1 Trade Waste Bylaw 2027

1.1 This Bylaw is the Trade Waste Bylaw 2027.

1.2 This Bylaw is made under section 258 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.

2 Purpose

2.1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to:

a) Protect the health and safety of all people from potential adverse effects of harmful substances discharged to the Public Wastewater Network;

b) Protect the environment (including water quality) from adverse effects of harmful substances discharged to the Public Wastewater Network;

c) Manage, regulate, and protect the Public Wastewater Network from damage, misuse or loss and provide for its efficient operation;

d) Prevent unauthorised use of the land, structures or infrastructure associated with the Public Wastewater Network;

e) Ensure compliance with Permit conditions;

f) Provide an equitable basis for charging Trade Waste users of the Public Wastewater Network;

g) Encourage Cleaner Production, efficient recycling and reuse of waste streams at Trade Waste Premises;

h) Give effect to the Trade Waste Discharge Plan; and

i) Regulate matters specified in section 187 (3) of the Act.

3 Application and Interpretation

3.1 This Bylaw applies throughout the Manawatū District.

3.2 This Bylaw regulates Trade Waste discharged, or proposed to be discharged, to the Public Wastewater Network, including Tankered Waste accepted for discharge to the Public Wastewater Network.

3.3 The definitions applying to this Bylaw are in Schedule 4.

Explanatory Note: Domestic wastewater is not regulated by the Trade Waste Bylaw, and discharges to the public Stormwater network are regulated through the Drainage Bylaw.

4 Commencement

4.1 This Bylaw comes into force on .....

4.2 Every schedule to this Bylaw forms part of the Bylaw.

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4.3 Any explanatory or guidance notes are for information purposes only. They do not form part of this Bylaw, and may be inserted, amended, removed or replaced by the Council at any time.

4.4 This Bylaw should be read in conjunction with the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025, the Trade Waste Discharge Plan, and any applicable Trade Waste Permit.

Part One - Classification of Trade Waste

5 General Classification

5.1 Trade Wastes shall be classified as one of the following:

a) Permitted Trade Waste;

b) Conditional Trade Waste;

c) Prohibited Trade Waste; or

d) Tankered Waste

Table 1: Discharge Classification Requirements

Your discharge	Classification	Permit?
Meets Schedule 1 including volume thresholds and does not require any pre-treatment.	Permitted	No
Doesn't meet Schedule 1 characteristics, requires a form of pre-treatment, and/or has a maximum volume of 5m3/day or more but does not have any characteristics of a prohibited trade waste defined in Schedule 2.	Conditional	Yes
Contains a Schedule 2 prohibited characteristic	Prohibited	Cannot discharge
Wastewater or Trade Waste collected and transported by tanker for discharge into the Public Wastewater Network at a Council-approved discharge site, and does not contain a Schedule 2 prohibited characteristic.	Tankered	No

6 Permitted Trade Waste

6.1 A person may discharge Permitted Trade Waste, subject to Council's authorisation, into the Public Wastewater Network without a Permit if the discharge complies with the characteristics listed in Schedule 1, does not require any pre-treatment, and does not contain Prohibited Trade Waste as listed in Schedule 2.

6.2 Discharges of Permitted Trade Waste may continue until such time as:

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a) in the opinion of the Council, the discharge changes or is likely to change to the extent that it is properly characterised as a Conditional or Prohibited Trade Waste; or

b) the Council changes the requirements for Characteristics of Permitted Trade Waste by amendment to, or replacement of, Schedule 1 of this Bylaw, and the discharge no longer meets these requirements; or

c) the discharge causes a detrimental effect on the Public Wastewater Network or receiving environment, which may (without limitation) be attributable to:

   i. the total dissolved solids concentration of the Trade Waste;

   ii. emulsions of paint, latex, adhesive, rubber or plastic that cause coagulation or a blockage at the mixing zone in the Public Wastewater Network; or

   iii. colouring of the discharge to the extent that it impairs wastewater treatment processes.

6.3 If clause 6.2 applies, Council will notify the person in writing.

6.4 Where Council notifies a person under clause 6.3 that their discharge has become Conditional Trade Waste, the person must, within 10 Working Days of receiving the notice, apply for a Trade Waste Permit or cease discharging. The discharge may continue pending determination of the application only where authorised under clause 6.5.

6.5 Council may issue a temporary Trade Waste Permit authorising the discharge to continue while an application under clause 6.4 is considered, subject to any conditions specified in that permit. The temporary permit expires on the date specified in the permit or when Council determines the application, whichever occurs first.

Explanatory note

Where there is any uncertainty as to whether a discharge qualifies as Permitted Trade Waste, Council's Trade Waste Officer should be contacted for advice.

Guidance on types of premises that may ordinarily generate Permitted Trade Waste is provided in the Trade Waste Discharge Plan. Classification of a discharge depends on the actual characteristics, volume and nature of the trade waste and its compliance with Schedule 1.

7 Conditional Trade Waste

7.1 A person must not discharge a Conditional Trade Waste into the Public Wastewater Network except in accordance with a Permit issued under this Bylaw.

7.2 Where a Permit has been issued, the Permit Holder must comply with any conditions imposed on that Permit.

7.3 Conditional Trade Wastes may be subject to additional requirements set out in Part 4 of this Bylaw.

Explanatory note:

Guidance on types of premises that may ordinarily generate Conditional Trade Waste is provided in the Trade Waste Discharge Plan. Classification of a discharge depends on the actual characteristics, volume and nature of the trade waste and its compliance with Schedule 1. Council's Trade Waste Officer should be contacted for advice to confirm whether your discharge will be permitted, conditional, or prohibited.

8 Prohibited Trade Waste

8.1 A person must not discharge any Prohibited Trade Waste into the Public Wastewater Network.

8.2 No application for a Permit under this Bylaw can be made for a Prohibited Trade Waste.

8.3 Any person whose Premises produces a Prohibited Trade Waste (as listed in Schedule 2) must provide to the Council, on request, full records of the disposal of the waste in compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements.

9 Tankered Waste

9.1 Tankered Waste must not be discharged into the Public Wastewater Network, except at a dedicated Approved Site by Council-approved contractors certified as compliant with the Liquid and Hazardous Wastes Code of Practice by the certifying body (including any subsequent edition, amendment or replacement of that code), and in accordance with this Bylaw.

9.2 A person must not collect, transport, deliver, discharge, or allow the discharge of Tankered Waste into the Public Wastewater Network unless that person:

a) is approved by Council to discharge at an Approved Site;

b) has completed all WasteTrack records required by Council for the relevant load before collection, unless Council has approved another recording process in writing;

c) provides evidence of the current WasteTrack record to Council on request; and

d) complies with this Bylaw, any applicable Trade Waste Permit, any conditions of a Council approval issued under this Bylaw, and any site access, sampling, testing, notification or operational requirements lawfully imposed by Council under this Bylaw or the Act

9.3 Council may refuse to accept any Tankered Waste at an Approved Site if:

a) the required WasteTrack record has not been completed or is incomplete, inaccurate, or inconsistent with the waste presented for discharge;

b) the source, nature, Characteristics, or volume of the waste has not been disclosed to Council's satisfaction;

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c) the Characteristics of the waste contains a prohibited characteristic as listed in Schedule 2;

d) Council has not approved the discharge location, timing, method, or disposal arrangements; or

e) Council considers that accepting the waste may create a risk to public health, worker safety, the Public Wastewater Network, wastewater treatment processes, resource consent compliance, biosolids quality, or the environment.

9.4 The Council may accept Tankered Waste for discharge at an Approved Site subject to:

a) the discharge consisting solely of waste from domestic septic tanks; or

b) for a discharge not solely sourced from domestic septic tanks, Council may require the Council-approved Contractor to;

i. obtain tests (at their cost) to determine the Characteristics of the waste to the extent they are unknown, which demonstrate that the contents do not include a Prohibited Trade Waste; and

ii. not collect or transport the waste to the Approved Site until appropriate arrangements and methods for disposal have been approved by the Council; and

iii. thoroughly wash the tanker in between loads of waste before disposal at the Approved Site, so as to prevent cross-contamination between tanker loads; and

iv. provide at least 48 hours' notice before the disposal of such wastes.

Part Two – Control of Discharges

10 Trade Waste Discharges that are not allowed

10.1 A person must not:

a) discharge, or allow the discharge of, Trade Waste to the Public Stormwater Network; or

b) discharge, or allow the discharge of, Trade Waste to the Public Wastewater Network except in accordance with this Bylaw or in accordance with a Permit issued under this Bylaw; or

c) add, or allow the addition of, any potable, Condensing Water, or Cooling Water to any Trade Waste that discharges into the Public Wastewater Network, including when done for the purpose of diluting the Trade Waste in order to vary the level of any Characteristic of the waste, unless such action is expressly permitted in a Permit issued under this Bylaw; or

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d) add, or allow the addition of, Stormwater to any Trade Waste that discharges into the Public Wastewater Network, unless such action is expressly authorised in a Permit issued under this Bylaw.

