



Water Supply Bylaw 2019

Effective 1 September 2019



Table of contents

1	Introduction.....	4
2	Protection of water supply	7
2.1	Protection of water supply system.....	7
2.2	Protection of source water.....	8
2.3	Spillages and adverse events	8
3	Condition of water supply	9
3.1	Application for supply	9
3.2	Types of supply areas and the use of water supplies	10
3.3	Disconnection at the customer's request	11
3.4	Point of supply	11
3.5	Access to and about point of supply.....	12
3.6	Continuity of supply.....	13
3.7	Fire protection connection.....	14
3.8	Backflow prevention	15
3.9	Council equipment and inspection	16
3.10	Meters and flow restrictors	16
4	Breach of bylaw.....	20
4.1	Breaches of conditions of supply.....	20
4.2	Interference with equipment	21
5	Enforcement	21
6	Offences and penalties.....	21
	Schedule 1 - Examples of point of supply location	23
	Schedule 2 - Examples of layout of point of supply	26
	Schedule 3 – Maps of Water Supply Areas	28

Title	Water Supply Bylaw 2019
Sponsor	Strategic Planning Group Manager Engineering Services
Approved by	The Hauraki District Council
Adoption date	14 August 2019
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Property of Hauraki District Council	

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this bylaw is to:

- protect the Council's raw water source from contamination,
- protect the entire water supply network,
- regulate the connection to or disconnection from the Council's water supply network,
- ensure appropriate standards for any new infrastructure under the Council's control,
- allow for restricting the water supply to maintain enough drinking water in the event of drought, issues with the water supply, or an emergency,
- prohibit unauthorised taking of water.

1.2 Title

This bylaw is the Hauraki District Council Water Supply Bylaw 2019.

1.3 Enabling enactments

This bylaw is made in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 and the Health Act 1956.

1.4 Commencement

This bylaw comes into force on 1 September 2019.

This bylaw revokes and replaces Part 5 (Water Supply) of the Hauraki District Council Consolidated Bylaw 2007.

1.5 Review

The review of this bylaw will be undertaken no later than 10 years after the last review.

1.6 Related information

There is related information in comment boxes in this bylaw. Related information does not form part of this bylaw and may be inserted, changed or removed without any formality.

This is what the comment boxes look like – they're to help explain the more technical bits, or refer you to information that is somewhere else.

1.7 Definitions

For the purposes of this bylaw the following definitions apply:

Act	means the Local Government Act 2002 and its amendments.
Air gap	means a minimum vertical air gap of 150mm between the outlet of the water supply fitting which fills a storage tank, and the highest overflow water level of that storage tank.
Authorised officer	means any person delegated, appointed or authorised in writing by the Council to act on its behalf.
Backflow	means a flow of water or other liquid through any service pipe or supply pipe in a reverse direction to the normal supply flow.
Water supply catchment area	means an area from which untreated water is taken for the purposes of water supply. Maps of water supply catchment areas are available on the Council's website.
Conditions of supply	means the terms and conditions determined by the Council.
Council	means the Hauraki District Council or any person delegated or authorised to act on its behalf.
Detector check valve	is 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.
District	means the district of the Hauraki District Council.
Extraordinary supply	means all purposes for which water is supplied other than ordinary supply and may be subject to specific conditions and limitations, including restricted flow supply. For extraordinary supplies permitted uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Domestic spa or swimming pool in excess of 10 m³ capacity; (b) Commercial and business; (c) Industrial; (d) Agricultural, Horticultural, Lifestyle blocks; (e) Fire protection systems; (f) Out of district; (g) Temporary supply.
Level of service	means the measurable performance standards on which the Council undertakes to supply water to its customers.
On demand supply	means a supply which is available on demand directly from the point of supply subject to the agreed level of service.

Ordinary supply	is the supply of water to a customer which is used solely for domestic purposes and includes the use of a hose for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Washing down a car, boat etc.; (b) Garden watering by hand or by a portable sprinkler; (c) Fixed garden irrigation systems; (d) Domestic fire sprinkler systems; (e) Ornamental fish ponds.
Point of supply	to an individual customer is the point on the service pipe which marks the boundary of responsibility between the customer and the Council, irrespective of property boundaries.
Potable	means safe to drink or drinkable, as defined in the Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand (DWSNZ).
Premises	includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; or b) 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) A building and dwelling house to which a separate supply of water is provided; d) Land held in public ownership (e.g. reserve) for a particular purpose.
Restricted flow supply	means where the Council cannot always guarantee the level of water flow and pressure and the Council may require that storage is provided by the customer to cater for the customer's demand fluctuations.
Restrictor	means a control device fitted to the service pipe to regulate the flow of water to a customer's premises.
Roading authority	means either the Council or New Zealand Transport Agency.
Service pipe	means the section of water pipe between a water main and the point of supply, and owned and maintained by the Council.
Service valve or toby	means the valve at the end of the service pipe.
Storage tank	means any tank having a free water surface used for the storage of potable water.
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, and owned and maintained by the customer.
Water supply system	means all the components of the network from the point of abstraction to the point of supply. This includes but is not limited to: wells, infiltration galleries, intake structures, open raw and treated water storage ponds/lakes, falling mains, treatment plants, raw and treated water reservoirs, trunk mains, service mains, rider mains, pump stations and pumps, valves, hydrants, service pipes, boundary assemblies, meters, backflow preventers and tobies.
Water unit	One water unit equals 450 litres per hectare per day, and is the basis of measurement for a restricted flow supply.

2 Protection of water supply

2.1 Protection of water supply system

2.1.1 Access to water supply system

No person other than the Council is to have access to, make any connection to, or interfere with any part of the water supply system, except to:

- (a) connect to the point of supply, subject to clause 3.1, and to operate the service valve at the point of supply;
- (b) draw water from fire hydrants for the purpose of fighting fires, where the person is a fire fighter;
- (c) draw water from fire hydrants or tanker filling points, where an application has been made to the Council and approved.

2.1.2

Council approval referred to in 2.1.1 (c) is valid only as long as the permit holder complies with the conditions endorsed on the permit.

2.1.3 Working around buried services

- (a) Any person proposing to carry out excavation work must view the Council records (as-built) of the location of its buried services. At least ten working days' notice in writing is to be given to the Council of an intention to excavate in the vicinity of its services. Where appropriate the Council will mark out to within ± 0.5 m on the ground the location of its services, and may nominate in writing any restrictions on the work it considers necessary to protect its services. The Council may charge for this service.

You can see where the point of supply is in the diagrams in schedule 1. You are responsible for work on the pipes on your property after the point of supply.

The water take from our hydrants is currently charged at 2 times the urban rate. Check our Schedule of fees and charges. An [application form](#) for a permit to take water is available on our website.

