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# 2023 Events

# Water Services Act 2021

- <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2021/0036/latest/LMS374564.html>

Version as at 15 December 2022



## Water Services Act 2021

Public Act 2021 No 36  
Date of assent 4 October 2021  
Commencement see section 2

# Taumata Arowai – The Regulator

Tiakina te wai, hei oranga te katoa  
Safe water every day for everyone



<https://www.taumataarowai.govt.nz/>

Why?



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- **Drinking water suppliers have a duty to ensure the drinking water they supply is safe**
- **Applied from Nov 2021 – whether the supply is registered or not**



## • Who will have to comply and when?

- Everyone except a domestic self supplier is now considered a drinking water supplier

### Examples

A single property with tenants on a lease that is supplied by a rainwater tank is a domestic self-supply.

A single holiday house that is supplied by a rainwater tank and is rented to tourists on a short-term basis is a domestic self-supply.

A multi-dwelling building (for example, multiple separate apartments contained in a single building) that has its own bore water supply is not a domestic self-supply.

A marae wharekai (dining hall) or community hall that has its own river water supply is not a domestic self-supply.

A café building supplied by a rainwater tank is not a domestic self-supply.



- Unregistered drinking water suppliers must be registered by Nov 2025 and comply by Nov 2028
- All drinking water suppliers that are currently regulated and those that supply more than 500 people should have been registered and compliant by Nov 2022

# How do I know?

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## Registration Required

If you own or operate a water supply (that you know, or ought reasonably to know) is being used as drinking water by people outside of your own home, you are a Drinking Water Supplier and will have responsibilities under the Water Services Act 2021.

