

Hamilton City Council BYLAW



Approved By: Hamilton City Council	Date Adopted:
Date In Force:	Review Date: To be reviewed by

PROPOSED AMENDED HAMILTON STORMWATER BYLAW 2021

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Hamilton City Council, in exercise of its powers and authorities given to it under the Local Government Act 2002, Land Drainage Act 1908, and the Health Act 1956 and any subsequent amendments to the Acts and all other relevant powers, makes the following bylaw.

1. INTRODUCTION

Hamilton City Council (the Council) has the power to make bylaws for regulating and protecting land drainage. In addition, the Council has a duty under s17 of the Waikato River Settlement Act 2010, to have regard to Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato (the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River) which lists the degradation of the Waikato River and its catchment as a fundamental issue to be resolved. In this regard the Council recognises the special cultural, social, environmental and economic relationship of Waikato-Tainui with the Waikato River and the need to protect and restore the Waikato River.

Hamilton City Council's Comprehensive City Wide Stormwater Discharge Resource Consent and Stormwater Management Plan aims to manage Stormwater discharge for quality and quantity and to avoid, remedy and mitigate any adverse effects on the environment.

The management of Stormwater ultimately aims to assist in achieving the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River by helping to protect aquatic habitats, minimising scour, erosion and flooding and improving bathing water quality.

(Note: the above introduction does not form part of this bylaw and is intended to be read as an introductory note)

2. SHORT TITLE, COMMENCEMENT AND APPLICATION

2.1. The bylaw shall be known as the "Hamilton Stormwater Bylaw 2021".

2.2. The bylaw shall apply to the Hamilton City Council District.

2.3. The bylaw shall come into force on (date)

3. REVOCATION OF EXISTING BYLAW

3.1 The Hamilton Stormwater Bylaw 2015 is hereby revoked.

3.4. SCOPE

3.1.4.1. This bylaw shall apply to the district of Hamilton City pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002 and any land, building, work, or property or catchment under the control of the Council although situated beyond the Council's district. This bylaw applies to both Public and Private Stormwater Systems and Watercourses.

4.5. PURPOSE

4.1.5.1. The purposes of this bylaw are to enable Council to:

a) Protect the public from nuisance

a)b) Protect, promote, and maintain public health and safety.

c) Manage Prevent or minimise the entry of contaminants into the Stormwater System

- b)d) Meet compliance requirements of the Council's Stormwater discharge consents.
- e) Contribute to the protection and restoration of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.
- e)f) Manage the land, structure or infrastructure associated with Stormwater drainage within its control.
- d)g) Protect and regulate against damage, misuse, or loss of the land, structures, or infrastructure related to Stormwater drainage.
- e)h) Prevent the unauthorised use of the land, structures or infrastructure related to Stormwater drainage.
- f)i) Ensure ~~waterways~~Watercourses, that form part of the Council's Stormwater Systems, remain clear and unobstructed.

5.6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER ACTS AND CODES

5.1.6.1. This Bylaw has been developed in accordance with all relevant legislation, Council Policy relating to Stormwater and guidance.

6.2. Compliance with the requirements of this bylaw does not remove the need to comply with the requirements of any Act, Regulation, other bylaw or other relevant Codes and Standards.

6.3. Nothing in this bylaw shall override any conditions of a resource consent granted by the Waikato Regional Council or Permitted Activities under the Waikato Regional Plan which specifically addresses discharges into the Stormwater System except where this bylaw requires a higher standard than the Waikato Regional Plan or resource consent.

