Waimakariri Irrigation Limited (WIL) Nutrient Management Policy

16 June 2026

Contents

1. Introduction

Within the Waimakariri region the Land and Water Regional Plan (LWRP) sets out a requirement for farms to achieve nitrogen loss reductions beyond their GMP/ECEP Baseload1 of 20% for dairy and 5% for all other farm types by 1 January 2030 and 30% for dairy and 10% for all other farm types by 1 January 2040. Nitrogen loss reductions are required to improve water quality outcomes within the region.

The WIL nutrient discharge consent includes three categories of properties, the WIL Nutrient Discharge Consent Regime flow chart (appendix 1) is used to identify properties in each consent schedule;

1.1 WIL Schedule 'A' Properties

These properties and any blocks associated with the shareholder/property have an irrigation area larger than 50 hectares and/or have greater than 5 hectares of winter grazing and do not hold a FLU consent with ECan. These properties account for the WIL nitrogen Baseload that has been calculated for each nitrate priority area (NPA). WIL will maintain an active register on GIS of all Schedule 'A' farms. These farms are all audited as per condition 18 of CRC252218.

1.2 WIL PA Equivalent Farms (Schedule 'B')

A WIL PA Equivalent Farm is a property that receives WIL water, has 50 hectares or less of irrigation (including any other associated blocks), has no more than 10 hectares above what was irrigated at 20 July 2019, and has 5 hectares or less of winter grazing (appendix 2). These properties are required to submit farm system information to WIL annually as per Appendix 2 of the Nutrient Management Policy and are allocated a nominal nitrogen load of "-". WIL will maintain an active register on GIS of all Schedule 'B' farms. These farms hold Farm Management Plan (FMP) and will be visited by the WIL Environmental Team a minimum of once every four years.

1.3 WIL Supplied Farming Land Use Consented Properties (Schedule 'C')

These properties hold an active Farming Land Use (FLU) consent with ECan and are responsible for demonstrating compliance with their consent to ECan and WIL. WIL will maintain an active register on GIS of all Schedule 'C' farms. These farms do not make up the WIL aggregated nitrogen loss.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to define the different categories of property covered by the WIL nutrient discharge consent, how the WIL nutrient load is calculated, how WIL will achieve the nitrogen reduction limits in 2030 and future consent requirements. This policy will detail what steps will be taken if a nitrogen loss limit cannot be achieved on farm.

For any property proposing a change to their farming activity please refer to the Land Use Change Process (https://www.wil.co.nz/environment/company-policies/).

3. Nutrient Management Policy Farm Categories

For new properties looking to enter the WIL scheme or for properties looking to leave the scheme in relation to the nutrient discharge consent, the process set out in the WIL EMS is to be followed. If a

[1] WIL baseload being the Aggregated Sub-Area Loss and Aggregated Outside NPA Loss as defined in CRC252218

property leaves the scheme and is required to gain a Farming Land Use consent, the farm will need to adhere to the LWRP Waimakariri Chapter rules, specifically 8.5.27:

8.5.27 *The use of land for a farming activity on a property greater than 5 hectares in area that does not comply with one or more of conditions 1, 2 or 3 of Rule 8.5.25 or one or more of conditions 2, 3 or 4 of Rule 8.5.26 is a restricted discretionary activity, provided the following conditions are met:*

1 A Farm Environment Plan has been prepared for the property in accordance with Part A of Schedule 7 and is submitted with the application for resource consent; and

2 Until 30 June 2020, the nitrogen loss calculation for the property does not exceed the nitrogen baseline, and from 1 July 2020 the Baseline GMP Loss Rate unless the nitrogen baseline was lawfully exceeded prior to 20 July 2019, and the application for resource consent demonstrates that the exceedance was lawful.

3.1 WIL Schedule 'A' Properties

These properties and any associated land are larger than 50 hectares or have greater than 5 hectares of winter grazing and do not hold a FLU consent with ECan (appendix 1). These properties account for the WIL nitrogen Baseload. WIL will report to ECan aggregated information on how the most recent season of Overseer modelling for each nitrate priority sub-area compares to the associated nitrogen Baseload and FEP audit grades. WIL require all Schedule 'A' properties to hold an up-to-date FEP as per schedule CRC252218D prepared by WIL or WIL approved provider (Synlait - Lead With Pride), year ending 2019 Overseer modelling covering all associated blocks run through either the ECan GMP Portal or Equivalent Pathway (ECEP) portal by WIL, annual Overseer modelling returns for all associated blocks, annual check-ins with the WIL Environmental team, and are able to demonstrate progress toward achieving 2030 nitrogen limits.

