



Department of
Building and Housing
Te Tari Kaupapa Whare

Dear Customer

Please find enclosed Amendment 8, effective 10 October 2011, to the Compliance Document for Clause E1 Surface Water of the New Zealand Building Code.

Section	Old E1	October 2011 Amendment to E1
Title pages	Remove title page and document history	Replace with new title page and document history
References	Remove page 7/8	Replace with new page 7/8
Definitions	Remove page 9/10	Replace with new page 9/10
E1/AS1	Remove pages 33/34, 37/38, 41/42	Replace with new pages 33/34, 37/38, 41/42

Compliance Document for New Zealand Building Code Clause E1 Surface Water

Prepared by the Department of Building and Housing

This Compliance Document is prepared by the Department of Building and Housing. The Department of Building and Housing is a Government Department established under the State Sector Act 1988.

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New Zealand Government

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Defined words (italicised in the text) and classified uses are explained in Clauses A1 and A2 of the Building Code and in the Definitions at the start of this Compliance Document.

E1: Document History			
	Date	Alterations	
First published	July 1992		
Amendment 1	September 1993	pp. vi and vii, References p. 14, 3.2.1, Figure 3 p. 16, Table 2 p. 18, 3.7.4 p. 20, Figure 13	p. 21, Figure 14 p. 22, Table 4, Table 5, 5.1, 5.1.1, 5.1.2 p. 23, Figure 15, Figure 16 p. 24, 5.1.3, 5.1.4
Amendment 2	19 August 1994	pp. i and ii, Document History p. vi, NZS 3441 replaced NZS 3403	p. 21, 3.9.8 p. 22, Table 4, Table 5 p. 24, 5.1.3, Table 6
Reprinted incorporating Amendments 1 and 2 – October 1994			
Amendment 3	1 December 1995	p. ii, Document History	p. iii, E1.3.1
Reprinted incorporating Amendments 1, 2 and 3 – July 1996			
Amendment 4	1 December 2000	p. ii, Document History p. v, Contents pp. vi and vii, References	p. viii, Definitions pp. 1 – 12K, Revised VM1 pp. 27 and 28, Index
Amendment 5		p. 2, Document History, Status p. 7, References p. 31, 9.0.5	p. 39, 3.8.1 p. 42, 4.3.2
Amendment 6	6 January 2002	p. 3 Code Clause E1	
Reprinted incorporating Amendments 4, 5 and 6 – September 2003			
Amendment 7	Published 30 June 2010 Effective from 30 September 2010	p. 2, Document History, Status pp. 7 and 8, References pp. 9 and 10, Definitions p. 34, E1/AS1 Table 1 p. 37, E1/AS1 Table 3	p. 41, E1/AS1 3.9.8 p. 42, E1/AS1 Table 4 p. 44, E1/AS1 Table 6 p. 47, Index
Reprinted incorporating Amendment 7 – 30 September 2010			
Erratum 1	30 September 2010		p. 43, Figure 16
Amendment 8	10 October 2011	p. 2, Document History, Status pp. 7 and 8, References p. 9, Definitions	p. 34, E1/AS1 Table 1 p. 37, E1/AS1 Table 3 p. 42, E1/AS1 Table 4
Note: Page numbers relate to the document at the time of Amendment and may not match page numbers in current document.			

Document Status

The most recent version of this document, as detailed in the Document History, is approved by the Chief Executive of the Department of Building and Housing. It is effective from 10 October 2011 and supersedes all previous versions of this document.

People using this Compliance Document should check for amendments on a regular basis. The Department of Building and Housing may amend any part of any Compliance Document at any time. Up-to-date versions of Compliance Documents are available from www.dbh.govt.nz

References

Amend 1
Sep 1993

For the purposes of New Zealand Building Code (NZBC) compliance, the Standards and documents referenced in this Compliance Document (primary reference documents) must be the editions, along with their specific amendments, listed below. Where these primary reference documents refer to other Standards or documents (secondary reference documents), which in turn may also refer to other Standards or documents, and so on (lower-order reference documents), then the version in effect at the date of publication of this Compliance Document must be used.

