



Mr Craig Moffitt
General Manager
Murrumbidgee Council
P.O Box 5
Darlington Point NSW 2706

Dear Mr Moffitt

On 26 January 1949 the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* came into effect, creating the new status of 'Australian citizen'. Since its introduction in 1949 more than five million people have become Australian citizens at ceremonies.

On behalf of the Department of Immigration and Border Protection I would like to take this opportunity to thank the former Jerilderie and Murrumbidgee Shire Councils (amalgamated to form the Murrumbidgee Council) for contributing to the success of Australian citizenship during this time.

Each council's long-term commitment to hosting Australian citizenship ceremonies and welcoming new citizens into their local communities is recognised and appreciated. As an expression of this appreciation I would like to present these plaques to the council.

The former councils have contributed to building the diverse and vibrant nation Australia is today. We look forward to continuing our important relationship that has been in place with local government councils for many decades.

Yours sincerely

Michael Manthorpe
Deputy Secretary
Visa and Citizenship Services Group

2 / July 2016



NSW Trustee & Guardian
Attorney General & Justice

Craig Moffitt
General Manager
Murrumbidgee Council Jerilderie Office
PO Box 96
Jerilderie NSW 2716

Your ref: PF 386
Our ref: BM1

Direct line: 02 6932 7800
15 August 2016

Re: Estate Neville Joseph Griffin
Premises: Lot DP 559776
51 Coreen St Jerilderie NSW 2716

Dear Mr Moffitt

I refer to your correspondence dated 1 June 2016. I apologise for the delay in providing a response.

Thank you for Council's offer to demolish all structures & clean up the property above. Please proceed with said works. Once completed the property will be placed on the market.

Please note Sale proceeds will be used by NSW Trustee & Guardian to settle all claims against the estate & cannot be isolated for Council's claims alone. Currently the estate file shows an estimated amount of \$15,000.00 in claims which includes an amount of \$10,534 in Council's outstanding rates.

If you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely


Tony Dacey
for NSW Trustee and Guardian

(30.175 WIDE)

JERILDERIE

40.23

4
SEC. 2
D.P.
758541

BOLTON (30.175 WIDE) **ST.**

(30.175 WIDE)

VER.

0.081

EXISTING
BRICK &
G.I. ROOF
SHOP

PROPOSED
NEW SHED

(10.69)

0.21}

el

151

FENCE

REDUCTION RATIO 1 : 300 (A3)

	9	6	9	12	15	30
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LANE 6.095 WIDE

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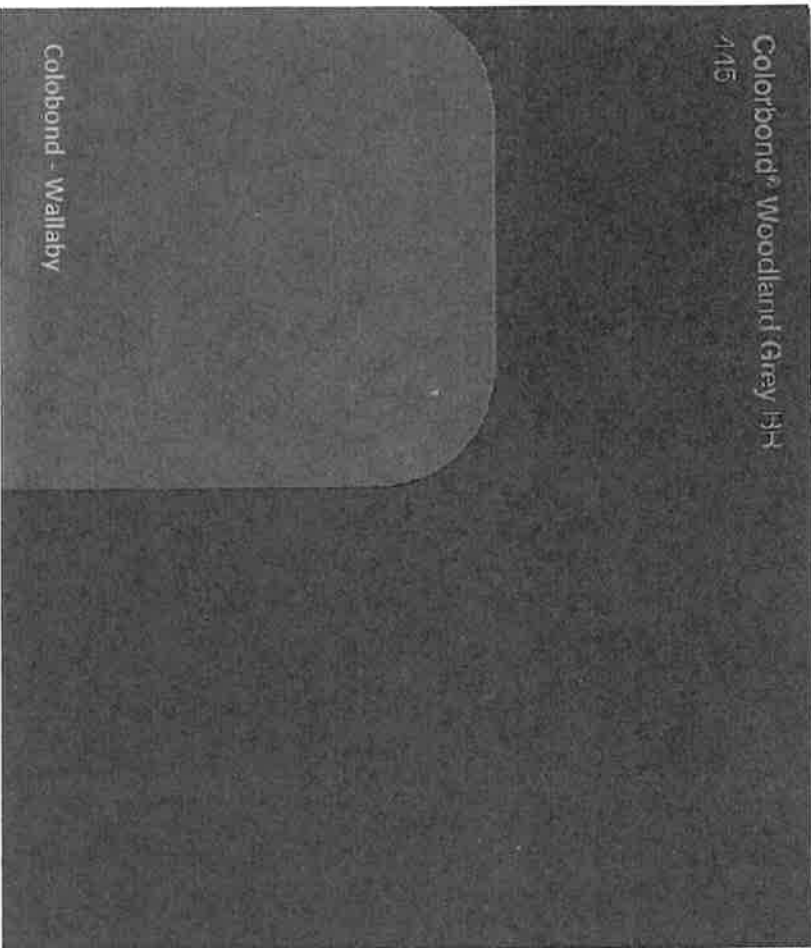
PROPOSED NEW BUILDING LAYOUT

GARY BAFFSKY

LOT 5. SECTION 2, D.P. 758541

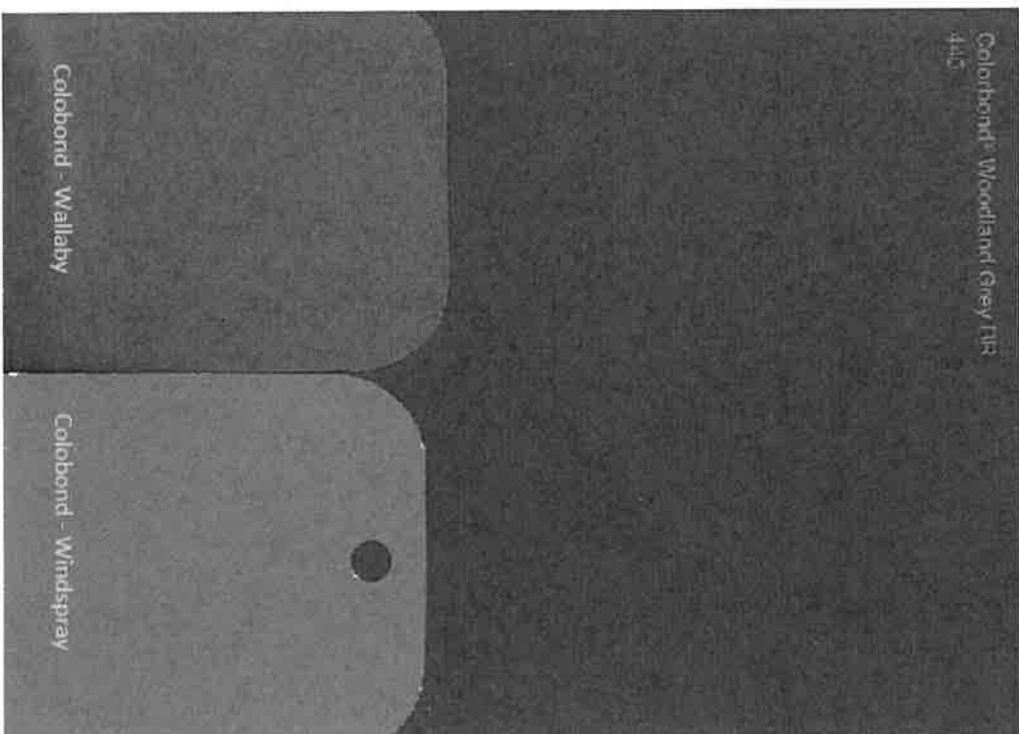
PARISH : JERILDERIE SOUTH COUNTY : URANA

REGISTERED SURVEYOR



COLOUR SCHEME 1

Note: Woodland Grey (dark), Wallaby (medium), Windspray (light)



COLOUR SCHEME 2

ACSEQUIP

2016

MURRUMBIDGEE SHIRE COUNCIL DARLINGTON POINT BORE 2 ASSESSMENT REPORT - 07/08/2016

*Every Waterwell & Bore is unique,
Your proactive preventative maintenance
program should be too!*



Proud Members of the
Water Industry Operators Association of Australia

ACS Equip Pty Ltd
Murrumbidgee Shire Council – Darlington
Point Bore 2 Assessment Report
07/08/2016

Preface

This report was initiated in response to the findings of the ACS Equip Pty Ltd – bore maintenance service commissioned on the 4th, 5th, 6th & 7th of August 2016 by the Murrumbidgee Shire Council. The bore maintenance service was implemented on the Darlington Point Bore 2.

ACS were engaged by the Murrumbidgee Shire Council to inspect and remediate the Darlington Point Bore 2.

Bore Details:

Bore ID:	Bore 2
Ground Works Number:	GW040864
Bore Licence:	40BL188892
Date drilled:	18/10/2002
Field:	Lower Murrumbidgee
Location:	Darlington Point NSW, 2706
Coordinates:	Not supplied
Bore Type:	Extraction
Casing Outside Diameter:	407mm
Casing Inside Diameter:	387mm
Casing Wall Thickness:	10mm
Casing Stickup:	0.10m above ground level
Casing Type:	Mild Steel
Screen:	Wirewound Stainless Steel
Apertures:	2.50mm
Screened From – To:	79.70m – 84.70m
Bore Depth:	86.50m Encountered
Standing Water Level:	25.90m



Services Provided

CCTV survey operation notes:

The camera inspection was performed with an ACS Pan & Tilt camera.

1. All depths are measured from casing level as zero point (0m).

Weight	1.5kg
Length	760mm
Standard Lens	2.45 mm
Angle of View (in air)	~150°
Aperture	F2.0
CCD	1/3" Sony Super HAD CCD II
Video Format	NTSC
Horizontal Resolution	550 Lines
Effective Pixels	768 Horizontal x 494 Vertical
Minimum Illumination	0.05 Lux.
Operating Temperature	40° C~50° C
Light Source	8 High Intensity White LEDs
Maximum Depth	2000 Feet Underwater (600 meters)
Maximum Pressure	1000 psi
Window Material	Sapphire
Exposure Control	Yes



Services provided:

04/08/2016

- CCTV Downhole camera inspection completed

05/08/2016

- Chemical treatment, Jetted over entire length of the bore

06/08/2016

- Brushing operations performed over the full length of the bore
- High pressure jetting operations performed over the full length of the bore – chemical agitation – growth removal
- Bore discharged with submersible pump
- CCTV Downhole camera inspection

07/08/2016

- High pressure jetting operations performed over the full length of the bore – chemical agitation – growth removal
- Bore discharged with submersible pump
- CCTV Downhole camera inspection completed (Post – Clean)

Upon the Preliminary Downhole camera inspection it was noted that

- Standing Water Level (SWL) at 25.90m.
- Mild steel showing signs of corrosion.
- Screen sections suffering from Substantial growth.
- Screened apertures suffering from heavy growth, resulting in a significant reduction in draw area of the bore.

Screened Sections:

Screen section A: 79.70m – 84.70m



Illustrations of CCTV inspection:

The following figures are quick reference guide intended to demonstrate the general condition of the bore.

A full copy of the Pre and Post clean inspection footage has been provided to Murrumbidgee Shire Council for further reference.



Before treatment 79.70m



After treatment 79.70m



Before treatment 80.10m



After treatment 80.10m

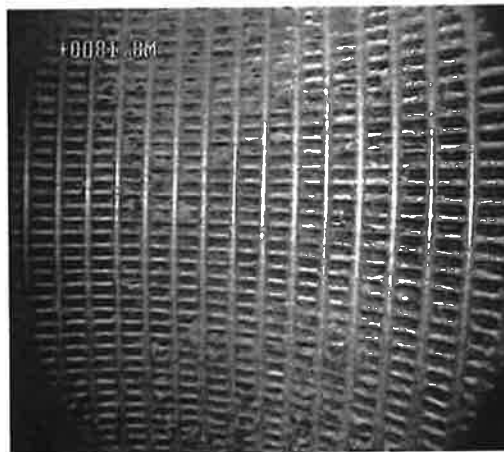




Before treatment 81.00m



After treatment 80.80m



Before treatment 81.80m



After treatment 81.80m



Before treatment 84.10m



After treatment 84.10m



Post clean Downhole inspection:

The post clean inspection showed the following;

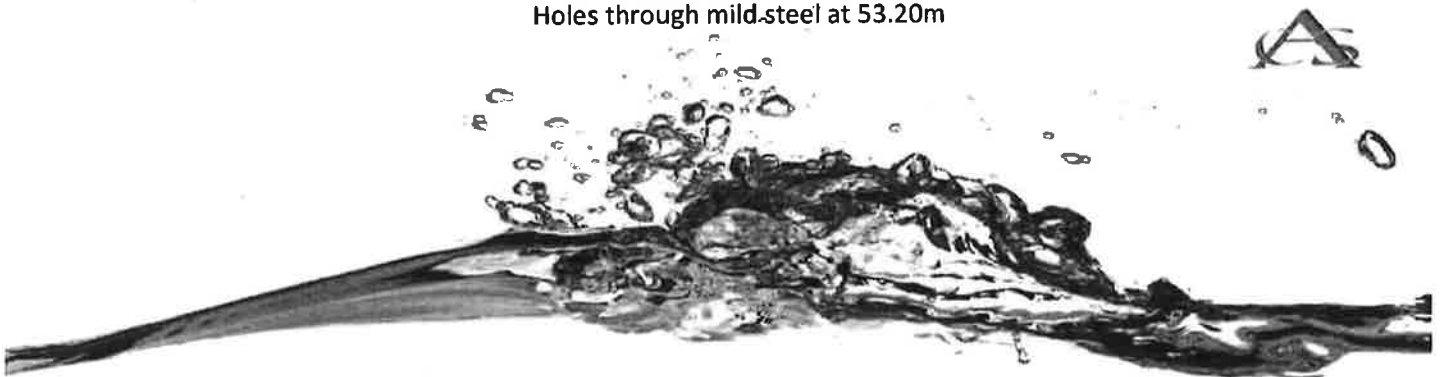
- The high pressure-jetting and cleaning of the screens was successful, with removal of a high percentage of the growth build up.
- Some residual staining is present
- The chemical was successfully jetted into the gravel pack surrounding the bore, this is visible in the post clean video
- Corrosion / holes noted in mild steel casing

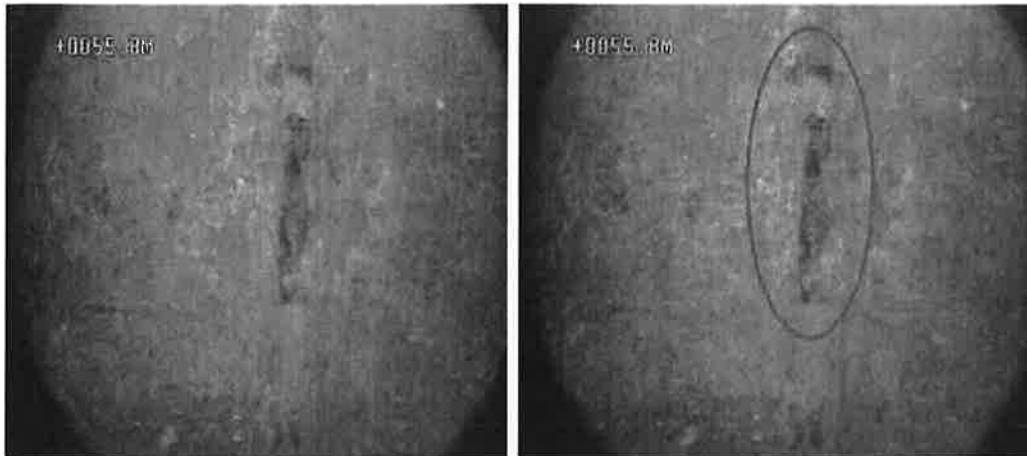


Holes through mild steel at 47.30m

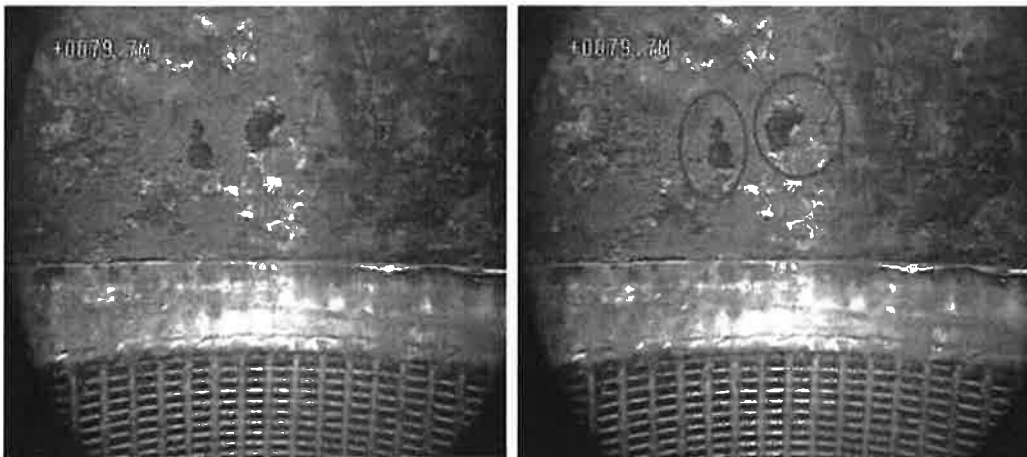


Holes through mild steel at 53.20m





Holes through mild steel at 55.80m



Holes through mild steel at 79.70m



Recommendations:

- In the bores current condition further use is not advisable due to the structural failings in the casing wall;

Due to these failings it is recommended that steps are undertaken repair or replace the number 2 bore.

The repair option would be to reline all the current mild steel sections of the bore with stainless steel casing and swage the replacement casing into place. This option will effectively create a complete stainless steel bore.

- A preventative maintenance program is implemented on the remainder of the Murrumbidgee Shore Council bores to maintain reliable operation of the Water supply network.





Murrumbidgee Council

Policy for Liquid Trade Waste Regulation

Purpose of this policy

This policy sets out how council will regulate sewerage and trade waste discharges to its sewerage system in accordance with the NSW Framework for Regulation of Sewerage and Trade Waste (section 3.1 on page 16). The policy is concerned with the approval, monitoring and enforcement process for liquid trade wastes discharged to Council's sewerage system and the levying of commercial sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges. It has been developed to ensure the proper control of liquid trade waste and hence protection of public health, worker safety, the environment, and Council's sewerage system. The policy also promotes waste minimisation, water conservation, water recycling and biosolids reuse.

Sewerage systems are generally designed to cater for waste from domestic sources that are essentially of predictable strength and quality. Council **may** accept trade waste into its sewerage system as a **service** to businesses and industry.

Liquid trade wastes may exert much greater demands on sewerage systems than domestic sewage and, if uncontrolled, can pose serious problems to public health, worker safety, Council's sewerage system and the environment.

Impacts of poor liquid trade waste regulation include:

- Grease, oil, solid material, if not removed on-site, can cause sewer chokes and blockages and the discharge of untreated sewage to the environment.
- Strong waste may cause sewage odour problems and corrosion of sewer mains, pumping stations and sewage treatment works.

A person wishing to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system must, under section 68 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, obtain prior approval from Council. Discharging liquid trade waste without an approval is an offence under section 626 of the Act.

The procedure for approval is governed by Chapter 7 of the Local Government Act and is subject to the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

Under clause 28 of the Local Government (General) Regulation, a council must not grant an approval under section 68 of the Act to discharge trade waste (whether treated or not) into a sewer of the council unless the Secretary, NSW Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Development (NSW Department of Industry) or the Secretary's nominee has concurred with the approval.

Under section 90 (2) of the Local Government Act, the Secretary, NSW Department of Industry may give the council notice that the concurrence may be assumed (with such qualifications or conditions as are specified in the notice). The Director Water Regulation has been nominated to give concurrence to trade waste approvals.

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Glossary

Assumed Concurrence: Council may apply to the Secretary of the NSW Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Development (NSW Department of Industry) for authorisation to assume concurrence for Classification B or Classification S activities. Requests for assumed concurrence need to be forwarded to DPI Water¹. If granted, Council will no longer need to forward such applications for concurrence.

Automatic Assumed Concurrence: Councils have been authorised to assume concurrence for Classification A activities. Such applications may be approved by Council without forwarding the application for concurrence.