3.2 WIL PA Equivalent Farms (Schedule 'B')

A WIL PA Equivalent Farm is a property that receives WIL water, has 50 hectares or less of irrigation (including any other associated blocks), has no more than 10 hectares above what was irrigated at 20 July 2019, and has 5 hectares or less of winter grazing (appendix 1). These properties are required to submit farm system information to WIL annually. WIL will maintain an active register on GIS of all Schedule 'B' farms. These farms hold Farm Management Plan (FMP) and are allocated a nominal nitrogen loss of '-'.

The information returned annually includes;

1.) A farm map showing irrigation area
2.) A farm map showing the area of winter grazing
3.) Fertiliser use
4.) Stock information
5.) Supplementary feed information

WIL PA Equivalent Farms will be required to undertake compliance checks by the WIL environmental manager or representative a minimum of once every 4 years. Checks will be completed as per the ASM. These properties are listed within the WIL Schedule 'B'.

3.3 WIL Supplied Farming Land Use Consented Properties (Schedule 'C')

These properties hold an active Farming Land Use (FLU) consent with ECan and are responsible for demonstrating compliance with their consent to ECan and WIL. FEP auditing will be completed as per the FLU consent conditions, with an 'A' grade farm audited every three years, 'B' grade every two years, 'C' grade within 12 months, and a 'D' grade within 6 months. WIL require FEP audit reports and annual Overseer modelling covering all the blocks in the FLU consent to be submitted by 30th September. These properties are listed within WIL's Schedule 'C'.

WIL Supplied FLU consented farms can enter the WIL 'Schedule A' by submitting a formal application to WIL management that demonstrates compliance with the WIL defined Baseload and a plan to achieve the 2030 nitrogen limits. If this proposal is approved by WIL management and final approval is gained by the WIL Board of Directors, the property is required to surrender the FLU consent with ECan. Once surrendered, the farm will officially enter the WIL 'Schedule A'.

4. Nitrogen Baseload

The WIL nitrogen Baseload is the total nitrogen loss from WIL Schedule A properties. WIL has a nitrogen Baseload that has been calculated based on Year Ending 2019 or WIL approved scenario Overseer modelling. Overseer modelling is then run through the Environment Canterbury (ECan) Farm Portal or the Environment Canterbury Equivalent Pathway (ECEP) tool to calculate the total scheme load. This total scheme load is then split further to reflect each of the nitrate priority sub-areas.

4.1 Aggregated Nitrogen Loss (Baseload) Calculation Methodology

The WIL aggregated nitrogen loss is calculated for Schedule 'A' properties and is based on GMP (if pastoral) or ECEP (if crop is present) losses for the YE 2019 or a WIL Board approved land use change (LUC) scenario Overseer model). The aggregated loss is then calculated for each NPA sub-area as well as the area "outside" any NPA zone.

<u>Methodology</u>

(1) All properties receiving WIL water are assessed to identify their status as per Appendix 5 (WIL Nutrient Discharge Consent Compliance Regime). If a shareholder is identified as belonging to Schedule 'A', Overseer modelling for YE 2019 for all blocks is required. Overseer modelling is required to follow the WIL nutrient budget consistency protocol. The Overseer model is then run through wither the GMP or ECEP portal. If the property has been through a LUC proposal approved by the WIL Board, this then forms their nitrogen load limit.

(2) For properties that can operate within the permitted activity thresholds as defined in the LWRP (appendix 2) a '-' is allocated to the nitrogen load to reflect the status.

(3) Overseer models are analysed to determine if there is any crop present on farm in 2019 or the WIL approved scenario, if there is, the Overseer model is then run through the ECEP tool to assess the GMP loss rate. If there is no crop on the property, the Overseer model is run through the Farm Portal.

(4) The total area of each block within each NPA sub-area and the area not within the NPA is then calculated.

(5) The nitrogen loss per hectare as identified through the Farm Portal or ECEP tool which is then multiplied by the total area in each NPA sub-area to calculate total nitrogen loss for each zone.

