



STRATFORD
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Water Supply Bylaw 2019

Date in Force: 1 August 2019

Purpose:

- a) To promote the efficient use of water and protect against waste or misuse of water from the water supply system;
- b) To protect the water supply and water supply system from pollution and contamination;
- c) To protect, promote and maintain public health and safety;
- d) To manage and protect from damage, misuse, or loss of land, structures or infrastructure associated with the water supply system; and
- e) To prevent the unauthorised use of land, structures or infrastructure associated with the water supply system.

Review Date 1 August 2029

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1. Title

- 1.1 This Bylaw is made under Section 145 of the Local Government Act 2002 and shall be known as the 'Stratford District Council Water Supply Bylaw 2019'.

2. Commencement

- 2.1 This Bylaw shall come into force on 1 August 2019.

3. Repeal

- 3.1 As from the day this Bylaw comes into force, the previous Water Supply Bylaw 2008 in force in the Stratford District shall be repealed.

4. Application of Bylaw

- 4.1 This Bylaw shall apply to the Stratford District.

5. Scope

- 5.1 This Bylaw is made under the authority of the Local Government Act 2002 for the supply of water to its customers by the Stratford District Council (the Council). The supply and sale of water by the Council is subject to the following statutory acts, regulations, standards and codes:

5.1.1 Statutory Acts and Regulation

- a) Building Act 2004
- b) Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017
- c) Health Act 1956
- d) Local Government Act 2002
- e) Local Government (Rating) Act 2002
- f) Resource Management Act 1991
- g) Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2007
- h) Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2003

5.1.2 Relevant Codes and Standards

- a) Compliance Document (New Zealand Building Code)
 - b) Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2018)
 - c) BS EN 14154-3:2005 Water meters: Test methods and Equipment
 - d) SNZ PAS 4509:2008 New Zealand Fire Service Fire Fighting Water Supplies Code of Practice
 - e) National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water, 2008
 - f) NZS 4503:2005 Hand Operated fire-fighting Equipment
 - g) NZS 4512:2010 Fire detection and alarm system in buildings
 - h) NZS 4517:2010 Fire Sprinkler systems for houses

- i) Backflow Prevention for Drinking Water Suppliers Code of Practice 2006, Water New Zealand
- j) Water Meter Code of Practice 2003, Water New Zealand
- k) Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water)
- l) Regulations 2007
- m) OIML R49: Water meters intended for the metering of cold potable water and hot water. Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements; Part 2: Test methods and Part 3: Test report format.
- n) NZS 4404:2010 Land Development and Subdivision Infrastructure, NPDC, STDC & SDC Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision 2019 and subsequent amendments

6. Purpose

6.1 The purposes of this Bylaw are:

- a) To promote the efficient use of water and protect against waste or misuse of water from the water supply system;
- b) To protect the water supply and water supply system from pollution and contamination;
- c) To protect, promote and maintain public health and safety;
- d) To manage and protect from damage, misuse, or loss of land, structures or infrastructure associated with the water supply system; and
- e) To prevent the unauthorised use of land, structures or infrastructure associated with the water supply system.

7. Interpretation

7.1 When interpreting this Bylaw use the definitions set out in section 8 unless the context requires otherwise. Where references are made to a repealed enactment read that as a reference to its replacement.

7.2 For the purpose of this Bylaw, the word 'shall' refers to practices that are mandatory for compliance with this Bylaw, while the word 'should' refers to practices that are advised or recommended.

8. Definitions

8.1 For the purpose of this Bylaw, unless inconsistent with the context, the following definitions apply:

Air Gap means a vertical air gap between the outlet of the water supply fitting which fills a storage tank, and the highest overflow water level of that storage tank.

Allotment means the same as defined in the Land Transfer Act 1952

Approved or Approval means approved in writing by the Council, either by resolution of the Council or by any Authorised Officer of the Council.

Authorised Agent means any agent recognised as such by the Council through contractual obligations.

Authorised Officer means any person appointed by the Chief Executive of the Council for purposes of acting as an Authorised Officer under this Bylaw.

Auxiliary supply Any water supply, other than the Council's system, on or available to a customer system. These auxiliary waters may include water from another provider's public potable water supply or any natural source(s) such as a well, rainwater, spring, river, stream, or used waters (e.g. grey water) or industrial fluids.

Backflow is the unplanned reversal of flow of water or mixtures of water and contaminants into the water supply system.

Backflow Device means a device (or air gap) that is designed to prevent the return of flow into the Council's water supply system. These devices can include non-return valves, reduced pressure zone devices and double check valves.

Bulk Water Filling Point means an installation where water tankers can be filled. They are fitted with backflow devices, metering and control measures for payment.

Boundary Legal boundary of the premises receiving a supply of water

Connection The valve, meter and associated fitting installed and maintained by the Council at a location convenient to the Council including the service pipe, or at the supply pipe or at the point of supply

Council means the Stratford District Council or any officer authorised to exercise the authority of the Council.

Customer is a person who uses, or has obtained the right to use or direct the manner of use of, water supplied by the Council.

Detector Check Valve means a check (non-return) valve which has a positive closing pressure and a metered bypass to measure flows typically associated with leakage or unauthorised use on a dedicated fire supply.

Extraordinary Supply is a category of on demand supply including all purposes for which water is supplied other than ordinary supply and which may be subject to specific conditions and limitations.

Extraordinary Use includes but is not limited to:

- a. Domestic – spa or swimming pool in excess of 6m³, and fixed garden irrigation systems;

- b. Commercial and business;
- c. Industrial;
- d. Agricultural;
- e. Viticultural;
- f. Lifestyle blocks (rural supplies, or small rural residential);
- g. Fire protection systems other than sprinkler systems installed to comply with NZS4517;
- h. Out of district supply;
- i. Temporary supply;
- j. Water carriers; and
- k. Auxiliary supply.

Fees and Charges is the list of items, terms, and prices for services associated with the supply of water as adopted by the Council in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Financial Contributions are a charge determined in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.

Fire main supply is a category of supply from pipe work installed for the purpose of fire protection

Fire Hose Reel means metal reel, permanently connected to the water supply, on which is wound rubber tubing having an internal diameter of 12.5 mm nominal or 20 mm nominal, which can be used for first-aid fire-fighting purposes.

Fire Sprinkler System means the system of pipes fitted with sprinkler nozzles which open by extraordinary rise in temperature to automatically drench an area for the purpose of extinguishing fire and is maintained with a superimposed pressure so that an alarm is actuated when a nozzle opens allowing the pressure to fall to mains pressure.

Level of Service is the measurable performance standards on which the Council undertakes to supply water to its customers.

NZS means “New Zealand Standard”.

Occupier means the person or legal entity having a legal right to occupy, use all or part of the premises receiving a supply of water from the Council that includes a tenant, lessee, licensee, manager, foreperson or any other person acting in the general management of any premises.

On Demand Supply is a supply which is available on demand directly from the point of supply subject to the agreed level of service.

Ordinary Supply is a category of on demand supply used solely for domestic purposes, i.e human drinking and sanitation, washing down a vehicle, garden watering by hand using a hand held device or portable sprinkler device.

Owner means the person or entity having legal ownership of the premises receiving a supply of water from the Council.

Permit is a permit or written authority issued by an authorised officer

Person means a natural person, corporation sole or a body of persons whether corporate or otherwise.

Point of Supply means the point on the water pipe leading from the Council's water main to the premises, which marks the boundary of responsibility between the customer and the Council, irrespective of property boundaries.

Potable means a supply of water that does not contain or exhibit any determinands to any extent that exceeds the maximum acceptable values (other than aesthetic guideline values) specified in the drinking-water standards.

Premises include the following:

- a. A property or allotment which is held under a separate certificate of title or for which a separate certificate 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 certificate of title is available; or
- c. Land held in public ownership (e.g. reserve) for a particular purpose.

Prescribed charges are charges applicable at the time of connection and may include:

- a. Payment to the Council for the physical works required to provide the connection; and/or
- b. A development contribution charge determined in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002; and/or
- c. A financial contribution charge determined in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991; and/or
- d. The cost of /charge of bacteriological and chemical testing as per Drinking Water Standards New Zealand to ensure a connection is safe.
- e. Extraordinary supply-related charges.
- f. Capital contribution charge determined by any Long Term Plan or Annual Plan process.
- g. Any other charges which may be lawfully charged by the Council in respect of the supply of water

Public Notice has the meaning as defined in the Local Government Act 2002.

Restricted Flow Supply means a type of water supply connection where the flow rate to the customer is limited 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 a territorial authority or New Zealand Transport Agency.

Rural Water Supply Area means an area formally designated by the Council as an area serviced by a reticulated water supply system that is intended to supply water for specified purposes via restricted flow supplies and/or on demand supplies but not necessarily with a firefighting capability.

