Compliance statement policy for producing water and wastewater infrastructure

December 2018
## Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compliance statement (Watercare)</td>
<td>A document prepared by a subject matter professional accredited by a recognised accreditation body to confirm that design services or construction works have been completed in accordance with Watercare standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGNZ (formerly IPENZ) producer statement</td>
<td>“A producer statement is a document prepared by a Chartered Professional Engineer confirming his or her professional opinion. This opinion is based on stated reasonable grounds that aspects of the design of a building achieve compliance with the Building Code, or that elements of construction have been completed in accordance with the approved building consent”. IPENZ, The Institution of Professional Engineers New Zealand Inc. Version 3, January 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQEP</td>
<td>A suitably qualified and experienced person for the task at hand. Watercare’s construction standards specify the minimum qualifications for certain activities, such as welder certification or NZQA disinfection certification, equipping the practitioner with knowledge and experience to complete a task to the required standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accreditation body</td>
<td>A New Zealand association for a professional industry or occupation providing oversight and control of appropriate practice, to safeguard public interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>The person completing and certifying the compliance statement. The Author must be suitably accredited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-compliant statement</td>
<td>A compliance statement that has not been completed by an appropriate Author, or is incomplete, or contains false or inaccurate information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watercare requirements</td>
<td>“Watercare requirements” refers to the codes of practice and standards, as provided in the Watercare Engineering Standards Framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Unit Equivalent (DUE)</td>
<td>A unit of water demand of 220 kilolitres per year on average, or, where a wastewater meter is installed, a unit of wastewater discharge of 209 kilolitres per year on average. The number of DUEs is based on the additional demand for water and/or wastewater at the property and will be rounded to the nearest whole number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A reference to “us” or “our” in this document is a reference to Watercare.
1 Policy overview

This policy is part of Watercare’s Engineering Standards Framework. Its purpose is to explain why Watercare requires that compliance statements be completed by engineers and contractors when work and services are delivered on infrastructure to be vested to Auckland Council and Watercare through land development and subdivision, or infrastructure work under contract with Watercare. It also explains the requirements of compliance statements and how they will be used by Watercare in its Risk and Assurance Framework and conditions of asset acceptance.

Compliance statements are deliverables under Watercare requirements to demonstrate compliance in relation to the Auckland Council Water Supply and Wastewater Network Bylaw 2015 (the Bylaw) that is pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

The compliance statements are pursuant to clause 6 subclauses (3), (4) and (5)(b) and clause 9 of the Bylaw:

“6 Connection, disconnection and other works

(3) Watercare may grant approval to such connection, disconnection or other works, as the case may be, and may impose conditions which must be complied with in the exercise of the approval.
(4) Without limiting subclause (3), a condition imposed under that subclause may require that the connection, disconnection or works comply with any relevant code of practice.
(5) Watercare may refuse an application for approval to connect to a network where:
   (b) Watercare has a documented record of the applicant’s non-compliance with this bylaw or any previous water supply or wastewater bylaws, codes of practice, or approvals granted under such bylaws or codes of practice.

9 Standard of water supply or wastewater infrastructure

(1) Any person responsible for the construction of water supply or wastewater infrastructure which is to vest in Watercare and become part of the water supply or wastewater network (whether on the deposit or approval of a survey plan or at any other time) must comply with all relevant codes of practice and standards relating to such infrastructure.
(2) Any person responsible for the construction of water supply or wastewater infrastructure which is to connect to the water supply or wastewater network must comply with all relevant codes of practice and standards relating to the connection.

Explanatory note: the relevant standard as at the date this bylaw is made is Watercare Services Limited’s Water and Wastewater Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision 2015.

(3) To avoid doubt, Watercare is not required to accept the vesting of water supply or wastewater infrastructure, or a connection to the water supply or wastewater network, which does not comply with subclauses (1) or (2).”

Watercare infrastructure consists of assets and systems that enable us to supply our customers with treated water that complies with the New Zealand Drinking Water Standards, and responsibly return treated wastewater to the environment. These assets must be safe, reliable and cost-effective. It is therefore important that Watercare applies effective management and controls to ensure the infrastructure performs to our standards.