Example:

- *200 hectare dairy farm (150 hectare platform with 50 hectares of dairy support land).*
  - *150 hectares in NPA 'A' (dairy) and 50 hectares in NPA 'B' (dairy support)*
    - *Average nitrogen loss per hectare is 60kg (12,000 kg N total)*
    - *NPA 'A' nitrogen baseload: 60 kg N x 150 hectares = 9,000 kg N*
    - *NPA 'B' nitrogen baseload: 60 kg N x 50 hectares = 3,000 kg N*

4.2 Updating the Nitrogen Baseload

OverseerFM is constantly updated to become a more realistic and reliable model. As the model updates, so do the nitrogen losses from properties. To avoid having to update the nitrogen Baseload every time OverseerFM updates, the nitrogen load will be updated once a year during October and will form the limit for the preceding 12 months. The version of OverseerFM will be noted down with the annual load calculation. In instances where there has been an application made to make a change on farm, purchase a block of land, or sell a block of land the nitrogen baseload would be updated to allow for Overseer scenario modelling to be completed and compared to the baseload and 2030 limit.

4.3 Setting Nitrogen Reduction Limits

Nitrogen reductions are calculated as per conditions 7 and 8 of CRC252218.

All five NPA sub areas fall within the WIL scheme nutrient discharge command area as well as area not covered by any NPA. NPA's all specify a 20% nitrogen reduction for dairy by 1 January 2030 and 5% nitrogen reduction for all other land use types by 1 January 2030. If a property has more than one land use, the pro-rated nitrogen reduction is calculated. As per conditions 7 of CRC252218, WIL shareholders only have to make reductions on farmed land (not ineffective/unproductive areas). Nitrogen reductions for WIL shareholders that have farmed land that falls outside any NPA will be voluntary. WIL will report to Environment Canterbury at a scheme level as well as the NPA level, however, reporting to the WIL Board of Directors will be more granular with each property being monitored against their reduction limits. Nitrogen reduction requirements are based on the current land use and not the land use during the baseload period. The WIL Nutrient Management Policy covers this in more detail.

Example:

- *200 hectare dairy farm (150 hectare platform with 50 hectares of dairy support land).*
  - *150 hectares in NPA 'A' (dairy) and 50 hectares in NPA 'B' (dairy support)*
    - *Average nitrogen loss per hectare is 60kg (12,000 kg N total)*
    - *NPA 'A' (dairy) nitrogen baseload: 60 kg N x 150 hectares = 9,000 kg N*
    - *NPA 'B' (dairy support) nitrogen baseload: 60 kg N x 50 hectares = 3,000 kg N*
      - *Total Base N Load = 12,000 kg N*
    - *NPA 'A' (dairy) 2030 limit: 9,000 kg - 20% reduction = 7,200 kg N*
    - *NPA 'B' (dairy support) 2030 limit: 3,000 kg - 5% reduction = 2,850 kg N*
    - ***Total 2030 N Load = 10,050 kg N** (16.25% weighted average reduction)*

No dairy farm is required to reduce below 25 kg N/ha/yr and all other farms below 20 kg N/ha/yr regardless of if the 1 January 2030 nitrogen reduction has been achieved. Nitrogen reduction limits will be advertised to each property requiring a reduction by 2030 to allow for planning.

If any part of a property is not located within the nitrate priority area, the 2030 limit has been set as the Baseload (i.e. no nitrogen loss reductions are required).

All required reductions from the baseload will be based on the current Land Use, eg. if a property was a Dairy Farm during the baseload period and has changed to dairy support a 5% reduction from the baseload is required and not the 20% for dairy.

4.3.1 Nitrogen Reduction Limits for Enterprises

Where a shareholder has multiple blocks, the total nitrogen loss for the blocks can be combined (at a nitrate priority area (NPA) scale forming an enterprise. The weighted average nitrogen reduction target for each NPA is then applied. As long as this weighted average target can be achieved for each NPA, WIL will not be concerned if each land use type within the enterprise has not achieved the specified 1 January 2030 reduction target.

