



TRADE WASTE BYLAW 2014

QUEENSTOWN LAKES DISTRICT COUNCIL TRADE WASTE BYLAW 2014

PART 1 – ADMINISTRATION

1 TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

- a) The Queenstown Lakes District Council makes the Queenstown Lakes District Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2014.
- b) This bylaw is made pursuant to sections 145, 146 and 148 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- c) This bylaw is "The Queenstown Lakes District Council Trade Waste Bylaw 2014".
- d) This bylaw applies to all premises that discharge trade waste as well as all tankered waste discharged within the Queenstown Lakes District.

2 PURPOSE

- a) The purposes of this bylaw are to:
 - i. protect the water quality within the district's rivers and lakes;
 - ii. give effect to Queenstown Lakes District Council's obligations under National Environmental Standards and Regional Plan rules, and achieve compliance with the resource consents that apply within the Queenstown Lakes District;
 - iii. protect the health, safety and wellbeing of people within the Queenstown Lakes District;
 - iv. ensure that the Queenstown Lakes District Council can meet its obligations under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002;
 - v. protect the wastewater network (including the treatment plant) from substances that have a detrimental effect on its operation and asset life;
 - vi. optimise the capacity of wastewater infrastructure and treatment assets;
 - vii. ensure compliance with resource consent conditions;
 - viii. provide a basis for monitoring discharges from industry and trade premises;
 - ix. encourage waste minimisation; and
 - x. encourage water conservation.

3 SCOPE

- a) This bylaw provides for the:
 - i. establishment of three grades of trade waste: Permitted, Conditional and Prohibited;
 - ii. acceptance of long-term, intermittent, or temporary discharges of trade waste that are controlled or permitted into the wastewater network and the exclusion of prohibited trade waste;
 - iii. specification of permitted discharges so that the capacity of the wastewater network is not exceeded;
 - iv. regulation of trade waste that may increase the operational and maintenance costs of the wastewater network and treatment system;
 - v. prohibition of trade waste that decreases the effectiveness of the wastewater treatment system;

- vi. correct storage of materials in order to protect the wastewater network from spillage of hazardous substances;
- vii. pre-treatment of waste before it is accepted for discharge to the wastewater network;
- viii. dischargers of trade waste to be required to undertake sampling and monitoring of trade waste to ensure compliance with the bylaw;
- ix. Council to accept or refuse a trade waste discharge of specified characteristics;
- x. charges to be set to cover the cost of administration and monitoring of a trade waste scheme;
- xi. disconnection of premises from the wastewater network in the event of unauthorised discharges of trade waste; and
- xii. use of enforcement powers, including penalties to be applied to persons who discharge or permit discharges of trade waste in a manner that does not comply with this bylaw.

4 OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS NOT AFFECTED

- a) Compliance with this bylaw does not remove the need to comply with all other applicable Acts, regulations, bylaws, regional plans, district plans or resource consents.

5 INTERPRETATION

- a) Any expression used in this bylaw, which is not defined, shall have the same meaning as given to such expression in any of the following legislation: the Resource Management Act 1991, the Building Act 1991, the Local Government Act 2002, the Health Act 1956, and any subsequent amendments.
- b) In the event that the provisions of this bylaw conflict with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002, the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 shall prevail.
- c) Explanatory notes and additional information following the clauses of this bylaw are for information purposes only, do not form part of this bylaw and may be made, amended, revoked or replaced by the Council at any time.
- d) The words used in this bylaw have the following meanings:
Approved Device means a device that meets the accuracy and other specifications set by the Council for measurement or monitoring of waste characteristics.

Conditional trade waste means a trade waste which has, or is likely to have no prohibited characteristics and which exceeds any one or more of the characteristic set out in Schedule 1A of this bylaw.

Consent means a trade waste consent, with conditions given in writing by the Queenstown Lakes District Council to an owner or occupier of a trade premises with a wastewater service connection.

Discharge includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape on a continuous, intermittent or temporary basis.

Food business has the same meaning as section 10 of the Food Act 2014¹.

Food premises means premises from which a food business operates.

