



## Trade Waste Customer Category Guideline

**Version Number 3.0**

## Document Approval and Issue Notice

The Trade Waste Customer Category Guideline is a controlled document. Recipients should remove superseded versions from circulation. This document is authorised for issue once it has been approved.

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### Amendments in this release:

Section Title	Section Number	Amendment Summary
Whole document	All	Minor document improvements and application of plain English
Definitions	5	Amalgamate definition of Category 3 and 4 customers.
Trade Waste Categories	6	Improve definition of commercial versus industrial
Risk score method	7	Assumptions on volumes for premises with shared or non-representatives water meters improved
Non-compliance charges	8.3	Defined use of each charge
Catchment management fee	8.4	Additional tool to manage Trade Waste compliance in a fair and equitable manner
Appendix A	Tables 2 & 3	Separate dental from medical, medical to be Cat 0. Separated primary & secondary schools, primary schools to be Cat 0. Create code for Espresso coffee/juice bar to be Cat 0.
Appendix A	Table 6	Update volume thresholds to align with observed Trade Waste volumes for businesses of typical scales.
Appendix A	Table 7	Recalculated discharge factors based on review of NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines 2009 Appendix G Table 1
Appendix B	All Sections	Updated examples to align with modified guideline

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## Table of Contents

<b>1. PURPOSE.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. SCOPE .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. LEGISLATION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5. DEFINITIONS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>6. TRADE WASTE CATEGORIES .....</b>	<b>5</b>
6.1. <i>Categorisation by Risk .....</i>	<i>5</i>
6.2. <i>Customer identification .....</i>	<i>5</i>
<b>7. RISK SCORE METHOD .....</b>	<b>6</b>
7.1. <i>Incorporating the Risk Score.....</i>	<i>6</i>
7.2. <i>Risk Categorisation Inputs .....</i>	<i>6</i>
7.3. <i>Determination of Trade Waste Volume.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<b>8. TRADE WASTE CHARGES .....</b>	<b>9</b>
8.1. <i>Trade Waste Application Fee.....</i>	<i>9</i>
8.2. <i>Components of the Trade Waste Charge.....</i>	<i>9</i>
8.3. <i>Non-compliance Charges.....</i>	<i>9</i>
8.4. <i>Catchment Management Fee .....</i>	<i>9</i>
APPENDIX A: TRADE WASTE INFORMATION TABLES .....	10
APPENDIX B: TRADE WASTE CATEGORY CALCULATION EXAMPLES.....	16

## 1. Purpose

TasWater is committed to providing a comprehensive trade waste service to customers state-wide in accordance with the pricing principles outlined in the Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008. The purpose of this guideline is to provide additional detail to support the trade waste customer categorisation methodology described in TasWater's Trade Waste Charges Policy and Price and Service Plan.

This guideline aims to:

- Provide customers with regulatory certainty using clear criteria for categorising low risk trade waste customers.
- Outline a methodology which acknowledges the demands of a customer's business activities on TasWater's sewerage infrastructure.
- Increase the ability for customers to self-assess their trade waste requirements and responsibilities through improved accessibility to relevant information and assistance.

## 2. Scope

This guideline relates to Category 1 and 2 Trade Waste Customers.

## 3. Legislation

TasWater is responsible as the regulated entity for the provision of trade waste services including consenting and applying suitable conditions to customers requesting to utilise the service. TasWater requires customers to be issued with consent to discharge trade waste to sewer in accordance with Section 56ZI of the Act. The conditions and format of the trade waste consent have been approved by the Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator (OTTER) to ensure consistency of requirements for customers. The consent is now part of TasWater's approved Price and Service Plan.

The discharge of trade waste to sewer is regulated in accordance with:

- *Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008*
- *Water and Sewerage Industry (General) Regulations 2019*

## 4. Introduction

Through the continued application of a risk ranking methodology for Commercial trade waste customers we can facilitate efficient and effective allocation of resources to the achievement of corporate objectives.

