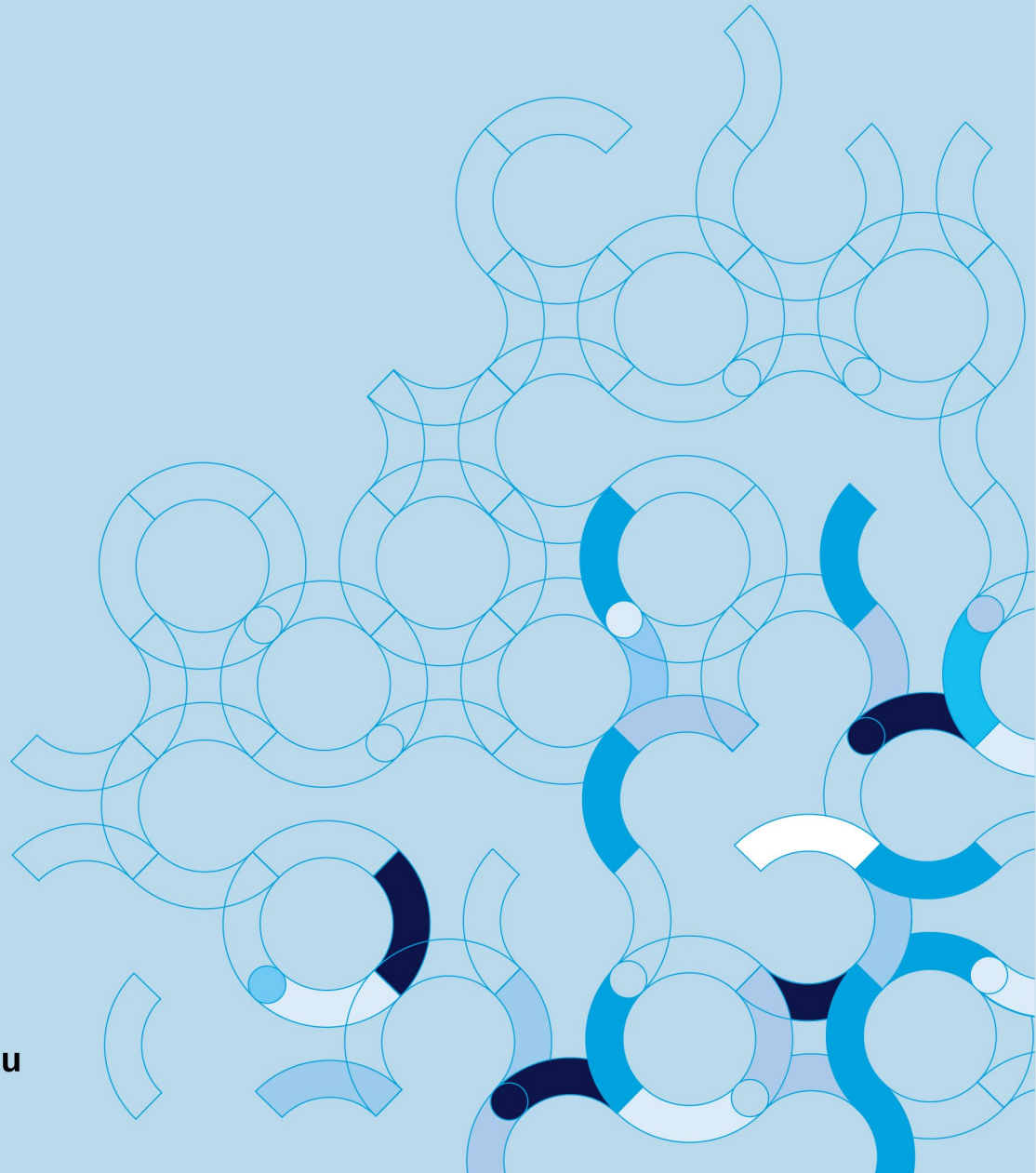
STD-SPE-P-003

Technical Specification

TRADE WASTE APPROVAL AND COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

October 2025



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Document management

Document authorisation table

Issue	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approver
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2	31/10/2025	Updated by H. Ingram	S. Chappell	Kyleigh Victory

Version control table

Issue	Date	Reason for issue
1	10/06/2025	Issue for public consultation
2	31/10/2025	Moved to new standard template, transition period added, minor administrative updates. Issued for use.

Document applicability table

Asset area	Applicable (Yes/No)	Asset area	Applicable (Yes/No)
Dams (DAM)	**No**	Water Network (WAT)	**No**
Bulk Water Supply (BWS)	**No**	Sewerage Network (SEW)	**Yes**
Water Treatment Plants (WTP)	**No**	Sewage Pump Stations (SPS)	**No**
Water Pump Stations (WPS)	**No**	Sewage Treatment Plants (STP)	**No**
Reservoirs (RES)	**No**	Recycled Water Systems (REC)	**No**

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Acknowledgement

Icon Water has harmonised its Liquid Trade Waste requirements with those of regional NSW. This is due in part to the fact that the ACT is located within regional NSW and in taking this course of action, hydraulic consultants, plumbing contractors, business owners and developers etc. operating within the ACT and the surrounding NSW region will have a consistent set of requirements to work to.

Icon Water acknowledges that a portion of the content contained herein, in particular -

(i) the Liquid Trade Waste categories employed and their method of determination; and

(ii) Table A. 1, Table A. 2 and Table B. 1,

are almost identical to those found within the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment publication titled *Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines – For Councils in Regional NSW, 2021*.

Abbreviations

Acronym	Full form
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
BOD_5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand – the amount of oxygen utilised by microorganisms in the process of decomposition of organic matter over a period of five days at 20 °C. In practical terms, BOD is a measure of the biodegradable organic content of the waste.
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand – a measure of oxygen required to oxidise organic and inorganic matter in wastewater by a strong chemical oxidant. Wastewaters containing high levels of readily oxidised compounds have a high COD.
EPSDD	The ACT Government's *Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate* (formerly known as "ACTPLA").
FOG	Fats, oils and grease
IMS	Icon Water's Integrated Management System
MBAS	Methylene blue active substances - anionic surfactants. Their presence and concentration are detected by measuring colour change in a standard solution of methylene blue dye.
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NSW	New South Wales
O & G	Oil and grease
PAH	Polyaromatic hydrocarbons
PC2, PC3	Physical Containment Level 2 and Level 3 respectively. A term used when referring to laboratories which deal with certain microorganisms.
PFAS	A group of manufactured chemicals containing a component with multiple fluorine atoms, with many specialty applications. Examples include: Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA). These chemicals take a long time to break down in humans and the environment and their persistence and bioaccumulation potential pose concerns for the environment and human health.
pH	A quantitative measure of the acidity or basicity of aqueous or other liquid solutions. Note: A solution with a pH less than 7 is considered acidic and a solution with a pH greater than 7 is considered basic (aka "alkaline"). A pH of 7 is considered neutral.
RIF	Risk Index Formula
SS	Suspended solids - the insoluble matter suspended in wastewater that can be separated by laboratory filtration and is retained on a filter.
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids – the total amount of dissolved material in the water.
TP	Total phosphorus
WSAA	Water Services Association Australia

Definitions

Keyword	Definition
Acceptance Criteria	Acceptance Criteria define the properties (physical, biological, chemical and radiological) of sewage permitted to be discharged to Icon Water's sewerage system and are included at section 5 of this document.
Category A	Liquid Trade Waste that has been deemed by Icon Water to pose a low risk to Icon Water Assets, treatment processes, the environment and workers etc.
Category B	Liquid Trade Waste that has been deemed by Icon Water to pose a medium risk to Icon Water Assets, treatment processes, the environment and workers etc.
Category C	Liquid Trade Waste that has been deemed by Icon Water to pose a high risk to Icon Water Assets, treatment processes, the environment and workers etc.
Category S	Human waste that is tankered to an approved/specific Icon Water liquid trade waste receival facility.
Domestic Sewage	Wastewater and all substances contained in it arising from the use of water, typically in residential homes, which is produced by a Person in the usual course of daily living, is non-commercial in amount and nature and has not been stored or pumped.
Excluded Waste	Excluded Waste includes substances deemed too high a risk to be permitted to be discharged to the Icon Water's Sewerage Network. These substances are listed at section 5 of this document.
Hot Food / Cooking	For the purposes of these requirements, "Hot Food" and "Cooking" means that greasy/oily wastes are generated as a result of; • preparing, cooking and/or serving food on the premises. • the washing of cookware, dishes, utensils or cutlery on the premises. Food that is heated only (e.g. using a pie warmer or sandwich press) and served in disposable/take-away containers is defined as "No Cooking".
Icon Water Assets	Refers to all Icon Water's assets and people including. • People. This includes Icon Water staff. • Physical assets. This includes pipes, plant, and equipment. • Treatment processes. This includes biological and physicochemical processes at sewage treatment plants. • Reputation. This includes Icon Water's regulatory and licence compliance. • Icon Water's products. This includes recycled and reuse products from sewage and treatment by-products.
Liquid Trade Waste	Has the same meaning as in the *Utilities (Technical Regulation) (Water and Sewerage Technical Code) Approval 2024* and it includes wastewater generated through commercial or industrial activity, tankered waste or building and construction activities.
Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract	A negotiated customer contract that Icon Water enters into with a Trade Waste Customer for the discharge of Liquid Trade Waste and includes a Nightsoil Contract.

Keyword	Definition
No Cooking	For the purposes of these requirements, “no cooking” means that greasy/oily wastes are not generated as a result of; • preparing, cooking and/or serving food on the premises. • the washing of cookware, dishes, utensils or cutlery on the premises. Food that is heated only (e.g. using a pie warmer or sandwich press) and served in disposable/take-away containers is included as “No Cooking”.
Nightsoil	Human excreta deposited in a bucket or other receptacle for manual removal.
Nightsoil Contract	A negotiated customer contract that Icon Water may enter into with an applicant for the discharge of tankered liquid waste deemed to be “Category S”.
Person	Includes a natural person, partnership, body corporate, association, governmental or local authority or agency or other entity.
Sewerage Network	Has the same meaning as the *Utilities Act 2000*.
Trade Waste Customer	The owner of a property who applies to discharge Liquid Trade Waste into the Icon Water’s Sewerage Network and enters a Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract. Also includes the entity that tankers and discharges Category S liquid trade waste into Icon Water’s Sewerage Network.
Trade Waste Guide Note/s	Refers to the Guide Notes published on the Icon Water website, as amended from time to time.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Approved commercial and industrial customers may discharge Liquid Trade Waste into Icon Water's Sewerage Network, including designated liquid trade waste receival facilities. In simplified terms, approval to discharge such waste is only granted by Icon Water if the characteristics (i.e. the constituents) as well as the discharge volumes in a particular time period meet stringent Acceptance Criteria*.

