



Trade Waste Customer Category Guideline

Version Number 2.1

Document Approval and Issue Notice

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General Updates	6,7 & 8	Changed to reflect current Price and Service Plan Period
Trade Waste Flow Meters	7.4	Removed as determined not feasible during PSP2
Minor Changes to Values	Tables 1 - 7	Updates to improve consistency

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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 through the use of 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 56Z1 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 2009*

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 1 Trade Waste customer means a customer discharging low volume and low impact Trade Waste which is minimal risk to the Sewerage Infrastructure and can be managed through cleaner production methods.

Category 2 Trade Waste customer means a customer discharging low to medium volume and low impact Trade Waste which requires physical pre-treatment at the source 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 Trade Waste customer means a customer discharging trade waste which through volume, composition or quality, individually or combined, poses a medium risk to the operation of TasWater's sewerage infrastructure.

Category 4 Trade Waste customer means a customer discharging trade waste which through volume, composition or quality, individually or combined, poses a high risk to the operation of TasWater's sewerage infrastructure.

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 1 or 2 Trade Waste customers.

6. Trade Waste Categories

The trade waste categories approved in the second regulatory period provided a solid basis for segregating Commercial and Industrial trade waste customers. It is recognised that further improvements 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 trade waste impacts on our sewerage 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 1 and 2) to delineate customers whose activities require additional management through an individual contract for Category 3 or 4 customers, and
- Ability to differentiate customers and target our resources towards the higher risk customers where the potential benefits to the customer 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, and
- 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 ranges for each category are detailed in Table 2, Appendix A.

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 3, Appendix A.

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 2 customers typical 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 to be 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 1 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.
- 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 factors² (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.

Appendix B provides examples of how the trade waste category is determined for some specific business activities.

² 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:

$$\text{Trade Waste Volume} = (\text{FY12/13 water consumption} - \text{DR}) \times \text{BV} \times \text{DF}$$

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.

Base Volume (BV)

The base volume (BV) is equivalent to 80 per cent of the annual potable water meter consumption³ 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. Where possible we have directly matched these discharge factors to the relevant 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 12 month period. Water consumption volumes are reduced where the property included a domestic residence. In situations where the meter data is not reflective of the trade waste activity, water meter data is not applied and the default volume was applied to these 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:

- A default 200kL/annum is applied to all properties where consumption data is unobtainable or not reflective of the trade waste activity. This is based on a typical 20mm water connection and the applied rules for the calculation of wastewater to sewer for 1 ET.
- Where multiple properties are supplied by the same meter the potable water volume is divided equally among the properties serviced.
- Water consumption for new customers without applicable meter data may be reviewed after 1 year and re-categorised accordingly.

³ Consistent with TasWater's Supplements to the WSAA Water Supply Code and WSAA Sewerage Code.

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. 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 charge to a trade waste customer where they do not comply with the requirements of their trade waste consent. A multiplier is applied to the trade waste charge depending on the nature of the non-compliance. For minor non-compliance the annual trade waste charge is multiplied by two and for a major non-compliance the annual trade waste charge is multiplied by three.

The application of relevant charges for non-compliance is a critical regulatory tool required for TasWater to build a compliance culture within the category 1 and 2 customer segment. 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.

The non-compliance charges for each category are detailed in our schedule of Fees and Charges.

Appendix A: Trade Waste Information Tables

Table 1 – Trade Waste Codes

Trade Waste Code	Business Activity
AP01	Nursing Home/Care Home (Kitchen)
AM01	Hospital
BE02	Supermarket
BE02V	Green Grocer
BE05	Hairdresser/Beauty Salon
BE06	Laundromat (Coin Operated)
BE07	Medical (inc. Dentist, Vet)
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
CF02	Primary/Secondary School
CF03	College Tertiary
CF04	Correction Centre
CF05	Church/Place of Worship
CF06	Community Centre/Hall
EF01	Licenced Club
EF02	Pub/Bar/Hotel
FM01	Smallgoods, Butcher
FM05	Bakery
FM07	Beverages Manufacture
MM01	Factory / Workshop
MM02	Metal Finishing
MP01	Restaurant/Café
MP02	Take Away/Fast Food
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 2 – Trade Waste Category Risk Score

