### SEWERAGE TREATMENT PLANT

- Approximately 20,000 m³ of raw sewerage is treated daily; it enters the Plant via 76 pump stations from commercial and residential customers.
- Non residential discharges are managed through the “Water Services and Trade Waste Bylaw 2010”.
- What is Trade Waste? Any wastewater discharged from a trade premises in the course of their activity, but does not include stormwater.
- How the occupiers meet their obligations? They make a Trade Waste application. The Council classifies their premises, issues a Trade Waste consent. The occupier ensures that the conditions on the consents are met.
- Council’s Trade Waste Officers will monitor the Trade Waste consent.
- A Trade Waste consent requires an annual administration fee.
- See Trade Waste Bylaw brochure on Rotorua District Council website.

### AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

- Your business must install equipment to remove harmful substances from wastewater before it is discharged to the sewerage system. This does not apply if you use a ‘dry’ process in your workshop.
- All new and used oils are now classed as Hazardous Substances under the HSNO Act.
- If you use a floor drain or wash bay you will need to remove oil-based pollutants from wastewater using an oil water separation system. Areas that should be treated by an oil water separator include degreasing bays, vehicle washing areas, and workshop floors.
- There are four activities that could generate trade wastewater during panelbeating and smash repairs:
  - spills from damaged vehicles;
  - preparation for re-spraying;
  - vehicle painting;
  - detailing and presentation.
- Radiator Repairs – radiator fluid and flushing radiators creates waste including oil, paint, dirt and metals such as lead, copper, iron, aluminium, and zinc.
- Parts Recyclers – fuels, solvents, metals, battery acids, flammable substances, and caustic cleaners can damage sewers and affect the health of sewerage system workers.
- Prevent spills and wastewater from discharging onto ground or wash into stormwater drainage.

### FOOD INDUSTRY

- Hundreds of food products and processes produce wastes containing fats, oils, and grease (FOG) every day. The majority of this FOG is washed or discharged down sink drains to sewer network. The Rotorua District Council network is restricted to less than 100g/m³ of FOG.
- All non domestic kitchens that prepare or serve any food must install pre-treatment devices to control FOG to the Bylaw level in accordance with Building Code G13.
- Most common and cost effective pre-treatment device is an in-ground grease trap that has been approved by Rotorua District Council – see product list on website.
- Approved internal grease traps are not allowed to be installed in the kitchen as per Food Hygiene Regulations 1974 – Regulation 10.
- For more efficient operation and reduced maintenance cleaning costs of pre-treatment devices the installation of sink screens will reduce a large volume of solids waste – use 90mm C.F. Reese or equivalent fine screen type. No domestic models will be accepted.
- Sizing of grease trap to maximum water discharge volume is very important to reducing cleaning maintenance costs to stay under Council’s maximum FOG level. A Trade Waste Officer will monitor this from time to time.
FOOD INDUSTRY (continued)

- Rotorua District Council has approved installation standards for inground grease traps including 2 x 100mm airvents and an outlet sample chamber.
- See Trade Waste Application Food Booklet on Rotorua District Council website.
- **DAYCARE** facilities of all types that provide meals for customers and staff must have a grease trap installed for all kitchen wastewater as per Building Code G13.
- High water use on these sites may result in Trade Waste charge based on water volume.

HAIRDRESSER

- Wastewater discharge from this business has a high content of hair which when mixed in the main sewer network with other substances such as fats and solids may cause network blockages.
- All hair washing sinks should have sink screens to capture as much hair as possible.
- High water use on these sites may result in Trade Waste charge based on water volume.

LAUNDRY

- Wastewater discharge from this business has a high content of suspended solids which when mixed in the main sewer network with other substances such as fats and solids may cause network blockages.
- All washing machines should have lint screens to capture as much solids as possible, or a filter is to be installed in discharge gully trap.
- High temperatures – pH and Phosphorous may damage the sewer network or impact on the discharge to the forest.
- High water use on these sites may result in Trade Waste charge based on water volume.

SWIMMING POOLS AND SPAS

- The backwash and drainage from commercial swimming pools and spas is classified as Trade Waste. A Trade waste consent is required for all approved discharges to the sewer.
- The backwash and drainage from domestic swimming pools and spas is not a Trade Waste but must be discharged to the sewerage network.

Requirements

Connection requirements for commercial swimming pools and spas are as follows:

- Pools and spas with sand bed filters or separation tanks do not require any pre-treatment and may discharge direct to sewer.
- Pools and spas with diatomaceous earth filters must discharge to a settling pit before discharging to sewer, to ensure that any diatomaceous earth is removed and does not cause blockages in the sewer.
- The rate of discharge is not to exceed the Trade Waste Bylaws current limits. A balancing tank is usually necessary.
- The level of chlorine is not to exceed the current limit of 10 milligrams per litre (as residual chlorine).
- The total annual volume to be discharged needs to be calculated; particularly where pools are to be drained to sewer for winter maintenance, so that the requirement for monitoring equipment and sampling facilities may be determined.