The requirement to provide compliance statements will be a mandatory part of Watercare’s quality assurance processes and applies to all new land development and subdivision work entered into on or after 10 July 2017. The information and supporting documentation supplied with compliance statements will be relied upon by Watercare as part of making good asset management decisions using a risk assessment-based approach. They will also encourage and establish accountability by the developer, the consultants and contractors it engages to deliver the assets.
Watercare’s Engineering Standards Framework includes codes of practice (codes) and standards for material supply and construction activities. All extensions to our water and wastewater systems must be designed and constructed in accordance with this framework. The standards and codes apply to water, wastewater, asset information, electrical and control systems.

Authors of compliance statements must be familiar with this policy and Watercare’s standards and codes when completing a statement.

Watercare’s Engineering Standards Framework can be accessed from our website and may be amended from time to time.

Watercare may amend this policy from time to time at its sole discretion.

2 Disclaimer
The Watercare compliance statements relate to compliance with Watercare’s own codes and standards, and industry standards. They do not replace or negate any requirement for ENGNZ producer statements and must not be used to demonstrate compliance with the Building Act, the Building Code or any building consent.
3 About compliance statements

3.1 What is a compliance statement?
A compliance statement is a certification that the design or construction of water or wastewater assets (or any component) complies with Watercare’s standards and codes.

3.2 Purpose of compliance statements
The statement is a mechanism to provide Watercare with reasonable assurance that work delivered is to a minimum level of quality that meets the provisions of our standards and codes.

As part of its Engineering Standards Framework, Watercare may use the statements as evidence of grounds to reject work that does not comply with Watercare’s requirements.

3.3 Types of statements
There are two categories of compliance statements: design and construction.

Within each category, two statements are used. Table 1 sets out the categories and compliance statement types:

Table 1. Compliance statement categories and forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Statement Form</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Design - CS1</td>
<td>Provided by a design professional with demonstrated relevant competency. The design professional may represent their organisation and complete the statement to verify design work that has been produced by the organisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Design review – CS2</td>
<td>Provided by the Chartered Professional Engineer on request of Watercare to peer review the design work completed by others. The peer review is in request to form a second opinion and does not relieve the original designer of responsibility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Construction   | Construction works - CS3 | Provided by the suitably qualified and experienced person (SQEP) who completed the construction work.  
Works covered by this statement must be completed by qualified and experienced tradespeople. The works may have been completed by a number of people directly supervised by the Author who takes responsibility for the work produced by others. |
|                | Construction monitoring - CS4 | Provided by the design professional with demonstrated relevant competency who monitored the construction works. |

3.4 Engineering disciplines covered by compliance statements
Compliance statements are required for all fields of engineering related to the design and construction of works.

The Author who certifies the work must only sign for work they can attest to that is within their limits of technical competence. Authors may rely on other suitably qualified and competent practitioners within their organisation for large and complex works and provide a single compliance statement for either design or construction works.
provided that they have made due enquiries and take full ownership of the compliance statement on behalf of the organisation that they represent.

3.5 When compliance statements are to be submitted

The statements are hold points between design, construction and handover. It may be necessary to complete certain sections before others, such as staged commissioning works, where it is prudent to provide statements as the works progress.

The minimum stages where compliance statements are required are listed below:

- At completion of the final design (CS1 and CS2).
- At completion of construction works, but before any livening or assets being placed into operation (CS3 and CS4).
- At completion of final commissioning or connection works (CS3 and CS4).
- A CS3 will always be required for any construction works.

**Note:** Compliance statements must be provided by suitably qualified and accredited professionals. Watercare reserves the right to ask for any designs to be peer reviewed (CS2) where it considers the design to be technically challenging or to satisfy its management of risk. Refer to section 4 for suitable authors.

4 Qualifying as an Author to submit statements

4.1 Accreditation to complete statement forms

The compliance statement Author must work within their field of expertise and have recognised accreditation.

Refer to section 4.2 for accreditation requirements.

Table 2 shows the relationship of sign-off between design and construction in relation to the Author’s accreditation status.

**Table 2. The four statements and who can submit them**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Statement form</th>
<th>Accreditation status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accredited Engineering professional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>CS1</td>
<td>Yes, as per section 4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design review</td>
<td>CS2</td>
<td>Peer review design work by request, CPEC accredited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>CS3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Statement form</td>
<td>Accreditation status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction monitoring</td>
<td>CS4</td>
<td>Yes, as per section 4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accredited designers/engineers**

A design professional accredited by a recognised accreditation body (see section 4.2) within the relevant field of competence can:

- submit a statement certifying design work (CS1), or
- if they are CPEC accredited, peer review design work on request (CS2) to provide Watercare with an opinion on a design produced under a CS1, or
- monitor construction works (CS4).

