



Late Reports

Tararua District Council

Wednesday 30 March 2022

0. Reports

L.1 Water Supply Bylaw and Consultation

3

Report

Date : 25 March 2022

To : Mayor and Councillors
Tararua District Council

From : Peter Wimsett
Manager Strategy & Climate Change

Subject : **Water Supply Bylaw and Consultation**

Item No : **L.1**

1. Recommendation

- 1.1 *That the report from the Manager Strategy & Climate Change dated 25 March 2022 concerning the Water Supply Bylaw and Consultation (as circulated) be received, including the following documents:*
- 1.2 *1. Water Supply Bylaw and Consultation Officer Report*
- 1.3 *2. Statement of Proposal - Draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022*
- 1.4 *3. Water Supply Bylaw 2022 Draft 30 March 2022*
- 1.5 *And that the recommendations made in the Water Supply Bylaw and Consultation Officer Report be adopted.*

Attachments

1. [Water Supply Bylaw and Consultation Officer Report](#)
2. [Statement of Proposal – Draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022](#)
3. [Water Supply Bylaw 2022 Draft 30 March 2022](#)



Report

Date : 23 March 2022
To : Mayor and Councillors
Tararua District Council
From : Peter Wimsett
Manager Strategy & District Development
Subject : **Water Supply Bylaw and Consultation**
Item No : 1

Recommendations

That the report from the Manager Strategy and District Development dated 23 March 2022 concerning the Water Supply Bylaw and Consultation be received;

That the Council determines that a bylaw continues to be the most appropriate way to address the perceived problem of providing a dependable, cost-effective, efficient water supply system that maintains public health, safety, and the environment;

That the Council resolves to reaffirm, having regard to section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002, that the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022:

- is the most appropriate form of water supply bylaw; and*
- does not give rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 as, at most, it seeks to impose justifiable and reasonable limitations on persons in the interests of environmental quality and public health and safety;*

That the Council adopts the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 and Statement of Proposal for consultation;

That the Council direct the Chief Executive and Council officers to commence a special consultative procedure for the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022, revocation of the Water Supply Bylaw 2019, and associated Statement of Proposal under the Local Government Act 2002, in accordance with the timeframes set out in this report;

That the Chief Executive be delegated the power to make any minor changes required to the draft Water Supply Bylaw and Statement of Proposal before notification under the special consultative procedure.

Attachments

1. Draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022
2. Statement of Proposal

1. Reason for the Report

- 1.1 This Report seeks determinations in accordance with s 155 of the Local Government Act 2002 (“LGA”) in relation to the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022, and directions to initiate a special consultative procedure in respect of the proposed bylaw.

2. Background

- 2.1 Council initiated a process toward adopting a new Water Supply Bylaw at its meeting of 28 April 2021, pursuant to s 155(1) of the LGA. The officers’ report submitted to that meeting outlines the background to this matter. At the 28 April 2021 meeting the Council resolved:

That pursuant to Section 155(1) of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council determines that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem of providing a dependable, cost-effective, efficient water supply system that maintains public health, safety and the environment, and

That pursuant to Section 155(2)(a) of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council determines that a standalone bylaw is the most appropriate form for a water supply bylaw, and

That pursuant to Section 155(2)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council agrees that it is not anticipated the water supply bylaw will give rise to implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, and

That the Chief Executive is instructed to prepare a new water supply bylaw that addresses the perceived problem of providing a dependable, cost-effective, efficient water supply system that maintains public health, safety and the environment, with an accompanying statement of proposal for Council to consider prior to a decision to consult, and

That it is noted that Council will revisit at the time the Chief Executive reports on the new proposed water supply bylaw whether:

- (a) *The draft bylaw is the most appropriate form of water supply bylaw under Section 155(2)(a) of the Local Government Act 2002; and*
- (b) *The draft water supply bylaw gives rise to implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 under Section 155(2)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002.*

- 2.2 In accordance with Council's directions, a new Bylaw has been drafted in response to issues identified with water supply in the district and pre-consultation has been conducted with the intention of identifying key themes and issues of interest within the community. The draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 is the result of those processes.

3. Existing legal context for water supply

- 3.1 Under s 145 of the LGA, Council may make bylaws for its district to protecting the public from nuisance; protecting, promoting, and maintaining public health and safety; or minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places.
- 3.2 Council has the additional specific power, under s 146 of the LGA, to make bylaws for the purpose of managing, regulating against, or protecting from, damage, misuse, or loss, or for preventing the use of, the land, structures, or infrastructure associated with water supply.
- 3.3 The Council has ongoing obligations under the LGA to assess water services (which includes water supply), including the quality of services available, current, and estimated demand, and whether drinking water meets regulator standards.
- 3.4 As a supplier of drinking water, the Council must also ensure (the threshold of care stated in the Water Services Act 2021) that the drinking water supplied is safe and complies with drinking water standards. Council must also ensure that a sufficient quantity of drinking water is supplied to users. The Water Services Act imposes other duties as well, including:
- a) Notifying risks to supply to Taumata Arowai and carrying out remedial action where water does not comply with drinking water standards.
 - b) Producing (and having approved) a water safety plan and supplying water according to this plan.
- 3.5 As set out below, officers consider that the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 would assist Council in achieving these legal obligations and would do so more effectively than the Water Supply Bylaw 2019.

4. Progress to date

- 4.1 The new draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 has been prepared following review of the Water Supply Bylaw 2019, including, among other things, review of the relevant legislation, the water supply issues facing the Tararua District, and the effectiveness of the current approach to regulating water supply in the district.
- 4.2 Officers have also conducted pre-consultation with the community in February 2022 with six public meetings and one online survey using Social Pinpoint to understand key themes and issues of interest within the community. Following the public open day, 21 people delivered written feedback. Engagement in that has revealed some interest in the draft Bylaw across the District, and the following key themes emerged:

- (a) Regulation of ordinary and extraordinary supplies of water;
- (b) Use of water for industrial/commercial uses during low flows;
- (c) Water storage, and the role of storage tanks in the District;
- (d) The use of metering;
- (e) Health risks over use of “self-supply” greywater and with tank storage;
- (f) The definition of restricted flow supply and who it applies to;
- (g) Back-flow prevention;
- (h) Storage tank capacity in Ākitio and Norsewood.

4.3 These are all themes and issues that the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 seeks to manage in its amended form. From the feedback received, it is apparent that the Water Supply Bylaw 2022 is covering the issues of concern to the community. Some changes have been made in response to feedback, as covered in the draft Statement of Proposal (at **Attachment 2**). Also, while officers consider the Water Supply Bylaw 2022 to address to the extent necessary the issues raised through pre-consultation, there will be opportunity to continue discussions with interested parties (if submitters) through the consultation process.

5. Overview of changes

- 5.1 The draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 will revoke and replace the Water Supply Bylaw 2019.
- 5.2 The draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 is based on the Water Supply Bylaw 2019 but has undergone a thorough redrafting for clarity and readability. This has resulted in some provisions being rewritten and some provisions being moved into different Parts of the Bylaw. Some provisions that duplicated others have been consolidated or deleted in creating the new updated Bylaw.
- 5.3 Key changes have been made around storage requirements, emergency powers, metering, and generally, introducing a renewed focus on the application process.
- 5.4 Legislative references have also been updated and the draft Bylaw has been checked for consistency with all key legislation.
- 5.5 The Statement of Proposal, which is attached to this report, sets out a detailed summary of the changes to the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 Bylaw as compared to the Water Supply Bylaw 2019.

6. Matters for Determination

- 6.1 The LGA provides for local authorities to make, review, replace and revoke bylaws. Section 155 of the LGA contains several decision-making requirements when

making a bylaw. Firstly, the Council must be satisfied that the bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem. The Council must then be satisfied that:

- (a) The bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw; and
- (b) The bylaw is not inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

6.2 Under section 160 of the LGA if, after a review, the Council considers that the bylaw should be amended, revoked, or revoked and replaced, or should continue without amendment, it must:

- (a) use the special consultative procedure if the bylaw concerns a matter identified in the council's policy as being of significant interest to the public; or
- (b) consult under section 82 of the LGA if the bylaw does not concern a matter of significant interest to the public.

6.3 If, following the special consultative procedure, the Council decides to amend the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 the Council will be asked to make resolutions confirming its satisfaction with the above legal requirements.

6.4 The Council resolved on 28 April 2022 that:

[...] the Council determines that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem of providing a dependable, cost-effective, efficient water supply system that maintains public health, safety and the environment [...]

6.5 The bylaw is considered necessary and the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem because:

- (a) A bylaw allows Council to proactively regulate to protect its water supply infrastructure against intentional and unintentional damage, which is essential to providing cost-effective water supply to the District by preventing wasted capital expenditure and minimising repair and maintenance;
- (b) A bylaw allows Council to prospectively, as well as reactively, protect and manage against contamination of its water supply;
- (c) A bylaw enables Council to identify and manage excessive water use where drawn from the Council's reticulated water supply, and enforce emergency restrictions in times of drought to ensure an adequate quantity of drinking water is supplied; and
- (d) Other approaches which rely on separate legislative processes or contractual arrangements with private landowners do not provide the same options to Council in managing delivery of its legislative obligations, including for the

purpose of enforcement (where non-compliance is detected) and emergency management within the district.