6.7. DEFINITIONS

6.1.7.1. For the purposes of implementing this bylaw the following definitions shall apply

Approval	Means approved in writing by the Council, either by resolution of the Council or by any Authorised Officer of the Council.
Authorised Officer	Means an employee or contractor of the Council warranted under the Local Government Act 2002, authorised to carry out general or specific duties in relation to Stormwater including enforcement arising from any of the provisions of this act and this bylaw.
Council	Means Hamilton City Council or an employee or contractor of the Council appointed to carry out duties relating to Stormwater management.
<u>Council Policy</u>	<u>Means Hamilton City Council Policy either directly or indirectly related to Stormwater that has been established through the Local Government Act, Resource Management Act or the Council Adoption process.</u>
<u>Defect Notice</u>	<u>Means a Notice that requires a person to remedy any part of the Private Stormwater System.</u>

Ecological device	Means a device such as fish ramps and constructed fish protection structures designed to preserve <u>or enhance</u> aquatic habitat ecosystems or fish passage .
High-Risk Facility	Means a facility carrying out or intended to carry out any of the activities listed in the High Risk Facilities Register, <u>Schedule One of this Bylaw</u> , and <u>which may result in the discharge of environmentally hazardous substances associated with that activity onto or into</u> Stormwater and includes the land and buildings of the site. The Council may, by resolution, specify any activity to be included in or removed from the High Risk Facilities Register.
Occupier	The person or legal entity having a legal right to occupy, and use all or part of the premises, and includes a tenant, lessee, licensee, manager, foreperson or any other person acting in the general management of the premises.
<u>Prohibited Materials</u> Nuisance	<u>In the context of stormwater</u> means anything that is not Stormwater, including but not limited to substances that; (a) Causes a breach of any Stormwater discharge consent condition binding the Council (b) Cause adverse loss of riparian vegetation (c) Cause a negative effect on the efficient operation of a Stormwater System (d) Cause damage to property (e) Cause damage to any part of a Stormwater System (f) Cause erosion or subsidence of land (g) Cause flooding of any building floor or sub-floor, or public roadway (h) Cause long or short-term adverse effects on the environment (i) Cause wastewater overflow to land or water (j) Pose a danger to life; and/or (k) Pose a danger to public health; and
Open Drain	Means any system that collects and transports Stormwater or groundwater through a series of open channels or ditches but may include culverts and pipes in areas of vehicle or road crossings.
<u>Overland Flow Path</u>	<u>A low point in the terrain, excluding a permanent Watercourse, where surface water will flow over the ground surface.</u> Means the route along which Stormwater flows. A subset of Overland Flow Path is called "secondary flow path". These routes carry water which cannot flow through the primary Stormwater System (usually piped) because the water flow has exceeded the capacity of that network.
<u>Pollution Control Plan</u>	Means a plan <u>for a High-Risk Facility held on-site which</u> includes appropriate policies, procedures and <u>mechanism for review timetable that to guide appropriate management of any material (either held onsite or intended or likely to be onsite)</u> that <u>may cause entry of nuisance</u> materials into the Stormwater System or any other breach of this bylaw.

Stormwater Surface water runoff resulting from rainfall that:

- Enters or may enter the Stormwater System as a result of a rain event and;
- Contains any substance where the type and concentration of the substance is consistent with the contributing catchments land use(s) and that of the receiving environment.

Stormwater Management Device Means a device or facility used to reduce Stormwater runoff volume, flow and/or intercept or treat contaminant loads prior to discharge to the Public Stormwater System. Including, but not limited to:

- green roofs
- infiltration trenches
- ponds
- porous paving
- propriety devices including interception systems
- rain gardens
- rain water tanks
- sand filters
- soakage system
- swales
- wetlands

Stormwater System Includes any land, structure or infrastructure associated with Stormwater drainage, including:

- Private Stormwater System** - Means all privately owned components of a Stormwater System, including pipes, roof spouting, gutters, downpipes, catchpits, Stormwater Management Devices and interception systems that are located on private property whether residential, commercial or industrial, up to the point of discharge into the Public Stormwater System or a Watercourse.
- Public Stormwater System** - Means all components of the Stormwater System owned by the Council, including drains, kerb and channel, catch pits, pipes, manholes and lateral connections and Stormwater Management Devices that are used for the treatment, detention or conveyance of ~~carry away~~ Stormwater, whether or not any part of the system passes through private property or is subject to any easement.

