

Summary of Submissions - Proposed regulations to support a self-certification scheme for plumbers and drainlayers

Contents

What is proposed	1
Purpose of this document	2
Who submitted?	2
Meaning of quantity descriptors used	3
Proposed definitions of ‘simple plumbing’ and ‘simple drainlaying’	3
The eligibility criteria	9
Proposed contents of the Certificate of Compliance.....	12
Next steps	14
Annex One – Definitions of plumbing and drainlaying in scope of the scheme and Certificate of Compliance contents.....	15

What is proposed

The proposals paper, titled *Proposed regulations to support a self-certification scheme for plumbers and drainlayers*, sought feedback on regulations that will support changes to the *Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 2006* (PGD Act) to make it cheaper and faster to build residential buildings.¹ It asked for feedback on:

- the definitions of ‘simple plumbing’ and ‘simple drainlaying’
- the eligibility criteria to be able to self-certify
- the contents of the Certificate of Compliance (CoC).

These proposals aim to:

- define what can be self-certified
- ensure that only capable plumbers and drainlayers can self-certify
- ensure consumers can hold self-certifying plumbers and drainlayers accountable.

¹ MBIE. (2025). *Regulatory Impact Statement – Establishing self-certification schemes for simple residential building work*. (Page 2). [Regulatory Impact Statement – Establishing self-certification schemes for simple residential building work](#)

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) sought feedback on the proposals from 10 September to 10 October 2025. We received a total of 30 written responses via email, conducted nine stakeholder meetings (three with industry bodies, six with building consent authority (BCA) clusters) and hosted a workshop with key sector groups. We invited submissions from:

- industry bodies
- plumbers and drainlayers
- other government organisations
- Māori and iwi organisations
- group home builders
- BCAs
- vocational organisations.

Purpose of this document

This document:

- highlights common themes and suggestions
- summarises and provides responses to received questions and proposals.

This document will be used to inform our understanding of the potential impacts of the proposed scheme and its design.

Who submitted?

We sought feedback from individuals, businesses and organisations operating within the building and construction sector.

Fig. 1: Submitters providing written feedback

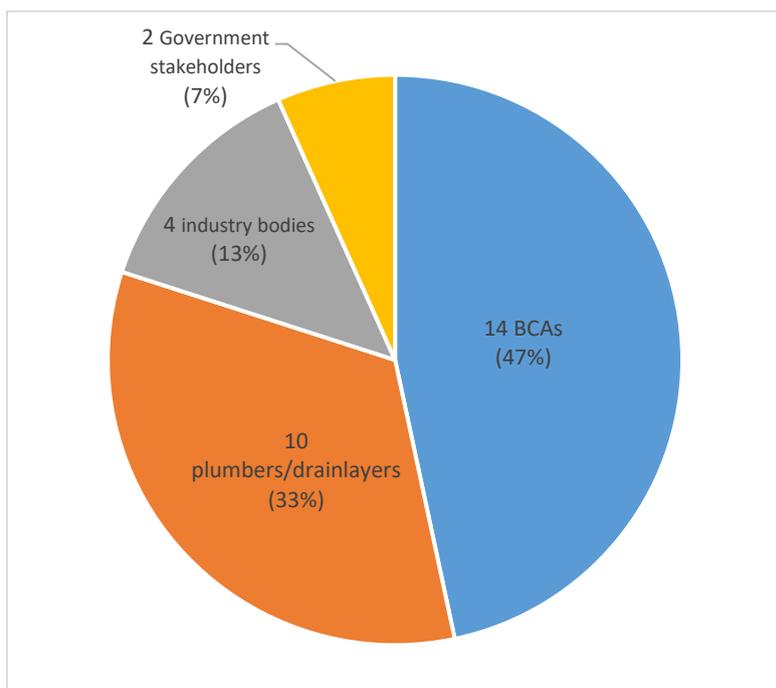
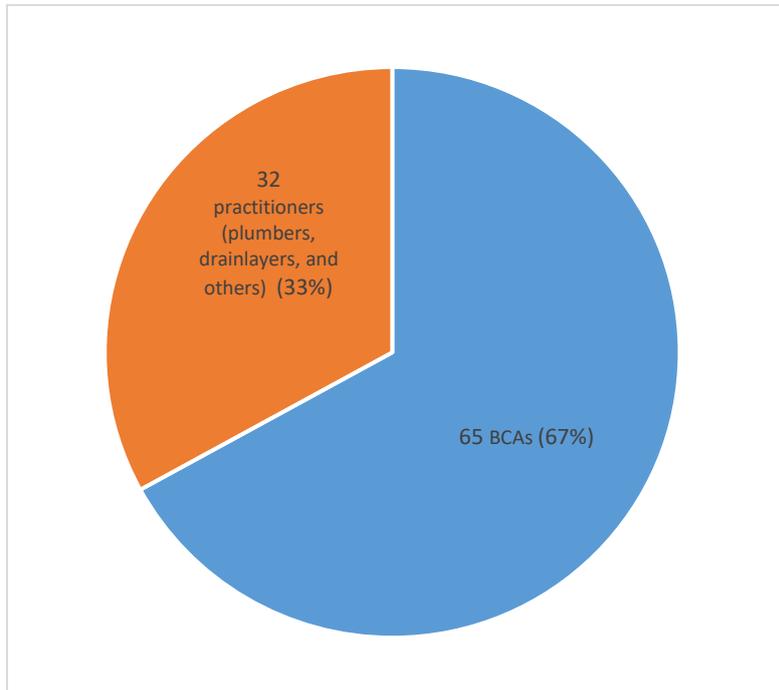