The objectives of our customer categorisation method are to:

- Allocate equitable charges for businesses with 'like' demands on the sewer.
- Set achievable compliance requirements for customers and increase voluntary compliance.
- Reduce costs for the service through improved administrative process
- Improve customer service through targeted use of resources

## 5. Definitions

**Biosolids** means solid or semisolid organic material obtained from treated wastewater, often used as a fertilizer or soil amendment

**Category 0 trade waste customer** means a customer discharging low volume and low impact Trade Waste which poses a risk comparable to domestic sewage and can be managed through installation of simple screens with minimal maintenance requirements; Customers without compliant pre-treatment devices installed will revert to Category 1 until the required device is installed.

**Category 1 trade waste customer** means a customer discharging low volume and low impact Trade Waste which is of minimal risk to the Sewerage Infrastructure and can be managed through installation of simple pre-treatment devices such as screens or tanks with minimal maintenance requirements.

**Category 2 trade waste customer** means a customer discharging volumes and strength of wastewater that can be managed by pre-treatment devices such as grease arrestors and oil water separators to make it acceptable for discharge to the Sewerage Infrastructure, and includes those customers in subcategories 2A, 2B and 2C as set out in the Price and Services Plan.

**Category 3 and 4 trade waste customer** means a customer discharging trade waste which through volume, composition or quality, individually or combined, poses a medium (Category 3) to high (Category 4) risk to the operation of TasWater's sewerage infrastructure.

This guideline does not apply to those customers who are provided a customer specific contract and are billed volumetric variable usage charges. Contracts stipulate specific discharge requirements that include monitoring and novel wastewater systems.

**Equivalent tenement (ET)** is the basis for the calculation of target tariffs for customers for sewerage services. It is a measure of the demand that a standard residential allotment will place on infrastructure in terms of water consumption and sewage discharge.

**Pre-treatment device** means equipment installed at a customer's property or business for the purpose of reducing or removing substances prior to the trade waste being discharged to sewer. Typical pre-treatment devices include grease traps used in the food service industry to remove fat, oil and grease and oil water separators used in the automotive industry to remove engine oil, grease and hydrocarbons.

**Price and Service Plan** means a regulated entity's price and service plan approved by the Economic Regulator under section 65 of the Act.

**Trade waste consent** means the specific terms and conditions that must be complied with, in addition to any general terms and conditions of this Contract that are not inconsistent with those terms and conditions, for TasWater to accept discharge of Trade Waste to its Sewerage Infrastructure from Category 0, 1, 2A, 2B or 2C Trade Waste customers.

## 6. Trade Waste Categories

The trade waste categories approved in the fourth regulatory period provide a solid basis for segregating Commercial and Industrial trade waste customers. It is recognised that continuous improvement to the categorisation of trade waste customers is required to consistently apply appropriate tariffs for businesses according to the risks posed by their trade waste discharge to our sewerage infrastructure.

### 6.1. Categorisation by Risk

A technical and commercial risk assessment of the trade waste impacts on our sewage infrastructure provides the basis for categorising our Commercial trade waste customers and applying the relevant trade waste charges in accordance with our Price and Service Plan.

- Customers are segregated into a category which best reflects their demand on the sewerage infrastructure, consequently improving the equitability of trade waste charges for the service.
- The categorisation and compliance requirements for each customer are consistently applied.
- Clearly identify activities that are commercial in nature (Category 0, 1 and 2) to delineate customers whose activities justify the application of variable usage charges and require additional management through an individual contract for Category 3 or 4 customers.
- Ability to differentiate customers and target our resources towards the customers which produce higher risk waste where the potential benefits to the community and TasWater are greatest.

### 6.2. Customer identification

Our approach to the identification and grouping of trade waste customers in the Price and Services Plan includes trade waste codes which are used as the primary identifier. The trade waste codes have been adopted to enable us to group businesses together based on their primary activity. This allows us to:

- Tailor customer engagement activities and communications to provide customers with more concise and relevant advice based on their specific business activity.
- Identify and manage circumstances unique to particular business activities more efficiently and effectively
- Implement specific compliance requirements consistently to businesses undertaking the same activity.

