

Trade Waste Management Plan



January 2026

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1. INTRODUCTION

Liquid wastes are produced by a variety of industrial, commercial and domestic activities. The *Environmental Protection Act 1994* provides a general prohibition against the pollution of the environment by the discharge of such wastes, except where the person or agency holds an environmental authority permitting such discharge.

All discharges to receiving waters are required to be treated to a standard that will maintain or enhance receiving water quality and environmental values.

Liquid waste generated by industry, small business and commercial enterprises is referred to as Trade Waste. The *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* prohibits the unauthorized discharge of wastes, other than Domestic Sewage, into the Sewerage System. The options for producers of Trade Waste are to have Trade Waste treated at an approved treatment facility, obtain approval from Council to discharge Trade Waste to the Sewerage System or to obtain an environmental authority under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* to treat Trade Waste themselves before discharging Trade Waste to the environment.

Council provides a Sewerage System primarily for transporting and treating Domestic Sewage. Payment for this service is collected by a utility charge levied on ratable land. The Sewerage System may also be used, with the approval of Council, for the acceptance and treatment of Trade Waste. As Trade Waste imposes an additional load on the Sewerage System, charges apply for the discharge of Trade Waste to the Sewerage System. Council is required to meet the conditions of the environmental authority (licence), issued by the Environmental Protection Agency, for its Sewerage System including the disposal and reuse of treated Effluent and Biosolids. The Council is also required by the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* and the *Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009* to fully assess the effect of Trade Waste on the Sewerage System and the environment before issuing a Trade Waste Approval.

Under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, Council is held responsible for any pollution from stormwater outfalls under its control. The discharge of Trade Waste to Stormwater Drainage is prohibited under the *Local Government Act 2009*. Stormwater Drainage shall only be used for the disposal of uncontaminated stormwater runoff.

Domestic Sewage consists mostly of water, which, after treatment to reduce biodegradable material, suspended solids and nutrients, can be disposed of in accordance with Council's environmental authority requirements. Council is actively seeking opportunities to reuse and recycle treated Effluent and Biosolids.

Trade Waste may have an organic strength many times that of Domestic Sewage and may overload the treatment plant. Trade Waste may also contain other substances such as high levels of fats and grease, heavy metals, organic solvents and chlorinated organic substances which Sewerage Systems are not designed to treat. These substances may:

- (a) pose a serious risk to the health and safety of sewerage workers; or
- (b) damage the infrastructure of the Sewerage System; or
- (c) inhibit biological processes at the treatment plant; or
- (d) accumulate in Biosolids, making their reuse difficult or impracticable; or
- (e) pass through the treatment plant untreated resulting in environmental contamination.

To ensure the continued protection of our environment and waterways, Council's policy is to

accept, subject to conditions, biodegradable Trade Waste into the Sewerage System provided that:

- (a) the Sewerage System is of adequate capacity to effectively collect, transport and treat the Trade Waste; and
- (b) the Trade Waste Generator has applied all practicable waste minimization, recycling and reuse options; and
- (c) the Trade Waste Generator has complied with any applicable Trade Waste Approval, and this Trade Waste Management Plan as it applies to the Trade Waste Generator.

This discharge of waste containing substances in amounts liable to be toxic or hazardous to the Sewerage System, treatment process, personnel or the environment is prohibited.

Council may consider the acceptance of Trade Waste containing toxic or hazardous substances and non-degradable pollutants to the Sewerage System only after the Trade Waste has been pre-treated by on site “best practice treatment” to ensure the Sewer Admission Limits are not exceeded.

1.1 PURPOSE

MRC has developed this Trade Waste Management Plan (TWMP) to provide information for business and industry on trade waste management methodology and requirements.

The TWMP outlines how Council manages trade waste discharges and meets to protect Council’s infrastructure and its responsibilities under legislation and environmental commitments. The TWMP provides guidance to ensure effective management of commercial and industrial sewage discharged to the sewerage system. This TWMP has been developed in accordance with the principles of environmental sustainability, public health, and employee safety.

1.2 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

The *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* prohibits the discharge of Trade Waste to the Sewerage System without a Trade Waste Approval given by the Council. This legislation gives Council the authority to set Trade Waste approval conditions, and issue, suspend and cancel Trade Waste approvals. Therefore, any person wishing to discharge Trade Waste to the Sewerage System shall apply for a Trade Waste Approval.

It is an offence for a person to discharge waste (including Trade Waste) other than uncontaminated stormwater to Stormwater Drainage.

The Trade Waste approval conditions, particularly discharge limits, are defined to protect Council sewerage treatment processes and ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

As per The Local Government Act 2009, the Council has authority to charge utility fees and access properties for Trade Waste reasons.

Legislation relevant to the control of Trade Waste and the acceptance of Trade Waste to the Sewerage System is listed in Appendix 1. The list of legislation in Appendix 1 is not a complete list of all legislation relating to the control of Trade Waste.

2. DEFINITIONS

In this plan:

Annual License Fee means a utility charge for a category of Trade Waste for the cost to the Council of:

- (a) administration associated with the provision of the Trade Waste service; and
- (b) routine inspection and testing of premises the subject of a Trade Waste Approval; and
- (c) routine reading of Trade Waste meters; and
- (d) routine tracking and validation of liquid waste.

Application Fee means a regulatory fee for the processing of an application for a Trade Waste Approval.

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

Authorised Agent means any person notified in writing to the Council as being appointed or authorized by the Owner to act on the Owner's behalf.

Base Charge means a utility charge (Australian \$/kL) for the cost to transport and treat normal domestic sewage.

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

Category 1 Approval means an approval given by Council to the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator (where the Owner is not the Trade Waste Generator) containing the terms and conditions under which the Trade Waste Generator and the Owner may discharge Category 1 Trade Waste to the Sewerage System.

Category 1 Trade Waste is Trade Waste described as Category 1 in **section 3.2**

(Discharge Categories).

Category 2 Approval means an approval given by Council to the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator (where the Owner is not the Trade Waste Generator) containing the terms and conditions under which the Trade Waste Generator and the Owner may discharge Category 2 Trade Waste to the Sewerage System.

Category 2 Trade Waste is Trade Waste described as Category 2 in **section 3.2**

(Discharge categories).

Category 3 Approval means an approval given by Council to the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator (where the Owner is not the Trade Waste Generator) containing the terms and conditions under which the Trade Waste Generator and the Owner may discharge Category 3 Trade Waste to the Sewerage System.

Category 3 Trade Waste is Trade Waste described as Category 3 in **section 3.2**

(Discharge Categories).

Category 4 Approval means an approval given by Council to the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator (where the Owner is not the Trade Waste Generator) containing the terms and conditions under which the Trade Waste Generator and the Owner may discharge Category 4 Trade Waste to the Sewerage System.

Category 4 Trade Waste is Trade Waste described as Category 4 in **section 3.2**

(Discharge Categories).

Conveyance and Treatment Charge means a utility charge for the cost to Council of conveying and treating the quantity and quality of Trade Waste discharged to the Sewerage System. This includes maintenance and depreciation of fixed infrastructure used in the provision of the trade waste service.

Council means the Mackay Regional Council and its predecessors, successors, transferees and assigns and includes any person appointed or authorized by Mackay Regional Council to act on its behalf.

Domestic Sewage means Human Waste and liquid household wastes from water closet pans, sinks, baths, basins and similar fixtures designed for use in private dwellings.