Amend 8
Oct 2011Amend 7
Sep 2010

Standards New Zealand

NZS/BS 970:- Specification for wrought steels for mechanical and allied engineering purposes

Part 1: 1991 General inspection and testing procedures and specific requirements for carbon, carbon manganese, alloy and stainless steels

Amend: 1

Where quoted

AS1 Table 4,
Table 6

Amend 1
Sep 1993

AS/NZS 1254: 2002 PVC pipes and fittings for stormwater and surface water applications

AS1 Table 1,
Table 3

AS/NZS 1260: 2009 PVC-U Pipes and fittings for drain, waste and vent application

AS/NZS Table 4

AS/NZS 1734: 1997 Aluminium and aluminium alloys – Flat sheets, coiled sheet and plate

AS1 Table 4,
Table 6

Amend 8
Oct 2011

AS/NZS 2032: 2006 Installation of PVC Pipe Systems

Amend: 1

AS1 Table 3, 3.9.8

Amend 8
Oct 2011

AS/NZS 2033: 2008 Installation of polyethylene pipe systems

Amend: 1, 2

AS1 Table 3

AS/NZS 2280: 2004 Ductile iron pipes and fittings

Amend: 1

AS1 Table 1,
Table 3

AS/NZS 2566 Buried Flexible pipelines.

Part 1: 1998 Structural Design

Part 2: 2002 Installation

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Sep 2010

AS1 3.9.8

AS1 3.9.8, Table 3

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Oct 2011

NZS 3604: 1999 Timber framed buildings

Amend: 1, 2

AS1 3.9.7

Amends
1, 4 and 7Amend 5
July 2001

AS/NZS 4058: 2007 Precast concrete pipes (pressure and non-pressure)

AS1 Table 1

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Sep 2010

AS/NZS 4130: 2003 Polyethylene (PE) pipes for pressure applications

Amend: 1

AS1 Table 1

Amend 8
Oct 2011

		Where quoted
Amends 1 and 4	NZS 4229: 1999 Concrete masonry buildings not requiring specific design <i>Amend: 1</i>	AS1 3.9.7
	NZS 4442: 1988 Welded steel pipes and fittings for water, sewage and medium pressure gas	AS1 Table 1, Table 3
Amend 7 Sep 2010	AS/NZS 5065: 2005 Polyethylene and polypropylene pipe and fittings for drainage and sewerage applications <i>Amend: 1</i>	AS1 Table 1
Amend 8 Oct 2011		
British Standards Institution		
Amend 7 Sep 2010		
Amend 8 Oct 2011	BS EN 1172: 1997 Copper and copper alloys – sheet and strip for building	AS1 Table 4, Table 6
Amend 7 Sep 2010	BS EN 1759 Part 1: 2004 Flanges and their joints. Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, class-designated. Steel flanges, NPS 1/2 to 24.	AS1 Table 3
Amend 8 Oct 2011		
Amend 7 Sep 2010		
Standards Association of Australia		
Amend 7 Sep 2010		
	AS 1273: 1991 Unplasticised PVC (UPVC) downpipes and fittings for rainwater	AS1 Table 4, Table 6
	AS 1397: 2001 Steel sheet and strip – Hot-dipped zinc-coated or aluminium/zinc-coated	AS1 Table 4, Table 6
	AS 1579: 2001 Arc welded steel pipes and fittings for water and waste water	AS1 Table 1
Amend 7 Sep 2010	AS 1646: 2007 Elastomeric seals for waterworks purposes	AS1 Table 3
	AS 1741: 1991 Vitrified clay pipes and fittings with flexible joints – sewerage quality	AS1 Table 1
Amend 7 Sep 2010		
Amend 7 Sep 2010 Amend 4 Dec 2000	AS 3706:- Part 1: 2003 Geotextiles – Methods of test General requirements, sampling, conditioning, basic physical properties and statistical analysis	VM19.0.4
New Zealand Legislation		
	Resource Management Act 1991	VM12.1.2

Definitions

Amend 7
Sep 2010

This is an abbreviated list of definitions for words or terms particularly relevant to this Compliance Document. The definitions for any other italicised words may be found in the New Zealand Building Code Handbook.

Access chamber A chamber with working space at *drain* level through which the *drain* passes either as an open channel or as a pipe incorporating an inspection point.

Amend 7
Sep 2010

Building has the meaning given to it by sections 8 and 9 of the *Building Act 2004*.