**Non-accredited designers/engineers**

- A design professional who is not accredited cannot provide design work.

**Accredited contractors**

A contractor can submit a statement certifying construction work (CS3) if:

- they are suitably qualified and experienced, and
- have suitable accreditation

**Non-accredited contractors**

Contractors who do not have a recognised accreditation cannot submit a compliance statement, but may still be able to complete work. The work of these contractors must be completed under the supervision of, and certified by, an accredited contractor. This scenario applies specifically to a contractor with apprentice staff, or a team leader maintaining the quality of work that their team delivers.

**4.2 Competency of Authors**

An Author must demonstrate current competency in the relevant field at the required level with a recognised accreditation body. Where relevant, Authors must be duly authorised to sign the compliance statement on behalf of their employer.

The recognised accreditation bodies that Watercare has selected are based on:

- upholding industry best practice
- supporting members with continual development
- holding members to a strict code of ethics

Board or organisation members must be selected by assessing their qualifications and experience in a specific field of practice.
4.1.1 **Design:**

Authors must be design professionals and accredited members within a suitable field of practice completing design work within the following framework:

Detailed design work is not required for service connections of up to six DUEs by extension of the existing water or wastewater network. However, the extension must be in accordance with the water and wastewater code of practices without any deviation or amendment to the standard Watercare design drawing solutions. The engineering plan approval (EPA) application must show the intended extension in detail.

A. **Low complexity, small to medium developments:**

**Design typical thresholds:**

i. The design problems are well defined with basic engineering principles, and  
ii. Pump stations or any process related design works are excluded, and  
iii. Network sizing is limited up to typical 150mm diameter for wastewater mains and 100mm for water mains (typically up to 10 DUEs), and  
iv. There are no major community or environmental impacts, and  
v. There is no specialist design input required, such structural design (civil engineering example) for any network components that cannot be directly taken from Watercare standard design details.

**Suitable qualification and accreditation:**

Minimum NZQA level 6 academic qualification in an applicable field of engineering and accredited with one of the following:

- Registered engineering associate - REA or higher.  
- Registered Professional Surveyors - RPSurv.  
- Chartered members of Engineering New Zealand - CMEngNZ or higher.

B. **Low complexity, medium to large developments:**

**Design typical thresholds:**

i. The design problems are well defined with basic engineering principles, and  
ii. Pump stations or any process related design works are excluded, and  
iii. Network sizing is limited up to typical 225mm diameter for wastewater mains and 150mm for water mains – typically up to 100 DUEs, and  
iv. There are no major community or environmental impacts, and  
v. There may be simple structural designs required for network components such as narrow stream crossings or slightly deeper services that can be deduced from design catalogues.

**Suitable qualification and accreditation:**

Minimum NZQA level 7 academic qualification in an applicable field of engineering and accredited with one of the following:

- Registered engineering associate – REAcap or higher.  
- Registered Professional Surveyors - RPSurv.  
- Chartered members of Engineering New Zealand - CMEngNZ or higher.

C. **Medium to high complexity, large scale developments:**
Design typical thresholds:

i. The design problems are complex and require broad spectrum or specialised engineering principles to be applied, and

ii. There may be major community or environmental impacts, and

iii. Includes a broad spectrum of engineering practices to be considered, high frequency of on-site involvement and problem solving and includes such work as structural design, pump stations, process work or larger diameter pipework (300mm and over).

Suitable accreditation:

Chartered professional engineer (CPEng), accredited with the Chartered Professional Engineers Council (CPEC).

Note: Engineers with an international accreditation whose service relates directly to New Zealand legislative requirements must have either practised engineering in New Zealand for a minimum of two years, or have their work reviewed by an engineer with sufficient local experience and suitable New Zealand accreditation. For example, the design of a treatment plant structure to meet New Zealand earthquake standards would require local experience sign-off, whereas a new treatment process, where the subject matter expert has international accreditation, would not.

4.1.2 Construction:
Authors must be certified suitably qualified and experienced (SQEP) within an appropriate field of practice from:

CCNZ – Civil Contractors New Zealand (full membership only), or

HERA – Heavy Engineering Research Association (ordinary membership only), or

PGDB – Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Board, or

EWRB – Electrical Workers Registration Board, or

CBIP – Certification Board of Inspection Personnel, or

NZRMCA – New Zealand Ready Mixed Concrete Association (full membership only), or

The Watercare construction standards specify the minimum qualifications for certain activities, such as welder certification or NZQA disinfection certification, equipping the practitioner with knowledge and experience to complete a task to the required standard.