Effluent means the liquid discharged following a wastewater treatment process.

Human Waste means human faecal matter and urine.

Inspection Fee means a charge for the inspection and analysis by Council of Trade Waste, in addition to the routine inspections and analyses conducted by Council as part of the Trade Waste service and charged for pursuant to the Annual License Fee.

Owner, of land, means any of the following, and includes the occupier of the land-

- (a) the registered proprietor of the land;
- (b) the lessee or licensee under the *Land Act 1994* of the land;
- (c) the holder of a mineral development licence or mining lease under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*;
- (d) the person or body of persons who, for the time being, has lawful control of the land, on trust or otherwise;
- (e) the person who is entitled to receive the rents and profits of the land.

Premises means a lot as defined in Schedule 2 of the Planning Act 2016, or for a lot under the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* or the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*, the common property for the lot.

Prohibited Substance means a substance prescribed in Schedule 1 of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

Quality Analyses means the inspection and analysis of Trade Waste discharged from Premises to the Sewerage System to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of a Trade Waste Approval.

Quality Analyses Base Charge means a utility charge for the cost to Council of performing Quality Analyses which is calculated as follows:

Q = Y*C where

Q is the Quality Analyses Base Charge; and

Y is the number of Quality Analyses that Council performs during a financial year in respect of a Trade Waste Approval; and

C is the charge per Quality Analyses determined by Council in its annual budget.

Regulated Waste means non-domestic waste as mentioned in Schedule 7 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019* (whether or not it has been treated or immobilized) and includes:

- (a) for an element, any chemical compound containing the element; and
- (b) anything that has contained waste.

Sewage means the wastewater from the community that contains Human Waste.

Sewer Admission Limits means the sewer admission limits specified in Appendix 2 as amended from time to time.

Sewerage System means Council's sewers, access chambers, vents, engines, pumps, structures, machinery, outfalls or any other works used to receive, store, transport or treat Sewage.

Stormwater Drainage means the Council's drains, channels, pipes, chambers, structures, outfalls or any other works used to receive, store, transport or treat stormwater.

Temporary Approval means a Trade Waste Approval containing terms and conditions under which a Trade Waste Generator and an Owner may make a one-off discharge of Trade Waste to the Sewerage System.

Trade Waste means water-borne waste from business, trade or manufacturing premises, other than:

- (a) waste that is a Prohibited Substance; or
- (b) Human Waste; or
- (c) stormwater.

Trade Waste Approval means a Category 1 Approval or a Category 2 Approval, or a Category 3 Approval.

Trade Waste Charge means a utility charge levied for the provision of the Trade Waste service, which is the sum of the Base Charge and the Conveyance and Treatment Charge.

Trade Waste Inspector means a person appointed by Council in an acting capacity to carry out the duties of this role. The functions of the Trade Waste Inspector (as determined by Council from time to time) include but are not limited to:

- (a) carrying out inspections of Premises from which Trade Waste is being discharged, proposed to be discharged or suspected of being discharged to the Sewerage System; and
- (b) advising Trade Waste Generators of their responsibilities in relation to the storage of Prohibited Substances, to prevent their accidental spillage to the Sewerage System or Stormwater Drainage; and
- (c) overseeing the disposal of Trade Waste in accordance with this policy; and
- (d) providing advice on acceptable methods of disposal of Trade Waste, including legal, economic and environmental aspects; and
- (e) identifying industries that do not discharge Trade Waste to the Sewerage System but which have the potential to contaminate the Sewerage System or the Stormwater Drainage by accidental spillages of Prohibited Substances; and
- (f) maintaining a waste register of industries to enable the tracking of liquid industrial waste transported from the point of generation to authorised disposal sites; and
- (g) dealing with non-compliance with requirements for the discharge of Trade Waste; and
- (h) developing and implementing Trade Waste charging procedures.

Trade Waste Fees means the Application Fee and the Inspection Fee.

Trade Waste Generator means a person whose activity produces or has the potential to produce Trade Waste.

3. TRADE WASTE CONTROL

3.1 APPLICATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS

A Trade Waste Approval is a document that outlines the conditions and requirements for permitting the release of liquid waste from commercial, industrial, or manufacturing facilities, excluding domestic sewage. The Council awards this approval only after assessing the proposed discharge and verifying that it meets the mandatory criteria and guidelines.

The Owner or Authorised Agent and the Trade Waste Generator, shall apply to Council for a Trade Waste Approval if Trade Waste is generated or likely to be generated at the Premises. The application shall be accompanied by the Application Fee.

Applications must be lodged prior to commencement of trading. Examples of appropriate times for lodging applications may include:

- (a) during the processing of a building application for a new building or for the extension of an existing building intended for industrial or commercial usage; or
- (b) on the change in tenancy of Premises intended for industrial or commercial usage: or

- (c) on the change of ownership of Premises intended for industrial or commercial usage; or
- (d) on the shop fit-out of Premises intended for industrial or commercial usage; or
- (e) during the processing of an application to strata title Premises intended for industrial or commercial usage; or
- (f) prior to generating Trade Waste at existing Premises without a Trade Waste Approval; or
- (g) where a change in process technology occurs that affects Trade Waste.

Application forms can be obtained by, downloading from Council website (http://www.mackay.qld.gov.au/residents/services/water/trade_waste).

Applications for Trade Waste Approvals should include the following:

- a) Details of the proposed method of treatment to be used to ensure that Trade Waste meets the Sewer Admission Limits (Appendix 2).
- b) Material Safety Data Sheets for all chemicals and raw materials used and stored on premises.
- c) Accurate as constructed Trade Waste plumbing, drainage and pre-treatment layout plans showing:
 - i. Details, location (including levels) and volumes of all tanks, pits, fixtures and apparatus which are associated with the generation and pre-treatment of trade waste; and
 - ii. Details of all processes including flow diagram; and
 - iii. Details and locations of all flow measurement equipment.

A copy of the treatment plan will be returned stamped “**Approved Trade Waste**” if the proposal meets all requirements.

- d) A copy of the final plumbing and drainage certificate

Failure to provide all the documentation and information outlined above in the application may result in delays of the final approval.

Plumbing and drainage work associated with the installation of any treatment process shall be in accordance with the *Plumbing Code of Australia (PCA)*, the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018 (PDA)*, the *Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019 (PDR)*, *AS/NZS 3500 suite of standards* and the approved sewerage drainage plan for the Premises. All plumbing and drainage will be carried out by a licensed plumber and drainer with all appropriate approvals.

During the plumbing application stage, Council reserves the right to deny the proposed pre-treatment apparatus if it is deemed to be insufficient at Council’s discretion.

Where Waste is deemed to be unsuitable for discharge to sewer, a Trade Waste Approval will not be issued and alternative arrangements for the disposal of the waste will have to be made.

3.2 DISCHARGE CATEGORIES

All Trade Waste accepted to the Sewerage System shall be classified according to the following 3 categories for the purpose of approval, control and charging:

(a) Category 1

Category 1 approval required for low strength Trade Waste discharges that comply with all of the criteria set out below:

	Food Premises (mg/L)	Mechanical Premises (mg/L)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<200, and	<100, and
Chemical Oxygen Demand	<200, and	<200, and
Oil and Grease	< 50, and	N/A
Total Hydrocarbons (THc)	N/A	< 10, and
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	< 60, and	< 60, and
Total Phosphorus (TP)	< 12	< 12
Volume (V)	No volume charges if the Trade Waste Generator is granted an exemption by Council.	