You can view the rough location of our [water pipes](#) on our maps online. Go to www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz/our-district/online-maps

- (b) When excavating and working around buried services, care must be taken to ensure the services are not damaged, and that bedding and backfill is reinstated in accordance with the appropriate Council specification. Excavation within roadways is also subject to the permit process of the appropriate roading authority.
- (c) Any damage to a Council service is to be reported to the Council immediately. The person causing the damage is to reimburse the Council with all costs associated with the Council repairing the damaged service, and any other costs the Council incurs as a result of the incident.

2.2 Protection of source water

2.2.1

- (a) No person is to enter any fenced land or any building owned or occupied by the Council which is for the protection of source water or for a public water supply facility unless specifically authorised or permitted to in writing by the Council.
- (b) When required by an authorised officer, a person must present any such permit.
- (c) No permit issued is capable of being transferred.
- (d) The Council may at any time, by notice in writing delivered to the holder, revoke or suspend any such permit for the length of time stated in the notice.

2.3 Spillages and adverse events

2.3.1

In the event of a spillage, or other event which has released or is likely to release hazardous substances into the waters of a water supply catchment area, the Council must be advised of the details immediately.

If you're on land surrounding where we take water from (a water supply catchment area) and spill a hazardous substance, you need to tell us straight away. Not sure if you're in a catchment area? See the maps on our website.

2.3.2

Where the owner or occupier of a premises within a water supply catchment area allows or permits any item or items to accumulate on the premises, the Council may request the owner or occupier contains and/or removes the item(s) using a Council approved method and location.

2.3.3

If the item(s) are not removed within the period specified, an authorised officer may remove the item(s) and recover the costs from the customer associated with containment, removal and disposal.

3 Condition of water supply

3.1 Application for supply

For information and pricing for connecting water, contact us. The application form to connect water is available on our website under '[Works](#)'.

3.1.1 Initial application

- (a) Every application for a supply of water must be made in writing on the relevant standard Council form together with the prescribed charge.
- (b) On receipt of an application the Council will either:
 - i) Approve the application and inform the applicant of the type of supply, the size of the connection, any particular conditions applicable, and the general conditions of supply (including level of service) under which water will be supplied; or
 - ii) Refuse the application and notify the applicant, giving the reasons for the refusal.
- (c) For the agreed level of service to the applicant, the Council will determine the sizes of all pipes, fittings and any other equipment, up to the point of supply. The Council will supply and install the service pipe up to the point of supply at the customer's cost; or may allow the supply and installation of the service pipe to be carried out by approved contractors.
- (d) The applicant must have the authority to act on behalf of the owner of the premises for which the supply is sought, and is to produce written evidence of this if required.
- (e) An approved application for supply which has not been actioned within 6 months of the date of application will lapse unless otherwise approved. Any refund will be at the discretion of the Council.

3.1.2 Change of use

Where a change in the level of service or end use of water supplied to premises occurs, and/or the supply changes from an ordinary to an extraordinary supply type as provided for in clause 3.2 or vice versa, a new application for supply is required.

Ordinary supply is water supplied for domestic purposes. Extraordinary supply covers other uses, and might be subject to some restrictions.

3.2 Types of supply areas and the use of water supplies

3.2.1

Water supplies are classified as either 'on demand' or 'restricted flow' and the use of water from the supply is to be either 'ordinary' or 'extraordinary'. Maps showing the on demand water supply areas and restricted flow water supply areas are in Schedule 3 of this bylaw.

3.2.2 On demand water supply area

- (a) All premises situated within the on demand water supply area are entitled to an ordinary supply of water subject to:
- i) Payment of the appropriate charges in respect of that property; and
 - ii) Any conditions of supply, including those in clause 3.6 of this bylaw, and
 - iii) Any other charges or costs associated with subdivision or development.

On demand supply means you turn on the tap and water comes out, on demand! The supply is subject to an agreed level of service.

3.2.3 Restricted flow water supply area

- (a) Restricted flow supply is available only to premises in restricted flow supply areas under special conditions set by the Council.
- (b) The water supply in a restricted flow supply area maybe restricted by the Council to deliver the agreed number of water units supplied at a steady flow rate.

Restricted flow supply area is where we cannot always guarantee the level of flow and pressure. In some cases, customers are required to store 24 hours' worth of water as a backup supply.

- (c) For ordinary supplies in restricted flow supply areas the Council may require a premises to have storage tanks capable of containing an adequate supply of water for at least 24 hours.

3.2.4 Extraordinary supplies

The Council is under no obligation to provide an extraordinary supply of water. The Council may set conditions in an extraordinary supply agreement for the volume and pressure of the water supply to be provided.

3.3 Disconnection at the customer's request

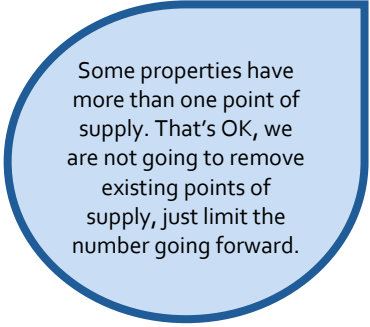
A customer is to give the Council twenty (20) working days' notice in writing of a request for disconnection of the water supply. Disconnection will be at the customer's cost.

3.4 Point of supply

3.4.1 Single ownership

The point of supply is to be:

- (a) For individual customers the point of supply is to be located as shown in Schedule 1 of the bylaw or as close as possible where fences, walls or other permanent structures make it difficult to locate it at the required position. Other positions require specific approval.
- (b) For each individual customer there will be only one point of supply per property, unless otherwise approved.
- (c) The typical layout at a point of supply is shown in Schedule 2 of this bylaw.
- (d) The Council gives no guarantee to the serviceability of the valve located on the service pipe. Where there is no customer stopcock, 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 customer use.



Some properties have more than one point of supply. That's OK, we are not going to remove existing points of supply, just limit the number going forward.

3.4.2 Multiple ownership

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

- (a) For company share/block scheme (body corporate) as for single ownership.
- (b) For leasehold/tenancy in common scheme (cross lease), strata title, and unit title (body corporate) - each owner is to have an individual supply with the point of supply determined by agreement with the Council. In specific cases other arrangements may be acceptable subject to individual approval.

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

3.5 Access to and about point of supply

3.5.1 Rights of access

The following times of access apply:

- (a) Where the point of supply is on private property the customer is to allow the Council access to, and about the point of supply between 7:30 am and 6 pm on any day for:
 - i) Meter reading without notice;
 - ii) Checking, testing and maintenance work, with notice being given whenever possible.
- (b) Outside these hours (e.g. for leak detection) the Council will give notice to the customer in accordance with section 171 of the Local Government Act 2002;
- (c) Under emergency conditions the customer must allow the Council free access to, and about the point of supply at any hour in accordance with section 173 of the Local Government Act 2002;
- (d) Where access is not made available for any of the above and a return visit is required by the Council, a fee may be charged.