4.1.3 Construction monitoring:
Same as design category, see section 4.1.1.

5 Conditions for accepting compliance statements

The Author is responsible for the content of any compliance statement submitted to Watercare. Watercare will rely on the Author’s expertise and on the internal quality assurance processes within the company they represent.

Authors must not misrepresent themselves or their experience.
If an Author becomes aware of circumstances that may render the issued compliance statement on a current design or current construction works inaccurate or in any way misleading against the set of Watercare standards and codes of practice at the time, they are responsible for notifying Watercare of the issue so that corrective steps can be taken.

The compliance statement Author acts as the developer’s agent and as an employee of the organisation they represent. Watercare’s acceptance of a compliance statement does not relieve the Author of ethical responsibility for the subject works or services and any misconduct may be pursued with their accreditation body.

Only a Watercare compliance statement form shall be accepted for stating compliance with Watercare requirements.

All sections must be fully and accurately completed. The forms are divided into four main sections:

- The Author’s details
- Description of the works, stating the location
- Record of supporting documents and quality control evidence
- The Author’s declaration

Any action which is likely to result in non-compliance with a Watercare approval and/or relevant standards may result in Watercare taking appropriate action to ensure the works comply. The decision to accept any compliance statement is at Watercare’s sole discretion, but will not be unreasonably withheld where the compliance statement can be demonstrated to comply with this policy.

Watercare may refuse to accept a compliance statement when, but not limited to:

- The Author is not suitably qualified
- The Author does not hold current registration with the nominated accreditation body
- The Author’s accreditation is not for the relevant practice area
- The Author is under investigation for fraud, negligence or other ethical misconduct
- The supporting evidence does not match the description of the works
- The supporting evidence is deemed incomplete or insufficient (see section 5)
- The supporting evidence is not supplied with version numbers and dates
- The insurance is outdated or deemed insufficient to cover the risk associated with the work
- The Author is deemed unsuitable by reputation.

Note: Watercare may at its discretion carry out additional construction audits at random, or request a design to be peer reviewed that is the subject of a compliance statement. Any additional auditing by Watercare will not relieve the Author of their responsibility to properly and accurately complete a compliance statement and accompanying evidence.

6 Insurance

Watercare accepts insurance held by the company or consultancy represented by the Author. Financial liability rests with the author’s company or consultancy. It is recommended that the works and services be covered by appropriate and adequate insurance.

Works under contract with Watercare must be insured with an amount of cover no less than what is required under the relevant conditions of contract between Watercare and the party providing the service.
Upon request, Watercare will be provided with reasonable evidence that the insurance cover is appropriate and adequate.

Liability is limited to the interest of Watercare.
7 The compliance statements
This section provides detailed descriptions of the individual compliance statements and their application.

7.1 Design statements CS1 and CS2
A CS1 and/or CS2 statement must be submitted with the supporting design documentation as evidence of compliance. Refer to section 9 for a breakdown of the supporting evidence that must be submitted with the statements.

Table 4. Details of the design compliance statement - CS1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design: CS1</th>
<th>Submission purpose</th>
<th>Acceptable Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Certification that the design work complies with Watercare requirements and is appropriate for the scope of work.</td>
<td>An accredited design professional with suitable competency. Refer section 4.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Propose suitable construction monitoring requirements. Refer to section 8</td>
<td>Suitable engineering practitioner. See Table 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When used</td>
<td>• Accompanying the final design, before construction work may commence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Details of the design review compliance statement - CS2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design review: CS2</th>
<th>Submission purpose</th>
<th>Acceptable Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To provide an opinion on a design produced under CS1 for compliance with Watercare standards or that the solution seems appropriate for Watercare’s needs.</td>
<td>Chartered Professional Engineers within appropriate practice areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When used</td>
<td>• On request by Watercare to confirm an opinion on a design submitted by another design professional. The CS2 does not transfer liability to the reviewing designer and does not relieve the original designer of responsibility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable Authors</td>
<td>Chartered Professional Engineers within appropriate practice areas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1.1 Measuring compliance with Watercare standards and codes of practice
The Author must be familiar with Watercare’s requirements as set out in the Engineering Standards Framework.

In the event of non-compliance, such as a designer nominating an innovative design solution outside of Watercare’s requirements, the non-compliance must be brought to Watercare’s attention. Watercare reserves the right to accept or reject the non-compliance. Watercare must provide acceptance of the alternative design in writing.

