Can a discharge be refused?

If your discharge contravenes the following purposes of the Bylaw, your discharge can be refused:

- To protect the inside lining of the sewerage system.
- To protect the function of the sewerage system and treatment plant.
- To protect public health and safety.
- To ensure that substances and volumes are not discharged above levels permitted by consent for discharge into the sewerage system.
- To protect the environment.
- To ensure costs charged reflect Council policy.
- To ensure that the widest range of industries can be serviced. This means that Council must make fair, reasonable and equitable allocation within the limits of the sewerage system capacity to any one of the waste generators.

Offences against the Trade Waste Bylaw

If any Trade Waste Bylaw is contravened or not complied with by the occupier of the premises, as a last resort council can litigate. The law provides for a fine not exceeding \$10,000, and if the offence is a continuing one, further fines not exceeding \$1,000 for every day or part of the day during which the offence has continued.

> The philosophy behind pollution prevention: Pollution Preventions Pays!





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The Trade Waste Bylaw







What is the Trade Waste Bylaw?

The law governing, regulating, and monitoring the obligations of trade premises occupiers who are connected to the council's sewerage system.

What is a 'trade premise'?

Trade premise means any premise used or intended to be used for carrying out any trade or industry.

What is a 'trade waste'?

A trade waste is any wastewater or liquid, with or without matter in suspension or solution, that is or may be discharged from a trade premises in the course of any trade or industrial process operation and can include personal ablutions, but does not include stormwater.

Who is responsible?

The occupier who is the person acting in general management, or for the time being in charge, or control of the trade premises.

How the occupiers meet their obligations

- The occupier makes the Trade Waste application.
- Council classifies the premises as acceptable, conditional, or prohibitive.
- The trading occupier ensures that their prescribed conditions as set under the Trade Waste Bylaw and its consents are met.

What are the costs?

The Bylaw mandates cost recovery on a user pays basis for:

- Administration
- Compliance monitoring
- Volume charge or strength or constituent charge

	Characteristics/Constituents of Concern											
Types of Trade Activity and Premises	Flow	Wash Water	Temperature	Solids	Oils (Hydrocarbons)	Grease/Fats (Food)	Solvents/Liquids	Chemicals	PH (Acid or Alkali)	Organic Strength	Toxic Constituents /Heavy metals	Medical Wastes
Metal Finishing / Electroplaters							•	•	•		•	
Timber Processing								•			•	
Photographic Processors		•						•			•	
Commercial Printers		•					•	•			•	
Paint Formulation/Manufacture				•			•	•				
Health Practices/Mortuaries/Hospitals/Resthomes		•				•		•			•	•
Educational Research Institutes/Schools		•				•		•			•	
Laboratories		•						•	•		•	
Automotive Services/Garages/Stations/Paint/Panel/Valet		•			•		•	•			•	
Small plant and machinery/Hireage/Whiteware		•			•		•	•				
Heavy plant and machinery/Engineering workshops		•			•		•	•				
Laundries/Dry-cleaning	•	•		•				•			•	
Pharmaceutical/Chemists								•	•	•	•	
Food Processing/Manufacture/Preparation	•	•				•		•				
Dentists									•	•		
Buildings Services/Suppliers		•		•				•			•	•
Veterinary Clinics									•			
Furniture Servicing/Manufacture/Renovations								•			•	•
Hairdressers				•			•		•			
Hospitality/Hotels/Motels/Camps/Backpackers/Boarders												
Food sales/Restaurants/Food Takeaways/Cafes/Bars		•		•		•						
Dining Rooms/Kitchens						•						
Recreational Facilities/Pools	•											