Example: A farm has two blocks within one NPA

- *1 dairy farm (612.33 hectares), 20% reduction required.*
- *1 support block (124.10 hectares), 5% reduction required.*
- *Combined reduction target of 17.47%*

Table 1 Nitrogen Reduction Targets for the Waimakariri Region (Taken from Table 8j of the Land & Water Regional Plan)

Nitrate Priority Sub-area (see Planning Maps)	Farming Type	Cumulative percentage reductions in nitrogen loss and dates by which these are to be achieved	
		By 1 January 2030	By 1 January 2040
Sub-area A	Dairy	20%	30%
	All other	5%	10%
Sub-area B	Dairy	20%	30%
	All other	5%	10%
Sub-area C	Dairy	20%	30%
	All other	5%	10%
Sub-area D	Dairy	20%	30%
	All other	5%	10%
Sub-area E	Dairy	20%	30%
	All other	5%	10%
Outside nitrate priority area	Dairy	N/A	N/A
	All other	N/A	N/A

1. The starting point for applying each percentage reduction in nitrogen loss in Table 8j is generally the Baseline GMP Loss Rate except as otherwise provided for in Policy 8.4.26 for individual farming activities and farming enterprises, and in Policy 8.4.29 for irrigation schemes

2. For the purposes of applying the nitrogen reductions in Table 8j, 'Dairy' farming does not include 'Dairy Support' activities. 'Dairy Support' is classified under 'All other' farming activities

3. For dairy a 20% reduction in nitrogen loss by 2030 is only required where this would require the farming activity to reduce by 5 kg/ha/yr or more from the starting point specified in Note 1, and a 30% reduction in nitrogen loss by 2040 is only required where this would require the farming activity to reduce by 8.5 kg/ha/yr or more from the starting point in Note 1

4. For all other farming types a 5% reduction in nitrogen loss by 2030 is only required where this would require the farming activity to reduce by 1 kg/ha/yr or more from the starting point in Note 1 and a 10% reduction in nitrogen loss by 2040 is only required where this would require the farming activity to reduce by 2.2kg/ha/yr or more from the starting point in Note 1.

4.4 Monitoring Continuous Improvement Toward 2030 Nitrogen Limits

To ensure the scheme is on track to achieve the 2030 nitrogen loss limits, annual follow ups will be completed by the WIL environmental manager or representative until such time nitrogen reduction limits have been achieved. A requirement to show progress toward achieving nitrogen reductions is to submit annual Overseer modelling to WIL.

4.5 Nitrogen Reduction Progress

If WIL identifies a property that is not making progress toward the 2030 limits during the annual Overseer modelling cycle, WIL will require the shareholder to submit Overseer scenario modelling and modelling report demonstrating the changes that will be made on the farm to achieve the nitrogen limit. To back up the Overseer scenario modelling WIL will want to see good scientific based evidence that any proposed mitigation will achieve the reductions. It is the responsibility of these shareholders to work with their environmental and farm consultants to achieve this. WIL will review the nitrogen reduction plan to validate it, this, this will form part of the farms FEP and will be audited by external FEP auditors. The plan will be subject to review by WIL management and will form part of the farms FEP and will be audited by external FEP auditors. Auditors will grade a low, medium or high level of confidence for the farm achieving their 2030 nitrogen limit.

5. Reporting of Nitrogen Baseload Limits and Reductions

WIL will complete an annual report by 1st December to be provided to ECan detailing the up-to-date GMP/ECEP nitrogen Baseload and the current year end nitrogen loss for each of the nitrate priority sub-areas of the scheme. At a scheme level, WIL management will prepare a more granular internal report looking at each shareholder and how they are tracking against their GMP/ECEP Baseload and their 2030 nitrogen limit. This report will be completed in time for presentation to the WIL Board of Directors in November annually.

6. Non-Compliance with Nitrogen Reduction Limits

In the event of a shareholder not demonstrating progress toward achieving the 2030 nitrogen limits, the WIL Environmental Manager will work closely with the shareholder and consultant to identify areas where efficiency gains can be made or where nitrogen loss reduction measures can be implemented. If the shareholder is still unable to demonstrate they are on track to achieve 2030 nitrogen limits by 1 January 2030, the WIL Non-Compliance Policy will be implemented.

7. Land Use Changes (LUC) and Farm Sales

To ensure compliance with CRC252218, WIL needs to maintain oversight of farm system changes and land transactions. To avoid every change becoming an application process requiring WIL Board of Director approval, WIL introduced limits during the previous discharge consent, CRC184861, for changes that require full approval. The WIL LUC process documents on the WIL website

(https://www.wil.co.nz/environment/company-policies/) detail the process that is to be followed by shareholders.

7.1 LUC Thresholds

Land use change thresholds determine when a shareholder or prospective buyer is required to communicate with WIL and provide a full LUC application.

