

Manawatū Water Services Committee Agenda

Thursday 12 November 2026, 8:30 am

The meeting will be held at Manawatū District Council, 135 Manchester Street, Feilding, and a video recording made available on www.mdc.govt.nz.

www.mdc.govt.nz

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson

Mr Colin McFadzean (external)

Deputy Chairperson

Councillor Shelley Dew-Hopkins

Members

Councillor Bridget Bell
Councillor Grant Hadfield
Councillor Andrew Quarrie
Councillor Jerry Pickford
Councillor Rob Duindam
Mayor Michael Ford

Terms of Reference

Purpose

To provide strategic oversight of Manawatū Water Services, a stand-alone business unit within the Manawatū District Council ("Council"), and ensure operational excellence, asset management planning, project delivery, financial efficiency, risk management, and compliance.

To pursue business expansion and network growth with a goal of maximising the efficiency of the business overhead and deliver affordable water charges across the Manawatū district.

Responsibilities

1 Financial reporting

a. Approve financial and KPI performance reports for vice activities.

b. Approve quarterly and year-end financial, KPI performance reports and project reports and recommend their submission to Council;

2 Manawatū Water Services reporting to Council

a. Review Water Service related Key Status Project Reports and approve their submission to Council;

b. Present a quarterly report of the performance of the Manawatū Water Services Unit to Council.

3. Risk management:

a. Develop a risk appetite and risk management framework for Manawatū Water Services that complies with the Risk Framework of the Council;

b. Cyclic review and discuss key strategic and operational risks across Manawatū Water Services.

4 Operational Review

a. Review Water Service exception reports for projects which are ongoing;

b. Review Water Service project completion reports;

c. Receive operational performance of the Water Services on an annual basis;

d. Receive Water Services updates post-severe weather and Civil Defense Emergency Management related events.

5. Compliance reporting

   a. Review the compliance of the Water Service activities against The Water Services Authority requirements and the National Standards for Wastewater Discharge and any relevant consents issues under the Resource Management Act 1991 and/or any subsequent replacement legislation.

6. Recommendation of Water Service strategic documents for approval of Council:

   a. Water Services Strategy;

   b. Water Services Asset Management Plan;

   c. Stormwater Network Risk Management Plan.

7. Recommendation of Water Service Rates, Service Charges and Fees to Council for approval.

8. Recommendation of operational and capital budgets not included in the Long Term Plan to Council for approval.

9. Additional responsibilities:

   a. Escalate any severe issues, anomalies, or risks to Council for review;

   b. Any conflict of interest must be managed in a way that is aligned to Council's Conflict of Interest policy.

Delegated Authority

1. Committee delegated authority to act on all matters within its Terms of Reference (except those excluded by Clause 32(1) Schedule 7, Local Government Act 2002).

2. The committee has delegated authority to approve the expenditure of any Water Services operational and capital budgets within the Council approved Long Term Plan or subsequent Annual Plan.

3. The committee has delegated authority to approve unbudgeted expenditure of a scheme reserve for any Water Service scheme.

4. The financial delegations are outlined in the Council Delegations Manual.

Quorum

Five members of the Committee.

Meeting Cycle

Meetings held bi-monthly, with additional meetings convened when necessary at the discretion of the Chair.



Shayne Harris
Chief Executive

ORDER OF BUSINESS

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1. MEETING OPENING

2. APOLOGIES

3. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES 6

Recommendation

That the minutes of the Manawatū Water Services Committee meeting held 13 October 2026 be adopted as a true and correct record.

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Notification from members of:

4.1 Any interests that may create a conflict with their role as a Committee member relating to the items of business for this meeting; and

4.2 Any interests in items in which they have a direct or indirect pecuniary interest as provided for in the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968.

5. PUBLIC FORUM

There are no public forum items scheduled for this meeting.

6. PRESENTATIONS

There are no presentations scheduled for this meeting.

7. NOTIFICATION OF LATE ITEMS

Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting, that item may be dealt with at that meeting if:

7.1 The Manawatū Water Services Committee by resolution so decides; and

7.2 The Chairperson explains at the meeting at a time when it is open to the public the reason why the item is not on the agenda, and the reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

8. OFFICER REPORTS

8.1 ENDORSEMENT OF DRAFT TRADE WASTE BYLAW, DISCHARGE PLAN AND STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL FOR CONSULTATION 10

Report of the General Manager – Infrastructure.

8.2 MANAWATŪ WATER SERVICES COMMITTEE WORKPLAN REVIEW 129

Report of the General Manager – Infrastructure.

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9. CONSIDERATION OF LATE ITEMS

10. PUBLIC EXCLUDED BUSINESS

MANAWATŪ WATER SERVICES COMMITTEE TO RESOLVE:

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

1. Contracts Award - Pump Station Bundle

That the general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Grounds under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
11.1 Contracts Award - Pump Station Bundle	s7(2)(i) – commercial negotiations *This item discussed contract details and the publication of these could prejudice negotiations*	s48(1)(a)

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of the Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public as specified above.

13. MEETING CLOSURE

MEETING MINUTES	
MANAWATŪ WATER SERVICES COMMITTEE	TIME
TUESDAY 13 OCTOBER 2026	8.28 AM

Minutes of a meeting of the Manawatū Water Services Committee held on Tuesday 13 October 2026, which commenced at 8.28 am at Manawatū District Council, 135 Manchester Street, Feilding.

PRESENT:	Mr Colin McFadzean	Chairperson
	Councillor Shelley Dew-Hopkins	
	Councillor Grant Hadfield	
	Councillor Andrew Quarrie	
	Councillor Jerry Pickford	
	Councillor Rob Duindam	
	Mayor Michael Ford	
APOLOGIES:	Councillor Bridget Bell	
IN ATTENDANCE:	Hamish Waugh	General Manager – Infrastructure
	Estelle de Beer	Acting Chief Financial Officer
	Steph Skinner	Governance and Strategy Officer
	Richard Paterson	Finance Business Partner
	Adam Jamieson	Operations Manager
	Lara Blackmore	Project Initiation Manager
	Wiremu Greening	Utilities Manager
	Councillor Alison Short	
	Councillor Sam Hill	

MWS 25-28/070

MEETING OPENING

MWS 25-28/071

APOLOGIES

RESOLVED

That the apology from Councillor Bridget Bell be approved.

Moved by: **Cr Shelley Dew-Hopkins**

Seconded by: **Mayor Michael Ford**

CARRIED (7-0)

MWS 25-28/072

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the Manawatū Water Services Committee meeting held 09 September 2026 be adopted as a true and correct record.

Moved by: **Cr Shelley Dew-Hopkins**

Seconded by: **Cr Rob Duindam**

CARRIED (7-0)

MWS 25-28/073

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

MWS 25-28/074

PUBLIC FORUM

There were no requests for public forum.

MWS 25-28/075

PRESENTATIONS

There were no presentations scheduled for this meeting.

MWS 25-28/076

NOTIFICATION OF LATE ITEMS

There were no late items of business notified for consideration.

MWS 25-28/077

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT TO JUNE 2026 (Q4)

Report of the Acting Chief Executive providing a summary both financial and non-financial performance against the targets outlined within year three of the Long-Term Plan 2024-34.

RESOLVED

That the Manawatū Water Services Committee receive the Quarterly Performance Report and Treasury Report to 30 June 2026.

Moved by: **Cr Shelley Dew-Hopkins**

Seconded by: **Cr Jerry Pickford**

CARRIED (7-0)

MWS 25-28/078

OPERATIONAL RISK UPDATE

Report of the General Manager – Infrastructure providing the Manawatū Water Services Committee with a point-in-time update on operational risk across water services as of 30 September 2026, show where those risks are recorded, and provide

members with an opportunity to review the information, familiarise themselves with the risk registers and ask questions.

RESOLVED

That the Manawatū Water Services Committee receives the operational risk update as at 30 September 2026.

Moved by: **Cr Shelley Dew-Hopkins**

Seconded by: **Cr Rob Duindam**

CARRIED (7-0)

MWS 25-28/079

CONSIDERATION OF LATE ITEMS

There were no late items notified for consideration.

MWS 25-28/080

PUBLIC EXCLUDED BUSINESS

RESOLVED

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

1. **Confirmation of Minutes – 09 September 2026**

That the general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Grounds under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
11. Confirmation of Minutes; 09 September 2026	*To consider the accuracy of the minutes of the public excluded Manawatū Water Services Committee meeting on 09 September 2026.* *Any changes to previous minutes may require members to discuss the content of the public excluded session.*	s48(1)(a)

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of the Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public as specified above.

Moved by: **Cr Shelley Dew-Hopkins**

Seconded by: **Mayor Michael Ford**

CARRIED (7-0)

The meeting went into public excluded session at 8.51 am. For items MWS 25-28/081 to MWS 25-28/082 refer to public excluded proceedings. The meeting returned to open session at 8.52 am.

MWS 25-28/083

MEETING CLOSURE

The meeting was declared closed at 8.52 am.

Meeting Video

https://www.mdc.govt.nz/council/meetings-agendas-and-minutes/videos-of-council-and-committee-meetings/manawatu-water-services-committee

Manawatū Water Services Committee

Meeting of 12 November 2026

Business Unit: Corporate
Date Created: 13 October 2026

Endorsement of Draft Trade Waste Bylaw, Discharge Plan and Statement of Proposal for Consultation

Purpose Te Aronga o te Pūrongo

To seek Manawatū Water Services Committee's endorsement of the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027, Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027 and Statement of Proposal for public consultation.

Recommendations Ngā Tūtohinga

That the Manawatū Water Services Committee:

1) Endorses the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027, Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027 and Statement of Proposal for referral to Council for consideration of public consultation; and

2) Recommends that Council:

    a. Adopts the Statement of Proposal (Attachment 1) and accompanying Summary of Information (Attachment 4) for consultation.

    b. Approves public consultation on the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027 (Attachment 2) and Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027 (Attachment 3) together, using the special consultative procedure.

    c. Authorises the Chief Executive to approve minor editorial amendments to the consultation material before public notification, provided the amendments do not change the intent or substance of the proposal.

Report prepared by:
Kemi Hughes
Senior- Adviser- Environmental Policy

Approved for submission by:
Hamish Waugh
General Manager- Infrastructure

1 Background Ngā Kōrero o Muri

1.1 Council's current Trade Waste Bylaw was adopted in 2022 and provides the current operational framework for managing trade waste discharges into the public wastewater network.

1.2 The Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 (the Act) requires Council to prepare and issue a Trade Waste Discharge Plan within two years of section 185 commencing. Council must also review existing water services bylaws under section 263 to assess their consistency with the Act. The Draft Statement of Proposal identifies 26 August 2027 as the deadline for issuing the Plan.

1.3 The new legislation distinguishes the Trade Waste Discharge Plan, which sets the approach to managing trade waste, from the Trade Waste Bylaw, which contains enforceable rules, and individual permits, which apply site-specific conditions. A replacement bylaw is not itself an unconditional statutory requirement; it is Council's proposed means of providing an aligned and enforceable framework.

1.4 At its meeting on 10 June 2026, officers briefed the Manawatū Water Services Committee on the legislative changes affecting trade waste management, the proposed approach to developing the Trade Waste Discharge Plan and Bylaw, the key changes to the regulatory framework, and the indicative timeline for the review process.

1.5 Officers have prepared the Draft Plan, Draft Bylaw and Statement of Proposal. The Draft Plan and Draft Bylaw have already undergone external legal review, and feedback from that review has informed the current drafts. The proposed documents are presented for endorsement to progress to the next stage: public consultation, rather than final adoption.

1.6 The proposed approach is to consult on the Draft Plan and Draft Bylaw together through one consultation process.

2 Strategic Fit Te Tautika ki te Rautaki

2.1 Although the review is driven by legislative change, it also contributes to the following strategic priorities of Council

An environment to be proud of: The proposed framework supports this priority by managing the quality and characteristics of trade waste entering the wastewater network. This helps reduce risks to treatment processes, discharge quality and the receiving environment, and supports compliance with environmental requirements.

Infrastructure fit for future: The review supports protection and effective use of Council's wastewater network and treatment facilities. Clearer controls over discharges, including high-strength and tankered waste, can help Council manage treatment capacity and reduce avoidable damage or disruption.

A future planned together: Public consultation will provide businesses, trade waste carriers, mana whenua and the wider community with an opportunity to comment on the proposed Plan and Bylaw before Council makes its final decisions. This will help test whether the proposed requirements are clear and workable.

A prosperous, resilient economy: The proposed permit and monitoring framework aims to provide businesses with clearer requirements and more predictable processes. Its risk-based approach allows greater oversight of higher-risk discharges while avoiding unnecessary requirements for lower-risk activities.

Value for money and excellence in local government: Clearer permit administration, proportionate monitoring and transparent cost-recovery provisions support consistent regulatory decisions and responsible management of wastewater infrastructure.

3 Discussion and Options Considered Ngā Matapakinga me ngā Kōwhiringa i Wānangahia

3.1 The Act mandates the preparation of a Trade Waste Discharge Plan. A new bylaw is not mandatory in the same direct way; however, a bylaw is the appropriate mechanism for enforceable requirements such as permit obligations, prohibited activities, monitoring, infringement offences and compliance tools. The Draft Plan recommends a replacement bylaw for this reason.

3.2 Officers considered three broad options:

- Option 1- Retain current Bylaw. This requires the least immediate change but will not fully align with the Act or the new requirement for a Trade Waste Discharge Plan.

- Option 2- Amend current Bylaw and prepare a Plan. This preserves much of the existing framework and targets identified gaps, but retains a structure developed before the new statutory Plan requirements.

- Option 3- Replace Bylaw and adopt new Plan. This provides an opportunity to align the documents, streamline classifications and update permit, monitoring, compliance and transition provisions together.

3.3 Option 3 is preferred. It retains the main protections in the current Bylaw while providing a clearer Plan–Bylaw–permit structure. The proposed changes include a four-category system (Permitted, Conditional, Prohibited and Tankered Trade Waste), clearer permit triggers and conditions, risk-based monitoring, tankered waste controls, accidental discharge notification, updated infringement provisions and transitional arrangements.

3.4 Advantages and disadvantages of the preferred option:

Advantages

- it clearly aligns Council's trade waste framework with the Act;

- updates classifications, permit administration, monitoring and tankered waste controls in one coherent review;

- provides an explicit proposed infringement framework and supports proportionate, risk-based compliance; and

- allows related templates, officer authorisations and operational procedures to be updated consistently.

Disadvantages

- it requires more upfront work to consult, finalise and implement than simply retaining the existing Bylaw;
- businesses and permit holders will need clear information about new terminology, requirements and transition arrangements;
- proposed fee and infringement settings may attract submissions and will require a clear rationale and careful consideration before adoption; and
- operational systems, forms, training and any permit updates will require staff resources and staged implementation.

3.5 Officers consider the advantages of the preferred option outweigh its disadvantages. Most disadvantages concern transition and implementation, which can be informed by submissions and addressed before the final Plan and Bylaw are considered for adoption.

4 Risk Assessment Te Arotake Tūraru

4.1 The Committee is being asked to endorse documents for consultation, not to adopt the final Plan and Bylaw. The immediate risks therefore relate to public understanding, the quality of engagement and delivery within statutory timeframes. A descriptive assessment is proportionate to this stage of the process.

4.2 There is a risk that businesses or permit holders may misunderstand the practical effects of proposed permit, monitoring or fee provisions, which could reduce confidence in the process or the usefulness of submissions. This will be managed through the Statement of Proposal, a plain-language Summary of Information, direct communication with affected groups, and the opportunity to submit and be heard.

4.3 Delay in endorsement or subsequent approval to consult may compress the time available to hear submissions, make any amendments and issue the Trade Waste Discharge Plan by the statutory deadline. The proposed consultation and decision-making timetable is intended to manage this risk.

4.4 The Draft Plan and Draft Bylaw have already received external legal review. Operational, financial and compliance risks associated with implementing the final framework will be assessed further in light of submissions and before adoption. Officers consider the risks of progressing to consultation manageable.

5 Engagement Te Whakapānga

Significance of Decision

5.1 The immediate decision is to endorse the consultation documents for referral to Council. No final trade waste regulatory changes are being adopted through this report. The proposal is nevertheless relevant to existing and prospective trade waste dischargers and other parties with an interest in the wastewater network and environmental protection.

5.2 The Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan and Bylaw will be consulted on together, in accordance with sections 186 and 188 of the Act. Consultation will be undertaken using the special consultative procedure under section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002. The Statement of Proposal and accompanying Summary of Information will support public understanding of the proposed changes.