Hazardous materials means raw material, products or wastes containing corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable, or explosive materials, or any material which when mixed with the wastewater stream is likely to generate toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive materials or any other material likely to be deleterious to the Council Sewer or the health and safety of Council staff and the public; or any hazardous substance as defined in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Management plan means the plan for management of trade waste operations on the Premises, and may include provision for cleaner production, waste minimization, monitoring and recording of discharges, contingency management procedures, and any relevant industry Code of Practice.

Permitted trade waste means a trade waste with the characteristics set out in Schedule 1A of this bylaw.

Person includes a person, the Crown, a corporation sole, and also a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporated.

Point of discharge is the connection point between the wastewater network and a private drain.

Premises means either:

- i. a property or allotment which is held under a separate certificate of title or for which a separate certificate of title may be issued and in respect to which a building consent has been or may be issued; or
- ii. a building or part of a building that has been defined as an individual unit by a crosslease, unit title or company lease and for which a certificate of title is available; or
- iii. land held in public ownership (e.g. reserve) for a particular purpose; or
- iv. individual units in buildings which are separately leased or separately occupied.

Prohibited trade waste means a trade waste with the characteristics set out in Schedule 1B of this bylaw.

¹ Section 10 of the Food Act 2014 provides: “**food business**—

- (a) means a business, activity, or undertaking that trades in food (whether in whole or in part); and
- (b) includes a business, activity, or undertaking that—
 - (i) sells food on the Internet; or
 - (ii) is declared by the Governor-General, by Order in Council made under [section 393](#), to be a food business for the purposes of this Act; but
- (c) does not include a business, activity, or undertaking—
 - (i) merely because it carries on a business other than trading in food and, in the course of doing so, acts as an intermediary between persons who trade in food by providing, for reward, a place (including mobile premises) or services (for example, an Internet service provider or an auction site on the Internet); or
 - (ii) that is declared by the Governor-General, by Order in Council made under [section 393](#), not to be a food business for the purposes of this Act.”

Tankered Waste means water or other liquid, including waste matter in solution or suspension, which is conveyed by vehicle for disposal, but excludes Domestic Sewage discharged directly from house buses, caravans, buses and similar vehicles.

Temporary discharge means any discharge of an intermittent or short duration and includes the short-term discharge of an unusual waste from Premises subject to an existing Consent.

Trade Premises means:

- i. any premises used or intended to be used for any industrial or trade purpose; or
- ii. any premises used or intended to be used for the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or for other waste management purposes, or used for composting organic materials; or
- iii. any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process; or
- iv. any other premises discharging other than domestic sewage to the wastewater network and includes any land or premises wholly or mainly used for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

Trade Waste is any liquid or gas, with or without matter in suspension or solution, that is or may be discharged from a Trade Premises to the Council's wastewater network in the course of any trade or industrial process or operation, or in the course of any activity or operation of a like nature; and excludes condensing or cooling waters and stormwater which cannot be practically separated, or domestic sewage.

Wastewater means water or other liquid, including waste matter in solution or suspension, discharged by any method from any Premises to the wastewater network.

Wastewater Network means the system for collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater and trade waste, including all sewers, pumping stations, storage tanks, sewage treatment plants, outfalls, and other related structures operated by the Council and used for the reception, treatment and disposal of trade waste.

PART 2 – DISCHARGE OF TRADE WASTE TO THE WASTEWATER NETWORK

1 DUTY TO CONTROL DISCHARGES

- a) No person may discharge trade waste into the wastewater network, in a manner contravenes this bylaw.
- b) No person may discharge trade waste with constituents or characteristics that exceed the parameters specified in schedule 1A unless a trade waste consent has first been obtained.
- c) No person may discharge solid waste into the wastewater network.
- d) No person may discharge trade waste with constituents or characteristics in a manner that contravenes a trade waste consent.
- e) No person may discharge, or allow to be discharged tankered waste into the wastewater network other than at an approved location.