Separately Used or Inhabited Part (SUIP) means a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit and includes any part of a rating unit that is used by a person, whether or not actually occupied at any particular time

Service Pipe means the section of water pipe between a watermain and the point of supply.

Service Valve (Toby) is the valve at the customer end of the service pipe used to control and/or isolate the supply.

Special circumstances are the circumstances that may lead Council to install a meter on the supply to an "Ordinary Domestic Use". This includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Known leaks that remain unrepaired;
- b. Where excessive usage is being investigated;
- c. Where water is suspected of being wasted;
- d. Where property specific research of water usage is required.

Storage Tank means any tank having a free water surface.

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

Urban Water Supply Area means an area formally designated by the Council as an area serviced by a reticulated water supply system, with a fire fighting capability, that is intended to supply water to customers via on demand supplies.

Water Alert Level Classification system used for applying water conservation restrictions.

Water Carrier means any drinking water supplier who transports or otherwise supplies drinking water in trucks or other vehicles and is registered with the Ministry of Health as a recognised carrier of drinking water

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 but is not limited to: bores, 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 (including fire mains), boundary assemblies, meters, backflow prevention devices and tobies.

Water Unit means the basis of measurement for a restricted flow supply as determined by the Council.

9. Protection of Water Supply System

9.1 Water Supply System

Any person who owns or occupies premises in the District must ensure that water is used and maintained in a manner that no public health hazard or public health nuisance occurs that could affect the public water supply.

9.1.1 Access to System

No person other than the Council and its authorised agents shall have access to any part of the water supply system, except to connect to the point of supply, subject to 11.1, and to operate the service valve.

9.1.2 No person to connect to, or interfere with a water supply system

No person shall connect to, or interfere with a water supply system except as set out in 9.1 and 9.1.3. No person shall make any connection to, or otherwise interfere with, any part of the water supply system.

9.1.3 Fire hydrants

- a) No person shall have access to or draw water from fire hydrants or any other part of the water supply system across the district, except as set out in b) and c) below.
- b) Only trained Council staff, their authorised agents and fire fighters of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) shall gain access to, and draw water from fire hydrants for the purpose of fighting fires, training, or testing.
- c) Approval for water abstraction shall be from the dedicated bulk water filling points as set out in Clause 13.6. Council may, on a case by case basis, approve water abstraction from fire hydrants. However, such approval shall be in writing from Council.

- d) Water abstraction from the Council-owned water supply network and fire hydrants without a permit, is considered a breach of the bylaw. Without prejudice to other remedies available, the Council may seize and impound any equipment used by an unauthorised person to gain access to, or draw water from a fire hydrant, and may assess and recover the value of water drawn and any other associated costs.

9.1.4 Other users

- a) The right to gain access to, and draw water from the public water supply system for uses other than fire fighting (for example, flow testing or pipe flushing) shall be restricted to:
 - (i) The Council or its authorised agents; and
 - (ii) Permit holders
- b) Permit holders shall only draw water in accordance with the terms and conditions of a written permit issued by the council.
- c) Any permit issued shall be subject to the demand management provisions of Clause 15.4.

9.1.5 Unauthorised Access

- a) Without prejudice to any other remedies available, the Council may seize and impound any equipment used by an unauthorised person to gain access to, or draw water from the water system, and may assess and recover the value of water drawn and any other associated costs.
- b) Where the water supply system becomes contaminated due to unauthorised access, Council may recover cost of remediation of contamination.
- c) Any person causing damage to a Council water supply system during unauthorised access shall be liable for the cost of repair and any other costs the Council incurs as a result of the incident.

9.2 Working Around Buried Services

- 9.2.1 The Council is required to keep accurate permanent records of the location of its buried pipe networks. This information is available for inspection.
- 9.2.2 No person shall carry out any excavation without first reviewing Council's records of the location of its services.
- 9.2.3 No person shall excavate in the vicinity of Council's services unless at least five working days notice has been given to the authorised officer of the intention to do so and then only in accordance with any terms and conditions imposed by Council.

- 9.2.4 The Council administers queries about buried services through the online service (currently “Before U Dig”). Any person wishing to determine if there are any Council water mains or equipment in an area should use this service. At least five working days notice is required of an intention to excavate in the vicinity of the Council’s services.
- 9.2.5 Council may at it’s discretion mark out to within ±1.0 metre on the ground the location of its services, and nominate in writing any conditions or restrictions on the work it considers necessary to protect its services. The Council may charge for this service.
- 9.2.6 Prior to commencing work, the location of services is to be verified by the contractor. Any discrepancy between the as built record and that found by “pot holing” is to be reported to the Council.
- 9.2.7 When excavating and working around buried services due care shall be taken to ensure the integrity of the water supply system is not damaged and/or compromised and there is no risk to public safety. Reinstatement of the work area shall be in accordance with the appropriate Council specification.
- 9.2.8 Every person who fails to reinstate excavation work in accordance with Council specifications shall be liable for the costs incurred by the Council in completing such work.
- 9.2.9 Any damage which occurs to Council services shall be reported to the Council immediately. The person causing the damage shall be liable to the Council for all costs associated with repairing the damaged service, and any other costs the Council incurs as a result of the incident.

NOTE - Excavation and trenching within the road reserve is to be carried out in accordance with the National Code of Practice for Utility Operators’ Access to the Transport Corridor including obtaining consent from the road controlling authority.

10. Protection of Source Water

10.1 Water Supply Catchments

- 10.1.1 There are no designations of any Council water supply catchments under the Health Act (1956) or Resource Management Act (1991). As such there are no restrictions on activities other than any provisions of the regional or district plan and the National Environmental Standard.

10.2 Spillages and Adverse Events

- 10.2.1 In the event of a spillage, or any event which may compromise the water supply, the person responsible for the event shall immediately advise the Council. This requirement shall be in addition to those other notification procedures which are required for other authorities.
- 10.2.2 Where the customer of a premise:
- a) undertakes an activity or allows the undertaking of an activity; or
 - b) allows or permits any item or items:
- that may potentially contaminate or leach into the water supply or accumulate on any premises contained within the catchment, the Council may request the owner, occupier, or both, to cease undertaking the activity or remove the item or items.
- 10.2.3 If the activity does not cease or the item(s) are not removed within the period specified, Council or its authorised agents may remove the items and recover the costs of doing so from the owner or occupier, or both.

11. Conditions of Supply

11.1 Application for Supply

- 11.1.1 Every application for a supply of water shall be made in writing on the standard Council form accompanied by the prescribed charges. The applicant shall provide all the details requested by the Council.
- 11.1.2 On receipt of an application, the Council shall, after consideration of the matters in Clause 13, either:
- a) Approve the application and inform the applicant of the type of supply, the level of service, the size of the connection and any particular conditions applicable; or
 - b) Refuse the application and notify the applicant of the decision, giving the reasons for refusal.
- 11.1.3 For the agreed level of service to the applicant, the Council shall determine the sizes of all pipes, fittings and any other equipment, up to the point of supply. The 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.
- 11.1.4 Where the applicant is not the owner of the premises seeking supply, the applicant must produce written evidence of their authority to act on behalf of the owner of the premises for which the supply is sought.

11.2 Application Lapse

11.2.1 An approved application for supply which has not been actioned within six months of the date of application will lapse unless a time extension has been approved. Any refund of fees and charges shall be less any costs incurred by the Council.

11.3 Services and supply

11.3.1 Council will determine the sizes of all pipes, fittings and any other equipment, up to the point of supply.

11.3.2 Council or its authorised agent shall supply and install the service pipe up to the point of supply at the Customer's cost.

11.3.3 No water shall be drawn through a new connection before Council has deemed the connection to be suitable for use.

11.3.4 Council may require the Customer to meet all associated costs of the provision of a new connection including any upgrade to infrastructure needed to provide the service.

11.4 Change of Use

11.4.1 A new application for supply shall be submitted by the customer where a change is sought to:

- a) the level of service; or
- b) the end use of water supplied to premises; or
- c) the supply type from an ordinary to an extraordinary use or vice versa; or
- d) the physical location or size.

11.4.2 Any new application for supply under this clause shall be considered as if it is a new application pursuant to clause 11 of this Bylaw.

11.5 Prescribed Charges

11.5.1 Charges applicable at the time of connection may include:

- a) Payment to the 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; and/or
- c) A financial contribution charge determined in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.

11.6 Water Supply Areas

11.6.1 The Council's water supply areas are shown in Maps 1 – 5 of this Bylaw.

11.6.2 The Council's water supply areas are typically in the urban areas of the District.

11.7 Urban water supply

11.7.1 The usage of Council's urban supply schemes is based on a maximum ordinary domestic requirement of 250 m³/year .

12. Point of Supply

12.1 Responsibility for Maintenance

12.1.1 The Council shall own and maintain the service pipe and fittings up to the point of supply. The customer shall own and maintain the supply pipe beyond the point of supply.

