

Section 1 Applicant details

Application Information – Referral

Referral Application Unique Reference Number

FTAA-2608-1275

Project Name

This is the name by which the project will be known publicly. For example - avoid using street addresses, place names, company names.

Coleridge Hydro-electric Power Scheme Reconsenting Project.

Project Description

The project description helps us with inviting comments from relevant parties on the application, and publishing information about the application.

The purpose of this application is to renew the consents for the Coleridge Hydro-electric Power Scheme (**Coleridge HEPS or Scheme**) to maintain the renewable generation of electricity in the Canterbury Region. Renewing the Scheme enhances the energy security of the region and country, while diversifying New Zealand's energy portfolio.

The Coleridge HEPS is owned and operated by Manawa Energy Limited (**Manawa Energy**) which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Contact Energy Limited (**Contact**). It was initially commissioned in 1914, the first state-owned power station in the country. The Scheme is located around Lake Coleridge, within the Selwyn District of Canterbury. It generates up to a maximum 39.5 MW of electricity with an average annual output of 270 GWh, which is enough electricity to power approximately 33,700 homes. The Scheme also materially contributes to greenhouse gas emission reductions of between 27,970 tCO₂-e (for gas) or 63,300 tCO₂-e (for coal).

The Scheme makes use of the storage capacity of Lake Coleridge and a difference in altitude (head) between Lake Coleridge and the Rakaia River. Water is diverted from the Wilberforce and Harper Rivers, and carried by canals into Lake Coleridge. The Acheron River is diverted via a pipeline and race to the Coleridge Stream, and thence to the lake. Two tunnels take water from the lake to surge chambers above the power station. From here, flows are split into penstocks which feed into the power station. The tailrace below the power station crosses a river terrace and discharges into the Rakaia River.

The application involves the following activities which require resource consent pursuant to the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan (**CLWRP**):

- The taking, use, damming and diversion of water for hydro-electricity generation and cooling water purposes;
- The discharge of water and contaminants (e.g. sediment) to water or land;
- The erection, reconstruction, placement, use and maintenance of structures within the bed of lakes and rivers;
- The excavation and disturbance of the bed of lakes and rivers, and any associated clearance of vegetation; and
The deposition and placement of substances (e.g. gravel, silt and sediment) in the bed of lakes and rivers.

Manawa Energy undertakes periodic dredging of a section of the Wilberforce Canal at intervals of (approximately) four to eight years. In addition to the resource consents sought under the CLWRP, the referral application also includes an earthworks consent under the Selwyn District Plan as a precautionary measure. While Selwyn District Council has not indicated that an earthworks consent is required, it has been included to ensure that all potentially relevant approvals are captured by the referral decision.

The application is lodged by Manawa Energy and Contact. Manawa Energy is the current resource consent holder and one of the applicants for the purposes of the referral application. Manawa Energy is a wholly owned subsidiary of Contact, with the latter having undertaken the pre-referral notification under s 11 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA).

The applicant is seeking that the referral decision provide a **3 year timeframe** for Manawa Energy and/or Contact to lodge the substantive application. The reason for this is that while work is underway, it is considered appropriate that sufficient lead in time be provided for monitoring and field work to be undertaken, to inform the technical assessments which will be lodged as part of the substantive application. A memorandum setting out further reasoning for that timeframe is included as Attachment One to the application.

Applicant details

A person or persons may apply to use the fast-track process for a project. Where there is more than one person, the referral application must be lodged jointly by all of the persons who are proposed to be authorised persons for the project.

If the referral application is accepted and referred by the Minister, the person or persons who lodged the referral application will be specified as the person who is, or the persons who are, authorised to lodge a substantive application for the project.

Applicant(s) [Manawa Energy Limited and Contact Energy Limited](#)

Key contact first name [Lisa](#)

Key contact last name [Mead](#)

Search key contact NZBN

Key contact organisation name [Contact Energy Limited](#)

Key contact organisation NZBN [9429038549977](#)

Key contact phone number [REDACTED]

Key contact email address [REDACTED]

Preferred method of service [Email](#)

Email address for service – [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Is there an agent acting on behalf of the Applicant(s)? [No](#).

Application Correspondence

Please direct all correspondence relating to this application (including correspondence from MfE) to:

[Applicant](#)

Financial Contact Information

Guidance note: Once you submit your application through the portal, the EPA Finance Team will issue an invoice for both the levy and the application fee. This invoice will be emailed directly to the finance contact you have listed below.

Search Finance NZBN

Finance organisation name [Contact Energy Limited](#)

Finance organisation NZBN [9429038549977](#)

Finance address search

Address street 1 [Level 2](#)

Address street 2 [Harbour City Tower](#)

Address street 3 [29 Brandon Street](#)

Address city [Wellington](#)

Address postal code [6011](#)

Address country [New Zealand](#)

Finance contact first name [Lisa](#)

Finance contact last name [Mead](#)

Finance contact email address [REDACTED]

Finance contact phone number [REDACTED]

Compliance and enforcement history

Have there been any compliance or enforcement actions taken against the applicant (or if the referral application is lodged by more than one person, any of those persons) under a specified Act definition for either 'compliance' or 'enforcement'?

[Yes.](#)

If you answered yes above, please provide a summary of the relevant legislation and provisions, and any compliance or enforcement actions, and the outcome of those actions taken under the specified Act against the applicant or applicants, if the referral is being lodged jointly.

Contact acquired Manawa Energy in July 2025. Accordingly, this section answers the questions with respect to both Contact and Manawa Energy.

Contact

Contact has been a major operator of large power stations in New Zealand since 1996. Contact has an extensive portfolio of electricity generation assets and has a proven track record of environmental compliance in relation to Contact's operation of these sites.

Contact has a strong commitment to the environment and robust processes to ensure compliance with the resource consents and other approvals it holds. Prior to the acquisition of Manawa Energy, Contact had 11 generation sites located throughout New Zealand and held approximately 120 resource consents associated with the construction, operation and maintenance of these generation sites. These consents are comprised of 3,500 conditions. Contact has reliable and regularly reviewed and audited systems in place to ensure adherence to these conditions. This includes a regular environmental monitoring programme, effective site management, public disclosure of compliance in annual integrated reports, and effective policies and procedures.

Since the formation of Contact in 1996 there are only three instances where compliance and/or enforcement actions have been taken against Contact by a local authority under the Resource Management Act 1991 (**RMA**). All of these have been remedied by Contact.

- Contact has extensive environmental offset and restoration conditions associated with its Ohaaki Geothermal Power Station, including in relation to wetland areas. In April 2021 it received an abatement notice from Waikato Regional Council in relation to aerial (helicopter) boom spraying of pest plants and weeds in the Torepatutahi Wetland in February 2020. The spraying was conducted in accordance with Contact's consents and permitted activity guidelines, however, it also resulted in kill of non-target species. The abatement notice directed Contact to be more selective in conducting pest control methods. Contact has undertaken a full review of the ecological restoration programme in communication with mana whenua and stakeholders and prepared an Annual Work Plan to inform interested parties and guide activities in and around the wetland.
- In February 2019, a geothermal reinjection well on Contact's Wairākei geothermal steamfield over-pressurised, causing geothermal water to be discharged into a nearby soakage pond not intended to store such volumes. Consequently, the pond gave way, causing soil and geothermal water to flow into the nearby Waipuwera Stream. Contact was prosecuted and participated in an ā-kanohi restorative justice process with the affected hapū of Ngāti Tūwharetoa, culminating in a comprehensive cultural impact assessment, formal apology and full suite of long-term mitigations agreed with tangata whenua and the Court. An important outcome was the development of a much stronger and deeper understanding by Contact of Ngāti Tūwharetoa and their relationship to the whenua and awa, and their role as kaitiaki and mana whenua.
- In July 2022, Otago Regional Council (**ORC**) issued Contact with an abatement notice directing it to submit to ORC a revised Landscape and Visual Amenity Plan (**LVAMP**) for the Kaware Arm of Lake Dunstan. The LVAMP manages the landscape and visual amenity effects associated with the on-going operation of the Clyde Dam as they occur in the Kaware Arm (near Cromwell). The condition requires Contact to reassess the LVAMP every five years. The draft of the 2019 to 2024 reassessment was forwarded to the ORC and Central Otago District Council for consultation and mistakenly approved. A further draft of the reassessed LVAMP was submitted

in June 2022, however, ORC considered that the new LVAMP did not appropriately cover key matters such as plant pest management and driftwood accumulation and requested further assessment. Contact worked proactively with the Councils and key stakeholders to prepare a new LVAMP. This was submitted to ORC for approval, and subsequently the abatement notice was uplifted in March 2023.

Considering the breadth of Contact's electricity generation assets, the organisation has established a commendable record of environmental compliance in relation to the construction, operation, and maintenance of these facilities. Contact is committed to upholding best management practices and compliance standards to ensure adherence to its consent conditions. Furthermore, the company will implement the necessary strategies and resources to facilitate this commitment.

Manawa Energy

Manawa Energy has managed the Scheme for approximately 30 years. Manawa Energy has had a positive record of compliance with its consents across New Zealand. Most non-compliances received have related to minor technical incidents that have been quickly addressed without formal compliance or enforcement action taken by the regulators. In the last 30 years Manawa Energy has received four abatement or infringement notices as described below. These lower-level enforcement actions have always been promptly addressed to a high standard and no further action has been taken by the regulators.