3.5.2 Maintenance of access

The customer is to 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 prevent convenient access.

3.5.3 Metering

Both ordinary and extraordinary supplies of water are to be metered and assessed as rates as prescribed in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

3.6 Continuity of supply

3.6.1 Uninterrupted service

If a customer has a particular requirement for an uninterrupted level of service (flow, pressure or quality), it will be the responsibility of that customer to provide any necessary storage, back up facilities, or equipment.

3.6.2 Scheduled maintenance and repair

- (a) Wherever practical the Council will make every reasonable attempt to notify the customer of a scheduled shutdown of the supply before maintenance work begins.
- (b) Where immediate action is required and this is not practical, the Council may shutdown or reconnect the supply without notice.

3.6.3 Demand management

- (a) The customer is to comply with any restrictions on the use of water to manage high seasonal or other demands that may be approved by the Council under section 151 (2) of the Local Government Act 2002.
- (b) Such restrictions will be publicly notified by the Council.

We might restrict water use from time to time due to dry weather or other issues. Check [our website](#) and local newspapers for water restrictions in your area.

3.6.4 Emergency restrictions

- (a) 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.
- (b) Such restrictions will be communicated by the Council.

- (c) The Council may apply penalties over and above those contained in the conditions of supply to enforce these restrictions.
- (d) The decision to make and lift restrictions, and to apply additional penalties, is to be made by the Council, or where immediate action is required by an authorised officer.

3.7 Fire protection connection

3.7.1 Connection application

- (a) Except for domestic fire sprinkler systems, any proposed connection for fire protection is to be the subject of a separate application to the Council for approval.
- (b) Any such connection is to be subject to the conditions of supply.

3.7.2 Design

It is the customer's responsibility to ascertain and monitor whether the fire protection supply available is adequate for the intended purpose.

3.7.3 Fire protection connection metering

The following applies:

- (a) In any case where the supply of water to any premises is metered, the Council may allow the supply of water for the purposes of firefighting to be made in a manner which by-passes the meter, provided that the drawing of water will only be permitted:
 - i) To systems where the drawing of water is only possible in connection with the sounding of an automatic fire alarm or the automatic notification of the fire brigade; or
 - ii) Where a Council approved detector check valve has been fitted on the meter bypass.
- (b) Where an unmetered connection has been provided to supply water to a fire protection system this is to be used for no other purpose than firefighting and testing the fire protection system, except where the fire protection system is installed in accordance with New Zealand Standard 4517:2010 Fire Sprinkler Systems for Houses;
- (c) For a fire connection installed prior to the coming into effect of the conditions of supply which is so constructed or so located that it is likely or possible that water will be drawn from it or from any part of it by any person for purposes other than

firefighting, the Council may install on such a connection a water meter suitable for the purpose.

3.7.4 Fire hose reels

In any case where the supply of water to any premises is metered, fire hose reels are to be connected only to the metered supply, not to a fire protection connection.

3.7.5 Charges

Water used for the purpose of extinguishing fires will be supplied free of charge.

3.8 Backflow prevention

The following applies:

- (a) 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:
 - i) Backflow prevention either by providing an adequate air gap, or by the use of a backflow prevention device;
 - ii) The prohibition of any direct cross-connection between the Council water supply and
 - (1) Any other water supply (potable or non-potable)
 - (2) Any other water source
 - (3) Any storage tank
 - (4) Any other pipe, fixture or equipment containing chemicals, liquids, gases, or other non-potable substances.
- (b) The Council may fit a backflow prevention device on the Council side of the point of supply, regardless of clause 3.8 (a), and charge the cost of fitting the backflow prevention device to the customer.

3.9 Council equipment and inspection

3.9.1 Care of water supply system

The customer is to 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.

3.9.2 Inspection

The provisions of section 181 of the Local Government Act 2002 apply to inspections by the Council to determine if the customer is in compliance with the conditions of supply.

3.10 Meters and flow restrictors

3.10.1 Installation

The following applies:

- (a) Meters and restrictors are to be supplied, installed and maintained by the Council. These devices remain the property of the Council.
- (b) For on demand supplies which are not metered, the Council reserves the right, where it considers water use is unusually high, to fit a meter, at the customers cost, and charge accordingly.

3.10.2 Location

Meters and restrictors are to be located in a position which is readily accessible for reading and maintenance, and if practicable immediately on the Council side of the point of supply, in accordance with the examples in Schedule 2 of this bylaw.

3.10.3 Accuracy

A 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 three months of the last test. If the test shows non-compliance with the accuracy requirement adopted by the Council then the customer will not be charged for the test. If the test shows compliance, then the customer must pay a fee in accordance with the Council's schedule of fees and charges.

3.10.4 Adjustment

- (a) Should any meter, after being tested, be found to register a greater or lesser consumption than the quantity of water actually passed through the meter, the Council is to 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 12 months, and the customer is to pay a greater or lesser amount according to such an adjustment.
- (b) Where a meter is under reading by more than 20%, or stopped, the Council reserves the right to charge for the amount of water assessed as having been used over the past billing period, and taking into account any seasonal variations in demand.
- (c) Where a meter is over reading, the Council is to make appropriate adjustments to the customer's invoice(s), based on a period of similar use and backdated or when it is agreed the over reading is likely to have occurred.

3.10.5 Estimating consumption

The following applies:

- (a) Should any meter be out of repair or cease to register, or be removed, the Council is to estimate the consumption for the period since the previous reading of such meter and the customer is to pay accordingly.
- (b) If metering indicates a significant increase in consumption to a premises, which is established as being caused by a previously unknown leak, the Council may estimate consumption as provided in the rates remission policy, providing that the customer repairs the leak with due diligence.
- (c) Where the seal or dial of a meter is broken, the Council may declare the reading void and estimate consumption as provided above.
- (d) Without prejudice to its other rights and remedies, the Council is entitled to estimate consumption in accordance with section 3.10.5 and charge for the additional water not recorded or allowed to pass where a meter or restrictor has been tampered with, and recover any costs incurred.

You can see our Rates Remissions Policies on our website:

<https://www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz/our-council/policies>

3.10.6 Incorrect accounts

The following applies:

- (a) Where the recorded consumption does not accurately represent the actual consumption on a property, the account will be adjusted using the best information available to the Council. Such errors include, but are not limited to, misreading of the meter, errors in data processing, meters assigned to the wrong account, and unauthorised supplies.
- (b) Where an adjustment is required, in favour of the Council or the customer, this will not be backdated more than 12 months from the date the error was detected.