Just like other Australian urban water agencies, Icon Water's Liquid Trade Waste Acceptance Criteria are fundamentally based on assessing the level of risk Liquid Trade Waste discharges pose to:

1. Workers who will be working in, on or in the vicinity of the Sewerage Network, sewage treatment plants or other sewerage related assets.
2. The general public who may be located within the vicinity of Icon Water's sewerage assets (e.g. sewer vent stacks).
3. Icon Water's sewerage assets themselves. For example, certain constituents found within Liquid Trade Waste may prematurely degrade pipelines or treatment process plant and equipment.
4. The biological and physiochemical processes at sewage treatment plants.
5. The environment. This includes Icon Water's ability to meet its environmental obligations including but not limited to EPA agreements, licences, and authorisations to discharge. For example, if the constituents found in Liquid Trade Waste discharges cannot be effectively treated in an Icon Water sewage treatment plant, then treated wastewater which discharges into the Molonglo River for example will be non-compliant and potentially harm the river's ecosystem.
6. Icon Water's ability to produce recycled water or other products from sewage. This also includes Icon Water's ability to reuse treatment process by-products.
7. Icon Water's ability to meet regulatory obligations.

Whilst Icon Water bases its Acceptance Criteria on a risk assessment methodology, it also recognises that the ACT is located within regional NSW and therefore the Acceptance Criteria (and hence discharge categories) have been harmonised as much as practicable with those which regional NSW adopts (refer to Ref. Item 20 in Table 1.4.1 for details).

** Other requirements may apply depending upon a number of case-specific parameters.*

1.2 Scope

This document applies to Trade Waste Customers, and those authorised by Trade Waste Customers to act on their behalf (e.g. hydraulic consultants) as well as Icon Water's own personnel. All are required to comply with the requirements detailed herein.

As this document is the overarching document which details requirements relating to Liquid Trade Waste, the requirements detailed herein take precedence over Icon Water's other Liquid Trade Waste documents. Figure 1.2.1 depicts the hierarchy of Icon Water documents relating to Liquid Trade Waste.

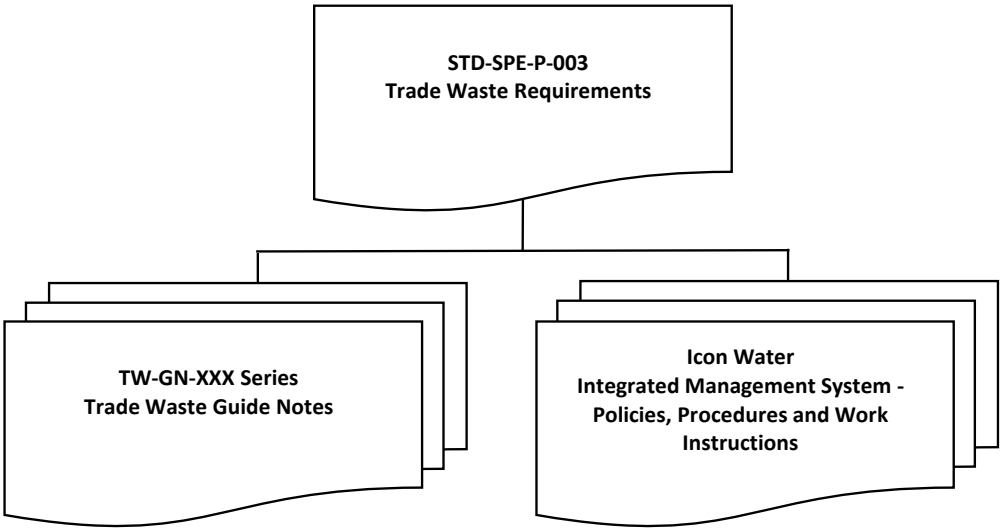

Figure 1.2.1 Hierarchy of Icon Water trade waste related requirements documents

Notes:

1. Potential and existing Trade Waste Customers and those authorised to act on their behalf should read this document in-conjunction with the relevant Trade Waste Guide Note pertaining to the customer's business type (if one exists).
2. Whilst this document is not a design and construction standard as such, it has been formatted as one and included with Icon Water's suite of design and construction standards.
3. Trade Waste Guide Notes follow the document numbering series *TN-GN-XXX* where *XXX* refers to a sequential number from 001 through to 999. These document numbers are used for ease of referencing and document control/management only.

1.3 Purpose

Icon Water is regulated by the ACT Government under various Acts and Codes (refer to Table 1.4.1) to provide sewerage services, including Liquid Trade Waste services, within the ACT. It is an offence under Section 35 of the *Utilities (Technical Regulation) Act 2014* to discharge any substance into Icon Water's Sewerage Network without entering a Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract with Icon Water.

This Trade Waste Approval and Compliance Requirements document details Icon Water's overarching policy and compliance procedures for Liquid Trade Waste Customers to enter a Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract with Icon Water [1].

This document is to inform -

(i) Icon Water personnel;

(ii) potential and current Icon Water Trade Waste Customers; and

(iii) all other relevant stakeholders

1.4 Referenced documents

All works carried out shall be in accordance with the requirements of:

- This specification, including all documents referenced by each section of the specification:
- The documents listed in Table 1.4.1.
- The relevant Icon Water Work Instructions (for Icon Water staff).
- The relevant WorkSafe ACT, WorkCover NSW and SafeWork Australia codes of practice.

The work shall also comply with the requirements of all relevant legislation, bodies and codes. The order of precedence for this specification, from highest to lowest are:

- Legislative requirements
- Icon Water Specifications
- WSAA standards
- Australian Standards

The Designer or Contractor (as applicable) shall notify the Icon Water Representative of any ambiguity or discrepancy discovered. In the event of an ambiguity or discrepancy, the Icon Water Representative shall direct the Vendor or Contractor as to the interpretation to be followed in carrying out the work.

Where there is no suitable Australian Standard available, an agreed international standard and/or industry current best practice shall be adopted. If an international standard is proposed in lieu of an Australian Standard, the Contractor shall submit to the Icon Water Representative for approval a detailed assessment to show that the proposed standard is equivalent or superior to the relevant Australian standard.

Drawings are not to be scaled. Where any discrepancy exists between figured and scaled dimensions the figured dimensions shall prevail. The documents listed in Table 1.4.1- Referenced documents are either referenced by within this specification or shall be read in-conjunction with this specification and be complied with.

1.1.1

[1] Clause 14.2, *Utilitities (Technical Regulation) (Water and Sewage Technical Code) Approval 2024.*

Table 1.4.1 Referenced documents

Item	Document Number	Title
Australian Standards		
1.	AS 1657	Fixed platforms, walkways, stairways and ladders – Design, construction and installation
2.	AS/NZS 60079.10.1:2009	Explosive atmospheres Classification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres.
3.	AS 2865	Safe working in a confined space
4.	AS/NZS 3000	Electrical installations (aka “Wiring Rules”)
5.	AS/NZS 3500	Plumbing and drainage (complete set)
6.	AS 3816	Management of clinical and related wastes
7.	AS/NZS 5328	Flushable Products
SafeWork Australia (and WorkSafe ACT) Codes of Practice		
8.	Not Provided	Managing the risk of falls at workplaces
9.	Not Provided	Confined spaces
WSAA Codes and publications		
10.	Not provided	Australian Wastewater Quality Management Guidelines
11.	Not provided	National Guideline for Managing Food, Fats, Oils and Grease (FFOG) from Food Premises
12.	Not provided	Guidelines for Potentially Explosive Atmospheres
ACT Governement Publlications		
13.	A2000-65	Utilities Act 2000
14.	A2014-60	Utilities (Technical Regulation) Act 2014
15.	A2000-68	Water and Sewerage Act 2000
16.	DI2024-125	Utilities (Technical Regulation) (Water and Sewerage Code) Approval 2024
17.	Not provided	Water and Sewerage Network (Design and Maintenance) Code
18.	A2006-33	Radiation Protection Act 2006
19.	A2011-35	Work Health and Safety Act 2011
20.	DI2020-6	Consumer Protection Code 2020

Item	Document Number	Title
Miscellaneous publications		
21.	PUB19/523	Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines – For councils in regional NSW, 2021 (published by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment)
22.	ISBN 1 921173 06 8	Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling: Managing Health and Environmental Risk (Phase 1) 2006 (published by the Australian Government National Resource Management Ministerial Council, Environment Protection and Heritage Council)
Icon Water standards and publications		
23.	TW-GN-001	Trade Waste Guide Note – How to Complete Application Form for Trade Waste Discharge
24.	TW-GN-002	Trade Waste Guide Note – How to Complete Variation Form for Trade Waste Discharge
25.	TW-GN-003	Trade Waste Guide Note – Pumped Sewage
26.	TW-GN-004	Trade Waste Guide Note – Stormwater contamination/first flush collection and undercroft carparks
27.	TW-GN-101	Trade Waste Guide Note - Retail Food – No Cooking
28.	TW-GN-102	Trade Waste Guide Note - Retail Food – Hot Food / Cooking
29.	TW-GN-103	Trade Waste Guide Note - Animal Wash Activities
30.	TW-GN-104	Trade Waste Guide Note - Boiler Blowdown/Condensing Boiler
31.	TW-GN-105	Trade Waste Guide Note - Cooling Towers
32.	TW-GN-106	Trade Waste Guide Note - Craft Activities
33.	TW-GN-107	Trade Waste Guide Note - Dental Surgery/Dental Technician/Dental Specialist
34.	TW-GN-108	Trade Waste Guide Note - Dry Cleaning
35.	TW-GN-109	Trade Waste Guide Note – Florist / Plants (retail)
36.	TW-GN-110	Trade Waste Guide Note - Funeral Parlour/Morgue
37.	TW-GN-111	Trade Waste Guide Note - Hairdressing, Beauticians and Tanning Booths
38.	TW-GN-112	Trade Waste Guide Note - Laboratory
39.	TW-GN-113	Trade Waste Guide Note - Laundry/Laundromat
40.	TW-GN-114	Trade Waste Guide Note - Mechanical Workshops/Lawnmower Repairs

Item	Document Number	Title
41.	TW-GN-115	Trade Waste Guide Note - Medical Centre/Doctor's Surgery/Physiotherapy (Plaster-of-Paris Casts, Laboratory)
42.	TW-GN-116	Trade Waste Guide Note - School
43.	TW-GN-117	Trade Waste Guide Note - Swimming Pool/Spa/Hydrotherapy
44.	TW-GN-118	Trade Waste Guide Note - Vehicle Washing/Detailing
45.	TW-GN-119	Trade Waste Guide Note - Veterinary Surgery
46.	TW-GN-201	Trade Waste Guide Note - Auto Dismantler/Engine Reconditioning
47.	TW-GN-202	Trade Waste Guide Note – Bus/Coach Depot
48.	TW-GN-203	Trade Waste Guide Note - Construction Equipment and Equipment Hire – Maintenance and Cleaning
49.	TW-GN-204	Trade Waste Guide Note - Education Facilities – Tertiary Institution (TAFE, University etc.)
50.	TW-GN-205	Trade Waste Guide Note - Service Station Forecourt/Refuelling Point (Existing Only)
51.	TW-GN-206	Trade Waste Guide Note - Hospitals
52.	TW-GN-301	Trade Waste Guide Note – Liquid trade waste Category C
53.	TW-GN-401	Trade Waste Guide Note - Tankered Waste

Notes:

a) IMS documents relating to Liquid Trade Waste have not been referenced as these are for use by Icon Water personnel only.

b) The *100 series* of Trade Waste Guide Notes (i.e. document numbers *TW-GN-101,102, 103* etc.) refer to business types which have been preliminarily pre-assessed (subject to industry-typical operational conditions) as producing Category A trade waste discharges. Similarly, the *200 series* of Trade Waste Guide Notes is for Category B Liquid Trade Waste discharge types, the *300 series* of Trade Waste Guide Notes is reserved for Category C Liquid Trade Waste discharge types and the *400 series* of Trade Waste Guide Notes is for Category S tankered waste. Trade Waste Guide Notes from 001 to 099 are general in nature. Refer to Section 4 of this document for the basis of determining Liquid Trade Waste discharge categories.

c) Additional Trade Waste Guide Notes will be issued from time to time. Additional Trade Waste Guide Notes are still valid even if they are not included in Table 1.4.1of this document.

d) Unless a specific date of publication has been shown in Table 1.4.1, documents to be read in-conjunction with this document (e.g. Australian standards) shall be the current version.

