

Asset Management Plan

2026-2036

Version Control

Version	Date	Summary of Changes
1.0	1 Jul 2013	Issue
1.1	18 December 2013	Appendix 3.1 Schedule 11b replaced with updated version (page 48) following discovery of errors in the original version (page 47). Further information available in Box 12 of Schedule 14 in GasNet's 2013 Disclosures pursuant to the Gas Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012.
2.0	30 June 2014	Annual review and update
3.0	30 June 2015	Annual review and update
4.0	30 June 2016	Annual review and update
5.0	28 July 2017	Comprehensive review and update to meet full AMP provisions of GDB ID Determination 2012.
6.0	27 June 2018	AMP Update published in error
7.0	7 November 2018	Annual Review and update
8.0	1 July 2019	Annual Update
9.0	30 June 2020	Annual review and update
10.0	30 June 2021	Annual review and update
11.0	30 June 2022	Annual Review and update
12.0	30 June 2023	Annual Review and update
13.0	30 June 2024	Annual Review and update
14.0	30 June 2025	Annual Review and update
15.0	30 June 2026	Annual Review and update

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Disclaimer:

This Asset Management Plan (AMP) has been prepared and disclosed in accordance with the Gas Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 – consolidated- 3 April 2018 (“principal determination)” as amended by the Gas Distribution Information Disclosure Amendment Determination 2024, 27 November 2024.

The information in this document has been prepared in good faith and represents GasNet Limited’s (GasNet) intentions and opinions at the date of issue. To the best of its ability, the information provided is correct at the time of publishing.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Asset Management Plan (AMP) is progressively becoming the key planning document for the management of GasNet Limited's (GasNet) natural gas infrastructure assets. It is published to both demonstrate to stakeholders that GasNet manages its assets in a manner consistent with industry best practice and to meet the requirements under the Gas Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 – consolidated- 3 April 2018 (“principal determination”) as amended by the Gas Distribution Information Disclosure Amendment Determination 2024, 27 November 2024 (IDD).

This 2026 version of the AMP is the ninth to be published under the full provisions of the information disclosure requirements, whereas previous publications were produced under transitional provisions made available to GasNet.

GasNet has been active since the 2022-23 financial year with further implementation of an asset management software solution. The undertaking has wide-reaching benefits as it:

- provides better opportunity to record asset condition and value information
- integrates with the geospatial information system (QGIS)
- is available to all personnel irrespective of location and communications platform
- is data warehoused to provide data analysis and automatic mapping updates to Intramaps
- enables further integration with job workflow system (Univerus Field)
- will ultimately incorporate all assets (RAB, non-RAB and common) owned by GasNet – the priority currently is on getting the RAB assets condition data live

Please note that all charts identify the 2025 disclosure year (our 2024-2025 financial year ending 30 June 2025); however where either there is no:

1. data applicable, or
2. audited data available as the disclosure year is incomplete, then the data entry for 2026 will be one of zero, blank or forecast. Forecast may be a combination of actual (year to date to April/May 2026) and projected June 2026, or the budget for the item for the 2025-26 where this is considered the best forecast at this time.

Business Context

Co-incident with the preparation of this 2026-36 AMP there are a number of significant governmental processes underway which may singularly or in combination impact of the future risks and opportunities for GasNet Limited. These include:

- Climate Change Commission (CCC) National climate change risk assessment delivery expected in May 2026 may impact government policy.
- The New Zealand General Election in November 2026 bringing uncertainty with political parties' diverse energy related policies.
- Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport Second Emissions Reduction Plan 2026-2030 released in January 2026 (amended from first release December 2024).
- NZ Commerce Commission DPP4 Regulatory Period final decision in May 2026 commencing 1 October 2026.
- Government plans to procure an LNG import facility.
- Treaty of Waitangi partner obligations recognising co-design as embedded in our applicable legal framework underpinning Climate Change Commission advice in 2022 onwards.
- The GIC is currently working with the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment on the Gas Transition Plan. This may include blending renewable gas into pipeline networks.

The overarching theme emerging is the uncertainty regarding the future position of natural gas usage within the country's energy balance and thus

- Regulatory uncertainty
- Investment signals in the near to medium term
- NZCC Regulatory framework and new regulation from CCC recommendations.
- New NZCC DPP framework.

GasNet's strategic view, based on available information and consultation, applicable to the planning horizon of the AMP is one of uncertainty which may see reduced capital expenditure and more operational expenditure during the planning period, however GasNet is committed to ensuring there is no compromise to public safety and general reliability of our network assets.

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2.0 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Company Background

GasNet is an energy company under the Energy Companies Act 1992 which is 100% owned by Whanganui District Council operating as a “Council Controlled Trading Organisation”. GasNet commenced trading on 1 July 2008 after purchasing the network (and metering) business from Wanganui Gas Limited. Previously GasNet had been operating as an independent trading division of Wanganui Gas Limited with responsibility for managing the network (and metering) assets for the company. On 30 June 2017 GasNet and its parent Wanganui Gas Limited were amalgamated to become GasNet Limited.

GasNet’s origins go back to the late 19th century when in 1879 Wanganui Gas Company Limited was formed as a private enterprise to reticulate manufactured gas within the city of Whanganui. All networks owned and operated by GasNet have been constructed to natural gas standards since 1970.

2.2 Gas Distribution Business

GasNet owns and operates five natural gas distribution networks in the Whanganui, Rangitikei and South Taranaki regions in the North Island of New Zealand.

In accordance with the Gas Act 1992, GasNet is defined as a “Gas Distributor” and under the IDD is a Gas Distribution Business (GDB).

2.3 Details on AMP Planning Period

The AMP planning period is 1 July 2026 to 30 June 2036.

2.4 Effective Date of Data in AMP

Except where otherwise specified, data contained within this AMP, typically shown in tables and graphs, is based on that which existed as at 30 June 2025 and has been audited by a competent external party.

2.5 Date Approved by Directors

GasNet’s Board of Directors formally approved this AMP on or before 30 June 2026.

2.6 Stakeholder Interests

Stakeholder interests are considered within GasNet’s asset management practices in providing a safe and reliable gas supply to all.

GasNet’s asset management practices implicitly acknowledge the diversity of interests and are reviewed and modified over time in response to feedback from stakeholders, change in legal and/or regulatory requirements, and identified organisational practice improvement.

Any conflicting stakeholder interests are managed to ensure that appropriate levels of separation, accountability and authority are in place. Decisions are normally made based on the asset management drivers and if this fails to provide a solution, a decision is made at the appropriate level within management or the Board.

Whilst the occurrence of conflict with, or between, the needs of stakeholders seldom occur, GasNet will apply the following considerations in resolving conflict:

- Safety of people and property
- Reliability of the gas supply
- Compliance with the law, industry Standards and Codes
- Fairness and equity to all parties
- Regulatory compliance

GasNet has identified the following stakeholders as having an interest in how GasNet manages its gas distribution assets:

Table 1 Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Interest
District and Regional Councils	Environmental impacts, local economic development and in the control of, and access to, assets in the road corridor.
Economic Regulator (NZ Commerce Commission)	Statutory obligations, economic efficiency, compliance and public disclosure of this AMP
Electricity and Gas Complaints Commissioner	Compliance with the Electricity and Gas Complaints Scheme.
Emergency Services and Civil Defence	Safety of public and their property, preparedness for emergency events
Gas Consumers	Delivery of a safe, reliable, and efficient product
Gas Retailers	Distribution of a safe, reliable, efficient supply of gas at minimum sustainable economic value.
GasNet Board of Directors	GasNet’s performance in relation to its statutory obligations and their responsibilities as the governing body of the Company on behalf of the shareholder.

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GasNet Employees	Implement GasNet's policies and procedures to maximise the utilisation and performance of its assets.
GMS owners	Provision of gas supply from the outlet of the gas network that meets agreed performance criteria
Industry Regulators (Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and Gas Industry Company)	Statutory obligations, economic efficiency, safety of employees and the public, industry best practice
Commission and Ministry for Climate Change (greenhouse gas emission) and Environment	Statutory obligations
Insurers	GasNet responsibly manages its assets and risks
KiwiRail	Control and access to assets in the rail corridor
Landowners	Landowners with GasNet assets on their property have interests in safety, easements, access requirements and property maintenance.
NZ Transport Agency	Control and access to assets in the State Highway road corridor.
Property developers	Connection policies and costs are fair and that plans for network extensions work within their needs.
Public	Safety and information
Service Providers and Contractors	Support services
Shareholder	Achievement of an adequate return on investment and being a good corporate citizen.
Transmission Company (Firstgas Limited)	To deliver gas to each of the five Sales Gates that meets the gas specification and is odourised.
Other utility infrastructure asset owners	Identification of assets for both maintenance and development works, and to ensure that assets owned by GasNet and other asset owners that are in proximity, are managed through the knowledge of each other's whereabouts.

Stakeholder interests have been identified and accommodated in the asset management practices of GasNet through the following processes:

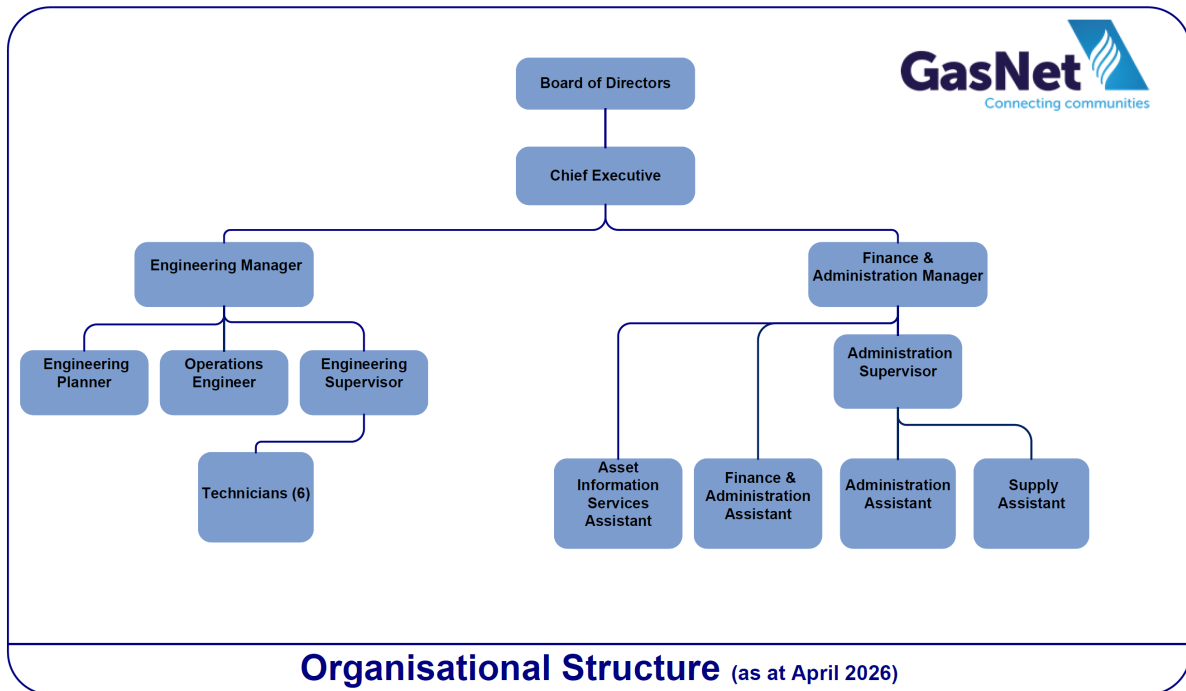
- The GasNet Board of Directors agrees to an annual Statement of Corporate Intent which details corporate strategy with respect to asset management planning.
- Corporate organisational goals and objectives support the establishment and completion of asset management projects consistent with corporate vision.
- Meetings and discussions with retailers, consumers, developers and landowners help to establish asset management policy and practices in regard to levels of service, charging regimes and network planning including the price/quality.
- Government and territorial authority legislation provides a key input into the way that asset management work is planned, designed and undertaken.
- Customer complaints provide valuable feedback on the quality of supply and influence the development of the Asset Management Plan.
- Consultation with interested parties over specific projects ensures that they are included in the Asset Management Plan as early as possible to allow sufficient planning to be undertaken.
- Operational and project performance reporting is provided to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis and includes contractor performance, project management performance and financial performance. This is used to establish future Asset Management Plan programmes and to compare progress against targets in each annual Asset Management Plan.
- GasNet's operational base and staff employed within the company live within the very communities that it serves so that it is not uncommon for information obtained through community channels to prove beneficial to GasNet to better understand the needs and issues that face consumers and other stakeholders in these communities.

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2.7 Human Resources

2.7.1 Organisational Structure

GasNet employs seventeen full time staff and one part time contractor to manage the day-to-day operations of the Company, ten of whom are office based and seven field based. There are three functional sections of the Company covering Engineering, Finance & Administration and Asset Information Services. Essential for a company the size of GasNet, within and across each section there is a focus on multi-skilling of personnel to provide cover for all areas in the event of absence. All personnel are based at the Company's Cooks Street premises with the office personnel located in an open plan office, which promotes a high level of intercommunication between sections. GasNet's organisational structure is shown below.



The Financial and Administration (F&A) section provide support for the entire Company with a team of five who also provide the initial point of contact with consumers and retailers for customer service and emergency response.

The former Asset Information Services (AIS) section was disestablished and its functions integrated into the Finance and Administration section with one full time role and a part time contractor who create, update, and manage the Company's asset records in the Work Management System (WMS), and spatially record assets in GasNet's electronic Geographical Information System (GIS), and the asset management application to capture and report on asset condition etc.

The Engineering section employs three office-based engineering personnel and seven field-based personnel with responsibility for annually planned operations and new longer term planning initiatives. Operations include all field work associated with construction, operation and maintenance of the networks. GasNet has consciously retained its own direct labour workforce but does contract out work to external organisations. As a result, GasNet staff have a wealth of very long-term engineering and operational experience reaching back some 30 years. Continued use of its own direct labour force ensures that in-house knowledge of GasNet's assets and their condition is retained and recorded, and a greater sense of personal ownership of the networks is realised.

Field activities requiring specialist skills, experience, equipment, or that are performed infrequently are typically provided by external organisations under contract. These activities include the civil construction activities of excavation, backfilling, drilling and boring, and gas industry specialised works such as high-pressure steel construction, welding and flow-stopping, and cathodic protection. The infrequency of work in some of these disciplines and the few specialist personnel that are available in New Zealand to complete such work, make this the best option for the Company.

2.7.2 Training and Competency

All positions within GasNet have specific competency requirements which are specified within the position description for each role. Annual personnel performance and development reviews provide the opportunity to review performance against the requirements of the role and to identify any further training that may assist with professional development and any change in the competency requirements of the position.

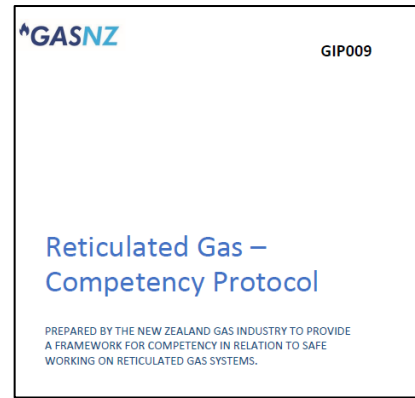
Recruitment processes ensure that candidates selected currently meet or have the ability to achieve the competencies required for the position. New employees are assessed against the competency requirements of the position and training gaps identified. A training plan is agreed to develop the individual's competency to meet the requirements of the position. The company assesses the competency of an individual by the attainment of NZQA unit standards of learning achieved which collectively form qualifications, and relevant experience in performing associated activities.

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All GasNet personnel employed to carry out field-based network activities are trained in accordance with the GasNZ Gas Industry Competency Protocol (GIP-009). Regular refresher training is carried out in accordance with the requirements of GIP-009 to ensure currency of competence. The Protocol was reviewed by the industry in 2020/21 and competency requirements for work tasks amended. The company is transitioning to the new requirements.

Engineering and other office-based personnel hold qualifications relevant for their position and a number hold the National Certificate in Gas Marketing, Business and Administration – Gas Emergency Response.

Qualification and experience details for all personnel are kept in individual Personnel Files held by GasNet and recorded in Risk Manager.



2.8 Asset Management Accountabilities and Responsibilities

The asset management accountabilities and responsibilities for the key roles within GasNet are as follows:

Table 2: Accountabilities and Responsibilities

Role	Accountabilities and Responsibilities
Board of Directors	Accountable for the overall corporate governance of GasNet and to the shareholder for their actions. The governance role includes the setting of the Company's strategic direction. The Board reviews and approves the following asset management processes and plans: Strategic Plan, This Asset Management Plan, Key Policies (health & safety, asset management, financial) Annual operating and capital expenditure budgets, Delegated financial authorities for GasNet management and other employees, Major projects, Risk Management Plan, Interim and Annual Reports, Disclosure documents. The Board approves any operating expenditure purchase more than \$65,000 and capital expenditure purchase in excess of \$35,000.
Chief Executive	Accountable to the Board of Directors for recommending and implementing the strategic direction and for managing the day-to-day operations of GasNet.
Engineering Manager	Responsible to the Chief Executive for ensuring that the gas distribution network (and measurement) systems are designed, constructed, operated and maintained to ensure the safe, reliable and efficient transportation of gas through its systems. The Engineering Manager is also responsible for the Public Safety Management System under GasNet's NZS7901:2014 certification.
Engineering Planner	Responsible to the Engineering Manager for advocating the asset strategy and developing, monitoring and analysing asset objectives, performance and reliability. This involves overseeing the long-term activities on the network, GMS and non-infrastructure assets.
Operations Engineer	Responsible to the Engineering Manager for technical, planning & operational requirements associated with the design, construction, operation and maintenance of GasNet's gas distribution (network and GMS) system assets.
Engineering Supervisor	Responsible to the Engineering Manager for overseeing the construction, operation and maintenance of new and existing assets, and for the day-to-day management of employees, contractors and other service providers working on the assets.
Finance & Administration Manager	Responsible to the Chief Executive for financial, administration and inventory functions of the company. Responsible to the Chief Executive for managing the records and systems associated with the recording and management of GasNet's network asset records.
Technicians	Responsible to the Engineering Supervisor for completing the day-to-day construction, operation and maintenance activities on GasNet's gas distribution network (and GMS) system assets.

2.9 Asset Management Policy

GasNet's Asset Management Policy provides the company's commitment to the provision of safe, reliable and cost-effective gas distribution services through the systematic and sustainable management of the network assets throughout their entire lifecycle. The policy provides the framework for the effective management of these assets by:

- Delivering sustainable outcomes for public and occupational safety, applicable property, the environment and asset performance
- Informing and supporting GasNet's business planning
- Setting the direction for GasNet's asset management strategies
- Complying with regulatory and legislative requirements, industry codes and standards

The policy takes guidance from the ISO 55000 series of asset management standards. The Policy document can be found on the GasNet website at this link <https://www.gasnet.co.nz/gasnet-disclosures/>

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2.10 Strategy and Delivery

GasNet has yet to develop a formal documented Strategic AMP discussed in the ISO 55000 series of asset management standards, but such thinking is evidenced throughout the organisation and its documentation. There are many examples of strategies both past and present that GasNet has implemented (some of which are described in this AMP), typically spanning a number of years that relate to the strategic management of its network assets.

GasNet recognises the value and benefit in centralising its strategies into one document and now plans to complete this task in conjunction with a company strategic planning review in the coming years. Such endeavours are significantly impacted by uncertainty noted in section 1.0 above.

2.11 Overview of Systems and Data

GasNet's information systems are extensive both in terms of hardware and software applications.

Each GasNet employee is assigned a PC; a desktop for office-based personnel and either a laptop or tablet device with remote access for field-based personnel. To strengthen resilience the company has invested in working from home hardware which provides for office systems to be moved from the office to home based environments in a seamless transition without interruption to business.

All devices are connected to GasNet's IT network which is provided under a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with Whanganui District Council (WDC). Under the terms of the SLA the WDC provide the following hardware and software support services:

Hardware Support:

- All infrastructure hardware up to and including the hub at the GasNet building
- Data storage and retrieval
- Printing to network printers
- Internal and external email access
- Internet access
- Data and file access security
- Physical server and data security
- Network infrastructure maintenance
- File and data backup and recovery
- VPN access for remote working

Software Support:

- Microsoft suite of applications (Windows, Office Suite, Project, Visio, Internet Explorer, Publisher)
- Finance One
- ANZ Online Banking (software)
- PayGlobal
- Web Marshal
- Virus protection
- Telepo backup and limited support

WDC has provided IT network services to GasNet, and its predecessor, for decades in a mutually beneficial arrangement, with WDC as the "ultimate owner" having an interest in the Company and GasNet's requirement for IT services. The arrangement is a good fit for GasNet and provides access to services it may otherwise be unable to obtain, or that may not be as cost effective for a smaller operation such as GasNet.

Based on this platform and with an extensive suite of software applications in use, GasNet considers it is well placed to provide the ever-increasing demand for information, particularly considering the regulatory regime under which this AMP is developed.

The following table provides a summary of the main software applications currently in use.

Table 3 Software Applications

Application	Purpose
QuantumGIS (QGIS)	Capture, store, manipulate, analyse, manage, and present GasNet's network assets spatially in electronic format.
Univerus Assets	Stage 1 of the Asset Management software AssetFinda implementation was completed in December 2021 and Stage 2 is currently in development. Refer also to section 1 and 8.4.2
Finance One (Technology One)	Enterprise-wide control and integration of financial information including General and Job Ledger reporting, financial reporting and inventory (inward goods, stock issue, inventory management), with linkage to the payroll application PayGlobal.
Gas Registry (Gas Industry Company)	The central gas registry which stores and manages information to support the switching of gas customers between retailers on open access natural gas networks in New Zealand (GasNet, Powerco, Vector, Nova Energy & Firstgas).
IntraMaps (Digital Mapping Solutions)	Web based viewing application providing office and field access to GIS records of the network, and ICP information uploaded from the MIDaS application.
Univerus Field	Web based works management and field data capture software

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MasterLink (Mercury)	Proprietary software associated with the Mercury Time of Use devices which log gas flow volume, pressure and temperature. GasNet is currently in the transition stage of implementing new Time of Use devices which will replace the Mercury ones and will make the MasterLink (Mercury) software redundant once the transition is completed.
eWebTel	Web based application that will replace the MasterLink software. Application associated with Plum Time of Use devices which log gas flow volume, pressure and temperature.
Confit!	Proprietary software associated with Plum Time of Use devices. Used for setup and changes to settings of Plum Time of Use devices.
MIDaS (GasNet)	Developed in 2006 specifically for GasNet the MIDaS, or "Meter and ICP Data System" (MIDaS), application is the database of record for all ICP, Meter, retailer and consumer information, which is reconciled on a regular basis with the Gas Registry. All information that is attributed to an ICP is held in MIDaS. MIDaS also provides the throughput and associated billing information for invoicing retailers for network services provided.
OATIS (First Gas)	OATIS which stands for "Open Access Transmission Information System", provides access to historic volume throughput information for each of GasNet's five Sales Gates, and can be selected in daily or hourly increments.
PayGlobal	Third party software used by contracted WDC personnel for payroll services including timesheet entry and leave management, with linkage to Finance One.
PMAC (Technolog)	Proprietary software associated with the redundant Cello devices which captured and managed the pressure and measurement data from remote monitoring sites (referred to in this AMP as Monitoring and Control Systems) in addition to over/under pressure alarms which were relayed to Technicians for first response. This software is no longer used for alarms and monitoring but is used for access to historic pressure data of the network.
Risk Manager (Impac)	Web based safety and environmental risk management application which captures stores and manages all risks identified by GasNet, integrated with incident investigation management and reporting.
Synergi Gas	Natural gas network modelling software used to analyse the gas distribution network. This happens through modelling of the network assets and application of pressure and flow scenarios to determine the effects on the network. The application provides information to facilitate design, planning and operating decisions.
TicketAccess (PelicanCorp)	Hosted service for automated plan response to asset location enquiries.
Intranet (SharePoint)	Central access point to the latest version of key Company documents (i.e. Policies, Procedures, Safe Work Procedures (SWP's), Plans, Registers, Forms, Material Specifications, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), etc.).
Telepo	Cloud hosted telephony system, which is independent of the WDC instance, but with back access to the WDC instance retained.
Utilicore (Technolog)	Web based application that replaced the PMAC software. Application associated with Cello devices which capture and manage the pressure and measurement data from remote monitoring sites (referred to in this AMP as Monitoring and Control Systems) in addition to over/under pressure alarms which are relayed to Technicians for first response. Also enables remote changes to settings such as alarm limits,

In addition to a wealth of information contained within the various applications and databases referred to above, GasNet has an extensive range of MS Excel spreadsheets and one MS Access database. Whilst ideally all data should be held within a managed software application, there are many instances where it is not cost effective to do so, typically due to the infrequency of use or the amount of information/data being held.

GasNet recognises that the Information Disclosure Determination 2012 (IDD) significantly increases the level of data capture, and information management and disclosure, GasNet considers itself well placed to ensure that it will continue to meet or exceed the demands on its information technology systems.

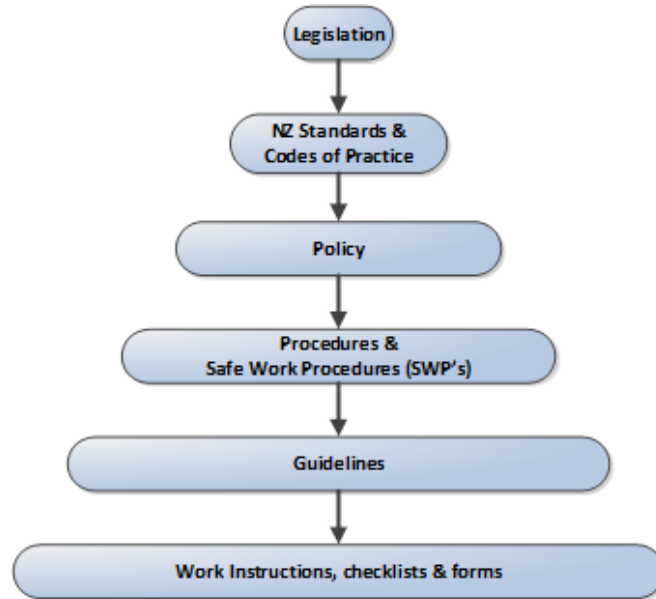
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2.12 Overview of Asset Management Documentation, Controls and Review Processes

Much of GasNet's asset management documentation is integrated within other documentation and consequently there are few asset management specific documents. GasNet's Public Safety Management System (PSMS) is an example where the opportunity was taken to integrate asset management with the documentation developed for the safety management system, particularly relevant given many of the synergies between the requirements. The Risk Management Policy is a generic document encompassing all risks the Company either is or may be exposed to, as shown in the comprehensive risk matrix contained within the Policy.

With the significant increase in documentation over recent years it has been essential to ensure documents are subject to a control regime that guarantees the latest version of any document is available to those that need it, and also that it is clear which documents are in draft and which have been superseded. GasNet's Intranet provides the primary access point for key GasNet documentation, with the latest versions, once approved being posted on the site. In addition, a suite of Registers, also available on the Intranet, provides the master list of documents and their status.

The following diagram illustrates the hierarchy of documents within the Company's Policy Framework. A document lower in the hierarchy cannot be inconsistent with a document higher in the order or precedence.



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3.0 OVERVIEW OF ASSETS & CONSUMERS

GasNet’s origins go back to the reticulation of manufactured gas within the city of Whanganui. Over the following decades as the city developed and grew so too did the gas infrastructure until the availability of natural gas in the late 1960’s displaced the need for manufactured gas. Although much of the original infrastructure has been replaced, there still remains approximately 37km of pre natural gas low pressure metallic mains in operation and subject of an on-going mains replacement activity. All networks owned and operated by GasNet have been constructed to natural gas standards since 1970.

In the years prior to the availability of natural gas the number of consumers and their use of gas varied dramatically and was in a state of significant decline. However with the availability of the cleaner natural gas and the higher operating pressures that it offered, there was a resurgence and growth over the following decades that has provided a degree of stability in terms of both the number of consumers connected and the volumes of gas that they use.

GasNet’s assets and the consumers that it serves are co-dependent so it is critical that in managing its assets GasNet understands the current needs of these consumers, and to the extent that they can be achieved, the future needs of consumers.

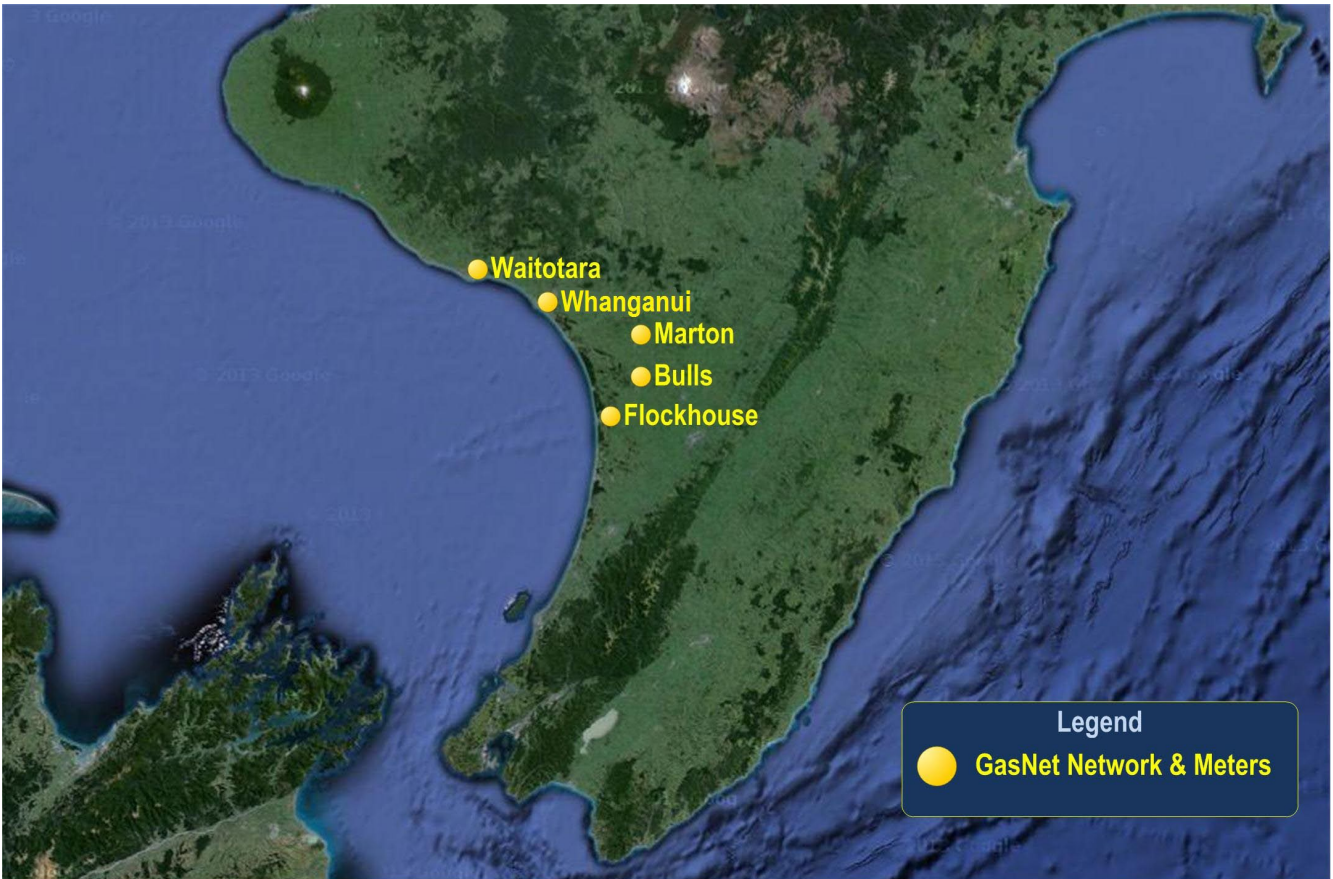
The following sections provide an overview of GasNet’s assets and their geographical footprint, followed by an overview of the current and future consumer needs and demands.

3.1 Gas Distribution Networks

3.1.1 Networks

GasNet owns and operates five discrete natural gas networks as shown in Figure 1 below. Each network is connected by a Sales Gate station to the First Gas Limited (previously Vector Limited) owned transmission pipeline. The five networks are known as Whanganui, Marton, Bulls, Waitotara, and Flockhouse.