Trade Waste not complying with all of the above criteria shall be classified as Category 2 Trade Waste or Category 3 Trade Waste.

(b) Category 2

Category 2 approval required for medium strength Trade Waste discharges that comply with any of the criteria set out below:

	Food Premises (mg/L)	Mechanical Premises (mg/L)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	>200 <400; and	>100 <200; and
Chemical Oxygen Demand	>200 <600; and	>200 <300; and
Oil and Grease	> 50 <100; and	
Total Hydrocarbons (THc)		> 10 < 20; and
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	> 60 <100; and	> 60 <100; and
Total Phosphorus (TP)	> 12 < 20	>12 < 20

(c) Category 3

Category 3 approval required for high strength Trade Waste discharges that comply with any of the criteria set out below:

	Food Premises (mg/L)	Mechanical Premises (mg/L)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	>400 < 600; and	>200 <300; and
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	>600 <1200; and	>300 <600; and
Oil and Grease	>100 < 200; and	
Total Hydrocarbons (THc)		> 20 < 30; and
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	>100 < 150; and	>100 <150; and
Total Phosphorus (TP)	> 20 < 50	>20 < 50

(d) Category 4

Category 4 approval required for excessive strength Trade Waste discharges with high volume with any of the criteria set out below:

	Food Premises (mg/L)	Mechanical Premises (mg/L)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	>400 < 600; and	>200 <300; and
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	>600 <1200; and	>300 <600; and
Oil and Grease	>100 < 200; and	
Total Hydrocarbons (THc)		> 20 < 30; and
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	>100 < 150; and	>100 <150; and
Total Phosphorus (TP)	> 20 < 50	>20 < 50

Acceptance of Trade Waste under any category is conditional on the Trade Waste meeting the Sewer Admission Limits unless otherwise specified in the Trade Waste Approval.

In the event of a significant change in the strength of Trade Waste approved, the current Trade Waste approval and/or conditions may be altered to reflect the consistent Trade Waste strength.

TW Inspectors can further assess TW Customers by conducting a risk assessment to evaluate the potential risk of the TW to the sewerage system and the associated Water Recycling Facilities (WRFs). This process enables the identification of potential discharge impacts and industry groups that may not have been identified as potential risks previously.

In relation to this council reserves the right to alter category of approvals in relation to volume of discharge applied to strength of contaminants. (Mass Daily Load).

3.3 TRADE WASTE APPROVALS

3.3.1 Category 1 and Category 2 Approvals

Both the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator (where the Owner is not the Trade Waste Generator) shall hold a Trade Waste approval in conjunction with the property owner and generator. Any changes to the property owner or generator shall void the current approval.

Category 1 Approvals and Category 2 Approvals are not transferable.

A Category 1 Approval and a Category 2 Approval state the terms and conditions the holder of the Category 1 Approval and Category 2 Approval shall observe to discharge Trade Waste into the Sewerage System. The terms and conditions of a Category 1 Approval and a Category 2 Approval may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) the type and composition of Trade Waste that may be discharged; and

- (b) the quantity of Trade Waste that may be discharged; and
- (c) the rate that Trade Waste may be discharged, including the maximum rate of discharge; and
- (d) the time when Trade Waste may be discharged; and
- (e) the period for which Trade Waste may be discharged; and
- (f) the method for estimating or measuring the volume of Trade Waste discharged; and
- (g) provisions for measuring and sampling the Trade Waste discharged prior to the Trade Waste entering the Sewerage System; and
- (h) details of any pre-treatment of Trade Waste required; and
- (i) conditions for the maintenance of and removal of waste from pre-treatment equipment, including the frequency of cleaning and the waste transporter to be used; and
- (j) records to be kept concerning the cleaning and maintenance of pre-treatment equipment; and
- (k) the powers of Council to enter Premises in relation to any matter about the control of Trade Waste; and
- (l) penalties for non-compliance with the Category 1 Approval and a Category 2 Approval; and
- (m) conditions for the termination of the Category 1 Approval and a Category 2 Approval; and
- (n) the obligations of the Owner and Trade Waste Generator with respect to the payment of Trade Waste Charges and Trade Waste Fees; and
- (o) any other conditions considered by Council to be appropriate.

3.3.2 Category 3 Approvals

Both the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator (where the Owner is not the Trade Waste Generator) shall hold a Trade Waste approval in conjunction with the property owner and generator. Any changes to the property owner or generator shall void the current approval.

Category 3 Approvals are not transferable.

A Category 3 Approvals states the terms and conditions the holder of the Category 3 Approval shall observe to discharge Trade Waste to the Sewerage System. The terms and conditions of a Category 3 Approval may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) the quality of Trade Waste that may be discharged; and
- (b) the quantity of Trade Waste that may be discharged; and
- (c) the rate that Trade Waste may be discharge including the maximum instantaneous and maximum daily rates of discharge; and
- (d) the hours of the day and days of the week that Trade Waste may be discharged; and
- (e) the details of a self-regulation monitoring program including:

- I. the sampling point; and
 - II. the frequency of sampling; and
 - III. the method of sample collection and type of sample to be collected; and
 - IV. the analysis required; and
 - V. the methods of analysis; and
 - VI. the laboratory to be used; and
 - VII. the data transfer and availability to the Council; and
- (f) the type, design and location of flow measuring equipment and requirements for calibration; and
 - (g) the methods to be used for estimating data lost due to the failure of the sampling program or flow measurement instrumentation; and
 - (h) the provision for measuring and sampling the discharge of Trade Waste prior to its entry to the Sewerage System; and
 - (i) the pre-treatment processes to be used; and
 - (j) the conditions for maintenance and removal of waste from pre-treatment equipment including the frequency of cleaning and waste transporter to be sued; and
 - (k) the records to be kept concerning the cleaning and maintenance of pre-treatment equipment and disposal of waste; and
 - (l) the powers of Council to enter Premises in relation to any matter with regard to the control of Trade Waste; and
 - (m) the obligation of the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator concerning any variations to operation or treatment processes that may affect the quantity or quality of Trade Waste discharged including a change of business type; and
 - (n) the obligations of the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator on the termination of the Category 3 Approval by expiry, discontinuance of discharges, change of ownership or occupier, or non-compliance with conditions of the Category 3 Approval; and
 - (o) the obligation of the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator with respect to the payment of Trade Waste Charges and Trade Waste Fees; and
 - (p) penalties for non-compliance with the Category 3 Approval; and
 - (q) a force majeure clause; and
 - (r) the conditions under which a difference or dispute between Council, the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator which arises from the terms of the Category 3 Approval if not resolved may be submitted to arbitration; and
 - (s) any other conditions considered by Council to be appropriate.

3.3.3 Category 4 Approvals

Both the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator (where the Owner is not the Trade Waste Generator) shall hold a Trade Waste approval in conjunction with the property owner and generator. Any changes to the property owner or generator shall void the current approval.

Category 4 Approvals are not transferable.