2 Excluded Waste and Acceptance Criteria

2.1 General

Some substances are deemed too high a risk to be permitted to be discharged to the Icon Water Sewerage Network. These substances must not be discharged and are listed in Table 2.1.1

Other substances may be discharged but they must be within certain acceptance limits (as well as compliant with other criteria) otherwise they too would pose too high a risk. These substances are listed in Table 2.1.2

Table 2.1.1 Excluded Waste

Item	Description/Types of Excluded Waste
1	Solid matter of any type with the exception of human waste. Over-arching examples include but are not limited to: Animal matter (including animal faeces, carcasses and offal), wool and hair, grease, dust, ashes, cinders, soil, rubbish, filth, oil, salt, mud, sand, gravel, cat litter, garbage, vegetable or fruit parings, rags and house matter. The following prohibited solid matter is detailed specifically below given that some confusion may exist at times amongst business owners and staff as to whether or not it is acceptable to discharge such waste to the Sewerage Network: • Disposable products including wet wipes, cleaning wipes, colostomy bags, cat litter and other products that do not comply with AS/NZ 5328. • Discharge from liquefaction and/or pulverisation of solid waste by physical or chemical processes. Examples include but are not limited to: Macerated waste, food waste disposal units and alkaline hydrolysis waste. • Discharge from solid food waste processing units. Examples include but are not limited to: Composters and digesters.
2	The following water-based discharges (except where permitted by written contract on a case-by-case basis with Icon Water): • Stormwater (e.g. roof water, rainwater, surface water run-off etc.) • Seepage • Ground water • Landfill leachate • Float tank (aka “floatation pod”, “Iso-Pod”, “Isolation Tank”, “Sensory Deprivation System”, or “REST tank”) discharge. Refer to Note 1.
3	Discharges with any gross solids or Suspended Solids (SS) that: • Do not pass through a 13mm screen • Have a quiescent settling velocity of more than 3.0 metres per hour. • Contain fibrous material that in the opinion of Icon Water are likely to cause obstructions in the Sewerage Network
4	Discharges from chemicals and/or oil storage areas and “Bulk Fuel Depots”.

Item	Description/Types of Excluded Waste
5	Discharges from service station forecourts and other refuelling points. Refer to Note 2.
6	Steam.
7	Chromate and Hexavalent chromium (Cr6+) from cooling towers. This includes the discharge of chromium from chromate compounds used as corrosion inhibitors in cooling towers.
8	Organic solvents and mineral oil (in excess of the approved limits detailed in Table 2.1.2).
9	Waste with a free or floating layer of either organic liquid or oil, fat or grease.
10	Organophosphorus pesticides and/or waste arising from the preparation of these substances.
11	Organochlorine weedicides, fungicides, pesticides, herbicides and substances of a similar nature and/or wastes arising from the preparation of these substances.
12	Natural or synthetic resins, plastic monomers, synthetic adhesives, rubber and plastic emulsions.
13	Bacterial, enzyme or odour-controlling agents as used in trade waste pre-treatment equipment (e.g. grease arrestors) except where permitted by written contract on a case-by-case basis with Icon Water.
14	Discharges which contain any biohazardous, medical and/or infectious waste (i.e. no Person shall discharge wastes from any hospital, clinic, surgery, laboratory or any other medical or veterinary facility to the Sewerage Network except where permitted by written contract on a case-by-case basis with Icon Water). Refer to Note 3. Examples of wastes include but are not limited to: • Hypodermic needles • Syringes • Instruments • Utensils • Swabs, dressings and bandages • Paper and plastic of a disposable nature • Any noticeable portion of human or animal anatomy
15	Discharges which contain any genetically engineered organisms (except where permitted by written contract on a case-by-case basis with Icon Water).
16	Waste liquid that contains a percentage of any substance, is anaerobic* in nature or of a temperature, specified by Icon Water as being: • Likely to endanger public health, public safety or public amenity or the environment. • Damaging to, or liable to form compounds that may damage the Icon Water's Sewerage Network or sewage treatment process. • Likely to inhibit the sewage treatment process. • Likely to injure or affect the health of employees engaged in the operation or maintenance of the Icon Water sewerage system or treatment process. *liquid waste with a dissolved oxygen concentration of less than 1 mg/L.
17	Any substances liable to produce noxious or poisonous vapours in Icon Water's Sewerage Network.
18	Any flammable or explosive substance (in excess of the approved limits detailed in Table 2.1.2). Refer to Note 4 below.

Item	Description/Types of Excluded Waste
19	Any discharged waste which contains a concentration of a substance in excess of that appearing in Table 2.1.2. Refer to Note 5 below.
20	Any radioactive substance which is not in accordance with the requirements set by ACT legislation and relevant national Codes for the management of radioactive waste.
21	Any other substances prohibited by relevant and/or applicable legislation.
22	Liquid waste that contains pollutants at concentrations which inhibit the sewage treatment process.

Notes:

1. Float tanks typically contain relatively large quantities of Epsom salts (i.e. 300 – 700 kg of magnesium sulphate) resulting in total dissolved solids concentrations of up to 700,000 mg/L at a temperature of approximately 35 °C.
2. Discharges from service station forecourts and other refuelling points are prohibited for new premises. However, existing premises may be permitted on the condition that appropriate pre-treatment is provided and the requirements are adhered to. Refer to Trade Waste Guide Note *TW-GN-205* for further details.
3. Liquid pathological, infectious and cytotoxic wastes are prohibited except as allowed for by *AS 3816 Management of clinical and related wastes*.
4. Any substance with a flash point below 61 °C (in excess of the approved limits detailed in Table 2.1.2) is prohibited.
5. A lesser substance concentration may be specified in Table 2.1.2 by Icon Water when the quantities to be discharged may pose an unacceptable risk to the Sewerage Network or the sewage treatment process or their operation.

Table 2.1.2 Acceptance Criteria

Item	Parameter	Acceptance Criteria
General Discharge Parameters		
1	Flow rate	Shall be determined as a combination of prescriptive and performance-based requirements as follows: For **Category A** and **Category B** discharges, the maximum allowable instantaneous flowrate is **3 L/s**. The maximum daily flowrate shall be as detailed in Table A.2 or Table B.1 respectively. For **Category C** discharges, the maximum daily and instantaneous rate of discharge (kL/h or L/s) shall be based on the **available capacity of the sewer**. Large dischargers shall be required to provide a balancing tank to even-out the constituent load to the sewage treatment plant.

Item	Parameter	Acceptance Criteria
2	BOD_5	Shall be determined as a combination of prescriptive and performance-based requirements as follows: The BOD_5 (as determined without the addition of a nitrification inhibitor) shall not exceed **600 mg/L** and a load limit of **12 kg/day**. Higher limits may be accepted for Category C customers - determined on a case-by-case basis.
3	COD	Shall be determined as a combination of prescriptive and performance-based requirements as follows: Shall **not exceed the BOD_5 by more than three times**. This ratio is given for guidance only to prevent the discharge of non-biodegradable waste and may be adjusted.
4	Suspended Solids (SS)	Shall be determined as a combination of prescriptive and performance-based requirements as follows: Shall not exceed **600 mg/L** and a load limit of **12 kg/day**. Higher limits may be accepted for Category C customers - determined on a case-by-case basis.
5	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Shall be determined as a combination of prescriptive and performance-based requirements as follows: Shall not exceed **600 mg/L** and a load limit of **12 kg/day**.
6	Temperature	Shall be determined as a prescriptive requirement as follows: Shall not exceed **38 °C**.
7	pH	Shall be determined as a prescriptive requirement as follows: Shall be within the range of **6.5 to 10.0**.
8	FOG	Shall be determined as a prescriptive requirement as follows: Shall not exceed a concentration limit of **100 mg/L** and a load limit of **2 kg/day** of emulsions of FOG (stable at 15°C). Higher limits may be accepted for Category C customers – determined on a case-by-case basis.
9	Detergents	Shall be determined as a combination of prescriptive and performance-based requirements as follows: Shall be biodegradable with a maximum concentration of **50 mg/L** (as MBAS) when the discharge is classified as Category B or C.
10	Colour	**No visible colour** when the waste is diluted to the equivalent dilution afforded by Domestic Sewage flow.

