



Te Ture ā-Rohe Whakaroto Wai me te Pae Kōtuitui Wai Para 2015 Water Supply and Wastewater Network Bylaw 2015

(as at 25 November 2021)

made by the Governing Body of Auckland Council

In resolution GB/2021/149

on 25 November 2021

Bylaw made under sections 145, 146 and 149 of the [Local Government Act 2002](#) and sections 61 and 62 of the [Local Government \(Auckland Council\) Act 2009](#).

Summary

This summary is not part of this Bylaw but explains the general effects and scope.

The safe and efficient operation of public water supply and wastewater networks is crucial to the well-being of Aucklanders. Damage, misuse and interference of these networks can result in water shortages and risks to public health.

The purpose of this Bylaw is to protect the public water supply and wastewater networks to help provide water and wastewater services in Auckland that are reliable, safe, efficient and protect the environment and public health by –

- regulating connections and activities that may damage or interfere with networks (clauses 6, 7, 8)
- ensuring works intended to become part of a public network meet required standards and by defining the boundary between public networks and private pipes (clauses 9 and 10)
- protecting water quality and prohibiting unauthorised access (clauses 11 and 13)
- enabling council to restrict the use of water, for example because of a drought (clause 12)
- protecting, and prohibiting unauthorised access to, the wastewater network (clauses 14 and 15).

Other parts of this Bylaw assist with its administration by –

- stating the name of this Bylaw, when it comes into force and where it applies (clauses 1, 2 and 3)
- stating the purpose of this Bylaw and defining terms used (clauses 4 and 5)
- referencing council's powers to enforce this Bylaw, seek up to \$20,000 in penalties, and cost recovery in the event of damage (clauses 16, 17, 18 and 19).

This Bylaw does not address:

- privately owned networks and assets except to the extent that they connect to or otherwise affect public networks
- trade waste discharges which are regulated in the [Auckland Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2013](#)
- taking water from hydrants and other access point in the water supply network by firefighters or fire brigades is regulated in the [Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017](#).

The Bylaw is administered by Watercare Services Limited.

Cover page reformatted and Summary inserted in accordance with Clause 2(2)

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1 Title

- (1) This Bylaw is the Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Te Ture ā-Rohe Whakaroto Wai me te Pae Kōtuitui Wai Para / Auckland Council Water Supply and Wastewater Network Bylaw 2015.

Clause 1 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2)

2 Commencement

- (1) This Bylaw comes into force on 20 December 2021.
- (2) Amendments made by resolution GB/2021/149 come into force on 20 December 2021.

Related information about amendments

Council decided on 25 Nov 2021 to make amendments to the Bylaw. Key changes included:

- clarifying that provisions about connections, disconnections and backflow contamination apply to community water supply schemes
- updating and clarifying provisions, including aligning definitions with codes of practice, providing further examples of prohibited waste, more explicitly stating that taking water from any unmetered point (including hydrants and service leads or pipes) is prohibited, and clarifying that interference with access to network assets includes physical obstruction
- providing for the possibility of exemptions from water use restrictions
- specifically prohibiting unauthorised discharges to the wastewater network.

A comparison of the Bylaw before and after the amendments were made can be viewed in Item 12 of the Auckland Council Governing Body meeting agenda dated 25 November 2021.

Clause 2 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

3 Application

- (1) This Bylaw applies to Auckland.

Part 1

Preliminary provisions

4 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this Bylaw is to:
 - (a) protect the public water supply and wastewater networks from damage, misuse and interference;
 - (b) assist in the provision of reliable, safe and efficient water supply and wastewater services in Auckland;
 - (c) protect the environment and the health of people using the water supply or wastewater network.

5 Interpretation

(1) In this Bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires:

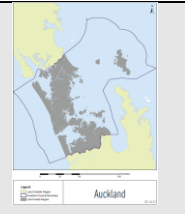
Act means the [Local Government Act 2002](#).

Allotment has the meaning given by section 218(2) of the [Resource Management Act 1991](#).

Auckland has the meaning given by [section 4\(1\)](#) of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

Related information

The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 enabled the Local Government Commission to determine Auckland's boundaries in a map titled [LGC-Ak-R1](#). The boundaries were formally adopted by [Order in Council](#) on 15 March 2010, and came into effect on 1 November 2010.



Backflow means the unplanned flow of water from premises into the water supply network.

Building work has the meaning given by section 7 of the [Building Act 2004](#).