A Category 4 Approvals states the terms and conditions the holder of the Category 4 Approval shall observe to discharge Trade Waste to the Sewerage System. The terms and conditions of a Category 4 Approval may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) the quality of Trade Waste that may be discharged; and
- (b) the quantity of Trade Waste that may be discharged; and
- (c) the rate that Trade Waste may be discharge including the maximum instantaneous and maximum daily rates of discharge; and
- (d) the hours of the day and days of the week that Trade Waste may be discharged; and
- (e) the details of a self-regulation monitoring program including:
 - I. the sampling point; and
 - II. the frequency of sampling; and
 - III. the method of sample collection and type of sample to be collected; and
 - IV. the analysis required; and
 - V. the methods of analysis; and
 - VI. the laboratory to be used; and
 - VII. the data transfer and availability to the Council; and
- (f) the type, design and location of flow measuring equipment and requirements for calibration; and
- (g) the methods to be used for estimating data lost due to the failure of the sampling program or flow measurement instrumentation; and
- (h) the provision for measuring and sampling the discharge of Trade Waste prior to its entry to the Sewerage System; and
- (i) the pre-treatment processes to be used; and
- (j) the conditions for maintenance and removal of waste from pre-treatment equipment including the frequency of cleaning and waste transporter to be sued; and
- (k) the records to be kept concerning the cleaning and maintenance of pre-treatment equipment and disposal of waste; and
- (l) the powers of Council to enter Premises in relation to any matter with regard to the control of Trade Waste; and
- (m) the obligation of the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator concerning

any variations to operation or treatment processes that may affect the quantity or quality of Trade Waste discharged including a change of business type; and

- (n) the obligations of the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator on the termination of the Category 4 Approval by expiry, discontinuance of discharges, change of ownership or occupier, or non-compliance with conditions of the Category 4 Approval; and
- (o) the obligation of the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator with respect to the payment of Trade Waste Charges and Trade Waste Fees; and
- (p) penalties for non-compliance with the Category 4 Approval; and
- (q) a force majeure clause; and
- (r) the conditions under which a difference or dispute between Council, the Owner and the Trade Waste Generator which arises from the terms of the Category 4 Approval if not resolved may be submitted to arbitration; and
- (s) any other conditions considered by Council to be appropriate.

3.3.4 Change to the Premises

The Owner of Premises the subject of a Trade Waste Approval shall notify the Council in writing within fourteen (14) days of any change to;

- Ownership or Lease,
- Change in the nature of Business/Trade conducted on the Premises,
- Alteration of the process involved in the generation of Trade Waste,
- Alteration of the methods of pre-treatment,
- Alteration/repairs/replacement of equipment,
- Closure of Business/Trade

When the Owner of Premises the subject of the Trade Waste Approval notifies the Council of a change to the Premises caused by the cessation of business, the Owner of the Premises shall also give Council verification that any pre-treatment apparatus, no longer being used, has been cleaned out or serviced within fourteen (14) days.

3.3.5 Suspension, Amendment or Cancellation of Trade Waste Approval

Grounds and procedures for suspending or canceling a Trade Waste Approval are specified in section 182 (Suspending or canceling trade waste approval) of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

Terms and conditions of a Trade Waste Approval in respect of any matter occurring before the suspension or cancellation of the Trade Waste Approval, including the payment of Trade Waste Charges and Trade Waste Fees owing, shall continue to have force and effect after the termination of the Trade Waste Approval.

Grounds and procedures for amending a trade waste approval are defined in section 185 of that Act.

3.3.6 Penalties

Council may prosecute any person who commits a breach of certain provisions of both the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* or the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and its subordinate legislation, or who refuses or neglects to comply with any specified directions or requirements of the Council pursuant to the legislation. Penalties are set out in the legislation and include substantial fines.

Council may recover the cost of repairing damage to the Sewerage System from a person causing damage to the Sewerage System by discharging a Prohibited Substance.

Continued non-compliance Council have the option to issue a PIN notice as per the *(Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENT FOR TRADE WASTE GENERATORS

4.1 SEWER ADMISSION LIMITS

Any waste discharged to the Sewerage System shall comply with the Sewer Admission Limits unless otherwise specified in the Trade Waste Approval. The Sewer Admission Limits are subject to periodic review and are listed in Appendix 3.

Unless otherwise specified in the Trade Waste Approval the Sewer Admission Limits are absolute maximums. The dilution of Trade Waste with water to achieve compliance with the Sewer Admission Limits is prohibited.

Council requires that Trade Waste Generators implement waste minimization practices and install best practice pre-treatment processes to reduce both the volume and the contaminant load of Trade Waste discharged to the Sewerage System.

Council has obligations to avoid overflows from the Sewerage System and consequently will impose limits on the rate and timing of Trade Waste discharges.

Council may, at its discretion, negotiate with a Trade Waste Generator to accept the discharge of Trade Waste to the Sewerage System that exceeds the general limit parameters of the Sewer Admission Limits.

4.2 EFFLUENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

Where an agreement is made with a Category 3 Trade Waste Generator for the discharge of Trade Waste to the Sewerage System that exceeds the general limit parameters of the Sewer Admission Limits, Council may require the Trade Waste Generator to undertake an Effluent improvement program as a condition to the agreement. The Effluent improvement program shall be

provided to Council in writing by the Trade Waste Generator within a reasonable time period (as determined by Council in its absolute discretion) and shall (unless specified otherwise by Council) include:

- (a) a description of the Effluent quantity and quality; and
- (b) provision for monitoring and reporting waste quantity and quality; and
- (c) an examination of waste prevention and recycling options; and
- (d) an examination of options for the conservation of water; and
- (e) a program involving the development of waste reduction and pre-treatment aimed at reducing contaminant levels (an action program may be required, detailing expected outcomes, timelines and milestones); and
- (f) a report detailing a summary of achievements and options.

5. TRADE WASTE CHARGES AND TRADE WASTE FEES

5.1 LEVYING OF CHARGES

Trade Waste Charges and Trade Waste Fees are levied under Chapter 4 (Finances and Accountability) Section 92 (Types of rates and charges), Section 94 (Power to levy rates and charges) of the Local Government Act 2009.

Trade Waste Charges and Trade Waste Fees to be levied for the ensuing financial year shall be determined by Council resolution passed before or at the same time as the budget in any financial year.

Both the basis of calculation of Trade Waste Charges, and the existing Trade Waste Fees for the current financial year are available from Council on request.

Accounts for Trade Waste Charges may be issued annually, half yearly or quarterly. Accounts for the Trade Waste Charges shall be a debt due by the Owner of the Premises the subject of a Trade Waste Approval, and if not paid within the prescribed time after service of the demand, shall thereafter bear interest at such rate per centum per annum as shall be fixed by Council by resolution. The amount owing, including interest, shall be recoverable in the same manner as general rates and shall until paid be a charge on the Premises the subject of a Trade Waste Approval, and in addition may be recovered as a debt from any subsequent Owner of the Premises.

Council may issue accounts for Trade Waste Charges at any point during a financial year if requested by the Owner of Premises the subject of a Trade Waste Approval. The request may be made for special circumstances such as the closure of a business, sale of the Premises or change of management.

5.2 APPLICATION FEES

Application for approval to discharge Trade Waste shall be accompanied by the prescribed Application Fee.

5.3 TRADE WASTE CHARGES

Trade Waste is divided into 3 categories for charging purposes in accordance with **section 3.2** (Discharge categories)

Trade Waste Charges shall be levied as follows:

Category 1 Trade Waste

The Trade Waste charge for the discharge of Category 1 trade waste to the Sewerage System shall be the sum of: the Base Charge for Category 1 Trade Waste; and

- (a) the Conveyance and Treatment Charge for Category 1 Trade Waste which is calculated as follows:

C = V*k where

C is the Conveyance and Treatment Charge for the period of discharge in Australian dollars; and

V is the volume (kL), (as determined pursuant to **section 7.1**) of Category 1 Trade Waste discharged during the period of discharge; and

k is the unit charge rate (Australian \$/kL) determined by the Council in its annual budget as applicable to the period of discharge.