Construct in relation to a *building*, includes to build, erect, prefabricate, and relocate; and *construction* has a corresponding meaning.

Drain A pipe normally laid below ground level including fittings and equipment and intended to convey *foul water* or *surface water* to an *outfall*.

Inspection chamber A chamber with working space at ground level through which the *drain* passes either as an open channel or as a pipe incorporating an *inspection point*.

Inspection point A removable cap at *drain* level through which access may be made for cleaning and inspecting the drainage system.

Network utility operator means a *person* who:

- (a) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or
- (b) operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of
 - (i) telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or
 - (ii) radiocommunications as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; or
- (c) is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or

Amend 8
Oct 2011

(d) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or

(e) undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system.

Other property means any land or *buildings* or part thereof which are:

- a) Not held under the same *allotment*; or
- b) Not held under the same ownership – and includes any road.

Outfall That part of the disposal system receiving *surface water* or *foul water* from the drainage system. For *foul water*, the *outfall* may include a *foul water sewer* or a septic tank. For *surface water*, the *outfall* may include a natural water course, kerb and channel, or a soakage system.

Rodding point A removable cap at ground level through which access may be made for cleaning and inspecting the drainage system.

Secondary flow path The path over which *surface water* will follow if the drainage system becomes overloaded or inoperative.

Sewer A *drain* that is under the control of, or maintained by, a *network utility operator*.

Sitework means work on a *building* site, including earthworks, preparatory to or associated with the *construction*, *alteration*, *demolition* or removal of a *building*.

Sump A chamber which is installed in the *drain* and incorporates features to intercept and retain silt, gravel and other debris.

Surface water All naturally occurring water, other than sub-surface water, which results from rainfall on the site or water flowing onto the site, including that flowing from a *drain*, stream, river, lake or sea.

Amend 7
Sep 2010

Amend 7
Sep 2010

Territorial authority (TA) means a city council or district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002; and—

- a) in relation to land within the district of a *territorial authority*, or a *building* on or proposed to be built on any such land, means that *territorial authority*; and
- b) in relation to any part of a coastal marine area (within the meaning of the Resource Management Act 1991) that is not within the district of a *territorial authority*, or a *building* on or proposed to be built on any such part, means the *territorial authority* whose district is adjacent to that part.

Amend 7
Sep 2010

Trap A chamber which is installed in the *drain* and incorporates features to intercept and retain floatable debris.

Acceptable Solution E1/AS1

1.0 Limitations of the Solution

1.0.1 This Acceptable Solution is limited to *buildings* and *sitework* having a catchment area of no more than 0.25 hectares and which are:

- a) Free from a history of flooding,
- b) Not adjacent to a watercourse,
- c) Not located in low lying area, and
- d) Not located in a *secondary flow path*.

