007), the *Australian Sewage Quality Management Guidelines* (June 2012) (Water Services Association of Australia, WSAA) and the *Local Government Act (NSW) 1993*.



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5. The procedure for Approval and/or Agreement of LTW discharge into Council's sewerage system is governed by Chapter 7 of the LG Act, and is subject to the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (The LG Regulation).
6. All charges and charging methodologies for the discharge of sewage and the LTW component of the sewage are applied in accordance with the requirements of the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART), with reference to the *Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines*.
7. Fees applicable for the discharge of LTW into Council's sewerage system are located in Council's schedule of fees and charges, available on Council's website and can be obtained from Council.
8. Under clause 28 of the LG Regulation, Council must not grant an Approval and/or Agreement under section 68 of the LG Act to discharge LTW (whether treated or not) into Council's sewerage system unless the Secretary, NSW Department of Industry (or the Secretary's nominee) has issued their concurrence.
9. Under subsection 90(2) of the LG Act, the Secretary, NSW Department of Industry (or the Secretary's nominee) may give Council notice that concurrence may be assumed, with such qualifications or conditions as are specified in the notice.
10. Sections 560 and 561 of the LG Act stipulate that the Property Owner is liable for payment of fees and charges to Council. If the Property Owner deems that the fees and charges are the responsibility of the lessee, then that is a private matter between the Property Owner and the lessee.

DEFINITIONS

11. The following definition are used in this Policy:

Agreement	The signed document of conditions relating to large volume and/or high risk discharge of LTW
Applicant	The person, business or company who makes formal application to discharge LTW
Approval	The document of conditions relating to discharge of LTW
Assumed Concurrence	Council's authorisation by the Secretary Department of Industry to assume concurrence for Classification A, Classification B or Classification S activities
Category 1	Dischargers with well-characterised effluent, requiring nil or minimal pre-treatment



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Category 2	Dischargers with well-characterised effluent, requiring prescribed pre-treatment
Category 3	Large (more than 20 kL/d) and industrial Dischargers
Category S	Dischargers transporting or discharging septic tank, pan, private pump stations (non-residential) and ship-to-shore waste
Classification A	Low risk Dischargers with trade waste volumes up to 5 kL per day, except for commercial retail food preparation where up to 16 kL per day is permitted with standard, non-complex pre-treatment requirements
Classification B	Medium risk Dischargers with trade waste volume up to 20 kL per day with prescribed pre-treatment requirements (some discharges in this Classification may be less than 5 kL/d, e.g. radiator repairer, but this activity is not in Classification A)
Classification C	High risk and large volume Dischargers (flow generated by high risk activities may be less than 20kL/d, e.g. electroplating)
Classification S	Septic tank waste, pan waste, private pump stations (non-residential) and ship-to-shore waste Dischargers
Concurrence Authority	The Secretary, Department of Industry
Council	Central Coast Council, being the organisation responsible for the administration of Council operations and the implementation of Council policy and strategies
Discharger	Premises that discharges LTW into Council's Sewerage System
Exemption	An exclusion granted by Council from the requirement to apply for Approval and/or Agreement to discharge LTW
Food disposal units	The equipment used to break down solid food into finer particles
IPART	Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal
Liquid Trade Waste (LTW)	All liquid waste other than sewage of a domestic nature
Macerator	A machine that reduces solids into smaller pieces
National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA)	A national accreditation body responsible for ensuring that organisations are competent to provide consistently reliable testing, calibration, measurement and inspection data



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Premises	Premises can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a building of any description or any part of it and the appurtenances to it(b) land, whether built on or not(c) a shed or other structure(d) a tent(e) a swimming pool(f) a ship or vessel of any description (including a houseboat)(g) a van
Pre-treatment	The process used for the initial treatment of LTW
Property Owner	The person, business or company with legal ownership of a property
Pulverise	The process of reducing solids to fine particles
The Guidelines	Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines (Department of Water and Energy) April 2009
The LG Act	<i>Local Government Act (NSW) 1993</i>
The LG Regulation	<i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>





GENERAL

Part 1 - Business activities that are exempt from the requirement to obtain an approval under Section 68 of the Local Government Act

12. Exemptions are determined by Council under the LG Act, eligible activities must meet the standard requirements specified in *Part 1 Exemptions* of the *Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines* (Department of Water and Energy) as in force from time to time.
13. Annual trade waste fees and charges do not apply to Dischargers of LTW into Council's sewerage system that are classified as exempt.