Bilge Water: minor amounts of water collecting in the bilge of a vessel from spray, rain, seepage, spillage and boat movements. Bilge water may be contaminated with oil, grease, petroleum products and saltwater.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅): The amount of oxygen utilised by micro-organisms in the process of decomposition of organic material in wastewater over a period of five days at 20°C. In practical terms, BOD is a measure of biodegradable organic content of the waste.

Biosolids: Primarily organic solid product produced by sewage processing. Until such solids are suitable for beneficial use, they are defined as wastewater solids or sewage sludge.

Bunding: Secondary containment provided for storage areas, particularly for materials with the propensity to cause environmental damage.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): 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.

Chemical Toilet: Toilet in which wastes are deposited into a holding tank containing a deodorizing or other chemicals; wastes are stored and must be pumped out (and chemical recharged) periodically.

Commercial Kitchen/Caterer: For the purpose of these Guidelines, a commercial kitchen is a premise that is typically a stand-alone operation and prepares food for consumption off-site. These types of businesses typically cater to wedding functions, conferences, parties, etc. This definition would not apply to a food processing factory supplying pre-prepared meals to an airline company or similar.

Concurrence is required before a council may approve an application for the discharge of liquid trade waste to the sewerage system. It is a requirement under section 90(1) of the Local Government Act and clause 28 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 that council obtain the written concurrence of the Secretary of the NSW Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Development (or the Secretary's nominee) prior to approving such waste to be discharged to the council's sewerage system. The Director Water Regulation, has been nominated to give concurrence to such approvals. Accordingly, such applications need to be provided to DPI Water.

Contingency Plan: A set of procedures for responding to an incident that will affect the quality of liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system. The plan also encompasses procedures to protect the environment from accidental and unauthorised discharges of liquid trade waste to the stormwater drainage system, and leaks and spillages from stored products and chemicals.

¹ A division of the NSW Department of Primary Industries.

Due Diligence Program: A plan that identifies potential health and safety, environmental or other hazards (eg. spills, accidents or leaks) and appropriate corrective actions aimed at minimising or preventing the hazards.

Effluent: The liquid discharged following a wastewater treatment process.

Effluent Improvement Plan (EIP): The document required to be submitted by a discharger who is not meeting the acceptance limits for discharge waste quality set down in Council's approval conditions and/or liquid trade waste agreement. The document sets out how the discharger will meet the acceptance limits for the discharge of liquid trade waste to the sewerage system within the agreed timeframe.

Galley Waste: In this Policy, a liquid waste from a kitchen or a food preparation area of a vessel; solid wastes are excluded.

Heavy Metals: Metals of high atomic weight which in high concentrations can exert a toxic effect and may accumulate in the environment and the food chain. Examples include mercury, chromium, cadmium, arsenic, nickel, lead and zinc.

Housekeeping: is a general term, which covers all waste minimisation activities connected with the way in which operations within the premises are carried out.

Industrial Discharges: Industrial liquid trade waste is defined as liquid waste generated by industrial or manufacturing processes.

Local Government Regulation: Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Liquid Trade Waste: Liquid trade waste means all liquid waste other than sewage of a domestic nature.

Mandatory Concurrence: For the liquid waste in Classification C, councils will need to obtain concurrence for each discharger. DPI Water provides concurrence on behalf of the Secretary, NSW Department of Industry.

Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS): These are anionic surfactants (see Surfactants definition) and are called MBAS as their presence and concentration is detected by measuring the colour change in a standard solution of methylene blue dye.

Minimal Pre-treatment: For the purpose of this Policy includes sink strainers, basket arrestors for sink and floor waste, plaster arrestors and fixed or removable screens.

National Framework for Wastewater Source Management: refer to section 3.2

NSW Department of Primary Industries, Water (DPI Water): The NSW Department of Primary Industries, Water (DPI Water) has been established in accordance with the Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes – Public Service Agencies) Order 2015 from 1 July 2015. All trade waste matters (application for concurrence and policies for consent) should be provided to DPI Water.

NSW Framework for Regulation of Sewerage and Trade Waste: refer to section 3.1

Open Area: Any unroofed process, storage, washing or transport area potentially contaminated with rainwater and substances which may adversely affect the sewerage system or the environment.

Pan: For the purpose of this Policy "pan" means any moveable receptacle kept in a closet and used for the reception of human waste.

pH: A measure of acidity or alkalinity of an aqueous solution, expressed as the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion (H^+) activity in moles per litre at a given temperature; pH 7 is neutral, below 7 is acidic and above 7 is alkaline.

Premises: Has the same meaning as defined in the Local Government Act Dictionary and includes any of the following:

- (a) a building of any description or any part of it and the appurtenances to it
- (b) land, whether built on or not
- (c) a shed or other structure
- (d) a tent
- (e) a swimming pool
- (f) a ship or vessel of any description (including a houseboat)
- (g) a van.

Prescribed Pre-treatment Equipment is defined as standard non-complex equipment used for pre-treatment of liquid trade waste, eg. a grease arrestor, an oil arrestor/separator, solids arrestor, cooling pit (refer to Table 7 of *Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines, 2009*).

Primary Measurement Device: A device such as a gauging pit, weir tank or flume installed in the liquid trade waste discharge line suitable for installation of instrumentation for flow measurement. In cases of commercial flows this can mean a removable section of pipe (in the fresh water supply to the trade waste area) and the installation of a check meter.

Secretary: Secretary means the Head of the NSW Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Infrastructure (NSW Department of Industry).

Septage: Material pumped out from a septic tank during desludging; contains partly decomposed scum, sludge and liquid.

Septic Tank: Wastewater treatment device that provides a preliminary form of treatment for wastewater, comprising sedimentation of settleable solids, flotation of oils and fats, and anaerobic digestion of sludge.

Septic Tank Effluent: The liquid discharged from a septic tank after treatment.

Sewage Management Facility: A human waste storage facility or a waste treatment device intended to process sewage and includes a drain connected to such a facility or device.

Sewage of a Domestic Nature: Includes human faecal matter and urine and waste water associated with ordinary kitchen, laundry and ablution activities of a household, but does not include waste in or from a sewage management facility.

Sewerage System: The network of sewage collection, transportation, treatment and by-products (effluent and biosolids) management facilities.

Ship-to-Shore Pump-out: Liquid waste from a vessel that may be considered for disposal to the sewerage system. This includes on-board toilet wastes, galley wastes and dry dock cleaning waste from maintenance activities.

Sullage: Domestic wastewater excluding toilet waste.

Surfactants: The key active ingredient of detergents, soaps, emulsifiers, wetting agents and penetrants. Anionic surfactants react with a chemical called methylene blue to form a blue-chloroform-soluble complex; the intensity of colour is proportional to concentration.

Suspended Solids (SS): The insoluble solid matter suspended in wastewater that can be separated by laboratory filtration and is retained on a filter. Previously also referred to as non-filtrable residue (NFR).

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): The total amount of dissolved material in the water.

Waste Minimisation: Procedures and processes implemented by industry and business to modify, change, alter or substitute work practices and products that will result in a reduction in the volume and/or strength of waste discharged to sewer.

What is liquid trade waste?

Liquid trade waste is defined in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 as below:

Liquid trade waste means all liquid waste other than sewage of a domestic nature.

Liquid trade waste discharges to the sewerage system include liquid wastes from:

- business/commercial premises (eg. beautician, florist, hairdresser, hotel, motel, restaurant, butcher, service station, supermarket, dentist)
- community/public premises (including craft club, school, college, university, hospital and nursing home)
- industrial premises
- trade activities (eg. mobile carpet cleaner)
- any commercial activities carried out at a residential premises
- saleyards, racecourses and from stables and kennels that are not associated with domestic households
- septic tank waste, chemical toilet waste, waste from marine pump-out facilities and established sites for the discharge of pan content from mobile homes/caravans to the sewerage system.

While septic tank, pan and ship-to-shore pump-out waste are defined as trade waste, specific procedures need to be applied to their management as the waste is often transported from its source to the sewerage system. Accordingly, specific references to these wastes are provided in this policy where necessary.

Liquid trade waste excludes:

- toilet, hand wash basin*, shower and bath wastes derived from all the premises and activities mentioned above
- wastewater from residential toilets, kitchens, bathrooms or laundries (ie. domestic sewage)
- common use (non-residential) kitchen and laundry facilities in a caravan park
- residential swimming pool backwash.

* Used for personal hygiene only

Objectives

The objectives² of this policy are:

- to protect public health
- to protect the health and safety of Council employees
- to protect the environment from the discharge of waste that may have a detrimental effect
- to protect Council assets from damage
- to assist Council to meet its statutory obligations
- to provide an environmentally responsible liquid trade waste service to the non-residential sector
- to encourage waste minimisation and cleaner production in the commercial and industrial sectors
- to promote water conservation, water recycling and biosolids reuse
- to ensure compliance of liquid trade waste dischargers with Council's approved conditions
- to provide operational data on the volume and composition of industrial and commercial effluent to assist in the operation of the sewerage system and the design of augmentations or new sewerage systems
- to ensure commercial provision of services and full cost recovery through appropriate sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges.

Scope of this Policy

This policy comprises three parts:

- Part 1 specifies the circumstances in which a person is exempt from the necessity to apply for an approval to discharge liquid trade waste to Council's sewerage system
- Part 2 specifies the criteria which Council will take into consideration in determining whether to give or refuse a liquid trade waste approval
- Part 3 specifies the framework for regulation of liquid trade waste, including the NSW Framework for Regulation of Sewerage and Trade Waste, alignment with the *National Framework for Wastewater Source Management*, application procedures, liquid trade waste discharge categories, liquid trade waste services agreements, monitoring of liquid trade waste discharges, liquid trade waste fees and charges, modification or revocation of approvals, prevention of waste of water and contaminated stormwater discharges from open areas.

² The above objectives are consistent with the *National Framework for Sewage Quality Management* on page 17 of the *Australian Sewage Quality Management Guidelines, June 2012*, Water Services Association of Australia (WSAA).

1 Part 1 – Exemptions

Murrumbidgee Council

Exemptions*

For obtaining approval of liquid trade waste discharge

Table 1: Exemptions

This table lists commercial business activities that the Secretary, NSW Department of Industry has consented to an exemption from the requirement to apply for approval for liquid trade waste discharge to the sewerage system. Each such business must meet the standard requirements specified below. An annual trade waste fee applies to each such discharger.	
Activity	Requirements
Beautician	Nil.
Bed and Breakfast (not more than 10 persons including proprietor)	Sink strainers in food preparation areas. Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).
Day care centre (no hot food prepared)	Sink strainers in food preparation areas. Housekeeping practices (see Note 4). Nappies are not to be flushed into the toilet.
Delicatessen – no hot food prepared	Sink strainers in food preparation areas. Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).
Dental technician (no X-ray)	Plaster arrestor required.
Doctor's surgery (plaster casts, no X-ray)	Plaster arrestor required.
Dog/cat groomer/salon	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3). Animal litter and any waste disposal products may not be discharged to sewer. No organophosphorus pesticides may be discharged to sewer.
Florist	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required. No herbicides/pesticides may be discharged to sewer.
Fruit and vegetable – retail	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3).
Hairdressing	Floor waste basket and sink strainer (where available).

Activity	Requirements
----------	--------------

Jewellery shop <i>miniplate</i> <i>ultrasonic washing</i> <i>precious stone cutting</i>	Miniplate vessel to contain no more than 1.5 L of precious metal solution Nil If : < 1000 L/d plaster arrestor required > 1000 L/d general purpose pit required
Mixed business (minimal hot food)	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3). Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).
Mobile cleaning units carpet cleaning garbage bin washing	20 micron filtration system fitted to a mobile unit. Floor waste basket required. Discharge is via grease arrestor (if available).
Motel (no hot food prepared and no laundry facility)	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3). Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).
Nut shop	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 3).
Optical service - retail	Solids settlement tank/pit required.
Pet shop – retail	Floor waste basket and sink strainer required (see Note 2).
Pizza reheating for home delivery	Housekeeping practices (see Note 4).
Venetian blind cleaning	Nil (see Note 2).

Notes:

1. Where "required" is used it means as required by Council.
2. If activity is conducted outdoors, the work area is to be roofed and bunded to prevent stormwater ingress into the sewerage system.
3. All drainage from floors in food preparation areas is required to pass through a floor waste basket.
4. Food preparation activities need to comply with sound housekeeping practices including:
 - (a) Floor must be dry swept before washing.
 - (b) Pre-wiping of all utensils, plates, bowls etc. to the scrap bin before washing up.
 - (c) Use of a food waste disposal unit is not permitted.

2 Part 2 – Criteria for approval to discharge liquid trade waste into council's sewerage system

2.1 Factors for consideration

Council's decision to accept liquid trade waste into its sewerage system is on the basis of a preventive risk management framework for managing risks to the sewerage system within an integrated water cycle management³ context. It will be based on the discharge meeting Council's requirements⁴. When determining an application to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system, Council will consider the following factors:

- The potential for the liquid trade waste discharge to impact on public health
- The possible impacts the discharge may pose to the environment (land, water, air, noise, or nuisance factors)
- The potential impacts of the discharge on the health and safety of the Council's employees
- The possible impact of the discharge on Council's sewerage infrastructure or sewage treatment process
- The capability of the sewerage system (both transportation and treatment components) to accept the quality and quantity of the proposed liquid trade waste discharge
- The impact the liquid trade waste will have on the ability of the sewerage scheme to meet its Environment Protection Authority licence requirements
- Compliance of the proposed liquid trade waste discharge with guideline limits in this policy⁵
- The potential impacts of the discharge on the quality of, and management practices for, effluent and biosolids produced from the sewage treatment process
- The adequacy of the pre-treatment process(es) to treat the liquid trade waste to a level acceptable for discharge to the sewerage system, including proposed safeguards if the pre-treatment system fails
- Whether appropriate safeguards are proposed to avoid the discharge of other, non-approved wastes to the sewerage system
- The adequacy of any chemical storage and handling facilities, and the proposed safeguards for preventing the discharge of chemicals to the sewerage system
- Whether prohibited substances are proposed to be discharged

³ *Integrated Water Cycle Management Guidelines for NSW Local Water Utilities, DWE, October 2004.*

⁴ In considering options for waste management to drive resource efficiency, the following order of preference set out on page 80 of the *Australian Sewage Quality Management Guidelines, June 2012*, WSAA will be adopted:

- Avoidance
- Minimisation
- Re-use
- Recovery of energy
- Treatment
- Disposal

⁵ The quality of trade waste from some low risk commercial activities in Classification A will exceed guideline limits in Council's trade waste policy. As a higher level of pre-treatment is not cost-effective, such waste is acceptable if the discharger installs and properly operates and maintains the required pre-treatment equipment (refer to Table 4 on page 22 and Tables 7 to 9 of *Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines, 2009*). Similarly, septic and pan waste may exceed some guideline limits.

- The potential for stormwater entering the sewerage system and adequacy of proposed stormwater controls
- Waste minimisation and water conservation programs
- The adequacy of the proposed due diligence program and contingency plan, where required.

2.2 Discharge quality

Council has guideline limits for the acceptance of discharges, as set out in Table 2 on pages 12 to 14. Council may vary the guideline limits for a particular sewage treatment works. Where the guideline limits cannot be met, applicants are required to provide justification for exceeding the limits. Based on the type and the proposed contaminant levels, Council may refuse the application, or may approve it subject to an effluent improvement program, or other conditions being implemented.

2.3 Prohibited substances

Some substances are not suitable for discharge to the sewerage system. Table 3 on page 15 sets out those substances which must not be discharged to the sewerage system. Council may not grant approval for the discharge of these substances to the sewerage system unless it is specifically approved under section 68 of the Local Government Act.

2.4 Stormwater discharges from open areas

Stormwater is a prohibited discharge under this policy. The ingress of stormwater into the sewerage system can cause operational problems to the system and result in sewer overflows, as the sewerage system does not have the capacity for such flows. Therefore, Council does not generally accept the discharge of stormwater to the sewerage system.

However, it is recognised that it may not always be possible or practical to prevent all stormwater entering the sewerage system at some liquid trade waste premises. The discharge of limited quantities of first flush stormwater from sealed areas will be considered where roofing cannot be provided because of safety or other important considerations. The discharge from unsealed areas is not permitted.

Before the stormwater will be considered for discharge to the sewerage system, the applicant must provide the following information:

- reasons why the area cannot be fully or partially roofed and bunded to exclude stormwater
- the dimensions and a plan of the open area under consideration
- whether the open area is sealed
- the estimated volume of the stormwater discharge
- information on rain gauging
- where a first-flush system is proposed, details on how the stormwater will be diverted to the drainage system after the first flush is accepted (the first flush to be limited to first 10 mm of storm run off)
- measures proposed for diverting stormwater away from the liquid trade waste generating area
- report on other stormwater management options considered and why they are not feasible.

Note: Trade waste charges for the acceptance of stormwater to the sewerage system are indicated in section 3.8.9 on page 33.

2.5 Food waste disposal units

The use of food waste disposal units (also known as in-sinkerators, in-sink food waste disposers, or garbage grinders) is not permitted. Existing installations in hospitals and nursing homes may be permitted, provided that wastewater is discharged through an adequately sized grease arrestor. For existing premises, a food waste disposal charge will be levied based on the number of beds in the hospital or nursing home (refer to section 3.8.6 on page 30).

If the hospital or nursing home kitchen is refurbished, the food waste disposal unit must be removed.

2.6 Devices that macerate or pulverise waste

Macerators and any other similar devices that are used for pulverising of solid waste are not authorised to connect to Council's sewerage system. Solid waste includes, but is not limited to, sanitary napkin, placenta, surgical waste, disposable nappy, mache bedpan and urine containers.

Therefore Council will not accept any discharges from such devices to its sewerage system.

2.7 Use of additives in pre-treatment systems

Council does not allow solvents, enzymes, bioadditives, and odour control agents to be used in pre-treatment systems (except neutralising chemicals designated for the pre-treatment) except by specific written application and subsequent approval.

2.8 Under sink pump units

It is preferable for grease traps to drain by gravity to the sewer. If the sewer grade does not permit a gravity connection, culinary wastewater from a food preparation premise may be pumped to a grease arrestor by an authorised under sink pump unit. Under sink pump units must be accessible for maintenance without compromising food safety. When an application is submitted for evaluation and approval, Council requires the applicant to substantiate in writing why the waste cannot be drained to a grease arrestor by gravity.

Table 2: Guideline limits for acceptance of liquid trade wastes into sewerage system

Parameter*	Limits [#]	Analytical Method Reference [#]
General acceptance guideline limits		
Flow Rate	The maximum daily and instantaneous rate of discharge (kL/h or L/s) is set on the available capacity of the sewer. Large dischargers are required to provide a balancing tank to even out the load on the sewage treatment works.	
BOD ₅	Normally, approved up to 600 mg/L. In some cases higher concentration for low mass loadings may be acceptable, if the treatment works has sufficient capacity and odour will not be a problem.	5210B
Suspended solids	Concentrations up to 600mg/L may be acceptable.	2540D
COD	Normally, not to exceed BOD ₅ by more than three times. This ratio is given as a guide only to prevent the discharge of non-biodegradable waste.	
Total Dissolved Solids	Up to 4000 mg/L may be accepted. However, the acceptance limit may be reduced depending on available effluent disposal options and will be subject to a mass load limit.	2510B
Temperature	Less than 38°C.	
pH	Within the range 7.0 to 9.0.	
Oil and Grease	100 mg/L if the volume of the discharge does not exceed 10% of the design capacity of the treatment works, and 50 mg/L if the volume is greater than 10%.	USEPA1664
Detergents	All industrial detergents are to be biodegradable. A limit on the concentration of 50 mg/L (as MBAS) may be imposed on large liquid trade wastes.	
Colour	No visible colour when the waste is diluted to the equivalent dilution afforded by domestic sewage flow.	
Radioactive Substances	The discharge must comply with the <i>Radiation Control Act 1990</i> .	

cont ...