Fig. 2: Workshop participants



Meaning of quantity descriptors used

This document categorises submitter numbers as per the definitions below.

Term	Number of submissions
One/single/a	1
A couple/a few	2-3
Several	4-7
Group/a collection	8-11
Some/many/a large number	Up to 50% of submitters
Most/the majority	Over 50% of submitters

Proposed definitions of ‘simple plumbing’ and ‘simple drainlaying’

Section one of the proposals paper outlined the proposed definitions of ‘simple plumbing’ and ‘simple drainlaying’. The draft definitions submitters provided feedback on can be found in **Annex one**.

Under the proposed scheme, only work in residential dwellings that meets the definition of ‘simple plumbing’ and ‘simple drainlaying’ can be self-certified. More complex work will still require a BCA inspection.

Limiting the scope to ‘simple’ plumbing and ‘simple’ drainlaying work ensures that higher risk plumbing and drainlaying work is still inspected.

This section contained nine questions.

Question One: Do you agree with the proposed definitions? If not, why? What would you change?

Question one sought feedback on what changes, if any, should be made to the proposed definitions. This is important as the scheme will have a wide impact on the speed and cost of work carried out in the building and construction sector. Getting input on the proposed definitions will help MBIE to ensure they are workable in practice and manage the risk of defects with self-certified plumbing and drainlaying work.

29 submitters answered this question via written submissions. We also spoke with stakeholders individually and sought feedback in the workshop.

27 submitters suggested changes to the definitions. One submitter agreed with the definitions outright, while another disagreed without expanding further.

Stakeholder suggestions included:

- excluding onsite plumbing and drainage systems due to their risks (while others suggested the reverse)
- changing how the work within scope of the scheme is described from ‘simple’ to another term (such as ‘low risk’ or ‘general’)
- reframing the scheme to use risk-categories, as with gasfitting certification.

There were divided views regarding on-site systems

Many submitters disagreed with excluding on-site systems, because:

- it would unfairly impact rural communities, as work on rural properties without a utility connection would not be able to be self-certified
- some territorial authorities require stormwater detention and retention tanks to be installed in new builds
- practitioners in rural communities are very familiar with on-site systems, and for them this is simple work.

A smaller number of submitters supported excluding on-site systems due to the risk that they can pose if not installed correctly. They thought that BCA oversight is still required.

Changing how self-certified plumbing and drainlaying work is described

A few submitters told us they disagreed with describing the work in scope as ‘simple’ because this is disrespectful to practitioners. In their view there is no such thing as ‘simple’ plumbing and drainlaying work.

Two submitters suggested aligning the proposed scheme with the *Gas (Safety and Measurement) Regulations 2010* and *Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010*, which describe work as low and high risk, rather than the using the terms ‘simple plumbing’ and ‘simple drainlaying’. In their view, this would provide consistency and alignment with other tradespeople such as gasfitters and electrical workers.

