



Title: Industrial Waste Policy Implementation

Adopted by Council: 29.6.95

Committee/Date: Works and Services 6.6.95

File Reference: WS50-00 & WS60-00

Generated By: Water Services & Street Services Divisions

Policy:

That the proposed implementation of the Industrial Wastes Policy as follows be endorsed, noting that particular cases may be addressed on their merits given commitments to address these issues on the part of the industry concerned:

1. Policy Implementation - General Policy

General Policy 1 *Council will operate industrial waste policies which enable sustainable and cost effective means of disposal for a wide range of industrial wastes.*

Management plans for facilities used by Council for industrial wastes disposal will be the primary means through which this policy will be achieved. These plans will consider the long term ability of waste disposal facilities to accommodate different types of wastes. Facilities for industrial waste disposal will not be provided by Council where an acceptable lower cost alternative exists. Facilities will be designed and managed to accommodate the widest possible range of industrial wastes consistent with other sections of the Industrial Wastes Policy.

General Policy 2 *Industry will be encouraged by Council to implement the following waste management hierarchy to the greatest extent practical:-*

- *reduce the amount/toxicity of material entering the waste stream;*
- *reuse materials;*
- *recycle the materials that cannot be reused;*
- *recover resources from materials in the waste stream.*

This policy states that industry will be encouraged to adopt the Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover hierarchy.

This policy will be implemented by continuing with the production and supply to industry of information material on the waste management hierarchy. Facilities for recycling and reuse of “waste” will continue to be provided where practical. The establishment or support of resource recovery facilities such as composting operations would also be consistent with the intent of this policy although the viability of these types of facilities would need to be assessed on an individual basis.

Economic instruments (fees and charges) can also be used to provide an incentive for waste reduction. This has more relevance for wastes disposed of to landfill where there is only a finite capacity available.

General Policy 3 *Council will promote the introduction of cleaner production practices.*

Cleaner production involves:

- using energy and raw materials more efficiently
- reducing the effects of discharges by changing what goes into the production processes
- producing environmentally sound products and services
- achieving less wastes, lower costs and higher profits
- pre-treating any hazardous wastes

The Ministry for the Environment has been a strong advocate for the concept of cleaner production. The Ministry has produced guidelines for cleaner production and conducted workshops.

Apart from the potential benefits to the environment there are economic incentives for many industries in adopting cleaner production practices. Many industries have already implemented successful cleaner production programmes.

Council will implement this policy through the production and distribution of information on cleaner production to industry in the City.

Some territorial authorities in New Zealand have “waste minimisation officers” to manage cleaner production programmes. There is a financial cost associated with this type of programme and therefore should only be considered if lower cost options are not successful.

General Policy 4 *Charges for the disposal of industrial wastes will be set to recover the full cost of disposal including the long term management risks.*

This policy will be implemented by identifying long term costs of industrial wastes disposal and by incorporating these costs in waste disposal charges. Costs which will be covered include funding for capital works and asset replacement. Charges at the Silverstream Landfill are already assessed on this basis. The charges at the Wainuiomata Landfill are set the same as at Silverstream but because of the small industrial and commercial base the income cannot fully cover the operating costs and a rates subsidy is required.

Trade Wastes Consent charges will move to recover the full cost of Trade Wastes Management over a two year period to June 1997.

Trade Wastes Excess Flow Charges will move to reflect the cost of Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal. The major future impact on the costs of wastewater disposal will be the Hutt Valley Wastewater Project. Cost implications to individual industries will vary considerably. This will be due to Trade Waste excess flow charges reflecting both effluent strength and volume after secondary treatment becomes operative rather than volume only as at present.

General Policy 5 *Policies will be consistent with the Resource Management Act and in particular the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.*

The Industrial Wastes Policy has been drafted to reflect the philosophy of the Resource Management Act.

2. Policy Implementation - Trade Waste Policy

Trade Wastes Policy 1. *Acceptance of Trade Wastes into the public wastewater system will be managed so that:-*

- *It will not be necessary for the Hutt City Council to use special forms of wastewater treatment to achieve required standards for the disposal of effluent or biosolids.*
- *Substances which cannot be removed by normal treatment processes are not discharged into the public wastewater system at levels above those permitted by consents for the discharge of effluent into the environment.*
- *The fabric of the public wastewater system is protected.*
- *The functioning of the public wastewater system and of wastewater treatment processes is not compromised.*

- *The health and safety of the public and of maintenance and operations personnel is protected.*

Trade Wastes Bylaws will be the primary method of implementation of this policy. Information material will also continue to be produced and supplied to industry.

Trade Wastes discharged to the public wastewater system will continue to be monitored through sampling and testing programmes. It is not practical to monitor all discharges continuously. Trade Wastes Discharge Consents will where necessary contain conditions requiring a high level of monitoring by individual industries.

Non compliance with Trade Waste Discharge Consents which has potential to damage wastewater assets, treatment processes, compromise Council's ability to comply with its own Resource Consents, or threaten health and safety may result in:

- Cancellation of Trade Wastes Discharge Consents
- Prosecution of non complying industries
- Recovery of damages incurred by Council

Minor non compliance will be the subject of consultation and advice to the industries concerned.