7.1.2 Designer recommendations for construction monitoring
Watercare’s construction standards list a number of minimum quality checks that must be completed. The Author will make a recommendation to Watercare on the level of construction monitoring that is required during the construction works to ensure that the quality controls and design-defined construction checks are followed. Construction monitoring is based on two models. Refer to section 8.

7.2 Construction statements CS3 and CS4
The CS3 and CS4 statements, as described below, must be submitted with supporting evidence to demonstrate compliance. Refer to section 9 for a breakdown of the supporting evidence that must be submitted with the statements.

Compliance must be demonstrated throughout the construction works and planned as part of the works quality assurance planning. Watercare may complete inspections as deemed necessary and request demonstration of the quality plan being followed.
Table 6. Details of the construction works compliance statement - CS3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction works: CS3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Submission purpose</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **When used**           | • Required for all construction works  
                          • May be used as a standalone certification where no design work is required  
                          • Completed as construction works progress. Must be completed before components that require commissioning are livened.  
                          • Where the construction of a connecting manhole and stub is required ahead of the subdivision works. In this case, the CS3 is provided immediately following the manhole construction. |
| **Acceptable Authors**  | An accredited contractor |

Table 7. Details of the construction monitoring compliance statement - CS4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction monitoring: CS4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Submission purpose**      | • Certification that the monitored works have been completed in accordance with the design and Watercare’s requirements.  
                             • Confirm that the construction monitoring activities were completed as specified. Refer to section 8. |
| **When used**               | All works that required engineering design input must be monitored during the construction works at the frequency determined at the design phase. |
| **Acceptable Authors**      | • Suitable engineering practitioner. See table 3 |

7.2.1 Measuring compliance with Watercare standards and codes of practice

Construction compliance is measured by collecting and submitting evidence of checks and testing as the construction works progress. Watercare’s construction standards list a number of minimum checks that must be completed for specific work components. The designer may add to these minimum requirements based on the specific design.

7.3 Information provided on the forms

The four forms are structured to follow a similar layout. There are minor differences between the design and construction categories relating to supporting documentation.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 outline the information provided in the section of a typical compliance statement.
**Compliance statement CS1 – Design**

Provided by the engineering professional or engineering professional on behalf of the company which completed the design. The completed form must be included as part of the engineering approval application to Auckland Council. For Watercare infrastructure projects please send the form to the Watercare project manager.

### Author's details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First name/s</th>
<th>Last name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business address:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street number</td>
<td>Street name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suburb</th>
<th>Postcode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work phone</th>
<th>Mobile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Accreditation details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic qualification</th>
<th>Engineering discipline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competency accreditation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accreditation body</th>
<th>Registration number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered practice area*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Attach proof from accreditation body

### Parameters of this statement

Describe the design work certified by this statement

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*Figure 1, typical page 1 of a compliance statement*
The description of the work should correlate with the competency of the author.

Some works relate to a legal description such as a lot number. Watercare also needs to know who commissioned the work.

The construction monitoring must be agreed with Watercare. If nothing is specified, ACENZ CM2 is the default minimum.

The listed supporting documents are the minimum. The list serves as a reminder of the supporting documents that are required.

Figure 2, typical page 2 of a compliance statement
Sometimes the documents are provided in separate volumes or there are more than there is space available to list - reference a traceable cover sheet instead.

Reference to Watercare contract when applicable

With the declaration, the author allows Watercare to access information about the author to authenticate the submitted information

This section is completed by Watercare. The validity is based on the criteria stated in this policy

Figure 3, typical page 3 of a compliance statement
8 Construction monitoring methods

The level of monitoring must be recommended to Watercare based on project size, complexity, infrastructure importance and experience of the nominated contractor. Watercare uses two construction monitoring methods:

- ACENZ/ENGNZ Construction monitoring services guidelines
- Watercare risk-based construction monitoring framework

Both methods require that the professional monitoring the works has appropriate competence. The difference between the two approaches is that under the Watercare framework, large or complex projects are tailored to be more cost-effective.

8.1 ACENZ/ENGNZ monitoring method

This method is generally used for simple construction monitoring levels or projects with a single level of complexity. This typically includes linear assets associated with sub-developments. The minimum level of construction monitoring for any work under this method shall be CM2.

Construction monitoring levels are based on the levels of monitoring service described by ACENZ/ENGNZ.