The unit charge rate, **k**, is based on the average cost of collection, treatment and disposal of the total wastewater flow to the Council's Sewage treatment plants, as determined by Council at its absolute discretion.

Category 2 Trade Waste

Trade Waste Charge for the discharge of Category 2 Trade Waste to the Sewerage System shall be the sum of:

- (a) the Base Charge for Category 2 Trade Waste; and
- (b) the Conveyance and Treatment Charge for Category 2 Trade Waste which is calculated as follows:

C = V*k where

C is the Conveyance and Treatment Charge for the period of discharge in Australian dollars; and

V is the volume (as determined pursuant to section 7.1) of Category 2 Trade Waste discharged during the period of discharge (kL); and

k is the unit charge rate determined by Council in its annual budget (\$/kL) as applicable to the period of discharge.

The unit charge rate, **k**, is based on the average cost of collection, treatment and disposal of the total wastewater flow to Council's Sewage treatment plants, as determined by Council at its absolute discretion.

**Category 3
Trade Waste**

The Trade Waste Charge for the discharge of Category 3 Trade Waste to the Sewerage System shall be the sum of:

- (a) the Base Charge for Category 3 Trade Waste; and
- (b) the Conveyance and Treatment Charge for Category 3 Trade Waste which is calculated as follows:

$$C = V \cdot a + V \cdot n_1 \cdot x_1 / 1000 + V \cdot n_2 \cdot x_2 / 1000 + \dots \text{ where}$$

C is the Conveyance and Treatment Charge for the period of discharge in Australian dollars; and

V is the volume (as determined pursuant to section 7.2) of Category 3 Trade Waste discharged during the period of discharge (kL); and

a is the unit charge rate determined by Council in its annual budget (\$/kL) as applicable to the period of discharge; and

n₁, n₂ are the unit charge rates determined by the Council in its annual budget for pollutants N1, N2 (\$/kg); and

x₁, x₂ are the average concentrations of pollutions N1, N2 (mg/l); and

N₁, N₂ are the pollutants to be charged for.

The above formula shall be used to calculate charges for TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, THc, TKN and TP.

Other pollutants are included if they exceed the Sewer Admission Limits.

**Category 4
Trade Waste**

The Trade Waste Charge for the discharge of Category 4 Trade Waste to the Sewerage System shall be the sum of:

- (a) The Base Charge for Category 4 Trade Waste; and
- (b) the Conveyance and Treatment Charge for Category 4 Trade Waste which is calculated as follows:

$$C = V \cdot a + V \cdot n_1 \cdot x_1 / 1000 + V \cdot n_2 \cdot x_2 / 1000 + \dots \text{ where}$$

C is the Conveyance and Treatment Charge for the period of discharge in Australian dollars; and

V is the volume (as determined pursuant to section 7.2) of Category 4 Trade Waste discharged during the period of discharge (kL); and

a is the unit charge rate determined by Council in its annual budget (\$/kL) as applicable to the period of discharge; and

n_1, n_2 are the unit charge rates determined by the Council in its annual budget for pollutants N1, N2 (\$/kg); and

x_1, x_2 are the average concentrations of pollutions N1, N2 (mg/l); and

N_1, N_2 are the pollutants to be charged for.

The above formula shall be used to calculate charges for TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, THc, TKN and TP.

Other pollutants are included if they exceed the Sewer Admission Limits.

5.4 EXCESS STRENGTH CHARGE

An additional Conveyance and Treatment Charge may apply where:

- (a) Council agrees to accept the discharge of Trade Waste to the Sewerage System which has properties in excess of those specified in the general limit parameters of the Sewer Admission Limits and the conditions of acceptance are defined in the Trade Waste Approval; or
- (b) a Trade Waste Generator discharges Trade Waste to the Sewerage System in excess of the limits specified in the Trade Waste Approval or the Sewer Admission Limits without approval to exceed the limits.
- (c) Category 4 approvals may be subject to excess strength contaminant charges.

The additional Conveyance and Treatment Charge shall apply to any non-complying parameter for the period of the discharge and shall be calculated as follows:

Charge (\$) = Actual kg pollutant – Approved kg pollutant x charge rate (\$/kg)

Where:

- (a) approved means the Sewer Admission Limits value or other negotiated value specified in the Trade Waste Approval.
- (b) charge rate Australian \$/kg as set by Council

The period of the additional Conveyance and Treatment Charge shall be the time period over which the Sewer Admission Limits or other negotiated limit specified in the Trade Waste Approval is considered to have been exceeded, based on the sampling frequency.

5.5 INSPECTION FEES

The Annual License Fee allows for routine inspections and compliance testing by Council.

The Trade Waste Generator may be charged an Inspection Fee where additional inspections and compliance testing (i.e. additional to anything covered by the Annual License Fee) is required because of non-compliance with the conditions of a Trade Waste Approval.

The Inspection Fee shall be based on the charge out rate (as determined by Council in its absolute discretion from time to time) for the relevant Council officers involved in conducting the additional inspections and include time spent on the Premises the subject of the Trade Waste Approval and the time spent traveling to and from the Premises and the time spent gathering information.

Alternatively, holders of a Trade Waste Approval may contract with Council to schedule, collect and analyse samples of wastewater in accordance with the conditions of the Trade Waste Approval and provide the results of the analysis and an explanation of the analysis to the holder of the Trade Waste Approval.

6. INSPECTION AND MONITORING

6.1 *INSPECTION OF PREMISES*

Council undertakes inspections to ensure compliance with this management plan and Trade Waste Approvals.

For the purpose of monitoring and auditing the conditions of discharge, Council may inspect all Premises the subject of a Trade Waste Approval.

Inspections may include, but are not limited to the following:

- a) checking chemical storage areas to ensure that they are properly banded and are not improperly connected to the Sewerage System; and
- b) checking that there are no illegal stormwater connections to the Trade Waste system or Sewerage System; and
- c) checking that there are no illegal Trade Waste connections to the Sewerage System or Stormwater Drainage and that there is no potential for Trade Waste to overflow improperly to the Sewerage System, Stormwater Drainage or waterways; and
- d) checking that pre-treatment facilities are regularly and properly serviced and standby equipment is available where necessary; and
- e) checking that monitoring of strength and flow is undertaken as required under the Trade Waste Approval; and
- f) assessing work practices to ensure that they do not result in a breach of the Trade Waste Approval or legislation; and
- g) Quality Analyses; and
- h) Collecting wastewater samples for:
 - i. waste type reclassification; and
 - ii. account calculation; and
 - iii. audit process; and
 - iv. Pre-treatment equipment evaluation

6.2 *TRADE WASTE MEASURING DEVICES (METERS)*

All Trade Waste Generators will install suitable measuring devices as approved by Mackay Regional Council, to all Trade Waste areas for accurate measurement of Trade Waste discharge to sewer.

All trade waste meters must be installed by an appropriately licensed plumber in accordance with the Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018 and the Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019.

NOTE: Meters and AMR devices may be purchased through Mackay Regional Council upon request.

Council may assume ownership of all trade waste meters after installation and be responsible for maintenance and replacement.