Manawa Energy has been prosecuted by a regulator once in 30 years. ORC brought a prosecution against (then) Trustpower Limited (**Trustpower**) for a discharge of sediment from Beaumont Race at the Waipori Scheme into the Beaumont River.

Formal enforcement action against Manawa Energy can be summarised as follows:

Otago region – Trustpower pleaded guilty to one charge for breach of s 15(1)(b) RMA by discharging contaminants (that is soils, silts, gravels and other materials forming the Beaumont water race) onto land in circumstances where those contaminants may have entered water. This followed an event in late December 2017 when Trustpower was undertaking works on a section of the Beaumont water race, and a heavy rain event during the Christmas/New Year break caused water to accumulate and then breach the race wall, with the discharge flowing into the Beaumont River. Trustpower was fined \$38,250. See *Otago Regional Council v Trustpower Limited* [2019] NZDC 1990. There have been no further compliance incidents at Beaumont.

Taranaki region –

- The annual Lake Rotorangi visual lakeshore monitoring was not completed in 2018, resulting in an infringement notice being issued in April 2019. Annual lakeshore monitoring re-commenced in 2019. Since receiving this infringement notice Manawa Energy has worked with a local consultant to complete the annual inspections. No further issues have occurred (Infringement Notice EAC-22627).
- Taranaki Regional Council was not satisfied that juvenile fish were being released at the locations specified within the existing management plan resulting in an abatement notice in December 2019. Following this abatement notice Manawa Energy reviewed the management plan and worked with the site team to address this issue. This has resulted in ongoing consent compliance (Abatement Notice EAC-23058).

- Taranaki Regional Council was not satisfied that sufficient information had been provided to demonstrate the efficacy of the eel diverter system that had been installed to provide non-lethal downstream passage for migrant eels at Pātea Dam, and that re-establishment of lamprey populations within the upstream catchment was occurring. Following an abatement notice in October 2021 Manawa Energy completed additional studies to provide the requested information within the stipulated timeframes and a consent variation was completed to address an issue with the consent condition specific to lamprey. This has resulted in ongoing consent compliance (Abatement Notice EAC-24227).
- Following an eel mortality event downstream Pātea Dam on 27 April 2023, Taranaki Regional Council determined that non-lethal passage past the dam was not provided on that particular date, resulting in an infringement notice being issued. Following this infringement notice Manawa Energy reviewed its procedures and implemented changes to enhance downstream passage past the dam. Monitoring of downstream migrants during subsequent seasons has shown non-lethal passage for migrant eels has been provided effectively and that ongoing consent compliance has been demonstrated (Infringement Notice EAC-25349).

Whilst not a specific enforcement or compliance 'action', for the Coleridge HEPS specifically a Compliance Monitoring Report in August 2022 required Manawa Energy to address the take limit from the Wilberforce River to the Wilberforce Canal. Manawa Energy put in place an action plan that addressed the issues, and has not received any further correspondence from ECan regarding this matter.

Section 2 Referral application summary

2.1 Summary

Project Name

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Coleridge Hydro-electric Power Scheme Reconsenting Project.

2.2 Project description and location

Provide a description of the project and the activities it involves

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Provide a description or map of the whole project area that identifies its boundaries in sufficient detail to enable consideration of the referral application.

For example, site addresses, certificates of titles, shape files.

The Scheme is sited at and around Lake Coleridge, which is within the Rakaia River catchment, in the Selwyn District of Canterbury. Lake Coleridge is located approximately 100 km west of Christchurch City.

A Scheme Map showing the location and parcel boundaries is attached as **Attachment Two**.

The relevant certificates of title are attached to this application as **Attachment Three**.

2.3 Ineligible activity

Your referral application must demonstrate that the project does not involve any ineligible activities as defined in Section 5 of the Act. Please consider each ineligible activity below and where relevant, provide the requested details.

*When providing your response below, where possible, **provide details of any parties involved, the extent of their holding and the activity relevant to their area.***

*Where a project involves an activity that may be the subject of a determination under sections 23 or 24, and you are intending to seek a Ministerial determination for that activity under either section, you must still complete this section in full. Determinations under, and information required in respect of, sections 23 and 24 are covered further under **2.5 Ministerial determinations under sections 23 and 24**.*

*If your application relates to certain mining activities below the surface of the land and meets the other relevant criteria under section 5(2) of the Act then an agreement under section 5(1)(a), (b), (j) or (k) may not be required. This should be identified under the relevant questions below, and you must provide the additional information required in respect of section 5(2) under **2.3 Ineligible activity**.*

Does the project include an activity that would occur on identified Māori land as defined in section 4 of the Act?

No.

Identify the land involved and the owner(s) of the land.

N/A.

Confirm that the activity on the land has been agreed with the owners of the land and provide evidence of the written agreement; or

- A. advise whether it is proposed to seek a determination under section 23 and provide the information under **2.5 Ministerial determinations under sections 23 and 24**; OR
- B. advise whether it is proposed to rely on section 5 (2) of the Act and provide the relevant information within this section **2.3 Ineligible activity**.

N/A.

Does the project involve an activity that would occur in a customary marine title area?

No.

Identify the relevant customary marine title area, and who the customary marine title group is.

N/A.

Provide evidence that written agreement has been obtained from the customary marine title group and provide a copy of the same or advise whether it is proposed to rely on section 5(2) of the Act and provide the relevant information within this section **2.3 Ineligible activity**.

N/A.

Does the project involve an activity that would occur in a protected customary rights area?

No.

Identify the protected customary rights area, identify the group who holds these rights and the nature of the protected customary right(s).

N/A.

Explain your proposed activity and identify whether you consider that it would have a less than minor adverse effect on the exercise of the protected customary right(s), and briefly explain why

OR

Advise whether you consider that your proposed activity would have a more than minor effect on the exercise of the protected customary right(s), and if so, confirm that the activity has been agreed to in writing by the protected customary rights group and provide a copy of that agreement.

N/A.

Does the project involve an activity that would occur on: Māori customary land **OR** land set apart as a Māori reservation as defined in section 4 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993?

No.

Does the project involve an aquaculture activity or an activity that is incompatible with aquaculture activities that would occur within an aquaculture settlement area (under section 12 of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004); or an area reserved under another Treaty settlement for the aquaculture activities of a particular group?

No.

Provide details of the aquaculture activity or the activity that is incompatible with aquaculture and the location.

N/A.

Provide details of the relevant aquaculture settlement area or Treaty settlement legislation reserving space for aquaculture and include details of the impacted parties or particular group.

N/A.

Provide details on whether or not the applicant is authorised to apply for a coastal permit within the aquaculture settlement area, or area reserved under another Treaty settlement for aquaculture activities include a copy of any such authorisation.

N/A.

Does the project include an activity that would require an access arrangement under section 61 or 61B of the Crown Minerals Act 1991?

No.

What is the activity that would require the access arrangement **AND** does the project include an activity that would occur on Crown owned land or internal waters and land of the common marine and coastal area described in Schedule 4 of that Act and provide details of the same.

N/A.

If so, describe how the activity meets the criteria in section 61(1A)(a-e) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 **OR** confirm and provide evidence that the project would not occur in an area for which a permit cannot be granted under that Act.

N/A.

Does the project include an activity that would be prevented under any of sections 165J, 165M, 165Q, 165ZC, or 165ZDB (regarding the management of occupation in common marine and coastal area) of the Resource Management Act 1991?

No.

Provide details about which section the project does not comply with and, if relevant, the provisions of the regional coastal plan that are applicable.

N/A.

Does the project include an activity (other than an activity that would require an access arrangement under the Crown Minerals Act 1991) that would occur on land that is listed in Schedule 4 of this Act?

No.

Identify the activity and which clause under Schedule 4 is applicable **AND** confirm whether you are seeking that the Minister make a determination under section 24, and if so, whether the determination sought relates to existing electricity infrastructure or new electricity lines and provide the information under **2.5 Ministerial determinations under sections 23 and 24**.

N/A.

Does the project involve an activity that would occur on a national reserve held under the Reserves Act 1977 and requires approval under that Act?

No.

Identify the activity and type of national reserve under the Reserves Act.

N/A.

Identify what approval(s) would be required under the Reserves Act.

N/A.

Confirm whether you are seeking that the Minister make a determination under section 24, and if so, whether the determination sought relates to existing electricity infrastructure or new electricity lines and provide the information under **2.5 Ministerial determinations under sections 23 and 24**.

N/A.

Does the project involve an activity that would occur on a reserve held under the Reserves Act 1977 that is vested in someone other than the Crown or a local authority?

No.

Identify the activity, the reserve type under the Reserves Act 1977, and the person in whom it is vested.

N/A.

Provide evidence that written agreement has been obtained from the person in whom the reserve is vested and provide a copy of the same **OR** advise whether it is proposed to rely on section 5(2) of the Act and provide the information under **2.3 Ineligible activity**.

N/A.

Does the project involve an activity that would occur on a reserve held under the Reserves Act 1977 that is managed by someone other than the Department of Conservation or a local authority?

No.

Identify the activity, the reserve type under the Reserves Act 1977, and the person or body who

manages the reserve.

N/A.

Provide evidence that written agreement has been obtained from the person or body responsible for managing the reserve and provide a copy of the same **OR** advise whether it is proposed to rely on section 5(2) of the Act and provide the information under 2.3 Ineligible activity below; **OR** advise whether you consider the activity falls within the scope of section 5(5) of the Act, and provide the information under 2.3 Ineligible activity below.