3.10.7 Plumbing system

The following applies:

- (a) Quick-closing valves, pumps, or any other equipment which may cause pressure surges to be transmitted within the water supply system, or compromise the ability of the Council to maintain its stated levels of service, is not to be used on any piping directly connected to the service pipe. In special circumstances such equipment may be approved by the Council.
- (b) In accordance with the New Zealand Building Regulations the plumbing system is to be compatible with the water supply. Specific features of the Council supply which need to be taken into account are contained in table 1.

Table 1

Feature	Value
Maximum pressure	60 metres head / 600 kPa
Minimum pressure	25 metres head / 250 kPa
Normal operating pressure	35 metres head / 350 kPa

3.10.8 Prevention of waste

The following applies:

- (a) The provisions of section 192 and section 224 of the Local Government Act 2002 is to apply to the waste of water.

We can give you a written warning for wasting water. If the warning is ignored, you could be fined up to \$5,000 for wasting water.

- (b) The Council provides water for consumptive use, not as an energy source. The customer is not to use water or water pressure directly from the supply for driving lifts, machinery, eductors, generators or any other similar device; unless specifically approved.
- (c) The customer must not use water for a single pass cooling system or to dilute trade waste prior to disposal, unless specifically approved.
- (d) The customer may use a single pass cooling system without specific approval where the water is not wasted but subsequently used for other purposes.

3.10.9 Payment

The following applies:

- (a) The customer is liable to pay for the supply of water and related services in accordance with the Council's current schedule of fees and charges.
- (b) The Council may recover all unpaid water charges as prescribed in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Part 3, sections 57 and 58, and 59 to 82.

We can add penalties to rates that are not paid by the due date. Penalties for late payments and due dates are set out in our [annual plans](#).

3.10.10 Transfer of rights and responsibilities

The following applies:

- (a) The customer is not to transfer the rights and responsibilities provided for under the conditions of supply to any other party.
- (b) A supply pipe is to serve only one customer, and is not to extend by hose or any other pipe beyond that customer's property.
- (c) Not in limitation of (a) and (b) any water which the customer draws from the Council supply is not to be provided to any other party without the approval of the Council.

3.10.11 Change of ownership

- (a) In the event of a premises changing ownership the Council will automatically record the new owner as being the customer at that premises.
- (b) Where a premises is metered the outgoing customer is to give the Council five working days' notice to arrange a final reading.

4 Breach of bylaw

4.1 Breaches of conditions of supply

- (a) The following are breaches of the conditions to supply water:
- i) An incorrect application for supply which fundamentally affects the conditions of supply;
 - ii) Failure by the customer to meet and comply with the conditions of supply;
 - iii) Failure to notify the Council of a change of use of the water supply;
 - iv) An act or omission including but not limited to:
 - (1) Failure to pay the appropriate charges by the due date;
 - (2) Failing to repair a leak, or in any way wilfully allowing water to run to waste or to be misused;
 - (3) The fitting of quick-closing valves, subject to clause 3.10.7;
 - (4) Failing to prevent backflow in accordance with clause 3.8;
 - (5) Failing to comply with water use restrictions or prohibitions introduced by the Council for any specified purpose;
 - (6) Using water or water pressure directly from the supply for driving lifts, machinery, eductors, generators or any other similar device; unless specifically approved by the Council;
 - (7) Using water for a single pass cooling or heating system without subsequent use of the water, or to dilute trade waste prior to disposal, unless specifically approved;
 - (8) Extending by hose or any other pipe a private water supply to any premises beyond those premises.
- (b) In the event of a breach, the Council will serve notice on the customer advising the nature of the breach and the steps to be taken to remedy it.
- (c) If the breach is not rectified, the Council may after five working days after the notice has been served on the customer reduce the flowrate under section 193(1) of the Local Government Act 2002.

- (d) If the breach is such that the Council is required to disconnect the supply under section 194 of the Local Government Act 2002, such disconnection will be carried out without delay.

4.2 Interference with equipment

- (a) Any tampering or interfering with Council equipment, either directly or indirectly, will constitute a breach of this bylaw.

5 Enforcement

- a) The Council may use its powers under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Health Act 1956 to enforce this bylaw.
- b) The Council may pull down, remove or alter or cause to be pulled down, removed or altered any work, material or thing erected or being in breach of this bylaw and recover costs of the removal or alteration from the person who committed the breach.

Some enforcement options include removal of works, seizure of property, recovery of costs, requirement to cleanse a property.

6 Offences and penalties

Every person who fails to comply with any part of this bylaw commits an offence and will be subject to the penalty provisions outlined in the offences, penalties, infringement offences, and legal proceedings provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 and the Health Act 1956.

Water supply bylaw validation

This bylaw was adopted at a meeting of the Hauraki District Council on 14 August 2019, following public consultation.

The Common Seal of the Hauraki District Council was affixed in the presence of:

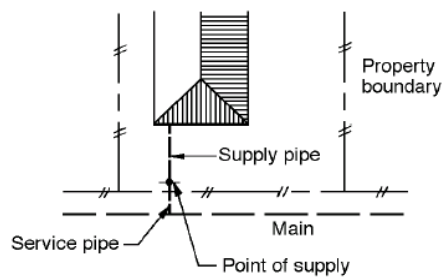
_____ Mr. John Tregidga, Mayor

_____ Mr. Langley Cavers, Chief Executive

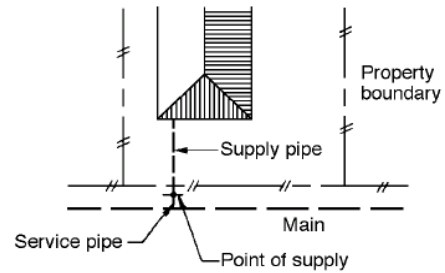
Schedule 1 - Examples of point of supply location

Example 1 – With street frontage

Type 1: Point of supply inside boundary

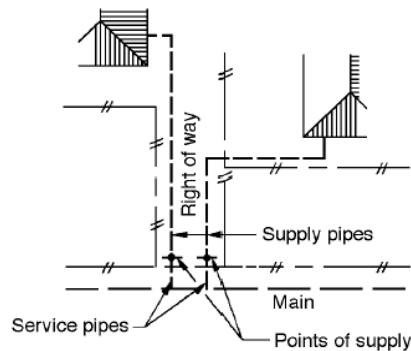


Type 2: Point of supply outside property

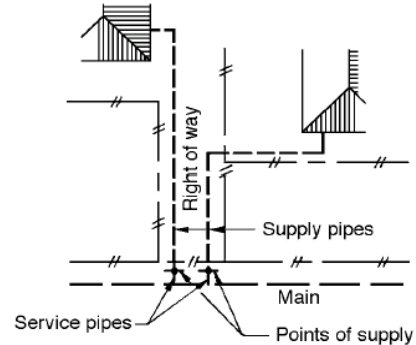


Example 2 – Rear lots on right of way (up to 2 customers)

