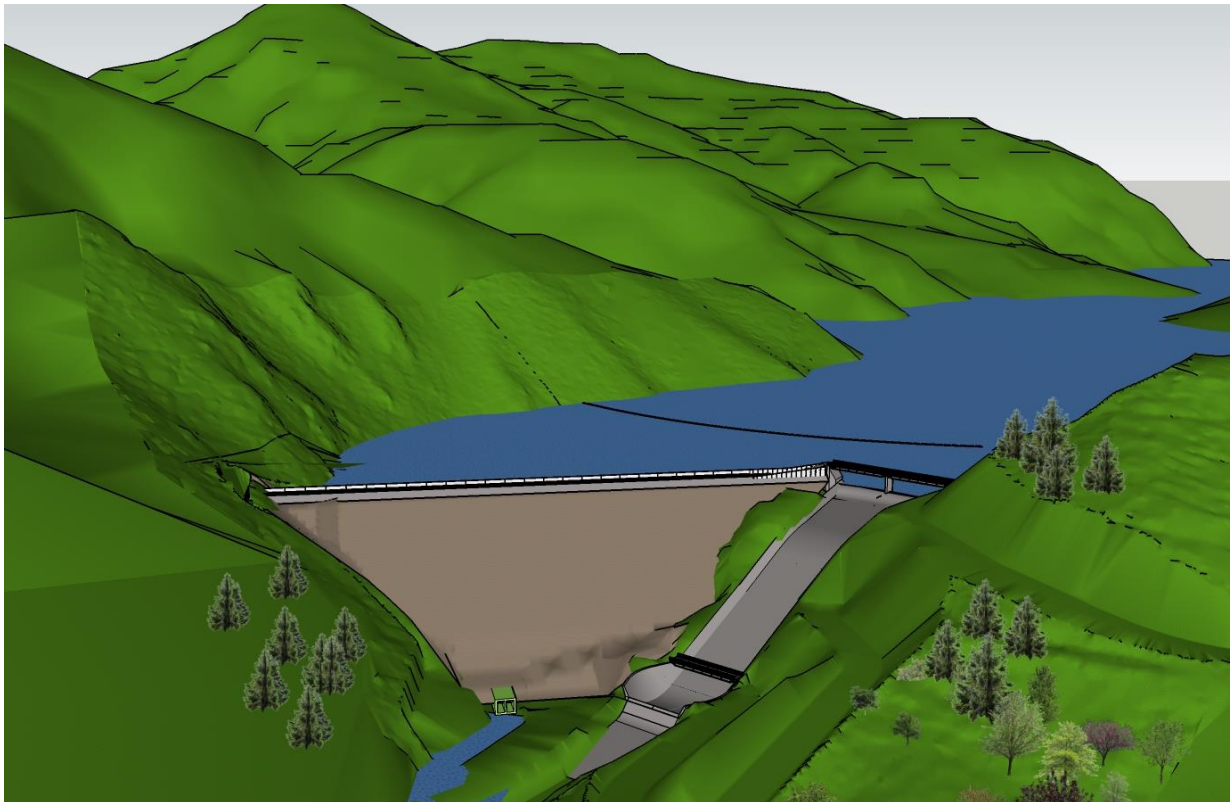




# Waimea Community Dam

## Operational Management Plan



30 June 2021

Document Number: **WWL-OPP-RPT-001**

Revision	Date	Produced By	Checked By	Revision History
Rev 0	16 March 2021	WWL	MAS	First draft for comment
Rev 1	30 June 2021	WWL	MAS	Final after consultation

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## 2 Purpose

### 2.1 Purpose of the Operational Management Plan

The purpose of this Operations Plan (Plan) is to provide a framework that sets out the practical requirements for operating the Waimea Community Dam (Dam) following construction and commissioning.

In particular, the Plan outlines the requirements for Waimea Water Ltd (WWL, company) during the operations phase to operate a safe, reliable, sustainable and efficient dam scheme for the benefit of the region. This plan outlines WWL's plans to:

- Prudently run the company
- Safely operate the dam
- Monitor activities to ensure safety and compliance.

In the operations phase, WWL will have a range of systems that will cover company administration, dam safety, maintenance, operations and management processes that include:

- Statement of Intent (strategy document)
- Management System (internal processes, controls and accounting systems to invoice charges to the two shareholders and pay costs)
- Health, Safety and Wellbeing Management System
- Dam Safety Management Plan
- Emergency Action Management Plan
- Reservoir Release Water Management Plan, Reservoir and River Water Quality Management plans, consistent with the Resource Consent
- Operational Management Plan consistent with the Resource Consent
- Biodiversity Management Plan consistent with the Resource Consent
- Sustainability Management Plan
- Maintenance Plan
- Accounting and Budgeting.

The operations budget in relation to this Operations Plan is attached in Appendix 1.

The structure planned for WWL is for a small management entity with contractor support. To implement the small management structure envisioned for the operating phase, suitable, sufficient and fit for purpose procedures and operating manuals will be developed during the construction and commissioning of the Dam.

### 2.2 Context and Limitations

This Operational Management Plan has been produced based on the project information as of June 2021. It is important to note that the final detail of the project design and subsequent operations and maintenance (O&M) requirements will only be confirmed through the completion of construction, procurement of equipment and commissioning. Discussions, negotiations and selection of O&M contractors, equipment suppliers and service providers will also inform the final O&M requirements.

This Operational Management Plan does not cover the option of hydro-power generation.

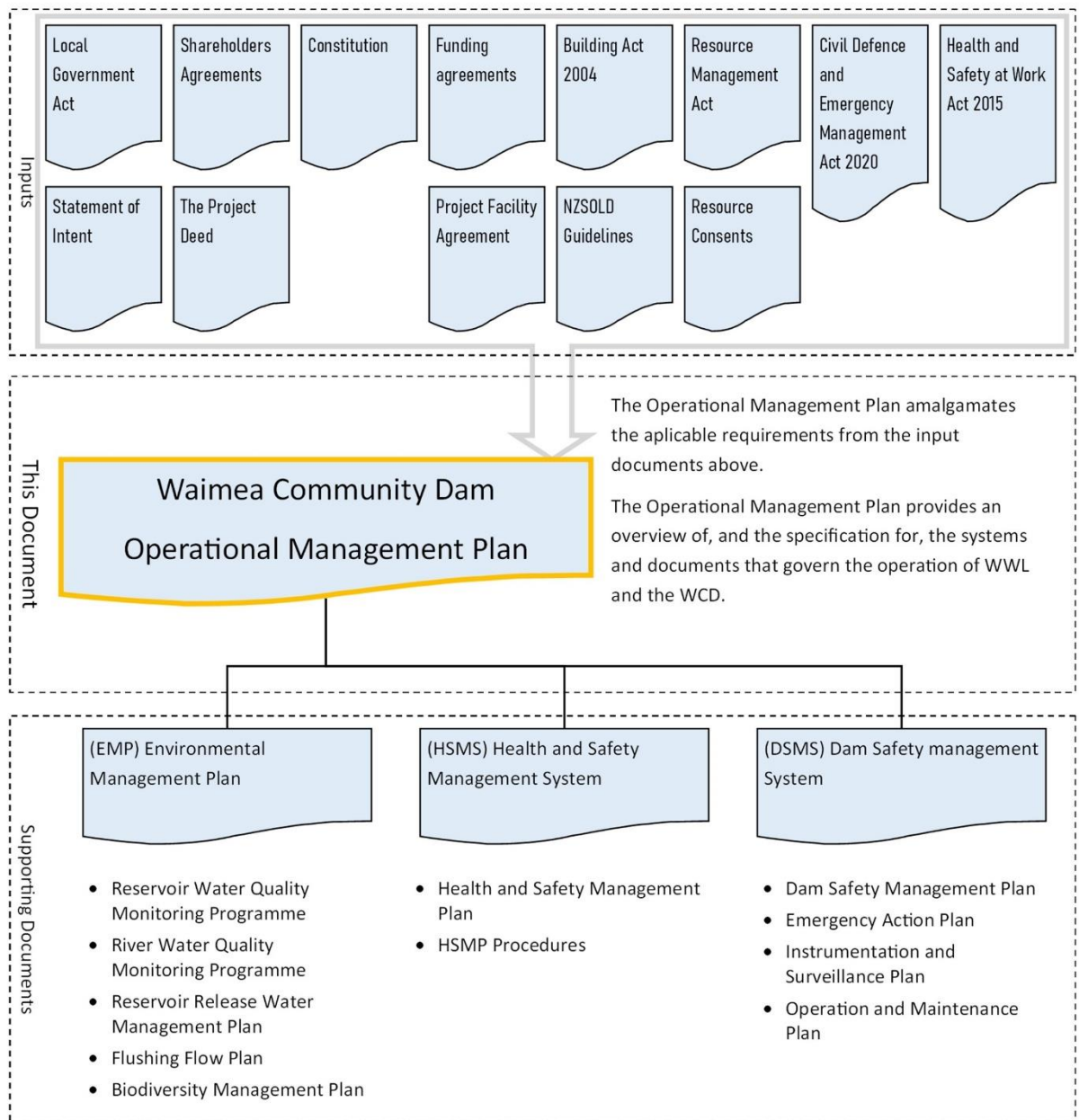
### 2.3 Format of the Document

After the introductory section of this Operations Plan document, there are two descriptive sections, firstly about the company and, secondly covering the four key areas of WWL's business, namely: General Management and Administration; Dam Safety; Resource Consent Compliance; and Operations and Maintenance.