- f) No person may make any false or inaccurate statement or disclosure as to the contents of any tankered waste or any trade waste.
- g) No person may discharge trade waste with constituents or characteristics that are specified as prohibited in Schedule 1B.
- h) The Council may prohibit the discharge of trade waste which contravene this bylaw by removing, closing or modifying the wastewater connection access point in a manner that prevents a discharge of trade waste from the premises.
- i) Occupiers of trade premises shall maintain service and maintenance contracts for pre-treatment devices at the occupier's expense.
- j) The occupier must, at its expense, use processes, equipment or storage facilities to control:
 - i. the quality, quantity and rate of trade waste discharged from the trade premises; and
 - ii. the constituents, or characteristics in trade waste in accordance with any trade waste consent conditions;
 prior to the point of discharge into the wastewater network.

2 CONTROL OF TRADE WASTE DISCHARGES

- a) Where the trade waste includes, or is likely to include, fats, grease or oils in excess of 100 grams per 1000 litres each day:
 - i. grease traps must be installed at the trade premises; and
 - ii. occupiers must use and maintain the grease traps.

3 CONTROL OF TRADE WASTE FROM FOOD PREMISES

- a) Refuse or garbage grinders and macerators shall not be used to dispose of solid waste from food premises to the wastewater network unless approved by Council.

Explanatory note: *premises such as Marae, churches, public halls and facilities, school catering facilities or kitchens must fit grease traps and obtain a trade waste consent.*

4 NO DILUTION OF TRADE WASTE

- a) No person may add or permit the addition of any potable, condensing, cooling water or stormwater to any trade waste stream in order to vary the characteristics of the waste, unless the Council has granted a trade waste consent;

5 DISCHARGE OR STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- a) No person may discharge hazardous waste into the wastewater network.
- b) No person shall store at any trade premises raw material, products or waste containing:
 - i. corrosive, toxic, biocidal, radioactive, flammable, or explosive materials; or any material which, when mixed with the wastewater stream, is likely to generate toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive materials in quantities likely to be hazardous; or
 - ii. any other material likely to be harmful to the wastewater network or the health and safety of people;

without taking all reasonable steps to prevent entry into the wastewater network from leakage, spillage or other mishap.

PART 3 – TRADE WASTE CONSENTS

1 APPLICATION FOR A TRADE WASTE CONSENT

- a) Every person who discharges, or is likely to discharge, trade waste or tankered waste is required to apply in the prescribed form for a trade waste consent:
 - i. in the case of trade premises or tankered waste operation that exists at 1 August 2015, an application must be made prior to 1 December 2015; or
 - ii. in all other cases prior to the commencement of a discharge of trade waste.
- b) Every person who discharges, or is likely to discharge trade waste with characteristics that may exceed the limits specified in a trade waste consent is required to apply for a variation of the trade waste consent.
- c) Every person who changes or is likely to change an approved means of pre-treatment for a discharge that is permitted by a trade waste consent is required to apply for a variation of the trade waste consent.
- d) All applications must be made in the prescribed form and be accompanied by the application fees.
- e) No discharges of trade waste with volumes, characteristics or constituents prohibited by this bylaw shall be approved to be discharged into the wastewater network.
- f) Within 10 working days of receiving an application for a trade waste consent to discharge from any premises or to vary a trade waste consent, the Council may require the applicant to:
 - i. submit any additional information which it considers necessary to determine the application;
 - ii. submit a trade waste management plan;
 - iii. obtain an independent report or producer statement completed by a suitably experienced and qualified person to verify any or all information supplied by the applicant, including any management plan; and/or
 - iv. present an analysis of the trade waste together with a report interpreting those results.

2 DECISION ON APPLICATION

- a) The Council must determine an application for a trade waste consent and issue its decision to either:
 - i. grant the application as a permitted trade waste where the characteristics of the trade waste meet the parameters in schedule 1A; or
 - ii. grant the application as a conditional trade waste discharge consent and inform the applicant of the decision and the conditions imposed on the discharge by issuing the appropriate notice of consent to the discharge; or
 - iii. decline the application and notify the applicant of the decision giving a statement of the reasons for refusal (this may include a requirement that the applicant enter into a specific trade waste agreement with the Council); or
 - iv. Decline the application as the trade waste has prohibited characteristics.