Code of practice means an approved code of practice that sets standards in relation to water supply or wastewater infrastructure that is to vest in Council or Watercare or connect with the water supply or wastewater network.

Combined system means a drainage network that collects wastewater and stormwater in a single piped system or network.

Combined system area means an area within Auckland, as defined by Watercare from time to time, where Watercare permits wastewater and stormwater to be collected in a combined system.

Connect and connection means the physical connection of a supply pipe to the water supply network, or of a private drain to the wastewater network.

Council means Auckland Council or any person authorised or delegated to act on its behalf.

Disconnect and disconnection means the physical cutting or sealing of a supply pipe from the water supply network, or of a private drain from the wastewater network.

Drinking water has the meaning given by section 69G of the [Health Act 1956](#).

Groundwater means any water found naturally under the surface of the ground (including in pore spaces or cracks in soil, sand, gravel or rocks) that supply springs, wells and aquifers.

Network means the wastewater network and the water supply network.

Occupier means the person occupying any premises, and includes the owner of the premises if the premises are unoccupied.

Owner means the person who owns any premises.

Person means a person or body of persons whether corporate or unincorporated, and includes the Crown and any successor of a person.

Point of supply means the boundary between the water supply network or wastewater network and private water supply or private drain, as defined by Watercare from time to time under clause 10 of this Bylaw.

Premises means:

- (a) a property or allotment which is held under separate certificate of title or for which a separate certificate of title may be issued and in respect of which a building consent has or 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 exists; or
- (c) an individual unit in a building where units are separately leased; or
- (d) land held in public ownership.

Private drain means any privately owned pipe or drain through which wastewater flows before entering into the wastewater network.

Private water supply scheme means a drinking water supply (for example from rainwater, bores, wells, natural springs, watercourses, streams, rivers, ponds, lakes or treated stormwater) that is provided, wholly or in part, from –

- (a) sources other than Watercare; or
- (b) a privately-operated distribution system where a second party obtains drinking water from Watercare and supplies it to one or more properties through a network of pipes.

Prohibited waste has the meaning given in clause 14(4).

Raw water has the meaning given by section 69G of the [Health Act 1956](#).

Restricted works has the meaning given in clause 8(2).

Rising main means a type of wastewater pipe where wastewater is pumped from a pump station to join with another part of the wastewater network.

Stormwater means surface run-off water originating from precipitation events such as drizzle, mist, rain, sleet, hail or snow.

Stormwater inflow means the direct entry of precipitation or stormwater from land or structures on land, including from constructed impervious areas such as roads, pavements and roofs, into a private drain or the wastewater network.

Supply pipe means any privately owned pipe through which drinking water is conveyed to individual premises from the water supply network.

Wastewater means water or other liquid waste, including sewage and waste matter in solution or suspension, discharged to the wastewater network.

Wastewater network means all pipes, pumping stations, storage tanks, wastewater treatment plants, sea outfalls and other related structures owned by or under the control of Watercare, and used for receiving, transporting, treating or disposing of wastewater; and includes any part of the wastewater network.

Water supply means the supply of drinking water by network reticulation to the point of supply for dwelling houses, commercial and other premises.

Water supply network means all components of the water supply network owned by or under the control of Watercare including:

- (a) any well, storage tank or reservoir;
- (b) all intake structures, pipes, pumping stations, treatment plants and other related equipment and structures used for water supply and includes any part of the water supply network.

Watercare means the Auckland water organisation as defined in [section 4\(1\)](#) of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009, or any person authorised or delegated to act on its behalf.

Watermain means any pipe in the water supply network carrying potable water.

- (2) Unless the context requires another meaning, a term or expression that is defined in the Act and used in this Bylaw, but not defined, has the meaning given by the Act.
- (3) Related information and links to webpages do not form part of this Bylaw and may be inserted, changed or removed without formality.
- (4) The [Interpretation Act 1999](#) applies to this Bylaw.
- (5) To avoid doubt, compliance with this Bylaw does not remove the need to comply with all other applicable Acts, regulations, bylaws, and rules of law.