Figure 1: Network Locations

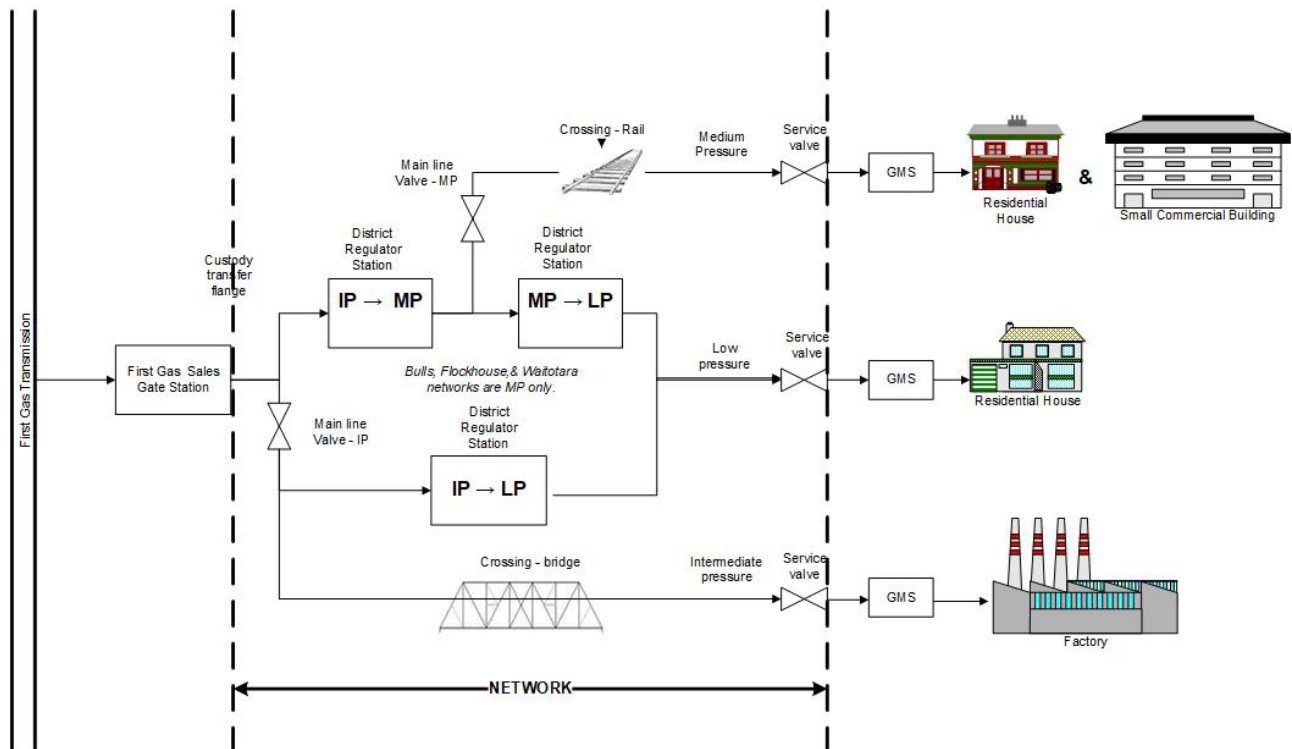


Each GasNet network begins at the designated outlet of each Sales Gate station and labelled ‘custody transfer’ point. Natural gas is transported through a combination of metallic and polyethylene pipes in the GasNet network, typically reducing in pressure to the consumer’s property. The outlet of the gas service valve at a consumer’s property represents the end of the network and the ‘demarcation point’ between network and Gas Measurement System (GMS) assets.

Figure 2 shows the configuration of a typical gas network indicating the demarcation points, the means of supplying gas at various pressures to industrial, commercial, and residential users, and the equipment required to operate the network.

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Figure 2: General Network Layout
General Network Layout



3.1.2 Network Assets

Each network comprises assets categorised as mains and services, district regulator stations, valves, and crossings, interconnected in a layout similar to that shown in Figure 2 above.

3.1.2.1 Mains

Mains are generally larger sized pipes which are used to transport volumes of gas from one point on the network to another for further distribution and use. They are principally installed underground, are constructed of either metallic or polyethylene material and transport gas at intermediate (IP), medium (MP), and low (LP) pressures.

IP mains are all steel construction while MP mains are generally constructed of polyethylene material. LP mains are a mix of materials including polyethylene and various metallic materials (welded or riveted steels, and cast or wrought irons).

3.1.2.2 Services

Services are generally smaller sized pipes which are used to transport volumes of gas from a main to a GMS installed typically on the consumer's property. Services are principally installed underground, and transport gas at intermediate (IP), medium (MP), and low (LP) pressures.

IP services are all steel construction while MP services are generally constructed of polyethylene material. LP services are a mix of materials including polyethylene and various metallic materials.

Services include the riser pipe which terminates the service pipe above ground level and also incorporates a service valve which is attached to the end of the riser pipe. The service valve is the demarcation point between the network and the GMS.

3.1.2.3 District Regulator Stations (DRS)

District Regulator Stations reduce and regulate the gas to suitable pressures to enable distribution across large areas. DRS are generally constructed of steel components and reduce pressures from IP to MP and/or LP, and MP to LP pressures.

DRS configurations include twin stream active/monitor regulation, single or twin stream active/monitor, worker/standby stream, and single stream worker only. The combination of the active, monitor, and single standby configurations provide for protection of the gas supply from an over or under pressure event following failure of a DRS component that could otherwise have resulted in a safety or interruption-to-supply incident.

The district regulator stations are categorised as DRS or mini DRS. Mini DRS generally supply only a limited number of consumers and are typically installed where the main fronting the properties is not suitable for individual service connections. The GDB AMP Information Disclosure Schedules in the appendix of this Plan refer to this asset type as 'Stations'.

3.1.2.4 Main Line Valves (MLV)

Main line valves are installed in strategic locations to allow isolation of sections of the network for both operational reasons and public safety in the event of an emergency, to isolate specific network assets such as DRS, to facilitate maintenance, or to allow further connection. MLVs are installed underground and in most cases are accessed via a chamber and lid through which a valve key may be inserted to operate the valve. There are three types of MLV: polyethylene ball valves, flanged steel ball valves, and flanged steel or iron plug valves.

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3.1.2.5 Crossings

A Crossing refers to any section of main or service that passes under or over an area of special interest that has a different risk profile to that of other mains or services located in areas of a more general nature. Crossings include all mains that pass under railway lines or over rivers and streams, are mounted on bridge superstructures, or otherwise supported above the ground. The GDB AMP Information Disclosure Schedules in the appendix of this Plan refer to this asset type as 'Special Crossings'.

3.1.2.6 Corrosion Prevention & Cathodic Protection

A range of proprietary coating systems provide the primary means of protecting steel pipes and fittings from corrosion both above and below ground.

A secondary protection system for all underground IP and MP steel mains and services, known as Cathodic Protection (CP), is also installed which uses either an impressed current system, sacrificial anode system, or combination of both. Monitoring test points are positioned at strategic locations along the mains and at District Regulator Stations to enable measurement of the level of protection at that location. Routine CP monitoring checks are performed to confirm adequate levels of protection are maintained. Further information on the type and frequency of these maintenance checks can be found at section 5.8.

3.1.2.7 Monitoring and Control Systems

At various strategic locations across the IP, MP, and LP networks, Monitoring and Control Systems are installed to monitor and record network data. Generally, a Monitoring and Control System utilises modem and internet connection to transmit time stamped data to a central collection point for analysis. Typically, the Monitoring and Control System has the ability to transmit network alarms real time to operational personnel for action.

In addition to pressure and voltage Monitoring and Control Systems, GasNet has included in this asset category its one Network Metering Station located at the Rotokawau subdivision in Whanganui that is used to measure all gas entering a discrete area of residential housing. The Network Metering Station consists of a meter, associated data capture device, remote access telemetry and necessary valving, pipe work, etc.

The Whanganui Sales gate has two network monitoring systems installed, a security system that monitors the site and provides alarms upon detecting intrusion, used to minimise the risk from third party interference, sabotage or vandalism. The other system, a network gas meter monitors network flowrates, providing data for network modelling and monitoring.

Information captured from all Monitoring and Control System units can also be used in throughput modelling, consumption predictions, and as a valuable input to network design.

3.1.3 Physical Statistics

Below is a summary of GasNet's network assets covered by the AMP.

Table 4: Network Assets Physical Statistics

Asset	Number	Length (m)
Mains	7853	413724
Services	12969	277586
District Regulator Stations	14	-
Mini District Regulator Stations	8	-
Main Line Valves	183	-
Crossings	56	-
Cathodic Protection	2	-
Monitoring & Control Systems	44	-

3.1.4 Asset Age Profiles

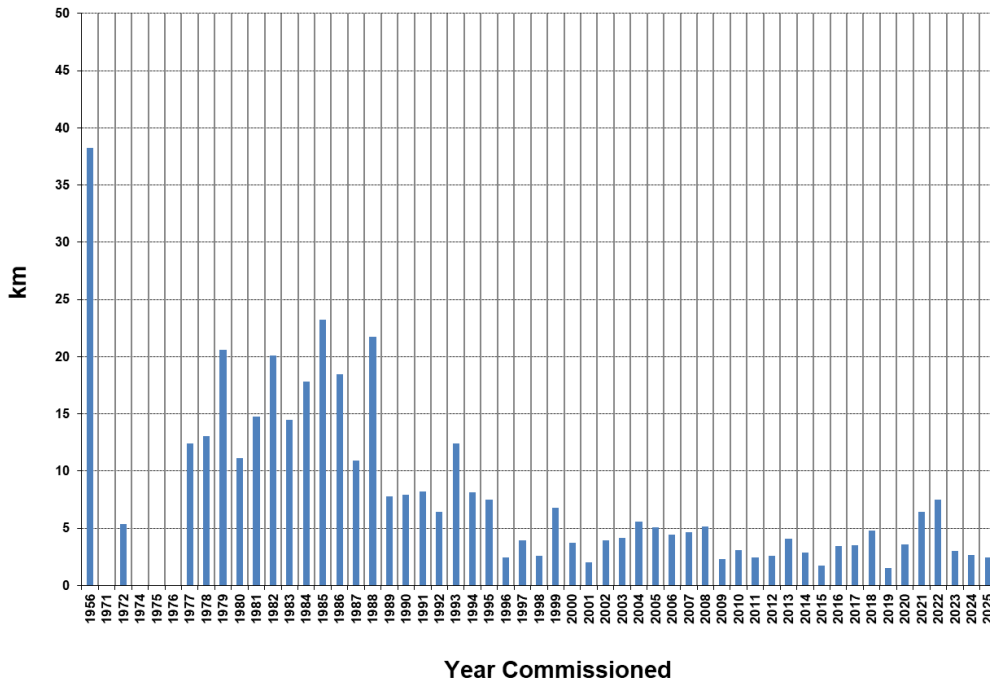
The following profiles are extracted from the most recent GID audited data sets available at the time of preparing this AMP. Assets which pre-date natural gas are populated with a default date of 1956 since identifying installation and commissioning dates for assets of that era has proven problematic due to insufficient records.

In respect of data accuracy for the pipe assets (mains, services, and crossings) it is judged that 50% of the installation dates are based on known information, while 50% are unconfirmed and based on assumptions made from other related records, or determined by a suite of rules.

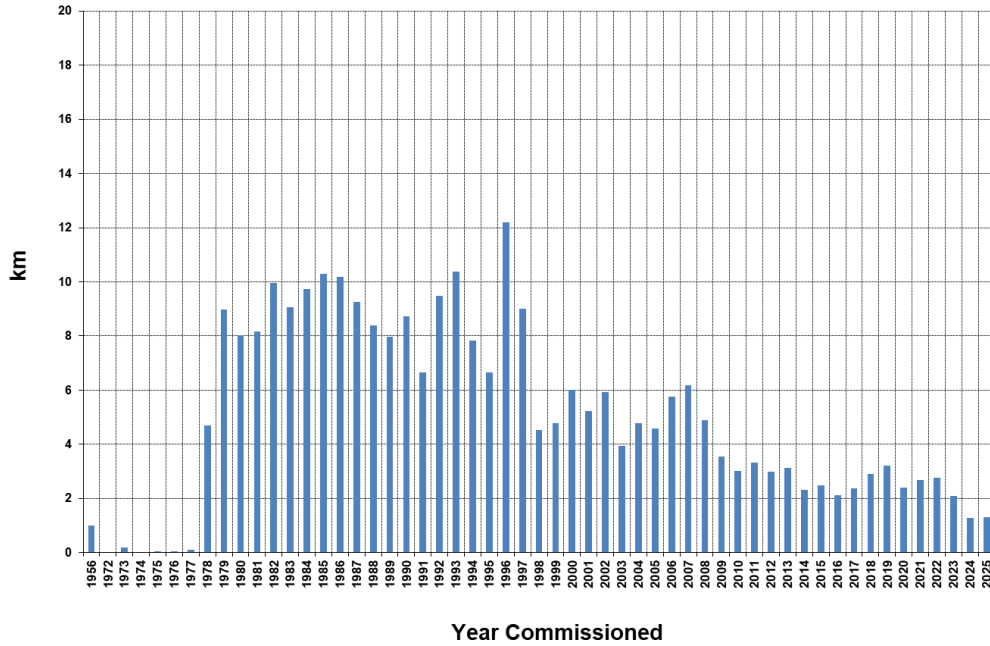
In many instances the service pipe to a consumer's premise comprises multiple sections of pipe that are not necessarily of the same installation date. The age profile then for services reflects the length of each service pipe component, rather than the number of services.

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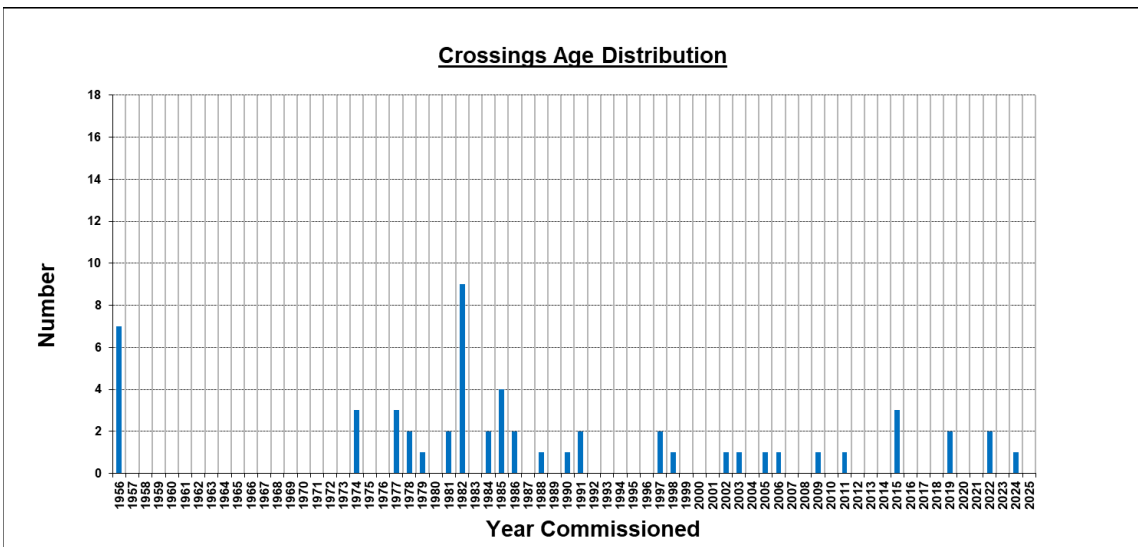
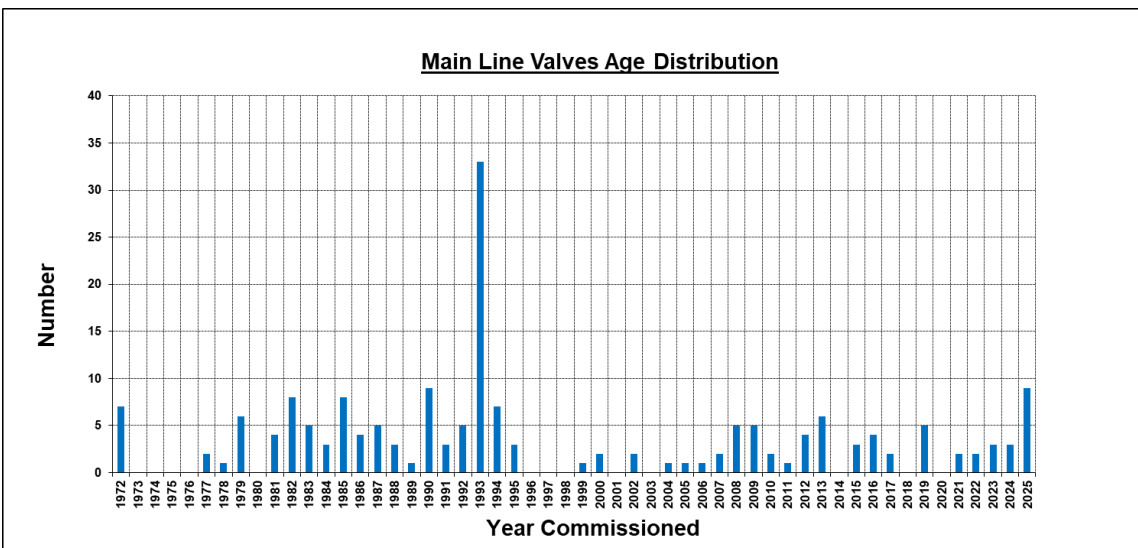
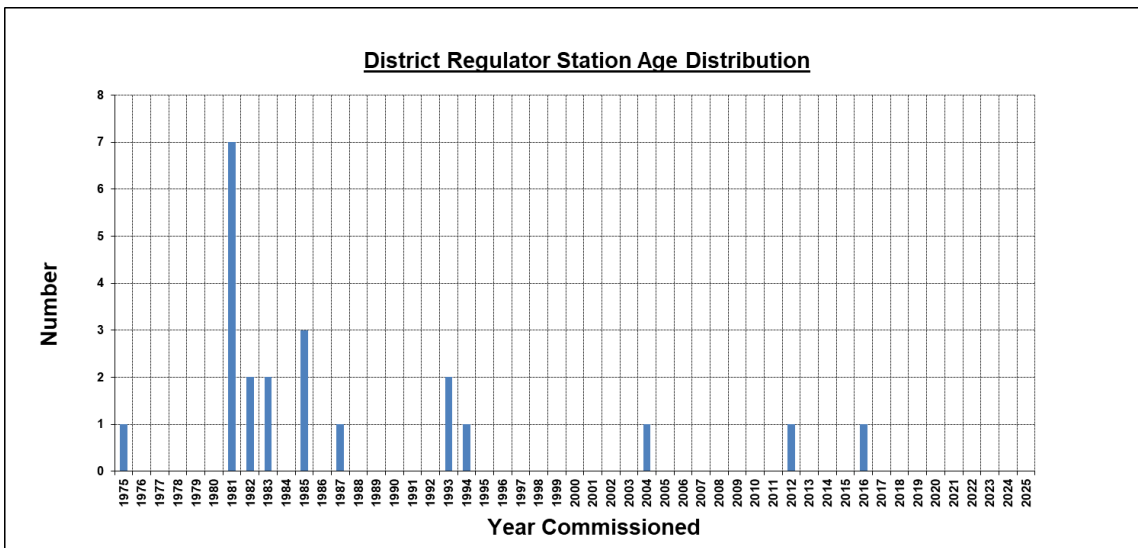
Mains Pipes Age Distribution



Service Pipes Age Distribution



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3.2 Gas Consumers & Utilisation

3.2.1 Consumer Overview

GasNet's networks provide gas to a wide range of consumers, from an extensive mass market consumer base comprising residential and small commercial consumers through to a few very large commercial and industrial consumers.

GasNet's contractual relationship and the associated obligations are with the energy retailers with whom consumers enter an agreement for their gas supply. Despite this, GasNet still has a good and purposeful relationship with consumers, an interest in ensuring that their needs are met, and in providing them with a safe and reliable gas supply.

GasNet meets all statutory obligations to all consumers and distinguishes them by their capacity needs rather than whether they are a residential, commercial, or industrial consumer. Because the capacity needs and demand profile for each consumer are key drivers behind GasNet's ability to deliver a safe and reliable gas supply, they form the basis of GasNet's asset management strategy and the pricing for its services.

3.2.2 Load Group Classifications

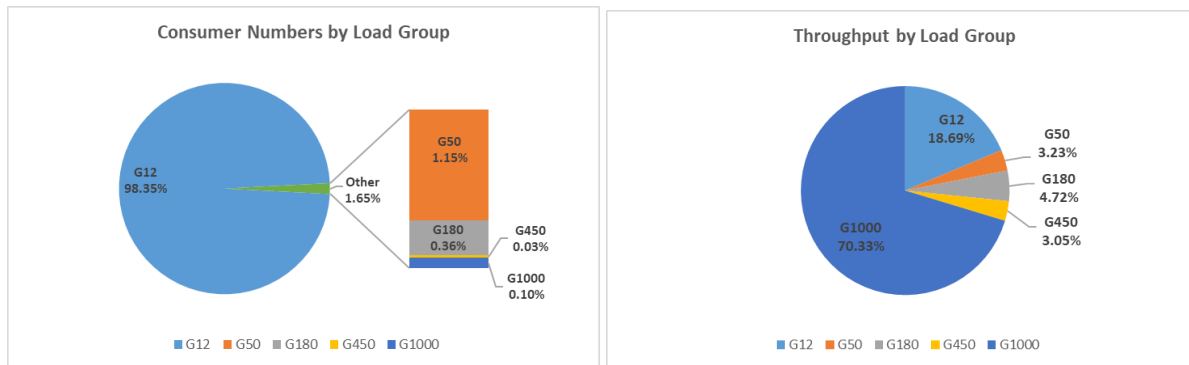
Consumers gas supplies are assigned to one of five Load Groups based on their maximum hourly demand as described in the following table.

Load Group	Criteria	Consumers (No.)	Throughput (GJ)
G12	Up to 12 scmh	9,719	221,121
G50	>13 and ≤ 50 scmh	114	38,200
G180	>50 and ≤ 180 scmh	36	55,796
G450	>180 scmh	3	36,038
G1000	Individually Priced	10	832,211
		9,882	1,183,366

The reference to scmh in the above table is an industry standard term that relates to the volume of gas measured in Standard Cubic Metres per Hour. To assist with understanding, 5 scmh is the approximate volume of gas required to supply a typical instantaneous water heater operating continuously at maximum output. The consumer numbers and throughput quantities are as reported in GasNet's annual disclosures for 30 June 2025.

3.2.3 Load Group Profiles

It is evident from the consumer numbers and throughput quantities for each of the Load Group categories shown in the table above, that consumers in the G12 group whose individual demands are the least make up the largest proportion of consumers while the number of consumers whose demands are greater, is relatively small.

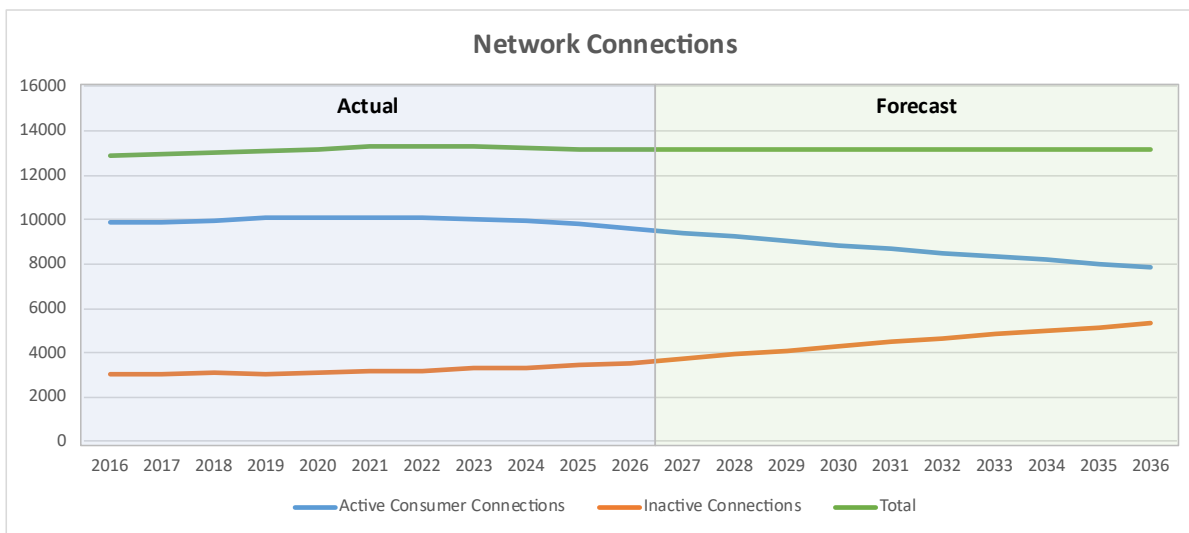


The situation where there is a very large number of consumers with small demand needs or a small number of consumers with very large demand needs can equally have a significant impact on GasNet's ability to maintain a safe and reliable supply of gas to all consumers. It is widely acknowledged that a single consumer whose demand is large can impact significantly on the network if their demand materially increases, but the same can occur if the collective gas demand increases dramatically for the larger population of predominantly residential consumers, such as can occur during severe weather events.

3.2.4 Connection and Consumer Numbers

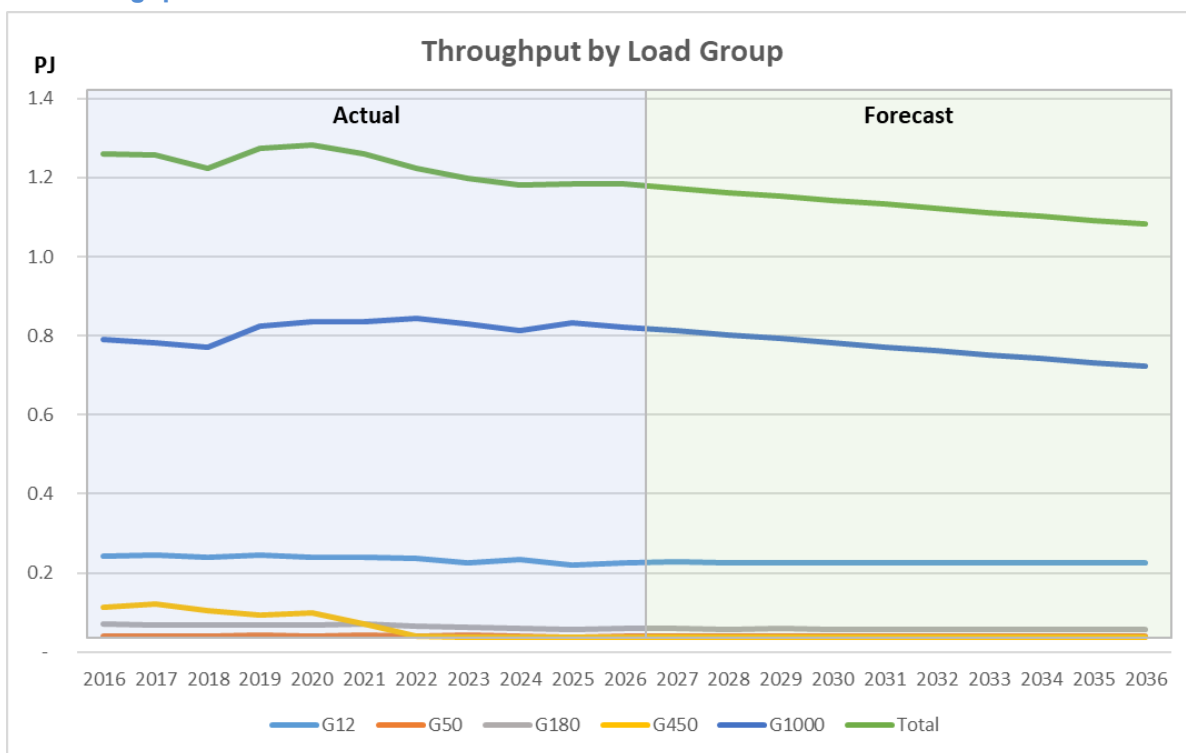
The total number of connections across all networks has changed little in recent years. Acknowledging the numerous influences outside GasNet's control that will dictate the level of new connections in future years, it has been assumed that the total number of connections will decrease by similar amounts on an annualised basis. The net annual decrease is the difference between the number of new connections made in the year minus the number of connections that are permanently disconnected from the network, typically where consumers no longer require a gas supply on their property. The Governments Climate Change policies which are yet to be fully understood and as such not reflected in the chart below, may impact on the growth of consumer connections from 2026.

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In the above graph “Active Consumer Connections” relates to live gas connections where a gas meter is installed and gas is able to flow, and “Inactive Connections” are those connections that have been temporarily disconnected from the network so that gas is unable to flow irrespective of whether a meter is installed or not.

3.2.5 Network Throughput



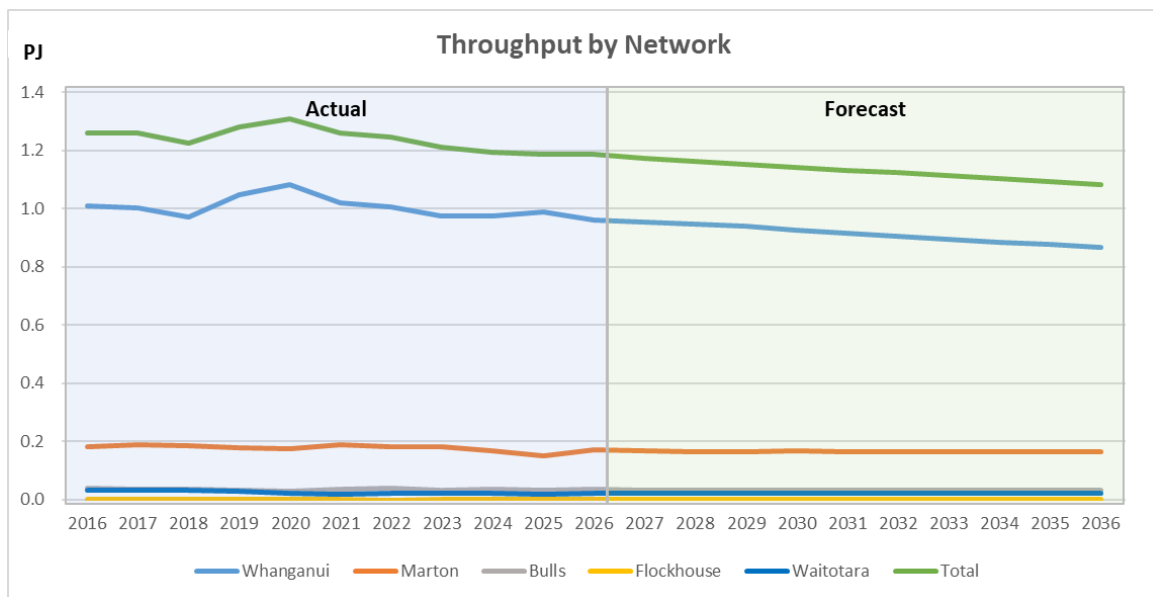
In March 2018 the Whanganui District Council commissioned its new Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) in Whanganui which utilises natural gas for sludge drying. The new gas supply was commissioned in September 2017 for pre-commissioning trials and became fully operational during 2019.

In December 2020 the Mars Petfood manufacturing plant in Castlecliff, Whanganui was decommissioned after the company relocated its operation overseas. The chart above and below indicates the reduction in network throughput associated with the loss of this load.

Forecasting future network demand can be difficult and problematic.

The ten-year forecast demand is expected to reduce overall with large G1000 consumers looking to alternative fuels for process heat. Other Load groups are expected to remain stable or with modest reduction in demand.