3 APPLICATION CONSIDERATION CRITERIA

- a) The Council is not required to issue a trade waste consent until it receives any charge or fee fixed by it in relation to the application consent.
- b) In considering any application for a trade waste consent to discharge from any trade premises or to discharge tankered waste into the wastewater network on such a consent, the Council must have regard to the following matters:
 - i. the quality, volume, and rate of discharge of the trade waste from such premises or tanker.
 - ii. the health and safety of people.
 - iii. the limits and/or maximum values for characteristics of trade waste as specified in Schedule 1A of this Bylaw.
 - iv. the extent to which the trade waste may react with other trade waste or wastewater to produce an undesirable effect, e.g. settlement of solids.
 - v. production of odours, accelerated corrosion and deterioration of the wastewater network.
 - vi. the flows and velocities in the wastewater network and the material or construction of the wastewater network.
 - vii. the capacity of the wastewater network and other facilities.
 - viii. the nature of any wastewater treatment process and the degree to which the trade waste is capable of being treated in the wastewater treatment plant.
 - ix. the timing and balancing of flows into the wastewater network.
 - x. any statutory requirements relating to the discharge of raw or treated wastewater to receiving waters, the disposal of wastewater sludges, beneficial use of biosolids, and any discharge to air (including the necessity for compliance with any Resource Consent, discharge permit or water classification).
 - xi. the effect of the trade waste discharge on the ultimate receiving environment.
 - xii. the conditions on Resource Consents for the wastewater network and the residuals from it.
 - xiii. the possibility of unscheduled, unexpected or accidental events and the degree of risk these could cause to humans, the wastewater network or the environment.
 - xiv. consideration of other existing or future discharges.
 - xv. the amenability of the trade waste to pre-treatment.
 - xvi. existing pre-treatment works on the premises and the potential for their future use.
 - xvii. cleaner production techniques and waste minimisation practices.
 - xviii. requirements and limitations related to wastewater sludge disposal and reuse.
 - xix. requirements to control and isolate stormwater.
 - xx. any Management Plan.
 - xxi. tankered waste being discharged at an approved location/s.
 - xxii. whether it would be more appropriate for the discharge to be controlled pursuant to a trade waste agreement.

4 CONDITIONS OF TRADE WASTE CONSENT – GENERAL

- a) A trade waste consent may be granted for a period of up to 5 years.

- b) A trade waste consent to discharge may impose restrictions on trade waste discharges by:
 - i. specifying mass, volume, pH, temperature and concentration limits for any constituent or characteristic; and
 - ii. specifying the rate of discharge of any constituent or characteristic.
- c) Any consent may be granted subject to such conditions that the Council may impose, including but not limited to:
 - i. the particular public part of the wastewater network to which the discharge will be made;
 - ii. the maximum daily volume of the discharge and the maximum rate of discharge, and the duration of maximum discharge;
 - iii. the maximum limit or permissible range of any specified characteristics of the discharge, including concentrations and/or mass limits determined by the processing officer;
 - iv. the period or periods of the day during which the discharge, or a particular concentration, or volume of discharge may be made;
 - v. the degree of acidity, or alkalinity of the discharge at the time of discharge;
 - vi. the temperature of the trade waste at the time of discharge;
 - vii. the provision by, or for the Consent Holder, at the Consent Holder's expense, of screens, grease traps, silt traps or other pre-treatment works to control trade waste discharge characteristics to the consented levels;
 - viii. the provision and maintenance at the Consent Holder's expense of inspection chambers, manholes or other apparatus or devices to provide safe and reasonable access to drains for sampling and inspection;
 - ix. the provision and maintenance of a sampling and analysis programme, and flow measurement requirements, at the Consent Holder's expense;
 - x. the method or methods to be used for the measuring flow rates and/or volume and taking samples of the discharge for use in determining compliance with the Consent and for determining the amount of any trade waste charges applicable to that discharge;
 - xi. the provision and maintenance by, and at the expense of, the Consent Holder of such meters or devices as may be required to measure the volume or flow rate of any trade waste being discharged from the premises, and for the calibration of such meters;
 - xii. the provision and maintenance, at the Consent Holder's expense of such services, (whether electricity, water or compressed air or otherwise), which may be required, in order to operate meters and similar devices including safe sampling points of access as may be required;
 - xiii. at times specified, the provision in a Council approved format by the Consent Holder to the Council of all flow and/or volume records and results of analyses;
 - xiv. risk assessment of damage to the environment due to an accidental discharge of a chemical;
 - xv. the provision and implementation of a management plan;
 - xvi. waste minimisation and management;
 - xvii. cleaner production techniques;
 - xviii. remote monitoring and/or control of discharges;