6.6 Sections 155(2)(a) and (2)(b) of the LGA then require that Council determine that the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022:

- (a) is the most appropriate form of water supply bylaw; and
- (b) does not give rise to any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990;

Form of bylaw

6.7 The determination that the draft Bylaw is the most appropriate form of water supply bylaw requires consideration of the standalone bylaw (as opposed to some other form) and its contents with regard to the perceived problem it addresses.

6.8 Officers are of the view that the draft bylaw (included in **Attachment 1**) is the most appropriate form of the bylaw.

New Zealand Bill of Rights Act implications

6.9 Council is required to consider whether a proposed bylaw may have any implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

6.10 A bylaw may not be made which is directly inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. However, a bylaw may be valid where it only imposes restrictions which are, per s 5 of that Act, “reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society”.

6.11 The draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 has been checked against the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and officers do not consider that the proposed bylaw is not inconsistent with the NZBORA.

6.12 There may be some restriction to personal freedom arising from the bylaw, specifically restrictions on the amount of water people are able to use, as well as restrictions on the activities and times the water may be used. Officers consider that these restrictions are justified for the management of water supply and prevention of nuisance to others, and are provided for under the NZBORA.

Approval for consultation

6.13 Should the Council decide to progress the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022, it is required to use the special consultative procedure to seek public feedback.

6.14 When using a special consultative procedure, a statement of proposal must be prepared which includes a draft of the bylaw as proposed to be made, the reasons for the proposal, this report and how to make a formal submission.

6.15 A copy of the Statement of Proposal is attached at **Attachment 2**.

7. Options for Council

- 7.1 The first option is to make the resolutions recommended and commence consultation on the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022. This would give identified stakeholders and the wider community the opportunity to make formal submissions on the new Bylaw.
- 7.2 This option follows on from the pre-consultation already carried out. The timeframe for the consultation process would be as follows:
- (a) The Bylaw would be open for public consultation and formal submissions from April – May 2022, including targeted consultation with affected groups and wider consultation.
 - (b) A hearing on submissions and a Council meeting to decide whether to adopt the Bylaw would occur in June/July 2022.
- 7.3 This option is recommended.
- 7.4 The second option is to not to make the resolutions requested on the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022. In the absence of any other instructions from the Council no further work would be undertaken, and the Water Supply Bylaw 2019 would continue in force until it was automatically revoked on 28 August 2026.
- 7.5 This option leaves Council in the same position it is currently, with less extensive powers, or clarity, regarding regulation of the operation and use of its water supply system. This presents a risk to Council, whereby Council will be restricted in its ability to respond to predicted worsening drought and other climactic conditions. None of the proactive steps in the draft Bylaw to improve resilience to drought would take effect; thereby impeding Council's ability to meet the intent (purpose) of the Bylaw in addressing the perceived water supply issues within the district.
- 7.6 This option is therefore not officers' preferred option.

8. Significance and engagement

- 8.1 LGA s 156 requires Council to consider the use of the special consultative procedure for proposed changes or revocation of bylaws under the Significance and Engagement Policy, or if there is likely to be a significant impact on the public due to the proposals.
- 8.2 Council considers the proposed changes to the bylaws to be matters of significance and will need to follow a special consultative procedure with a month-long consultation period, including identified stakeholders and the wider community, widely advertised notices and articles, and formal hearings, if it is progressed.

9. Financial considerations

- 9.1 There are no significant financial considerations.

10. Next steps

- 10.1 The next stages of this water bylaw process will be to:
1. Undertake public consultation;
 2. Conduct hearings;
 3. Determine response to consultation and any changes; and
 4. Adopt or reject the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022.
- 10.2 After the consultation period is over, all views submitted to the Council must be considered and, if requested, the Council must hold a hearing for those submitters who wish to be heard.
- 10.3 The Council must then make decisions about the matters raised in the submissions.
- 10.4 Changes in response to matters raised in submissions, or instructions given to staff through the consultation with Council, are made, and the bylaw will be finalised and brought before Council again for approval with regard to the statutory requirements under the LGA.

Appendix 1

Bylaw Making Powers

Legislation	Action
Decision Making	<p>Preliminary work and research</p> <p>Investigate effectiveness of existing bylaws; engage with staff and stakeholders, Councillors, Community Boards & Community Committees. (See bylaw making powers below)</p> <p>Pre-consultation with community for ideas and identification of issues</p>
	Propose necessary changes based on best practice
s 155 LGA	<p>Report to TDC</p> <p>TDC to determine:</p> <p>Bylaw is most appropriate way to address the problem;</p> <p>Bylaw is in the most appropriate form;</p> <p>Bylaw does not affect rights under NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990, and:</p>
s 160 LGA	<p>Either:</p> <p>Propose to amend, revoke or revoke and replace bylaw; and</p> <p>Undertake consultation under sections 83 & 86 (special consultation process taking into account matters in section 76AA (significant interest to the public) &/or significant impact to the public)</p>
s 86, 76AA, 83, & 82	<p>Consultation</p> <p>Consultation documents to be made publicly available and reasonably accessible to members of the public in each community, including:</p> <p>Copy of each bylaw and the report which will contain:</p> <p>Reasons for any changes</p> <p>Assessment of significance and public impact</p> <p>Determinations of Council under section 155 (above)</p>
S 83	Hearings of comments from members of the public
	Councillors consider submissions and direct changes, if any, based on information received at hearings.
	Final versions of the bylaws presented to TDC for approval

S 157 & Bylaws Act 1910	Bylaws sealed, publicly notified, and made publicly available
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Specific Bylaw Legislative References

Water Services Act 2021

Public health and safety (s 145 LGA)

Water races

Water supply

Reserves (also access to and use of – s 106 Reserves Act), recreation grounds or other land under control of TLA

Fees imposed by bylaw (s 150 LGA)

Power of entry to ascertain breach of bylaw s 172 LGA

Removal of works (s 163 LGA)

Process for seizure of property (s 164-8 LGA)

General Powers: s 151 LGA (can make a bylaw requiring anything to be done, timing, fees, licensing (of people or property), recovery of costs, regulating controlling etc., etc.)

Local Boards can propose a bylaw; procedure: (LGA: s 150 B); amend a bylaw (s 150 D); must consult (s 150 C); propose revocation (s 150 E); propose bylaw jointly (s 150 F)

Crown is bound by these bylaws and bylaws re stormwater and any bylaw where non-compliance affects public health and safety (s 153 LGA) however the Minister may exempt the Crown (s 154 LGA)



Statement of Proposal – Draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022

The Tararua District Council seeks your views on its Draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022.

The current Water Supply Bylaw was adopted in 2019. However, following further review, a new Water Supply Bylaw is being proposed to address issues arising out of water shortages within the District (e.g. 2020 drought) and matters identified as requiring further attention from the 2019 review.

In summary, the Water Supply Bylaw has been comprehensively redrafted, and some parts retained from the previous bylaw have been reordered, to improve clarity, consistency, structure and readability. Other changes have been introduced to improve Council's ability to manage water use across the district, including, among other things, with regard to the type and nature of supply, storage and metering requirements, and demand and emergency management.

Proposal

This statement of proposal relates to the review of the Water Supply Bylaw. The bylaw is prepared under sections 145, 146, 83, and 86 of the Local Government Act 2002 (**LGA**).

The Council proposes that:

- (a) a new bylaw that regulates water supply (the Water Supply Bylaw 2022) should be made;
- (b) the Water Supply Bylaw 2019 be revoked once the Water Supply Bylaw 2022 comes into force.

The key changes are summarised in this Statement of Proposal and are set out in the draft bylaw (**Attachment 1**).

Reason for Proposal

Background

Section 146 of the LGA specifically enables the Council to make bylaws for the purposes of managing and protecting the water supply network. In addition, section 145 of the LGA empowers the Council to make bylaws for the District, including to protect the public from nuisance and to protect, promote and maintain public health and safety.

The proposal to make a new Water Supply Bylaw must follow the special consultative procedure in the LGA. This Statement of Proposal has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of sections 83 and 86 of the LGA, and includes:

- (a) Consideration of whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problems relating to water supply;
- (b) Consideration of whether the proposed Water Supply Bylaw 2022 is the most appropriate form of bylaw;
- (c) Consideration of the bylaw's consistency with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (**NZBORA**);

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- (d) Reports of relevant determinations by the Council under s 155 of the LGA (**Attachments 2 and 3**).

Need for Bylaw

A new draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 has been prepared following review of the Water Supply Bylaw 2019 including, among other things, review of the relevant legislation, the water supply issues facing the Tararua District, and the effectiveness of the current approach to regulating water supply in the district.

As a supplier of drinking water, the Council must ensure that the drinking water supplied is safe and complies with drinking water standards. Council must also ensure that a sufficient quantity of drinking water is supplied to users. The Water Services Act imposes other duties as well, including:

- a) Notifying risks to supply to Taumata Arowai and carrying out remedial action where water does not comply with drinking water standards.
- b) Producing (and having approved) a water safety plan and supplying water according to this plan.