Some submitters said using fixture units does not necessarily remove risks with plumbing and drainlaying work

Two submitters were concerned about using fixture units in the definitions of 'simple plumbing' and 'simple drainlaying', because:

- setting a limit of 40 fixture units does not ensure a design is 'simple'
- fixture units do not reduce the risk of blockages, as these are caused by incorrect installation.

Question Two: Increased efficiency and reduced building costs are a key objective. What impacts will the definitions have on the time and the costs of building?

Question two sought feedback on how the proposed definitions could impact building costs and time. 21 submitters provided an answer to this question via written submissions. Eight submitters agreed that there would be some time and cost savings, while 14 submitters said there would be little to no time and cost savings.

Submitters agreed that there will be efficiency savings, due to more scheduling flexibility and reduced wait times for inspections.

Those who believe there will be little to no time and cost savings point to the following reasons:

- the extra paperwork and administration required by the scheme
- endorsement fees to become self-certified
- insurance requirements.

Several submitters told us costs to comply with the scheme may be passed onto homeowners, while one submitter said plumbing and drainlaying inspections happen alongside pre-pour and pre-line building checks, and that removing them would rarely reduce the number of on-site visits.

Question Three: Do you agree with the proposed impacts? If not, why? Are there any other potential impacts on industry participants?

This question aimed to help surface any potential unintended or unforeseen impacts and to check whether we have accurately assessed the likely impacts.

22 submitters provided written submissions. 13 agreed that MBIE had identified the impacts correctly, while three disagreed. Six submitters shared concerns related to the scheme.

There were concerns of increased errors in plumbing and drainlaying work

Many stakeholders told us there is a risk of reduced quality of work or a higher rate of errors due to reduced BCA inspections and oversight, and that this may pose health, cost and disruption risks to homeowners.

Costs may be passed onto homeowners

Several submitters suggested the additional compliance requirements such as endorsement and insurance costs may be passed onto homeowners.

Question Four: For plumbers and drainlayers – what proportion of the plumbing and drainlaying work on residential buildings that you undertake would you be able to self-certify under this definition?

This question aimed to help us understand the scheme’s likely uptake. This will determine its impact. Eight submitters provided an estimate in their written submissions. These estimates varied widely and are listed below.

Estimated proportion of plumbing and drainlaying work undertaken on residential buildings that would fall within the scheme
This submitter stated figures may differ depending on if the practitioners are in urban or rural areas, in ‘green field’ developments or doing commercial work.
This submitter explained it is difficult to estimate as a lot of the work they carry out is covered by Schedule 1 of the <i>Building Act 2004</i> .
0 per cent. This submitter suggested improving the standard of building inspections instead.
Most residential work.
75 per cent. This submitter explained some of the larger house builds they carry out will be out of scope.
Two submitters estimated 80 per cent. One based their estimate off experience as a residential plumber/drainlayer. The other did not elaborate on this figure.
85 per cent. This submitter did not elaborate on this figure.

Question Five: For BCAs – what proportion of plumbing and drainlaying work on residential buildings that you grant consents for could be self-certified under this definition?

This question was also aimed at gaining a better understanding of the scheme’s possible uptake. Five submitters provided written estimates, while another suggested the proportion is ‘unquantifiable’. The estimates are set out in the table below.

Estimated proportion of consented plumbing and drainlaying work on residential buildings that would fall within the scheme
15 – 20 per cent of current residential inspections under the proposed definitions (caveated that the actual proportion will depend on uptake by plumbers and drainlayers).
50 per cent with the other 50 per cent would be ineligible as it involves excluded systems.
75 per cent where utility connections are available.
80 per cent in an urban area.
85 per cent of residential plumbing and drainlaying work in small rural areas.

Question Six: Do you think the plumbing and drainlaying self-certification scheme should include commercial buildings? Please explain why.

This question was aimed at gathering more information on the feasibility of expanding the scheme in the future to include commercial buildings. 24 submitters provided written responses. We also sought feedback during our meetings with individual stakeholders and the workshop.

Sentiment	Feedback received
Agree	15 written submissions supported extending the scheme to commercial buildings, so long as it is low risk.
Disagree	12 written submissions disagreed, due to the risks associated with working on commercial buildings.