N/A.

A prohibited activity under the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012 or regulations made under that Act **OR** described in section 15B (Discharge of harmful substances from ships or offshore installations) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and is a prohibited activity under that Act or regulations made under it;

No.

Please explain:

N/A.

Prohibited by section 15C (Prohibitions in relation to radioactive waste or other radioactive matter and other waste in coastal marine area) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

No.

Please explain:

N/A.

Does the project involve a decommissioning-related activity as described in section 38(3) of the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012?

No.

Please explain:

N/A.

Does the project involve an activity undertaken for the purposes of an offshore renewable energy project?

No.

Please explain:

N/A.

2.4 Exemptions from requirement to provide agreement

Mining activities under section 5(2)

*The agreement of the relevant groups referred to under **3.5 Persons affected** is not required for certain mining activities under section 5(2). If you think this might apply to your application, answer the questions below.*

Is your application for an activity that is prospecting, exploration, mining or mining operations of Crown-owned minerals undertaken below the surface of any land or area?

No.

Provide details of the activity and identify the owner and occupier of the land and any relevant details concerning the land or area (such as whether it is identified Māori land).

N/A.

Explain the extent, if any, to which your activity may be likely to cause any damage to the surface of the land or any loss or damage to the owner or occupier of the land.

N/A.

Explain the extent, if any, to which your activity will be likely to have any prejudicial effect in respect of the use and enjoyment of the land by the owner or occupier of the land.

N/A.

Explain the extent, if any, to which your activity will be likely to have any prejudicial effect in respect of any possible future use of the surface of the land, and if no such effects are anticipated, please explain why.

N/A.

Activities on land proposed to be the subject of a land exchange

The agreement of relevant groups referred to in (subsection 5(1)(a) of the Act) is not required if section 5(5) applies. If you consider this section may be relevant to your application, complete the below.

Is the reserve on which the activity is to occur proposed to be the subject of a land exchange?

N/A.

Is the reserve a Crown-owned reserve?

N/A.

Are the person or persons responsible for managing the reserve in place because of a Treaty settlement?

N/A.

Provide any supporting details which may be relevant for your responses to the above questions.

N/A.

2.5 Ministerial determinations under sections 23 and 24

Complete this section if you are wishing to seek a ministerial determination under section 23 or section 24 that your project is not an ineligible activity.

Determination in relation to linear infrastructure on Māori land under section 23

Is your application seeking a determination under section 23 (linear infrastructure on certain identified Māori land)?

No.

Confirm that the activity is the construction of electricity lines or land transport infrastructure (and identify which it is).

N/A.

Confirm that the above construction (or operation of) will be undertaken by a network utility operator that is a requiring authority, and that that same party is the applicant for the necessary approvals, providing details of the same.

N/A.

Confirm that the activity would occur on identified Māori land that is Māori freehold land or General land owned by Māori that was previously Māori freehold land (and identify that land).

N/A.

Provide information on the rights and interests of Māori in that land.

N/A.

Provide an assessment of the effects of the activity on those Māori rights and interests and on the relevant land.

N/A.

Determination in relation to existing electricity infrastructure under section 24(2)

Is your application seeking a Ministerial determination under section 24(2) (in relation to maintenance, upgrading, or continued operation of existing electricity infrastructure on certain Schedule 4 land or in a national reserve)?

No.

Confirm that the activity is the maintenance, upgrading, or continued operation of existing electricity infrastructure.

N/A.

Confirm that the activity would occur on eligible land, as defined in section 24(3).

N/A.

Advise whether the activity would materially increase the scale or adverse effects of the existing electricity infrastructure and provide an explanation of the same.

N/A.

Determination in relation to new electricity lines under section 24(4)

Is your application seeking a determination under section 24 (the construction and operation of new electricity lines on eligible land (as defined in Schedule 4 excluding land classified as a national park or listed in subsections 2, 4, 5(a), 7 or 8 of that schedule)?

No.

Is the activity the construction and operation of new electricity lines? (provide any necessary details).

N/A.

Would the activity occur on eligible land? If so, identify which category of eligible land.

N/A.

Identify and provide the requested information for each alternative site considered for the construction and operation of the new electricity lines:

N/A.

A description of the alternative site.

N/A.

A statement of the anticipated and known financial cost of undertaking the activity on the alternative site.

N/A.

A description of the anticipated and known adverse effects of undertaking the activity on the alternative site.

N/A.

A description of the anticipated and known financial cost and practicality of available measures to avoid, remedy, mitigate, offset, or compensate for the anticipated and known adverse effects of the activity on the alternative site.

N/A.

A description of any issues (including financial cost) that would make it impractical to undertake the activity on the alternative site.

N/A.

An assessment of whether it would be reasonable and practical to undertake the activity on the alternative site, considering the matters referred to above.

N/A.

2.6 Appropriateness for Fast-track approvals process

Here you must explain how the project meets the referral application criteria ([section 22](#)). Please consider and respond where relevant, to each question.

If the project is planned to proceed in stages, you must explain how each stage meets the referral application criteria.

If a part of the project is proposed as an alternative project, you must explain how each stage meets the referral application criteria.

The criteria for accepting a referral application is that the project is an infrastructure or development project that would have significant regional or national benefits. Explain how this project satisfies the criteria:

The Coleridge HEPS is considered regionally and nationally significant infrastructure by supplying controlled renewable energy generation directly to the local region, and excess electricity into the National Grid. The region (and NZ) have depended on this generation for over 100 years.

The provision of, and access to, secure and reliable renewable electricity is of critical importance to the social and economic wellbeing of the Canterbury Region, and all New Zealanders.

The Coleridge HEPS generates approximately 270 GWh of electricity per annum and has an installed capacity of 39.5 MW. The Coleridge HEPS makes a material contribution to meeting annual and peak electricity demand in the rural area in the west of Canterbury (Hororata and Kimberly) and limits the effect of meeting this load on generation used to supply Christchurch (at Islington and Southbrook grid exit points). The approximate annual output of the Coleridge HEPS exceeds the combined annual demand of Hororata and Kimberly by about 25% and the peak output of Coleridge HEPS is about 69% of the peak Hororata and Kimberly demand.

The Scheme will continue to contribute to the security of electricity supply in the Canterbury Region (given it is embedded into the local electricity network), as well as contribute to the Government's strategic targets for renewable electricity generation and the de-carbonisation of the New Zealand economy.

Policy A of the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Generation (**NPSREG**) requires that decision-makers **must** recognise and provide for the national significance and the national, regional, and local benefits of renewable energy generation (**REG**) activities. It specifies that these

benefits include avoiding and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to the resilience of electricity supply through diversity of REG sources and storage, providing for social, cultural and economic wellbeing, using renewables over finite energy sources and fossil fuels, and reducing electricity losses by locating REG activities close to existing networks. These benefits are derived from the Scheme and are recognised by the NPSREG as nationally significant.

The key regional and national benefits of the Coleridge HEPS for New Zealand include:

- Maintaining the portfolio of controllable and predictable renewable energy generation, improving security of generation to meet demand and meeting these requirements more efficiently than would be possible through other new renewable generation.
- Avoiding the substantial capital cost (around \$359.8 million) of constructing both new generation (probably wind outside the area at a cost of \$266.6 million) and new peaker ("on/off") generation (probably gas fueled thermal at a cost of \$93.2 million) to address the mismatch between wind output and the Scheme. Grid scale batteries are not suitable for covering this mismatch.
- Avoiding the potential increase in cost of fuel used for generation for the thermal component of the replacement generation. We estimate this would be about \$6.3 million per year at recent gas prices but would rise over time.
- Avoiding the cost of transmission losses that would be required if electricity had to be imported from outside the region.
- Helping New Zealand meet its emission reduction targets under the Paris Agreement by continuing to displace greenhouse gas emissions from thermal generation for either baseload or peak demand. The supplementary thermal generation would increase emission by about 27,970 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) per year.
- Avoiding a slight increase in vulnerability of the Region to the loss of electricity supply through transmission failures.
- Maintaining economic activities associated with operation of the scheme to the benefit of local suppliers of labour, goods and services.

In addition to generating electricity from the water stored in Lake Coleridge, the Scheme facilitates the supply of stored water (from which electricity has been generated) to downstream irrigation schemes using the Rakaia River for conveyance. This also has significant regional benefits by providing a reliable supply of water to the downstream irrigation schemes.

Explain how referring the project to the fast-track approvals process would facilitate the project, including by enabling it to be processed in a more timely and cost-effective way than under normal processes and is unlikely to materially affect the efficient operation of the fast-track approvals process.

Contact's experience with the FTAA has been positive, with the decision on the Southland Wind Farm exemplifying how referrals under the FTAA can facilitate projects.

This is also the experience of Contact's wholly owned subsidiary, Manawa Energy, with the reconsenting of hydro-electricity schemes. Compared to the RMA process, the fast-track process allows for time savings of up to three to four years and millions of dollars in administrative and professional services costs from expanded council processing, regional council hearings and Environment Court appeals.

Additionally, flow restrictions that are commonly imposed under the RMA have the potential to result in a significant loss of energy production. Manawa Energy's experience is that the normal RMA process for reconsenting is lengthy, costly and more onerous. Reconsenting processes are taking upwards of six years and resulting in more complex conditions. This has a cost in terms of process costs,

compliance costs, and usually a risk of lost generation.