Item	Parameter	Acceptance Criteria
Inorganic Compounds		
11	Ammonia (as N)	50
12	Boron	5
13	Bromine (as Br_2)	5
14	Chlorine (as Cl_2)	5
15	Cyanide	1
16	Fluoride	10
17	Nitrogen (total Kjeldahl)	100
18	Phosphorus (total)	20
19	Sulphate (as SO_4)	100
20	Sulphide (as S)	1
21	Sulphite (as SO_3)	5
Organic Compounds		
22	Acetate	300
23	**Aldehydes**	
23.1	Formaldehyde (as HCHO)	30
23.2	Glutaraldehyde	0.05
24	**Phenolic Compounds**	
24.1	Phenolic compounds (non-halogenated)	1
25	**Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)**(Note 2 and 3)	
25.1	PFOA	Sampling and reporting for information only. Given there are currently no specific Australian or ACT government-issued PFAS guidelines for wastewater, results are to be compared to the following criteria.
25.2	PFOS	
25.3	PFHxS	

<table>
<tr><th>Item</th><th>Parameter</th><th>Acceptance Criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td>25.4</td><td>Sum of PFOS + PFHxS</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Parameter</th><th>PFAS Recreational Water Use (NHMRC 2019)</th><th>Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG 2011)</th><th>Freshwater ecosystems protection criteria 99% (PFAS NEMP 2.0 2020)</th></tr>
<tr><td>PFOA</td><td>10 µg/L</td><td>0.56 µg/L</td><td>19 µg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>PFOS</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>0.00023 µg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>PFHxS</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sum of PFOS + PFHxS</td><td>2 µg/L</td><td>0.07 µg/L</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>

See Table Note 2 for more information.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>26</td><td colspan="2">Halogenated Aliphatic Compounds</td></tr>
<tr><td>26.1</td><td>Halogenated aliphatic compounds(Note 4)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>27</td><td colspan="2">Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons</td></tr>
<tr><td>27.1</td><td>Benzene</td><td><0.001</td></tr>
<tr><td>27.2</td><td>Toluene</td><td>0.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>27.3</td><td>Ethylbenzene</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>27.4</td><td>Xylene</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>27.5</td><td>Petroleum hydrocarbons (C6-C9))</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>27.6</td><td>Total Recoverable hydrocarbons(Note 5)</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>28</td><td colspan="2">Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)</td></tr>
<tr><td>28.1</td><td>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>29</td><td colspan="2">Pesticides</td></tr>
<tr><td>29.1</td><td>Pesticides(Note 6)</td><td>0.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td colspan="2">Alcohols</td></tr>
<tr><td>30.1</td><td>Ethanol</td><td>1735</td></tr>
<tr><td>30.2</td><td>Methanol</td><td>340</td></tr>
</table>

Item	Parameter	Acceptance Criteria

31. Metals

Item	Parameter	Acceptance Criteria	
		Maximum Concentration (mg/L)	Daily Mass Limit (g/day)
31.1	Aluminium	100	-
31.2	Arsenic	0.5	2
31.3	Cadmium	0.3	0.9
31.4	Chromium(Note 7)	3	10
31.5	Cobalt	5	15
31.6	Copper	5	15
31.7	Iron	30	-
31.8	Lead	1	5
31.9	Manganese	10	30
31.10	Mercury	0.01	0.05
31.11	Molybdenum	5	15
31.12	Nickel	1	5
31.13	Selenium	0.25	0.75
31.14	Silver	2	6
31.15	Tin	5	15
31.16	Zinc	1	5
31.17	Total heavy metals(Note 8)	Shall be determined as a combination of prescriptive and performance-based requirements as follows: Shall be less than 30 mg/L and subject to total mass loading requirements.	

Notes:

1. Table 2.1.2 does not represent an exhaustive list of all possible substances that may be found in Liquid Trade Waste discharge. For substances that are not listed, a risk-based assessment must be performed to determine appropriate acceptance criteria. Icon Water personnel should refer to the relevant IMS work instruction for details.
2. Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals that are found in numerous sources including consumer and commercial goods, and as such may find their way into our Sewerage Network. Consistent with current legislative and statutory requirements

(Commonwealth and ACT based), Icon Water must understand sources of PFAS within the sewerage system. The requirement for sampling of PFAS in Trade Waste Customers' Liquid Trade Waste is determined using a risk-based approach and at a minimum is required for all Category C customers. There are currently no specific PFAS Australian guidelines available for trade waste discharges to the Sewerage Network. Given this, three different criteria are used by Icon Water to monitor and understand concentrations in liquid trade waste and are detailed in Table 2.1.2 It is expected Australian regulations and guidance on PFAS management will continue to develop and our acceptance criteria and conditions will be updated as required.

3. Icon Water may require the customer to install onsite pre-treatment to remove the PFAS to acceptable levels for Icon Water, where concentrations in liquid trade waste discharged to the Sewerage Network is elevated, or this is considered necessary by Icon Water to meet its obligations under environmental licences or agreements. Icon Water strongly encourage all customers with this potential to evaluate their liquid trade waste and consider pre-treatment prior to discharge to the Sewerage Network.
4. Halogenated aliphatic compounds with the exception of Chloroethene (Vinyl Chloride Monomer), Methyl Chloride, Methyl Bromide, 1,3 Di chloropropane and Hexachlorobuadiene.
5. Total recoverable hydrocarbons with the exception of n-hexane, which is prohibited.
6. Organophosphorus and organochlorine pesticides and/or waste arising from the preparation of these substances are excluded from this list (as these substances are not permitted to be discharged as detailed in Table 2.1.1).
7. Where Hexavalent Chromium (Cr^{6+}) is present in the process water, pre-treatment will be required to reduce it to the trivalent state (Cr^{3+}) prior to discharge into the sewerage nystem. Discharge of Hexavalent Chromium from chromate compounds used as corrosion inhibitors in cooling towers is not permitted (as stated in Table 2.1.1).
8. Total heavy metals excluding Aluminium, Iron, Manganese and Molybdenum.
9. While treatment plant capacity planning makes every attempt to accommodate growth, load limits for new dischargers may be reduced when treatment plant(s) are approaching their capacity.

3 Application to Discharge Liquid Trade Waste

3.1 Application requirements

All Trade Waste Customers intending to discharge Liquid Trade Waste into Icon Water's Sewerage Network must apply to Icon Water. Icon Water will review all valid applications for the discharge of Liquid Trade Waste into the Icon Water Sewerage Network. A valid application must include the following items:

- A fully completed Icon Water application form which also includes all required attachments, supporting information and signature of Customer.
- Payment of the application fee (if applicable).

Prior to lodging an application, potential Trade Waste Customers are permitted to discuss the application with Icon Water to ensure that a valid application can be provided. However, Icon Water cannot act as a hydraulic consultant and therefore cannot:

i. design or specify any potential Trade Waste Customer internal pipework; or
ii. design or specify treatment equipment over-and-above what is provided by Icon Water in this document and associated Trade Waste Guide Notes.

Refer to *TW-GN-001* for guidance relating to how to complete an application form.

Refer to relevant Trade Waste Guide Notes for guidance on acceptance criteria based on business activity categories.

3.2 Application Response

Icon Water must provide an initial response to all Liquid Trade Waste discharge applications within two (2) working days of receiving the application acknowledging that the application has been received.

Furthermore, Icon Water must provide a detailed response to the application within twenty (20) working days and the response must state:

- Whether the application has been accepted or rejected; (or accepted with amendments).
- Whether more time is required to assess the application, when a decision will be made and why more time is required.
- Whether the application requires additional or missing information to be provided and what information is required.
- If the application is declined, the specific reasons for the rejection.

3.3 Privacy

Icon Water will handle all personal information collected or received by Icon Water with regards to any Liquid Trade Waste discharge application, including personal information collected or received from or on behalf of the Trade Waste Customers, their nominees and representatives, in accordance with Icon Water's Privacy Policy.

Icon Water's Privacy Policy sets out why Icon Water collect personal information, how Icon Water hold, use and disclose personal information, as well as the right to access and correct personal information and make a privacy complaint. We recommend that all Trade Waste Customers and their nominees and representatives read it carefully. Icon Water's Privacy Policy is available at Icon Water's Privacy Policy.

Icon Water will only discuss Liquid Trade Waste matters for a property with the Trade Waste Customer, their authorised Icon Water account contact(s), or other entities they have authorised in writing.

3.4 Disputes

When a Trade Waste Customer disagrees with a decision made by Icon Water or is dissatisfied with the service provided, the Trade Waste Customer may lodge a complaint to Icon Water and it will be dealt with in accordance with Icon Water's Complaints Handling Policy. More information is available at Complaints handling policy | Icon Water

4 Liquid Trade Waste Discharge Categories

4.1 Overview

Icon Water acknowledges that the ACT is located within regional NSW and regional NSW local governments utilise the document colloquially known as the *NSW Regional Trade Waste Guidelines* (i.e. Ref. Item 20 in Table 1.4.1). The *NSW Regional Trade Waste Guidelines* categorise trade waste discharges based on the level of risk posed by such discharges. However, discharges from common business types which are generally deemed to be a low or medium risk are already prescriptively pre-categorised complete with discharge-specific acceptance criteria as well as the necessary pre-treatment equipment (if required).

Icon Water has harmonised its Liquid Trade Waste categories with that of the *NSW Regional Trade Waste Guidelines* (i.e. using a prescriptive pre-categorisation approach) whilst still providing underlying performance and risk-based criteria. In other words, Icon Water utilises prescriptive categorisation consistent with the *NSW Regional Trade Waste Guidelines* whilst at the same time providing performance and risk-based requirements for business types which do not already have a categorisation, or for discharges which could be described as being atypical for a pre-categorised business type.

Icon Water has four categories of Liquid Trade Waste discharge as detailed in Table 4.1.1

All requirements relating to each discharge category are summarised in Appendix E – Summary of Discharge Category Requirements for ease of referencing.

Table 4.1.1 Liquid Trade Waste Discharge Categories - Summary

Category	Risk Rating	Method of Categorisation
Category A	Low	*Method 1 - Prescriptive Categorisation* as detailed in Section 4.2 shall be used by default if all of the following conditions are met: a) The business/discharge type is listed in Table A. 1or Table B. 1and the conditions associated with the relevant table (e.g. maximum discharge volumes, number of discharges etc.) are met. b) The pre-treatment equipment type and size complies with Section 6.4. c) The discharge is not deemed to be atypical for the business type. Otherwise, *Method 2 – Risk Index Formula* shall be used (only if Method 1 cannot be used) as detailed in Section 4.3 and summarised as follows: a) Category A: The RIF ≤ 50 points b) Category B: The RIF > 50 and ≤ 100 points
Category B	Medium	

Category	Risk Rating	Method of Categorisation
Category C	High	If the business/discharge type is not listed in Table A. 1, or Table B. 1then it would be likely that the discharge will be a high-risk Category C discharge. However, this may not always be the case and therefore *Method 2 – Risk Index Formula* shall be used as detailed in Section 7.3 and summarised as follows: Category C: The RIF > 100 points Business/discharge types that would normally be Category A or Category B but exceed certain discharge volume requirements will also be Category C. For specific details of what constitutes a Category C discharge, refer to Section 4.6.
Category S	Nightsoil (High)	*Method 1 - Prescriptive Categorisation* Tankered waste of all types is automatically deemed to be high risk waste but has its own category - Category S. A formal risk assessment may still be conducted in some circumstances depending upon the nature (i.e. the constituents and the quantity) of the waste.

4.2 Categorisation Method 1 – Prescriptive pre-categorisation

This is the default method of categorisation and is only applicable if either of the following two condition statements are met:

- The applicant's business type is already listed in Table A. 2 or Table B. 1 and if the applicant's discharge meets the relevant criteria detailed in these tables, is not deemed to be atypical and the pre-treatment equipment is appropriately sized, then the trade waste discharge can be immediately categorised in accordance with these tables (i.e. Category A or Category B) without any need for additional formal analysis or risk assessment(s) to take place.
- The applicant is applying for a tankered waste discharge (i.e. Nightsoil) and if the applicant's discharge meets the criteria detailed in Section 4.7 then the business can be immediately categorised as Category S without any need for formal analysis or risk assessments(s) to take place.

Otherwise, Method 2 described in Section 4.3 must be used for categorising the applicant's Liquid Trade Waste discharge (excluding Nightsoil).