Clause 5 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

Part 2

Protection of water supply and wastewater networks

6 Connection, disconnection and other works

- (1) No person may, without Watercare's approval:
 - (a) connect to the water supply network or the wastewater network;
 - (b) disconnect from the water supply network or the wastewater network;
 - (c) carry out any other works on, or in relation to, the water supply network or the wastewater network;
 - (d) open any manhole, chamber, access point, or valve on, or otherwise tamper with, the water supply network or the wastewater network.
- (2) Any person wishing to connect to or disconnect from the water supply network or wastewater network, or to otherwise carry out works on such a network, must make a written application for approval to Watercare, and must provide with that application all information relating to the application as is specified by Watercare.
- (3) Watercare may grant approval to such connection, disconnection or other works, as the case may be, and may impose conditions which must be complied with in the exercise of the approval.

- (4) Without limiting (3), a condition imposed under that subclause may require that the connection, disconnection or works comply with any relevant code of practice.
- (5) Watercare may refuse an application for approval to connect to a network where:
- (a) the applicant has not paid fees or charges associated with the connection (including infrastructure growth charges) that have been required by Watercare, or has refused to provide such information relating to the application as has been specified by Watercare; or
 - (b) Watercare has a documented record of the applicant's non-compliance with this Bylaw or any previous water supply or wastewater bylaws, codes of practice, or approvals granted under such bylaws or codes of practice; or
 - (c) in Watercare's reasonable opinion, there is insufficient capacity in the network to accommodate the connection; or
 - (d) in Watercare's reasonable opinion, the connection could compromise its ability to maintain levels of service in relation to the water supply or wastewater network; or
 - (e) the connection is outside the area currently served by the water supply or wastewater network, regardless of its proximity to any specific component of the water supply or wastewater network; or
 - (f) in Watercare's reasonable opinion, refusal is necessary to protect the water supply network or wastewater network, or the health and safety of any person, or the environment.
- (6) Without limiting (5), Watercare may refuse approval to connect to a network work where:
- (a) in the case of the water supply network, connection may detrimentally affect its ability to supply water at the volume and / or pressure required for firefighting;
 - (b) in the case of the wastewater network, connection would or may give rise to wastewater overflows.
- (7) To avoid doubt, this clause applies to connection or disconnection of a private water supply scheme to or from the water supply network.

Related information about approvals

Applications for approval must include all information required by Watercare to "[Connect your property](#)".

Watercare may grant approval and may impose any terms and conditions it sees fit (for example, to require that the connection, disconnection, change or relocation works comply with any relevant Code of Practice including the [New Zealand Fire Service Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice](#) and [Watercare Engineering Standards Framework](#)).

Clause 6 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2)

7 Damage to or interference with water supply or wastewater network and access to network

- (1) Except as authorised by Watercare, no person may damage, stop, obstruct or otherwise interfere with the water supply network or the wastewater network.
- (2) Any person who breaches (1) must promptly report that damage, stopping, obstruction, or other interference to Watercare.
- (3) No person may physically obstruct or interfere with access by Watercare to the water supply network or the wastewater network (for example, by placing heavy equipment, construction containers or building structures over manholes or padlocking Watercare assets).

Related information about Watercare powers of access

Watercare has statutory powers to enter private land in section 64 of the [Local Government \(Auckland Council\) Act 2009](#)".

Clause 7 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

8 Works near water supply or wastewater network

- (1) A person who intends to carry out restricted works, or any building work over a watermain or a rising main, must –
 - (a) obtain the written approval of Watercare before commencing the works; and
 - (b) ensure compliance with the approval and any conditions of the approval.
- (2) Restricted works in (1) means –
 - (a) any works that would or be likely to damage, or adversely affect the operation of the water supply network or the wastewater network; and
 - (b) includes any works specified in this table:

| Type of works | Type of water supply or wastewater network asset | Specified distance from asset |
|--------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| General excavation | pipes 300mm in diameter and greater, including connected manholes and structures | 10 metres |
| | pipes less than 300mm in diameter, including connected manholes and structures | 2 metres |
| Piling | pipes 300mm in diameter and more, including connected manholes and structures | 10 metres |
| | pipes less than 300mm in diameter, including connected manholes and structures | 2 metres |
| Blasting | pipes of any diameter including connected manholes and structures | 15 metres |

- (3) In granting approval under (1), Watercare may include such reasonable conditions as it considers appropriate including a requirement to carry out or to permit Watercare to carry out (in either case at the expense of the person) works for the protection of the network.