The Council considers that the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 will assist in achieving these legal obligations, and would do so more effectively than the Water Supply Bylaw 2019.

Additionally, in recent years and over the review process, the Council has identified some things that could be dealt with better than in the current bylaw. Some of these issues are technical, such as structure and readability. Other proposed changes are more substantive. Addressing those issues identified forms a further reason why the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 is proposed.

Proposed Changes

The main changes are summarised below (only substantive changes are listed):

Introduction	Explanation of changes
Clause 1	References to legislation and regulations have been updated.
Clause 4	<p>New definitions have been added for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ākitio Beach• Authorised officer• Domestic purposes• Emergency• Essential uses• Hose• Lifestyle area customer• Norsewood• Publicly notified <p>Definitions have been amended for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extraordinary supply• Point of supply• Potable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban supply area <p>These definitions are added for clarity, and to give effect to other changes throughout the bylaw.</p>
Part 1: Protection of water supply	
Clause 5	<p>Restrictions have been added which control access to Council's water supply system, and critical related sites and buildings.</p> <p>A requirement has also been added that pipes and fittings connecting to Council's supply network must be installed by approved contractors.</p>
Clause 6	<p>A customer must now take all necessary measures to prevent backflow into the water supply system. This requirement addresses Council's responsibilities under the new Water Services Act 2021.</p> <p>If a customer fails to adequately prevent backflow, the Bylaw will enable Council to fit a backflow prevention device and charge the customer for the costs.</p>
Part 2: Types of Supply	
Clause 14	Types of supply have been simplified down to being either "on demand" or "restricted flow".
Clause 15	<p>"Ordinary" and "extraordinary" supply are now listed as subcategories of "on demand" supply.</p> <p>Any on demand supply outside an urban supply area, or supply for non-domestic purposes, is clarified to be extraordinary supply.</p>
Clause 16	Restricted flow supply is retained as an option for customers outside the urban supply areas (or occasionally non-domestic customers inside the urban supply areas), and the bylaw clarifies that this type of supply can be used for any purpose.
Part 3: Point of Supply and Storage	
Clause 20	This clause introduces a requirement for all new buildings in the district to provide a tank on site for the storage of rainwater for non-domestic purposes. The size of the tank is tied to the size of the allotment on which the property sits. This clause works to address the water shortage issues in the district by alleviating demand on the water supply system for non-domestic purposes.
Clause 21	This new clause extends the same requirements that apply to urban supply area customers to all lifestyle area customers – that is, they must install tanks for rainwater and must not mix water from Council's supply with other sources of water.

Clauses 22–23	The existing supply arrangements for Norsewood, Pongaroa and Ākitio continue due to infrastructure constraints in those areas. New domestic dwellings in Norsewood and Pongaroa may be required to move to direct point of supply, but Council will consider this on a case-by-case basis.
Part 4: Conditions of Supply	
Clause 28	Demand management provisions, which Council can use to restrict the use of the treated water supply for gardening and other exterior purposes, have been clarified to reflect recent messaging from Council. A 4 stage system of levels is now set out. A process for seeking an exemption to those restrictions has been established.
Clause 29	Council's powers to control the use of water where it considers its ability to maintain an adequate supply of drinking water is or may be at risk because of an emergency have been strengthened and clarified. A process for seeking an exemption to those restrictions has been established.
Part 5: Meters and Restrictors	
Clause 31	Metering will now be required for all extraordinary users, to require the efficient use of the treated water supply by non-domestic users. Council retains its discretion to meter ordinary users.
Part 6: Applications for Supply	
Clause 39	Applications for supply will now expire 5 years after they are granted, or sooner if a discrete expiry date is recorded when an application for supply is approved. Customers will need to reapply for approval for supply at least 2 months before their approvals expire.
Part 8: Administration	
Clause 54	New offences against the bylaw have been defined, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitting a false or misleading application for supply; • Using water supplied for domestic purposes for non-domestic purposes; • Failing to install a storage tank when required to by the bylaw; • Failing to install a backflow prevention device when required to by Council; • Drawing water from the water supply system without approval.
Clause 57	Diagrams setting out approved point of supply configurations, the boundaries of the urban supply areas, and the boundaries of the areas defined as Norsewood,

	Pongaroa and Ākitio, are all contained in schedules to the bylaw. These schedules may be updated by Council from time to time.
Clause 58	All current approvals for supply under the previous bylaw will expire after 12 months. This means that all customers receiving water from Council's supply must reapply for approval for supply within 12 months of this bylaw commencing. Failure to do so will be an offence against the bylaw and may result in supply being cut off.

Section 155 Determinations

Under s 155 of the LGA, the Council is required to determine whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem, whether the bylaw is in the most appropriate form, and whether the bylaw gives rise to any implications under NZBORA.

The water supply network is core infrastructure managed by the Council. The Council has determined that the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problems in respect of water supply, including the shortage of water within the district at certain times of the year or through climatic events, is through an updated bylaw. The determination report setting out the reasons for those conclusions is attached at **Attachment 2**.

In addressing the issues around water supply, the Council has identified the need to:

- (a) Provide clear regulatory direction for Council's role in decision making on the management of water supply (demand for, and use of, water) in the district;
- (b) Give the Council the power to proactively regulate to protect its water supply infrastructure against intentional and unintentional damage, which is essential to providing cost-effective water supply to the District by preventing wasted capital expenditure and minimising repair and maintenance;
- (c) Prospectively, as well as reactively, protect and manage against contamination of its water supply;
- (d) Assist Council with identifying and managing excessive water use where drawn from the Council's reticulated water supply, and to enforce emergency restrictions in times of drought to ensure an adequate quantity of drinking water is supplied; and
- (e) Assist with enforcement (where non-compliance is detected) of conditions of supply and emergency management within the District.

The Council has considered the most appropriate way of addressing the problems identified in respect of water supply, and the options available, and determined that the proposed Water Supply Bylaw is the most appropriate means for addressing the issues. The options considered by Council are set out in the determination report in **Attachment 2**, with the Council reaffirming those determinations at its Council meeting on 30 March 2022 when considering the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 (that determination report is attached as **Attachment 3**).

The Council considers that the proposed Water Supply Bylaw 2022 is consistent with NZBORA because it seeks to impose justifiable and reasonable limitations on persons in the interests of environmental quality and public health and safety.

There may be some restriction to personal freedom arising from the bylaw, specifically restrictions on the amount of water people are able to use, as well as restrictions on the activities and times the water may be used. The Council considers that these restrictions are justified for the management of water supply and prevention of nuisance to others, and provided for under the NZBORA.

Consultation Timetable

The following dates are relevant to the consultation process:

- (a) Council resolved to undertake public consultation regarding the Proposal at its meeting of 30 March 2022;
- (b) Submissions open on 1 April 2022.
- (c) Submissions close on a 1 May 2022.

Submissions will be heard before Council or a sub-Committee at a time following the close of submissions, with Council considering the outcome of the consultation process and it making its decision at a Council meeting some time following the hearing date, and likely to be in June/July 2022.

The key point to note is that consultation opens on 1 April 2022 and closes on 1 May 2022.

You are encouraged to participate in this important consultation process.

There are several ways you can have your say. A submission form is provided with this document, or you can fill in your submission online.

How to get your submission to us:

Mail to: Draft Water Supply Bylaws
Taranua District Council
PO Box 115
Dannevirke 4942

Fax to: 06 374 4137

Email to: info@tararua.govt.nz

Deliver to: Council offices in Eketahuna, Pahiatua, Woodville or Dannevirke

Online: www.tararua.govt.nz

This Statement of Proposal is issued pursuant to section 155 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and in compliance with sections 76AA, 82, 83 and 148 of the LGA.

Bryan NicholSEN
Chief Executive

Attachments:

1. Draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022
2. Report to Council on section 155 and a copy of Council resolutions from that report
3. Report to Council on adopting the draft Water Supply Bylaw 2022 for consideration
4. Submission form

WATER SUPPLY BYLAW 2022

1 PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

- 1.1 This Bylaw is the Water Supply Bylaw 2022.
- 1.2 This Bylaw is made under the Local Government Act 2002 and every other power vested in Council to regulate the supply and sale of water. The supply and sale of water by Council is subject to:

Building Act 2004 and regulations;
Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 and regulations;
Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017;
Local Government Act 1974;
Local Government Act 2002;
Local Government (Rating) Act 2002;
Resource Management Act 1991 and regulations;
Water Services Act 2021 and regulations; and
Other applicable enactments and instruments.

Explanatory Note: The powers within these enactments and other instruments are not necessarily repeated in this Bylaw.

2 PURPOSE

- 2.1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to:
- a) Ensure a safe and efficient public water supply;
 - b) To manage and regulate Council's water supply; and
 - c) To protect public water supply infrastructure.

3 COMMENCEMENT

- 3.1 This Bylaw takes force from the date of its adoption by resolution of Council.

4 INTERPRETATION AND DEFINITIONS

- 4.1 The provisions of the Administration Bylaw 2018 and its amendments are implied into and form part of this Bylaw. In the case of any conflict between this Bylaw and the Administration Bylaw 2018, the provisions of this Bylaw prevail.
- 4.2 For the purpose of this Bylaw, unless inconsistent with the context, the following definitions apply:

ĀKITIO BEACH means the area defined as such in Schedule 3 to this Bylaw.