With respect to timeframes, Manawa Energy's experience includes the following reconsenting examples:

- Wheao Hydro-Electric Power Scheme – application lodged in June 2023. This scheme is listed in Schedule 2 to the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. This has assisted with expediting its processing under the RMA, and those consents were granted on 3 August 2026.
- Mangorei Hydro-Electric Power Scheme – application lodged in November 2020. As at June 2026, Manawa Energy is negotiating conditions with submitters.
- Motukawa Hydro-Electric Power Scheme – application lodged in November 2021. As at June 2026, Manawa Energy is negotiating conditions with submitters.
- Patea Hydro-Electric Power Scheme – application lodged in early 2007 and consents granted in 2010 following an Environment Court mediation process.
- Matahina Hydro-Electric Power Scheme – application lodged 2009 and consents granted in 2014 following four Environment Court mediations.
- Otago Water Races (Beaumont, Crystals, Black Rock, Shepherds) – application lodged in 2020 and granted in 2023 – but for a 6 year duration only. The consents were due to expire in 2029 but have been extended by the Resource Management (Consenting and Other System Changes) Amendment Act 2025.

Manawa Energy has experienced first hand the time savings that can be derived from the fast-track process via the reconsenting of the Kaimai Hydro-electric Power Scheme (approved on 15 May 2026). Whereas a reconsenting under the RMA can take (from the time of lodgement) many years (as demonstrated in the list above), Manawa was able to obtain its approvals through the fast-track process in 32 and a half weeks from lodgement with the EPA.

With respect to the costs of the process, Manawa Energy's experience is that the process costs are historically, in excess of \$2M - \$4M for the more complex processes.

The Kaimai HEPS has also provided Manawa Energy with an understanding of the reduced costs associated with a fast-track application compared to the traditional RMA consenting pathway. Most expenditure associated with fast-track applications is associated with pre-engagement consultation - including the commissioning of cultural impact assessments, undertaking technical assessments, and preparing the fast-track application. Compared to the typical reconsenting pathways the primary costs savings have been associated with the agility of the fast-track process and the lack of a requirement for a hearing or other quasi-judicial process.

Cost and timing difficulties are recognised in the national policy document *Electrify NZ*, which notes that reconsenting for existing generation assets has become unnecessarily difficult.

The reconsenting of the Coleridge HEPS would likely be publicly notified under the RMA and require a public hearing. These costs and delays are particularly frustrating in the case of the Scheme, which is provided for in the CLWRP as a controlled activity (meaning that consent cannot be declined). The fast-track process reduces the timeframe to achieve a decision on the application, which is appropriate for the continuation of an existing activity, such as the Coleridge HEPS. The Scheme is an inter-generational asset that requires constant investment and maintenance appropriate with long-life assets. A shorter-term consent puts this investment at risk. The fast-track process offers much more certainty that the project will be consented in a timely manner with more certainty of outcome.

The FTAA has already been successfully used for the reconsenting of hydro-electricity power schemes, notably for the Tekapo Hydro-Electric Power Scheme, and the Kaimai HEPS (as set out above). The

reconsenting of the Mangahao and Kuratau Hydro-Electric Power Schemes have also been successfully referred under the FTAA. These processes highlight that the reconsenting of existing renewable electricity generation infrastructure benefits from the more streamlined FTAA consent pathway.

Expert assessments are in the process of being prepared, and the Substantive Application Report will be developed thereafter. Therefore, referring this project will not affect the efficient operation of the fast-track process. A 3-year referral period is sought to provide sufficient lead in time for technical assessments.

Has the project been identified as a priority project in a central government, local government, or sector plan or strategy (for example, in a general policy statement or spatial strategy), or a central government infrastructure priority list?

For example – a sector plan that specifically identifies the project including details such as location.

Yes.

Identify the plan, strategy or list (or any other relevant document).

Electrify NZ

While the Scheme itself has not been specifically identified, the policy document *Electrify NZ* notes that reconsenting for existing generation assets has become unnecessarily difficult. Granting a referral order for the reconsenting of this Scheme to go through the FTAA would be consistent with that policy document.

Will the project deliver new regionally or nationally significant infrastructure or enable the continued functioning of existing regionally or nationally significant infrastructure?

Yes.

Explain how the project will deliver this.

The Coleridge HEPS is a regionally and nationally significant infrastructure (as described above). Reconsenting will enable the continued functioning of this important source of renewable energy.

The project will deliver this by providing for the reconsenting of the Scheme to be considered under the FTAA, which appropriately prioritises infrastructure with regional or national benefits.

Will the project increase the supply of housing, address housing needs, or contribute to a well-functioning urban environment (within the meaning of policy 1 of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020)?

No.

Explain how the project will achieve this.

N/A.

Will the project deliver significant economic benefits?

Yes.

Explain how the project will deliver this.

The key sources of economic benefit from fast-tracking for existing hydro are (a) the reduction in consenting costs, (b) the opportunity cost and loss of focus in the business while time and resources are dedicated to navigating the RMA process and (c) the lost value in generation capacity or consent duration that may occur from a traditional consenting process.

The cost to re-consent a medium hydro station through the traditional consenting pathway is approximately \$2-4 million. Most of the costs are incurred through council processing, hiring consultants, regional council hearing, and any Environment Court appeals – with very little investment into actual environmental benefits. These costs directly slow down investment in new generation assets and increase the cost of electricity for all New Zealanders – a direct loss for NZ and one of the main arguments for fast-track consenting. Re-consenting the Coleridge HEPS will help support the regional New Zealand economy.

Rebuilding the Coleridge HEPS would cost \$300 million. The Coleridge HEPS generates 270 GWh. Consenting, and then building 270 GWh of new generation elsewhere (for example, wind backed by thermal) would cost approximately \$359.8m.

Previous re-consents of other hydro-electric power schemes through the RMA has shown up to 4-7% of lost generation, and these were prior to the 2020 National Policy for Freshwater Management (**NPSFM**) and National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (**NESF**) policies, which now have stricter requirements for river restoration. Losing 7% of water through a re-consenting process is 19GWh of lost generation, and the cost to replace that generation would be \$25 million for new generation investment, which would be required to fill the shortfall and increasing demand.

The Coleridge HEPS powers ~33,700 homes in the Canterbury Region

The Coleridge HEPS is located in the Selwyn District which is part of the Canterbury (Environment Canterbury) Regional Council area. The Coleridge HEPS is a storage scheme with Lake Coleridge fed by the Wilberforce and Harper Rivers, and the Acheron Stream with a generation capacity of 39.5MW and an annual output of approximately 270 GWh.

The Coleridge HEPS provides controllable intraday generation

Controllable generation from low-cost non-fossil fuel is an increasingly scarce resource in the New Zealand electricity system. Total and peak electricity demand are rising more quickly than the construction of new capacity. The expansion of new wind and solar increases the system requirement for controllable generation to cover periods when wind and solar electricity output are lower than expected. The two main sources of controllable generation are hydro and gas or coal fuelled thermal. There is little prospect of expansion of either of these types of capacity. In addition, gas supply shortages and equipment failure have reduced the reliability of existing gas fuelled generation.

The principal benefit of the Coleridge HEPS is in harnessing energy from the flow of water to create a valuable product, electricity. In addition, intraday hydro generation is more predictable and controllable than wind and solar generation which means it is a more efficient means of meeting demand for electricity than the other methods of renewable electricity generation combined with additional supplementary controllable generation that would be needed to replace the Coleridge HEPS.

It is critical to maintain the generation output from the Coleridge HEPS to avoid the need to replace this output in both the short and long term or add to the expansion of capacity required elsewhere. Any loss of output will also add to the extent to which the region is dependent on net imports and generally more distant sources of supply – with associated increased costs to supply.

The operation of the Scheme results in the employment of six full-time staff who manage the day-to-day operation of the scheme. The Scheme also results in the employment of numerous support staff and the commissioning of contractors who contribute to the upkeep, maintenance, compliance and operation of the Scheme. This regularly contributes over \$10 million annually to the local economy depending on the maintenance work required that year (including the supply of irrigation water which support the local agricultural industry).

It benefits the New Zealand economy

The main ways that Coleridge HEPS benefits the wider economy include:

- Maintaining the portfolio of controllable and predictable renewable energy generation, improving security of generation to meet demand and meeting these requirements more efficiently than would be possible through other new renewable generation
- Avoiding the substantial capital cost (approximately \$359.8m) of constructing both new generation (probably wind outside the area at a cost of \$266.6m) and new peaker (“on/off”) generation (probably gas fueled thermal at a cost of \$93.2m) to address the mismatch between wind output and the Scheme. Grid scale batteries currently available are not suitable for covering this mismatch.
- Avoiding the potential increase in cost of fuel used for generation for the thermal component of the replacement generation. It is estimated that this would be about \$6.3 million per year at recent gas prices but would rise over time.
- Avoiding the cost of transmission losses that would be required if electricity had to be imported from outside the region.
- Helping New Zealand meet its emission reduction targets under the Paris Agreement by continuing to displace greenhouse gas emissions from thermal generation for either baseload or peak demand. The supplementary thermal generation would increase emission by about 27,970 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) per year.
- Avoiding a slight increase in vulnerability of the region to the loss of electricity supply through transmission failures.
- Maintaining economic activities associated with operation of the scheme to the benefit of local suppliers of labour, goods and services.

Will the project support primary industries (including aquaculture)?

No.

Explain how the project will achieve this.

N/A.