Part 2 – Approval Process

14. Any person, business or company wishing to discharge LTW into Council's sewerage system must obtain prior approval from Council, in accordance with section 68 of the LG Act.
15. An individual or entity that wishes to make an application to discharge LTW from their Premises to the sewerage system, but is not the Property Owner, must obtain the Property Owner's written consent to the application. Property Owner's authorisation to make a LTW application is mandatory as per section 78 of the LG Act.
16. Clause 25 of the LG Regulation states the matters to accompany applications relating to discharge into sewers. Council's technical assessment and Approval or refusal of an application is performed in accordance with information provided under clause 25 of the LG Regulation.
17. Council issues a determination letter advising of Approval or refusal to the Applicant/Property Owner. The Approval and/or Agreement sets out the circumstances and conditions of discharge. Should Council refuse an application, the Applicant/Property Owner will be notified in writing of the grounds for refusal in accordance with section 100 of the LG Act.
18. The Applicant/Property Owner may subsequently seek a review of the determination by applying to Council in writing in accordance with section 176 of the LG Act.
19. Council's LTW Acceptance Limits are specified in the Appendix of the Policy and in the fact sheet "Acceptance Limits and prohibited substances" located on Council's website.





20. LTW Dischargers are divided into four risk or volume-related classifications:

- Classification A,
- Classification B,
- Classification C, and
- Classification S.

Council's Approval and/or Agreement and concurrence processes vary according to the type of classification. In addition to the risk-related classifications, all LTW Dischargers are allocated to one of four categories for LTW charging purposes (Category 1, Category 2, Category 3 or Category S). Categorisation is based on the nature, volume and degree of pre-treatment required.

21. Council has the assumed concurrence to approve Classification A, Classification B and Classification S Dischargers. If a Premises is deemed to be a Classification C (high risk), Council will seek concurrence from the Secretary, Department of Industry in accordance with the requirements of subsection 90 (1) of the LG Act.
22. Council will not accept prohibited substances to be discharged into the Sewerage System (refer to section 3.5.4 Table 4 of the Guidelines or the Appendix of the Policy for a list of prohibited substances).
23. The discharge of roof, rain, surface or seepage water or groundwater into Council's sewerage system is prohibited under clause 137A of the LG Regulation, unless specifically permitted.
24. Council will not accept any discharges from Macerators, or any other similar devices, used for Pulverising solid waste, as they are not authorised to connect to Council's sewerage system. Solid waste is not to be discharged to Council's sewerage system (refer to section 4.4.6 of the Guidelines).
25. Premises that discharge into Council's sewerage system are required to install and maintain pre-treatment equipment in accordance with the Guidelines and to satisfy Council's requirements.
26. Any administrative processes in relation to changes of Property Owner or Applicant will be carried out in accordance with section 3.4.2 of the Guidelines.
27. It is the Property Owner's responsibility to notify Council if the business has ceased trading, to finalise approvals and associated fees and charges.
28. Council will use a risk-based approach to monitoring LTW Dischargers into Council's sewerage system, by performing a minimum of one inspection per annum. Sampling and testing may occur at the discretion of Council Officers at the time of inspection.



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29. Testing of all LTW samples is undertaken by an independent laboratory that holds National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for the water quality parameters being tested. Where Dischargers are required to sample as indicated in Approval conditions, Council may take duplicate samples to confirm water quality characteristics. If testing is an Approval condition, it is at the cost of the Property Owner.

Part 3 – Related matters

30. This Policy covers all Premises that discharge liquid trade waste to the Council's sewerage system.
31. This Policy also covers all tankers that transport liquid waste for direct discharge at Council's sewerage treatment facilities.
32. Council provides sewage and LTW services on a commercial (user pays) basis, subject to IPART pricing determinations. Council administers appropriate levies in accordance with charging methodologies stated in the Guidelines or the Appendix of the Policy.

BREACHES

33. Council are routinely monitoring and engaging with Dischargers to achieve compliant LTW discharges for the protection of sewerage infrastructure, the environment, and both public and worker health and safety.
34. Council will take action, in the form of written correspondence, if an inspection of a LTW Premises identifies a non-compliance issue or breach of Approval and/or Agreement condition.
35. If, in the opinion of Council, the LTW being discharged does not comply with the conditions of Approval and/or Agreement or are adversely affecting the environment and performance of the treatment process, the Discharger must take the necessary remediation actions as specified by Council. Council reserves the right to terminate and/or Agreement in the event of persistent failure to comply with Council's clean up notices and remediation strategies.
36. Excess mass and non-compliant fees and charges will apply to Premises in excess of deemed and acceptance discharge limits. Details of discharge limits are specified in the Appendix.
37. Pollution of any waters is an offence under section 120 (1) of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*. Orders may also be issued and penalties imposed for offences under sections 626, 627 and 628 of the LG Act and Schedule 12 of the LG Regulation.



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38. It is an offence to discharge LTW into Council's sewerage system without an Approval and/or Agreement under the LG Act.