10.2 Every person must notify Council immediately by phone, and in any event no later than 24 hours after becoming aware of the incident, upon discovery of any leakage, spillage, unintended discharge, accidental discharge, or other mishap involving a Contaminant, Hazardous Substance, or other Trade Waste, which may have led to:

a) a Contaminant or Hazardous Substance entering the Public Stormwater Network or Public Wastewater Network, land, water, or the environment; or

b) Trade Waste entering the Public Stormwater Network, Public Wastewater Network, land, water or the environment in circumstances that may contravene this Bylaw, any applicable Trade Waste Permit or the Act. Every person who has informed the Council of an incident in accordance with Clause 10.2 must provide Council with a written incident report within 10 Working Days of the incident.

11 Storage, Transportation and Handling of Hazardous Substances

11.1 All persons on Trade Waste Premises must take all reasonably practicable steps to prevent any of the Hazardous Substances listed in clause 11.3 from entering into the Public Wastewater Network as a result of leakage, spillage or other mishap.

11.2 No person may store, transport, handle, use, cause, or allow, any Hazardous Substance listed in clause 11.3 in a way that results or may result in the Hazardous Substance entering the Public Wastewater Network.

11.3 The Hazardous Substances referred to in clauses 11.1 and 11.2 are those products or wastes containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable or explosive materials which are likely to:

a) generate toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive materials in quantities likely to be Hazardous, when mixed with the Wastewater stream; or

b) be deleterious to the health and safety of the Council's staff, approved contractors, or members of the public.

11.4 Any person who carries out the off-site disposal of any Hazardous Substances listed in clause 11.3 must keep records of such disposal and make those records available for inspection by the Council within 10 Working Days of a request for inspection.

12 Mobile food businesses and home-based businesses

12.1 A person operating a Home-based Business, Food Premises, or Mobile Trade Waste Premises must not discharge, or allow the discharge of, Trade Waste except in accordance with this Bylaw and any applicable Trade Waste Permit.

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12.2 A person operating a Mobile Trade Waste Premises must ensure that any Trade Waste generated by the activity is:

a) collected and stored in a secure container or tank suitable for the nature and volume of the waste;

b) prevented from entering the Public Stormwater Network, any waterbody, land, road, kerb, channel, sump, or public place; and

c) discharged only to an Approved Site, approved Point of Discharge, or other location approved by Council in writing.

12.3 A person must not discharge Trade Waste from a Mobile Trade Waste Premises into any toilet, hand basin, wastewater manhole, or other Council asset unless the discharge is authorised by a Trade Waste Permit or other approval issued by Council under this Bylaw.

12.4 For the avoidance of doubt, Trade Waste generated by a Home-based Business, Food Premises or Mobile Trade Waste Premises will be classified in accordance with Part One of this Bylaw.

Part Three – Trade Waste Permits

13 Requirements for Permits

13.1 Any person may apply to the Council, in accordance with this Bylaw and the Trade Waste Discharge Plan:

a) for a Permit to discharge any Conditional Trade Waste (either continuously, intermittently or temporarily), or to transport or discharge Tankered Waste; or

b) to vary a Permit.

13.2 Permit applications under clause 13.1 must be in the prescribed form, be consistent with the Trade Waste Discharge Plan, and be accompanied by the applicable fee set out in Council's current Schedule of Fees and Charges.

13.3 The Council may require a Discharge Management Plan to accompany the application for Permit.

13.4 The Council may request further information to be provided (at the applicant's expense) in support of the application.

13.5 Where a Trade Waste Premises has more than one Point of Discharge, an application must be accompanied by a description of the Trade Waste to be discharged from each Point of Discharge. The Council may, at its discretion, require a separate application for a Permit to discharge Trade Waste from each Point of Discharge.

13.6 Where the applicant for a Trade Waste Permit is an Occupier but not the Owner of the Premises, Council may discuss the application with the Owner of the Premises.

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14 Consideration of Permit Applications

14.1 The Council will, in its discretion, decide whether to:

a) grant the application in whole or in part, and impose or amend any conditions of the Permit that the Council considers appropriate; or

b) decline the application, in which case the Council must provide reasons in writing for doing so.

14.2 In making a decision under clause 14.1, the Council will consider:

a) requirements relating to the storage, handling, treatment, or discharge of Trade Waste;

b) any impact on the health and safety of Council staff, agents and members of the public;

c) the quality, volume, and rate of discharge of the Trade Waste;

d) the degree of departure from the requirements for any Characteristic as specified in Schedules 1 and 2 of this Bylaw;

e) the extent to which the Trade Waste may react with other liquid wastes in the Public Wastewater Network to produce an undesirable effect including, but not limited to, settlement of solids, production of odours, accelerated corrosion, and deterioration of the Public Wastewater Network;

f) the flows, velocities, timing and balancing of flows to the Public Wastewater Network and the material or construction of any part of that network;

g) the capacity of the Public Wastewater Network and any part of that network;

h) the nature of any wastewater treatment process and the degree to which the Trade Waste is capable of being treated in the Public Wastewater Network;

i) the compliance history of the applicant or any other person who is likely to be materially responsible for or involved with the discharge, with particular regard to compliance with any other Trade Waste Permit;

j) the effect of the Trade Waste on the ultimate receiving environment;

k) the possibility of unscheduled, unexpected or accidental events and the degree of risk these could cause to people, the Public Wastewater Network and the environment;

l) any other existing or likely future discharges;

m) any statutory requirements relating to the discharge of raw or treated Wastewater or Sludge to receiving environments, the beneficial use of Biosolids, including water, land or air environments (including the necessity for compliance with any resource consent, permit or water classification);

n) any relevant Council planning documents or policies;

o) the effect of any Discharge Management Plan supplied with the application;

p) any requirements and limitations related to Sludge disposal and re-use;

q) the control of stormwater;

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r) what (if any) Pre-treatment of the Trade Waste will occur and how Pre-treatment systems will be operated and maintained;

s) any alternatives to the Trade Waste discharge, including the ways in which Trade Waste may be disposed of other than via the Public Wastewater Network;

t) the use of any refuse or garbage grinders, and macerators, and their ongoing operation and maintenance;

u) the extent to which the applicant has adopted or is able to adopt Cleaner Production practices; and

v) any requirements of the Trade Waste Discharge Plan and any relevant wastewater environmental performance standard made under section 138 of the Water Services Act 2021;

w) the General Conditions for Trade Waste Permits set out in Schedule 3; and

x) any other matter that the Council considers relevant when having regard to the purpose and terms of this Bylaw.

Explanatory note

Review and appeal rights

An applicant whose application for a Trade Waste Permit is declined may have rights to seek an internal review of that decision and to appeal a decision following an internal review. The applicable review and appeal processes, including relevant timeframes, are set out in sections 191 to 197 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.

15 Permit Conditions

15.1 Where the Council grants or varies a Trade Waste Permit, it may impose any requirements, conditions or limits authorised by section 190 of the Act that it considers appropriate for a person to comply with, including (without limitation) conditions relating to 1 or more of the following:

a) the volume, rate, timing and Characteristics of the discharge;

b) pre-treatment, storage and management of Trade Waste;

c) flow measurement, metering, sampling, monitoring and testing;

d) the installation, operation, maintenance and inspection of equipment;

e) record keeping, reporting and the provision of information;

f) management of accidental or unauthorised discharges;

g) the Point of Discharge or Approved Site; and

h) any other matter that the Council considers relevant when having regard to the purpose and terms of this Bylaw.

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15.2 When setting a limit for the mass or concentration of a Characteristic, Council may have regard to:

a) the capacity and operational requirements of the Public Wastewater Network and wastewater treatment process;

b) risks to workers, public health, the environment and the beneficial reuse of Biosolids or Sludge;

c) the existing and anticipated loading of that Characteristic within the Public Wastewater Network;

d) Council's statutory, resource consent and environmental performance obligations; and

e) any other matter reasonably relevant to managing the discharge.

15.3 A Permit Holder must comply with all conditions of their Trade Waste Permit.

15.4 Any Trade Waste Permit, condition, limit, approval, variation, or operational requirement must be consistent with any relevant wastewater environmental performance standard made under section 138 of the Water Services Act 2021.

16 Flow or Volume Metering

16.1 The Council may require flow or volume metering of Trade Waste discharge as a condition of Permit where:

a) a reasonable relationship between a metered water supply to the Premises and the discharge of Trade Waste does not exist; or

b) the Council has determined not to approve a method of flow estimation; or

c) in the opinion of the Council, the discharge represents a significant proportion of the total flow/load of Wastewater it receives.

16.2 Where metering is required by way of a condition of a Permit, the following provisions apply:

a) the Permit Holder will be responsible for the supply, installation, reading and maintenance of any Meter;

b) any Meter must be approved by the Council, but will remain the property of the Permit Holder;

c) the Permit Holder must ensure that records of flow rate and/or volume are available for viewing at any time by the Council, and submit such records to the Council at prescribed intervals, in the format approved by the Council;

d) meters must be located in a position approved by the Council, taking into account:

    a) the manufacturer’s installation specifications;

    b) the required degree of accuracy of Meter readings; and

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c) the need for Meters to be readily accessible for reading and maintenance;

e) the Permit Holder must arrange for in situ calibration of the volume and/or flow rate of any Meter and instrumentation by a person and method (both of which are approved by the Council) at the time of Meter installation and at least once a year thereafter to ensure its ongoing performance. The Meter accuracy must be ± 10 %, but with no greater a deviation from the previous Meter calibration of ± 5 %. The Permit Holder must promptly submit a copy of independent certification of each calibration to the Council.