## 2.4 Context of Plans and Systems

This Operational Management Plan is a functional description and design of the systems that WWL shall use to operate and manage the dam, as shown in figure 1 below.

Figures 1: Operating Systems.



## 3 About Waimea Water

### 3.1 Overview

WWL is committed to operating a safe, reliable, sustainable and efficient dam for the benefit of the region.

WWL was established in November 2018, as a Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO), to manage the construction, operation and maintenance of the dam. A joint venture between the Tasman District Council (TDC) and Waimea Irrigators Ltd (WIL), the dam will secure the Nelson Tasman region's urban and rural water demand for the next 100 years.

The dam will improve the resilience of the regional economy, support regional growth and improve and maintain the mauri of the Waimea River by using nature's storage and delivery system to provide water to our region.

WWL is focused on ensuring that it has the people, the policies and positive relationships needed to deliver a world-class water infrastructure project to support the Nelson Tasman region and its growth.

The Waimea Community Dam is a significant local infrastructure project to augment the supply of water and add to the sustainability of the region. The benefits of the dam include:

- Supporting a growing population and providing the community with water security.
- Healthy Lee and Waimea Rivers for swimming, fishing and other recreational activities.
- Healthier rivers for aquatic life to thrive
- A robust economy strengthened by the success of horticulture and farming industries and the subsequent growth of associated secondary and tertiary industries.

### 3.2 Company Objectives

WWL's operating strategy is updated annually within the Statement of Intent (SoI), however WWL's activities to design, construct and operate the dam are based on the following objectives:

#### 3.2.1 Safety

##### ***Personnel Safety***

WWL will continue to use an appropriate and robust risk-based Health and Safety Management System to mitigate the risk of serious injuries to staff, contractors and the public during the construction and operation of the dam. Under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, the Waimea Community Dam shall be a Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking (PCBU) that WWL is responsible and liable for.

##### ***Dam safety***

WWL will construct and operate the dam to the appropriate high standards described by the New Zealand Society on Large Dams (NZSOLD) Guidelines<sup>1</sup> to mitigate risk to the public and to the asset.

#### 3.2.2 Reliability

WWL will design, construct, operate and maintain the dam in a manner that allows it to reliably operate the dam and the scheme over its planned 100-year life to:

- Meet the requirements of the resource consent
- Maintain asset integrity to meet the requirements of NZSOLD Guidelines.

WWL will use independent and qualified technical experts to verify integrity.

#### 3.2.3 Sustainability

WWL will ascribe to a sustainability-based management regime that considers and balances:

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<sup>1</sup> [https://nzsold.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/nzsold\\_dam\\_safety\\_guidelines-may-2015.pdf](https://nzsold.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/nzsold_dam_safety_guidelines-may-2015.pdf)

- Economic sustainability by providing shareholders with a safe, reliable and efficient asset.
- Environmental sustainability by understanding consumption and waste, emissions and implementing its environmental and biodiversity management plans.
- Social sustainability by engaging and nurturing positive relationships with the community it works within, contributing to its community and its prosperity, and being a good employer.

### 3.2.4 Efficiency

WWL will construct and operate the dam within the approved budget and schedule, as adjusted for conditions encountered and significant uncontrolled events, while always bearing in mind the priority objectives to provide a safe, reliable and sustainable asset. WWL will efficiently and proactively manage operating risks.

## 3.3 Legislative Framework

New Zealand's legislative framework places a number of legal obligations on those responsible for operating the Waimea Community Dam, noting that these are periodically reviewed and updated.

WWL holds the resource consents and Building Consent Exemption for the Dam, which is classified as a High Potential Impact Category (High PIC) structure and is required to be designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with the NZSOLD 2015 and requirements of the Building Act (2004) and Building (Dam Safety) Regulations (2008).

### 3.3.1 NZSOLD Guidelines

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*2015 NZSOLD Guidelines – Fundamental Dam Safety Objective:*

*People, property and the environment, present and future, should be protected from the harmful effects of a dam failure or an uncontrolled release of the reservoir contents.*

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In 2015, the New Zealand Society on Large Dams (NZSOLD) published the New Zealand Dam Safety Guidelines (2015) (the Guidelines). The Guidelines represent expected and industry good practice amongst dam safety engineers.

WWL is the owner of the Waimea Community Dam. The fundamental dam safety objective is supported by the eight dam safety principles about the duty of care of (owners, advisors etc), but **the owner is ultimately responsible for the management of dam safety throughout the complete life cycle of the dam.**

The NZSOLD Guidelines outline:

- Guidelines for the design, construction and commissioning of new dams, the evaluation, performance management and rehabilitation of existing dams, and the maintenance and operation of dams in New Zealand
- A framework for the management of dam safety, and guidelines for the development and implementation of appropriate dam safety practices throughout New Zealand
- Assistance to Owners in meeting the requirements of the Resource Management Act (RMA), the Building Act, the Building (Dam Safety) Regulations and other legislation relevant to the design, construction and operation of dams in New Zealand.

WWL's primary dam safety activity will be to procure and manage independent specialised and expert advice on dam safety, and then to efficiently implement necessary steps to mitigate emerging risks. WWL will be responsible for maintaining and implementing a Dam Safety Management System consistent with the NZSOLD requirements.



### **3.3.2 Resource Consents (RMA)**

WWL is required to operate the Dam to comply with the conditions required under the resource consents, subject to compliance with the Tasman Regional Management Plan (TRMP), and any section 329 notices issued under the RMA and other laws applicable to it.

### **3.3.3 Building Act 2004**

WWL has a Building Consent Exemption, however, the Dam must be designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with the NZSOLD 2015 and requirements of the Building Act (2004) and Building (Dam Safety) Regulations (2008).

### **3.3.4 Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2020**

The Act requires a risk management approach to be taken when dealing with hazards (including dams). The Act requires that every Regional Authority and Territorial Authority establish a local Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group.

- Dam infrastructure may be classified as “Lifeline” – emergency preparedness required
- The CDEM authorities can declare a dam emergency
- The CDEM powers include “to carry out, or require to be carried out, ... works... or moving, or securing, or otherwise make safe, dangerous structures.”

WWL will maintain and implement an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) that is consistent with the requirements of NZSOLD and CDEM Guidelines, to cover the emergency situations at the Dam. On-going administration of the EAP will be carried out to ensure communications and contacts are current and the EAP remains relevant and compliant.

### **3.3.5 Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA)**

The HSWA requires all Persons Conducting a Business or Undertaking (PCBUs) to take all reasonably practical steps to ensure workers and others are safe while at work, including:

- Providing and maintaining a safe working environment
- Providing and maintaining facilities for the safety and health of workers
- Ensuring the facilities, equipment and operational areas are safe for workers to use
- Ensuring workers are not exposed to hazards
- Developing procedures for dealing with emergencies.

WWL will maintain and implement an effective health and safety management system to manage staff, contractor and visitor safety on site. Furthermore, the health and safety system will contemplate the surrounding forestry operations.

It should be noted, that there is some industry PCBUs where “Duty to others is not limited to the physical location of the workplace, but is about the risk from the work carried out as part of the business or undertaking.”

With consideration of this extension, “work carried out” includes health and safety risks outside of the PCBU, such as downstream river users.