Clause 8 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

9 Construction and connection of network infrastructure to comply with relevant controls

- (1) Any person responsible for the construction of water supply or wastewater infrastructure must comply with all relevant controls (for example, codes of practice or standards) when –
- (a) the infrastructure is to vest in the Council or Watercare and become part of the water supply or wastewater network (whether on the deposit or approval of a survey plan or at any other time); and
 - (b) the infrastructure is to connect to the water supply or wastewater network.
- (2) In (1), standards means published technical documents that establish specifications and procedures designed to ensure the reliability of materials, products, methods, procedures and services relating to the water supply network or the wastewater network.

Related information about controls

Relevant codes of practice and standards as at 25 November 2021 include the:

- [Watercare \(2017, 1 Mar\), Safety in Design Guide-V 1.0, DP10](#);
- Watercare, Water and Wastewater Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision [Chapter 5 Wastewater, COP-02 \(V2.2-2019, 1 Nov\)](#) and [Chapter 6: Water, COP-01 \(V2.4-2021, 1 Jun\)](#) in the Auckland Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision;
- Watercare (2020, 1 Sep), [Design principles for Transmission Water and Wastewater Pipeline Systems-V 1.1, DP07](#).

- (3) To avoid doubt, neither the Council nor Watercare -
- (a) is required to accept water supply or wastewater infrastructure, or a connection to the water supply or wastewater network, which does not comply with (1);
 - (b) is liable for any costs of delay or otherwise resulting from refusal to accept infrastructure, or a connection to the network, which does not comply with (1).

Clause 9 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

10 Point of supply

- (1) Watercare may from time to time and by resolution define the point of supply, and make information as to the point of supply publicly available on its website.

Part 3 Water supply

11 Protection of water quality

- (1) No person may contaminate or pollute any raw water, source of raw water, or drinking water, act in a way likely to contaminate or pollute any raw water, source of raw water, or drinking water.
- (2) Every owner must prevent backflow either by providing an adequate air gap or by using a backflow prevention device.
- (3) To avoid doubt:
 - (a) (1) applies to contamination or pollution from a private water supply scheme;
 - (b) (2) includes backflow from a private water supply scheme;
 - (c) this clause does not limit or affect the powers of the council or Watercare under any Act in relation to protection of the water supply from the risk of backflow.

Related information about water quality

Section 69ZZZ of the [Health Act 1956](#) contains powers available to networked suppliers (which includes Watercare) to address the risks of pollution from backflow.

Clause 11 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

12 Restriction on water use

- (1) Where the Council considers that its ability to maintain an adequate supply of drinking water is or may be at risk because of drought, emergency or for any other reason, it may restrict the use of water supplied to any premises.
- (2) Any such restriction may apply to all of Auckland or one or more parts of Auckland.
- (3) The Council will give such public notice as is reasonable in the circumstances of any restriction on water use under subclause (1).
- (4) No person may use water contrary to a restriction made under this clause.

13 Unauthorised taking of water

- (1) No person may take water from the water supply network except through an authorised connection to the network or otherwise as approved by Watercare.
- (2) No person may take water from a fire hydrant unless that person:
 - (a) is a firefighter or a member of a volunteer fire brigade or is taking the water for the purposes of firefighting; or
 - (b) has the written approval of Watercare to do so, and the taking of water is in accordance with any conditions attaching to that approval.

- (3) Any person using a fire hydrant in breach of (2) must immediately remove the standpipe when requested to do so by Watercare.
- (4) Any person using a fire hydrant pursuant to (2)(b) is liable to Watercare for any damage or loss caused to the fire hydrant or the water supply network as a result of that use.

Related information about unauthorised taking of water

This clause applies to any unauthorised taking of water, for example from an unmetered service lead or pipe.

Related information about taking water from hydrants by firefighters or fire brigades

Section 48 of the [Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017](#) contains powers to allow Fire and Emergency to take water from hydrants and other access point in the water supply network for the purposes of firefighting.

Clause 13 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

Part 4

Wastewater network

14 Prohibited inflow, infiltration and discharge

- (1) No person may cause or allow stormwater inflow or groundwater infiltration into the wastewater network or any private drain which is connected to the wastewater network.
- (2) (1) does not apply where:
 - (a) the stormwater is directed to a combined system in a combined system area with council approval as a resource consent authority or building consent authority and there is no provision for separate stormwater drainage; or
 - (b) the addition of stormwater to the wastewater network is in accordance with clause 12(2)(a) or 12(2)(b) of the Trade Waste Bylaw 2013.
- (3) No person may discharge or introduce prohibited waste into the wastewater network.
- (4) In (3), **prohibited waste** means:
 - (a) waste that has, or is likely to have, any of the prohibited characteristics set out in Schedule 1; and includes:
 - (b) non-dispersible items or waste such as:
 - (i) any disposable wipes;
 - (ii) nappies and diapers;
 - (iii) sanitary products;
 - (iv) paper other than toilet paper or tissue paper;
 - (v) fat and grease;
 - (vi) plants, wood and vegetation;
 - (vii) soil, rocks and stones;

- (viii) fabric and material such as rags;
- (ix) solid objects such as toys;
- (x) paint and solvents;
- (xi) unused pharmaceutical products;
- (xii) plastic bags.

