

Review of Bylaw for Dirty Water Waste

Review - Early Stages

Seeking from ERG:

- General Feedback
- Extent that environmental organisations should be involved in pre-consultation

When Councils can usefully make Bylaws

- Within legislative mandate (e.g. LGA, WMA)
- Notable gaps in National legislation
- Council has adequate resources to enforce Bylaw

Dirty Water Waste Bylaw

- “Collection and Transportation of Waste Bylaw 1997”
- Covers grease trap, car wash, septic tank water
- Too concentrated to for direct discharge to sewerage system (not Trade Waste Bylaw)

Dirty Water Waste Bylaw

- Transported by private tankers to private treatment plant – Seaview TPTS
- Waste transporters must be licensed and keep comprehensive records
- Four Waste transporters

Why Bylaw?

- Few other TAs seem to have equivalent Bylaw
- 1997 – Council-run waste plants stopped accepting these types of waste
- Thought that high disposal costs incentivised unscheduled dumping

Why Bylaw?

- National legislation appears to already provide for high penalties (will confirm)
- Business / reputation impacts
- Code of Practice

Options

- Revoke Bylaw – fall back on National legislation and high penalties
- Continue Bylaw
- Expand – e.g. greater use of Waste Track, portaloos, more concentrated fats

Where to from here?

- Information gathering
- Proposal to Council 17 May
- Formal Consultation June – August
- General Feedback and extent of involvement