Will the project support development of natural resources, including minerals and petroleum?

No.

Explain how the project will achieve this.

N/A.

Will the project support climate change mitigation, including the reduction or removal of greenhouse gas emissions?

Yes.

Explain how the project will achieve this.

The ongoing operation of the Coleridge HEPS contributes towards de-carbonising New Zealand's economy.

The Coleridge HEPS has an important role in achieving New Zealand's 2050 targets in the Climate Change Response Act 2002. The Scheme will also play a continued role in substituting fossil fuel energy with renewable energy. That amounts to real emissions reduction, especially as New Zealand's electricity cannot be imported, and therefore it will contribute to reductions in the country's greenhouse gas inventory. Economic analysis by NZEIR indicates greenhouse gas emission reductions at the Coleridge HEPS of approximately 27,970 tCO₂-e (for gas) or 63,300 tCO₂-e (for coal).

The NPSREG states that decision makers must recognise and provide for the national significance and the national, regional, and local benefits of renewable electricity generation activities. This includes recognition of benefits of renewable electricity generation activities, including avoiding, reducing or displacing greenhouse gas emissions (Policy A). The Coleridge HEPS is entirely consistent with that national direction.

Will the project support climate change adaptation, reduce risks arising from natural hazards, or support recovery from events caused by natural hazards?

Yes.

Explain how the project will achieve this.

As generators of electricity, Contact and Manawa Energy are recognised as lifeline utilities under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (Schedule 1, Part B). Lifeline utilities play a vital role in recovery from natural hazards, and have statutory duties such as the need to ensure the ability to function to the fullest possible extent, even though this may be at a reduced level, during and after an emergency. This includes the Coleridge HEPS.

As New Zealand de-carbonises and shifts its view to achieving a high percentage of energy generation coming from renewable sources it is vital that existing renewable energy generation is preserved. The project seeks to re-consent the Scheme, which contributes towards New Zealand's current renewable electricity generation and in doing so supports the country's climate change adaptation.

Will the project address significant environmental issues?

Yes.

Explain how the project will achieve this.

The Coleridge HEPS has significance as a generator of renewable electricity, supporting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Will the project promote competition in the grocery industry?

No.

Explain how the project will achieve this.

N/A.

Is the project consistent with local or regional planning documents, including spatial strategies?

Yes.

Identify the planning documents including spatial strategies and explain how the project is consistent.

Mitchell Daysh has undertaken an initial planning assessment of the project against the relevant statutory and non-statutory planning documents (and a full assessment will be undertaken for the future substantive application). Based on this preliminary assessment, and subject to the final form of the mitigation packages proposed, it is considered that the reconsenting of the Coleridge HEPS can occur in a manner that is consistent with the relevant regional and local planning documents for the reasons set out below.

The Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (**CRPS**) and CLWRP are the relevant regional planning instruments for the Canterbury Region. Whilst there is express support for infrastructure activities, and particularly the generation of renewable energy within the CRPS and CLWRP, there are still directives via the objectives and policies for the effects of these activities on freshwater values, natural character values, biodiversity, public access, and cultural values to either be avoided, remedied or mitigated their effects. The management approach that is warranted is dependent, in part, on the nature of the activity involved and the sensitivity of the receiving environment.

It is also noted that the CLWRP recognises existing hydro-schemes in the Canterbury Region as part of the existing environment, and that Rule 5.125C of the CLWRP provides for key activities associated with the ongoing operation of the Coleridge HEPS as controlled activities - which must be granted under the RMA.

Section 3: Project details

Remember: at this stage only a general level of detail is required, enough to inform eligibility to use the fast-track approvals process.

For construction activities, please state the anticipated commencement and completion dates.

The Coleridge HEPS is an existing scheme and there are no construction activities planned as part of this application.

Applications must specify all of the proposed approvals sought but only need to provide a general level of detail about each proposed approval, sufficient to inform the Minister's decision on the referral application. For each proposed approval an applicant must be eligible to apply for any corresponding approval under a specified Act. For example, if an approval is for a notice of requirement under the RMA, the applicant for that approval would need to be a requiring authority. Applications for approvals under a specified Act, as required by in section 13 (4)(y), are covered below in Specific proposed approvals.

NOTE – You must outline at least one of the proposed approvals sought in order to submit this form.

Outline the approvals sought under the Resource Management Act 1991

The application involves the following activities which require resource consent pursuant to the CLWRP:

- The taking, use, damming and diversion of water for hydro-electricity generation and cooling water purposes;
- The discharge of water and contaminants (e.g. sediment) to water or land;
- The erection, reconstruction, placement, use and maintenance of structures within the bed of lakes and rivers;
- The excavation and disturbance of the bed of lakes and rivers, and any associated clearance of vegetation; and
- The deposition and placement of substances (e.g. gravel, silt and sediment) in the bed of lakes and rivers.

Manawa Energy undertakes periodic dredging of a section of the Wilberforce Canal at intervals of (approximately) four to eight years. In addition to the resource consents sought under the CLWRP, the referral application also includes an earthworks consent under the Selwyn District Plan as a precautionary measure. While Selwyn District Council has not indicated that an earthworks consent is required, it has been included to ensure that all potentially relevant approvals are captured by the referral decision.

Outline the approvals sought under the Conservation Act 1987

It is possible that concessions will be required under the Conservation Act 1987. This matter is still under consideration. Manawa Energy/Contact seek the inclusion of concessions in the referral decision should they be required as part of the substantive application. Concessions may be required in respect of:

- Access roads;
- River works; and / or

- Structures.

Outline the approvals sought under the Reserves Act 1977

NIL.

Outline the approvals sought under the Wildlife Act 1953

Wildlife approvals may be required relating to birds, lizards and terrestrial invertebrates. This topic is subject to further investigation, assessment, and formulation of the management and mitigation package as part of the substantive application. Out of an abundance of caution Manawa Energy and Contact seek to include them in the referral application so that the fast-track process provides for any applications to be processed as part of the substantive application.

Outline the approvals sought under the National Parks Act 1980

NIL.

Outline the approvals sought under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

NIL.

Outline the approvals sought under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983

An approval, dispensation, or authorisation that would otherwise be applied for under regulations 42 or 43 of the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 in respect of a complex freshwater fisheries activity.

Outline the approvals sought under the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012

NIL.

Outline the approvals sought under the Crown Minerals Act 1991

NIL.

Outline the approvals sought under the Public Works Act 1981

NIL.

Only applicable if more than one applicant: Provide a statement of which approvals are proposed to be held by which applicant.

All approvals will be held by Manawa Energy.

The application is lodged by Manawa Energy and Contact. Manawa Energy is the current resource consent holder and will be the applicant for the purposes of the substantive application. It is intended that Manawa Energy will continue to hold the renewed resources consents. Manawa Energy is a wholly owned subsidiary of Contact, with the latter having undertaken the pre-referral notification under s 11 of the FTAA.

Where there are any particular eligibility requirements to apply for an above approval; identify what they are, who the relevant applicant is, and confirm that the relevant applicant meets those requirements (including providing any necessary supporting information or documentation to evidence this).

N/A.

Are there any other types of consents, certificates, designations, concessions, and other legal authorisations (other than contractual authorisations or the proposed approvals) and you consider are needed to authorise the project (including any that may be needed by someone other than you as the applicant(s)). Provide details on whether these have been obtained.

N/A.

Project stages

Is the project planned to proceed in stages?

No.

Please provide a statement of whether the project is planned to proceed in stages, including an outline of the nature, scale and timing of the stages; **and** a statement of whether you intend to lodge a separate substantive application for each of the stages; **and** an explanation of how each stage meets the criteria in section 22 of the Act.

N/A.

If a substantive application is intended to be lodged for each stage, address the questions under the section Appropriateness for fast-track approvals process for each stage of the project.

Alternative project

Is a part of the project proposed as an alternative project in itself?

No.

Describe the part of the project that is the alternative project **and** explain how that part of the project proposed as an alternative project meets the referral assessment criteria in section 22 of the Act.

N/A.

Adverse effects

Describe any anticipated and known adverse effects of the project on the environment and the significance of those adverse effects.

Manawa Energy/Contact have engaged the following experts to prepare full technical assessments:

- Hydrology Assessment – Tonkin & Taylor
- Sedimentation and River Geomorphology Assessment – Earth Sciences New Zealand
- Coastal Geomorphology Assessment – Dr. Martin Single
- Groundwater Flow Assessment– Pattle Delamore Partners
- Aquatic Ecology Assessment including fish passage – Earth Sciences New Zealand, Ryder

Consulting, and Waterways Consulting

- Terrestrial Ecology Assessment, including Avifauna – Blue Green Ecology
- Natural Character, Landscape and Visual Amenity Assessment – Stephen Brown
- Recreation Assessment – Rob Greenaway & Associates
- Economics Assessment – New Zealand Institute of Economic Research
- Substantive Application Report and Statutory Planning Assessment – Mitchell Daysh.

The following descriptions are initial high level summaries of the effects being assessed based on the work of the experts listed above to date. The full expert assessments are in the process of being completed.

Hydrological Effects – Tonkin & Taylor have been engaged to prepare a hydrological report on the effects of the Scheme. Tonkin & Taylor will consider the hydrological effects associated with the current operation of the scheme, including matters such as the lake operating regime, minimum flow requirements for contributing rivers, the effects and the influence of groundwater inflows on river levels.