Changes Not Requiring Board of Director Approval

To support efficient farm operation while maintaining compliance with the WIL Nutrient Discharge Consent (CRC252218), WIL recognises that certain minor changes to a farm system are low risk and do not require a formal Land Use Change (LUC) application, provided they do not materially increase nutrient loss or compromise scheme-level compliance.

The following changes may occur without a formal LUC application, **provided they are communicated to the WIL Environmental Manager and operate within all relevant Environment Canterbury consents held on the property**:

1. Change in irrigated area <10 hectares.
2. Change in application rate or volume affecting an area <10 hectares.
3. Changes in stock numbers of <10%.
4. Changes in cropping area of 5 hectares for properties with 50 hectares or less winter grazing area, and 10% for properties with greater than 50 hectares.
5. Upgrades to irrigation systems provided points 1 and 2 can be complied with.

These changes are considered low risk where they do not result in a material increase in GMP-equivalent nitrogen loss and remain consistent with the WIL Approved Farm System.

Cumulative Small Farm System Change Assessment

To avoid incremental intensification occurring through a series of small changes, the above thresholds apply on a **cumulative basis** from **10 December 2025**, being the commencement date of the WIL Nutrient Discharge Consent (CRC252218).

Where the cumulative effect of changes since this date exceeds any of the thresholds listed above, the change shall be considered a Land Use Change and will require formal assessment and approval by WIL prior to implementation.

Changes Requiring Board of Director Approval

These changes are considered more significant and if they are not managed carefully could jeopardise CRC252218. These changes require a full LUC application to be made to WIL. Changes within this category cover:

1. Reduction in WIL shares.
2. Increase in WIL shares.
3. Any change in land area including purchase or sale an existing WIL shareholder block.
4. A non WIL shareholder purchasing a Schedule ‘A’ property within the WIL scheme.
5. Change in irrigated area >10%.
6. Change in application rate or volume affecting and area >10 hectares.
7. Any application for a dairy discharge consent.
8. Changes in stock numbers of >10%.

9. Changes in cropping area exceeding 5 hectares for properties with 50 hectares or less winter grazing area, and 10% for properties with greater than 50 hectares.
10. Change in milking schedule (winter milking).
11. Installation of any stockholding infrastructure including feed pads and barns.
12. Increase in nitrogen loss

8. Review and Sign Off

This policy will be reviewed every two years, unless changes are triggered through the annual review of the Environmental Management Strategy or Water User Agreement.

Version	Status	Date	Prepared by	Checked	Approved
1	Draft	16 July 2024	Ben Howden (EM)	WIL Board of Directors PDP Chapman Tripp	N/A
2	Draft	16 Sept 2024	Ben Howden (EM)	PDP, WIL CEO	N/A
3	Final Draft	03 Oct 2024	Ben Howden (EM)	WIL Board of Directors WIL CEO PDP Chapman Tripp	Yes
4	Final (post consent granting)	24 Feb 2026	Ben Howden - WIL EM	WIL Board of Directors WIL CEO	Yes
5	ECan Certification Version	20 Mar 2026	Ben Howden (EM)		

9. Definitions

For the purposes of this Policy:

Aggregated Outside NPA Load	means the aggregated total loss of all Individual Property Losses for all Properties (or parts of Properties) that are located outside of the Nitrate Priority Area and as further defined in Condition (4)(a)(v)(B).
Aggregated Sub-Area Load	means the aggregated total loss of all Individual Property Losses for all Properties (or parts of Properties) that are located within a Sub-Area and as further defined in Condition (4)(a)(v)(A).
Alternative Methodology	means the alternative methodology that may be implemented by the consent holder for the purposes of assessing the WIL GMP Loss and as detailed in Condition (6).
Canterbury Certified Farm Environment Plan Auditor Manual	means the Canterbury Certified Farm Environment Plan Auditor Manual (dated November 2022), prepared to provide guidance and procedures for undertaking Farm Environment Plan Audits
CDWPZ	means a Community Drinking Water Protection Zone as identified in Schedule 1 of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan.
CDWPZ Impacted Land	Land that is included in a CDWPZ, plus any other land within the same paddock where it not possible to treat such further land on a different management basis for the purposes of Condition (24). **Advice Note:** *For example:* • *it will typically not be possible to provide differential stock grazing within the same paddock; and* • *it may be possible to provide differential management for a cropping or horticultural operation in the same paddock.*
Certified Freshwater Farm Plan	means a freshwater farm plan certified under section 217G of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as amended from time to time in accordance with section 217E(2) or (3)), or as provided for by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 or any future national policy statement.
Commencement Date	means the date that this consent commenced for the purposes of section 116 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Dairy Land	means land used for the grazing of dairy cattle for producing milk, but excluding Dairy Support Land.