The trade waste codes applicable to business activities are detailed in Table 1, Appendix A.

## 7. Risk Score Method

### 7.1. Incorporating the Risk Score

The risk score methodology used to categorise commercial trade waste customers is an adaptation of a method outlined in the 'WSAA Australian Sewage Quality Management Guideline 2012 Appendix B' recognised nationally as the most comprehensive guideline to managing trade waste discharge to sewer.

The calculation of a risk score for each customer is based on four applicable elements:

- Business activity
- Substance of most concern
- Pre-treatment equipment required, and
- Trade waste volume

The risk score provides a clear and transparent justification for placing a customer into a specific category. Businesses are grouped together on the basis that they conduct similar activities and are expected to discharge trade waste of similar quality which requires a typical level of pre-treatment before being suitable for discharge to sewer. The incorporation of a score for volume is designed to provide a measured indication of the expected trade waste demand placed on the sewerage infrastructure by a business.

A risk score is calculated for each business and the business assigned to the category according to the score. The score for each category is detailed in Table 1, Appendix A. Appendix B provides examples of how the trade waste category is determined for some specific business activities.

### 7.2. Risk Categorisation Inputs

The trade waste risk score is the combined total of the business activity, substance, pre-treatment and volume scores:

$$\text{Trade Waste Risk Score} = (A+S+P+V)$$

The key inputs into the risk categorisation calculation are explained in more detail below:

#### **Business Activity Score (A)**

Commercial trade waste customers are grouped by the business activity they conduct. The grouping is based on the premise that businesses conducting the same activity will produce a similar waste stream. The risk score attributed to each activity is based on consideration of the typical strength and composition of the waste stream, and the robustness and degree of control of the processes producing the waste stream. Business activities have been assigned a trade waste code and relevant risk scores as shown in Table 2,

Appendix A. Businesses conducting multiply Trade Waste activities are charged according to the highest risk activity conducted

### Substance Score (S)

A score is applied based on the substance considered to be of most concern to the operation of our sewerage infrastructure. Substances are grouped according to their risk to:

- Health and safety of our staff and the public
- The potential for damage of our sewerage infrastructure
- Our sewage treatment processes
- Our compliance with environmental discharge conditions
- The contamination of recycled effluent and biosolids produced by TasWater's Sewage Treatment Plants, and
- The cost to treat the waste.

The substance of most concern is used as the indicator for the substance score (e.g., for a restaurant the most common substance of concern is fat, oil and grease). If there are multiple substances present, only the highest score is applied. Substances are grouped into three categories and attract scores as shown in Table 4, Appendix A.

### Pre-treatment Score (P)

The type and complexity of a pre-treatment device required is largely dependent on the business activity being conducted and the substance of most concern within the trade waste discharge. For category 1 and 2 customers standard pre-treatment devices are acknowledged and widely accepted as the most appropriate way to treat trade waste to a suitable level prior to discharge to the sewer. Pre-treatment devices are given a risk score based on their complexity, susceptibility to failure and the difficulty of maintaining it in a satisfactory condition.

Where a pre-treatment device is required, but not installed the waste is considered untreated. Where a pre-treatment device is not installed within the time set by TasWater a non-compliance charge may be applied in accordance with our Price and Service Plan.

Table 5, Appendix A lists typical pre-treatment devices and their associated risk score. Further information on the minimum requirements for pre-treatment devices can be found in our Pre-treatment Guidelines on our website.

### Trade Waste Volume Score (V)

The previous three criteria are used to group 'like' businesses together, based on elements typical to the business activities. To categorise trade waste customers according to their demand on the sewer an additional score is applied for the estimated trade waste volume discharged to sewer. The applicable trade waste volume is calculated based on three inputs:

- Metered water consumption for the most recent 12 months at time of assessment.
- Reduction in volume on the basis that 80 per cent of the metered consumption is discharged to sewer, known as the base volume. Refer to section 7.3 for more information on base volume.
- Application of discharge factors<sup>1</sup> (DF) which reflect a percentage of metered water consumption considered to be trade waste discharged to sewer. Refer to section 7.3 for more information on discharge factors.

