Local Waters

Horowhenua District Council

Fact Sheet:

Trade Waste Fees and Charges

This Fact Sheet sets out the Trade Waste categories and how Council determines Trade Waste fees and charges for relevant premises.

The fees and charges will be reviewed annually as part of either the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.

Charging Method

The charging method involves assessing the full life costs of the sewerage infrastructure, treatment plant, disposal system and costs associated with the administration, management and monitoring of trade waste. Charges are then allocated from either a uniform annual charge or a possible unit cost for flow and the various pollutants that are targeted for removal. The total treatment cost is built up by allocating costs to the reticulation network, individual treatment process units, disposal system, administration and management.

Flow charges are load-based charges that will apply to trade waste customers who have a significant pollutant load discharging into the Council wastewater system. Council staff will monitor these customers frequently, and results will be used to determine trade waste charges on a flow and pollutant load basis. Self-monitoring may be acceptable for some trade waste premises or discharges.

The unit charge rates and uniform annual charge will be reviewed by the Council and set by Council resolution from time to time in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

Details of the charging system structure are provided below:

Charging Categories

There are three charging categories, which are based on the type of trade waste discharged to the Council wastewater system:

Permitted Trade Waste

There is no trade waste charge for a discharge of permitted trade waste.

Conditional Consents

There are four charging categories for Trade Premises that produce Conditional Trade Waste and require a Conditional Consent: Low risk, medium risk, high risk and calculation/special. Most businesses will likely be in the Medium or High-Risk categories unless there is a trade waste treatment that is very simple to assess and monitor as indicated in the Low Risk category.

Low Risk: For example, this would include small cafés or other small hospitality businesses with a grease trap, dentists with an amalgam separator or trap, hairdressers with a hair or lint trap, and doctor's surgeries/veterinary clinics/chiropractors with offsite removal of developer solution. This would require minimal time (two hours or less) from Council Officers to consider an application or ongoing monitoring (one hour or less per year).

Medium Risk: For example, this would include industries that were previously considered to be Controlled Trade Waste Premises such as:

- Dry cleaners
- Laundromats
- Mechanical workshops
- Service stations
- Car washes
- Spray painters and panel beaters
- Clothing manufacturers
- Residential care facilities (retirement homes, hospices)
- Community swimming pools (including schools with swimming pools)
- Funeral parlours or mortuaries
- Florists
- Photo processors
- Schools or educational facilities with science laboratories

This will require moderate Council Officer time (4-6 hours) to consider an application and regular monitoring (1 hour or less every 2-3 months).

High Risk: This would include industries that were previously considered to be Conditional Trade Waste Premises such as:

- Truck washes
- Equipment and container washing facilities
- Manufacturing of paper and paper products, clay, glass, plaster, masonry, asbestos, other mineral products, concrete batching plants
- Manufacturing of fertiliser or soil amendment products, chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products
- Food manufacturing and warehousing, recycling of food and food products, beverage manufacturing, meat processing, dairy products processing and fish and shellfish processing
- Hospitals and scientific laboratories
- Electroplaters, galvanisers, foundries, metal surfacing, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment, spray painting facilities
- Photo printing and publishing, printers
- Textile fibre and processing
- Tanneries and leather finishing
- Footwear manufacturing
- Sanitary and cleaning services
- Solid waste treatment

- Water and wastewater treatment
- Premises with commercial wastemasters
- Stock sale yards
- Timber treatment yards
- Manufacturing, storage, transport or use of hazardous materials.

This will require up to 15 hours of Council Officer time to consider an application and frequent ongoing monitoring (1 hour or less every 1-2 months).

Calculation/Special is for any business that chooses this method or for any trade premise producing large volumes of trade waste and/or producing high concentrations of chemical components, and/or has previous or current low levels of compliance. This method does not have a flat annual fee and instead uses a combination of the formula method outlined below and reimbursement for Council Officer time and expenses. Tankered waste charges sit in this category.

Tankered Waste Charges

Set as a fee(s) per cubic meter of tanker load that gets reviewed annually.

For Trade Waste transported via tanker payment is based on the defined form(s) and may be related to the waste characteristics of the substance(s) $/kg and/or $/m³ as well as the volume of waste.

Assessment of Charges

The following process is used to determine the charges each year:

- For the first year Council will estimate the costs likely to be associated with administering this bylaw and allocate those over the above categories.
- During the first year actual costs will be recorded with an annual review of charges undertaken and the charges per category amended as appropriate for each following year through the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan processes.