### **3.3.6 Other Legislation**

WWL has a duty to ensure activities are carried out in compliance with New Zealand legislation. Of particular focus is the Companies Act 1993, Part 8, which outlines Directors powers and duties.

Appendix 2, Legislation Compliance Model, has a list of 45 Acts of Parliament applicable to WWL and should be monitored for compliance.

Appendix 2 should also be reviewed on an annual basis for Compliance and to check if other Acts are applicable to WWL operations.



### 3.4 Shareholder Requirements

There are several important documents and agreements that provide guidance on how WWL must operate to fulfil shareholder requirements. They include, but are not limited to:

- Constitution
- Shareholders' Agreement
- The Project Deed
- Project Facility Agreements (PFA or Equity Documents)
- Local Government Act (LGA) (including the Statement of Intent, quarterly, mid and annual reports)
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA)
- Companies Act.

### 3.5 Organisational Structure

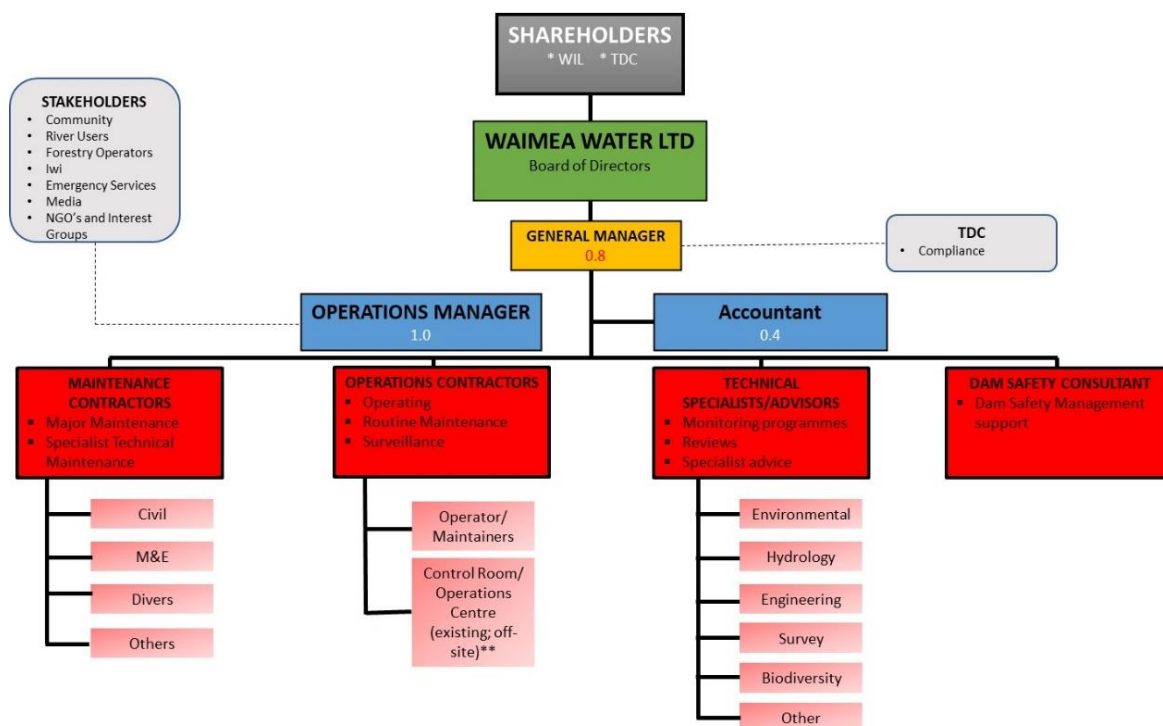
The structure planned for WWL is for a small management entity that manages the management systems and plans described in sections 2.1 and 2.4, and shareholder requirements described in section 3.4, within the company objectives described in section 3.2 and legal requirements described in section 3.3.

To implement the small management structure envisioned for the operating phase, suitable, sufficient and fit for purpose procedures and operating manuals will be developed during the construction and commissioning of the Dam.

The management entity also needs to:

- Brief and report to the Board and Shareholders
- Provide sufficient systems, coverage and redundancy to mitigate the risk of reliance on individuals.

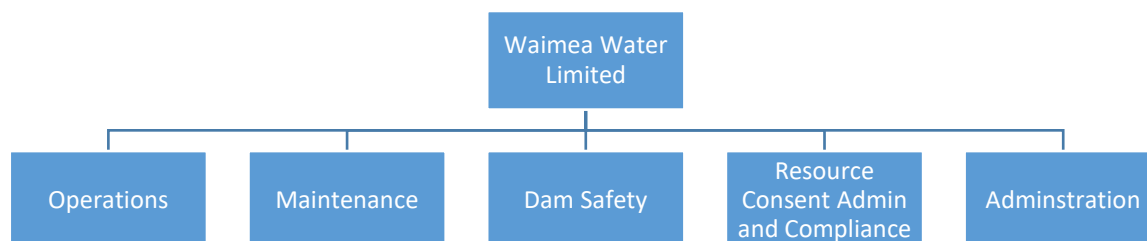
Figure 2: The structure of WWL and key relationships.



## 4 Operations Plan

For the purposes of this Operational Management Plan, WWL's operations business is considered in five key functional areas:

Figure 3: WWL Functional Design.



### 4.1 Operations

The key operations functions for WWL are:

- The management of suitable contractors, consultants and service organisations to undertake the monitoring, operations and maintenance of the dam
- Implement measures to mitigate emerging risks or issues.

#### 4.1.1 Water Release

Water will be released in accordance with the resource consent conditions as detailed in the Reservoir Release Water Management Plan (RRWMP). The TDC will nominate to WWL the water release required for the pursuing period, and water will be released from the reservoir through a combination of the two intakes to meet river water quality requirements (temperature and dissolved oxygen). The nomination of water release and management of intake flows will be largely automated, based on an input from the TDC control room and temperature and dissolved oxygen measurements.

#### 4.1.2 Water Quality

##### 4.1.2.1 Reservoir

Monitoring of the water level and water quality in the reservoir required under resource consents conditions 95, 106-109, will be covered in the Reservoir Water Quality Monitoring Programme (Reservoir WQMP). The water quality monitoring includes manual monthly sampling from the reservoir (boat required to access deepest areas of the reservoir) as well as continuous monitoring from installed instrumentation near the dam face.

##### 4.1.2.2 River

The Lee River is the receiving river below the Dam. The main operating aspects of the river relate to the monitoring of water quality and ecological health, measurement of flows and management of flushing flows.

Flowmeters installed in each of the outlet conduits measure the instantaneous rate of water release into the river and real-time readings will be used for operational control and also transmitted to TDC for compliance.

A downstream monitoring site within the Lee River will be established upstream of the confluence with Anslow Creek, to provide for monitoring of water quality and ecological health in the river.

Monitoring of the river water quality and ecological health, as described in the River Water Quality Monitoring Programme (River WQMP) requires periodic manual water sampling and riverbed assessments at the dedicated site downstream of the Dam.

#### **4.1.3 Water intake**

Water flows into the pipe via two intake screens that can be winched to the Dam crest for cleaning and repair. WWL expects and plans to clean each screen twice a year.

#### **4.1.4 Reservoir operations**

The debris boom will need to be cleared regularly to avoid damaging the boom and debris flowing down the spillway. More frequent clearing of the debris boom will be required during forestry operations and following large rainfalls. WWL expects and plans to clear the debris boom on average every two weeks using three operators and a sufficiently sized boat to remove logs.

Vegetation control is required around the reservoir perimeter, especially in the flood zone between normal and flood levels to:

- Limit the growth of unwanted nuisance plant species (ecological reasons)
- Limit the potential nuisance debris in the reservoir (physical debris and water quality impacts)
- Maintain the stability of the reservoir margins to limit the sedimentation of the reservoir (maintain reservoir storage volume).

Vegetation control methods include the use of herbicides (sprays) and manual de-vegetation methods. This activity is usually undertaken on a seasonal basis.

Minor civil works are undertaken to repair or recontour reservoir margins to stabilise the area and reduce erosion or slumping into the reservoir.

There is currently no plan for any sediment removal from the reservoir. Under resource consent condition 91, an assessment of sediment infill will be completed every ten years. Sediment removal should not be required, and is probably not envisaged, within the operational lifetime of the dam and is beyond the scope of this document.