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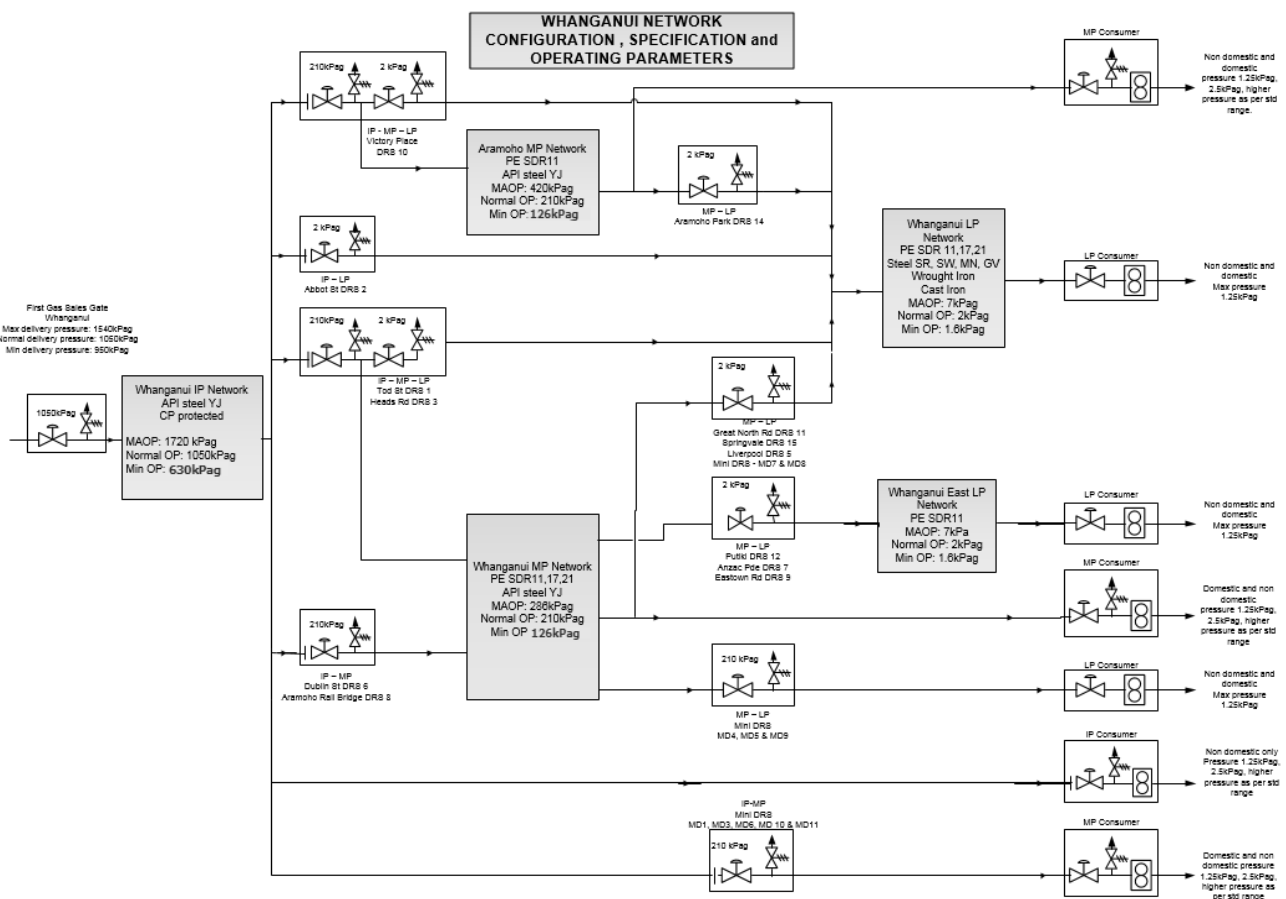


4.0 ASSETS COVERED

4.1 Whanganui Network

The Whanganui network transports natural gas at intermediate (IP), medium (MP), and low (LP) pressures. Figure 3 is illustrative of the configuration, specification and operating parameters of this network.

Figure 3: Whanganui Network Configuration



4.1.1 Intermediate Pressure (IP) System

The IP system shown in Figure 4 below is generally designed as an arterial trunk pipeline that serves as a single route from the Sales Gate station to Castlecliff in the west and to Aramoho in the north closely following the Whanganui river along most of its length. The IP system has limited reinforcement looping of the industrial areas which was installed to provide additional capacity for large consumers. It is currently operating at 1050 kPag.

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The system was originally designed to supply major industrial consumers and DRS were located at points along the pipeline matching adverse demand requirements. As looping of system sections exists to reinforce industrial demands, the balance of the system is reliant on the integrity of all other sections of the IP mains to provide continuous supply.

4.1.1.1 IP Summary Physical Statistics

Intermediate pressure system physical statistics are summarised in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Whanganui IP System Physical Statistics

Asset	Number	Length (m)
Mains	161	19,983
Services	36	1,063
District Regulator Stations	5	-
Mini District Regulator Stations	3	-
Main Line Valves	39	-
Crossings	15	-
Cathodic Protection	1	-
Monitoring & Control Systems	18	-

4.1.1.2 IP Mains

The IP mains are constructed of steel API specification line pipe coated with yellow coloured polyethylene material (known as yellow jacket pipe). The steel pipe is weld jointed at 6 or 12 metre intervals, and terminates at stations or other equipment with welded flanges. The IP mains are generally installed underground by open trenching method and are fully electrically insulated.

In Figure 4, the IP mains are shown as a black line. The Whanganui Sales Gate station is shown as “SG1”.

Figure 4: Whanganui Intermediate Pressure System



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Following the introduction of natural gas to Whanganui in 1973, the IP system was constructed. Reinforcement looping of the network was built in the early 1980s during a period of significant network growth. Further improvements in supply were achieved with the interconnection of two critical Intermediate pressure mains that together transport the bulk of the gas to the Whanganui network thus ensuring a reliable supply to consumers is maintained during the planned network crossing upgrades or any event that could compromise the integrity of either main.

The IP mains contain gas at the highest of the network pressures and accordingly are constructed at appropriately higher standards. The API steel pipe used in construction is high specification steel, jointed using strictly controlled welding processes and the resulting pipe joints are tested by radiographic examination and then tested under pressure prior to the introduction of gas. The API specification that the pipe is required to meet provides for a pipe wall thickness sufficient to allow for the maximum pressure that the pipe may experience in its life with a significant safety factor applied.

IP mains are rated in good condition based on the limited evidence of some assets that have been sighted during maintenance activities and results from the scheduled coating surveys. Typically, the highest risks to these assets are third party damage and corrosion.

4.1.1.3 IP Services

The IP services are connected to mains using a variety of methodologies employing steel welding process and are terminated above ground with a welded flange and valve. All IP services are electrically insulated and isolated from the main and from the GMS. IP services are constructed of API specification line pipe and meet similar construction standards as IP mains.

IP mains are rated in good condition based on the limited evidence of some assets that have been sighted during maintenance activities and results from the scheduled coating surveys. Typically, the highest risks to these assets are third party damage and corrosion.

4.1.1.4 IP District Regulator Stations (DRS)

DRS configurations include twin stream active/monitor regulation, single or twin stream active/monitor, worker/standby stream, and single stream worker only. The mini DRS are generally configured as single stream worker only.

The condition of IP DRS's is generally good with most showing normal signs of deterioration due to age. Some of the components installed in IP DRS's are becoming obsolete while others require replacement parts that are becoming uneconomic and/or difficult to procure, so they are being replaced with a modern equivalent. The installation of any replacement equipment often requires modifications to the design.

Enhancements to a number of DRS enclosures in 2019 and 2020 provided the DRS with additional protection from interference and improve public safety.

During 2020 one DRS was decommissioned due to redundancy resulting from system reinforcement and in 2023 a MiniDRS was decommissioned following a system reinforcement project that made it redundant.

In Figure 5, DRS are shown prefixed with a "D" and the smaller mini DRS with "MD". The Sales Gate station is shown as "SG1".

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Figure 5: Whanganui Intermediate Pressure DRS



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4.1.1.5 IP Crossings

Crossing types include bridge, stream, aboveground and rail. Each type of crossing is constructed to meet the specific risk profile of the environment in which the gas asset is located. IP crossing construction can include casing and vents, roller support mounts, thermal expansion joints, and other specialist fittings.

IP Crossings are rated in good condition based on the limited evidence of some assets that have been sighted during maintenance activities. Condition assessment of crossings can be difficult for various reasons e.g. the location of the pipeline is typically relatively inaccessible, it is laid under a major asset that cannot be disturbed, or it is inserted within a casing that prevents access for inspection. Uncased crossings that are above ground such as those spanning rivers and streams are at higher risk due to their exposure to environmental conditions, are assessed for condition by visual inspection. Typically the highest risks to these assets are third party activity and corrosion.

Third party damage can occur as a result of the normal operation of the asset that is being crossed, e.g. railway, road, bridge or another utility utilising the same crossing. In this example, damage of IP crossings can be brought about by external loads, movement, vibration and electrical currents imposed by the asset crossed. Cased crossings can mitigate some of these effects by providing mechanical protection to the carrier pipe but casings may also adversely affect the integrity of the carrier pipe by shielding cathodic protection current to the pipe, or reducing the cathodic protection (CP) or CP effectiveness on the pipe in the vicinity of the crossing.

Maintenance of IP crossings is generally organised to coincide with leakage surveys that are scheduled on a 3-6 month frequency and the annual close inspection of above ground pipework. Minor corrosion repairs are completed as found on an annual basis.

In 2018, three IP stream crossings were replaced and relocated from above ground to underground location in order to minimise risks associated with exposure to both environmental conditions and third party interference.

A new cased railway crossing was installed in Aramoho during 2023-24 as part of a larger project to relocate a section of IP main located on the Whanganui riverbank that was at risk of damage due to riverbank erosion.

In Figure 6, bridge crossings are shown prefixed with "BC", stream crossings with "SC", above ground crossings with "AG", and rail crossings with "RC".

Figure 6: Whanganui Intermediate Pressure Crossings



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4.1.1.6 IP Cathodic Protection System

The Whanganui Cathodic Protection system comprises a combination of impressed current and sacrificial anode systems. The IP mains constructed in the 1970's when natural gas was first introduced to Whanganui were protected by sacrificial anodes installed at regular intervals along the buried steel mains, each with its own test point at ground level for monitoring purposes.

In the mid 1980's a new impressed current system was installed adjacent to the Sales Gate comprising a rectifier supplied from the local electricity network and a sacrificial anode bed installed in the Whanganui riverbed. Whilst, for a variety of reasons, a number of the original sacrificial anodes have been permanently disconnected from the system over the years a number still remain in service operating in conjunction with the impressed current system.

In Figure 7, cathodic protection monitoring test points are shown prefixed with "CP" and the IP mains shown as a black line. In 2021 a Direct Current Voltage Gradient survey was undertaken by a third party which revealed a number of indications where pipe coating defects may be present. While adequate cathodic protection of the pipeline was confirmed, a programme is in place to excavate and repair the coating defects identified.

Figure 7: Whanganui IP Cathodic Protection Test Points



4.1.1.7 IP Monitoring and Control Systems

IP monitoring is a part of the wider network electronic pressure and CP monitoring system. Operational conditions are measured at various points on the IP system and data is sent daily to a central monitoring station. The equipment is configured to monitor for critical minimum IP system parameters and if compromised will activate alarms which are transmitted to monitoring software that notifies operational personnel. GasNet has installed pressure monitoring telemetry at key demand sites.

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The Whanganui Sales gate has two network monitoring systems installed, a security system that monitors the site and provides alarms upon detecting intrusion, used to minimise the risk from third party interference, sabotage or vandalism. The other system, a network gas meter monitors network flowrates, providing data for network modelling and monitoring.

4.1.1.8 IP Main Line Valves (MLV)

MLV's are used to split sections of looped network, isolate strategic assets such as crossings and DRS, and isolate branch connections off the main arterial pipeline. MLV's are located principally underground, in pits or chambers that are accessible from the surface for insertion of valve keys to enable their operation. IP MLV's are flanged ball or plug types constructed of steel or iron material.

IP MLV's are generally rated in good condition based on records made at the periodic inspection and operation of valves. Evidence of the condition of MLV is limited to external condition and the operability of valves that are accessible from the surface. Iron plug valves that are exposed to the environment tend to become hard to operate and require additional maintenance. If excessive force is required for operation, replacement is necessary. Three such valves installed at the Whanganui Sales Gate were replaced in 2024 and others have been identified for replacement in the next five years. Risks to MLV include corrosion causing difficult operation and eventual seizure. Other risks involve third party roading contractors tar sealing over the top of the lids making them inaccessible.

4.1.2 Medium Pressure (MP) System

The MP system shown in Figure 8 below is generally designed in a grid configuration with mains connected wherever pipes cross. The system is constructed predominantly of polyethylene with four sections of API steel, being designed with a maximum allowable operating pressure of 286 kPag and is operating at 210 kPag.

Construction of the MP system commenced in 1977 with API steel mains installed between DRS. Further development of the MP system brought the benefits of higher pressure distribution. Much of the MP system has been constructed by inserting the newer PE pipe into the older (pre natural gas) metallic pipes.

In 1989 a decision was taken to cease refurbishment (reconditioning) of LP metallic mains and instead insert them with polyethylene pipe and thereby be able to increase the operating pressure to MP. Alternatively GasNet would replace them with polyethylene pipe of the same size and continue to operate them at LP.

4.1.2.1 MP Summary Physical Statistics

Medium pressure system statistics are summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Whanganui MP System Physical Statistics

Asset	Number	Length (m)
Mains	1,874	117,778
Services	2,772	60,603
District Regulator Stations	7	-
Mini District Regulator Stations	5	-
Main Line Valves	111	-
Crossings	11	-
Cathodic Protection	1	-
Monitoring & Control Systems	18	-

4.1.2.2 MP Mains

The MP mains are almost entirely constructed of polyethylene pipe with a small amount of API specification line pipe coated with polyethylene material (yellow jacket). The first polyethylene pipe installed was high density polyethylene, (HDPE) and it continued to be installed until the introduction of medium density polyethylene (MDPE). Thereafter all further construction used MDPE as this proved to be a more durable pipe material.

The risks associated with the polyethylene MP mains in general include polymer material issues (explained below), third party damage, and historic joint quality.

In Figure 8, the MP mains are shown as a black line. The Sales Gate station is shown as "SG1". Some lengths of MP mains appear separated from the bulk of the mains as they are fed from a mini-DRS (not shown).

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Figure 8: Whanganui MP System



The condition of MP mains and the polyethylene pipe systems installed is thought to be related to age; early PE installations used first generation HDPE materials the properties of which offered limited resistance against severe environmental and operating conditions. Early manufacturing, site construction and installation practices were manual and prone to human error. There are few recorded incidents on GasNet networks of failure of the early HDPE material, each failure has been on medium pressure pipe where a mechanical squeeze off operation had previously been performed. These brittle pipe mechanical failures are typically slit-type fractures that lie parallel to the pipe's extrusion direction. Circumferential hoop stress (due to gas pressure) in the pipe wall is the driving force for crack opening. There are no recorded failures of this type on the low pressure 2 kPag networks because it is believed that there is insufficient hoop stress in the pipe to propagate cracking. The company continues to monitor further incidents to better understand if pipe condition is more related to the mechanical treatment of the pipe rather than age.

From mid-1980's the company used MDPE material, rated to PE80 which provides improved resistance to stress cracking and crack propagation. The risks associated with this pipe material are more likely to be associated with the manual jointing processes used at the time of installation. The condition of this pipe is considered to be good.

The installation date and the pipe wall thickness (SDR rating) of the polyethylene main pipes were not well documented prior to the implementation of the GIS but further work is planned to identify both attributes.

The condition of MP mains constructed of API specification line pipe coated with yellow jacket is good and has cathodic protection installed to provide corrosion protection.

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4.1.2.3 MP Services

MP services are constructed of predominantly polyethylene material installed directly or inserted in older metallic type service pipes. The majority of MP services to residential properties are 25 mm internal diameter.

The condition of the MP services constructed of polyethylene material is good with inserted services being provided additional mechanical protection against risk of third-party impact and vegetation damage.

Each MP service pipe has a riser pipe on the end, which brings the service pipe up out of the trench and above the ground to terminate close to where the GMS will be installed. A service valve is installed on top of the gas riser pipe and represents the demarcation point between the network and the GMS.

Early polyethylene service pipes terminated with a preformed metal riser incorporating a machine jointed compression fitting and was jointed to the service pipe during installation. The service valve was then screwed onto the threaded metal riser; corrosion protection was achieved with the use of pipe wrap tapes.

More recently PE services are terminated by bending the polyethylene pipe upwards to form a riser and at the end of the pipe, crimping a threaded nipple to which a service valve is then fitted.

The riser constructions all use a metal fitting between the polyethylene pipe and the service valve. Typically, this metal fitting is the limiting factor for the condition of the service.

Riser condition inspections are routinely completed in conjunction with other network and metering projects carried out by the company and where problems are identified the risers are wrapped or changed. A riser condition survey programme is in progress, with the aim to survey all risers across all networks. Any defects found are classified and assigned a priority for repair. The order of survey is based on risk attributes including pressure, material, age and location which are all taken into consideration.

There are currently three types of service valves installed on MP services, around 20% of which have iron plug valves, but the majority are ball type valves with brass body, stainless steel ball, and plastic seats requiring minimal maintenance. Some types of plug valve are not self-lubricating and can be subject to galling and seizure. These types of valves are replaced with ball valves during network maintenance activities, metering activities and also when reported by Gasfitters. The riser condition survey project described above will also identify valves that require replacement.

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4.1.2.4 MP District Regulator Stations (DRS)

DRS configurations include twin stream active/monitor regulation, single or twin stream active/monitor, worker/standby stream, and single stream worker only. The mini DRS are generally configured as single stream worker only.

The condition of MP DRS's is generally good with most showing normal signs of deterioration due to age. Some of the components in MP DRS's are becoming obsolete while others require replacement parts that are becoming uneconomic and/or difficult to procure, and are being replaced with a modern equivalent.

In Figure 9, full sized DRS are shown prefixed with a "D" and the smaller mini DRS with "MD". Each location is marked with a symbol.

Figure 9: Whanganui Medium Pressure DRS



4.1.2.5 MP Main Line Valves (MLV)

MLV's are used to split sections of the central business district, isolate strategic assets such as crossings and DRS, and isolate branch connections off the main arterial pipeline. MLV's are located principally underground, in pits or chambers that are accessible from the surface for insertion of a valve key to enable their operation. MP MLV's are ball or plug types constructed of steel or polyethylene material.

Most MP MLV's are made of polyethylene material and are in good condition but require monitoring to ensure they remain accessible. Risks to MLV include road contractors tar sealing over the top of the lids making them inaccessible, and the ingress of surface debris making access difficult.

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4.1.2.6 MP Crossings

Crossing types include bridge, stream, aboveground and rail. Each type of crossing is constructed to meet the specific risk profile of the environment in which the gas asset is located. MP crossing construction can include casing and vents, roller support mounts, thermal expansion joints and other specialist fittings.

The condition of the MP crossings are generally good based on the limitations of assessing condition of cased and underground crossings.

Whanganui has three medium pressure crossings of the Whanganui River, all installed on separate bridges. The inspection and maintenance of these crossings is difficult due to the location of the pipeline on the bridge superstructure. Work completed in 2022 on the Dublin Street Bridge MP crossing and work planned for 2026/27 on the Aramoho Rail Bridge MP Crossing will ensure that these pipelines are in good condition.

In Figure 10, bridge crossings are shown prefixed with “BC” and rail crossings with “RC”. The Sales Gate station is shown as “SG1”.

Figure 10: Whanganui Medium Pressure Crossings



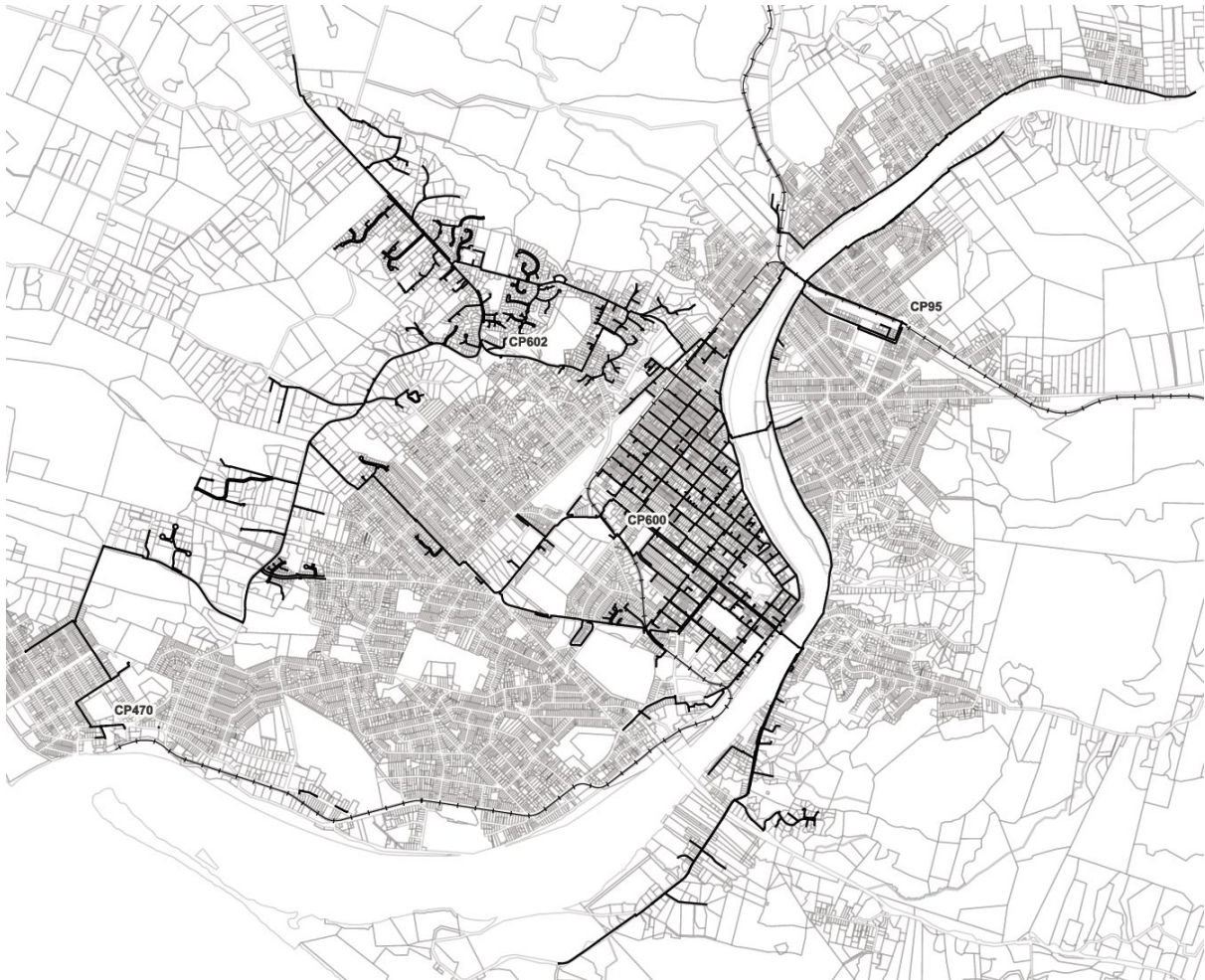
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4.1.2.7 MP Corrosion Prevention

The majority of the MP network is constructed of polyethylene material with inherent corrosion resistance; however the underground metallic MP mains pipes are protected from corrosion by Cathodic Protection.

In Figure 11, Cathodic Protection monitoring test points are shown prefixed with “CP” followed by a number and the MP metallic mains are shown as a black line.

Figure 11: Whanganui MP CP Test Points



4.1.2.8 MP Monitoring and Control Systems

MP network monitoring is a part of the wider network electronic pressure monitoring system. Operational conditions are checked at various points on the MP system and data is sent daily to a central monitoring station. The equipment is configured to monitor critical minimum MP system parameters and if compromised will activate alarms which are transmitted to monitoring software that notifies operational personnel. GasNet has installed pressure alarm telemetry at a number of large demand sites which are also monitored.

GasNet has included in this asset category, its one dedicated network Monitoring Station that meters and records the volume throughput into a discrete section of the network made up of residential consumers only. The data provided by the station is transmitted to GasNet monitoring station daily for analysis.

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4.1.3 Low Pressure (LP) System

The LP network shown in Figure 12 below is generally constructed in a grid configuration, with LP mains connected wherever pipes cross. The system pre-dates the introduction of natural gas and includes mains and services constructed of many different materials. The system has a design maximum allowable operating pressure of 7 kPag and is operating at 2 kPag.

4.1.3.1 LP Summary Physical Statistics

LP system statistics are summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 7: Whanganui LP System Physical Statistics

Asset	Number	Length (m)
Mains	5,284	222,344
Services	9,284	191,396
District Regulator Stations	-	-
Main Line Valves	17	-
Crossings	15	-
Cathodic Protection	-	-
Monitoring & Control Systems	6	-

4.1.3.2 LP Mains

With the introduction of polyethylene pipe, rehabilitation projects began replacing the metal mains and services with PE. Network development plans of the time were to construct new polyethylene mains and services to medium pressure construction standards but remain on low pressure and when significant areas had been completed, to up-rate the operating pressure to medium pressures.

In the early 1990s GasNet embarked on a project involving insertion of the original larger diameter LP mains and services with smaller diameter PE pipes and operating them at MP. The immediate benefits of the higher (MP) pressure were realised and the cost of construction was reduced. This method became the favoured method for future mains rehabilitation for the areas where MP was available and it could be completed without compromising the LP network.

In Figure 12, the LP mains are shown as a black line. The Sales Gate station is shown as "SG1". Some lengths of LP mains appear separated from the bulk of the mains as they are fed from a mini-DRS (not shown).

Figure 12: Whanganui Low Pressure System



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Older, pre-natural gas LP mains were constructed of a variety of metallic materials such as cast and wrought irons and various steels manufactured in lengths from 9 feet to 30 feet depending on the material. These LP mains were installed to levels that allowed condensates within the coal gas to drain to a low point where a siphon was installed to collect the liquid which could later be pumped out. The mains were all mechanically jointed using the bell and spigot method for cast iron mains and compression couplings for other types.

Table 8: Whanganui LP Mains by Material

LP Mains Material	Length (m)	% of Total
PRE-NATURAL GAS (Original manufactured gas network)		
Cast Iron	11,421	5.14%
Galvanised	5,598	2.52%
Mannesmann Steel	8,984	4.04%
Spiral Riveted	3,040	1.37%
Steel	2,387	1.07%
Spiral Welded	5,206	2.34%
Wrought Iron	619	0.28%
POST-NATURAL GAS (Built to modern day standards)		
Polyethylene	179,055	80.53%
Yellow Jacket Steel	2,489	1.12%
API Steel (PE Coated)	3,545	1.59%
Total	222,344	100.00%

4.1.3.3 LP Mains Condition

Polyethylene mains that make up 80% of all LP mains are understood to be in good condition. The minimal stress placed on the material from the low internal gas pressure and the fact that the polyethylene systems are designed and installed to meet medium pressure Standards ensures that the gas escapes are very few.

Cast iron pipes are generally in reasonable condition for their age, with many pipe to pipe joints having been encapsulated over the years to prevent leakage. An extensive programme of joint encapsulation was undertaken immediately following the introduction of the dry natural gas to the manufactured gas network in the early 1970's, with initial leakage reported at 82% UFG (Unaccounted for Gas). The bell and spigot joints on the cast iron mains contained a hemp seal which relied on the wet manufactured gas to keep the joint gas tight. The unfortunate consequence of introducing the dry natural gas was that many of the joints dried out and with pipe sections being typically around 3m in length, leakage became a significant issue until it came under control a few years later. Joint leakage is less of a concern nowadays and whilst it does occur from time to time, it does not prevent the safe on-going operation of the LP cast iron network. The leakage rates for this material remain high compared to that of polyethylene material.

Spiral riveted main used in network is thought to have been manufactured in Whanganui from around 1900. The steel pipe used in its manufacture was 3.17mm thick and 300mm wide in long lengths spiral bent to form pipes. A riveting machine drilled and installed rivets in the laps of the steel material to form a pressure tight pipe. The pipe was then immersed in a hot asphalt and tar bath which provided a corrosion protected coating. The material has shown a good level of resilience but there have been occasions where leaks have occurred due to corrosion where the coating has been removed for jointing (pipe joints occur roughly every 10m). Where the pipe is subjected to movement there is a risk that the rivets holding the laps in the steel can become loose and allow the laps to come apart forming a leak. This pipe is presently the material with the highest risk of leakage. Spiral welded pipe superseded spiral riveted pipe from the early 1950's when it was thought to have been first used. The spiral welded pipe was superior with continuous welded seams instead of riveted seams but the limitation of these pipes is the corrosion of the unprotected ends and the mechanical gibaulted jointing systems used at the time.

The other LP pre-natural metallic gas mains comprise a range of unwrapped bare steel, galvanised and wrought iron materials whose condition is varied so these pipes are being progressively replaced.

The risks associated with the older type metallic mains include leakage of joints caused by ground movement as a result of earthquake, traffic movement, road maintenance, or construction activities. Leakage caused by corrosion defects is also a risk factor.

In 2020 after a Council water main ruptured and damaged a polyethylene gas main the Whanganui low pressure network was flooded with water. The operation required to remove the water from the older metallic mains was difficult as pigging operations were not possible. As a result metallic mains in two street blocks were immediately replaced with polyethylene and in 2020/21 another block replaced.

Where possible our mains replacement works have been completed in conjunction with other utility replacement work such as water main renewals, road maintenance and reconstruction works, and drainage work. GasNet's close association with local council has provided a very good conduit to planning for joint replacement by sharing trenches. Historically gas and water mains were laid together by the local council, and in similar alignment using the same materials and practices. This has resulted in some gas mains requiring replacement at the same time as the water main.

Working together with the local council has achieved benefits including savings in mains' replacement costs resulting from sharing trenching and reinstatement costs, good public and stakeholder relationships, and a reduction to the inconvenience for road users

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4.1.3.4 LP Services

LP services supplying gas from the LP mains to the consumer's property are constructed of either metallic or polyethylene material. Older metallic services (which make up less than 4% of the total number) were constructed of various steels and irons that pre-date natural gas. The metallic service pipes have been replaced under various programs over a number of years and this process will continue. Since its introduction, polyethylene has been used with few exceptions for LP services.

LP service pipes are typically 25 mm diameter for standard service connections but for longer length or higher capacity services, larger diameter pipes are used.

LP services include the gas riser pipes which terminate the gas service pipe above the ground level and usually beside the consumer's house. A service valve is installed on top of the gas riser pipe and represents the demarcation point between the service connection and the network

Early polyethylene service pipes terminated with a preformed metal riser incorporating a machine jointed compression fitting and the riser was butt fused to the service pipe during installation. The service valve was then screwed onto the threaded metal riser; corrosion was prevented with the use of pipe wrap tapes.

More recently PE services are terminated by bending the polyethylene pipe upwards to form a riser with a threaded nipple crimped at the end of the pipe, to which a service valve is then fitted.

The riser constructions all use a metal fitting between the polyethylene pipe and the service valve. Typically this metal fitting is the limiting factor for the condition of the service.

Riser condition inspections are routinely completed in conjunction with other network and metering projects carried out by the company and where problems are identified the risers are wrapped or changed. A project to survey the condition of riser pipes is presently in progress as described in MP services section.

There are currently six types of service valves installed on LP Services, with brass and iron plug valves of various types being used from the pre-natural gas until present times. The majority of service valves are ball type valves comprising a brass body, stainless steel ball and plastic seats requiring minimal maintenance. The brass and some iron types of plug valve are not self-lubricating and can be subject to galling and seizure. These types of valve are replaced with ball valves during network maintenance activities, metering activities and also when reported by Gasfitters.

The riser condition survey project described above will also identify valves that require replacement.

4.1.3.5 LP Main Line Valves (MLV)

MLVs are utilised for the isolation of strategic assets such as crossings and DRS and are located principally underground, in pits or chambers that are accessible from the surface for the insertion of a valve key to enable their operation. MLVs are ball or plug types constructed of steel or polyethylene material.

4.1.3.6 LP Crossings

Crossing types include bridge, stream, aboveground and rail. Each type of crossing is constructed to meet the individual specific risk profile of the environment which the gas asset is crossing. LP crossing construction can include casing and vents, roller support mounts, thermal expansion joints and other specialist fittings.