Type 1: Point of supply inside boundary

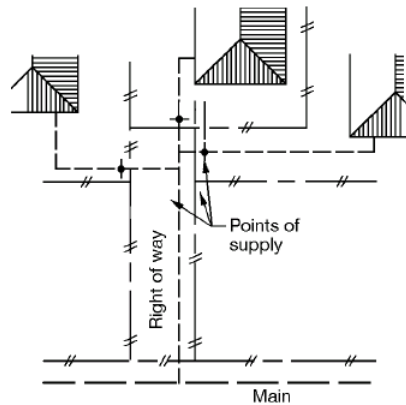


Type 2: Point of supply outside property

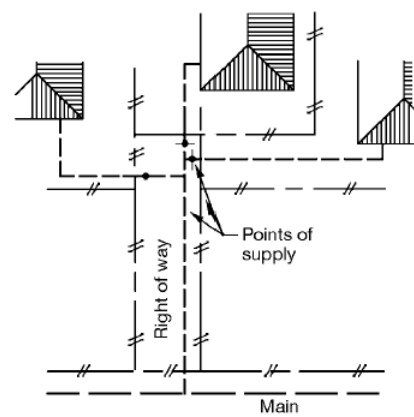


Example 3 – Rear lots on right of way (3 or more customers)

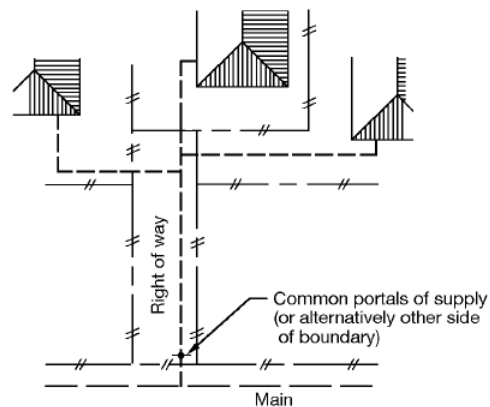
Type 1: Point of supply inside boundary



Type 2: Point of supply outside property

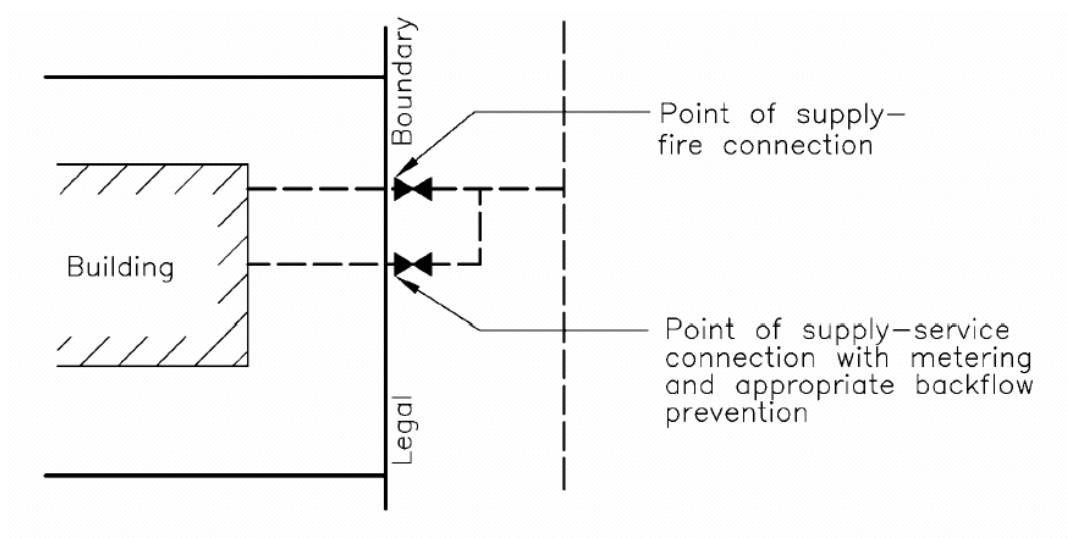


Type 3: Common point of supply

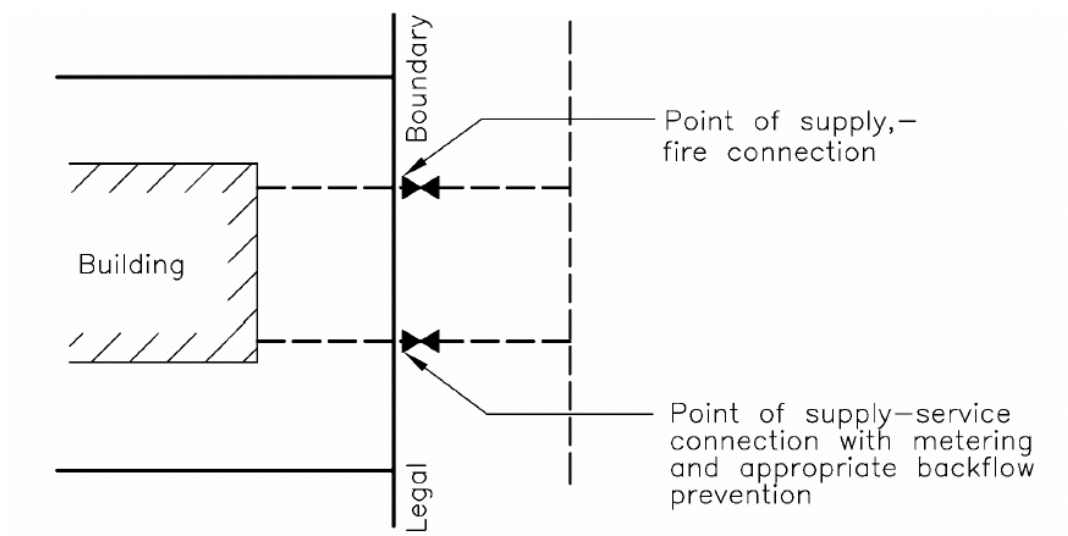


Example 4 – Industrial, commercial, domestic fire and service connections (including schools)