Clause 14 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

15 Unauthorised discharge to wastewater network

- (1) No person may discharge to the wastewater network except through an authorised connection to the network or otherwise as approved by Watercare.

Related information about unauthorised discharges to wastewater network

This clause applies to any unauthorised discharge to the wastewater network, for example from a septage contractor.

Clause 15 added in accordance with Clause 2(2).

Part 5

Enforcement powers, offences and penalties

16 Offences

- (1) A person who fails to comply with clause 7(3), 8, 12, 13, 14 or 15 of this Bylaw commits an offence under section 239 of the Act.

Related information about offences

A person who is convicted of an offence against a bylaw is liable to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 under section 242 of the Local Government Act 2002 (as reprinted on 7 August 2020).

Conduct which breaches clauses 6, 7(1), 7(2) or 11 of this Bylaw is not made an offence under clause 15 of this Bylaw because there are already relevant offence provisions in the [Local Government \(Auckland Council\) Act 2009](#) or the [Health Act 1956](#).

Sections 75 to 77 of the [Local Government \(Auckland Council\) Act 2009](#) create offences relating to unauthorised work on a water or wastewater asset (the subject matter of clause 6 of this Bylaw) and causing damage to such assets (the subject matter of clause 7 of this Bylaw).

[Section 69ZZO of the Health Act 1956](#) makes it an offence to do an act likely to contaminate or pollute drinking water (the subject matter of clause 11 of this Bylaw), knowing that the act is likely to contaminate or pollute that water or being reckless as to the consequences of that act. The penalty for this offence is imprisonment for up to 5 years or a \$200,000 fine or both.

Clause 16 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

17 Removal of works

- (1) The Council or Watercare may under section 163 of the Local Government Act 2002 -
 - (a) remove or alter any work or thing that is, or has been, constructed in breach of this Bylaw; and
 - (b) recover the costs of removal or alteration from the person who committed the breach.

Clause 17 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

18 Statutory powers may be used to enforce this Bylaw

- (1) The Council or Watercare may use its powers under the Local Government Act 2002 to enforce this Bylaw.

Related information about enforcement powers

[Section 171 of the Local Government Act 2002](#) (applying to Watercare by reason of section 64 of the [Local Government \(Auckland Council\) Act 2010](#)) provides that Watercare and the Council may enter land or buildings (other than dwelling houses) to do anything it is empowered to do under that Act.

[Section 172 of the Local Government Act 2002](#) (applying to Watercare by reason of section 64 of the [Local Government \(Auckland Council\) Act 2010](#)) provides that an enforcement officer may enter land for enforcement purposes.

[Section 173 of the Local Government Act 2002](#) (applying to Watercare by reason of section 64 of the [Local Government \(Auckland Council\) Act 2010](#)) provides that Watercare and the Council may enter occupied land and buildings without prior notice in cases of emergency.

[Section 186 of the Local Government Act 2002](#) provides that the Council may execute certain works if the owner or occupier defaults in doing so and may recover the costs of doing so.

[Section 187 of the Local Government Act 2002](#) provides that if a person defaults in doing something which is an offence, and the Council is authorised to do that act in default, the Council may recover from that person the costs of doing the work together with reasonable administrative and supervision charges.

Clause 18 replaced in accordance with Clause 2(2).

19 Recovery in the event of damage or other loss

- (1) Where any breach of this Bylaw causes damage to the water supply network or wastewater network, or otherwise causes the Council or Watercare to incur a loss, the Council or Watercare may recover the cost of repairing the damage and / or the full extent of its loss from the person responsible for the breach.

Clause 19 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

Schedule 1 – Prohibited Waste

Prohibited waste, for the purposes of clause 14(4)(a) of the Bylaw, is waste that has or is likely to have any of the prohibited characteristics set out below. Prohibited characteristics are present if their concentration exceeds background levels. The background level in relation to any substance means the extent to which that substance is present (if at all) in the water supply network serving the premises, or in any other water supply that is approved by the Watercare for the purpose of discharging waste.