12.2 Single Ownership

12.2.1 For individual customers, the point of supply shall be located as shown in *Figure 1: Point of Supply locations* or as close as possible, where fences, walls, or other permanent structures make it difficult to locate it at the required position. Other positions shall require specific approval.

12.2.2 For each individual customer, there shall be only one point of supply, unless otherwise approved.

12.2.3 The typical layout at a point of supply is shown in *Figure 2: Point of Supply Layout*.

12.2.4 The Council gives no guarantee regarding the serviceability of the valve located on the service pipe. Where there is no customer stopcock/toby, or where maintenance is required between the service valve and the customer stopcock, the customer may use the service valve to isolate the supply. However the Council reserves the right to charge for maintenance of this valve if damaged by such customer use.

12.3 Multiple Ownership

12.3.1 The point of supply for the different forms of multiple ownership of premises and/or land shall be:

- a) For Company Share/Block Scheme (Body Corporate) — as for single ownership; or

- b) For Leasehold/Tenancy in Common Scheme (Cross Lease), Strata Title, Unit Title (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 the Council. In specific cases other arrangements may be acceptable, or as otherwise agreed in writing by Council.

12.3.2 For a multiple ownership supply which was in existence prior to the coming into effect of this Bylaw, the point of supply shall be the arrangement existing at that time, or as determined by agreement with the Council for any individual case.

12.4 Location

12.4.1 For both ordinary and extraordinary supply customers, the point of supply shall be located outside the boundary of the premises in the position approved by the Council.

12.4.2 Existing points of supply may be located either inside or outside the property boundary. The Council may relocate the point of supply when deemed appropriate or on request from the Customer, subject to approval and charges.

12.4.3 The relocation of the point of supply, pipework and fittings from the new point of supply to the existing customer supply pipe shall be the responsibility of the Council for 6 months from the time of relocation.

12.5 Access to, and about, the Point of supply

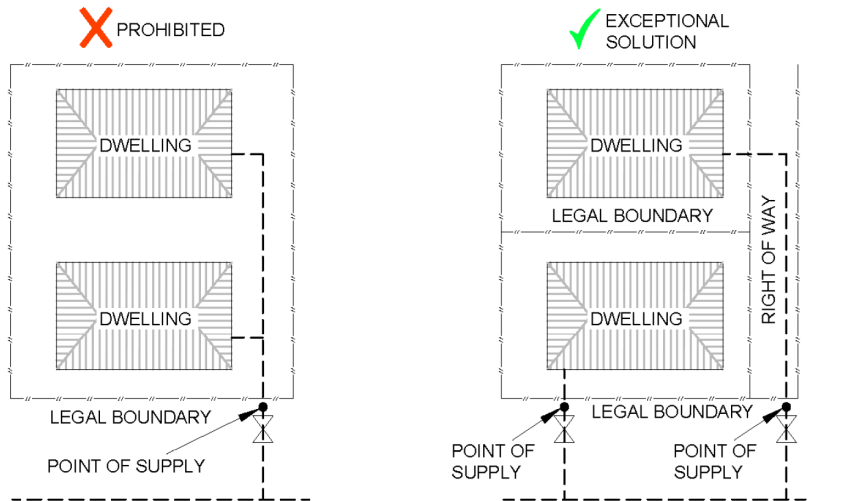
12.5.1 Where the point of supply is on private property the customer shall allow the Council access to, and about the point of supply between 7.30 am and 6.00 pm on any day for:

- a) Meter reading without notice; or
- b) Checking, testing and maintenance work with advance notice being given whenever practicable to do so.

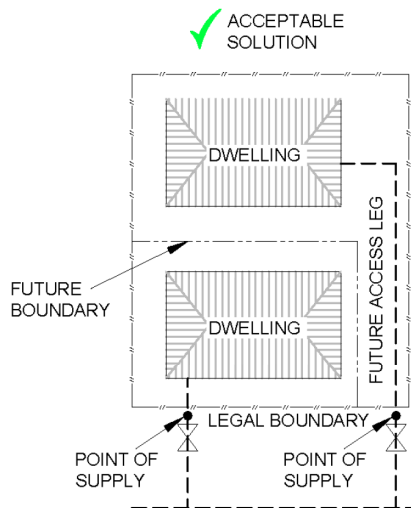
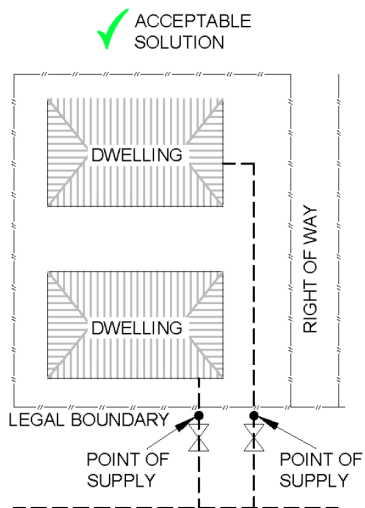
12.5.2 Outside these hours (such as for night time leak detection) the Council shall give written notice to the customer 48 hours prior to entry onto the property.

12.5.3 The Council may enter occupied land or buildings without prior notice if there is an emergency causing or likely to cause:

- a) Loss of life or injury to a person; or
- b) Damage to property; or
- c) Damage to the environment or there is danger to any works or adjoining property.



FUTURE SUBDIVISION
 In specific infill circumstances when the preferred solution is not possible. Will only be approved by the T.A. in exceptional cases. Will not be approved in new greenfield subdivision.



FUTURE SUBDIVISION
 For cross lease units, each unit shall be supplied from a separate service pipe from the council main where additional units are being built.
 Additional points of supply will be required in such locations as to facilitate later subdivision eg. water supply pipes in future subdivision access

Figure 1: Point of Supply Locations

Note:

1. Point of supply is the tail piece of the boundary box, meter, or service valve regardless of property boundary

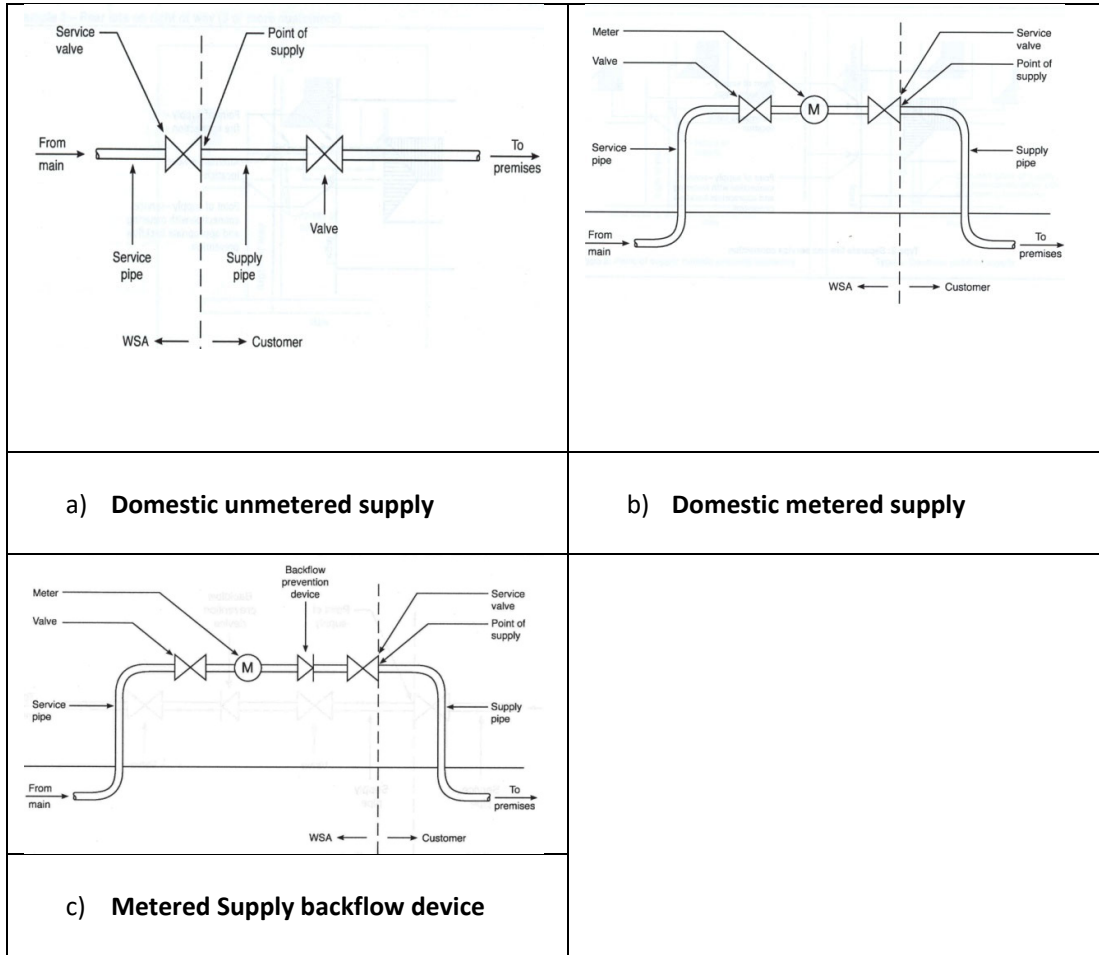


Figure 2: Point of Supply Layout

Note:

1. Point of supply is the tail piece of the boundary box, meter or service valve regardless of property boundary
2. The New Zealand Building Code may require the customer to install additional backflow prevention devices within the site, which will remain the responsibility of the customer.