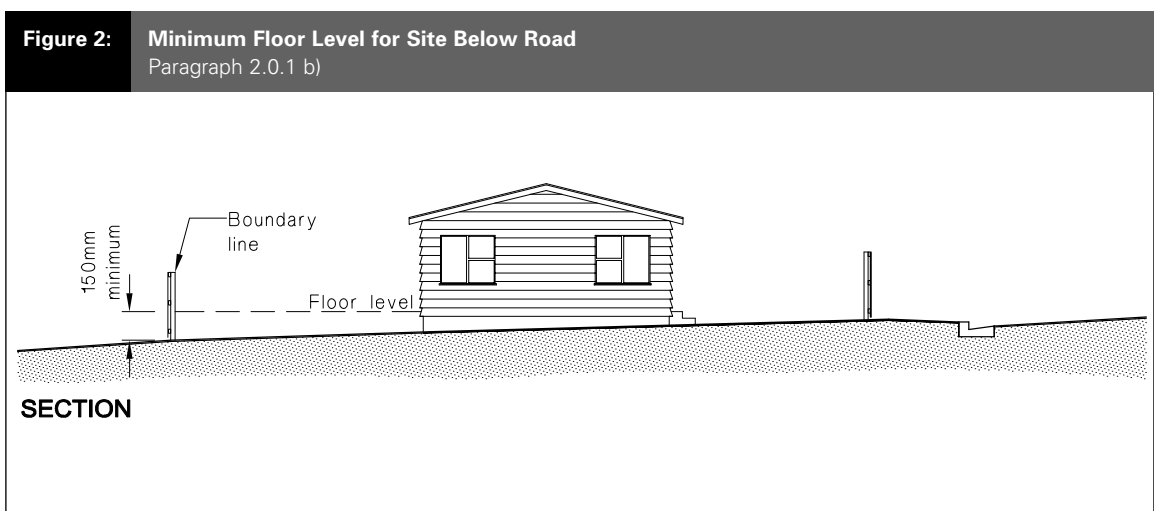
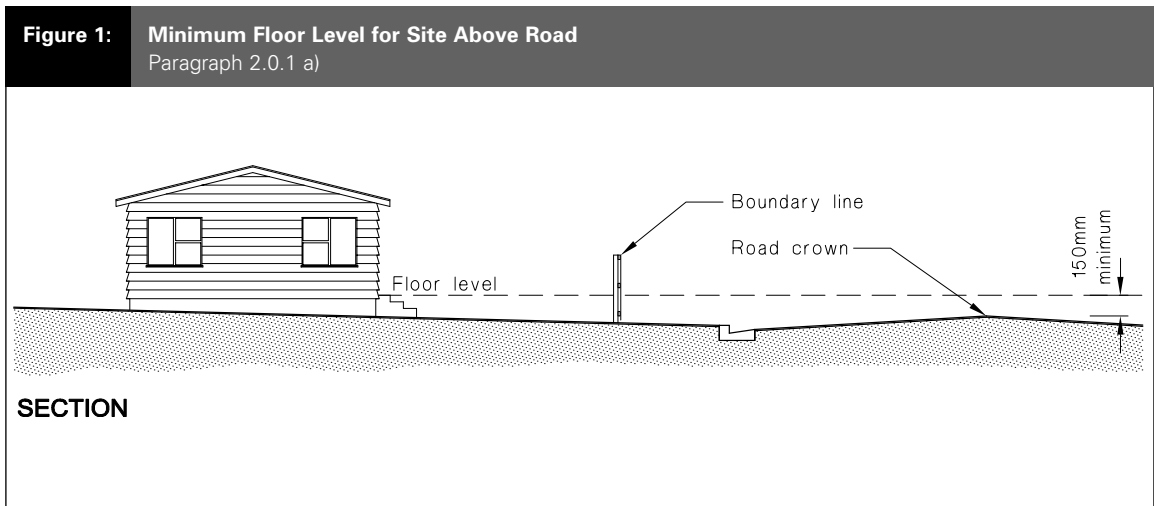
COMMENT:

Boundary fences and other site development must not significantly hamper the flow of *surface water* from the site.

2.0 Minimum Acceptable Floor Level

2.0.1 Suspended floors and slabs on ground shall be at least 150 mm above the finished level of the surrounding ground immediately adjacent to the *building*, and:

- a) For sites level with or above the road, no less than 150 mm above the road crown on at least one cross-section through the *building* and roadway (see Figure 1).
- b) For sites below the road, no less than 150 mm above the lowest point on the site boundary (see Figure 2).



3.0 Drainage System Materials and Construction

3.1 Materials

3.1.1 Pipe materials shall comply with the standards given in Table 1.

Concrete	AS/NZS 4058
Vitrified clay	AS 1741
Steel	NZS 4442 or AS 1579
Ductile iron	AS/NZS 2280
PVC-U	AS/NZS 1260 or AS/NZS 1254
Polyethylene	AS/NZS 4130 or AS/NZS 2065
Polypropylene	AS/NZS 2065

Amend 7
Sep 2010

Amend 8
Oct 2011

3.2 Sizing of drains

3.2.1 Drains shall be of sufficient size and gradient to transport surface water from the site, and be capable of handling the rainfall calculated to fall on roof and paved areas of the site during a storm with a 10% probability of occurring annually. No drain shall have an internal diameter of less than 85 mm.

3.2.2 Figure 3 provides a method for selecting the correct pipe size for a calculated modified catchment area, given as:

Modified catchment area = 0.01 AI,

where

- A = area being drained comprising plan roof area (m²) plus paved area (m²). Paved area includes paving blocks, concrete, asphalt or metallated surfaces.
- I = rainfall intensity for a storm with a 10% probability of occurring annually and a 10 minute duration (mm/hr).