APPROVED or **APPROVAL** means approved in writing by Council, either by resolution or by an authorised Council officer or other person authorised to give such approval on behalf of Council.

AUTHORISED OFFICER means an employee, agent or contractor of Council, appointed by Council as an enforcement officer under s 171 of the Local Government Act 2002.

BACKFLOW means the unplanned reversal of flow of water or mixtures of water and contaminants into the water supply system.

COUNCIL means the Tararua District Council, or any officer authorised to exercise the authority of Council.

CUSTOMER means a person who uses or has obtained the right to use or direct the manner of use of water supplied by Council.

DETECTOR CHECK VALVE means a check (non-return) valve that has a positive closing pressure and a metered bypass to measure flows typically associated with leakage or unauthorised use on a dedicated fire supply.

DOMESTIC PURPOSES means use of water for drinking, hygiene and sanitary purposes, food and drink preparation, and/or for the following additional purposes:

- a) Use in a fire sprinkler system compliant with NZS 4517, subject to Part 7;
- b) Washing down a car, boat or similar, subject to clauses 28–30;
- c) House or general cleaning, subject to clauses 28–30;
- d) Garden watering by hand, subject to clauses 28–30; and
- e) Garden watering by a sprinkler, subject to clauses 28–30.

EMERGENCY includes an emergency (as defined by the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002), or a drinking water emergency (declared under s 59 of the Water Services Act 2021), applying to the whole or any part of the Tararua District.

ESSENTIAL USES means the use of water for drinking, food and drink preparation, achieving minimum standards of hygiene, and fire-fighting, and does not include watering of livestock.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPPLY means any on demand supply which exceeds 1 m³/day (1000 L) and is not an ordinary supply, including supply for:

- a) Domestic spa or swimming pools in excess of 15 m³ capacity;
- b) Fixed garden irrigation systems;
- c) Commercial, industrial and business;

- d) Agriculture;
- e) Horticulture;
- f) Viticulture;
- g) Lifestyle blocks (peri-urban or small rural residential);
- h) Fire protection systems other than sprinkler systems installed to comply with NZS 4517;
- i) Out of district (supply to, or within, another local authority); and
- j) Temporary supply.

FEES AND CHARGES means the fees and charges set for services associated with the supply of water as adopted by Council from time to time in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

HOSE means any flexible or moveable tube for conducting water and includes a water sprinkler, soaker, or any form of similar water distributing device whether held by hand or not.

LEVEL OF SERVICE means the measurable performance standards on which Council undertakes to supply water to its customers stated in the Long Term Plan.

LIFESTYLE AREA CUSTOMER means any customer outside an urban supply area receiving an on demand supply of water for domestic purposes.

METER means a Council-owned device installed in accordance with Part 5 for measuring the volume of water flowing through a pipe and **METERED** and **UNMETERED** have corresponding meanings.

NORSEWOOD means the area defined as such in Schedule 3 to this Bylaw.

ON DEMAND SUPPLY means a Council water supply that is available on demand directly from the point of supply, subject to the agreed Levels of Service.

ORDINARY SUPPLY means an on demand supply for use solely for domestic purposes within an urban supply area.

PERSON includes natural persons, corporations sole and bodies of persons whether corporate or otherwise.

POINT OF SUPPLY means the point on the water pipe leading from the water main to the premises, which marks the boundary of responsibility between the Customer and Council, irrespective of property boundaries. The point of supply for a premises will be as shown on the relevant figures of Schedule 1, unless otherwise approved.

PONGAROA means the area defined as such in Schedule 3 to this Bylaw.

POTABLE, in reference to water, means water that is safe to drink and complies with any operative drinking water standards made under section 47 of the Water Services Act 2021 and **NON-POTABLE** has a corresponding meaning.

PREMISES means:

- a) A property or allotment which is held under a separate Record of Title or for which a separate Record of Title may be issued and in respect to which a building consent has been or may be issued; or
- b) A building or part of a building that has been defined as an individual unit by a cross-lease, unit title or company lease and for which a Record of Title is available; or
- c) Land held in public ownership (e.g., reserve) for a particular purpose.

PUBLICLY NOTIFIED means to make publicly available on the Council's website and to publish in a daily newspaper circulating in the Tararua District, or in an emergency to make publicly available in the most effective way to suit the particular circumstances.

RESTRICTED FLOW SUPPLY means a type of water supply connection where a small flow is supplied through a flow control device and storage is provided by the customer to cater for the customer's demand fluctuations.

RESTRICTOR means a flow control device fitted to the service pipe to limit the flow rate of water to a customer's premises.

ROADING AUTHORITY means either the Tararua District Council or New Zealand Transport Agency.

SERVICE PIPE means the section of water pipe between a water main and the point of supply.

SERVICE VALVE (or **TOBY**) means the valve at the customer end of the service pipe.

STORAGE TANK means any tank used for the storage of water, whether potable or non-potable, having a free water surface, i.e., a surface that is able to fluctuate.

SUPPLY PIPE means that section of pipe between the point of supply and the customer's premises through which water is conveyed to the premises.

URBAN SUPPLY AREA means any area within an urban boundary identified in Schedule 2 to this Bylaw or in any Council resolution under clause 57 of this Bylaw.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM means all those components of the network between the point of abstraction from the natural environment and the point of supply. This includes wells, infiltration galleries, intake structures, open raw water storage ponds/lakes, falling mains, treatment plants, treated water reservoirs, trunk mains, service mains, rider mains, pump stations and pumps, valves, hydrants, scour lines, service pipes, boundary assemblies, meters, backflow prevention devices and tobies.

WATER UNIT means the basis of measurement for a restricted flow supply and equals a volume of 365m³ per annum delivered at the rate of 1m³ per day.

- 4.3 Unless otherwise identified, references to Parts, clauses, subclauses, or schedules are references to the Parts, clauses, subclauses, or schedules of this Bylaw.
- 4.4 Any explanatory notes are for information purposes only. They do not form part of this Bylaw, and may be made, amended, revoked or replaced by Council at any time.

Part 1: Protection of Water Supply

5 ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM AND EQUIPMENT

5.1 No person other than Council and its authorised agents shall, unless approved or provided for elsewhere in this Bylaw:

- a) Have access to any part of the water supply system;
- b) Operate the service valve; or
- c) Make any connection to any part of the water supply system.

Explanatory Note: See Part 6 for details regarding applications for supply.

5.2 Any new connections to the water supply system, including all pipes, fittings and any other equipment up to the point of supply, must only be installed by Council's authorised agents and shall be at the cost of the person to whom approval to connect to the water supply system has been granted under Part 6.

5.3 No person may tamper or interfere with Council equipment up to the point of supply (including any meter), either directly or indirectly.

5.4 No person may enter any land or building owned or occupied by Council which is set aside for the protection of source water or for a public water supply facility unless approved to do so.

5.5 No person, other than Council and its authorised agents, may access any part of the water supply system unless approved to do so, except for the New Zealand Fire Service and Civil Defence Services.

5.6 Where a person has tampered or interfered with Council equipment, Council may, in addition to any other remedies available to it, charge for the additional water consumption not recorded or allowed to pass as a result of that person's actions, either directly or indirectly.

Explanatory Note: See also clause 27 concerning access to the point of supply and rights of access during an emergency.

6 BACKFLOW PREVENTION

6.1 The customer must take all necessary measures on the customer's side of the point of supply to prevent water which has been drawn from the water supply system from returning to that system. These measures include:

- a) Backflow prevention either by providing an adequate air gap, or by using an appropriate backflow prevention device;
- b) The prohibition of any cross connection between the water supply system and:

- i. Any other water supply (potable or non-potable);
- ii. Any other water source;
- iii. Any storage tank;
- iv. Any other pipe, fixture or equipment containing chemicals, liquids, gases, or other non-potable substances.

Explanatory Note: Fire protection systems that include appropriate backflow prevention measures would generally not require additional backflow prevention, except in cases where the system is supplied by a non-potable source or a storage tank or fire pump that operates at a pressure in excess of Council's normal minimum operating pressure.

- 6.2 Notwithstanding subclause 6.1, Council may fit a backflow prevention device on the Council side of the point of supply and recover the cost of that device (including any costs of installation and testing) from the customer, where the customer cannot demonstrate that the risk of backflow is adequately managed.

7 WORKING AROUND BURIED SERVICES

Explanatory Note: All excavations within a roadway are subject to the permit process of the appropriate roading authority.