Māori and Cultural Engagement

5.3 The proposal has potential relevance to mana whenua interests in water quality and environmental protection. Mana whenua will be offered an opportunity to engage on the proposal through appropriate Council relationship channels. Feedback received will be considered alongside other submissions before final decisions are made.

Community Engagement

5.4 Consultation is proposed from 15 March to 5pm on 18 April 2027. Materials will be available through Council's Make Your Mark consultation webpage and other usual channels. Submissions may be made online, by email, post or hand delivery. A hearing is proposed for submitters wishing to speak.

5.5 In addition to general public notification, officers propose targeted communications to known trade waste permit holders, relevant businesses and trade waste carriers. Communications will explain the key changes and how to provide feedback, with particular attention to permit requirements, transitional arrangements and proposed fees.

6 Operational Implications Ngā Pānga Whakahaere

6.1 The immediate operational implications are preparing consultation material, public notification, answering enquiries, administering submissions, organising hearings and preparing the deliberations and adoption reports. These tasks will require coordination between the Infrastructure Compliance and the Strategy teams, Manawatū Water Services, communications and governance staff.

6.2 If the documents are subsequently adopted, further work will be needed to update permit and application templates, monitoring and record-keeping processes, officer authorisations, infringement notice administration, fee processes and customer guidance. The scope and sequencing of that work will be confirmed after consultation. Implementation can be prioritised according to the nature and risk of discharges.

7 Financial Implications Ngā Pānga Ahumoni

7.1 No additional budget is sought through this report. Consultation and finalisation of the Draft Plan, Draft Bylaw and Statement of Proposal are expected to be managed within existing work programmes and budgets.

8 Statutory Requirements Ngā Here ā-Ture

8.1 The Act requires Council to prepare and issue a Trade Waste Discharge Plan by 26 August 2027. The Act also provides for trade waste bylaws and trade waste permits and enables a bylaw to provide for infringement offences and fees.

8.2 Because the Draft Plan recommends a new Trade Waste Bylaw, Council must consult on the Draft Plan and Draft Bylaw together. The bylaw consultation is undertaken under section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002, as applied by section 258(7) of the Act.

8.3 A Statement of Proposal has been prepared to support public consultation on the proposed Trade Waste Discharge Plan and Trade Waste Bylaw, in accordance with the special consultative procedure under section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

8.4 Section 83(1)(a)(ii) provides for a summary of information where Council considers, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary to enable public understanding of the proposal. Given the technical nature of the proposed changes and the relationship between the Trade Waste Discharge Plan and Bylaw, officers have prepared a summary to make the key changes more accessible and support informed public participation. The summary has been prepared in accordance with section 83AA of the Local Government Act 2002.

9 Next Steps Te Kokenga

9.1 Subject to the Committee's endorsement, the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan, Draft Trade Waste Bylaw, Statement of Proposal and Summary of Information will be presented to Council on 2 December 2026 for approval to proceed with public consultation

9.2 Following the close of submissions, a Hearing is scheduled for 11 May 2027 for submitters wishing to present their views in person.

9.3 Deliberations are scheduled for the Manawatū Water Services Committee meeting on 27 May 2027. However, if no submissions are received, deliberations would be moved forward to the Council meeting scheduled for 11 May 2027.

9.4 Following consideration of submissions, the Committee will make recommendations to Council on the final Trade Waste Discharge Plan and Trade Waste Bylaw, including any amendments arising from consultation.

9.5 Council is expected to consider the final documents for adoption on either 16 June or 21 July 2027, subject to completion of the consultation and decision-making process. This timetable allows for the Trade Waste Discharge Plan to be issued before the statutory deadline of 26 August 2027.

10 Attachments Ngā Āpitihanga

- Attachment 1: Draft Statement of Proposal - Proposed Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027 and Proposed Trade Waste Bylaw 2027
- Attachment 2: Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027
- Attachment 3: Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027
- Attachment 4: Summary of Information

Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027:

Statement of Proposal

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2. Executive Summary

Manawatū District Council (MDC) is proposing to adopt a new Trade Waste Discharge Plan and replace the Trade Waste Bylaw 2022 so the framework aligns with the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 (referred to as "the Act"). The framework separates Council's approach into the Plan, the Bylaw and permits: the Trade Waste Discharge Plan sets Council's overall approach; the Trade Waste Bylaw sets out the enforceable rules; and trade waste permits, which set site-specific conditions and controls.

The proposed framework is intended to protect public health, the wastewater network, treatment processes, the environment, and Council's compliance with its wider wastewater obligations. It is also intended to provide clearer rules for trade waste customers, a more risk-based approach to permits and monitoring, and clearer controls for tankered and transported trade waste.

Council welcomes feedback on the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan and Draft Trade Waste Bylaw. Submissions open on 15 March 2027 and close at 5pm on 18 April 2027. Hearings are proposed for 11 May 2027 with deliberations and adoption to follow.

3. Introduction

3.1. This Statement of Proposal explains Council's proposal to adopt a Trade Waste Discharge Plan and replace the current Trade Waste Bylaw, and invites feedback from trade waste dischargers, businesses, iwi and hapū, trade waste carriers and the wider community.

3.2. Unless otherwise indicated, key terms used throughout this Statement of Proposal, the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan and the Draft Trade Waste Bylaw have the same meaning as those defined in sections 4 and 184 of the Act.

3.3. For the purposes of the Act, trade waste generally means waste produced in the course of an industrial, commercial or trade process or operation, or a related process or operation, that is discharged into a wastewater network. It also includes tankered waste. Domestic wastewater is not regulated as trade waste.

3.4. Trade waste can include discharges from food premises, vehicle and equipment wash activities, manufacturing and processing premises, laboratories, health and dental premises, laundries, waste management activities, and tankered or transported waste. Trade waste needs to be managed because it can damage infrastructure, affect treatment processes, create worker and public safety risks, affect biosolids and discharge quality, and increase the risk of non-compliance with environmental and consent requirements.

3.5. Since the current Bylaw was adopted in 2022, the Act has introduced a new framework for trade waste. Council is therefore consulting on a Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan and a replacement Draft Trade Waste Bylaw together. The Plan sets the overall approach, the Bylaw contains enforceable rules, and permits set site-specific conditions. Section 263 of the Act requires each water services bylaw to

be reviewed within two years of that section coming into force. Further information on the legislative requirements is provided in Section 6 of this Statement of Proposal.

3.6. The new framework provides a clearer distinction between policy and enforceable rules, modernise permit and compliance processes, and ensure trade waste is managed in a way that protects public health, the environment, Council's wastewater network, and wastewater treatment process.

3.7. This Statement of Proposal summarises the proposal, the main changes, the consultation process and the proposed timeline for hearings, deliberations and adoption.

3.8. This Statement of Proposal should be read together with the following documents:
- Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027
- Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027
- Summary of key changes
- Submission form
- Any other supporting material made available on Council's "Have Your Say" webpage

4. Why Council is proposing a Trade Waste Discharge Plan and new Trade Waste Bylaw

4.1. The Act introduced a new framework for water services management in New Zealand which created a new structure for water service bylaws and trade waste regulation. The new legislation changes how councils manage trade waste. MDC's current Bylaw remains a useful operational base, but it does not fully reflect the new role of a Trade Waste Discharge Plan, the updated permit review and appeal pathway, or the compliance and enforcement framework in the Act.

4.2. Council considered three broad approaches:
- retain the current Trade Waste Bylaw. This would provide continuity, but will not fully align with the Act or the new requirement for a Trade Waste Discharge Plan.
- amend the current bylaw and prepare a Trade Waste Discharge Plan. This approach addresses some legislative gaps, but presents a challenge in enabling clarity of the framework as well as user-friendliness. The existing bylaw was prepared under the previous framework, so amending it could leave the relationship between the Plan, Bylaw, and permits less clear.
- replace the current bylaw, prepare, and adopt a new Trade Waste Discharge Plan.

4.3. Council's preferred option is to replace the current Bylaw and adopt the new plan together.

4.4. Replacing the Bylaw also allows Council to address practical matters identified through the review, including permit status for existing dischargers, consistent

permit triggers, risk-based monitoring, tankered waste controls, incident notification, transition arrangements, roles and cost recovery. The detailed requirements are set out in the Draft Plan and Draft Bylaw.

5. What is changing

5.1. The proposed framework keeps the main purpose of the current Bylaw, but changes how the framework is structured and modernises some parts of the regulatory system.

Current Framework	Proposed Framework
Trade waste is mainly managed through the existing Trade Waste Bylaw 2022 and Trade waste permits.	Trade waste will be managed through a Trade Waste Discharge Plan, a new Trade Waste Bylaw, and site-specific trade waste permits.
The current bylaw was prepared under the Sections 145 and 146 of the Local Government Act 2002.	The proposed framework is being aligned to the Act consultation and bylaw pathway.
Permit, monitoring, and enforcement provisions are contained in the existing bylaw.	Permit triggers, permit conditions, monitoring, infringement and enforcement provisions are updated and reorganised in the new framework.
Tankered waste is addressed, but the plan-led approach is absent.	The Draft Plan and Draft Bylaw expressly address transported and tankered trade waste as part of the new framework.
The current bylaw does not include the full statutory internal review process and appeal rights for declined trade waste permit applications provided for in the LGWSA 2025. Previous internal appeal provisions are set out in Clause 8 of the Explanatory Bylaw 2022.	The Draft Bylaw reflects the new internal review and appeal path for declined trade waste permit applications.
The current bylaw performs multiple functions, including setting Council's trade waste management approach, establishing regulatory requirements, and providing for permit administration.	The proposed framework separates these functions. The Trade Waste Discharge Plan sets the strategic approach, the Trade Waste Bylaw contains the enforceable rules, and trade waste permits apply site-specific requirements to individual dischargers.

5.2. The key changes are summarised above but are explained in greater detail in Appendix 1 of this proposal.

5.3. The Draft Bylaw proposes infringement fees of $1,000 for individuals and $3,000 for bodies corporate for the offences listed in clause 29.4. These are the maximum amounts permitted under section 269 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.

5.4. The proposed fees are intended to provide a meaningful deterrent and encourage compliance with the Bylaw, recognising that non-compliance may pose risks to public health, the environment, Council's wastewater infrastructure and treatment processes.

5.5. Council acknowledges that the offences listed in clause 29.4 may vary in seriousness and potential consequences. While a consistent infringement fee structure is proposed, Council welcomes feedback on whether the maximum amounts are proportionate or whether lower or differentiated fees would be more appropriate.

5.6. Infringement fees are distinct from ordinary trade waste fees and charges for service provision and cost recovery, and from any separate penalty fees for breaches of permit conditions. Infringement fees may be imposed through an infringement notice for a specified offence.

6. Statutory Requirements

6.1. The Act requires Council to prepare and issue a Trade Waste Discharge Plan by 26 August 2027. The Plan must set out Council's approach to regulating trade waste and trade waste discharges into wastewater networks. It must also identify key matters such as the trade waste premises and wastewater networks covered, any transport requirements or limits, any proposed or recommended trade waste bylaw, and the circumstances in which fees, charges or penalties may apply.

6.2. The Act also enables Council to make a water services bylaw for trade waste matters. A bylaw is needed because the Plan sets the overall approach, while enforceable requirements such as permit obligations, restricted or prohibited activities, infringement offences and compliance tools are more appropriately set out in the Bylaw and trade waste permits.

6.3. Because the Draft Plan recommends a new Trade Waste Bylaw, Council must consult on the Draft Plan and Draft Bylaw together. The bylaw consultation is undertaken under section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002, as applied by section 258(7) of the Act.

6.4. This proposal is not being progressed as a section 155 Local Government Act 2002 bylaw process. Council has still considered matters such as the reasons for the proposal, alternatives, proportionality, legal certainty, enforceability and rights-related implications as part of good decision-making.

6.5. The Act also provides internal review and appeal rights where a trade waste permit application is declined. These rights are recognised in the Draft Bylaw and will be reflected in Council's permit decision-making processes.

7. Summary of the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan

7.1. The Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan sets out Council's overall approach to regulating trade waste and the discharge of trade waste into public wastewater networks. It is intended to explain the policy and operational framework rather than impose direct enforceable requirements itself. The Draft Plan states that enforceable requirements will sit mainly in the trade waste bylaw and individual permits.

7.2. The Draft Plan proposes objectives that focus on environmental protection, public health and safety, protection of the wastewater network and treatment system, regulatory compliance, fair and risk-based management, waste minimisation, and cost recovery. It applies to trade waste premises in the Manawatū District that discharge, or may discharge, trade waste into the public wastewater network. That includes food premises, dental and health premises, automotive and wash activities, laboratories, industrial and processing premises, laundries, waste management activities, and trade waste carriers or transport-related activities. Domestic wastewater is excluded.

7.3. The Draft Plan also proposes a risk-based and effects-based approach. That means higher-risk trade waste discharges are likely to face more intensive monitoring, tighter permit control, or more detailed operating requirements than lower-risk discharges. The Draft Plan also addresses transport of trade waste, fees and charges, penalties, monitoring, compliance, and ongoing review.

8. Proposed Draft Trade Waste Bylaw

8.1. The Draft Trade Waste Bylaw is intended to replace the current Trade Waste Bylaw and provide the enforceable rules needed to give effect to the Draft Plan. The draft bylaw regulates trade waste discharges into the public wastewater network, including permit requirements, prohibited activities, pre-treatment requirements, tankered waste controls, monitoring, fees and charges, offences, and transitional provisions.

8.2. The Draft Bylaw keeps a classification structure for trade waste but simplifies it to permitted, conditional, prohibited trade waste and tankered waste. It updates permit triggers, permit-condition tools, accidental discharge notification, tankered and mobile trade waste controls, monitoring, fees, infringement provisions and transition arrangements. It also recognises of the statutory internal review and appeal pathway for declined trade waste permit applications

8.3. The proposed classification approach is summarised below

Trade waste type	What it means
Permitted Trade Waste	May be discharged without a trade waste permit if it meets the permitted

	discharge limits and all relevant bylaw requirements.
Conditional Trade Waste	Requires a trade waste permit because it does not meet all permitted discharge characteristics but may be acceptable subject to specific conditions.
Prohibited Trade Waste	Must not be discharged to the public wastewater network. A trade waste permit will not be issued for prohibited trade waste.
Tankered Waste	Requires Council approval and may only be discharged at a Council-approved site by an approved contractor, subject to applicable code compliance and record-keeping requirements.

8.4. The updated enforcement provisions are intended to align Council's enforcement tools with the Act, support a risk-based and proportionate compliance approach, and provide clearer pathways for monitoring, investigation, infringement, compliance orders, offences, and remedial action where required. Detailed operational enforcement procedures, delegations and internal processes will be addressed through supporting reports and implementation planning rather than in this Statement of Proposal.

8.5. The draft also includes transitional provisions so that existing permits, exemptions, or approvals can continue for a period after commencement, subject to the transitional clauses finally adopted.

9. What this means for businesses and permit holders

9.1. For most existing trade waste customers, the proposal is not about creating an entirely new type of control from scratch. It is mainly about moving to a clearer structure and updating the framework to reflect the new law.

9.2. If adopted, the new framework is likely to mean that:

- existing permit holders will need to understand the new bylaw and plan;
- some permit conditions may be reviewed or updated over time;
- some businesses that currently operate under informal or older arrangements may need clearer permit status;
- businesses that generate higher-risk discharges may face more structured monitoring or reporting requirements;

- carriers and tankered waste operators may face clearer rules about approved discharge points and records; and
- fees, charges, and any penalty-fee settings will be made clearer.

9.3. Council is not proposing to remove the basic protections that currently exist. The proposal is intended to keep the necessary controls while making the framework easier to understand and better aligned with the new legal structure.

10. Legal quality, proportionality and rights considerations

10.1. Council considers the proposed framework reasonable and proportionate because trade waste can create risks to public health, worker safety, wastewater infrastructure, treatment processes and the environment. A bylaw is appropriate because the Plan sets the overall approach, while enforceable requirements, permit obligations, infringement offences and administration are better provided through a water services bylaw made under section 258 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025. Council has considered legal quality, rights-related implications, proportionality and enforceability in preparing the proposal and will consider submissions and any further legal advice before deciding whether to adopt the Plan and Bylaw.

11. Consultation Process

11.1. Council is consulting on the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan and Draft Trade Waste Bylaw together as part of one consultation process, with the bylaw consultation undertaken under section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002 as applied by section 258(7) of the Act.