Pre natural gas LP crossings are constructed of a variety of metals including Mannesmann, galvanised, and spiral riveted steels, wrought and cast irons. These older crossings are typically uncased and some jointed by mechanical compression couplings making them a higher risk of leakage. At present their condition remains within their serviceable life but because of their location and risk profile they warrant an increased level of leakage monitoring.

In Figure 13, Bridge crossings are shown prefixed with "BC", above ground crossings with "AG" and rail crossings with "RC". There are currently two Low Pressure Stream Crossings (SC) in the Whanganui area. The Sales Gate station is shown as "SG1".

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Figure 13: Whanganui Low Pressure Crossings



4.1.3.7 LP Corrosion Prevention

There is no Cathodic Protection applied to metallic steel LP assets. Typically installed prior to natural gas in the manufactured gas era, corrosion protection of these pipes is either by a bitumen coating or pipe wrap. As these metallic pipes are typically isolated from each other with non-conducting polyethylene pipe and as they are being progressively replaced it is considered uneconomic and impractical to provide supplementary corrosion protection with sacrificial galvanic anodes. For discussion of other corrosion prevention methods please refer to section 3.1.2.6 above.

4.1.3.8 LP Monitoring and Control Systems

LP network monitoring is a part of the wider network electronic pressure monitoring system. Operational conditions are measured at various points on the LP system and data is sent daily to a central monitoring station. The equipment is configured to monitor critical minimum LP system parameters that if compromised will activate alarms which are transmitted to monitoring software that notifies operational personnel.

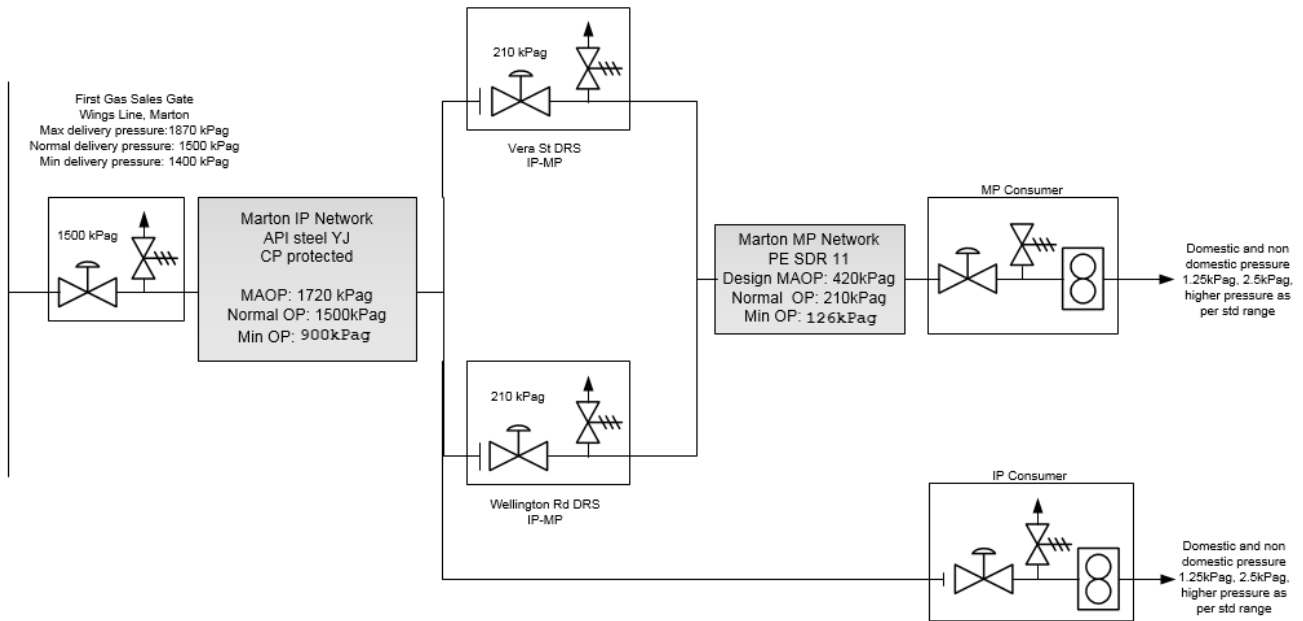
4.2 Marton Network

The Marton network transports natural gas at intermediate (IP) and medium (MP) pressures. Figure 14 is illustrative of the configuration, specification and operating parameters of this network.

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Figure 14: Marton Network Configuration

**MARTON NETWORK CONFIGURATION ,
SPECIFICATION and OPERATING
PARAMETERS**



4.2.1 Intermediate Pressure (IP) System

4.2.1.1 IP Summary Physical Statistics

Marton IP system statistics are summarised in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Marton IP System Physical Statistics

Asset	Number	Length (m)
Mains	20	3,344
Services	2	39
District Regulator Stations	2	-
Main Line Valves	3	-
Crossings	4	-
Cathodic Protection	1	-
Monitoring & Control Systems	2	-

4.2.1.2 IP Mains

The IP system shown in Figure 15. below, is generally designed as an arterial pipeline from the Sales Gate station in Wings Line to Wellington Road. The IP system constructed from 1982 onwards, is yellow jacket API steel pipe designed for a maximum allowable pressure of 1720 kPag and is operating at 1500 kPag.

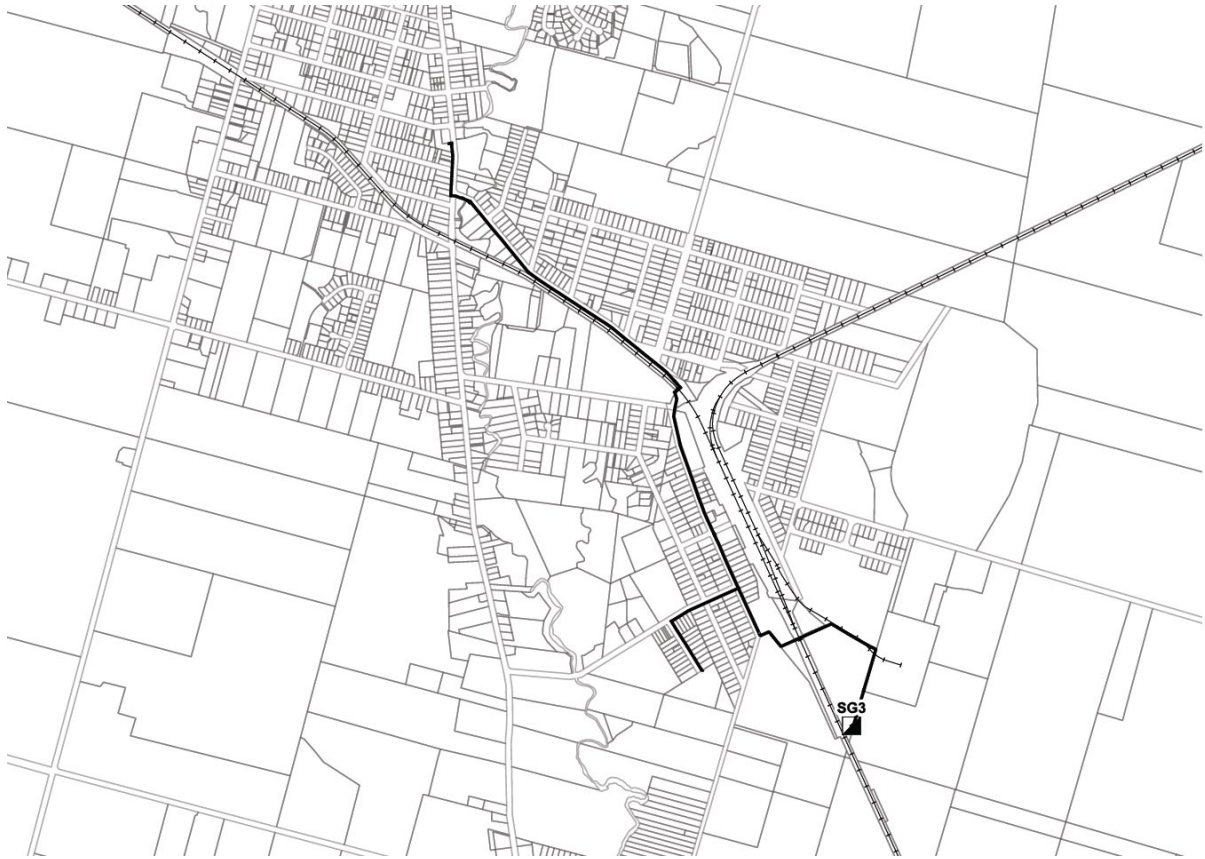
The IP system was originally constructed to supply industrial consumers, and two DRS were strategically located at points along the pipeline. IP mains are rated in good condition based on limited evidence of assets that have been sighted during construction activities and the results of coating survey.

The cathodic protection systems are continuously monitored to ensure that an effective level of voltage is applied to the IP mains. Periodically a Direct Current Voltage Gradient (DCVG) survey is used to assess the effectiveness of the corrosion protection on the buried pipelines and to locate any defects in the coating that may have occurred over time.

In Figure 15, the IP mains are shown as a black line. The Sales Gate station is shown as "SG3".

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Figure 15: Marton IP System



4.2.1.3 IP Services

All services are constructed of yellow jacket API line pipe and connected to mains with service saddle connections and terminate above ground with a welded flange. These services are electrically insulated from the main and from the station (DRS or GMS) pipe work to which they interface.

IP services are rated in good condition based on limited evidence of assets that have been sighted during construction activities and the results of coating survey. Typically the highest risks to these assets are third party damage and corrosion.

4.2.1.4 IP District Regulator Stations (DRS)

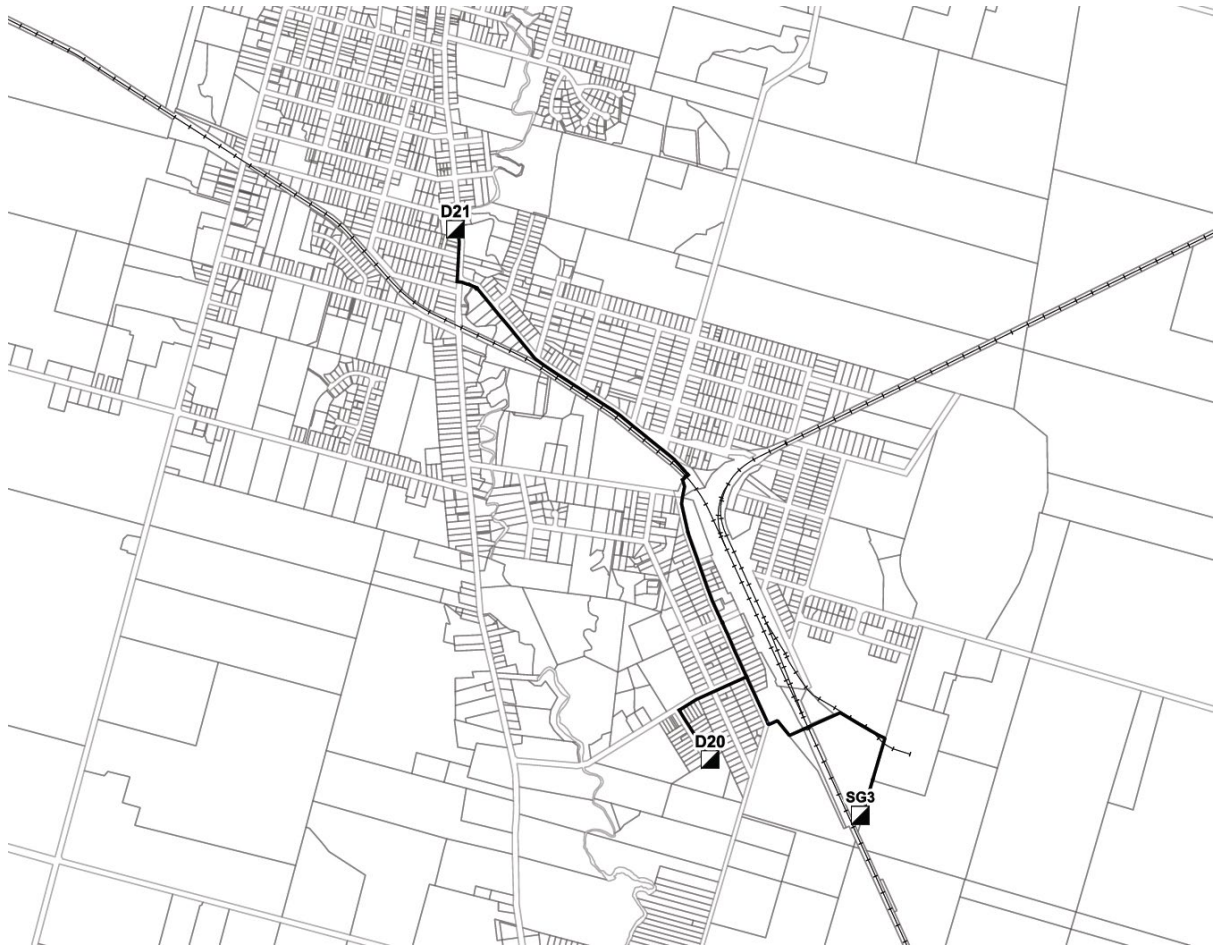
There are two DRS that are located close to the downstream extremities of the IP network and reduce the IP to MP for further reticulation within Marton. The DRS are constructed of steel material and are of twin stream configuration providing backup in the event of active stream equipment failure.

The condition of IP DRS is generally good with most showing signs of normal deterioration with age, but as parts become obsolete, serviceability will become an issue. Enhancements to a DRS enclosure in 2019 provided the DRS with additional protection from interference and improve public safety.

In Figure 16, DRS are shown prefixed with a “D”. The Sales Gate station is shown as “SG3”.

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Figure 16: Marton IP DRS



4.2.1.5 IP Main Line Valves (MLV)

MLV's are used to split sections of looped network, isolate strategic assets such as crossings and DRS, and isolate branch connections off the main arterial pipeline. MLV's are located principally underground, in pits or chambers that are accessible from the surface for the insertion of a valve key to enable their operation. IP MLV's are flanged ball or plug types constructed of steel or iron material.

IP MLV's are rated in good condition based on records made at the periodic inspection and operation of valves. Evidence of the condition of MLV is limited to what can be seen externally, and those valves that are accessible from the surface.

Iron plug valves that are exposed to the environment tend to become hard to operate and require additional maintenance, if excessive force is required for operation, replacement is necessary. Risks to MLV include road contractors tar sealing over the top of the lids making them inaccessible, and the ingress of surface debris making access difficult.

4.2.1.6 IP Crossings

Crossing types include bridge, stream, aboveground, and rail crossings. Each type of crossing is constructed to meet the individual specific risk profile of the environment which the gas asset is crossing. IP crossing construction can include casing and vents, roller support mounts, thermal expansion joints and other specialist fittings.

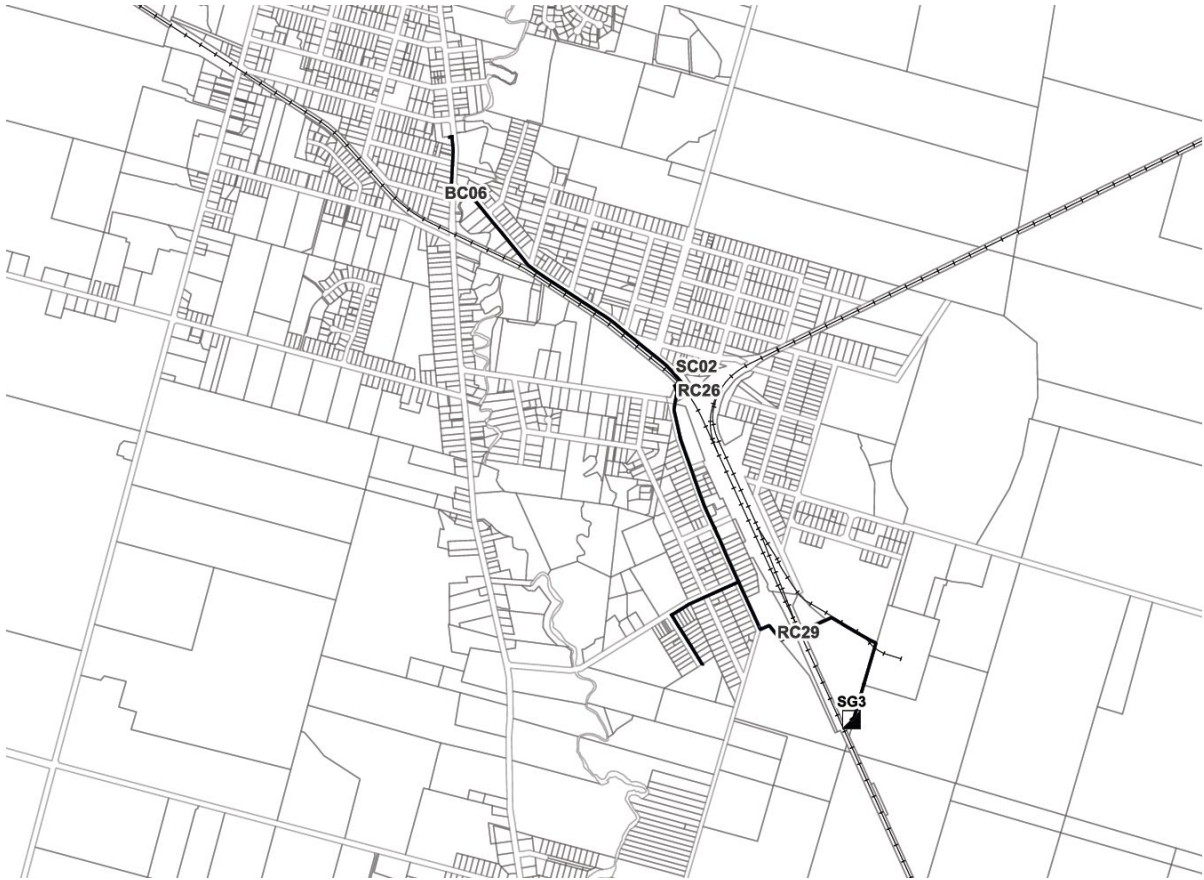
Condition assessment of IP Crossings can be difficult for various reasons e.g. the location of the pipeline is typically relatively inaccessible, it is laid under a major asset that cannot be disturbed, or it is inserted within a casing that prevents access for inspection. Uncased crossings that are above ground such as those spanning streams at higher risk due to their exposure to environmental conditions, are assessed for condition by visual inspection. Typically the highest risks to these assets are third party damage and corrosion.

In Figure 17, bridge crossings are shown prefixed with a "BC", Stream Crossings with "SC", and rail crossings with "RC". The Sales Gate station is shown as "SG3".

Crossings can be a source of safety risk to the public, in that an exposed gas pipe crossing a waterway or an elevated area could be used as a means for persons to cross. In 2019 a crossing in Marton was identified as having increased likelihood of being used in this manner. During 2020 a safety fence was constructed to discourage public access to the Crossing.

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Figure 17: Marton Intermediate Pressure Crossings



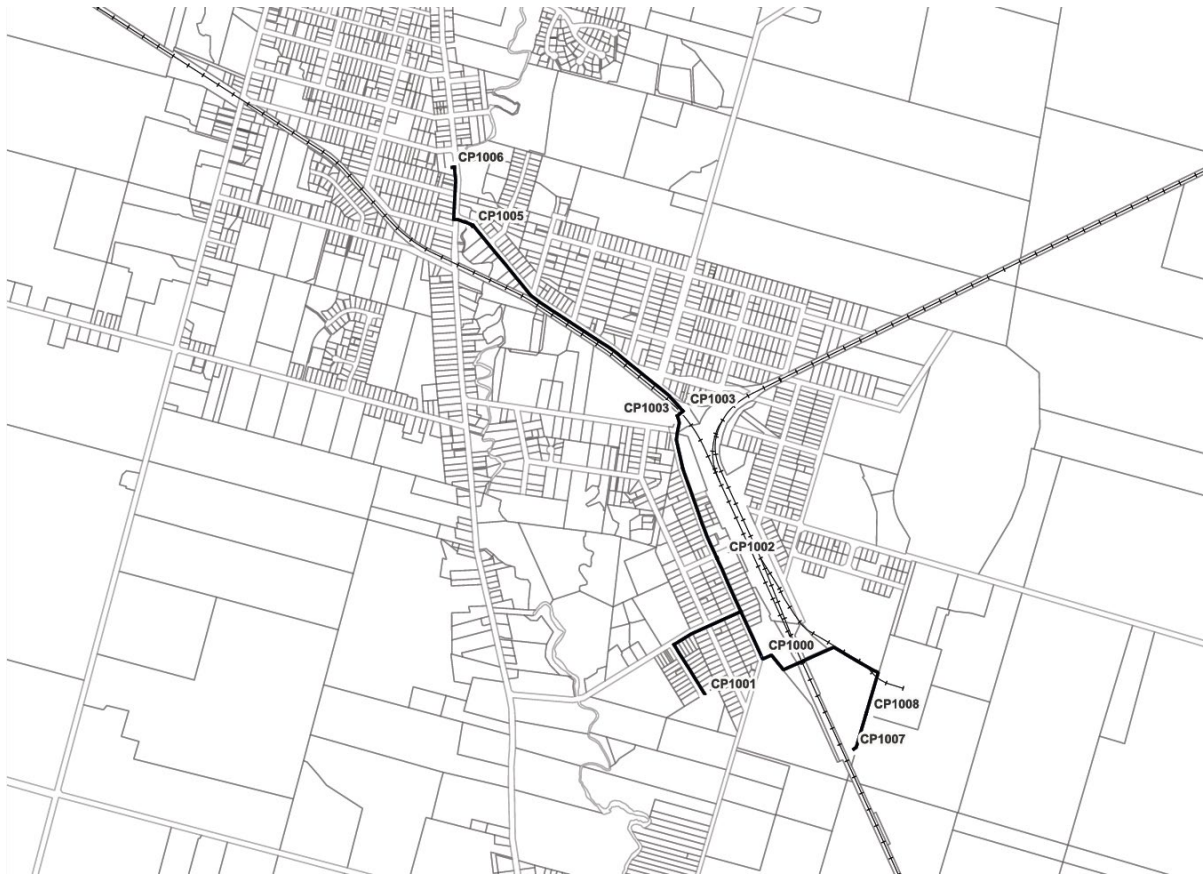
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4.2.1.7 IP Corrosion Prevention

Cathodic Protection is applied using sacrificial anodes installed at a central anode bed.

In Figure 18, Cathodic Protection monitoring test points are shown prefixed with a “CP” followed by a number and the IP mains are shown as a black line.

Figure 18: Marton IP CP Test Points



4.2.1.8 IP Monitoring and Control Systems

IP monitoring is a part of the wider network electronic pressure and CP monitoring system. Operational conditions are checked at various points on the IP system and data is sent daily to a central monitoring station. The equipment is configured to monitor for critical minimum IP system parameters and if compromised will activate alarms which are transmitted to monitoring software that notifies operational personnel. GasNet has installed pressure alarm monitoring at a number of large demand sites.

4.2.2 Medium Pressure (MP) System

4.2.2.1 MP Summary Physical Statistics

Marton MP system statistics are summarised in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Marton MP System Physical Statistics

Asset	Number	Length (m)
Mains	333	29,920
Services	682	16,776
District Regulator Stations	-	-
Main Line Valves	10	-
Crossings	9	-
Cathodic Protection	-	-
Monitoring & Control Systems	3	-

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4.2.2.2 MP Mains

The MP network in Marton is constructed of polyethylene mains interconnected to a grid configuration. The mains have design maximum allowable pressure of 420 kPag and are operating at 210 kPag.

The risks associated with the polyethylene MP mains in general include polymer material issues in early HDPE material, third party damage, and historic joint quality. Further discussion on these aspects of MP Mains can be found in the Whanganui MP Mains section.

In Figure 19, the MP mains are shown as a black line.

Figure 19: Marton MP System



4.2.2.3 MP Services

MP services in Marton are constructed of predominantly polyethylene and are installed directly in the ground by open trench or drilling methods. The services are constructed with a design MAOP of 420 kPag and are operating at 210 kPag. MP services to residential properties are 10mm, 15 mm or 25 mm diameter while non-domestic range between 10-50 mm. MP services are connected to the Polyethylene main by service saddle and terminate at the service riser with a mechanical crimp fitting.

Polyethylene service pipes terminate with either a pre-formed metal riser incorporating a machine jointed compression fitting or a mechanical crimp installed on site. Each of these metallic components present a potential risk of corrosion and are duly inspected whenever visited for network or metering work. As part of a programme to inspect all service risers, all visible service components will be inspected and remedial action taken if required. Further discussion on these aspects of MP services can be found in the Whanganui MP services' section.

The condition of the MP services constructed of polyethylene material is rated to be good.

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4.2.2.4 MP Main Line Valves (MLV)

MLVs are used to split sections of the network, isolate strategic assets such as crossings and DRS, and isolate branch connections off the main arterial pipeline. MLVs are located principally underground, in pits or chambers that are accessible from the surface for the insertion of a valve key to enable their operation. MP MLV are ball or plug types constructed of steel or polyethylene material.

MLV are constructed of polyethylene material and are in good condition but require monitoring to ensure they remain accessible. Risks to MLV include road sealing contractors tar sealing over the top of the lids making them inaccessible and the ingress of surface debris making access difficult.

4.2.2.5 MP Crossings

Crossing types include bridge, stream, aboveground and rail. Each type of crossing is constructed to meet the individual specific risk profile of the environment which the gas asset is crossing. MP crossing construction can include casing and vents, roller support mounts, thermal expansion joints and other specialist fittings.

The condition of the MP crossings are generally good based on the limitations of assessing condition on cased and underground crossings.

Crossings can be a source of safety risk to the public, in that exposed gas pipes crossing a waterway or an elevated area could be used as a means to cross. In 2019 two MP crossings in Marton were identified as having increased likelihood of being used in this manner resulting in the construction of safety fences at both locations to discourage public access to the Crossings.

In Figure 20, bridge crossings are shown prefixed with a "BC" and rail crossings as "RC". The Sales Gate station is shown as "SG3".

Figure 20: Marton Medium Pressure Crossings



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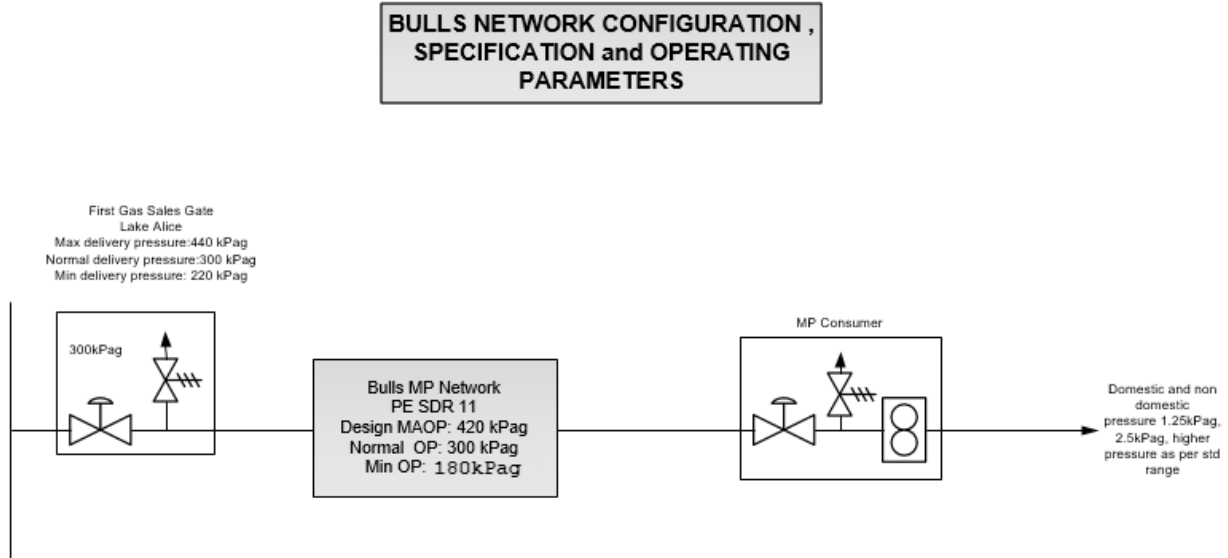
4.2.2.6 MP Monitoring and Control Systems

MP monitoring is a part of the wider network electronic pressure monitoring system. Operational conditions are checked at various points on the MP system and data is sent daily to a central monitoring station. The equipment is configured to monitor for critical minimum MP system parameters and if compromised will activate alarms which are transmitted to monitoring software that notifies operational personnel. GasNet has installed pressure alarm monitoring at a number of large demand sites.

4.3 Bulls Network

The Bulls network transports natural gas at medium (MP) pressures. Figure 21 is illustrative of the configuration, specification and operating parameters of this network.

Figure 21: Bulls Network Configuration



4.3.1 Medium Pressure (MP) System

4.3.1.1 MP Summary Physical Statistics

Bulls network statistics are summarised in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Bulls Network Physical Statistics

Asset	Number	Length (m)
Mains	172	15,239
Services	189	6,673
District Regulator Stations	-	-
Main Line Valves	3	-
Crossings	2	-
Cathodic Protection	-	-
Monitoring & Control Systems	4	-

4.3.1.2 MP Mains

The Bulls MP system shown in Figure 22 was installed to supply consumers in Bulls Township including a CNG station. The design incorporates a single arterial main constructed in 1987 which was installed from the Sales Gate station at Lake Alice, traversing rural land to the west side of Bulls township. The mains are all constructed of polyethylene and the network is supplied direct from the Sales Gate with no District Regulator Stations (DRS). It is understood that these mains are in good condition. Risk assessment work in 2019 identified that this critical main is subject to increased risk due to the remoteness of the pipeline and also farming activities. Projects were completed in 2021 to relocate deeper, a section of this main where it traverses private property, and to enhance signage along the route. The main has a design maximum allowable pressure of 420 kPag and is operating at 300 kPag. The network within the township is generally designed with arterial mains having little interconnection. The development of a meat processing plant on the outskirts of Bulls has replaced the CNG load.

In Figure 22, the MP mains are shown as a black line. The Sales Gate station is shown as "SG4".

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Figure 22: Bulls Network



4.3.1.3 MP Services

MP services are constructed of predominantly polyethylene material installed directly in the ground by open trench or drilling methods. MP services are constructed with a design MAOP of 420 kPag and are operating at 300 kPag. MP services to residential properties are 10 mm or 25 mm diameter while non-domestic range between 10-50 mm. MP services are connected to the polyethylene main by service saddle and terminate at the service riser with a mechanical crimp fitting. A Mains pressure uprating exercise completed in 2014 involved inspection of all risers and service valves and any remedial work required was completed at that time. The condition of MP services is rated as good.

4.3.1.4 MP Main Line Valves (MLV)

The MLV's are used to segregate sections of arterial pipeline supplying the town of Bulls and are located principally underground, in pits or chambers that are accessible from the surface for the insertion of a valve key to enable their operation. MP MLV's are ball or plug types constructed of steel or polyethylene material.

MLV are constructed of polyethylene material and are in good condition but require monitoring to ensure they remain accessible. Risks to MLV include road sealing contractors tar sealing over the top of the lids making them inaccessible and the ingress of surface debris making access difficult.

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4.3.1.5 MP Crossings

The Bulls MP network contains two stream crossings which are shown in Figure 23. The crossing “SC01” is installed under the Tutaenui Stream and has been constructed to meet the individual specific risk profile of the stream environment. The condition of the MP stream crossing is considered good based on evidence collected during remedial flood repair work carried out in 2011. A second crossing “SC08” that traverses an ephemeral stream, had repairs completed in 2024 after flood damage the previous year. The Sales Gate station is shown as “SG4”.

Figure 23: Bulls MP Crossings



4.3.1.6 MP Monitoring and Control Systems

MP monitoring is a part of the wider network electronic pressure monitoring system. Operational conditions are checked at various points on the MP system and data is sent daily to a central monitoring station. The equipment is configured to monitor for critical minimum MP system parameters and if compromised will activate alarms which are transmitted to monitoring software that notifies operational personnel. GasNet has installed pressure alarm monitoring at a number of large demand sites.