* See Glossary for explanation of terms

[#] Refer to *Australian Sewage Quality Management Guidelines, June 2012*

Table 2 (Cont.) – Guideline limits for acceptance of liquid trade wastes into sewerage system

Parameter	Maximum concentration (mg/L)	Analytical Method Reference
Acceptance guideline limits for inorganic compounds		
Ammonia (as N)	50	4500-NH3-B
Boron	5	3120B
Bromine	5	DPD-colorimetric test kit
Chlorine	10	DPD-colorimetric test kit
Cyanide	1	4500-CN-G and E
Fluoride	20	4500-F-C
Nitrogen (Total Kjeldahl)	100	4500-Norg B or C
Phosphorus (total)	20	4500P-I & 4500P-F
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	500	3120B
Sulphide (as S)	1	4500S2-C&D or E
Sulphite (as SO ₃)	15	4500BSO3B
Acceptance guideline limits for organic compounds		
Benzene	<0.001	6200
Toluene	0.5	6200
Ethylbenzene	1	6200
Xylene	1	6200
Formaldehyde	30	
Phenolic compounds (except pentachlorophenol)	5	6410B
Petroleum hydrocarbons (non-flammable)*	30	USEPA 8015B USEPA 8260B
Pesticides general (except organochlorine and organophosphorus)*	0.1	6410B
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	5	6410B & 6440

cont ...

* Refer to Table 3

Table 2 (Cont.) – Guideline limits for acceptance of liquid trade wastes into sewerage system

Parameter	Maximum concentration (mg/L)	Allowed daily mass limit (g/d)	Analytical Method Reference
Acceptance guideline limits for metals			
Aluminium	100	-	3120B
Arsenic	0.5	2	3114B
Cadmium	1	6	3120B
Chromium*	3	15	3120B
Cobalt	5	15	3120B
Copper	5	15	3120B
Iron	100	-	3120B
Lead	1	6	3120B
Manganese	10	30	3120B
Mercury	0.01	0.05	3112B
Molybdenum	5	30	3120B
Nickel	3	15	3120B
Selenium	1	15	3120B
Silver	2 [#]	6	3120B
Tin	5	15	3120B
Zinc	5	15	3120B
Total heavy metals excluding aluminium, iron and manganese	less than 30 mg/L and subject to total mass loading requirements		

* Where hexavalent chromium (Cr⁶⁺) is present in the process water, pre-treatment will be required to reduce it to the trivalent state (Cr³⁺), prior to discharge into the sewer. Discharge of hexavalent chromium (Cr⁶⁺) from chromate compounds used as corrosion inhibitors in cooling towers is not permitted.

[#] This limit is applicable to large dischargers. The concentration of silver in photoprocessing waste where a balancing tank is provided is not to exceed 5 mg/L.

Table 3: Substances prohibited from being discharged into the sewerage system

- organochlorine weedicides, fungicides, pesticides, herbicides and substances of a similar nature and/or wastes arising from the preparation of these substances
- organophosphorus pesticides and/or waste arising from the preparation
- of these substances
- any substances liable to produce noxious or poisonous vapours in the sewerage system
- organic solvents and mineral oil
- any flammable or explosive substances
- discharges from 'Chemical Storage Areas' and 'Bulk Fuel Depots'
- natural or synthetic resins, plastic monomers, synthetic adhesives, rubber and plastic emulsions
- roof, rain, surface, seepage or ground water, unless specifically permitted (clause 137A of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005)
- solid matter
- disposable/flushable products, eg. flushable wipes
- any substance assessed as not suitable to be discharged to the sewerage system
- waste liquids that contain pollutants at concentrations which inhibit the sewage treatment process – refer Australian Sewage Quality Management Guidelines, June 2012, WSAA
- any other substances listed in Schedule 5 of Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulations 2009.

3 Part 3 – Framework for regulation of liquid trade waste

3.1 The NSW framework for regulation of sewerage and trade waste

Due to the *Tragedy of the Commons*⁶ in the use of common pool resources, sound regulation of sewerage and trade waste requires implementation of **all** the following integrated measures.

1. Preparation and implementation of a sound trade waste regulation policy, assessment of each trade waste application and determination of appropriate conditions of approval. The conditions must be consistent with the LWU's *Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy* and demand management plan. In addition, execution of a liquid trade waste services agreement is required for large dischargers to assure compliance.
2. Preparation and implementation of a sound *Development Servicing Plan*⁷, with commercial sewerage developer charges to ensure new development pays a fair share of the cost of the required infrastructure.
3. Full cost recovery with appropriate sewer usage charges⁸ and trade waste fees and charges⁹ in order to provide the necessary pricing signals to dischargers. These charges must include non-compliance trade waste usage charges and non-compliance excess mass charges in order to provide the necessary incentives for dischargers to consistently comply with their conditions of approval.
4. Monitoring, mentoring and coaching of dischargers in order to achieve cleaner production and assist them to comply with their conditions of approval.
5. Enforcement, including appropriate use of penalty notices under section 222 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*. Orders may also be issued and penalties imposed for offences under sections 626, 627 and 628 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
6. Disconnection of a trade waste service in the event of persistent failure to comply with the LWU's conditions of approval.

Together, the above six measures comprise the NSW framework for regulation of sewerage and trade waste. The framework involves a preventive risk management approach, which has been developed to address the use of common pool resources by providing economic incentives for dischargers to minimise their waste and to consistently comply with their conditions of approval.

3.2 Alignment with the national framework for wastewater source management

⁶ In the absence of appropriate controls and measures (such as conditions of approval, a sewer usage charge, a trade waste usage charge, a non-compliance trade waste usage charge, excess mass charges, non-compliance excess mass charges and penalty notices), it would be in the economic interest of each trade waste discharger to minimize their efforts and expenditure on control and pre-treatment of their trade waste before discharging it to the sewerage system. In the past, failure to implement these measures has caused multi-million dollar damage to sewerage networks, pumping stations and treatment works (refer to the examples shown on pages 30, 47 and 48 of the *Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines*, 2009).

⁷ In accordance with the *NSW Developer Charges Guidelines for Water Supply, Sewerage and Stormwater*, 2002.

⁸ In accordance with page 29 of the *NSW Water Supply, Sewerage and Trade Waste Pricing Guidelines*, 2002.

⁹ In accordance with Appendices D and I of the *Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines*, 2009.

The NSW framework for regulation of sewerage and trade waste is outlined in section 3.1. The NSW framework is driven by the NSW Government's *Best-Practice Management of Water Supply of Sewerage Guidelines, 2007* and is consistent with that in the *National Framework for Wastewater Source Management*.¹⁰

In particular, under the *Best-Practice Management Guidelines* each LWU is required to achieve the following outcomes:

- Prepare and implement a 30-year Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy, demand management plan, pay-for-use water supply pricing and community and customer involvement (Elements 1, 6, 8)
- Annual performance monitoring, including an annual triple bottom line (TBL) Performance Report and Action Plan to identify and address any areas of under-performance (Elements 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12)
- Achieve full cost recovery for water supply, sewerage and trade waste services and apply an appropriate non-residential sewer usage charge (Elements 3, 8)
- Prepare and implement a sound trade waste regulation policy and issue an appropriate approval to each trade waste discharger, including waste minimisation and cleaner production (Elements 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8)
- Appropriate trade waste fees and charges (including incentives to comply with LWU's approval conditions through non-compliance trade waste usage charges and non-compliance excess mass charges) (Elements 3, 8)
- Trade waste services agreement for large dischargers to assure compliance (Elements 3, 8)
- Appropriate training of LWU staff and monitoring, mentoring and coaching of trade waste dischargers (Elements 1, 4, 5, 7, 8)
- Enforcement, including appropriate use of penalty notices or orders (Elements 3, 8)
- Disconnection of a trade waste service in the event of persistent failure to comply with the LWU's conditions of approval (Element 8).

¹⁰ The following 12 elements of the *National Framework for Sewage Quality Management* are set out on page 18 of the *Australian Sewage Quality Management Guidelines, June 2012, WSAA*:

COMMITMENT

1. Commitment to Wastewater Source Management

SYSTEM ANALYSIS and MANAGEMENT

2. Assessment of the Wastewater System
3. Preventive Measures for Wastewater Input Quality Management
4. Operational Procedures and Process Control
5. Verification of Wastewater Inputs Quality
6. Management of Incidents/Complaints and Emergencies

SUPPORTING REQUIREMENTS

7. Employee Awareness and Training
8. Customer and stakeholder involvement and awareness
9. System Validation and Research and Development
10. Documentation and Reporting

REVIEW

11. Evaluation and Audit
12. Review and Continual Improvement

3.3 Application Procedures

To obtain Council's approval to discharge liquid trade waste to Council's sewerage system, a discharger must lodge an application in writing. Application forms are available from Council. If a person wishes to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system but is not the owner of the premises, the person must obtain the owner's consent to the application.

Application for the discharge of concurrence classification S: waste streams can be made for:

- Boat pump-out facilities: by the property owner or the operator/lessee (with the owner's consent) of the pump-out facility, not the individual boat owners who discharge waste from their boats to the pump out facility.
- Dump points for recreational vehicles (RV's) and busses: by the property owner or the operator/lessee (with the owner's consent) of the dump point, not by the individual bus, mobile home or caravan owners or hirers.
- Tankered human waste from septic tanks, ablution blocks waste, portable toilets and night soil: by the contractor who transports human waste to the sewer system, not the individual owners of these facilities.

The applicant must provide the following information:

- site owner's full name, address, contact telephone number
- address of the business/industry where discharge to the sewerage system will occur
- name of contact person for the premises and telephone contact for the business/industry
- type of process/activity generating the liquid trade waste
- normal hours of business operation
- rate of discharge, including
 - the average per day, maximum per day and per hour, and
 - hours of the day during which discharge will take place
- characteristics of wastes, including
 - nature of source
 - expected maximum and average concentrations of pollutants

(Where sampling and testing are required to establish the quality of the liquid trade waste, the testing should be carried out in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* published by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Pollution Control Federation.)

- chemicals to be used – supply Safety Data Sheets
- details of any proposed pre-treatment facilities, location and site plan. Details should include:
 - pre-treatment process details
 - internal wastewater drainage
 - pump size
 - rising main size, length and profile
 - system operational characteristics
 - operational procedures

- provisions for sampling and flow measurement, where required
- proposed connection point to the sewerage system
- flow diagram and hydraulic profile of proposed liquid trade waste pre-treatment facilities
- maintenance schedule for pre-treatment equipment, including contractor's details
- stormwater drainage plan
- measures for prevention of stormwater ingress into the sewerage system
- location, nature and chemical composition of all substances stored/used on site
- justification for disposing of the waste into the sewerage system over other possible options (if any)
- methods of disposal for other wastes that are not discharged to the sewerage system
- any relevant environmental impact assessments
- any additional information as requested by Council.

The following information needs to be provided in regard to the discharge of septic tank and pan waste to the sewerage system:

- identification of the pump out service provider
- proposed method of discharge including plans and drawings if appropriate
- details of any proposed facilities for a disposal point, location and site plan (if applicable). Details should include the proposed connection point to the sewerage system
- security arrangements at the proposed disposal site (if applicable)
- the provision of freshwater for hosing down where needed
- bunding and measures to prevent the ingress of stormwater at the proposed dump point, if applicable
- the use of odour inhibiting or other chemicals, if any, and their dosage rates
- statement that septic effluent will not be mixed with septage or grease trap pump out, ie. dedicated tankers will be used for each type of waste
- for boat/marina facility – the type and number of vessels either moored at the marina and/or would utilise the pump-out facility on a regular basis:
 - private
 - commercial.

Council may, under section 86 of the Local Government Act, request an applicant to provide more information to enable it to determine the application.

3.4 Approval of applications

Where an application is approved, Council will notify the applicant as soon as practical of the approval and any conditions of the approval. The duration of the approval will be as stated in the approval. In cases where Council requires a discharger to enter into a liquid trade waste services agreement (refer to section 3.10 on page 35), Council will issue a deferred commencement approval under section 95 of the Local Government Act requesting the discharger to do so within the time specified in Council's letter. In such cases, the approval will not be operative until the agreement has been executed by the discharger.

An applicant may make a minor amendment or withdraw an application before it is approved by Council. An applicant may also apply to Council to renew or extend an approval, in accordance with section 107 of the Local Government Act.

If an application is refused, Council will notify the applicant of the grounds for refusal.

An approval to discharge liquid trade waste to Council's sewer is not transferable. A new application must be lodged and a new approval obtained if there is a change of the approval holder or the activity. Council must be notified of change of ownership and/or occupier in all cases, whether a new approval is required or not, to allow updating of records.

3.5 Liquid trade waste from existing premises/dischargers

Existing dischargers who have nil or inadequate liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment at their current premises are generally required to improve their discharge quality by installing or upgrading pre-treatment equipment to the current standards.

At Council's discretion, a period of time may be granted for an **existing** discharger to install liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment or perform other works required to achieve compliance with the conditions of a liquid trade waste approval. The period of time granted will generally not exceed 12 months and will be assessed on a case by case basis taking into account the capacity of the receiving sewage treatment plant to accept the discharger's liquid trade waste and the cost and/or difficulty of works to be undertaken. The scope of works required, results to be achieved and timetable for completion shall be laid out by the discharger and agreed to by Council.

Where installation of the prescribed liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment is not considered by Council as feasible or reasonable in order to treat an **existing** discharge, an exception from installing such equipment may apply.

At premises where liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment is undersized and it is not considered by Council or DPI Water as feasible or reasonable to upgrade the pre-treatment equipment to treat the **existing** discharge, an exception from upgrading the equipment may apply.

Existing premises undergoing refurbishment/renovation must allow for the installation of the appropriate liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment.

Where Council considers an application for exception should be approved, the application will need to be forwarded to DPI Water for consideration and concurrence.

In the event the business is sold (new documentation requirements supporting an exception may apply) or if renovations/refurbishments are carried out then Council may require the appropriate prescribed pre-treatment equipment to be installed.

Where the prescribed liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment (or alternative acceptable to Council and DPI Water) cannot be installed or the effluent quality is not improved to a standard satisfying Council and DPI Water, the non-compliance liquid trade waste usage charge will be applied.

Details to be provided with the application for an exception from installing prescribed liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment:

- An explanation from the applicant requesting an exception and on what grounds this exception is sought;
- A letter from a hydraulic consultant, plumber or the company that provides the pre-treatment equipment stating that the pre-treatment installation required by Council is not feasible and the reason(s) why;

- Details of the proposed frequency of cleaning, maintenance and the nominated licensed contractor undertaking these functions;
- A site plan.

Upon receiving the application, Council will carry out:

- An inspection in order to assess the feasibility of installing the prescribed pre-treatment equipment. This inspection report is to be signed off by a senior Council officer with appropriate delegated authority.
- An assessment of the sewerage system capacity to accept the proposed untreated waste load and that the modifications, alterations or undersized pre-treatment equipment will not adversely impact on the sewage treatment process, sewage transportation system, by-product management and the environment.

3.6 Concurrence

If Council supports an application and has a notice stating that concurrence of the Secretary, NSW Department of Industry, can be assumed for the waste relevant to the application, Council will approve the application. Otherwise, Council will seek concurrence in accordance with the requirements of section 90(1) of the Local Government Act. DPI Water provides concurrence on behalf of the Secretary, NSW Department of Industry.

Liquid trade waste discharges are divided into four (4) classifications for the purpose of the concurrence process:

- Concurrence Classification A – liquid trade waste dischargers for which Council has been authorised to assume concurrence to the approval subject to certain requirements
- Concurrence Classification B – liquid trade waste dischargers whereby Council may apply for authorisation to assume concurrence to the approval subject to certain requirements
- Concurrence Classification S – the acceptance of septic tank, pan waste and ship-to-shore pump-out. Council may apply for authorisation to assume concurrence to the approval subject to certain conditions
- Concurrence Classification C – all other liquid trade waste dischargers that do not fall within Concurrence Classification A, B or S, and therefore require Council to forward the application for concurrence.

Council has been authorised to assume concurrence for Concurrence Classification A. These are listed in Table 4. Council will not need to seek concurrence for approval of trade waste applications for these activities.

Table 4: Liquid trade waste discharges with automatic assumed concurrence

Commercial retail food preparation activities	Other commercial activities
Bakery (retail)	Animal wash (pound, stables, racecourse, kennels, mobile animal wash and veterinary with no X-ray)
Bed and Breakfast (<10 persons)	Beautician
Bistro	Boiler blowdown
Boarding house/hostel kitchen	Car detailing
Butcher shop (retail)	Cooling tower
Café/coffee shop/coffee lounge	Craft activities (making of clay pottery, ceramics, cutting and polishing of gemstones or making of jewellery at clubs, cottage industries)
Canteen	Dental surgery/dental specialist
Cafeteria	Dental technician
Chicken/poultry shop (only fresh chickens/game sold)	Doctor's surgery, medical centre - plaster casts (no X-rays)
Chicken/poultry shop (retail BBQ/charcoal chicken)	Florist
Club (kitchen wastes)	Funeral parlour, morgue
Commercial kitchen/caterer	Hairdressing (includes barbers)
Community hall/civic centre	Jewellery shop
Day care centre	Laboratory (pathology/analytical)
Delicatessen	Laundry or laundromat (coin operated)
Doughnut shop	Lawnmower repairs
Fast food outlet (McDonalds, KFC, Burger King, Pizza Hut, Red Rooster, etc.)	Mechanical repairs/workshop
Fish shop (retail – fresh and/or cooked)	Mobile cleaning units
Food caravan	Optical service
Fruit and vegetable shop (retail)	Pet shop (retail)
Function centre	Photographic tray work/manual development
Hotel	Plants retail (no nursery)
Ice cream parlour	School (Primary and Secondary)
Juice bar	Stone working
Mixed business	Swimming pool /spa/hydrotherapy

Motel	Vehicle washing (by hand/wand, automatic car wash, external truck wash or underbody/engine degrease only)
Nightclub	Venetian blind cleaning
Nursing home kitchen	Veterinary /animal kennels with X-ray
Nut shop	Waterless minilab
Patisserie	
Pie shop	
Pizza shop	
Restaurant	
Salad bar	
Sandwich shop	
School canteen	
Supermarket (with butcher/delicatessen/ seafood/or charcoal chickens)	
Take-away food outlet	

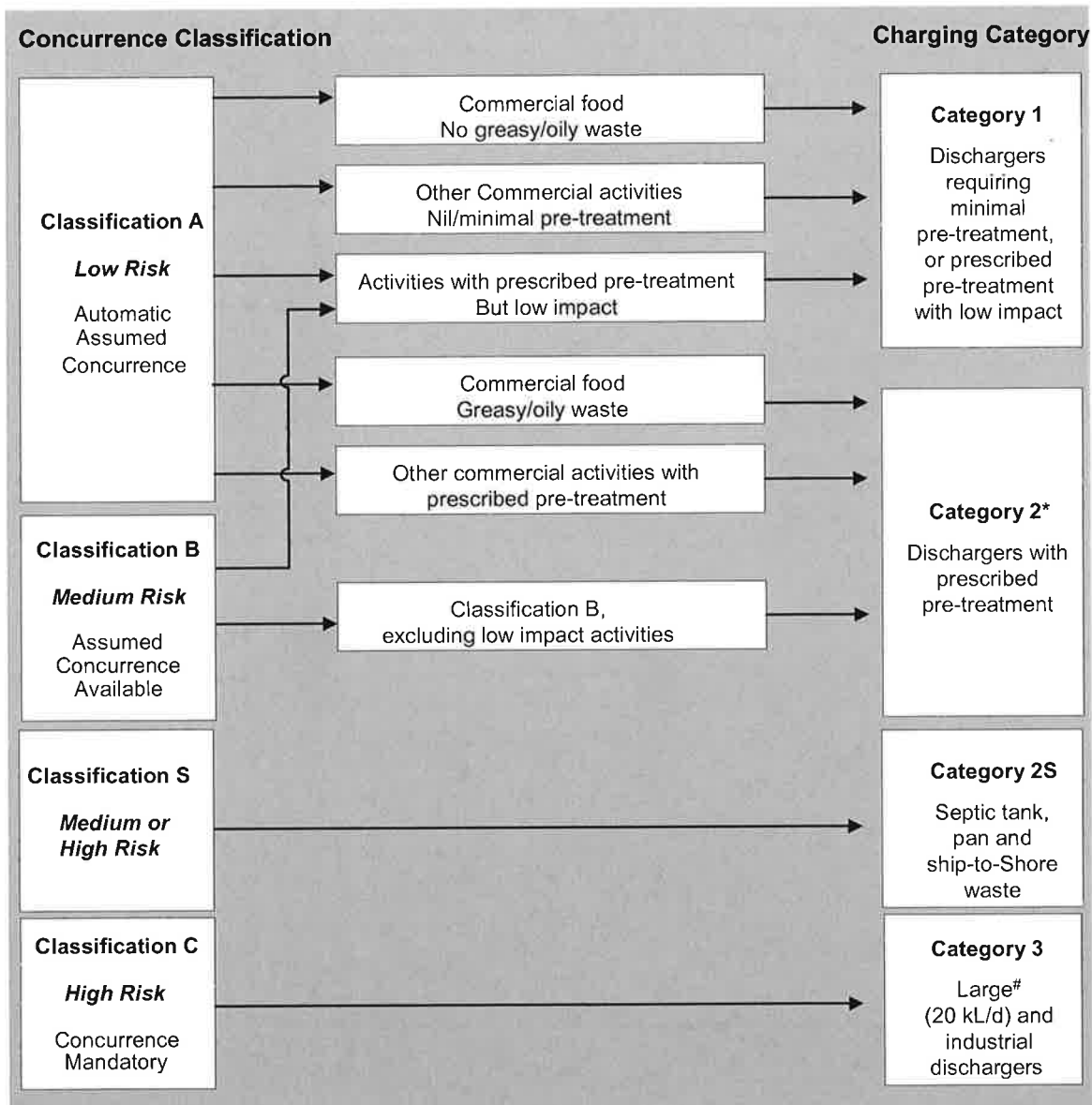
Notes:

The volume of liquid trade waste must not exceed 5 kL/d or 1000 kL/a except in the case of commercial retail food preparation activities, where up to 16 kL/d is included in this category. If the waste discharged to the sewer exceeds these volumes, the application must be treated as Concurrence Classification B. Discharges over 20 kL/d must be treated as Classification C.

