



Nelson City Council

2014 Valuation of Major Assets





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Executive Summary

Nelson City Council commissioned Opus to value the major infrastructure assets owned by the Council as at 30 June 2014.

This report describes the valuation methodology and results of the valuation process. Key outputs from this project are:

- Asset component schedules for each type of asset
- Optimised replacement cost (ORC)
- Optimised depreciated replacement cost (ODRC)
- Annual Depreciation (AD)

The 2014 ORC, ODRC and AD for the major assets are as follows.

Asset Type	ORC (\$)	ODRC (\$)	AD (\$)
Stoke Reservoir No.1	\$1,097,900	\$879,300	\$12,100
Stoke Reservoir No.2	\$1,097,900	\$970,300	\$12,800
Wakapuaka Oxidation Pond and Outfall	\$19,064,400	\$14,566,900	\$376,400
Thomson Terrace No.1	\$1,097,100	\$476,600	\$17,600
Tantaragee Tunnel	\$1,218,900	\$1,038,600	\$6,000
Thomson Terrace No.2	\$2,164,400	\$1,189,100	\$26,400
Thomson Terrace Control Room	\$198,900	\$81,400	\$16,510
Glen Reservoir Tank	\$75,500	\$51,400	\$1,200
Roding Water Supply	\$2,859,900	\$924,400	\$48,900
Roding Water Supply Poorman's Tunnel	\$10,458,200	\$9,244,800	\$48,900
Observatory Hill Reservoir	\$249,600	\$150,200	\$5,200
Matai Water Supply	\$20,670,500	\$14,695,400	\$222,800
Westley Detention Dam	\$440,300	\$367,300	\$1,700
Walters Bluff Reservoir	\$1,884,600	\$1,601,500	\$23,600
Ridgeway Reservoir Tank	\$115,500	\$94,300	\$1,500
Transfer Station	\$4,230,400	\$2,574,000	\$233,900
Detention Dams	\$432,600	\$395,500	\$4,200
Total	\$67,356,600	\$49,301,000	\$1,059,710

The valuation process has been performed in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice and in particular with the New Zealand accounting standard standards (NZ IAS 16) and with the NZ local authority asset management practice (NZ Infrastructure Asset Management Manual and Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines).

1 Introduction

1.1 Scope

Nelson City Council commissioned Opus International Consultants Limited (Opus) to value the major infrastructure assets owned by the Council as at 30 June 2014.

1.2 Objective

The objective of the valuation is to provide appropriate information for financial reporting. This report describes the valuation methodology and process and details the supporting data used in its preparation. Valuation outputs are rated according to the perceived accuracy/certainty associated with the input data and valuation assumptions.

1.3 Background

Asset Valuations

Local Authorities are required to apply prudent financial management practise including preparation of a long term financial strategy. Asset management plans provide a framework for technical, economic and financial inputs relating to infrastructure assets and their impact on long-term financial needs. Asset valuation provides the critical link between these financial forecasts and the asset management process.

Previous valuations

This report presents comparison with the previous valuation carried out in 2012 by Opus.

1.4 Asset Schedules and Componentisation

The assets schedules were primarily based on the 2006 valuation schedule with an appropriate level of componentisation as presented in Table 1.1 below. The asset component list developed is based on key elements, which are considered integral to the operation of the service provided. Disaggregation of assets is to the level at which components are replaced.

Asset inspections were carried out to verify the asset schedules and to update where appropriate. Council officers in Nelson were contacted to discuss the current condition and performance of assets and to confirm additions and disposals since the previous valuation. Associated cost data and relevant copies of drawings were obtained.

Table 1.1 NCC Major Assets Componentisation

Asset	Component Description
Stoke Reservoirs	Reservoir structures, pipework, valves, mechanics & electrics
Wakapuaka Treatment Plant	Embankments, pipework, clarifier, oxidation pond, flow buffer, admin building, inlet works, sludge storage and processing, water system, pump stations, trickling filter, clarifier, road, fencing, landscaping, electrical and controls.
Thomson Terrace No.1	Reservoir structure, pipework, valves, flow meters, pressure transmitters, mechanics & electrics
Tantaragee Tunnel	Formation, lining & portals

