

Application for permitted consent to discharge trade waste to the sewer

Technical Services, Christchurch City Council

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY - Fields with * are compulsory

A permitted trade waste consent to discharge is for premises with discharges **less than 1,245m³** per annum that comply with Schedule 1A of the Christchurch City Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2015.

* I

* Trading as

* Being the owner/occupier(s) of the trade premises located at:

Request consent to discharge trade waste to the sewers in keeping with the terms of the Christchurch City Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2015.

*Limited company or body corporate number (as applicable):

***Business Contact Details:**

Name:

Designation:

Phone:

Cell phone:

Email:

***Billing Postal Details:**

Business name:

Address:

Suburb:

City:

Postcode:

*The new discharge or change in discharge will commence from: / /20 *(date can be approximate)*

*What process will create trade waste:

*Specify type and capacity of pre-treatment devices:

What is the frequency of maintenance?

Name of the liquid waste contractor removing trade waste from your site:

*Average daily discharge volume:

*Signature:

*Date: / /20

NOTE: If a person is signing for the applicant or signing as an authorised agent, please ensure all contact details are provided.

* Please tick if application is signed by an agent acting on behalf of the applicant.

Return completed form to tradewaste@ccc.govt.nz or Technical Services, PO Box 73014, CHRISTCHURCH 8154

Office use only:

SAP business partner #

Customer #

Site #

Date received / /20

Entered / /20

TRIM #

Trade waste index

Consent definition

Conditional consent - A conditional trade waste consent is for larger commercial or industrial businesses (such as abattoirs, dairy processing plants, food manufacturers, wool scourers, etc.) with discharges to the sewer of **greater than** 1,245m³ per annum and/or that do not comply with Schedule 1A of the Christchurch City Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2015.

Permitted consent - A permitted trade waste consent is for smaller businesses (such as cafés, restaurants, mechanics and hairdressers, etc.) with discharges to the sewer of **less than** 1,245m³ per annum that comply with Schedule 1A of the Christchurch City Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2015.

Pre-treatment types

Grease trap - Found in restaurants, cafes, hotels, motels, hospitals and potentially larger industry. These separate the fat, oil and grease from the water and contain it in the interceptor.

Petrol/oil interceptor - Found in the outlet of mechanic's parts wash, car washes, truck washes and wash pads. These separate the oil and grit. The oil floats to the top and the grit sinks to the bottom so the water can flow between.

Amalgam separator - Found in dental practices. It separates the amalgam (alloy of mercury with another metal) from the water so it can be disposed of appropriately.

Plaster trap - Found in dental practices.

Lint interceptor - Found in laundromats, hospitals, hotels, motels and nursing homes. Is used to separate the lint, string, buttons, etc. from the water.

Starch trap - Found in bakeries or vegetable washing premises. Is used to separate the starch and heavier solids from the water (similar to a grease trap).

Hair trap - Found in hairdressers. These are installed underneath the sinks to capture hair before it enters the sewer network.

Dry basket arrestor - Found in most food outlets. Is basically a sieve on the sinkhole to capture solids before they enter the sewer network.

Settling/sedimentation tanks - Found in a variety of industries. Used to settle solids out of solution.

pH neutralisation - Found in industries that have either high or low pH. Is used to bring the pH back to neutral to protect the sewer network.

Belt/filter press - Found in larger industries where a high quantity of solids are present in the wastewater stream. The belt press mulches the solids and presses them to remove excess water. The mulch can then be disposed to solid waste or used as a fertiliser (depending on the nature of the waste).

UV treatment - Found in larger industries. Is used to inactivate micro-organisms to prevent the spread of potentially harmful pathogens.

Ion exchange - Found in industries where there are undesirable ionic contaminants that need to be removed from the wastewater. It is efficient in removing toxic metals.

Dissolved air flotation (DAF) - Found in larger industries. It clarifies wastewater by removing of suspended matter via tiny bubbles that adhere to the suspended matter, and float it to the top of the water surface to be removed by a skimming device.

Lamella clarifier - Found in industries that need to separate sedimentable solids from liquids. As the carrying liquid goes up the inclined plates, the solids settle downward and slide down the plate to a collection hopper.

Centrifuge - Found in large/speciality industries. Used to separate a mixture of two substances with different densities by using centrifugal force. The component with the higher density would fall to the bottom of the mixture, while the less dense component would be suspended above it.

Flocculation/clarification - Found in larger industries. Works by adding a chemical coagulant to destabilise colloidal and finely divided materials and cause them to aggregate. Water is quickly mixed so the chemicals are evenly distributed, then mixed slower so that the fine particles produced during coagulation come in contact with each other and form large clumps, which then settle out.

Trade waste information

What is trade waste?

Trade waste is any wastewater produced by a commercial or industrial activity that is discharged into the waste-water network. Trade waste must be pre-treated before entering the system to prevent any substances having a detrimental effect on the city's infrastructure. For example, some substances can:

- Harm people's health and safety, and the environment
- Corrode or block sewer pipes
- Create odours
- Put extra demands on treatment at the wastewater treatment plant.

Legislation

Trade waste compliance is implemented by the Christchurch City Council under the Local Government Act 2002 through the implementation of the Christchurch City Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2015. This bylaw sets out rules for controlling the amount and quality of trade waste discharged to the sewer.

All businesses and industries that produce trade waste and discharge to the sewer must apply to register their discharge. If the discharge is for a premises with a discharge greater than 1,245m³ per annum and/or if the characteristics of the waste stream in excess of Schedule 1A of the Christchurch City Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2015 are exceeded, a trade waste conditional consent must be applied for.

Other information

For more information about trade waste consent requirements, trade waste charges and monitoring:

Website: ccc.govt.nz/services/wastewater/trade-waste/

Post: Technical Services
Christchurch City Council
PO Box 73014
CHRISTCHURCH 8154

Email: tradewaste@ccc.govt.nz

Phone: (03) 941 8999

Important Note: No plumbing or drainage works associated with the discharge of trade wastewater to the Council's system is to be started without agreement from the Technical Services Team, Three Waters and Waste Unit and a building consent has been issued. Use consent form B-002 for general plumbing and drainage work. When a backflow prevention device is being applied for that does not require any drainage work, please use consent form B-052. Building consent forms can be found online at: ccc.govt.nz/consents-and-licences/building-consents/building-consent-forms-and-guides/