The rainfall intensity (I) shall be obtained from the territorial authority. Where the territorial authority does not have this information the rainfall intensity shall be determined by interpolation of the figures in Appendix A.

3.2.3 The modified catchment area method is only suitable for the combination of pipe sizes, gradients and areas indicated in Figure 3. For other combinations specific design is required.

3.3 Alignment and gradient of drains

3.3.1 Drains shall be laid on a uniform line and gradient between points of access (see Paragraph 3.7). The change in direction of a drain shall not exceed 90° at any point, and where practical should be kept to less than 45° as illustrated in Figure 4.

3.3.2 Where two drains intersect, the directions of flow as shown in Figure 5 shall be at an angle of 60° or less.

3.4 Minimum gradients

3.4.1 Minimum acceptable gradients for surface water drains are given in Table 2.

Drain internal diameter	Minimum gradient
85 mm	1 in 90
100 mm	1 in 120
150 mm	1 in 200
225 mm	1 in 350

Amend 1
Sep 1993

3.4.2 Restricted fall to outlet

Where the surface water sewer, road channel or other outfall is at too high a level to allow the gradient required by Table 2, the bubble-up chamber system shown in Figures 6 and 7 may be used provided that:

- a) The ground level adjacent to any downpipe discharging to the bubble-up chamber is at least 150 mm higher than the level of the top of the chamber outlet.
- b) The connections between the drain and downpipes are sealed.
- c) The total chamber depth does not exceed 1.0 m.

Continued on page 36

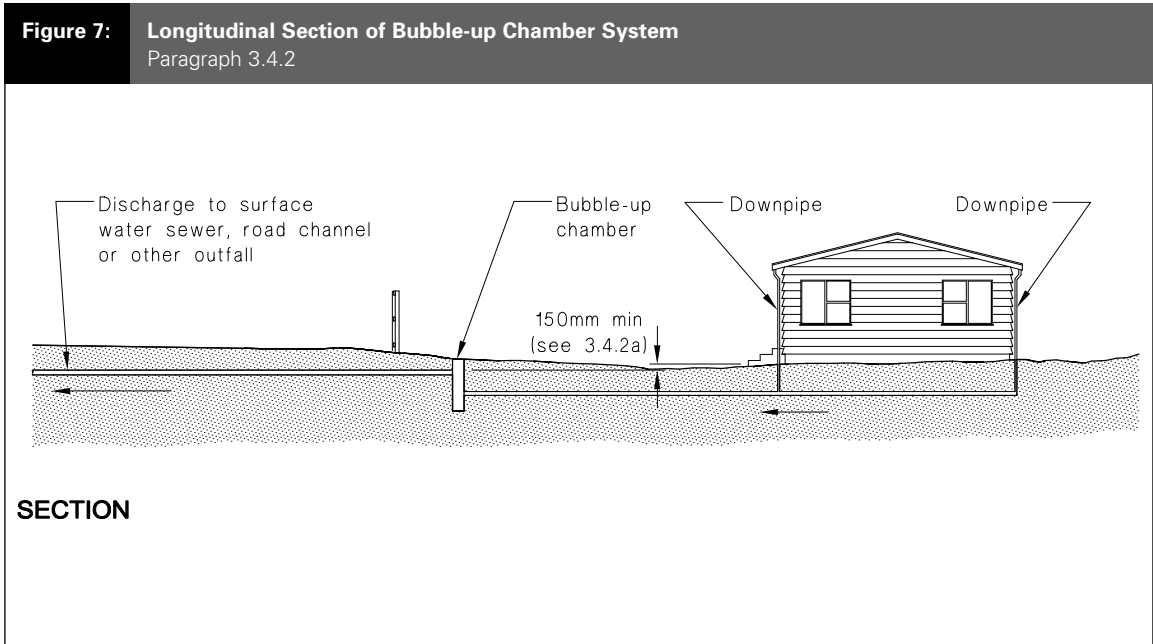


Table 3: Acceptable Jointing Methods
Paragraph 3.5.2

Pipe material	Jointing method	Standard
Concrete	Elastomeric ring	AS 1646
Steel	Elastomeric ring, welded or flanged	NZS 4442, BS EN 1759.1
Ductile iron	Elastomeric ring or flanged	AS/NZS 2280
PVC-U	Elastomeric ring or solvent welded	AS 1646, AS/NZS 2032, AS/NZS 1254
Polyethylene	Heat welded or flanged	AS/NZS 2033
Polypropylene		AS/NZS 2566.2