- 7.1 Council shall keep accurate permanent records ("as built information") of the location of the buried sections of the water supply system for viewing by the public at no cost. Charges may be levied to cover the costs of providing copies of this information.
- 7.2 Any person proposing to carry out excavation or other physical works which may affect the water supply system must view the as built information to establish whether buried sections of the water supply system are located in the vicinity.
- 7.3 At least five working days' notice in writing must be given to Council of an intention to carry out excavation or other physical works in the vicinity of buried sections of the water supply system.
- 7.4 Where appropriate, Council will mark out to within ± 0.5 m on the ground the location of buried sections of the water supply system and nominate in writing any restrictions on excavation or other physical works it considers necessary to protect the water supply system. Council may charge for this service.
- 7.5 When carrying out excavation or other physical works around buried sections of the water supply system due care must be taken to ensure the water supply system is not damaged and that bedding and backfill are reinstated in accordance with the appropriate Council specification.
- 7.6 Any damage that occurs to the water supply system must be reported to Council immediately. The person or entity causing the damage must reimburse Council with all costs associated with repairing the damage and any other costs Council incurs as a result of the incident.

Explanatory Note: *Charges may be levied where copies of documents are required.*

8 PLUMBING SYSTEMS

- 8.1 Quick-closing valves, pumps, or any other equipment that may cause pressure surges or fluctuations to be transmitted within the water supply system or compromise the ability of Council to maintain its stated levels of service shall not be used on any piping beyond the point of supply.
- 8.2 When considering whether installing new plumbing equipment would breach subclause 8.1, a customer must take into account the normal and maximum operating pressures, as measured in “metres head” and/or kPa, of the water supply system. Customers may contact Council directly for up-to-date measurements for this purpose as each location is different and can be affected by changes made to the water supply system.

9 WATER CATCHMENT CLASSES

- 9.1 Surface water and groundwater catchment areas from which untreated water is drawn for the purposes of water supply may be designated as:
- a) Controlled;
 - b) Restricted; or
 - c) Open.

10 CONTROLLED CATCHMENTS

- 10.1 The following conditions apply to controlled catchments:

a) Entry

Catchment areas designated as controlled, or any area held by Council as a water reserve, shall not be entered by any person unless approved to do so. Within such areas, unless approved to do so, no person shall:

- i. Camp;
- ii. Take or allow to stray any livestock;
- iii. Bathe or wash any thing;
- iv. Deposit any dirt, rubbish, or foul material of any kind;
- v. Defecate.

b) Entry approval

Where entry to controlled catchments is approved, the terms of that approval shall forbid, regulate or control the following activities:

- i. Hunting, trapping, shooting or fishing;
 - ii. Lighting or maintaining any fire;
 - iii. Taking of any dog or other animal;
 - iv. Damaging or destroying any trees, shrubs, or other existing cover, or interference with any property;
 - v. Carrying of any firearm or weapon of any kind, any trap or any fishing gear which may be used for the hunting or catching of birds, fish or animals; or
 - vi. Use of any pesticide or toxic substances for any purpose whatsoever.
- c) Medical clearance

A person may be required to present a medical certification, to the satisfaction of Council, before an entry into a controlled catchment can be approved.

- d) Displaying permits

Unless approved:

- i. No person to whom any entry approval has been issued shall enter or leave any controlled catchment area or land held by Council as a water reserve without presenting their entry approval for inspection by an Authorised Officer and notifying the Authorised Officer of their intention of entering or leaving such area as the case may be.
- ii. Every person on any controlled catchment area or land held by Council as a water reserve shall upon demand produce any such permit for inspection by any Authorised Officer.

- e) Interference and obstruction

In any controlled catchment area, or any land held by Council as a water reserve:

- i. Every person shall upon the request of the any Authorised Officer or other officer of Council immediately leave the controlled catchment area or land held by Council as a water reserve, but shall nevertheless be liable also to be prosecuted for the breach of any of the provisions of this Part, and the failure so to leave shall constitute a further offence.
- ii. No person shall obstruct or hinder any duly appointed officer of Council in the exercise of any powers vested in that officer under this Bylaw.
- iii. No person, whether holding any permit issued under this Bylaw or not (other than an authorised Council officer), may commit or cause or permit to be committed any act which may interfere with or be likely to interfere with the free and lawful exercise of any rights vested in any other person in

any controlled catchment area or any land held by Council as a water reserve.

f) Non-transferability of entry permit

No entry approval can be transferred.

g) Revocation and suspension

Council may at any time, by written notice delivered to the holder, revoke or suspend any entry approval. Any suspension of an entry approval will be for the period stated in the written notice.

11 RESTRICTED CATCHMENTS

11.1 Restricted Catchment areas may not be entered by any person apart from Council and its authorised agents, except by persons undertaking the following activities:

- a) Tramping;
- b) Hunting;
- c) Trapping;
- d) Shooting; or
- e) Fishing.

12 OPEN CATCHMENTS

12.1 Subject to the provisions of any National Environmental Standard, or the Regional or District Plans, any person may access an open catchment area.

13 SPILLAGES AND ADVERSE EVENTS

13.1 In the event of a spillage or any other adverse event (such as release of chemicals or hazardous substances) which may compromise the water supply, the person responsible for that event shall advise Council immediately.

13.2 The requirement in subclause 13.1 shall be in addition to any other notification procedures that are required for other authorities.

13.3 If a catchment is affected by a spillage or other adverse event Council may change that catchment's status to Restricted or Controlled until that event and its effects have been reduced, remedied or mitigated.

Part 2: Types of Supply

14 GENERAL

- 14.1 Water supplies shall be classified as either on demand supply or restricted flow supply.

15 ON DEMAND SUPPLY

- 15.1 Water from an on demand supply shall be provided as either ordinary supply or extraordinary supply.

- 15.2 Each premises within an urban supply area shall be entitled to an ordinary supply of water.

Explanatory Note: An ordinary supply is only to be used for domestic purposes – see the definitions of ordinary supply and domestic purposes for more information.

- 15.3 The entitlement to an ordinary supply in subclause 15.2 is subject to the provisions of this Bylaw, including (but not limited to) compliance with any storage requirements set out in Part 3, compliance with any relevant conditions of supply under Part 4, and retention of a current and valid approval for supply under Part 6.

- 15.4 Council, at its discretion, may approve the installation of a on demand supply as an extraordinary supply for:

- a) Premises outside an urban supply area; and/or
- b) Non-domestic purposes.

- 15.5 Council shall be under no obligation to provide extraordinary supply.

16 RESTRICTED FLOW SUPPLY

- 16.1 Council may approve the installation of a restricted flow supply outside an urban supply area, or where Council considers an on demand supply would be inappropriate after having regard to (without limitation):

- a) The nature, type, and purpose of the water supply applied for;
- b) The physical attributes of the connection to the water system; and
- c) The customer's historical compliance with the Bylaw.

Explanatory Note: Situations where an on demand supply may be inappropriate include, for example:

- *Where a leak in pipes on the customer's side of the point of supply exists, may exist, or has existed before and is likely to re-occur;*
- *Where water invoices or rates remain unpaid for more than three months;*

- *Where water consumed per connection greatly exceeds the expected volume of water needed for that particular customer.*
- 16.2 A restricted flow supply will use a restrictor to deliver only the agreed number of water units, at a steady flow rate.
- 16.3 A restricted flow supply may be used for either, or both, domestic purposes or non-domestic purposes, subject to any specific conditions imposed as a condition of supply.
- 16.4 Council shall charge for restricted flow supply based on the number of water units supplied.

Part 3: Point of Supply and Storage

17 OWNERSHIP AND MAINTENANCE

- 17.1 Council shall own and maintain the service pipe and any fittings up to and including the point of supply.
- 17.2 The customer shall own and maintain the supply pipe and any fittings (for example, backflow prevention devices) beyond the point of supply.
- 17.3 The customer shall maintain the area in and around the point of supply keeping it free of soil, growth, or other matter or obstruction that prevents, or is likely to prevent convenient access.

18 SINGLE OWNER PREMISES

- 18.1 This clause is subject to clauses 21 to 23.
- 18.2 For individual customers, the point of supply shall be located as shown in the relevant figure of Schedule 1, or as close as possible where fences, walls, or other permanent structures make it difficult to locate it at the required position. Other positions may only be used if approved in advance of works being commenced.
- 18.3 Council reserves the right to change the point of supply should it become necessary due to any physical or legal reason, or where there is significant change in water demand, or risk to the water supply system.
- 18.4 There shall be only one point of supply per individual customer, unless otherwise approved.
- 18.5 Where there is no customer stopcock, the customer may use the service valve to isolate the supply.
- 18.6 Council gives no guarantee of the useability of any service valve.
- 18.7 Council will charge the customer any maintenance costs it incurs repairing the service valve if it is damaged by customer use.

19 MULTIPLE OWNER PREMISES

- 19.1 This clause is subject to clauses 21 to 23.
- 19.2 The point of supply for premises with multiple owners shall be as follows:
- a) For Company Share/Block Schemes (Body Corporate) – As for single owner premises;
 - b) For Leasehold/Tenancy in Common Schemes (Cross Leases), Strata Title, Unit Titles (Body Corporate) and any other form of multiple ownership – Each customer shall have an individual supply with the point of supply determined by

agreement with Council. In specific cases, other arrangements may be approved by Council.

- 19.3 Council reserves the right to change the point of supply should it become necessary due to any physical or legal reason, or where there is significant change in water demand, or risk to the water supply system.
- 19.4 Where a multiple ownership point of supply has been established prior to this Bylaw coming into effect, that existing point of supply will remain in place, unless otherwise agreed with Council.
- 19.5 Notwithstanding subclause 19.3, customers must take all practical steps to prevent backflow.