- ACENZ monitoring guidelines: https://www.engineeringnz.org/resources/producer-statements

8.2 Watercare risk-based monitoring framework

For development works, the risk-based monitoring framework method is only considered for pump station works where there is a variety of disciplines.

This method divides the construction activities into the specific actions or components and is evaluated according to a risk matrix.

- See Watercare risk-based construction monitoring framework on our website.

9 Supporting evidence

This section describes the evidence that must be submitted with the compliance statements. The evidence forms part of the as-built requirements for the constructed assets.

9.1 Design and design review evidence (submitted with CS1 and CS2 forms)

- Design report including, but not limited to:
  - Intent of the project
  - Basis of design
  - Design statement
  - Identification of exceptions or innovations that are outside Watercare’s normal standards
  - The recommended level of construction monitoring (CM1 – CM5 etc. or risk based).
- Design calculations
  - Design calculations and tabulated results
- Material selection
  - Watercare’s Material Supply Standard; and
  - Specific requirements, as per the design, that are additional to Watercare’s minimum material standard
- Safety in Design and Risk Register
  - Safety in Design:
    - Identification of safety issues considered during the design phase
    - Communication of residual risks to the Client, Constructor and Operator
Risk Register:
- Register identifying general risks to the project, other than those included in the Safety in Design Register

Design drawings
- Schedule of drawings: including drawing number, revision, and description of the design elements.
- Drawings produced at a For Tender / For Construction level of detail

Functional description – Level 1 (i.e. for pump stations)

Project execution plan
This plan demonstrates a proposed sequencing of the works and construction methodology assumptions that were used as part of any design considerations.
- Identification of special construction techniques that must be used during construction, i.e. Horizontal Directional Drilling or installation by open cut, etc.
- Identification of any special construction sequencing
- Identification of any issues further to required construction sequencing (i.e. plant tracking across a pipeline installed at a shallow depth prior to earthworks raising ground levels)
- Specific commissioning considerations

Site investigation reports
Site investigation reports, as required, such as
- Soil contamination reports
- Geotechnical interpretive reports

The recommended level of construction monitoring.

All documents and reports must be version controlled, dated and the author, checker and approver identified.

9.2 Construction works evidence (submitted with CS3 forms)
Watercare construction standards are provided with minimum quality checks for the individual sections in the documents. A number of templates are included to facilitate tracking of these tests and must be returned completed as evidence of compliance. Some of these checks must be witnessed by an engineer.

During design, specific testing requirements may be added to the standard check requirements as determined by the designer.

The contractor prepares, as part of his construction and environmental plans, the project-specific quality management plan, and shall include the minimum testing criteria from Watercare’s requirements as well as any additional tests that have been specified by the designer. The following evidence shall be documented throughout construction and provided as evidence attached to the compliance statements:

- Construction log reports. These are a day-by-day record of site activities, site conditions and other issues of note on the project e.g. “22 May 2017: Laid 12.5m 150mm dia. Wastewater pipe at 2.4% grade from MH1 to MH2. Rain most of the day. Difficulty in obtaining compaction in backfill.”
- Completed and certified quality control checklists demonstrating compliance with the quality assurance procedures for the work. These may generally include tested componentry such as pipe pressure testing or continued construction logs such as soil compaction tests and are listed in Watercare’s construction standards.
- Test certificates of materials installed (such as reinforcing steel) and current certificates of conformity for type tests (e.g. ISO Type 5). These certificates must comply with the requirements listed in Watercare’s material supply standards.
- Commissioning reports. These are specific testing and reports that are completed as part of the livening of a system which measure the function of the installation as a whole e.g. pressure testing of a complete wastewater line or functional performance of a pump station.
- The designer specified construction tests and audits. During the design, specific testing requirements may be added to the standard check requirements as determined by the design engineer that are over and above the minimum requirement set by Watercare.
- As-built drawings.

All documents and reports must be version controlled, dated and the Author identified.

**9.3 Construction monitoring evidence (submitted with CS4 forms)**

For demonstrating compliance with the pre-determined construction monitoring level, the engineer’s site observation records must be appended. These records must include:

- Site activity log reports that describe the monitoring concluded per inspection and any action or directives given e.g. “22 May 2017: contractor laid 12.5m 150mm dia. Rain most of the day. Difficulty in obtaining compaction in backfill. Instructed contractor to re-do anchor block reinforcing at location X due to not meeting design drawings.”
- The monitoring schedule. The plan showing the timetable for monitoring activities.