The boat ramps require occasional civil maintenance similar to road maintenance.

#### **4.1.5 Utilities**

WWL's plan includes provision of utilities, such as:

- Security
- Power, diesel and servicing of the generator
- Software / Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) licenses and upgrades.

#### **4.1.6 Remote operations, SCADA and telemetry**

The dam will be largely operated remotely with a SCADA system from the company's office. Telemetry will also be provided to the TDC for oversight, redundancy, compliance and water release as part of the TDC's integrated water management for the region.

WWL will have a small building on site with telemetry and a small control room to enable maintenance

#### **4.1.7 Access**

WWL staff, contractors and the regulator, TDC, will be able to access the dam and reservoir for the purposes of dam operations. There are no plans or provisions for public access to the dam.

## **4.2 Maintenance**

The Operations, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual (OM&S Manual) will detail the procedures to maintain the dam. The OM&S manual will be completed before reservoir filling, based on the specifications and requirements of the equipment and includes the following budgeted items.

### **4.2.1 Structures**

As part of the regular visual inspections described in section 4.3 Dam Safety, condition monitoring inspections will be completed by staff and consultants of the concrete structures for any signs of cracking or wear, effecting timely repairs where required.

Embankment and spillway chute drainage systems will require regular cleaning and periodic flushing to maintain drain flows.

### **4.2.2 Dam face and crest**

- Annually: winch maintenance, inspection and certification
- Every 10 years: replacement of winch cables, painting of the platforms and rails, diver inspections and maintenance of the pipe supports.

### **4.2.3 Pipework and instrumentation**

- Periodic servicing and testing of the isolating (butterfly) and control (cone) valves and annual servicing of actuators, including oil changes and seal replacements.

The three cone valves at the outlet regulate flow and are in constant use. Valve seats and seals will wear as a function of both use and water quality / sediment. The cone valves can be isolated from the operating system using knife gate valves so as to not impact Dam operations. The frequency of maintenance, refurbishment or replacement will be guided by the manufacturer's recommendations and based on the early operational experience with the conditions at the Dam.

- Periodic inspections of pipework and condition assessment.

### **4.2.4 Power**

- Annual maintenance of the diesel generator
- Annual maintenance of the inline micro-hydro turbine.

### **4.2.5 Road maintenance**

The road access to and around the site is built to a temporary road standard, and there is often slips and rockfall, particularly after heavy rain or seismic events. Accordingly, the company's plans and budgets allow for ongoing clearing of fallen debris and rock, slope stability and re-surfacing.

### **4.2.6 Electrical Systems (including the Control Room)**

Electrical systems and the switchboard will require regular testing and certification.

### 4.3 Dam Safety

*WWL maintains a Dam Safety Management System that meets the requirements of the NZSOLD Guidelines 2015.*

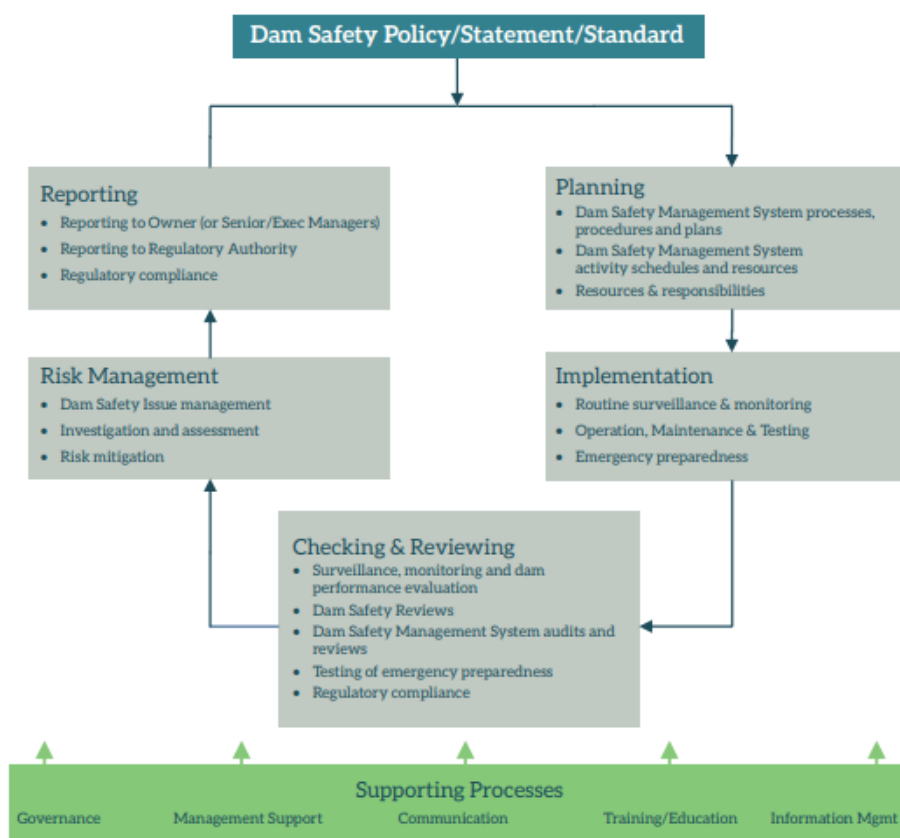
The Waimea Community Dam is a large dam and, as such, is required to be managed, operated and maintained under the NZSOLD Dam Safety Guidelines 2015. The guidelines provide for the classification of large dams depending on the theoretical consequence of Dam failure on the downstream environment and population. The Waimea Community Dam is classified as a High Potential Impact Category (High PIC) dam. There are around 90 existing High PIC dams within New Zealand. The guidelines reference the various legislative and regulatory requirements that apply to ownership of a large dam.

#### **The responsibility for the safety of the Dam rests with WWL as the Owner**

The key accountability is with WWL, as the Dam owner, to ensure that an appropriate dam safety management system (DSMS) is in place to safeguard the public, property and environment from a potential dam failure.

Appropriate levels of competency to fulfil responsibilities in dam safety management will be maintained at all levels of the business - governance, management and operational.

Figure 4: Diagram from the NZSOLD Guidelines that presents a useful overview of the key components and processes within a DSMS<sup>2</sup>



*WWL's management and governance has appropriate proficiency in dam safety management*

<sup>2</sup> NZSOLD Guidelines, Module 5, pg.7

WWL's organisational structure is based on a small management level entity with a reliance on specialist dam engineers for qualified independent advice on the integrity of the Dam. WWL's primary dam safety activity will be to:

1. Maintain, update and implement a Dam Safety Management System consistent with the NZSOLD requirements.
2. Procure and manage independent specialised and expert advice on dam safety, and then to efficiently implement necessary steps to mitigate emerging risks. From time-to-time, WWL will need to procure, interpret, and manage peer review advice.

It is essential that WWL management and the directors have a good understanding and knowledge of the principles of dam safety management and the operation of a Dam Safety Management System. The NZSOLD Guidelines (Module 5, Table 2.1) suggest the following competencies:

- Legal, regulatory and duty of care responsibilities relating to dam safety
- Understanding of dam safety hazards and risks
- Understanding of dam safety management systems, principles and practices, and emergency planning and response procedures
- Understanding of quality assurance principles.

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*WWL engages a suitably qualified consulting engineering entity to provide independent dam safety management advisory services on an on-going basis.*

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WWL will procure a specialist dam engineering company to provide qualified, expert and independent advice on the integrity of the Dam and Dam Safety Management. This is an on-going contract that will be reviewed periodically.

Consistent with the NZSOLD Guidelines and to be detailed in WWL's Operating, Maintenance and Surveillance (OM&S) procedures prior to reservoir filling, the scope of dam safety management, as budgeted, will include the following aspects outlined in the subsequent sections.

#### **4.3.1 Data Surveillance**

The consulting dam engineer shall remotely review and report on the data from the piezometers (water flows and leakage through the embankment) and thermistors (leakage behind the concrete face) to report on the condition and performance of the Dam. The consultant shall recommend any remediation required, and WWL may engage a third party for peer review of any analysis and recommendations.

The data shall be analysed and reported weekly during the first year of operation and then monthly for the second year. Thereafter, data shall be analysed quarterly, unless:

- A seismic event warrants an out-of-cycle review of data (leakage)
- Data is observed to exceed operating limits (alarms) that may represent abnormal leakage.