16.3 Should any Meter, after being calibrated, be found to have an error greater than the parameters specified in clause 16.2(e) as a repeatable measurement, the Council may make an adjustment in accordance with the results shown by such tests, back-dated for a period at the discretion of the Council but not exceeding 12 months, and the Permit holder must pay or be credited a greater or lesser amount according to such adjustment.

16.4 Where any Meter is out of repair or ceases to register or is removed, the Council will estimate the discharge for the period since the previous reading of the Meter based on the:

a) average of the previous 12 months' readings; or

b) any other reasonable factors where it can be shown by the Permit Holder that estimation based on the method in (a) would be unreasonable.

16.5 Where a Meter appears to have been tampered with, the Council (without prejudice to the other remedies available) may declare the reading void and estimate the discharge as provided in clause 16.4.

17 Duration of Permit

17.1 When granting an application under clause 14.1(a), the Council must determine the appropriate term of the Permit, up to a maximum of five years, and state that in the Permit.

17.2 In determining a term under clause 17.1, the Council will have regard to, without limitation:

a) the ability of the applicant to meet the conditions of a Permit by reference to the nature of the activity, the process design and/or the management of the Trade Waste Premises;

b) whether Cleaner Production techniques are successfully being utilised, or that a responsible investment in Cleaner Production equipment or techniques is being made; and

c) whether significant investment in Pre-treatment facilities has been made by the applicant, such that a longer period of certainty for the amortising of this investment is considered reasonable.

17.3 A Permit will remain valid for the term set out in the Permit, unless it is suspended or cancelled earlier in accordance with clause 20.

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17.4 A Permit is personal to the Permit Holder at a specific Premises and is not transferable to a new Occupier or a different Premises, except as provided for in clause 18.1(a).

18 Transfer or Termination of Rights and Responsibilities

18.1 A Permit Holder must not, without the written approval of the Council:

a) transfer to any other party the rights and responsibilities provided for under a Permit and/or this Bylaw;

b) allow a Point of Discharge used by the Permit Holder to serve another Premises, or the Private Sewer to that Point of Discharge to be connected to by another Premises; or

c) without limiting clause 18.1(b), allow Wastewater from any other party to be discharged at their Point of Discharge.

18.2 In determining whether to give approval under clause 18.1 in the event of a change of ownership of a Trade Waste Premises, the Council must not unreasonably withhold approval if the Characteristics of the discharge remain the same.

18.3 A Permit Holder or any other person discharging into the Public Wastewater Network must give at least 48 hours' notice in writing to the Council of any temporary or permanent disconnection of the Point of Discharge and/or the termination of the Permit. Despite this, if the disconnection of the Point of Discharge involves relaying of the Private Sewer and a subsequent re-connection to the Council Wastewater Network, at least seven Working Days' notice in writing must be given.

18.4 Where notice is given under clause 18.3 of a permanent disconnection and/or termination of Permit, the Permit Holder or person discharging:

a) will be liable for any applicable Trade Waste fee and charges to the end of the current charging period; and

b) must provide to the Council their address for delivery of the final invoice.

18.5 The Council may, at its discretion, waive some or all of the fees and charges that would otherwise apply under clause 18.4(a).

18.6 A Permit will automatically terminate if the Permit Holder ceases to occupy the Premises for which the Permit is issued and either:

a) the Permit Holder does not seek the Council's approval under clause 18.1(a) prior to them ceasing to occupy the Premises; or

b) the Council declines to give approval under clause 18.1(a).

18.7 Where a Permit is terminated under clause 18.6, the Permit Holder is not relieved from any obligations existing up to and at the date of termination.

19 Permit Variation at Council's initiative

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19.1 The Council may, on its own initiative and at any time during the term of a Permit, by written notice to the Permit Holder, vary any Permit condition to the extent that the Council, on reasonable grounds, considers it necessary or desirable. Reasons for variation may include to:

a) address any change in the nature, quality or Characteristics of the discharge;

b) address any change in the Public Wastewater Network;

c) meet any resource consent or condition imposed on the discharge from any of the Council's Wastewater Treatment Plants;

d) meet any other legal requirement imposed on the Council;

e) address any other matter reasonably related to the Permit.

19.2 The Council must state the reasons for any variation to a Permit condition in any notice provided under clause 19.1.

19.3 A Permit Holder who receives a notice under clause 19.1 will be given a reasonable time period, specified in the notice, in which to comply with any varied Permit conditions.

20 Suspension of Discharges or Cancellation of Permits on Notice

20.1 Subject to clause 20.2 to 20.4, the Council may suspend or cancel a Permit if the Council determines that:

a) a Permit Holder is in breach of any condition of a Permit issued under this Bylaw;

b) a Permit Holder fails to maintain effective control over the Trade Waste discharge;

c) a Permit Holder fails to comply with any provision of this Bylaw;

d) there is any negligence by the Permit Holder, including any accidental discharge or incident, which threatens the safety of, or threatens to cause damage to, any part of the Public Wastewater Network or threatens the health or safety of any person;

e) there is a discharge from a Trade Waste Premises, including any accidental discharge or incident, which causes a serious threat to the environment;

f) the Permit Holder fails to provide, or update (where appropriate), a Discharge Management Plan;

g) the Permit Holder has not complied with the Discharge Management Plan at the time of an unexpected, unscheduled or accidental occurrence;

h) any fees and charges under this bylaw set under clause 27.1 have not been paid by the Permit Holder; or

i) the Permit Holder has discharged any Prohibited Trade Waste.

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20.2 Before suspending or cancelling a Permit for any of the grounds set out in clause 20.1(a) to (i), the Council must provide 20 Working Days' written notice to the Permit Holder of its intention to suspend or cancel a Permit under clause 20.1.

20.3 A Permit Holder who receives a notice under clause 20.2 may submit a response to Council for its consideration.

20.4 If a submission is received by the Council within 10 Working Days of the notice being given, the Council must consider that submission when determining whether to suspend or cancel the Permit.

20.5 The suspension or cancellation of a Permit under this clause does not limit the Council's powers under this Bylaw, the Act, or any other enactment where a person commits an offence.

20.6 Where a Permit is cancelled under clause 20.1, the Permit Holder is not relieved from any obligations existing up to and at the date of cancellation. In the case of suspension, a Permit Holder's obligations continue.

21 Disconnection

21.1 Council may disconnect a Trade Waste Premises from the Public Wastewater Network following suspension or cancellation of a Permit under clause 20.1, provided that the disconnection will not create unsanitary conditions at the Premises. Council may recover its reasonable costs associated with the disconnection, including administrative costs, from the Permit Holder, former Permit Holder, or owner of the Trade Waste Premises.

Part Four – Treatment of Trade Waste

22 Pre-treatment

22.1 Council may require Pre-treatment of a Trade Waste discharge where Council considers it necessary to:

a. ensure the discharge complies with the characteristics or limits specified in Schedule 1 or the applicable Conditional Trade Waste Permit;

b. protect the Public Wastewater Network, wastewater treatment processes or the environment;

c. reduce or control fat, oil, grease, solids or other Contaminants in the discharge; or

d. otherwise manage risks associated with the Trade Waste discharge.

22.2 Where Pre-treatment is required by Council, the requirement must be specified as a condition of the Conditional Trade Waste Permit.

22.3 Any Pre-treatment system required by Council must be approved by Council and provided, installed, operated, maintained and, where required, monitored by the Permit Holder at their expense.

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22.4 Council may specify requirements for the type, capacity, location, operation, cleaning frequency, maintenance, monitoring and record keeping of a Pre-treatment system, having regard to:

a. the nature and volume of the discharge;

b. the amount of fat, oil, grease, solids or other Contaminants likely to be present;

c. the risk posed to the Public Wastewater Network;

d. the ability to inspect, sample, clean and maintain the system; and

e. any relevant building, health, food safety or wastewater requirements.

22.5 The Permit Holder must keep records of the cleaning, maintenance, waste collection and off-site disposal associated with any Pre-treatment system where required by the Conditional Trade Waste Permit and must provide those records to Council on request.

23 Food Premises

23.1 A Person operating a Food Premises must ensure that a grease interceptor is installed where fat, oil or grease is likely to be present in the Trade Waste discharge, unless Council approves an alternative Pre-treatment system in writing.

23.2 A Person operating a Food Premises must ensure that a permanent sink screen is fitted to any sink used for food preparation or cleaning, other than a hand-washing basin, to minimise food waste and solids entering the grease interceptor or Public Wastewater Network.

23.3 A Person operating a Food Premises, Home-based Business or Mobile Trade Waste Premises must install, operate and maintain any additional Pre-treatment system as required by a Conditional Trade Waste Permit.

23.4 Council may grant an exemption from the requirements of clauses 23.1, 23.2, or 23.3 where Council is satisfied that the nature of the activities at the Premises meets Schedule 1 characteristics and does not warrant the required Pre-treatment.

23.5 Any Trade Waste discharge from a Food Premises that requires a grease interceptor or alternative Pre-treatment system under clause 23.1 must be classified as Conditional Trade Waste and must be authorised by a Conditional Trade Waste Permit, regardless of whether the discharge meets the characteristics and limits specified in Schedule 1 following Pre-treatment.