Risks can be low in commercial buildings

Submitters supported extending the scheme to include commercial buildings because:

- low risk commercial work does not pose a greater risk than for low-risk residential buildings
- commercial buildings can have simple, low risk plumbing and drainlaying work that would not be any different from that required for residential buildings
- this would create alignment with other trades such as gasfitters and electrical workers.

Exclusion of commercial buildings from the scheme due to risks

Other submitters opposed extending the scheme to include commercial buildings because:

- they require complex plumbing and drainlaying work due to their interconnected systems and shared infrastructure
- buildings with higher occupancy rates and public access require more care and oversight.

Question Seven: Do you agree with the proposed definitions for commercial buildings? If not, why? What would you change?

This question sought feedback on the proposed definitions of ‘simple plumbing’ and ‘simple drainlaying’ work if the scheme were extended to commercial buildings.

23 submitters provided written responses. Stakeholders also shared their views during one-one meetings and the workshop.

Submitters provided varied suggestions on changes they would want to see:

- One suggested that the limit on fixture units would be too restrictive.
- Another suggested limiting fixture units to 30, as per acceptable solutions G13/AS3.
- Two submitters questioned the restriction to commercial zones in the definitions.
- Two submitters suggested the definition is too limiting (including that in-scope commercial buildings should be allowed more than a ‘basic kitchen’, for example a workshop bathroom).

Use of zones

Two submitters questioned the requirement in the proposed definition of “zoned for commercial use”, as:

- commercial activities can occur in residential zones under resource consent or in special purpose zones
- zoning does not always give an indication of the type of building in the area.

Risks associated with sprinkler systems

A few individual stakeholders raised concerns relating to the risks of sprinkler systems. They noted there may be less risk if the sprinkler system's water source is different to that used for the rest of the plumbing and drainlaying.

Question Eight: For plumbers and drainlayers – what proportion of plumbing work, and drainlaying work on commercial buildings that you undertake would you be able to self-certify under this definition?

This question was aimed at better gauging the potential amount of self-certified work that could be carried out under the proposed definitions, to help us assess whether expanding the scheme would be worthwhile.

Eight submitters provided written responses.

Estimated proportion of plumbing and drainlaying work undertaken in commercial buildings that could be self-certified under the definitions

Dependent on the work the plumber or drainlayer carries out.
Two submitters suggested it is difficult to estimate as much of their work does not require a consent.
A lot.
Zero per cent. This submitter suggested improving the inspectors' capabilities.
Two submitters estimated 50 per cent.
90 per cent.

Question Nine: For BCAs – what proportion of plumbing and drainlaying work on commercial buildings that you grant consents for could be self-certified under this definition?

This question was also aimed at gauging the possible uptake of the scheme if it were extended to commercial buildings. We received six written estimates.

Estimated proportion of consented plumbing and drainlaying work undertaken in commercial buildings that could be self-certified

Unquantifiable.
If commercial buildings that contain any specified systems are excluded, builds eligible for self-certification would be very low.
Low under proposed definitions.
10 – 20 per cent.
35 per cent where utility connections are available.
50 per cent, based on the proportion of commercial projects that involve straightforward, low risk plumbing and drainage work, such as basic kitchens and sanitary facilities, without specified systems or complex requirements.

The eligibility criteria

The second section of the proposals paper covered the eligibility criteria. The eligibility criteria will be used by the Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Board (the Board) to determine who can self-certify their work.

The PGD Act will set out the areas that the Board's eligibility criteria will cover. The Board will assess plumbers and drainlayers who opt into the scheme against the eligibility criteria to determine who can self-certify their work and will adjudicate complaints.

This is intended to mitigate the risk of self-certified work not being compliant with the Building Code, so that homeowners can have confidence that the work is carried out by competent tradespeople and that they have an avenue for recourse for substandard work.

The objectives of the eligibility criteria are to:

- have a **targeted scope**
- be **adaptable**
- be **clear**
- be **achievable**.

This section was intended to be a preliminary information gathering exercise, to assist the Board in developing the criteria next year.

This section contained five questions, asking whether submitters agreed with the proposed high-level criteria to be included in the PGD Act and for feedback on what the criteria could specifically include.

Question 10: Do you agree with the areas the eligibility criteria should cover? Please explain why.

This question asked about three broad requirements that will be set in the PGD Act which the Board's specific requirements will need to fall within. The three broad requirements are:

- technical competence and knowledge
- quality assurance processes
- business and administrative systems.