Amend 7
Sep 2010

Amend 8
Oct 2011

3.6.2 Two different *sumps* are shown in Figures 8 and 9. The *sump* shown in Figure 8 is suitable for an area of up to 4500/l m² and the *sump* illustrated by Figure 9 is suitable for an area up to 40,000/l m², where l is the rainfall intensity for a storm with a 10% probability of occurring annually. (See Paragraph 3.2.2.)

3.7 Access for maintenance

3.7.1 Access for maintenance shall be provided on all *drains*. Access is to be achieved via an *inspection point*, *rodding point*, *inspection chamber* or *access chamber*, complying as appropriate with Figures 10, 11 or 12.

COMMENT:

Rodding points rather than *inspection points* are preferred in landscaped or sealed areas.

3.7.2 Points of access shall be spaced at no further than:

- a) 50 m where *rodding points* are used.
- b) 100 m where *inspection points*, *inspection chambers* or *access chambers* are used.

3.7.3 Points of access are required at:

- a) Changes in direction of greater than 45°,
- b) Changes in gradient of greater than 45°, and

c) Junctions of *drains* other than a *drain*, serving a single downpipe, that is less than 2.0 m long.

3.7.4 *Inspection chambers* or *access chambers* (see Figures 11 and 12) shall be provided where changes in both gradient and direction occur and where either is greater than 22.5°.

Amend 1
Sep 1993

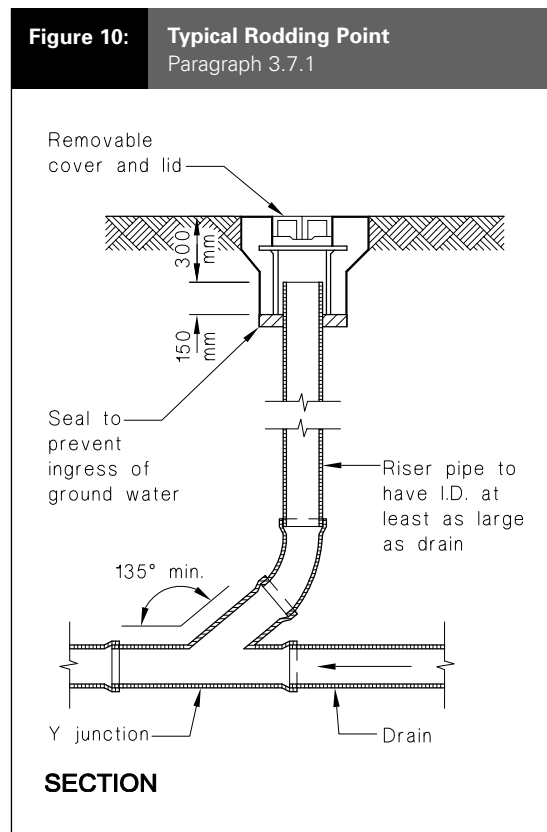
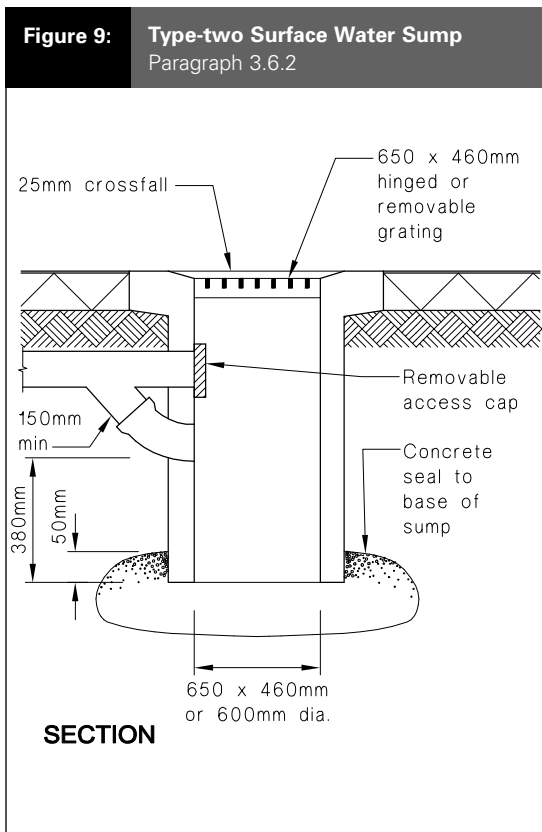
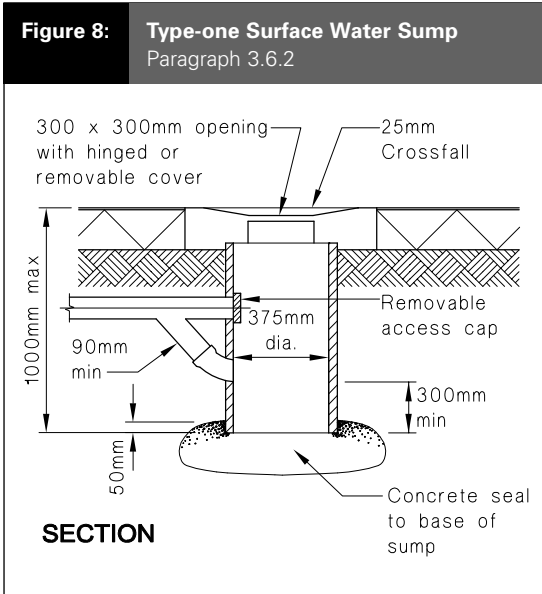
3.7.5 Where the depth to the invert of the *drain* exceeds 1.0 m, an *inspection chamber* is not acceptable and an *access chamber* shall be used.