24 Grease Interceptors

24.1 A grease interceptor required under clause 23.1 must be a passive trap of a type and capacity approved in writing by Council, having regard to the matters set out in clause 22.4.

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24.2 The installation of grease trap converters or mechanical removal systems is prohibited.

24.3 The Person operating the Food Premise is responsible for cleaning the grease interceptor, at the frequency specified by Council or in the Conditional Trade Waste Permit and must have available on the Premises documentary proof of an ongoing maintenance contract for the grease interceptor with a Council-approved operator.

24.4 Person operating the Food Premise must use a Council-approved contractor to dispose of any grease interceptor waste.

24.5 The Council may, with notice, inspect a grease interceptor in accordance with the relevant Permit or approval, and more frequently if it has failed previous inspections.

Explanatory note
A consent under the Building Act 2004 must be obtained before installing a grease interceptor, in addition to any Permit for the discharge required under this Bylaw.

25 Amalgam Traps

25.1 A Person operating a dental Premises must ensure that suitable amalgam traps are installed on all spittoons and sink wastes used for washing dental equipment where amalgam waste may enter the Public Wastewater Network.

25.2 Amalgam waste collected by an amalgam trap must be removed and disposed of appropriately and must not be discharged to the Public Wastewater Network.

25.3 The Permit Holder is responsible for the continuing effective operation of the amalgam trap and the regular disposal of amalgam waste in accordance with the requirements of the Permit.

25.4 The Permit Holder must retain records of the maintenance of amalgam traps and the collection and disposal of amalgam waste and provide those records to Council on request.

Part Five – Monitoring, Records and Information

26 Sampling and Monitoring

26.1 Sampling, testing and monitoring may be required by the Council to determine if:

a) A discharge complies with the provisions of this Bylaw;

b) A discharge is a Permitted, Conditional, or Prohibited Trade Waste; and

c) Any charges are applicable to that discharge in accordance with this Bylaw.

26.2 Any sampling, testing, monitoring, audit, inspection, information request, or records inspection will be carried out in accordance with the Act, this Bylaw, the

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Trade Waste Discharge Plan, any applicable Trade Waste Permit, and any Health and Safety policies for the site.

26.3 A Compliance Officer may, at any reasonable time and where authorised in accordance with the Act, enter and/or access any Premises believed to be discharging Trade Waste in order to determine the Characteristics of any Trade Waste discharge by:

a) taking readings and measurements;

b) carrying out an inspection, including observing accidental occurrences and clean-ups; and/or

c) taking samples for testing; of any solid, liquid, or gaseous material or any combination or mixture of such materials being discharged.

26.4 Analysis of any samples taken in accordance with clause 26.3 must be undertaken by an Independent Analyst, to the satisfaction of the Council.

26.5 Where the power in clause 26.3 is exercised on Trade Waste Premises for which a Permit has been granted, the Permit Holder will be responsible for all reasonable costs of sampling and monitoring under this clause.

26.6 Where a dispute arises between the Council and a Permit Holder as to the method, approach, or conduct of sampling carried out under clause 26.3 or analysis carried out under clause 26.4, and the parties are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves, the dispute may be submitted to a technical expert nominated by the Council or an independent arbitrator for resolution, and each party must bear their own costs and contribute equally to the costs of the technical expert or arbitrator.

26.7 In situations where monitoring is not required under a Permit or otherwise, it is the responsibility of the person discharging to ensure that any discharge from the Trade Waste Premises complies with this Bylaw.

26.8 A person must, on request by Council, provide records, monitoring results, WasteTrack information, maintenance records, disposal records, training records, or any other information reasonably required to verify compliance with this Bylaw, or a Trade Waste Permit.

26.9 Where an authorised person exercises compliance powers under the Act, that person must comply with any applicable requirements relating to appointment, identification, evidence, samples, records, inventories, and limits on the use or disclosure of information.

Part Six – Bylaw Administration

27 Fees and Charges

27.1 The Council may from time to time, by resolution, set fees, charges, additional charges and penalty fees payable by Permit Holders, Occupiers of Trade Waste Premises, or any other person discharging, transporting, or arranging the discharge of Trade Waste in accordance with section 258(3) of the Act and

section 150 (1) to (4) of the Local Government Act 2002, as applicable, for any one or more of the following:

a) administering this Bylaw;

b) processing Permit applications, as well as administering and monitoring Permits under this Bylaw;

c) receiving, treating and disposing of Trade Waste; or

d) inspection of Premises to check for compliance with the Bylaw or Trade Waste Permit.

27.2 Council may impose a penalty fee on a Permit Holder where:

a) the Permit Holder does not comply with a term or condition of a Trade Waste Permit;

b) the relevant Trade Waste Permit provides that a penalty fee may be payable for that non-compliance; and

c) the amount of the penalty fee, or the method for calculating it, is set out in Council's current Schedule of Fees and Charges.

27.3 A penalty fee imposed under this Bylaw or a Trade Waste Permit is separate from any infringement fee payable for an infringement offence under the Act.

27.4 Any fees, charges, additional charges and penalty fees set under clause 27.1 are to be recorded in the Council's current Schedule of Fees and Charges and, where relevant, reflected in the Trade Waste Discharge Plan or a Trade Waste Permit.

27.5 Permit Holders, and any other persons must pay any applicable fees and charges and penalty fees set under clause 27.1.

27.6 Failure to pay a fee, charge, additional charge or penalty fee when due may constitute grounds for enforcement action, including suspension or cancellation of a Trade Waste Permit where authorised by this Bylaw and the Act.

27.7 Where a fee or charge has been paid under any provision of this Bylaw for a service that has not been given, the Council may, at its discretion, provide a refund, remission, or waiver of any such fee or charge, or a portion of it.

Part Seven – Compliance and Enforcement

28 Offences and Breaches

28.1 A person breaches this Bylaw if that person:

a) fails to comply with, or acts in contravention of, any requirement of this Bylaw;

b) fails to comply with any condition of a Trade Waste Permit issued under this Bylaw;

c) fails to comply with any lawful requirement, direction, notice, or order given or issued under this Bylaw; or

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d) does, causes, permits, or allows anything to be done that is prohibited by this Bylaw.

28.2 Nothing in this Bylaw limits or affects the application of any offence, penalty, defence, enforcement power, or other provision of the Act or any other enactment.

29 Infringement offences

29.1 The fee for each infringement offence listed in clause 29.4 is $1000 for an individual and $3000 for a body corporate.

29.2 A Compliance Officer authorised under the Act may issue an infringement notice for an infringement offence specified in clause 29.4 in accordance with sections 269 to 277 of the Act.

29.3 The infringement notice must be in the form prescribed in Schedule 5 of this bylaw. The form of reminder notice is set out in Schedule 6 of this bylaw.

29.4 For the purposes of section 269 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025, the following offences are identified as infringement offences:

a) negligently disposing of or discharging materials or substances into a wastewater network in circumstances constituting an offence under section 313 of the Act;

b) discharging Trade Waste without a Trade Waste Permit, contrary to section 317 of the Act;

c) breaching a Trade Waste Permit, contrary to section 318 of the Act;

d) discharging materials or substances into a stormwater network without authorisation, or otherwise committing an offence relating to a stormwater network under sections 320 or 322 of the Act;

e) failing to comply with a water services bylaw relating to equipment or a device in circumstances constituting an offence under section 327 of the Act;

f) failing to notify water service provider of notifiable risk or hazard in circumstances that constitute an offence under section 328 of the Act;

g) failing to comply with a direction given by a compliance officer, contrary to section 331 of the Act; and

h) failing to comply with a compliance order or court order, contrary to section 332 of the Act.

30 Compliance and Enforcement

30.1 Where the Council reasonably considers that a person has failed to comply with this Bylaw, a Trade Waste Permit, or an applicable requirement of the Act, the

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Council or a Compliance Officer may exercise any compliance or enforcement power available under the Act, this Bylaw, or any other enactment.

30.2 Without limiting clause 30.1, and where authorised by the Act, a Compliance Officer may exercise applicable powers under sections 278 to 296 of the Act, including powers relating to:

a) Inspection and entry;

b) Sampling and testing;

c) Requiring information;

d) Requiring a person's name, date of birth, and address;

e) Giving lawful directions; and

f) Any other compliance power applicable to the circumstances.

30.3 Where appropriate, the Council may give written notice to a person responsible for non-compliance identifying:

a) The nature of the non-compliance;

b) The action required to remedy the non- compliance;

c) The period within which that action must be completed; and

d) Any further action that may be taken if the non-compliance is not remedied.

30.4 The Council may extend the period specified under clause 30.3(c) where it considers an extension appropriate in the circumstances.

30.5 If, after the specified period, the person, Permit Holder, or Owner or Occupier of Trade Waste Premises persists with the breach or has failed to adequately remedy it, Council may take one or more of the following actions:

a) carry out further inspections, monitoring, sampling or testing;

b) recover any applicable and lawfully imposed inspection, monitoring, sampling, testing, or other compliance costs;

c) issue an infringement notice for any relevant infringement offence, where authorised under the Act and this Bylaw;

d) suspend, vary, or cancel a Trade Waste Permit where authorised under the Act, this Bylaw, and the conditions of that Permit;

e) undertake works itself to remedy the breach, with costs recoverable from the person, Permit Holder or Owner or Occupier of Trade Waste Premises; or

f) disconnect a Private Sewer from the Public Wastewater Network, in accordance with clause 21.