The applicable volume scores are shown in Table 6, Appendix A.

<sup>1</sup> NSW Department of Water and Energy (April 2009) – Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines

### 7.3. Determination of Trade Waste Volume

The following formula is used to determine a customer's trade waste volume:

$$\text{Trade Waste Volume} = (\text{Previous FY water consumption} - \text{DR}) \times \text{BV} \times \text{DF}$$

#### Domestic Residence (DR)

If a domestic residence is connected to the same meter as the trade waste business, an allowance of 200kl will be subtracted from the water consumption before the base volume and trade waste discharge factor are applied. This is based on a typical 20mm water connection and the applied rules for the calculation of wastewater to sewer for 1 ET (200kL/a).

#### Base Volume (BV)

The base volume (BV) is equivalent to 80 per cent of the annual potable water meter consumption<sup>2</sup> for the property receiving the trade waste service. This reduction is applied to account for water use which ultimately does not end up being discharged to sewer.

#### Trade Waste Discharge Factor (DF)

The trade waste discharge factor is the percentage of the base volume which is considered to be trade waste discharged to the sewer. The base volume includes both a trade waste and domestic portion, the trade waste discharge factor is applied to the base volume to represent the typical volume of trade waste expected to be discharged dependent on the business activity.

The Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines – Appendix G published by the NSW Department of Water and Energy in April 2009 provides standard discharge factors for typical trade waste customer business activities. These form the basis of the discharge factors applied to the trade waste codes used by TasWater in our guideline. Where a direct match was not available or additional assumptions have been made, the justification for each decision has been noted and the discharge factor defaults to the lowest available discharge factor. The trade waste discharge factors are shown in Table 7, Appendix A.

#### Assumptions made on volumes

The trade waste volume for customers is derived from water consumption data for a preceding 12month period. Water consumption volumes are reduced where the property includes a domestic residence. In situations where the meter data is not reflective of the trade waste activity, water meter data is not utilised, and an assumed value will be applied instead (as detailed below) to such premises.

Water consumption data applied to new customers and review of the category of existing customers during the Price and Services Plan period will be based off the most recent 12 months water usage applying the following rules:

- Where representative water meter data is unavailable (e.g. multi-tenant properties), then a trade waste volume based on comparable scale businesses with representative water meter data will be applied (for example a small cafe premise this is typically 120kL/year). Properties may install private water meters within the site boundary for metering trade waste volume under TasWaters' sub-metering policy framework for strata title properties.
- Where multiple premises are supplied by the same meter the potable water volume is divided among the premises serviced using the methodology outlined in the NSW Trade Waste Management Guideline 2021 Appendix G2.1 or equally divided between premises
- Water consumption data may be reviewed every 12 months and re-categorised accordingly.



## 8. Trade Waste Charges

### 8.1. Trade Waste Application Fee

A trade waste application fee is levied to all new Commercial Trade Waste customers to accurately recover the cost for time spent assessing trade waste applications in advance. Under PSP4 TasWater may now levy this charge if a customer fails to apply for a Trade Waste consent. The trade waste application fee is listed in our schedule of Fees and Charges.

### 8.2. Components of the Trade Waste Charge

The trade waste charge is a recurrent charge for the acceptance of commercial trade waste from a customer but does not include a fixed sewerage charge. The charge for each trade waste category is based on the combination of:

- a usage component which is calculated based on the deemed average trade waste discharge volume and quality for customers in each category, and
- the anticipated allocation of resources spent on the administrative and technical components required to adequately manage each category of customers.

### 8.3. Non-compliance Charges

TasWater may apply a non-compliance fee to a trade waste customer where they do not comply with the requirements to discharge trade waste. A multiplier is applied to the trade waste charge depending on the nature of the non-compliance. The trade waste cost is doubled with application of minor non-compliance and tripled with application of major non-compliance charges, relative to compliant tariffs.