7. DETERMINATION OF DISCHARGE QUANTITY

In the absence of suitable¹ flow measuring devices the volume of Trade Waste discharged may be estimated from the total metered water consumption, less an allowance for domestic waste based on the amount determined by the Council in its annual budget (for the applicable period), or a pro rata calculation per toilet pedestal and an allowance for water consumed on the property based on a discharge factor. Council may apply either of the above methods of calculation at its sole and absolute discretion.

8. DETERMINATION OF DISCHARGE QUALITY

8.1 *CATEGORY 1 TRADE WASTE*

Quality Analyses of Category 1 Trade Waste discharges are required for compliance checks only. The Quality Analyses shall be performed by Council as part of its inspection and monitoring program. The cost of the Quality Analyses is included in the Annual License Fee.

Where additional inspection and testing of Category 1 Trade Waste discharges is required because of non-compliance with a Trade Waste Approval the Council shall charge the holder of the Category 1 Approval in accordance with **section 5.5** (Inspection Fees).

8.2 *CATEGORY 2 TRADE WASTE*

Quality Analyses of Category 2 Trade Waste discharges are required for compliance checks only. The Quality Analyses shall be performed by the Council as part of its inspection and monitoring program. The cost of the Quality Analyses is included in the Annual License Fee.

Where additional inspection and testing of Category 2 Trade Waste discharges is required because of non-compliance with a Trade Waste Approval Council shall charge the holder of the Category 2 Approval in accordance with **section 5.4** (Excess

¹ As indicated in section 6.3.it is encouraged to implement AMR devices

Strength Fees).

8.3 CATEGORY 3 & 4 TRADE WASTE

Quality Analyses for Category 3 & 4 Trade Waste are required for both charging and compliance purposes.

For charging purposes a system of self monitoring by the Trade Waste Generator shall be used to collect sufficient data to enable the average concentration of pollutants for the designated charging period to be calculated. Requirements for self-monitoring and auditing by the Council shall be specified in the Category 3 & 4 Approval. The Trade Waste Generator shall meet all costs of self-monitoring.

The Council shall inspect the Premises the subject of a Trade Waste Approval and collect and analyse samples of Category 3 & 4 Trade Waste discharges for overall assessment of compliance with the Sewer Admission Limits and the conditions of Category 3 & 4 Approval as part of its inspection and monitoring program. The cost of the Quality Analyses is included in the Annual License Fee.

Trade Waste approved generators with multiple trade waste pre-treatment apparatus' on site, may be subject to increased annual renewal fees due to extra monitoring samples required.

In instances where multiple businesses discharge to a shared trade waste pre-treatment apparatus the annual renewal fee will be reduced to reflect the monitoring samples required.

8.4 SAMPLE POINT

All sample points should be readily accessible for ease of sampling.

Arrestor trap installations and other pre-treatment devices on Premises discharging Trade Waste shall have a sample point provided externally.

9. PRE-TREATMENT PROCESS AND EQUIPMENT

Most Trade Waste customers require sufficient pre-treatment to ensure that contaminants, particularly solid, oils and greases, are discharged to sewer within sewer admission limits of the sewer system.

9.1 ARRESTORS

9.1.1 Arrestor Installations

Where arrestor installations are required to pre-treat waste before discharging to sewer, they must be of an approved design and capacity. Trade waste drainage and wastepipes are to be installed using trade waste approved materials (AS/NZS 3500.2:2018).

Maintenance and cleaning of arrestors shall be carried out at least every 3 months or by approval, within a specified time period complying with conditions of the trade waste approval and must be carried out by a waste

transporter licensed under the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

Applications for the extension of the minimum maintenance period may be lodged with Council.

Guidance on the sizing and installation of arrestors is available from:

- pre-treatment guidelines for trade waste discharges;
- the Standard Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2003 sections 39 and 40;
- TW inspector;
- private hydraulic consultants.

9.1.2 Specifications for Arrestors

Where an Arrestor is required to pre-treat waste before its discharge to the Sewerage System the Arrestor shall be of an approved design and capacity.

Unless otherwise approved, all Arrestors shall:

- (a) not be less than 1,000 litres in capacity; and
- (b) be vented with a 100 mm diameter vent; and
- (c) have gas tight lids; and
- (d) be fitted with sample points with 100 mm diameter brass access covers on the inlet and outlet of the Arrestor; and
- (e) be provided with a hose tap fitted with a backflow prevention device (RPZD) within 6 metres of the Arrestor for cleaning purposes; and
- (f) have a capacity below the invert of the outlet of the Arrestor at least twice the total capacity of the appliances and fixtures connected to the Arrestor or, a larger capacity if required by the Council; and
- (g) have a distance from the top of the Arrestor to the outlet that is at least half the depth of the Arrestor below the outlet invert; and
- (h) have the outlet invert level of the Arrestor at least 50 mm below the inlet invert level; and
- (i) All trade waste fixtures will be fitted with Dry Basket Arrestors (DBA's) with a fixed secondary strainer, unless otherwise approved.
- (j) for guidelines for sizing of grease arrestors refer to *Appendix 5*.

The educt vent size of an approved above ground silt Arrestor may be reduced to a minimum diameter of 50 mm if the Arrestor is fitted with a 50 mm diameter outlet to the Sewerage System.

All concrete grease or silt Arrestors installed after 1 July 2006 are to be protected by an internal acid resistant protective coating that is:

- (a) installed:
 - (i) during the manufacture of the Arrestor; and

- (ii) prior to the delivery and installation of the Arrestor; and
- (b) comprised of:
 - (i) a spray-on protective coating; or
 - (ii) an epoxy protective coating; or
 - (iii) a liner made from a durable material.

9.1.3 Grease Arrestors

The use of solvents, enzymes, mutant bacteria, odour control agents or pesticides in grease Arrestor traps is prohibited unless specifically approved by the Council. Conditional approval may be given to allow a Trade Waste Generator to demonstrate to Council that the product to be used does not adversely impact on the Sewerage System.

Where it is intended that several Trade Waste Generators share the use of a grease Arrestor, the following information is required to be clearly tabled on the plan submitted with the application for approval:

- (a) the size of the grease Arrestor; and
- (b) details of the loading to be discharged by each Trade Waste Generator; and
- (c) the names of the businesses and shop numbers sharing the grease Arrestor.
- (d) Each business sharing a grease Arrestor must have a flow measuring device installed and maintained to the inlet of all Trade Waste areas for accurate measurement of all water entering Trade Waste areas.

Maintenance cleaning of grease Arrestors shall be carried out on a regular basis in accordance with conditions of the Trade Waste Approval by a waste transporter licensed under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

Preference is for each individual tenancy to discharge to their own individual grease arrestor.

9.1.4 Oil Arrestors

Only "Quick Break Detergents" may be used on oil Arrestor installations. Maintenance cleaning of oil Arrestors shall be carried out on a regular basis in accordance with conditions of the Trade Waste Approval. Removal of oily waste shall be done by a waste transporter licensed under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*. Appropriately sized mineral (petroleum) oil Arrestors for the treatment of oily wastewater will be approved in most circumstances. Acceptable methods include:

- (a) coalescing plate separators; and
- (b) membrane technology; and
- (c) dissolved air flotation (DAF); and

- (d) chemical precipitation; and
- (e) hydrocyclones; and
- (f) other approved apparatus or methods.

Each application will be assessed on the nature of the oily waste to be treated, the proposed treatment method and the site location. Council reserves the right to reject any application that it deems to have insufficient pre-treatment.