Watercourse Means a ~~natural~~ channel that conveys water regardless of whether it passes through private property. This includes channels where, due to seasonal variations, water does not flow.

Wastewater System Includes all pipes, fittings, manholes, pumps, pump stations; and any land, buildings, treatment works which are under the control of the Council for the purpose of providing a wastewater service.

8. STORMWATER SYSTEMS REQUIREMENTS

8.1. Protection of the Stormwater System

- a) A person must not, without the prior Approval of the Council, discharge or allow to be discharged any material, chemical, (including pool water, chlorine and detergents), tradewaste, wastewater, rubbish, litter, sediment, concrete, cement slurry, effluent, solvents, fungicide, insecticide, green waste or other substance that causes or is likely to cause a nuisance, into the Public Stormwater System.
- b) A Person must take all practicable steps to store, handle, transport and use materials in a way that ~~prevents~~ protects entering the Stormwater System from Nuisance.
- c) A Person undertaking earthworks or building activities must ensure that controls are in place to prevent sediments entering the Stormwater System.
- d) Any person who knows of the entry or imminent entry of materials causing prohibited Nuisance -to the Stormwater System must immediately:
 - i. Take all practicable steps to stop the imminent entry or further entry of any materials causing Nuisance -to the Stormwater System; and
 - ii. Inform an Authorised Officer /the Council as soon as reasonably practicable.

Note 1 (This note does not form part of the bylaw) –for further information on sediment control refer to The Council’s “A Guide to Sediment Control on Building Sites’ and Waikato Regional Council’s “Erosion and Sediment Control: Guidelines for Soil Disturbing Activities, 2009”.

Note 2: (This note does not form part of the bylaw) – In accordance with the current Hamilton Tradewaste Bylaw, where materials causing Nuisance are not managed to the satisfaction of the Council, then Council may require the owner/Occupier to divert the nuisance material to wastewater and apply for a trade waste consent.

Note 3: (This note does not form part of the bylaw) - Trade waste and wastewater must be discharged in accordance with the Hamilton Trade Waste and Wastewater Bylaw.

Note 4: (This note does not form part of the bylaw) For the avoidance of doubt, swimming or spa pool water arising from emptying or backwashing may not be discharged into the Stormwater network. Disposal of such water is to the wastewater network as provided for in the Hamilton City Tradewaste and Wastewater Bylaw or may be discharged to land in a controlled manner in such a way that it can soak into a vegetated area and cannot reach a reticulated public Stormwater network or Watercourse.

6.2.8.2. Damage to the Public Stormwater System

- (a) No person shall cause or allow to be caused any damage to, or destroy any:
 - i. Dam

- ii. Weir
 - iii. Stormwater Management Device
 - iv. Swale
 - v. Stopbank
 - vi. Headworks
 - vii. Building; or, treatment device
 - viii. Drainage reserve land
 - ix. Ecological device
 - x. Erosion and scour control structures
 - xi. Stormwater inlet and outlet structures
 - xii. Stormwater pipes
 - ~~xii.~~xiii. Stormwater pump system; or
 - ~~xiii.~~xiv. Other installation connected with the Stormwater System and under control of the Council
- (b) No person shall modify, interfere with or remove items listed in Clause 8.2 (a) without the prior Approval of the Council.
- (c) Every person excavating or working around the Public Stormwater System must take due care to ensure that the excavation or work is carried out in a manner that does not damage and/or compromise the integrity of the Stormwater System.
- ~~(c)~~(d) No person shall cause a temporary or permanently sustained excessive load on the public Stormwater network that is likely to result in damage to the network.
- ~~(d)~~(e) Any person who knows of damage to a Stormwater System must report it to Council or an Authorised Officer immediately.