*Registration required by 15th November 2025*

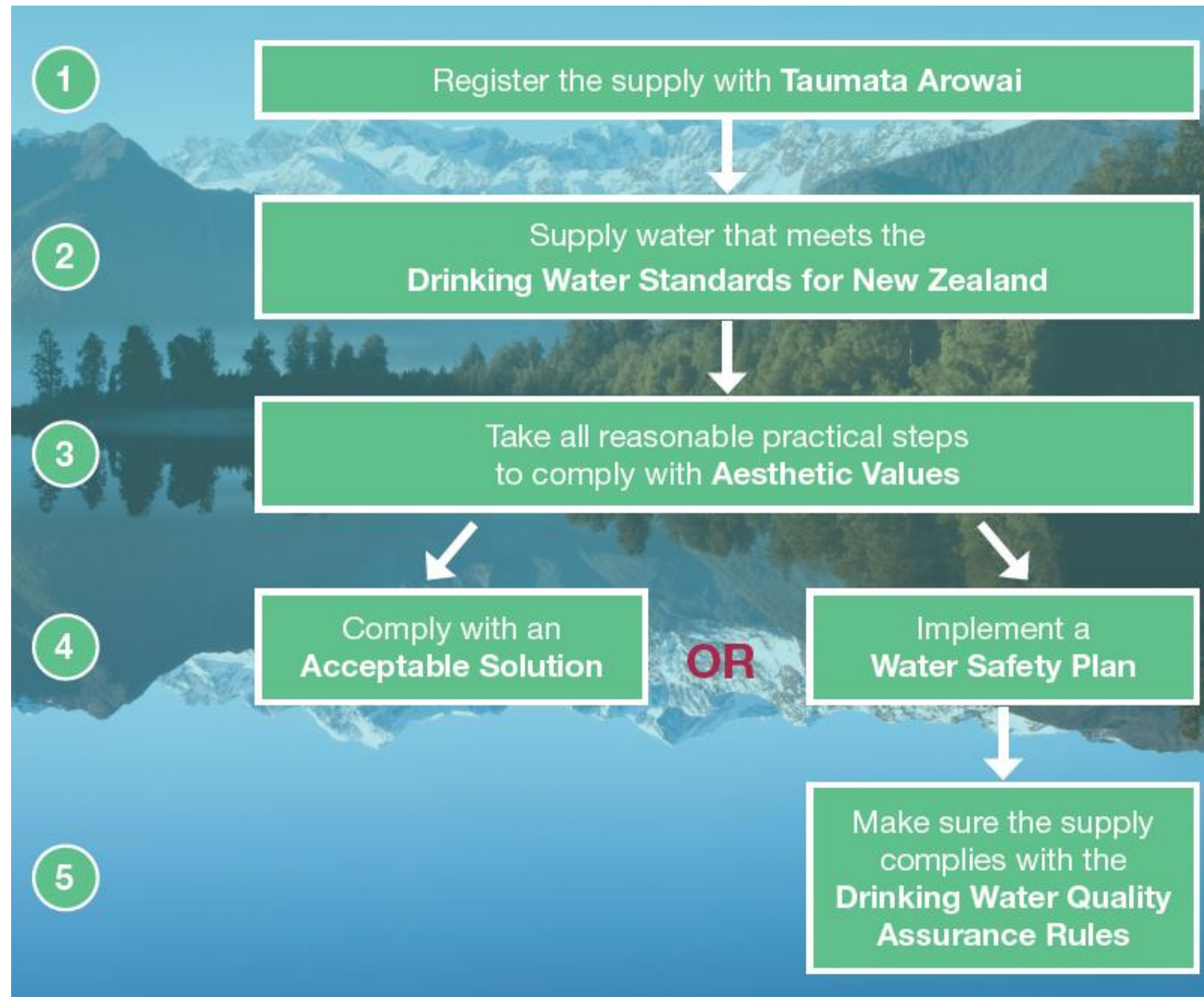


## Registration Not Required

Domestic Self-Supplies need not register.

A 'Domestic Self-Supply' is a **SINGLE HOUSE** or **DWELLING** with its **OWN** water supply.

# How to comply?



# Acceptable solutions

- Acceptable Solutions are designed to be an easy, prescriptive solution for smaller water supplies
- No water safety plan is required
- You will need an Operations Manual with Emergency Management Plan
- All acceptable solutions are based on End-Point Treatment



Roof Water Supplies



Spring and Bore Drinking  
Water Supplies



Rural Agricultural  
Water Supplies

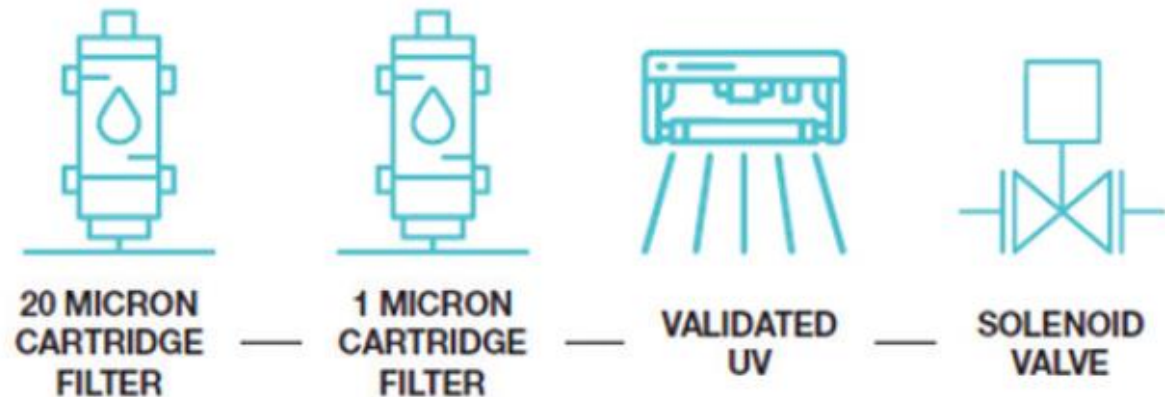




# Important notes



- One Validated UV can be used for:
  - A single building with up to 500 people
  - Up to 3 Buildings with up to 100 people across all 3 buildings – only if the buildings are on a single property
- There is no distance requirement, however common sense should be applied
- There are additional requirements for testing, backflow prevention, source water protection, etc
- Pre-treatment can be used



# Acceptable solutions - examples



# Acceptable solutions - examples



# Validated UV

- What is the difference between validated and standard UV?

