



Hanga Ngātahi • Building Together

QUARTERLY 3 WATERS INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING UPDATE Q1: to 31 MARCH 2021



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Cover: Morrinsville Water Treatment Plant Pipe Laying using mole plough technique on Mt Alexande Glendhu in the Hurunui District

3 WATERS INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT OVERVIEW

THE 3 WATERS STIMULUS INVESTMENT IS AN INITIATIVE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO STIMULATE RECOVERY AND HELP REFORM UNDER PRESSURE WATER SERVICES TO A MORE SUSTAINABLE FOOTING.

The Government is funding \$523.1 million to 67 local authorities to invest in the improvement of drinking water, wastewater treatment network renewals, and storm water networks. A number of local authorities have contributed additional funding totalling \$135.3 million. The Government's funding priorities are for investment into drinking water and wastewater infrastructure first, and then storm water.

Each local authority has selected the 3 Waters infrastructure investment most needed in their areas and is managing the delivery of the programme to be complete by March 2022. Nationally 43% is to be spent on water supply, 34% on

wastewater, 4% on stormwater and 18% on projects common to all three such as management systems.

The programme is made up of 461 discrete projects or programmes of work from the Far North to the deep South and west as far as the Chatham Islands.

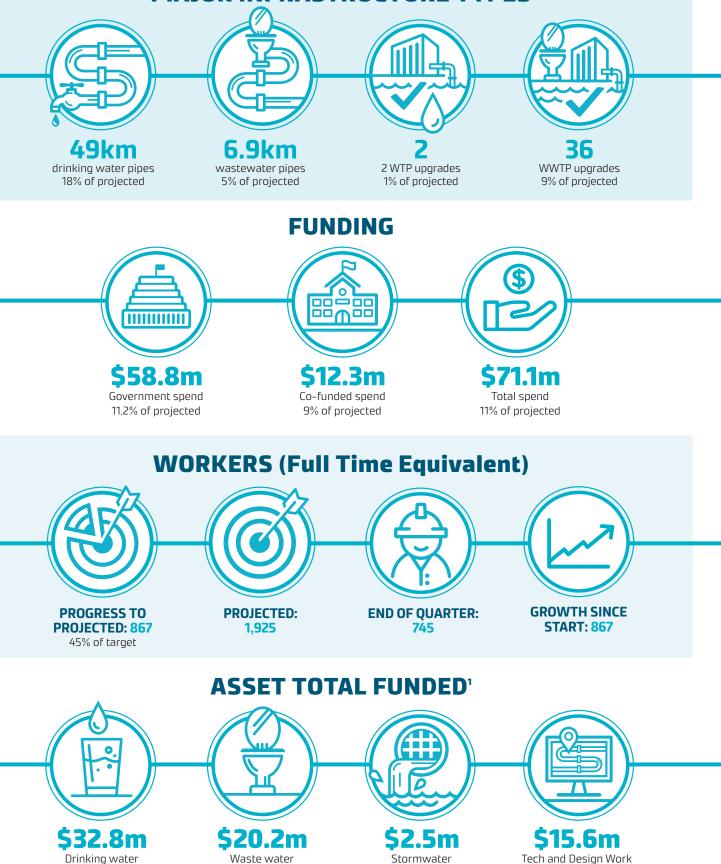
The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) has appointed Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP) to monitor the delivery of the infrastructure investment, identify any opportunities for economies of scale, monitor potential regional or national shortages and assist where problems arise. CIP provides quarterly reports to DIA and recommends funding claims by local authorities to DIA.