11.2. Anyone can make a submission about Council's Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan and Draft Trade Waste Bylaw as described in this Statement of Proposal.

11.3. Submissions can be made online through Council's Make Your Mark webpage, by email, by hand delivery to 135 Manchester Street, Feilding, or by post to

Manawatū District Council
Private Bag 10001
Feilding 4743
New Zealand

Please use the subject line "Draft Trade Waste Bylaw".

11.4. Submissions close at 5pm on 18 April 2027

11.5. Submitters should state whether they wish to speak to their submission at a hearing. Written submissions may be made public after the close of

submissions, subject to Council's usual treatment of personal contact details and any privacy requests

12. Proposed Timeline

12.1. **Submissions Open- 15 March – 18 April 2027**

Public consultation on both the Draft Bylaw and the Trade Waste Discharge Plan.

12.2. **Hearings- 11 May 2027**

A hearing will be held for those who wish to present their submission to council in person. Each submitter who wishes to speak at the hearing will be contacted in April 2027 and assigned a speaking time.

12.3. **Deliberations- 27 May 2027**

Council will deliberate on all written and oral submissions. However, if no submissions are received, deliberations would be moved forward to the Council meeting scheduled for 11 May 2027.

12.4. **Adoption – 16 June/21 July 2027**

Following the consideration of submissions on the draft Bylaw, final decisions will be made and the proposed Manawatū District Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2027 and Trade Waste Discharge Plan will be considered for adoption by Council.

13. Appendix 1 – Key differences between the 2022 Bylaw and the draft Bylaw 2027

This table summarises how the key rules and supporting matters in the Manawatū District Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2022 have been retained, updated, moved or supplemented in the proposed Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027 and Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027.

Note: References to the "Draft Plan" mean the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027. References to the "Draft Bylaw" mean the Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027. Permit templates, forms, delegations, procedures and customer guidance are implementation tools and do not replace enforceable Bylaw or permit requirements.

2022 Bylaw provisions	**Where it sits in the proposed framework**	**Reallocation and explanation**
A. Existing 2022 Bylaw matters and where they sit in the proposed framework		
Preliminary provisions and statutory basis 2022 Bylaw cl 1	Draft Bylaw 2027: cls 1.1-1.2 Draft Plan: Legislative and Regulatory Framework; Trade Waste Bylaw - Assessment and Recommendations Appendix B (section 185 checklist)	Reallocated and updated. The 2022 Bylaw was made under ss 145 and 146 of the Local Government Act 2002. The proposed Bylaw is made under s 258 of the Act. The Plan provides the s 185 strategic framework and recommends the new Bylaw as the enforceable instrument.
Purpose 2022 Bylaw cl 2	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 2 Draft Plan: Executive Summary; Objectives; Legislative and Regulatory Framework	Retained and expanded. The core purposes of protecting public health, the environment and the wastewater network remain. The proposed framework also expressly links the Bylaw to the Trade Waste Discharge Plan, LGWSA 2025, wastewater environmental performance standards, resource consent compliance, risk-based regulation and cost recovery.
Application to premises and tankered waste 2022 Bylaw cl 3	Draft Bylaw 2027: cls 3, 9 and 12 Draft Plan: Scope and Application; Transport of Trade Waste	Split between the enforceable application of the Bylaw and the broader scope of the Plan. The Bylaw applies to trade waste discharged or proposed to be discharged to the public wastewater network, including tankered waste. The Plan explains the premises, networks and approved discharge locations covered by the framework.

2022 Bylaw provisions	Where it sits in the proposed framework	Reallocation and explanation
Interpretation and definitions 2022 Bylaw cl 5	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 3.3 and Schedule 4 Draft Plan: Appendix A (Definitions and Interpretation)	Reallocated to schedules/definitions in the proposed framework and updated for LGWSA 2025 terminology. Definitions such as Trade Waste, Tankered Waste, Compliance Officer, Trade Waste Permit, Trade Waste Premises and Trade Waste Discharge Plan have been updated or added to align the Plan, Bylaw and permits.
Relationship with explanatory material and other bylaws 2022 Bylaw cls 5.3-5.6 and explanatory notes	Draft Bylaw 2027: cls 3.3, 4.3 and 4.4 Draft Plan: Relationship between the Plan, Bylaw and permits; Strategic alignment	Updated. The proposed Bylaw keeps explanatory/advice/guidance notes non-operative and confirms that the Bylaw should be read with the Act, the Plan and any applicable permit. The Plan now explains the relationship between strategic direction, enforceable bylaw requirements, permit conditions and operational guidance.
Discharges that are not allowed 2022 Bylaw cl 6.1	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 10.1 Draft Plan: Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework; Wastewater Quality and Monitoring Requirements	Substantive prohibitions are retained in the Bylaw. These include prohibitions on trade waste discharges to stormwater, unauthorised discharges to wastewater, dilution using potable/condensing/cooling water, and stormwater entering trade waste. The Plan provides the risk and monitoring context.
Leakage, spillage, accidental discharge and incident reporting 2022 Bylaw cls 6.2-6.3	Draft Bylaw 2027: cls 10.2-10.3 Draft Plan: Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework; Information, Monitoring and Record Keeping; operational incident procedures	Retained and strengthened. The proposed Bylaw requires immediate phone notification and, in any event, notification no later than 24 hours after becoming aware of the incident, followed by a written incident report within 10 working days. The Plan supports this through monitoring, record-keeping and enforcement processes.
Storage, transportation and handling of hazardous substances 2022 Bylaw cl 7	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 11 Draft Plan: Business Risk Assessment and Management Controls; Information, Monitoring and Record Keeping; Appendix D (risk assessment factors)	Retained as an enforceable Bylaw requirement. Supporting risk management, record-keeping and monitoring expectations are now better explained in the Plan and may also be reflected in permit conditions or operational procedures.

2022 Bylaw provisions	Where it sits in the proposed framework	Reallocation and explanation
General pre-treatment requirements 2022 Bylaw cls 8.1-8.2	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 22 Draft Plan: Pre-Treatment and Operational Controls; Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework Permits: site-specific pre-treatment conditions	Reorganised. General pre-treatment has moved from a standalone early part of the 2022 Bylaw to Part Four of the proposed Bylaw. The Bylaw retains the power to require pre-treatment, while the Plan explains when pre-treatment may be needed and permits apply specific requirements.
Food premises, grease risks and permanent sink screens 2022 Bylaw cls 8.3 and 8.5	Draft Bylaw 2027: cls 23 and 24 Draft Plan: Pre-Treatment and Operational Controls; Appendix H sector guidance Permits/approvals: maintenance and servicing requirements	Retained and streamlined. Food premises requirements now sit together with the grease interceptor provisions. The Plan provides sector guidance and explains typical pre-treatment and management controls.
Amalgam traps for dental premises 2022 Bylaw cl 9	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 25 Draft Plan: Appendix H; Pre-Treatment and Operational Controls Permits: maintenance and disposal records	Retained as an enforceable Bylaw requirement, with record-keeping and disposal expectations able to be supported through permit conditions and operational guidance.
Grease interceptors 2022 Bylaw cl 10	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 24 Draft Plan: Pre-Treatment and Operational Controls; Appendix H Permits/approvals: cleaning frequency, contractor and maintenance records	Retained and updated. The proposed Bylaw continues to prohibit grease trap converters or mechanical removal systems and retains requirements for cleaning, approved contractors and inspection. Some operational detail is supported through the Plan, permits and guidance.
General classification of trade waste 2022 Bylaw cl 11	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 5 Draft Plan: Appendix C; Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework	Simplified. The 2022 Bylaw used Permitted, Controlled, Conditional and Prohibited categories. The proposed Bylaw uses Permitted, Conditional, Prohibited and Tankered categories, with risk-based management and monitoring explained in the Plan.

2022 Bylaw provisions	Where it sits in the proposed framework	Reallocation and explanation
Permitted Trade Waste 2022 Bylaw cl 12	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 6 and Schedule 1 Draft Plan: Appendix C; Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework	Retained. Permitted Trade Waste may be discharged without a permit if it complies with Schedule 1 and does not contain Prohibited Trade Waste. The Plan explains the lower-risk management approach, while the Bylaw keeps the enforceable criteria.
Controlled Trade Waste 2022 Bylaw cl 13 and definition	Draft Bylaw 2027: cls 5 and 7 (classification); cls 31.2 and 31.4 (existing Controlled permits) Draft Plan: Appendix C (trade waste categories); risk categorisation framework Permits: Conditional Trade Waste permits	Controlled is removed as a separate class. Under cl 31.4, existing Controlled permits expire at their stated expiry and are re-issued as Conditional permits. The general transition clause 31.2 also applies.
Conditional Trade Waste 2022 Bylaw cl 13	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 7 and Part Three permit provisions Draft Plan: Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework; Appendix H	Retained and broadened. Conditional Trade Waste remains the main permit-based category for discharges that do not meet permitted criteria but are not prohibited. The Plan provides industry guidance and risk factors, while the Bylaw contains the enforceable permit requirement.
Prohibited Trade Waste 2022 Bylaw cl 14	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 8 and Schedule 2 Draft Plan: Appendix C; Enforcement Framework	Retained. Prohibited Trade Waste must not be discharged and no permit may be issued for it. The Plan explains the management approach and enforcement context.
Tankered Waste 2022 Bylaw cl 15	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 9 Draft Plan: Transport of Trade Waste Permits/approvals/operational procedures: carrier approvals, WasteTrack, discharge site conditions	Retained and expanded. The proposed framework gives tankered and transported waste a clearer place in both the Bylaw and the Plan. The Bylaw contains enforceable controls for approved sites, WasteTrack records, source information, testing and refusal of loads; the Plan explains transport requirements, carrier controls and operational expectations.
Permit application requirements 2022 Bylaw cl 16	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 13 Draft Plan: Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework; Appendix F application checklist Operational material: application forms	Reallocated across the framework. The Bylaw retains the core application requirement, including applications for Conditional Trade Waste, tankered waste and variations. The Plan and application checklist explain the information likely to be required, while forms can sit outside the Bylaw.

2022 Bylaw provisions	Where it sits in the proposed framework	Reallocation and explanation
Consideration of permit applications 2022 Bylaw cl 17	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 14 Draft Plan: Appendix D (Risk assessment factors); Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework	Retained and updated. The Bylaw keeps detailed decision-making criteria and now includes an advice note on internal review and appeal rights under ss 191-197 of the LGWSA 2025. The Plan provides the risk-based assessment context.
Permit conditions 2022 Bylaw cl 18.1 and Schedule 3	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 15 and Schedule 3 Draft Plan: Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework; Permit conditions; Appendix E (operational documents) Permits: site-specific conditions	Clause 15 and Schedule 3 set out possible permit conditions, including controls for home-based, food and mobile premises and carriers. Individual permits specify applicable site-specific conditions.
Mass limits and allocation of wastewater treatment/network capacity 2022 Bylaw cl 18.2	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 15.2 and permit conditions Draft Plan: Wastewater Quality and Monitoring Requirements; Infrastructure and Capacity Considerations	Retained in substance but framed more simply in the Bylaw. The Plan now carries more of the strategic context about treatment capacity, contaminant load, infrastructure constraints and growth planning.
Flow or volume metering 2022 Bylaw cl 19	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 16 Draft Plan: Information, Monitoring and Record Keeping; Wastewater Quality and Monitoring Requirements Permits: metering conditions and reporting intervals	Retained. Metering remains an enforceable permit-based tool, with monitoring and reporting expectations supported by the Plan and permit conditions.
Duration of permit 2022 Bylaw cl 20	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 17 Draft Plan: Implementation Plan; permit administration processes	Retained. The maximum five-year permit term is retained, with the Bylaw setting enforceable requirements and the Plan supporting staged implementation and permit administration.
Permit variation at Council initiative 2022 Bylaw cl 21	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 19 Draft Plan: Permit conditions; Implementation Plan; monitoring and review	Retained. Council can vary permit conditions where necessary to address changes in discharge characteristics, network conditions, resource consent obligations or other legal requirements. The Plan provides the implementation and monitoring context.

2022 Bylaw provisions	Where it sits in the proposed framework	Reallocation and explanation
Suspension or cancellation of right to discharge 2022 Bylaw cl 22	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 20 Draft Plan: Enforcement Framework	Retained and reframed as suspension of discharges or cancellation of permits on notice. Grounds remain focused on permit breach, failure to maintain control, bylaw non-compliance, serious risk, failure to provide or comply with a Discharge Management Plan, unpaid fees and prohibited discharges. The Plan explains how this sits within a graduated enforcement approach.
Disconnection 2022 Bylaw cl 23	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 21 Draft Plan: Enforcement Framework Operational procedures: disconnection process and cost recovery	Retained with an added safeguard. The proposed Bylaw allows disconnection following suspension or cancellation, provided disconnection will not create unsanitary conditions at the premises. Cost recovery is also expressly addressed.
Sampling and monitoring 2022 Bylaw cl 24	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 26 Draft Plan: Wastewater Quality and Monitoring Requirements; Information, Monitoring and Record Keeping; Appendix D (Risk assessment factors)	Retained and expanded. The Bylaw provides the enforceable basis for sampling, testing, monitoring, audits, inspections, information requests and records. The Plan explains how monitoring will be risk-based and used to support compliance and future permitting decisions.
Fees and charges 2022 Bylaw cl 25	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 27 Draft Plan: Fees and Charges Other: Council Schedule of Fees and Charges; permits	Retained and updated. The proposed Bylaw now refers to s 258(3) of the LGWSA 2025 and s 150(1)-(4) of the LGA 2002. Ordinary fees, additional charges, penalty fees and fee payment obligations are distinguished from infringement fees.
Transfer or termination of rights and responsibilities 2022 Bylaw cl 26	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 18 Draft Plan: Implementation Plan; permit administration processes	Retained. Transfer, termination, change of occupier, notice of disconnection, final invoicing and waiver/remission matters remain in the Bylaw. The Plan supports administration and transition arrangements.
Offences and breaches 2022 Bylaw cl 27	Draft Bylaw 2027: cls 28- 30; Schedules 5 and 6 (infringement notice and reminder) Draft Plan: Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework; Fees and Charges	Reallocated and expanded to align with the LGWSA 2025. The Bylaw now separates general offences/breaches, infringement offences, infringement fees, notice forms and compliance/enforcement powers. The Plan explains the graduated enforcement approach and flags that infringement fees will need to be justified in consultation material.

2022 Bylaw provisions	Where it sits in the proposed framework	Reallocation and explanation
Repeals, savings and transitional provisions 2022 Bylaw cl 28	Draft Bylaw 2027: cls 31.1–31.4 Draft Plan: Implementation Plan; Appendix G (matters requiring confirmation before final adoption)	Clause 31 saves existing permits, exemptions and approvals to their expiry (or 12 months if undated), carries forward pending applications, and provides for Controlled permits to be re-issued as Conditional (cl 31.4).
Schedule 1: Permitted Discharge Characteristics 2022 Bylaw Schedule 1	Draft Bylaw 2027: Schedule 1 Draft Plan: Wastewater Quality and Monitoring Requirements; Appendix D (risk assessment factors)	Schedule 1 sets the proposed Permitted Trade Waste characteristics and volume thresholds. The Plan provides monitoring and risk guidance, with site-specific limits applied through permits where relevant.
Schedule 2: Prohibited Characteristics 2022 Bylaw Schedule 2	Draft Bylaw 2027: Schedule 2 Draft Plan: Appendix C (trade waste categories); Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework	Retained as an enforceable schedule. Prohibited characteristics remain in the Bylaw, with the Plan explaining why these discharges present unacceptable risk and how non-compliance will be managed.
Schedule 3: General Conditions for Trade Waste Permits 2022 Bylaw Schedule 3	Draft Bylaw 2027: Schedule 3 Draft Plan: Permit conditions; Appendix E operational documents Permits: site-specific conditions	Schedule 3 retains general permit-condition options and includes possible controls for home-based, food, mobile and carrier activities, to be applied through individual permits.
B. New material in the proposed framework with no direct 2022 Bylaw equivalent		
Trade Waste Discharge Plan as a statutory instrument No direct equivalent in 2022 Bylaw	Draft Plan: whole document, especially Executive Summary, Relationship between the Plan, Bylaw and permits, and Legislative and Regulatory Framework Draft Bylaw 2027: gives effect to the Plan	New. The LGWSA 2025 requires Council to prepare and issue a Trade Waste Discharge Plan. The Plan now sets the strategic and operational framework, while the Bylaw contains enforceable requirements and permits provide site-specific controls.