REVIEW

39. This Policy will be reviewed every five years or as required.

40. The Appendix of this Policy will be reviewed and revised every year or as required.



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RELATED RESOURCES

- Australian Standards AS/NZS 3500.2:2018 Plumbing and drainage – Sanitary plumbing and drainage
- NSW Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Guidelines, 2004 (revised 2007)
- *Water Management Act 2000*
- Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines April 2009 (Department of Water and Energy)
- Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines (Department of Water and Energy) *Part 1 Exemptions*
- Central Coast Council - 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2022 Water - IPART Determination (Draft April 2019)
- National Construction Code 2016 Volume Three – Plumbing Code of Australia
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*
- Sewage Pumping Station Code of Australia (Version 2.1) (WSA 04-2005)
- *The Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017*
- Fact Sheets that have been developed to specifically reference topics covered by the Department of Water and Energy Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines April 2009. Fact sheets can be accessed on CCC website





APPENDIX: FEES, CHARGES, ACTIONS AND ASSESSMENTS

1. Liquid Trade Waste Fees, Charges and Action

Rates, charges and fees are determined by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) and adopted by Central Coast Council (Council) in its annual Management Plan. An up to date schedule of fees and charges is available on the Council website and can be obtained from Council.

Council provides sewerage and liquid trade waste (LTW) services on a commercial (user pays) basis, subject to IPART pricing determinations.

Subject to IPART pricing determinations, Council's LTW fees and charges will include the following:

- Application fee,
- Annual trade waste fee,
- Re-inspection fee (where applicable),
- Trade waste usage charge (where applicable),
- Excess Mass Charges (where applicable),
- Non-compliance Excess Mass Charges (where applicable), and
- Septic Tank and Pan Waste disposal charges (where applicable).

Details of the process to calculate fees and charges for LTW discharges are described in this section.

1.1 Application Fee

The application fee covers the cost of administration and technical services provided by Council in processing an application, on a scale related to the classification into which the Discharger is classified, and reflects the complexity of processing the application. It includes processing change of ownership of the Discharger, and renewal of existing Approvals and/or Agreement.

1.2 Annual Liquid Trade Waste Fee

The annual trade waste fee recovers the cost incurred by Council for administration and the scheduled inspections each year to ensure a LTW Discharger's ongoing compliance with the conditions and agreement of their Approval and/or Agreement.

- As part of an inspection, Council or its agents may undertake monitoring of the LTW discharges from a premises or business. Such monitoring may include, but is not limited to, flow measurement and the sampling and analysis of the LTW.





- Annual LTW fees are determined by IPART based on the category of the Discharger, and are proportionate to the complexity of their inspection and administration requirements. Where the Discharger is required to pay for monitoring of LTW quality, this will be detailed in the Approval and/or Agreement and charged based on full cost recovery.
- In view of the adverse impact of wastes with a high concentration of oil and grease on Council's sewage transportation system, Council will carry out inspections of commercial Premises preparing hot food. The cost of these scheduled inspections is included in the annual trade waste fee for such Premises.

1.3 Re-inspection Fee

Where non-compliance with the conditions of an Approval and/or Agreement has been detected and the Discharger is required to address these issues, Council will undertake re-inspections to confirm that remedial action has been satisfactorily implemented. Council will charge a fee for each re-inspection. A re-inspection may include the analysis of LTW discharges, the cost of which may be recovered from the Discharger.

1.4 Limit of Acceptance and Prohibition of Substances into Sewerage Systems

Based on the industry best practice and the Guidelines, Council regulates and restricts quantity and quality of liquid trade waste into Councils sewerage system.

Table 1 shows the general Acceptance Limit for LTW into sewerage systems (the Guidelines, section 3.5.3). Acceptance Limits for organic and inorganic compounds are presented in Table 2 and Table 3. Table 4 shows the Acceptance Limits for metals (the Guidelines, section 3.5.3).



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TABLE 1 – General Acceptance Limits of liquid trade waste into sewerage systems *

Parameter	Limits
Flow rate	The maximum daily and instantaneous rate of discharge (kL/h, kL/d or L/s) is set on the available capacity of the sewer. Large dischargers are required to provide a balancing tank to manage the load on the sewage treatment works.
BOD ₅	Normally, approved at 300 mg/L. Concentration up to 600 mg/L and in some cases higher concentration for low mass loadings may be acceptable if the treatment works has sufficient capacity and odour will not be a problem.
Total suspended solids	Normally, approved at 300 mg/L. Concentration up to 600 mg/L and in some cases higher concentration for low mass loadings may be acceptable if the treatment works has sufficient capacity and odour will not be a problem.
COD	Normally, not to exceed BOD ₅ by more than three times. This ratio is given as a guide only to prevent the discharge of non-biodegradable waste.
Total dissolved solids	Up to 4000 mg/L may be accepted. However, the Acceptance Limit may be reduced depending on available effluent disposal options and will be subject to a mass load limit.
Temperature	Less than 38°C.
pH	Within the range 7.0 to 9.0.
Oil and Grease	100 mg/L if the volume of the discharge does not exceed 10% of the design capacity of the treatment works, and 50 mg/L if the volume is greater than 10%.
Detergents	All industrial detergents are to be biodegradable. A limit on the concentration of 50 mg/L (as MBAS) may be imposed on large liquid trade wastes.
Colour	No visible colour when the waste is diluted to the equivalent dilution afforded by domestic sewage flow.
Radioactive substances	The discharge must comply with the <i>Radiation Control Act 1990</i> (NSW).