TOTAL COMBINED SPEND BY INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE

TOTAL COMBINED SPET	DI INFRASIRU	CIUREITPE			
43%	34%	4% 18%			
WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	TECH & STORMWATER DESIGN WORK			
NATIONAL MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTED					
		e total			
280km DRINKING WATER PIPE UPGRADES 139km WASTE WATER PIPE UPGRADES	DRINKING WATER	T TREATMENT PLANT			
OVERALL FUNDING 3 WATER INFRASTRUCTURE					
		X			
	D-FUNDING	TOTAL FUNDING			
\$523m \$	135m	\$658m			

PROGRESS TO DATE

MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE TYPES



4% of projected

22% of projected

46% of projected

28% of projected



TAUPŌ CASE STUDY **3 WATERS STIMULUS PROGRAMME**

IN SEPTEMBER 2021, THE TAUPŌ DISTRICT COUNCIL SUBMITTED AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME OF WORKS TO IMPROVE THEIR 3 WATERS INFRASTRUCTURE WITH AN ESTIMATED COST OF \$8.32 MILLION THAT THEY PROPOSED TO BE FUNDED FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S 3 WATERS STIMULUS PROGRAMME.

The projects included;

- Upgrade of six drinking water supply schemes to include disinfection treatment with ultra-violet light;
- New and upgraded water mains in the district, including the installation of zone flow meters;
- Wastewater network renewals and condition assessments, including infiltration and inflow studies to reduce sewer overflows;
- A major upgrade of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and telemetry systems, to improve the reliability and integrity of the data being obtained from remote water and wastewater facilities; and
- Installation of stormwater treatment devices to improve the quality of the storm run-off into Lake Taupō.

Successfully completing this programme requires skilled programme management and competent project managers. The General Manager, Operations and Delivery, Kevin Strongman appointed Pernille Fletcher to the Programme Management role at the outset and comprehensive project plans were developed at a very early stage. The programme was broken down into nine specific projects and each assigned to a dedicated project manager.

4 WASTEWATER PROJECTS (\$2.72M)

An early start was made on the Wastewater Overflow Reduction project (Project 1, \$533k) which included condition assessment of wastewater pipes using an acoustic technique for identifying potential defects, called 'SL-Rat' or Sewer Line Rapid Assessment Tool. By January 2021, around 744 sewer pipes had been checked



Sewer Line Rapid Assessment Tool (SL-Rat) in action in Taupō CBD.

and by April 2021, this had increased to 3,238 pipes. The project is now 76% complete.

The CCTV project (Project 4, \$250K) used a video camera to inspect wastewater pipes and was completed in February 2021 when over 20km of pipelines had been inspected. This also required the contractors to remove 190 tonnes of debris in order to allow the CCTV camera through the pipes.

A comprehensive infiltration and inflow study (Project 5, \$176K) was completed in both Taupō and Turangi to identify the extent of ingress of stormwater into the wastewater network, in an effort to reduce the number of wet weather sewer overflows.

Finally, the Wastewater Relining project (Project 8, \$1.76M) targets the relining of high-risk pipes in the Taupō and Turangi network. This project is well underway with 100% of the Taupō section complete.

3 DRINKING WATER PROJECTS (\$4.2M)



Valve installation for water network renewals.

Engineers have been engaged to undertake drinking water improvements (Project 3, \$1.92M) at six water treatment plants that are being upgraded across the District. These include Atiamuri, Whakamaru, Whareroa, River Road, Waihaha and Tirohanga. The upgrades will provide a secondary barrier for disinfection using UV treatment, in addition to the residual disinfection currently in place.

Approximately 25 zone flow meters are in the process of being installed across the Taupō, Turangi and Mangakino water networks to better understand water loss across the District and reprioritise renewals based on that information (Project 6, \$533K).



Installation of the Defender Unit as part of the Hawai Street Stormwater project.

The Water Network Renewals project (project 8, \$1.76M) has successfully upgraded 3,200m of pipe network to date (25% complete) with ongoing work expected to reduce unplanned service interruptions across the water network.

STORMWATER PROJECT (\$426K)

The project to install a "Downstream Defender" stormwater treatment device in Hawai St, close to the outfall to Lake Taupō, was completed in March 2021. The device, which creates a vortex effect to separate out pollutants from the incoming flow, reduces the amount of debris, suspended solids and floatables (such as oil and grease) that enter the receiving environment.