30.6 In the event a Private Sewer is disconnected under clause 30.5(f), the Private Sewer will be reconnected only after remedy of the breach to the satisfaction of Council and payment of any relevant costs, including the reconnection fee, have been received.

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30.7 Where a breach results in risk to public health or safety, or risk of consequential damage to Council assets, the Council may take immediate action to remedy the breach and recover all its reasonable costs associated with the works (including administrative charges) from the owner of the Trade Waste Premises. Such immediate action may include disconnecting a Private Sewer, provided that the disconnection will not create unsanitary conditions at the Premises.

30.8 The Council may remove or alter a work or thing that is, or has been, constructed in breach of this Bylaw, and recover the costs of removal or alteration from the person who committed the breach, in accordance with sections 302 to 304 of the Act and any other applicable statutory power.

Guidance notes

Council has the authority under legislation to make bylaws for its district. The making of a bylaw is a function that cannot be delegated but the powers provided in bylaws and the enforcement of bylaws can be.

Council has delegated all Council powers, duties and responsibilities in bylaws, and the responsibility for enforcement of the bylaws, to its Chief Executive. The Chief Executive sub-delegates to Council Officers, and appoints Compliance Officers, to carry out these responsibilities, as required. A full list of the delegations of powers, duties, and responsibilities in Council's bylaws is contained in the Manawatū District Council's Delegations Manual. A copy of this manual is available from Council on request.

Part Eight – Repeals and Transitional Provisions

31 Repeals and Transitional Provisions

31.1 The Manawatū District Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2022 is revoked on the commencement of this Bylaw.

31.2 Any Permit, exemption or approval granted under the Trade Waste Bylaw 2022 that was in force before the commencement of this Bylaw, continues in force as if it is a Permit, exemption or approval of that kind issued under this Bylaw, but:

a) it expires on the date specified in such Permit, exemption or approval; or

b) where no expiry date is specified, it expires 12 months from the commencement of this Bylaw; and

c) in the event of either (a) or (b), it may be renewed only by application made and considered in accordance with this Bylaw.

31.3 Any application for a Trade Waste Permit made under the Manawatū District Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2022 that has not been granted at the time of this bylaw coming into force will be deemed to be an application made under this bylaw.

31.4 Where a Trade Waste Permit Holder holds a Controlled category Trade Waste Permit, the Permit will expire on the date specified in the Permit. Upon re-issue, the Permit will be issued under the Conditional category.

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Schedule 1: Permitted Discharge Characteristics

Table 2: Requirements for Permitted Physical Characteristics

Requirement	Explanation
Flow a) The 24-hour flow volume must be less than 5 m^3. b) The maximum instantaneous flow rate must be less than 2.0 L/s.	Flows larger than 5m^3 will be a "conditional" trade waste permit and may be subject to Mass Limits in accordance with their Trade Waste.
Temperature The temperature shall not exceed 40°C.	Higher temperatures: Cause increased damage to wastewater structures. Increase the potential for anaerobic conditions to form in the wastewater. Promote the release of gases such as H_2S and NH_3. Can adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel. A lower maximum temperature may be required for large volume discharges.
Solids a) Non-faecal gross solids shall have a maximum dimension which shall not exceed 15mm. b) The suspended solids content of any wastewater shall have a maximum concentration that shall not exceed 2000g/m^3. c) The settleable solids content of any wastewater shall not exceed 50mL/L. d) Fibrous, woven, or sheet film or any other materials which may adversely interfere with the free flow of wastewater in the Public Wastewater Network or treatment plant must not be present.	Gross solids can cause wastewater blockages. High suspended solids contents can cause wastewater blockages and overload the treatment processes.
Fat, Oil and Grease a) There must not be any free or floating layer of fat, oil, or grease. b) Trade waste containing fat, oil or grease of animal or vegetable origin, shall not exceed 500g/m^3. c) Trade waste containing fat, oil or grease of other than animal and vegetable origin, shall not exceed 200g/m^3. d) Emulsified oil, fat or grease must not exceed 100g/m^3 as petroleum ether extractable matter when the emulsion is unstable at a temperature of 15°C and	Oils and greases can cause wastewater blockages, may adversely affect the treatment process, and may impair the aesthetics of the receiving water. If quick break detergents are being used, it will be a requirement that proper separation systems are being used by the occupier. If not used, oil will reappear in drainage systems as a free layer.

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<table>
<tr><th>Requirement</th><th>Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>when the emulsion is in contact with and diluted by a factor of 10 by raw sewage throughout the range pH 4.5 to pH 10.0.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Solvents and other organic liquids
There must be no free layer (whether floating or settled) of solvents or organic liquids.</td><td>Some organic liquids are denser than water and will settle in wastewater systems and traps.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Emulsions of paint, latex, adhesive, rubber, plastic
This requirement applies to emulsions containing paint, adhesive, rubber, plastic, or similar material.
a) For emulsions that are not treatable these may be discharged into the wastewater system if the total suspended solids does not exceed 1000g/m^3.</td><td>"Treatable" in relation to emulsion wastewater, means the total organic carbon content of the waste decreases by 90% or more when the wastewater is subjected to a simulated wastewater treatment process which matches the Council's treatment system.
Emulsions vary considerably in their properties, and local treatment works may need additional restrictions depending on the experience of the specific treatment plant and the quantity of latex to be treated.
Emulsions will coagulate when unstable and can sometimes cause wastewater blockage. Latex emulsions are stable when dilute or in the correct pH range.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Explanatory Note
For emulsions that are treatable, Pre-treatment must be undertaken and the system approved by the Council in accordance with clause 22 of this Bylaw.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Radioactivity
Radioactivity levels must comply with the Office of Radiation Safety Code of Practice for Unsealed Radioactive Material: ORS C11 2020.</td><td>Refer to National Radiation Laboratory Code of safe practice for the use of unsealed radioactive material: ORS C11 2020.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Colour
No waste shall have colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge to be coloured to the extent that it impairs wastewater treatment processes or compromises the final effluent discharge consent.</td><td>Colour may cause aesthetic impairment of receiving waters, and adverse effects on the treatment processes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Requirements for pharmaceutical waste only
Liquid waste discharged monthly from pharmacies must not exceed the following volumes and active concentrations:
<table><tr><th>Volume limit</th><th>Active concentration</th></tr></table></td><td>Pharmaceutical waste can adversely affect wastewater treatment processes and may not be fully removed during treatment, potentially impacting the receiving environment. Appropriate disposal and management practices are required to prevent concentrated pharmaceutical</td></tr>
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Requirement		Explanation
10 litres	125mg/5ml	compounds entering the wastewater system. "Active Concentrations" means the concentration of the ingredient responsible for the pharmaceutical product's intended therapeutic or pharmacological effect, expressed as the mass of active ingredient per volume of the liquid pharmaceutical product. Any discharge above these limits is a conditional discharge and will require a Trade Waste Permit. No waste may contain cytotoxic waste or liquid antibiotics, given these are prohibited under Schedule 2.
5 litres	250mg/5ml	
3 litres	Above 250mg/5ml	

Chemical Characteristics

Table 3: Requirements for Permitted Chemical Characteristics

Requirement	Explanation
pH value All trade waste discharged shall not exceed the pH range of between 6.0 and 10.0.	Extremes of pH: Can adversely affect biological treatment processes. Can adversely affect the safety of operations and/or maintenance personnel. Cause corrosion of wastewater structures. Increase the potential for the release of toxic gases such as H_2S and HCN. The grease trap process encourages acidic bacteria; therefore, they commonly discharge a low pH.
Organic strength The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) of any waste may be restricted where the capacity for receiving and treating BOD5 is limited. A BOD_5 restriction may be related to mass limits.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) affects treatment plant loading and is important for treatment performance and charging. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) may be used for monitoring where a consistent relationship with BOD has been established and approved by the Council.

Maximum concentrations

The maximum concentrations permissible are set out in Table 4 (general chemical Characteristics), Table 5 (heavy metals) and Table 6 (organic compounds and pesticides).

Guidance Note

mass limits may also be imposed for larger discharges as part of a Trade Waste Permit.

Table 4: General Chemical Characteristics

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Characteristic	Measured as	Maximum Concentration (g/m^3)	Explanation
Anionic detergent	MBAS (Methylene Blue Active Substances)	500	MBAS is a measure of anionic surfactants. High MBAS can: adversely affect the efficiency of activated sludge plants; impair the aesthetics of receiving waters.
Ammonia - Free ammonia - Ammonium salts	N	50 200	High ammonia may adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel and may significantly contribute to the nutrient load to the receiving environment.
Kjeldahl Nitrogen	N	150	High Kjeldahl nitrogen may significantly contribute to the nutrient load of the receiving environment.
Total Phosphorus	P	50	High phosphorus may significantly contribute to the nutrient loading of the receiving environment.
Sulphate	SO_4	500 1500 (with reasonable mixing*)	Sulphate may adversely affect wastewater structures and may increase the potential for the generation of sulphide in the wastewater system, if it is prone to become anaerobic.
Sulphite	SO_2	15	Sulphite has potential to release SO_2 gas and thus adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel. It is a strong reducing agent and removes dissolved oxygen thereby increasing the potential for anaerobic conditions to form in the wastewater.
Chlorine - Free chlorine - hypochlorite	Cl_2	3 30	Chlorine can adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel and can cause corrosion of wastewater pipes and structures.
Dissolved aluminium	Al	100	Aluminium compounds, particularly in the presence of calcium salts, have the potential to precipitate as a scale which may cause a reticulation blockage.
Dissolved iron	Fe	100	Iron salts may precipitate and cause a reticulation blockage. High concentrations of ferric iron may also

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			present colour problems depending on local conditions.
Boron	B	25	Boron is not removed by conventional treatment.
Bromine	Br_2	5	High concentrations of bromine may adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel.
Fluorine	F	30	Fluoride is not removed by conventional wastewater treatment; however, pre-treatment can easily and economically reduce concentrations to below 20g/m^3.
Cyanide	CN weak acid dissociable	5	Cyanide may produce toxic atmospheres in the wastewater system and adversely affect the safety of operations and maintenance personnel.