* Subject to change by the Department of Industry (stakeholders are advised to refer to the Council website or to contact Council for any updates)

TABLE 2 – Acceptance Limits for LTW inorganic compounds into sewerage systems *



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Parameter	Maximum concentration (mg/L)
Ammonia (as N)	50
Boron	5
Bromine	5
Chlorine	10
Cyanide	1
Fluoride	20
Nitrogen (total Kjeldahl)	100
Phosphorus (total)	20
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	500
Sulphide (as S)	1
Sulphite (as SO ₃)	15

* Subject to change by the Department of Industry (Council website or contact Council for updates)

TABLE 3 – Acceptance Limits for LTW organic compounds into sewerage systems *

Parameter	Maximum concentration (mg/L)
Benzene	0.04
Toluene	0.5
Ethylbenzene	1
Xylene	1
Formaldehyde	30
Phenolic compounds (except pentachlorophenol)	5
Petroleum hydrocarbons (non-flammable)*	30
Pesticides general (except organochlorine and organophosphorus)	0.1
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	5

* Subject to change by the Department of Industry (Council website or contact Council for updates)

TABLE 4 – Acceptance Limits for LTW metals into sewerage systems *



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Parameter	Maximum Concentration (mg/L)	Allowed daily mass limit (g/d)
Aluminium	100	-
Arsenic	1	2
Cadmium	1	6
Chromium*	3	15
Cobalt	5	15
Copper	5	15
Iron	100	-
Lead	1	6
Manganese	10	30
Mercury	0.01	0.05
Molybdenum	5	30
Nickel	3	15
Selenium	1	15
Silver [#]	2	6
Tin	5	15
Zinc	5	15
Total metals excluding aluminium, iron, manganese and molybdenum	less than 30 mg/L and subject to total mass loading requirements	

* Subject to change by the Department of Industry (refer to Council website or contact Council for any updates)

Council prohibits certain compounds except by specific written application and subsequent Approval and/or Agreement, including:



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- organochlorine weedicides, fungicides, pesticides, herbicides and substances of a similar nature and/or wastes arising from the preparation of these substances
- organophosphorus pesticides and/or waste arising from the preparation of these substances
- any substances liable to produce noxious or poisonous vapours in the sewerage system
- organic solvents and mineral oil
- per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
- any flammable or explosive substance
- discharges from "Bulk Fuel Depots"
- chromate from cooling towers
- natural or synthetic resins, plastic monomers, synthetic adhesive, rubber or plastic emulsions
- rain, surface, seepage or subsoil water (unless specifically permitted)
- solid matter
- disposable products including wet wipes, cleaning wipes, colostomy bags, cat litter and any other products marketed as flushable
- any substance assessed as not suitable to be discharged into the sewerage system
- waste that contains pollutants at concentrations which inhibit the sewage treatment process
- any other substance listed in a relevant regulation

Council does not allow solvents, enzymes, bio-additives, and odour control agents to be used in pre-treatment systems (except neutralising chemicals designated for the pre-treatment), except by specific written application and subsequent approval.

1.5 Trade Waste Usage Charge

This volumetric charge is applicable to Category 2 Dischargers. This charge is in addition to the Sewerage Usage Charge. Certain Category S Dischargers (see section 1.6) are also charged according to the volume of their discharges.

Trade Waste Usage Charge (\$) = Q x U

Q = Volume (kL) of LTW discharged to sewer

U = Trade Waste Charging Rate (\$/kL)

A base trade waste usage charge will apply to Category 2 Dischargers with appropriate pre-treatment equipment that has been properly maintained. An increased trade waste usage charge will be applied to Category 2 Dischargers where pre-treatment is non-compliant because it has not been provided or the pre-treatment equipment is not properly maintained.

Example 1: Trade Waste Usage Charge – Compliant pre-treatment equipment

A reported liquid trade waste volume of 300 kL was released by a Discharger with a compliant pre-treatment facility.



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Trade Waste Usage Charge (\$) = Q x U

Q = 300 kL (volume discharged)

U = \$/kL (liquid waste volume charge rate from IPART determination;
in this Example \$1.77/kL is assumed)

Trade Waste Usage Charge (\$) = 300 kL x \$1.77 \$/kL
= \$531.00

Example 2: Trade Waste Usage Charge – Non-compliant or no pre-treatment equipment

A reported liquid trade waste volume of 300 kL was released by a Discharger with a non-compliant pre-treatment facility.