This was one of a number of these devices being installed in Taupō to improve the quality of the stormwater being discharged into Lake Taupō.

SCADA/TELEMETRY UPGRADE (\$960K)

This upgrade will ensure that Taupō has a modern and reliable SCADA system to provide a high level of assurance that operating information, and mandatory drinking water compliance data, is accurately reported to both system operators and the regulator. The project is on track and 35% complete as at April 2021.

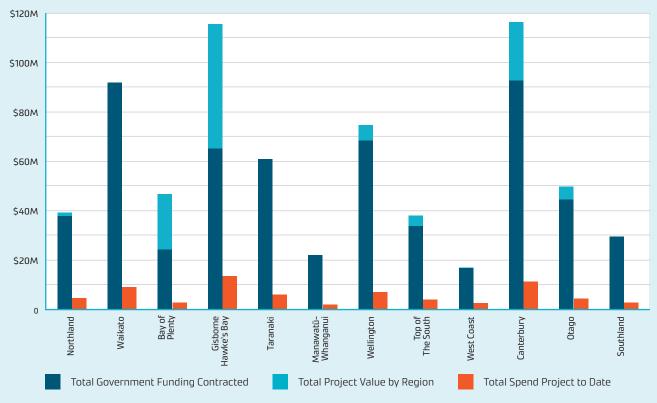
As at 30 April 2021, Taupō has completed 56% of their programme and invested \$3.83M (46%) of the \$8.32M allocated.



Water Operations Manager reviewing SCADA screens at the Treatment Plant.

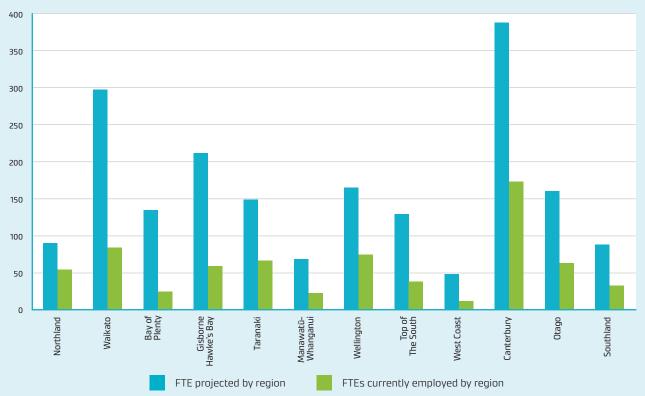
REGIONAL SUMMARY

TOTAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING CONTRACTED AND TOTAL PROJECT VALUE



Total project value is deemed on the same basis therefor is total value of contracted projects

WORKER FTE PROJECTED AND PROGRESS TO PROJECTED



UPDATE BY REGION

5.

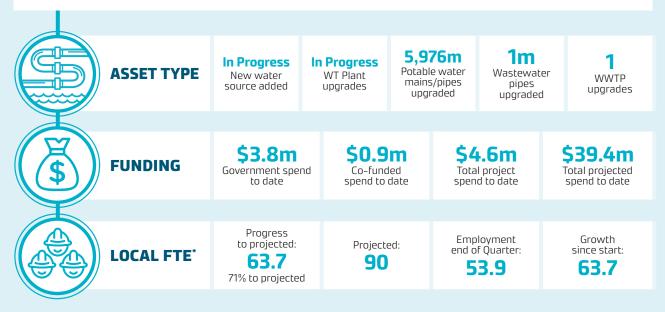
Weld -string for the Waikouaiti Watermain replacement, East Otago, Dunedin City Council













Kaikohe Monument Hill Deep Bore site

WAIKATO





Taupo New SCADA installation at Hatepe

10

BAY OF PLENTY



District Council









6,199m Potable water mains / pipes upgraded

\$47.0m

Total projected

spend to date

Growth

since start:

28.1

420m **In Progress In Progress** In Progress Wastewater Stormwater ASSET TYPE WWTP WTP pipes upgraded pipes upgraded upgrades upgrades \$2.4m \$0.4m \$2.8m FUNDING Government Co-funded Total spend to date spend to date spend to date Progress to projected: Employment end of Quarter: Projected: **LOCAL FTE*** 134 28.1 24 21% to projected



Omokoroa Storm Water Bund

GISBORNE & HAWKE'S BAY









WAIROA DISTRICT COUNCIL

ASSET TYPE	In Progress WWTP upgrades	425m Potable water mains / pipes upgraded	600 Wastewater pipes upgraded	In Progress WTP Upgrades
FUNDING	\$6.5m Government spend to date	\$7.0m Co-funded spend to date	\$13.6m Total spend to date	115.7m Total projected spend to date
LOCAL FTE	Progress to projected: 58.4 28% to projected	Projected:	Employment end of Quarter: 58.4	Growth since start: 58.4



Central Hawkes Bay New Wastewater Mains



Gisborne Wastewater Treatment Plant

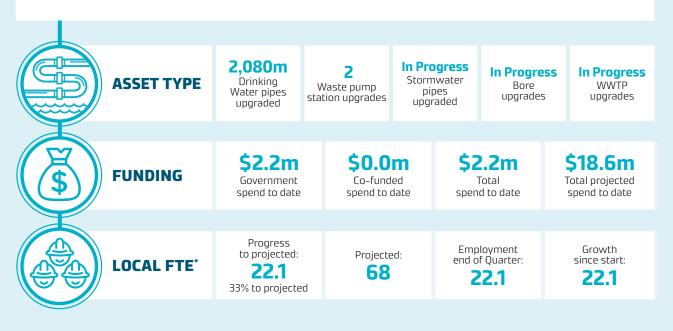








TE KAUNIHERA À ROHE O WHAKAAHURANGI STRATFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL 13





Drill at Patea, South Taranaki D.C., new bore



Rama Road, South Taranaki D.C., Watermain



MANAWATŪ-WHANGANUI







DISTRICT COUNCIL

Making this place home.

Projected:

148.4





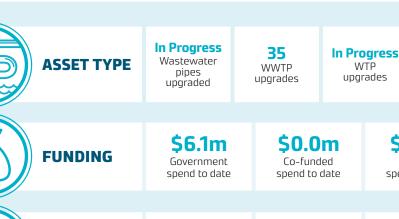


20

Stormwater

pipes

upgraded



Progress to projected: **65.9** 44% to projected Employment end of Quarter: **65.9**

\$6.1m

Total

spend to date

Growth since start:

65.9

\$46.1m

Total projected

spend to date

721

Drinking

water pipes

upgraded



LOCAL FTE*

Palmerston North Waste Water Treatment Plant



Hikumutu Waste Water Treatment Plant upgrade, Ruapehu D.C.

WELLINGTON







Greater









365 **In Progress** 2km **In Progress** In Progress ASSET TYPE Asset Maintenance WTP Capital Leakage condition upgrades renewals (all waters) management assessments \$0.2m \$7.0m \$74.9m \$6.8m FUNDING Government Co-funded Total Total projected spend to date spend to date spend to date spend to date Progress to projected: Employment end of Quarter: Growth Projected: since start: LOCAL FTE* 74.3 164.7 74.3 74.3 45% to projected