Asset	Component Description
Thomson Terrace No.2	Reservoir structure, pipework, valves, flow meters, pressure transmitters, mechanics & electrics
Thomson Terrace Control Room	Valves, flow meters, mechanics & electrics
Glen Reservoir Tank	Reservoir structure, pipework, valves, mechanics & electrics
Roding Water Supply	Tunnel, bridge, intake, dam, pipework, gates, electrics etc.
Roding Water Supply Poorman's Tunnel	Formation, tunnel, inlets and outlets
Observatory Hill Reservoir	Reservoir structure, pipework, valves, mechanics & electrics
Matai Water Supply	Dam, culverts, pipelines, valves, screens , intake & electrics
Westley Detention Dam	Embankment, culvert, structures & pipework
Walters Bluff Reservoir	Reservoir structure, pipework, valves, mechanics & electrics
Ridgeway Reservoir Tank	Reservoir structure, pipework, valves, mechanics & electrics
Transfer Station	Site formation, basement structure, buildings, hoppers, crane hoist, compactors, hydraulic arms, civil infrastructure and storage containers
Detention Dams	Components of 3 detention dams at Todd Bush, Sutton and Grampion Oaks include excavation, concrete bedding layer, bunds, planting, topsoiling and grassing, headwalls, inlets, outlets, spillway, toe drains etc.

1.5 Valuation Outputs

This report describes the valuation methodology including a full explanation of the assumptions made and input parameters used in the valuation process. Key outputs from this project are:

- Asset component schedules for each type of asset
- Optimised Replacement Cost (ORC)
- Optimised Depreciated Replacement Cost (ODRC)
- Annual Depreciation (AD)

2 Methodology

2.1 Valuation Process

Every recorded component has been valued in terms of its replacement and depreciated replacement value. The valuation process has been performed in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice and in particular with the New Zealand Accounting standard (NZ IAS 16). The methodology conforms with NZ local authority asset management practice (NZ Infrastructure Asset Management Manual and Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines).

The basic approach has involved:

- Preparation of the valuation inventories.
- Adjustment of asset quantities, materials and techniques to reflect an optimum (least cost) modern equivalent replacement that offers the same level of service as that currently provided.
- Calculation of gross replacement cost (GRC) by multiplying asset quantities by appropriate unit construction cost rates and including an allowance for other overhead costs (such as site establishment, professional fees and financial charges).
- Prediction and assignment of economic and remaining lives
- Calculation of Optimised Depreciated Replacement Cost (ODRC) by deducting an allowance for depreciation, taking into account age, remaining life and residual value.

2.2 Replacement Cost

The NCC major infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2014 have been valued on a replacement cost basis in accordance with accepted New Zealand accounting practices.

Replacement cost is the cost of rebuilding the existing infrastructure using present day technology, but maintaining the originally designed level of service. Assuming current technology ensures that no value results from the additional cost of outdated and expensive methods of construction. Maintaining the original level of service ensures that the existing asset with all its faults is valued, not the currently desirable alternative.

Replacement cost was calculated by multiplying asset quantities by unit cost rates factored to allow for other direct costs such as professional fees.

2.3 Unit Costs

The unit costs have been obtained from a variety of sources, including the following:

- Recent construction contracts for the NCC
- Opus International Consultants costing database
- Previous valuations

- Rawlinsons
- Contractors, manufacturers and suppliers.

Historic costs have been updated to 30 June 2014 values using a composite cost index that is based on Labour cost Index, Product Price Index and Capital Goods Price Index. The rise in the composite price index varies between 0% and 3.6% over the range of components that make up the major assets. The average price increase is around 2.5% for the period 2012 to 2014.

Brownfield costs have been used which reflect the increased difficulties and constraints of undertaking construction, maintenance and renewal work simultaneously with continued operation of the infrastructure networks. Operational constraints include access, delivery, safety, security, material handling and storage, traffic control and hours available for construction work.

2.4 Overhead Factors

Unit cost rates include an overhead factor that includes all expenses incidental to the asset acquisition and all costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition and location. These additional costs include site establishment and professional fees. Professional fees include planning, investigation, design, performance and quality monitoring of physical works projects (maintenance and construction) and providing other specialist advice.