6.3.8.3. Obstructions and Capacity of the Stormwater System

- (a) A person must not, without the prior Approval of the Council:
- i. Do anything that directly or indirectly obstructs, alters or impedes the natural flow of the Stormwater System;
 - ii. Obstruct or hinder any part of any Public or Private Stormwater System in a manner that is likely to cause nuisance;
 - iii. Erect any structure or stop bank, grow any vegetation, deposit any waste or carry out any activity that is likely to cause nuisance to the Public Stormwater System during a storm event;
 - iv. Obstruct or alter any Overland Flow Paths identified in a consent notice, or District Plan of the Council or other documents made available to the public by Council resolution;
 - v. Pump or divert water into any Watercourse or Public Stormwater System; or
 - vi. Cause water to flow into a Watercourse or Public Stormwater System from outside the catchment area where, in the opinion of the Authorised Officer, the

water will overload the capacity or will otherwise interfere with the proper functioning of the Watercourse or Public Stormwater System.

- (b) A person must not, without the prior Approval of the Council:
- i. Stop, modify, divert or deepen any Open Drain or;
 - ii. Divert any Open Drain or otherwise cause Stormwater to flow into the Wastewater System.

- c) Owners and Occupiers are responsible for ensuring the maintenance of any Watercourse on their premises, including the removal of any obstruction that impedes or is likely to impede the free flow of water.

Note 5: (This note does not form part of the bylaw) – Obstructions to the flow of water include but are not limited to earth bunds, buildings, fences, retaining walls, rock gardens, earth, stone, timber, trees, plants, weeds and growths of all kinds that will impede the free flow of water.

8.4. Building works in Proximity to the Stormwater System

- a) A person must ensure that any new building works in proximity to the Stormwater System complies with the requirements of the Regional Technical Infrastructure Specifications.
- b) A person intending to do new building works within five metres of the Public Stormwater System must make an application to Council and must not proceed with the works unless Approval is granted.
- a)c) The owner or Occupier must notify Council 10 working days prior to the approved new building works being undertaken.

8.5. Connecting to the Stormwater System

- a) No person may, without The Council's Approval, connect into the Public Stormwater System;
- b) Any Person wishing to connect to, disconnect from, or work on the Stormwater System, must write to the Council for Approval and provide any information specified by the Council.
- c) Prior to any authorisation the Council may require:
 - i. Demonstration that the connection complies with requirements of any Integrated Catchment Management Plan or Water Impact Assessment or Consent Notice required under the Hamilton District Plan.
 - ii. Demonstration from the owner or Occupier of a site that a discharge of Stormwater to the network will comply with the Council's Comprehensive Citywide Stormwater Resource Consent (Consent 105279 clause 3).
 - iii. The Council may impose conditions on a connection Approval.

8.6. Private Stormwater System Requirements

- a) An Authorised Officer may require the owner or Occupier of a property to implement management options, treatment or works to prevent the discharge of materials causing Nuisance into the Public Stormwater System or otherwise protect the system from damage or alteration.
- b) Any management options, treatment or works required by the Authorised Officer shall be implemented in a timeframe stipulated by the Council and shall be undertaken and maintained at the owner or Occupier's expense.
- c) An owner or Occupier must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a Stormwater Management Device in a Private Stormwater System does not allow materials causing Nuisance to enter the Public Stormwater System.
- d) An owner or Occupier must ensure that a Stormwater Management Device in a Private Stormwater System is adequately maintained to perform the intended function/design, including:
- i. the removal of any obstruction or material that impedes or is likely to impede the free flow or draining of water; and
 - ii. the repair or replacement of any part of the Stormwater Management Device that prevents or impedes the full functioning of the device;
- e) Owners and Occupiers of premises with Private Stormwater Management Devices must, on request by the Council:
- i. provide such information to demonstrate that the device is operated and maintained to the standard specified and approved by the Council. Where no standard is specified by the Council then the manufacturers specifications and maintenance recommendations shall apply.†
 - ii. submit copies of the as-built drawings for the stormwater device to the Council for inclusion in the Council's property file for the premises within 2 months of installation.
- f) Where an operations and maintenance manual or procedure is required for the Stormwater Management Device, the Owner or Occupier of the premise must keep a copy on the premises and produce a copy of such manual or procedure upon request by the Council, except for High Risk Facilities, where clauses 8.7a-h apply.
- g) Where it is identified that a Private Stormwater System is not operating effectively, the Council may issue a Defect Notice to require an owner/ Occupier to fix ~~or upgrade~~ a Private Stormwater System, including Stormwater Management Devices, at the owner's cost, to meet original design specifications.
- h) No owner or Occupier may, without the Council's written Approval, remove a Private Stormwater System or do anything which reduces its effectiveness.