2022 Bylaw provisions	Where it sits in the proposed framework	Reallocation and explanation
Current state assessment and trade waste inventory No direct equivalent in 2022 Bylaw	Draft Plan: Current State Assessment; Implementation Plan; Monitoring, Review and Continuous Improvement	New Plan material. This provides an evidence base for risk categorisation, permitting priorities, monitoring, compliance and infrastructure planning.
Trade Waste Separation Programme No direct equivalent in 2022 Bylaw	Draft Plan: Trade Waste Separation Programme Draft Bylaw 2027: relevant permit, pre-treatment and monitoring powers support implementation where needed	New strategic material. The programme considers whether higher-risk or higher-strength trade waste streams should be separated, diverted, monitored or managed closer to source over time. It does not replace permits, pre-treatment, monitoring or compliance controls.
Infringement offence regime and prescribed forms No direct equivalent in 2022 Bylaw	Draft Bylaw 2027: cl 29 and Schedules 5 and 6 Draft Plan: Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework; Fees and Charges Statement of Proposal: What is changing (proposed fees and consultation feedback)	Clause 29 identifies infringement offences and proposes fees of $1,000 for individuals and $3,000 for bodies corporate. Schedules 5 and 6 contain notice forms. The SOP invites feedback on the proposed fee amounts.
Penalty fees for permit non-compliance No clear equivalent in 2022 Bylaw	Draft Bylaw 2027: cls 27.2-27.3 Draft Plan: Fees and Charges; penalty fees and non-compliance costs Permits: relevant permit condition and fee trigger	Newly clarified. The proposed Bylaw now sets out when a penalty fee may be imposed for non-compliance with a permit condition and confirms that penalty fees are separate from infringement fees.
Stakeholder engagement and implementation readiness No direct equivalent in 2022 Bylaw	Draft Plan: Stakeholder Engagement; Implementation Plan; Appendix E (operational documents) and Appendix G (pre-adoption matters) Operational material: forms, templates, delegations, procedures and customer guidance	New Plan material. These matters support consultation and implementation rather than creating standalone enforceable obligations in the Bylaw.

14. Appendix 2 – Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027

15. Appendix 3 – Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027

16. Appendix 4 – FAQs for Businesses and Permit Holders

What are the main differences between the current bylaw and the proposed bylaw?	The proposed bylaw updates the current framework to align with the Act. It provides clearer permit triggers, updated permit conditions, clearer tankered and transported waste controls, updated accidental discharge notification requirements, updated monitoring and compliance provisions, and clearer transitional arrangements.
Will my current trade waste permit still be valid?	Yes. Existing permits and approvals or exemptions will remain valid until their stated expiry date. Where no expiry date is specified, they will expire 12 months after the new Bylaw commences. Renewals will be considered under the new Bylaw.
Will it be more difficult to get a permit?	The proposal is intended to make the permit framework clearer and more consistent, rather than create unnecessary barriers. Permit requirements will be proportionate to the nature, scale and risk of the discharge. Higher-risk discharges may require more information or more specific conditions than lower-risk discharges.
Is the permit application process changing?	The proposed bylaw is intended to clarify when a permit is required, what information may be needed, what conditions may be imposed, and what review and appeal rights apply if an application is declined.
Will I have to do more reporting or monitoring?	This will depend on the nature and risk of the discharge. The proposed framework supports risk-based monitoring, so higher-risk discharges may be subject to greater oversight, while lower-risk discharges should not be over-regulated.
Will it cost more?	Ordinary trade waste fees and charges will continue to be set through Council's usual processes. The Draft Bylaw proposes infringement fees of $1,000 for individuals and $3,000 for bodies corporate for specified offences. These amounts represent the maximum infringement fees permitted under the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 and would only apply where specified breaches of the Bylaw occur. Council welcomes feedback on the proposed infringement fees.

17. Appendix 5 – Submission Form

(Insert logo)

Statement of Proposal:

- Proposed Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027 and Proposed Trade Waste Bylaw 2027

Manawatū District Council is seeking feedback on the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027 and the Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027.

Submissions must be received by 5pm on 18 April 2027.

Late submissions may not be accepted.

Submissions may be made public as part of Council's decision-making process. Your name and submission may be included in Council reports and made available to elected members, the media and the public. Personal contact details will be managed in accordance with Council's usual privacy processes.

How to make a submission

Online: Home | Make your mark Manawatū

Email: submissions@mdc.govt.nz Please use the subject line "Proposed Trade Waste Discharge Plan and Trade Waste Bylaw submission".

Post: Manawatū District Council, Private Bag 10001, Feilding 4743, New Zealand

Hand deliver: Manawatū District Council, 135 Manchester Street, Feilding

Your details

First name: _____**Last name:**_____

Organisation (*if applicable)***:** _____

Postal address: _____

Email address: _____ **Phone number:** _____

Would you like to speak to Council in support of your submission?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you tick yes, Council will contact you after submissions close to arrange a speaking time. If you do not tick a box, Council will assume that you do not wish to be heard.

Your submission

Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027

Do you support the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027?

☐ Yes ☐ Yes, with changes ☐ No ☐ Neutral / no position

Please tell us what you support, oppose, or would like changed. Where possible, refer to the relevant part of the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan and explain the change you are seeking.

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Additional comments on the Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027

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Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027

Do you support the Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027?

☐ Yes ☐ Yes, with changes ☐ No ☐ Neutral / no position

Please tell us what you support, oppose, or would like changed. Where possible, refer to the relevant clause or schedule of the Draft Trade Waste Bylaw and explain the change you are seeking.

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Additional comments on the Draft Trade Waste Bylaw 2027

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Remember: your submission must reach Council by 5pm on 18 April 2027.

Thank you for your feedback.

Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027

1. Executive Summary

Purpose of the Trade Waste Discharge Plan

The Trade Waste Discharge Plan sets out Manawatū District Council's strategic and operational approach to regulating trade waste and the discharge of trade waste into wastewater networks.

The Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of section 185 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 and will guide how Council manages trade waste in a way that protects public health, the environment, Council's wastewater network, wastewater treatment processes, and the safe and efficient delivery of water services.

The Plan does not, by itself, impose enforceable obligations on dischargers. Enforceable requirements are imposed through the Trade Waste Bylaw, trade waste permits, approvals, notices, directions, and any other applicable statutory or regulatory requirements.

Why Trade Waste Needs to be Managed

Trade waste can create risks for Council's wastewater network and treatment plants if it is not appropriately managed. These risks include damage to infrastructure, blockages, corrosion, odour, health and safety risks for workers and the public, adverse effects on wastewater treatment processes, risks to the quality of treated discharges and biosolids, and potential non-compliance with statutory and resource consent obligations. The management of trade waste is therefore an important part of Council's wider responsibility for wastewater services.

Regulatory Approach

Council will apply a risk-based and effects-based approach to trade waste regulation. This means that the level of control, monitoring and reporting required for a trade waste discharge will be proportionate to the nature, volume, characteristics and potential effects of that discharge.

Higher-risk dischargers will generally be subject to greater regulatory oversight, while lower-risk dischargers may be managed through standard requirements or less intensive monitoring.

This Plan establishes the framework, principles and approach that Council will use to manage these risks.

Key issues addressed by this Plan

DRAFT

The review of Council's existing trade waste framework has identified several areas where updates are required to align with the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.

Key issues include the need to:

- recognise the Trade Waste Discharge Plan as the strategic planning instrument for trade waste management;
- update the statutory basis for the Trade Waste Bylaw;
- provide for trade waste carrier permits;
- enable a wider range of permit conditions;
- address accidental or unintended discharges to the environment;
- incorporate internal review rights for declined permit applications;
- align enforcement, offence and penalty provisions with the new legislation; and
- ensure trade waste requirements remain consistent with any applicable wastewater environmental performance standards.

Recommended Approach

Council's recommended approach is to adopt this Plan and replace the existing Trade Waste Bylaw with a new Trade Waste Bylaw 2027. This approach will provide the clearest alignment with the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025, separate strategic direction from enforceable bylaw requirements, and enable site-specific controls to be managed through trade waste permits.

Implementation Overview

Implementation of the Plan will involve reviewing and updating Council's:

- Trade Waste Bylaw;
- trade waste permit templates;
- application and approval processes;
- monitoring and reporting requirements;
- enforcement procedures;
- fees and charges;
- operational guidance; and
- engagement processes with affected dischargers and stakeholders.

Council will engage with affected trade waste dischargers, industry sectors, iwi, regulators and other stakeholders as part of implementation.

Review and Continuous Improvement

The Plan will be reviewed periodically to ensure it remains fit for purpose. Reviews will consider changes in legislation, environmental standards, wastewater network capacity, treatment plant performance, industry practices, monitoring results and compliance trends.

Council will use information gathered through monitoring, reporting and compliance activities to improve trade waste management over time.

Overall Outcome

This Plan provides a practical framework for managing trade waste while supporting business activity, protecting community assets, safeguarding public health and the environment, and meeting Council's water services obligations.

2. Introduction

Background

Manawatū District Council provides public wastewater services to communities and businesses across the district. The wastewater network receives domestic wastewater as well as wastewater generated by industrial, commercial, trade, food, health, vehicle wash, manufacturing, processing and other non-domestic activities. Wastewater from these activities is trade waste where it is discharged in the course of an industrial, commercial, trade process or operation, or a related process or operation, into a wastewater network.

Trade waste needs to be managed because it can differ significantly from domestic wastewater. It may contain higher concentrations of organic material, fat, oil and grease, suspended solids, sediment, chemicals, metals, solvents, detergents, cleaning chemicals or other contaminants. It may also be discharged at variable flow rates, in batches or at times that place pressure on the network or treatment system.

This Plan provides a clear framework for managing those risks, supporting appropriate business activity, protecting public assets and helping Council meet its water services, environmental and health and safety obligations.

Role of Manawatū Water Services

Manawatū Water Services is Manawatū District Council's in-house business unit for water services. Manawatū Water Services will administer this Plan on behalf of Manawatū District Council unless Council resolves otherwise or lawfully delegates or authorises particular functions in accordance with the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.

Administration may include receiving and assessing trade waste applications, maintaining trade waste records, undertaking monitoring and inspections, advising on permit conditions, supporting compliance responses, engaging with dischargers and carriers, and providing technical advice to Council.

Relationship between the Plan, Bylaw and permits

Instrument	***Role***

Trade Waste Discharge Plan	Sets Council's strategic and operational approach to regulating trade waste and discharges into wastewater networks. It identifies the premises covered, transport matters, recommended bylaw content, fees and charges circumstances, and the wastewater networks to which the Plan applies.
Trade Waste Bylaw	Gives legal effect to the approach in this Plan by setting enforceable requirements, including discharge classifications, permit requirements, transport controls, monitoring obligations, offences, penalties and enforcement tools.
Trade Waste Permits	Apply the bylaw to individual dischargers, premises or carriers through site-specific requirements, conditions, limits, monitoring and reporting obligations.
Operational procedures and guidance	Support consistent implementation of the Plan, Bylaw and permits. These may include application forms, risk assessment tools, inspection procedures, monitoring plans, customer guidance and internal workflows.

This Plan does not, by itself, impose enforceable obligations on trade waste dischargers. Enforceable requirements are established through the Trade Waste Bylaw, trade waste permits and any other applicable statutory or regulatory requirements. Where there is any inconsistency between this Plan and the Trade Waste Bylaw or a trade waste permit, the bylaw or permit prevails in relation to enforceable requirements.

Strategic alignment

This working draft has been informed by the New Zealand Trade and Industrial Waters Forum Trade Waste Plan Guide Template. Any adapted guidance material has been tailored to Council's local circumstances, statutory responsibilities, wastewater networks, resource consent obligations and operational requirements.

This Plan supports Council's wider planning and operational framework, including the Long-Term Plan, Water Services Strategy, infrastructure and asset management planning, revenue and financing settings, environmental compliance obligations, resource consent requirements, health and safety obligations, growth planning and economic development objectives. It should be read alongside the Trade Waste Bylaw 2027 and associated operational procedures.

3. Objectives of the Trade Waste Discharge Plan

The objectives of the Trade Waste Discharge Plan include the following:

Objective	Description
Environmental protection	Protect receiving environments by reducing contaminant loadings and managing trade waste that could compromise wastewater treatment performance, biosolids quality, discharge consent compliance, environmental performance standards or the health of land, freshwater and other receiving environments.
Public health and safety	Protect Council staff, contractors, wastewater operators, trade waste customers and the public from exposure to hazardous, toxic, flammable, explosive, corrosive, infectious or otherwise harmful substances.
Infrastructure protection and operational efficiency	Protect sewers, pump stations, treatment plants, monitoring equipment and related infrastructure from damage, blockage, corrosion, odour, unsafe atmospheres, treatment disruption, overloading or premature deterioration.
Regulatory compliance	Support Council's compliance with relevant legislation, regulations, environmental performance standards, resource consents, bylaws, permits and reporting obligations.
Alignment with national and regional requirements	Align trade waste management with national direction, regional plan requirements, resource consent conditions and relevant regulatory guidance.
Fair, transparent and risk-based management	Provide a clear, consistent and proportionate framework for approving, monitoring, charging and enforcing trade waste discharges.
Waste minimisation and source control	Encourage dischargers to reduce contaminants at source through good site practice, cleaner production, waste minimisation, spill prevention, appropriate storage and effective pre-treatment.
Cost recovery	Recover the reasonable costs of managing trade waste from those who discharge trade waste, including

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	administration, monitoring, treatment, network impacts and non-compliance costs.
Alignment with National Trade Waste Guidelines and Council requirements	Align trade waste management with National Trade Waste Guidelines, recognised industry good practice, Council policies, wastewater network requirements, resource consent obligations, environmental performance standards, and local operational needs. This supports a consistent, transparent and risk-based approach while allowing Council to apply requirements that reflect the capacity, condition, performance and sensitivity of its own wastewater networks and treatment plants.

4. Scope and Application of the Plan

This Plan sets out Council's approach to managing and regulating trade waste in the Manawatū District, and the discharge of trade waste into public wastewater networks.

Premises to which this Plan applies

This Plan applies to all trade waste premises in the Manawatū District that discharge, or may discharge, trade waste into the public wastewater network.

Without limitation, this Plan applies to the following types or categories of premises where they discharge, or may discharge, trade waste into a public wastewater network:

- Food premises, including cafes, restaurants, commercial kitchens, bakeries, butcheries, takeaway premises, and food manufacturing or processing;
- Dental practices and other premises using amalgam, sterilising chemicals, or other trade-related contaminants;
- Automotive, mechanical, transport, and vehicle wash premises;
- Laboratories, research facilities, and educational facilities generating trade waste;
- Health care, veterinary, aged care, and community care premises;
- Industrial, manufacturing, processing, or fabrication premises;
- Agricultural, horticultural, or primary production processing premises;
- Laundries, dry-cleaning, cleaning, and commercial washing premises;
- Waste management, liquid waste, transfer, treatment, or disposal premises;
- Premises that store, handle, treat, or discharge grease, oil, chemical, solvents, metals, sediment, leachate, contaminated water, or other substances that may affect the wastewater network or treatment system;
- Trade waste carrier and premises or vehicles associated with the collection, transport, treatment, or discharge of trade waste; and

- Any other premises identified by Council through its trade waste risk categorisation, monitoring, investigation, permitting, or compliance processes.

Wastewater networks and approved discharge locations

This Plan applies to all wastewater infrastructure owned and operated by Manawatū District Council, including wastewater networks, pump stations, wastewater treatment plants, and associated facilities. Manawatū District Council has one approved location for the discharge of tankered or transported trade waste. Such waste may only be discharged at the Manawatū Wastewater Treatment Plant via the Council-approved reception facility. Tankered or transported trade waste must not be discharged at any other Council wastewater treatment plant.

All trade waste discharges (tankered or network discharge) must be authorised by Council and comply with the requirements of this Plan, the Trade Waste Bylaw, any applicable trade waste permit, and any operational, monitoring or sampling requirements specified by Council.

Wastewater networks to which this Plan applies

This Plan applies to public wastewater networks owned, operated, managed, or controlled by Council within the Manawatū District, including associated wastewater treatment plants, pumping stations, storage facilities, and points of discharge.

Geographic scope

This Plan applies within the Manawatū District to trade waste premises, trade waste activities, and trade waste discharges connected to, or proposing to connect to, a public wastewater network.