**Reasonable mixing, for the purposes of this Bylaw, means equivalent to an area 10 times the width of the pipe or receiving waterway.*

Table 5: Heavy metals

Metal	Maximum concentration (g/m^3)	Metal	Maximum concentration (g/m^3)	Explanation
Antimony	10	Manganese	20	Heavy metals can adversely affect wastewater treatment processes, contaminate biosolids, damage infrastructure, and impact the receiving environment due to their toxic and persistent nature. Limits are imposed to protect the wastewater system, treatment processes, and environmental and public health.
Arsenic	5	Mercury	0.05	
Barium	10	Molybdenum	10	
Beryllium	0.005	Nickel	10	
Cadmium	0.5	Selenium	10	
Chromium	5	Silver	2	
Cobalt	10	Thallium	10	
Copper	10	Tin	20	
Lead	10	Zinc	10	

Table 6: Organic Compounds and Pesticides

Compound	Maximum concentration (g/m^3)	Explanation
Formaldehyde (as HCHO)	50	

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Phenolic compounds (as phenols) excluding chlorinated phenols	50	Organic compounds and pesticides can be toxic to wastewater treatment processes and may not be fully removed during treatment, potentially contaminating the receiving environment. Limits are imposed to protect the wastewater system, treatment performance, and environmental and public health.
Chlorinated phenols	0.02	
Petroleum hydrocarbons	30	
Halogenated aliphatic compounds	1	
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	5	
Polycyclic (or polynuclear) aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	0.05	
Halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (HAHs)	0.002	
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.002	
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	0.002 each	
Pesticides (general) (includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and excludes organophosphate, organochlorine and any pesticides not registered for use in New Zealand)	0.2 in total	
Organophosphate pesticides	0.1	

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Schedule 2: Prohibited Characteristics

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 Public Wastewater Network;

b) damage any part of the Public Wastewater Network;

c) in any way, directly or indirectly, cause the quality of the treated Wastewater or residual Biosolids and other solids from any Wastewater treatment plant in the catchment to which the waste was discharged to breach the conditions of any consent issued under the Resource Management Act 1991, water right, permit or other governing legislation;

d) prejudice the occupational health and safety of workers maintaining or operating the Public Wastewater Network;

e) after treatment, be toxic to fish, animals or plant life in the receiving environment;

f) cause malodorous gases or substances to form which are of a nature or sufficient quantity to create a nuisance; or

g) have a colour or colouring substance that causes the discharge from any Wastewater treatment plant to receiving waters to be coloured.

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) liquid, solid or gas that could be flammable or explosive in the wastes, including oil, fuel, solvents (except as allowed for in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw), calcium carbide, and any other material that is capable of giving rise to fire or explosion hazards either spontaneously or in combination with Wastewater;

c) asbestos;

d) tin (as tributyl and other organotin compounds);

e) any organochlorine pesticides;

f) cytotoxic waste or liquid antibiotics; or

g) genetic wastes, as follows:

   i. any wastes that contain or are likely to contain material from a genetically modified organism that is not in accordance with an approval under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act. The material concerned may be from Premises where the genetic modification of any organism is conducted or where a genetically modified organism is processed;

   ii. any healthcare waste prohibited for discharge to a Public Wastewater Network by NZS 4304 or any pathological or histological wastes; or

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iii. radioactivity levels in excess of the Office of Radiation Safety Code of Practice for Unsealed Radioactive Material: ORS C11 2020 for the use of Unsealed Radioactive Material.

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Schedule 3: General Conditions for Trade Waste Permits

Any Permit may be granted subject to such conditions that the Council considers appropriate, including, but not limited to conditions that concern any one or more of the following:

a) the parameters for any Characteristic, including any variation from the requirements set out in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw;

b) the provision of appropriate pre-treatment systems (at the Permit Holder's expense), and information on how the system will be operated and maintained;

c) the particular Approved Site(s) or Point(s) of Discharge to which the discharge must be made;

d) the average and maximum daily volume of the discharge, the average and maximum rate of discharge, and the duration of any maximum discharge;

e) the average maximum limit and/or permissible range of any Characteristics of the discharge, including mass limits and concentrations;

f) the period or periods of the day during which the discharge or a particular concentration or volume of discharge may be made;

g) the degree of acidity or alkalinity of the discharge at the time of discharge;

h) the temperature of the Trade Waste at the time of discharge;

i) the provision and maintenance (at the Permit Holder's expense) of appropriate screens, Grease Traps, silt traps or other pre-treatment works, equipment or storage facilities designed to control discharge Characteristics to the Permitted levels;

j) the provision and maintenance (at the Permit Holder's expense) of inspection chambers, manholes or other apparatus or devices to provide reasonable access to sewers for sampling and inspection;

k) the provision and maintenance of a sampling, analysis and testing programme and flow measurement requirements (at the Permit Holder's expense);

l) the method to be used for measuring flow rates and volume of discharge, as well as for taking samples of the discharge for use in determining the amount of any applicable Trade Waste charges;

m) the frequency of providing the Council with records of discharge flows and volumes, as well as off-site disposal of Hazardous materials, and the time limits for the provision of this information;

n) the implementation of a Discharge Management Plan;

o) risk assessment of damage to the environment due to an accidental discharge of a chemical;

p) Cleaner Production practices;

q) remote control of discharges;

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r) the Permit Holder's use of third parties for treatment, carriage, discharge or disposal of by-products of Hazardous materials and by-products of pre- treatment of Trade Waste;

s) imposing conditions on the maintenance of equipment, including monitoring timeframes for Permit Holders to provide reports of inspection and maintenance;

t) specific requirements for activities, including:

   i. food Premises discharging trade wastes must install grease traps, operate these in accordance with manufacture's specifications and maintain these in good working order;

   ii. dentists must install suitable amalgam traps on all spittoons and on sink wastes used for washing dentistry equipment, and comply with stated operating and maintenance standards;

u) the indemnification of the Council by the Permit Holder against claims for damage or loss arising from the Permit Holder's discharge or interruptions to that discharge;

v) the provision of a bond or insurance in favour of the Council where failure to comply with the Permit could result in damage to the Public Wastewater Network, or could result in the Council being in breach of any statutory obligation; and

w) provision for any planned and spot inspections of the Trade Waste Premises by the Council Officers and contractors, including taking samples and measurements, for the purpose of ensuring the Permit Holder is complying with the Permit and the Bylaw.

x) requirements for Home-based Businesses, Food Premises, Mobile Trade Waste Premises, or trade waste carriers, including:

   i. the collection, storage, transport, treatment, and discharge of Trade Waste;

   ii. the location or Approved Site where Trade Waste may be discharged;

   iii. the installation, operation, cleaning, maintenance, and inspection of Grease Traps, sink screens, interceptors, storage tanks, or other Pre-treatment systems;

   iv. records of cleaning, maintenance, collection, transport, and disposal of Trade Waste;

   v. requirements for unique identifiers, labels, vehicle registration details, or other identification of a Mobile Trade Waste Premises or trade waste carrier;

   vi. requirements for the training or supervision of persons handling, transporting, treating, or discharging Trade Waste; and

   vii. restrictions on discharge to any toilet, gully trap, sump, manhole, stormwater drain, public place, or other location not approved by Council.