	NSF 55 Class A UV	Standard UV
UV Dose	40mJ/cm <sup>2</sup>	30mJ/cm <sup>2</sup>
In Built Flow Restrictor	Yes	No
UV Sensor	Yes	No or Optional
3 <sup>rd</sup> Party Certified	Yes	No



# Drinking water quality assurance rules

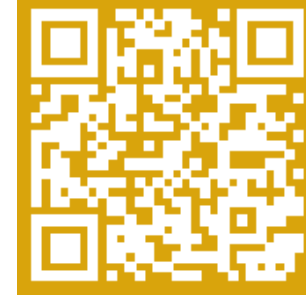
- If you choose to comply using the drinking water
- quality assurance rules, then you will need to:
  - 1. Identify what type of Water Supplier you are
  - 2. Prepare a Water Safety Plan
  - 3. Comply with the rules which apply to you



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# Drinking water quality assurance rules



## Rule type codes

- G = General rules
- S = Source water rules
- T = Treatment rules
- D = Distribution rules
- WC = Water Carrier Service Rules
- PTE = Planned Temporary Event / Drinking Water Supplies Rules
- VSC = Very Small Communities Module

## Rules complexity levels

(1) = simple      (2) = moderate      (3) = complex

# Drinking water quality assurance rules



Categories of drinking water supplies Rule modules that compliance is demonstrated against	Rule modules that compliance is demonstrated against
<b>1. Very Small Communities</b>	
Up to 25 people, or up to 50 people for up to 60 days in any 12 month period.	VSC
If supplying drinking water to a planned event which increases the total population to more than 50 people.	G + TDWS (for the duration of the planned event)
<b>1. Networked Supplies</b>	
Small (26 – 100 people)	G + S1 + T1 + D1
Medium (101 – 500 people)	G + S2 + T2 + D2
Large (>500 people)	G + S3 + T3 + D3
<b>2. Self-supplies Building Drinking Water Supplies</b>	
Small (26 – 100 people)	G + S1 + T1
Medium (101 – 500 people)	G + S2 + T2 <sup>4</sup>
Large (>500 people)	G + S3 + T3 <sup>5</sup>
<b>4. Water Carrier Services</b>	
Any population size	G + WC
<b>5. Water Carrier Supplies</b>	
Any population size	G + S1 + T1
<b>6. Community Drinking Water Stations</b>	
Any population size	G + S1 + T1

# Important notes

- T1 Rules
  - Requirements – 5 Micron Depth Filter & Validated UV
  - Chlorine not required
  - But – You do need to write in your water safety plan how the distribution network will be protected
- T2 Rules
  - Requirements – 5 Micron Depth Filter, Validated UV & Chlorination





# Drinking water quality assurance rules - example

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# Multibarrier approach

- Both the Acceptable Solutions and Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules meet the Multi-Barrier Approach required in the Water Services Act 2021
  - Acceptable solutions have this includes
  - Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules means the water supplier needs to assess their own supply and come up with how to do this

A multi-barrier approach to drinking water safety is one that Taumata Arowai considers will—

- prevent hazards from entering the raw water; and
- remove particles, pathogens, and chemical and radiological hazards from the water by physical treatment; and
- kill or inactivate pathogens in the water by disinfection; and
- maintain the quality of water in the reticulation system.



# Very small supplies (<25)

- **Requirements**

- Test Every 6 Months for E.coli & Total Coliforms
- Use an IANZ accredited lab
- Give results to consumers