3.7 Liquid trade waste charging categories

Four (4) classifications of liquid trade waste have been established for concurrence purposes, Classification A, B, C and S (refer section 3.6 on page 201). For trade waste charging purposes there are also four (4) charging categories, Category 1, 2, 2S and 3 (pages 24 and 25).

Figure 1 below shows that Classification A dischargers fall into Charging Category 1 or Category 2. Classification B dischargers fall into Charging Category 2, except for a few dischargers with low impact on the sewerage system which fall into Category 1. Classification S dischargers fall into Charging Category 2S. Classification C dischargers fall into Charging Category 3.



Category 1 liquid trade waste dischargers are those conducting an activity deemed by Council as requiring nil or only minimal pre-treatment equipment and whose effluent is well defined and of a relatively low risk to the sewerage system. In addition, Category 1 includes dischargers requiring prescribed pre-treatment but with low impact on the sewerage system.

Classification A activities – Commercial retail food preparation activities that do not generate an oily/greasy waste: bakery (only bread baked on-site), bistro (sandwiches, coffee only), café/coffee shop/coffee lounge, canteen, community hall (minimal food), day care centre, delicatessen, fruit and vegetable shop, hotel, ice cream parlour (take away only), juice bar, mixed business,

motel, nightclub, nut shop, pizza cooking/reheating (no preparation or washing up on-site, pizza heated and sold for consumption off-site), potato peeling (small operation), sandwich shop/salad bar, take away food outlet.

Classification A activities – Other commercial activities: animal wash, beautician/hairdressing, crafts < 1000 L/d, dental surgery (plaster casts, no X-ray unless digital), doctor's surgery and medical centre (plaster casts, no X-ray), florist, funeral parlour, mobile cleaning units, morgue, jewellery shop, optical service (retail), pet shop, plants retail (no nursery), public swimming pool, photographic (tray work/manual development), venetian blind cleaning, veterinary (no X-ray).

Classification A or B activities – dischargers with prescribed pre-treatment with low impact on the sewerage system: boiler blowdown, cooling tower, industrial boilers, laboratory (analytical/pathology/tertiary institution), laundry, primary and secondary school¹¹, vehicle washing.

Category 2 Discharger

Category 2 liquid trade waste dischargers are those conducting an activity deemed by Council as requiring a prescribed type of liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment and whose effluent is well characterised.

Trade Waste dischargers with prescribed pre-treatment¹² include:

Classification A activities: Premises that **prepare and/or serve hot food or foods that generate an oily/greasy waste:** bakery (pies, sausage rolls, quiches, cakes, pastries with creams or custards), bistro, boarding house/hostel kitchen, butcher, café/coffee shop/coffee lounge, cafeteria, canteen, fast food outlet, chicken/poultry shop, club, community hall¹³, commercial kitchen/caterer, nursing home, patisserie, supermarket, doughnut shop, fish shop (cooking on-site), function centre, hotel, ice cream parlour, motel, nightclub, pizza cooking, restaurant, sandwich shop/salad bar, take away food outlet.

Other commercial Classification A activities: car detailing, craft activities > 1000 L/d, dental surgery with X-ray, lawnmower repairs, mechanical workshop, stone working, veterinary (with X-ray), waterless mini-lab.

Classification B activities: auto dismantler, bus/coach depot, construction equipment maintenance and cleaning, equipment hire, maintenance and cleaning, glass cutting and grinding, graphic arts, hospital (with or without X-ray), medical centre (with X-ray), optical services (at medical or educational facilities, workshops), oyster processing – shucking, panel beating, photographic lab, radiator repairer, screen printing, service station forecourt¹⁴, shopping complex, water wash mini-lab, X-ray radiologist.

Other Classification A activities: fish shop (fresh fish for retail).

Category 2S Discharger

Category 2S dischargers are those conducting an activity of transporting and/or discharging septic tank or pan content waste into the sewerage system.

Trade waste dischargers include the following Classification S activities:

Classification S activities: bus/rail coaches/caravan/motor home/caravan park waste dump points, mooring/marina dump points, pan waste, portable chemical toilet waste, septage, septic tank effluent, ship-to-shore pump-outs (galley waste and toilet waste).

Category 3 Discharger (large or industrial waste dischargers)

Category 3 liquid trade waste dischargers are those conducting an activity which is of an industrial nature and/or which results in the discharge of large volumes (over 20 kL/d) of liquid trade waste to

¹¹ If significant hot food preparation is carried out, Category 2 charges may be levied by Council.

¹² Excludes low impact activities, listed under Category 1.

¹³ If the type and size of kitchen fixtures installed enable catering for large functions.

¹⁴ Existing refuelling points only, connection of any discharge from refuelling points at new or refurbished service stations and other premises to the sewerage system is prohibited.

the sewerage system. Any Category 1 or 2 discharger whose volume exceeds 20 kL/d becomes a Category 3 discharger, except shopping complexes and institutions (eg. hospitals, educational facilities, correctional facilities, etc.)

Large trade waste dischargers and other Classification C activities include: abattoir, bakery (wholesale), brewery, cooling towers, cosmetics/perfumes manufacture, dairy processing (milk/cheese/yoghurt/ice cream etc.), food processing (cereals/cannery/condiments/ confectionary/edible oils/fats/essence/ flavours/fish/fruit juice/gelatine/honey/meat/pickles/ smallgoods/tea and coffee/vinegar/yeast manufacture etc.), fruit and vegetable processing, flour milling, glue manufacturer, egg processing, pet food processing, plants nursery (open areas), potato processing, poultry processing, saleyards, seafood processing, soft drink/cordial manufacture, starch manufacture, sugar refinery, tanker washing, tip leachate, transport depot/ terminal, water treatment backwash, wholesale meat processing, winery, wine/spirit bottling.

Dischargers of industrial waste include the following Classification C activities: acid pickling, adhesive/latex manufacture, agricultural and veterinary drugs, anodising, bitumen and tar, bottle washing, cardboard and carton manufacture, carpet manufacture, caustic degreasing, chemicals manufacture and repackaging, contaminated site treatment, cyanide hardening, detergent/soaps manufacture, drum washing, electroplating, engine gearbox reconditioning, extrusion and moulding (plastic/metal), feather washing, fellmonger, felt manufacture, fertilisers manufacture, fibreglass manufacture, filter cleaning, foundry, galvanising, glass manufacture, ink manufacture, laboratories (excluding those in Category 2), liquid wastewater treatment facility (grease trap receipt depot and other pump-out waste depot), metal finishing, metal processing (refining/rolling/ non-cyanide heat treatment/phosphating/ photo engraving/printed circuit etching/sheet metal fabrication etc.), mirrors manufacture, oil recycling (petrochemical) and refinery, paint stripping, paint manufacture, paper manufacture, pharmaceuticals manufacture, plaster manufacture, powder coating, printing (newspaper, lithographic), sandblasting, slipway, tannery, timber processing (joinery and furniture/plywood/hardwood), textile manufacture (wool dyeing/ spinning/scouring), truck washing (internal), waxes and polishes.

Phasing-in of charges

As indicated on page 24 of the *Best-Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Guidelines, 2007*, the non-residential sewerage bills for customers facing a large increase as a result of implementing best-practice pricing are to be phased in over a period of five (5) years. Large increases in trade waste fees and charges may be phased in over a period of up to three (3) years.

3.8 Liquid trade waste fees and charges

Council provides sewerage and liquid trade waste services on a commercial basis, with full cost recovery through sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges. Council's proposed fees and charges are advertised annually for public comment in its draft Management Plan. In addition to the trade waste fees and charges described below, Council may elect to include any trade waste charges shown in Appendix I of the Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines, 2009.

Liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system from industrial, commercial or other non-residential customers can impose significant costs on sewage transport and treatment facilities. To recover these costs and to ensure removal of existing significant cross-subsidies from residential customers, in addition to a two-part tariff with an appropriate **sewer usage charge/kL** for non-residential sewerage, appropriate fees and charges are levied for liquid trade waste.

Council's liquid trade waste fees and charges may include:

- Application fee
- Annual trade waste fee
- Re-inspection fee
- Trade waste usage charge
- Septic tank and pan waste disposal charge
- Excess mass charges
- Food waste disposal charge
- Non-compliance trade waste usage charge
- Non-compliance excess mass charge and pH charge
- Non-compliance penalty.

3.8.1 Application fee

The application fee recovers the cost of administration and technical services provided by Council in processing applications for approval to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system. The application fee will be allocated on the basis of the category into which the discharger is classified and reflects the complexity of processing the application. The application fee will not be levied for renewal of an existing liquid trade waste approval or change of ownership if no changes are required to the conditions of the approval. Application fees will be set annually by Council.

3.8.2 Annual trade waste fee

The purpose of this fee is to recover the cost incurred by Council for administration and the scheduled inspections each year to ensure a liquid trade waste discharger's ongoing compliance with the conditions of their approval.

As part of an inspection, Council or its agents may undertake monitoring of the liquid trade waste discharges from premises or business. Such monitoring may include but is not limited to, flow measurement and the sampling of the liquid trade waste. **Where more than one (1) instance⁺** of such monitoring is undertaken by Council, or its agents, in a financial year, the cost involved may be recovered from the discharger.

Annual liquid trade waste fees are determined on the basis of the category of the discharger and are proportionate to the complexity of their inspection and administration requirements. Annual trade waste fees will be set by Council. Where the discharger is required to pay for monitoring this will be charged on the basis of full cost recovery.

In view of the adverse impact of wastes with a high concentration of oil and grease on Council's sewage transportation system, Council will carry out inspections of commercial premises preparing hot food at least twice (2) per annum and require the discharger to produce evidence that the pre-treatment equipment has been properly serviced between the inspections, eg. pump-out dockets, invoices from a service contractor, etc.

The annual trade waste fee for Category 3 dischargers may be set on a case by case basis depending on the complexity of monitoring required (for charging purposes and other administrative requirements).

3.8.3 Re-inspection fee

Where non-compliance with the conditions of an approval has been detected and the discharger is required to address these issues, Council will undertake re-inspections to confirm that remedial action has been satisfactorily implemented. Council will impose a fee for each re-inspection. The re-inspection fee will be set annually by Council on the basis of full cost recovery. A re-inspection may include the monitoring of liquid trade waste discharges, the cost of which may be recovered from the discharger.

3.8.4 Trade waste usage charge

The trade waste usage charge is imposed to recover the additional cost of transporting and treating liquid trade waste from Category 2 dischargers.

Trade Waste Usage Charge (\$) = $Q \times \$1.72^*/\text{kL}$ (2016/17\$)

Where Q = Volume (kL) of liquid trade waste discharged to sewer.

3.8.5 Excess mass charges

Excess mass charges will apply for substances discharged in excess of the deemed concentrations in domestic sewage shown in Table 5 below. For excess mass charge calculation, equation (1) below will be applied.

Table 5: Deemed concentration of substances in domestic sewage

Substance	Concentration (mg/L)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	300
Suspended Solids	300
Total Oil and Grease	50
Ammonia (as Nitrogen)	35
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	50
Total Phosphorus	10
Total Dissolved Solids	1000
Sulphate (SO ₄)	50 [#]

[#] The concentration in the potable water supply to be used if it is higher than 50mg/L.

NB. Substances not listed above are deemed not to be present in domestic sewage.

$$\text{Liquid Trade Waste Excess Mass Charge (\$)} = \frac{(S - D) \times Q \times U}{1,000} \quad (1)$$

Where: S = Concentration (mg/L) of substance in sample.

D = Concentration (mg/L) of substance deemed to be present in domestic sewage.

Q = Volume (kL) of liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system.

U = Charging rate (\$/kg) for discharge of substance to the sewerage system.

Charging rates (U) used in equation (1) are as shown in Council's Annual Management Plan.

With regard to BOD, equation (1) applies for BOD₅ up to 600 mg/L.

Excess mass charges for BOD exceeding 600mg/L

If Council approves the acceptance limits for BOD₅ higher than 600mg/L, an exponential type equation will be used for calculation of the charging rate U_e (\$/kg) as shown in equation (2). Equation (2) provides a strong incentive for dischargers to reduce the strength of waste. In addition, equation (5) on page 32 will be used where the discharger has failed to meet their approved BOD limit on two (2) or more instances in a financial year.

U_e is the excess mass charging rate for BOD (\$/kg).

$$U_e = 2C \times \frac{(\text{Actual BOD} - 300\text{mg/L})}{600\text{mg/L}} \times 1.05^{\frac{(\text{Actual BOD} - 600\text{mg/L})}{(600\text{mg/L})}} \quad (2)$$

Where C = the charging rate (\$/kg) for BOD_5 600mg/L.

Actual BOD = the concentration of BOD_5 as measured in a sample

For example if $C = \$0.92/\text{kg}$, equation (2) would result in the following excess mass charging rates:

\$0.92/kg for BOD_5 600mg/L

\$2.90/kg for BOD_5 1200mg/L

\$7.46/kg for BOD_5 2400mg/L

The excess mass charge for BOD is calculated using equation (1):

$$\text{Excess Mass Charge for } BOD (\$) = \frac{(S - D) \times Q \times U_e}{1,000}$$

3.8.6 Food waste disposal charge¹⁵

Where Council has permitted the use of a food waste disposal unit for an existing hospital, nursing home or other eligible facility, the following additional food waste disposal charge will be payable annually.

$$\text{Food Waste Disposal Charge } (\$) = B \times UF$$

Where B = Number of beds in hospital or nursing home.

UF = Annual charging rate (\$/bed) for a food waste disposal unit at a hospital or nursing home.

¹⁵ For existing installations only. New installations are not permitted.

3.8.7 Non-compliance charges

Category 1 and 2 Dischargers

If the discharger has not installed or maintained appropriate pre-treatment equipment, the following trade waste usage charges will be applied for the relevant billing period:

Category 1 Discharger - \$1.72*/kL (2016/17\$)

Category 2 Discharger - \$15.87*/kL (2016/17\$)

Category 3 Discharger

Non-compliance pH charge

Equation (3) is used for waste with pH being outside the approved range. This equation provides an incentive for dischargers to apply appropriate pH correction so their waste remains within the approved pH limits. Council may require industrial and large dischargers to install and permanently maintain a pH chart recorder or data logger as control of pH is critical to minimising odour and corrosion problems in the sewerage system.

Charging rate for pH where it is outside the approved range for the discharger =

$$K \times (\text{actual pH} - \text{approved pH})^{\#} \times 2^{(\text{actual pH} - \text{approved pH})^{\#}} \quad (3)$$

absolute value to be used.

K = pH coefficient = 0.433 (2016/17\$) and needs to be adjusted in accordance with changes in the CPI.

Example: Council has approved the pH range 8.0 to 9.0 for a large discharger generating high strength trade waste in order to prevent corrosion and odour problems in the sewerage system.

Case 1: pH measured 7.0

$$\text{Charging rate (\$/kL)} = 0.433 \times [7 - 8] \times 2^{[7 - 8]} = \$0.87/\text{kL}$$

Case 2: pH measured 11.0

$$\text{Charging rate (\$/kL)} = 0.433 \times [11 - 9] \times 2^{[11 - 9]} = \$3.46/\text{kL}$$

Non-compliance excess mass charges

Where a discharge quality fails to comply with the approved concentration limits of substances specified in Council's approval conditions (or the acceptance criterion listed in Council's trade waste policy), Council incurs additional costs in accepting and treating that waste. Council may also face problems with the effluent and biosolids management.

In order to recover Council's costs, equation (4) shall apply for non-compliance excess mass charges, except for BOD where equation (5) shall apply.

$$\text{Non-compliance Excess Mass Charges (\$)} = \frac{(S - A) \times Q \times 2U}{1,000} + \frac{(S - D) \times Q \times U}{1,000} \quad (4)$$

Where:

S = Concentration (mg/L) of substance in sample.

A = Approved maximum concentration (mg/L) of pollutant as specified in Council's approval (or liquid trade waste policy).

Q = Volume (kL) of liquid trade waste discharged for the period of non-compliance.

U = Excess mass charging rate (\$/kg) for discharge of pollutant to sewerage system, as shown in Council's Annual Management Plan.

D = Concentration (mg/L) of substance deemed to be present in domestic sewage.

Non-compliance excess mass charges for BOD

If a discharger has failed to meet the approved maximum concentration of BOD on two or more instances in a financial year, the non-compliance excess mass charging rate for BOD U_n will be levied on the basis of equation (5):

U_n is the BOD non-compliance excess mass charging rate.

$$U_n = 2C \times \frac{(A - 300 \text{ mg / L})}{600 \text{ mg / L}} \times 1.05 \frac{(A - 600 \text{ mg / L})}{600 \text{ mg / L}} + 4C \times \frac{(\text{Actual BOD} - A)}{600 \text{ mg / L}} \times 1.05 \frac{(\text{Actual BOD} - A)}{600 \text{ mg / L}} \quad (5)$$

For example, if $C = \$0.92/\text{kg}$, BOD_5 actual (measured) level is 2400mg/L and the approved maximum concentration of BOD (A) is 1000mg/L , equation (5) would result in a non-compliance excess mass charging rate of $\$11.84/\text{kg}$.

Non-compliance Excess Mass Charge for BOD is calculated using equation (1):

$$\text{Non-compliance Excess Mass Charge (\$)} = \frac{(S - D) \times Q \times U_n}{1,000}$$

The non-compliance excess mass charges shown above are in lieu of the excess mass charges in section 3.8.5.

NB. Council will continue applying the above non-compliance excess mass charge until the quality of discharge complies with Council's approved quality (or the trade waste policy) limits, within the time frame determined by Council for remedying the problem. If the discharger fails to rectify the problem within this time frame, the discharger may be required to cease discharging liquid trade waste into Council's sewerage system and may also be required to pay a 'non-compliance penalty' as indicated in the following section.

3.8.8 Non-compliance penalty

The non-compliance penalty covers instances where Council may seek compensation for its costs relating to legal action, damage to infrastructure, incurred fines and other matters resulting from illegal, prohibited or unapproved liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system. Refer also to section 3.11 on page 36.

3.8.9 Discharge of stormwater to the sewerage system

The discharge of roof, rain, surface, seepage or ground water to the sewerage system is prohibited under clause 137A of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 and this policy. As indicated in section 2.4, the acceptance of first flush stormwater runoff may be permitted. A charge of \$15.87/kL (2016/17\$) will be applied to Category 3 dischargers in accordance with the non-compliance trade waste usage charge, if approval is granted to accept the above waters. Excess mass charges will be also applied in accordance with section 3.8.5.

3.8.10 Septic and pan waste disposal charge

This charge is imposed to recover the cost of accepting and treating septic tank and pan waste.

Septic tank and pan waste disposal charge (\$) = $Q \times S$

Where: Q = Volume (kL) of waste discharged to sewer.