#### **4.3.2 Annual Dam Safety Review (ADSR)**

Consistent with the requirements of NZSOLD 2017, the consultant shall provide an annual report based on field inspection and instrument data analysis.

A six month dam safety assessment in the style of the ADSR report will provide an interim post-reservoir filling dam safety report before the normal ADSR programme picks up. This is primarily monitoring and analysing data, and field inspection.

#### **4.3.3 Five Yearly Comprehensive Review (CDSR)**

NZSOLD Guidelines require a comprehensive review every five years. WWL will procure its dam engineering consultant to complete this work that will include field inspection, detailed instrument data analysis, engineering review against latest standards and report.

#### **4.3.4 Visual Inspection of structures and drainage**

Company staff will provide daily inspections for three to six months, and then weekly for another 12 months. Thereafter, visual inspections shall be monthly. Proforma inspection sheets will be sent to the consultant for review. Each inspection will take a day to complete and write.

Visual inspections shall be completed out-of-cycle following either a significant seismic event or abnormal instrument readings.

Key elements of the inspection will include any deformation and leakage through the embankment, flows draining from beneath the spillway and condition of the mechanical facilities.

#### **4.3.5 Deformation surveying**

A surveyor skilled in dam deformation shall be procured by WWL to survey the Dam annually, with three surveys in the first year. A wider survey shall be completed every five years that includes checking of control points by the surveyor.

The surveyor shall report on trends to the company and consultant.

#### **4.3.6 Reservoir monitoring**

WWL and its consultant will periodically inspect the surrounds of the reservoir by boat for ground movement.

#### **4.3.7 Other Engineering**

WWL will call on specialist dam engineering advice as required, particularly following a seismic event.



## **4.4 Administration**

The following sections outline the general management and administrative requirements for WWL in the operational phase.

### **4.4.1 Financial Management**

Financial management within WWL will be overseen by a part time qualified accountant and comply with the relevant regulations, accounting standards and company policies.

The financial management functions are covered under WWL's management system that includes accounting standards, WWL delegation of authorities, controls and WWL's Treasury Policy.

WWL will need to manage its obligations and repayments to its financiers, Crown Irrigation Investment Ltd and the TDC, consistent with the Project Facilities Agreement (PFA).

### **4.4.2 Risk Management**

WWL will have an inherent risk management responsibility, which will be a significant focus at a governance level. Important features of WWL's risk management include the following items.

- Risk Register: A company risk register maintained and reviewed regularly at management and governance levels.
- Insurance: WWL maintains a full portfolio of insurance policies covering normal liability and business risks. Ownership of the Dam introduces special risks and insurance requirements, specifically the level of material damage and public liability cover. Resource consent conditions 7 – 12 specify public liability insurance conditions required by TDC. The insurance policies will require regular reporting and compliance activities.

It should be noted that material damage insurance for dams of the size of the Waimea Community Dam cannot generally be provided solely from the NZ insurance market and some offshore placement is expected to be required each year. Insurance brokers experienced in insurance of large dams are engaged to facilitate placement.

WWL's insurer has advised that the cost of insurance is likely to be between \$560k and \$725k per annum. The insurer's report is appended in appendix 1.

- Emergency Action Plan (EAP): WWL maintains an EAP compliant with NZSOLD and CDEM Guidelines, to cover the emergency situations at the Dam. On-going administration of the EAP is carried out to ensure communications/contacts are current and the EAP remains relevant and compliant.
- Health, Safety & Wellbeing management: WWL is a PCBU under the Health & Safety at Work Act 2015 and responsible for the health, safety and wellbeing of all workers and public affected by the dam. In this context, 'workers' include all contract personnel. WWL maintains an effective health and safety management system which includes provisions for the engagement and deployment of contractors within WWL's operation.

### **4.4.3 Contract Management**

WWL manages a number of service agreements and contracts, many of which are on-going or renewable term contracts. Each of these contracts requires active management including procurement, performance reviews, reporting and supervision (to varying degrees).

Service contracts are required for:

- Dam operations and maintenance – service level contracts for regular and routine operations, surveillance and maintenance activities; pre-qualification or standing agreements for major maintenance contractors – mainly civil works contractors
- The Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) required under the resource consents involves a range of maintenance, monitoring, review and reporting activities to be carried out by external entities (refer Resource Consent section in section 4.5)
- Professional services: hydrology, engineering, survey, legal, financial, risk management
- Other specialist services including dam safety management and engineering.

#### **4.4.4 CCO obligations**

TDC has a majority shareholding in WWL and the company is, therefore, operated as a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) under the Local Government Act 2002.

For a full discussion of the WWL's obligations as a CCO please refer to the Local Government Act 2002, WWL's Statement of Intent or Management System. These require the organisation to:

- Prepare and maintain a Statement of Intent that is approved by shareholders
- Comply with Parts 1-6 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act
- Prepare quarterly, half-yearly and annual reports.

#### **4.4.5 Communications, stakeholder management and public affairs**

WWL will regularly engage and work with key stakeholders, including neighbouring landowners and iwi. WWL will work with landowners on managing Dam and personal safety during forestry harvesting.

As a high-profile project for the region, WWL will manage communications, media and visitors to site.

#### **4.4.6 Reporting**

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*Effective management systems ensure compliance with reporting requirements*

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Reporting has been included as a highlighted management and administrative function for WWL since there are a number of features of the organisation and its business that require a greater level of regular reporting than might exist in other organisations. This includes both receiving and reviewing reports as well as producing reports.

Specific reporting requirements include:

- Shareholder reports
- Publicly available reports – annual and mid-year reports, Statement of Intent
- Financing and debt arrangements – reporting to finance providers
- Resource consents – performance and review reporting to regulators
- Environmental remediation and monitoring programmes - performance and review reporting to regulators
- Dam safety management – routine, programmed and extraordinary performance and review reporting
- Board reports to enable sufficient governance.

#### **4.4.7 Administration**

Administrative office-based activities include:

- Management System to manage company affairs, risks and change.
  - Human Resources functions – recruitment and retention, staff employment contracts, training and development, remuneration, health, safety and wellbeing
  - Data and records management – IT systems, physical files and record keeping
  - Accounts payable and accounts receivable – monthly billing and payments.
- Rates are expected to cost WWL approximately \$400k per annum (\$2020).

#### **4.5 Resource Consent administration and management**

WWL holds and manages a suite of four resource consent decision documents for the construction and operation of the Dam. These include the main consent for the project with a total of 19 permits and 121 resource consent conditions. The main resource consent was granted in 2015 and has been supplemented by three additional consent documents:

- RM190328 – a permit to conduct earthworks associated with the site access road (9 Conditions)
- RM190176 – a permit to undertake earthworks, stream crossings and vegetation removal to construct alternative access routes for the project's neighbours (19 Conditions)
- RM190743 – a permit to construct two multi-span bridges over the Lee River (30 Conditions).

This gives a total of 22 permits and 179 resource consent conditions, which cover the pre-construction, construction, and post-construction/operations phases of the project.

This Operations Plan covers only those consent conditions/obligations effective in the operations phase of the project including those that have commenced in the construction, reservoir filling and dam commissioning phases.

Table 1 presents a summary of the resource consent conditions applicable to this Operations Plan and the obligations on WWL as a result of those conditions.