	Advice Note: *Dairy Land is intended to capture Farming Type "Dairy" in Table 8j of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan.*
Dairy Support Land	means land used for grazing dairy support cattle, being cattle that are: • farmed for producing milk but are not being milked (for example, because they are heifers or have been dried off); and • are being grazed on land that is not Dairy Land ***Advice Note:*** *Dairy Support Land forms part of "Other Land" for the purposes of this consent.*
Farming Enterprise	means an aggregation of parcels of land held in single or multiple ownership (whether or not held in common ownership) that constitute a single operating unit for the purpose of nutrient management.
Farm Environment Plan	means a Farm Environment Plan for properties listed in Schedule CRC252218A, in the form set out in Schedule CRC252218D: • as may be amended following mutual agreement with the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz); or • should the use of a Certified Freshwater Farm Plan be required or available on the basis it is certified and available for use then the consent holder may, as may be mutually agreed with the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz) elect to use such a plan (and which will then take the place of Schedule CRC252218D).
Farm Management Plan	means a Farm Management Plan for properties listed in Schedule CRC252218B in the form set out in Schedule CRC252218E: • as may be amended following mutual agreement with the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz); or • should the use of a Certified Freshwater Farm Plan be required or available on the basis it is certified and available for use then the consent holder may, as may be mutually agreed with the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz) elect to use such a plan (and which will then take the place of Schedule CRC252218E).

