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Readers are consequently advised to consult qualified professional counsel before making any decision in connection with the enactment, which is here presented in translation for their general information only.

Model Local Authorities Bylaw (Discharge of Industrial Wastes into the Sewage System), 1981

By the authority vested in me under section 25 A of the Local Councils Ordinance and section 262 of the Municipalities Ordinance, and in accordance with the Local Authorities Law (Sewage), 1962, this Model Bylaw is hereby published as follows:

Definitions

1. In this Model Bylaw:

"Sewage" - as defined in the Local Authorities Law (Sewage), 1962 (hereinafter, the Local Authorities (Sewage) Law);

"Permit" - annual permit for the discharge of industrial wastes given in writing by the head of the local authority for the purpose of this Bylaw;

"Discharge of wastes" or "discharge" - the removal of waste from an industrial plant into the sewage system or by its means;

"Holder" for the purposes of an industrial plant - whoever in practice holds a plant or part of one, as an owner, renter or in any other way;

"Sewage system" - as per the meaning of "sewage" in the Local Authorities (Sewage) Law, including sewage lines, collectors and pumping, purifying and disposal systems;

"Industrial plant" or "plant" - any place in which work is done or products and materials are produced, including any place used for processing, storing, cleaning, testing or the like;

"Plant requiring a permit" - an industrial plant using more than 5,000 cubic meters of water per year, or a plant using less than 5,000 cubic meters of water per year that the head of the local authority has determined in a written notice is a plant requiring a permit;

"Controlled plant" - a plant using less than 5,000 cubic meters of water per year whose production processes or materials, in the opinion of the head of the local authority, are liable to cause the discharge of industrial waste in violation of the provisions of this Bylaw;

"Inspector" - whoever the head of the local authority has appointed in writing to be an inspector for the purposes of this Bylaw;

"Head of the local authority" - includes whoever he has authorized in writing for purpose of the provisions of this Bylaw, either in whole or in part;

"Local authority" - a town, regional council, or association of towns;

"Industrial waste" or "wastes" - waste removed from an industrial plant through discharge.

Prohibition of discharge of harmful wastes

2. The owner or holder of an industrial plant shall not discharge industrial wastes into the sewage system and shall not allow any other person to discharge from his plant into the sewage system -

(1) In a manner, quantity, or quality that might cause damage to the sewage system or to the sewage discharge operation or to its treatment process;

(2) In a nature or manner likely to constitute a nuisance or cause a public hazard;

(3) Without a permit or not in accordance with the conditions of the permit - if the plant requires a permit - or in contravention to other provisions of this Bylaw.

Requirements for granting a permit

3. Without derogating from the provisions of section 2, a permit for the discharge of industrial wastes to the sewage system shall not be granted if the conditions and demands set forth in the Schedule to this Bylaw are not fulfilled.

Performance of sewage tests and provision of results

4. (a) A holder of an industrial plant requiring a permit shall provide to the head of the local authority once a year for the purpose of receiving a permit, test results of the industrial wastes discharged from his plant;

(b) Without derogating from that specified in subsection (a), the holder of a plant requiring a permit or the holder of a controlled plant, shall provide to the head of the local authority test results of industrial wastes discharged from his plant at any time he is required in writing to do so by the head of the local authority;

(c) The testing of industrial wastes and the submission of their results shall be done in a manner and under conditions established by the head of the local authority;

(d) This paragraph does not derogate from the authority of the head of the local authority and the inspector as specified in section 5.

Testing of discharge by the local authority

5. (a) The head of the local authority may order the testing of samples of industrial wastes as described in subsection (b) if he deems that the circumstances so warrant, and he may, by written notice, obligate the plant holder to bear the expenses of performing such tests;

(b) An inspector may at any reasonable time enter an industrial plant in order to take samples of industrial wastes in the plant for the purpose of performing tests and to assure the fulfillment of the provisions of the Bylaw.

Conversion of a controlled plant to a plant requiring a permit

6. (a) The head of the local authority may determine on the basis of test results of the wastes that were provided to him or that were performed on his behalf, that a controlled plant will be a plant requiring a permit; having determined this, he shall so inform the plant holder in writing;

(b) A controlled plant whose holder received notice as stated in subsection (a) shall be subject to the provisions applicable to a plant requiring a permit.

Fee for discharge of industrial wastes

7. (a) A holder of a plant requiring a permit shall pay the head of the local authority a fee for the discharge of industrial wastes (hereinafter, "fee");

(b) The rate of the fee and manner of payment shall be determined by the local authority.

Prohibition to disturb a person with authority

8. No person shall disturb the head of the local authority or the inspector and prevent them from using their authorities under this Bylaw.

Notice regarding changes

9. A holder of an industrial plant shall immediately inform the head of the local authority of any change in the quantity, nature or quality of the industrial wastes discharged from his plant, or the manner of their discharge, if the change is likely to cause discharge of wastes in violation of the provisions of this Bylaw.