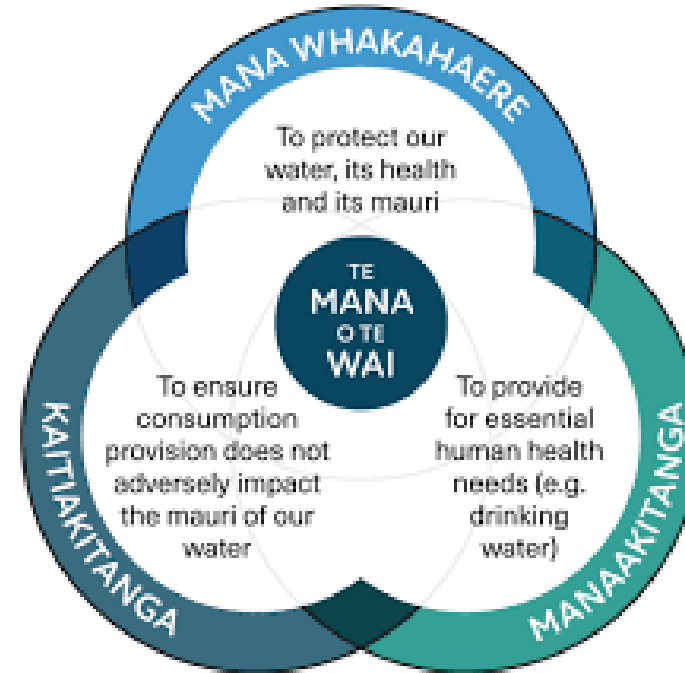
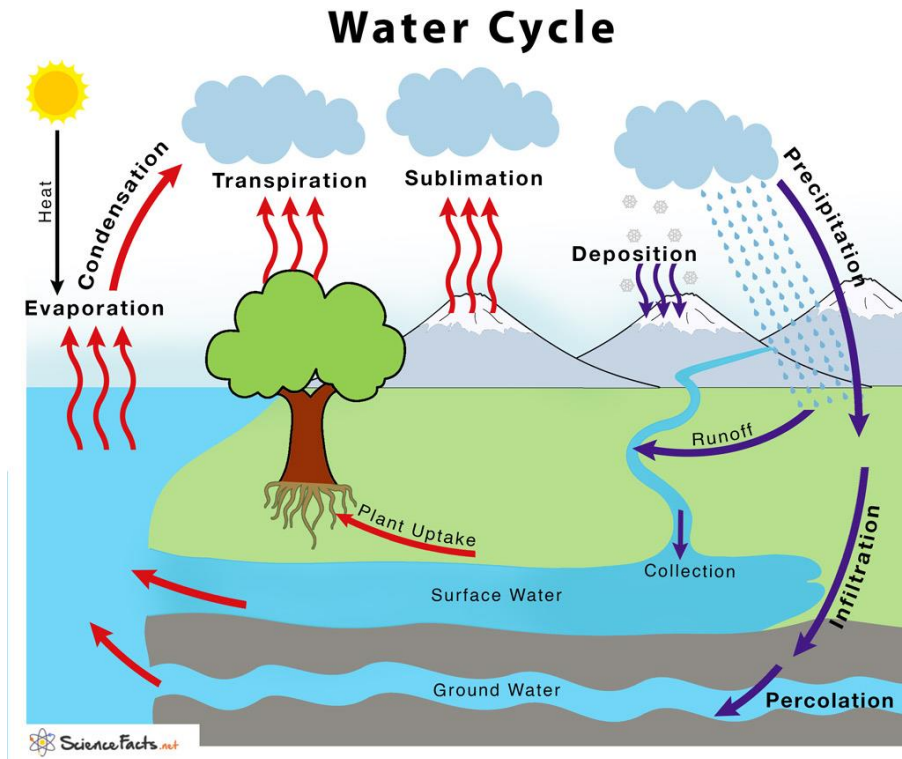
- **Is that it?**

- **No!**
- **You still have a duty of care to supply safe drinking water**
- You still need a **water safety plan** with a **multi-barrier approach** (includes treatment)
- There is just more freedom on **HOW** safe water is supplied, not **IF** you need to supply safe water
- If you don't want to think about it or write and maintain a water safety plan – look at the acceptable solutions instead