- xix. third party treatment, carriage, discharge or disposal of by-products of pre-treatment of trade waste (including sewage sludge disposal);
- xx. the requirement to provide a bond or insurance in favour of the Council where failure to comply with the consent could result in damage to the Council's Sewerage System, its treatment plants, or could result in the Council being in breach of any statutory obligation;
- xxi. the amount, if any, of cooling water, condensing water or stormwater which cannot practically be separated from trade wastes, that may be included with the discharge;
- xxii. the cessation of a consent to discharge putrescible wastes to the wastewater network when the Council has provided or arranged an alternative commercial collection and disposal system; and
- xxiii. a prescribed sampling and monitoring programme to be carried out by the consent holder or occupier of the trade premises or tinkered waste operation.

5 TANKERED WASTE

- a) Tankered waste shall not be discharged into the Council's wastewater network by any person or Consent Holder not compliant with the Liquid and Hazardous Wastes Code of Practice.
- b) Council may accept tankered waste for discharge at an approved location.
- c) Tankered waste shall:
 - i. be transported by a Consent Holder to discharge domestic septic tank or industrial wastes;
 - ii. have material safety data sheets (MSDS) supplied to Council detailing the contents of a waste; and
 - iii. be tested to determine their character if the contents of the waste are not known. Specialist advice on pre-treatment or acceptance may be required. The cost of all testing and advice shall be borne by the Consent Holder.
- d) To prevent cross-contamination between tanker loads, the tanker shall be thoroughly washed prior to collecting a load for disposal into the wastewater network.
- e) The discharger of tankered waste must give 24 hours' notice for the disposal of wastes other than those sourced from domestic septic tanks.

6 CONDITIONS OF TRADE WASTE CONSENT FOR TANKERED WASTE - MASS, VOLUME, RATE, CONCENTRATION, TEMPERATURE AND PH VALUES

- a) Limits on the mass, volume, concentration, pH or temperature may be imposed for any constituent. Any characteristic that is subject to mass limit restrictions shall also have its maximum concentration limited.
- b) When setting mass, volume and concentration limit restrictions for a particular constituent in a trade waste consent the Council must have regard to:
 - i. conditions in the wastewater network near the trade waste discharge point and elsewhere in the wastewater network;
 - ii. the extent to which the available industrial capacity for the Constituent was met during the Council's preceding financial year, and the expected levels of the Constituent for the forthcoming financial year;
 - iii. if the applicant uses cleaner production techniques;

- iv. if the applicant has established a programme to achieve a programme to achieve cleaner production techniques to the satisfaction of the Council within a satisfactory period;
- v. if in the opinion of the Council, there is any advantage to increasing the discharge of a particular constituent in exchange for decreasing the discharge of another constituent;
- vi. any requirements of the Council to meet resource consent conditions or regional plan rules;
- vii. any requirements of the Council to reduce the pollutant discharge of the trade waste or wastewater;
- viii. how great a proportion the mass flow of a constituent of the discharge will be of the total mass flow of that characteristic in the wastewater;
- ix. the total mass of the constituent allowable in the wastewater, and the proportion (if any) to be reserved for future allocations of discharge of such constituents to other consent holders; and
- x. if there is an interaction with other constituents which increases or decreases the effect of their characteristic on the wastewater network including reticulation, treatment process, or receiving water (or land).

7 REVIEW OF TRADE WASTE CONSENT

- a) The Council may at any time during the term of a trade waste consent, by written notice to the consent holder review the trade waste consent and vary any condition of the trade waste consent where a change to a condition is necessary:
 - i. following a review of the performance of pre-treatment devices or processes;
 - ii. to meet any new Resource Consent imposed on the discharge from the Council's Wastewater network; and/or
 - iii. to comply with any other legal requirements that must be met by the Council.