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

Table 3 – Business Activity Score

Trade Waste Code	Business Activity	Description	Risk Score
AP01	Nursing Home/Care Home (Kitchen)	Refers to facilities providing meals, laundry and hairdressing services for residents.	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 ones 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)	5
BE05	Hairdresser/Beauty Salon	All hairdressers, barbers, beauty salons,	5
BE06	Laundromat (Coin Operated)	Commercial public access/use Laundromats. May include dry cleaners dependent on size.	5
BE07	Medical (inc. Dentist, Vet)	Refers to personal services including medical centre, dentist, nails, vet.	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/Wash bay (Wand/ Hand)	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 boarding kennels	5
BE13	Nursery/Horticulture	Nurseries and Landscape supplies	5
CF01	Child care	Child care facilities providing hot food supplied by the business for the children	5
CF02	Primary/Secondary School	Refers mainly to canteen/kiosk/Home Ec'/Hospitality waste stream as primary waste. May also have laboratories and art facilities in secondary schools	5
CF03	College Tertiary	Refers mainly to canteen/kiosk/Home Ec'/Hospitality waste stream as primary waste. May also have laboratories/auto activities	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	5
CF06	Community Centre/Hall	Refers to sites with kitchen facilities for use intermittently to cater for events	5
EF01	Licensed Club	Licensed club serving on site meals..	10
EF02	Pub/Bar/Hotel	Pub/Bar/Hotel with restaurant on site.	10
FM01	Smallgoods, Butcher	All commercial butcher shops, smallgoods producers (Does not include abattoirs) and delicatessen.	10
FM05	Bakery	Classed as a bakery when food baked on premises. If not baked on premises business classed as a café	10
FM07	Beverages Manufacture	Refers to manufacture of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks with discharge volumes less than 3kL/day for sewage plants with adequate capacity: Contact TasWater for site specific details.	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
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 week days. 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	Small scale service laboratories	10
SF07	Swimming pool	Refers to properties discharging pool backwash to sewer	5
TW01	Unique Trade Waste Discharge	Unique business activity that does not fit any other code but can be managed under a consent	10
ET100	Generic to be classified	Business that requires further detailed assessment to quantify trade waste requirements	15

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 ¹ 25 ² 25 ²

Notes:

1. Modified from WSAA Australian Sewage Quality Management Guideline 2012 Appendix B score of 20 to enhance customer segregation
2. Value adopted from WSAA Australian Sewage Quality Management Guideline 2012 Appendix B

Table 6 – Volume Score

Lower Limit (kL/annum)	Upper Limit (kL/annum)	Volume Score
0	300	5
301	600	10
601	1100	20
1101	25000	30

Table 7 – Trade Waste Discharge Factor

Trade Waste Code	Business Activity	Justification	Trade Waste Discharge Factor (%)
AP01	Nursing Home/Care Home (Kitchen)	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	30
AM01	Hospital	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	30
BE02	Supermarket	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	70
BE02V	Green Grocer	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	70
BE05	Hairdresser/Beauty Salon	Apply lowest discharge factor from the list	25
BE06	Laundromat (Coin Operated)	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	92
BE07	Medical (inc. Dentist, Vet)	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	25
BE08	Service station forecourt	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1	70
BE08B	Panel/Body Repair	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	70
BE08P	Plant/Machinery Hire/Truck Wash	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1	70
BE09	Car Wash/Wash bay (Wand/ Hand)	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1 (Car wash)	70
BE10	Car Wash (auto/multi-lane)	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1. (vehicle wash)	90
BE11	Animal Boarding	Apply same discharge factor as for Veterinary clinics	25
CF01	Child care	Apply lowest discharge factor from the list	10
CF02	Primary/Secondary School	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	10
CF03	College Tertiary	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	10 ⁷
CF04	Correction Centre	Apply same as Primary/Secondary Schools (reduced from 25%).	30 ⁴
CF05	Church/Place of Worship	Apply lowest discharge factor from the list.	10 ²
CF06	Community Centre/Hall	Apply lowest discharge factor from the list.	10 ²
EF01	Licensed Club	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	50 ⁸
EF02	Pub/Bar/Hotel	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	25
FM01	Smallgoods, Butcher	Apply discharge factor for Supermarkets, reduced from 90%.	70
FM05	Bakery	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	25
FM07	Beverages Manufacture	Discharge factor based upon ratio of 1L of product to 5L of wastewater (1:5 ratio)	83
MM01	Factory / Workshop	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1 (Mechanical workshop)	70
MM02	Metal Finishing	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1 (Mechanical workshop)	90
MP01	Restaurant/Café	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	50 ¹
MP02	Take Away/Fast Food	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	50 ¹
MP04	Catering	As per NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G Table 1.	50 ¹