The application of relevant charges for non-compliance is a critical regulatory tool required for TasWater to build a compliance culture. Ensuring non-compliance action is applied in a consistent and timely manner and proportionate to the level of non-compliance is a key component in keeping administrative costs at a reasonable level for our customers. Infringement notices under the Monetary Penalties Act may form part of TasWater compliance actions.

Minor non-compliance is a failure to maintain pre-treatment or operate within a consent or install adequate pre-treatment for up to 12 months.

Major non-compliance is where pre-treatment is inadequate and there is a failure to take reasonable steps to upgrade, or to discharge substances or trade waste that poses an unacceptable risk to the sewerage system or the safety of people.

### 8.4. Catchment Management Fee

This fee may apply to Category 2 businesses that prepare or serve food that have been required to upgrade pre-treatment. They are required to install grease arrestors to reduce the amount of fats and solids entering the sewerage network and treatment plants.

This fee applies to those food businesses where TasWater Trade Waste solely determines that the cost of installing a grease trap is unwarranted relative to the risk to the sewer system. Typical reasons behind this include heritage listing or site-specific circumstances that make a site unusually difficult to install a compliant grease arrestor.

A case-by-case determination will be based upon the scale and nature of food preparation, local density of food premises, flatness of sewer pipes and sewerage treatment plant resilience alongside premise specific logistical considerations in respect to install of a grease arrestor (passive or active) device.

## Appendix A: Trade Waste Information Tables

**Table 1 – Trade Waste Category Risk Score**

Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Risk Category
0	15	0
16	39	1
40	49	2A
50	59	2B
60+		2C

**Table 2 – Trade Waste Codes**

Trade Waste Code	Business Activity
AP01	Nursing home/Care home
AM01	Hospital
BE02	Supermarket
BE02V	Greengrocer
BE05	Hairdresser/Beauty salon
BE06	Laundromat (coin operated)
BE07MVF	Medical (inc. Doctors surgeries, Veterinary clinics and funeral parlours)
BE07D	Dental services
BE08	Service station forecourt
BE08B	Panel/Body repair
BE08P	Plant/Machinery hire/Truck wash
BE09	Car wash/wash bay (Hand/Wand)
BE10	Vehicle wash (multiple lane/auto)
BE11	Animal Boarding
CF01	Child Care
CF02P	Primary schools (up to year 6 or in regional areas mixed classes up to year 10)
CF02S	Secondary schools (Years 6-10)
CF03	Tertiary education institutions
CF04	Correction Centre
CF05	Church/Place of worship
CF06	Community centre/hall
EF01	Licensed club
EF02	Pub/Bar/Hotel
FM01	Smallgoods, Butcher
FM05	Bakery
FM07	Beverage manufacture
MM01	Factory / workshop
MM02	Metal finishing
MP01	Restaurant/Café
MP02	Take away/fast food
MP03	Espresso or juice bar
MP04	Catering
SF01	Sports stadium (kitchen)
SF06	Bowling green (kitchen)
SL01	Laboratories
SF07	Swimming pool
TW01	Unique trade waste activity
ET100	Generic to be classified