Note 1: Business types for which Icon Water has published a Trade Waste Guide Note will be categorised using Method 1 unless the discharge volume expected is higher than the maximum allowable volume or the discharge is deemed to be atypical compared with other businesses of the same type or if the other compliance requirements in Section 4.4, Section 4.5 or Section 4.6 as applicable are not met.

4.3 Categorisation Method 2 – Risk Index Formula

This method will be used by Icon Water, by exception if Method 1 cannot be used. This typically results in the applicant's discharge being deemed by Icon Water to pose a high risk and therefore categorised as a Category C. However, there will be situations when this is not always the case

such as when the business type is new (e.g. a new industry or technology) and therefore this type of business has not been categorised previously and hence it may ultimately be deemed to be Category A or Category B.

Method 2 is stated in Table 4.3.1 in general terms and the calculation details are presented in Appendix D. Specific details are provided for Icon Water staff in the relevant IMS work instruction (which is an internal document for Icon Water use).

Table 4.3.1 Risk Index Formula (RIF) Method

Step	Details
Step 1:	Determine the discharge volumes and discharge constituents – both the actual and potential discharges that could occur at the site. Review this information from the standpoint of (i) compliance to excluded waste materials; (ii) compliance with discharge constituent limits; (iii) main substances of concern; and (iv) discharge volume and flow rate. Determine any immediate risk to Icon Water staff, the community, environment, and Icon Water Assets/treatment/by-products posed by the discharge – most commonly toxicity and/or explosivity of the discharge constituents. If the discharge: • Is found/predicted to create an atmosphere of over 5% LEL within the sewer, or • Is found/predicted to create an atmosphere above the Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards (where there is no Australian limit, alternate equivalent standards may be considered). then the application must be rejected as the risk is too high.
Step 2:	Determine the constraints of the receiving sewer and the sewage treatment plant. For example: • Other discharge types, volumes and constituents in the vicinity already being received by the sewer. • The hydraulic capacity of the receiving sewer • The materials, condition and remaining life of the receiving sewer. • The existing ventilation constraints of the receiving sewer. • The capacity or potential inhibition of the receiving sewage treatment plant. If the sewer or treatment plant cannot accept the proposed discharge because of the considerations listed above, then the application must be rejected as the risk is too high. Otherwise, determine the volume of discharge as a percentage of the receiving sewage treatment plant's capacity.
Step 3:	Determine the performance history of Liquid Trade Waste management for the Trade Waste Customer and/or the site. Note: Trade Waste Customers who have had a previous history of managing their Liquid Trade Waste (and pre-treatment equipment) in accordance with Icon Water requirements pose a lower risk than those who have a history of non-compliance.

Step	Details
Step 4:	Review the pre-treatment equipment proposed by the Trade Waste Customer in terms of the level of control over the quantity and quality of Liquid Trade Waste discharge. For example: • The standard of pre-treatment • The level of automation and types of fail-safe measures • Continuous electronic monitoring • Adequacy of sizing of pre-treatment equipment • Adequacy of the proposed cleaning and maintenance schedule
Step 5:	Assign a point score to each of the above-mentioned criteria by referring to the score descriptions, examples and score calibration details provided in Appendix D noting that a low score represents a low risk and a high score represents a high risk.
Step 6:	The RIF is the algebraic sum of all of the scores determined in Step 5. It is used as follows to determine the discharge category… • Category A: RIF ≤ 50 • Category B: 50 < RIF ≤ 100 • Category C: RIF > 100

4.4 Category A Discharges

A Category A discharge is a low risk discharge and requires either

(i) no pre-treatment; or

(ii) non-complex pre-treatment equipment which is specifically listed in Table 6.4.1

Pre-categorised Category A business/discharge types are detailed in Table A. 2. Whilst specific business/discharge types are detailed in this table, conditions apply and if any of these conditions are not met then the discharge is automatically re-categorised as a Category B or Category C discharge.

The following conditions must all be met regardless of whether Categorisation Method 1 or Categorisation Method 2 is used:

a) The maximum allowable discharge volume for Category A discharges is limited to 5 kL/day except in the case of commercial retail food activities where a maximum of 16 kL/day is allowed. In either case 3 L/s is the maximum instantaneous discharge flow rate.

b) If pre-treatment is required, it must be specifically listed in Table 6.4.1. In other words, alternative pre-treatment equipment cannot be used for the discharge to be categorised as Category A.

c) The pre-treatment equipment cannot be undersized.

d) No more than four Category A discharges from a single premises or complex (excluding those listed and complying with the requirements in Table A. 1). Note: Shopping complexes and educational institutions are potential examples of multiple discharges from one premises.

4.5 Category B Discharges

A Category B discharge is a medium risk discharge that is defined as one of the following:

a) A business/discharge type specifically detailed in Table B. 1 with a daily discharge volume not exceeding the maximum allowable daily discharge volume stated in the table as well as an instantaneous discharge flow rate not to exceed 3 L/s.

b) A business/discharge type categorised using Categorisation Method 2 with a RIF score within the range stated in Table 4.3.1. Note: Discharge volume is used in determining the RIF score.

c) A discharge that would otherwise be deemed to be a Category A discharge except that the maximum allowable daily discharge volume has been exceeded (i.e. 16 kL/day for food-related activities and 5 kL/day for all other activities) but otherwise not exceeding 20 kL/day.

d) A discharge that (i) would otherwise be deemed to be a Category A discharge except for the fact that it is one of more than four discharges from a single premises or complex, and (ii) the daily discharge volume does not exceed 20 kL. Note: The requirement of no more than four discharges from a single premises or complex does not include discharges specifically listed in and complying with the requirements of Table A. 1.

4.6 Category C Discharges

A Category C discharge is a high risk discharge that is defined as one of the following:

a) A business/discharge type that would otherwise be deemed to be a Category A discharge except that the maximum allowable daily discharge volume exceeds 20 kL/day.

b) A business/discharge type that would otherwise be deemed to be a Category B discharge except that the maximum allowable daily discharge volume specifically detailed in Table B. 1 has been exceeded.

c) A business/discharge type categorised using Categorisation Method 2 with a RIF score greater than the value stated in Table 4.3.1. Note: Discharge volume is used in determining the RIF score.

d) A discharge that otherwise does not meet all of the requirements to deem it to be either a Category A, Category B or Category S discharge

4.7 Category S Discharges

A Category S discharge is a high risk discharge that is human waste* from on-site sewage management facilities comprising either:

a) Human waste tankered to Icon Water's Liquid Waste Receival Facilities, such as:

- Septic tank waste (effluent and septage)
- Ablution block waste (blackwater and greywater)
- Portable toilet waste
- Sludge from on-site aerated wastewater treatment systems for single households

- Waste from pit toilets (except composting toilets)
- Nightsoil

b) Waste from dump points – toilet waste and/or greywater from facilities (toilet and kitchen) on a bus or recreational vehicle (RV) such as a caravan or motor home.

*meaning no waste from any industrial or trade process.

5 Discharge Approval

5.1 Overview

Icon Water will only accept Liquid Trade Waste discharges into the Icon Water Sewerage Network from a Trade Waste Customer who has a Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract.

Where more than one Trade Waste Customer discharges via a private sanitary drainage / sewer system to the Icon Water Sewerage Network, Icon Water may, at its discretion, enter into a Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract with an owner, managing agent, body corporate or similar. However, this does not preclude Icon Water from also entering into an individual Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract with a Trade Waste Customer in such circumstances.

5.2 Form of Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract

A Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract shall be in the form determined by Icon Water, having regard to the category of Liquid Trade Waste and having considered the risks associated with an application to discharge Liquid Trade Waste into the Icon Water Sewerage Network.

A Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract may include the following details:

- Trade Waste Customer details.
- Premises details (that discharges the Liquid Trade Waste).
- Occupier of premises details (Person or business that generates and discharges the Liquid Trade Waste).
- A list (with relevant details) of the activities and process(es) generating Liquid Trade Waste.
- Pre-treatment requirements (including equipment details/requirements).
- Performance requirements detailing maximum allowable constituents' concentrations, volumes, load and the quality of any Liquid Trade Waste characteristic approved to be discharged.
- The method of directly measuring (or of indirectly estimating) the discharge quantity and quality.
- Monitoring, sampling, reporting and record keeping requirements.
- Icon Water inspection/auditing requirements (including safety whilst on the customer site).
- Term of the contract.
- Any other requirements deemed appropriate by Icon Water.

5.3 Term of Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract

The term of a Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract shall be based on the Liquid Trade Waste Discharge category as per Table 5.3.1

Table 5.3.1 Term of Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract - Based on Category

Liquid Trade Waste Discharge Category	Maximum Term of Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract
A	5 years
B	5 years
C	Determined on a case-by-case basis but no longer than 5 years
S	5 years

5.4 Amendment of Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract

When circumstances on a Trade Waste Customer's premise change from what was applied and approved for, the Trade Waste Customer must apply to vary the current Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract. Applications for such a variation must be made in writing via defined application/variation request forms (Refer *TW-GN-002 How to complete Liquid Trade Waste variation form*). Icon Water may approve the application with alternative conditions; or not approve based on the requirements set out in this document and the documents referenced herein.

Icon Water will provide a written response to the Trade Waste Customer in accordance with the response requirements detailed in Section 3.2 of this document.

6 Compliance

6.1 Liquid Trade Waste Discharge

Trade Waste Customers must only discharge Liquid Trade Waste to Icon Water's Sewerage Network which complies with the Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract, this document and any applicable Trade Waste Guide Notes.

All existing Trade Waste Customers must be compliant with their current Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract. In addition, transition (from Icon Water Trade Waste Acceptance Guidelines, 2016) to compliance with this document and applicable Trade Waste Guide Notes, is by no later than 30 June 2028, regardless of the current term of the Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract. All contracts will be updated to reflect this requirement.

All new applications or requests for variation to existing Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contracts will need to comply with this document and applicable Trade Waste Guide Notes at the time of submission to Icon Water.

The Trade Waste Customer remains responsible and liable for ensuring compliance, even if the occupier of the premises is another party or entity.

In the event the Trade Waste Customer or the occupier of the premises fails to comply, Icon Water may take any and all corrective actions as specified in Section 7 of this document, Trade Waste Approval and Compliance Requirements and the Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract.

The terms and conditions of the Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract are based on the Acceptance Criteria detailed in this document as well as the documents referenced herein (e.g. Trade Waste Guide Notes). To comply with the Acceptance Criteria, Liquid Trade Waste may require treatment (i.e. "pre-treatment") upon the Trade Waste Customer's site prior to being discharged to the Icon Water Sewerage Network.

6.2 Customer plumbing and sanitary drainage

It is not Icon Water's primary responsibility to review and accept (or reject) the Trade Waste Customer's plumbing system for compliance with *AS/NZS 3500* or the relevant ACT plumbing/drainage legislation. For example: use of a licensed plumber, compliant piping materials, back-flow prevention devices, grades on sanitary pipework and the like. This is the role of the relevant ACT Government Department and as at the time of writing, that department is known as the *Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate* (*EPSDD*). Note: This Department was formerly known as the *ACT Planning Authority* (*ACTPLA*).