The overhead factor applied in this valuation is 22% based on the information available from NCC. This factor is made up as follows:

- 6% Design, tender & supervision
- 5% Contingencies: other services, poor ground, temporary diversions
- 4% Other professional fees: (also includes allowance for regulatory compliance)
- 5% Contractor's P&G
- 2% Removal & disposal of asset

Financial charges are an overhead which represent the interest payments on capital loans taken out to fund the construction activity. Council has advised that capital loans are only taken out on projects which have a duration greater than one year. Residual Value

2.5 Method of Depreciation

The basic value of an asset reduces in accordance with the wearing out or consumption of benefits over its life arising from use, the passage of time, or obsolescence. This reduced value is called the depreciated value and has been calculated as the depreciable component of the replacement cost proportioned by the ratio of remaining useful life (RL) to economic life (EL) on a straight-line basis. This method provides a reasonable basis for the 'return of capital' over the economic life of the asset. Optimised depreciated replacement cost is given by:

$$\text{ODRC} = (\text{ORC}-\text{RV}) \text{RL}/\text{EL} + \text{RV}$$

Where asset age is unknown, engineering judgement and local knowledge have been used to assign a remaining life (expressed as a percentage of its overall economic life i.e. $P=\text{RL}/\text{EL}$). This percentage varies for each asset type. The depreciated value is given by:

$$\text{ODRC} = (\text{ORC}-\text{RV}) P/100 + \text{RV}$$

The remaining life of each asset has been modified by age, use, condition and performance factors in accordance with the NZ Infrastructure Asset Management Manual (NZIAMM).

2.6 Annual Depreciation

A depreciation allowance is included only for those assets funded as a capital expense (i.e. assets funded as an operating expense has zero depreciation).

The annual depreciation is calculated by dividing the depreciable portion of the replacement cost of an asset by its economic life. The annual depreciation is calculated by:

$$D = (\text{ORC}-\text{RV})/\text{EL} \quad \text{or} \quad = (\text{ODRC}-\text{RV})/\text{RL}$$

If the network is being maintained at a stable level of service, the long run average renewal expenditure should approximate the annual depreciation of the network. However, it should be noted that depreciation is not a proxy for the amount needed to fund long-term asset requirements. Accounting for the past consumption is not the same as providing for future consumption, these two purposes differ, and need to be considered separately.

2.7 Client Involvement

Opus has involved Council in each step of the valuation process as outlined in our methodology. Our approach has been to make all variables and assumptions explicit, and involve Council in the review process to ensure where possible that these reflect local knowledge and experience. In particular the Council has been involved in assigning condition ratings for each element of all asset types.

3 Key Assumptions

The following assumptions, which generally apply to all major assets, were made to complete this valuation:

- Land is not part of this valuation
- Resource Consent costs have been allowed for Roding Water Supply, Maitai Water Supply and Walter's Bluff Reservoir.
- No allowance has been allowed for inlet and outlet pipework for all water reservoirs.
- No holding costs have been applied to assets with construction periods less than one year.
- Landscaping, earthworks (including wetland development) and formation costs have not been depreciated.
- Elements and quantities have been primarily based on schedules developed for the 2006 valuation with additional components added based on capex information since the previous valuation.
- Remaining Life of asset components have been adjusted for age, performance, condition and utilisation in accordance with the NZ Infrastructure Asset Management Manual. NCC asset managers were consulted to check whether the stated condition and performance factors realistically represent the current condition and performance of assets.
- Tunnel excavation costs have not been depreciated.

4 Valuation Summary

4.1 Results

The results of valuation are presented in Table 4.1 below with copies of valuation schedules included in Appendix 1 and 2.

Table 4.1 2014 Major Assets Valuation Summary

Asset Type	ORC (\$)	ODRC (\$)	AD (\$)
Stoke Reservoir No.1	\$1,097,900	\$879,300	\$12,100
Stoke Reservoir No.2	\$1,097,900	\$970,300	\$12,800
Wakapuaka Oxidation Pond and Outfall	\$19,064,400	\$14,566,900	\$376,400
Thomson Terrace No.1	\$1,097,100	\$476,600	\$17,600
Tantaragee Tunnel	\$1,218,900	\$1,038,600	\$6,000
Thomson Terrace No.2	\$2,164,400	\$1,189,100	\$26,400
Thomson Terrace Control Room	\$198,900	\$81,400	\$16,510
Glen Reservoir Tank	\$75,500	\$51,400	\$1,200
Roding Water Supply	\$2,859,900	\$924,400	\$48,900
Roding Water Supply Poorman's Tunnel	\$10,458,200	\$9,244,800	\$48,900
Observatory Hill Reservoir	\$249,600	\$150,200	\$5,200
Matai Water Supply	\$20,670,500	\$14,695,400	\$222,800
Westley Detention Dam	\$440,300	\$367,300	\$1,700
Walters Bluff Reservoir	\$1,884,600	\$1,601,500	\$23,600
Ridgeway Reservoir Tank	\$115,500	\$94,300	\$1,500
Transfer Station	\$4,230,400	\$2,574,000	\$233,900
Detention Dams	\$432,600	\$395,500	\$4,200
Total	\$67,356,600	\$49,301,000	\$1,059,710