g)j) No person shall allow Stormwater to enter the Wastewater System without prior Approval from the Council.

8.7. High-Risk Facilities

- a) Any owner or Occupier of a High-Risk Facility must install and maintain an appropriate private Stormwater interception system to eliminate as far as practicable and otherwise minimise the risk of materials causing Nuisance entering the Public Stormwater System.
- b) Any owner or Occupier of a High-Risk Facility must develop, maintain and keep available for inspection a Pollution Control Plan on the premises which eliminates as far as is practicable and otherwise minimises the risk of breach of this bylaw.
- b)c) Any owner or Occupier of a High-Risk Facility must provide the Pollution Control Plan to Council within one month of commencing the land use activity. The Council may require the Pollution Control Plan to be submitted for Approval.
- d) The Pollution Control Plan must include:
- i. a suitably scaled drawing showing the site layout, boundaries, all private Stormwater and wastewater drainage including the point of connection to the public networks, relevant buildings and outdoor spaces (including their use);
 - ii. a site assessment identifying all actual and potential sources of Stormwater contamination;
 - iii. methods in place to eliminate as far as is practicable and otherwise minimise the risk of materials causing Nuisance entering the Public Stormwater System;
 - iv. a description of the maintenance procedures for the Stormwater interception system in place and proposed; and
 - v. spill prevention and spill response procedures.
- e) The owner or Occupier of a High-Risk Facility must review the Pollution Control Plan every three years.
- e)f) The owner, Occupier and all persons on the site of a High-Risk Facility must comply with the requirements of the Pollution Control Plan.
- g) The Council may require that any Pollution Control Plan be revised at any time where there have been significant changes in the High-Risk Facility concerned or its operational procedures.
- h) If an Authorised Officer determines that the Pollution Control Plan will not manage contaminants and other nuisance materials to the network, the Authorised Officer may request a revised Pollution Control Plan within one month of notice in writing to address any deficiency.
- i) Where an Authorised Officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that any discharge is in breach of this bylaw, or there has been a failure to comply with the Pollution Control Plan, the Council may monitor, sample and analyse Stormwater discharges and the receiving environment to ensure compliance with this bylaw.

Note 7: (This note does not form part of the bylaw) – Stormwater Management Devices, including stormwater interception systems, must be fit for purpose to manage the effects of the discharge. Stormwater interception devices must be specific to the contaminant requiring control.

7.9. ACCESS

7.1.9.1. In accordance with section 171 of the Local Government Act 2002, an Authorised Officer may enter and inspect any land or building (other than a dwelling house):

- (a) for routine inspection or monitoring or for post breach monitoring. The Authorised Officer must give at least 24 hours' notice of the intended entry.
- (b) of a High-Risk Facility for routine inspection and monitoring. The Authorised Officer must give at least 24 hours' notice of the intended entry.

7.2.9.2. In accordance with section 172 of the Local Government Act 2002, an Authorised Officer may enter and inspect any land for the purpose of detecting a breach of this bylaw if the Authorised Officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a breach has occurred or is occurring on the land. The Authorised Officer must give reasonable notice unless the giving of notice would defeat the purpose of entry.

~~7.3.9.3.~~ In accordance with section 173 of the Local Government Act 2002, in the event of a sudden emergency causing or likely to cause damage to property or the environment or where there is danger to any works or adjoining property, an Authorised Officer may enter occupied land or buildings. Notice is not required.

