

ORDINARY AGENDA

CORPORATE AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

DATE: Wednesday, 28 October 2009

TIME: 9.15 am

VENUE: Council Chambers
Matamata-Piako District Council
35 Kenrick Street
TE AROHA

MEMBERSHIP – Quorum (6)**Members:**

Mayor G W H Vercoe QSM, ED, JP
Cr J E Barnes
Cr S D Gillard JP
Cr C L Greenville JP
Cr M L Gribble
Cr J W Harris
Cr P M Jager
Cr T J M Johnston JP
Cr R J McGrail
Cr G R Stanley
Cr M P Steffert
Cr L M Tisch

Information and recommendations are included in the reports to assist Corporate and Operations Committee in the decision making process and may not constitute Corporate and Operations Committee's decision until considered by Corporate and Operations Committee.

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1 MEETING OPENING**2 PRESENT**

MEMBERS PRESENT

OFFICERS PRESENT

IN ATTENDANCE

3 APOLOGIES

MEMBERS APOLOGIES

4 NOTIFICATION OF URGENT BUSINESS

Pursuant to clause 3.7.5 and 3.7.6 of the Standing Orders NZS 9202:2003 and Section 46A (7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, the Chairman to enquire from members whether there are any additional items for consideration which qualify as extraordinary or urgent additional business.

5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Minutes, as circulated, of the Ordinary Meeting of the Corporate And Operations Committee, held on 30 September 2009.

[Minutes September 30 2009 Corporate and Operations Committee.doc](#)

DRAFT RESOLUTION

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of the Corporate And Operations Committee held on 30 September 2009 be confirmed and signed as true and correct.

6 OFFICER REPORTS

6.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE

6.1.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2009

File No: SUP164601
Attachments: [CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS REPORT-September 2009.doc](#)
Responsible Officer: D McLeod
Chief Executive Officer
Author: J Payze
Committee Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A copy of the Chief Executive Officer's report for the period September 2009 is attached.

POLICY AND BYLAW ISSUES

There are no other Policy or Bylaw issues in relation to this matter.

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That the Chief Executive Officer's report for September 2009 be received.

6.2 COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT

6.2.1 FINANCIAL EXCEPTION REPORT TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

File No: SUP 164601
Attachments: [financialStatements30Sept2009.doc](#)
Responsible Officer: M Te Wiata
Community and Support Services Manager
Author: M Te Wiata
Community and Support Services Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council's financial result to 30 September 2009 is a surplus of \$712,000.

This is due to expenses for the first quarter being below budget which is largely attributable to the seasonality of our cash-flows.

We have identified a number of actual or potential budget variances. The main items being:

- Tahuna wastewater subsidy – we have received unbudgeted subsidy this financial year.
- Roothing – The New Zealand Transport Agency approved a lower budget than we submitted. We have had to amend our roading programme accordingly.
- Interest expense is below budget as our external debt is lower than expected.
- Depreciation expense is above budget.

BACKGROUND

The exception report provides Council with a snapshot of the financial performance of the organisation.

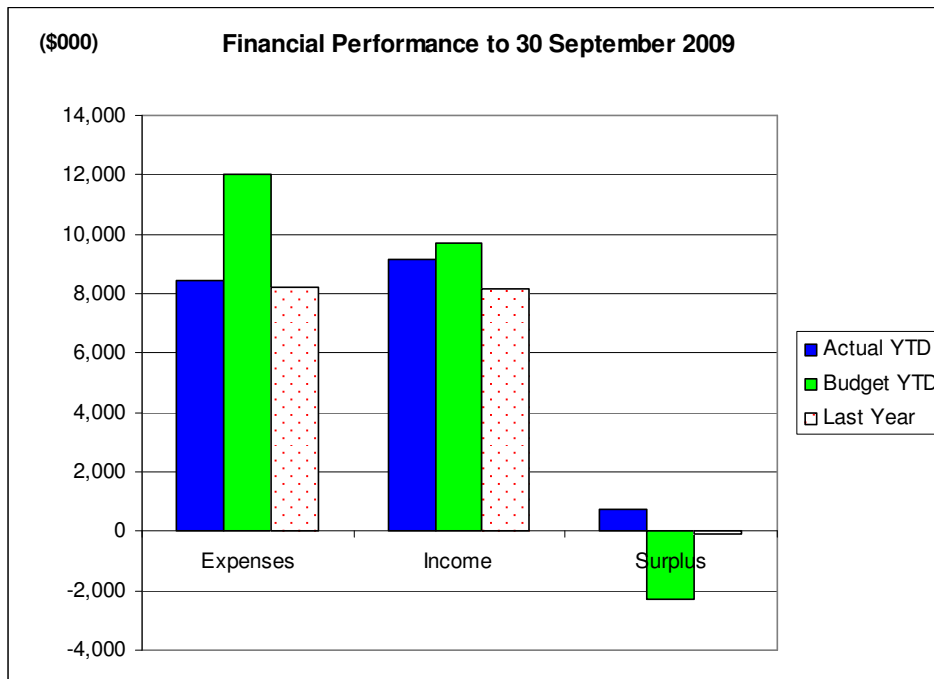
For financial reporting, management identifies budget variances to provide advice to Council on any action that should be taken. For example, management may recommend that works are deferred if it considers that budgets may be exceeded.