S = Charging rate in \$/kL for septic tank effluent, septage or chemical toilet waste as indicated in Council's Annual Management Plan.*

In regard to dump points and pump-out facilities, trade waste charges indicated in Table 6 are applicable to owners or operators/lessee of such facilities, not to users of the facility, (eg. boat or caravan owners). Charges applicable to users of such facilities are not covered by this policy.

3.8.11 Responsibility for payment of fees and charges

Property (land) owners are responsible for the payment of fees and charges for water supply, sewerage and liquid trade services provided by Council. This includes property owners of marina, caravan park, etc., if a dump point located at their premises is connected to the sewerage system. Where another party (lessee) leases premises any reimbursement of the lessor (property owner) for such fees and charges is a matter for the lessor and the lessee.

Council will charge a septic tank and pan waste disposal charge for services it provides to transporters of septic tank and pan waste tankered and discharged to the sewerage system.

Table 6: Summary of trade waste fees and charges¹⁶

CHARGING CATEGORY	APPLICATION FEE	ANNUAL NON-RESIDENTIAL SEWERAGE BILL WITH APPROPRIATE SEWER USAGE CHARGE/kL	ANNUAL TRADE WASTE FEE	RE-INSPECTION FEE (when required)	TRADE WASTE USAGE CHARGE/kL	SEPTIC WASTE DISPOSAL CHARGE	EXCESS MASS CHARGES/kg	NON-COMPLIANCE TRADE WASTE USAGE CHARGE/kL	NON-COMPLIANCE EXCESS MASS/kg and pH CHARGES/kL (if required)
1	Yes ¹⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes ¹⁸	No
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ¹⁶	No
2S	Yes	Yes ¹⁹	Yes	Yes ¹⁹	No	Yes	No	No	No
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

All dischargers of liquid trade waste to Council's sewerage system should be aware that they are subject to prosecution and imposition of fines under the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Protection of the Environment (Operations) Act 1997* and Regulations. In addition to fines, Council may recover costs of damages and fines incurred by Council as a result of an illegal liquid trade waste discharge (refer to section 3.8.8 on page 33).

3.9 Monitoring

Council will carry out inspections of the premises of all liquid trade waste dischargers and their treatment facilities at least once per annum. Inspections of commercial premises preparing hot food may be carried out at least twice (2) times per annum. Monitoring of the large and industrial dischargers is to be carried out as specified in the approval conditions.

The applicant may be required to monitor the liquid trade waste discharge as a condition of an approval or agreement. They may also be required to pay for any sampling and testing of liquid trade waste undertaken by Council.

For this purpose, an inspection/sampling point, where the waste can be inspected and sampled, will be specified in the approval and/or agreement. This point will normally be located after the pre-treatment facility. The discharger may need to install a suitable method of flow measurement.

Council may require the discharger to:

- install a permanent primary measurement device

¹⁶ In addition, a Food Waste Disposal Charge will apply where Council has approved the use of an existing food waste disposal unit for a hospital, nursing home or other eligible facility (refer to section 3.8.6 on page 30).

¹⁷ Not applicable for dischargers exempted in Table 1.

¹⁸ Non-compliance trade waste usage charge, if the discharger fails to install or properly maintain appropriate pre-treatment equipment:

Category 1 - \$1.72/kL (2016/17\$)

Category 2 - \$15.87/kL (2016/17\$)

¹⁹ Only applicable if the discharger has a dump point located at their premises which is connected to the sewerage system

- measure the volume and flow rate using the permanently installed flow measurement system (such as a flow metering system)
- install a flow measurement device on a temporary basis and obtain enough data to determine a basis for assessing the flow rate and volume
- provide a system which allows obtaining a flow weighted composite sample.

Testing of samples is to be undertaken by a NATA-registered or other laboratory recognised by DPI Water to ensure reliable and accurate results. Where the discharger is sampling the effluent, Council may randomly take duplicates to confirm the waste characteristics.

3.10 Liquid trade waste services agreement

In addition to its approval under the Local Government Act, Council may require certain dischargers, including those who wish to discharge liquid trade waste in large volumes (discharge >20 kL/d) or industrial waste (Concurrence Classification C discharges) or Classification S into its sewerage system to execute a liquid trade waste services agreement (refer to Attachment 1). The agreement will set out the conditions associated with the discharge and execution of the agreement will be a condition of the approval issued by Council (refer to section 3.4 on page 19). The conditions will be binding on the applicant and the Council. The agreement will be for a period of up to five (5) years. No discharge is to be made to Council's sewerage system until an agreement or an interim agreement has been executed.

Provision can be made in the agreement for (in addition to Council's approval conditions):

- additional conditions for discharge of liquid trade waste
- cancellation of the agreement and/or order to cease the discharge if the discharger is found to be in breach of the agreement or the liquid trade waste approval or, in the opinion of Council, the waste is adversely affecting the sewerage system or the environment
- entry by Council officers to inspect the liquid trade waste collection, treatment, monitoring and disposal systems
- the applicant to notify Council in advance of any changes that may affect the quality and quantity of the liquid trade waste
- the amount of bond/security to be lodged with Council prior to discharging to the sewerage system.

3.11 Enforcement of approvals and agreements

(see the attached sample agreement at Attachment 1 on page 38)

Failure to obtain Council's approval to discharge liquid trade waste into the sewerage system, or failure to comply with the conditions of the approval is an offence under s. 626 and s. 627 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. In addition, these offences are prescribed as penalty notice offences under the Act and Council may issue a penalty notice (ie an on the spot fine) to such discharger.

Furthermore, sections 628 and 634 to 639 list other offences related to water, sewerage and stormwater drainage.

Also, polluting of any waters by a discharger of liquid trade waste who does not have a Council approval or who fails to comply with the conditions of the approval is an offence under section 120 (1) of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*. In addition, under section 222 of this Act, Council may issue a penalty notice to such a discharger.

Any person who fails to comply with the terms or conditions of a liquid trade waste services agreement (ie. there is a breach of the agreement) will be required to indemnify the Council against any resulting claims, losses or expenses in accordance with section 8 of the agreement. Suspensions may also apply and may include a notice to cease the discharge.

3.12 Modification and revocation of approvals

Council reserves the right to modify or revoke an approval to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system in any of the following circumstances:

- if the approval was obtained by fraud, misrepresentation or concealment of facts
- for any cause arising after the granting of the approval which, had it arisen before the approval was granted, would have caused the council not to have granted the approval
- for failure to comply with a requirement made by or under the *Local Government Act 1993* relating to a condition of the approval
- for failure to comply with a condition of the approval.

3.13 Prevention of waste of water

Water must be used efficiently and must be recycled where practicable. It is an offence under section 637 of the *Local Government Act 1993* and its Regulation (refer to Attachment 2) to waste or misuse water.

Dilution of trade waste with water from any non-process source including Council's water supply, bore water, groundwater and/or stormwater as a means of reducing pollutant concentration is therefore strictly prohibited.

3.14 Effluent improvement plans

Where the existing liquid trade waste discharged does not meet Council's requirements, the applicant may be required to submit an Effluent Improvement Plan setting out how Council's requirements will be met. The proposed plan must detail the methods/actions proposed to achieve the discharge limits and a timetable for implementation of the proposed actions. Such actions may include more intensive monitoring, improvements to work practices and/or pre-treatment facilities to improve the effluent quality and reliability.

3.15 Due diligence programs and contingency plans

For *Concurrence Classification A*, a discharger is not required to submit either a due diligence program or a contingency plan.

A discharger may be required to submit a due diligence program and a contingency plan for *Concurrence Classification B or Classification S* where it is considered that the discharge may pose a potential threat to the sewerage system. If required, a due diligence program and contingency plan must be submitted to Council within six (6) months and three (3) months respectively of receiving a liquid trade waste approval.

For *Concurrence Classification C*, a discharger may need to provide a due diligence program and contingency plan to Council within six (6) months and three (3) months respectively of receiving a liquid trade waste approval.

It should be noted that:

1. If the discharger has an accredited environmental management system in place, a due diligence program and contingency plan may not be required. However, proof of accreditation must be provided to Council with the application. The EMP may not include all necessary provisions in regard to trade waste. In such cases Council may require that a suitable due diligence program and contingency plan be developed and submitted to Council.
2. Where Council considers there is potential risk to the sewerage system from a discharge, it may request a due diligence program and contingency plan to be submitted prior to commencing the discharge.

Attachment 1

Sample Liquid Trade Waste Services Agreement between [Council] and [Applicant]

Liquid Trade Waste Services Agreement

Between

1. The Council

and

2. The Applicant

Recitals

- A. The Council is the owner and operator of a sewerage system within the _____ area.
- B. The Applicant has made application to the Council to discharge liquid trade waste from the Premises into the Council's sewerage system.
- C. The application has been approved by the Council on certain conditions ("the Approval"), including the condition that the Council and the Applicant enter into this Agreement.
- D. The Secretary of the NSW Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Development has concurred in the Approval in accordance with clause 28 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.
- E. The Approval does not operate until this Agreement has been executed by both parties.
- F. The parties enter this Agreement in consideration of the mutual promises contained herein.

Operative Part

1. Definitions and interpretation

1.1 In this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Act" means the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW).

"Annexure" means the annexure to this Agreement.

"Annual Management Plan" means the annual management plan of the Council, as adopted by the Council from time to time.

"Applicant" means the entity named as such in the Annexure.

"Approval" means the approval described in Recital C.

"Council" means the council named as such in the Annexure.

"Liquid Trade Waste Services" mean the making available by the Council of its sewerage system for connection to the Premises, for the purpose of discharge by the Applicant of its liquid trade waste.

"Premises" means the premises described in the Annexure.

1.2 Unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) A reference to this Agreement is a reference to this Agreement, including the Annexure, as amended from time to time in accordance with its terms
- (b) A reference to the discharge of liquid trade waste means the discharge of liquid trade waste by the Applicant from the Premises to the Council's sewerage system
- (c) A reference to any legislation is a reference to such legislation as amended from time to time
- (d) Where the Applicant is comprised of more than one person, each obligation of the Applicant will bind those persons jointly and severally and will be enforceable against them jointly and severally.

2. Liquid Trade Waste Services

The Council will provide the Liquid Trade Waste Services to the Applicant on the terms of this Agreement.

3. Additional conditions for discharge of liquid trade waste

- 3.1 The Applicant may discharge liquid trade waste to the Council's sewerage system in accordance with the Approval and subject to this Agreement.
- 3.2 The Applicant must comply with all applicable Acts, regulations, by laws, proclamations and orders and with any lawful direction or order given by or for the Council or any other competent authority.
- 3.3 The Applicant must not discharge liquid trade waste contrary to this Agreement or the Approval or in any manner which may have an adverse effect on any person or property (including the sewerage system and the ecological system in the waters, land or area receiving sewage treatment works effluent or biosolids), or which may cause the Council to be in breach of any applicable Act, regulation, by law, proclamation or order or of any lawful direction given by or for any competent authority.
- 3.4 The Applicant must at its own cost monitor its discharges in accordance with the requirements set out in the Approval and must maintain records of such monitoring for inspection by the Council for such period as may be specified in the Approval.
- 3.5 The Council will carry out routine sampling and testing of the waste stream.
- 3.6 Where any flow-metering device is installed, the Applicant must at its own cost cause the device to be calibrated at least annually by a person or company approved by the Council. The Applicant must obtain a calibration certificate and provide a copy of the certificate to the Council within one month of receiving it.
- 3.7 If the Applicant is required to cease discharging liquid trade waste for any period, then the Applicant must cease discharging such waste for the period specified.

- 3.8 Where the Applicant ceases to discharge waste in the circumstances prescribed in clause 3.7, the Council may, at its discretion, elect to refund part of the annual trade waste fee on a pro rata basis, calculated according to the period of suspension.
- 3.9 If this Agreement is terminated, the Applicant must immediately cease to discharge liquid trade waste.

4. Fees and charges

- 4.1 In accordance with the section 560 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council will levy all water supply, sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges on the owner of the property.
- 4.2 In consideration of provision of the Liquid Trade Waste Services, the fees and charges as specified in the Council's Annual Management Plan and notified by Council to the owner and the Applicant must be paid to the Council, including fees for sampling and testing by Council in accordance with the Approval.
- 4.3 Fees and charges payable will include both non-residential sewerage charges and liquid trade waste fees and charges.
- 4.4 All monies payable to the Council must be paid within the time specified in the notice of charge.

5. Term

- 5.1 This Agreement will commence from the date it is signed on behalf of the Council, and will continue until the Applicant's Approval is revoked or the Applicant permanently ceases to discharge liquid trade waste pursuant to the Approval, whichever is the earlier. Upon such revocation or permanent cessation of the approved activity this Agreement shall automatically terminate by operation of this clause.
- 5.2 Termination of this Agreement is without prejudice to any accrued rights or obligations of either Party.

6. Powers of the Council

- 6.1 The Council may enter the Premises at a reasonable hour in the daytime or at any hour during which business is in progress or is usually carried on at the Premises for the purpose of conducting any inspection, examination, testing, monitoring or sampling to determine whether the Applicant is complying with the conditions of this Agreement.
- 6.2 The Applicant acknowledges that the Council has statutory powers available to it under the *Local Government Act 1993* and other Acts to issue orders and directions to the Applicant in relation to the discharge of liquid trade waste. The Applicant undertakes to comply with each such order or direction that may be notified by the Council to the Applicant within the time specified for compliance in that order or direction.
- 6.3 The Applicant releases the Council from any liability to the Applicant for any loss or damage due to the disruption of the Applicant's business arising out of the exercise of Council's rights pursuant to this clause.

7. Information supplied by the Applicant

- 7.1 The Applicant warrants that all information in its application for approval is true, complete and accurate to the best of its knowledge.

- 7.2 The Applicant must immediately notify the Council in writing of any error or omission in that information or any change to the information of which the Applicant becomes aware.
- 7.3 The Applicant must not provide any false or misleading information to the Council.

8. Indemnity

- 8.1 The Applicant indemnifies the Council from and against any claims, losses or expense (including legal costs on a solicitor and client basis) which the Council pays, suffers, incurs or is liable for as a result of:
- (a) any unlawful, negligent, reckless or deliberately wrongful act or omission of the Applicant or its personnel or agents in connection with the discharge of liquid trade waste, including (without limitation) such acts or omissions which cause damage to property, personal injury or death
 - (b) a breach of this Agreement by the Applicant.
- 8.2 The Applicant's liability to indemnify the Council shall be reduced proportionally to the extent that any unlawful, negligent, reckless or deliberately wrongful act or omission of the Council caused or contributed to the liability or loss.

9. Insurance

The Applicant must effect and maintain for the term of this Agreement a public risk policy of insurance in the minimum of the sum specified in the Annexure and must, upon request by the Council, produce evidence of such insurance to the Council.

10. Bond

- 10.1 The Applicant must pay to the Council a bond in the sum specified in the Annexure.
- 10.2 The Council may at any time and without prior notice to the Applicant have recourse to the bond for the recovery of any sum due and owing by the Applicant to the Council.
- 10.3 Where the applicant fails to cease discharging trade waste as prescribed in clause 3.7, the Council may require the applicant to forfeit 50% of the bond.
- 10.4 The Council must return the bond to the Applicant, less any amount deducted by the Council under this clause, upon termination of this Agreement.

11. No assignment

The Applicant may not assign or otherwise transfer its rights and/or obligations under this Agreement.

12. Notices

12.1 A notice under this Agreement must be:

- (a) in writing, directed to the representative of the other party as specified in the Annexure
- (b) forwarded to the address, facsimile number or the email address of that representative as specified in the Annexure or the address last notified by the intended recipient to the sender.

12.2 A notice under this Agreement will be deemed to be served:

- (a) in the case of delivery in person - when delivered to the recipient's address for service and a signature received as evidence of delivery
- (b) in the case of delivery by post - within three business days of posting
- (c) in the case of delivery by facsimile – at the time of dispatch if the sender receives a transmission report which confirms that the facsimile was sent in its entirety to the facsimile number of the recipient
- (d) in the case of delivery by email, on receipt of confirmation by the recipient that the recipient has received the email.

12.3 Notwithstanding the preceding clause 12.2, if delivery or receipt of a communication is on a day which is not a business day in the place to which the communication is sent or is later than 5 pm (local time in that place) it will be deemed to have been duly given or made at 9 am (local time at that place) on the next business day in that place.

13. Variation

13.1 If the Applicant's Approval to discharge liquid trade waste from the Premises is varied, this Agreement shall be deemed to be varied in accordance with the variation made to that approval or to the fees, by operation of this clause.

13.2 In addition to automatic variation under clause 13.1, this Agreement may be varied by written agreement of the parties, provided that a variation to this Agreement that is inconsistent with:

- (a) the Approval, including rights granted under, and conditions attached to, the Approval
- (b) any applicable legislation; or
- (c) Council's Annual Management Plan in respect of applicable fees and charges, shall have no force or effect.

14. Severability

If any part of this Agreement is prohibited, void, voidable, illegal or unenforceable, then that part is severed from this Agreement but without affecting the continued operation, so far as possible, of the remainder of this Agreement.

15. Applicable law

15.1 This Agreement is governed by, and must be construed in accordance with, the laws in force in the State of New South Wales.

15.2 Each party submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts exercising jurisdiction in the State of New South Wales and the courts of appeal there from.

16. Rights cumulative

The rights and remedies provided under this Agreement are in addition to, and not exclusive of, any other rights or remedies provided by law.

Executed by the Applicant (individual):

Signed by:

[name of Applicant]

This..... day of.....20.....

in the presence of:

.....

[print name of witness]

.....
[signature of Applicant]

)
)
)
)
)
)

.....
[signature of witness]

Annexure

A. The Council

1. Full Name of Council _____
2. ABN _____
3. Address _____

4. Telephone _____
5. Emergency Contact _____
Telephone _____

B. The Applicant

1. Full Name of Applicant _____
2. ABN _____
3. Business or Trading Name _____
4. Address _____

5. Telephone _____
6. Emergency Contact _____
Telephone _____

C. The Premises

1. Lot and DP Number: Lot(S) _____ DP _____
2. Location _____

3. Description _____
4. Nature of Business _____

D. Notices

- Applicant's Representative _____
- Postal Address _____

- Facsimile _____
- Email _____
- Council's Representative _____
- Postal address _____

- Facsimile _____
- Email address _____

E. PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE

Minimum cover: \$ _____

F. BOND \$ _____

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Attachment 2

Provisions in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 in regard to acceptance of liquid trade waste into the sewerage system

Clause 25 Matters to accompany applications relating to discharge into sewers

An application for approval to discharge trade waste into a sewer under the control of a Council or that connects with such a sewer must be accompanied by the information required by Table 1 to the Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines[#].

Clause 28 Approval to discharge waste into sewers: concurrence required

A council must not grant an approval under section 68 of the Act to discharge trade waste (whether treated or not) into a sewer of the council unless the Director-General* of the Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services (or that Director-General's nominee) has concurred with the approval.

Note: Section 90 (2) of the Act permits any person or authority whose concurrence is required before an approval may be granted to give the council notice that the concurrence may be assumed (with such qualifications or conditions as are specified in the notice).

Clause 32 Disposal of trade waste

- (1) An approval to dispose of trade waste into a sewer of the council is subject to such conditions (if any) as the council specifies in the approval.
- (2) In imposing any such conditions, the council is to have regard to the matter set out in Table 5 to the Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines[#].

Clause 159 Prevention of waste and misuse of water

The owner, occupier or manager of premises to which water is supplied by the council must:

- (a) prevent waste of water by taking prompt action to repair leaking taps, pipes or fittings located on the premises
- (b) take any other action that is reasonable to prevent waste and misuse of water.

137A Substances prohibited from being discharged into public sewers

- (1) For the purposes of section 638 of the Act (Discharge of prohibited matter into sewer or drain), roof, rain, surface, seepage or ground water is prescribed as prohibited matter.
- (2) This clause does not apply in relation to:
 - (a) a discharge that is specifically approved under section 68 of the Act, or
 - (b) a discharge into a public drain or a gutter of a council, or
 - (c) a discharge in an area of operations within the meaning of the Sydney Water Act 1994 or the Hunter Water Act 1991.

143 Inspection of pipes and drains and measurement of water and sewage

- (1) The council may, at any reasonable time:
 - (a) inspect any service pipe connected to a water main, and
 - (b) inspect any drain connected to a sewer main, and
 - (c) install meters or other devices for measuring the quantity of water supplied to, or the quality and quantity of sewage discharged from, premises, and

* In accordance with the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013*, this is the Secretary of the NSW Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Development.