8.10. FEES & CHARGES

~~8.1.10.1.~~ In accordance with Sections 150 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council may charge a fee for any inspection or re-inspection or remedial work carried out under this bylaw. Inspection and re-inspection fees will be set by the Council through the Annual Plan process.

9.11. BREACHES

~~9.1.11.1.~~ It is a breach of this bylaw to:

- (a) Fail to comply with any requirement of this bylaw;
- (b) Fail to comply with any Defect Notice issued by an Authorised Officer pursuant to this bylaw;
- (c) Obstruct an Authorised Officer in the performance of their function under this bylaw.

11.2. The Authorised Officer ~~may~~will report serious breaches or imminent breaches to Waikato Regional Council and the Environment Protection Authority for further enforcement.

11.3. Council may enforce penalties for any breaches of this bylaw, including cost recovery for remedial works.

~~9.2.11.4.~~ A person is not in breach of this Bylaw if that person proves that the act or omission complained of was:

- (a) Necessary:
 - i. To save or protect life or health or prevent injury; or
 - ii. To comply with the Council's obligations under the Health Act 1956 and any subsequent amendments
 - iii. To prevent serious damage to property; or
- (b) To avoid actual or likely damage to the environment; and
 - i. The conduct of the defendant person was reasonable in the circumstances; and
 - ii. The effects of the act or omission were adequately remedied or mitigated by the defendant after the offence occurred.

11.5. Where a person does not comply with the terms and conditions of an Approval granted by the Council, the Council will take a staged approach through the following steps:

- a) Issue a written warning to the person, which may be considered as evidence of a prior breach of a condition of the Approval during any subsequent review of the Approval;
- b) Undertake a review of the Approval, which may result in:
 - i. amendment of the Approval; or
 - ii. suspension of the Approval;
- c) Following further non-compliance with terms and conditions of an Approval, after the above steps have been taken, Council will consider withdrawal of the Approval, taking into account the seriousness and effects of that non-compliance.
- a)d) Notwithstanding the process above, Council retains full discretion to use the range of enforcement options available to it.

10.12. REMEDIAL WORK COSTS OF REMEDYING DAMAGE ARISING FROM BREACH OF BYLAW

10.1-12.1. In accordance with section 186 of the Local Government Act 2002, if an Authorised Officer serves a notice on the owner or Occupier requiring works to be carried out or materials to be provided in connection with the premises, The Council or an Authorised Officer may carry out the work or provide the materials where the owner or Occupier fails to comply with the notice, either:

- (a) within the time specified in the notice, or
- (b) within 24 hours if notice certifies that the work is urgent, or
- (c) if the owner or Occupier fails to proceed with the work with all reasonable speed.

10.2-12.2. In accordance with section 187 of the Local Government Act 2002, if an Authorised Officer serves a notice on any person under this bylaw, and the person fails to take the steps within the time specified, and the Council or any Authorised Officer takes the steps set out in the notice then Council may recover the cost of doing the work, together with reasonable administrative and supervision charges.

~~10.3.12.3.~~ In accordance with section 176 of the Local Government Act 2002, a person who has been convicted of any offence against this bylaw is liable to pay to the Council the costs of remedying any damage caused in the course of committing the offence. The costs must be assessed by a District Court Judge and are recoverable summarily as if they were a fine.

Note5: (This note does not form part of the bylaw) Costs recoverable under this clause are in addition to any other penalty under other legislation for which the person who committed the offence is liable.

~~11.13.~~ OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

~~11.1.13.1.~~ A person who breaches this bylaw and is convicted of an offence is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$20,000 pursuant to Section 242(4) under the Local Government Act 2002.