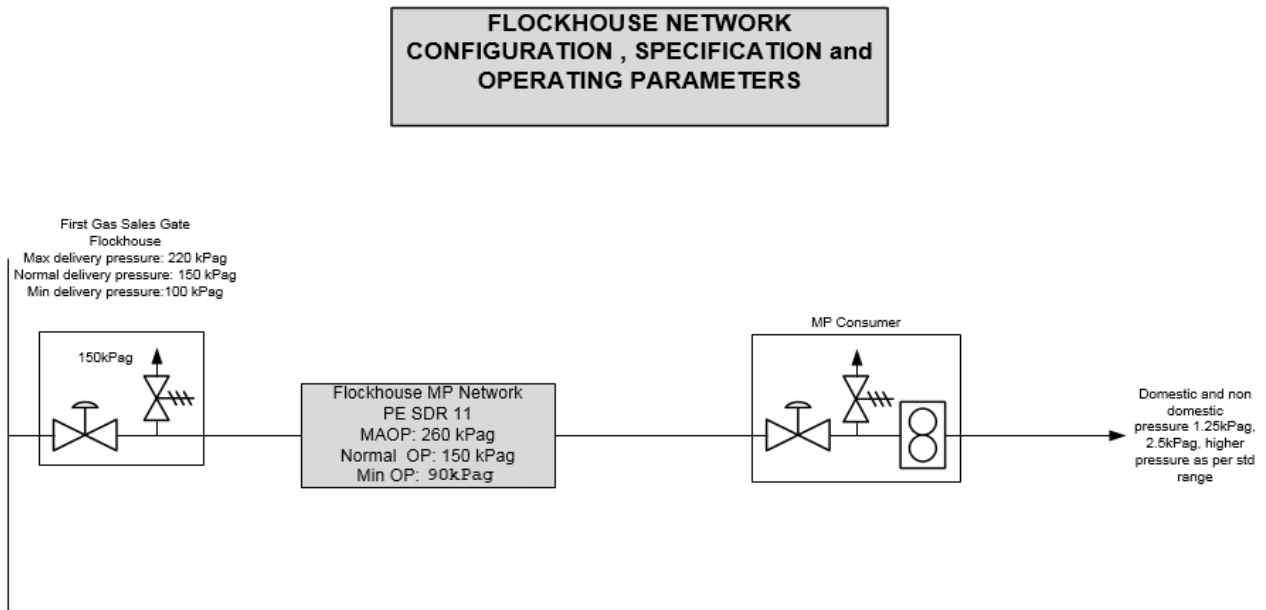
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4.4 Flockhouse Network

The Flockhouse MP network was primarily installed to supply a large agricultural training centre and grain dryer, with both domestic and commercial connections offered to properties along the pipe route. The network is supplied direct from the Sales Gate at MP with no DRS connected.

Figure 24 is illustrative of the configuration, specification and operating parameters of this network.

Figure 24: Flockhouse Network Configuration



4.4.1 Medium Pressure (MP) System

4.4.1.1 MP Summary Physical Statistics

Flockhouse MP system statistics are summarised in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Flockhouse Network Physical Statistics

Asset	Number	Length (m)
Mains	5	3,438
Services	8	957
District Regulator Stations	-	-
Main Line Valves	-	-
Crossings	-	-
Cathodic Protection	-	-
Monitoring & Control Systems	-	-

4.4.1.2 MP Mains

The polyethylene main installed in 1986 is a single arterial main from the Flockhouse Sales Gate north along Parewanui Road to the Flock House Estate. The main has a design MAOP of 420 kPag and is operating at 150 kPag. In Figure 25, the MP mains are shown as a black line. The Sales Gate station is shown as "SG5".

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Figure 25: Flockhouse Network



4.4.1.3 MP Services

MP services are constructed of predominantly polyethylene material installed directly in the ground by open trench or drilling methods. MP services are constructed with a design MAOP of 260 kPag and are operating at 150 kPag. MP services to residential properties are 10 mm or 25 mm diameter while non-domestic range between 10-50 mm. MP services are connected to the polyethylene main by service saddle and terminate at the service riser with a mechanical crimp fitting.

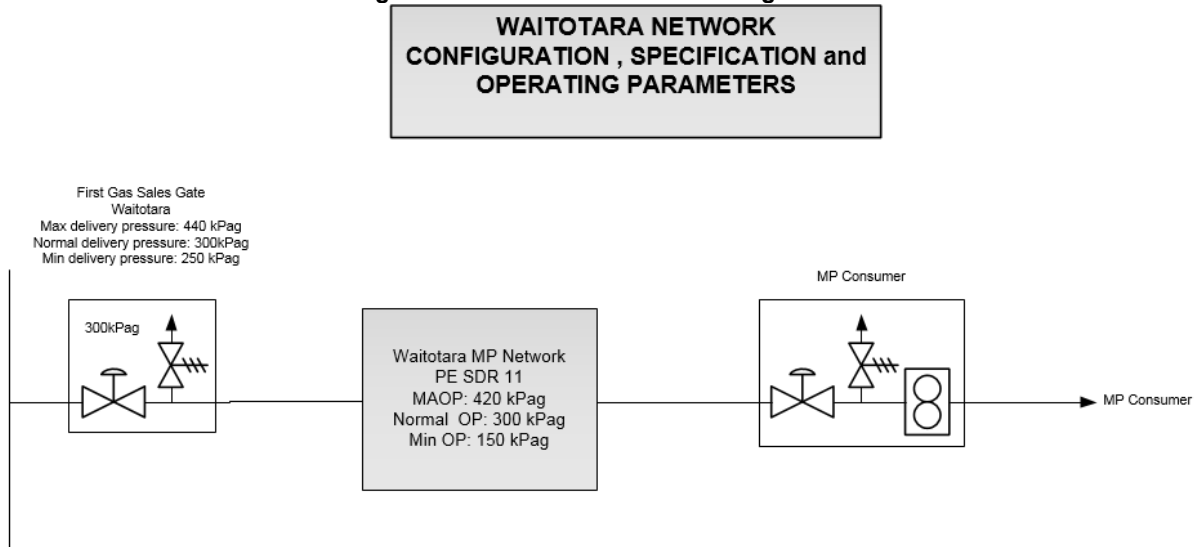
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4.5 Waitotara Network

The Waitotara MP system was constructed to supply a meat processing plant only. The design incorporated a single PE arterial main from First Gas Sales Gate station at Waitotara north through rural farmland to the plant. The network is supplied direct from the Sales Gate with no DRS connected.

Figure 26 is illustrative of the configuration, specification and operating parameters of this network.

Figure 26: Waitotara Network Configuration



4.5.1 Medium Pressure (MP) System

4.5.1.1 MP Summary Physical Statistics

Waitotara MP system statistics are summarised in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Waitotara Network Physical Statistics

Asset	Number	Length (m)
Mains	4	1,678
Services	1	79
District Regulator Stations	-	-
Main Line Valve	-	-
Crossings	-	-
Cathodic Protection	-	-
Monitoring & Control Systems	1	-

4.5.1.2 MP Mains

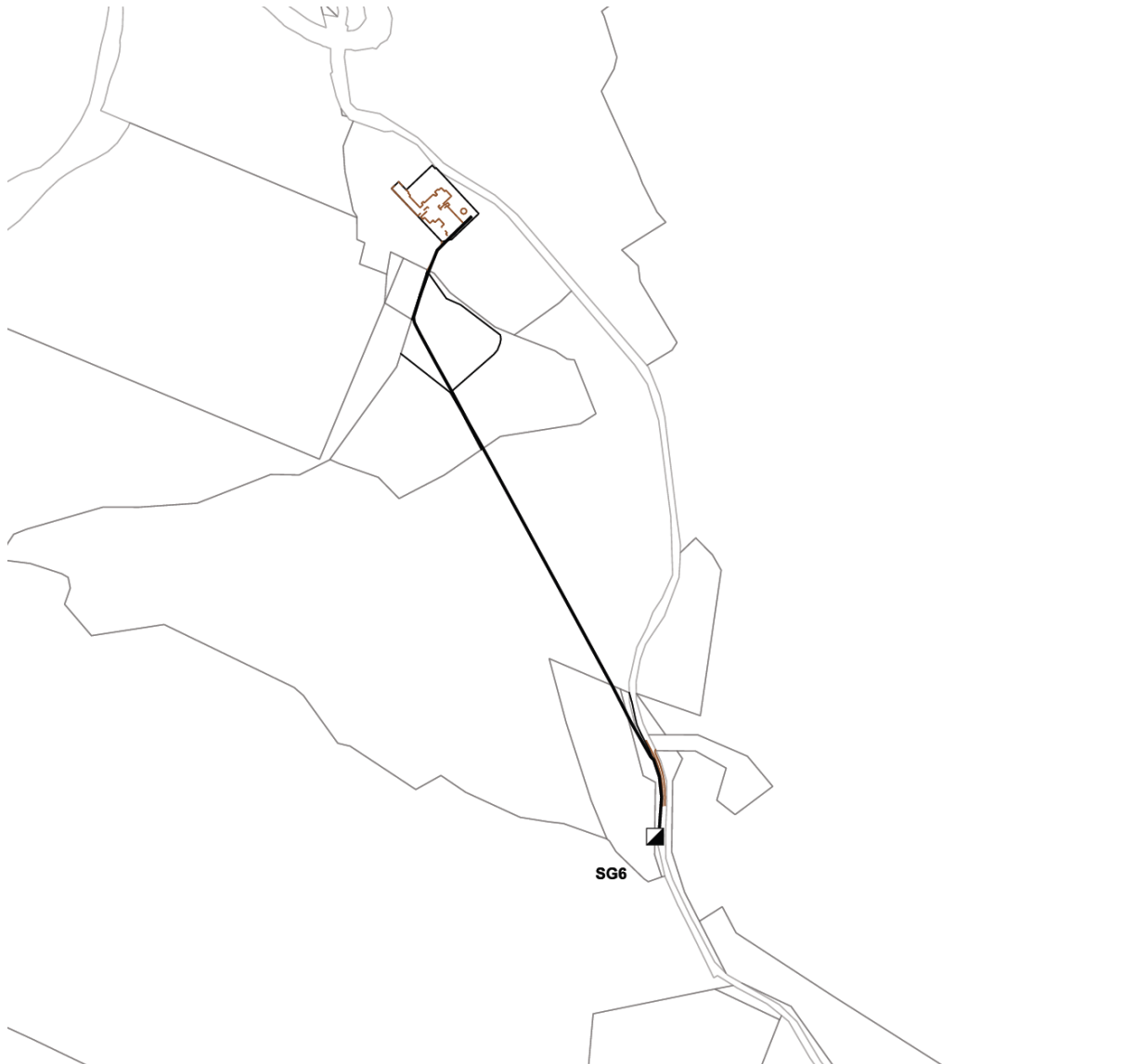
The single PE arterial main from First Gas Sales Gate station to the meat processing plant was installed in 1987 and has a design MAOP of 420 kPag and is operating at 300 kPag.

In Figure 27, the MP main is shown as a black line. The Sales Gate station is shown as "SG6".

In 2022 a section of the MP main that traverses farmland was relocated to the road corridor and new improved signage was installed at that time to reduce the risk of third-party damage.

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Figure 27: Waitotara System



4.5.1.3 MP Services

The single arterial main terminates at the meat processing plant and a single smaller diameter pipe provides the service connection.

4.5.1.4 MP Monitoring and Control Systems

The-Time of Use (TOU) metering equipment installed at the single consumer GMS has integral network monitoring equipment that provides remote network monitoring functionality.

4.6 Non-Network Assets

GasNet owns a range of non-network assets outlined as follows.

4.6.1 Computer Hardware & Software

GasNet owns all office & vehicle-based computer hardware, mobile and smart phone devices, with network infrastructure and server support services provided under contract by the Whanganui District Council.

GasNet owns its MIDaS application which provides ICP, consumer metering and billing information. As well it has a wide range of software applications under licence, the most notable being FinanceOne, IntraMaps, Univerus Field, Univerus Assets and Synergi.

Further detail on GasNet's computer hardware and software can be found in section 2.11.

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4.6.2 Leasehold Improvements

GasNet does not own any property, other than that directly related to the network, with its Whanganui premises in Cooks Street leased from the Whanganui Port Limited Partnership. Costs incurred in relation to GasNet's premises are therefore leasehold improvements which have been made with the most notable including office alterations, EV charger, and provision of a security system and fire alarm.

4.6.3 Miscellaneous Plant & Equipment

GasNet owns tools and equipment that are required for construction, operations and maintenance activities of the networks.

The major items of tooling include;

- Polyethylene pipe squeeze equipment.
- Polyethylene butt and electrofusion jointing machines.
- Gas detection and survey equipment.
- Emergency lighting and ancillary items.
- Pipe and cable locators.
- Air compressors.
- Generators.
- Road compactors and breakers.
- Road signs and safety barriers.
- Bead blaster.
- Confined Space entry and rescue equipment.
- Pipeline Camera equipment

Much of the equipment requires regular testing and recertification by accredited laboratories.

With GasNet striving to maintain or exceed industry best practice in all areas of network activities, the continual investment in tooling that incorporates the latest technologies is seen as an important strategy.

4.6.4 Office Equipment

Office based personnel are provided with fully equipped work stations furniture and equipment, along with a range of ancillary equipment such as lockers, shredder, meeting room conference facilities and white board. Additional equipment has been purchased to provide for home work stations for office personnel.

4.6.5 Vehicles

GasNet's fleet of seven vehicles are all owned by the company and are utilised to meet operational and capital activities across the five networks. Some vehicles are customised to enable field staff on site access to specialised equipment necessary to undertake planned works and to respond to call-out and emergency situations.

The fleet consists of;

- 2014 Ford Ranger Super Cab Ute
- 2016 Mitsubishi Triton Double Cab Ute
- 2018 Ford Transit Jumbo 470E Van
- 2020 Ford Transit Jumbo 470E Van
- 2021 Ford Transit Jumbo 430 Van
- 2024 Toyota Hilux 4WD Extra Cab Ute
- 2022 Atlas Copco XAS38 trailer mounted Compressor
- 2025 Mercedes-Benz VITO
- 6 x Trailers

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5.0 NETWORK RELIABILITY AND INTEGRITY

5.1 Functional Requirements

Network reliability is delivered through systems developed by GasNet to manage the planning, design and construction phases of the operation. The systems have been developed using gas distribution network standards NZS5258 and AS/NZS4645. These standards are intended to provide for the protection of the general public, gas distribution network operating personnel, the environment, and to ensure safe and reliable operation of gas distribution networks that reticulate gas to consumers.

The functional requirements of our networks include providing an integrated supply system capable of meeting consumer demands, as forecast by gas retailers, taking into account safety, operating conditions and the environment to which the system is exposed. The functional requirements to ensure safety, including security of supply and integrity of the gas network include those listed below;

- Planned operational life.
- Capacity management and security-of-supply parameters.
- Composition and properties of gas to be transported.
- Degradation of elements of the gas distribution network.
- Failure mode requirements (e.g. leak before rupture, limiting potential for full flow escapes at higher pressures).
- Fitness for purpose of materials.
- Competency of personnel.
- Criteria for response to incidents and emergencies.

5.2 Network Design

Designs for new sections or modifications to the network are in accordance with safety, demand, and operating in the environmental conditions to which the system is anticipated to be exposed.

The overall design requirements are to ensure that:-

- the hazards and risks identified in the hazard identification and control process are eliminated or reduced as much as reasonably practical and
- functional requirements are met.

To achieve these requirements, system design is based on the requirements of AS/NZS 4645.

5.3 Network Pressure Control

The Sales Gates where gas enters GasNet's networks from the upstream transmission system, are designed, installed and maintained by the transmission system operator to meet nominated supply conditions. This includes the levels of overpressure protection.

Once gas has entered GasNet's network, the pressure is managed and controlled. The pressure control systems limit the pressure within each section of the system to the specified maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP), and the overpressure protection is effective in the event of equipment malfunction. Network Pressures are set to ensure minimum supply pressure in all parts of the system, at all times and the MAOP is not exceeded at any time. The MAOP for each system is listed in GasNet's Safety and Operating Plan.

District Regulator Stations on the networks reduce network pressures from one pressure system to another. Overpressure protection is provided either by relief valves, active and monitor regulators or automatic shut off devices depending on station location, supply alternatives, environmental factors and operating conditions. The District Regulator Stations operational and overpressure protection pressure settings are specified in the relevant Design Sheet for each station.

The level and frequency of routine inspections and maintenance of all district regulator stations are determined in accordance with GasNet's Network and GMS Maintenance Plan. Currently the maintenance regime is based on predictive and preventative strategies.

District Regulator Stations Periodic Maintenance schedule			
Monthly	Yearly	4 Yearly	8 Yearly
Site and security, leakage inspection, pressure and odour level measurements	Functional check of equipment, test safety and standby equipment, filters check	Limited equipment overhaul.	Full equipment overhaul.

Continuous system pressure surveillance is carried out by GasNet's network monitoring system at key locations with low and high pressure alarms providing an automated alert and subsequent response by a GasNet Technician. With its introduction in 2007 the monitoring system provides a wealth of electronic historic pressure information; prior to this and going back to the 1980's, paper-based pressure recordings were printed from pressure chart recorders. The combination of historic pressure and real-time pressure information is a useful planning tool and enables a better understanding of the trends in demand and the identification of potential pressure or capacity issues. The information is extremely beneficial as a comparator with the output from GasNet's Synergi Gas network modelling application.

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5.4 Network Flow Management

Network Flows are currently predicted on historic demand with forward looking forecast demands based on information provided by Gas Retailers.

There is currently no provision to measure flow patterns within GasNet's networks although a project is planned for the installation of equipment at DRS to enable measurement of flow. The equipment will interface into existing telemetry equipment installed at DRS to log and transmit the data to a central computer. The measurement, collection and subsequent analysis of this data within GasNet's network analysis simulation software will assist future network design, provide utilisation information and aid emergency planning.

5.5 Gas Quality

Gas contained within and supplied from GasNet's network is required to comply with NZS 5442 Specification for Reticulated Natural Gas. This ensures that the gas is suitable for transportation through the network and metering systems and for use in appliances designed for natural gas.

The specification sets limits on characteristics and components, and these are monitored by the transmission system operator before gas is accepted into their network.

The transmission system operator is required to notify GasNet if there are any variations in quality that could lead to a limit being exceeded. In the event that non-specification gas was supplied or could be expected to be supplied into the network systems, GasNet would decide whether to continue to supply consumers or to curtail supplies based on safety considerations. It is acknowledged that in the event that this should occur, GasNet would not be the only party effected and it would likely impact on larger operators and systems on the same transmission system. In this case it is expected that the event would involve multiple parties (transmission, network and meter owners/operators, gas retailers and consumer representatives).

5.6 Gas Odourisation and Detection

Gas within and supplied from GasNet's networks is odourised to ensure that it is distinctive and unpleasant at a concentration equivalent to and in excess of one fifth of the lower explosive limit for natural gas, a requirement of Regulation 16 of the Gas (Safety and Measurement) Regulations 2010.

Odorant is injected by the transmission system operator to give the gas a distinctive and unpleasant odour prior to receipt of the gas into GasNet's network. The odour levels and odorant concentrations are set in accordance with the requirements of NZS5263 and AS/NZS4645 to ensure minimum levels are exceeded at the extremities of all the networks. The odorant used is tertiary butyl Mercaptan.

Monitoring of both odour level and odorant concentration is carried out at the Sales Gates by the transmission system operator and at strategic points throughout the network by GasNet. All metering work completed by the company requires a check that odorant can be detected by the Technician. Any exceptions are reported immediately when detected and GasNet notified to restore levels to normal as rapidly as possible. An annual review is carried out by GasNet to ensure that the defined locations where samples are taken for odour tests are deemed to be representative of the current network configuration.

The Gas Transmission Interconnection Agreement sets out the arrangements for odourisation monitoring.

If odour fade or masking is detected, the Network Emergency Plan is in place to ensure such events are managed and that appropriate actions are taken.

The odour level and odorant concentration sample measurements are reported to Retailers and Transmission monthly to provide assurance that levels are maintained throughout the networks. The number of non-compliant odour tests is a key safety performance indicator referenced in section 6.0.

5.7 Leakage Management

A leakage management programme involving routine system survey and response arrangements for classification and repair of public reported escapes is in place to ensure that any leakage is minimised. The frequency and methods of survey are determined according to the risk level. All leaks located by survey are classified and actions taken accordingly.

Leakage Survey Schedule						
Asset	Monthly	3 Monthly	6 Monthly	12 Monthly	2 Yearly	5 Yearly
Mains pipes				Mains located in high population density areas incl. CBD's, public meeting places, schools, hospitals and rest homes	All Low Pressure metallic	All Mains
Stations (Sales Gates and DRS)	All Stations					
Line valves				All valves		
Special crossings		Crossings with mechanical joints	All crossings			

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5.8 Cathodic Protection

External corrosion on buried steel pipe is mitigated by a range of methods which for GasNet's Whanganui and Marton Intermediate and Medium Pressure systems includes Cathodic Protection (CP). The description of the company's CP systems is provided in section 3.1.2.6.

These systems are designed, operated and maintained in accordance with AS 2832.1. Monitoring of system performance is completed in accordance with GasNet's Network and GMS Maintenance Plan GNZ-003.

New construction work on Intermediate and Medium Pressure steel pipe is first designed by GasNet's Engineer and reviewed by a specialist CP Technician from First Gas Limited before construction. First Gas Limited also conduct annual ON-OFF surveys and periodic DCVG surveys.

Cathodic Protection Periodic Maintenance Schedule			
Weekly	3 Monthly	12 Monthly	As Required
Review of CP voltage monitoring and alarm limits (CP voltage logged at 15 minutes intervals and alarms monitored 24/7).	Rectifier site checks and On testing at representative points of the networks.	On/Off testing at representative points throughout network.	Full Direct Current Voltage Gradient (DCVG) survey of networks.

5.9 Public Reported Escapes

Facilities for the public reporting of gas escapes are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

All reports of gas leakage are acted on as quickly as possible and personnel are despatched to make safe, locate and assess any leaks detected.

First response to a reported network leak is provided by a GasNet Technician trained in emergency response to industry standards. Outside of normal business hours GasNet's after hour's service provider receives all phone calls and contacts the rostered GasNet Technician to provide the emergency response.

The time taken to answer calls, and to respond to incidents on site are key indicators of emergency management performance, which are recorded and monitored by GasNet. These measures along with the number of public reports of gas escape are reported in sections 6.1 and 11.1.

5.10 Leakage review and analysis

Records of leakage reports and leakage surveys are analysed annually or more frequently, if leakage levels alter, to determine any changes to risk levels. Increase in leakage trends may require a reassessment of the hazard and action taken to mitigate the risk. Analysis of this data is a key input into the asset replacement programme. Trends such as the correlation of leak reports to main pipe construction material provides such information.

5.11 Mains and Services

Mains and services were historically designed, constructed, maintained and decommissioned under the standards of the day. From 1989 to 2016, NZS5258 Distribution Networks provided recommended minimum standards for design, fabrication, installation, inspection, testing, operation and maintenance of gas distribution systems where the maximum working pressure did not exceed 2000kPa.

Presently the AS/NZS4645 set of Standards covers the design, construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of gas distribution networks and provides a performance based framework for their management to ensure that deliverability and integrity are able to be maintained.

In particular wall thickness and depth of cover are key elements of the design to ensure these safety requirements are met. Where appropriate the requirements for wall thickness and depth of cover are increased above the minimum to provide extra protection. All buried intermediate pressure steel systems are designed to be protected from corrosion by cathodic protection.

For mains and services designed in accordance with the requirements for Plastic systems, only polyethylene material is used.

Services to individual consumers are designed in accordance with the AS/NZS4645 which includes requirements to minimise the risk of escaping gas entering any buildings. The mains and services requirements are consistent with Section 4.8 of AS/NZS 4645.

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5.12 Materials and components

Materials and components used in the construction and maintenance of the network assets are purchased, stored, handled and delivered in accordance with agreed specifications and procedures to ensure that they are suitable for the intended operating environment and life cycle.

Materials are purchased in accordance with GasNet's Technical Specifications for Materials and Equipment. The specifications contained within this document generally comply with Standards equivalent to or listed in either AS/NZS 4645.2 or AS/NZS 4645.3 as appropriate.



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6.0 SERVICE LEVELS

6.1 Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)

GasNet has actively collected a range of performance statistics for many years, some of which having been reported under previous disclosures.

For consistency all tables cover the twelve years up until 30 June 2025 but a number of the earlier datasets include both Network and GMS data, a legacy of the Company's previous reporting requirements and the requirements under the now superseded Gas Information Disclosure Regulations 1997.

Network performance for previous years, for both planned and unplanned outages, are shown in the following graphs. The key indicators used are those now required under the IDD and include:

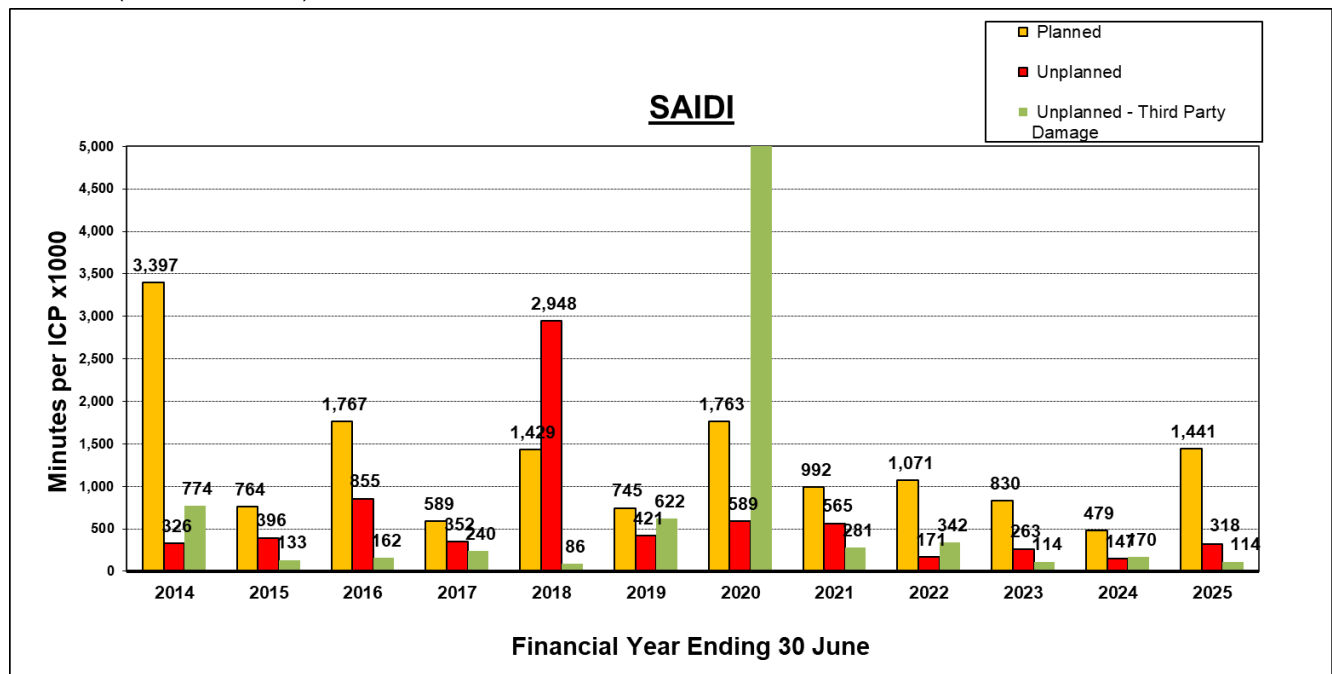
- System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) in minutes per ICP (connections) x 1000;
- System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) in outages per ICP (connections) x1000;
- Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI) in minutes per outage.

The data shown applies only to outages caused by unplanned or planned outages on GasNet's network and does not include outages caused by the Transmission Company or other upstream parties.

Apart from small changes due to rounding the CAIDI disclosures are not affected as the errors effectively cancel out, given that CAIDI = SAIDI/SAIFI.

Further information on these errors and the corrected disclosure schedules can be downloaded from www.gasnet.co.nz/gasnet-disclosures

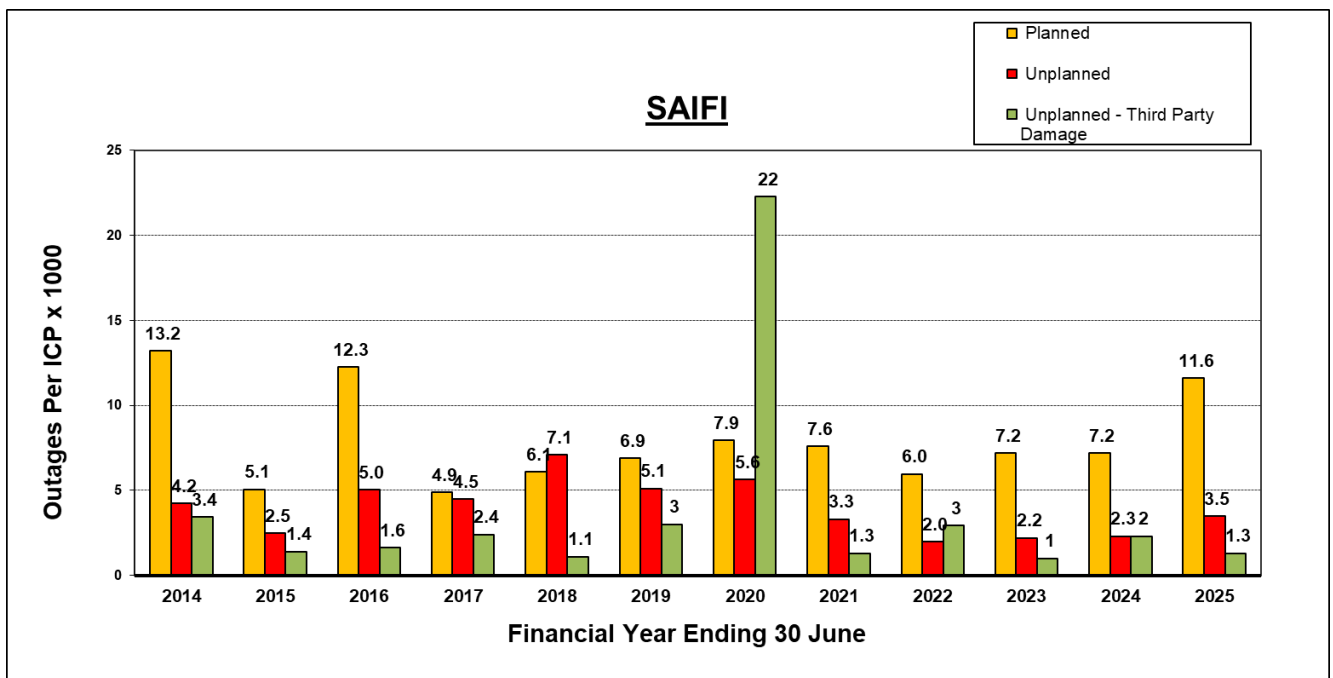
The following graphs are updated to include 2025 information. Please note due to scaling, the 2020 green bar has been truncated (208,787 minutes)



SAIDI is the measure of how long the average consumer has been without their gas supply during a particular year x 1000.