SF01	Sports Stadium (Kitchen)	Apply lowest discharge factor from the list.	25 ²
SF06	Bowling Green (Kitchen)	Apply lowest discharge factor from the list.	25 ²
SL01	Laboratories	Apply lowest discharge factor from the list.	25 ⁶
SF07	Swimming pool	Apply lowest discharge factor from the list.	25 ³
TW01	Unique Trade Waste Discharge	Apply highest discharge factor from the list.	90 ⁶
ET100	Generic to be classified	Apply highest discharge factor from the list.	25 ⁵

Notes:

1. Chose to exclude the higher proposed discharge factor in the NSW Liquid Trade Waste Guidelines Appendix G of 62% applicable to McDonalds, Pizza Hu etc. to ensure consistent application across TW Codes MP01, MP02, and MP04.
2. 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.
3. Apply lowest discharge factor from the list on the basis that the major part of the water through the incoming meter would be lost through evaporation and not discharged to sewer.
4. Align with Nursing Home/Care Home (AP01) as activities are similar (I.e. daily meals, laundry service, accommodation).
5. Apply lowest discharge factor until business can be correctly classified.
6. Apply highest discharge factor on the list based upon review of PSP2 categorisation outcomes.
7. Maintain 10% to be consistent with primary school discharge factor.
8. Align with MP01 as food preparation activity is the activity discharging trade waste.

Appendix B: Trade Waste Category Calculation Examples

Restaurant

A restaurant with 650kL potable water consumption per year:

Trade Waste Volume = $W \times BV \times DF$

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)	$650 \times 0.8 \times 0.5 = 260\text{kL}$	5
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	40 (Cat 2A)

A restaurant with 1300kL potable water consumption per year with domestic premises connected to the same meter:

Trade Waste Volume = $W \times BV \times DF$

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)	$(1300-200) \times 0.8 \times 0.5 = 440\text{kL}$	10
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	45 (Cat 2A)

A restaurant with 3300kL potable water consumption per year:

Trade Waste Volume = $W \times BV \times DF$

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)	$3300 \times 0.8 \times 0.5 = 1320\text{kL}$	30
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	65 (Cat 2C)

Hair Salon

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

Trade Waste Volume = $W \times BV \times DF$

Criteria	Description	Risk Score
Business activity (A)	Hair Salon	5
Substance of concern (S)	Total dissolved solids	5
Pre-treatment (P)	Cleaner Production	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)

Service Station Forecourt

An Service station business with 400kL potable water consumption per year:

Trade Waste Volume = $W \times BV \times DF$

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)	$400 \times 0.8 \times 0.7 = 280\text{kL}$	5
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	53 (Cat 2B)

Car Wash/Wash bay (Wand/ Hand)

A car yard with 400kL potable water consumption per year:

Trade Waste Volume = $W \times BV \times DF$

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)	$400 \times 0.8 \times 0.8 = 256\text{kL}$	5
Total Risk Score	A+S+P+V	48 (Cat 2A)