Proposed amendments

Hamilton City Council BYLAW



The foregoing bylaw was made by the **HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL** by Special Consultative Procedure and confirmed at a meeting of the Council held on the (date). This bylaw becomes operative on the (date)

The COMMON SEAL of the HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL
was hereunto affixed in the presence of:

Councillor:

Councillor:

Chief Executive:

Proposed amendments

Hamilton City Council

STORMWATER BYLAW

Stormwater High Risk Facilities Register

Schedule One

High Risk Facilities Register

Approved By:	Date Adopted:
Date in Force	
Data Amended:	Amendments recorded:

The following is a list of high risk facilities:

Activity	Reason for High Risk Classification
Mechanical workshops and service stations	These sites use and handle large volumes of oils and other petroleum products. Spillages of these substances are not uncommon, hence the greater risk of stormwater discharges to the environment.
Printers	Relatively large quantities of dyes and paints are handled at these sites. The risk of spillages is relatively high.
Spray painting facilities	Paints can not only be spilt at these sites but can enter stormwater as a consequence of drift from spray painting operations.
Meat, fish and shellfish processing industries	Wastes from these industries can typically have a high BOD. This can cause significant adverse effects.
Dairy products processing	Wastes from these industries can typically have a high Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD). This can cause significant adverse effects.
Waste management sites (transfer stations, compost sites, landfills etc.)	Litter, hazardous substances and high BOD wastes can all enter stormwater systems from these sites.
Truck wash facilities	The activity of truck washing can generate hazardous contaminants from trucks as well as sediments and wastes from spillages on site.
Unenclosed manufacturing and bulk storage of fertiliser	Fertilisers can give rise to high levels of nutrient in stormwater discharges. Where fertilisers are manufactured or stored in such a way that fertilisers can enter stormwater the risk of adverse effects is unacceptably high.
Textile fibre and textile processing industries where dyeing and washing of fabric occurs	Large quantities of dye and high BOD wastes (from wool scourers for instance) are handled on these site. The risk of spillages that could enter stormwater is high.
Tanneries and leather finishing	Large quantities of dye and high BOD wastes are handled on these sites. The risk of spillages that could enter stormwater is high.
Footwear manufacture	Large quantities of dye and high BOD wastes are handled on these sites. The risk of spillages

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	that could enter stormwater is higher.
Manufacture of paper and paper products	Hazardous substances such as chlorine based bleaches and dyes are regularly handled on these sites. The risk of spillages etc. entering stormwater can be high.
Manufacture or processing of chemicals, and of petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	The risk of spillages associated with hazardous substances used in these industries can be high.
Manufacture of clay, glass, plaster, masonry, asbestos and related mineral products	The risk of spillages associated with hazardous substances used in these industries can be high.
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	The risk of spillages associated with hazardous substances used in these industries can be high.
Electroplaters, Foundries, galvanizers and metal surfacing	The risk of spillages associated with hazardous substances used in these industries can be high.
Concrete batching plants and, asphalt manufacturing plants	The risk of spillages associated with hazardous substances used in these industries can be high.
Stock saleyards	High BOD run-off can be associated with these sites.
Bakeries	Outside washing of trays, dishes and pans can result in high BOD, fats, greases and detergents entering stormwater systems.
Car wash and valet services	High oil, solvent and solid discharges can occur from these activities.
Commercial laundries (excluding self-service laundrettes and Laundromats)	The risk of spillages associated with detergents, alkalis and salts used in this industry can be high.
Furniture/wood manufacturing and refinishing industries	Some of these industries work outside extensively, usually with no stormwater treatment, Contaminants such as sawdust, glues and alkali stripper solution in the stormwater coming out of these sites can include high solids, BOD and high pH.
Timber preservation, treatment and storage sites where chemically treated timber is sorted	A range of hazardous substances are used on these sites (e.g. Copper Chrome, Arsenic, Boron and copper-quinoline compounds). In addition, timber treatment chemicals have been shown to be able to leach from treated wood in storage.
Stockpiled tyres	Large quantities of tyres when ignited can produce hazardous air emissions and toxic effluent run-off which have adverse health and environmental implications.