Authority to change permit or notice

10. Where the head of the local authority has given a permit or a notice in writing by the authority vested in him by this Bylaw, he may revoke, modify or stipulate conditions to the permit or notice.

Delivery of notice

11. The delivery of a notice under this Bylaw shall be deemed to have been lawful if delivered to the hands of their intended receiver, or delivered to his place of residence or his normal or last known place of employment to the hands of one of the adult members of his family or to an adult working or employed there, or if sent by registered mail to the same person according to his place of residence, or normal or last known place of employment; if it is impossible to make the delivery as stated, the delivery shall be lawful if the notice is posted in a conspicuous place in one of the above stated locations.

Penalties

12. A violator of any provision of this Bylaw is liable to a fine of 1,000 shekels and if the violation continues to an additional fine of 40 shekels for every day that the violation continues after a written notice from the head of the local authority is delivered to him or after he has been convicted in an authorized court.

Schedule

(Section 3)

Obligatory conditions concerning industrial wastes discharged to a sewage system

Industrial waste shall not include:

1. Gasoline; benzene (C₆H₆); oil; solvents such as carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, methyl chloride, tri-chloro-ethylene, halogenic ethanes and their kind; and combustible oils or any liquid, solid or gas that may cause flammable conditions or an explosion in the sewage system;
2. Liquid wastes with pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0;
3. Solids or viscous matter in size and quantities likely not to flow smoothly and in so doing cause problems in the purification process, such as: residuals of filter cakes, asphalt, animal carcasses, rubbish, ash, sand, mud, straw, remnants of industrial chiseling, tree trunk residue, metal parts, glass, rags, feathers, plastic, wood, blood, animal intestines, bones, hair and leather residues, entrails, paper and plastic plates, plastic bags for milk, and other disposable paper or plastic goods, either complete or after crushing or chopping;
4. Rain water, runoff water, groundwater, underground drainage, roof, courtyard or pool drainage, unless by special permission;
5. Water added for dilution of liquid wastes unless by special permission;
6. Cooking oils in a concentration exceeding 100 milligrams per liter (hexane extraction), fats and greasy material such as animal oils, milk, vegetable oils, any kind

of mineral oil; as well as wastes with a concentration below 100 milligrams per liter which are likely to cause damage to the sewage system;

7. Mineral oil or oils with a mineral base for cutting machines known as "soluble oil" creating stable suspension in water, or any other kind of oil that is not biodegradable, or any other distillates constituting oil products at a concentration exceeding 20 milligrams per liter;

8. Cyanides as CN and cyanogen compounds likely to produce hydrogen cyanide in acidic environments in a concentration exceeding 2.0 milligrams per liter;

9. Total inorganic solids and soluble or non-soluble minerals in concentrations exceeding 3,500 milligrams per liter and wastes in concentration less than 3,500 milligrams per liter which are likely to cause damage to the sewage system;

10. Total suspended solids in concentrations exceeding 1,000 milligrams per liter;

11. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) exceeding 2,000 milligrams per liter;

12. Substances likely to create sharp odors;

13. Dissolved sulfides in a concentration exceeding 0.1 milligrams per liter;

14. Liquid wastes whose temperature at entry into the sewage system exceeds 45° Celsius;

15. Wastes likely to settle and coalesce into solids or viscous substances in temperatures between 20° and 40° Celsius;

16. Chlorohydrocarbon compounds or organophosphorus compounds in concentrations exceeding 0.02 milligrams per liter;

17. Chlorine or other active halogen in concentrations exceeding 3.0 milligrams per liter.

18. Solids that cannot pass through an opening of 10 square millimeters;

19. Sulfates in concentrations exceeding 200 milligrams per liter as such as SO₄ above their concentration in the water supplied to the plant, and in any case the sulfate concentrate shall not exceed 500 milligrams per liter as SO₄;

20. Chlorides in concentrations exceeding 200 milligrams per liter as Cl above their concentration in the water supplied to the plant;

21. Fluorides in concentrations exceeding 1.0 milligram per liter;

22. Detergents known as "hard" detergents in concentrations exceeding 1 milligram per liter, and detergents known as "soft" detergents in concentrations exceeding 3 milligrams per liter;

23. Phenols and cresols in concentrations exceeding 3 milligrams per liter;

24. Recycled cooling water or brine;

25. In addition to the above, waste shall not include the following substances in concentrations exceeding those indicated alongside them:

Substance Maximum Concentration (Milligrams per Liter)

Zinc	5.00	as Zn
Arsenic	0.25	as As
Boron	3.00	as B
Beryllium	0.50	as Be
Vanadium	0.50	as V
Aluminum	25.00	as Al
Silver	0.05	as Ag
Mercury	0.005	as Hg
Chromium	0.25	as Cr
Lithium	0.30	as Li
Molybdenum	0.05	as Mo
Manganese	1.00	as Mg
Copper	1.00	as Cu
Nickel	1.00	as Ni
Selenium	0.05	as Se
Lead	0.25	as Pb
Cadmium	0.05	as Cd
Cobalt	0.25	as Co