

12.7.1.3 [Renumbered as 12.B.1.3 – 1 May 2014]

12.7.1.4 [Amended to 12.B.1.4 – 1 May 2014]

**12.7.2** [Repealed – 1 May 2014]

12.7.2.1 [Repealed – 1 May 2014]

## **12.A Discharge of human sewage**

### **12.A.A General Rules for section 12.A**

12.A.A.1 The discharge rules in section 12.A apply where a discharge contains human sewage.

Note: The approval of particular technologies for the on-site treatment of human sewage under particular land conditions will usually require the involvement of the relevant city or district council, under the Building Act 2004 or the Health Act 1956. This Plan deals only with the effect of the discharge on the environment, and does not promote any particular technology or treatment method.

#### **12.A.1 Permitted activities: No resource consent required**

12.A.1.1 The discharge of human sewage into land from an existing long-drop toilet is a *permitted* activity, providing:

- (a) The discharge was lawfully carried out without resource consent prior to 28 February 1998; and
- (b) There is no direct discharge of human sewage, or effluent derived from it, to water in any water body, drain, water race, or the coastal marine area.

12.A.1.2 The discharge of human sewage into land from any long-drop toilet constructed after 28 February 1998 is a *permitted* activity, providing:

- (a) The toilet is sited more than 50 metres from any surface water body or mean high water springs; and
- (b) The toilet is sited more than 50 metres from any bore which:
  - (i) Existed before the commencement of the discharge associated with the long-drop toilet; and
  - (ii) Is used to supply water for domestic needs or drinking water for livestock; and
- (c) The discharge does not occur within any Groundwater Protection Zone, as identified on the C-series maps, nor in the area of the Lake Hayes catchment as identified on Map B6; and;

- (d) There is no direct discharge of human sewage, or effluent derived from it, to water in any drain or water race, or to groundwater; and
- (e) The toilet is constructed so that no runoff enters the hole.

12.A.1.3 The discharge of human sewage through any existing on-site waste water treatment system onto or into land is a *permitted* activity, providing:

- (a) The discharge was lawfully carried out without resource consent prior to 28 February 1998; and
- (b) There is no direct discharge of human sewage, or effluent derived from it, to water in any water body, drain, water race, or the coastal marine area; and
- (c) Effluent from the system does not run off to any other person's property; and
- (d) The discharge does not cause flooding of any other person's property, erosion, land instability, sedimentation or property damage.

12.A.1.4 The discharge of human sewage through any on-site waste water treatment system, installed after 28 February 1998, onto or into land is a *permitted* activity, providing:

- (a) The discharge does not exceed 2000 litres per day (calculated as a weekly average); and
- (b) The discharge does not occur within the A zone of any Groundwater Protection Zone, as identified on the C-series maps, nor in the area of the Lake Hayes catchment, as identified on Map B6; and
- (c) The system's disposal field is sited more than 50 metres from any surface water body or mean high water springs; and
- (d) The system's disposal field is sited more than 50 metres from any bore which:
  - (i) Existed before the commencement of the discharge activity; and
  - (ii) Is used to supply water for domestic needs or drinking water for livestock; and
- (e) There is no direct discharge of human sewage, or effluent derived from it, to water in any drain or water race, or to groundwater; and
- (f) Effluent from the system does not run off to any other person's property; and

- (g) The discharge does not cause flooding of any other person's property, erosion, land instability, sedimentation or property damage.

## 12.A.2 Discretionary activities: Resource consent required

- 12.A.2.1 Except as provided for by Rules 12.A.1.1 to 12.A.1.4, the discharge of human sewage to water, or onto or into land in circumstances where it may enter water, is a *discretionary* activity.

### Principal reasons for adopting

The discharge of human sewage to water can only occur if it is expressly allowed by a rule in a regional plan or any proposed regional plan, by a resource consent, or by regulation (Section 15(1) of the Resource Management Act). The discharge of human sewage to land (under conditions that ensure it does not enter water) cannot be carried out in a manner that contravenes a rule in a regional plan or proposed regional plan (Section 15(2) of the Resource Management Act).

The discharge of human sewage to land under Rules 12.A.1.1 to 12.A.1.4, will have no more than minor adverse effects on the natural and human use values supported by water bodies, or on any other person, because contaminants are unlikely to reach water bodies. These rules are adopted to enable human sewage to be discharged while providing protection for those values and the interests of those people. Any other activity involving the discharge of human sewage, is a discretionary activity in order that any adverse effects can be assessed.

## 12.B Discharge of hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, specified contaminants, and stormwater; and discharges from industrial or trade premises and consented dams

### 12.B.A General Rules for section 12.B

- 12.B.A.1 The discharge rules in section 12.B apply where a discharge:
  - (a) Contains a contaminant provided for in section 12.B; or
  - (b) Is from an industrial or trade premises or consented dam.
- 12.B.A.2 The discharge rules in section 12.A apply in addition to 12.B where a discharge contains human sewage.

### 12.B.1 Permitted activities: No resource consent required

- 12.B.1.1 The discharge of any herbicide to water for the control of aquatic plants is a *permitted* activity, providing:
  - (a) The herbicide and any associated additive are authorised for aquatic use in New Zealand, and are used in accordance with the authorisation; and