3.7.6 Drain under buildings

Any *drain* laid under a *building* shall be run in a straight line from one side to the other.

3.7.7 Access to a *drain* laid under a *building* shall be provided immediately outside the *building*. These points of access shall be located within 2.0 m of an exterior wall.

3.7.8 Under a *building* the only acceptable inlets to a *drain* are from sealed roof-water downpipes. Access shall be provided to the *drain* via a sealed access point in the downpipe immediately above ground floor level.



- d) Spaced at:
- i) 7.5 m centres for trench slopes between 1 in 8 and 1 in 5, or
 - ii) 5.0 m centres for trench slopes greater than 1 in 5.

COMMENT:

The anti-scour blocks partition off the trench and prevent ground or *surface water* running along the trench and causing scouring.

3.9.4 Trench width

The width B of the trench shall be no less than the pipe diameter D plus 200 mm. Trench width at the top of the pipe shall be no more than 600 mm unless the pipe(s) in the trench are covered with concrete, as shown in Figure 13 (c).

3.9.5 Acceptable materials

Acceptable fill materials shown in Figure 13 are:

- a) Bedding material of clean granular non-cohesive material with a maximum particle size of 20 mm, or
- b) Selected compacted fill of any fine-grained soil or granular material which is free from topsoil and rubbish and has a maximum particle size of 20 mm, or
- c) Ordinary fill which may comprise any fill or excavated material.

3.9.6 Placing and compacting

- a) Granular bedding and selected fill shall be placed in layers of no greater than 100 mm loose thickness and compacted.
- b) Up to 300 mm above the pipe, compaction shall be by tamping by hand using a rod with a pad foot (having an area of 75 ± 25 mm by 75 ± 25 mm) over the entire surface of each layer to produce a compact layer without obvious voids.
- c) More than 300 mm above the pipe, compaction shall be by at least four passes of a mechanical tamping foot compactor (whacker type) with a minimum weight of 75 kg.

3.9.7 Proximity of trench to building

For light timber frame and concrete masonry *buildings* founded on *good ground* and constructed in accordance with NZS 3604 or NZS 4229, pipe trenches which are open for no longer than 48 hours shall be located no closer than distance 'V' (see Figure 14) to the underside of any *building* foundation. Where the trench is to remain open for periods longer than 48 hours, the minimum horizontal separation shall increase to 3V in all ground except rock.