**Table 3 – Business Activity Score**

Trade Waste Code	Business Activity	Description	Risk Score
AP01	Nursing Home/Care Home (Kitchen)	Refers to facilities providing meals, plus associated services for residents (eg. Laundry services).	10
AM01	Hospital	Hospitals have number of waste sources. This refers to facilities providing meals for patients, laundry services and discharge from steriliser facilities. If café for public service reverts to MP01	10
BE02	Supermarket	This refers to supermarkets with more than one of these activities; bakery, butchery, chicken cooking, deli and catering	15
BE02V	Green Grocer	This activity refers to fruit and vegetable preparation and sale only (no deli, butcher, bakery as per BE02)	0 <sup>Ⓜ</sup>
BE05	Hairdresser/Beauty Salon	All hairdressers, barbers, beauty salons,	0 <sup>Ⓜ</sup>
BE06	Laundromat (Coin Operated)	Commercial public access/use Laundromats. May include drycleaners dependent on size.	5
BE07MVF	Medical (inc. Veterinary, Funeral parlours & doctors).	Refers to medical centres, funeral parlours, doctors and veterinary surgeries.	0 <sup>Ⓜ</sup>
BE07D	Dentists	Refers to dentistry services that may remove amalgam	5
BE08	Service Station Forecourt	Refers to all service stations with forecourt or refuelling locations that drain to sewer.	15
BE08B	Panel/Body Repair	Refers to automotive body repair, no servicing of mechanical parts.	5
BE08P	Plant/Machinery Hire/Truck Wash	Refers to businesses hiring plant and equipment or washing down larger scale vehicles (e.g. Trucks). Main activity is service and wash down of equipment	15
BE09	Car wash bay (Pressure sprayer/ hand wash)	Wash down facilities for light vehicles and small equipment	10
BE10	Vehicle Wash (auto/multi-lane)	Refers to businesses with automatic or multiple berth vehicle wash facilities	15
BE11	Animal Boarding	Refers to businesses offering animal boarding services	5
CF01	Childcare	Childcare facilities providing hot food supplied by the business for the children	5
CF02P	Primary Schools	Minor food preparation and small canteen operations	0
CF02S	Secondary School	Refers mainly to canteen/kiosk/Home Economics/Hospitality waste stream as primary waste. May also have laboratories, workshops and art facilities.	5
CF03	Tertiary Education	Applies to TAFE, University and college facilities with the following example activities; food preparation, laboratories, automotive and painting	5
CF04	Correction Centre	Refers to the kitchen facilities providing meals for residents on mass. May also have on site laundry facilities. If both activities exist must be recognised separately.	5
CF05	Church/Place of Worship	Refers to sites with kitchen facilities for use intermittently to cater for events for members of that organisation only.	0 <sup>Ⓜ</sup>
CF06	Community Centre/Hall	Refers to sites with kitchen facilities for intermittently use to cater for events. Excludes commercial food production.	5
EF01	Licensed Club	Licensed club with food preparation and service of meals.	10
EF02	Pub/Bar/Hotel	Pub/Bar/Hotel with restaurant or food preparation on site.	10
FM01	Smallgoods, Butcher	All commercial butcher shops, boutique smallgoods producers (Does not include abattoirs or bulk production). Standalone delicatessen counters not included.	10
FM05	Bakery	Classed as a bakery when products baked on premises. Otherwise classed as a café.	10

FM07	Beverage Manufacture	Refers to manufacture of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks with discharge volumes less than both 5kL/day and 10kL/week for sewage plants with adequate capacity: Contact TasWater for site specific details. Otherwise classified as Industrial and subject to variable usage charges.	15
MM01	Factory / Workshop	Refers to wet workshops without car wash facilities; may include wash down areas.	15
MM02	Metal Finishing	Small scale powder coating and electroplating facilities discharging less than 2kL/day of rinse water to sewer at a maximum flow rate of 20L/minute.	15
MP01	Restaurant/Café	All restaurants and cafes preparing food primarily for consumption onsite	10
MP02	Take Away/Fast Food	All Fast Food/Takeaway premise preparing food primarily for consumption off site	10
MP03	Espresso or juice bars	'Hole in the wall' coffee shops or takeaway Juice bars without additional food preparation but allows for service of pre-prepared cold foods.	0 <sup>q</sup>
MP04	Catering	Businesses providing catering services for off- site functions	10
SF01	Sports Stadium (Kitchen)	Refers to facilities at sports grounds (Canteens, Commercial Kitchens) primarily used to cater for specific events on weekends or specific weekdays. Not 7 day a week access to the consumer.	5
SF06	Bowling Green (Kitchen)	Refers to kitchen facilities in bowls clubs catering for bowls patrons only. If offering meals to general public reverts to MP01	10
SL01	Laboratories	Laboratory service providers	10
SF07	Swimming pool	Refers to commercially operated swim centres discharging pool backwash to sewer. Olympic size swimming pools and larger maybe Category 3 customers.	5
TW01	Unique Trade Waste Discharge	Unique business activity that does not fit any other code but can be managed under a consent.	15
ET100	Generic to be classified	Business that requires further assessment to determine trade waste requirements	15

Note:

q - Score reverts to 5 if compliant pre-treatment has not been installed.