12.6 Maintenance of Access

12.6.1 The customer shall maintain the area in and around the point of supply free of soil, growth or other matter or obstruction which prevents, or is likely to hinder, easy access.

13. Types of Supply

13.1 General

13.1.1 Supplies shall be classified as either '*On demand*' or '*Restricted Flow*'.

13.1.2 The use of water from the supply shall be either '*Ordinary*' or '*Extraordinary*'.

13.2 On Demand Supply

13.2.1 All premises shall be entitled to an ordinary supply of water subject to the following conditions:

- a) The premises lying within an urban area if such an area has been constituted by the Council
- b) The exclusion of its use for garden watering under any restrictions made by the Council in 15.4
- c) Payment of the appropriate charges in respect of that property;
- d) Any other charges or costs associated with subdivisional development; and
- e) Any other relevant conditions in 26.

13.2.2 The Council shall be under no obligation to provide an extraordinary supply of water.

13.3 Restricted Flow Supply

13.3.1 Restricted flow supply may be available to premises within a designated area only, or under special conditions set by the Council, including for the purposes of:

- a) Rural supply within district.
- b) Out of district supply.
- c) Water demand management or any breach of the bylaw (including for drought, misuse and non-remedy of water leaks).
- d) Properties subject to restriction under section 69ZH (Duty to provide information to territorial authority) of Health Act 1956.

13.3.2 The water supply shall be restricted so as to deliver the agreed number of water units at a steady flow rate.

- 13.3.3 The Council shall charge for the restricted flow supply by either:
- a) The volume passing through a meter; or
 - b) The number of agreed units; or
 - c) The number of separately used or inhabited parts (SUIP).
- 13.3.4 It is the Customer's responsibility to provide water storage for their needs.
- 13.3.5 No connection shall be made to the supply pipe between the point of supply and the storage tank.
- 13.3.6 All restricted supply storage tanks must incorporate adequate air gap separation or an appropriate backflow prevention device at the point of supply.

13.4 Ordinary Use and Supply

- 13.4.1 Ordinary use is for domestic purposes, which may include use in a fire sprinkler system to NZS 4517.
- 13.4.2 With the exclusion of water used for human drinking water and sanitation needs, Ordinary Supply shall be subject to the demand management provisions of subsections 14.3.
- 13.4.3 Ordinary Supply includes:
- a) Washing down a car, boat, or similar;
 - b) Garden watering by hand using a hand-held device;
 - c) Garden watering by a portable sprinkler.
- 13.4.4 For use from a fire protection system to NZS 4517 to be classified as an ordinary use, the customer should comply with the conditions set under 15.1 and 15.3.
- 13.4.5 Every person paying to the Council the appropriate rates or charges levied in respect of such properties shall be entitled to an ordinary supply of water.

13.5 Extraordinary Use and Supply

- 13.5.1 Properties that consume in excess of the water supplied for ordinary use are referred to as extraordinary use properties and are typical for the following types of land uses:
- a) Domestic spa or swimming pool in excess of 10 cubic metres capacity, fixed garden irrigation systems;
 - b) Commercial and business;
 - c) Industrial;
 - d) Agricultural and Horticultural;
 - e) Viticulture;
 - f) Lifestyle blocks or sections where stock may be kept;

- g) Fire protection systems other than sprinkler systems installed to comply with NZS 4517. (*A supply for fire protection is not to be used for any other purpose*);
- h) Out of district (supply to, or within another local authority, or another water scheme);
- i) Temporary supply;
- j) Council properties;
- k) Marae; and
- l) Auxilliary supply.

13.5.2 The Council shall be under no obligation to provide an extraordinary supply of water.

13.5.3 Extraordinary Supply shall require written approval from Council.

13.5.4 Extraordinary supply connection may be metered under clause 13.7 of this Bylaw.

13.5.5 The Customer may be charged as per Council water supply fees and charges as determined by Council from time to time.

13.5.6 Where an extraordinary water supply is provided to non-rateable land, the Council may recover the cost through a targeted water rate and/or water meter.

13.6 Bulk Water Filling Point

13.6.1 Any bulk water for sale, for example to replenish roof water tanks, will be drawn only from a bulk water filling point.

13.6.2 Any water drawn from a bulk water filling point will become subject to the Water Supply charges set out in the Council's Fees and Charges schedule.

13.6.3 Any water drawn from a bulk water filling point for on selling will become subject to the Water Supply charges set out in the Council's Fees and Charges schedule.

13.6.4 An application to the Council is required before water can be drawn from a bulk water filling point. An electronic card will be issued, following pre-payment for the water, which will allow the filling points to be operated. Filling points only allow water to be drawn when a valid access card is used.

13.6.5 Any abstraction of water from a bulk water filling point shall be subject to the demand management provisions of 15.4.

13.7 Metering

13.7.1 An ordinary use supply will normally not be metered.

13.7.2 However, the Council reserves the right to fit a meter where:

- a) It considers that water use is likely to be excessive due to the location or nature of the landuse on the property; or
- b) It considers that water use is in breach of this bylaw; or
- c) It deems it necessary; or
- d) A customer requests it.

13.7.3 All extraordinary use supplies shall be metered.

13.7.4 Where the extraordinary use is for fire protection only, this supply may not be metered at the discretion of the Council.

14. Meters and Flow Restrictors

14.1 Installation

14.1.1 Meters for on demand supplies and restrictors for restricted flow supplies, shall be supplied, installed and maintained by the Council, and shall remain the property of the Council.

14.1.2 Where on demand supplies are not universally metered and the Council considers water use to be unusually high, the Council reserves the right to fit a meter at the customer's cost, and charge accordingly.

14.2 Location

14.2.1 Meters and restrictors shall be located in a position where they are readily accessible for reading and maintenance, and if practicable immediately on the Council side of the point of supply, see Figure 2: Point of Supply Layout,

14.3 Accuracy

14.3.1 Meters shall be tested as and when required by the Council or as prescribed in OIML R49. The maximum permissible error for the upper flow rate zone ($Q_2 < Q < Q_4$) is $\pm 2\%$, for temperatures from 0.3°C to 30°C and the maximum permissible error for the lower flow rate zone ($Q_1 < Q < Q_2$) is $\pm 5\%$. This accuracy shall be applied to all water meters with $Q_3 < 100 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ and may be applied to water meters with values of $Q_3 > 100 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$.

14.3.2 The flow restrictors shall be accurate to within $\pm 10\%$ of their rated capacity.

NOTE — Where Q is the flow rate:

- a) Q1 is the minimum flow rate

- b) Q2 is the transitional flow rate
- c) Q3 is the permanent flow rate; and
- d) Q4 is the overload flow rate as defined in OIML R49-1.

- 14.3.3 Any customer who disputes the accuracy of a meter or restrictor may apply to the Council for it to be tested provided that it is not within six months of the last test. If the test shows non-compliance with the accuracy above, the customer shall not be charged for the test. If the test shows compliance, the customer shall pay a fee in accordance with the Council's Fees and Charges.
- 14.3.4 Meters shall be tested as prescribed in OIML R 49-2 and the test report shall be made available as prescribed in OIML R 49-3.
- 14.3.5 The variation in the error curve shall not exceed 3% for flow rates in the lower zone and 1.5% for flow rates in the upper zone. For the purpose of determining these requirements the mean values of the errors (of indication) at each flow rate, shall apply.
- 14.3.6 The curves shall not exceed a maximum error of $\pm 6\%$ for flow rates in the lower zones and $\pm 2.5\%$ for flow rates in the upper zones.
- 14.3.7 Restrictors shall be tested by measuring the quantity that flows through the restrictor in a period of not less than 1 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.

14.4 Adjustment

- 14.4.1 If any meter, after being tested, is found to register a greater or lesser consumption than the quantity of water actually passed through such a meter, the Council shall make an adjustment in accordance with the results shown by such tests, backdated for a period at the discretion of the Council but not exceeding 24 months, and the customer shall pay a greater or lesser amount according to the adjustment.
- 14.4.2 Where a meter is under-reading by more than 20% or has stopped, the Council reserves the right to charge for the amount of water assessed as having been used over the past billing period(s), taking into account any seasonal variations in demand.
- 14.4.3 Where a meter is over-reading, the Council shall make appropriate adjustments to the customer's invoice(s), based on a period of similar use and backdated to when it is agreed the over-reading is likely to have occurred.