21 submitters provided written responses. We also discussed this question in the workshop and with individual stakeholders.

While two submitters disagreed, there was otherwise broad support from most submitters for the high-level criteria. There were calls for:

- robust entry requirements for the scheme to keep the public safe
- high standards, so long as they are not unduly onerous
- clear thresholds and requirements for how the criteria can be achieved and complied with.

Whether all certified plumbers should be able to self-certify

A few stakeholders told us that all certified plumbers and drainlayers should be able to self-certify. Other stakeholders said that it may be difficult for many plumbers and drainlayers, especially sole traders, to demonstrate they have robust quality assurance as well as suitable business and administrative systems.

Question 11: What specific requirements would help the Board determine whether a plumber or drainlayer has adequate technical competency and knowledge to self-certify their work, and why?

Technical competency is a proposed high-level requirement. We asked for what could demonstrate whether a plumber or drainlayer has adequate technical competency to be able to self-certify. This is intended to help ensure only the most capable plumbers and drainlayers can self-certify their work and to minimise faulty work.

20 submitters provided written responses. We also discussed this question in the workshop and with individual stakeholders.

There was a range of views on how technical competency should be demonstrated. The most common suggestions were:

- a minimum experience requirement
- carrying out continuous professional development
- knowledge of regulatory requirements
- a clean record of regulatory compliance.

A minimum number of years should be considered but should not be the only criterion

Some submitters suggested a minimum number of years' experience requirement. Others thought that a minimum number of years of experience is not in and of itself an indicator of capability and should be paired with other requirements.

Certified plumbers and drainlayers already demonstrate technical competency

A few submitters suggested that plumbers and drainlayers already show competence through being certified. They pointed to the training and examinations that plumbers and drainlayers undertake prior to becoming certified and argued this is adequate to demonstrate technical competency.

Suggestions around how those who want to self-certify should demonstrate adequate regulatory knowledge

Some submitters suggested that practitioners should be required to demonstrate regulatory knowledge, including around the Building Code, relevant standards and other relevant codes of practice.

Question 12: What specific requirements do you think would help determine whether a plumber or drainlayer has adequate quality assurance processes to self-certify their work, and why?

As quality assurance is a proposed high-level requirement, we asked how a plumber or drainlayer could demonstrate whether they have adequate quality assurance. 21 submitters provided written responses. We also discussed this question in the workshop and with individual stakeholders.

Submitters held a range of views on what should be included in this eligibility criterion. The most common suggestions were:

- checklists and testing procedures
- processes for internal reviews of work
- record-keeping and documentation systems
- standardised quality assurance processes.

Quality assurance processes should be documented and traceable

Stakeholders suggested that requirements for documented processes could include:

- evidence of written procedures for testing
- written policies setting out how regulatory requirements will be complied with.

This would help to ensure practitioners meet an adequate standard of workmanship consistently, while having adequate record-keeping would improve traceability of work completed and support PGD Board audits.

Question 13: What specific requirements would demonstrate a plumber or drainlayer has adequate business and administration systems in place to support self-certification, and why?

Adequate business and administration systems are a high-level requirement. We asked for examples of how practitioners could demonstrate this.

18 submitters provided written responses. We also discussed this question in the workshop and with individual stakeholders. The most common suggestions were:

- secure records
- complaint handling and job management processes
- traceable invoicing systems
- mandatory insurance.

Mandatory insurance

Several submitters suggested insurance should be mandatory. However, one submitter suggested there may be limited access to professional indemnity insurance for self-certifying plumbers and drainlayers.

Question 14: How many plumbers and drainlayers might you expect to apply to be endorsed as able to self-certify? Please provide any data and/or reasoning to support your estimate.

This question was aimed at seeking feedback on how many plumbers and drainlayers will apply to be endorsed to self-certify. If the threshold for entry is too high then uptake may be low, and the scheme may not achieve its objectives.

12 submitters provided written responses. We also discussed this question in the workshop and with individual stakeholders.

A few submitters thought there may be high interest, but that this will be conditional on costs. Larger firms and those that already have good infrastructure in place will be more likely to opt-in. Data provided by an industry body shows strong interest in the scheme.