Type 1: Combined fire and service connection

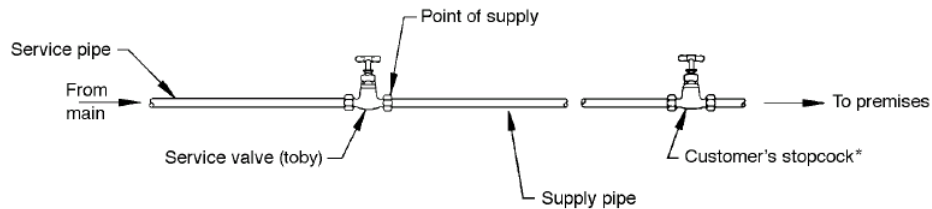


Type 2: Separate fire and service connection



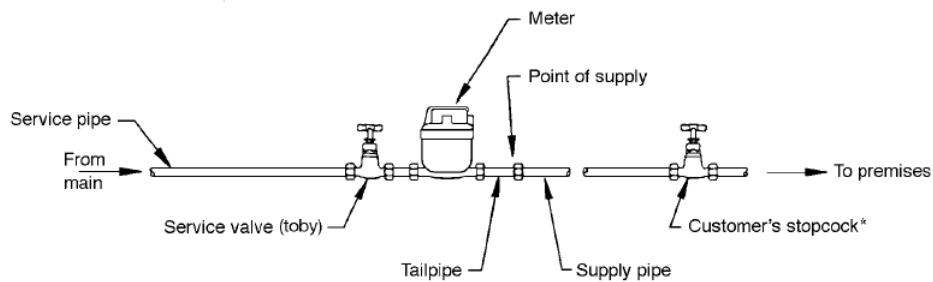
Schedule 2 - Examples of layout of point of supply

Example 5 – Domestic unmetered supply



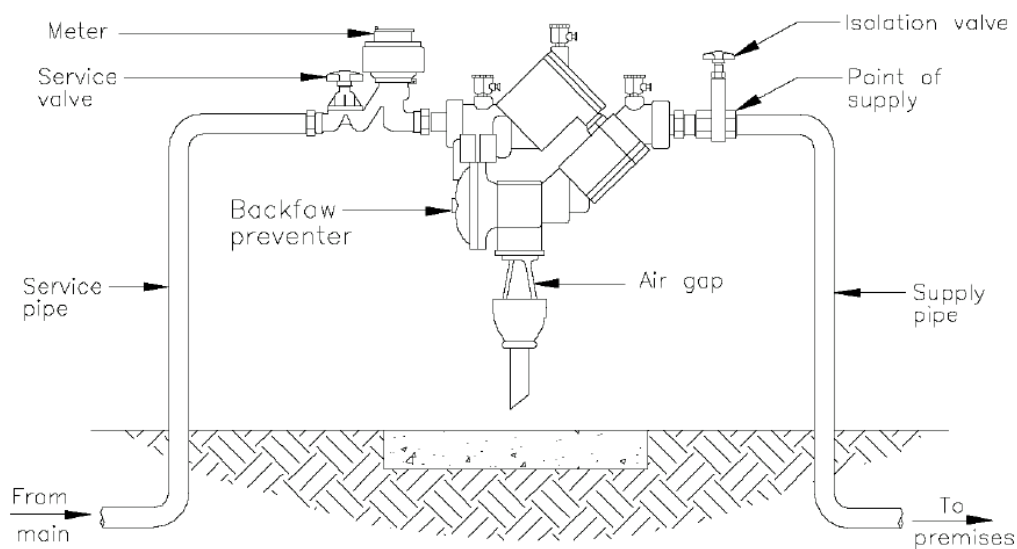
* Provision of New Zealand Building Code Approved Document G12/AS1,
(means of establishing compliance with the Code)

Example 6 – Domestic metered supply

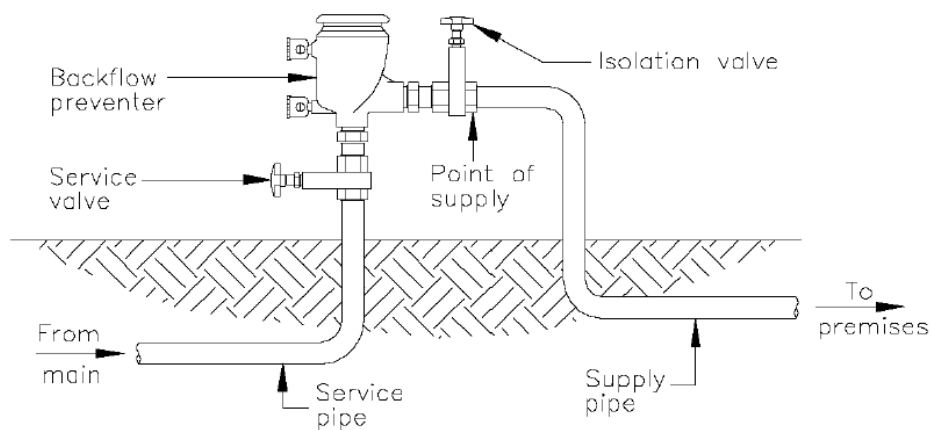


* Provision of New Zealand Building Code Approved Document G12/AS1,
(means of establishing compliance with the Code)