However, should Icon Water observe a non-compliance (to *AS/NZS 3500* or any other Australian Standard, Building Code or regulatory requirement) with regards to plumbing and sanitary drainage which -

(i) could potentially result (or is resulting) in a hazard being introduced into either the water or Sewerage Network: or

(ii) a condition which is not compliant with the relevant Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract in place with the customer,

then Icon Water has various remedies at its disposal to ensure compliance. These remedies are provided in the relevant ACT Government Acts and Technical Codes as well as the relevant terms and conditions in a Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract between the Trade Waste Customer and Icon Water.

It should be noted that according to the *Water and Sewerage Act (2000)*, plumbing and sanitary drainage pipework cannot be certified for approval by any party (e.g. EPSDD) unless approval from Icon Water has already been obtained for connection of such plumbing or sanitary drainage system to the relevant Icon Water network.

6.3 Safety of Icon Water personnel whilst on a customer premises

Where there is a requirement for Icon Water personnel to perform site inspections when the Trade Waste Customer premises do not meet the relevant legislative requirements (e.g. the ACT *Work Health and Safety Act*) as well as WorkSafe ACT Codes of practices and Australian Standards, the safety of Icon Water personnel is paramount. Specifically, the Trade Waste Customer must ensure and provide for compliance of the following safety-related items:

1. Access, egress and height safety: Doors, covers, hatches, walkways, ladders and stairs etc. must be compliant with the National Construction Code (incorporating the Building Code of Australia) as well as Ref. Items 1 and 8 in Table 1.4.1.
2. Confined spaces: Areas/locations deemed to be confined spaces must comply with Ref. Items 3 and 9 in Table 1.4.1.

Should Icon Water personnel or an authorised contractor be required to inspect the Trade Waste Customer premises or perform sampling, and in doing so, have a need to traverse or access non-compliant doors, covers, hatches, walkways, ladders, stairs, confined spaces etc. or be required to enter a location where a clear and unmitigated hazard of any type exists, then the Icon Water personnel or authorised contractor shall not proceed with the inspection/sampling. Note: Typical hazards may also include forklift traffic, trip hazards, slippery surfaces, insufficient lighting, and loud noise etc.

Within two (2) working days, Icon Water will provide written notification to the Trade Waste Customer as to the reasons why the inspection/sampling was not performed and what the Trade Waste Customer is required to do. At Icon Water's discretion, this may result in:

(i) a temporary suspension to discharge Liquid Trade Waste into the Icon Water Sewerage Network;

(ii) termination of a Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract; or

(iii) continuation of approval to discharge Liquid Trade Waste into the Icon Water Sewerage Network, contingent on rectification of the safety issue as soon as practical to allow for inspection or sampling.

6.4 Pre-treatment equipment

6.4.1 Overview

Category A and Category B discharges are only acceptable if the prescribed pre-treatment equipment specified in Table A. 1, Table A. 2 and Table B. 1 as applicable is:

- Installed and sized appropriately.

- Operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Icon Water's specific requirements as indicated in a Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract.
- Sections 6.4.2 through 6.4.5 provide specific requirements for pre-treatment equipment.

6.4.2 Prescribed pre-treatment equipment types

For Category A and Category B discharges, only pre-treatment equipment chosen from Table 6.4.1 may be used.

Pre-treatment equipment not listed in Table 6.4.1 may be approved by Icon Water in certain non-standard circumstances but a condition of such approval is that the business/discharge type automatically is deemed to be a Category C discharge and a Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract specific to the Trade Waste Customer will be required. Should the applicant want to provide pre-treatment equipment not listed in Table 6.4.1, they will need to provide a compelling written justification to Icon Water which, as a minimum, specifically details why such equipment is superior to the Icon Water prescribed options complete with:

a) Test data from a NATA accredited laboratory which demonstrates the efficacy of treatment

b) Installation, operation and maintenance instructions from the manufacturer/supplier

c) Reference site details and contact details from other users of such equipment within Australia

Table 6.4.1 Prescribed Pre-treatment Equipment

Item	Prescribed Pre-Treatment Equipment
1	Passive grease arrestor (i.e. grease trap) with the additional requirement that the capacity cannot be less than 1000 litres nor greater than 5000 litres.
2	Dry basket arrestor
3	Screens
4	Mineral oil separators with the additional requirement that if such a separator is proposed, it is limited to a coalescing plate interceptor, vertical gravity separator or a hydrocyclone separation system.
5	Cooling pit
6	Balancing, dilution, neutralising pit/tank
7	General-purpose pit
8	Solids settlement pit/silt arrestor
9	Lint screen with the additional requirement that the screen aperture size cannot exceed 2.0 mm.
10	Plaster arrestor
11	Fat/oil interceptor with the additional requirements that (i) it is installed upstream of a grease arrestor only, and (ii) is not permitted to be used as a stand-alone device.

6.4.3 Installation requirements for grease arrestors

Prescribed pre-treatment equipment must be installed by an appropriately qualified Person and must meet all relevant requirements of *AS/NZS 3500* or any other Australian Standard, Building Code or regulatory requirement. The Trade Waste Guide Notes provide additional specific requirements on the installation of pre-treatment devices, in order to discharge liquid trade waste to the Sewerage Network.

6.4.4 Electrical equipment

All electrical work must be carried out by a licensed electrician in accordance with the relevant ACT legislation and *AS/NZS 3000*.

Where a process has flammable liquids present or is classed as a hazardous area, all electrical equipment must have the correct rating and degree of protection for the area classification in accordance with the relevant standards (e.g. Item 2, Table 1.4.1 ; *AS/NZS 60079.10.1:2009*) and the manufacturer's instructions.

6.4.5 Maintenance and cleaning requirements

Prescribed pre-treatment equipment must be serviced and completely cleaned to a schedule by an appropriately qualified Person according to the minimum frequency detailed in the Icon Water Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract. Icon Water will determine the frequency primarily based on the manufacturer's recommendations as well as the previous experience of the equipment type. For non-prescribed pre-treatment it is the Trade Waste Customer's responsibility to nominate appropriate maintenance activities and frequency. This maintenance program should be communicated to Icon Water. Records of the performance of maintenance activities should be kept and made available to Icon Water by the Trade Waste Customer.

The Trade Waste Customer must provide Icon Water with documentary proof of cleaning and servicing by an appropriately qualified Person within the time stated in the Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract. Such documentary proof must show the date the equipment was serviced and/or completely cleaned.

6.5 Potable water network protection

The Icon Water water supply network must be protected from direct or indirect connection with a potentially contaminated/polluted water source. It is an offence under ACT legislation for anyone to connect to the water network without approval and for anyone to introduce contaminants/pollutants into the water network.

6.6 Sewerage Network protection

An area where Liquid Trade Waste activities are carried out must be roofed to prevent the contamination of stormwater and the potential ingress of stormwater to the Icon Water Sewerage Network. If some activities are carried out in an open area, ingress of stormwater into the Sewerage Network must be prevented.

Areas where stormwater is likely to become contaminated must be bunded and roofed over, unless approved otherwise. Where it is not feasible to fully roof an area, other measures must be taken to eliminate the risk of rainwater entering the sewerage system.

All chemicals must be stored in an area sufficient to contain the total volume of stored liquid in order to prevent spillage entering the sewerage system/network. For example – the use of bunded, self-contained cabinets or storage tanks in bunded areas. Bulk liquids and dedicated chemical storage areas must not be connected to the Sewerage Network, either directly or indirectly.

6.7 Multi-activity premises

Waste streams generated by different activities must not be combined prior to pre-treatment. For example, wastewater from a laundry, hairdresser or a mechanical workshop must not be discharged into a grease arrestor due to interference with pre-treatment. Similarly, a cooling pit (for a laundry) or a mineral oil interceptor (for automotive industry) must not receive any incompatible waste streams that interfere with the pre-treatment performance. For example, if a dog wash facility is located at a car wash facility, animal wash water must bypass the mineral oil interceptor.

6.8 Mobile business activities

A Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract for a mobile activity is generally issued by referencing the base premises where the business is registered. Liquid Trade Waste generated by such an activity may need to be pre-treated prior to discharge. Generally, the appropriate pre-treatment needs to be provided at the mobile unit or at the base premises, where appropriate.

6.9 Discharge flow measurement

Icon Water requires the Trade Waste Customer to install an approved discharge flow meter (at the customer's expense) when:

a) The expected total volume discharged on an annual basis is expected to exceed 7300 kL (which is based on the assumption of the daily discharge exceeding 20 kL/day), or

b) The discharge has been categorised as Category C.

All other Trade Waste Customers are required to estimate their maximum daily flow (in kL/day), maximum instantaneous flow (in L/s) and average daily flow (in kL/day) when submitting an application.

6.10 Discharge sampling

Icon Water may conduct or require the Trade Waste Customer to conduct sampling and analysis of the Liquid Trade Waste discharge. The results of which may be used to determine compliance.

In general, a readily accessible sampling point must be provided by the Trade Waste Customer immediately downstream of pre-treatment equipment at a point prior to mixing with domestic wastewater. If a site has multiple sources of Liquid Trade Waste (e.g. multiple businesses occupying the premises) then individual sampling points are required for each waste stream.

Either one or both of the following sampling methods may be used depending upon the discharge category (and hence level of risk) as well as the expected or possible constituents in the discharge.

a) Grab samples: A discrete or grab sample is a single sample taken at a particular time. These may be used to determine compliance with the specific approval. The required location(s) of sample point(s) are specified in the Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract.

b) Composite samples: Consist of a series of discrete samples of equal volume taken on a time or flow proportional basis and mixed together. The final combined sample represents the average concentrations of various constituents and parameters over the collection period.

The specific details of this method are specified in the Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract. .

6.11 Self-regulation

In addition to any sampling, analysis or inspections performed by Icon Water, Trade Waste Customers are responsible for not only monitoring their own discharge, but also supplying Icon Water with the required documentation and data in accordance with the terms of their Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract.

6.12 Site inspections and compliance audits

Icon Water conducts both random (unannounced) as well as scheduled site inspections and audits as a means of ensuring Liquid Trade Waste Customer compliance with Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contracts. Icon Water applies a risk-based approach when assessing the need for and frequency of site inspections. This assessment takes account of the discharge category of Liquid Trade Waste and as a rule of thumb, inspection frequency is as indicated in Table 6.12.1 below.

For the ongoing monitoring and management of higher risk Liquid Trade Waste discharges, random and non-compliance follow up inspections and audits may be performed in addition to the frequencies shown below.

Table 6.12.1 Ongoing Routine Scheduled Site Inspection/Audit Frequency

Trade Waste Discharge Category	Indicative Inspection/Audit Frequency
A	Random
B	Once per annum depending upon the nature of the discharge.
C	Three to four times per annum depending upon the nature of the discharge.
S	Random only

7 Non-Compliance

Icon Water may take corrective actions for any non-compliance by the Trade Waste Customer with the Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract, this document and any applicable Trade Waste Guide Notes or the conditions of approval granted by Icon Water. These may include suspension and/or termination of a Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract or approval, measures to stop any unauthorised discharge or interference to the Sewerage Network. All reasonable expenses Icon Water incurs as a result may be passed on to the Trade Waste Customer.