The Plan also applies to the transport and discharge of trade waste into a public wastewater network within the Manawatū District, including where the trade waste originates outside the district but is transported for discharge into a public wastewater network within the district.

5. Legislative and Regulatory Framework

Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025

This Plan is prepared under section 185 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025. Section 185 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 requires a territorial authority to prepare and issue a Trade Waste Discharge Plan.

Mandatory content required under section 185 includes:

- Council's approach to regulating trade waste and the discharge of trade waste into wastewater networks
- The types of, or specific, trade waste premises to which the plan applies

- Any requirements or limits relating to the transport of trade waste
- Any proposed or recommended trade waste bylaws
- The circumstances in which fees, charges, or penalties may be imposed
- The wastewater network or networks to which the plan applies.

In addition to the matters required by section 185 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025, this Plan may include supporting implementation material to assist Council to manage trade waste in a clear, consistent, and risk-based way. This may include trade waste categories, operational procedures, monitoring and reporting processes, performance measures, forms, templates, schedules, and technical guidance. These matters are included to support implementation of the Plan and must be read consistently with the Act, any applicable trade waste bylaw, trade waste permits, and other regulatory requirements.

Appendix B identifies where each of these requirements is addressed in this Plan.

Water Services Act 2021 & Wastewater performance standards

Section 138 of the Water Services Act 2021 provides for The Water Services Authority (Taumata Arowai) to set national wastewater environmental performance standards. The relevant standards are currently set out in the Water Services (Wastewater Environmental Performance Standards) Regulations 2025, which establish the national requirements for publicly owned wastewater networks and wastewater treatment plants.

The 2025 regulations address four key areas including:

- Discharge of biosolids to land
- Wastewater network overflows and wastewater treatment plant bypasses
- Discharges of treated wastewater from treatment plants to water
- Discharges of treated wastewater from treatment plants to land.

The regulations include requirements relating to discharge concentration limits, biosolids application, overflows and bypasses, risk assessment, sampling, testing, monitoring, record-keeping, reporting, management plans and infrastructure upgrades.

The management of trade waste is relevant to Council's ability to comply with these standards because trade waste can affect wastewater treatment performance, contaminant loadings, biosolids quality, overflow and bypass risk, discharge quality, monitoring results, and the ability of wastewater treatment plants to meet consent conditions and environmental performance requirements.

Trade waste permits, discharge limits, monitoring, and pre-treatment requirements may be used to manage contaminants that could adversely affect wastewater treatment processes, biosolids quality or reuse, discharge compliance, overflow and bypass risk,

receiving environments, or Council's ability to meet the national wastewater environmental performance standards.

Other regulatory considerations

Trade waste management also needs to be consistent with Council's wastewater discharge consents under the Resource Management Act 1991, any relevant regional plan rules, health and safety obligations, hazardous substance requirements, and any operational requirements that apply to the public wastewater network and wastewater treatment plants.

Council will use the Trade Waste Bylaw, trade waste permits, monitoring, and compliance processes to ensure trade waste discharges are managed in a way that supports these obligations and does not compromise wastewater network performance, treatment processes, biosolids quality, discharge quality, public health, worker safety, or environmental outcomes.

Where national standards, resource consent conditions, regional plan requirements, or other statutory requirements change, Council may review this Plan, the Trade Waste Bylaw, permit conditions, monitoring programmes, or operational procedures to ensure ongoing alignment.

Council will maintain and progressively update a current-state trade waste inventory. The inventory should record known and potential trade waste premises, trade waste carriers, industry sectors, discharge types, estimated or measured discharge volumes, pre-treatment systems, permit or approval status, monitoring results, known non-compliance, and any relevant network or treatment plant constraints.

National guidance and Council requirements

In preparing and implementing this Plan, Council may have regard to relevant national trade waste guidance, including National Trade Waste Guidelines and guidance issued by the New Zealand Trade and Industrial Waters Forum or any successor body. Council may also have regard to Council policies, wastewater plans, asset management plans, operational procedures, resource consent obligations, adopted fees and charges, health and safety requirements, and local network and treatment plant constraints.

Any such guidance does not override this Plan, the Trade Waste Bylaw, trade waste permits, resource consents, statutory requirements, or any site-specific requirement imposed by Council. Where local conditions, network capacity, treatment plant performance, health and safety, environmental compliance or operational needs require a different or more specific control, Council may apply the requirement that is necessary to manage the risk.

6. Current State Assessment

This section summarises Council's current understanding of trade waste activities in the district and identifies the information that will be used to inform implementation of this Plan. It is intended to provide an evidence base for risk categorisation, permitting priorities, monitoring requirements, infrastructure planning, and future reviews of the Trade Waste Bylaw and this Plan.

Current trade waste inventory

Council will maintain and progressively update a current-state trade waste inventory. The inventory should record known and potential trade waste premises, trade waste carriers, industry sectors, discharge types, estimated or measured discharge volumes, pre-treatment systems, permit or approval status, monitoring results, known non-compliance, and relevant network or treatment plant constraints.

Known trade waste activities

Based on the current draft inventory, known trade waste activities that hold or are expected to require permits include approximately 75 food premises, four meat works facilities, two truck wash facilities, six commercial kitchens, dental and health-related premises, automotive and vehicle wash activities, manufacturing and processing activities, laboratories, laundries, waste management activities, and other commercial or industrial activities that discharge non-domestic wastewater to the public wastewater network.

Current approvals and controls

Current approvals and controls will be reviewed against the updated Trade Waste Bylaw and this Plan. Existing permits, approvals, exemptions or informal arrangements may need to be confirmed, varied, replaced or transitioned to ensure that permit conditions, monitoring requirements, fees and charges, and compliance expectations are clear and consistent.

Monitoring, compliance and infrastructure issues

Existing monitoring and compliance practices include site inspections, sampling, review of pre-treatment systems, investigation of incidents or complaints, assessment of discharge characteristics and follow-up of non-compliance. These practices will be formalised and prioritised through a risk-based monitoring programme.

Infrastructure capacity and constraints will be assessed alongside wastewater network and treatment plant planning. Relevant considerations include hydraulic capacity, contaminant loads, treatment performance, odour and corrosion risk, pump station impacts, storage capacity, wet weather resilience, biosolids management and the ability of the network and treatment plants to accommodate future trade waste growth.

Key risks and issues

Key risks and issues include incomplete information on some trade waste discharges, variability in discharge characteristics, potential gaps in approvals or permit conditions, inconsistent monitoring data, risks from accidental or unauthorised discharges, constraints in parts of the wastewater network, and the need to align trade waste controls with future growth, environmental performance standards, and resource consent obligations.

7. Trade Waste Separation Programme

Background

Council is progressing a Trade Waste Separation Programme to support a more strategic, resilient and future-focused approach to managing trade waste within the district. The district's wastewater network has developed over time to service a mix of domestic, commercial and industrial users. As the District grows and diversifies, including increased interest in wet industry, the volume, strength and variability of wastewater entering the network is expected to increase.

Trade waste can contain higher-strength contaminants, variable flows, batch discharges, fats, oils and grease, chemicals, metals, suspended solids, or other substances that differ from domestic wastewater. If these discharges are not effectively managed, they can place additional pressure on shared wastewater infrastructure and treatment processes, increase operating costs, and increase the risk of non-compliance with consent or environmental performance requirements.

The programme recognises that source control and separation of higher-risk trade waste streams may provide better long-term outcomes than relying solely on treatment within a fully combined wastewater system.

Purpose of the Programme

The purpose of the Trade Waste Separation Programme is to assess and, where appropriate, implement options to separate, divert, manage, monitor, or treat trade waste streams in a way that better matches the nature and risk of those discharges. The programme is intended to support Council's wider wastewater planning, asset management, growth planning, environmental performance, and economic development objectives.

The programme will help Council identify where separation or dedicated management of trade waste may be appropriate, including for existing industrial areas, future growth areas, high-strength discharges, wet industry opportunities, or locations where the public wastewater network or treatment plant capacity may be constrained.

Programme Objectives

The objectives of the programme are to:

- support a risk-based and effects-based approach to managing trade waste;

- improve Council's ability to monitor and control higher-risk trade waste discharges;
- reduce contaminant loads, flow variability and operational stress on shared wastewater infrastructure;
- protect wastewater treatment processes, biosolids quality, receiving environments, public health and worker safety;
- support compliance with resource consents, environmental performance standards, and other regulatory requirements;
- provide infrastructure that can support and attract appropriate wet industry in planned growth areas; and
- optimise long-term investment by considering source control, separation, targeted treatment and network upgrades together.

Strategic Opportunity

The programme provides an opportunity to move from a primarily reactive approach to a more planned and integrated approach to trade waste management. Rather than managing all trade waste impacts at the Manawatu Wastewater Treatment Plant, Council can consider whether some trade waste streams should be managed closer to source, directed to specific infrastructure, subject to different pre-treatment requirements, or monitored through dedicated systems.

This approach may provide greater control over industrial discharges, improve visibility of contaminant loads, reduce impacts on the public wastewater network, and allow infrastructure investment to be better aligned with land use planning and growth expectations.

Changing Regulatory Environment

The regulatory environment for wastewater is changing, with increasing emphasis on environmental outcomes, contaminant reduction, system performance, overflow and bypass management, biosolids quality, and demonstrable compliance. Higher-strength or variable trade waste discharges can make these outcomes more difficult and more costly to achieve if they are managed only through end-of-pipe treatment.

Trade waste separation provides a practical pathway to respond to these expectations by managing contaminants closer to their source, reducing load and variability entering treatment plants, enabling more targeted treatment solutions, and supporting more reliable compliance outcomes.

Why Planning Is Needed Now

Proactive planning is needed now because decisions made through this Plan, the Trade Waste Bylaw, the Water Services Strategy, the Long-Term Plan, asset management planning, and growth planning will influence the future capacity, resilience and affordability of wastewater services.

Key drivers for the programme include:

- growth readiness - ensuring infrastructure can accommodate appropriate wet industry and other trade waste activities in planned growth areas;

- network resilience - reducing operational stress on shared assets and improving the reliability of wastewater services;
- regulatory direction - preparing for stronger environmental performance expectations and more robust compliance obligations;
- integrated investment - aligning trade waste controls with wastewater upgrades, land use planning, and future industrial development; and
- affordability - avoiding or reducing the need for large reactive upgrades where targeted source control, separation, or pre-treatment may provide better value.

Implementation Approach

Implementation of the Trade Waste Separation Programme will be staged. Council will use trade waste inventory information, network and treatment plant performance data, growth projections, consent requirements, monitoring results, and engagement with affected dischargers to identify where separation or targeted management should be investigated further.

Implementation may include feasibility assessment, options analysis, business case development, engagement with affected industries and iwi/hapu, integration with infrastructure planning, identification of funding requirements, and development of any necessary operational procedures, permit conditions, monitoring requirements, or capital works.

Benefits of the Programme

The expected benefits of the programme include improved environmental outcomes, stronger source control, better monitoring and compliance visibility, reduced risk to wastewater infrastructure and treatment processes, improved network resilience, better alignment with growth planning, and a clearer infrastructure platform for appropriate wet industry and other trade waste-generating activities.

By taking a proactive and system-wide approach to trade waste separation, Council can support future development while protecting existing infrastructure, public health, worker safety, receiving environments, and the long-term affordability of wastewater services.

The programme does not replace the need for trade waste permits, pre-treatment, monitoring, or compliance controls. Instead, it provides an additional strategic tool to help Council determine how trade waste should be managed across the network over time.

8. Trade Waste Bylaw – Assessment and Recommendations

Purpose:

This section sets out Council's proposal and recommendation to replace the existing Trade Waste Bylaw 2022 with a new Trade Waste Bylaw 2027 and to support the implementation of this Trade Waste Discharge Plan. This Plan proposes that Council

make the Trade Waste Bylaw 2027 under sections 187 and 258 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 to implement this Plan.

The Trade Waste Bylaw will give legal effect to the approach set out in this Plan by specifying the activities that may be undertaken under a trade waste permit, the activities that require a trade waste permit, activities that may be restricted or prohibited, and the processes Council will use to issue, review, vary, revoke, transfer, administer and enforce trade waste permits.

The bylaw will be an important regulatory tool for protecting the wastewater network, wastewater treatment processes, public health and safety, the environment, and Council's ability to meet its statutory and resource consent obligations.

Options considered

Option	Description	Assessment
Option 1: Retain the current bylaw	Continue to rely on the current Trade Waste Bylaw with minimal change.	This would provide continuity but would not fully align with the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025, the new role of the Trade Waste Discharge Plan, updated review and appeal pathways, carrier controls or expanded permit condition powers. This is not recommended.
Option 2: Amend the current bylaw and adopt this Plan	Amend the existing bylaw to address the main legislative gaps and adopt this Plan.	This would address some compliance requirements but may leave the framework less clear because the current bylaw was prepared under the previous statutory structure. It may also be harder for dischargers, staff and authorised officers to understand the relationship between the Plan, Bylaw and permits. This is not the preferred option.
Option 3: Replace the current bylaw and adopt this Plan	Adopt a new Trade Waste Bylaw 2027 alongside this Plan.	This provides the clearest and most coherent framework. It allows Council to align with the Act, separate policy direction from enforceable requirements,

		modernise permits, monitoring and enforcement, clarify transport requirements, and create clear transition arrangements. This is the recommended option.

Recommended Approach to the Trade Waste Bylaw

Council recommends that the Trade Waste Bylaw 2022 be replaced (Option 3) with a new Trade Waste Bylaw 2027 to align with the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 and to support the effective implementation of this Plan.

The new bylaw should provide a clear, enforceable framework for the management of trade waste across the district. It should also support a risk-based and effects-based approach to regulation, where requirements are proportionate to the nature, volume, characteristics and potential impacts of the trade waste discharge.

Matters the bylaw should address

The new bylaw should address the following matters:

- The activities that may be performed by a person who holds a trade waste permit
- The activities that a person must not perform without a trade waste permit
- The activities that will be subject to restrictions under the trade waste permit
- Activities that are prohibited (for which a trade waste permit will not be issued)
- The Council's intended approach
  - ❖ to issuing trade waste permits over a five-year period, including the approach to classes of trade waste, trade waste premises, and trade waste carriers,
  - ❖ determining the requirements, conditions and limits that apply to different classes of trade waste under the trade waste permits
  - ❖ determining the qualification, training and supervision requirements that are to apply to persons who are granted trade waste permits
  - ❖ determining the considerations that are to apply when the Council sets fees or charges in relation to trade waste permits
- that an owner or operator of a trade waste premises who wishes to discharge trade waste into a wastewater network must
  - ❖ apply for a trade waste permit to discharge the trade waste; and
  - ❖ pay a fee with the application
- requirements for a trade waste permit to be reviewed, varied, revoked, or transferred
- the process by which the Council will issue trade waste permits

- the role of the authorised officers in administration or enforcement;

Permit conditions may include discharge limits, pre-treatment requirements, monitoring and reporting obligations, maintenance requirements, notification requirements, record-keeping obligations, training requirements, audit requirements, restrictions on discharge timing or volume, and any other conditions necessary to manage risks.

Training or supervision requirements may be imposed where Council considers they are necessary to manage risks associated with the discharge, prevent accidental or unauthorised discharges, ensure correct operation of equipment, or support compliance with permit conditions. The bylaw should also enable Council to recover reasonable costs associated with non-compliance, additional monitoring, investigation, enforcement action, damage to infrastructure or remedial works.

Council recommends that the Trade Waste Bylaw include provisions addressing the matters outlined in this section. This will ensure the bylaw provides a clear, enforceable and fit-for-purpose framework for managing trade waste, supports the implementation of this Plan, and aligns Council's trade waste controls with the requirements of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025. The bylaw should be developed and consulted on alongside this Plan so that the policy approach, regulatory requirements and implementation framework are aligned.

9. Trade Waste Management, Monitoring and Enforcement Framework

Trade waste will be regulated through a combination of the Trade Waste Bylaw, trade waste permits, risk categorisation, monitoring and reporting, education, compliance management and enforcement responses. The approach will be proportionate, evidence-based and focused on managing risk to people, infrastructure, treatment processes and the environment.

Appendix C summarises the trade waste categories and their general management approach. The classification and requirements applying to an individual discharge will be determined in accordance with the Trade Waste Bylaw."