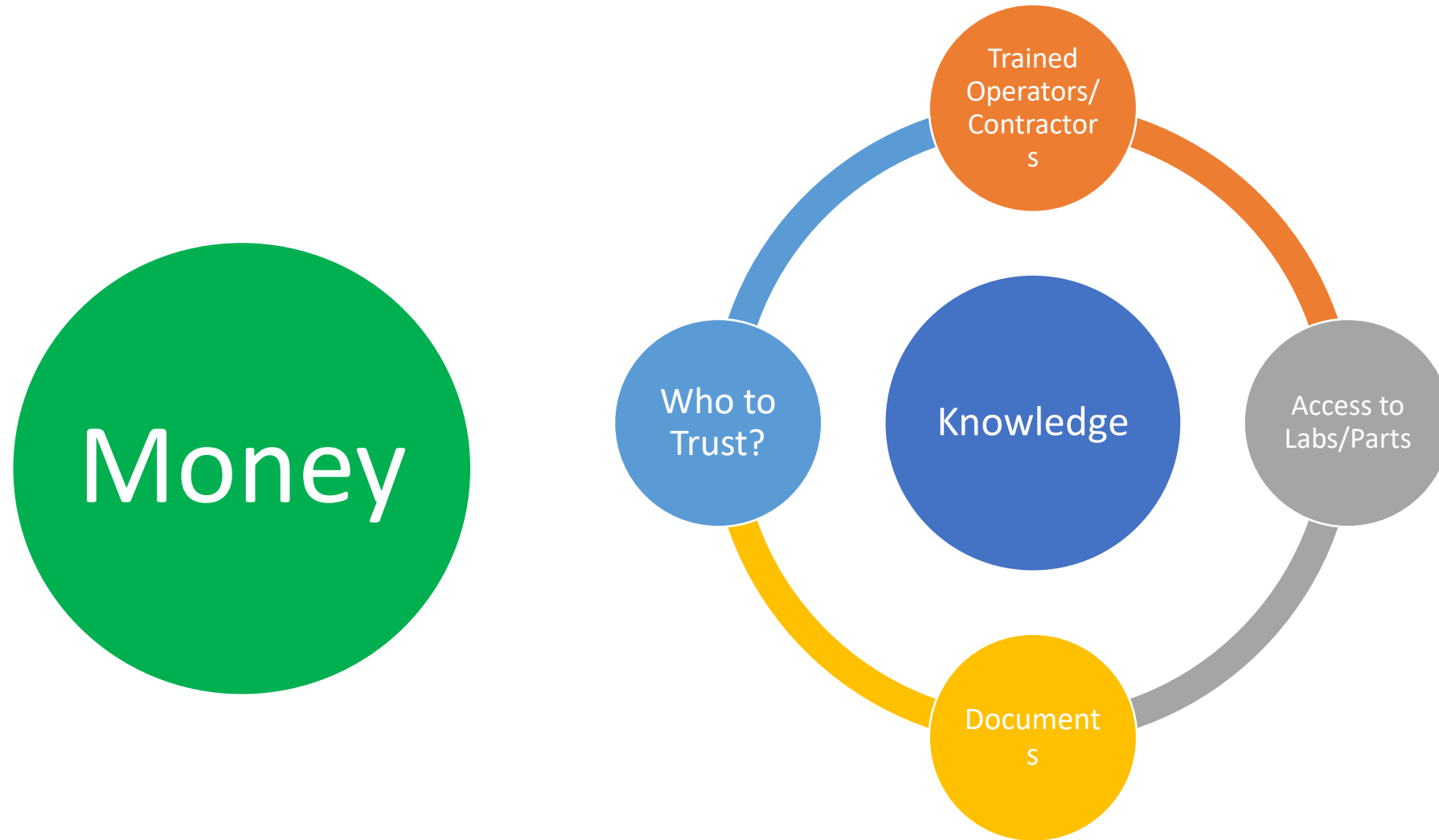


- **What is it?**

- Te Mana o te Wai is about restoring and preserving the balance between the water, the wider environment, and the community.



# Challenges facing small rural supplies



# Common pitfalls



## Maintenance



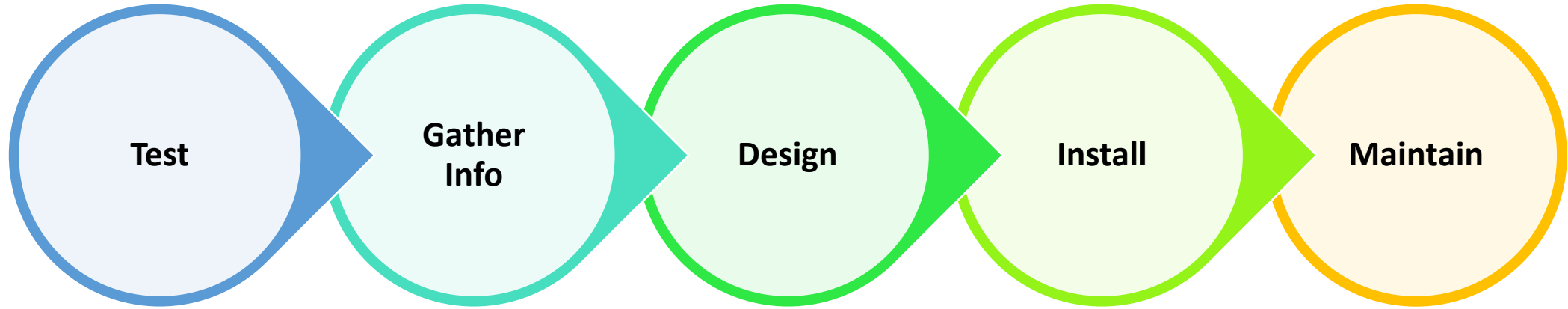
## Installation



## Documents



# Doing it right the first time



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THANK YOU