Examples of non-compliance include, but are not limited to:

a) Discharge of an excluded/prohibited substance or substances.

b) Exceedance of individual constituent and parameter Acceptance Criteria.

c) Non-adherence to pre-treatment, maintenance, and cleaning schedules.

d) Failure to comply with flow metering and/or sampling requirements.

e) Contravention of a condition of a Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract.

f) Non-compliant plumbing and sanitary drainage works.

g) Unsafe conditions for Icon Water personnel or authorised Icon Water contractors during a site inspection/audit.

h) Unsafe conditions for the health and safety of the public or anyone working on the Sewerage Network.

i) Conditions creating or likely to create environmental harm.

j) Conditions creating or likely to damage Icon Water’s Sewerage Network.

k) Contravention of a provision of the Water and Sewerage Technical Code or a relevant Act.

Appendix A – Technical Specification Update History

A.1 Update History

Issue 1 (10/06/25): *Issue for public consultation*

Issue 2 *(*31/10/25*): Moved to new standard template, minor updates and issued for use.*

A.2 Issue 2 Updates

Section	Update	Description
throughout	Template	Moved document to new standard template
1.4	Referenced Documents Table 1.4.1	Added Guide Note TW-GN-004 Stormwater contamination/first flush collection and undercroft carparks
3.3	Privacy	Added further sentence to improve clarity on who we can discuss Liquid Trade Waste matters with.
4.3	Risk Categorisation Method 2	Added reference to Icon Water to clarify who completes the calculation.
6.1	Liquid Trade Waste Discharge	Added a transition to compliance timeframe.

Appendix B – Category A Business/Discharge Types

Table A. 1 Category A discharges not contributing to a multiple discharge limit

Item	Business/Discharge Type	Requirements
A.1.1	Beautician	• Solvents must not be discharged to the sewer.
A.1.2	Bed and Breakfast	• Not more than 10 persons including the proprietor. • Sink strainers must be installed in food preparation areas. • Housekeeping practices must comply with Note 1.
A.1.3	Cooling tower	• Discharge flow rate must be less than 500 L/hour. • Chromium-based products must not be discharged to the sewer.
A.1.4	Ceramic crafts (e,g, pottery) including hobby clubs	• For discharge flow rates less than 200 L/day there are no requirements. • For discharge flowrates from 200 L/day up to an including 1000 L/day, a plaster arrester must be installed.
A.1.5	Day care centre	• No Cooking. • Sink strainers must be installed in food preparation areas. • Nappies and wet wipes must not be flushed down the toilet. • Housekeeping practices must comply with Note 1.
A.1.6	Delicatessen	• No Cooking. • Sink strainers must be installed in food preparation areas. • Housekeeping practices must comply with Note 1.
A.1.7	Dental technician	• A plaster arrestor must be installed.
A.1.8	Dental mobile	• Amalgam waste must not be discharged.
A.1.9	Dog/cat grooming/animal wash only	• A dry basket arrestor must be installed for all floor waste outlets and a sink strainer/hair trap must be installed for all sinks. • Animal litter and any disposable waste products must not be discharged to the sewer. • Organophosphorous pesticides must not be discharged to the sewer.
A.1.10	Florist	• A dry basket arrestor must be installed for all floor waste outlets and a sink strainer must be installed for all sinks.
A.1.11	Fruit and vegetable – retail	• A dry basket arrestor must be installed for all floor waste outlets and a sink strainer must be installed for all sinks.
A.1.12	Hairdressing	• A dry basket arrestor must be installed for all floor waste outlets and a sink strainer/hair trap must be installed for all sinks.

Item	Business/Discharge Type	Requirements
A.1.13	Jewellery shop	• If a miniplater is used on the premises then the miniplater vessel shall contain no more than 1.5 L of precious metal solution. • If precious stone work is conducted on the premises, then a plaster arrestor is required if the discharge flow rate is less than 1000 L/day; otherwise for higher flow rates, a general-purpose pit must be installed. • No requirements apply for ultrasonic washing activities.
A.1.14	Provision of plaster casts at a medical centre/doctor's surgery/physiotherapy	• A plaster arrestor must be installed if plaster-of-paris casts are made.
A.1.15	Mixed business with No Cooking	• A dry basket arrestor must be installed for all floor waste outlets and a sink strainer must be installed for all sinks. • Housekeeping practices must comply with Note 1.
A.1.16	Mobile carpet cleaning units	• A 20 micron filtration system must be fitted to each mobile unit.
A.1.17	Garbage bin washing	• A dry basket arrestor must be installed for all floor waste outlets and discharge must be via a grease arrestor.
A.1.18	Motel – without a laundry facility and No Cooking	• No Cooking. • Laundry facilities are not allowed. • A dry basket arrestor must be installed for all floor waste outlets and a sink strainer must be installed for all sinks. • Housekeeping practices must comply with Note 1.
A.1.19	Nut shop	• A dry basket arrestor must be installed for all floor waste outlets and a sink strainer must be installed for all sinks.
A.1.20	Optical service – retail	• A solids settlement tank/pit must be installed.
A.1.21	Pet shop - retail	• A dry basket arrestor must be installed for all floor waste outlets and a sink strainer/hair trap must be installed for all sinks where animals may be groomed. • Animal litter and any disposable waste products must not be discharged to the sewer. • Organophosphorous pesticides must not be discharged to the sewer.
A.1.22	Pizza reheating for home delivery	• Housekeeping practices must comply with Note 1.
A.1.23	Venetian blind cleaning	• Nil unless the work is conducted outdoors which will require the work area to be roofed and bunded to prevent stormwater ingress into the Sewerage Network.

Notes:

The use of a food waste disposal unit (e.g. garbage grinder) and/or a food waste processing unit (e.g. food digester or composter etc.) is not permitted. Food preparation activities must comply with good

housekeeping practices including (i) dry sweeping of floors before washing, and (ii) scraping all utensils, plates and bowls etc. into a waste bin before washing-up.

Table A. 2 Category A discharges

Item	Business/Discharge Type	Requirements
Retail food preparation activities		
A.2.1	Baker (retail) – only bread baked on-site	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.2	Bakery (retail) – pies, sausage rolls, quiches, cakes, pastries with cream or custards	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.3	Boarding house / bed and breakfast / hostel kitchen – up to and including 10 persons	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.4	Boarding house / bed and breakfast / hostel kitchen – exceeding 10 persons	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.5	Butcher	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.6	Café / coffee shop/bistro – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.7	Café / coffee shop/bistro – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.8	Canteen / cafeteria – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.9	Canteen / cafeteria – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.10	Chicken / poultry shop – retail BBQ / charcoal chicken (BBQ not connected to sewer)	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.11	Chicken / poultry shop – retail roast chicken with oven connected to sewer	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.12	Chicken / poultry shop – fresh chicken only for retail with cutting and preparation of meat on-site	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.13	Club – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.14	Club – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.15	Commercial kitchen / caterer	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.16	Community hall / civic centre – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.17	Community hall / civic centre – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.18	Day-care centre – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.19	Day-care centre – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.20	Delicatessen – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.21	Delicatessen – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.22	Fast food outlets – Burger King, KFC, McDonalds etc.	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.23	Fast food outlets with oven connected to sewer (e.g. Red Rooster)	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.24	Fish shop – fresh fish for retail, No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.25	Fish shop – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.26	Fruit and vegetable shop	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.27	Fruit and vegetable shop – loading dock	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.28	Function centre with Hot Food / Cooking and / or served on-site	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.29	Hotel – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.30	Hotel – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.31	Ice-cream parlour – imported and take-away only	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.32	Ice-cream parlour – made and / or served on-site	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.33	Juice bar – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.34	Mixed business – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.35	Mixed business – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.36	Mobile food van – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.37	Mobile food van – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.38	Motel – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.39	Motel – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.40	Nightclub – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.41	Nightclub – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.

Item	Business/Discharge Type	Requirements
A.2.42	Nursing home kitchen	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.43	Nut shop	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.44	Patisserie	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.45	Pie shop – imported and re-heated only	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.46	Pie shop – cooked on site	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.47	Pizza - pizzeria	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.48	Pizza – re-heating of off-site pre-made pizzas only	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.49	Restaurant	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.50	Sandwich shop / salad bar / snack bar – No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.51	Sandwich shop / salad bar / snack bar – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.52	School – canteen with No Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.53	School – canteen with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.54	School – home science with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.55	Supermarket – butcher / delicatessen / seafood / bakery	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.56	Supermarket – retail roast chicken (oven connected to sewer)	As per *TW-GN-102*.
A.2.57	Takeaway food outlet – No Cooking cooked on-site	As per *TW-GN-101*.
A.2.58	Takeaway food outlet – with Hot Food / Cooking	As per *TW-GN-102*.
Other activities		
A.2.59	Animal wash activities	As per *TW-GN-103*.
A.2.60	Boiler blowdown / condensing boiler	As per *TW-GN-104*.
A.2.61	Cooling towers	As per *TW-GN-105*.
A.2.62	Craft activities	As per *TW-GN-106*.
A.2.63	Dental surgery / dental technician / dental specialist	As per *TW-GN-107*.
A.2.64	Dry-cleaning	As per *TW-GN-108*.
A.2.65	Florist / Plants (Retail)	As per *TW-GN-109*.
A.2.66	Funeral parlour / morgue	As per *TW-GN-110*.
A.2.67	Hairdressing, beauticians and tanning booths	As per *TW-GN-111*.
A.2.68	Laboratory	As per *TW-GN-112*.
A.2.69	Laundry / laundromat	As per *TW-GN-113*.
A.2.70	Mechanical workshops / lawnmower repairs	As per *TW-GN-114*.
A.2.71	Medical centre / doctor's surgery / physiotherapy (plaster of paris casts, laboratory)	As per *TW-GN-115*.
A.2.72	School	As per *TW-GN-116*
A.2.73	Swimming pool / spa / hydrotherapy	As per *TW-GN-117*
A.2.74	Vehicle washing / detailing – commercial and small non-commercial	As per *TW-GN-118*
A.2.75	Veterinary surgery	As per *TW-GN-119*

Additional Requirements:

- For Category A business/discharges, the maximum allowable daily discharge volume is 5 kL/day except for commercial retail food preparation activities where 16 kL/day is allowed.
- No more than four Category A discharges from a single premises or complex (excluding business/discharge types that are listed as being exempt in Table A.1) are permitted.
- Either no or standard (i.e. non-complex) pre-treatment equipment is required and if pre-treatment equipment is used, then (i) it must not be undersized, and (ii) grease arresters are limited to a maximum size of 5 kL.

Appendix C – Category B Business/Discharge Types

A business/discharge type listed in Table B. 1 below must not exceed the Maximum Allowable Discharge Volume stated otherwise they cannot be categorised as Category B discharge type.