Premises previously fitted and approved with triple compartment oil Arrestors may continue to use this form of pre-treatment, provided that the maintenance cleaning of the Arrestors is carried out in accordance with the conditions of the Trade Waste Approval and the discharge quality limits are acceptable.

9.2 ENZYMES AND MUTANT BACTERIA IN PRE-TREATMENT SYSTEMS

9.2.1 Enzymes and Mutant Bacteria

Enzyme and mutant bacteria may be permitted for use in certain biological pre-treatment systems by way of a specific approval from Council. Conditional approval may be given to allow the Trade Waste Generator to demonstrate to Council that the product to be used does not adversely impact on the Sewerage System.

9.2.2 Genetically Modified Organisms ("GMOS")

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

Any person wishing to discharge commercial products containing genetically modified organisms to the Sewerage System shall first obtain approval from the Gene Technology Regulator, Canberra for the release of organisms. If approval for the release is granted Council may then grant approval for the discharge of the products to the Sewerage System.

Laboratories and other facilities which culture, package or transport genetically modified organisms should have in place sufficient procedures and pre-treatment equipment to ensure that no live genetically modified organisms are discharged to the Sewerage System.

10. RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES

10.1 *MEDICAL, CLINICAL, BETERINARY AND INFECTIOUS WASTES*

Clinical and related waste should be managed in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*.

Solid wastes from any hospital, clinic, office or surgery of a medical or veterinary

facility or laboratory, convalescent or nursing home or health transport facility including, but not limited to, hypodermic needles, syringes, instruments, utensils, swabs, dressings, bandages, or any paper or plastic item of a disposable nature, or any portions of human or animal tissue shall not be discharged to the Sewerage System.

Infectious or hazardous wastes deemed to pose a threat to public health and safety shall not be discharged to the Sewerage System without the approval of Council as this waste may require treatment to render it non-infectious or non-hazardous prior to its discharge. If the waste is approved for discharge to the Sewerage System, Trade Waste Charges shall apply.

Discharging liquid wastes including faeces and body fluids to sewer from any 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 *National Guidelines for Waste Management in the Health Industry, 1999*, National Health and Medical Research Council.

10.2 CONTAINMENT OF TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Any potentially toxic or corrosive substances shall be stored in areas where leaks, spillages or overflows cannot be drained by gravity, or by any automated mechanical means to the Sewerage System or Stormwater Drainage. Any hazardous and dangerous goods will be stored as per the National Code of Practice [NHOHSC:2017(2001)] and Australian Standard 4332, 2004.

10.3 DISCHARGE FROM OPEN AREAS

The discharge of rainwater and stormwater to the Sewerage System is prohibited. The ingress of surface water from a potentially contaminated open area to the Sewerage System can cause severe operational problems to the Council. However, there may be circumstances when it is environmentally beneficial to accept these wastes to the Sewerage System under strict controls.

The discharge of surface water to the Sewerage System from any potentially contaminated open area that is raised or bunded may be considered by Council provided the quality and quantity requirements of this policy are met.

Trade Waste Approval is required to discharge surface water from a potentially contaminated open area.

Applicants should note that an approval to discharge surface water from a potentially contaminated open area is not an alternative to the appropriate management of polluted areas such as roofing or other methods to keep water away from the open area. Applicants shall demonstrate to Council that all appropriate measures to keep runoff water away from the potentially contaminated open area have been taken.

All applications for the discharge of surface water from a potentially contaminated open area to the Sewerage System shall have controls incorporated in the design that will, in the opinion of Council, ensure that:

- (a) all contaminated liquid waste is pumped to the Sewerage System at a rate acceptable to Council; and
- (b) all discharge to the Sewerage System ceases automatically after a

predetermined level of rainfall volume (mm) or intensity (mm/hr) to be set by Council; and

- (c) the “first flush” volume is collected and segregated during wet weather with additional runoff directed to the Stormwater Drainage; and
- (d) the “first flush” volume collected is pumped to the Sewerage System, after any necessary pre-treatment and no sooner than 1 hour after the rain stops; and
- (e) a suitable device to determine the flow and volume of the discharge to the Sewerage System is installed; and
- (f) that no activity occurs on the open area during rain periods or the contents of the holding tank have been treated and reduced to normal working levels.
- (g) New installations of first flush diversion valves is prohibited.
- (h) Faulty first flush diversion valves must not be repaired and must be replaced with demand driven diversion valves.
- (i) Installations of all types of diversion valves will only be approved in instances where a roof cannot be installed to achieve the correct overhang. (4:1)

If the discharge of surface water from a potentially contaminated open area is approved for discharge to the Sewerage System, Trade Waste Charges and Trade Waste Fees shall apply.

10.4 REMOVAL OF LIQUID AND SLUDGE WASTE FROM PREMISES

10.4.1 Liquid and Sludge Waste

Removing Regulated Waste from Premises shall only be carried out by waste transporters licensed in accordance with the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008* and transported, stored, treated or disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged directly or indirectly to the Sewerage System, wastes from any waste transport vehicle without Council's approval through the issue of a Trade Waste Approval.

Removing and disposing of septic tank waste, portable toilet waste shall only be done by a licensed waste transporter. Such waste may be disposed of at Council's Wastewater treatment plant.

Waste from grease and oil Arrestors, other than treated Effluent from installations approved under **section 9.1.1** (Arrestor installations), shall not be discharged to the Sewerage System. Such wastes shall be disposed of in a manner or at a site approved in accordance with requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

All waste transporters shall comply with Council's waste tracking requirements to account for all waste collected and disposed of within or outside the Council's local government area.

The following requirements must be adhered to.

- All service reports must be supplied to Councils Trade Waste Dept. On a monthly basis or more frequently if required.
- Customers must be advised immediately after each service.
- All trade waste pre-treatment apparatus' must be serviced in accordance with manufacturer specifications.
- All waste, including sludge, must be removed from each individual pre-treatment apparatus.

Advice on disposal options for liquid waste may be obtained from:

Mackay Regional Council

PO Box 41

Mackay QLD 4740

Telephone: 1300 MACKAY (622 529)

10.4.2 Landfill Leachate and Disposal Facility Wastewater

Leachate from landfill sites and wastewater from waste treatment disposal facilities constitutes Trade Waste and may not be discharged to the Sewerage System without approval through the issue of a Trade Waste Approval.

Trade Waste Charges and Trade Waste Fees shall apply for the disposal of this Trade Waste.

10.5 WASTE FOOD DISPOSAL UNITS

Waste food disposal units such as garbage grinders and sink-to-sewer disposal units, are not approved as they place additional burden on Council's sewerage infrastructure. As a result, waste food disposal units are no longer approved by the Council.

11. DISCRETIONARY POWER

Notwithstanding the provisions of this policy, given the complexity of many industrial wastes and the need to protect the Sewerage System, staff and the environment:

- (a) acceptance of any Trade Waste to the Sewerage System will always be at the discretion of Council; and
- (b) Council reserves all of its rights and powers under any legislation with respect to its ability to affect a suspension or cancellation of any Trade Waste Approval.

Council will be without any liability to the Owner or Trade Waste Generator for any loss or damage suffered or incurred by the Owner or Trade Waste Generator because of any refusal to accept Trade Waste and any suspension or cancellation of a Trade Waste Approval.

12. FORCE MAJEURE

In addition to section 11 (Discretionary Power), if at any time the ability of Council to accept Trade Waste to the Sewerage System is interfered with or prevented directly or indirectly due to force majeure, the Council may suspend the approval to discharge Trade Waste under Trade Waste Approvals either wholly or partly for the period of such inability without any liability to the Owner or Trade Waste Generator whatsoever for any losses or damage suffered or incurred by the Owner or Trade Waste Generator whatsoever.