Risk categorisation

Risk category	Description	Typical management approach
Low risk	Low volumes, predictable discharge characteristics, low contaminant risk and good compliance history.	Standard requirements, education, periodic review, targeted inspections where

		needed and lower-frequency monitoring.
Medium risk	Moderate volumes or sector-specific risks, pre-treatment requirements, some variability or potential to affect network or treatment performance if not managed.	Standard or tailored permit conditions, periodic monitoring, inspection of pre-treatment systems and compliance follow-up.
High risk	High volume, high contaminant load, hazardous substances, variable batch discharge, poor compliance history, tankered waste, or potential to affect treatment performance, worker safety, biosolids quality or environmental compliance.	Detailed permit conditions, regular monitoring, sampling, reporting, audits, contingency requirements and active compliance oversight.

Council will consider the factors outlined in Appendix D when assessing a discharge's risk category and determining appropriate permit conditions, monitoring requirements and compliance priorities.

Indicative Conditional Trade Waste Activities

Certain industries and activities are more likely to generate trade waste that requires assessment and management through a Conditional Trade Waste Permit.

Appendix H provides an indicative list of industries, activities and sources of discharge that may commonly be classified as Conditional Trade Waste, together with examples of typical pre-treatment or management controls that may be appropriate.

The list in Appendix H is not exhaustive and inclusion of an activity does not automatically determine the classification of a discharge. Classification will depend on the actual nature, volume, characteristics and risks associated with the trade waste discharge and the requirements of the Trade Waste Bylaw.

The pre-treatment and management controls identified in Appendix H are indicative only. The actual requirements applying to a discharge will be determined by Council having regard to the nature, volume and characteristics of the trade waste, the risks associated with the discharge, the capacity and operation of the wastewater network and treatment system, and the requirements of any applicable Trade Waste Permit.

Council may require different or additional pre-treatment, monitoring or management controls where necessary.

Where there is uncertainty about the classification of a discharge or the pre-treatment requirements that may apply, the discharger should contact Council's Trade Waste Officer.

Application information

An application for a trade waste permit, approval or review must include the information Council requires to assess the nature, volume, quality, timing and risk of the proposed discharge. The information required may include, without limitation:

- Applicant, owner, occupier and operator details, including contact details and emergency contact details;
- Business trading name, activity description, hours of operation and relevant processes that generate trade waste;
- Estimated and, where available, measured discharge volumes, flow rates, peak flows, batch discharge volumes and discharge timing;
- Expected wastewater quality, contaminants, hazardous substances, chemicals, cleaning products, fats, oils, grease, solids, metals, solvents, temperature, pH, BOD, COD and any other relevant characteristics;
- Site drainage plans showing trade waste drainage, stormwater drainage, private sewers, pre-treatment systems, monitoring points and the proposed point of discharge;
- Details of pre-treatment systems, maintenance arrangements, cleanout frequencies, servicing contracts and records;
- Waste management plans, spill management plans, contingency procedures, staff training arrangements, monitoring proposals and any other information Council reasonably requires.

Trade waste permits will authorise the discharge of trade waste to the wastewater network and specify conditions tailored to the discharge. Permits may apply to premises, dischargers, carriers, specific discharge points, specific classes of trade waste or any combination of these, as provided in the Trade Waste Bylaw.

Appendix F provides a checklist to assist applicants in preparing their applications. The information required for an individual application will depend on the nature and risk of the proposed discharge.

Permit conditions

Permit requirements, conditions and limits will be set in accordance with the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025, the Trade Waste Bylaw and this Plan. Permit conditions will address contaminant limits, mass limits, maximum flow, discharge timing, discharge points, pre-treatment requirements, equipment maintenance, monitoring, sampling, reporting, record keeping, staff training, supervision, emergency response, spill management, notification duties, audits, fees and charges, and any other matter necessary to manage risk.

Monitoring and reporting

Council will implement monitoring and reporting requirements to assess compliance with the bylaw and permits. This may include self-monitoring by dischargers, regular reporting of discharge quality and volume, Council-led sampling, site inspections, audits, review of pre-treatment maintenance records, incident reporting and analysis of trends in contaminant loadings.

Compliance management

Council will assess compliance through a structured and consistent approach. Compliance information will be recorded and used to inform future permitting decisions, risk categories, inspection frequency, monitoring requirements, infrastructure planning and enforcement responses.

Enforcement framework

Council's compliance and enforcement response will be guided by proportionality, consistency, transparency, timeliness, evidence, risk, actual and potential effects, compliance history and the need to deter future non-compliance. Council may escalate or bypass lower-level responses where the incident or non-compliance presents a significant risk to public health, worker safety, the wastewater network, treatment processes, receiving environments, resource consent compliance or Council assets.

Council will apply a graduated and proportionate enforcement approach. The response to non-compliance will take into account the seriousness of the breach, actual or potential effects, intent, compliance history, cooperation, whether the matter was promptly reported, and the need to deter future non-compliance.

Response level	Examples of tools
Education and support	Advice, guidance, reminders, site meetings, improvement recommendations and voluntary action plans.
Corrective action	Written directions, written warnings, required corrective works, increased monitoring, permit review or variation, and recovery of reasonable costs.
Formal enforcement	Infringement notices or penalties where authorised, compliance orders, suspension or revocation of permits, restriction or disconnection from the network, remedial action and prosecution where appropriate.

A discharger, permit holder, trade waste carrier or person in control of a trade waste activity must immediately notify Council of any spill, accidental discharge, unintended

discharge, unauthorised discharge, non-compliant discharge, bypass, equipment failure, pre-treatment failure, or other incident that may affect the wastewater network, treatment processes, workers, the public, public health, biosolids, receiving environments or Council's compliance obligations.

The person responsible must take all practicable steps to stop, contain and mitigate the discharge; prevent entry to stormwater, land or any unauthorised location; protect people and property; follow any Council direction; arrange clean-up and disposal; and provide information or a written incident report if required. Council may require corrective actions, additional monitoring, review of site procedures, staff training, changes to pre-treatment, permit variation, cost recovery or enforcement action depending on the circumstances.

The bylaw and permits should require immediate notification to Council of any accidental, unintended, unauthorised or non-compliant discharge that may affect the wastewater network, treatment processes, workers, the public or the environment. Permit holders may be required to take immediate steps to stop or contain the discharge, mitigate effects, provide information, undertake clean-up or remedial works, and review procedures to prevent recurrence.

Continuous Improvement and Adaptive Management

Council will adopt an adaptive management approach to trade waste regulation. Information obtained through monitoring and compliance activities will be used to:

- Review and refine permit conditions
- Update categorisation frameworks
- Inform infrastructure planning and investment decisions
- Improve overall trade waste management practices

10. Wastewater Quality and Monitoring Requirements

Council will use wastewater quality limits, monitoring, sampling, inspections, self-monitoring and reporting to assess whether trade waste complies with the Trade Waste Bylaw, any trade waste permit, this Plan and any relevant operational requirement. Monitoring requirements will be proportionate to the risk of the discharge and may be adjusted over time based on compliance history, discharge variability, network impacts, treatment plant performance, incident history and changes in activity.

Key parameters may include pH, temperature, suspended solids, oil and grease, BOD, COD, nutrients, metals, solvents, toxic substances, hazardous substances, flow, volume and any other characteristic relevant to the discharge or receiving wastewater network. Council may require laboratory testing, composite or grab sampling, installation of meters or monitoring equipment, self-monitoring reports, maintenance records, discharge logs and independent verification where necessary.

11. Pre-Treatment and Operational Controls

Council may require trade waste to be pre-treated before discharge where pre-treatment is necessary to protect the public wastewater network, wastewater treatment processes, workers, the public, biosolids quality, receiving environments or Council's compliance obligations. Pre-treatment may include grease traps, oil and grit separators, solids interceptors, neutralisation systems, chemical dosing systems, filtration systems, screening, settlement, cooling, flow balancing, containment or any other system approved by Council.

Pre-treatment systems must be appropriately designed, installed, operated, maintained, serviced and cleaned. Council may require evidence of design suitability, installation approvals, maintenance schedules, servicing contracts, cleanout records, waste disposal records, staff training, inspection access and performance monitoring. Failure to install, operate or maintain required pre-treatment may be treated as non-compliance with the Trade Waste Bylaw or permit conditions.

12. Business Risk Assessment and Management Controls

Council may require a discharger, permit holder or trade waste carrier to prepare and maintain a site-specific business risk assessment or discharge management plan. The assessment should identify contaminants and processes that may affect the wastewater network, treatment plant, workers, the public, public health, biosolids, receiving environments or compliance obligations. It should also identify mitigation measures, maintenance schedules, monitoring, contingency procedures, spill response, staff training and responsibilities.

13. Information, Monitoring and Record Keeping

Council may require dischargers, permit holders and trade waste carriers to keep and provide records relating to trade waste generation, pre-treatment, monitoring, sampling, waste disposal, chemical use, maintenance, cleanouts, incidents, training, WasteTrack entries, carrier details, source information, volumes, discharge timing, customer details and chain-of-custody information. Records must be accurate, current, retained for the period required by Council and made available to Council on request.

15. Transport of Trade Waste

Purpose

This section addresses requirements and limits relating to the transport of trade waste for discharge into the public wastewater network. Detailed enforceable requirements will be specified in the Trade Waste Bylaw, trade waste permits and operational procedures.

Council will manage tankered and transported trade waste through a combination of approved discharge locations, WasteTrack recording, carrier verification, and compliance checks.

In accordance with the Bylaw, a trade waste carrier must not discharge tankered or transported trade waste to Council's public wastewater network unless:

a. the discharge is made at an Approved Site or other discharge point approved by Council
b. the carrier has completed and submitted all required WasteTrack information for the load, including the source, type, volume, carrier/operator details, vehicle details, and disposal location unless Council has approved another recording process in writing; and
c. the carrier complies with any applicable trade waste bylaw, trade waste permit, site access condition, operational instruction, or other requirement imposed by Council.

Council may refuse to accept tankered or transported trade waste where the required WasteTrack record has not been completed to Council's satisfaction.

Transport requirements and limits

- Trade waste may only be transported and discharged by a person who holds any required trade waste carrier permit or other approval required by the Trade Waste Bylaw.
- Tankered or transported trade waste may only be discharged at a discharge point approved by Council for that purpose.
- Council may limit the type, volume, strength, contaminant load, timing, frequency or source of transported trade waste accepted at any discharge point.
- Carriers may be required to provide source information, manifests, waste descriptions, volumes, sampling results, customer details, disposal records and chain-of-custody records.
- Council may require carriers to use approved equipment, fittings, backflow prevention, containment, spill controls and identification systems.
- Council may refuse or restrict acceptance of transported trade waste where the waste is prohibited, inadequately characterised, not permitted, incompatible with network or treatment capacity, or presents unacceptable risk.
- Council will require through the Bylaw any applicable permit or approval that carriers discharge trade waste only to authorised wastewater discharge locations.
- Discharge to stormwater, land, unauthorised manholes, unauthorised sewers or any other unauthorised location will not be permitted. Council will require carriers, as a condition of any applicable permit or approval, to promptly notify Council of any spill, accidental discharge, non-compliant load or other incident that may affect the wastewater network, public health, worker safety or the environment.

Carrier permits and records

Tankered and transported trade waste includes, without limitation, septage, port-a-loo waste, grease trap waste, industrial liquid waste, contaminated water, leachate, sludge,

wash water and any other liquid waste transported by vehicle for discharge into the public wastewater network. Council may require approval before discharge, evidence of waste source and characteristics, where required, sampling results, spill management arrangements and compliance with approved discharge site procedures.

Council will not accept tankered or transported trade waste unless the carrier has completed all required WasteTrack records.

Carrier permits may include conditions relating to approved waste types, approved discharge points, maximum volumes, discharge times, notification requirements, sampling, reporting, vehicle identification, training, supervision, spill response, record keeping and audit access. Council may audit carrier records and reconcile those records with discharge data, billing information and monitoring results.

16. Infrastructure and Capacity Considerations

Trade waste management must be aligned with the capacity, condition and performance of the public wastewater network and wastewater treatment plants. Council will use trade waste information to support asset management planning, infrastructure investment, growth planning, network modelling, treatment plant planning and consent compliance.

Infrastructure matters considered

- hydraulic capacity in sewers, pump stations, storage facilities and treatment plants;
- contaminant loads and the ability of treatment processes to manage those loads;
- odour, corrosion and unsafe atmosphere risks;
- fat, oil, grease, sediment and grit impacts on network performance;
- wet weather resilience, overflow and bypass risks;
- biosolids treatment, quality, handling, disposal or reuse;
- resource consent conditions and environmental performance requirements;
- industrial land use planning and future wet industry opportunities;
- network and treatment plant upgrade requirements; and
- the cumulative effects of multiple dischargers on the same network or treatment plant.

Capacity constraints and growth

Council may also decline, restrict or defer a trade waste discharge where there is insufficient network or treatment capacity or where the discharge would compromise compliance obligations.

This includes considering the wastewater networks covered by this Plan, as identified in section 5, and the potential impacts of trade waste on those networks, associated pump stations, storage assets and wastewater treatment plants. Council will assess trade waste discharges having regard to current capacity constraints and risks, future growth, zoning and industrial land use planning, and any relevant asset management plans. Where required, Council may identify necessary infrastructure upgrades, operational

changes or changes to discharge management practices through the asset management planning process.

Where trade waste may affect infrastructure capacity or treatment performance, Council may use permit conditions, discharge limits, pre-treatment requirements, timing restrictions, monitoring, staged approvals, development conditions, infrastructure planning or separation options to manage risk. Council may also decline, restrict or defer a trade waste discharge where there is insufficient network or treatment capacity, where required upgrades or operational changes have not been provided for, or where the discharge would compromise Council's compliance obligations.

17 Fees and Charges

Fees and charges will be set in the Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges, in accordance with Council's Revenue and Financing Policy, the Trade Waste Bylaw and any applicable statutory requirements. Fees, charges and penalty fees will be imposed only where authorised by legislation, the Trade Waste Bylaw, a Trade Waste Permit, and Council's adopted fees and charges.

Circumstances in which fees and charges may apply

- processing trade waste permit applications, renewals, transfers, variations and reviews;
- administration of the trade waste system;
- monitoring, inspections, sampling, analysis, audits and reporting;
- discharge of trade waste by volume, strength, contaminant load, risk category or other approved charging methodology;
- use of approved discharge points for tankered or transported trade waste;
- review of discharge management plans, pre-treatment systems or technical information;
- re-inspections, additional monitoring, investigation or enforcement activity arising from non-compliance;
- costs associated with damage to infrastructure, remedial works, clean-up or emergency response;
- penalty fees or charges for permit non-compliance where authorised by the bylaw and permit; and
- any other reasonable costs authorised by legislation, the bylaw, permit conditions or Council's adopted fees and charges.

Penalty fees and non-compliance costs

Penalty fees may be imposed where authorised by the Trade Waste Bylaw, provided for in a trade waste permit and applicable legislation and set out in Council's adopted Schedule of Fees and Charges. Circumstances may include failure to comply with permit conditions, failure to provide information or records, failure to maintain pre-treatment

systems, unauthorised discharge, discharge at an unauthorised location, exceedance of limits, failure to notify accidental or non-compliant discharges, or other non-compliance that creates additional cost or risk.

Charging methodology

Fees, charges and cost recovery may also apply to downstream blockages, build-up, network cleaning, network repairs, removal or decommissioning of treatment systems where required, emergency response actions, investigation of unauthorised discharges, additional treatment costs, disposal costs, re-inspections, audits, laboratory testing, contractor costs, legal costs where recoverable, and any other reasonable costs caused or contributed to by the discharge or non-compliance.

The methodology for calculating trade waste charges may include fixed application or administration fees, actual and reasonable costs, volume-based charges, strength or load-based charges, monitoring and laboratory costs, risk-based monitoring costs, carrier permit charges, discharge point charges and non-compliance cost recovery. Specific fee levels will be set through Council's adopted fees and charges process.

18. Stakeholder Engagement

Council will engage with affected and interested parties as part of developing, consulting on and implementing this Plan and the Trade Waste Bylaw. Consultation on this Plan and the proposed Trade Waste Bylaw will be undertaken together in accordance with sections 186 and 188 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 and the process applied through section 258(7).

Key stakeholders

- known trade waste dischargers and permit holders;
- trade waste carriers and tankered waste operators;
- iwi and hapū;
- Horizons Regional Council;
- wastewater operations, treatment, asset management, planning, environmental health and compliance staff;
- business associations and high-risk industry sectors;
- developers and businesses associated with future industrial or wet industry growth areas;
- laboratories, contractors and service providers involved in monitoring or pre-treatment; and
- the wider community where trade waste matters affect public wastewater services, public health, environmental outcomes or charges.