Sedimentation Effects – Earth Sciences New Zealand are undertaking a sediment and river geomorphology assessment. The assessment will consider the effects of the Scheme operation, including those effects on the turbidity of water and lake clarity within Lake Coleridge. Consideration will be given to varying sediment inflows from contributing rivers, erosion and natural disturbance of sediments on the bed of the lake. Drawing on this work, the associated effects of this turbidity on environmental values, including ecological, amenity, and recreational will be assessed in the other technical studies.

Coastal Geomorphology Effects – Dr. Martin Single will assess the effects on the physical lakeshore of Lake Coleridge and the Rakaia River hāpua processes. Preliminary findings suggest that the Lake Coleridge shoreline is robust and has adapted to the operation regime, and the continued operation of the Scheme will not result in adverse effects on the shore character. Effects on the Rakaia River hāpua and coastal processes from the continued operation of the Scheme are projected to be consistent with historical effects and are unlikely to be discernable from the natural variability of coastal change resulting from differences in river flows and oceanic storminess.

Groundwater Flow Effects – Pattle Delamore Partners will assess the effects of the Scheme on groundwater flow through riverbed gravels. Specifically, they will assess the reaches downstream of the diversions in the Wilberforce, Harper and Acheron Rivers. The findings of this assessment will help inform the sedimentation assessment and wetlands assessment.

Aquatic Ecology Effects – Earth Sciences New Zealand, Ryder Consulting, and Waterways Consulting are assessing effects on aquatic ecology values including water quality from the continued operation of the Scheme. The effects on both indigenous fish species and introduced species, and on riverbed vegetation and fauna will be assessed. They are also assessing the impacts of the Scheme on fish passage.

Terrestrial Ecology Effects – Blue Green Ecology are assessing the effects on terrestrial ecology, which includes the effects on wetlands. They are also assessing the effects on avifauna. There are no proposed changes to the footprint of the Scheme. The operation of the Scheme does include physical disturbance to the braids of Wilberforce and Harper Rivers, and this assessment will consider the effects on this ecology.

Natural Character, Landscape and Visual Amenity Effects – Stephen Brown will assess the effects on natural character, landscape and visual amenity. While the Scheme is located in landscape which is

considered to be regionally significant and outstanding, the Scheme lacks prominence in the landscape and is not highly visible. There are no changes proposed to the structures of the Scheme. The assessment will consider the effects of the continued operation of the Scheme, including those associated with changes in water clarity.

Recreation Effects – Rob Greenaway & Associates will assess the effects of the Scheme on recreational activities. The assessment will consider the effects of lake level management on public access to the lake, recreational facilities (such as boat ramps), use of the lake and user safety.

Economic Effects – New Zealand Institute of Economic Research are providing an assessment of economic effects from the continued operation of the Scheme.

Cultural Effects – Consultation and engagement with mana whenua is ongoing, and Manawa Energy and Contact hope to engage mana whenua on the preparation of Cultural Impact Assessments. This will help to understand the mana whenua values potentially affected by the Scheme. Previous consent renewals identified mana whenua values as mahinga kai and fish passage (specifically for tuna migration).

Provide a statement of any activities involved in the project that are prohibited activities under the Resource Management Act 1991 and identify the relevant prohibited activity provision.

N/A.

Persons affected

Provide a list of the persons, groups and/or entities who you consider are likely to be affected by the project.

The list should include, as relevant, local authorities, Māori groups (as set out at [section 13\(4\)\(j\)\(ii\)-\(vii\)](#) of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024), persons with a registered interest in land that may need to be acquired under the Public Works Act 1981; and if the project includes a land exchange, the holder of an interest in the land that is to be exchanged by the Crown (see [Consultation requirements for referral application](#))

The following lists the Māori entities who are considered likely affected by the project:

- Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga
- Te Taumutu Rūnanga
- Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu

The following lists the non-Māori stakeholders who are considered likely affected by the project:

- Department of Conservation
- Fish & Game
- Adjacent landowners
- Environment Canterbury

The applicant notes that the FTAA requires notification to relevant local authorities and administering agencies, and as such Environment Canterbury and the Department of Conservation were notified. Selwyn District Council were also notified.

Provide a summary of any consultation undertaken with or notification given to the above persons and/or groups who you consider are likely to be affected by the project, and any other groups required

to be consulted with under section 11(1)(a) or receive notification under section (11)(3) of the Act, and how the consultation and responses to notification have informed the project.

Engagement with Iwi/Hapū

Manawa Energy notified, contacted and consulted with three Rūnanga through their two environmental consultancies at the time, Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd and Aoraki Environmental Consultancy, in late 2024 with some face-to-face hui in early 2025 regarding the reconsenting of Coleridge HEPS. Contact consulted with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (**TRONT**) in 2025. The direction from TRONT was to continue engaging with the Rūnanga:

- Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga;
- Te Taumutu Rūnanga; and
- Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua.

Hui and site visits are currently being organised and Manawa Energy and Contact will offer to resource and encourage development of Cultural Impact Assessments.

Manawa Energy and Contact initiated fish passage trap-and-transfer activities for downstream migrating tuna and upstream migrating elver at Lake Coleridge during the 2024–2025 summer season and is continuing this work in the 2025–2026 season. All Rūnanga were invited to participate in downstream netting and transfer activities, and representatives from consultancies and Rūnanga have participated.

Contact has also installed one of two upstream elver traps at the tailrace, which the Rūnanga have visited. Contact is encouraging ongoing Rūnanga involvement, including co-design of a permanent native fish passage programme, to be incorporated into the Native Fish Management Plan for the reconsents.

On 28 July 2026, Aoraki Environmental Consultancy provided Manawa Energy / Contact with a letter confirming that Arowhenua, Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, and Te Taumutu Rūnanga anticipate continued engagement by Contact with the Rūnanga on reconsenting both in preparing the substantive application and throughout the fast-track decision making process to ensure Rūnanga concerns are appropriately addressed. Arowhenua confirmed that it has no comments on the content of the referral application provided.

No feedback was received from Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd and instead on 4 August 2026 it advised that engagement should continue directly with Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Taumutu Rūnanga. It requested that it still be recorded as an interested party in the referral application.

Engagement with other stakeholders

Department of Conservation (DOC) – In September 2025, a letter inviting consultation for the fast-track referral process was sent to the DOC fast-track team. A site visit with DOC staff was held on 22 September 2025 and it subsequently provided feedback on the referral application.

Fish & Game – Discussions with Fish & Game were initiated through Earth Sciences New Zealand and their request to obtain aquatic ecology data. A meeting took place in December 2025 with the applicant's expert team, which discussed current fieldwork and the scope of the technical assessments.

Environment Canterbury – Initial discussions with Environment Canterbury have taken place with regard to reconsenting the Scheme. In July 2025, a request for a pre-application meeting was sent. An initial pre-application meeting took place in July 2025. A site visit with Environment Canterbury staff

was held on 22 September 2025 and 30 April 2026.

Selwyn District Council - Manawa Energy initiated consultation with Selwyn District Council (SDC) through a letter in September 2025, seeking comment or advice on consultation steps. SDC provided a response confirming their interest in participating in the process, but with no immediate actions or concerns at that stage.

Notification under the FTAA

Notification was given on 1 April 2026 to:

- Ngāi Tūahuriri Rūnanga;
- Te Taumutu Rūnanga;
- Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua;
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu;
- Department of Conservation;
- Environment Canterbury; and
- Selwyn District Council.

How responses to notification have informed the project

Aoraki Environmental Consultancy – no comments were received on the referral application documents provided. Manawa Energy / Contact remain committed to working with the Rūnanga during the preparation of the substantive application and whilst in-process.

Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd – no comments were received on the referral application documents provided. As advised, Manawa Energy / Contact are committed to engaging directly with the Rūnanga.

Environment Canterbury – a site visit was held with Environment Canterbury on 30 April 2026, and it provided written feedback on the referral application on 4 May 2026. The written feedback made comments about the consent requirements for the Scheme, the policy framework, and technical matters for consideration in the substantive application. This response will be considered by Manawa Energy/Contact as the substantive application is developed.

DOC - DOC also attended a site visit and subsequently provided comprehensive written feedback on the referral application. The written feedback included comments about the approvals for the Scheme, and matters for consideration in the substantive application. This response will be considered by Manawa Energy/Contact as the substantive application is developed. The DOC response highlighted that concessions may be required and the referral application includes reference to possible applications for these.

List any Treaty settlements that apply to the project area and provide a summary of the relevant principles and provisions in those settlements, including any Treaty settlements that apply over or include the area in which the project is located.

The Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement dated 21 November 1997 is the only relevant Treaty settlement for the scheme. The Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (**Settlement Act**) reflects the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement. The settlement provides a Crown acknowledgement of, and apology for, historical grievances, extensive redress involving financial redress, rights and interests in various properties, recognition of taonga and geographic areas, transfer of forest land, changes to place names, advisory roles, rights of first refusal, and other acknowledgements.

The relevant part of the settlement for the Scheme is a statutory acknowledgement over Whakamātau

(Lake Coleridge). The statutory acknowledgement recognises Ngāi Tahu's historical relationship with, and traditions in respect of, Whakamātau.

Whakamātau was a notable mahinga kai where tuna (eel) and water fowl were taken. The kiore (polynesian rat) was also taken in this region. The tūpuna had considerable knowledge of whakapapa, traditional trails and tauranga waka, places for gathering kai and other taonga, ways in which to use the resources of the lake, the relationship of people with the lake and their dependence on it, and tikanga for the proper and sustainable utilisation of resources. All of these values remain important to Ngāi Tahu today.