Example 7 – Metered supply with reduced pressure backflow preventer

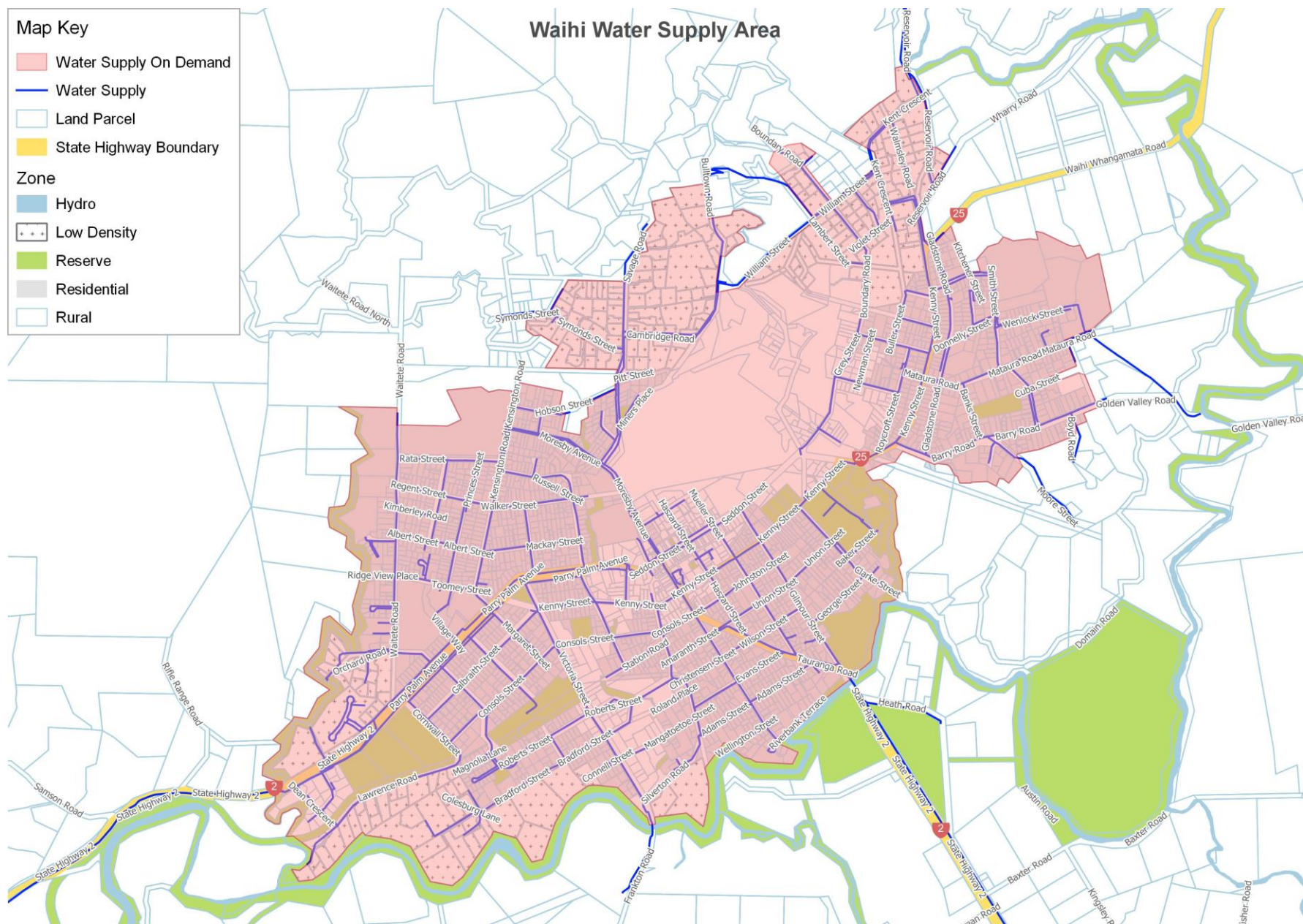


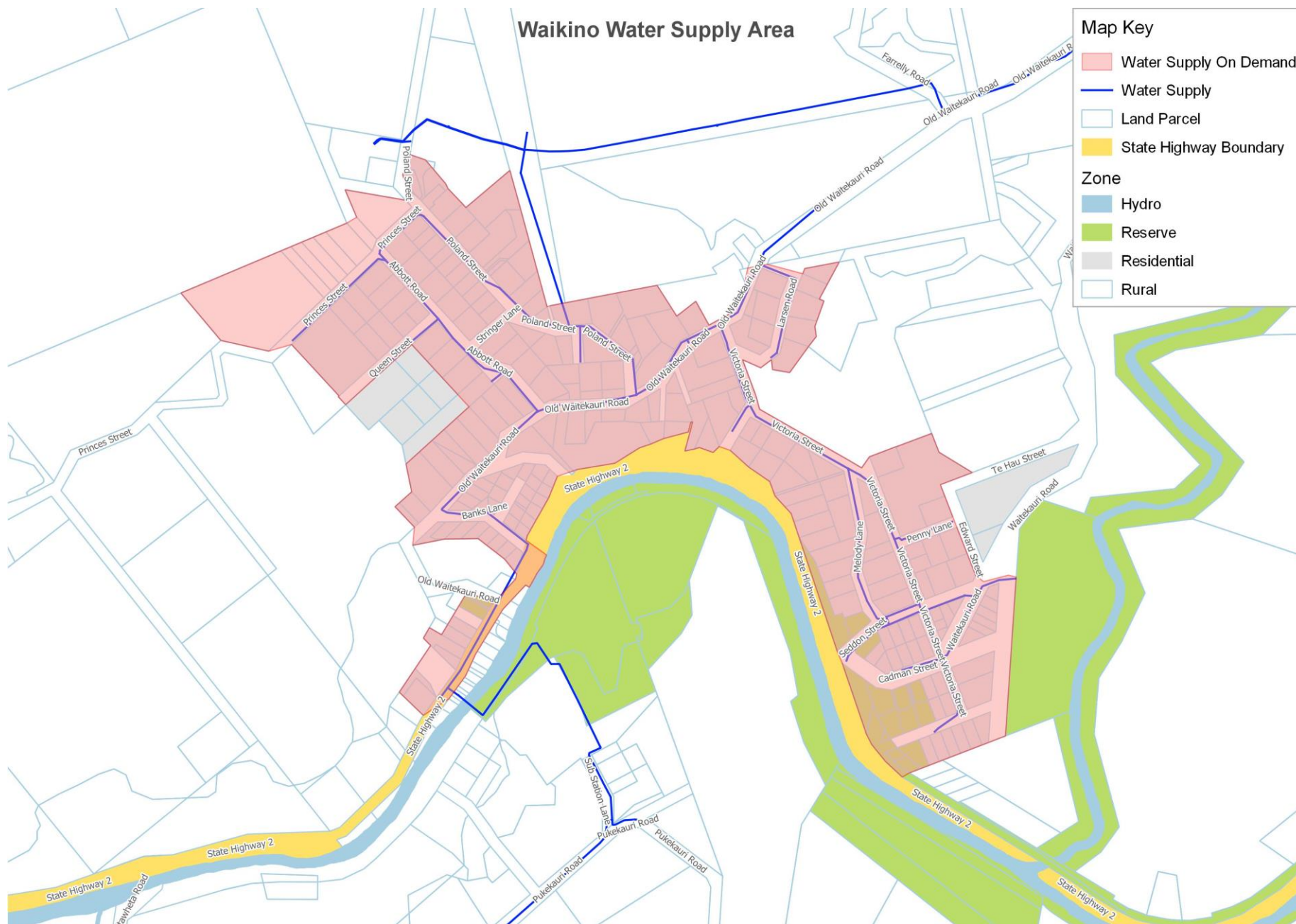
Example 8 – Unmetered supply with vacuum breaker backflow preventer