Document	Consent Condition #	Description / Topic of Resource Consent Condition	WWL obligation in operations phase	Frequency/Timing
	7 -12	Insurance: – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain current public liability insurance and include TDC as an insured party.</li> <li>Independent advice to be obtained on the extent of PL cover required.</li> <li>TDC to be copied all relevant information on insurance and to be given the opportunity to 'step in' to rectify any non-performance by WWL regarding the policy.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Note: WWL maintains a portfolio of insurance policies that includes Public Liability as part of its normal risk management activities.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain current public liability insurance and ensure TDC are included as an insured party and the TDC reporting and 'step-in' requirements are provided for in the PL policy</li> <li>Review the limits of indemnity and coverage every three years and provide a copy of recommendations to TDC for certification</li> </ul>	Annual renewal  3 yearly
	13-30	Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) to be established 12 months prior to construction (completed) but has on-going obligations into Operations Phase. The BMP requires the establishment of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity Technical Advisory Group (BTAG) (completed; on-going)</li> <li>Revegetation and Enrichment Planting Plan (completed; to be implemented)</li> <li>Species Management Plan (completed; to be implemented)</li> <li>Biodiversity Compensation Fund (\$215k)</li> <li>A monitoring programme for indigenous communities of flood zone vegetation (to determine if a flood zone vegetation management programme is required)</li> <li>A revegetation maintenance regime, including monitoring and reporting, to apply for three years following planting</li> <li>An annual programme of trap and transfer of out- migrating long fin eel.</li> <li>Contribute funds to enable a pest management programme to be undertaken (Four payments of \$121k at five year intervals – for a total \$483k)</li> </ul>	<p><i>Most of the BMP requirements have been set up prior to commissioning of the Dam.</i></p> <p><i>In the operations phase there are on-going management commitment to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the annual activities of the Biodiversity Technical Advisory Group (BTAG) including Annual Review Meeting (Sept)</li> <li>Submit to TDC any recommendations from the Annual Meeting Report to vary the BMP</li> <li>Facilitate the annual Biodiversity Compensation Programme Report and submit to TDC; copy to BTAG (July)</li> <li>Facilitate annual trap and transfer of long fin eel including coordination of Dam operations to enable trap and transfer exercise (timing TBC)</li> <li>Administer the on-going environmental programmes (contract management)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure services.</li> <li>Manage payments to service providers!</li> <li>approve variations.</li> <li>coordinate reporting</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Annual  Annual  Annual  Annual  Annual

Document	Consent Condition #	Description / Topic of Resource Consent Condition	WWL obligation in operations phase	Frequency/Timing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Biodiversity Compensation Programme Report (July)</li> <li>Annual Review Meeting to develop an Annual Meeting Report (Sept)</li> <li>Submit to TDC any recommendations from the Annual meeting Report to vary the BMP</li> </ul>		
	83-85	Provide an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for certification by TDC. (prior to filling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with the EAP at all times.</li> <li>Maintain EAP (update as required)</li> </ul>	On-going On-going
	91	Sediment infilling of reservoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measure sediment infill and calculate a revised reservoir volume to water level relationship</li> </ul>	Every 10 years
	92-93	Provide an Operational Management Plan (OMP) for certification by TDC. (prior to filling).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with the OMP at all times.</li> <li>Maintain OMP (update as required)</li> </ul>	On-going On-going
	94	Manage water releases from reservoir – minimum flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage water releases to meet minimum flow and Reservoir Release Water Management Plan (RRWMP). requirements.</li> </ul>	On-going
	95	Install and maintain systems to directly or indirectly measure reservoir water level and instantaneous rate that water is released from the Dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain reservoir water level and flow measurement systems/facilities</li> </ul>	On-going
	108	Manage water releases from reservoir – water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide real time reservoir level and release data to TDC.</li> </ul>	On-going
	96 - 102	Manage flushing flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a Flushing Flow Release Plan (FFRP) for certification to TDC.</li> <li>Manage flushing flows to meet the flow and frequency requirements of consents (initially up to three flushes after 1st Nov at five cumecs for three hours) and comply with FFRP.</li> <li>Monitor the effectiveness of each flushing flow (before and after periphyton surveys)</li> <li>Commission a review of flushing flows after two years and submit report to TDC for certification</li> <li>Revise flushing flow regime in accordance with the recommendation in review report, once certified by TDC</li> </ul>	First year (prior to first flush) On-going  On-going  After 2 years  After 2 years

Document	Consent Condition #	Description / Topic of Resource Consent Condition	WWL obligation in operations phase	Frequency/Timing
	105	TDC Flood Warning Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to recalibration of the TDC model (up to \$3,000)</li> </ul>	Every 10 years
	106 - 113	Manage reservoir and river water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor reservoir water quality according to the certified Reservoir Water Quality Monitoring Programme (Reservoir WQMP)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>continuous temperature and DO monitoring</li> <li>monthly water sampling</li> <li>annual TLI calculation</li> <li>aquatic flora and fauna survey after four years</li> </ul> </li> <li>Monitor river water quality according to the certified River Water Quality Monitoring Programme (River WQMP)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>continuous temperature and DO monitoring</li> <li>monthly water sampling</li> <li>monthly periphyton survey (Nov-Apr)</li> <li>Annual macroinvertebrate and fish surveys</li> <li>Six monthly sediment surveys</li> </ul> </li> <li>Commission an independent review of the RRWMP, Reservoir WQMP and River WQMP                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revise plans as recommended</li> <li>Provide revised plans to TDC for certification</li> <li>Manage reservoir and river water quality according to revised plans</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Various  Continuous Monthly Annual After four years  Continuous Monthly Monthly Annual Six Monthly  Five years after first fill  On-going
	114-120	Fish Passage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine the downstream location of fish pass. Engage expert within three months of Dam completion to monitor for one season and recommend location</li> <li>Facilitate design, construction of downstream facility and commissioning of fish pass</li> <li>Establish monitoring programme</li> </ul>	3months after commissioning  One month after receiving report  Withing 5 years filling [potential error – should be after 1 year)

Document	Consent Condition #	Description / Topic of Resource Consent Condition	WWL obligation in operations phase	Frequency/Timing
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review effectiveness of upstream fish passage and downstream trap and transfer</li> </ul>	Five years after filling
	121	Reporting and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare an Annual Monitoring Report on the operation of the Dam and provide it to TDC by 31 July each year.</li> </ul>	Annual
RM190176 – Landowner Roads	11	Any work undertaken on culverts shall be in such a manner as to minimise sedimentation and contamination of any water flows from these culverts during and after construction. Adequate scour prevention measures such as rock armouring shall be constructed as necessary, to prevent scouring at the culvert outlets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure maintenance of access roads and drainage channels to minimise sediment discharge.</li> </ul>	Annual
RM190328 – Access Road	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Consent Holder shall maintain the access road to a reasonable standard.</li> <li><b>Advice Note:</b> This includes maintenance of culverts (including fish passage) and clearing the road of slips, etc.</li> </ul>	Maintain access road to a reasonable standard.	????
RM190328 – Access Road	7	The Consent Holder shall adopt all practical measures to avoid the discharge of sediment from earthworks undertaken at this site.	Ensure future road maintenance works comply with sediment control requirements.	????
RM190743 - Bridges	27 - 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Consent Holder shall undertake an Ecological Offsetting Plan as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Year 1 (2019) – control weeds within riparian margin.</li> <li>Year 3 (2021) – obtain seed and propagate native shrubs and trees as listed on the attached planting plan.</li> <li>Year 4 (2022) – plant out buffer and enrichment plant within existing riparian strip.</li> <li>Year 5 (2023) – report to Council on completion of planting programme and successful establishment of plantings.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>manage the plantings after the contractor has departed and complete the required reporting.</li> </ul>	Take over from contractor in 2023 – manage to success

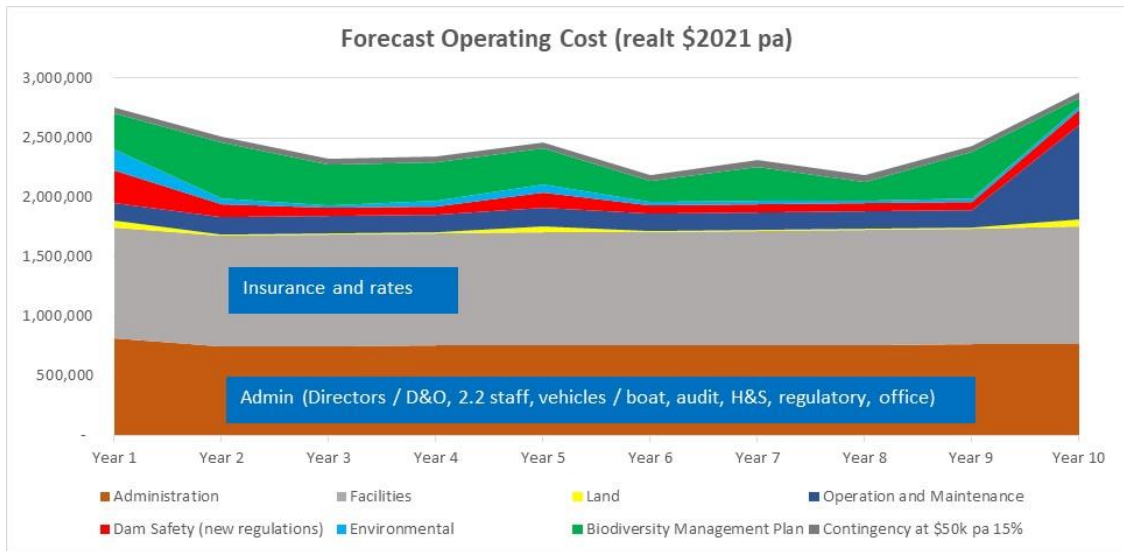


Document	Consent Condition #	Description / Topic of Resource Consent Condition	WWL obligation in operations phase	Frequency/Timing
		<p><i>These works shall be undertaken in accordance with Attachment 1 Waimea Community Dam: Pig Flat planting and weed control programme.</i></p> <p>Any changes to the Ecological Offsetting Plan must be agreed in writing with Team Leader - Monitoring &amp; Enforcement prior to undertaken the works.</p>		
RM190743 - Bridges	29 - 30	<p><i>The bridge and rock armouring shall be kept in a good state of repair. In the event that the bridge and/or rock armouring are damaged or dislodged in any way, the applicant is responsible for the timely removal of any resultant debris from the river bed.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Carry out periodic inspections of the pig flat bridges and abutments.</i></li> <li>• <i>Carry out any maintenance required.</i></li> </ul>	