4.2 Confidence Ratings

Confidence ratings were assigned to the source data and unit cost rates and to other items based on confidence rating descriptions provided in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Confidence Ratings

Grade	Label	Description	Accuracy
A	Highly Reliable	Data based on sound records and rigorous assessment	5-10%
B	Reliable	sound records for most data, some minor shortcomings (old data, some missing, reliance on unconfirmed reports and extrapolations)	10-15%
C	Uncertain	Significant data incomplete, unsupported or extrapolated from a limited sample.	15-25%
D	Very uncertain	Data based on unconfirmed verbal reports, cursory inspection and experience	25-40%

Based on the evidence from our site inspections we have judged the overall accuracy of the data used in this valuation has a confidence rating of B.

5 Comparison with 2012 Valuation

The 2014 valuation results were compared with the 2012 valuation as shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Comparison of 2014 Valuation with 2012 Values

ASSET TYPE	June 2014			June 2012		
	ORC	ODRC	AD	ORC	ODRC	AD
Stoke Reservoir No.1	1,097,900	879,300	12,100	1,071,600	877,900	12,100
Stoke Reservoir No.2	1,097,900	970,300	12,800	1,071,600	971,900	12,500
Wakapuaka Oxidation Pond and Outfall	19,064,400	14,566,900	376,400	18,397,500	14,692,100	354,300
Thomson Terrace No.1	1,097,100	476,600	17,600	1,070,900	495,600	17,400
Tantaragee Tunnel	1,218,900	1,038,600	6,000	1,181,400	1,016,300	5,900
Thomson Terrace No.2	2,164,400	1,189,100	26,400	2,120,000	1,211,900	26,000
Thomson Terrace Control Room	198,900	81,400	16,510	195,500	112,200	16,210
Glen Reservoir Tank	75,500	51,400	1,200	74,300	52,900	1,200
Roding Water Supply	2,859,900	924,400	48,900	2,767,300	984,900	46,400
Roding Water Supply Poorman's Tunnel	10,458,200	9,244,800	48,900	10,126,600	9,030,900	48,000
Observatory Hill Reservoir	249,600	150,200	5,200	246,000	157,500	5,200
Matai Water Supply	20,670,500	14,695,400	222,800	20,097,900	14,689,000	217,400
Westley Detention Dam	440,300	367,300	1,700	423,800	355,300	1,600
Walters Bluff Reservoir	1,884,600	1,601,500	23,600	1,838,700	1,607,600	23,100
Ridgeway Reservoir Tank	115,500	94,300	1,500	113,500	95,600	1,500
Transfer Station	4,230,400	2,574,000	233,900	4,072,800	2,515,300	228,600
Detention Dams	432,600	395,500	4,200	NA	NA	NA
Total	67,356,600	49,301,000	1,059,710	64,869,400	48,866,900	1,017,410

Table 5.2 Percentage Change in Values from 2012 to 2014

ASSET TYPE	Change 2012-14		
	RC	ODRC	AD
Stoke Reservoir No.1	2.5%	0.2%	0.0%
Stoke Reservoir No.2	2.5%	-0.2%	2.4%
Wakapuaka Oxidation Pond and Outfall	3.6%	-0.9%	6.2%
Thomson Terrace No.1	2.4%	-3.8%	1.1%
Tantaragee Tunnel	3.2%	2.2%	1.7%
Thomson Terrace No.2	2.1%	-1.9%	1.5%
Thomson Terrace Control Room	1.7%	-27.5%	1.9%
Glen Reservoir Tank	1.6%	-2.8%	0.0%
Roding Water Supply	3.3%	-6.1%	5.4%
Roding Water Supply Poorman's Tunnel	3.3%	2.4%	1.9%
Observatory Hill Reservoir	1.5%	-4.6%	0.0%
Matai Water Supply	2.8%	0.0%	2.5%
Westley Detention Dam	3.9%	3.4%	6.3%
Walters Bluff Reservoir	2.5%	-0.4%	2.2%
Ridgeway Reservoir Tank	1.8%	-1.4%	0.0%
Transfer Station	3.9%	2.3%	2.3%
Detention Dams	NA	NA	NA
Total	3.8%	0.1%	3.7%

5.1 Main changes from 2012 to 2014

The changes in values from 2012 to 2014 are primarily due to general increase in costs, renewals and additions.