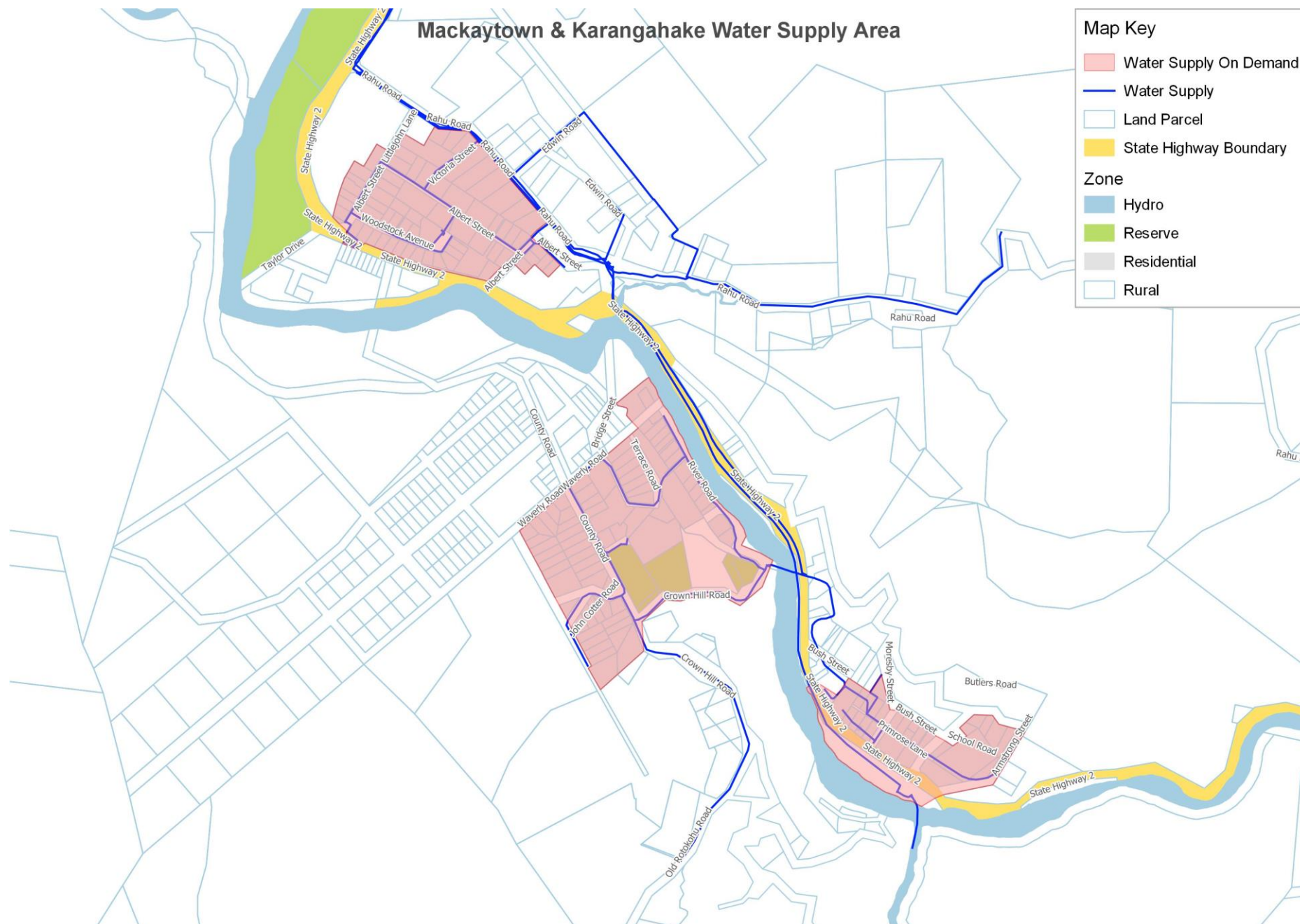


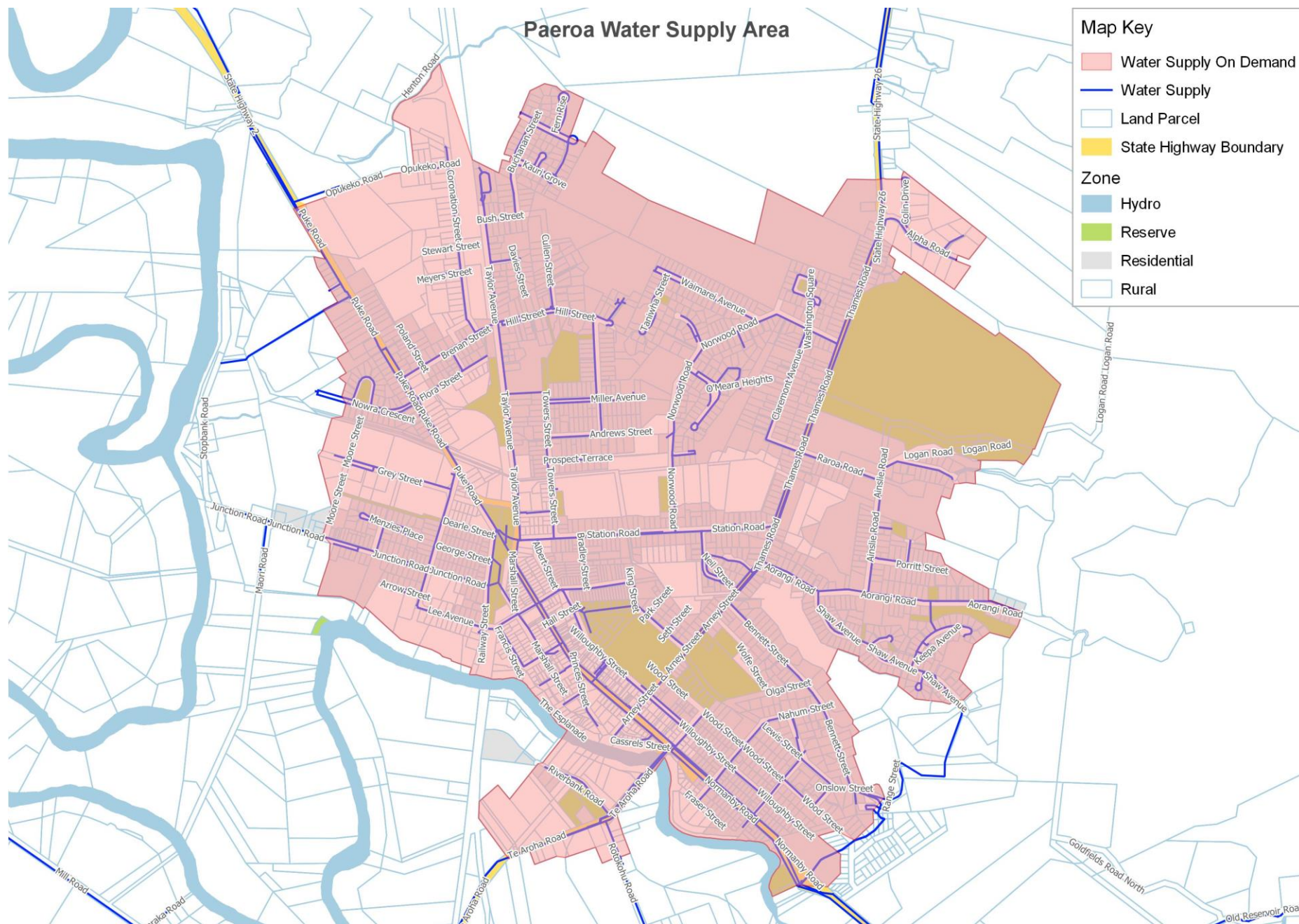
* The building code may require the customer to install additional backflow preventers within the site, which will remain the responsibility of the customer.

Schedule 3 – Maps of Water Supply Areas











For more information:

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