Management will make these recommendations after considering the overall financial situation. Budget variances in one activity may be able to be offset against another activity. Management may therefore consider that it is not necessary to take any action.

ISSUES

Overall Financial Performance

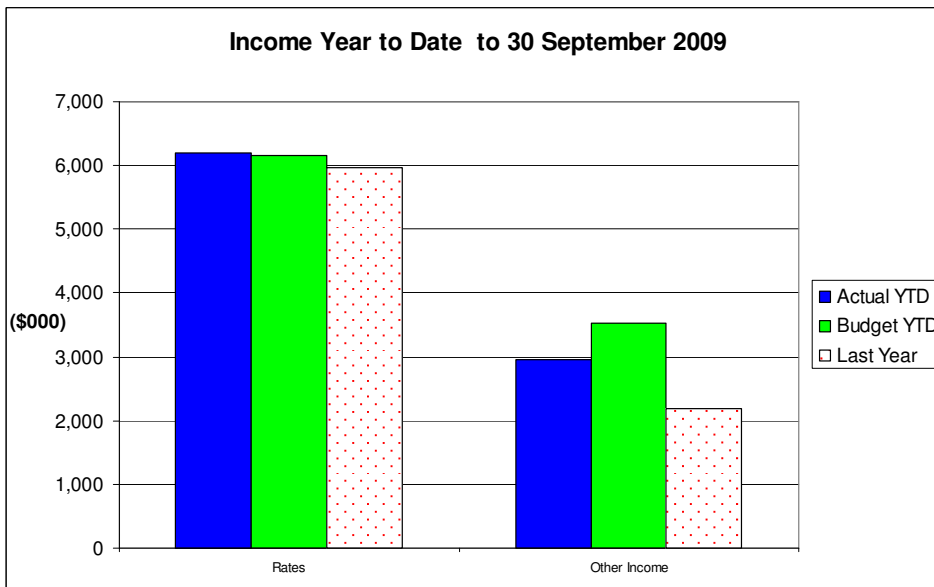
The financial result to the 30 September 2009 is considerably better than expected. The main reason is that expenses are well below budget.



Income

Total income is below budget. The main reason is that the September road subsidy claim is transacted into October. Unbudgeted subsidy for the Tahuna Wastewater scheme has helped this situation. There are other items that are below budget as expected for this time of the year. These are:

- PNZ investment income
- Development contributions
- Vested assets.