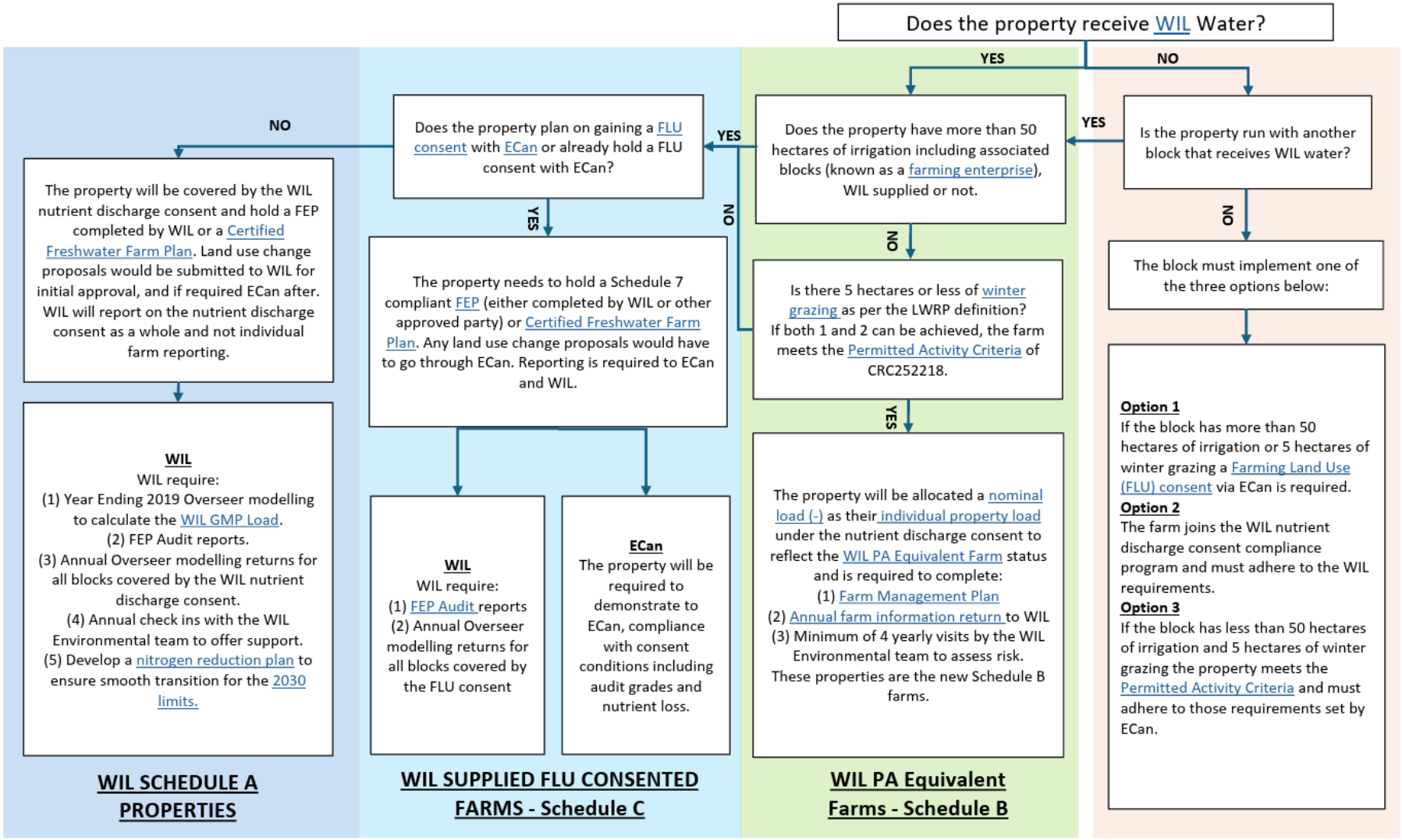
Good Management Practice	means the practices described in the document entitled "Industry-agreed Good Management Practices relating to water quality" - dated 18 September 2015.
Individual Property Loss	means the nitrogen loss calculated for each individual Property in accordance with Conditions (5) to (8)
Nitrate Priority Area	means the Nitrate Priority Area as shown on Plan CRC252218A
Other Land	means land that is not Dairy Land that is used for any agricultural and horticultural purpose and including Dairy Support Land but does not include non-farmed/ineffective areas. ***Advice Note:*** *Other Land is intended to capture Farming Type "All other" in Table 8j of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan.*
Permitted Activity Criteria	means any property where: • the total area irrigated is 50 hectares or less and no more than 10 hectares above what was irrigated at 20 July 2019; and • the total area used for Winter Grazing is 5 hectares or less.
Property	means any contiguous area of land, including land separated by a road or river, held in one or more than one ownership, that is utilised as a single operating unit, and may include one or more certificates of title.
Sensitive receptor	Areas of wetland, surface water bodies and riparian areas, sites of cultural significance and, in the case of any land located within a Community Drinking Water Protection Zone, the Community Drinking Water Supply.
Sub-Area	means a Sub-Area as shown on Plan CRC252218A
WIL PA Equivalent Farm	any property that meets the Permitted Activity Criteria where the consent holder has chosen to manage the property as a WIL PA Equivalent Farm.
WIL GMP Loss	means the nitrogen loss below the root zone, as: • modelled using the most recent version of OVERSEER® for a Property or Farming Enterprise (as might apply) based on the farming activity carried out for the 2019 year (provided that any intensification included in the assessment must have occurred no later than 20 July 2019), that has been run through either the Environment Canterbury Farm Portal or the Environment Canterbury Equivalent Pathway tool; or

	• as assessed using the Alternative Methodology ***Advice Note:*** *Use of the WIL GMP Loss is intended to be consistent with the requirements of Policy 8.4.29 of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan as at the Commencement Date (but with the use of 2019 input data, as is consistent with the data available to the consent holder).*
WIL Irrigation Scheme	means the irrigation scheme operated by the consent holder that takes water from the Waimakariri River for the purposes of supplying water to land between the Waimakariri and Ashley Rivers.
Winter Grazing	means the grazing of cattle within the period 1 May to 30 September, where the cattle are contained for break-feeding of in-situ brassica and root vegetable forage crops or for consuming supplementary feed that has been brought to the property.