20 GENERAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 20.1 Unless one of clauses 21 to 23 apply, any new domestic dwelling within an urban supply area must install a storage tank (or multiple storage tanks) to store collected rainwater or other harvested water for non-domestic purposes.
- 20.2 The minimum capacity of any storage tank (or minimum cumulative capacity, if multiple storage tanks are used) required under subclause 20.1 must meet or exceed the volume shown in Table 1 corresponding to the area of the relevant premises (rounded to the closest whole number), unless otherwise approved.

Table 1

Area (m ²)	Minimum tank size (L)
0-999	No storage tank requirement
1,000-4,999	30,000
5,000-39,999	60,000
40,000 and greater	120,000

- 20.3 Unless one of clauses 21 to 23 apply, any customers approved for an extraordinary supply or restricted flow supply after this Bylaw comes into force must provide a storage tank (or multiple storage tanks) to store collected rainwater or other harvested water for non-domestic purposes.
- 20.4 The minimum capacity of any storage tank (or minimum cumulative capacity, if multiple storage tanks are used) required under subclause 20.3 must comply with the requirements in Table 2 corresponding to the location of the relevant premises, unless otherwise approved.

Table 2

Location	Storage capacity required
Within an urban supply area	Minimum of 24 hour peak demand, assessed in accordance with Council's water supply policy
Outside an urban supply area	40,000 L minimum

- 20.5 A customer must not install or alter a storage tank in a manner which results in water from that tank mixing with water supplied by Council.
- 20.6 A storage tank must only be used for non-domestic purposes, except where otherwise specified in this Bylaw.
- 20.7 A customer required to provide a tank under subclauses 20.1 or 20.4, may use collected rainwater or other harvested water for the flushing of toilets, if they wish.

21 LIFESTYLE AREA CUSTOMERS

- 21.1 This clause applies to all Lifestyle Area Customers.
- 21.2 Water supplied to a customer from the water supply system must not be connected, or be part of any system that connects to, any outside tap or storage tank.
- 21.3 Unless otherwise approved, customers must install a storage tank to store rainwater or other harvested water for non-domestic purposes which meets or exceeds the volume shown in Table 1 corresponding to the area of the relevant premises.

22 NORSEWOOD AND PONGAROA

- 22.1 This clause applies to all customers in Norsewood and Pongaroa.
- 22.2 Any new point of supply must be installed as for single owner premises under clause 18.
- 22.3 Unless approved, any new domestic dwellings built after this Bylaw comes into force must provide a storage tank to store collected rainwater or other harvested water for non-domestic purposes. That tank must meet or exceed the volume shown in Table 1 corresponding to the area of the relevant premises, unless otherwise approved.
- 22.4 Where a point of supply has been established prior to this Bylaw coming into effect, that existing point of supply will remain in place, unless otherwise agreed with Council.
- 22.5 Notwithstanding subclause 22.4, customers must take all practical steps to prevent backflow.
- 22.6 Where a supply pipe connects to a storage tank, no connection to the supply pipe is permitted between the point of supply and the ball valve on the storage tank.

23 ĀKITIO BEACH

- 23.1 This clause applies to all customers in Ākitio Beach.
- 23.2 The point of supply for shall be as for single owner premises.
- 23.3 A supply pipe must only be connected to a customer's storage tank in the following manner:

- a) The supply of reticulated water into the storage tank shall be controlled by a ball valve, with the ballcock installed to close the valve when the water level in the tank is at a point midway between the tank's highest and lowest levels.
 - b) The inlet pipe into the tank shall be at least 25 mm above the tank's maximum water level to prevent backflow, or alternatively, a backflow prevention device must be installed on the inlet pipe.
- 23.4 No connection to the supply pipe is permitted between the point of supply and the ball valve on the storage tank.
- 23.5 Unless approved, a storage tank for potable water must be installed at the time of a premises' connection to the water supply system. That tank must have a minimum capacity of 5,000 litres.

Part 4: Conditions of Supply

Explanatory Note: *This Part must be read subject to Council's powers, obligations, and duties under the Water Services Act 2021.*

24 LEVEL OF SERVICE

- 24.1 Council must endeavour to provide water in accordance with the level of service contained in the Long Term Plan but does not guarantee that the level of service will be met at all times.
- 24.2 Council does not guarantee an uninterrupted or constant supply of water but must make every reasonable attempt to provide continuity of supply, subject to clauses 28 and 29.
- 24.3 Due to physical or practical limitations and unforeseen circumstances Council does not guarantee a supply of water to a particular pressure.
- 24.4 If a customer has a particular requirement for an uninterrupted level of service (flow, pressure or quality) it shall be the responsibility of that customer to provide any storage, back-up facilities, or equipment necessary to ensure that level of service.
- 24.5 No customer is entitled to any payment or compensation from Council if the level of service is not met, including when restrictions are imposed under clauses 28 and 29.

25 LIABILITY

- 25.1 Council is not liable for any loss, damage or inconvenience that the customer (or any person using the supply) may sustain as a result of deficiencies in, or interruptions to, the water supply.

26 NOTICE OF SHUTDOWN

- 26.1 Where practical, Council will make every reasonable attempt to notify the customer of a scheduled maintenance shutdown of a water supply before the work commences. Where immediate action is required and this is not practical, Council may shutdown a water supply without notice.

27 RIGHTS OF ACCESS

- 27.1 In addition to the powers of entry conferred by sections 171, 172 and 174 of the Local Government Act 2002, customers shall allow Council, with or without equipment, access to:
- a) Any area of the premises for the purposes of determining compliance with this Bylaw or any other legislative or statutory requirements,
 - b) The point of supply, where the point of supply is on private property, between 7:30 AM and 6:00 PM on any day for:

- i. Meter reading without notice; or
 - ii. Checking, testing and maintenance work with notice being given whenever possible.
- 27.2 Where checking, testing or maintenance work is required to be done outside the hours of 7:30 AM and 6:00 PM (such as for night-time leak detection), Council will give notice to the customer.
- 27.3 Where the customer fails to provide access for any of the times specified in subclauses 27.1 or 27.2 and a return visit is required by Council, a fee may be charged at the “meter reading by appointment” rate.
- 27.4 In an emergency or where there is a fault requiring immediate rectification, the customer must allow Council free and unimpeded access to and about the point of supply at any time.

28 DEMAND MANAGEMENT

- 28.1 Council may set water use levels to manage water use during periods of high demand or low supply. Any restrictions may apply for any specified period. The levels are:

a) Level 0

No restrictions apply, but customers must still prevent water waste in accordance with clause 30.

b) Level 1 – Alternate day

Outdoor use (all hoses, sprinklers, and garden irrigation systems) is only permitted for even numbered houses on even dates, and odd numbered houses on odd dates.

c) Level 2 – Alternate evening

Outdoor use (all hoses, sprinklers, and garden irrigation systems) is only permitted for even numbered houses on even dates, and odd numbered houses on odd dates. Additionally, unattended hoses, sprinklers, and garden irrigation systems may only be used between 7:00 PM and 9:00 PM.

d) Level 3 – Handheld hose only

Handheld hose use is only permitted for even numbered houses on even dates, and odd numbered houses on odd dates, and only between 7:00 PM and 9:00 PM. Handheld hoses must not otherwise be used. No other outdoor use is permitted at any time.

e) Level 4 – Total outdoor ban

All outdoor use is prohibited. Unattended hoses, sprinklers, garden irrigation systems and handheld hoses must not be used at any time, including for car washing by handheld hose.

- 28.2 Water use levels may apply to the whole Tararua District, or any part of it.
- 28.3 Water use levels imposed under subclause 28.1 shall be Publicly Notified.
- 28.4 In setting water use levels, Council will take into account the usage of water compared to the target levels set by Manawatu-Whanganui Regional Council and seasonal weather conditions (including recent rainfall, and the prospects for rain).
- 28.5 Customers must comply with any water use levels put in place by Council under this clause, except as provided for in subclause 28.6.
- 28.6 A customer may apply for an exemption from the water use levels set out in this clause, and Council may approve such an exemption subject to any conditions it sees fit. An application for such an exemption must be:
- a) Made in writing on the standard Council form and accompanied by all information required in that form; and
 - b) Lodged by a person with the authority to act on behalf of the customer for which the supply is sought with written evidence of this authority as required.

29 **EMERGENCY RESTRICTIONS**

- 29.1 Council may restrict or prohibit the use of water for any specified purpose, for any specified period, and for any or all of its customers, where it considers its ability to maintain an adequate supply of drinking water is or may be at risk because of an emergency.
- 29.2 Emergency restrictions made under subclause 29.1 can include, but are not limited to:
- a) Restricting or prohibiting the use of water for particular activities, such as filling of swimming pools, water-blasting, or irrigation;
 - b) Restricting or prohibiting the use of water in particular plumbing systems, such as water features/fountains or continuously flushing urinals
 - c) Prohibiting all use of water except for Essential Uses, which may include completely halting any extraordinary supply not for Essential Uses.
- 29.3 Emergency restrictions made under subclause 29.1 may apply to the whole Tararua District, or any part of it.
- 29.4 The decision to make and lift emergency restrictions may be made by Council or where immediate action is required, by the Chief Executive of Council.