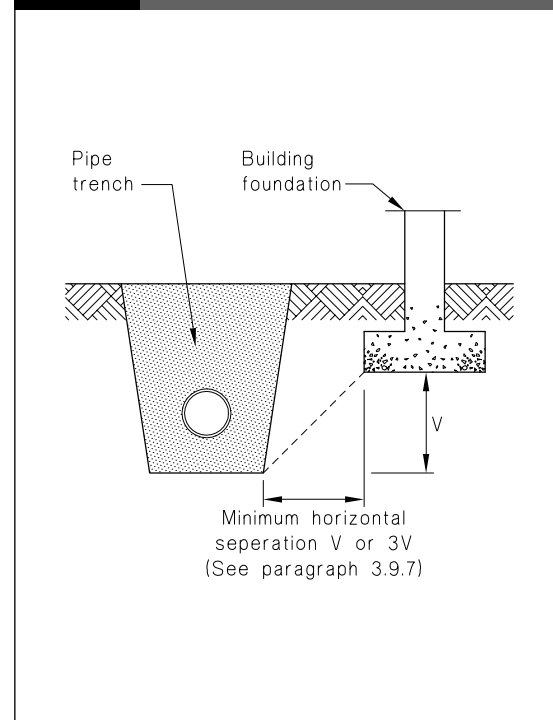
3.9.8 AS/NZS 2032, AS/NZS 2566.1 and AS/NZS 2566.2 provide other acceptable solutions.

COMMENT:

These provisions may exceed New Zealand Building Code minimum requirements.

Amend 7
Sep 2010

Figure 14: Relationship of Pipe Trench to Building Foundation
Paragraph 3.9.7



Amend 1
Sep 1993

4.0 Downpipes

4.1 Materials

4.1.1 Materials for downpipes shall comply with Table 4.

PVC-U	AS/NZS 1260 or AS/NZS 1254
Galvanised steel	AS 1397
Copper	BS EN 1172
Aluminium	AS/NZS 1734
Stainless steel	NZS/BS 970
Zinc aluminium	AS 1397

Amend 1
Sep 1993
Amend 2
Aug 1994
Amend 8
Oct 2011

Amend 7
Sep 2010

4.1.2 Downpipes, gutters, roofing, fastenings and all adjoining components shall be of the same or a compatible material to eliminate the risk of galvanic corrosion.

4.2 Sizing of downpipes

4.2.1 Downpipes sized using Table 5 are acceptable. Other downpipes are acceptable provided their cross-sectional area is no less than that required by Table 5, and they permit passage of a 50 mm diameter sphere.

Downpipe size (mm) (minimum internal sizes)	Roof pitch			
	0-25°	25-35°	35-45°	45-55°
Plan area of roof served by the downpipe (m²)				
63 mm diameter	60	50	40	35
74 mm diameter	85	70	60	50
100 mm diameter	155	130	110	90
150 mm diameter	350	290	250	200
65 x 50 rectangular	60	50	40	35
100 x 50 rectangular	100	80	70	60
75 x 75 rectangular	110	90	80	65
100 x 75 rectangular	150	120	105	90

Amend 1
Sep 1993

Amend 5
Jul 2001

Amend 2
Aug 1994

Amend 2
Aug 1994

Amend 1
Sep 1993

4.3 Installation of downpipes

4.3.1 Where thermal movement of downpipes cannot be accommodated by movement of the guttering, expansion joints shall be incorporated.

4.3.2 All internal downpipes shall withstand without leakage, a water test with an applied head of 1.5 m of water, or a high pressure air test as described in E1/VM1 Paragraph 8.3.

5.0 Roof Gutters

5.1 Size of roof gutters

5.1.1 Roof gutters shall discharge to downpipes that are sized as given in Paragraph 4.2.

5.1.2 Any gutter under consideration shall be divided into sections and each section shall be sized. A section shall comprise the length of gutter between a downpipe and the adjacent high point on one side only of that downpipe. Each section of gutter shall have a cross-sectional area of no less than that determined from Figure 15 or Figure 16 (depending on whether the gutter is external or internal), and increased where required in accordance with Paragraph 5.1.3.

5.1.3 Figures 15 and 16 are based on a rainfall intensity "I" of 100 mm/hr. Where "I" exceeds 100 mm/hr the required gutter size shall be increased by taking the value read from the figures and multiplying it by the ratio of "I"/100. Paragraph 3.2.2 describes how to determine the value of "I".

Amend 2
Aug 1994