14.5 Estimating Consumption

- 14.5.1 Where a Customer disputes the amount of the estimate, they must advise the Council that the estimate is disputed in writing within 15 working days of being advised of the estimate. The Council will then review the estimate and determine whether the estimate is to be varied or whether the estimate is to be confirmed.
- 14.5.2 Should any meter be out of repair or cease to register, or be removed, the Council shall estimate the consumption for the period since the previous reading of such meter, (based on the average of the previous four billing periods charged to the customer) and the customer shall pay for that billing periodically according to such an estimate.
- 14.5.3 Provided that when by reason of a large variation of consumption due to seasonal or other causes, the average of the previous four billing periods would be an unreasonable estimate of the consumption, the Council may take into consideration other evidence for the purpose of arriving at a reasonable estimate, and the customer shall pay according to such an estimate.
- 14.5.4 The customer shall be liable for the cost of water which passes through the meter regardless of whether this is used or is the result of leakage.
- 14.5.5 Where the seal or dial of a meter is broken, the Council may declare the reading void and estimate consumption in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Bylaw.
- 14.5.6 Where an unauthorised connection has been made to the Council's water supply system, council shall estimate and charge for the water consumption for the period when the connection was made. The Council shall use the uniform charge for water on a pro rata basis to make the estimation.
- 14.5.7 Where a meter has been installed without approval, the meter reading shall be used as the basis for the estimation provided it complies with Council's standards for meters and installations. The full consumption registered on the meter shall be payable by the current owner of the property. Estimating and charging for water will be in addition to other legal actions that Council decides to take for breaches of this bylaw or other acts and regulations.

14.6 Incorrect Accounts

- 14.6.1 Where a situation occurs, other than as provided for in 14.5 above, where the recorded consumption does not accurately represent the actual consumption on a property, the account shall be adjusted using the best information available to the Council. 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.

14.6.2 Where an adjustment is required, in favour of the Council or the customer, this shall not be backdated more than 24 months from the date the error was detected.

14.7 **Unread Meters**

14.7.1 Where a meter has remained unread for whatever reason, Council may charge for all water registered on the meter or shown since the previous reading.

15. **Levels of Service and Continuity of Supply**

15.1 **Level of Service**

15.1.1 The Council shall provide water in accordance with the level of service contained in the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.

15.2 **Supply**

15.2.1 Due to practical and physical limitations, the Council cannot guarantee an uninterrupted or constant supply of water in all circumstances, or the continuous maintenance of any particular pressure, but endeavours to meet the continuity of supply levels as per 15.1 above, subject to the exemptions contained in 13 and 13.4.

15.2.2 Where works of a permanent or temporary nature are planned which will affect an existing supply, the Council shall consult with, or inform or give notice to all known customers likely to be substantially affected.

15.3 **Uninterrupted Service**

15.3.1 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 provide that level of service.

15.4 **Demand Management**

15.4.1 As required for the effective operation of a water supply, the 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.

15.4.2 Even when such restrictions apply, the Council shall take all practicable steps to ensure that an adequate supply for domestic purposes is provided to each point of supply.

- 15.4.3 The decision to make and lift restrictions shall be made by the Council.
- 15.4.4 The introduction and removal of restrictions will be advised by public notice in newspapers or radio broadcasts.
- 15.4.5 The Council reserves the right to set differential charges for water as a demand management tool.

15.5 **Emergency Restrictions**

- 15.5.1 During an emergency the 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. Such restrictions shall be advised by public notice.
- 15.5.2 The Council may enact penalties over and above those contained in these conditions to enforce these restrictions.
- 15.5.3 The decision to make and lift restrictions, and to enact additional penalties, shall be made by the Council, or where immediate action is required, by the Chief Executive of the Council, subject to subsequent Council ratification.

15.6 **Maintenance and Repair**

- 15.6.1 Wherever practical the Council shall make every reasonable attempt to notify the customer of a scheduled maintenance shutdown of the supply 48 hours before the work commences.
- 15.6.2 Where immediate action is required and notification is not practical, the Council may shut down the supply without notice.
- 15.6.3 If Council exercises its right under clause 21.3 of this Bylaw to repair private water assets then Council may charge and recover all costs associated with such repair work from the Customer, the Owner or the Occupier.

16. **Liability**

- 16.1 The Council shall endeavour to meet the level of service requirements of clause 15 but shall not be liable for any loss, damage or inconvenience which the customer (or any person using the supply) may sustain as a result of deficiencies in, or interruptions to, the water supply.

17. **Fire Protection Connection**

- 17.1 Any proposed connection for fire protection shall be the subject of a specific application made to the Council for approval. Any such connection shall be subject to the conditions specified by the Council.

17.2 It shall be the customer's responsibility to ascertain in discussion with the Council whether the supply available is adequate for the intended purpose.

17.3 Fire Protection Connection Metering

17.3.1 Where the supply of water to any premises is metered the Council may allow the supply of water for the sole purpose 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) A Council approved detector check valve has been fitted on the meter bypass.

17.3.2 Any unmetered connection provided to supply water to a fire protection system shall 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 and amendments.

17.3.3 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, the Council may require the supply to be metered.

17.4 Fire Hose Reels

17.4.1 Where the supply of water to any premises is metered, fire hose reels shall be connected only to the metered supply, not to the fire protection system. The water supply to fire hose reels shall comply with the requirements of NZS 4503 and any subsequent amendment.

17.5 Charges

17.5.1 Water used for the purpose of extinguishing fires shall be supplied free of charge. Where the fire protection connection is metered and water has been used for firefighting purposes, the Council shall estimate the quantity of water so used, and credit to the customer's account an amount based on such an estimate.

17.6 Ongoing Testing and Monitoring

17.6.1 Customers intending to test fire protection systems in a manner that requires a draw-off of water shall obtain the prior approval of the Council. 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 the Council.

18. Backflow Prevention

18.1 Customer's Responsibility

18.1.1 It is the customer's responsibility (under the Health Act 1956 and the Building Act 2004) to take all necessary measures on the customer's side of the point of supply to prevent water which has been drawn from the Council's water supply from returning to that supply. These include:

- a) Backflow prevention either by providing an adequate air gap, or by the use of an appropriate backflow prevention device;
- b) The prohibition of any cross-connection between the Council water supply and:
 - i) Any other water supply (potable or non-potable);
 - ii) Any other water source;
 - iii) Any storage tank or trough; or
 - iv) Any other pipe, fixture or equipment containing chemicals, liquids, gases, or other non-potable substances.

18.1.2 Any Customer with a restricted water supply shall ensure that an approved backflow prevention device is in place and maintained at all times. Any Customer shall ensure that every pipe supplying water to a premise not covered by the Building Act 2004, e.g. to a water trough for animals or for horticultural water supplies, shall be fitted with approved backflow prevention devices and comply with the relevant sections of the Health Act 1965.

18.1.3 Ordinary and Extraordinary supply to premises that incorporate systems on the premise that elevate their risk, for example – sewer pump stations, septic tanks, submerged irrigation systems and alternative water supplies, shall require a Council-approved Backflow prevention device.

18.2 Back Flow Risk Assessment

18.2.1 Any property that is deemed to require backflow prevention is required to have a risk assessment and a risk category assigned by Council. The Customer shall have containment at the boundary appropriate to the level of risk as determined by a Council-approved Backflow Surveyor. Boundary containment device selection, design and installation must be approved by Council.

18.2.2 No backflow device shall be bypassed unless the bypass is also fitted with a backflow device appropriate for the same hazard rating and approved by Council.

18.2.3 All premises containing backflow protection must be re-surveyed at a minimum of 5 yearly intervals by a Council-approved Backflow Surveyor to

confirm that the risk profile has not changed. Backflow re-surveying shall be at the Customer's expense.

18.2.4 Council may install a backflow protection device at the boundary of any premises that the Council considers to be a backflow risk to the Council water supply. The cost of installing and maintaining such a device will be recovered by the Council from the Customer at whose property the device is installed.

18.3 Backflow protection device maintenance and testing

18.3.1 All backflow devices and registered air gaps shall be included in the property's Compliance Schedule and be maintained, fully functional and tested annually. The provision, installation, maintenance per manufacturer's recommendation and testing of devices by a Council-approved Independently Qualified Person (IQP) will be at the property owners' expense.

18.3.2 Backflow prevention device shall be installed on the Customer's property and as close as practicable to the boundary, ensuring no other connection can be installed upstream.

18.3.3 Fire protection systems that include appropriate backflow prevention measures are not required to have additional backflow prevention, except in cases where the system is supplied by a non-potable source, storage tank, or fire pump that operates at a pressure in excess of Council's normal operating pressure.