- 29.5 Council may enact, by resolution, penalties over and above those otherwise contained in this Bylaw to enforce emergency restrictions made under subclause 29.1.
- 29.6 Emergency restrictions or penalties imposed under this clause shall be Publicly Notified.
- 29.7 Council shall be exempted from the level of service referred to in clause 24 during an emergency.
- 29.8 No person may use any water, or allow any water to be used, in contravention of any restriction or prohibition made under this clause, except as provided for in subclause 29.9.
- 29.9 A customer may apply for an exemption from the emergency restrictions set out in this clause, and Council may approve such an exemption subject to any conditions it sees fit. An application for such an exemption must be:
- a) Made in writing on the standard Council form and accompanied by all information required in that form; and
 - b) Lodged by a person with the authority to act on behalf of the owner for which the supply is sought with written evidence of this authority as required.

30 **PREVENTION OF WASTE**

- 30.1 The customer must not waste or allow to be wasted water from any pipe, tap or other fitting, nor allow the condition of the plumbing on the customer's side of the point of supply to deteriorate to the point where the leakage or wastage occurs.
- 30.2 The customer must not use water or water pressure directly from the water supply system as an energy source, or for driving lifts, machinery, eductors, generators, or any other similar device, unless specifically approved.
- 30.3 The customer must not use water for a single pass cooling system or to dilute trade waste prior to disposal, unless specifically approved.
- 30.4 Where leakage or wastage is identified Council may, by written notice, require a customer to complete works specified in the notice to remedy leakage or wastage within a specified timeframe.
- 30.5 Where the customer fails to comply with a notice under clause 29 Council, in addition to any other remedies available to it, may charge the customer for disconnecting the water supply.

Part 5: Meters and Restrictors

31 METERING AND RESTRICTION

- 31.1 At Council's discretion, or at the customer's request, Council may fit a meter or restrictor to any unmetered or on demand supply.
- 31.2 Each extraordinary supply will be metered and charged for in accordance with clause 49.
- 31.3 Notwithstanding subclause 31.2, where an extraordinary supply is for fire protection only, metering of that supply will be at Council's discretion.
- 31.4 When exercising its discretion under subclauses 31.1 or 31.3, Council will take into account the purpose of this Bylaw and the estimated volume of water used by the customer.
- 31.5 Customers receiving a restricted flow supply will be charged for the number of water units supplied in accordance with clause 49.
- 31.6 Council will recover any costs associated with the supply and installation of meters and restrictors from the customer.
- 31.7 All meters and restrictors shall be maintained by, and remain the property of, Council.
- 31.8 Meters and restrictors shall be in a position that is readily accessible for reading and maintenance and, if practicable, immediately on the Council side of the point of supply, as per Schedule 1, Figure 2.

32 READING OF METERS AND ACCOUNTS

- 32.1 Meters will be read, and where applicable accounts rendered, at such intervals as Council considers appropriate.
- 32.2 Meter readings made at the request of the customer will be charged for as determined by Council.

33 ACCURACY OF METERS AND RESTRICTORS

- 33.1 Meters shall be tested as and when required by Council.
- 33.2 When testing a meter, Council will undertake a preliminary test (such as a cross-calibration test or known quantity of water testing) to determine whether it is likely a meter is non-compliant with relevant accuracy requirements.
- 33.3 If a preliminary test indicates a meter is non-compliant with the relevant accuracy requirements, Council will test the meter in accordance with the OIML R 49:2013 set of standards (or any other equivalent New Zealand Standard should one be issued).

- 33.4 Restrictors shall be tested as and when required by Council, by measuring the quantity that flows through the restrictor in a period of not less than one hour at the expected minimum operating pressure. A copy of independent certification of the test result shall be made available to the customer on request.
- 33.5 A customer who disputes the accuracy of a meter or restrictor may apply to Council for that meter or restrictor to be tested, provided it is not within three months of the last test.
- 33.6 If a test requested under subclause 33.5 shows non-compliance with the relevant accuracy requirements, then the customer shall not be charged for the test. If the test shows compliance, the customer shall pay a fee in accordance with Council's current fees and charges.

34 ESTIMATING CONSUMPTION

- 34.1 If any meter, after being tested, is found to register a greater or lesser consumption than the actual quantity of water passed through such a meter, Council shall make an adjustment in accordance with the results shown by such tests, backdated for a period at the discretion of Council but not exceeding 12 months and the customer shall pay a greater or lesser amount according to the adjustment.
- 34.2 Should any meter be out of repair, or cease to register, or be removed, Council shall estimate the water consumption for the period since the previous reading of that meter based on the average of the previous four billing periods charged to the customer. The customer shall pay all charges for water consumption determined in accordance with that estimate.
- 34.3 Where an estimate calculated under subclauses 34.1 or 34.2 would be an unreasonable estimate of the consumption, by reason of a large variation of consumption due to seasonal or other causes, Council may take into consideration other evidence to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the customer's consumption. The customer shall pay all charges for water consumption determined in accordance with that estimate.
- 34.4 If metering shows a significant increase in consumption for a premises, and the increase is established as being caused by a previously unknown leak, Council may estimate consumption under subclauses 34.1–34.3. The customer must repair the leak with due diligence.
- 34.5 Where the seal or dial of a meter is broken, Council may declare a reading void and estimate consumption under subclauses 34.1–34.3.

35 INCORRECT ACCOUNTS

- 35.1 Other than as provided for in clause 34 or Part 7, where recorded consumption of water does not accurately represent the actual consumption of water for a premises, any account rendered for water charges shall be adjusted using the best information available to Council.

- 35.2 Such situations include, but are not limited to, misreading of the meter, errors in data processing, meters assigned to the wrong account and unauthorised supplies.
- 35.3 Where an adjustment under subclause 35.1 is required, whether the adjustment is in favour of Council or the customer, the adjustment shall not be backdated more than 12 months from the date the error was detected.

Part 6: Applications for Supply

36 APPLICATION

36.1 Every application for a supply of water shall be:

- a) Made in writing on the standard Council form and accompanied by all required information (which may include providing a plan of any reticulation system for the premises, marking all current connections to the water supply system);
- b) Lodged by a person with the authority to act on behalf of the owner for which the supply is sought with written evidence of this authority as required; and
- c) Accompanied by the prescribed fees and charges.

36.2 The applicant shall provide all the details required by Council and Council may require further information to assist it in processing the application.

36.3 If an application does not comply with subclause 36.1, Council must not consider the application under clause 37 and must return that application to the applicant as invalid.

37 CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS

37.1 On receipt of an application, Council may, after consideration of the matters in Parts 2 and 3, clause 31, and any other relevant matters, either:

- a) Approve the application, subject to any conditions it Council sees fit, and inform the applicant of the
 - i. type of supply,
 - ii. the level of service,
 - iii. the location of the point of supply;
 - iv. the size of the connection,
 - v. the expiry date of the approval, and
 - vi. any conditions applicable.
- b) Decline the application and notify the applicant of the decision, giving the reasons for declining.

37.2 For the avoidance of doubt, in respect of any application for supply of water Council may approve a type of supply other than the type of supply sought by the applicant.

37.3 For the agreed level of service for the applicant, Council shall determine the sizes of all pipes, fittings and any other equipment, up to the point of supply.

37.4 Council shall supply and install the service pipe up to the point of supply at the applicant's cost, or may allow the supply and installation of the service pipe to be carried out by approved contractors.

37.5 An approved application for supply that has not been actioned within six months of the date of application lapses, unless a time extension is approved. Any refund of fees and charges shall be at Council's discretion.

38 **ACCEPTANCE OF SUPPLY**

38.1 The customer must comply with the requirements of this Bylaw including any conditions of approval imposed by Council.

38.2 Every person found to be in breach of any condition of consent under this Bylaw may have the approval withdrawn by Council with immediate effect.

39 **EXPIRY AND RENEWAL**

39.1 Every approval for a supply of water issued under this Bylaw will expire on the earlier of:

- a) the date recorded in the approval as the expiry date; or
- b) the date 5 years from the date the application for supply was approved,
and will cease to be a valid approval from that date.

39.2 A customer who wishes to continue to receive water from the water supply system must, at least 2 months before their approval expires under subclause 39.1, apply to Council for a renewal of their approval.

39.3 Clauses 37 to 39 apply, with any necessary modifications, to applications for renewal of approvals under this clause.

40 **CHANGE OF USE**

40.1 A new application for supply shall be required where:

- a) A customer seeks a change in the level of service;
- b) There is a change in the end use of water supplied to premises; and/or
- c) Supply changes from ordinary supply to extraordinary supply, or vice versa.

41 **PRESCRIBED CHARGES**

41.1 Charges applicable at the time of connection may include:

- a) Payment to Council for the cost of the physical works required to provide the connection;

- b) A development contribution charge determined in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002;
- c) A financial contribution charge determined in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.