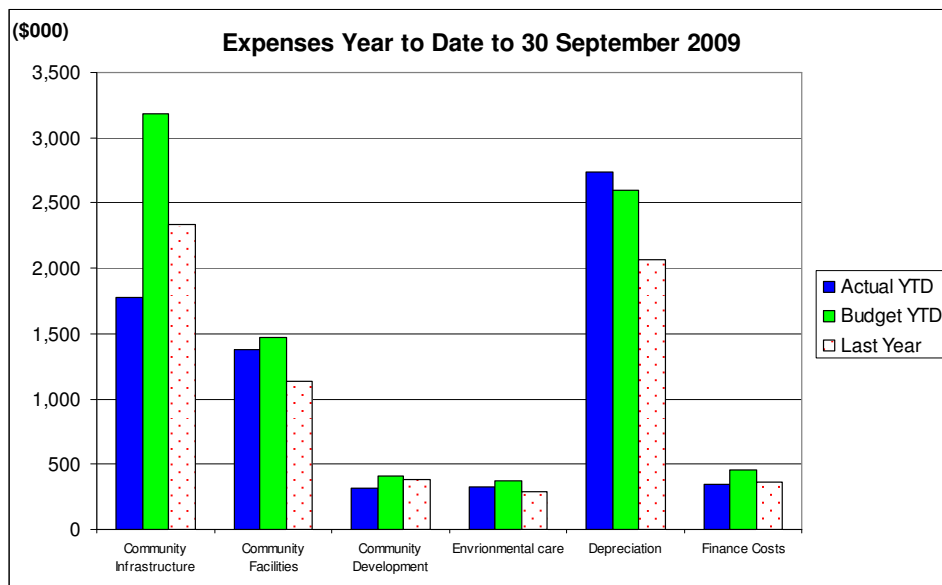
Expenses

Expenditure for most activities and categories is either within or below budget.

Finance costs are lower than budget due to the lower level of borrowings.

This offsets the increased depreciation cost which resulted from the recent asset revaluation.

Other expense variances are included in the attached statements.



We are now using the new corporate system (Authority). This has led to more accurate and timely allocation of wages and vehicle expenses. This will distort the financial comparatives particularly in the utilities and community facilities areas.

Exceptions

Tahuna Wastewater

We have received approximately \$350,000 subsidy for the Tahuna wastewater scheme this financial year. We will receive further subsidy when the scheme is completed. We expected to receive the subsidy last financial year.

This will result in a positive budget variance. The revenue offsets part of the capital cost of the scheme.

Roading

The New Zealand Transport Agency approved a lower level of funding for the roading programme than we budgeted. We have cut-back our programme to offset the loss in subsidy.

Depreciation and Interest

The final depreciation amount included in the 2008/2009 annual report was above our estimate for this financial year. This will mean we will exceed our budget by as much as \$400,000.

Our interest expense is below budget due to the lower than expected level of debt for this period.

We expect that this will offset a large part of the additional depreciation expense.

Operational issues

Environmental Care

Building consents are below the level at the same time last year. Our revenue financial year reflects this situation.

The first quarter is typically a busy time for building consents. Last financial year we experienced a drop-off in consent activity towards the end of the financial year.

It is difficult to accurately predict the impact this financial year as the activity is driven by demand ie the number of building consents applications.

We are closely monitoring the situation.

Planning consent revenue is well above budget. This is also demand driven and may partially offset the building short-fall.

Toilets

Actual expenses are tracking above budget. This will in part be due to more timely and accurate costings. It also reflects changes in the contract for the Hetana Street toilets.

We will monitor the situation and may need to reallocate operational budgets to offset.

Building Maintenance

Expenditure in parks and reserves is ahead of budget. Some projects that have been completed will be reclassified and transferred to building renewals (ie funded from depreciation).

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That the information be received.

6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

6.3.1 \DISABLED PARKING SPACES

File No: CFA100802
Responsible Officer: G Ridley
Infrastructure Manager
Author: S Frischknecht
Roading Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council staff has looked at the costs and sightings of installing blue painted disabled parking spaces in the District.

BACKGROUND

The issue was initially raised at a Corporate and Operations Committee meeting in September 2009. The report outlined the advantages of having disabled parking spaces painted blue; these included higher visibility and less abuse. Another recommendation was to provide parallel parking spaces to provide safer access for rear wheelchair loading/unloading. Council resolved that staff report back to with additional information regarding costs and sighting of the disabled parking.

Arawa Street in Matamata, between Broadway and Hetana/Tui Streets, is proposed as a suitable trial site for this operation. There are currently two disabled car parks located along the street, one on each side of the road adjacent to the traffic islands.

Arawa Street has 3.5m wide traffic lane with a solid white edge line on either side with slow traffic speeds. The distance from the edge line to the kerb and channel is approximately 8m which does provide space between parked vehicles and the traffic land.

POLICY AND BYLAW ISSUES

There are no policy or bylaw issues.

LONG TERM COUNCIL COMMUNITY PLAN

COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Community Infrastructure

Community Infrastructure represents many of the responsibilities that Council has historically managed: maintenance and development of roads, stormwater, wastewater, water supply and waste (solid).

- *Roading*
 - *To promote a road safety culture, i.e. good driving habits, increased enforcement etc, through the community road safety programme*

FOUR WELL-BEINGS

Council needs to consider the safety of all Road users and provide adequate infrastructure.