18.3.4 Private Fire hydrants shall have appropriate devices fitted to prevent backflow.

18.4 Unmanaged Risk

18.4.1 Notwithstanding 18.1, the Council may fit a backflow prevention device on the Council side of the point of supply where the customer cannot demonstrate that the risk of backflow is adequately managed. The cost of such installations shall be recoverable from the customer.

18.5 Council Backflow Prevention Devices

18.5.1 Notwithstanding 18.1 the Council will fit backflow prevention devices on the Council side of the point of supply in the following circumstances:

- a) Rural water supply schemes; and
- b) Urban areas where stock is kept or could be potentially kept.

18.5.2 The cost of such installations shall be recoverable from the customer.

19. Council Equipment and Inspection

19.1 Care of Water Supply System

19.1.1 The customer shall take due care not to damage any part of the water supply system, including but not limited to pipework, valves, meters, restrictors, chambers, and backflow prevention devices.

19.2 Inspection

19.2.1 Subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002, the customer shall allow the Council with or without equipment, access to any area of the premises for the purposes of determining compliance with these conditions.

20. Plumbing Systems

20.1 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 the Council to maintain its stated levels of service shall not be used on any piping beyond the point of supply. In special circumstances such equipment may be approved by the Council.

20.2 In accordance with the Building Regulations 1992 the plumbing system shall be compatible with the water supply. Design parameters for plumbing systems should be verified with the Council.

21. Prevention of Waste

21.1 The customers, owners and occupiers shall not allow water to run to waste from any pipe, tap, or other fitting, nor allow the condition of the plumbing within the property to deteriorate to the point where leakage or wastage occurs.

21.2 Customer, Owner and Occupier shall be jointly and severally liable for any costs associated with the repair of any Council asset resulting from an unrepaired water leak from a premise.

21.3 Where a Customer, Owner or Occupier ignores advice from the Council to repair an on-going leak, the Council may repair the leak and charge all associated costs to the Customer, Owner or Occupier.

21.4 The Council provides water for consumptive use not as an energy source. The customer shall not use water or water pressure directly from the supply for driving lifts, machinery, gates, eductors, generators, or any other similar device, unless specifically approved.

- 21.5 The customer shall not use water for a single pass cooling system or to dilute trade waste prior to disposal, unless specifically approved.
- 21.6 All water fittings installed in an exposed position shall be protected against damage by an approved guard, and if in the opinion of the Council, considered necessary be fitted with an approved guard or fitted in a separate compartment protected by a securely fixed cover
- 21.7 All pipes supplying water to a trough shall be fitted with a ball valve or some other effective means of controlling the inflow of water designed to prevent overflow and having a minimum 50 millimetre air gap.
- 21.8 Water troughs are to be operated to ensure that when the ball valve is closed there is sufficient freeboard to prevent over topping. If overtopping results from wind action, and the Council considers it necessary, ball valves are to be fitted with an approved guard or fitted in a separate compartment protected by a securely fixed cover.
- 21.9 The Council periodically monitors night flows onto farms which provides a good indication of potential leaks and hence financial loss that may be occurring on a farm. The Council will assist when possible a farm with high night flows locating potential leaks by placing flow logging equipment on the connection. The farm can then shut down areas of their water reticulation noting the times. Comparing the times of the shut down on the farm with flow data from the logger can help pinpoint where the leak may be located.

22. Fees and Charges

- 22.1 For fees and charges required under any section in this bylaw, the applicant must pay to the Council a fee that Council may by resolution from time to time prescribe in its current fees and charges schedule.
- 22.2 Charges may be made for, but not limited to, :
- a) Fixed charge for a water meter
 - b) Fixed charge for a backflow preventer
 - c) Charge based on the rate for the volume of water consumed (Note this may vary between water supplies)
 - d) Targeted urban water rate
 - e) Charge based on the volume of water drawn from a bulk water filling point
 - f) Locating and marking out services
 - g) Installation of a water meter at the customer's request
 - h) Connection to a water supply
 - i) Water meter testing where the meter proves to be accurate; and
 - j) Disconnection from a water supply.
- 22.3 The Council may recover all unpaid water charges as prescribed in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Sections 57 to 82.

23. Transfer of Rights and Responsibilities

- 23.1 The customer shall not transfer to any other party the rights and responsibilities set out in this Bylaw.
- 23.2 A supply pipe shall serve only one customer, and shall not extend by hose or any other pipe beyond that customer's property.
- 23.3 In particular and not in limitation of the above any water which the customer draws from the Council supply, with the exception of water drawn from dedicated Bulk Water Filling Points, shall not be provided to any other party without approval of the Council.

24. Change of Ownership

- 24.1 Upon receipt of notification of a change of ownership of premises, the Council shall record the new owner as being the customer at that premises.
- 24.2 Where a premise is metered the outgoing customer shall give the Council five working days' notice to arrange a final meter reading, which shall be settled as part of the property transfer to the new customer.
- 24.3 The owner of the premises at the time of the consumption is responsible for any water rate.
- 24.4 The Council reserves the right to reassess the conditions of supply when a change of ownership occurs.

25. Disconnection at the Customer's Request

- 25.1 The customer shall give 20 working days notice in writing to the Council of the requirement for disconnection of the supply. Disconnection shall be at the customer's cost.

26. Onselling of Bulk Delivery of Water

- 26.1 Where bulk water is supplied for on sale, for example to replenish roof water tanks, the water will be drawn only from a bulk water filling point. Water drawn for on selling will be subject to the Bulk Water Supply charge set out in the Council's Fees and Charges.

27. Breaches and Offences

27.1 Breaches of Conditions of Supply, Levels of Service and Continuity of Supply

27.1.1 The following are deemed breaches of the conditions to supply water:

- a) An incorrect application for supply which fundamentally affects the conditions of supply
- b) Failure by the customer to meet and comply with the conditions of supply
- c) Failure to meet any obligation placed on the customer under all current Acts and Regulations specified in Section 11 of this Bylaw
- d) Frustration of the Council's ability to adequately and effectively carry out its obligations; and
- e) An act or omission including but not limited to any of the following:
 - i. Failure to pay the appropriate charges by the due date
 - ii. Failure to repair a leak, or in any way allowing water to run to waste, or to be misused
 - iii. 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 the Council to maintain its stated levels of service (subject to 19)
 - iv. Failure to prevent backflow (see 18)
 - v. Failure to comply with water use restrictions or prohibitions introduced by the Council for any specified purpose
- f) Using water or water pressure directly from the supply for driving lifts, machinery, gates, eductors, generators, or any other similar device, unless specifically approved by the Council, or using water for a single pass cooling or heating system, or to dilute trade waste prior to disposal, unless specifically approved
- g) Extending by hose or any other pipe a private water supply beyond that customer's property
- h) Providing water drawn from any part of the Council supply other than a dedicated Bulk Water Filling Point to any other party
- i) Operating automatically flushing systems without a Council approved inflow control system
- j) Washing down a dairy shed and yard wash with water not recycled from another legitimate use
- k) Allowing water to be wasted (Section 21); and
- l) Unauthorised tampering with or removal of a toby valve, water meter or backflow restrictor at the point of supply.

27.1.2 In the event of a breach, the Council shall serve notice on the customer advising the nature of the breach and the steps to be taken to remedy it. If, after one week, the customer persists in the breach, the Council

reserves the right to remedy the breach or reduce the flow rate of water a residential customer and disconnect a non-residential customer without notice. In such an event, the full service of the supply shall be re-established only after payment of the appropriate fee and remedy of the breach to the satisfaction of the Council.

27.1.3 The Council may also seek to recover any unpaid water rates by way of Property Rating Sale pursuant to Sections 62 & 63 of the LGRA (2002).

27.1.4 In addition, if the breach is such that the Council is required to disconnect the supply for health or safety considerations, such disconnection should be carried out forthwith.

27.2 Criminal Charges

27.2.1 In addition to breaching this Bylaw unauthorised taking of water may be referred to the police and may result in criminal charges being laid for theft under the Crimes Act 1961.

27.3 Interference with Equipment

27.3.1 Any tampering or interfering with Council equipment, either directly or indirectly, shall constitute a breach. Without prejudice to its other rights and remedies, the Council shall be entitled to estimate (in accordance with 14.5) charge for the additional water consumption not recorded or allowed to pass where a meter or restrictor has been tampered with, and recover any costs incurred.

28. Offences and Penalties

28.1.1 Every person commits a breach of this Bylaw who:

- a) Fails to comply with the requirements of this Bylaw or causes anything that is contrary to this Bylaw
- b) Omits or neglects to do anything which ought to be done by them at the time and in the manner provided in this Bylaw
- c) Does not refrain from doing anything which under this Bylaw they are required to abstain from doing
- d) Knowingly permits any condition or thing to exist contrary to any provision contained in this Bylaw
- e) Refuses or neglects to comply with any notice or direction given to them under this Bylaw
- f) Obstructs or hinders any Authorised Officer in the exercise of any power conferred upon them by this Bylaw; and
- g) Fails to divulge their full name, address and date of birth or other relevant information when requested to do so by an Authorised Officer.