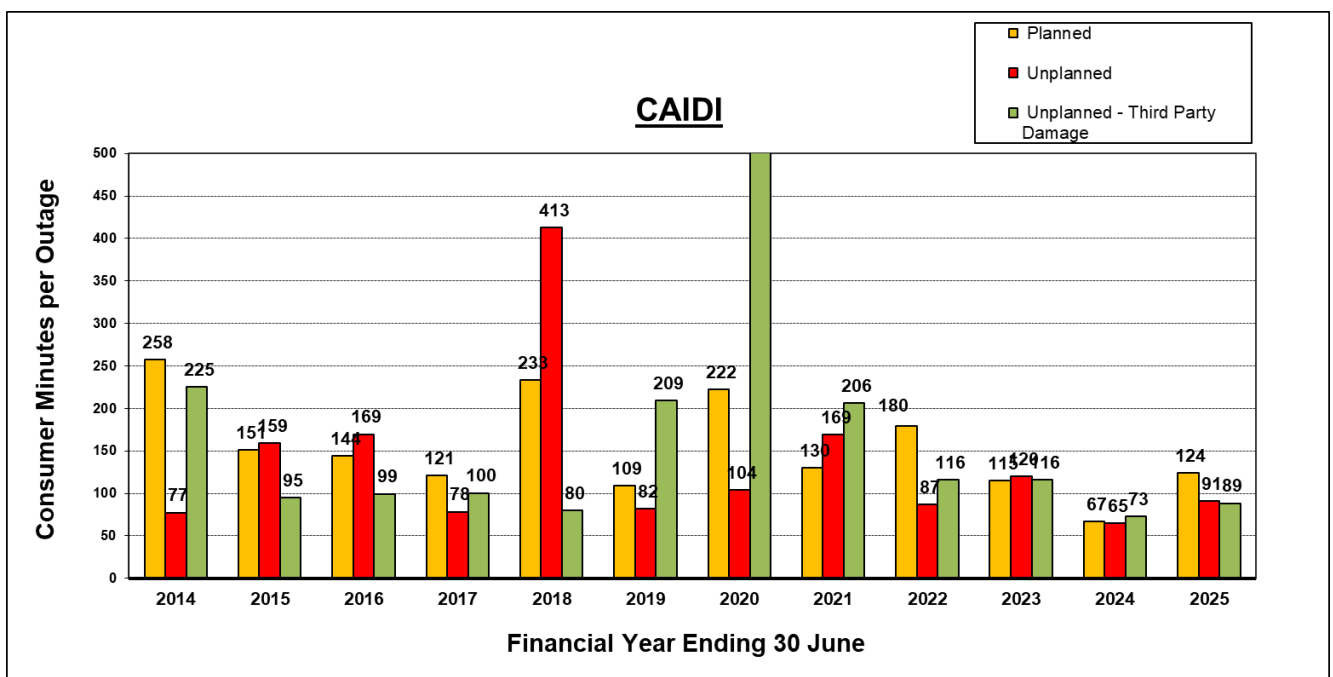
During February 2020 the Company's low pressure network suffered damage when a high pressure water main burst and ruptured a low pressure gas main, flooding approximately 9 kilometres of gas mains and 283 gas service pipes with water. The significant number of properties involved, and the extended period of time taken to remove the water from the pipes and restore supplies has adversely effected SAIDI in this Plan.

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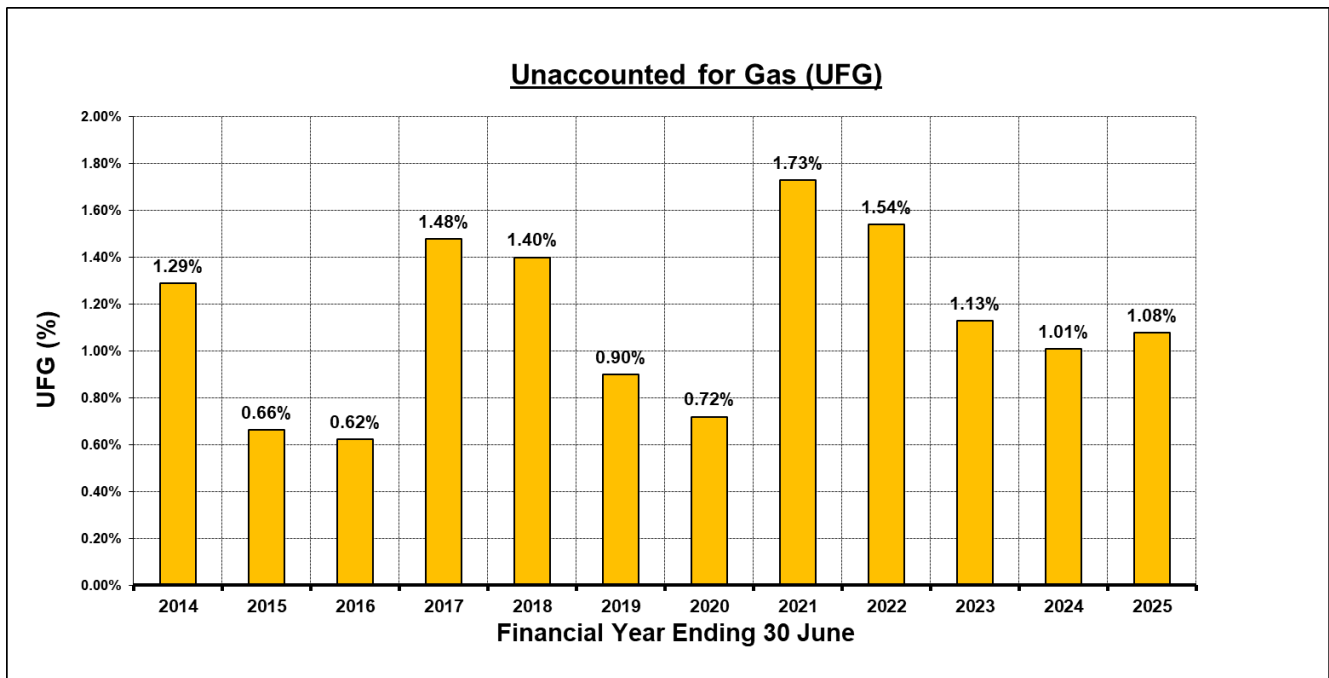
SAIFI is the measure of the number of times a consumer will experience an interruption to their gas supply during a particular year (x1000).

During February 2020 the Company's low pressure network suffered damage when a high pressure water main burst and ruptured a low pressure gas main flooding approximately 9 kilometres of gas mains and 283 gas service pipes with water. The significant number of properties involved has impacted adversely on SAIFI in this Plan.



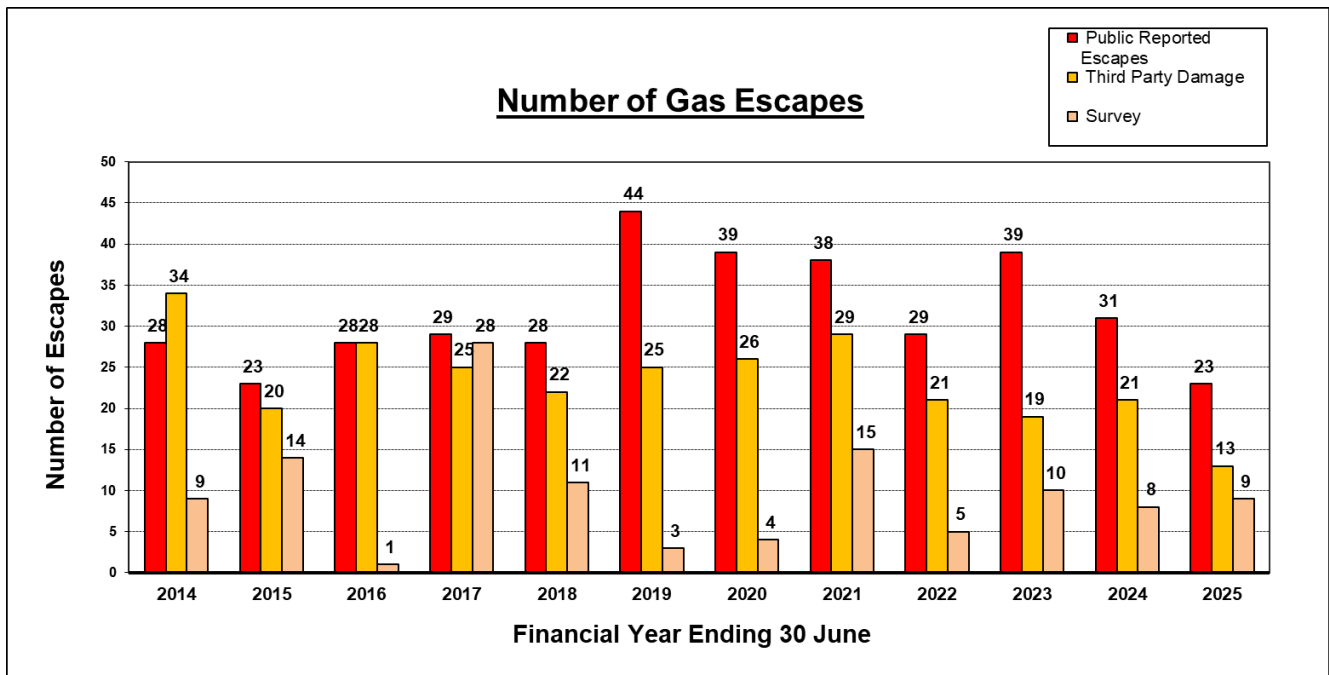
CAIDI is the measure of how long an interruption to the gas supply lasted on average during a particular year.

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Unaccounted for Gas, or UFG, is the difference between the total volume of gas entering the system at the Sales Gates less the total volume of gas exiting the network i.e. sum of the gas entering the meter at the Gas Measurement System installed on consumers' properties.

There are many factors that can effect UFG and whilst losses will occur as the gas is transported through the network (Technical Losses), there are a number of other non-network factors than can create adverse UFG quantities e.g. accuracy of the meter in the GMS, or the fact that retailers are required to estimate monthly sales to consumers due to the cyclic nature of meter readings. The value of UFG as a measure of network performance should not be undervalued but considered alongside other measures such as the number of gas escapes as shown in the following table.



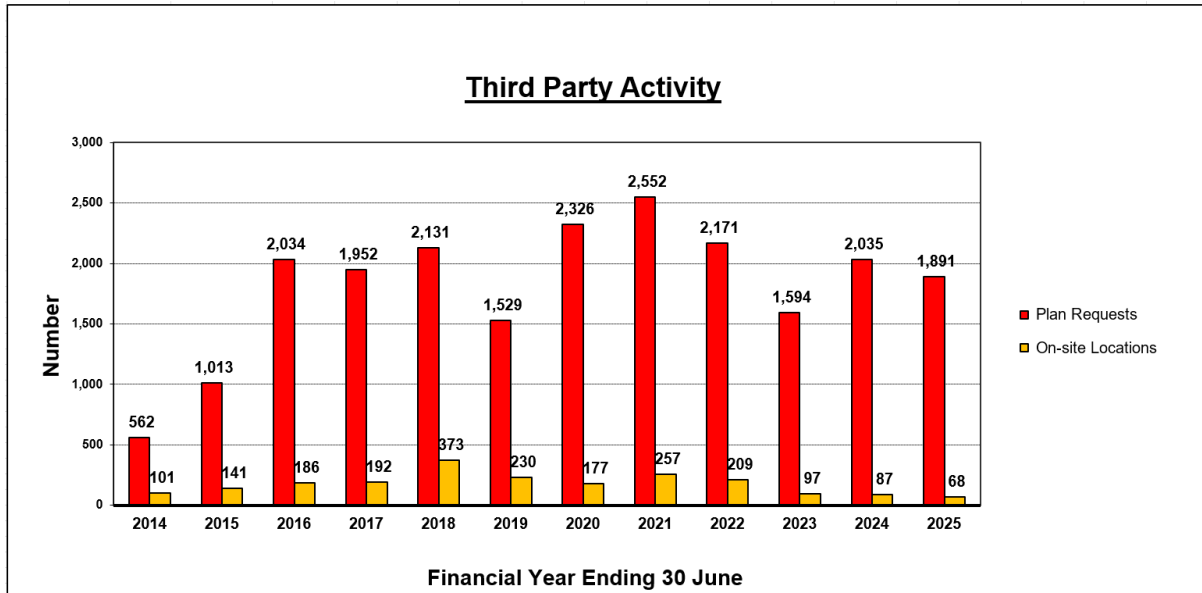
The number of gas escapes found by Survey methods increased in 2012/2013 from previous years due to a change in the leakage survey procedures. Prior to 2013/2014 leak surveys were arranged by area, i.e. the network was divided up into similar sized areas and surveys completed on a 4-5 year cycle. In 2013/2014 the leak survey procedures were changed to include a specific survey of all low pressure metallic pipes in Whanganui. This survey targets assets that are at a higher risk of leakage.

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Third party is the term used to refer to people and organisations, outside of GasNet. In most instances third parties are contractors installing and maintaining other utilities' assets, but it does include home and property owners.

The number of third party damage incidents have been steadily declining despite the increasing activity in the road corridor and on public property. This is thought to be attributable in part to the following initiatives;

- Good relations with Contractors.
- Improvements in accuracy of company asset plans.
- Automated plan issue.
- Fast response to contractors queries on site
- Membership of established plans request service
- Most Contractors are well established in Whanganui and understand the process.



In June 2014 GasNet joined the beforeUdig service, which enables anyone undertaking excavation works to obtain information on the location of underground pipes and cables in and around any proposed dig site, helping to protect themselves and other's assets during their works. It provides a 'one stop shop' for contractors to communicate their planned activities with utilities and asset owners by providing a single point of request for information as to where underground assets are located.

Subsequently GasNet subscribed to Ticket Access DP in December 2016 to provide a fully automated plan issue service to parties requesting GasNet plans via the beforeUdig service. The system provides the party with a plan or set of plans covering the area requested almost instantly at any time of the day or night.

A project is currently in progress to improve records of gas service pipe locations identified as requiring further information. The program captures the additional location information of around 600 service pipes (approximately 85% completed).

The challenge for GasNet over the next few years will be to minimise the damage to its network which can only be achieved by working closely with the contractors and taking the appropriate corrective actions when adverse events occur.

6.2 Quality of Supply

Currently GasNet has no projects under consideration:

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6.3 Other reliability, Safety and Environment

Currently GasNet has the following projects and programmes in progress:

Project or programme	Description
District Regulator Station Isolation valve project	This safety programme involves the installation of isolation valves on all inlet and outlet pipes of each District Regulator Station. The valves are installed at a distance from the DRS so they can be safely operated in the event of a major leak or fire at the installation. The installation of DRS isolation valves are prioritised based on the risks assessed at each individual site. Further valve installations are planned for 2026/27.
Gonville – Springvale MP Strategic link project	High residential gas loads on the Springvale low pressure system have resulted in the pressure fluctuations on the medium pressure system that supplies the Springvale DRS. A strategic main linking the Abbot Street DRS in Gonville to Springvale is planned, which will reinforce medium pressure gas supplies to the Springvale development area. The first two stages of construction of the link main have been completed with further stages to include modifications to the Abbott Street DRS to provide a medium pressure supply to the new main. The main is being laid in stages as construction of new residential developments in the area proceed.
Aramoho – Whanganui MP link project	The medium pressure network in the Whanganui suburb of Aramoho is supplied by one District Regulator Station situated on the riverbank at Victory Place in Aramoho. The network is not interconnected to the Whanganui medium pressure network therefore it does not have security of supply in the event of pipeline incident or failure of DRS. The first stage of construction of an interconnection link main was completed in 2023 and the second stage completed in 2024. Further stages of the project are planned for 2027 and 2028 which, upon completion, will provide greater resilience to both networks.
Wairere Road – Bastia Hill Reinforcement	<p>The Bastia Hill suburb in Whanganui is supplied by two low pressure gas mains. One of the mains, a 100mm diameter steel main constructed circa 1960 is installed on brackets above the ground on a very steep hillside between Mount View Road and Ikitara Road. The main has been identified as at risk due to both the threat of landslip and the proximity to old trees which are growing next to the main. With erosion of the hillside over the years the gas pipe has lost some support and is at risk of damage. Corrosion damage on the main has been repaired several times with the most recent leak in 2025 requiring a sleeve to be installed.</p> <p>Tests have confirmed that the main is a critical supply main that is required to provide gas supply to approximately 130 connected properties on Bastia Hill. Without the main operating the network does not have the capacity to supply the consumers.</p> <p>It is proposed to replace the main by installing approximately 280-330 metres of polyethylene pipe from Anzac Parade/Georgetti Road to link into the end of the Wairere Road main and into Mount View Road.</p>

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7.0 NETWORK DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

7.1 General

The network systems are developed through planning, design and construction phases to eliminate, or reduce to as low as reasonably practicable, all hazards and risks identified in the hazard identification and control process, and to meet functional requirements. Functional requirements include the provision of an integrated supply system capable of meeting consumer demands at all times, as forecast by gas retailers, taking into account safety, operating conditions, and the environment to which the system is exposed.

7.2 Network Resilience in a Low-Carbon Economy

GasNet recognises that the ever increasing focus on climate change and the drive to a low carbon future brings both increased risk and opportunity to its long term investment in its natural gas infrastructure.

Whilst GasNet remains committed to promoting the benefits that natural gas provides as a transitional fuel to a low carbon future, it also recognises that the long-term efficiency and viability of its infrastructure will be dependent upon the extent to which consumers continue to use gas and the availability of gas to supply them.

The gas demand remains an essential source of energy for many businesses and homes and will take a long period of time to shift towards lower emission alternatives. Until natural gas is no longer needed or decline in the gas demand, which is unclear at this point, investment in gas pipeline network will continue to assure that natural gas is delivered to the consumers safely and reliably.

The GIC is currently working with the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment on the Gas Transition Plan. This may include blending renewable gas into pipeline networks.

The Government also plans to procure an LNG import facility.

7.3 System Growth

Asset Type	Commentary
INTERMEDIATE PRESSURE	
Main pipe	No growth forecast.
Service pipe	Little or no growth forecast.
Stations	No growth forecast.
Line valve	No growth forecast.
Special crossings	No growth forecast.
MEDIUM PRESSURE	
Main pipe	There has been an increased level of residential housing development over the past three years with projects in Bulls, Marton and Whanganui. Developers are encouraged by GasNet Policy to promote reticulation of new residential developments, with most new developments fully reticulated. With a number of new larger developments already reticulated with gas and ready for construction, further residential development activity may slow over the next 2 years thus a lull in growth of medium pressure network may be expected. Medium pressure network reinforcement activities may account for a small amount of growth.
Service pipe	Number of new services is expected to remain low but stable due to consumer demand for gas instant hot water offset by a reducing demand on space heating due to alternatives, in particular heat pumps.
Stations	The number of assets are not planned to increase
Line valve	Little or no growth forecast.
Special crossings	No growth forecast.
LOW PRESSURE	
Main pipe	There has been an increased level of residential housing development in the past two years. The high level of existing urban reticulation limits the potential for growth. New residential developments under construction at present in Whanganui are to be supplied by medium pressure networks, resulting in minimal growth on the low pressure network.
Service pipe	Growth to remain low but stable with new connections to the existing low pressure network for consumers switching to gas to gain benefits from gas instant hot water being offset by a reducing demand on space heating due to alternatives, in particular heat pumps.
Line valve	Some growth expected with the planned sectionalisation of the low and medium pressure networks for emergency network management.
Special crossings	Nothing planned

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OTHER ASSETS

Monitoring and control systems	Additional pressure and flow monitoring devices are planned. These will assist in the validation of network models identifying present or future capacity constraints and to enhance the network pressure alarm system.
Cathodic protection systems	Nothing planned
Other assets (other than above)	Nothing planned

7.4 Identified Material Network Development Programmes

7.4.1 Network

Currently GasNet has the following network programmes in place:

Programme	Description
Subdivision reticulation programme	GasNet has for a number of years worked collaboratively with those driving development of new subdivisions (or further stages of existing ones) to provide natural gas reticulation to potential end-users.

7.4.2 Non-network

Programme	Description
Network Analysis – Evaluation Tool development programme	<p>Following the evaluation and subsequent purchase of proprietary Synergi Gas network analysis software in late 2014, the implementation process commenced with manipulation of the GIS data, the primary data source for the model. At the same time that this work was being undertaken, GasNet used the application for design of networks within residential developments in Whanganui and extensively for design of the Papamoa, Bay of Plenty network in 2016.</p> <p>In 2017-18 the network modelling was refined and finalised, with basic modelling of the Flockhouse, Waitotara, and Bulls networks completed. A review undertaken in 2018 by the software supplier DNV GL Software Consulting concluded that “Based on the settings shown, the model converts with no issues and will run a steady state with no errors. The data in the model is all feasible” and “In summary, this model has been configured and converted correctly”.</p> <p>Development work continued with the Marton network model completed in 2019 and the Whanganui Network base model completed in June 2020. Introductory training course on Synergi gas modelling was completed in April 2022 as there has been changes in personnel. In FY 23-24, implementation of regulator station was improved, carried out multiple What-if scenarios for projects or BAU task. Collaborated with AIS team to provide consumption (GJ to m3) data from MiDas that can now be imported into Synergi. This supports the results to be within +/- 10% error.</p> <p>In 2025 further development of the existing models was completed with elevation profiles being added to nodes which enables more accurate modelling data. New models were also made to include new additions to the network and to better reference the loading on the network with updated loading data. These updated models were used in planning for new developments and mains renewal projects to determine the best variables to consider.</p> <p>In FY 2026/27 it will be carrying on as a tool to model What-if scenarios and using the application as a design tool to determine sizing of gas pipes.</p> <p>Further work planned for 2026 to 2027 includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verification of Synergi modelling by collecting real time data from the network for comparison. - Continual improvement of all GasNet’s network models. - Continuing with documentation of the processes on implementing end to end Synergi modelling - Implement Synergi modelling process prior to projects commencing for main renewals, relocation, and asset maintenance and during growth of the network. - Reconciliation process to include new pipeline installed in last FY to ensure input data is accurate across all assets.

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7.5 Identified Material Network Development Projects

7.5.1 Network

Currently GasNet has the following network projects in place:

Project	Description
Network Analysis - DRS monitoring	The measurement of gas entering the medium and low pressure networks is desirable to assist in the analysis of gas flows within the network. The flow measurements can be used within the Synergi network analysis tool to assist future network design, provide utilisation information and aid emergency planning. The installation of equipment at DRS to enable measurement of flow is planned and will likely involve significant modification to DRS installations. The equipment will interface into existing telemetry equipment installed at DRS to log and transmit the data.

7.5.2 Non-network

Currently GasNet has no non-network projects in place.

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8.0 LIFECYCLE ASSET MANAGEMENT PLANNING (MAINTENANCE AND RENEWAL)

8.1 General

The Networks are operated to safely manage the risks identified in the hazard identification, risk assessment and control process and to meet functional requirements. The functional requirements include the provision of an integrated supply system capable of meeting consumer demands at all times, as forecasted by gas retailers, and responding to emergency situations as and when they arise. All system operational activities are carried out in accordance with the GasNet's Safety and Operating Plan.

8.2 Asset Replacement and Renewal

Asset Type	Commentary
INTERMEDIATE PRESSURE SYSTEM	
Main pipe	Nothing planned
Service pipe	Nothing planned
Stations	Some existing station equipment has become obsolete or in other cases replacement parts are becoming uneconomic to procure, requiring replacement with a modern equivalent. One Station is planned for equipment upgrade in the FY2026/27 and plans are being developed for upgrade of others
Line valve	Many valves are not accessible from the surface of the ground and require excavation to operate. Valves identified as strategic to have chambers (risers and lids) installed to enable easy access. There are a few valves installed above ground, which although very robust tend to seize up over time due to both the environmental conditions and the drying nature of gas.
Special crossings	Nothing planned
MEDIUM PRESSURE SYSTEM	
Main pipe	These networks are predominately constructed of polyethylene material. Analysis is planned to identify risks associated with the operation of polyethylene pipe based on polymer type, age, operating pressure and operational damage to determine the remaining life.
Service pipe	The section of gas service pipe that extends up out of the ground and terminates with a service valve (known as a 'riser') is subject to harsh environmental conditions and at times mechanical damage. A programme of survey of riser pipes where no meter was installed was initiated in 2018/19 and involved inspection and condition assessment. The inspection was primarily intended to confirm integrity of these assets but will also provide for asset information collection. The continuation of this survey expanding the scope to all risers is currently underway with any replacement or remedial work completed as required.
Stations	Some existing station equipment has become obsolete or in other cases replacement parts are becoming uneconomic to procure, requiring replacement with a modern equivalent. A programme will be developed to upgrade these Stations.
Line valve	Nothing planned
Special crossings	Pipelines crossing rivers and streams are typically attached to bridges and other structures suspended over the water. The access to these pipes to inspect and/or maintain them is difficult, often requiring specialist personnel and equipment. There are pipeline crossings over the Whanganui River at three of the city bridges. Maintenance work on the Dublin Street Bridge crossing in the 2021-22 year involved replacement of all bracket rollers and fastenings and the replacement of 70 metres of the steel crossing. Further and ongoing coating maintenance of the existing crossing will be sufficient to maintain the pipeline. The Aramoho Rail Bridge crossing has been identified as requiring maintenance work. Plans are in progress to complete the work involving bracket replacement and minor casing corrosion repairs in conjunction with Whanganui District Council walkway widening work planned for FY2026/27.
LOW PRESSURE SYSTEM	
Main pipe	Older pre natural gas metallic LP mains are replaced with modern polyethylene materials. The replacement of the metallic LP mains is prioritised on past and existing leakage patterns and involves all metal types. The strategy for replacement of pre natural gas low pressure metallic pipes is to be fully documented as discussed in other sections of this AMP but the Company's FY2026/27 Annual Plan provides for similar rates of replacement of this asset as recent years.
Service pipe	Metallic services are replaced by polyethylene when the main is replaced. Service pipes located under buildings are high priority for relocation and are replaced and/or relocated as identified. The section of gas service pipe that extends up out of the ground (riser) and terminates with a service valve is subject to harsh environmental conditions and at times mechanical damage. A programme of survey of riser pipes, where no meter was installed (standby riser) was initiated in 2018/19 and involved inspection and condition assessment. The inspection was primarily intended to confirm integrity of these assets but it also provided opportunity for collection of asset information. The riser survey programme continued with an expanded the scope to include all risers both standby and active.
Line valve	Nothing planned

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Special crossings	A project to assess the risk profile of Mechanically jointed LP metallic rail and bridge crossings is planned.
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OTHER ASSETS

Monitoring and control systems	Nothing planned
Cathodic protection systems	Nothing planned

8.3 Identified Material Lifecycle Asset Management Programmes

8.3.1 Network

Currently GasNet has the following network programmes in place:

Programme	Description
Replacement of LP non PE programme	Replacement of LP non PE mains and services. The metals used in the LP network include wrought and cast irons, spiral riveted, spiral welded, Mannesmann and galvanised steels. Mains constructed of each of these materials have their own characteristics. Steel mains are likely to be in good condition provided the coating is intact and joints are sealed and the cast iron mains are generally in good condition provided the joints are sealed. The replacement of the metallic LP mains is prioritised on past and existing leakage patterns and involves all metal types.
Replacement of service valves programme	Various types of service valve have been installed on the network over time. Each type of service valve has characteristics that make it more or less suitable for its intended use. Types that have been identified as less suitable are replaced during any work at an ICP that requires interruption of the supply, or if requested.
Riser condition survey programme	A riser condition survey programme is in progress with the aim to survey all risers across all networks. Any defects found during the survey are classified and assigned a priority for repair. The order of survey is based on risk hence attributes including pressure, material, age and location are considered.

8.3.2 Non-Network

Currently GasNet has the following non-network programmes in place:

Programme	Description
Safety Management System development programme	GasNet has a legislative requirement to implement and maintain a public safety management system (PSMS) to ensure the gas supply system does not pose a significant risk of serious harm to a person or significant damage to property. This is a strategic programme involving many aspects of operations and associated safe work practices. The PSMS was upgraded in 2024 to meet the requirements of the latest version of NZS7901.
Regulatory compliance programme	Following legislative changes, GasNet has implemented a number of Commerce Commission Determinations applicable to GDBs of which information disclosure is but one. This is a strategic programme involving many aspects of business practices, documentation and reporting.
Vehicle fleet management programme	On-going replacement of vehicle fleet – GasNet’s fleet of vehicles are utilised to meet operational and capital activities across the five networks. Some vehicles are customised to enable field staff on site access to specialised equipment necessary to undertake planned works and to respond to call-out and emergency situations. The process for selecting replacement vehicles considers safety, the environmental impact of the vehicle and its operation and where practical hybrid, electric, or other low carbon alternatives purchased.

8.4 Identified Material Lifecycle Asset Management Projects

8.4.1 Network

Currently GasNet has the following network projects in place:

Project	Description
Riverbank erosion threats to IP assets	There have been a number of weather events since 1990 that have caused erosion of the river bank in areas where GasNet’s pipes are located. The areas that have had most impact on the gas network are in the upper section of Somme Parade where gas pipes have either been relocated from the river side of Somme Parade to the side of the road furthest from the river or the Whanganui District Council has completed stabilisation work to retaining the ground to secure assets. In 2023-24 a project was completed to construct a 280m metre section of Intermediate pressure pipeline in Aramoho Whanganui. The pipeline allowed the decommissioning of a 350 metre long section of pipeline main on the Whanganui river bank between George Street and Kaikokupu Road that was at risk of land subsidence. A second section of Intermediate pressure main on the riverbank adjacent to the Aramoho Shopping Centre became at risk after land subsidence. The Whanganui District Council installed

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	retaining walls to stabilise the area providing protection to the gas main. Further areas of riverbank are under threat and are being monitored by GasNet.
LP crossings replacement	Pipes crossing under railway lines are at an elevated risk of damage due to vibration from train movements. Where these rail crossings are constructed of older metallic pipes that are brittle and those whose joints are mechanical, are more susceptible to damage from the vibration. A review of the construction and condition of these assets is in progress to determine the action required to manage this risk.
Polyethylene pipe type identification.	The early generations of polyethylene pipe (PE) were manufactured from a high-density polyethylene material which had limited resistance against severe environmental and operating conditions. Polyethylene pipes used in later years were made of medium density materials which offered greater resistance. A project is in place to Identify the manufacturing and/or installation date of all PE pipe to identify which are early generation PE materials and where they are located on the network. The records of pipe installation date are not all complete and so a number of investigations are required to confirm these details.
Locating and recording unmapped service pipes.	Records of the location of mains and services are kept by the company. In a small number of instances a record of the location of gas service pipe was not made at the time of construction. A project has been in place for a number of years to locate and draw plans of these service pipes. At this time there are around 95 service pipes remain without location records.

8.4.2 Non-network

Currently GasNet has the following non-network projects in place:

Project	Description
Univerus Assets project– an Asset Management Application	GasNet utilises the asset management application Univerus Assets, which significantly reduces the manual work involved in the collation of maintenance management, condition monitoring, and inventory data. It will be developed further to provide tools to capture more comprehensive information to facilitate predictive modelling and will significantly support the maturity of GasNet's asset management practices as defined by the Commerce Commission. In 2021/2023, Stage 1 of the Asset Management software Univerus Assets implementation was completed so that details of network assets are now held in this database providing data to the Geographical Information System, QuantumGIS. In the 2026/2027 year, it is planned to progress Stage 2 of the project whereby rating assessments around Condition, Performance, Criticality, Accuracy, and Risk associated with each of the assets, will be assigned which will allow more informed decisions around maintenance scheduling and the timely replacement of assets to be made.
Leak detection technologies project	Advances in satellite technology and availability of satellite data commercially has made it possible to gain visibility of gas leakage indications over a large area with great sensitivity. Satellite leakage survey has been introduced into NZ recently with gas network owners trialling the technology in 2023-24. The satellite method of leakage survey has the advantage that leakage can be detected on the whole network and GMS without entering private property and also without having personnel walking the streets. It is planned to investigate this technology and if possible, conduct a trial in parallel with our walking leakage survey. Other developments in leakage detection include hand-held laser technology. Such equipment can be used to remotely survey gas pipelines for leaks, allowing survey of, service pipes inside private property from the boundary, pipe crossings over bridges and high level vents. A remote leakage detector was purchased by the company and is presently being assessed for use across all activities.

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9.0 EXPENDITURE

9.1 Management of Actual Costs

GasNet captures all of its costs, both Opex and Capex, in its General and Job Ledgers held in its financial management system Finance One. Costs are allocated to the appropriate General or Job Ledger at source. The chart of accounts and costing systems provide for separation of Opex and Capex which are reported separately.

Where General and Job Ledger accounts relate directly to GasNet's regulated network activities these costs are mapped directly to the relevant regulatory categories. Where accounts include costs that are either shared across both the regulated and unregulated activities, or do not directly relate to either activity, these costs are allocated to the relevant regulatory categories typically by applying proxy allocators.

The actual Opex and Capex costs reported in this section and throughout this AMP are as they have been reported by GasNet and publicly disclosed on its website in accordance with the Commerce Commission Gas Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 – consolidated- 3 April 2018 (“principal determination”) as amended by the Gas Distribution Information Disclosure Amendment Determination 2024, 27 November 2024 (IDD).

9.2 Explanation of Graphs

The graphs shown within this section present actual expenditure incurred by GasNet as disclosed up to and including in its latest disclosures, and forecasted expenditure (in constant prices) for the current year plus the following 10 year planning period, consistent with its latest AMP disclosure schedules as shown in constant prices in Appendix 2.1.