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Part 7: Fire Protection

42 FIRE HYDRANTS

42.1 No person may take water from a fire hydrant unless that person:

- a) Is an authorised officer or agent of Council;
- b) Is a fire fighter, a member of Fire and Emergency New Zealand, a member of a volunteer fire brigade, or is taking the water for the purposes of firefighting; or
- c) The taking of water is approved and is undertaken in accordance with any conditions specified in the approval.

42.2 Council may seize and impound any equipment used by a person to gain access to, or take water from, a fire hydrant, unless undertaken in accordance with this Part.

42.3 Council may assess and recover the value of the water taken without authorisation under this Part and recover any of the associated costs incurred by Council.

43 FIRE CONNECTION APPLICATION

43.1 Any proposed connection for fire protection must be the subject of a specific application (on the standard Council form) made to Council.

43.2 Any such connection will be subject to the terms and conditions specified by Council.

44 DESIGN

44.1 It shall be the customer's responsibility to ascertain and monitor whether the water supply system is adequate for any intended fire protection purpose.

44.2 Council is under no obligation to provide a fire protection connection at any particular flow or pressure, except as required by statute.

Explanatory Note: See *Part 39 of the Local Government Act 1974*.

44.3 Any fire sprinkler system must be constructed, installed and maintained in good order, and must be designed and fixed so that water cannot be drawn from it for any purpose other than firefighting.

44.4 Council may require specific backflow protection to any fire protection supply and may fit a backflow prevention device on the Council side of the point of supply.

45 SUPPLY OF WATER FOR FIRE PROTECTION

45.1 Where the supply of water to any premises is metered, Council may allow supply of water for the purposes of firefighting to be made in a manner which bypasses the meter, provided that:

- a) The drawing of water is possible only in connection with the sounding of an automatic fire alarm or the automatic notification of the fire brigade; or
 - b) An approved detector check valve has been fitted on the meter bypass.
- 45.2 Any unmetered connection provided to supply water to a fire protection system must not be used for any purpose other than firefighting and testing the fire protection system, unless the fire protection system is installed in accordance with NZS 4517.
- 45.3 Where a fire connection has been installed or located so that it is likely or possible that water may be drawn from it by any person for purposes other than firefighting, Council may require the supply to be metered.
- 46 FIRE HOSE REELS**
- 46.1 Where the supply of water to any premises is metered, fire hose reels must be connected only to the metered supply, not to a fire protection system. The water supply to fire hose reels shall comply with the requirement of NZS 4503.
- 47 CHARGES FOR FIREFIGHTING**
- 47.1 Water used for extinguishing fires must be supplied free of charge. Where the fire protection connection is metered and water has been used for firefighting purposes, Council shall estimate the quantity of water so used, and credit to the customer's account an amount based on such estimate.
- 48 ONGOING TESTING AND MONITORING**
- 48.1 Customers intending to test fire protection systems in a manner that requires a draw-off of water, must obtain the approval of Council beforehand. Water used for routine flushing and flow testing does not constitute waste, but the quantity of water used may be assessed and charged for by Council.

Part 8: Administration

49 FEES

- 49.1 Every type of water supply provided shall be charged for in accordance with Council's current fees and charges, set in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 and Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, and set out in the current Annual Plan or Long Term Plan.
- 49.2 Council may prescribe the fees and charges payable to the Council for approvals, inspections, meter readings, and all other matters provided for in this Bylaw.

50 PAYMENT

- 50.1 The customer must pay for the supply of water and related services in accordance with Council's current fees and charges.
- 50.2 Council may recover all unpaid water charges as prescribed in sections 57 to 83B of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

51 TRANSFER OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 51.1 The customer must not transfer to any other party the rights provided for under this Bylaw.
- 51.2 A supply pipe shall serve only one customer and shall not extend by hose or any other pipe beyond that customer's premises.
- 51.3 Any water that the customer draws from the water supply system shall not be provided to any other party unless approved by Council.

52 CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

- 52.1 In the event of a premises changing ownership, Council must record the new owner as being the customer at that premises.
- 52.2 Where a premises is metered, the outgoing customer must give Council five working days' notice to arrange a final reading.
- 52.3 Where there are outstanding rates for water supply at the final reading Council will invoice the outgoing customer.

53 DISCONNECTION AT THE CUSTOMER'S REQUEST

- 53.1 A customer must give 20 working days' notice in writing to Council of a requirement for disconnection of a water supply.
- 53.2 A customer must pay Council's reasonable costs for disconnecting a water supply under subclause 53.1.

54 **BREACHES OF CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY**

54.1 Without limiting Council's discretion as to whether acts or omissions are in breach of this Bylaw or the conditions of supply, the following are deemed to be breaches of the conditions to supply water:

- a) An incorrect or misleading application for supply which fundamentally affects the conditions of supply or a decision to approve the application;
- b) Failure by the customer to meet and comply with any of the requirements of this Bylaw and/or any conditions imposed by Council in permitting the connection to the water supply system under Part 6;
- c) Failure to meet any obligation placed on the customer under all current enactments and regulations specified in this Bylaw;
- d) Frustration of Council's ability to carry out its obligations adequately and effectively;
- e) An act or omission including but not limited to any of the following:
 - i. Failure to pay the appropriate fees and charges by the due date specified in any account rendered;
 - ii. Using water supplied as an ordinary supply for non-domestic purposes;
 - iii. Failure to repair a leak, or in any way wilfully allow water to run to waste or be misused;
 - iv. Failure to install any storage tank required under this Bylaw;
 - v. The fitting of quick-closing valves, pumps or any other equipment which may cause pressure surges or fluctuations to be transmitted within the water supply system, or compromise the ability of Council to maintain its level of service;
 - vi. Failure to prevent backflow, including by failing to install an adequate backflow prevention device;
 - vii. Failure to comply with water use levels or emergency restrictions introduced by Council;
 - viii. Using water or water pressure directly from the supply for driving lifts, machinery, eductors, generators, or any other similar device, unless approved;
 - ix. Using water for a single pass heating or cooling system, or to dilute trade waste prior to disposal, unless approved;

- x. Extending by hose or any other pipe a private water supply beyond that customer's property; or
 - xi. Providing water drawn from the water supply system to any other property, unless approved.
 - f) Connecting to, or drawing water from, the water supply system without a current approval.
 - g) Any tampering or interfering with Council equipment, either directly or indirectly.
- 54.2 In the event of a breach, Council shall serve notice on the customer advising the nature of the breach and the steps to be taken to remedy it.
- 54.3 If, after one week, the customer persists in the breach, Council reserves the right to reduce or disconnect the flow rate of water to the customer without further notice. In such an event, the full service of supply shall be re-established only after the breach has been remedied to the satisfaction of Council, and the appropriate fees and charges have been paid by the customer.
- 54.4 If a breach requires Council to disconnect a customer from the water supply system for health or safety considerations, that disconnection shall be carried out without notice.
- 54.5 The customer must pay Council's reasonable costs for reducing or disconnecting a water supply under subclauses 54.3 and 54.4.

55 OFFENCES

55.1 Every person who breaches this Bylaw commits an offence and is liable to pay:

- a) A fine pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002;
- b) A fine or penalty specified in the Water Services Act 2021;
- c) Any other penalty specified in another Act for the breach of this Bylaw.

Explanatory Note: This clause should be read in conjunction with the Administration Bylaw 2018.

56 ADDITIONAL REMEDIES

56.1 Without prejudice to its other rights and remedies, Council shall be entitled to estimate (in accordance with clause 35) and charge for additional water consumption not recorded or allowed to pass where a meter or restrictor has been tampered with and recover any costs incurred.

57 SCHEDULES

57.1 The Schedules to this Bylaw are separate from, and do not form part of, this Bylaw.

57.2 Council may from time to time, make, amend, revoke or replace the Schedules to this Bylaw by resolution.

57.3 Council will give effect to section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002 when making, amending, revoking, or replacing the Schedules to this Bylaw.

58 REPEALS, SAVINGS, AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

58.1 The Water Supply Bylaw 2019 is repealed with effect from the commencement of this Bylaw.

58.2 Any consent, exemption or approval previously granted under the Water Supply Bylaw 2019 that was in force immediately before the commencement of this Bylaw, continues in force as if it is a consent, exemption or approval of that kind issued under this Bylaw, provided that:

- a) The consent, exemption or approval expires on the date specified, or
- b) Where no expiry date is specified, the consent, exemption or approval expires 12 months from the commencement of this Bylaw, and
- c) In either case, such consent, exemption or approval may be renewed only by application made and considered in accordance with this Bylaw.

58.3 Any resolution or other decision made under the Water Supply Bylaw 2019 remains in force in the area to which it applied until revoked or replaced by an equivalent resolution or decision made by Council under this Bylaw.

This Bylaw was made by the Tararua District Council by resolution at a Council meeting on [XXXXXXX] and must be reviewed within five years.

*Sealed with the Common Seal of the
Tararua District Council
In the presence of:*

[SEAL]

Mayor

Chief Executive

SCHEDULES

Explanatory Note: As per clause 57 of the Bylaw, these Schedules do not form part of the Bylaw and may be made, amended, revoked or replaced from time to time.

Schedule 1: Point of supply layouts

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Schedule 2: Urban supply area maps

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Schedule 3: Ākitio Beach, Norsewood, and Pongaroa maps

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