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Schedule 4 Interpretation and Definitions

In this Bylaw, unless the context requires otherwise:

Table 7: Interpretations and Definitions

Act	means the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025
Approved	means approved in writing by the Council or by any Council Officer authorised for that purpose.
Approved Site	means a monitored site where Tankered Waste can be discharged into the Public Wastewater Network.
Biosolids	means sewage sludge derived from a wastewater treatment plant that has been treated and/or stabilised to the extent that it is able to be safely and beneficially applied to land but does not include products derived solely from industrial wastewater treatment plants.
Characteristic or Characteristics	means any of the physical or chemical features of Trade Waste described in Schedules 1 and 2 of this Bylaw.
Cleaner Production	means the implementation on Trade Waste Premises of effective operations, methods and processes appropriate to the goal of reducing or eliminating the quantity and toxicity of wastes produced on Trade Waste Premises.
Condensing Water or Cooling Water	means any water used in any trade, industry, or commercial process or operation in such a manner that it does not take up matter into solution or suspension. *Explanatory note: condensate water from floor drains in chillers or freezers is likely to contain Contaminants that require treatment*.
Conditional Trade Waste	means a Trade Waste which is not a Permitted Trade Waste, or a Prohibited Trade Waste, and which must not be discharged into the Public Wastewater Network except in accordance with a Permit.
Contaminant	means any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat that, either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy or heat – a) when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical or biological condition of the water; or b) when discharged onto or into land or air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or

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	biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged; *Explanatory note – this definition is the same as the definition of "contaminant" in the Resource Management Act 1991, meaning that any substance that is a contaminant under that regime will also be one for the purposes of this Bylaw*.
Council	means Manawatū District Council. Where a function, duty, or power under this Bylaw is lawfully delegated or authorised, a reference to Council includes the person or body acting within the scope of that delegation or authorisation.
Compliance Officer	means a compliance officer appointed under section 278 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.
Discharge	Means the direct or indirect introduction, release, disposal, or conveyance of any waste, wastewater, contaminant, or substance into a Public Wastewater Network (or the Public Stormwater Network, land, water, or the environment where the context requires).
Discharge Management Plan	means a plan for the monitoring, programming and controlling of Trade Waste operations for a Premises that has been incorporated into a Permit through conditions. It may, but is not required to, include provision for Cleaner Production, waste minimisation, monitoring and recording of discharges, contingency management procedures, emergency management procedures for unexpected or unscheduled events, and any relevant industry code of practice.
Domestic Wastewater	means Wastewater discharged from sanitary fixtures or appliances in Premises that are used solely for residential activities, or waste of the same character discharged from other Premises with maximum strength parameters as follows: a) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) 350g/m^3 b) Total suspended solids (TSS) 400g/m^3 c) Ammonia (NH_4) 60g/m^3 d) Phosphate (PO_4) 30g/m^3; and e) Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) 65g/m^3.
Food Premises	means any Premises, Home-based Business, Mobile Trade Waste Premises, or other place where food is manufactured, prepared, processed, cooked, reheated,

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	packed, stored, handled, sold, or otherwise supplied in the course of a business, trade, or commercial activity.
Grease Trap	means a device that allows kitchen and/or food production Wastewater to cool, and the grease to separate from Wastewater.
Hazardous Substances	has the meaning given to it in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.
Home-based Business	Means any business, trade, commercial, food preparation, manufacturing, processing, service, or similar activity carried out from a residential premises, where Wastewater or Trade Waste is or may be discharged to the Public Wastewater Network.
Independent Analyst	means an accredited test laboratory for the purposes of sampling and testing in accordance with the requirements of this Bylaw.
Infringement fee	has the meaning given in section 256 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.
Infringement Offence	Infringement offence means an offence identified in this Bylaw as an infringement offence in accordance with sections 256 and 269 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.
Liquid and Hazardous Wastes Code of Practice	means the industry code of practice for liquid and hazardous waste operations in New Zealand.
Mass Limit	means the total mass of any Characteristic that may be discharged to the Public Wastewater Network over any twenty-four-hour period from any single Point of Discharge or collectively from several points of discharge.
Maximum Concentration	means the instantaneous peak concentration of any Characteristic that may be discharged at any instant in time.
Meter	means any device able to be calibrated and used to measure the flow, volume or quality of any discharge of Wastewater and any ancillary equipment, devices and fitting; and metering means the use of such a device or devices.
Mobile Trade Premises	means any vehicle, trailer, caravan, stall, temporary structure, or other mobile or temporary facility used for any business, trade, commercial, food preparation, manufacturing, processing, service, or similar activity, where Wastewater or Trade Waste is generated, stored, transported, discharged, or disposed of.

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NZS 4304	means the edition, complete with any amendments, of New Zealand Standard 4304:2002 Management of Healthcare Waste that was in force at the time this Bylaw was made.
Occupier	means a person occupying a Trade Waste Premises that is connected to the Public Wastewater Network.
Owner	as applied to any Premises, means any person for the time being entitled to receive the rent for such Premises, or who would be so entitled if it were let to a tenant at a rack rent, and where any such person is absent from New Zealand, includes their attorney or Agent.
Permit	means a Trade Waste Permit.
Permit Holder	means the person who has obtained a Permit and includes any person acting with the express or implied consent of the Permit Holder and any licensee of the Permit Holder.
Permitted Trade Waste	means a Trade Waste that complies with all of the requirements for any individual Characteristic or combination of Characteristics set out in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw.
Point of Discharge	means the point at which trade waste enters the Public Wastewater Network, being the boundary between the Public Wastewater Network and a Private Sewer, unless Council approves another location for the purposes of discharge, sampling, monitoring, testing, measurement, or as specified in a Trade Waste Permit.
Pre-treatment	means any processing of Trade Waste designed to reduce or vary any Characteristic before discharge to the Public Wastewater Network in order to ensure the Trade Waste complies with this Bylaw or a Permit issued under this Bylaw.
Premises	means any land, building, or part thereof, that is separately occupied and includes all land that is accessory to the occupation of that land, building, or cellar.
Private Sewer	means that section of a privately-owned pipe or drainage network between the Dwelling or Premises through which wastewater flows up to the Point of Discharge to the Public Wastewater Network.
Prohibited Trade Waste	means a Trade Waste that contains or is likely to contain Characteristics that are prohibited or are present in

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	concentrations that are prohibited as set out in Schedule 2 of this Bylaw.
Public Stormwater Network	means any stormwater system, network, asset or infrastructure that is owned, operated, managed or controlled by Council, including pipes, drains, culverts, channels, swales, detention or retention facilities, treatment devices, inlets, outlets and associated structures used for the collection, conveyance, treatment, storage or discharge of stormwater.
Public Wastewater Network	Means a network used for the collection, treatment, storage, transmission (including metering), or discharge of wastewater from consumers, and which is owned by, or operated by, for, or on behalf of, the Council.
Schedule of Fees and Charges	means a schedule published by the Council that sets out the fees and charges applying to particular activities or services by Council and for which it is authorised to set fees and charges.
Sewer	means any pipework that conveys Wastewater (including Trade Waste), whether privately owned or as part of the Public Wastewater Network.
Sludge	means the material settled and removed from Wastewater during the treatment process.
Stormwater	means all rainfall and surface run-off water resulting from precipitation events (for example drizzle, mist, rain, hail or snow), including rainfall and run-off water from constructed impervious areas such as roads, pavement, roofs, and urban areas.
Tankered Waste	Means water or other liquid, including waste matter in solution or suspension, which is conveyed by vehicle for disposal; but does not include Domestic Wastewater that is discharged directly from houses, caravans, buses, or similar vehicles.
Trade Waste Premises	means any land or premises used, or intended to be used for – (a) an industrial, commercial, or trade purposes; or (b) storing, transferring, treating, or discharging trade waste. For the avoidance of doubt, a Trade Waste Premises includes but is not limited to a Home-based Business or Mobile Trade Waste Premises carried out from a residential Premises or a mobile or temporary facility.

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Trade Waste	means any waste that is produced in the course of an industrial, commercial, trade process or operation, or a related process or operation, and discharged into a wastewater network, and includes tankered waste discharged or proposed to be discharged into a wastewater network; but does not include any class of waste or material that has been specified not to be trade waste by the Trade Waste Discharge Plan under section 185 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.
Trade Waste Bylaw	Means a water services bylaw made under section 258 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 that relates to trade waste discharge.
Trade Waste discharge plan	Means a plan made by a Territorial Authority under section 185 Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.
Trade waste carrier	Means any person who collects, transports, delivers, transfers or discharges trade waste into a wastewater network, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of another person.
Trade Waste Permit	Means a permit issued by a water service provider in accordance with section 190 Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.
WasteTrack	means the internet-based waste tracking system used to record and track liquid and hazardous waste from its point of generation, through transportation, to treatment or final disposal.
Wastewater	Means liquid waste or used water from domestic, commercial, industrial, institutional, or other activities that is conveyed to a wastewater network for treatment, disposal or discharge.
Wastewater treatment plant	Means any facility owned, operated, managed or controlled by Council for receiving, treating, storing, processing, discharging, or otherwise managing wastewater or trade waste.
Water Services Authority	Means the Water Services Authority established under the Water Services Act 2021, commonly known as Taumata Arowai, or any successor agency responsible for exercising the relevant statutory functions.
Working day	has the same meaning contained in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002.

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Schedule 5 Infringement Notice

Section 272 Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025

NOTICE NO:

ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY:

This infringement notice is issued by Manawatū District Council.

Address for correspondence: [*specify address*]

Notice issued by: [*full name*], who is a person duly authorised by the Manawatū District Council

TO: [full name, full address, other identifying detail, if known, for example date of birth]

Details of alleged infringement offence(s)

[Include a separate identifying number for each alleged offence]

Provision of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 and/or the Trade Waste Bylaw 2027:

Description of offence:

Location:

Date:

Approximate Time:

The fee for this infringement is [$1000.00 / $3000.00]

Time and place for payment of infringement fee

The infringement fee is payable to the Manawatū District Council within 28 days after [date notice is delivered personally or served by post]

The infringement fee is payable to the Manawatū District Council at:

- https://www.mdc.govt.nz/contact-us/pay-an-invoice
- in person at the Manawatū District Council

Service details

This infringement notice was served by [*method of service*] on [*date*].