**Table 4 Substance Score**

Trade Waste Category	Substances	Potential Impacts	Substance Score
Low Impact	Suspended Solids (SS) Pool Filter Backwash Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Restricted sewer capacity Hydraulic overload	5
Medium Impact	Fat, Oil & Grease (FOG) MBAS (Detergents)	Sewer blockage Excessive foaming Biological inhibition	10
High Impact	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) Corrosive liquids Saline liquids	Flammable/Explosion Biological inhibition Sewer odours Reduced asset longevity	15

**Table 5 – Pre-treatment Score**

Definition	Pre-treatment fixtures	Score
Low Risk	Cooling facility Basket arrestors (in sink/in floor) Plaster trap Bottle trap Controlled Flow Amalgam separator Cleaner Production	5
Medium Risk	Grease Trap Neutralising Trap	15
High Risk	Oil/Water Separator – (coalescing plate separator, VGS, hydro cyclone) Solvent Separator pH dosing (automatic or manual dosing)	18 20 20

**Table 6 – Volume Score**

Lower Limit (kL/annum)	Upper Limit (kL/annum)	Volume Score
0	250	5
251	500	10
501	1000	20
1001	-	30

**Table 7 – Trade Waste Discharge Factor**

Trade Waste Code	Business Activity	Base Volume (%)	Trade Waste Discharge Factor (%)
AP01	Nursing Home/Care Home (Kitchen)	80	30
AM01	Hospital	80	30
BE02	Supermarket	80	80
BE02V	Green Grocer	80	70
BE05	Hairdresser/Beauty Salon	80	25
BE06	Laundromat (Coin Operated)	80	92
BE07D	Dentist	80	95
BE07MVF	Medical (Surgeries, Veterinary, Funerals)	80	10
BE08	Service station forecourt	80	70
BE08B	Panel/Body Repair	80	80
BE08P	Plant/Machinery Hire/Truck Wash	80	80
BE09	Car wash bay (Pressure sprayer/ hand wash)	80	80
BE10	Car Wash (auto/multi-lane)	80	95
BE11	Animal Boarding	80	25
CF01	Childcare	80	10
CF02P	Primary School	80	10 <sup>1</sup>
CF02S	Secondary School	80	10 <sup>1</sup>
CF03	College Tertiary	80	10
CF04	Correction Centre	80	30
CF05	Church/Place of Worship	80	10
CF06	Community Centre/Hall	80	10
EF01	Licenced Club	80	50
EF02	Pub/Bar/Hotel	80	35
FM01	Smallgoods, Butcher	80	70
FM05	Bakery	80	30
FM07	Beverages Manufacture	80	83
MM01	Factory / Workshop	80	70
MM02	Metal Finishing	80	90
MP01	Restaurant/Café	80	60
MP02	Take Away/Fast Food	80	75
MP04	Catering	80	75
SF01	Sports Stadium (Kitchen)	80	25 <sup>1</sup>

SF06	Bowling Green (Kitchen)	80	25 <sup>1</sup>
SL01	Laboratories	80	25
SF07	Swimming pool	80	25 <sup>2</sup>
TW01	Unique Trade Waste Discharge	80	90
ET100	Generic to be classified	80	95 <sup>3</sup>

TasWater Trade Waste Discharge Factors are informed by the NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines 2009 Appendix G Table 1 and PSP3 Customer Category outcomes.

Notes:

1. Apply lowest discharge factor from the list on the basis that these businesses cater for infrequent functions/events throughout the year rather than daily service of food to customers in a retail setting.
2. Apply lowest discharge factor from the list on the basis that major part of the water through the incoming meter would be lost through evaporation and not discharged to sewer.
3. Apply highest discharge factor until business can be correctly classified.