- 28.1.2 Every person who is convicted of an offence against this Bylaw is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.
- 28.1.3 A person who fails to comply with the requirements of this Bylaw in relation to a high level water alert and/or emergency is in breach of clause 14.4 of this Bylaw and is liable on conviction under section 66 of the Health Act 1956 to a fine not exceeding \$500.00 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$50.00 for every day on which the offence has continued.

This Bylaw was made by the Stratford District Council on 1 August 2019.

THE COMMON SEAL of the STRATFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL was hereto affixed by resolution of said Council in the presence of:

..... **Mayor**

..... **Chief Executive**

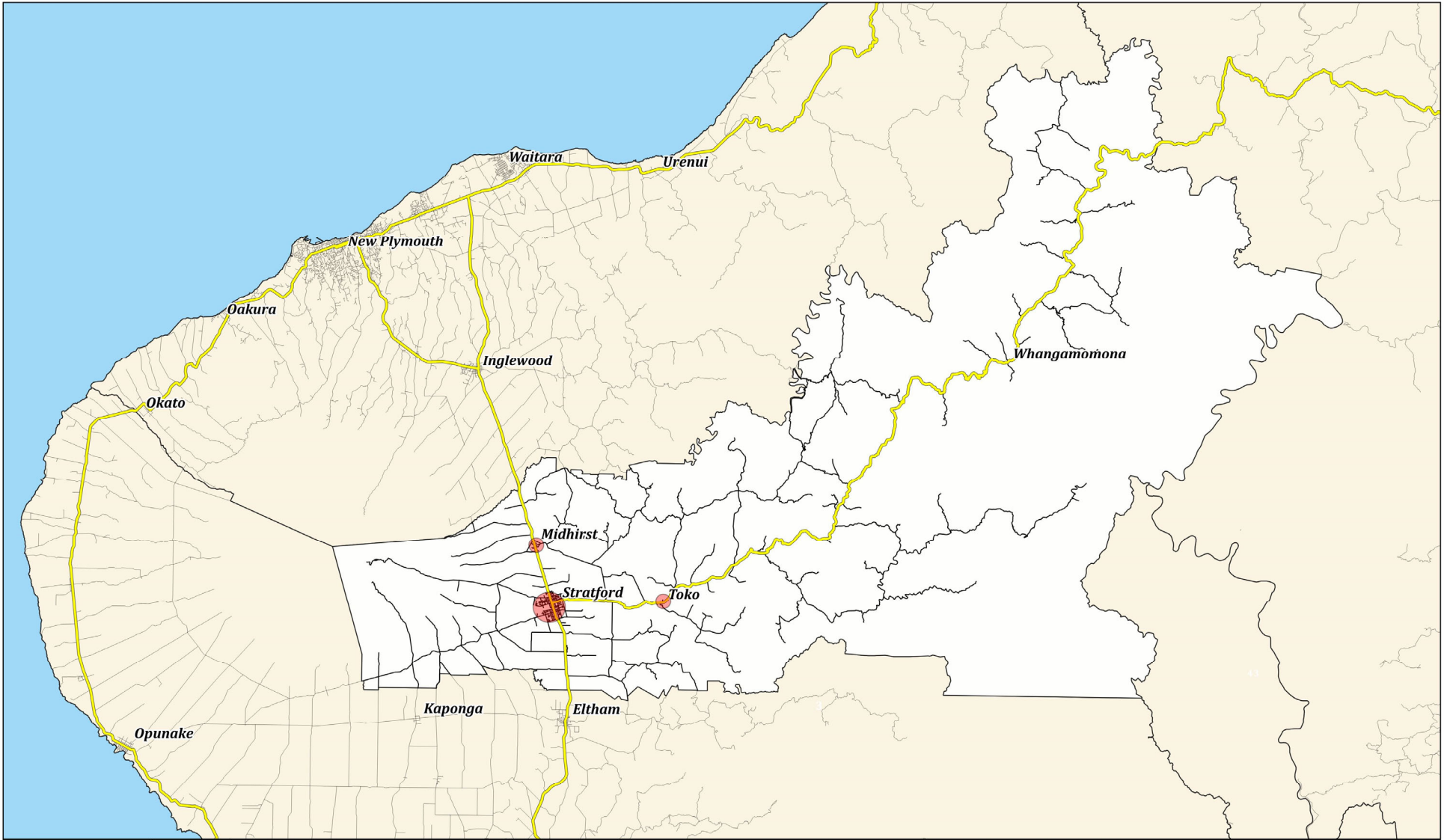
Appendix A – Water Supply Areas

Map 1 – Stratford District Water Supply Areas Overview Map

Map 2 – Stratford Water Supply Area

Map 3 – Midhirst Water Supply Area

Map 4 – Toko Water Supply Area

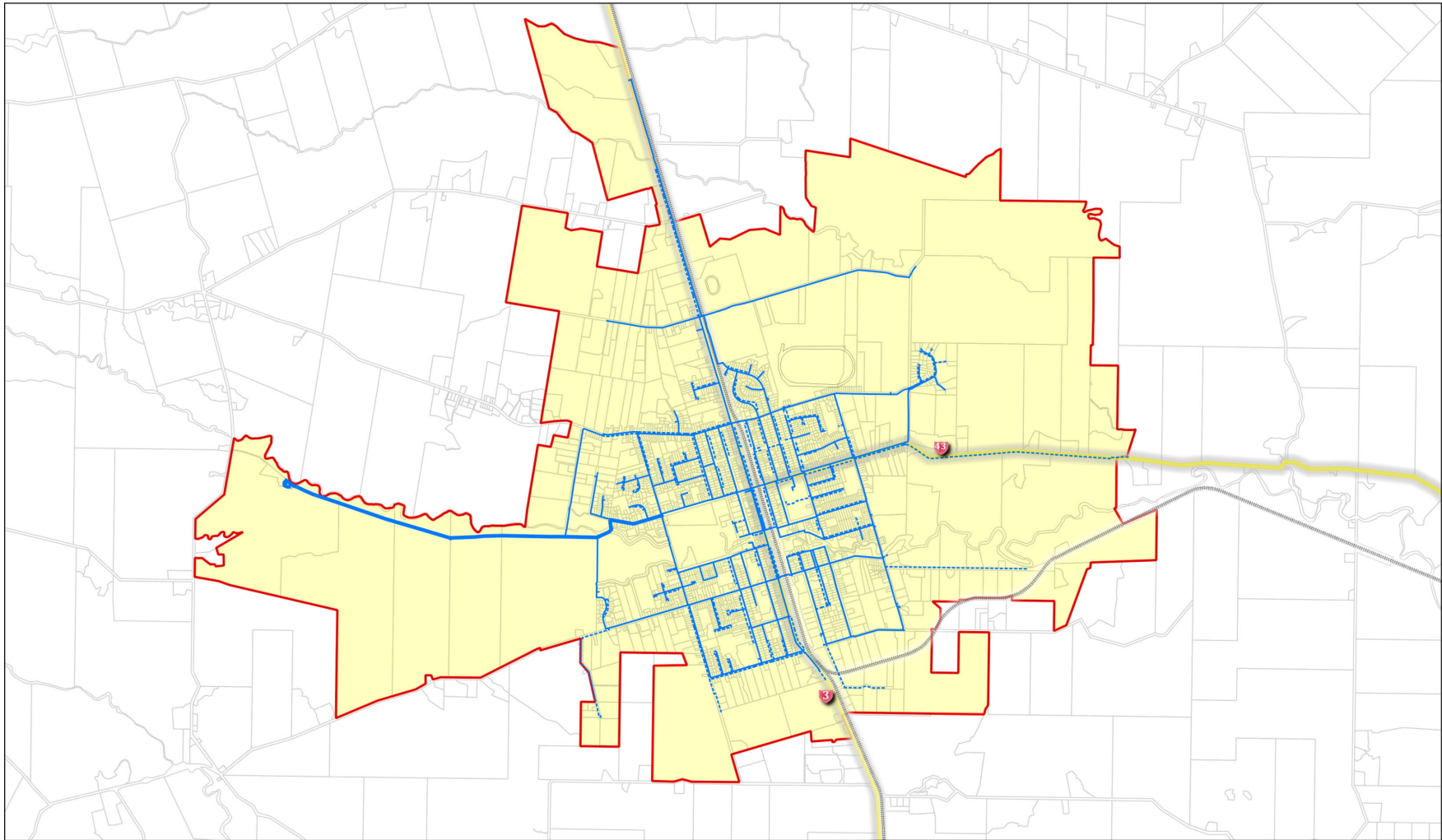


**STRATFORD
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Map 1 - Stratford District Water Supply Areas Overview Map