Trade Waste Usage Charge (\$) = Q x U

Q = 300 kL (volume discharged)

U = \$/kL (liquid waste volume charge rate from IPART determination;
in this Example \$15.13/kL is assumed)

Trade Waste Usage Charge (\$) = 300 kL x \$15.13 \$/kL
= \$4,539.00

1.6 Septage, Septic Effluent and Chemical Toilet Disposal

Septage, septic effluent and chemical toilet waste disposal charges are determined with respect to the volume of the discharged waste.

Septage, Septic Effluent or Chemical Toilet Disposal Charge (\$) = Q x S

Q = Volume (kL) of waste discharged to sewer.

S = \$/kL (Septage, Septic effluent or Chemical Toilet Waste Charge Rate as indicated in IPART determination)

1.7 Excess Mass Charges

This charge is applicable to Category 3 Dischargers only.

Excess Mass Charges will apply for substances discharged in excess of the Deemed Concentrations in domestic sewage, as specified in Table 5. For instance, a Discharger releases a waste stream with Total



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Oil and Grease of 140 mg/L. As the Deemed Concentration of Total Oil and Grease is 50 mg/L (Table 5) and the Acceptance Limit is for 100 mg/L (Table 1). Excess Mass Charges will apply for the mass calculated between 50-100 mg/L. Non-Compliant Excess Mass Charges (see Appendix D section 3.7.7 of the Guidelines) will apply for the mass above 100 mg/L.

TABLE 5 – Deemed concentration of substances in domestic sewage*

SUBSTANCE	DEEMED CONCENTRATION (mg/L)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	300
Suspended Solids	300
Total Oil and Grease	50
Ammonia (as Nitrogen)	35
pH	7-9
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	50
Total Phosphorus	10
Total Dissolved Solids	1000
Sulphate (SO ₄)	50 [#]

* Subject to change by the Department of Industry (Council website or contact Council for updates)

SO₄ concentration: the higher of 50 mg/L or the concentration in the potable water supply





In charging for discharging excess mass, the following methodology applies:

EQUATION 1 is applicable for all substances as specified in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, except where qualified by Equation 2, Equation 3, Equation 4 and Equation 5.

Note 1: For those substances specified in Tables 2, 3 and 4, the Excess Mass Charge is calculated based on the total mass i.e. zero mass deemed to be present in domestic sewage.

Note 2: For those substances specified in Table 5, the Excess Mass Charge is calculated based on exceedance of the Deemed Concentration, up to the Acceptance Limit.

For example, consider a discharge with a reported analytical result of 700 mg/L of Suspended Solids. The Deemed Concentration for Suspended Solids of 300 mg/L (Table 5), and the acceptance limit is 600 mg/L (Table 1) The Excess Mass Charge is applied for the mass between 300 and 600 mg/L and the Non-Compliant Excess Mass Charge (see Appendix D section 3.7.7 of the Guidelines) is applied for the remaining 100 mg/L.

EQUATION 2 is applicable where Council approves the acceptance limit for BOD higher than 600 mg/L. A modified BOD excess mass charge rate is determined by Equation 2, and this new excess mass charge rate is used in Equation 1 to calculate the liquid trade waste charge.

Where the Acceptance Limit is exceeded by the Discharger and failed to meet their approved BOD limit on two or more instances in a financial year, a Non-Compliant Excess Mass Charge applies (Equation 5), as detailed in Appendix D section 3.7.7 of the Guidelines.

EQUATION 3 is applicable where pH of discharged trade waste lies outside Deemed Limits (Non-Compliant pH Charge).

EQUATION 4 is applicable for Non-Compliant Excess Mass Charges (for substances other than BOD) in excess of the Acceptance Limit.

EQUATION 5 is applicable for BOD Non-Compliant Excess Mass Charges in excess of the Acceptance Limit and failed to meet their approved BOD limit on two or more instances in a financial year.



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EQUATION 1

$$\text{Liquid Trade Waste Excess Mass Charge (\$)} = \frac{(S - D) \times Q \times U}{1000}$$

- S = Concentration (mg/L) of substance in sample
- D = Deemed Concentration (mg/L) of substance considered to be present in domestic sewage
- Q = Volume (kL) of LTW discharged to the sewerage system
- U = Unit price (\$/kg) for disposal of substance to the sewerage system

Example 3: Total Oil and Grease above Deemed Concentration

- S = 100 mg/L Oil and Grease – from analysis of discharge
- D = 50 mg/L (from Table 5)
- Q = 300 kL of volume discharged
- U = \$/kg (from IPART determination; in this example \$1.41/kg is assumed)

$$\text{Excess Mass Charge (\$)} = \frac{(100 - 50) \times 300 \times 1.41}{1000} = \$21.15$$

EQUATION 2

$$\text{Excess Mass Charge Rate for BOD (\$/kg)} U_e = 2 \times U \times \frac{(S - D)}{A} \times 1.05^{\frac{(S - A)}{A}}$$

- S = Concentration (mg/L) of BOD in sample
- A = 600 mg/L
- D = Deemed concentration (mg/L) of BOD to be present in domestic sewage
- U = Unit price (\$/kg) for BOD up to 600 mg/L
- U_e = Unit price (\$/kg) for disposal of Excess Mass Charge BOD to the sewerage system

Excess mass charge rate for BOD determined from Equation 2 can be used in Equation 1 to calculate the liquid trade waste Excess Mass Charge for a discharge not to exceed the Council Approved Limit.