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

- Community Safety and Support: Looking after People.

SIGNIFICANCE POLICY

This issue is not considered significant in terms of Council's Significance Policy.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Resource requirements are in accordance with existing budgetary allocation for two trial disabled parking spaces to be painted blue. Quotes have been obtained and the cost is \$600 per car park with the additional cost of placing the white disabled symbol back on the car park when completed.

If it is decided to alter further disabled car parks, additional funding needs to be obtained from Council.

OPTIONS

The following Options are proposed:

- 1 Both existing angled car parks on Arawa Street be painted blue. This would increase visibility and retain the number of car parks on Arawa Street.
- 2 Install disabled parking in a parallel form. By rearranging an existing angled park on Arawa Street to parallel, two existing car parks will have to be removed due to the additional parking bay length required. This would increase visibility and also allow for more space for rear wheelchair loading/unloading away from the traffic lane. The other disabled park would still need to be retained in the angled form.
- 3 Install a disabled parallel park further down Arawa Street, adjacent to the Countdown Supermarket. This would increase visibility, provide more space for rear wheelchair loading/unloading but would be located further away from the town centre and result in the loss of an existing car park.

For any of the above options, we would need to get feedback from affected parties and if considered effective, a programme would need to be implemented to look at having all disabled car parks painted blue in the future. Additional funding would also need to be obtained if further car parks are painted blue.

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That:

- 1. the two existing disabled car parks on Arawa Street be painted blue with the white symbol**
- 2. feedback be obtained from the public in six months time.**

6.3.2 BACKFLOW PREVENTION REPORT

File No: WAT520406
Responsible Officer: G Ridley
Infrastructure Manager
Author: G Robertson
Utilities Engineer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report sets out the implications for Council of the changes in respect of Backflow Prevention as a result of the Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2007.

BACKGROUND

Backflow occurs when water flows backwards through the reticulation system. This can occur, for example, when water mains break or even when they are shut down for maintenance. This creates a potential for public health risk due to contamination with, for example, harmful micro-organisms or corrosive chemicals sucked back from the consumer's property. Examples of consumers with a high potential to cause problems are swimming pools, farms, hairdressers, doctors and dental surgeries, sprinkler systems and most industrial consumers.

Until recently backflow prevention was covered by the Water Supply Protection Regulations 1961 but backflow prevention is now included in the Health Act 1956 as a result of the Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2007.

This has essentially changed the responsibility from the water consumer to the water supplier which is effectively the Council.

Within many Council districts, including this Council, backflow prevention has not been given the priority that is now expected under the new requirements. Backflow prevention has been required at the boundary of rural and most commercial buildings but the method of recording has not been ideal and the monitoring of maintenance/certification has been inadequate.

The Building Inspection team has been addressing the identifying and monitoring of known backflow preventers but there are many rural properties supplied from Council mains that do not have backflow prevention and not all other premises requiring backflow prevention have them fitted.

ISSUES

The new requirements place responsibility on the water supplier (i.e. Council) to install and maintain a backflow preventer on the boundary of all premises where it considers there is a risk. It further provides that the water supplier may require that the owner of the property reimburse the supplier for the cost of the installation, testing and on-going maintenance.

They also require that the water supplier must test each backflow protection device operating in its network at least once a year, and may require the occupier of the property concerned to pay the reasonable cost of conducting the test.

Both these obligations were previously the responsibility of the consumer and it is also noted that cost recovery is considered optional.

It should be also noted that these obligations are additional to those in the Building Act applying to backflow prevention devices within a property.

Council will have to decide whether to recover the cost of both the installation of these devices and their ongoing inspection and certification. Some Councils such as Tauranga have a line charge in addition to a water charge (by meter) which is based on the diameter of the connection and which covers the installation, required testing and the maintenance of backflow preventers.

Another option is to charge each premise the actual cost.

Any suitably qualified plumber can install backflow devices although it appears sensible to limit the installation of boundary backflow prevention to the list Authorised Licensed Contractors that Council maintains. However the testing must be undertaken by an IQP or "Independent Qualified Person", a qualification which is available through Unitech or NZ Weta.

There is also a need to:

- Introduce a program to identify the various risk categories of all consumers and their existing back flow prevention devices (if any).
- Work through the various categories in order of priority to install the prescribed devices.
- Set up a programme to cover the annual testing of all devices.