9.3 Operational Expenditure

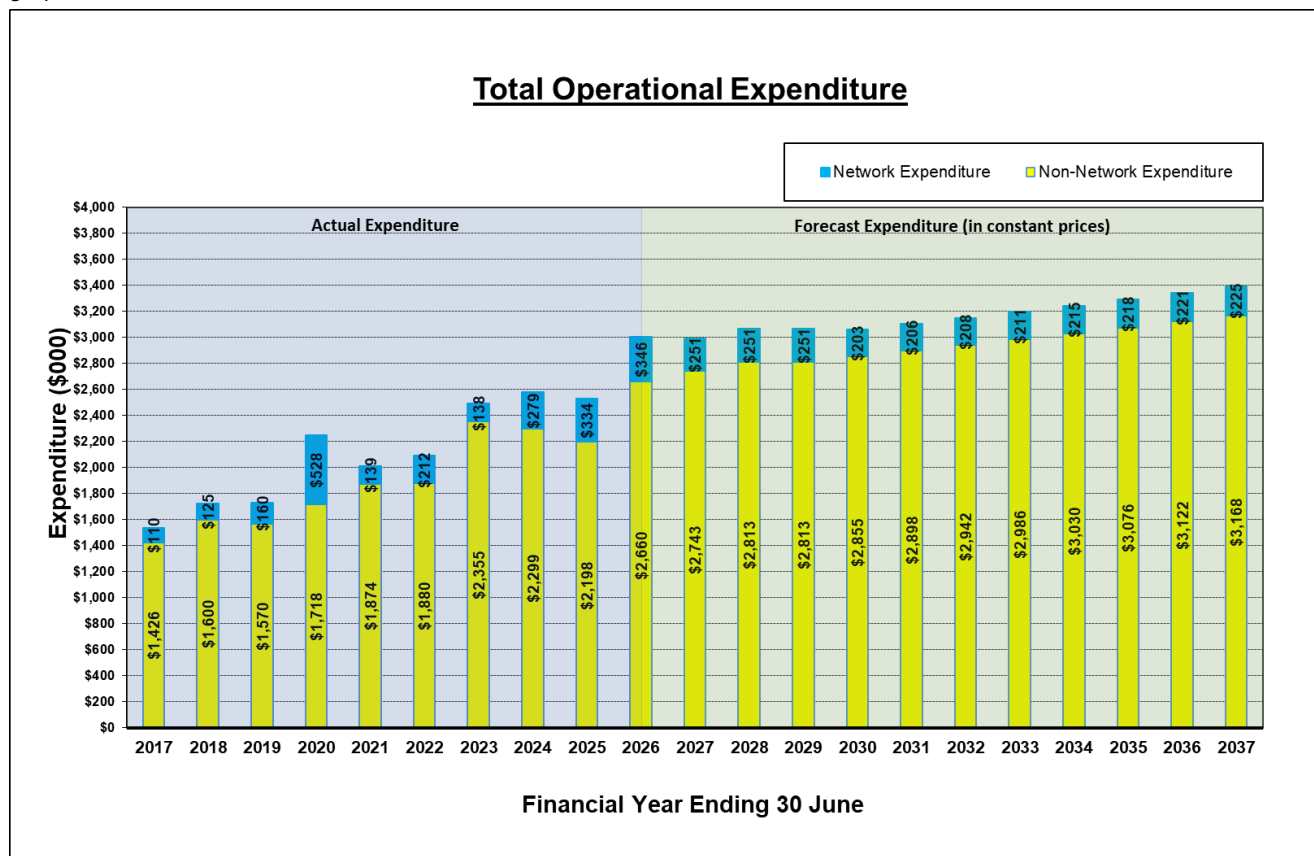
9.3.1 Total Operating Expenditure

Operational Expenditure (Opex) are those costs incurred by GasNet in the operation and maintenance of its network and are distinguished from costs related to asset creation and renewal which are Capex (see section 9.4).

Operational Expenditure is reported within the following categories and subcategories, consistent with the latest information disclosure requirements.

- Network
 - Service Interruptions, Incidents and Emergencies
 - Routine and Corrective Maintenance and Inspection
 - Asset replacement and renewal
- Non-network expenditure
 - System Operations and Network Support
 - Business Support

Described and analysed in greater detail in the following sections, the total Operational Expenditure is shown in the following graph.



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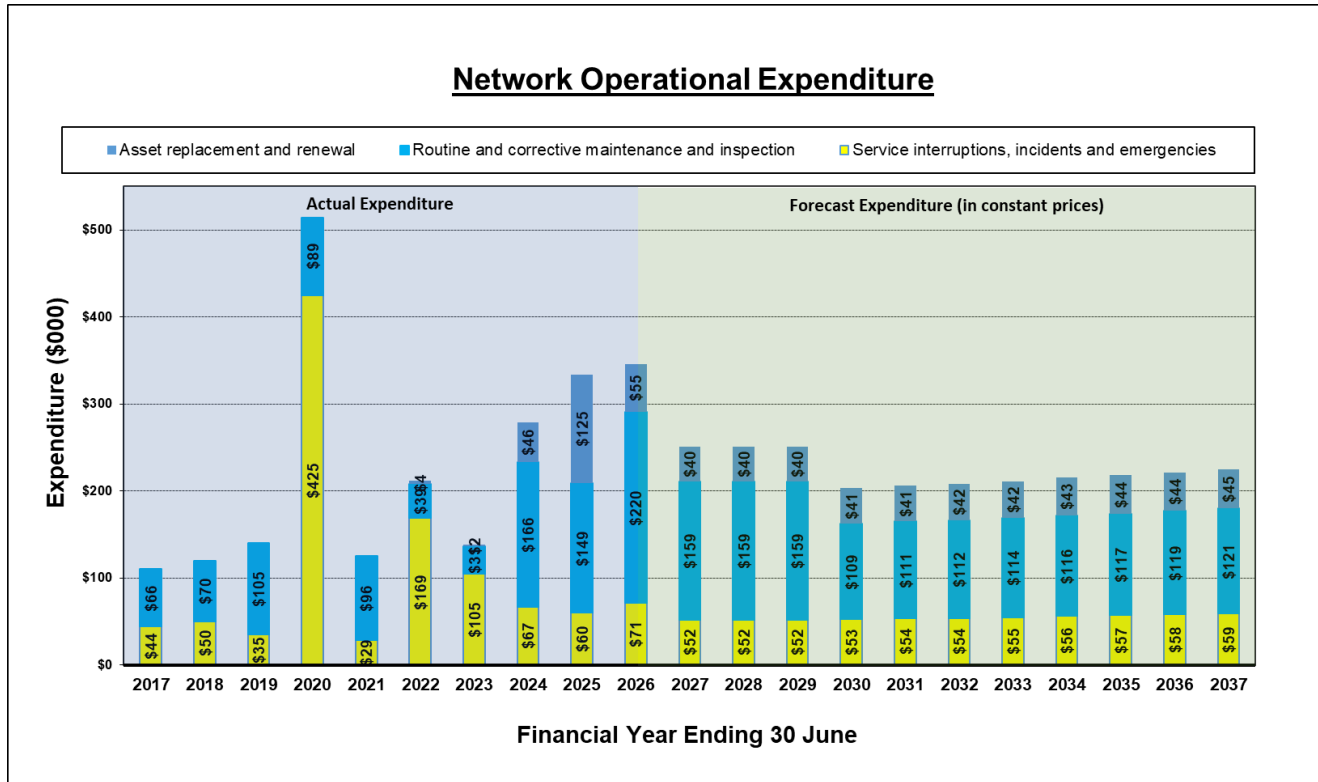
GasNet’s historic and forecast total expenditure is relatively uncomplicated reflecting its stable operation and cost structure and activity base. Dominated by non-network expenditure at around 87%, any material change in business activity either within GasNet’s regulated network business or its unregulated metering business could change the allocation of costs to each.

9.3.2 Network Opex

Service Interruptions, Incidents and Emergencies expenditure is attributed to unplanned events or incidents on GasNet’s networks. Although there are a range of scenarios that could apply under this category, the majority relate to the initial response, make safe and repair activities associated with unplanned leakage caused by third party interference or premature failure of a pipe or fitting.

Routine and Corrective Maintenance and Inspection expenditure relates to planned inspection, testing and maintenance activities on GasNet’s networks. Described in greater detail in section -, these activities typically cover the scheduled inspection and maintenance of GasNet’s District Regulator Stations, crossings, service valve and risers, odorant testing and leakage surveys.

Asset replacement and renewal expenditure relates to the decommissioning of old pipe.



With GasNet’s network operational expenditure driven by planned maintenance activities and unplanned events and incidents, it is not surprising to see variation in actual expenditure year on year. Recognising that the planned maintenance work is more predictable and therefore forecasting should be more accurate than its counterpart, the forecast expenditure reflects an expectation based on continuation of the current maintenance policies and practises, along with an estimate for those activities that are less able to be anticipated by GasNet, such as third party interference damage. As an example and as discussed in greater detail in section 6.0 of this AMP, the level of activity by third parties working in the road corridor is reflected in the number of location services requested, which in turn affects the risk of damage to the network by those parties.

In February 2020 GasNet’s network suffered a significant third party damage event when a pressurised water main ruptured, damaging a polyethylene gas pipe and flooding 9km of low pressure gas mains and 283 service pipes. The works required for removal of the water and reinstatement of the low pressure network impacted significantly on network operational expenditure over the subsequent months.

It is expected that network operational expenditure will remain elevated in the FY2026-27 year due to a number of projects including;

- network condition survey programmes that have been delayed due to resource constraints are planned to resume; and
- the riser condition survey and any associated remedial activities and;
- the pipe coating survey (DCVG survey) completed in 2021 identified coating defects that will require repair work; and
- Low pressure metallic network leakage repair plans; and
- Aramoho Rail Bridge bracket replacement and corrosion repair works planned for FY2026/27.

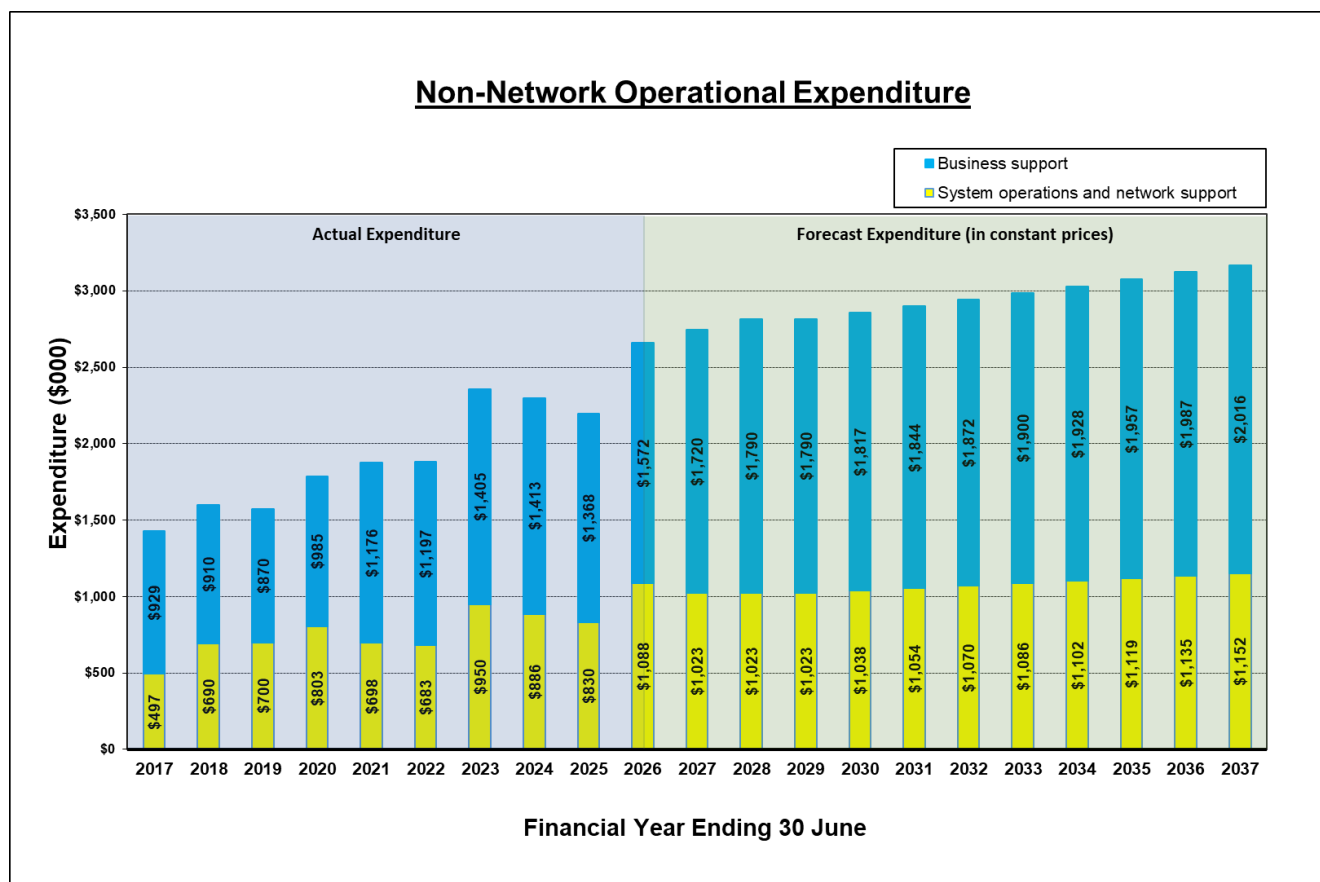
The additional network operational expenditure costs related to the above events will be evident in future updates of this Plan.

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9.3.3 Non-network Opex

System Operations and Network Support relates to management of the network and incorporates costs associated with personnel, vehicle, telephony, information technology, tools and equipment calibration and location services for the three operational sections within GasNet but excluding Corporate i.e. General Management, Engineering, Asset Information Services and Finance & Administration.

Business Support relates to GasNet’s corporate activities and include corporate related costs excluded from those costs attributed to System Operations and Network Support above, as well as all Director, finance, audit, legal, consulting, regulatory compliance, marketing, occupancy and human resource related costs.



As a major contributor to GasNet’s total operational expenditure, GasNet’s non-network expenditure can be seen as the reason for the total costs being as straightforward as they are, with both historic and forecast expenditure reflecting the stable operation and costs, evidenced by the trend in historic costs for these expenditure categories.

9.4 Capital Expenditure

9.4.1 Total Capital Expenditure

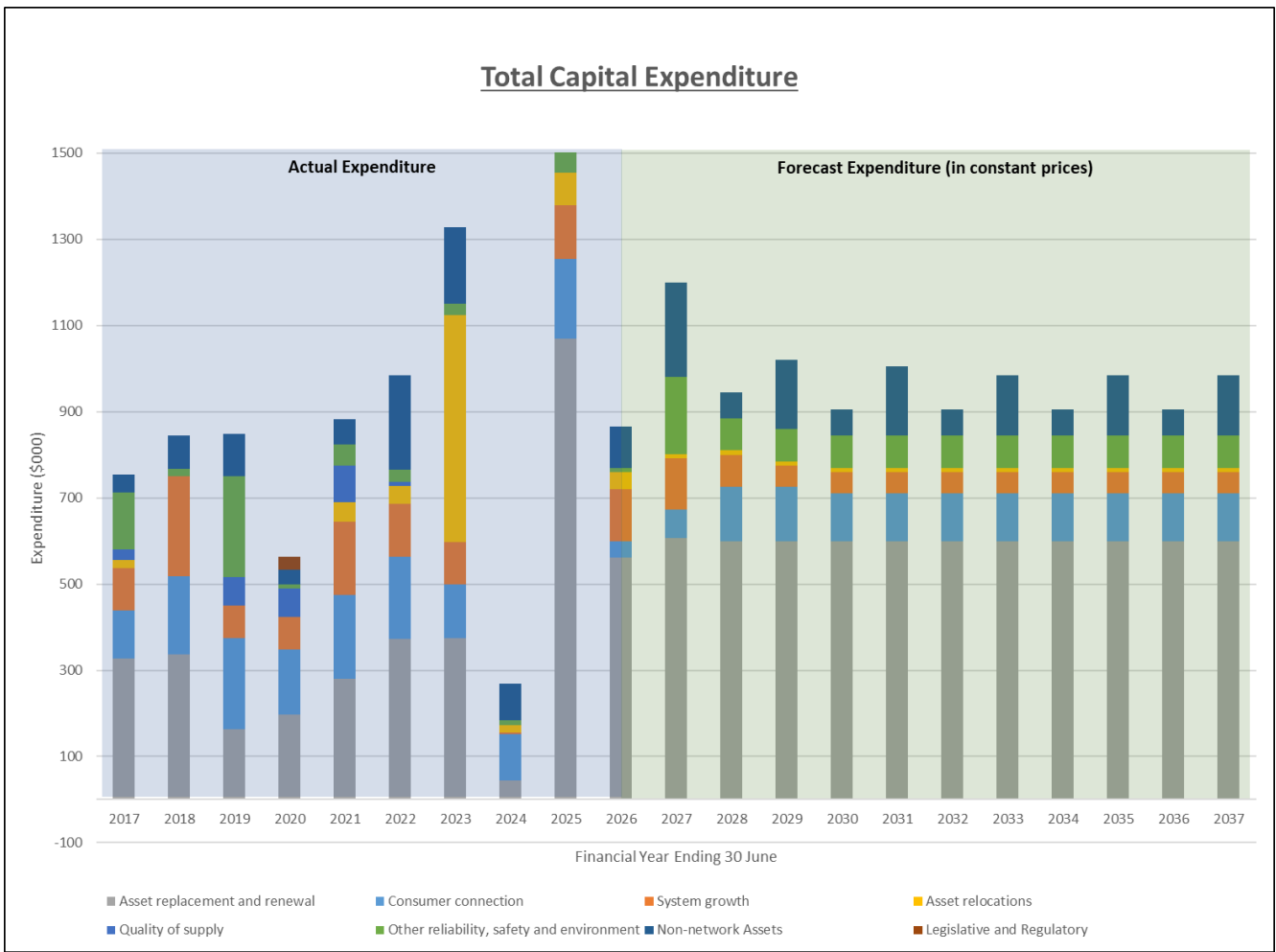
Capital Expenditure (Capex) are those costs incurred by GasNet in the creation and renewal of its assets, and are distinguished from those incurred for operations and maintenance of the assets which are referred to as Opex see section 9.3.

Capital Expenditure is reported within the following categories and subcategories, consistent with the latest information disclosure requirements.

- Customer Connection
- System Growth
- Asset Replacement and Renewal
- Asset Relocations
- Reliability, Safety and Environment
- Quality of Supply,
- Legislative and regulatory, and
- Other reliability, safety and environment
- Non-network Assets

Described and analysed in greater detail in the following sections, the Total Capital Expenditure is shown in the following graph. The low Capital Expenditure in 2024 and subsequent high Capital Expenditure in 2025 is due to a couple of large projects being carried over as work in progress in 2024 and completed and capitalised in 2025.

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9.4.2 Customer Connection Capex

These costs relate to capital expenditure associated with the connection of new consumers to the network and comprises the cost of the service pipe, the connection to the main pipe and the riser and valve assembly at the termination point, usually the inlet of the meter installation on the consumer’s property.

The demand for new connections is subject to many influences of which only a few are within GasNet’s ability to control. Land development and the release of new residential properties has historically been very low in the areas served by GasNet’s existing infrastructure, typically resulting in less than 1% annual growth in connections.

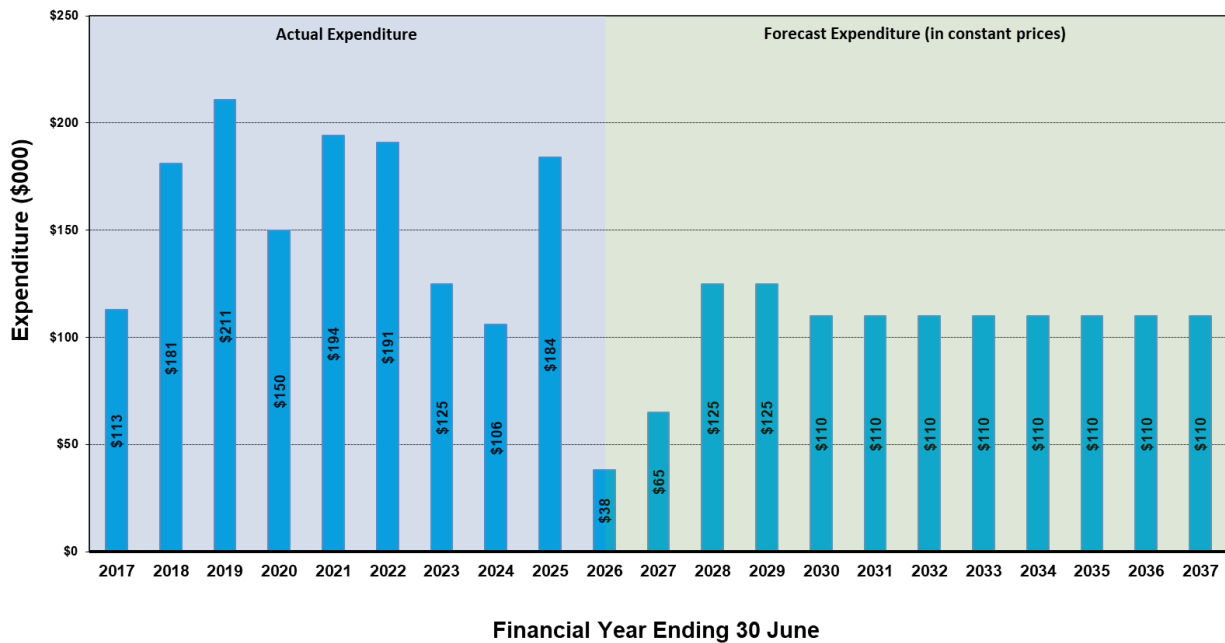
By comparison, the rate of commercial and industrial connections is much smaller and by their nature are more difficult to predict and incorporate in any long term forecast.

GasNet’s forecast which is shown in the following graph is based on estimates for Residential and Commercial/Industrial consumer connections which reflect recent historic trends and known future developments.

In the 2026-27 period it is expected that expenditure in this area will be lower than usual which is thought to be due to a reduction in residential building activity.

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Consumer Connection Capital Expenditure



9.4.3 System Growth Capex

System Growth expenditure relates to the provision of additional capacity where there is a change in demand on GasNet’s network. This can take the form of a new mains extension or upgrade of existing assets to accommodate new consumer connections, or growth in demand on the network from existing consumers.

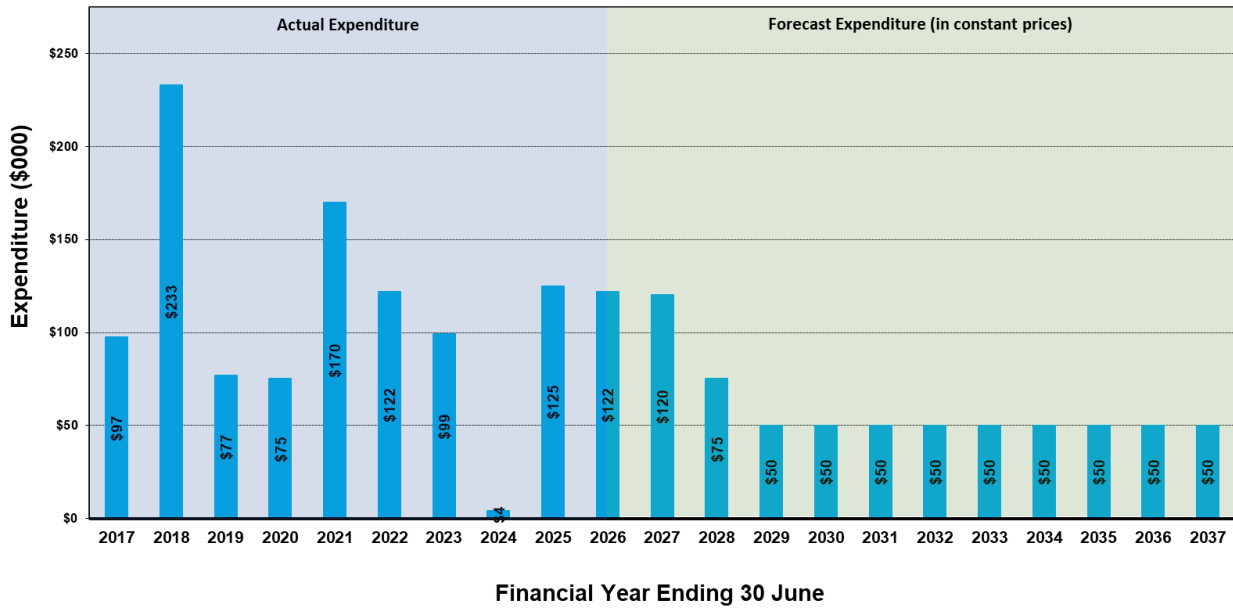
The notable increase in 2018 is due to the main extension associated with supply of gas to the Whanganui District Council’s new Waste Water Treatment Plant which uses gas for sludge drying with the 4km main extension of 100mm PE commissioned in September 2017.

The increased level of new housing development in Whanganui and Marton from 2019 through into 2023 drove an increased level of expenditure in this area as new mains were installed within the developments during construction of roads. During 2023 a number of larger residential subdivisions that were in progress since 2022 in Whanganui and Marton were completed and are now available for housing.

Presently there are a number of smaller size subdivisions of between 6 and 30 Lots in construction in Whanganui, each being reticulated with gas. A new road extension between Fox Road and Fitzherbert Avenue is planned for construction in 2026-27 that will also be reticulated and service future residential subdivision.

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System Growth Capital Expenditure



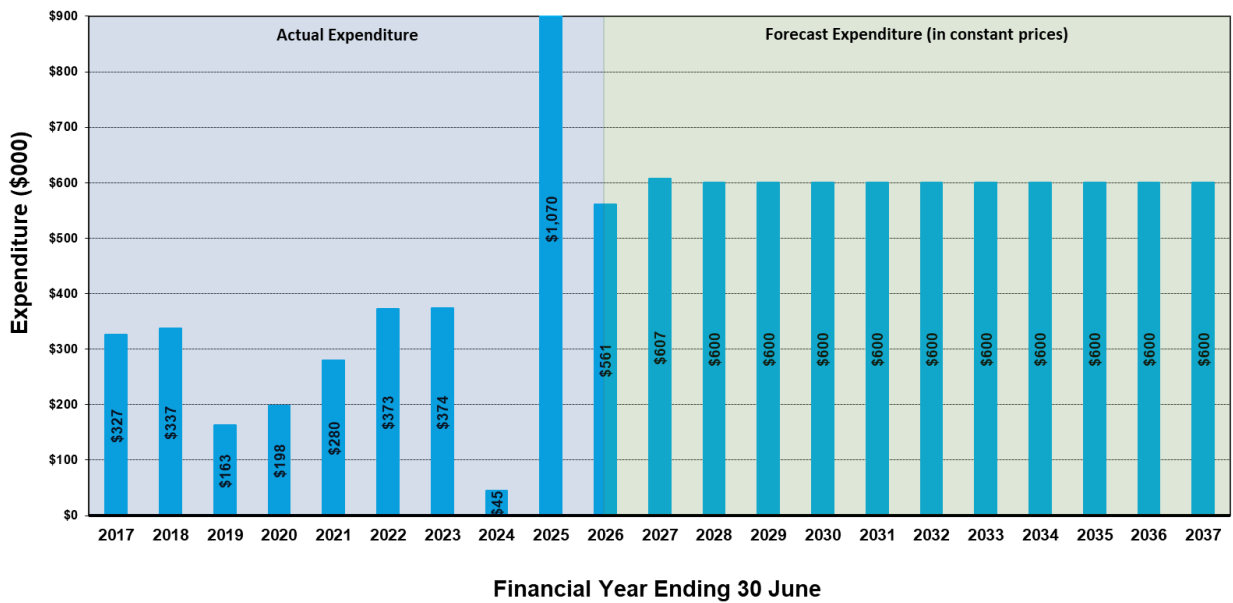
9.4.4 Asset Replacement and Renewal Capex

Asset renewal expenditure relates to the replacement of assets due to their condition, typically as they reach the end of their asset-life cycle, but also to maintain asset integrity in order to preserve security or quality of supply standards.

Although traditionally the focus has been on the replacement of GasNet’s pre-natural gas metallic low pressure pipes, other assets are replaced as required.

Described in greater detail under section 8.0, assets will remain in service until such time as they are either identified as being in a condition where failure is highly likely or imminent, or where quality of supply is likely to be affected, such as UFG losses.

Asset Replacement and Renewal Capital Expenditure



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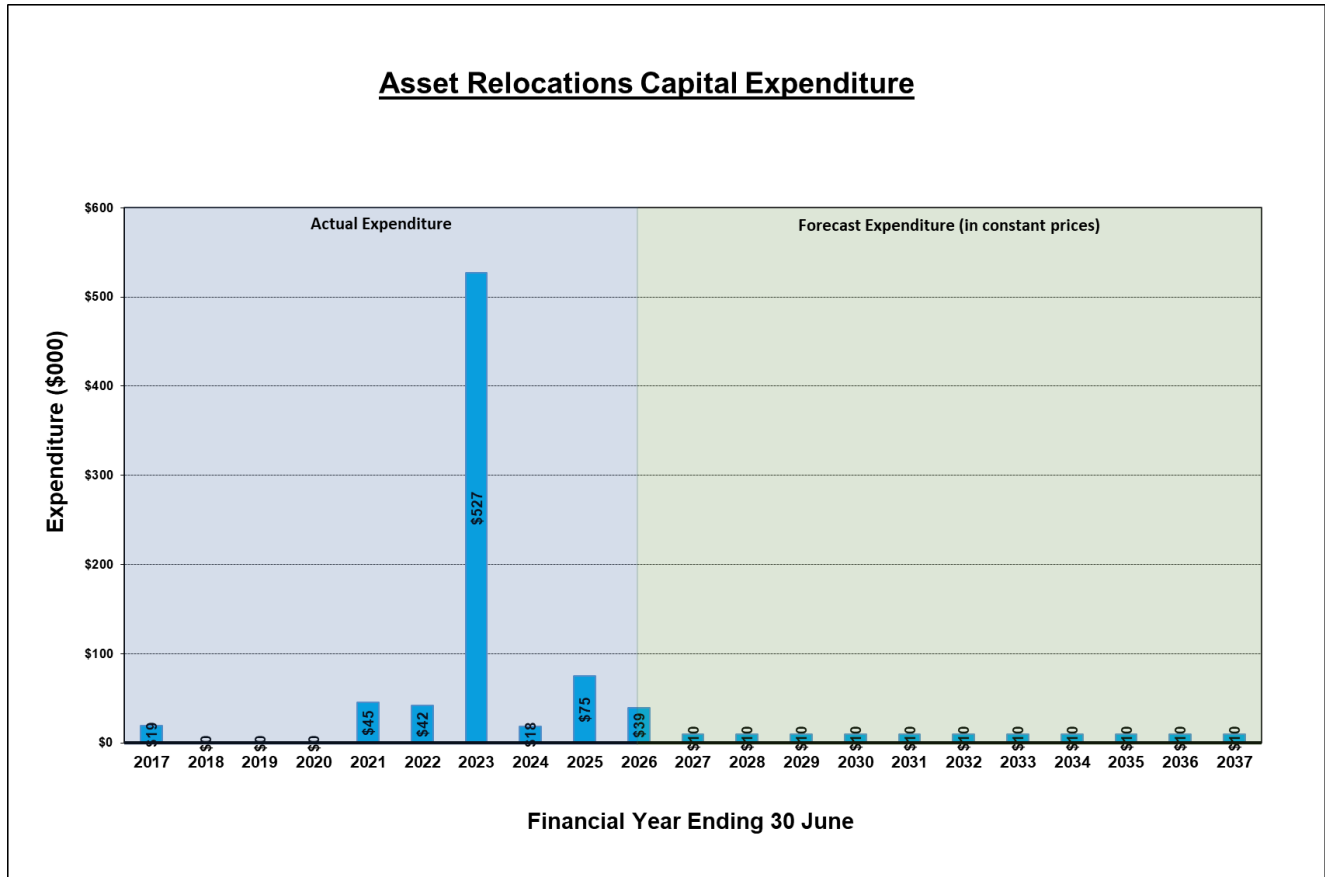
9.4.5 Asset Relocations Capex

Asset Relocations relates to third party requests for GasNet to move its assets, typically due to road reconstruction or where another utility is replacing its assets and GasNet’s assets are in their way. Assets can be relocated permanently or temporarily during construction. Relocations also occur when a consumer requests relocation of the meter installation on their property, usually achieved by GasNet relocating the service riser.