NORTH
Feb 2019

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STRATFORD
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Map 2 - Stratford Water Supply Area

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Map Legend

Water Network

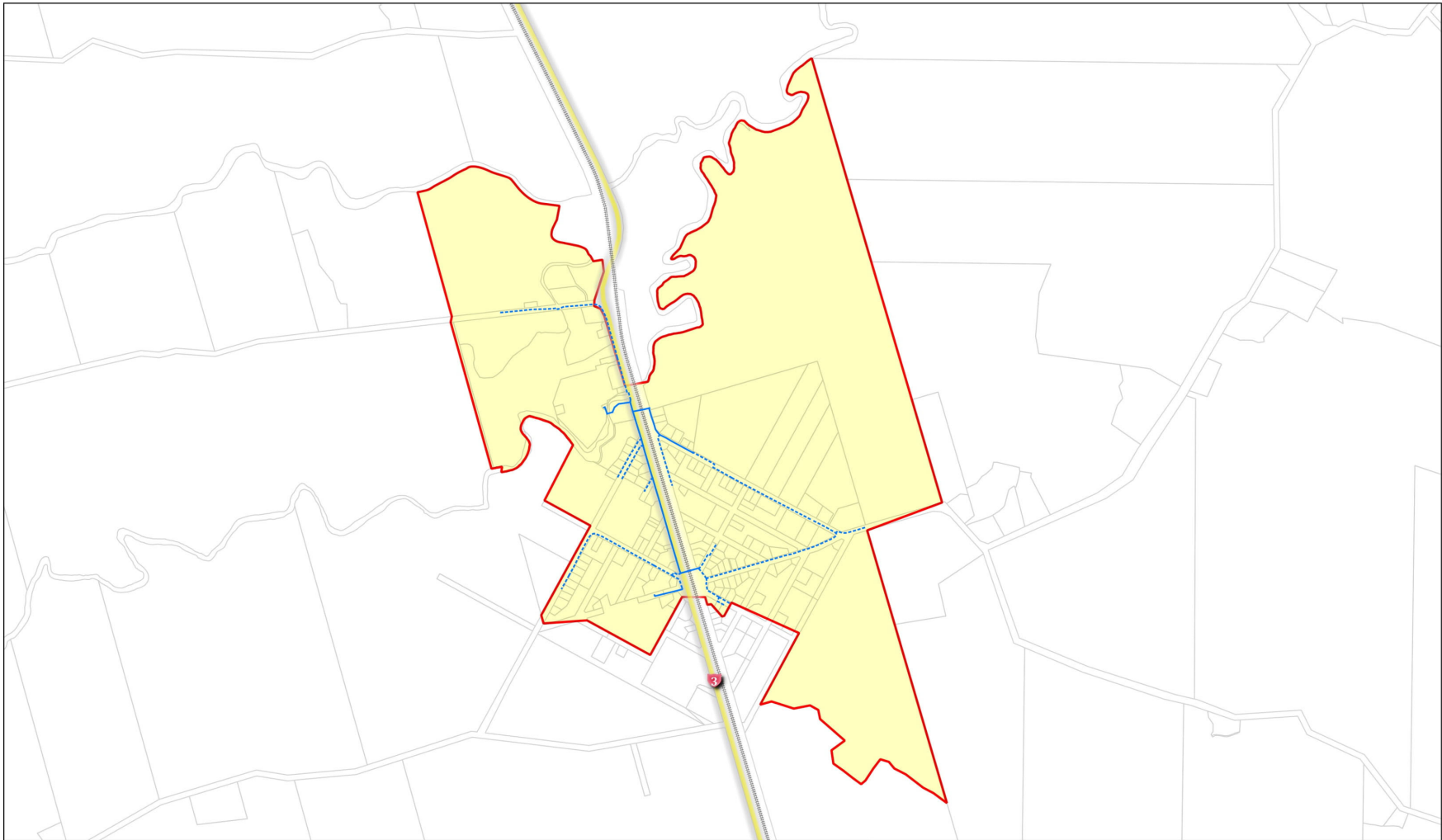
- Trunk Main
- Pipe Main
- - - Rider Main

- Stratford Water Supply Area
- Property Boundaries
- Railway
- State Highways

NORTH
Feb 2019

Property boundaries derived from LINZ CRS: February 2019

Map Version 1







**STRATFORD
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Map 3 - Midhirst Water Supply Area

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Map Legend

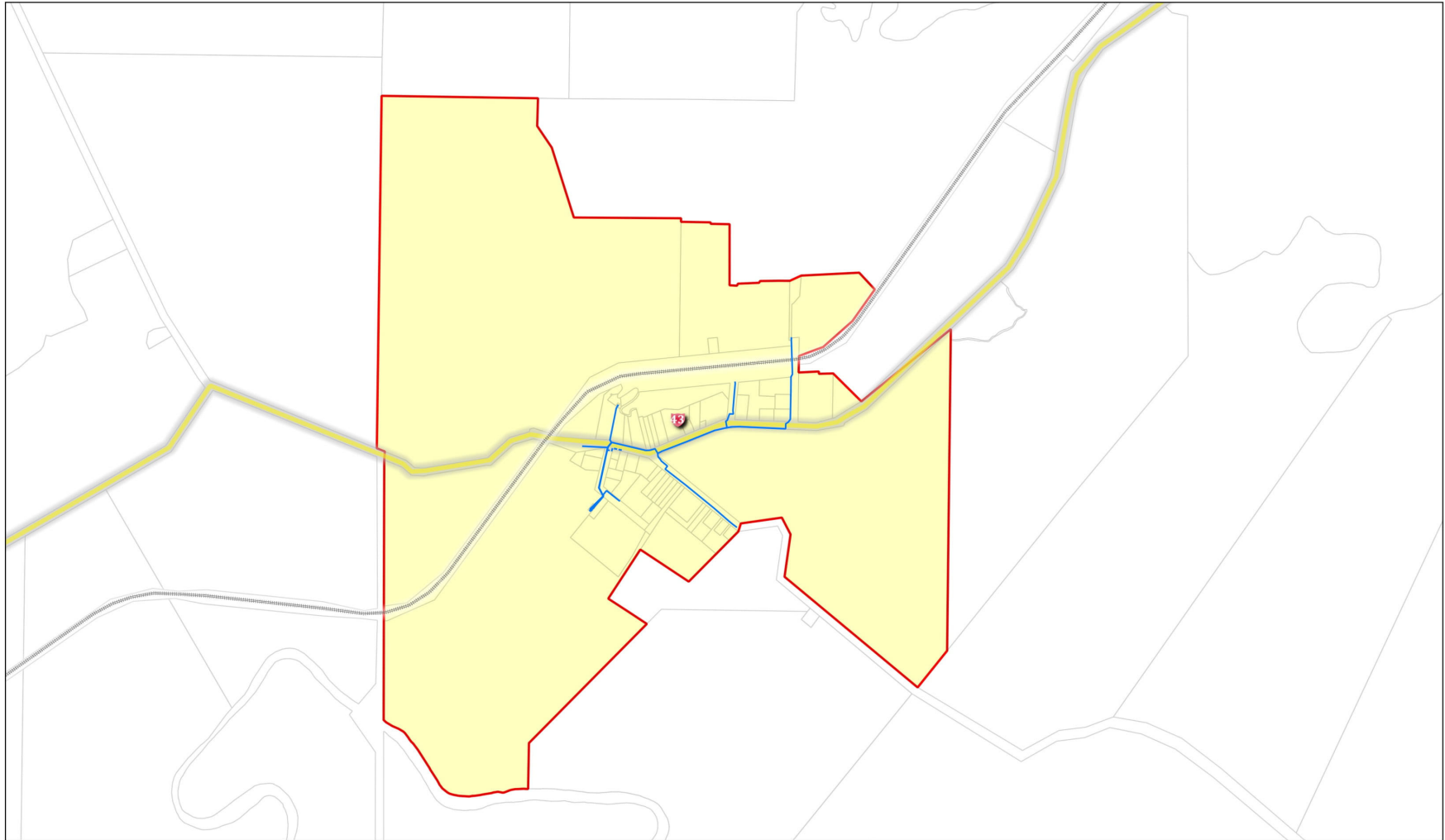
Water Network
 — Pipe Main
 - - - Rider Main

-  Midhirst Water Supply Area
-  Property Boundaries
-  Railway
-  State Highways

NORTH
 Feb 2019

Property boundaries derived from LINZ CRS: February 2019

Map Version 1







STRATFORD
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Map 4 - Toko Water Supply Area

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Map Legend

Water Network
 — Pipe Main
 Rider Main

 Toko Water Supply Area
 Property Boundaries
 Railway
 State Highways

NORTH
Feb 2019

Property boundaries derived from LINZ CRS: February 2019

Map Version 1