- (d) measure the quantity of water supplied to, or the quality and quantity of sewage discharged from, premises, and
- (e) inspect any pre-treatment devices connected to the council's sewerage system.
- (2) The occupier of the relevant premises must provide to the council such information as it requires to enable it to estimate the quantity of water actually supplied to, or the quality and quantity of sewage actually discharged from, the premises.
- (3) In this clause,
"pre-treatment device" means any device used to reduce or eliminate contaminants in trade waste, or to alter the waste's nature, before it is discharged into a sewer.

SCHEDULE 12 – Penalty notice offences

Column 1	Column 2
Offence under <u>Local Government Act 1993</u>	Penalty
<u>Section 626</u> (3)-carry out without prior approval of council an activity specified in item 4 of Part C (Management of waste) of the Table to <u>section 68</u>	\$330
<u>Section 627</u> (3)-having obtained the council's approval to the carrying out of an activity specified in item 4 of Part C (Management of waste) of the Table to <u>section 68</u> , carry out the activity otherwise than in accordance with the terms of that approval	\$330

"Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines" means the Guidelines of that name produced by the Department of Energy, Utilities and Sustainability in March 2005, as in force from time to time. The 2005 Guidelines have now been superseded by *Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines, April 2009*.

Liquid Trade Waste	Fees 2016-2017	exGST	Inc GST
Application Fees	Application Fee for approval to discharge liquid trade waste to sewer		
	Category 1 Discharger	71.40	
	Category 2 Discharger	142.80	
	Category 2S Discharger	142.80	
	Category 3 Discharger	357.00	
Annual Fees	Annual Trade Waste Fee (covers scheduled inspections)		
	Category 1 Discharger	76.50	
	Category 2 Discharger	153.00	
	Category 2S Discharger	153.00	
	Category 3 Discharger	306.00	
Re-inspection Fee	re-inspection fee per re-inspection all categories		108.00
Usage Charges	Trade Waste Usage Charges based on \$/kg		
	Category 1 Discharger with appropriate equipment (per kL)	Nil	
	Category 1 Discharger without appropriate equipment (per kL)	1.72	
	Category 2 Discharger with appropriate equipment (per kL)	1.72	
	Category 2 Discharger without appropriate equipment (per kL)	15.87	
Food Waste Disposal Charge	Food waste disposal charge per bed	28.78	
Excess Mass Charges	Excess Mass Charges (Prices in \$/kg)		
	Applies only to Category 3 dischargers		
	Aluminium	0.92	
	Ammonia (as N)	2.70	
	Arsenic	91.63	
	Barium	45.82	
	Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.92	
	Boron	0.92	
	Bromine	18.32	

	Cadmium	424.27	
	Chloride	No	
	Chlorinated hydrocarbons	45.82	
	Chlorinated phenolics	1832.25	
	Chlorine	1.86	
	Chromium	30.54	
Excess Mass Charges	Cobalt	18.65	
	Copper	18.65	
	Cyanide	91.62	
	Fluoride	4.58	
	Formaldehyde	1.87	
	Oil and Grease (Total O&G)	1.65	
	Herbicides/defoliants	917.30	
	Iron	1.87	
	Lead	45.82	
	Lithium	9.17	
	Manganese	9.17	
	Mercaptans	91.62	
	Mercury	3053.51	
	Methylene blue active substances (MBAS)	0.92	
	Molybdenum	0.92	
	Nickel	30.54	
	Nitrogen (total Kjeldahl Nitrogen - Ammonia) as N	0.23	
	Organoarsenic compounds	917.30	
	Pesticides general (excludes organochlorines and organophosphates)	917.30	
	Petroleum hydrocarbons (non-flammable)	3.06	
	Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated)	9.17	

	Phosphorous (totalP)	1.87	
	Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons	18.65	
	Selenium	64.47	
	Silver	1.69	
	Sulphate (SO ₄)	0.18	
	Sulphide	1.87	
	Sulphite	2.03	
	Suspended Solids (SS)	1.17	
	Thiosulphate	0.32	
	Tin	9.17	
	Total Dissolved solids (TDS)	0.07	
	Uranium	9.17	
	Zinc	18.65	
	Non Compliance pH Charge	0.43	
Charges for Tankered Waste	Charges for Tankered Waste (Fees in \$/kL)		
	Chemical Toilet	16.60	
	Septic Tank Waste		
	* Effluent	2.20	
	* Septage	22.13	



Murrumbidgee Council



LIQUID TRADE WASTE INFORMATION FOR BUSINESSES

What is Liquid Trade Waste (LTW)?

Liquid trade waste means all liquid waste other than domestic waste from a hand wash basin, shower, bath or toilet.

Liquid trade waste discharges to the sewerage system include liquid wastes from:

- business/commercial premises (eg. hairdresser, hotel, florist, restaurant, butcher, supermarket, dentist, mechanical workshop, kennel);
- community/public premises (including school, hospital);
- industrial premises;
- trade activities (eg. mobile carpet cleaner);
- any commercial activities carried out at residential premises.

"Premises" means any of the following: a building of any description or any part of it and the appurtenances to it, land, whether built on or not, a shed or other structure, a swimming pool, a ship or vessel of any description, a van, a tent and other non-permanent structures (container, marquee, etc).

Legislation

A person wishing to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system must, under section 68 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, obtain prior approval from Council. This applies to both new and existing trade waste discharge. Discharging liquid trade waste without an approval is an offence under section 626 of the Act.

Why do we need to manage trade waste?

- Grease, oil, fat and solid material can cause blockages and overflows. Mains, pumping stations and the treatment plant can be adversely affected, which ultimately is a cost borne by the community;
- Protect the health and safety of the public and Council employees – odours and toxic substances;
- Protect the treatment plant from adverse loadings - strong waste can cause corrosion and kill the organisms required for effective sewerage treatment;
- Reduce unnecessary cost of treatment and future upgrades - which is reflected in sewer rates and charges.

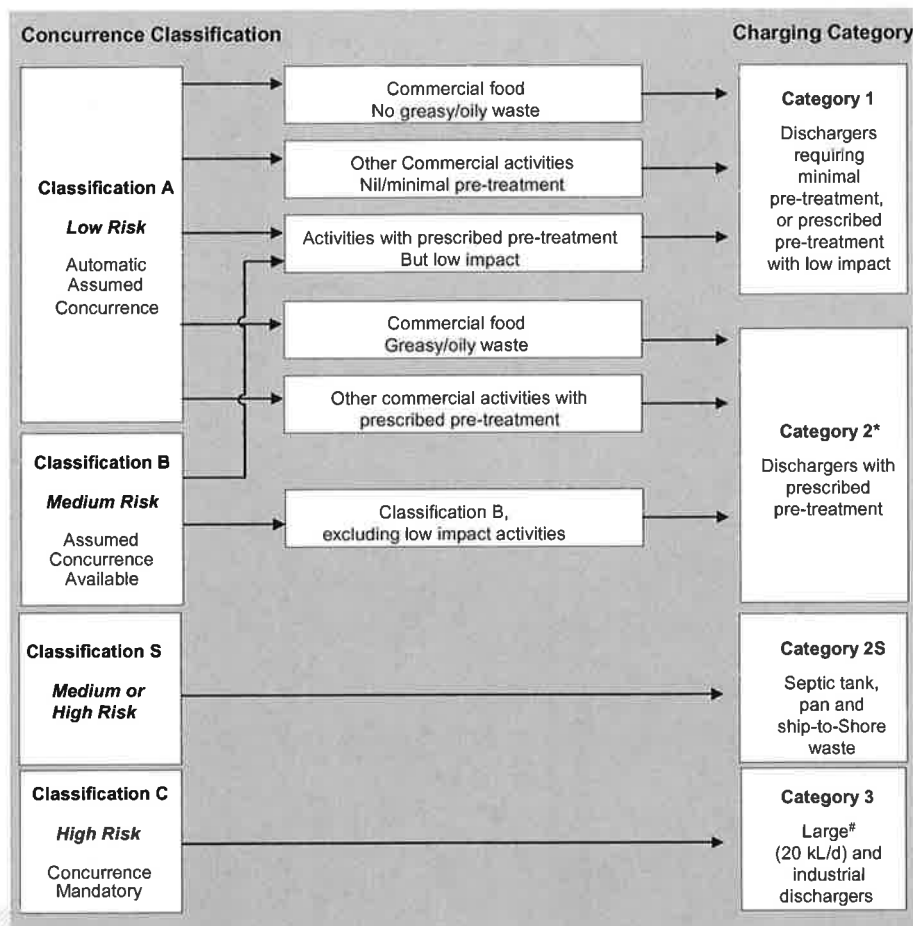
Business Responsibility

Any business discharging trade waste to sewer must have Council approval to do so.

Either the property owner or the tenant (with owner consent) can apply. A discharger must ensure that they consistently comply with all the conditions in Council's approval. Council can provide information on pre-treatment options. Any plumbing work required should be discussed with your plumber prior to submitting an application.

Classification of Trade Waste

Trade Waste is classified according to the risk it poses. Some very low risk dischargers are exempt from the need to obtain a trade waste approval, though they will still be classified as a “trade waste” business. They are “deemed to be approved” and are still required to install certain pre-treatment equipment.



Fees and Charges

The trade waste charging categories reflect the risk to the sewer system, type of activity conducted and volume of discharge. Annual charges apply and some dischargers have a usage charge applied based on measured water flow (through the water meter) with a discharge factor applied reflecting volume of trade waste from the specific activity conducted.

The property owner is responsible for payment of fees and charges for water, sewer and trade waste. Where a property is leased, the management of such fees and charges is a matter between the lessor and lessee.

Inspections and Monitoring

Council must carry out inspections at least once per year. Conditions of approval may require additional inspections or monitoring.

Further information is available from

Darlington Point Office
21 Carrington Street
PO Box 5
DARLINGTON POINT NSW 2706
Telephone: 02 6960 5500

Coleambally Office
39 Brolga Place
COLEAMBALLY NSW 2707
Telephone: 02 6954 4060

Jerilderie Office
35 Jerilderie Street
PO Box 96
JERILDERIE NSW 2716
Telephone: 03 5886 1200



Fact sheet

Long Service Leave and Salary Sacrifice

What is the purpose of this document?

This document provides information on a recent amendment to the Local Government (State) Award 2014 ('the Award'), which allows employees to receive some of their accrued long service leave as income, while salary sacrificing an equivalent amount into a Local Government Super (LGS) account.

When is this change effective?

The variation to the Award took effect on 1 July 2016, so these salary sacrifice arrangements are available for local government employers to offer to their employees immediately if they choose to do so.

Which employees are affected by this change?

Anyone employed under the Local Government (State) Award 2014 can take advantage of the amendment, as long as:

- they have an 'excess' long service leave entitlement which has accrued under the Award in respect of at least ten years' service (refer to the next section)
- their employer agrees to the arrangement
- they are not a holder of a temporary resident visa (note that New Zealand citizens in Australia do not hold a temporary resident visa and, as such, are eligible for the payment).
- they are already (or become) a Local Government Super (LGS) member.

What is 'excess' long service leave?

The Long Service Leave Act provides employees with eight weeks' long service leave when they have reached the ten year service milestone and an additional four weeks for every subsequent five years of service.

Individuals employed under the Award accrue long service leave in excess of the entitlement under the Act. Only the excess leave accrued under the Award can be used to facilitate this salary sacrifice arrangement. Long service leave accrued under the Act cannot be used.

Long Service Leave and Salary Sacrifice

The long service leave entitlements and potential excess leave are shown in the following table:

Service milestone	Entitlement under Long Service Leave Act		Entitlement under Local Government (State) Award		Excess available to salary sacrifice into LGS
	At milestone	Cumulative total	At milestone	Cumulative total	
10 years	8 weeks ¹	8 weeks ¹	13 weeks	13 weeks ¹	5 weeks
15 years	Additional 4 weeks	12 weeks ¹	Additional 6.5 weeks	19.5 weeks ¹	7.5 weeks
20 years	Additional 4 weeks	16 weeks ¹	Additional 11 weeks	30.5 weeks ¹	14.5 weeks
25 years	Additional 4 weeks	20 weeks ¹	Additional 11 weeks	41.5 weeks ¹	21.5 weeks
30 years	Additional 4 weeks ²	24 weeks ¹	Additional 11 weeks ²	52.5 weeks ¹	28.5 weeks

1. Reduced by any long service leave already cashed out or taken as leave.

2. Leave will continue to accrue at this rate beyond 30 years' service.

What are the advantages of entering into this arrangement?

The potential advantages for employees are:

- They can increase their contributions to super without decreasing their take home pay
- They are effectively paying only 15% tax on the value of their long service leave (long service leave taken as leave or cashed out as a lump sum would incur a PAYG tax rate).

The potential advantages for employers are:

- They can reduce their long service leave funding liability
- No additional Superannuation Guarantee (SG) is payable on the amount being salary sacrificed under this arrangement. The Award has been amended to preclude salary sacrifice amounts made under this arrangement from attracting SG. If the equivalent long service leave is taken as leave, or cashed out outside of this arrangement (and not as part of a termination of employment) SG would be payable on it.

How does the arrangement work?

An individual with an excess long service leave entitlement can choose to take that leave as additional income, provided they salary sacrifice the equivalent amount of their existing salary into LGS.

Long Service Leave and Salary Sacrifice

Example - Accumulation Scheme

George has just reached his ten-year service milestone with Council. Alongside the eight weeks' long service leave he's accrued under the Act, George has accrued 13 weeks under the Award, giving him an excess of five weeks available to salary sacrifice into LGS. He decides that he'd like to cash out his excess long service leave and salary sacrifice the equivalent value into his LGS Accumulation Scheme account from his normal income.

George's gross salary with Council is \$104,000 (\$2,000 per week). In agreement with Council George cashes out his five weeks of excess long service leave at a rate of \$2,000 per fortnight for five consecutive fortnights. Under this arrangement George must salary sacrifice exactly the same amount (\$2,000 per fortnight) from his pay into his LGS account.

The result is that George is still receiving a gross fortnightly income of \$4,000, but half of this income is the excess long service leave being cashed out and the other half is George's 'normal' income. Additionally, \$2,000 per fortnight is being salary sacrificed into super and is being taxed at only 15% (providing a net fortnightly investment into super of \$1,700, or \$8,500 over the full ten-week period).

In terms of SG entitlements, George's overall position hasn't altered. Because his excess long service leave is not being paid out as part of a termination of employment, it is considered to be Ordinary Time Earnings (OTE) and attracts SG at a current rate of 9.5%. However the \$2,000 being salary sacrificed does not attract SG payments. In other words, George's employer continues to pay fortnightly SG for George at 9.5% of \$4,000.

Example - Retirement Scheme and Defined Benefit Scheme

For members of the Retirement Scheme and Defined Benefit Scheme, the arrangements described in the previous Accumulation Scheme example would work in exactly the same way and members would ordinarily make their salary sacrifice contributions into their Other Contributions (OC) account.

How will this arrangement impact upon the Superable Salary calculation for Retirement Scheme and Defined Benefit Scheme members?

Any amount of excess long service leave paid as income under this arrangement is considered to be OTE and would historically have formed part of the Superable Salary for the Retirement Scheme, Defined Benefit Scheme and Basic Benefit.

To ensure that this salary sacrifice arrangement does not artificially inflate Superable Salaries for the purpose of calculating defined benefits, an amendment to the LGS Trust Deed took effect on 1 June 2016. This deed amendment excludes long service leave that has been cashed out from the calculation of Superable Salary.

Note: The Deed Amendment also excludes cashed-out sick leave entitlements from the calculation of Superable Salary, for the same reason as described above.

Long Service Leave and Salary Sacrifice

How will this arrangement impact upon an employee's concessional cap?

Like other concessional contributions, salary sacrifice contributions made under this arrangement will count towards the employee's concessional cap.

Employees entering into this arrangement should be mindful of any potential impact of the salary sacrifice contributions on their own concessional cap.

Can local government employees enter into this arrangement with another super fund?

The amendment to the Award stipulates that employees entering into this salary sacrifice arrangement must make their contributions to LGS. They cannot contribute them to another super fund.

Local government employees who currently have their employer contributions paid to another super fund but wish to take advantage of this arrangement must open an account with LGS.

Why might local government employers choose not to offer this arrangement to its employees?

This arrangement is optional for employers. While there are potential advantages for both employers and employees, there may also be some administrative considerations for employers. For example, a review of payroll processes to ensure that the correct salary is recorded for an employee entering into this unique salary sacrifice arrangement. It is possible that some employer payroll systems would require reconfiguration work to ensure that SG is paid on the correct amount of income.

Using our earlier example in which George is receiving \$2,000 of 'normal' income, \$2,000 of long service leave and is salary-sacrificing a further \$2,000 to LGS, it is quite feasible that George's fortnightly income would appear in his employer's payroll system as \$6,000 and that his SG entitlement would be incorrectly calculated on \$6,000, instead of \$4,000.

For members of the Retirement Scheme and Defined Benefit Scheme, a similar issue may impact upon the ability of an employer's payroll system to correctly record the Superable Salary for a member who has entered into this arrangement. The recent Trust Deed amendment excludes the value of the long service leave taken as income from Superable Salary, despite the fact that it is considered to be OTE.

Where can I get further information?

If you have any questions on this arrangement, please call your client relationship manager.

Form: 07L
 Licence: 01-05-028
 Licensee: LEAP Legal Software Pty Limited
 Firm name: FARRELL GOODE

LEASE

New South Wales
 Real Property Act 1900

Leave this space clear. Affix additional
 pages to the top left-hand corner.

PRIVACY NOTE: Section 31B of the Real Property Act 1900 (RP Act) authorises the Registrar General to collect the information required by this form for the establishment and maintenance of the Real Property Act Register. Section 96B RP Act requires that the Register is made available to any person for search upon payment of a fee, if any.

STAMP DUTY

Office of State Revenue use only

(A) TORRENS TITLE

Property leased
 99/236144

(B) LODGED BY

Document Collection Box	Name, Address or DX, Telephone, and Customer Account Number if any	CODE L
	Reference:	

(C) LESSOR

MURRUMBIDGEE SHIRE COUNCIL

The lessor leases to the lessee the property referred to above.

(D)

Encumbrances (if applicable):

(E) LESSEE

COLY FUELS PTY LIMITED ACN 602617541

(F)

TENANCY:

- (G)**
- TERM:** Five (5) Years
 - COMMENCING DATE:** ~~7 December 2015~~ 1 July, 2016
 - TERMINATING DATE:** 6 December 2020 30 June, 2021
 - With an **OPTION TO RENEW** for a period of 5 Years set out in Clause 4
 - With an **OPTION TO PURCHASE** set out in clause of N/A
 - Together with and reserving the **RIGHTS** set out in clause of N/A
 - Incorporates the provisions or additional material set out in **ANNEXURE(S)** A and B hereto.
 - Incorporates the provisions set out in registered **LEASE** No.
 - The **RENT** is set out in clause No 5 of Annexure A

DATE:

- (H) Certified correct for the purposes of the Real Property Act 1900 and executed on behalf of the corporation named below by the authorised person(s) whose signature(s) appears(s) below pursuant to the authority specified.

Corporation: Murrumbidgee Shire Council
Authority: section 127 of the Corporations Act 2001
Signature of authorised person:

Signature of authorised person:

Name of authorised person:
Office held: Mayor

Name of authorised person:
Office held: General Manager

Certified correct for the purposes of the Real Property Act 1900 and executed on behalf of the corporation named below by the authorised person(s) whose signature(s) appears(s) below pursuant to the authority specified.

Corporation: Coly Fuels Pty Limited ACN 602617541
Authority: section 127 of the Corporations Act 2001
Signature of authorised person:

Signature of authorised person:

Name of authorised person:
Office held: Director

Name of authorised person:
Office held: Director

(I) **STATUTORY DECLARATION ***

I

solemnly and sincerely declare that—

1. The time for the exercise of option to renew in expired lease No. has ended; and
2. The lessee under that lease has not exercised the option.

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act 1900.