Table B. 1 Category B Business/Discharge Types

Item	Business/Discharge Type	Max. Allowable Daily Discharge Volume (kL)	Requirements
B.1.1	Auto-dismantler	20	As per *TW-GN-201.*
B.1.2	Bus / coach depot with an existing re-fuelling point and/or a dump point	20	As per *TW-GN-202.*
B.1.3	Bakery (wholesale) – bread only	20	As per *TW-GN-101.*
B.1.4	Butcher (wholesale)	20	As per *TW-GN-102.*
B.1.5	Construction equipment, agricultural equipment and equipment hire maintenance and cleaning	20	As per *TW-GN-203.*
B.1.6	Cooling towers over 500 L/hr (non-industrial)	20	As per *TW-GN-105.*
B.1.7	Educational facilities – tertiary institution (TAFE, university etc.)	No limit	As per *TW-GN-204.*
B.1.8	Engine reconditioning	5	As per *TW-GN-201.*
B.1.9	Hospital	No limit	As per *TW-GN-206.*
B.1.10	Laboratory – tertiary institution, except animal health or agricultural research, PC2 and PC3 laboratories	5	As per *TW-GN-204.*
B.1.11	Panel beating	20	As per *TW-GN-201.*
B.1.12	Radiator repair	5	As per *TW-GN-201.*
B.1.13	Service station covered forecourt / other refuelling points (existing only)	5	As per *TW-GN-205.*
B.1.14	Truck washing – truck platforms / flatbed / garbage truck	20	As per *TW-GN-203.*

Additional Requirements:

- Category B also includes any Category A activity (as listed in Table A.2) that exceeds the Category A volume limit (i.e. 16 kL/d for food-related activities and 5 kL/d for others) but does not exceed 20 kL/day.
- Category B also includes business/discharge types when more than four Category A discharges occur from a single premises or complex (excluding activities that are listed as being exempt in Table A.1).

Appendix D- Risk Index Factor Score Calibration

$$RIF = C + V + A + S + P + H$$

Where:

RIF	=	Risk Index Factor
C	=	Constituent Limit Score
V	=	Discharge Volume Score
A	=	Business Activity Score
S	=	Special Substance Score
P	=	Pre-Treatment Score
H	=	Previous History of Trade Waste Treatment Score

To determine each individual score within the above-mentioned calculation, refer to the descriptions and tables presented in this appendix.

Constituent Limit Score

The Constituent Limit Score ("C") is set to be 0 or 50 depending upon whether or not the discharge complies with the excluded waste and constituent acceptance limits detailed in Section 2. Table C.1 provides instruction.

Table C. 1 Constituent Limit Score Calibration

Discharge scenario	Score
The discharge does not contain any excluded waste and meets the required constituent acceptance limits as per Table 5.1 and Table 5.2.	0
The discharge contains excluded waste and does not meet the required constituent acceptance limits. For example, one or more parameters do not comply.	50

Discharge Volume Score

The Discharge Volume Score ("V") is set to a value based on its quantity as a percentage of the receiving sewage treatment plant (STP). Table C.2 provides instruction.

Table C. 2 Constituent Limit Score Calibration

Maximum daily discharge as a percentage of the receiving STP's capacity	Score
< 0.5%	0
0.5 – 2.5 %	10
2.5 – 5%	25
5 – 10%	50
> 10%	100

Business Activity Score

The Business Activity Score ("A") is based on a general assessment of the process producing the waste stream prior to pre-treatment (if required). Factors to be assessed include the organic and chemical strength of the waste stream and the robustness and degree of control of the process producing the waste stream. Table C.3 provides score calibration details.

Table C. 3 Business Activity Score Calibration

Waste stream description	Score
Waste streams which have low and consistent concentrations of organics and solids.	0
Waste streams which have consistent concentrations of organics and solids. Examples include: the manufacture of soft drinks, juices, pulp, paper and cardboard products.	5
Waste streams which have variable organic or solids concentrations. Examples include: animal-based products – including slaughtering, processing and dairy products; metal products and manufacturing; wood products manufacturing.	20
Waste streams which contain consistent and well-defined chemical constituents, some of which may be of concern. Examples include: metal finishing and refining.	75
Waste streams which may contain a wide and undefined range of chemicals. For example: chemical manufacturing and formulation, industrial wastewater receival and treatment.	100

Special Substance Score

The Special Substance Score ("S") is determined by taking into account the substances used in the processes generating the waste stream and the risk posed to the environment, workers, Icon Water Assets, treatment efficacy and the general public etc. Table C.4 provides score calibration details.

If there are multiple non-domestic substances present, only the highest score is applied.

Table C. 4 Special Substance Score Calibration

Score	Description and examples
Score = 10	Substances which may cause sewer blockages or may cause undesirable elevation of concentrations in treated wastewater or biosolids or which may cause damage to Icon Water Assets under some conditions. Examples (in alphabetical order): Acids-organic, Aluminium, Barium, Boron, Calcium, Chloride, Cobalt, Fluoride, Iron, Manganese, O & G, pH (stable), petroleum hydrocarbons (wash-down amounts), Silica, Strontium (Sr), temperature, Thiosulphate, Tin and TDS.

Score	Description and examples
Score = 40	Substances of a moderate health and safety concern including those which are likely to be rendered harmless on contact with wastewater or with moderate concern with respect to accumulation in treated wastewater or biosolids. Examples (in alphabetical order): Acids-mineral, Ammonia, Arsenic, Bromine, Cadmium, Chlorine, Gluteraldehyde, high BOD Formaldehyde, Iodine, Lead, Molybdenum, Molybdenum Nickel, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Styrene.
Score = 70	Substances of a high health and safety concern or with a high concern with respect to accumulation in treated wastewater or biosolids or which may upset treatment processes or may damage Icon Water Assets under some conditions. Examples (in alphabetical order): Chlorinated hydrocarbons and Organoposphate pesticides, Copper, Cyanide, flammables, explosives, Hydrofluoric acid, Mercury, petroleum hydrocarbons (process amounts), pH (unstable), radioactive waste and isotopes, Silver and Zinc.

Pre-Treatment Score

The Pre-Treatment Score ("P") takes into account the type and complexity of the required pre-treatment, whether it is adequately sized and whether satisfactory cleaning and maintenance schedules are in place. Table C.5 provides score calibration details.

Table C. 5 Pre-treatment Score Calibration

Nature of pre-treatment	Score
No pre-treatment required	0
Simple pre-treatment which is adequately sized	20
Simple pre-treatment which is inadequately sized	50
Complex pre-treatment or pre-treatment with multiple generators	50
No pre-treatment where pre-treatment is required	100

Previous History of Trade Waste Treatment Score

The Previous History of Trade Waste Treatment Score ("H") takes into account the type and seriousness of any trade waste discharge compliance issues the customer has previously had. Table C.6 provides score calibration details.

Table C. 6 Pre-Treatment Score Calibration

History	Score
New application or change of occupier with no previous Liquid Trade Waste compliance history.	0
No historical Liquid Trade Waste discharge compliance issues.	0
A compliance breach of an environmental nature has been recorded against the Trade Waste Customer within the previous two-year period. For example, the discharge of constituents which are known to degrade treatment plant efficacy and cause environmental compliance consequences for sewage treatment and discharge.	40
A compliance breach of a WHS nature has been recorded against the Trade Waste Customer within the previous two-year period. For example, the discharge of constituents which are known to cause negative health consequences for workers and/or the general public.	70

Calculation of the RIF

Sum all of the six scores together to determine the RIF and refer to Table C.6 for the relationship between the RIF and the discharge category.

Table C. 7 RIF versus Discharge Category

RIF $(RIF = C + V + A + S + P + H)$	Discharge Category
RIF ≤ 50	Category A
50 < RIF ≤ 100	Category B
RIF > 100	Category C

Appendix E – Summary of Discharge Category Requirements

Table D.1 summarises the requirements for each discharge category for ease of referencing.

Table D. 1 Discharge category requirements - Summary

Discharge Category	Requirements	
Category A	Risk Rating:	Low
	Application Form Req'd?:	Yes
	Contract Type:	Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract
	Contract period:	Refer to Table 8.3.1
	Inspection Frequency:	Refer to Table 9.12.1
	Sampling Req'd?:	No
	Discharge Flow Metering?:	No
	Categorisation Criteria:	Refer to Table 7.1.1, Section 7.4 and Table A.2
	Miscellaneous:	The maximum allowable daily discharge volume is 5 kL/day except for commercial retail food preparation activities where 16 kL/day is allowed. No more than four Category A discharges from a single premises or complex (excluding business/discharge types that are listed as being exempt in Table A.1) are permitted. Either no or standard (i.e. non-complex) pre-treatment equipment is required and if pre-treatment equipment is used, then (i) it must not be undersized, and (ii) grease arresters are limited to a maximum size of 5 kL. The instantaneous discharge flow rate is limited to 3 L/s.
Category B	Risk Rating:	Medium
	Application Form Req'd?:	Yes
	Contract Type:	Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract
	Contract period:	Refer to Table 8.3.1
	Inspection Frequency:	Refer to Table 9.12.1
	Sampling Req'd?:	No
	Discharge Flow Metering?:	No

Discharge Category	Requirements	
	Categorisation Criteria:	Refer to Table 7.1.1, Section 7.5 and Table B.1
	Miscellaneous:	Category B also includes any Category A activity (as listed in Table A.2) that exceeds the Category A volume limit (i.e. 16 kL/d for food-related activities and 5 kL/d for others) but does not exceed 20 kL/day. Category B also includes business/discharge types when more than four Category A discharges occur from a single premises or complex (excluding activities that are listed as being exempt in Table A.1). The instantaneous discharge flow rate is limited to 3 L/s.
Category C	Risk Rating:	High
	Application Form Req'd?:	Yes
	Contract Type:	Liquid Trade Waste Negotiated Contract
	Contract period:	Refer to Table 8.3.1
	Inspection Frequency:	Refer to Table 9.12.1
	Sampling Req'd?:	Refer to Section 9.10
	Discharge Flow Metering?:	Yes
	Categorisation Criteria:	Refer to Table 7.1.1 and Section 7.6
	Miscellaneous:	Category C also includes a business/discharge type that would otherwise be deemed to be a Category A discharge except that the maximum allowable daily discharge volume exceeds 20 kL/day. Category C also includes a business/discharge type that would otherwise be deemed to be a Category B discharge except that the maximum allowable daily discharge volume specifically detailed in Table B.1 has been exceeded.
Category S	Risk Rating:	High
	Application Form Req'd?:	Yes
	Contract Type:	Nightsoil Contract
	Contract period:	Refer to Table 8.3.1
	Inspection Frequency:	Refer to Table 9.12.1
	Sampling Req'd?:	No

Discharge Category	Requirements	
	Discharge Flow Metering?:	No
	Categorisation Criteria:	Refer to Table 7.1.1 and Section 7.7
	Miscellaneous:	Nil

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