Waimakariri Irrigation Limited

Appendix 1. WIL Nutrient Discharge Consent Regime

WIL NUTRIENT DISCHARGE CONSENT (CRC252218) REGIME



Waimakariri Irrigation Limited

Key Definitions

Farming Enterprise	means an aggregation of parcels of land held in single or multiple ownership (whether or not held in common ownership) that constitute a single operating unit for the purpose of nutrient management.
Winter grazing	means the grazing of cattle within the period of 1 May to 30 September, where the cattle are contained for break-feeding of in-situ brassica and root vegetable forage crops or for consuming supplementary feed that has been brought onto the property.
Permitted Activity Criteria	means any property where: • The total area irrigated is 50 hectares or less and no more than 10 hectares above what was irrigated at 20 July 2019; and • The total area used for Winter Grazing is 5 hectares or less.
WIL PA Equivalent Farms	means any property that meets the Permitted Activity Criteria where the consent holder has chosen to manage the property as a WIL PA Equivalent Farm.
FEP Audit	means an audit completed in accordance with the Canterbury Certified Farm Environment Plan Auditor Manual (November 2022) by a Certified Auditor.
Farming Land Use (FLU) consent	means a Farming Land Use consent authorising the farming operation on the identified parcel or parcels of land.
'-' Nominal Load	is allocated to a property that can operate within the Permitted Activity restrictions as defined in the LWRP Waimakariri Chapter. This allocation reflects this status. These farms will be covered by the WIL nutrient discharge consent and are still required to submit certain information to WIL.
Individual Property Load	means the nitrogen load calculated for each individual Property in accordance with conditions 5 to 8 of CRC252218.
Annual farm information return	relates to WIL PA Equivalent Farms. The annual farm information return will include information on fertiliser use, irrigation information, winter crop information, stock information, farm infrastructure information, and supplement information.
Farm Management Plan	means a shortened version of a Farm Environment Plan in the form set out in Schedule CRC252218 E, detailing landholding, key infrastructure, land use, and risk.
ECan	means the Canterbury Regional Council known as Environment Canterbury.
WIL	means Waimakariri Irrigation Limited (the Scheme).
FEP	means a Farm Environment Plan that has been prepared in accordance with CRC252218 D
Certified Freshwater Farm Plan	means a freshwater farm plan certified under section 217G of the Resource Management Act 1991
Nitrogen reduction plan	means a plan that has been developed by the shareholder or representative that gives clarity on how a farming operation will achieve the nitrogen reduction limits by 1 January 2030.
2030 limits	means the reduction targets as set out in Table 8j of the LWRP. The reduction for each land use type only applies to the area of that land use. For some properties a weighted average will be calculated.
WIL GMP Load	means the discharge of nitrogen below the root zone from the Year Ending July 2019 at the ECan GMP equivalent (either the Farm Portal or Environment Canterbury Equivalent Pathway tool).

Waimakariri Irrigation Limited

Appendix 2. Annual Farm System Information Return

		Previous Overseer Modelling Inputs	Most Recent Season Farm Inputs
What season was the most recent Overseer modelling completed for:			
Fertiliser	**Total kg N used**		
	Kg N/ha used on pasture		
	Total kg P used		
Irrigation	**Total area**		
	Gun area		
	Roto-rainer area		
	Lateral Move / Pivot area		
	K-line / sprinkler area		
	Fixed grid area		
Grazed Winter Crop	**Total area of winter crop**		
	Brassica area and type		
	Other winter grazed crop area and type		
Cattle on Farm	**Kg of milk solids**		
	Peak milking cow numbers		
	Predominant cow breed and weight		
	Winter grazed cows		
	Winter grazed in calf heifers		
	Winter grazed R1's		
	Average monthly grazed cow numbers outside winter		
	Average monthly grazed heifer numbers outside winter		
	Average monthly grazed calf numbers outside winter		
Cattle general comment			
Sheep on Farm	**Number of ewes lambed**		
	Number of rams on hand		
	Lambing rate		
	Replacement rate (grazed on)		
	Lambs purchased		
	Lambs sold		

Sheep general comment			
Deer	**MA Stags**		
	Replacement Stags		
	MA Hinds		
	Replacement Hinds		
Deer general comment			
Farm Infrastructure	**Feed pad use**		
	Effluent discharge method and area		
Supplement Fed	**Grass baleage / silage**		
	Oat baleage / silage		
	Lucerne baleage / silage		
	Straw		
	Hay		
	Grain		
	PKE		
	Other		

Declaration

I, _____, declare that the information provided in this form (and any attachments) is complete, accurate, and not misleading to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I acknowledge that Waimakariri Irrigation Limited (WIL) may rely on this information to meet scheme administration requirements and to support compliance and reporting obligations.

If I become aware that any information provided is incorrect or changes materially, I will notify WIL as soon as practicable and provide updated information.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____

Shareholding Entity: _____

Position: Director Owner Director Manager Agent