Sewer renewal Karori, Wellington City Council



Wellington Wastewater CCTV set up

TOP OF THE SOUTH











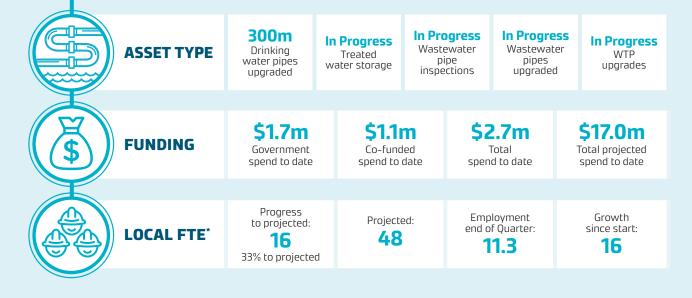
Wastewater storage tank upgrade, Nelson City Council













Westport trunk water main







Stappletons Road Water Supply Pump Station for Christchurch City Council



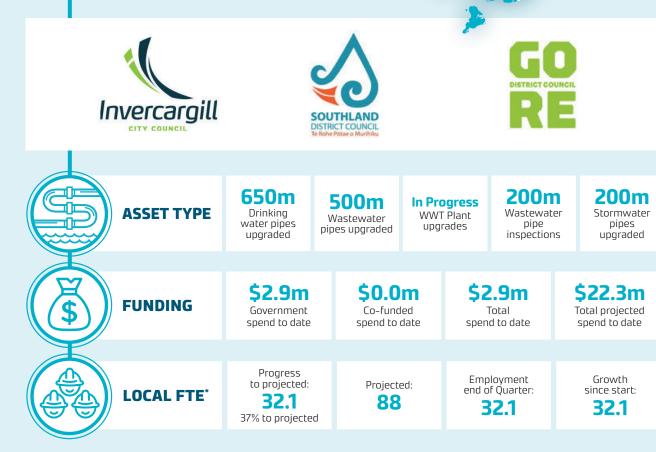


QLDC - Lining of Wastewater Mains



Dunedin CC – Waikouaiti







Southland DC - Waianiwa SW Renewal

GLOSSARY

INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE

Drinking Water: Drinking water (sometimes also referred to as potable water) projects include improvements to any of the components that are used to convey water from the source, make it safe to drink and deliver it to customers. This includes treatment plants, reservoirs, pumps, pipes and instruments.

Wastewater: Wastewater projects include improvements to any of the components that collect sewage and industrial wastewater, treatment to remove harmful contaminants and return the water to the environment. It includes pipes (sewers), pumps, treatment plants, instruments, and outfalls.

Stormwater: Stormwater projects include improvements to the dams and pipes which convey rainwater safely to streams, rivers, and the sea.

SCADA: Supervisory, Control and Data Acquisition systems are electronic networks which enable remote control and monitoring of unmanned network facilities.

Bore: A drilled hole or excavation to provide access to ground water.

Raw Water: Water that is taken from the environment and treated to produce water safe for drinking.

Hydraulic Models: Hydraulic models are computer programmes which mimic the flow and pressure of water, wastewater and stormwater in piped networks.

Potable water: Potable water contains no disease causing organisms nor harmful chemicals and is safe to drink.

Treatment plant: A facility to treat raw water to make it safe for drinking, as per the requirements of the Drinking water Standards of New Zealand.

WTP: Water Treatment Plant. This is a facility/equipment that takes in raw water and treats it through a variety of means (filters, chemical dosing, ultra-violet light) so it is safe and fit for human consumption.

WWTP: Wastewater Treatment Plant. There are many different ways to treat wastewater. A waterwater treatment plant typically consists of a number of different processes (screening, biological processes and sometimes disinfection) to remove solids and treat effluent before it is piped to land, river or sea or used for irrigation use.

FTE Definitions:

Projected FTE is the number of estimated workers that would be supported by a particular project. Established during the planning and due diligence process.

Progress to Projected FTE is the equivalent number of full-time equivalent workers that were employed over the main construction phase of a project or programme of work. For example, in the early stages of a project or programme the number of workers (FTE) can be low, but rapidly increases as a project enters the main construction phase; this is the appropriate number to compare against the project projected.

Employment end of Quarter FTE is the actual number of FTE workers on site at that point in time.