What you need to know

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If you pay the infringement fee in full and by the required date as shown above, no further action will be taken. For a more detailed statement of your rights, *see* below. This includes:

- what happens if you are late paying the fee or don't pay the fee at all (*see* paragraphs 4 to 6):
- what to do if you want to query this notice (*see* paragraphs 7 to 11).

Statement of rights

If there is anything in this statement you do not understand, you should consult a lawyer.

1. This notice sets out 1 or more alleged infringement offences. You may decide what to do in respect of each alleged offence individually and may act in the same way in respect of all alleged offences or in different ways in respect of different alleged offences, as set out below.

Payments

2. If you pay the infringement fee in full as shown above in Payment of infringement fee, no further enforcement action will be taken for the offence.

What happens if you do not pay on time?

3. If you do not pay the infringement fee on time as shown above and do not request a hearing (see paragraph 7 for your ability to do this), you will be served with a reminder notice (unless the Manawatū District Council decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence).

4. If you do not pay the infringement fee and do not request a hearing within 28 days after being served with the reminder notice, -

(a) the Manawatū District Council may, unless it decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence, provide particulars of the reminder notice for filing in the District Court; and

(b) if so, you will become liable to pay court costs as well as a fine.

5. The fine will be equal to the amount of the infringement fee or the amount of the infringement fee remaining unpaid.

Defence

6. You have a complete defence against proceedings for the alleged infringement offence if the infringement fee has been paid in full to the Manawatū District Council in the manner specified in this notice before, or within 28 days after, a reminder notice for the alleged offence is served on you. Late payment or payment made in any other manner is not a defence.

Further action you may take

7. You may:

(a) ask the Manawatū District Council to consider any matter relating to the circumstances of the alleged offence; or

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(b) deny liability for the alleged offence and request a court hearing; or

(c) admit liability for the alleged offence, but have a court consider written submissions as to penalty or otherwise.

8. To take an action listed in paragraph 7, you must write to the Manawatū District Council at the address shown on this notice. You must sign the written communication, and it must be delivered within 28 days after you have been served with this notice, or within any further time that the Manawatū District Council allows.

9. If, in your written communication to the Manawatū District Council referred to in paragraph 8, you deny liability for the alleged offence and request a court hearing, the Manawatū District Council will serve you with a notice of hearing that sets out the place and time at which the court will hear the matter (unless the Manawatū District Council decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence).

Note: If the court finds you guilty of the offence, the court is entitled to take into account any maximum fine for the offence, and not just the infringement fee. So, the court may impose a fine that is greater than the infringement fee. Also, if the court finds you guilty of the offence, costs will be imposed in addition to any penalty, and you will be required to pay a hearing fee. You cannot get a conviction for an infringement offence.

10. If you admit liability for the alleged offence but want the court to consider your submissions as to penalty or otherwise, you must, in your written communication to the Manawatū District Council, —

(a) request a hearing; and

(b) admit liability for the offence; and

(c) set out the submissions you wish the court to consider.

11. If you take the action in paragraph 10, the Manawatū District Council will file your written communication with the court (unless the Manawatū District Council decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence). If you follow this process, there will be no oral hearing before the court.

Note: The court is entitled to take into account any maximum fine for the offence, and not just the infringement fee. So, the court may impose a fine that is greater than the infringement fee. Also, costs will be imposed in addition to any penalty. You cannot get a conviction for an infringement offence.

Contacting the enforcement authority

12 When writing, please specify—

(a) the date of the alleged infringement offence; and

(b) the infringement notice number; and

(c) your full name and address for replies; and

(d) the identifying number of each alleged offence and the course of action you are taking in respect of each alleged offence (if this notice sets out more than 1 offence and you are not paying all the infringement fees for the alleged offences).

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Note: All correspondence regarding the infringement offence must be directed to the Manawatū District Council at the address shown on this notice. If it is not clear which alleged offence any payment relates to, your payment may be treated as relating to the alleged offences in the order in which they are set out on the front of this notice.

Further details of your rights and obligations

13. Further details of your rights and obligations are set out in section 21 of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957.

Date:

Signature:

(Enforcement Officer)

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Schedule 6 Infringement Notice Reminder

Reminder Notice No:

Date of notice:

This notice is to remind you that you have been issued with an infringement notice. The details of the notice are as follows:

Enforcement authority

The infringement notice was issued by the Manawatū District Council.

Address for correspondence:

Details of person to whom infringement notice issued

Full name:

Full address:

[other identifying detail, if known, for example date of birth]]

Details of alleged infringement offence

Provision of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 and/or the Trade Waste Bylaw 2027:

Description of offence:

Location:

Date:

Approximate Time:

The fee for this infringement is [$1000.00 / $3000.00]

Service details

(To be provided for filing in court.)

Infringement notice served by: personal service / by prepaid post / electronically (if permitted)* On: [date]

Reminder notice served by: personal service / by prepaid post / electronically (if permitted)* On: [date]

At: [address]

*Select one.

Payment of infringement fee

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[Specify method(s) of payment.]

The infringement fee was payable to the Manawatū District Council within 28 days after [*date infringement notice served*]. The infringement fee has not been paid.

The last day for payment of the infringement fee is [*date*], being 28 days after the date of service of this notice.

The infringement fee is payable to the Manawatū District Council at:

- https://www.mdc.govt.nz/contact-us/pay-an-invoice
- in person at the Manawatū District Council

What you need to know

If you pay the infringement fee in full and by the required date as shown above, no further action will be taken. For a more detailed statement of your rights, *see* below. This includes—

- what happens if you are late paying the fee or don't pay the fee at all (*see* paragraphs 4 to 6):
- what to do if you want to query this notice (*see* paragraphs 7 to 11).

Statement of rights

If there is anything in this statement you do not understand, you should consult a lawyer.

1. This notice sets out 1 or more alleged infringement offences. You may decide what to do in respect of each alleged offence individually and may act in the same way in respect of all alleged offences or in different ways in respect of different alleged offences, as set out below.

Payments

2. If you pay the infringement fee in full as shown above in Payment of infringement fee, no further enforcement action will be taken for the offence.

What happens if you do not pay on time?

3. Because you did not pay the infringement fee on time and have not requested a hearing to date (see paragraph 7 for your ability to do this), you have been served with this reminder notice.

4. If you do not pay the infringement fee and do not request a hearing within 28 days after being served with this reminder notice, —

(a) the Manawatū District Council may, unless it decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence, provide particulars of the reminder notice for filing in the District Court; and

(b) if so, you will become liable to pay court costs as well as a fine.

5. The fine will be equal to the amount of the infringement fee or the amount of the infringement fee remaining unpaid.

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Defence

6. You have a complete defence against proceedings for the alleged infringement offence if the infringement fee has been paid in full to the Manawatū District Council in the manner specified in this notice before, or within 28 days after, this reminder notice for the alleged offence is served on you. Late payment or payment made in any other manner is not a defence.

Further action you may take

7. You may—

(a) ask the Manawatū District Council to consider any matter relating to the circumstances of the alleged offence; or

(b) deny liability for the alleged offence and request a court hearing; or

(c) admit liability for the alleged offence, but have a court consider written submissions as to penalty or otherwise.

8. To take an action listed in paragraph 7, you must write to the Manawatū District Council at the address shown on this notice. You must sign the written communication, and it must be delivered within 28 days after you have been served with this notice, or within any further time that the Manawatū District Council allows.

9. If, in your written communication to the Manawatū District Council referred to in paragraph 8, you deny liability for the alleged offence and request a court hearing, the Manawatū District Council will serve you with a notice of hearing that sets out the place and time at which the court will hear the matter (unless the Manawatū District Council decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence).

Note: If the court finds you guilty of the offence, the court is entitled to take into account any maximum fine for the offence, and not just the infringement fee. So, the court may impose a fine that is greater than the infringement fee. Also, if the court finds you guilty of the offence, costs will be imposed in addition to any penalty, and you will be required to pay a hearing fee. You cannot get a conviction for an infringement offence.

10. If you admit liability for the alleged offence but want the court to consider your submissions as to penalty or otherwise, you must, in your written communication to the Manawatū District Council, —

(a) request a hearing; and

(b) admit liability for the offence; and

(c) set out the submissions you wish the court to consider.

11. If you take the action in paragraph 10, the Manawatū District Council will file your written communication with the court (unless the Manawatū District Council decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence). If you follow this process, there will be no oral hearing before the court.

Note: The court is entitled to take into account any maximum fine for the offence, and not just the infringement fee. So, the court may impose a fine that is greater than the infringement fee. Also, costs will be imposed in addition to any penalty. You cannot get a conviction for an infringement offence.

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Contacting the enforcement authority

12 When writing, please specify—

(a) the date of the alleged infringement offence; and

(b) the infringement notice number; and

(c) your full name and address for replies; and

(d) the identifying number of each alleged offence and the course of action you are taking in respect of each alleged offence (if this notice sets out more than 1 offence and you are not paying all the infringement fees for the alleged offences).

Note: All correspondence regarding the infringement offence must be directed to the Manawatū District Council at the address shown on this notice. If it is not clear which alleged offence any payment relates to, your payment may be treated as relating to the alleged offences in the order in which they are set out on the front of this notice.

Further details of your rights and obligations

13. Further details of your rights and obligations are set out in section 21 of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957.

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