Prohibited characteristics

- (1) Any discharge has prohibited characteristics if it has any solid, liquid or gaseous matters, or any combination, or mixture of such matters which by themselves or in combination with any other matters will immediately or in the course of time:
 - (a) interfere with the free flow of wastewater in the wastewater network, or damage any part of the wastewater network;
 - (b) in any way, directly or indirectly, cause the quality of the effluent or biosolids and other solids from any wastewater treatment plant to breach the conditions of a permit issued under the Resource Management Act 1991, or water right, permit or other governing legislation;
 - (c) prejudice the occupational health and safety of any person or people;
 - (d) after treatment be toxic to fish, animal or plant life in the receiving waters;
 - (e) cause malodorous gases or substances that causes the discharge of any wastewater treatment plant to receiving waters to be coloured.
- (2) A discharge has a prohibited characteristic if it has any amount of:
 - (a) harmful solids, including dry solid wastes and materials which combine with water to form a cemented mass;
 - (b) dry solids, solids longer than 30mm, heavy solids which settle faster than 50mm/minute, fibrous material, sheet films, and anything which may react to form a solid mass;
 - (c) liquid, solid or gas which could be flammable or explosive in the wastes, including oil, fuel, solvents (except as allowed for in Schedule 1), calcium carbide and any other material which is capable of giving rise to fire or explosion hazards either spontaneously or in combination with sewage;
 - (d) asbestos;
 - (e) the following organo-metal compounds:
 - (i) tin (as tributyl and other organotin compounds);
 - (ii) chromium (as organic compounds);
 - (f) genetic wastes, being all wastes that contain or are likely to contain genetically altered material from premises where the genetic alteration of any material is conducted;
 - (g) any health care wastes covered by NZS 4304 or any pathological or histological wastes;
 - (h) radioactivity levels in excess of national radiation laboratory guidelines; or
 - (i) any pharmaceutical liquid waste containing cytotoxic ingredients.

Schedule 1 amended in accordance with Clause 2(2).

Related information, Bylaw history

| Date | Description |
|------------------|--|
| 01 November 2010 | Made legacy bylaws about water supply and wastewater ¹ (Section 63 Local Government (Auckland transitional Provisions) Act 2010) |
| 01 November 2010 | Commencement of legacy bylaws about water supply and wastewater (Section 63 Local Government (Auckland transitional Provisions) Act 2010). |
| 16 December 2014 | Review of legacy bylaws completed (RBC/2014/60) |
| 18 December 2014 | Proposal to make a new Auckland Council Water Supply and Wastewater Network Bylaw 2015 and to revoke legacy bylaws (GB/2014/154) |
| 25 June 2015 | Made the Auckland Council Water Supply and Wastewater Bylaw 2015 (2015 Water Bylaw) and decided to revoke legacy bylaws (GB/2015/62) |
| 21 January 2015 | Public notice of new 2015 Water Bylaw |
| 01 July 2015 | Commencement of the 2015 Water Bylaw and revocation of legacy bylaws. |
| 28 May 2020 | Review of 2015 Water Bylaw completed (EME/2020/81) |
| 25 February 2021 | Proposal to amend 2015 Water Bylaw (GB/2021/11) |
| 25 November 2021 | Made amendments to 2015 Water Bylaw (GB/2021/149) |
| 16 December 2021 | Public notice of amendments to 2015 Water Bylaw |
| 20 December 2021 | Commencement of amendments to 2015 Water Bylaw. |

¹ Auckland City Council Bylaw No. 26 – Water Supply 2008; Franklin District Council Water Supply Bylaw 2008; North Shore City Bylaw 2000: Part 20 Wastewater; North Shore City Bylaw 2000: Part 18 Water Supply; Papakura District Council Water Supply Bylaw 2008; Papakura District Council Wastewater Bylaw 2008; Rodney District Council General Bylaw 1998: Chapter 20 Wastewater Drainage; and Rodney District Council General Bylaw 1998: Chapter 11 Water Supply

Related information, next bylaw review

This Bylaw must be reviewed by 28 May 2030. If not reviewed by this date, the Bylaw will expire on 28 May 2032.

Find out more: **phone 09 301 0101**
Or visit aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