STATUTORY ISSUES

Section 69ZZZ of the Health Act 1956 inserted by section 7 of the Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2007 states:

Protecting water supplies from risk of back-flow

4 This section applies if a networked supplier considers that there is a need to protect the networked system from risks of pollution caused by water and other substances on properties connected to the networked system.

5 A networked supplier may:

- a. if the supplier considers it desirable or necessary:
 - i install a back-flow prevention system in the network on the side of the point of supply for which the supplier is responsible for maintaining; or
 - ii allow the owner of property to which water is supplied to install a back-flow prevention system that incorporates a verifiable monitoring system (being a monitoring system approved by both the supplier and a drinking-water assessor):

- b. require the owner of the property in respect of which the back-flow prevention system operates or the person who is required (whether under the Local Government Act 2002 or any contract) to pay for drinking water supplied to that property:
 - i if paragraph (a)(i) applies, to reimburse the supplier for the cost of that system (including the cost of installation, testing, and on-going maintenance); and
 - ii if paragraph (a) (i) or (ii) applies, to repair or modify any back-flow prevention system that, in the opinion of the supplier, is not functioning adequately.
- 6 A person who installs a back-flow protection device must take all reasonable steps to ensure it can operate in a way that does not compromise the operation of any automatic sprinkler system connected to the water supply.
- 7 A networked supplier:
- must test each back-flow protection device operating in its network at least once a year; and
 - must advise the territorial authority in its area of the results; and
 - may require the occupier of the property in respect of which the device operates to pay the reasonable costs involved in conducting the test.

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New Zealand Standards

Plumbing and Drainage Part 1: Water Services (AS/NZS 3500.1.2003).

This Standard provides solutions to comply with the NZ Building Code and includes a section on “Cross-connection Control and Backflow Prevention” and includes Appendices on “Types of Backflow Prevention”.

Water Supply – Backflow Prevention Devices Part 1: materials, design and Performance Requirements (AS/NZS 2845.1.1998).

This Standard provides details of suitable backflow prevention devices that qualify with established type testing to provide health and safety, and environment, protection.

POLICY AND BYLAW ISSUES

Council Bylaws state:

3.7 BACKFLOW PREVENTION

The following shall apply:

- (a) Notwithstanding clause (b) of clause 3.7 the Council may fit a backflow prevention device on the Council side of the point of supply.
- (b) It is the customer’s responsibility (under the Health Act 1956, and the Building Act 2004) to take all necessary measures on the customer’s side of the point

of supply to prevent water which has been drawn from the Council's water supply from returning to that supply. These include:

- (i) Backflow prevention either by providing an adequate air gap, or by the use of a backflow prevention device;
- (ii) The prohibition of any direct cross-connection between the Council water supply and
 - (1) Any other water supply (potable or non-potable)
 - (2) Any other water source
 - (3) Any storage tank
 - (4) Any other pipe, fixture or equipment containing chemicals, liquids, gases, or other non-potable substances.

LONG TERM COUNCIL COMMUNITY PLAN

COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Community Infrastructure

Community Infrastructure represents many of the responsibilities that Council has historically managed: maintenance and development of roads, stormwater, wastewater, water supply and waste (solid).

COMMUNITY OUTCOME

- Community Safety and Support: Looking after People
- Healthy Water: Healthy People

SIGNIFICANCE POLICY

This issue is not significant in terms of Council's Significance Policy.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

This depends on the decisions made to apportion costs. There will be costs to set up a register of properties requiring boundary backflow protection and in assessing individual requirements which can be met from existing budgets.

OPTIONS

1. Take no action – would leave Council at serious risk; or
2. Accept the need to take action to implement the new requirements
3. Decide that the costs be met from existing water rates; or
4. Charge of the actual costs to be met by the consumers concerned

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That:

1. **Council receives the "Backflow Prevention" report.**
2. **Council notes the obligations imposed by the recent legislation in respect of backflow prevention and supports actions to meet those obligations.**

- 3. Council recover all costs relating to backflow prevention from the consumer.**

6.3.3 FIRE FIGHTING WATER SUPPLIES

File No: WAT520400
Responsible Officer: G Ridley
Infrastructure Manager
Author: G Robertson
Utilities Engineer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report sets out the implications for Council of the updated NZ Fire Service Firefighting Code of Practice (SNZ PAS 4509:2008). The new code has two main implications for Council:

- the supply of water and standards required by the Water Supply Authority (Utilities Section)
- Building Consent staff

In particular there is a new section covering "Procedure and checklist for building consent documentation". The document also covers the provision of residential sprinkler systems.