Key asset additions and renewal are as follows:

- Wakapuaka Treatment Plant: Addition of 4 aerators (\$283k), a skyline garage (\$25k) and upgrade to the clarifier in 2013.
- Transfer Station: Addition of a Recycling Deposit Bay (\$55k), and renewals to the crane overhaul, spreader beam and sump pump (\$94k).
- Detention dams: Values of 3 detention dams have been included for the first time in the valuation of major assets.

6 Recommended Improvements

Opus International Consultants Ltd recommends that the Council:

- Continue to maintain, develop and improve the asset component register, as well as fill data gaps in the inventory.
- Continue to record condition/performance of assets to assess life expectancy.
- Develop a database for recording contract rates for all renewals and new capital works at component level.

Appendix 1

Major Assets Valuation Schedule 2014

Nelson City Council Asset Valuation														
	Date of valuation	30/06/2014												
Item	Description	Unit	Type	Quantity	Date Constructed	Life	Age	Rem. Life	Rate	RC	GRC	DRC	AD	
36-1405	Todd Bush													
1	P & G	%	OH	7	30/04/2008		6.17		33,227	\$ 2,326				Total overheads
2	Stripping	m2	?	144	30/04/2008		6.17		3	\$ 432	\$ 624	\$ 624		\$ 14,786
3	Bunds	m3	Bund	345	30/04/2008		6.17		10	\$ 3,450	\$ 4,985	\$ 4,985		Percentage
4	300mm ESD Rock	m3	Rock	26	30/04/2008	150	6.17	143.83	50	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,879	\$ 1,801	\$ 13	45%
5	600mm RCRRJ pipe	m	Pipe	9.6	30/04/2008	80	6.17	73.83	575	\$ 5,520	\$ 7,976	\$ 7,361	\$ 100	
6	Concrete bedding layer	m2	Structure	144	30/04/2008	80	6.17	73.83	150	\$ 21,600	\$ 31,212	\$ 28,805	\$ 390	
7	Planting	m3	Planting	15	30/04/2008		6.17		10	\$ 150	\$ 217	\$ 217		
8	Grass Secondary Spillway	m2	Planting	5	30/04/2008		6.17		5	\$ 25	\$ 36	\$ 36		
9	Topsoiling & grassing	m2	Planting	150	30/04/2008		6.17		5	\$ 750	\$ 1,084	\$ 1,084		
10	Miscellaneous	%	OH	10	30/04/2008		6.17		33,227	\$ 3,323				
11	Design	%	OH	15	30/04/2008		6.17		36,550	\$ 5,482				
12	Supervision	%	OH	10	30/04/2008		6.17		36,550	\$ 3,655				
										\$ 48,013	\$ 48,013	\$ 44,913	\$ 502	
36-1384	Sutton Detention Dam													
1	P & G	%	OH	7	31/05/2007		7.09		29,380	\$ 2,057				Total overheads
2	Stripping	m2	?	450	31/05/2007		7.09		3	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,926	\$ 1,926		\$ 17,008
3	Remove Oak Trees	ea	Tree	2	31/05/2007		7.09		500	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,427	\$ 1,427		Percentage
4	Bunds - excavation	m3	Bund	1110	31/05/2007		7.09		5	\$ 5,550	\$ 7,918	\$ 7,918		43%
5	300 100mm Rock	m3	Rock	100	31/05/2007	150	7.09	142.91	50	\$ 5,000	\$ 7,133	\$ 6,796	\$ 48	
6	1050mm Outlet MH	ea	MH	1	31/05/2007	80	7.09	72.91	5000	\$ 5,000	\$ 7,133	\$ 6,501	\$ 89	
7	450mm RCRRJ pipe	m	Pipe	11	31/05/2007	80	7.09	72.91	550	\$ 6,050	\$ 8,631	\$ 7,866	\$ 108	
8	Precast Headwall 450	ea	Structure	1	31/05/2007	80	7.09	72.91	930	\$ 930	\$ 1,327	\$ 1,209	\$ 17	