Whakamātau was an integral part of a network of trails linking North Canterbury and Te Tai Poutini (the West Coast) which were used by the tūpuna in order to ensure the safest journey and incorporated locations along the way that were identified for activities including camping overnight and gathering kai. Knowledge of these trails continues to be held by whānau and hapū and is regarded as a taonga. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their dependence on the resources of the lake.

As a result of the area's history as a settlement site and part of a trail, there are many urupā associated with the lake. Urupā are the resting places of Ngāi Tahu tūpuna and, as such, are the focus for whānau traditions. These are places holding the memories, traditions, victories, and defeats of Ngāi Tahu tūpuna, and are frequently protected by secret locations.

The mauri of Whakamātau represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngāi Tahu Whānui with the lake.

The statutory acknowledgement has the following purpose:

- a) Consent authorities must forward summaries of resource consent applications to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as required by regulations.
- b) Local authorities must have regard to a statutory acknowledgement when considering whether Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is a person who may be adversely affected by the granting of a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on, the statutory area.
- c) The Environment Court must have regard to a statutory acknowledgement when determining whether Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is a person having an interest in the proceedings greater than the public generally in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on the statutory area.
- d) The Minister responsible for management of Whakamātau or the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as the case may be, may enter into a Deed of Recognition for Whakamātau.
- e) Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and any member of Ngāi Tahu Whānui may cite the relevant statutory acknowledgement in submissions to, and in proceedings before, a consent authority, the Environment Court, or Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga concerning activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on a statutory area as evidence of Ngāi Tahu's association with the statutory area.
- f) Local authorities must include the statutory acknowledgement in all regional policy statements, district plans, and regional plans (including proposed plans and proposed policy statements).

The settlement provides a Crown acknowledgement of the cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association of Ngāi Tahu with the taonga species (birds, plants and animals) listed in Schedule 97 of the Settlement Act. The Minister of Conservation must consult with Ngāi Tahu in advance of any relevant conservation management strategy reviews or the preparation of any statutory or non-

statutory plans, policies, or documents (including any amendments or reviews) relating to a taonga species and consult with, and have particular regard to the views of, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu when the Minister makes policy decisions concerning the protection, management, or conservation of a taonga species.

The settlement also provides a Crown acknowledgement of the cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association of Ngāi Tahu with the taonga fish species listed in Schedule 98 of the Settlement Act. The acknowledgement requires the Crown to consult with Ngāi Tahu on any policy decisions concerning the protection, management, use, or conservation of the taonga fish species within the Ngāi Tahu claim area, including the promulgation of any regulations under any enactment. The Minister of Conservation must also consult with, and have particular regard to the advice of, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in its capacity as an advisory committee appointed pursuant to the deed of settlement.

If relevant, detail any principles or provisions in the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019 that would be invoked by the project and identify which aspects of the application trigger or otherwise invoke these requirements.

N/A.

Will the project be located on land returned under a Treaty settlement?

No.

Provide evidence of written agreement by the owners of the land returned.

N/A.

Describe any processes already undertaken under the Public Works Act 1981 in relation to the project.

N/A.

Provide information identifying any parcels of Māori land, marae, or identified wāhi tapu within the project area.

N/A.

Legal interests

Provide a description of any legal interests you or any others applying, have in the land on which the project will occur, including a statement of how that affects your ability to undertake the work.

Manawa Energy (a wholly owned subsidiary of Contact) is the registered proprietor of the following parcels of land which Scheme components are located on (shown as 'title reference / legal description):

- CB43B/8 / Lot 1 Deposited Plan 74973
- CB43D/247 / Section 3 Survey Office Plan 16791, Section 2-3 Survey Office Plan 16792, Section 1-3 Survey Office Plan 16796 and Section 1-2 Survey Office Plan 19685
- CB45A/724 / Lot 1 Deposited Plan 78849 and Section 2 Survey Office Plan 19722
- CB44C/68 / Section 1 Survey Office Plan 19793
- CB38C/653 / Lot 18 Deposited Plan 60506

- CB38B/175 / Section 1 Survey Office Plan 19017
- CB43D/246 / Section 1-2 Survey Office Plan 19690
- CB44C/719 / Section 1 Survey Office Plan 19715, Section 1 Survey Office Plan 19720, Section 1 Survey Office Plan 19751 and Lot 1 Deposited Plan 77863

The above parcels of land are shown on the Scheme Map attached as **Attachment Two**. The relevant certificates of title are attached to this application as **Attachment Three**.

It is noted that the Scheme also includes tunnels not located on Manawa Energy owned land. However, approvals are not sought for the tunnels (as they are existing infrastructure), approval is sought for the takes and discharges which occur on Manawa Energy owned land identified above. This is the same approach that Manawa Energy took in respect of the reconsenting of the Kaimai HEPS under the FTAA.

It is possible that concessions will be required under the Conservation Act 1987. This matter is still under consideration. Manawa Energy/Contact seek the inclusion of concessions in the referral decision should they be required as part of the substantive application. Concessions may be required in respect of:

- Access roads;
- River works; and / or
- Structures.

Other matters

Have any activities included in the project, or any that are substantially the same as those involved in the project, previously been the subject of an application or a decision under a specified Act?

Please note the term 'application' includes a notice of requirement and any other means by which a decision may be sought under a specified Act.

No.

If an application has been made, provide details of the application.

N/A.

If a decision has been made, also provide the outcome of the decision and the reasons for it.

N/A.

Provide a description of whether and how the project would be affected by climate change and natural hazards.

Climate Change – Climate change impacts on the Scheme are being assessed by Tonkin & Taylor as part of its Hydrological Assessment. Natural variability in the climate may impact the behaviour of the Scheme and its effects on the flow regime of the waterbodies associated with the Scheme. The changes in temperatures, rainfall, drought conditions from predicted climate change has the potential to reduce the mean flows of the Lake Coleridge, Wilberforce and Harper River Catchment. At this stage it is not anticipated that climate change will have any material impact on the way in which the scheme operates.

Natural Hazards – The Scheme could be affected by potential earthquakes and floods. However, key

structures of the Scheme are inspected and maintained to ensure that they are able to perform as intended during natural hazards. Flood risks are mitigated throughout the Scheme by a variety of structures and procedures.

Specific proposed approvals

Provide the additional details requested below as relevant to your application.

Approvals under the Resource Management Act 1991

Resource consents

If your application is seeking a consent for an activity that would otherwise be applied for under the Resource Management Act 1991, including an activity that is prohibited under the Act, provide the information below:

An assessment of the project against any relevant national policy statement, any relevant national environmental standards and, if relevant, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.

Mitchell Daysh have undertaken a preliminary planning assessment of the project against the relevant national policy statements and national environmental standards (and a full assessment will be undertaken for the future substantive application).

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement is not considered relevant as the Coleridge HEPS is not located in the coastal environment – and is approximately 80 km from the mouth of the Rakaia River.

Similarly, the National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity (**NPSIB**) is not considered relevant as clause 1.3(3) of the NPSIB states that “nothing in this National Policy Statement applies to the development, operation, maintenance or upgrade of renewable electricity generation assets and activities and electricity transmission network assets and activities”. For the avoidance of doubt, renewable electricity generation assets and activities, and electricity transmission network assets and activities, are not “specified infrastructure” for the purposes of the NPSIB.

The relevant national policy statements and national environmental standards are:

- NPSREG;
- NPSFM; and
- NESF.

NPSREG: The NPSREG was amended in December 2025 and the objectives expanded to ensure the national, regional and local benefits of REG are provided for and to **enable** REG development to increase capacity and output, support the social, economic, cultural wellbeing of people and communities, provide greater security of supply, support emissions reductions, and ensure this is done while managing adverse effects from or on REG activities.

The NPSREG policies also recognise the national significance, and the national, regional and local benefits of REG activities (Policy A), the importance of avoiding losses to the REG capacity of existing REG assets (Policy B), requires decision makers to enable REG assets and activities in all locations and environments (Policy F) and in particular the efficient operation and maintenance of existing REG assets and activities (Policy G). Policy H also sets out that for the reconsenting of existing REG assets and activities, such as the Coleridge HEPS, decision makers must recognise that existing assets form

part of the existing environment, and consider the proposal against the effects of the existing REG assets and activities and the efficiencies and benefits of enabling the upgrade or increase of capacity within existing REG sites. As such, it is considered that the project is entirely consistent with the objectives and policies of the NPSREG, noting in particular the more than 100-year history of the scheme at this location and the efficiency of continuing to operate the Coleridge HEPS, retaining the benefits provided by the scheme (such as generation and storage capacity and greenhouse emission reductions) while incorporating improvements to the scheme and operation adaptations to manage adverse effects.

NPSFM: The NPSFM includes an effects management hierarchy which requires adverse effects of a project on the specific values of freshwater bodies to be analysed through a cascade of different actions. While the technical assessments are still being prepared by Manawa Energy, these assessments will be guided by the management hierarchy to avoid, minimise and remedy adverse effects from the Coleridge HEPS as far as practicable. The need for any offsetting or compensation will be assessed based on the conclusions of the relevant technical assessments.