Made and subscribed at in the State of New South Wales on
in the presence of

☐ Justice of the Peace (J.P. Number:)

☐ Practising Solicitor

☐ Other qualified witness [specify]

who certifies the following matters concerning the making of this statutory declaration by the person who made it:

1. I saw the face of the person OR I did not see the face of the person because the person was wearing a face covering, but I am satisfied that the person had special justification for not removing the covering; and
2. I have known the person for at least 12 months OR I have confirmed the person's identity using the identification document and the document I relied on was a

Signature of witness:

Signature of applicant:

* As the services of a qualified witness cannot be provided at lodgment, the declaration should be signed and witnessed prior to lodgment. # If made outside NSW, cross out the witness certification. If made in NSW, cross out the text which does not apply.

** s117 RP Act requires that you must have known the signatory for more than 12 months or have sighted identifying documentation.

ANNEXURE A

ANNEXURE A

SEE A SOLICITOR ABOUT THIS LEASE

Lessor: Murrumbidgee Shire Council

Lessee: Coly Fuels Pty Limited ACN 602617541

This annexure consists of pages.

NOTE: Any alterations and additions to Lease Covenants in Annexure B **must** be made by additional clauses in Annexure A. The printed clauses in Annexure B are to remain in their copyright form without alteration.

SCHEDULE OF ITEMS (continued)

Item 10 A. **The guarantor:** Venkat Kaigala
(cls 2.3, 13.1)
(cl 13.7) B. **Limit of guarantor's liability:** Unlimited

Item 11 **Additional leased property:** Vinyl floor tiles, fluorescent light fittings (22), internal partitioning (approx 14 Lin Metre), ~~Gilhorco oil heater (ducted)~~, Cel-Air evaporative cooler (ducted), stainless steel kitchen sink and cupboard, water closet and basin.

(cl 3)

Item 12 **Option to renew**
(cl 4)

- A. Further period of 5 Years years from 07/12/2020 to 06/12/2025.
B. Further period of years from to .
C. Maximum period of tenancy under this lease and permitted renewals: 10 Years
D. First day option for renewal can be exercised: 07/06/2020 01/01/21
E. Last day option for renewal can be exercised: 07/10/2020 01/01/21

Item 13 A. **Rent**
(cl 5)

For the lease period:

From the commencement date
to the first rent review date:

~~10,901.40~~
\$10,793.28 a year by monthly instalments of \$
~~899.44~~ 908.45

Afterwards:

At the new yearly rent beginning on each
review date by monthly instalments of one
twelfth of the new yearly rent.

For the further period in item 12A:

From the commencement date
to the first rent review date:
(for example: Current market rent)
Afterwards:

~~Not applicable~~ *to be applied to rent to 30/6/21*
At the new yearly rent beginning on each
review date by monthly instalments of one
twelfth of the new yearly rent.

ANNEXURE A

For the further period in item 12B:
From the commencement date
to the first rent review date:
(for example: Current market rent)

N/A

Afterwards:

At the new yearly rent beginning on each
review date by monthly instalments of one
twelfth of the new yearly rent.

Item 13
(cl 15)

B. GST

Clause 15 provides for payment by the lessee of GST unless otherwise here indicated:

Item 14
(cl 5)

Outgoings N/A

A. Share of outgoings:

B. Outgoings –

- (a) local council rates and charges;
- (b) water sewerage and drainage charges;
- (c) land tax;
- (d) insurance;
- (e) all levies and contributions of whatsoever nature determined and/or levied by the owners corporation with the exception of any contribution to a sinking fund or special levy in respect of the strata scheme of which the property forms part (if applicable).

for the land or the building of which the property is part, fairly apportioned to the period of this lease.

Item 15
(cl 5.1.5)

Interest rate: 10 %

Item 16
(cl 5.4)

Rent review

Rent review date:

Method of rent review:

If Method 1 applies, increase by
(the increase should show percentage
or amount)

~~1 June 2016~~

Method 2

1 July, 2017

Method 1 is a fixed amount or percentage.

Method 2 is Consumer Price Index.

Method 3 is current market rent.

Method 2 applies unless another method is stated.

Item 17
(cl 6.1)

Permitted use: Retail Shop and ~~Westpac~~ agency

Item 18
(cl 8.1.1)

Amount of required public liability insurance: \$20 Million

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. During the term of this Lease or any renewal thereof the Lessors shall not sell the property leased or any part thereof to any person unless the Lessor has first offered in writing to sell the property leased to the Lessee at a price not greater than the price at which the said property is actually sold or agreed to be sold and upon terms as to payment and otherwise not less favourable to the Lessee than the terms upon which the property is actually sold or agreed to be sold and the Lessee has not accepted that offer within fourteen (14) days after the receipt thereof by it and, in addition, where the property leased is sold at auction sale the Lessor has given to the Lessee not less than fourteen (14) days notice in writing of the proposed auction sale provided however nothing in this Clause shall be construed as prohibiting the Lessor from entering into and giving effect to a Contract to sell the property leased or any part thereof to any person conditionally upon the Lessee's rejection of an offer of sale of the said property in accordance herewith.

Associate
John Patter

John
B. F. Kelly

2. Restore opening in wall between Supermarket and Council building when lease terminates.

ANNEXURE A

Item 19 **Bank Guarantee** *N/A*
(cl 16)

months base rent and the lessee's proportion of outgoings increased by the rate of GST (expressed as a percentage) applicable from time to time.

Item 20 **Security Deposit** *N/A*
(cl 17)

months base rent and the lessee's proportion of outgoings increased by the rate of GST (expressed as a percentage) applicable from time to time.

Details of strata manager/secretary of the owners corporation (if applicable)

The following alterations and additions are to be made to the Lease Covenants in Annexure B:

1. *

ANNEXURE B

SEE A SOLICITOR ABOUT THIS LEASE

Lessor: Murrumbidgee Shire Council

Lessee: Coly Fuels Pty Limited ACN 602617541

This annexure consists of 13 pages.

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NOTE: Any alterations and additions to Lease Covenants in Annexure B **must** be made by additional clauses in Annexure A. The printed clauses in Annexure B are to remain in their copyright form without alteration.

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RETAIL LEASE CERTIFICATE

If section 16 of the *Retail Leases Act 1994* applies to this lease, and the term plus any further terms are less than 5 years (subject to section 16(4)), the term will be extended unless a section 16 certificate is given. Sections 16(1) and (2) provide –

- 16(1) The term for which a retail shop lease is entered into, together with any further term or terms provided for by any agreement or option for the acquisition by the lessee of a further term as an extension or renewal of the lease, must not be less than 5 years. An agreement or option is not taken into account if it was entered into or conferred after the lease was entered into.
- 16(2) If a lease is entered into in contravention of this section, the validity of the lease is not thereby affected but the term of the lease is extended by such period as may be necessary to prevent the lease contravening this section.

I certify that I am a solicitor not acting for the lessor and that at the request of the lessee I explained to the lessee before (or within 6 months after) the lessee entered into this lease –

- the effect of sections 16(1) and (2); and
- that the giving of this certificate would result in section 16 not applying to this lease.

Date

Signature

NAME (BLOCK LETTERS)

CLAUSE 1 FORM OF THIS LEASE

What are the parts to this lease?

- 1.1 There are three parts to this lease – a lease form, Annexure A and this annexure.
- 1.2 This lease is a deed even if it is not registered.
- 1.3 A reference in this deed to the schedule is to the schedule of items commencing at item 1 on the lease form and ending with item 20 in Annexure A.

CLAUSE 2 PARTIES

Who are the parties to this lease?

- 2.1 The lessor is named on page 1 of this lease.
- 2.2 The lessee is named on page 1 of this lease.
- 2.3 The guarantor is named in item 10 in the schedule, if there is a guarantor.
- 2.4 If a party consists of two or more persons, obligations of that party can be enforced against any one or more of them.

CLAUSE 3 THE PROPERTY

What property is leased?

- 3.1 The property leased is described on page 1 of this lease.
- 3.2 The lessor's fixtures are included in the property leased.
- 3.3 If anything else is leased (such as furniture belonging to the lessor) and is described in item 11 in the schedule it is included in the property.
- 3.4 If the property has facilities and services shared in common with other persons in the same building as the property, clause 11.3.2 applies to those common facilities. The lessee shares the common facilities with the lessor, and with other lessees of the lessor. The lessor can set reasonable rules for sharing these common facilities.

CLAUSE 4 LEASE PERIOD

How long is this lease for?

- 4.1 This lease is for the period stated in item 1 in the schedule, commences on the date stated in item 2 in the schedule and ends on the date stated in item 3 in the schedule.
- 4.2 If a further period, commencing when this lease ends, is stated in item 12A in the schedule then the lessee has the option to renew this lease for that period.
- 4.3 The lessee can renew this lease more than once if that is stated in item 12B in the schedule. However the period of tenancy under this lease and under any renewal(s) is, in total, not longer than the maximum period stated in item 12C in the schedule.
- 4.4 The lessee can exercise the option only if –
 - 4.4.1 the lessee serves on the lessor a notice of exercise of option not earlier than the first day stated in item 12D in the schedule and not later than the last day stated in item 12E in the schedule;
 - 4.4.2 there is at the time of service no rent or outgoing that is overdue for payment; and
 - 4.4.3 at the time of service all the other obligations of the lessee have been complied with or fully remedied in accordance with the terms of any notice to remedy given by the lessor.

If this lease is extended by legislation, items 12D and 12E in the schedule are adjusted accordingly.

- 4.5 After exercising the option the lessee must continue to pay all rents and outgoings on time and continue to comply with all of the lessee's obligations under this lease. If the lessee does not do so, the lessor may treat any breach as being a breach of the new lease as well as of this lease.

- 4.6 A new lease will be the same as this lease except for –
- 4.6.1 the new rent;
 - 4.6.2 the commencement date and the termination date;
 - 4.6.3 the omission of clauses 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 and items 12A and 12B in the schedule in the last lease allowed in item 12 in the schedule;
 - 4.6.4 item 12B becoming item 12A;
 - 4.6.5 adjustment of item 12C in the schedule; and
 - 4.6.6 adjustment of items 12D and 12E in the schedule. The number of days between the dates stated in items 12D and 12E in the schedule of the new lease and the termination date of the new lease and the number of days between each date stated in items 12D and 12E in the schedule of this lease and the termination date of this lease are to correspond.

If the new rent is to be current market rent it will be decided in the same way that current market rent is to be decided under Method 3 stated in clause 5 assuming that this lease and the new lease were one continuous lease and the commencement date of the new lease was a rent review date.

CLAUSE 5 MONEY

What money must the lessee pay?

- 5.1 The lessee must pay to the lessor or as the lessor directs –
- 5.1.1 the rent stated in item 13A in the schedule;
 - 5.1.2 the share stated in item 14A in the schedule of those outgoings stated in item 14B in the schedule;
 - 5.1.3 the reasonable cost to the lessor of remedying a default by the lessee;
 - 5.1.4 the reasonable cost to the lessor of dealing with any application by the lessee for the lessor's consent under this lease (whether or not it is given);
 - 5.1.5 interest on these moneys at the rate stated in item 15 in the schedule when payment is more than 14 days overdue, calculated from the due date to the date of payment;
 - 5.1.6 registration fee for registration of this lease at Land and Property Information NSW (payable on delivery to the lessor's solicitor of the executed lease);
 - 5.1.7 stamp duty on this lease (payable on delivery to the lessor's solicitor of the executed lease) if not previously paid by the lessee to the Office of State Revenue;
 - 5.1.8 if the lessee defaults, the lessor's reasonable legal costs relating to the default;
 - 5.1.9 the lessor's reasonable costs and expenses in connection with the preparation of this lease but only that part of those costs and expenses which are permitted to be recovered by a lessor under section 14 and section 45 of the *Retail Leases Act, 1994*; and
 - 5.1.10 GST as provided for in clause 15.
- 5.2 The first month's instalment of rent is to be paid by the commencement date. Each later month's instalment of rent is to be paid in advance.
- 5.3 A payment under clause 5.1.2 must be paid on the next rent day after a request for payment is made by the lessor.

A request for payment can be made -

- 5.3.1 after the lessor has paid an outgoing; or
- 5.3.2 after the lessor has received an assessment or account for payment of an outgoing.

If item 14B in the schedule refers to land tax –

- if the property is a strata lot, the relevant land tax is land tax on that lot;
- if the property is not a strata lot but is part of a building, the relevant land tax is land tax on the land on which the building is situated, plus any land of the lessor used or available for use by or for the benefit of lessees conducting business in the building or in connection with trading in the building; and
- in either case, the land tax must be calculated as if the land was the only land owned by the lessor and there was no special trust or non-concessional company involved.

When and how is the rent to be reviewed?

- 5.4 The rent is to be reviewed on the rent review dates stated in item 16 in the schedule.
If this lease is extended by legislation, the rent review dates include each anniversary of the latest rent review date stated in item 16 in the schedule (or if none is stated each anniversary of the commencement date) which falls during the extension.
- 5.5 The lessee must continue to pay rent at the old rate until the new rate is known. After that, the lessee is to pay the new rent from the next rent day. By that rent day the lessee is also to pay any shortfall between the old and new rate for the period since the rent review date. Alternatively, the lessor is to refund to the lessee any overpayment of rent.
- 5.6 There are three different methods described here for fixing the new rent on a rent review date. The method agreed by the lessor and the lessee is stated at item 16 in the schedule. The lessee is entitled to a reduction if the method produces a rent lower than the rent current just before the review date.

Method 1. By a fixed amount or percentage.

- 5.7 In this case the rent beginning on each review date will be increased by the percentage or amount stated in item 16 in the schedule.

Method 2. By reference to Consumer Price Index.

- 5.8 In this case –
- take the yearly rent as of the last review date or if none, the rent at the commencement date (\$X),
 - divide that rent by the Consumer Price Index Number for Sydney (All Groups) for the quarter ended just before that date (CPI 1),
 - multiply the result by the Consumer Price Index Number for Sydney (All Groups) for the quarter ended just before the review date (CPI 2).

The product is the new rent for the year beginning on the review date (\$Y), written as a formula –

$$\frac{\$X}{\text{CPI 1}} \times \text{CPI 2} = \$Y$$

- 5.9 The lessor must calculate the new rent after each review date and give the lessee written notice of the new rent.
- 5.10 If the Australian Bureau of Statistics makes a change in the reference base of the index and there is a published co-relation between the old and new base then the published co-relation is to be applied to convert the CPI 1 figure to the new reference base. If there is none then the lessor and the lessee agree to accept the calculations of the lessor's solicitor who must be retained to determine a fair co-relation between the old and the new series of numbers.
- 5.11 If the index used to calculate the new rent is discontinued the lessor may substitute another index that, as nearly as practicable, serves the same purpose and, if there is no such index, then the rent will be fixed by Method 3.

Method 3. By reference to current market rent.

- 5.12 In this case the rent is to be the current market rent. This can be higher or lower than the rent payable at the rent review date and is the rent that would reasonably be expected to be paid for the property, determined on an effective rent basis, having regard to the following matters –
- 5.12.1 the provisions of this lease;
 - 5.12.2 the rent that would reasonably be expected to be paid for the property if it were unoccupied and offered for renting for the same or a substantially similar use to which the property may be put under this lease;
 - 5.12.3 the gross rent, less the lessor's outgoings payable by the lessee;
 - 5.12.4 where the property is a retail shop, rent concessions and other benefits that are frequently or generally offered to prospective lessees of unoccupied retail shops; and
 - 5.12.5 the value of goodwill created by the lessee's occupation and the value of lessee's fixtures and fittings are to be ignored.

- 5.13 The lessor or the lessee can inform the other in writing at least 60 days before the rent review date of the rent that the lessor or lessee thinks will be the current market rent at the review date.
- 5.14 If the lessor and the lessee agree on a new rent then that rent will be the new rent beginning on the rent review date and the lessor and the lessee must sign a statement saying so.
- 5.15 If the lessor and the lessee do not agree on the amount of the new rent 30 days before the rent review date, the current market rent will be decided by a valuer appointed under clause 5.16.
- 5.16
- 5.16.1 Unless 5.16.2 applies the lessor and the lessee can either agree upon a valuer or can ask the President of the Law Society of New South Wales to nominate a person who is a licensed valuer to decide the current market rent.
- 5.16.2 Where the property is a retail shop, the valuer appointed must be a specialist retail valuer appointed by agreement of the parties or, failing agreement, by the Administrative Decisions Tribunal.
- 5.17 The valuer will act as an expert not an arbitrator. The lessor and the lessee can each make submissions in writing to the valuer within 14 days after they receive notice of the valuer's appointment but not later unless the valuer agrees.
- 5.18 The valuer's decision is final and binding. The valuer must state how the decision was reached.
- 5.19 If the valuer –
- 5.19.1 does not accept the nomination to act; or
- 5.19.2 does not decide the current market rent within 1 month after accepting the nomination; or
- 5.19.3 becomes incapacitated or dies; or
- 5.19.4 resigns,
- then another valuer is to be appointed in the same way.
- 5.20 The lessor and lessee must each pay half the valuer's costs.
- 5.21 If the lessor and lessee do not agree upon a valuer and neither asks for a valuer to be nominated before –
- 5.21.1 the next rent review date passes; or
- 5.21.2 this lease ends without the lessee renewing it; or
- 5.21.3 this lease is transferred after the rent review date with the lessor's consent; or
- 5.21.4 the property is transferred after the rent review date
- then the rent will not change on that rent review date.

CLAUSE 6 USE

How must the property be used?

- 6.1 The lessee must –
- 6.1.1 use the property for the purpose stated in item 17 in the schedule and not for any other purpose;
- 6.1.2 open for business at times usual for a business of the kind conducted by the lessee;
- 6.1.3 keep the property clean and dispose of waste properly; and
- 6.1.4 comply with all laws relating to strata schemes and all other laws regulating how the property is used, obtain any consents or licences needed, comply with any conditions of consent, and keep current any licences or registrations needed for the use of the property or for the conduct of the lessee's business there.
- 6.1.7 where the property is a lot in a strata scheme:
- 6.1.7.1 use the lessor's common property only in connection with the use of the property;
- 6.1.7.2 co-operate with all other permitted users of the common property;
- 6.1.7.3 comply with so many of the provisions of the *Strata Schemes Management Act 1996* and the *Strata Schemes (Freehold Development) Act 1973* and the by-laws and all lawful orders, motions and directives under these Acts as may be applicable to the exercise of the lessee's rights and obligations under this lease.

- 6.2 The lessor can consent to a change of use and cannot withhold consent unreasonably.
- 6.3 The lessee must not –
- 6.3.1 do anything that might invalidate any insurance policy covering the property or that might increase the premium unless the lessor consents in which case the lessee must pay the increased premium; or
 - 6.3.2 use the property as a residence or for any activity that is dangerous, offensive, noxious, illegal or immoral or that is or may become a nuisance or annoyance to the lessor or to the owner or occupier of any neighbouring property; or
 - 6.3.3 hold any auction, bankrupt or fire sale in the property; or
 - 6.3.4 display signs or advertisements on the outside of the property, or that can be seen from the outside, unless the lessor consents (but the lessor cannot withhold consent unreasonably); or
 - 6.3.5 overload the floors or walls of the property; or
 - 6.3.6 without the prior written consent of the lessor and/or the owners corporation, use the common property for any purpose other than for access to and egress from the property.

CLAUSE 7 CONDITION AND REPAIRS

Who is to repair the property?

- 7.1 The lessor must –
- 7.1.1 maintain in a state of good condition and serviceable repair the roof, the ceiling, the external walls and external doors and associated door jambs, and the floors of the property and must fix structural defects;
 - 7.1.2 maintain the property in a structurally sound condition; and
 - 7.1.3 maintain essential services.
- 7.2 The lessee must otherwise maintain the property in its condition at the commencement date and promptly do repairs needed to keep it in that condition but the lessee does not have to –
- 7.2.1 alter or improve the property; or
 - 7.2.2 fix structural defects; or
 - 7.2.3 repair fair wear and tear.
- 7.3 The lessee must also –
- 7.3.1 reimburse the lessor for the cost of fixing structural damage caused by the lessee, apart from fair wear and tear;
 - 7.3.2 maintain and decorate the shop front if the property has one;
 - 7.3.3 decorate the inside of the property in the last 3 months of the lease period (however it ends) – ‘decorate’ here means restoring the surfaces of the property in a style and to a standard of finish originally used e.g. by repainting;
 - 7.3.4 where the property is a lot in a strata scheme:
 - 7.3.4.1 meet the cost of all damage to the common property occasioned by the lessee or any invitee or licensee of the lessee; and
 - 7.3.4.2 permit the owners corporation, temporarily, to close any part of the common property for the purpose of making and effecting repairs to it.
- 7.4 If an authority requires work to be done on the property and it is structural work or work needed to make the property safe to use then the lessor must do the work unless it is required only because of the way the lessee uses the property. But if it is any other work or is required only because of the way the lessee uses the property then the lessee must do the work.
- 7.5 If the lessee fails to do any work that the lessee must do the lessor can give the lessee a notice in writing stating what the lessee has failed to do. After the notice is given the lessee must –
- 7.5.1 do the work immediately if there is an emergency; and
 - 7.5.2 do the work promptly and diligently in any other case.