Example 4: BOD above Acceptance Limit but not above Council Approved BOD Limit



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A Discharger with a Council Approved limit of 700 mg/L BOD disposes a quantity of 300 kL.

Q = 300 kL of volume discharged

S = 700 mg/L BOD - from analysis of discharge

D = 300 mg/L (from Table 5)

A = 600 mg/L

U = \$/kg (from IPART determination; in this example \$0.78/kg is assumed)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Excess Mass Charge Rate for BOD (\$/kg)} U_e &= 2 \times 0.78 \times \frac{(700 - 300)}{600} \times 1.05 \frac{(700-600)}{600} \\ &= \$1.56 \times 0.667 \times 1.008 = \$1.049/\text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

The total applicable charge can be calculated from Equation 1.

$$\text{Excess Mass Charge (\$)} = \frac{(700 - 300) \times 300 \times 1.049}{1000} = \$125.82$$

1.8 Non-compliance Excess Mass Charge

Where a discharge exceeds the acceptance concentration limits of substances specified in Tables 1, 2 and 3, a non-compliance Excess Mass Charge will apply.

Council will continue applying the above non-compliance Excess Mass Charge until the quality of discharge complies with Council’s LTW Policy limits, within the time frame determined by Council for remedying the problem. If the Discharger fails to rectify the problem within this time frame, the Discharger may be required to cease discharging LTW into Council’s sewerage system and may be subject to legal action for costs associated with the non-complying discharge.

In order to recover Council’s costs for Non-Compliant excess mass discharges, Equations 3, 4 and 5 will apply.





EQUATION 3 is applicable where pH of discharged trade waste lies outside Deemed Limits (Non-Compliant pH Charge).

EQUATION 4 is applicable for Non-Compliant Excess Mass Charges (for substances other than BOD) in excess of the Acceptance Limit.

EQUATION 5 is applicable for BOD Non-Compliant Excess Mass Charges in excess of the Acceptance Limit and failed to meet their approved BOD limit on two or more instances in a financial year.

EQUATION 3

Charge for pH (\$/kL) = $K \times |S - D| \times 2^{|S - D|}$

K = pH cost coefficient

S = pH reading in sample

D = pH lower or higher limit of Deemed Limits as applicable

$|S - D|$ = net difference between S and D

Example 5: Discharge of liquid trade waste at pH below 7

K = pH cost coefficient (from IPART determination; in this example \$0.43 is assumed)

S = pH 6.0 reading in sample (from analysis)

D = pH 7.0 (lower limit of Deemed Limits Table 5)

Q = 300 kL of volume discharged

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Charge for pH (\$/kL)} &= \$0.43 \times |(6.0-7.0)| \times 2^{|(6-7)|} \\ &= \$0.43 \times 1 \times 2 \\ &= \$0.86/\text{kL} \end{aligned}$$

For 300 kL of LTW discharge with a pH of 6, the total applicable charge can be determined.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Charge for pH (\$/kL)} &= 300 \text{ kL} \times \$0.86/\text{kL} \\ &= \$258.00 \end{aligned}$$





Example 6: Discharge of liquid trade waste at pH above 7

K = pH cost coefficient (from IPART determination; in this example \$0.43 is assumed)

S = pH 9.0 reading in sample (from analysis)

D = pH 7.0 (lower limit of Deemed Limits Table 5)

Q = 300 kL of volume discharged

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Charge for pH (\$/kL)} &= \$0.43 \times |(11.0-9.0)| \times 2^{2|(11-9)|} \\ &= \$0.43 \times 2 \times 4 \\ &= \$3.44/\text{kL} \end{aligned}$$

For 300 kL of LTW discharge with a pH of 9, the total applicable charge can be determined.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Charge for pH (\$/kL)} &= 300 \text{ kL} \times \$3.44/\text{kL} \\ &= \$1,032.00 \end{aligned}$$

EQUATION 4

$$\text{Non-Compliance Excess Mass Charges (\$)} = \frac{(S - A) \times Q \times 2 \times U}{1000} + \frac{(S - D) \times Q \times U}{1000}$$

S = Concentration (mg/L) of substance in sample.