## 5 Budget Forecast

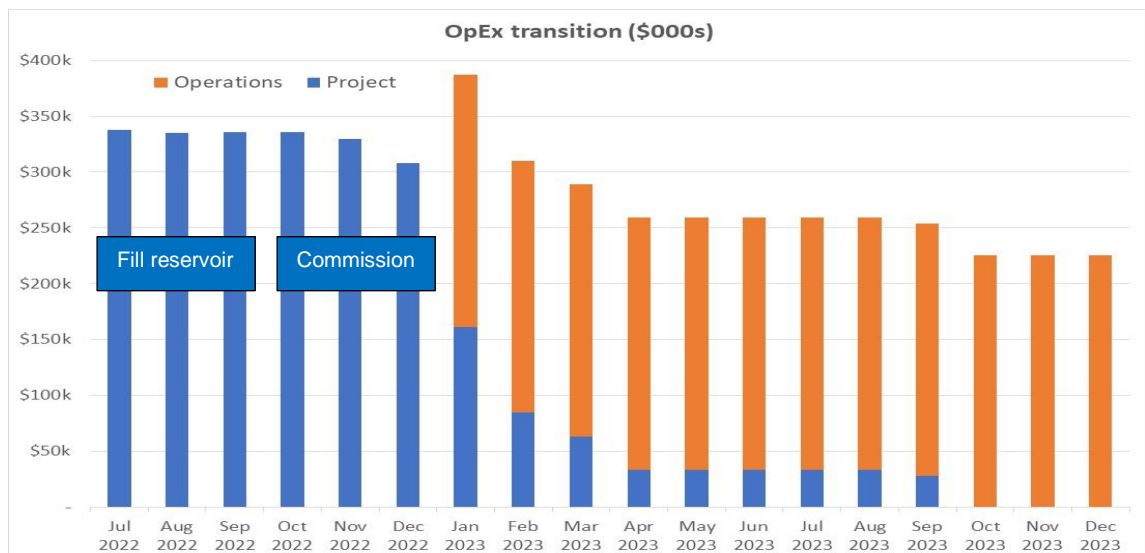
### 5.1 Operating Budget

The forecast operating budget for the first ten years of service is shown in the graph below and tables overpage in \$2021 real terms. The operating cost is expected to be \$2.6m pa in the first two years, with higher initial dam safety costs, and then an average of \$2.4m pa for the following eight years. Rates and insurance contribute approximately 40% of the operating cost. This is summarised below.



### 5.2 Transition Plan and Budget

Operations are planned to commence on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2023, after the dam is expected to be commissioned in late 2022. WWL plans on completing the civil structures of the dam (embankment and spillway) in mid-2022. Following temporary works to divert the river, the culvert will be closed in mid-2022 and the reservoir will fill over the balance of 2022 to reach full levels late in 2022, subject to rainfall. During this first filling of the reservoir, levels will need to be held at particular levels for safety inspections and measurements, which prolongs the filling of the reservoir. Mechanical and electrical works will be installed concurrently with filling the reservoir and then commissioned in late 2022, prior to hand-over to operations at year end 2022. The transition between capital construction and operating costs is shown in the graph below.



**Appendix 1: Budget**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
<b>Total Opex</b>	<b>2,752,678</b>	<b>2,510,555</b>	<b>2,324,057</b>	<b>2,340,149</b>	<b>2,465,538</b>	<b>2,189,927</b>	<b>2,310,009</b>	<b>2,182,252</b>	<b>2,435,489</b>	<b>2,886,658</b>
Administration	817,900	749,400	750,975	752,629	754,365	756,188	758,103	760,113	762,224	764,440
Facilities	926,470	931,652	936,937	942,328	947,827	953,436	959,157	964,993	970,945	988,817
Land	57,000	7,305	7,624	7,959	58,309	8,676	9,060	9,462	9,883	60,325
Operation and Maintenance	147,160	149,160	147,160	149,160	152,160	147,160	149,160	147,160	149,160	795,420
Dam Safety (new regulations)	278,700	100,300	67,000	67,000	124,200	67,000	67,000	67,000	67,000	124,200
Environmental	170,516	56,076	27,076	51,576	75,576	27,076	27,076	27,076	27,076	27,076
Biodiversity Management Plan	304,932	466,662	337,284	319,497	303,100	180,390	290,453	156,448	399,200	76,380
Financial Expenses	excluded	excluded	excluded	excluded	excluded	excluded	excluded	excluded	excluded	excluded
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency at \$50k pa 15%	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

## Appendix 2: Insurance Advice



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### MEMO

**TO:** Richard Timpany, Waimea Water Limited  
**DATE:** 17 December 2020  
**FROM:** Donald Gardner  
**SUBJECT:** Waimea Community Dam - Operational Insurance Estimates

Richard,

Further to our recent discussions, I have reviewed the insurance estimates provided in the 2018 Insurance Strategy paper, and provide the following update to the insurance pricing.

#### INDUSTRIAL SPECIAL RISKS (MATERIAL DAMAGE) & CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS (BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)

Nelson is considered part of the Wellington region by insurers from a seismic risk perspective and the site of the dam is close to two fault lines (the Waimea-Flaxmore fault system approx. 8km from the site and the Wairau fault approx. 21-22km from the site). Earthquake hazard capacity in the Wellington region is expensive in the current market with some insurers seeking to reduce their accumulation across the region. Over the past 24 months there has been a significant hardening in the property market, and at present we expect the current Material Damage rates to be as follows:

- Non-earthquake perils 0.11% to 0.15%
- Earthquake perils 0.33% to 0.42%

The 2018 estimates were calculated using a Material Damage sum insured of \$88.7m (construction cost plus 5% allowances for demolition and inflation); with the revision to the construction contract value, the above rates are now applies to a sum insured of \$126.962m (using the upper value for the construction cost risk). Applying the above rates to the sum insured of \$126.62m generates the following premium range:

ITEM	LOW ESTIMATE	HIGH ESTIMATE
NON-EARTHQUAKE PREMIUM	\$139,658	\$190,443
EARTHQUAKE PREMIUM	\$418,975	\$533,240
TOTAL	\$558,633	\$723,683

These premiums are based on the following assumptions:

#### Sums Insured

- Replacement value of dam - \$119.262m (construction cost \$108.42m plus 5% for demolition and 5% for inflation)

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 17 December 2020  
 Richard Timpany, Waimea Water Limited

- Gross Revenue \$3.1m per annum = \$6.2m sum insured for Indemnity Period
- Additional Costs of Working \$1m
- Claim Preparation Costs \$500,000
- Total Sum Insured \$126.962m

If the Gross Revenue increases to \$4m per annum, the overall sum insured increases by \$1.8m to \$128.762m and the overall premium increases by \$7,290 to \$10,260.

#### Indemnity Period

- 24 months

#### Deductibles:

- Earthquake perils 5% of Material Damage sum insured (\$5.96m), applicable to combined Material Damage & Business Interruption loss
- Non-earthquake deductible \$50,000 to \$100,000 per event

#### Fire & Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) Levy

In addition to the premium it is possible that the FENZ Levy (formerly the Fire Service Levy) will be payable on some of the value of the dam. The rules for the calculation of the FENZ levy are being revised however the date of implementation of any revised rules is unknown. At present, the levy is not expected to apply to dams, however FENZ have traditionally taken a very narrow approach to what is exempt property so there is some doubt whether the exemption will apply to the machinery within the dam. For prudence sake we recommend that an allowance for FENZ levy be included in your budget. The current levy rate is 0.106% and while we expect the rate to reduce when the new rules come into force, at this stage we have no indication as to what the rate will be, so our estimate is based on the current applicable rate.