If the lessee does not do the work, the lessor can do it and the lessee must reimburse the lessor for the cost of the work.

- 7.6 The lessee must not make any structural alterations to the property. Any other alterations require the lessor's consent in writing (but the lessor cannot withhold consent unreasonably).

CLAUSE 8 INSURANCE AND DAMAGE

What insurances must the lessee take out?

- 8.1 The lessee must keep current an insurance policy covering –
- 8.1.1 liability to the public in an amount not less than the amount stated in item 18 in the schedule (for each accident or event); and
 - 8.1.2 damage or destruction from any cause to all plate glass in the windows and other portions of the property
- and must produce to the lessor, upon request, the policy and the receipt for the last premium.

What happens if the property is damaged?

- 8.2 If the property or the building of which it is part is damaged (a term which includes destroyed) –
- 8.2.1 the lessee is not liable to pay rent, or any amount payable to the lessor in respect of outgoings and other charges, that is attributable to any period during which the property cannot be used under this lease or is inaccessible due to that damage;
 - 8.2.2 if the property is still useable under this lease but its useability is diminished due to the damage, the lessee's liability for rent and any amount in respect of outgoings attributable to any period during which useability is diminished is reduced in proportion to the reduction in useability caused by the damage;
 - 8.2.3 if the lessor notifies the lessee in writing that the lessor considers that the damage is such as to make its repair impracticable or undesirable, the lessor or the lessee can terminate this lease by giving not less than 7 days notice in writing of termination to the other and no compensation is payable in respect of that termination;
 - 8.2.4 if the lessor fails to repair the damage within a reasonable time after the lessee requests the lessor to do so the lessee can terminate this lease by giving not less than 7 days notice in writing of termination to the lessor; and
 - 8.2.5 nothing in clause 8.2 affects any right of the lessor to recover damages from the lessee in respect of any damage or destruction to which the clause applies.

CLAUSE 9 ACCESS

What are the lessor's rights of access to the property?

- 9.1 The lessee must give the lessor (or anyone authorised in writing by the lessor) access to the property at any reasonable time for the purpose of –
- 9.1.1 inspecting the condition of the property, or how it is being used; or
 - 9.1.2 doing anything that the lessor can or must do under this lease or must do by law; or
 - 9.1.3 viewing the property as a valuer, prospective buyer or mortgagee; or
 - 9.1.4 fixing a notice in a reasonable position on the outside of the property saying that it is for sale; or
 - 9.1.5 viewing the property as a prospective lessee not earlier than 6 months before the lease period ends; or
 - 9.1.6 fixing a notice not earlier than 6 months before the lease period ends in a reasonable position on the outside of the property saying that it is to let; or
 - 9.1.7 inspecting, cleaning or repairing another property or any services to another property.
- 9.2 The lessor must give the lessee at least 2 days written notice for access (except in an emergency). The day of the giving of the notice and any Saturday, Sunday or public holiday on which the property is not open for business are not counted.
- 9.3 The lessor must promptly make good any damage caused to the property and to any of the lessee's belongings which results from exercising these rights.
- 9.4 The lessee must give to the lessor a copy of any notice relating to the property or relating to any neighbouring property immediately after receiving the notice.

CLAUSE 10 TRANSFER AND SUB-LEASE

Can this lease be transferred or the property shared or sub-let?

- 10.1 The lessee must not transfer this lease without consent.
- 10.2 The lessor can withhold consent only if –
- 10.2.1 the proposed transferee proposes to change the use to which the property is put; or
- 10.2.2 where the property is a retail shop, the proposed transferee has financial resources or retailing skills inferior to those of the proposed transferor and otherwise the proposed transferee has financial resources or business experience inferior to those of the proposed transferor; or
- 10.2.3 the lessee has not complied with clause 10.3 and, where the property is a retail shop, clause 10.4.
- 10.3 A request for the lessor's consent to a transfer of lease must be made in writing and the lessee must provide the lessor with such information as the lessor may reasonably require concerning the financial standing and business experience of the proposed transferee.
- 10.4 Where the property is a retail shop, before requesting the consent of the lessor to a proposed transfer of this lease, the lessee must furnish the proposed transferee with a copy of any disclosure statement given to the lessee in respect of this lease, together with details of any changes that have occurred in respect of the information contained in the disclosure statement (being changes of which the lessee was aware or could reasonably be expected to be aware). For the purpose of enabling the lessee to comply with this obligation, the lessee can request the lessor to provide the lessee with a copy of the disclosure statement concerned and, if the lessor is unable or unwilling to comply with such a request within 14 days after it is made, this clause 10.4 does not apply.
- 10.5 Where the lessee has complied with clause 10.3 and where required to do so clause 10.4, and the lessor has not within 42 days or where the *Retail Leases Act 1994* applies 28 days after the request was made or the lessee has complied with paragraphs 41(a) and 41(b) of that Act, whichever is the later, given notice in writing to the lessee either consenting or withholding consent the lessor is taken to have consented.
- 10.6 The lessee has to pay in connection with any consent the lessor's reasonable legal costs, the reasonable costs of obtaining any mortgagee's consent, the stamp duty and the registration fee for the transfer.
- 10.7 Where the property is a retail shop, the lessee can sublet, grant a license or concession, share or part with the possession of the whole or any part of the property or mortgage or otherwise charge or encumber the lessee's estate or interest in this lease only with the written consent of the lessor which can be refused in the lessor's absolute discretion. Otherwise, the lessee cannot do any of these things.

CLAUSE 11 LESSOR'S OTHER OBLIGATIONS

What are the lessor's other obligations?

- 11.1 So long as the lessee does all the things that must be done by the lessee under this lease the lessor must allow the lessee to possess and use the property in any way permitted under this lease without interference from the lessor, or any person claiming under the lessor or having superior title to the title of the lessor.
- 11.2 The lessor must pay all outgoings for the land or the building of which the property is part when they fall due.
- 11.3 If the property is part of a building owned or controlled by the lessor –
- 11.3.1 the lessor must maintain in reasonable structural condition all parts of the building that the lessee can use under this lease; and
- 11.3.2 if the property has facilities and service connections shared in common with other persons the lessor must –
- 11.3.2.1 allow reasonable use of the facilities and service connections including –
- the right for the lessee and other persons to come and go to and from the property over the areas provided for access;
 - access by the lessee to service connections; and
 - the right for the lessee's customers to park vehicles in any area set aside for customer parking, subject to any reasonable rules made by the lessor.
- 11.3.2.2 maintain the facilities and service connections in reasonable condition.

- 11.4 Where registration is necessary for the validity of this lease, the lessor must ensure that this lease is registered.
- 11.5 If a consent is needed for this lease, from someone such as a mortgagee or head lessor of the property, then the lessor must get the consent.

CLAUSE 12 FORFEITURE AND END OF LEASE

When does this lease end?

- 12.1 This lease ends -
- 12.1.1 on the date stated in item 3 in the schedule; or
 - 12.1.2 if the lessor lawfully enters and takes possession of any part of the property; or
 - 12.1.3 if the lessor lawfully demands possession of the property.
- 12.2 The lessor can enter and take possession of the property or demand possession of the property if -
- 12.2.1 the lessee has repudiated this lease; or
 - 12.2.2 rent or any other money due under this lease is 14 days overdue for payment; or
 - 12.2.3 the lessee has failed to comply with a lessor's notice under section 129 of the *Conveyancing Act 1919*; or
 - 12.2.4 the lessee has not complied with any term of this lease where a lessor's notice is not required under section 129 of the *Conveyancing Act 1919* and the lessor has given at least 14 days written notice of the lessor's intention to end this lease.
- 12.3 When this lease ends, unless the lessee becomes a lessee of the property under a new lease the lessee must -
- 12.3.1 return the property to the lessor in the state and condition that this lease requires the lessee to keep it in; and
 - 12.3.2 have removed any goods and anything that the lessee fixed to the property and have made good any damage caused by the removal.
- Anything not removed becomes the property of the lessor who can keep it or remove and dispose of it and charge to the lessee the cost of removal making good and disposal.
- 12.4 If the lessor allows the lessee to continue to occupy the property after the end of the lease period (other than under a new lease) then -
- 12.4.1 the lessee becomes a monthly lessee and must go on paying the same rent and other money in the same way that the lessee had to do under this lease just before the lease period ended (apportioned and payable monthly);
 - 12.4.2 the monthly tenancy will be on the same terms as this lease, except for -
 - clause 4;
 - clauses 5.4 to 5.21 inclusive; and
 - clause 6.2 unless consent has previously been given;
 - 12.4.3 either the lessor or the lessee can end the monthly tenancy by giving, at any time, one month's written notice to the other expiring on any date; and
 - 12.4.4 anything that the lessee must do by the end of this lease must be done by the end of the monthly tenancy.
- 12.5 Essential terms of this lease include -
- 12.5.1 the obligation to pay rent not later than 14 days after the due date for payment of each periodic instalment (and this obligation stays essential even if the lessor, from time to time, accepted late payment);
 - 12.5.2 the obligations of the lessee in clause 5.1.2 (dealing with outgoings);
 - 12.5.3 the obligations of the lessee in clause 6.1 (dealing with use);
 - 12.5.4 the obligations of the lessee in clause 7 (dealing with repairs);
 - 12.5.5 the obligations of the lessee in clause 10 (dealing with transfer and sub-lease); and
 - 12.5.6 the obligations of the lessee in clause 15 (dealing with GST).

- 12.6 If there is a breach of an essential term the lessor can recover damages for losses over the entire period of this lease but must do every reasonable thing to mitigate those losses and try to lease the property to another lessee on reasonable terms.
- 12.7 The lessor can recover damages even if –
- 12.7.1 the lessor accepts the lessee's repudiation of this lease; or
 - 12.7.2 the lessor ends this lease by entering and taking possession of any part of the property or by demanding possession of the property; or
 - 12.7.3 the lessee abandons possession of the property; or
 - 12.7.4 a surrender of this lease occurs.

CLAUSE 13 GUARANTEE

What are the obligations of a guarantor?

- 13.1 This clause applies if a guarantor of the lessee is named in item 10A in the schedule and has signed or executed this lease or, if this lease is a renewal of an earlier lease, the earlier lease.
- 13.2 The guarantor guarantees to the lessor the performance by the lessee of all the lessee's obligations (including any obligation to pay rent, outgoings or damages) under this lease, under every extension of it or under any renewal of it or under any tenancy and including obligations that are later changed or created.
- 13.3 If the lessee does not pay any money due under this lease, under any extension of it or under any renewal of it or under any tenancy the guarantor must pay that money to the lessor on demand even if the lessor has not tried to recover payment from the lessee.
- 13.4 If the lessee does not perform any of the lessee's obligations under this lease, under any extension of it or under any renewal of it or under any tenancy the guarantor must compensate the lessor even if the lessor has not tried to recover compensation from the lessee.
- 13.5 If the lessee is insolvent and this lease or any extension or renewal of it is disclaimed the guarantor is liable to the lessor for any damage suffered by the lessor because of the disclaimer. The lessor can recover damages for losses over the entire period of this lease or any extension or renewal but must do every reasonable thing to mitigate those losses and try to lease the property to another lessee on reasonable terms.
- 13.6 Even if the lessor gives the lessee extra time to comply with an obligation under this lease, under any extension of it or under any renewal of it or under any tenancy, or does not insist on strict compliance with the terms of this lease or any extension of it or renewal of it or of any tenancy, the guarantor's obligations are not affected.
- 13.7 If an amount is stated in item 10B in the schedule the guarantor's liability under this clause is limited to that amount.
- 13.8 The terms of this guarantee apply even if this lease is not registered, even if any obligation of the lessee is only an equitable one, and even if this lease is extended by legislation.

CLAUSE 14 EXCLUSIONS, NOTICES AND SPECIAL CLAUSES

- 14.1 No covenant or power is implied in this lease by section 84 or 85 of the *Conveyancing Act 1919*.
- 14.2 A document under or relating to this lease is –
- 14.2.1 served if it is served in any manner provided in section 170 of the *Conveyancing Act 1919*; and
 - 14.2.2 served on the lessee if it is left at the property.
- 14.3 This lease is subject to any legislation that cannot be excluded.
- 14.4 In this lease, 'retail shop' means premises to which the *Retail Leases Act 1994* applies.
- 14.5 In this lease 'Director General' has the same meaning as in the *Retail Leases Act 1994*.

CLAUSE 15 GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

Unless item 13B in the schedule has been completed in a way that indicates that this clause is not to apply:

- 15.1 As consideration in whole or in part for a taxable supply the person receiving the supply must pay to the party making the supply an additional amount equal to the amount of GST payable on the supply.
- 15.2 To the extent that the lessee is required to reimburse the lessor in whole or in part for outgoings incurred by the lessor, for the purposes of this lease the amount of the outgoings must be reduced by the amount of any credit or refund of GST to which the lessor is entitled as a result of incurring outgoings.
- 15.3 Outgoings in item 14B in the schedule are to be calculated after deducting any input tax credit to which the lessor is entitled.
- 15.4 For the purposes of this lease GST means a tax in the nature of a supply of goods and services tax levied or imposed by the Commonwealth of Australia.

CLAUSE 16 BANK GUARANTEE

- 16.1 If a number of months appears in item 19 in the schedule, clauses 16.2 to 16.5 apply.
- 16.2 On or before the commencement date of this lease the lessee will deliver to the lessor a guarantee by a bank trading in the State of New South Wales in the form of an unconditional and irrevocable undertaking to pay drawn in favour of the lessor (unlimited as to time) in a form acceptable to the lessor and for an amount equivalent to the number of months referred to in item 19 in the schedule.
- 16.3 The lessor is entitled to claim under the guarantee an amount equal to any moneys due but unpaid by the lessee to the lessor under this lease.
- 16.4 The lessee agrees to vary the amount of the guarantee immediately upon each rent review so that the amount at all times represents the equivalent of the number of months referred to in the schedule.
- 16.5 The lessor will deliver the guarantee (or so much of it as is then held by the lessor) to the lessee on the last of:
 - 16.5.1 the terminating date of this lease;
 - 16.5.2 the expiry date of any holding over under this lease; and
 - 16.5.3 the date that the lessee has no further obligations under this lease or at law.

CLAUSE 17 SECURITY DEPOSIT

- 17.1 If an amount or a number of months appears in item 20 in the schedule, clauses 17.2 to 17.6 apply.
- 17.2 On or before the commencement date of this lease the lessee will deliver the security deposit to the lessor.
- 17.3 The lessor is entitled to deduct from the security deposit an amount equal to any monies due but unpaid by the lessee to the lessor under this lease.
- 17.4 Where the property is a retail shop, the security deposit will be held in accordance with Section 16C of the *Retail Leases Act 1994*. The lessee will not make an application to the Director General seeking the return of the security deposit (or so much of it as is then held by the Director General) until the later of:
 - 17.4.1 the terminating date of this lease;
 - 17.4.2 the expiry date of any holding over under this lease; and
 - 17.4.3 the date that the lessee has no further obligations under this lease or at law.
- 17.5 Where the property is other than a retail shop the security deposit (or so much of it as is then held by the lessor) will be returned to the lessee on the later of the dates as specified in clause 17.4.
- 17.6 The lessee agrees to vary the amount of the security deposit immediately upon each rent review so that it represents the equivalent of the number of months referred to in the schedule.

CLAUSE 18 STRATA CONVERSION

- 18.1 "Owners corporation", "owner", "strata scheme", "lot" and "parcel" where used in this lease have the meanings given under the *Strata Schemes Management Act 1996* and the *Strata Schemes (Freehold Development) Act 1973*.

- 18.2 "Strata Acts" means the *Strata Schemes Management Act 1996* and the *Strata Schemes (Freehold Development) Act 1973*, and includes any amending Acts, rules, regulations, ordinances, by-laws, statutory instruments, orders or notices now or hereafter made under those Acts.
- 18.3 "Strata conversion" means a subdivision of the property under the *Strata Schemes (Freehold Development) Act 1973* or the *Community Land Development Act 1989* or the *Community Land Management Act 1989* or other legislation permitting such subdivision.
- 18.4 Strata Titles
- 18.4.1 Lessee consents to registration of strata plan
- 18.4.1.1 By its entry into this lease the lessee acknowledges that the lessor can register a strata plan, a strata schemes plan, a strata plan of subdivision, a strata plan of consolidation or a building alteration plan insofar as any of these may relate to the property, the Building or the land. The lessor will provide the lessee with copies of the proposed strata plan and associated documentation for the lessee's approval, which will not be unreasonably withheld.
- 18.4.1.2 Provided the lessee consents to the strata conversion as per clause 18.4.1.1 then within 7 days of written request by the lessor the lessee will sign and return to the lessor any consents or other documents necessary to enable the lessor to carry out the strata conversion and will make no objection or claim for compensation in relation to the strata conversion.
- 18.4.2 Compliance with the Strata Acts and by-laws:
- 18.4.2.1 **(Covenant):** The lessee and any and all persons acting by, through or under it or with its authority express or implied shall comply with so many of the provisions of the Strata Acts and the by-laws and all lawful orders, motions and directives under the Strata Acts as may be applicable to the exercise of the lessee's rights and obligations under the provisions elsewhere contained in this lease.
- 18.4.2.2 **Not to prejudice interests of owners corporation.** Without the prior written consent of the owners corporation, the lessee shall not do any act, matter or thing under the exercise of its rights and obligations elsewhere contained in this lease or permit or allow any act, matter or thing to be done which shall or may:
- increase the rate of premium payable by the owners corporation under any policy of insurance taken out by the owners corporation; or
 - invalidate, avoid or suspend the operation of any such policy of insurance or otherwise prejudice the owners corporation rights under any such policy.
- 18.4.2.3 Upon the occurrence of any of the matters **previously** referred to the lessee shall:
- pay to the lessor or such other person responsible for payment any amounts payable to the owners corporation as a consequence of any such matters;
 - pay to the lessor for and on behalf of the owners corporation any amounts payable by the owners corporation as a consequence of any such matters and not the subject of clause 18.4.2.2; and
 - pay to the lessor for and on behalf of the owners corporation the amount of any and all losses and damages arising from the occurrence of any such matters.
- 18.4.2.4 **(Indemnity):** The lessee shall indemnify the lessor for any loss or damage suffered by the lessor if the lessee or the lessee's employees fail to comply with the obligations as to conduct imposed upon the lessee or the lessee's employees by this lease or by reason of the Strata Acts.
- 18.4.3 If the strata conversion occurs:
- 18.4.3.1 any reference in this lease will be deemed to be a reference to the buildings comprised in the registered plan or plans of which the property forms part;
- 18.4.3.2 any levies or other monies payable to the owners corporation will be payable by the lessee with the exception of any contribution to a sinking fund or special levy; and
- 18.4.3.3 this lease will be deemed to be amended in any respect that is necessary to ensure that this lease reflects that the strata conversion has been carried out.

IMPORTANT NOTES

The following notes are for guidance and do not form part of this lease.

If you are a lessor, a solicitor will prepare this lease for you.

If you are a lessee, a solicitor can advise you about it.

1. This document creates legal rights and legal obligations.
2. Failure to register a lease can have serious consequences.
3. If an option for renewal is not exercised at the right time it will be lost.
4. The lessee can exercise an option for renewal even if there has been a breach of this lease in a case where section 133E of the *Conveyancing Act 1919* applies. The lessor must give a prescribed notice within 14 days after the option is exercised if the lessor wants to rely on the breach to prevent the exercise of the option.
5. The Law Society of New South Wales is not to be responsible for any loss resulting from the use of this lease as printed whether authorised or not.

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I certify that this and the preceding twelve pages are in exactly the same wording as Annexure B of the copyright Law Society Lease.

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Solicitor for the lessor