APPENDIX 1 – RELEVANT LEGISLATION

SELECTED LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO TRADE WASTE

- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*
- *Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009*
- *Gene Technology (Queensland) Act 2016*
- *Gene Technology Act 2000 (Cwth)*
- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Planning Act 2016*
- *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*
- *Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019*
- *Radiation Safety Act 1999*
- *Radiation Safety Regulation 2021*
- *Water Act 2000*
- *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*

- *Council Local Laws*

APPENDIX 2 – MACKAY REGIONAL COUNCIL – SEWER ADMISSION LIMITS

The upper limits for the quality of Trade Waste discharged to the Sewerage System for all categories are set out below. These admission limits shall apply from 1 July 2006. They are subject to periodic review.

GENERAL LIMITS

Parameter	Concentration mg/L except*
Temperature *	<38 ⁰
pH*	6-10
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) +	1200 Food Preparation 600 Mechanical Workshop
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) +	900
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) +	600 Food Preparation 300 Mechanical Workshop
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	10000
Total Oil and Grease (for food outlets)	200
Total Hydrocarbons (for industry)	30
Gross Solids*	Non-faecal gross solids shall have a minimum linear dimension of less than 20 mm and a quiescent settling volume of less than 3m/hr.
Colour*	Limited such as not to give any discernible colour in treatment works discharge.
Odour*	Not detectable in 1% dilution or causing an odour problem in the Sewerage System.
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	10
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	1,000
Sulphite (as SO ₂)	50
Surfactants – Anionic	100
Aluminium (as Al)	100
Iron (as Fe)	100
Ammonia plus ammonium ion (as N)	100
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (asN)	150
Phosphorus (Total P)	50
Manganese (as Mn)	100

+ the total mass load and the capacity of the Sewerage System to accept the load shall be considered for each application.

Council may in some circumstances accept waste containing higher concentrations. Additional Conveyance and Treatment Charges for treatment will apply.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

The following are prohibited discharges:

- (a) flammable/explosive substances*; and
- (b) radioactive substances; and
- (c) pathological and infectious waste; and
- (d) cytotoxic waste; and
- (e) genetically engineered organisms; and
- (f) rainwater and uncontaminated water

* Where such substances are present, the Trade Waste Generator will be required to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the local sewerage authority that there is no possibility of explosion or fires occurring in the Sewerage System.

Note: Sewer connections to fuel dispensing areas, flammable and dangerous goods stores will not be permitted.

In all cases the discharge shall not exceed 10% of the lower explosive limit at 25°C.

SPECIFIC LIMITS – INORGANIC

Parameter	Concentration mg/L
Boron (B)	100
Bromine (Br ₂)	10
Fluoride (F)	30
Cyanide (CN)	5
Ferrocyanide (Fe(CN) ₆)	50
Sulphide (S)	5

SPECIFIC LIMITS – METALS

Parameter	Concentration mg/L	Maximum Mass Load g/day(++)
Arsenic (As)	5	15
Barium (Ba)	20	60
Cadmium (Cd)	2	6
Chromium (Cr) - Total	20	(#)60
- Hexavalent	10	
Cobalt (Co)	10	30
Copper (Cu)	10	30
Lead (Pb)	10	30

Mercury (Hg)	0.005	0.015
Nickel (Ni)	10	30
Selenium (Se)	5	15
Silver (Ag) Tin (Sn)	5	15
	10	30
Zinc (Zn)	10	30

(++) Either the concentration or mass load method may be utilized, however, once the mass load is exceeded, only the concentration method is to be used. Mass load is based on discharge volume of 3kL/day.

(#) When considering daily mass load discharges, Council's inspectors should ensure that Trade Waste Generators reduce hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium.

SPECIFIC LIMITS – ORGANIC

Council may request specific demonstrable evidence based on degradability and toxicity concerning substances listed below.

Parameter	Concentration mg/L
Formaldehyde (HCHO)	50
Phenolic compounds (as Phenol)	100
Pentachlorophenol	5
Petroleum hydrocarbon (non-flammable)	30
Halogenated Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HAH)	0.002
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	0.002
- Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	0.002
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	5
Pesticides	
* General (insecticides/herbicides/fungicides)	1.0
* Organophosphates	0.05
➤ Azinphos-methyl	
➤ Azinphos-ethyl	
➤ Coumaphos	
➤ Demeton	
➤ Dichlorvos	
➤ Dimethoate	
➤ Disulfoton	
➤ Fenitrothion	
➤ Fenthion	
➤ Malathion	
➤ Methamidophos	
➤ Mevinphos	
➤ Omethoate	
➤ Oxydemeton-methyl	
➤ Parathion	
➤ Triazophos	

PFAS

Per and poly-fluoro alkyl substances (PFAS) are prohibited.

Trade waste customers are responsible for managing PFAS in trade waste and are encouraged to raise any queries about the availability of PFAS-containing trade waste.

Key industries with the potential to be significant sources of PFAS in trade waste include

- airport operations
- landfill operations
- liquid waste collection and treatment operations (including tanker operations)
- aerospace, aviation and defence manufacturers and processors, metal manufacturers and processors
- textile manufacturers and processors
- paper manufacturers and processors
- chemical manufacturers and processors
- vehicle manufacturers
- car retailers, car detailers and car washes
- commercial laundries and dry cleaners

Where potentially significant sources of PFAS are identified, Council will aim to work with affected customers to ensure trade waste discharge is consistent with the customer's trade waste agreement and Council's trade waste management policy. For significant or complex issues, it is likely that customers will need to seek professional advice from a consultant with specific expertise in PFAS management.

The risk of accidental PFAS contamination events, discharging significantly elevated levels of PFAS in the wastewater system, is not covered by the MRC routine control measures. Consequently, Council requires all trade waste customers who use or generate substances high in PFAS, such as fume suppressants, firefighting foam concentrate, foam and associated fire waters, to have measures in place to prevent these substances entering the wastewater system. A range of enforcement measures are employed to ensure compliance with these conditions, such as unannounced site visits and effluent sampling.

Council also, recognises that not all emitters of PFAS contamination hold trade waste licenses. Council will work with its customers, experts and regulators to identify risks associated with accidental PFAS contamination events and ensure measures are implemented to anticipate and manage any issues in this regard.

OTHER SUBSTANCES

Any substance not listed in the above tables is a prohibited discharge and may not be discharged without the prior approval of Council. Council may request specific demonstrable evidence based on degradability and toxicity for any substance when assessing its acceptance to the Sewerage System.

APPENDIX 3 – GUIDELINES FOR SIZING GREASE ARRESTORS

The capacity of a grease arrestor may be calculated from the following capacity allowances for various fixtures and fittings in commercial premises:-

Fixture/Fitting	Capacity (litres)
Commercial kitchen sink	140
Double bowl or pot sink	280
Basin	30
Water heated baine marie	40
Dishwasher	
- small (under bench)	400
- medium (upright)	800
- large (more than one outlet)	1200
Potato peeler	
- small (bench)	100
- medium (upright)	200
- large	400
Steamer/Hydrotherm/Boiling pots/stock pots	100
Combi Oven	
	100
Wok burner (Per Burner)	140
Waterless Wok Unit	140
Mixing bowl	140
Glass washers	200