Assuming a value of non-exempt property of \$5m, the current levy rate would generate a levy of \$5,300; when usual policy extensions that are subject to levy are taken into account we suggest that you allow \$7,000 in the budget for FENZ levy.

#### PUBLIC & PRODUCTS LIABILITY

LIMIT OF COVER	LOW ESTIMATE	HIGH ESTIMATE
GENERAL LIMIT OF INDEMNITY \$100M ANY ONE CLAIM & \$100M IN THE AGGREGATE IN RESPECT OF PRODUCTS LIABILITY / COMPLETED OPERATIONS	\$85,000	\$150,000

The premium is driven by the level of cover required and the catastrophe exposure.

The low premium estimate assumes participation in the UILP, while the high estimate reflects the anticipated premium required by New Zealand insurers to provide the limit of cover required. Based on the current insurance market we expect that the premium low estimate is realistic.

#### STATUTORY LIABILITY / DIRECTORS & OFFICERS LIABILITY / MOTOR VEHICLE

The premiums for the current annual policies should be used as guidance for the operational phase.

#### PREMISES POLLUTION LIABILITY

LIMIT OF COVER	LOW ESTIMATE	HIGH ESTIMATE
GENERAL LIMIT OF INDEMNITY \$2M ANY ONE CLAIM & IN THE AGGREGATE	\$7,500	\$10,000

This is the operational equivalent of Contractors Pollution Liability insurance.

#### CYBER RISKS

LIMIT OF COVER	LOW ESTIMATE	HIGH ESTIMATE
GENERAL LIMIT OF INDEMNITY \$2M ANY ONE CLAIM & IN THE AGGREGATE	\$10,000	\$25,000

Cyber insurance pricing has been increasing substantially year on year, although the rate increase for renewal business is lower than the rate increases being quoted for new policies. If the current trend continues then the premium could exceed the high end estimate.

#### PACKAGE DISCOUNT

Please note that the above premium indications are for stand-alone placements. When combined with other liability policies, the package premiums can result in significant pricing improvements compared to stand-alone options. While a package approach can limit the number of markets that can be approached (as not all insurers offer all of the lines of cover sought), a "whole of account" approach will normally produce a superior outcome.

#### BROKER REMUNERATION

ITEM	LOW ESTIMATE	HIGH ESTIMATE
ANNUAL SERVICE FEE	\$20,000	\$25,000

There are two distinct approaches to Broker remuneration;

- Brokerage:** This is a commission paid by insurers to the broker. Payment of a commission is common across the industry, and usually averages out to around 18% of the premiums paid.
- Flat Fee:** An amount paid by the customer for brokering services. The premiums are reduced by the amount of the brokerage and a Fee for Service is negotiated with the customer.

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17 December 2020  
Richard Timpany, Waimea Water Limited

The premiums above are net of broker remuneration; an annual service fee is both more transparent and likely to be more cost effective than the brokerage approach.

If you have any queries, please let me know.

Regards,

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Appendix 2: Legislative Compliance model

Act	Briefly, what is it about?
Resource Management Act 1991	Describes where consents are required for certain activities, and the need to comply with local body permits and regulations.
Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987	Allow the public to request access to official information from CCOs etc, intended to support holding local authority members and their officials to account
Official Information Act 1982	Allows public access to information enabling their participation in government, and the holding of governments and government agencies to account.
The Health and Safety at Work Act 2015	To promote the prevention of harm to all persons at work or in the vicinity of a place of work.
Companies Act 1993	The regulation of 'the company' as an economic entity. The Act also imposes obligations on Directors of the Company (Part 8 Companies Act 1993)
Goods and Services Tax Act 1985	Defines NZ's GST tax regime.
Employment Relations Act 2000	To build productive employment relationships through the promotion of good faith.
Holidays Act 2003	To promote balance between work and other aspects of employees' lives and, to provide employees with minimum entitlements to annual leave, public holidays, sick leave and bereavement leave.
Transport Act 1962	Was the principal act for general road transport matters, mostly now updated.
Smoke-free Environments Act 1990	Aims to protect the health of workers and the public from second-hand smoke.
Transport (Vehicle and Driver Registration and Licensing) Act 1986	Vehicle and driver registration and licensing.
Building Act 2004	The regulation of building work, and the fitness of buildings for habitation and escape.
Fire Service Act 1975	Primarily Fire Service observance of fire drills.
Road User Charges Act 1977	Primarily 'diesel miles'.
KiwiSaver Act 2006	To encourage a long-term savings habit and asset accumulation by individuals, increase individuals' well-being and financial independence, and to provide retirement benefits.
Litter Act 1979	It is illegal for any person in New Zealand to deposit rubbish onto any land without the prior approval from the owner of the land.

Copyright Act 1994	Definitions of copyright, and infringement of copyright.
Protected Disclosures Act 2000	To help the disclosure and investigation of matters of serious wrongdoing by an organisation.
Land Transport Act 1998	The Act describes road users' duties and responsibilities, and specifies offences and penalties.
New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990	To affirm, protect and promote human rights within New Zealand, and to affirm New Zealand's commitment to most of the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights (ICCPR).
Misuse of Drugs Act 1975	For the prevention of the misuse of drugs.
Privacy Act 1993	Principles which guide how personal information can be collected, used, stored and disclosed.
Income Tax Act 2004	To define and impose tax on net income, to impose obligations concerning tax, and to set out rules for calculating tax and for satisfying the obligations imposed.
Defamation Act 1992	Defines defences, remedies and procedures for defamation actions.
Unsolicited Electronic Messages Act 2007	Makes illegal the sending of unsolicited email to structured distribution lists.
Commerce Act 1986	Promotes competition for the benefits of consumers.
Crimes Act 1961	Defines the punishments applicable to a huge list of New Zealand crimes.
Harassment Act 1997	To provide greater protection to victims of harassment and provide criminal and civil remedies in respect of harassment.
Human Rights Act 1993	Protects New Zealanders from unlawful discrimination in a number of areas of life (including sex, marital status, religious belief, age etc).
Anzac Day Act 1966	That Anzac Day is a day of commemoration and a public holiday for employees.
Child Support Act 1991	To assess the minimum level of financial support payable by parents in respect of their children; and to provide for the collection and payment of child support and spousal maintenance payments.
Equal Pay Act 1972	To remove and prevent discrimination based on the sex of employees, and in the rates of remuneration of males and females in paid employment.
Injury Prevention, Rehabilitation, and Compensation Act 2001	The principal act under which ACC operates. To achieve injury prevention, and complete and timely rehabilitation.
Juries Act 1981	Anyone registered as an elector (there are exceptions) can be called up for jury service and an employer is required to allow a juror to report for jury service.
Minimum Wage Act 1983	Provides for minimum wages in New Zealand and for their annual review.
Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act 1987	To set minimum entitlements with respect to parental leave for male and female employees, protect the rights of employees during pregnancy and parental leave, and entitle certain employees and self-employed persons to up to 14 weeks of paid parental leave.

Student Loan Scheme Act 1992	To provide for the assessment and collection of loan repayments under the Crown's student loan scheme.
Wages Protection Act 1983	The law relating to the payment of wages and salaries, e.g. deductions from wages, provisions in collective agreements etc.
Waitangi Day Act 1976	To ensure that Waitangi Day is observed correctly.
Biosecurity Act 1993	The exclusion, eradication, and effective management of pests and unwanted organisms.
Machinery Act 1950	Makes provision for the inspection of certain kinds of machinery and for the safety of people working with the machinery.
Reserves Act 1977	To acquire, preserve and manage areas for their conservation values or public, recreational and educational values.
Trespass Act 1980	A person commits an offence if they trespass on any place and, after being warned to leave that place by the occupier, doesn't do so (unless it was necessary for their own protection).
Local Government Act 2002	Provides power and responsibilities to local government authorities and provides them capacity to carry on business activities.
Climate Change Response Act 2002	Governs our obligations to surrender ETS credits due to deforestation