Council needs to resolve whether or not to adopt this Code of Practice and if so, whether any amendments should be made.

BACKGROUND

The updated code replaces a previous code issued in 2003 and like its predecessor covers what constitutes a sufficient minimum supply of water pressure and volume for fire fighting in an urban fire district. However the new code now notes this also includes areas covered by any agreement under section 38 or 39 of the Fire Service Act. In effect this includes the whole of the Matamata-Piako District.

It is also noted that the code states "This Code of Practice is non-mandatory but could be incorporated into relevant bylaws or District Plans". Whether non-mandatory or not, Council has an obligation to take into account all information available to it.

The appendix in the new code covering alternative water supplies has been expanded and is more onerous and has been set out in more detail.

There is a new section containing procedures and a checklist for Building Consent documentation and is stated to be "*intended to aid territorial authorities (and those applying for building consents) in assessing the adequacy of (or providing) the firewater supply requirements to meet this code of practice*".

Council has generally required, where a house is to be erected outside of the range of fire hydrants under a Resource Consent, that a water tank of a minimum of 25,000 litres be provided but with no provision for extracting the water or even that it is kept full of water, or where it is sited. However no requirements have been insisted on for

houses erected under a building consent as the building inspectors do not feel it is their job to require such provisions. These thus need to be enforced separately.

The new code requires that in the case of a house without a sprinkler system being built in the country where there is no street reticulation (with adequate hydrants) there is a requirement for a total of 45 m³ of water storage dedicated for fire fighting (and in addition to the tanks for the water supply to the building).

Where more than one tank is used to meet the fire requirements they must be linked with a 100 mm pipe at the bottom, the connection point is to be within 6 metres of hardstand and serviced by a roadway 4 metres wide and capable of supporting a gross laden axle weight of 20 tones and with a minimum turning radius of 11 metres. The tank outlet must be fitted with a 100 mm diameter floating female threaded "suction" coupling.

Where the house has a sprinkler system there are lesser requirements for the dedicated fire water tank but other factors come into play depending on access. Interestingly both the dedicated tank and the rainwater supply tank have to be fitted with suction connections and the rainwater tank appears to be used for the sprinkler system.

There are significant areas within the reticulated areas where the flows from hydrants does not comply with the code but work is in hand identifying these areas through modelling and some areas have already been upgraded with larger pipes

However in submissions to the Plan Change giving effect to Precinct F the NZ Fire Service Commission has requested that if the dwelling is not connected to Council reticulation, a minimum of 20,000 litres shall be maintained at all times as a static fire fighting reserve within a 30,000 litre tank. They have verbally advised that this figure has been agreed on by Waikato Fire Chiefs as realistic.

It should be noted that Council owns or supports water tankers at the three main fire stations in the area and thus the reduction in water storage appears realistic. However the Commission's submissions retained quite detailed requirements for access and fittings etc.

ISSUES

The Code is not binding on Council but it is considered that where a code exists, Council has an obligation to take the contents into account as a guide to prudent practice. In practise compliance with the Code will be a requirement of the proposed Development Manual in both urban and rural subdivisions.

The Hamilton City Council Development Manual (which is currently going through the adoption process as Plan Change 24) includes requirements that all new developments comply with the Fire Service Code of Practice; and the Matamata Piako District Council Supplement extends the requirement to provide hydrants in accordance with the Fire Service Code to developments currently outside urban fire districts where water is being supplied as part of the development.

In general most parts of Council's water reticulation meets the requirements of the Code and Council has been actively increasing pipe capacities etc where the flows do not meet the current criteria.

The supplement also requires that rural dwellings not served by a public supply shall install adequate water storage to meet the Fire Service Code Table 2 and the Appendix on Alternative Water Supply Water Sources. Thus all rural lots being created will have that requirement as part of the conditions.

However there appears to be no requirement that can be enforced at the building stage. It is considered that this aspect needs to be addressed, especially in light of the new Appendix E – Procedure and Checklist for Building Consent Documentation, which is “intended to aid territorial authorities (and those applying for a building consent) in assessing the adequacy of (or providing) the fire fighting requirements to meet this code of practice”).