A = Concentration (mg/L) of substance as specified in Acceptance Limits

Q = Volume (kL) of LTW discharged for the period of non-compliance

U = Unit price (\\$/kg) for disposal of substance to sewerage system

D = Deemed Concentration (mg/L) of substance deemed to be present in domestic sewage

Example 7: Total Oil and Grease above Acceptance Limit

S = 600 mg/L of substance in sample (from analysis)

A = 100 mg/L of substance as specified in Council's Acceptance Limit (Table 1)

Q = 500 kL of LTW discharged for the period of non-compliance

U = \\$/kg for disposal (from IPART determination; in this example \$1.41/kg is assumed)

D = 50 mg/L of substance deemed to be present in domestic sewage (from Table 5)



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$$\text{Non-Compliance Excess Mass Charges (\$)} = \frac{(600 - 100) \times 500 \times 2 \times 1.41}{1000} + \frac{(600 - 50) \times 500 \times 1.41}{1000}$$

$$= \$1,092.75$$

EQUATION 5

$$\text{BOD Non-Compliance Excess Mass Charge (\$/kg) } U_n = 2 \times U \times \frac{(M - D)}{A} \times 1.05 \frac{(M - A)}{A} + 4 \times U \times \frac{(S - M)}{A} \times 1.05 \frac{(S - M)}{A}$$

- S = Concentration (mg/L) of BOD in sample
- A = 600 mg/L
- M = Maximum concentration (mg/L) of substance agreed in Council’s Approval/Agreement
- D = Deemed concentration (mg/L) of BOD to be present in domestic sewage
- U = Unit price (\$/kg) for BOD up to 600 mg/L
- U_n = Unit price (\$/kg) for disposal of Excess Mass Charge BOD to the sewerage system

Using calculated Non-Compliance Excess Mass Charge (U_n) total applicable charge can be calculated from Equation 1.

Example 8: BOD above Acceptance Limit and failed to meet their Council approved BOD

- S = 2400 mg/L of substance in sample (from analysis)
- A = 600 mg/L
- M = 600 mg/L as specified
- D = 300 mg/L (from Table 5)
- U = \$/kg for disposal (from IPART determination; in this example \$0.78/kg is assumed)





BOD non-compliance excess mass charging rate U_n (\$/kg) =

$$2 \times 0.78 \times \frac{(600 - 300)}{600} \times 1.05^{\frac{(600 - 600)}{600}} + 4 \times 0.78 \times \frac{(2400 - 600)}{600} \times 1.05^{\frac{(2400 - 600)}{600}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BOD non-compliance excess mass charging rate} &= \$1.56 \times 0.5 \times 1 + \$3.12 \times 3 \times 1.05^3 \\ &= \$0.78 + \$10.83 \\ &= \$11.61/\text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

For the discharge of 300 kL of LTW at a concentration of 2400 mg/L of BOD, total applicable charge can be calculated from Equation 1.

$$\text{Excess Mass Charge (\$)} = \frac{(2400 - 300) \times 300 \times 11.61}{1000} = \$7314.30$$

1.9 Non-compliance action

Council may seek compensation for its costs relating to legal action, damage to infrastructure, incurred fines and other matters resulting from illegal, prohibited or unapproved LTW discharged to the sewerage system. This compensation may be pursued by legal action.

Also included are fines under the following provisions:

- Pollution of any waters is an offence under section 120 (1) of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*. Orders may also be issued and penalties imposed for offences under sections 626, 627 and 628 of the LG Act and Schedule 12 of the LG Regulation.
- *Local Government Act, 1993*, section 627 (*Failure to comply with an Approval*) section 628 (*Failure to comply with an order*). Non-compliance penalties may be pursued by legal action



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2. Assessment of discharge volumes and charges

For the purposes of calculating usage and non-compliance charges, discharged volumes will be assessed by one of the following methods:

- installation of a flow measuring device on the discharge,
- estimation based on pumping time where the discharge is pumped to sewer, or
- estimation based on metered water usage.

Estimations based on metered water usage will be determined by applying appropriate discharge factors. Standard factors established for typical businesses are set out in Table 7. A discharge factor represents a percentage of the metered water consumption at the Premises, which is deemed to be the estimated volume of sewage and LTW discharged to the sewerage system from a specific business function.

These factors will be applied unless considered inappropriate for the type of Discharger's business operation at the premises, in which case the Discharger may seek a review of the factors by Council's Rates Section. Any determination will only apply while the nature of the operation remains

The sewer and trade waste discharge-factors listed below in Table 7 represent generic industry standards. Please note that these factors may be varied by Council to reflect local conditions.