8 TRANSFER OF TRADE WASTE CONSENT

- a) A trade waste consent to discharge shall be issued in the name of the given Consent Holder.
- b) The Consent Holder shall not, unless written approval is obtained from Council:
 - i. transfer to any other party the rights and responsibilities provided for under this bylaw, and under the consent; or
 - ii. allow a point of discharge to serve another premises, or the private drain to that point to extend by pipe, or any other means, to serve another premises.
- c) Transfer of a trade waste consent on change of ownership of a premises shall not be unreasonably withheld if the characteristics of the wastewater remain unchanged.
- d) When an occupier ceases to occupy a premises from which trade waste are discharged into the wastewater network, any trade waste consent shall terminate, unless a transfer is effected prior to vacating the premises.

- e) The consent holder remains liable for the failure to meet any obligations existing at the date of termination notwithstanding termination of the trade waste consent.

9 CANCELLATION OF TRADE WASTE CONSENT

- a) The Council may suspend or cancel any consent to discharge at any time following not less than 20 working days' notice, to the consent holder or person discharging or person allowing a discharge of any trade waste, where in the opinion of an enforcement officer:
 - i. the consent holder has failed to comply with any condition of the trade waste consent;
 - ii. the consent holder has failed to maintain control over the discharge;
 - iii. the consent holder is discharging or allowing the discharge of any prohibited trade waste;
 - iv. the consent holder has failed to provide and when appropriate update a Management Plan as required for a conditional trade waste consent; and/or
 - v. the consent holder has failed to pay any applicable fees.
- b) The Council may suspend or cancel any trade waste consent to discharge at any time following not less than 24 hours' notice to the Consent Holder or person discharging any trade waste or tankered waste where in the opinion of an enforcement officer:
 - i. any breach of a Resource Consent held by the Council, has arisen from (whether wholly or partly) by the trade waste discharge;
 - ii. any act or omission of the consent holder is, or is likely to:
 - (a) adversely affect the safety of the wastewater network;
 - (b) damage to any part of the wastewater network;
 - (c) adversely affect the health of any person;
 - (d) adversely affect the safety of any person; or
 - (e) adversely affect the environment; and/or
 - iii. it is necessary for the Council to comply with any other legal requirement.

PART 5 – ENFORCEMENT

1 POWERS OF ENTRY

- a) All enforcement officers or authorised agents of the Council, or any analyst may enter any premises believed to be discharging trade waste at any time in order to determine any characteristics of any actual or potential discharge by:
 - i. taking readings and measurements;
 - ii. carrying out an inspection; and
 - iii. taking samples for testing, of any solid, liquid, or gaseous material or any combination or mixture of such materials being discharged.

2 MONITORING OF TRADE WASTE

- a) As determined by the Council sampling, testing and monitoring may be undertaken to determine if a discharge:
 - i. complies with the provisions of this Bylaw;
 - ii. is to be classified as permitted, conditional, or prohibited; or

- iii. complies with the provisions of Schedule 1A of this bylaw for a permitted discharge and any trade waste consent to discharge.
- b) The taking, preservation, transportation, and analysis of the sample shall be undertaken by an authorised officer or agent, or the person discharging, in accordance with accepted industry standard methods, or by a method specifically approved by the Council.
- c) Sampling must be undertaken using the sampling procedure set out in Schedule 1C.
- d) The person discharging shall be responsible for all reasonable costs. Where a dispute arises as to the validity of the methods or procedures used for sampling or analysis, the dispute may be submitted to a mutually agreed independent arbitrator.

3 ENFORCEMENT

- a) The Council may use all its powers under the Local Government Act 2002 to enforce this bylaw.

4 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

- a) Every person who contravenes or permits a contravention of this bylaw commits an offence.
- b) Every person who commits an offence under this bylaw is liable to a penalty under section 242(4) of the Local Government Act 2002, or to a penalty under the Health Act 1956.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

- a) These bylaws are made under the Local Government Act 2002.
- b) These bylaws are administered by the Queenstown Lakes District Council.
- c) The initial resolution to make this Bylaw was passed by the Queenstown Lakes District Council at an ordinary meeting of the Council held on the 27 November 2014 and was confirmed, following consideration of submissions received during the special consultative procedure, by a resolution of the Council at a subsequent ordinary meeting of the Council on 30 July 2015.

The common seal of the Queenstown Lakes District Council is attached in the presence of:

Mayor: _____

Chief Executive: _____

Date: _____