However the NZ Fire Service Commission has made a submission to the relevant Plan Change 24 with the intention of requiring specific mention of the Code in the District Plan under “Performance Outcomes for Infrastructure and Servicing”. If adopted by Council, this proposal will require full compliance with the Code for all new developments.

The Commission has also made a submission under Plan Change 31 – Precinct F seeking to have compliance with the Code mandatory within Precinct F. It is considered Council should make a decision based on its entire district and not piecemeal for individual rezoning.

STATUTORY ISSUES

Council has statutory obligations in respect of supplying water for fire fighting under both the Local Government Act 1974 and the Fire Service Act 1975.

Section 647 of the Local Government Act 1974 includes:

Fire hydrants

- In every part of the district in which there is a water supply provided under section 130 of the Local Government Act 2002, the council shall fix fire hydrants in the main pipes, other than trunk mains, of the waterworks at the most convenient places for extinguishing any fire as the council determines, or, in any part of the district that is included in a fire district under section 26 of the Fire Service Act 1975, as the New Zealand Fire Service Commission approves, and shall keep those fire hydrants in effective working order.
- Fire hydrants shall be fixed at such distances from each other as the council decides or, in the case of hydrants fixed in any part of the district that is included in a fire district of the New Zealand Fire Service Commission, as that Commission approves.

Section 648 of the Local Government Act 1974 includes:

Pipes to be kept charged with water

Except in case of unusual drought, or of accident, or of shortage from any cause of the water supply, or during necessary repairs, connections, or inspections, or in a case of a state of emergency declared under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, the council must at all times keep charged with water the pipes in which fire hydrants are fixed by the council under section 647.

Section 30 of the Fire Service Act 1975 includes

Section 30 Fire brigade to have use of water in mains, etc

8 Subject to the overall requirements of the Controller under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, while a state of emergency exists under that Act, every fire brigade, defence fire brigade, and industrial fire brigade shall, free of charge:

- a) Have the use of all hydrants and control valves installed in any water mains and of all water in the water mains for the purpose of extinguishing any fire or stabilising or rendering safe any hazardous substance emergency or for the purpose of fire brigade drills conducted under the authority of the Chief Fire Officer:

Provided that no such brigade shall use for drills water supplied by any person or authority (except within its own Fire District) without the consent of that person or authority; and

- b) Have the use of all water in any river, creek, stream, watercourse, channel, lake, lagoon, well, tank, or other source of water supply whatsoever for the purpose of extinguishing any fire or stabilising or rendering safe any hazardous substance emergency.

9 The National Commander may from time to time have cause to make such checks as the National Commander considers necessary as to the adequacy of water supplies, including tests of water volume and pressure in any water main, in any Fire District or within any area concerning any property that the Fire Service is under an obligation to protect pursuant to section 38 or section 39 of this Act, and shall advise the territorial authority or authorities as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the water supply of the Fire District or the area available for fire fighting and for the effective operation of such fire protection systems that may from time to time be installed in buildings or property installations within the Fire District or the area.

10 In carrying out its duties pursuant to subsection (2) of this section the National Commander shall publish a Code of Practice specifying standards for water supply volume and pressure which are required. This Code of Practice shall be notified by the National Commander in the Gazette.

POLICY AND BYLAW ISSUES

Council has an obligation to adopt a realistic policy in respect of the supply of fire fighting water within its district.

LONG TERM COUNCIL COMMUNITY PLAN

COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Community Infrastructure

Community Infrastructure represents many of the responsibilities that Council has historically managed: maintenance and development of roads, stormwater, wastewater, water supply and waste (solid).

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

- Community Safety and Support: Looking after People
- Healthy Air, Water, Land: Healthy People

SIGNIFICANCE POLICY

This issue is not significant in terms of Council's Significance Policy.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no direct costs attributed to Council.

OPTIONS

1. Take no action
2. Adopt the Code as published
3. Adopt the Code but reduce the dedicated fire fighting water storage to 20 m³ within a 30 m³ tank in non reticulated areas
4. Adopt the Code with additional amendments

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That:

- 1. Council receives the "Fire Fighting Water Supplies" report.**
- 2. Council adopt the Code but reduce the dedicated fire fighting water storage to 20 m³ within a 30 m³ tank in non reticulated areas.**

7 URGENT ADDITIONAL BUSINESS

8 EXCLUSION FROM THE PUBLIC

9 CLOSURE