Estimated number of plumbers and drainlayers who might apply to be endorsed as able to self-certify

The number of applicants will depend heavily on the cost of endorsement and the impact on insurance.
10 per cent in the beginning of the scheme, based on high BCA inspection responsiveness in their region.
10 per cent of certified plumbers and drainlayers may apply in the initial phase.
Uptake may be modest as practitioners would prefer their work be checked.
Modest uptake due to possible uncertainty regarding entry requirements.
40 per cent.
70 – 80 per cent depending on costs and entry requirements.
80 per cent based on data they have access to.
All certified plumbers and all drainlayers should be able to be endorsed.

Proposed contents of the Certificate of Compliance

This section of the proposals paper sought stakeholders’ feedback on the proposed contents of the CoC and the ‘supporting documents’. The proposed contents of the CoCs that submitters provided feedback on can be found in **Annex one**.

The CoC will be a legal document that provides a lasting record of self-certified plumbing and drainlaying work. Plumbers and drainlayers who self-certify their work will be required to provide a CoC as confirmation that their self-certified work complies with the relevant building consent. Copies of completed CoCs will be required to be provided to the relevant BCA, homeowners and the Board within 10 working days of the work’s completion.

Once the self-certified work has been completed, a CoC must be issued by the plumber or drainlayer and lodged on the public register (which will be established as part of the scheme) with non-compliance attracting a penalty.

The CoC aims to ensure:

- assurance the work complies with the building consent
- consistency of information provided
- a traceable record of work
- accountability and transparency of practitioners.

CoCs will also require ‘supporting documents’, which are aimed at promoting practitioners’ accountability and transparency. The documentation will be used as part of the Board’s random audits.

This section contained two questions.

Question 15: Will the proposed contents of a Certificate of Compliance achieve the objectives? If not, why?

This question sought feedback on whether the CoC will achieve its intent. The CoC will play an important role in ensuring self-certifiers are held to account and that there is a traceable record of work.

25 submitters provided a written response. Stakeholders also shared their views during one-one meetings and the workshop.

Several submitters broadly agreed with the proposed contents of the CoC. But most wanted to see changes. Suggestions were varied, and included:

- removing the declaration that work was carried out safely this is not necessary to ensure the plumbing and drainlaying work was completed to an adequate standard
- that there should be a declaration the work is compliant with the Building Code rather than the building consent, and
- that there should be a requirement to describe variations from the building consent.

Submitters suggested that there should be a declaration the work is compliant with the Building Code rather than the building consent

Many submitters suggested the CoC should contain a declaration that the work is compliant with the Building Code rather than the building consent due to the high likelihood of variations.

Some suggested a description of variations from the building consent should be required

Many submissions suggested there should be a section explicitly requiring a description of deviations or variations from the building consent, as work often differs from the original building consent.

Question 16: What supporting documents should be attached to the Certificate of Compliance?

This question sought feedback on what supporting documents should be specified as an attachment to the CoC. This is important as supporting documentation is intended to aid the Board in carrying out their audits and disciplinary action, as well as providing more in-depth information on the self-certified work.

20 submitters provided a written response. Stakeholders also shared their views during one-one meetings and the workshop. Some were strongly in favour of:

- as-built plans
- photos of the work
- photos in of various stages of the process
- test records, results and data

- checklists
- practitioner credentials.

Many submitters suggested requiring photos and testing results be attached

Photos of the work at different stages and tests carried out were common suggestions. Two submitters also suggested videos of the completed work.

Many suggested requiring as-built plans be attached

Many submitters suggested that any variations from the building consent plans should be documented in the CoC, given it is common for plumbing and drainlaying work to vary from the building consent. However, two submitters questioned this as they thought it may risk inadvertently legitimising unapproved variations.

Next steps

MBIE appreciates the time and effort that was put into the submissions and considers that this is reflected in their quality. Each of the three topics received positive and constructive responses. Feedback was insightful and will be used to inform further policy development and decision-making.