More broadly, the NPSFM is relevant to fish passage, residual flows, water quality, the management of adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems, and the relationship of Ngāi Tahu iwi and hapu with the Rakaia River Catchment. As with the above, the technical assessments will be guided by the management expectations for fish passage, residual flows, water quality, the management of adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems, and the relationship of Ngāi Tahu iwi and hapu with the Rakaia River Catchment set out in the NPSFM. In particular, guidance will be sought via consultation with Ngāi Tahu iwi and hapu and the likes of the Department of Conservation.

NESF: The NESF regulations for fish passage do not apply to existing structures, and vegetation clearance, land disturbance, and the take, use, damming, diversion or discharge of water for the operation or maintenance of specified infrastructure is provided for as a permitted activity. If the permitted activity conditions cannot be complied with, resource consent will be applied for in accordance with the NESF (and in accordance with sections 14 and 15 of the RMA).

Information on whether, to the best of your knowledge, there are any existing resource consents relevant to the project site to which RMA section 124C(1)(c) (existing consent would need to expire to enable the approval to be exercised) or RMA section 165ZI (space already occupied by the holder of an aquaculture permit) would apply if the approval were to be applied for as a resource consent under that Act.

To the best of its knowledge, Manawa Energy and Contact are not aware of any resource consents relevant to the site to which sections 124C(1)(c) or 165ZI of the RMA would apply.

Resource consents where the project includes standard freshwater fisheries activities

If your application is seeking a resource consent and your project includes a standard freshwater fisheries activity, provide the information requested below:

If an in-stream structure is proposed (including formal notification of any dam or diversion structure), provide a description of the extent to which this may impede fish passage.

Complex freshwater fisheries activities are proposed.

Indicate whether any fish salvage activities or other complex freshwater fisheries activities are

proposed.

Complex freshwater fisheries activities are proposed. The definition in the FTAA includes works that require repeated disturbance to a water body and are temporary works for which there is a period of 6 months or less between each period of work. Works at the Coleridge HEPS include gravel management works in the beds of the Harper and Wilberforce Rivers which would be captured by this definition.

Fish salvage is only proposed in canals following drainage for maintenance.

Designations

If your application is seeking a designation or an alteration to an existing designation for which a notice of requirement would otherwise be lodged under the Resource Management Act 1991, provide the information requested below:

An assessment of the project against any relevant national policy statement, any relevant national environmental standards, or, if relevant, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.

N/A.

Designations where the project includes a standard freshwater fisheries activity

If your application is seeking a designation or an alteration to an existing designation and your project includes a standard freshwater fisheries activity, provide the information requested below:

If an in-stream structure is proposed (including formal notification of any dam or diversion structure), provide a description of the extent to which this may impede fish passage.

N/A.

Indicate whether any fish salvage activities or other complex freshwater fisheries activities are proposed.

N/A (no designation sought).

Change or cancellation of conditions

If your application is seeking a change or cancellation of resource consent condition that would otherwise be applied for under the Resource Management Act 1991, provide:

Information about whether the change or cancellation of the condition is material to the implementation or delivery of the project.

N/A.

Certificates of compliance

If your application is seeking a certificate of compliance that would otherwise be applied for under the Resource Management Act 1991, provide:

Information that demonstrates the activity that the certificate of compliance is intended to cover can

be done lawfully in the location without a resource consent.

N/A.

Approvals relating to Conservation Act 1987, Reserves Act 1977, Wildlife Act 1953, and National Parks Act 1980

Concessions

For applications seeking a concession that include a lease, answer the following:

Will the lease be for a term (including any renewals that will, or is likely to, be more than 50 years?

No.

Will the granting of the lease trigger a right of first refusal or a right of offer or return?

N/A.

Provide evidence that the applicant has written agreement from the holder(s) of the right of first refusal or right of offer or return to waive that right for the purposes of the proposed lease.

N/A.

Land exchanges

For applications seeking an approval for a land exchange involving conservation land, provide the details below:

Does the application include a land exchange?

No.

A description of both land areas proposed for exchange (for example, maps showing areas and location, addresses and legal descriptions where possible).

N/A.

The financial value of the land proposed to be acquired by the Crown.

N/A.

A brief description of the conservation values of both pieces of land, including an explanation of why the exchange would benefit the conservation estate and details of anything registered or noted for conservation purposes on the record of title for the land to be acquired by the Crown.

N/A.

If the land exchange would trigger a right of first refusal or a right of offer or return, provide evidence

that the applicant has written agreement from the holder of the right of first refusal or right of offer or return to waive that right for the purpose of the land exchange.

N/A.

Provide sufficient detail in respect of both land areas to confirm that no part of any land to be exchanged by the Crown is land listed in Schedule 4 or a reserve declared to be a national reserve under section 13 of the Reserves Act 1977.

N/A.

Approvals relating to complex Freshwater Fisheries activities

If your application is seeking an approval or dispensation that would otherwise be applied for under regulation 42 or 43 of the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 in respect of a complex freshwater fisheries activity provide the information requested below:

Whether an in-stream structure is proposed (including formal notification of any dam or diversion structure), and a description of the extent to which this may impede fish passage.

Complex freshwater fisheries activities are proposed. The definition in the FTAA includes works that require repeated disturbance to a water body and are temporary works for which there is a period of 6 months or less between each period of work. Works at the Coleridge HEPS include gravel management works in the beds of the Harper and Wilberforce Rivers which would be captured by this definition.

The gravel management works have the purpose of directing the water in the Harper and Wilberforce Rivers towards their respective intakes. Although the works do not create permanent structures they do create diversions.

Whether any fish salvage activities or other complex freshwater fisheries activities are proposed.

Fish salvage is only proposed in canals following drainage for maintenance.

Approvals relating to Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012

If your application is seeking a marine consent that would otherwise be applied for under the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf Act 2012, provide the information requested below:

Any information relating to whether the Minister for Conservation is an affected person.

N/A.

If the applicant or the proposed holder of the marine consent has already applied for a consent under the EEZ Act in relation to the project, provide: Details of any application made; An explanation of any decisions made on that application; and Any information that the Minister may consider under section 22(6) (comparison of activity against current or likely use of the area).

N/A.

Additional information (in a summary form) about compliance or enforcement action taken against

the applicant or the person who is identified in the application as the proposed holder of the marine consent by the EPA under the EEZ Act.

N/A.

Approvals relating to the Crown Minerals Act 1991

Access arrangements

For an approval for an access arrangement that would otherwise be applied for under section 61 or 61B of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, provide:

Information that confirms the applicant or the person identified in the application as the proposed holder of the access arrangement complies with section 59(1) and (2) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (which applies as if a reference to an access arrangement under that Act were a reference to an access arrangement under this Act) including; evidence that the applicant or person has provided each owner and occupier of the relevant land a notice in writing of their intention to obtain an access arrangement; and evidence that the notice complies with the requirements in section 59(2) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, and any matters required by regulations.

N/A.

Mining permits

For an approval for a mining permit that would otherwise be applied for under section 23A of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, provide the information requested below:

A copy of the relevant exploration permit or existing privilege to be exchanged for a mining permit that entitles the holder to mine a Crown-owned mineral.

N/A.

The name and contact details of the proposed permit participants and the proposed permit operator.

N/A.

A proposed work programme for the proposed permit, which may comprise committed work, committed or contingent work, or both.

N/A.

Evidence of the technical or financial capability of the proposed permit holder to comply with and give proper effect to the work programme.

N/A.

Information about the proposed permit holder's history of compliance with mining or similar permits and their conditions.

N/A.

The proposed date on which the substantive application is intended to be lodged (if your referral

application is accepted) in accordance with section 42(11).

N/A.

If the authorised person proposes to provide information under section 37 (to the relevant chief executive), the date on which the person intends to provide that information.

N/A.

The proposed duration of the permit.

N/A.

Mining permits for petroleum

If the proposed approvals include a mining permit for petroleum, provide:

A map of the area over which the mining permit application is intended to be made, the area in which the surrender of an exploration permit or existing privileges is proposed (which must be the same area as the area over which the mining permit application is intended to be made), and the extent of the resource and reserves to which the development plan relates.

N/A.

The resources and reserves relating to the project, estimated in accordance with the Petroleum Resources Management System.

N/A.

A high-level overview of the following: the proposed field development plan; the proposed date for the commencement of petroleum production; the economic model for the project; the proposed duration of the proposed mining permit and; decommissioning plans.

N/A.

Mining permits for minerals other than petroleum

If the proposed approvals include a mining permit for minerals other than petroleum, provide:

A map of the area over which the mining permit application is intended to be made, the area in which the surrender of an exploration permit or existing privileges is proposed (which must be the same area as the area over which the mining permit application is intended to be made), and the extent of the resource and reserves to which the development plan relates.

N/A.

For minerals other than gold or silver, a report or statement confirming the ownership of the minerals targeted.

N/A.

Information on whether the application will be for a Tier 1 or Tier 2 permit.

N/A.

An estimate of the mineral resources and reserves relating to the project, including a summary on acquisition of the data and the data underpinning the estimate (such as information on sample locations, grade, and geology). For a Tier 1 permit application the resources and reserves relating to the project are to be estimated in accordance with a recognized reporting code such as JORC or NI 43-101.

N/A.

An indicative mine plan.

N/A.

A high-level overview of the following: o the proposed mining method; the proposed date for the commencement of mining and estimated annual production; the economic model for the project; the status of or anticipated timing for completing any pre-feasibility or feasibility studies; the proposed methods for processing mined material and handling and treating waste and; anticipated plans for mine closure and rehabilitation.

N/A.