## Appendix B: Trade Waste Category Calculation Examples

These examples show how TasWater will calculate the trade waste category based on the method described in this guideline for Commercial customers of the following types using the following formula from Section 7.2 to calculate Trade Waste Volume and based upon *the pre-treatment required*.

Where the trade waste volume has been calculated it has been done using the following calculation:

Trade Waste Volume = Water Meter x Base Volume (80% to sewer) x Discharge Factor (Table 7)

### 1. Restaurants

A cafe with 200kL potable water consumption per year and has hot food service limited to toasted sandwiches:

Criteria	Description	Risk Score
Business activity (A)	Restaurant	10
Substance of concern (S)	Suspended solids	5
Pre-treatment (P)	Screens (Basket arrestors)	5
Trade Waste Volume (V)	$200 \times 0.8 \times 0.6 = 96\text{kL}$	5
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	25 (Cat 1)

A restaurant with 1300kL potable water consumption per year:

Criteria	Description	Risk Score
Business activity (A)	Restaurant	10
Substance of concern (S)	Fat, oil and grease	10
Pre-treatment (P)	Grease Trap	15
Trade Waste Volume (V)	$1300 \times 0.8 \times 0.6 = 624\text{kL}$	20
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	55 (Cat 2B)

A restaurant with 3300kL potable water consumption per year:

Criteria	Description	Risk Score
Business activity (A)	Restaurant	10
Substance of concern (S)	Fat, oil and grease	10
Pre-treatment (P)	Grease Trap	15
Trade Waste Volume (V)	$3300 \times 0.8 \times 0.6 = 1584\text{kL}$	30
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	65 (Cat 2C)

### 2. Hair salons

A hair salon with 650kL potable water consumption per year:

Criteria	Description	Risk Score
Business activity (A)	Hair Salon	0
Substance of concern (S)	Total solids	5
Pre-treatment (P)	Bottle Trap	5
Trade Waste Volume (V)	$650 \times 0.8 \times 0.25 = 130\text{kL}$	5
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	15 (Cat 0)

A hair salon with 650kL potable water consumption per year without required screen or bottle trap:

Criteria	Description	Risk Score
Business activity (A)	Hair Salon	5
Substance of concern (S)	Total solids	5
Pre-treatment (P)	Bottle Trap	5
Trade Waste Volume (V)	$650 \times 0.8 \times 0.25 = 130\text{kL}$	5
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	20 (Cat 1)



### 3. Service station forecourt

A service station with the forecourt drainage connected to the sewer system with 120kL potable water consumption per year:

Criteria	Description	Risk Score
Business activity (A)	Service Station Forecourt	15
Substance of concern (S)	Total petroleum hydrocarbons	15
Pre-treatment (P)	Oil/Water Separator	18
Trade Waste Volume (V)	120x0.8x0.7 = 67kL	5
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	53 (Cat 2B)

### 4. Car wash bay (Pressure sprayer/ hand wash)

A car yard with 400kL potable water consumption per year using a manually operated pressure sprayer:

Criteria	Description	Risk Score
Business activity (A)	Car Wash/Wash bay (wand/hand)	10
Substance of concern (S)	Total petroleum hydrocarbons	15
Pre-treatment (P)	Oil/Water Separator	18
Trade Waste Volume (V)	300x0.8x0.8 = 192kL	5
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	48 (Cat 2A)

### 5. Brewery

An independent brewery with 400kL potable water consumption per year and flow meters that demonstrate less than 5kL/day and no more than 10kL/week may be classified as follows in locations with mechanical sewage treatment plants:

Criteria	Description	Risk Score
Business activity (A)	Beverage Manufacture	15
Substance of concern (S)	Corrosive liquid	15
Pre-treatment (P)	pH correction	20
Trade Waste Volume (V)	400x0.8x0.8 = 256kL	10
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	55 (Cat 2B)