At present Trade Wastes are controlled by the Hutt Valley Trade Wastes Bylaws 1979.

A draft New Zealand Standard Model Bylaw has been prepared by officers from several territorial authorities including Hutt City. This document is currently at the committee review stage. Standards New Zealand anticipate this document will be adopted as a New Zealand Standard about mid 1995 when it will form the basis for a new Trade Wastes Bylaw for the Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata.

The new Trade Wastes Bylaw will impose conditions on consents for Trade Wastes discharges to the public wastewater system in terms of:

- volume
- maximum concentrations of specified constituents
- mass limits of specified components
- physical characteristics such as pH, temperature

Any restrictions on the discharge of Trade Wastes to the public wastewater system which may be required as a result of the Hutt Valley wastewater scheme will be phased in over a period prior to treatment becoming operative to allow time for industrial processes to be modified or adjusted as necessary.

Trade Wastes Policy 2. *It is the responsibility of the waste generator to provide any pre-treatment necessary to achieve wastes acceptable for discharge to the public wastewater system or to arrange for an alternative means of disposal.*

This policy will also be implemented through Trade Wastes Bylaws. Advice to industry on pre-treatment requirements and alternative disposal methods will continue to be provided.

Trade Wastes Policy 3. *The capacity of the public wastewater system to accept Trade Wastes will be allocated so as to enable the widest practical range of industries to be serviced*

Resource consent conditions for discharges from the wastewater system may dictate limitations on the quantities of some constituents of trade wastes which can be discharged into the system. The available capacity of the public sewerage system to accept trade wastes will be allocated as widely as possible through conditions in individual trade wastes consents

3. Policy Implementation - Solid Waste Policy

Solid Waste Policy 1 *Acceptance of industrial wastes for landfill disposal will be managed so that:*

- *The concentration of contaminants in the leachate can be controlled within Trade Waste Bylaw limits.*
- *The discharges to land, water and air comply with discharge consent conditions.*
- *No special forms of treatment are required on site.*
- *There are no undue risks to the public, the personnel or the environment.*

This policy reinforces Council's obligations to comply with requirements imposed by regulatory authorities to the extent that the acceptance of certain wastes may need to be restricted or prohibited.

The Regional Council is currently processing discharge consent applications for the Silverstream and Wainuiomata landfills. The conditions set may limit the quantities of certain types of waste that can be accepted. This is of particular concern in relation to the sewage sludge from the proposed

wastewater treatment plant at Seaview, because of the large quantities involved (up to 90 tonnes per day).

Solid Waste Policy 2 *It is the responsibility of the waste generator to provide or arrange for any pre-treatment necessary to achieve wastes acceptable for disposal to landfill or to arrange for suitable storage or transportation out of the region.*

This policy reinforces the generator responsibility concept for waste production. This policy will impact in the area of liquid hazardous wastes where it is proposed that their acceptance for direct disposal at the Silverstream Landfill be phased out by 31 December 1995 now that a treatment facility is available in Seaview.

4. Timetable for Policy Implementation

The following tables set out the proposed timetable for implementation of sections of the industrial wastes policy:

TRADE WASTES	PROPOSED DATE
New Zealand Standard Model Trade Wastes Bylaw finalised **	Sept 1995
Draft Trade Wastes Bylaw for Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata prepared	Oct 95 -Feb 96
Graduated scale of Trade Wastes Consent charges adopted	March 1996
Initial consultation with industry, and interest groups	March 1996
Proposed Trade Wastes Bylaw for Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata prepared incorporating outcome of initial consultation	May 1996
Consultation process on Proposed Bylaw	May 96-Aug 96
Amendments to Proposed Bylaw following consultation process	Sept 1996
New Trade Wastes Bylaw for Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata adopted by Council	Nov 1996
New Trade Wastes Bylaw for Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata promulgated after Ministerial approval	Feb 1997
Proposed Bylaw amendment prepared reflecting changes to concentrations and mass limits required by secondary treatment	November 1998
Consultation process on proposed changes to concentrations and mass limits in Trade Wastes Bylaw	Feb 99-May 99
Amended Trade Waste Bylaw concentrations and mass limits reflecting secondary treatment adopted	June 1999

Amended Trade Waste Bylaw concentrations and mass limits reflecting secondary treatment become operative	January 2001
Trade Wastes Discharge Consent charges reviewed to reflect cost of Trade Wastes Management	Annually
Trade Wastes Excess Flow Charges reviewed to reflect cost of wastewater collection, treatment and disposal	Annually

** It is anticipated that the New Zealand Standard Model Trade Wastes Bylaw will be finalised by September 1995. Preparation of a new Trade Wastes Bylaw for Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata is dependent on this New Zealand Standard and may be affected if there are further delays in this standard being finalised.

CLEANER PRODUCTION	PROPOSED DATE
Promotional material on cleaner production produced and supplied to all industries in the City	March 1996

SOLID WASTES	PROPOSED DATE
Phase out acceptance of liquid hazardous wastes for direct disposal to landfill	By Dec 1995
Disposal charges reviewed to reflect full cost of owning and operating disposal facilities	Annually