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Trade Waste Charging Parameters

The following table sets out what fees Council may charge in relation to Trade Waste under the Combined Local Waters Bylaw.

A. Administrative Charge Parameters	
Category	**Description**
A1 Connection fee	Payable on application for connection to discharge.
A2 Compliance monitoring	The cost of sampling and analysis of trade waste discharges.
A3 Disconnection fee	Payable following a request for disconnection from Council wastewater system.
A4 Trade waste application fee	Payable on an application for a trade waste consent.
A5 Reinspection fee	Payable for each re-inspection visit by the Council where a written notice served under this bylaw has not been complied with by the trade waste discharger.
A6 Special rates for loan charges	Additional rates for servicing loans raised for the purposes of constructing or improving the Council wastewater system.
A7 Temporary discharge fee	Payable prior to receipt of a temporary discharge.
A8 Uniform annual charge	An annual management fee for trade waste discharge to cover Council's costs associated with for example: a. Administration; b. General compliance monitoring; c. General inspection of trade waste premises; d. Use of the Council wastewater system
A9 Rebates for trade premises	Reduction in fees is provided for in section 150(2) of the Local Government Act 2002. In addition, Section 150(4) of the Local Government Act 2002 states that the fees prescribed by Council must not provide for Council to recover more than the reasonable cost incurred by Council for the matter for which the fee is charged.
A10 New or additional trade premises	Pro-rated annual fees for new or additional trade premises based on when they start operating.

B. Flow and/or Discharge Quality Based Charge Parameters	
Category	**Description**
B1 Volume	Payment based on the volume discharged ($/m³). The magnitude of the unit charge is based on the annual costs associated with maintaining the wastewater network and flow costs associated with the Council wastewater system.
B2 Flow rate	Payment based on the flow rate discharged ($L/s). The magnitude of the unit charge is based on the annual costs associated with maintaining the wastewater network and flow costs associated with the Council wastewater system.
B3 Suspended solids	Payment based on the mass of suspended solids ($/kg). This charge related to primary treatment and a portion of sludge treatment and disposal and a portion of odour control costs for the site.
B4 Organic loading	Biochemical oxygen demand or chemical oxygen demand ($/kg). The charge unit can be calculated from the cost of organic load removal in the secondary treatment process, and other associated costs based on the treatment plant cost allocation system.
B5 Nitrogen	Payment based on the defined form(s) of nitrogen ($/kg). Related to the cost of nitrogen removal in the secondary treatment system and other associated costs as defined from the treatment plant cost allocation system.
B6 Phosphorous	Payment based on the defined form(s) of phosphorous ($/kg).
B7 Metals	Payment based on the defined form(s) of metals ($/kg).
B8 Transmissivity	A charge based on the inhibiting nature of the trade waste to ultraviolet light used by Council's disinfection process.
B9 Screenable solids	Payment based on the mass of screenable solids.
B10 Toxicity charge	Payment based on the defined form(s) of the toxic substance(s) ($/kg and/or $/m3).
B11 Incentive rebate	A rebate for discharging materials beneficial to the Council's wastewater system ($/kg and/or $/m³).
B12 Depreciation	Capital costs related to the Council wastewater system are operationalised as a depreciation cost normally spread across the volume and mass charges.
B13 Capital	Apportioned upfront or term commitment capital cost of specific infrastructure required to accommodate a conditional consent discharge. Typically this would be included under a trade waste agreement with a reduction in load-based charges.

C Tankered Waste Charges	
Category	**Description**
C1 Tankered Waste	Set a fee(s) per tanker load, or as a fee(s) per cubic metre, dependent on trade waste category.
C2 Toxicity	Payment based on the defined form(s) of the toxic substance(s) ($/kg and/or $/m³).

Charging Formula

The formula for calculation of the load-based trade waste charge is as set out below. Flow measurement and sample results will be used for the purposes of calculating the trade waste charge using this formula.

$$(F \times F_c) + (SS \times SS_c) + (COD \times COD_c) + (TkN \times TkN_c)$$

Where:

F = The flow for the period in m^3.

F_c = The unit flow charge ($____) per m^3.

SS = The mass of suspended solids discharged for the period in kg.

SS_c = The SS charge ($____) per kg.

COD = The mass of chemical oxygen demand discharged for the period in kg.

COD_c = The COD charge ($____) per kg.

TkN = The mass of total kjeldahl nitrogen discharged for the period in kg.

TkN_c = The N charge ($____) per kg.