Annex One – Definitions of plumbing and drainlaying in scope of the scheme and Certificate of Compliance contents

Proposed definitions of ‘simple plumbing’ and ‘simple drainlaying’ as set out in the proposals paper

Requirement	Simple plumbing	Simple drainlaying
Must be a residential dwelling	✓	✓
No more than three-storeys and less than 10m riser stack Drainage risk tends to increase above 10m. Two storeys is unlikely to pose significantly greater risk than one storey for plumbing. Three storeys is likely to pose more risk than one and two storeys as it can require a more complex design, and higher risk of blocking.	✓	✓
Single plumbing/drainage system only Plumbing to serve one dwelling. This streamlines the design and installation reducing complexity.	✓	✓
Must be designed to an acceptable solution (AS) or verification method (VM) The design must meet an MBIE AS or VM. This a standard practice.	✓	✓
Up to 40 fixture units (FU) For two-storey houses, there will be a limit of a total of 40 FU, with a maximum of 10 FU on the second floor. If the house is three-storeys, there will be a total of 40 FU, with a maximum of 6 FU on each of the second and third storeys. Fixture units are defined under AS/NZS 3500.0. The limit of 40 FU helps to ensure the design is kept simple while allowing for flexibility, limiting risk of blockages from heavy loading, and limiting risks for works done on the second and third storeys. Fixture units are a standardized measure used in plumbing design to quantify the hydraulic load that different plumbing fixtures impose on a system. Rather than representing a direct flow rate, a fixture unit reflects the expected water usage, discharge rate, and frequency of use of a fixture under typical conditions. For example, a residential toilet might be assigned four fixture units, while a washing machine could carry five. These values help engineers and plumbers calculate total system demand and ensure compliance with standards like AS/NZS 3500 or the Uniform Plumbing Code.	✓	✓
No uncontrolled water heating systems (ie using an external heat source that cannot be quickly or easily turned off or adjusted) Uncontrolled heating sources are higher risk. For example, solar hot water heaters have risk of explosion if installed incorrectly.	✓	

Only gravity drainage and plumbing Other types of drainage are more complex and tend to require engineered solutions.	✓	✓
No on-site systems (including, systems for water supply, onsite pumped water systems, surface water or foul water) On-site disposal systems tend to be more complex and outside the scope of most plumbers' and drainlayers' capability and experience.	✓	✓

Proposed contents of the Certificate of Compliance

Information required	Purpose
Confirmation that the work meets the definition of 'simple plumbing' or 'simple drainlaying'.	To ensure clarity on work plumbers and drainlayers can or cannot do under the scheme.
Location of work.	To ensure there is a record of where the work was done.
Description of work done.	To assist in record-keeping and auditing. This can help to ensure the work completed falls within what is permitted within the scheme.
Consent number.	Critical information for complaints and disciplinary actions raised by the Board. Helps to establish whether the certifying plumber or drainlayer has an endorsement to self-certify.
Name and registration number of person issuing the document.	
Name and registration number of any person who carried out work.	Critical information for complaints and disciplinary actions raised by the Board. It is also useful information for BCAs and homeowners.
The date, dates, or period within which the work was done.	Useful information for Board audits, determinations and disciplinary action (eg if the work was carried out before or after the practitioner received an endorsement, or after endorsement was revoked).
Confirmation supporting documents are attached to the CoC (eg an as-built plan, photos).	Supporting documents will be required to be attached to the CoC. This is aimed at promoting accountability of professionals and transparency to BCAs, homeowners and the Board. This includes assisting the Board in audits and disciplinary action involving self-certified plumbing and drainlaying work.
Confirmation that person issuing the CoC is satisfied the work has been done safely.	Written assurance for BCAs, homeowners and the Board the work is safe.
Confirmation that work was tested after completion.	All plumbing and drainlaying work must be tested. This acts as written assurance for BCAs, homeowners and the Board the work functions as intended.
Declaration that practitioner is endorsed to self-certify their work.	Helps to establish whether a certifying plumber or drainlayer has an endorsement to self-certify. This will be linked to the practitioner's registration number.
Declaration that the information contained	A legal declaration the person issuing the

<p>in the certificate and any attachments is true and correct.</p>	<p>certificate is satisfied the information contained in the certificate is correct and the work is consistent with the building consent.</p>
<p>Declaration that they are satisfied that the work complies with the building consent.</p>	<p>This serves as a legal declaration the person issuing the certificate is satisfied the work complies with the building consent. Note: It will be up to the practitioners to set out any variations in the CoC.</p>
<p>Signature and dating by the person issuing the CoC.</p>	<p>Ensures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal validity and authentication of the document. - That there is a record of the person signing off the work and when it was signed off. - Useful information for Board audits, monitoring and disciplinary actions.