Engagement approach

Engagement will include formal consultation on this Plan and the Trade Waste Bylaw, targeted engagement with affected dischargers and carriers, internal workshops,

technical discussions with wastewater operations and compliance staff, iwi/hapū engagement, and ongoing communication during implementation. Feedback will be used to refine permit transition arrangements, customer guidance, operational processes, fees and charges, risk categories and monitoring priorities.

Key themes to test through consultation

- clarity of the relationship between the Plan, Bylaw and permits;
- practicality of proposed permit categories and transition arrangements;
- risk-based monitoring and compliance expectations;
- transported and tankered trade waste requirements;
- fees, charges and cost recovery;
- impacts on businesses and operational feasibility;
- roles and responsibilities of Council, Manawatū Water Services, dischargers and carriers; and
- implementation timing and support required for affected dischargers.

Summary of engagement undertaken

(to be completed after consultation)

Key themes and issues raised

(to be completed after consultation)

How feedback has been incorporated

(to be completed after consultation)

19. Implementation Plan

The Trade Waste Discharge Plan and Trade Waste Bylaw are intended to be consulted on and adopted alongside the Long Term Plan and Water Services Strategy, with adoption proposed for June 2027. Implementation will be staged to support a clear transition for existing permit holders, new applicants, trade waste carriers, Council staff and Manawatū Water Services.

Phase	Actions	Indicative timing

1. Preparation	Complete current-state inventory; confirm legislative gap analysis; confirm risk categorisation framework; prepare draft bylaw, permit templates, application forms, monitoring procedures and customer guidance.	Before consultation
2. Consultation	Consult on the Plan and Trade Waste Bylaw alongside the Long Term Plan and Water Services Strategy; engage with affected dischargers, carriers, iwi/hapū, regulators and internal teams.	
3. Hearings and deliberations	Consider submissions; refine Plan, Bylaw, fees and implementation approach; confirm legal review, delegations and transitional arrangements.	
4. Adoption	Adopt the Trade Waste Discharge Plan and Trade Waste Bylaw; adopt or confirm associated fees and charges where required.	
5. Transition	Notify permit holders and known dischargers; transition existing permits and approvals; prioritise high-risk discharges and carriers; update records and systems.	0-12 months after adoption
6. Full implementation	Complete permit reviews and new permit issue programme; implement risk-based monitoring; embed compliance procedures; progress Trade Waste Separation Programme investigations.	1-5 years after adoption

Appendix G identifies the matters to be confirmed before final adoption, including bylaw alignment, fees and charges, delegations, transitional arrangements and implementation readiness.

Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Council	Adopt the Plan and Bylaw; set fees and charges; make key policy decisions; ensure lawful delegations and authorisations are in place; monitor overall performance. The power to make, amend or revoke the Bylaw remains with Council

Manawatū Water Services	Administer the Plan and bylaw on Council's behalf; assess applications; undertake monitoring and inspections; maintain records; provide technical advice; support compliance responses.
Authorised officers	Exercise delegated or authorised monitoring, inspection, compliance and enforcement functions in accordance with the bylaw and legislation.
Trade waste dischargers and permit holders	Understand and comply with the bylaw and permit conditions; operate pre-treatment systems; monitor and report where required; notify incidents; pay fees and charges.
Trade waste carriers	Hold required permits; use approved discharge points; maintain records; comply with transport, discharge, notification and reporting requirements.

Resourcing and dependencies

Implementation will require staff capability, clear processes, record systems, monitoring budgets, laboratory and contractor support, customer communications, legal review, delegations, integration with fees and charges, and alignment with infrastructure planning. Dependencies include bylaw adoption, final permit templates, system changes, asset planning information, environmental performance requirements and availability of operational data.

Appendix E identifies the operational documents to be developed or updated to support consistent implementation of this Plan and the Trade Waste Bylaw.

20. Monitoring, Review, and Continuous Improvement

The performance indicators will include number of active permits by risk category, percentage of high-risk premises monitored on schedule, number and severity of non-compliance events, response time to accidental discharges, trend in contaminant loadings, cost recovery performance, and progress on permit renewals and reviews.

Measure	**Purpose**
Number of active permits by risk category	Track coverage of known trade waste dischargers and the implementation of risk-based permitting.

Percentage of high-risk premises monitored on schedule	Measure whether monitoring effort is focused on higher-risk discharges.
Number and severity of non-compliance events	Track compliance trends and identify sectors or premises requiring intervention.
Response time to accidental or unauthorised discharges	Assess readiness and effectiveness of incident response.
Trends in contaminant loadings and discharge characteristics	Assess whether source control and permit conditions are reducing risk to the network and treatment plants.
Permit review and renewal progress	Track progress on the five-year permit transition and review programme.
Cost recovery performance	Assess whether trade waste fees and charges are recovering reasonable costs.
Progress on Trade Waste Separation Programme investigations	Track implementation of strategic separation or targeted management opportunities.

Reporting

Manawatū Water Services will maintain trade waste records and provide periodic reporting to Council as required. Reporting may cover permit numbers, risk categories, monitoring completion, non-compliance, incidents, enforcement actions, fees and charges, significant discharges, infrastructure issues and progress against implementation actions.

Review cycle

This Plan will be reviewed periodically to ensure it remains fit for purpose. A full review should occur at least every ten years, or earlier if required by legislative change, environmental performance standards, resource consent changes, significant infrastructure constraints, growth pressures, monitoring results or compliance trends. Operational procedures, permit templates, risk categories and monitoring programmes may be reviewed more frequently.

Continuous improvement

Council will use monitoring, reporting, compliance outcomes, customer feedback, infrastructure performance data and regulatory changes to improve trade waste management over time. Continuous improvement may include refining permit

conditions, updating risk categories, improving customer guidance, changing monitoring frequency, revising fees and charges, progressing separation opportunities or updating the bylaw and Plan.

21. Appendices

Appendix A

a) Definitions and Interpretation

The definitions below are provided for the purposes of both this Plan and the Trade Waste Bylaw 2027. While some of these definitions may not be used within this document, they have been included to ensure consistency and clarity between the Bylaw and the Plan.

Term	**Definition**
Act	Means the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025
Authorised officer	Means a person authorised by Council to exercise functions, duties, or powers relating to trade waste management, monitoring, compliance or enforcement
Access Point	means a place where a Private Sewer can be accessed for inspection (including sampling or measurement), cleaning or maintenance. *Explanatory Note: Access Point(s) shall be provided in accordance with the New Zealand Building Code.*
Approved	means approved in writing by the Council or by any Council Officer authorised for that purpose.

Acceptable Discharge	means a Permitted Trade Waste Discharge into the Public Wastewater Network.
Approval	includes all permits, consents, certificates or authorities granted under Bylaws.
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.
Bylaw	means any operative Bylaw of the Council.
Characteristic or Characteristics	means any of the physical or chemical features of Trade Waste described in Schedules 1 and 2 of the 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 –

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	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 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 the 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.
Council Officer	means any person who is appointed or authorised, in writing, by the Chief Executive or by the Council to act on the Council's behalf, and includes a Custodian.
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 point	Means the point at which trade waste enters a wastewater network, or any other point approved by Council for the discharge, sampling, monitoring, or measurement of trade waste.
Discharger	Means any person who discharges, proposes to discharge, causes, permits, or allows trade waste to be discharged into a wastewater network
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.
Disconnect or Disconnection	means the sealing off of any of Council's water services, utilities, drains or sewers to prevent use by a person or Premises.
District	Means the district of the Manawatū District Council.
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: b) Biological dissolved oxygen (BOD5) 350g/m3 c) Total suspended solids (TSS) 400g/m3 d) Ammonia (NH4) 60g/m3 e) Phosphate (PO4) 30g/m3; and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) 65g/m3.
Food Premises	means any Premises, Home-based Business, Mobile Trade Premises, or other place where food is manufactured, prepared, processed, cooked, reheated, 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 the Bylaw.
Infringement fee	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 the 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, including any subsequent edition, amendment or replacement of that code.
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.
Monitoring	Means the observation, inspection, measurement, sampling, testing, analysis, recording, reporting, or assessment of a trade waste discharge, premises, process, pre-treatment system or related activity.
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.
New Zealand Waste Strategy	means a programme established by the Ministry for the Environment that requires effective waste management, recycling and reuse of waste.
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 the 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 the 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 the Bylaw or a Permit issued under the Bylaw.

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Premises	means any land, building, or cellar, 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 concentrations that are prohibited as set out in Schedule 2 of the Bylaw.
Public Place	includes every Road, Beach, Reserve, Footpath, accessway, or thoroughfare open to or used by the public; and every place to which the public has access, whether as of right or not.
Public Stormwater	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 from time to time 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.

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Significant change	Means any change to a premises, process, activity, discharge, volume, contaminant loading, pre-treatment system, ownership, operation, or risk profile that may affect the nature, quantity, quality, timing, or risk of trade waste discharged to the wastewater network.
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.
Structure	means any building, equipment, device or other facilities made by people and which is fixed, permanently or temporarily, to land.
Tankered waste	Means water or other liquid, including waste matter in solution or suspension, that 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 – (b) an industrial, commercial, or trade purposes; or (c) 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 Premises carried out from a residential Premises or a mobile or temporary facility.
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

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	this 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 discharges.
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.
Vehicle	Has the same meaning assigned to that term in section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998
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, including details of the waste generator, transporter, waste type and receiving facility.
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 assigned to that term in the Local Government Act 2002.

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Appendix B: Section 185 content checklist

Requirement	Where addressed
Council's approach to regulating trade waste and the discharge of trade waste into wastewater networks	Sections 1, 2, 4, 9 and 10
Types of, or specific, trade waste premises to which the Plan applies	Section 4
Requirements or limits relating to transporting trade waste	Section 15
Proposed or recommended trade waste bylaws necessary to implement the Plan	Section 8
Circumstances in which fees, charges or penalties may be imposed	Section 17
Wastewater network or networks to which the Plan applies	Sections 4

Appendix C: Trade waste categories

Category	Description	Management approach
Permitted trade waste	Trade waste that complies with permitted limits and requirements specified in the bylaw.	May be managed through standard requirements, education, occasional review and targeted monitoring.
Conditional trade waste	Trade waste with characteristics, volumes or risks requiring more detailed assessment and site-specific controls.	Requires a permit with tailored conditions, monitoring, reporting and potential pre-treatment.
Tankered or transported trade waste	Trade waste collected and transported for discharge at an approved discharge point.	Requires carrier controls, approved discharge locations, records, manifests and monitoring.

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Prohibited trade waste	Trade waste that must not be discharged because it presents unacceptable risk or is prohibited by the bylaw.	Permit will not be issued. Enforcement action may be taken if discharged.

Appendix D: Risk assessment factors

- type of activity and industry sector;
- volume, flow rate, timing, frequency and variability of discharge;
- contaminant concentrations, mass loads, pH, temperature, toxicity and treatability;
- presence of fat, oil, grease, sediment, grit, chemicals, metals, solvents, hazardous substances or infectious material;
- effectiveness and reliability of pre-treatment systems;
- history of compliance, incidents, complaints or enforcement;
- proximity to sensitive network assets or constrained treatment plants;
- potential effects on worker safety, public health, treatment performance, biosolids, receiving environments and consent compliance;
- whether trade waste is transported or tankered;
- quality of records, staff training, supervision, procedures and emergency response arrangements.

Appendix E: Operational documents to support implementation

- trade waste permit application form;
- trade waste carrier permit application form;
- risk categorisation tool;
- standard permit conditions;
- inspection checklist;
- sampling and monitoring procedure;
- pre-treatment maintenance guidance;
- accidental discharge notification procedure;
- compliance and enforcement response guide;
- trade waste inventory and register;
- customer guidance for common sectors such as food premises, vehicle washes, dental practices and industrial premises;
- fees and charges schedule.

Appendix F: Trade waste permit application checklist

Applicants should provide the following information where relevant: applicant, owner, occupier and operator details; business activity description; hours of operation; trade processes; chemicals and hazardous substances used or stored; estimated and

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measured discharge volumes; flow rates; discharge timing; wastewater quality; contaminants; site drainage plans; pre-treatment details; maintenance and cleanout contracts; monitoring proposals; waste management plans; spill and incident response procedures; staff training arrangements; WasteTrack information where relevant; and any other information Council reasonably requires.

Appendix G: Matters requiring confirmation before final adoption

- current trade waste inventory and permit status;
- final wording of the Trade Waste Bylaw 2027;
- final fees and charges and charging methodology;
- delegations and authorisations for Manawatū Water Services and authorised officers;
- transition periods for existing permits, approvals and applications;
- customer communication materials;
- legal review of enforceability, proportionality and rights considerations;
- alignment with the Long-Term Plan, Water Services Strategy, infrastructure planning and resource consent requirements.

Appendix H: Indicative Conditional Trade Waste Activities and Typical Pre-Treatment/Management Controls

Industry/Activity	Source of discharge	Typical Pre-Treatment/Management Controls
Apparel	• Dry cleaners • Laundromats	• pH control • Temperature control • Flow balancing • Screening
Automotive/Engineering/ Machinery washing	• Mechanical workshops • Service stations • Car wash • Painting and panel beaters	• Corrugated plate interceptor, gravity separator, hydrocyclone or other systems • No open areas allowing rainwater discharge to sewer
Automotive/Engineering/ Machinery washing	• Truck washes • Equipment and container washing facilities	• Grease separation • Screening • No open areas allowing rainwater discharge to sewer

Industry/Activity	Source of discharge	Typical Pre-Treatment/Management Controls
Building, ceramic or paper products manufacturing	• Manufacturing of paper or paper products • Manufacturing of clay, glass, plaster, masonry, asbestos, or other mineral products • Concrete batching plants	• pH control • Temperature control • Flow balancing • Grease separation • Oxidation
Chemical manufacturing	• Manufacturing of fertiliser or soil amendment products • Manufacturing of chemicals, or of chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber or plastic products.	• Acid hydrolysis • pH control • Grease separation • Screening • Sedimentation • Flocculation • Oxidation • Anti-foam dosing • Off-site sediment removal
Clothing manufacturing	• Clothing manufacture	• pH control • Temperature control • Flow balancing • Screening
Food retail/ preparation	• Cafe's, coffee lounges, bakeries, takeaway premises, or restaurants • Butchers, fishmongers, or delis • Supermarkets, fruit and vegetable stores • Schools, polytechnics, universities (with catering facilities) • Hotels or motels (with restaurants/cafe's) • Churches, marae or halls (with catering facilities) • Preparation of food and/or catering at a residential address with a commercial kitchen or for commercial purposes.	• Grease trap • Temperature control • Flow balancing • Screening
Food production and processing	• Food manufacturing or warehousing • Recycling of food or food products	• Grease separation • pH control • Temperature control • Flow balancing • Screening

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Industry/Activity	Source of discharge	Typical Pre-Treatment/Management Controls
Food production and processing	• Beverage manufacturing	• pH control • Temperature control • Flow balancing
Food production and processing	• Meat processing • Dairy products processing • Fish or shellfish processing	• Temperature control • Grease separation • Screening • Oxidation
Laboratories and Health Care	• Hospitals • Scientific Laboratories	• Screening • Offsite disposal of screening waste and hazardous materials substances
Medical and x-ray facilities	• Dentists • Doctors' surgeries • Veterinary clinics • Chiropractors	• Amalgam separators • Silver recovery unit • Offsite removal of developer solution
Metal production and processing	• Electroplaters • Galvanisers • Foundries • Metal Surfacing • Manufacturing of fabricated metal products, machinery or equipment • Spray painting facilities	• Sedimentation • Flocculation • Clarification • pH control • Temperature control • Cyanide destruction • Screening • Off-site sediment removal
Printing	• Photo printing and publishing • Printers	• pH control • Silver recovery • Oxidation • Flow balancing
Residential care	• Residential care facilities (retirement homes, hospices)	• Grease trap • Flow balancing • Screening
Swimming pools	• Community swimming pool / spa • Hotel, gym, or club with a swimming pool	• pH control • Flow balancing

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Industry/Activity	Source of discharge	Typical Pre-Treatment/Management Controls
Textile Production	• Textile fibre or textile processing • Tanneries or leather finishings • Footwear manufacture	• pH Control • Temperature control • Flow balancing • Screening • Grease separation • Oxidation • Sedimentation • Flocculation • Clarification • Off-site sediment removal
Waste management	• Sanitary or cleaning services • Solid waste treatment (landfill leachate discharge) • Water and wastewater treatment	• pH control • Temperature control • Flow balancing • Screening • Grease separation
Other	• Funeral parlour, mortuaries	• pH control • Temperature control • Flow balancing • Screening
Other	• Barber, hairdresser	• Screening
Other	• Florist	• Screening, no herbicides to sewer
Other	• Photo processors (modular units only)	• pH control, silver recovery, oxidation
Other	• Schools, polytechnics or universities (with laboratories)	• pH control • Silver recovery • Oxidation
Other	• Premises with commercial waste masters	• Grease separation • Screening • Off-site disposal of solid wastes
Other	• Stock sale yards	• Screening • Flow balancing
Other	• Timber treatment yards	• Screening • Flow balancing • Sedimentation • Flocculation • Clarification • pH control • Off-site sediment removal

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Industry/Activity	Source of discharge	Typical Pre-Treatment/Management Controls
Other	• Manufacturing, storage, transport or use of hazardous substances	• Screening • Flow balancing • Sedimentation • Flocculation • Clarification • pH control • Off-site sediment removal

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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:

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;

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.