Discharger's Premises / Facility	Discharge Factor %	
	Sewer	Trade Waste
Bakery	95	25
With a residence attached ¹	70	18
Bed and Breakfast / Guesthouse (max. 10 persons)	75	N/A ²
Boarding House	90	20
Butcher	95	90
With a residence attached ¹	70	65
Cakes, Patisserie, Hot Bread	95	50
Car Detailing	95	90
Car Wash – small hand wash only	75	70 ⁵
Car/Vehicle Wash – Robo, Carlovers, Gerni type and auto etc	95	90 ⁵
Caravan Park – with commercial kitchen	75	25
Caravan Park – no commercial kitchen	57	N/A ²
Chicken / poultry shop (retail fresh, no cooking)	95	90



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TABLE 7 – SEWER AND TRADE WASTE DISCHARGE FACTORS

Discharger’s Premises / Facility	Discharge Factor %	
	Sewer	Trade Waste
Chicken cooking (e.g. Charcoal Chicken)	95	80
Club – Direct service to club	95	30
Club – Bowling, Jockey, Racing, Golf	50	45
Coal Mine	25	25
Cold Store	7	N/A ²
Community hall (minimal food only)	95	N/A ²
Concrete Batching Plant (process water to stormwater)	2	1
Correctional Centre (with laundry)	90	15 ⁵
Craft / Stonemason	95	80
Day Care Centre	95	N/A ²
Delicatessen, mixed business (no hot food)	95	N/A ²
With a residence attached ¹	70	N/A ²
Delicatessen, mixed business (with hot food)	95	50
With a residence attached ¹	70	50
Dental Surgery with X-ray	95	80
With a residence attached ¹	70	60
Fast Food (e.g. McDonalds, Burger King, Pizza Hut)	95	62
Fast food (e.g. KFC, Red Rooster)	95	80
Fresh Fish Outlet	95	90
Hairdresser	95	N/A ²
High School	95	25 ⁵
Hospital (public and private)	95	60
Hostel	90	20
Hotel	100	25
Joinery	95	10
Laundry	95	92 ⁵
Marina	90	70
Mechanical Workshop / Garage / lawn mower repairer / equipment hire etc ³	95	70
Mechanical Workshop with car yard / car wash	85	70
Medical Centre	95	25 ⁵
Motel – small less than 15-25 rooms (no hot food)	90	N/A ²
Motel with hot food	90	20
Nursery	25	5



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TABLE 7 – SEWER AND TRADE WASTE DISCHARGE FACTORS

Discharger’s Premises / Facility	Discharge Factor %	
	Sewer	Trade Waste
Nursing Home	85	50
Office Building	95	N/A
Optical Service	95	N/A ²
Panel Beater / Spray Painter	95	70
Primary School	95	10 ⁵
Photo-Processing	85	85
Printer	95	85
Radiator Repair	90	85
Restaurant ⁴	95	50
Self Storage	90	N/A
Seafood – Co-ops and Fresh	95	90
Service Station	90	70
Service Station (with car washing)	95	85
Shopping Centre	85	50
Supermarket	95	70
Sporting Ovals - Amenities Blocks	25	20
Swimming Pool (commercial)	85	N/A ²
Take Away Food	95	50
Technical College or University	95	Note 6
Veterinary Surgeon (no X-ray), Kennels, Animal wash	80	N/A ²
Wreckers	85	85

¹ If a residence is attached that has garden watering, the residential Sewer Discharge Factor is applied

² A trade waste usage charge is not applicable for this activity

³ Includes lawn mower repairs

⁴ Includes Café, Canteen, Bistro, etc.

⁵ A trade waste usage charge applies, if appropriate pre-treatment equipment has not been installed or has not been properly operated or maintained

⁶ A discharge factor to be applied on the basis of the relevant activity, e.g. takeaway food, mechanical workshop, optical services, etc.



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3. Liquid trade waste agreements

In addition to its Approval under the Local Government Act, Council may require certain Dischargers, including those who wish to discharge LTW in large volumes (discharge larger than 20 kL/d) or industrial waste (Concurrence Classification C type discharges) or Classification S into its sewerage system, to enter into a LTW agreement with Council. The agreement will set out the conditions associated with the discharge and execution of the agreement will be a condition of the Approval issued by Council (refer to section 3.3 of the Guidelines). The conditions will be binding on the applicant and Council. The agreement will be for a period of up to five years. No discharge is to be made to Council's sewerage system until the agreement or an interim agreement has been executed.

In addition to Council's Approval and/or Agreement conditions, provision can be made in the agreement for:

- additional conditions for discharge of LTW,
- fees and charges,
- cancellation of the agreement and/or order to cease the discharge if the Discharger is found to be in breach of the agreement or the LTW Approval or, in the opinion of Council, the LTW is adversely affecting the sewerage system or the environment,
- entry by Council officers to inspect the LTW collection, treatment, monitoring and disposal systems,
- the applicant to notify Council in advance of any changes that may affect the quality and quantity of the LTW, and
- the amount of bond/security to be lodged with Council prior to discharging LTW to the sewerage system.