9	Water stop	ea	Valve	1	31/05/2007	80	7.09	72.91	500	\$ 500	\$ 713	\$ 650	\$ 9	
10	Precast Headwall 1050	ea	Structure	1	31/05/2007	80	7.09	72.91	4000	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,706	\$ 5,201	\$ 71	
11	1050mm RCRRJ pipe	m	Pipe	6.5	31/05/2007	80	7.09	72.91	1010	\$ 6,565	\$ 9,366	\$ 8,536	\$ 117	
12	Topsoiling & grassing	m2	Planting	785	31/05/2007		7.09		5	\$ 3,925	\$ 5,599	\$ 5,599		
13	Miscellaneous	%	OH	10	31/05/2007		7.09		39,870	\$ 3,987				
14	Design	%	OH	15	31/05/2007		7.09		43,857	\$ 6,579				
15	Supervision	%	OH	10	31/05/2007		7.09		43,857	\$ 4,386				
										\$56,878	\$56,878	\$53,628	\$458	
36-1327	Grampion Oaks Detention dam													
1	P & G	%	OH	7	31/12/2004		9.50		153,726	\$ 10,761				Total overheads
2	Stripping	m2	?	1700	31/12/2004		9.50		3	\$ 5,100	\$ 7,251	\$ 7,251		\$ 97,189
3	Core	m3	?	1133	31/12/2004		9.50		22	\$ 24,926	\$ 35,437	\$ 35,437		Percentage
4	Shoulders	m3	Formation	1930	31/12/2004		9.50		12	\$ 23,160	\$ 32,926	\$ 32,926		42%
5	1350mm Inlet & Grate MH	ea	MH	2	31/12/2004	80	9.50	70.50	4500	\$ 9,000	\$ 12,795	\$ 11,276	\$ 160	
6	2050mm Inlet MH	ea	MH	1	31/12/2004	80	9.50	70.50	6000	\$ 6,000	\$ 8,530	\$ 7,517	\$ 107	
7	1500mm Inlet MH	ea	MH	1	31/12/2004	80	9.50	70.50	4000	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,687	\$ 5,011	\$ 71	
8	2050mm Scruffy Dome	ea	steel structure	1	31/12/2004	50	9.50	40.50	4500	\$ 4,500	\$ 6,398	\$ 5,182	\$ 128	
9	1500mm Scruffy Dome	ea	steel structure	1	31/12/2004	50	9.50	40.50	3000	\$ 3,000	\$ 4,265	\$ 3,455	\$ 85	
10	750mm RCRRJ pipe	m	Pipe	35	31/12/2004	80	9.50	70.50	700	\$ 24,500	\$ 34,831	\$ 30,695	\$ 435	
11	750mm RCRRJ pipe conc bedding	m	pipe bedding	16	31/12/2004	80	9.50	70.50	300	\$ 4,800	\$ 6,824	\$ 6,014	\$ 85	
12	750mm RCRRJ pipe bedding	m	pipe bedding	15	31/12/2004	80	9.50	70.50	150	\$ 2,250	\$ 3,199	\$ 2,819	\$ 40	
13	Armour around intake	LS	Rock	1	31/12/2004	150	9.50	140.50	1000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,332	\$ 9	
14	Toe Drain & Filter	m	Filter	83	31/12/2004	50	9.50	40.50	285	\$ 23,655	\$ 33,630	\$ 27,239	\$ 673	
15	Gobiblock & weir beam	m2	Structure	145	31/12/2004	80	9.50	70.50	123	\$ 17,835	\$ 25,356	\$ 22,344	\$ 317	
16	Aux Spillway fill	m3	Fill	500	31/12/2004	100	9.50	90.50	45	\$ 22,500	\$ 31,988	\$ 28,949	\$ 320	
17	675mm RCRRJ pipe	m	Pipe	60	31/12/2004	80	9.50	70.50	600	\$ 36,000	\$ 51,181	\$ 45,102	\$ 640	
18	750mm RCRRJ pipe bedding	m	pipe bedding	60	31/12/2004	80	9.50	70.50	150	\$ 9,000	\$ 12,795	\$ 11,276	\$ 160	
19	Topsoiling & grassing	m2	Planting	1850	31/12/2004		9.50		5	\$ 9,250	\$ 13,151	\$ 13,151		
20	Miscellaneous	%	OH	10	31/12/2004		9.50		230,476	\$ 23,048				
21	Design	%	OH	15	31/12/2004		9.50		253,524	\$ 38,029				
22	Supervision	%	OH	10	31/12/2004		9.50		253,524	\$ 25,352				
										\$327,665	\$327,665	\$296,974	\$3,230	



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