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;

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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>
</table>

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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

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	

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.

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,

	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

(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).

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.

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.

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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Summary of Information

Proposed Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027 and Trade Waste Bylaw 2027

Manawatū District Council is seeking feedback on a proposed **Trade Waste Discharge Plan 2027** and a replacement **Trade Waste Bylaw 2027**.

Trade waste is wastewater from business, industrial, commercial or trade activities that is discharged into the public wastewater network. It can include wastewater from food premises, vehicle washing, manufacturing, laboratories, health and dental premises, laundries, waste management activities, and tankered or transported waste. Domestic wastewater is not regulated as trade waste.

Trade waste needs to be managed because it can damage pipes and equipment, affect wastewater treatment processes, create health and safety risks, affect biosolids and discharge quality, and increase the risk of non-compliance with environmental and consent requirements.

The law for managing water services has changed. The Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 requires Council to prepare and issue a Trade Waste Discharge Plan by 26 August 2027. Council's current Trade Waste Bylaw 2022 remains useful, but it does not fully reflect the new legal framework, including the new role of a Trade Waste Discharge Plan, updated review and appeal rights, and updated compliance and enforcement tools.

Council's preferred approach is to adopt a new Trade Waste Discharge Plan and replace the current Bylaw at the same time. The proposed framework separates trade waste management into three parts:

The Plan sets Council's overall approach.
The Bylaw sets the enforceable rules.
Trade waste permits set site-specific conditions for individual dischargers, premises or carriers.

The main proposed changes are clearer permit requirements, a simpler classification system of **Permitted, Conditional and Prohibited and Tankered Trade Waste**, a more risk-based approach to monitoring, clearer rules for tankered and transported waste, updated accidental discharge requirements, updated infringement and enforcement provisions, and clearer transition arrangements for existing permits and approvals.

For most existing trade waste customers, the proposal is not intended to create a completely new type of control. It is mainly about making the framework clearer and better aligned with the new law. Some permit conditions may be reviewed over time, and higher-risk discharges may have more structured monitoring or reporting requirements.

Submissions open on **15 March 2027** and close at **5pm on 18 April 2027**. The full Statement of Proposal, Draft Trade Waste Discharge Plan, Draft Trade Waste Bylaw and submission form will be available through Council's consultation channels. Submissions can be made online, by email, by post, or delivered to Council's office at **135 Manchester Street, Feilding**.

Hearings are proposed for **11 May 2027**, with deliberations and adoption to follow.

Manawatū Water Services Committee

Meeting of 12 November 2026

Business Unit: Infrastructure
Date Created: 28 October 2026

Manawatū Water Services Committee Workplan Review

Purpose Te Aronga o te Pūrongo

To seek acceptance of the revised Committee workplan for the remainder of 2026/27 and agreement to review the Terms of Reference before 1 July 2027.

Recommendations Ngā Tūtohinga

That the Manawatū Water Services Committee:

1. Accepts the changes outlined in this report and the proposed workplan for the remainder of 2026/27.

2. Agrees to review its Terms of Reference before 1 July 2027, assessing coverage of its responsibilities through agenda and workshop items over the preceding 12 months and whether the Terms of Reference remain fit for purpose.

Report prepared by:
Lara Blackmore
Infrastructure Strategy and Performance Manager

Approved for submission by:
Hamish Waugh
General Manager - Infrastructure

1 Background Ngā Kōrero o Muri

1.1 On 12 August 2026, the Committee adopted its 2026 and 2027 workplan without amendment (MWS 25-28/044). The minutes record that the workplan would be updated as required and reported to the Committee quarterly. This report presents the first quarterly review.

2 Strategic Fit Te Tautika ki te Rautaki

2.1 The workplan supports effective oversight of water services planning, performance, compliance and risk, consistent with the Committee's Terms of Reference.

3 Discussion and Options Considered Ngā Matapakinga me ngā Kōwhiringa i Wānangahia

3.1 The following changes have already been agreed:

3.1.1 The agreed risk reporting approach is reflected through a consolidated risk register presented quarterly.

3.1.2 The first review of most planning documents moves to November 2026 (this meeting), with the Water Services Strategy shared in December 2026. This sequence recognises that the documents inform one another.

3.2 The following changes are proposed:

3.2.1 Compliance reporting moves from monthly to quarterly because the report is relatively static. Urgent matters and material changes will be escalated as they arise.

3.2.2 Quarterly Water Services Delivery Plan implementation reports to the Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport are added as standing information items.

3.2.3 The annual legislative compliance review moves from November to December 2026 this year only.

3.3 Accepting the revised workplan is recommended to reflect current reporting arrangements and planning needs. Retaining the original workplan would leave these changes unrecorded.

3.4 Scheduled meetings should be retained while the timing and scope of transitional requirements remain uncertain. Individual meetings can be cancelled if there is no business to consider. Any future reduction in meeting frequency should be considered alongside the Terms of Reference review.

3.5 Before the planned transition to a financially ringfenced in-house business unit on 1 July 2027, the Committee should review whether agenda and workshop items over the

preceding 12 months have adequately covered its responsibilities, and whether its Terms of Reference remain fit for purpose.

4 Risk Assessment Te Arotake Tūraru

4.1 Less frequent routine reporting of compliance matters could delay visibility of emerging issues. Prompt escalation of urgent matters and material changes to this Committee via other mechanisms, supported by quarterly reporting and workplan reviews, will help to maintain acceptable oversight.

5 Engagement Te Whakapānga

Significance of Decision

5.1 The proposed changes are of low significance: they concern internal governance scheduling and do not change service levels, budgets or delivery arrangements.

Māori and Cultural Engagement

5.2 There are no known cultural considerations associated with the matters addressed in this report. No specific engagement with Māori or other ethnicity groups is necessary.

Community Engagement

5.3 No community engagement is required for these internal reporting arrangements.

6 Operational Implications Ngā Pānga Whakahaere

6.1 Quarterly compliance and consolidated risk reporting will focus staff effort on meaningful updates. Staff will maintain the workplan and bring forward matters requiring timely consideration.

7 Financial Implications Ngā Pānga Ahumoni

7.1 No additional funding is sought. Reporting and the proposed review will be managed within existing resources.

8 Statutory Requirements Ngā Here ā-Ture

8.1 The workplan supports the Committee's existing oversight responsibilities. Any proposed amendments to its Terms of Reference will be referred to Council for approval.

9 Next Steps Te Kokenga

9.1 Update and implement the accepted workplan, continue quarterly progress reviews, and schedule the Terms of Reference review early enough for any Council decisions before 1 July 2027.

10 Attachments Ngā Āpitihanga

1) Revised Manawatū Water Services Workplan for 2026
2) Revised Manawatū Water Services Workplan for Feb to June 2027
3) Revised Manawatū Water Services Workplan for Aug to Dec 2027

MANAWATU WATER SERVICES - ANNUAL WORKPLAN

			2026					
from		TITLE	23-Jul-26	12-Aug	9/09/2026 (F&P)	13-Oct	12-Nov	9 December 2026 (F&P)
Ash	Workplan	Governance		Committee workplan			Committee workplan	
TOR's	Financial reporting	Approve financial and KPI performance reports for Water Service activities	Finances to April 2026					
TOR's	Financial reporting	Approve quarterly and year-end financial, KPI performance reports and project reports and recommend their submission to Council.			Quarterly Financial Performance Report for June (Q4) quarter Year end Financial Performance Report			Quarterly Financial Performance Report for September quarter (Q1)
TOR's	Risk management:	Development of risk appetite and risk management framework for Manawatū Water Services with Cyclic review / discussion on key strategic and operational risks across Manawatū Water Services.		Approve strategic risk approach		Operational risk update	~~Legislative compliance review~~	Quarterly risk report Legislative compliance review (workshop)
TOR's	Operational Review	Programme and KPSR for Stormwater, Wastewater, Water Supply, Growth	Water Programmes Update and KPSRs		Water Programmes Update and KPSRs			Water Programmes Update and KPSRs
TOR's	Operational Review	Review Water Service project completion reports; (as available)						
TOR's	Operational Review	Receive operational performance of the Water Services on an annual basis;						
TOR's	Operational Review	Receive Water Services updates post-severe weather and Civil Defense Emergency Management related events.						
TOR's	Compliance reporting	Review the compliance of the Water Service activities against The Water Services Authority requirements and the National Standards for Wastewater Discharge and any relevant consents issues under the Resource Management Act 1991 and/or any subsequent replacement legislation.		Compliance report	~~Compliance report~~	Compliance report	~~Compliance report~~	Compliance report
	REPORTING							
Officer Reports	Recommendation of Contract Awarding to Committee	Reports follow same process as Council, written as required and scheduled into 2 monthly meetings - alternative to be looked into for adoption outsite of meeting schedule						
Officer Reports	Any other reporting required to MWS Committee	Follows same meeting protocols as Council reports		Quarterly report to DIA on WSDP implementation			Quarterly report to DIA on WSDP implementation	
Officer Reports	Rural Water Scheme reporting to committee - Pause until WSS is confirmed	Follows same meeting protocols as Council reports						
Presnetations	Committee or workshop presentations	Follows same meeting protocols as Council presentations						
TOR's	Recommendation of Water Service strategic documents for approval of Council:	Water Services Strategy; Water Services Asset Management Plan; Stormwater Network Risk Management Plan.				~~Draft AMP~~	Planning documents including WSS, SAMP, AMP and IDP	WSS approval to consult
TOR's	Recommendation of Water Service Rates, Service Charges and Fees to Council for approval.							
TOR's	Recommendation of operational and capital budgets not included in the Long Term Plan to Council for approval.							
TOR's	Additional responsibilities:	Escalate any severe issues, anomalies, or risks to Council for review;						
TOR's	Additional responsibilities:	Any conflict of interest must be managed in a way that is aligned to Council's Conflict of Interest policy.						

MANAWATU WATER SERVICES - ANNUAL WORKPLAN

2027

from		TITLE	February	MARCH (F&P)	April	MAY	JUNE (F&P)
Ash	Workplan	Governance	Committee workplan			Committee workplan	
TOR's	Financial reporting	Approve financial and KPI performance reports for Water Service activities					
TOR's	Financial reporting	Approve quarterly and year-end financial, KPI performance reports and project reports and recommend their submission to Council.		Quarterly Financial Performance report for December (Q2) quarter			Quarterly Financial Performance Report for March (Q3) quarter
TOR's	Risk management:	Development of risk appetite and risk management framework for Manawatū Water Services with Cyclic review / discussion on key strategic and operational risks across Manawatū Water Services.		Quarterly risk report			Quarterly risk report
TOR's	Operational Review	Programme and KPSR for Stormwater, Wastewater, Water Supply, Growth		Water Programmes Update and KPSRs			Water Programmes Update and KPSRs
TOR's	Operational Review	Review Water Service project completion reports; (as available)					
TOR's	Operational Review	Receive operational performance of the Water Services on an annual basis;					
TOR's	Operational Review	Receive Water Services updates post-severe weather and Civil Defense Emergency Management related events.					
TOR's	Compliance reporting	Review the compliance of the Water Service activities against The Water Services Authority requirements and the National Standards for Wastewater Discharge and any relevant consents issues under the Resource Management Act 1991 and/or any subsequent replacement legislation.	~~Compliance report~~	Compliance report	~~Compliance report~~	~~Compliance report~~	Compliance report
	REPORTING						
Officer Reports	Recommendation of Contract Awarding to Committee	Reports follow same process as Council, written as required and scheduled into 2 monthly meetings - alternative to be looked into for adoption outsite of meeting schedule					
Officer Reports	Any other reporting required to MWS Committee	Follows same meeting protocols as Council reports	Quarterly report to DIA on WSDP implementation			Quarterly report to DIA on WSDP implementation	
Officer Reports	Rural Water Scheme reporting to committee - Pause until WSS is confirmed	Follows same meeting protocols as Council reports					
Presnetations	Committee or workshop presentations	Follows same meeting protocols as Council presentations					
TOR's	Recommendation of Water Service strategic documents for approval of Council:	Water Services Strategy; Water Services Asset Management Plan; Stormwater Network Risk Management Plan.					
TOR's	Recommendation of Water Service Rates, Service Charges and Fees to Council for approval.				to be reviewed and report to council	ANNUALLY	
TOR's	Recommendation of operational and capital budgets not included in the Long Term Plan to Council for approval.						
TOR's	Additional responsibilities:	Escalate any severe issues, anomalies, or risks to Council for review;					
TOR's	Additional responsibilities:	Any conflict of interest must be managed in a way that is aligned to Council's Conflict of Interest policy.					

MANAWATU WATER SERVICES - ANNUAL WORKPLAN

2027

from		TITLE	August	SEPTEMBER (F&P)	October	NOVEMBER	December (F&P)
Ash	Workplan	Governance	Committee Workplan			Committee Workplan	
TOR's	Financial reporting	Approve financial and KPI performance reports for Water Service activities					
TOR's	Financial reporting	Approve quarterly and year-end financial, KPI performance reports and project reports and recommend their submission to Council.		Quarterly Financial Performance Report for June (Q4) quarter Year end Financial Performance Report			Quarterly Financial Performance Report for September quarter (Q1)
TOR's	Risk management:	Development of risk appetite and risk management framework for Manawatū Water Services with Cyclic review / discussion on key strategic and operational risks across Manawatū Water Services.		Quarterly risk report		Legislative Compliance Review	Quarterly risk report
TOR's	Operational Review	Programme and KPSR for Stormwater, Wastewater, Water Supply, Growth		Water Programmes Update and KPSRs			Water Programmes Update and KPSRs
TOR's	Operational Review	Review Water Service project completion reports; (as available)					
TOR's	Operational Review	Receive operational performance of the Water Services on an annual basis;					
TOR's	Operational Review	Receive Water Services updates post-severe weather and Civil Defense Emergency Management related events.					
TOR's	Compliance reporting	Review the compliance of the Water Service activities against The Water Services Authority requirements and the National Standards for Wastewater Discharge and any relevant consents issues under the Resource Management Act 1991 and/or any subsequent replacement legislation.	~~Compliance report~~	Compliance report	~~Compliance report~~	~~Compliance report~~	Compliance report
	REPORTING						
Officer Reports	Recommendation of Contract Awarding to Committee	Reports follow same process as Council, written as required and scheduled into 2 monthly meetings - alternative to be looked into for adoption outsite of meeting schedule					
Officer Reports	Any other reporting required to MWS Committee	Follows same meeting protocols as Council reports		Quarterly report to DIA on WSDP implementation			Quarterly report to DIA on WSDP implementation
Officer Reports	Rural Water Scheme reporting to committee - Pause until WSS is confirmed	Follows same meeting protocols as Council reports					
Presnetations	Committee or workshop presentations	Follows same meeting protocols as Council presentations					
TOR's	Recommendation of Water Service strategic documents for approval of Council:	Water Services Strategy; Water Services Asset Management Plan; Stormwater Network Risk Management Plan.		Review draft annual report		AP - Base budgets presented	
TOR's	Recommendation of Water Service Rates, Service Charges and Fees to Council for approval.						
TOR's	Recommendation of operational and capital budgets not included in the Long Term Plan to Council for approval.						
TOR's	Additional responsibilities:	Escalate any severe issues, anomalies, or risks to Council for review;					
TOR's	Additional responsibilities:	Any conflict of interest must be managed in a way that is aligned to Council's Conflict of Interest policy.					