Accurate forecasting of expenditure is problematic due to the short-term planning and notice of works that might trigger an asset relocation request to GasNet.

The banks of the Whanganui River are often subject to erosion especially during flood events. The most recent river flood event in 2015 caused further erosion in Somme Parade in the vicinity of Aramoho Rail Bridge where ground movement due to erosion has come close to Intermediate pressure (IP) gas mains. With the advice that no ground retention or stabilisation work would be completed by the local council, GasNet was required to take action to protect the network.

Construction began on the relocation of a section of the IP main in early 2023 and was completed in June 2023.



9.4.6 Reliability, Safety and Environment Capex

This activity brings together the following;

- Quality of Supply,
- Legislative and regulatory change, and
- Other reliability, safety and environment considerations

Quality of Supply relates to expenditure which might be needed to improve reliability of either the network, service standards, or security of supply.

Legislative and regulatory expenditure relates to a new regulatory or legal requirement that necessitates modification of the network assets either through creation of new or modification to existing assets. Historically this has resulted in no activity or expenditure incurred, and as no future activity has been identified the forecast reflects this.

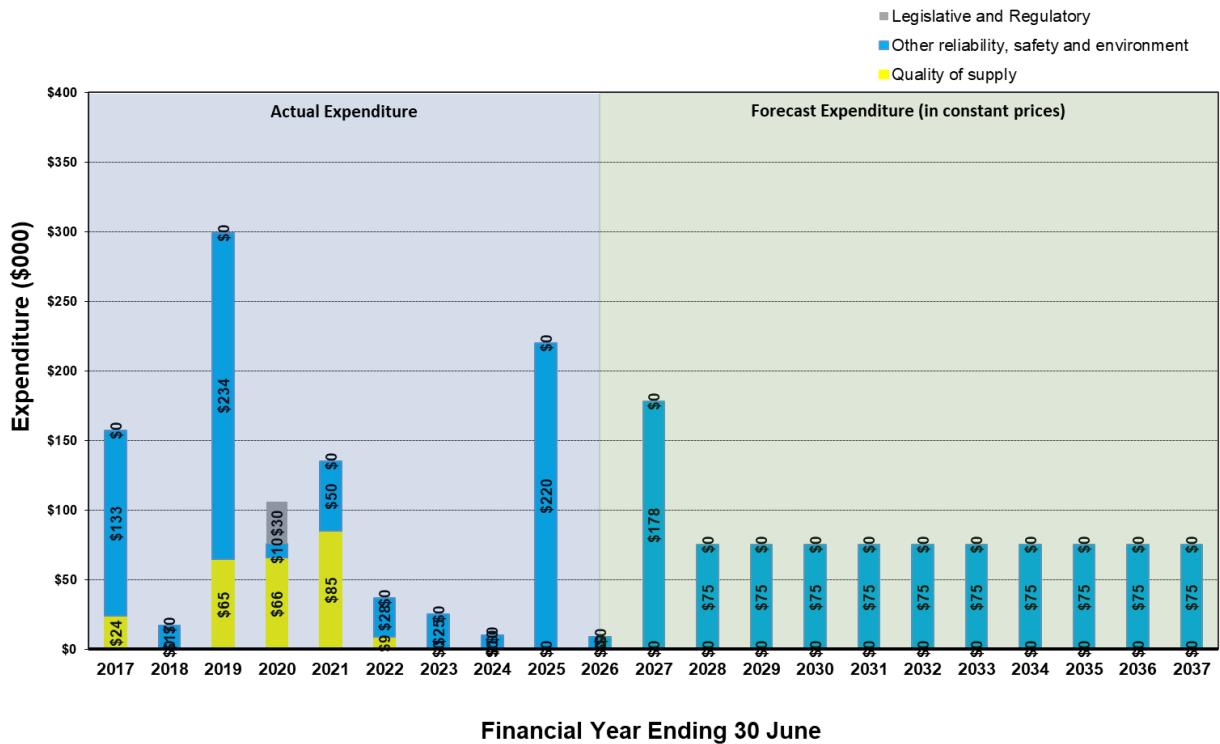
Other reliability, safety and environment considerations relates to improvements in the safety of the network for any and all persons, or to mitigate potential or real environmental impacts of GasNet’s network assets.

Activities under this group are typically project specific and identified as such. Current activity includes;

- District Regulator Station Isolation valve project
- Gonville – Springvale MP Strategic link project
- Aramoho – Whanganui MP link project
- Wairere Road – Bastia Hill Reinforcement

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Reliability, Safety and Environment Capital Expenditure



9.4.7 Non-network Assets Capex

Non-network assets are those assets that are not considered part of the network but that are related to the provision of network services such as vehicles, plant and equipment, office furniture and equipment, information technology and asset management systems.

Vehicles, plant and equipment comprise slightly less than 50% of the value of GasNet’s Non-network assets in its Regulatory Asset Base (RAB) which is not surprising when considering that GasNet employs almost all the resources required to construct, operate and maintain its network. GasNet does not operate a fixed period plant replacement program but instead replaces its vehicles or equipment when it is considered necessary. The average age of the fleet of vehicles is seven years at the time this AMP was updated.

Similarly Information technology hardware and software makes up approximately one third of GasNet’s Non-network assets in its RAB and its replacement policy dictates that hardware or software is only replaced when it reaches the end of its useful life.

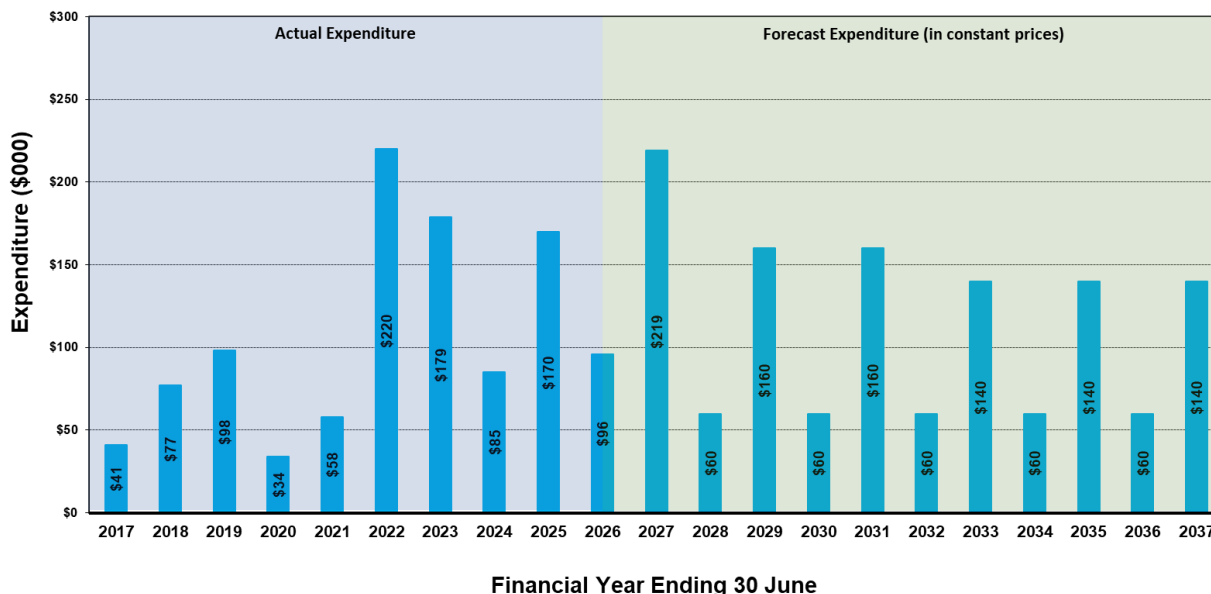
Historic and forecast expenditure can therefore become quite “lumpy” and problematic to predict. It is planned in the 10 year forecast period to replace all vehicles that are currently ten years or older, but the timing of their replacement is not certain and they will only be replaced if it is considered necessary in each annual planning process.

Other non-network assets’ acquisitions and replacements - including information technology hardware and software - are equally as problematic to predict so the forecast reflects this.

The FY2026/27 forecast includes the proposed purchase of a vehicle and network operations tooling.

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Non-network Assets Capital Expenditure



10.0 RISK MANAGEMENT

10.1 Overview

GasNet’s risk management process aligns with ISO 31000 to manage risk across the organisation. The risk management process provides a systematic approach for eliminating business risks and hazards or minimisation of business risks and hazards to a tolerable level by using a hierarchy of controls and developing appropriate control strategies and measures.

All remaining risks are considered tolerable, and for public safety (harm) and possible damage to property, risks are managed as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

In regard to the AMP, the context is assets forming the regulatory asset base (RAB).

10.2 Risk Management Policy

GasNet recognises that effective risk management is a process which is core to its business activities and necessary to protect its employees, assets, liabilities and the public.

As stated in its Risk Management Policy GNX-016 GasNet is committed to ensuring that a strong risk management culture exists and will develop and maintain a system that satisfies the following risk management principles to:

- achieve the strategic goals of the Company,
- manage risks in order to maximise opportunities and minimise adversity,
- balance the cost of managing risk with the anticipated benefits,
- take a proactive approach to the management of risk,
- ensure robust and effective business continuity management as the mechanism to restore and deliver continuity of key services in the event of a disruption or emergency.

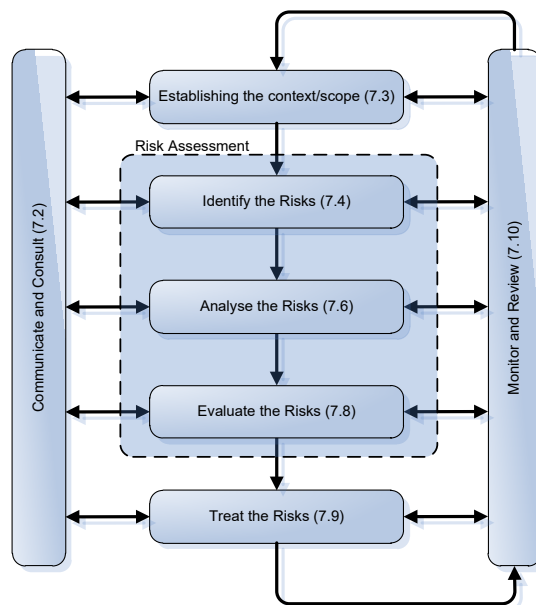
10.3 Risk Management Process

The key elements of GasNet’s risk management process are set out in the figure below which is based on AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 and where the numbers in the brackets against each element represents the relevant clause within GasNet’s Risk Management Policy.

The risk management process outlined in the Standard requires the following procedures to be undertaken:

- Communicate and consult
- Establish the context
- Identify risks
- Analyse risks
- Evaluate risks
- Treat risks, and
- Monitor and review

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10.4 Risk Identification

All hazards associated with the network assets are systematically identified, described, and documented through risk identification processes. This covers not only those risks that have the potential to harm the public or damage property but also those that affect GasNet personnel, contractors and the environment. For existing assets this process is conducted on or before a predefined review date and whenever changes occur. For new assets the process is initiated in the design phase prior to assets being constructed and going into service. The characteristics of each risk, its context, and the exposure of people and property to it, are recorded in Risk Manager.

10.5 Risk Assessment

A qualitative risk assessment is carried out on each risk and hazard in accordance with ISO 31000 to determine whether it presents a significant business risk. Risks determined to be low or negligible or demonstrated to be ALARP are deemed to be acceptable risks. For those risks that lie above the low or negligible level the costs and benefits are compared to establish the achievable reduction in risk magnitude to meet ALARP requirements.

10.6 Risk Treatment

Subsequent to the identification of significant risk and hazards, all practicable steps are taken to control them in the following order:

1. Elimination; or if not possible,
2. Minimisation.

The extent of the controls applied is decided by the:

- Level of risk (high, medium or low) that the risk or hazard represents;
- Costs and benefits of applying the control measures; and
- Current body of knowledge, for example good and accepted practices.

The controls applied to each risk or hazard are designed to lower the likelihood and/or consequence of the residual risk to that, which is tolerable to GasNet and for public safety and property is as low as reasonably practicable.

10.7 Coverage

The risk and hazard identification, risk assessment and risk treatment processes are carried out to address:

- (a) Hazards or potential hazards identified during the design, construction, commissioning, operation, maintenance, failure mode, and decommissioning of assets;
- (b) The security of, and control access to, the assets; and
- (c) The implementation and management of contingency plans for emergency situations that may affect or be affected by the assets.

10.8 High Impact – Low probability Events

GasNet's Whanganui network incorporates both modern welded steel and polyethylene pipelines and older type low pressure mechanically jointed metallic cast and wrought iron pipes. The modern Whanganui network section and the entire Marton and Bulls networks are of construction types that remain relatively resilient to high impact events such as earthquake and floods.

The network is designed in a grid configuration that allows for a segment of the network to be isolated without interrupting supplies to a larger number of customers. Network isolation plans form an integral part of GasNet's emergency response to deal with such events.

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The progression of detailed emergency response plans for each event scenario and specific network is a key area of emergency response development for coming publications.

These events include:

General

- Earthquake
- Loss of supply from Sales Gate
- Gas Leak in highly population area
- Low pressure across network
- High pressure across network
- Flooding across network
- Ingress of pressurized water
- Delivery of non-specification gas
- Delivery of under or over odorised gas

Specific

- Whanganui river flood.

GasNet has the following controls in place to reduce the impact of these events;

General

- Emergency Response Plans
- Network Isolation Plans
- Network Design Planning
- Business Continuity Planning
- Resilient equipment and material selection
- Emergency management and field staff in house

Specific

- Network Rehabilitation and upgrade in Whanganui

10.9 Information Availability

Hazard and risk information from the identification and control of risks and hazards is made available as appropriate to stakeholders at the worksite, parties working adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the risk or hazard, or responding to emergencies on the assets in accordance with GasNet’s Risk Management Policy supported by a suite of Safe Work Procedures (SWP’s).

10.10 Monitoring and Review

In determining when hazard and risk reviews are conducted to test the continuing effectiveness of control measures taken, assessments are updated for the following reasons:

- Implementation of audit findings;
- Proposed changes to the assets that may change the nature or scale of hazards, the operating parameters or asset design;
- Changes to the environment in which the assets are operated;
- Incidents and other experience from elsewhere in the system, or from other supply systems, or from anywhere else that is relevant;
- Following an emergency;
- Performing non-routine activities;
- Following changes in legislation or Standards; and
- The passage of time.

The following types of incidents and their consequences are considered in conducting the hazard review;

- Over-pressurisation of the assets
- Inadequate pressure in the system
- Inadequate gas supply to the system
- Overpressure of internal pipework/end user installation
- Inadequate pressure of internal pipework/end user installation

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- Escape of gas from the system:
 - i) controlled and
 - ii) uncontrolled
- Corrosion/fracture/joint failure
- Failure of safety critical equipment
- Failure in system due to interference/3rd party damage
- Interruption of supply due to GMS shut off by network operator
- Introduction of out of specification gas into the system
- Lack of adequate odour level to be readily detectable
- Resources and Competencies
- Unnecessary visual and sound impact.

The results of the formal risk management processes are recorded in GasNet’s Risk Register (Risk Manager). The effectiveness of the controls applied to each significant risk or hazard is assessed on a regular basis through the implementation of a monitoring and verification process.

10.11 Responsibilities

The following responsibilities are specific to GasNet’s management of risk and as stated in its Risk Management Policy.

10.11.1 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors are responsible for determining the nature and extent of the significant risks it is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives.

10.11.2 Chief Executive

The Chief Executive is responsible for ensuring that a risk management process is established, implemented and maintained in accordance with this Risk Management Policy.

10.11.3 Management Team

The Management Team is responsible for overseeing the risk management process, for determining an acceptable level of risk, and for monitoring the Company’s overall risk profile and risk treatment strategies.

10.11.4 Managers

Managers are responsible for the implementation of the Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Framework within their respective areas of responsibility including the identification, assessment and recording of risks identified, and the acceptance or assignment of risk responsibility, ongoing assessment and registering of risk as part of business and project planning and management.

10.11.5 Employees

All employees are responsible for identifying potential risks and for the effective management of risk. As such they will have access to information regarding the Company’s risk management process, and the risks identified in their work area from the Risk Register.

10.12 Public Safety Management System (PSMS)

Under the Gas Act 1992, GasNet is defined as a “Gas Distributor” and as such, is required to implement and maintain an audited safety management system to ensure the safe operation of its “Distribution Systems”.

In consideration of its regulatory obligations GasNet has chosen to comply with New Zealand Standard NZS 7901, Electricity and gas industries Safety management systems for public safety rather than the alternative option to comply with specific regulations stated in the Gas (Safety and Measurement) Regulations.

A Safety & Operating Plan along with the Asset, Health & Safety and Environment Management Plans and the Hazard Identification and Control Processes make up the GasNet’s core safety management system as required under NZS 7901.

The Public Safety Management System is regularly audited by an accredited external auditor and an audit certificate together with a statutory declaration is sent to the Secretary (Energy Safety) at intervals not exceeding five years. GasNet’s first declaration was made in April 2013 and has made further declarations every three years since that time. In 2025 the PSMS was upgraded to meet the 2014 version of NZS7901 and audit certification achieved to that Standard.

A Safety & Operating Plan has been developed for GasNet’s gas distribution system to detail the controls in place to mitigate the risks that have been identified under the hazard and risk assessment processes for minimisation of harm to persons and property. The Plan covers the entire lifecycle of the assets and the associated systems and processes through to performance



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measurement and auditing. Its structure follows closely the recently introduced joint Standard AS/NZS 4645.1 which is now the cited Standard. The Plan aims to ensure that the relevant statutory provisions (in respect of matters related to gas distribution (network) systems are complied with in relation to the operations intended to be undertaken.

Most existing systems have been developed and operated in accordance with NZS 5258 and therefore compliance in some aspects may not be fully aligned with the new Standard as it does not apply retrospectively.

The Safety & Operating Plan has been prepared in accordance with the following primary legislation and standards;

- Gas Act 1992
- Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- Gas (Safety and Measurement) Regulations 2010
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002
- NZS 7901 Electricity and Gas Industries – Safety Management Systems for Public Safety

11.0 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

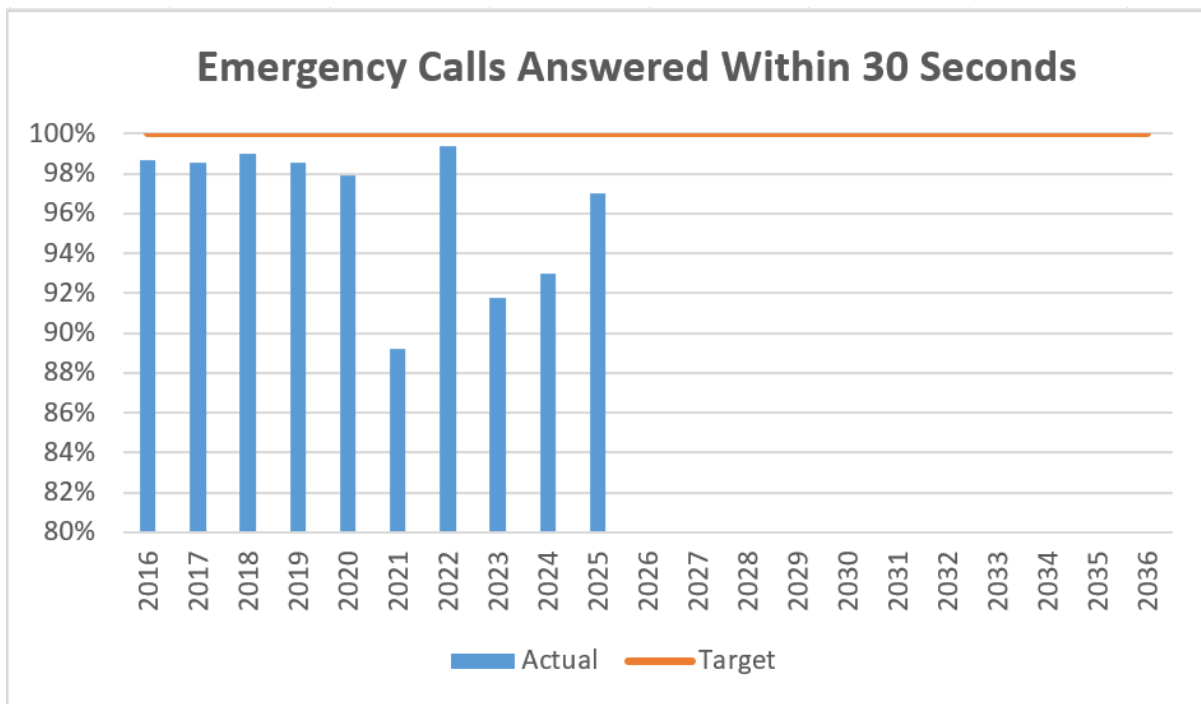
11.1 Emergency Response

With any gas network system there is the potential for an unplanned event either due to an incident, an asset failure or a supply interruption, to create an emergency situation. GasNet has emergency response arrangements in place to mitigate the consequences of an emergency situation and to safely restore supplies to consumers as soon as possible.

Facilities for the public and others to report gas related events are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week via GasNet’s free calling telephone number, promoted across a variety of media. GasNet has a team of trained staff that answer calls during business hours from its Whanganui offices where its Engineering team is based. This arrangement provides for immediate technical information to be available to manage the event and for GasNet to initiate a prompt response. Key frontline personnel answering telephone calls hold formal gas customer support and emergency response qualifications providing them with the skills to deal with the variety of situations that they might be presented with.

Calls outside of normal business hours are redirected to an external provider, which answer the calls and has procedures in place to manage any type of call. The after-hours service provider relays information to on call GasNet personnel for advice or on site attendance, as required.

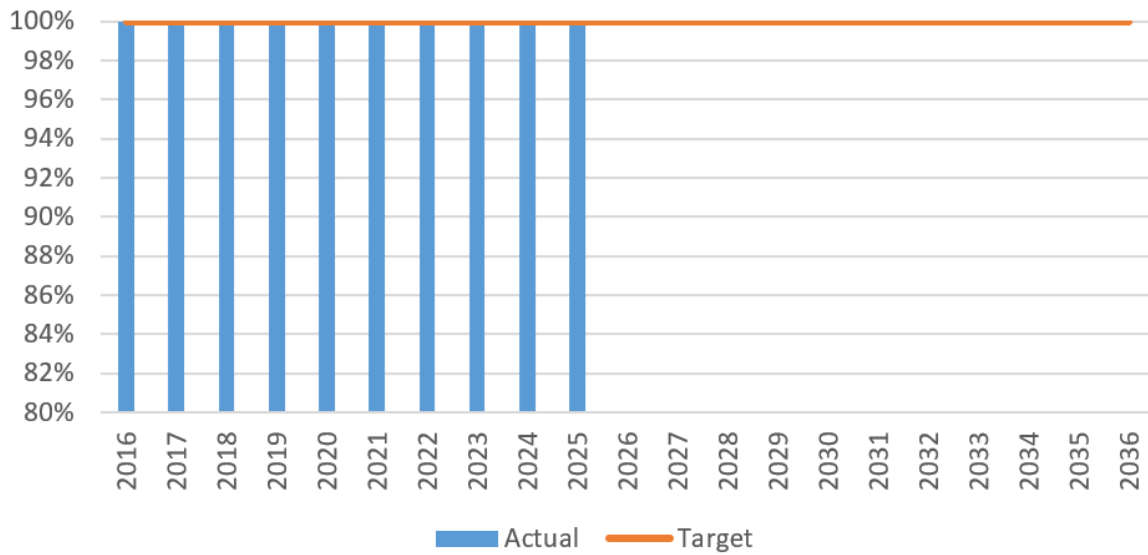
GasNet’s call answering times are recorded and reviewed periodically and then reported annually in its disclosures. The following graph shows GasNet’s actual performance in answering calls within 30 seconds since 2016 as well as its target for the planning period. The data for 2021 is incomplete with the implementation of a new of new telephone systems mid period and lost call statistics.



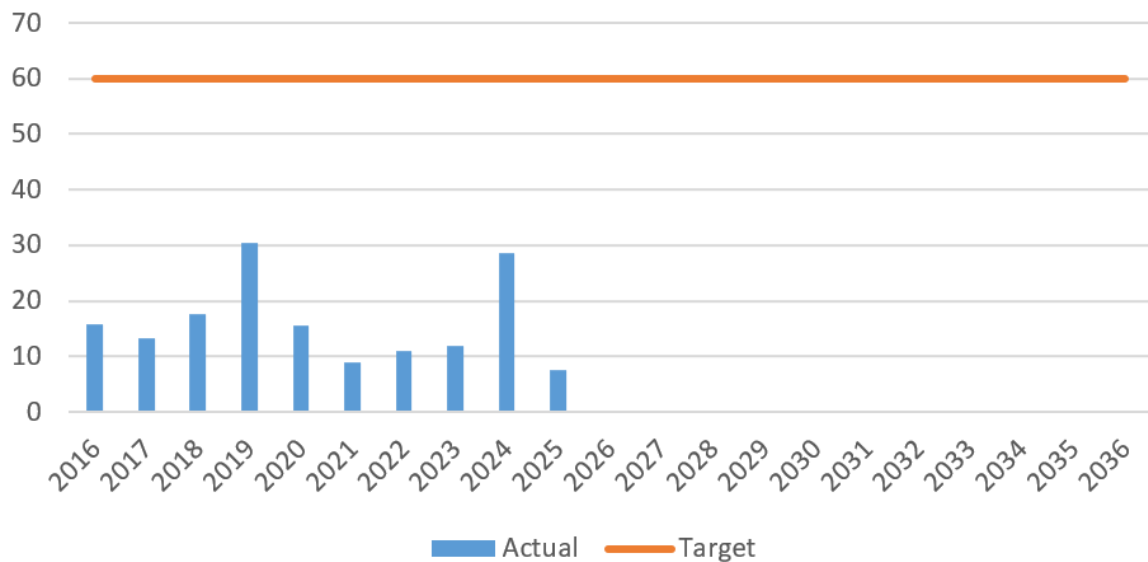
GasNet first response to a report of a gas leak is provided by its own Technicians who are trained in emergency responses in accordance with industry standards. Reports of events, including leakage reports, are acted on as quickly as possible and personnel despatched to make safe any situation and to locate and assess any detected leaks. The time taken to get to site is a key indicator of emergency management performance so these times are recorded and monitored. The response times since 2016 and the targets for the planning period are shown in the graphs as follow.

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Emergency Response Times Within 1 hour



Average Call Response Time (minutes)



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11.2 Network Emergency Plan

GasNet's Network Emergency Plan is the primary document for the management of emergencies. It identifies the various types of threats that can be foreseen and provides the structure and organisational requirements to respond and implement the 'make safe' arrangements as quickly as possible. Then, when causes have been identified or supplies are available again, it sets out the restorative actions to enable resupply to consumers.

The Plan requires the establishment of an emergency organisational structure to provide the appropriate resources for overall control of the situation and control at the site or areas affected by the emergency. It identifies the roles and responsibilities and the competency requirements.

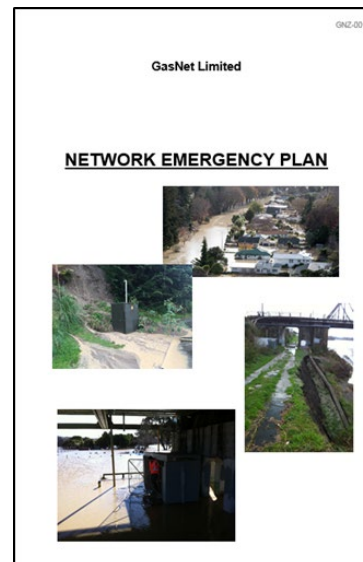
The Plan requires that all emergency operational activities are carried in accordance with GasNet's Health and Safety Policy.

In addition the Plan includes the following provisions:

- Arrangements for liaising with members of the public and consumers in the event of an emergency situation;
- Arrangements for coordination with emergency services and other response agencies including CDEM authorities at regional and local level, before during and after emergencies;
- Arrangements and lines of communication with the transmission system operator, retailers, statutory authorities and media.
- Procedures to regularly exercise and test arrangements for response under the Plan; and
- Arrangements to ensure that list of contacts are kept up updated.

The Network Emergency Plan is reviewed either on a biennial basis or following an actual event of such a scale that it provided a robust test of the plan. All events which fall within the criteria of an emergency as specified within the plan are subject to a review and debrief, with any corrective actions either procedural or relating to the Plan recorded and actioned.

Where additional resources are required for managing an emergency, additional assistance and/or equipment and materials may be available through the Gas Industry - North Island Gas Distribution Network Mutual Aid Guide.



11.3 Business Continuity Management

Business continuity management is an integral part of GasNet's overall risk management, corporate governance and quality management systems. GasNet's Business Continuity Management Policy supports and complements its Risk Management Policy and is aligned with AS/NZS 5050:2010 Business Continuity – Managing Disruption Related Risk.

Using a risk management approach, GasNet's key business interruption risks are identified and assessed so as to maximise the uninterrupted availability of all key business resources required to support essential or critical business activities.

All unacceptably high business interruption risks are subject to risk mitigation treatment in line with GasNet's overall risk management strategies. The effectiveness of the business continuity management system is constantly monitored and regularly reviewed.

The process that GasNet has adopted and which forms the core process within the Business Continuity Management Framework is as follows.

- Identify the Critical Business Functions and Processes
- Identify the Types of Disruptions
- Identify the Business Cycles
- Conduct a Business Impact Analysis
- Identify and Document Existing Continuity Arrangements
- Identify the Resources
- Consider Business Impact Analysis of Each Area
- Documenting the Business Continuity Plan
- Communications Strategy
- Testing and Training
- Review of the Business Continuity Plan

11.4 Supply Contingencies

For critical contingencies caused by restriction or cessation of gas supply due to transmission or supply failures GasNet follows the requirements of Gas Governance (Critical Contingency Management) Regulations 2008 when a critical contingency is declared.

Where load shedding is required GasNet monitors gas usage to ensure restrictions are complied with. As GasNet's principle priority in a supply contingency is to ensure the safety of the network systems additional load shedding over and above that required by the transmission system operator may be necessary.

Criteria that are used to invoke emergency procedures for managing supply contingencies on the system are set out in GasNet's Network Emergency Plan.

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11.5 Emergency Incident Review

GasNet has developed an incident reporting & investigation procedure to provide a process for management of events and near misses. The aim of the procedure is to ensure all events are recorded, investigated and analysed so that corrective actions to minimise recurrences can be implemented. Reporting is encouraged under a 'no-blame' culture.

Where an event related to the gas network systems causes serious injury or death to a person or significant property damage it is reported to the relevant regulatory body as required under either Section 17 of the Gas Act or Section 56 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.

12.0 IMPROVEMENT PLAN

As GasNet's ninth AMP produced under the full provisions of the Gas Industry Information Disclosure Requirements and acknowledging the significant effort and development to get it to this stage, it is GasNet's intention to review the structure and content in future reviews. This is primarily to identify aspects of the AMP which may need further work to ensure that the AMP meets the disclosure requirements, and has content produced in a format that is reasonable and legible to the reader.

The company's asset management strategy will be documented and incorporated into future versions of this AMP, including confirmation of the management of older LP metallic mains and early generation of Polyethylene material.

Whilst this AMP discusses the risks associated with the various construction materials of older low pressure metallic mains and early generation polyethylene mains, further work is being undertaken to confirm the risk profile of individual assets using material, size, operating conditions, location and history to review their asset life remaining.

Review of the enhanced information and system requirements led to the purchase of Asset Management (AM) software and upgrade of the company's work management system.

Implementation of the asset management software is a staged process planned over multiple years. To date focus has been on linking GIS information through to the AM software and development as a financial information tool to assist in asset valuation. GasNet plans to further develop the requirements for asset information collection and recording including the development of condition and criticality rating standards.

GasNet through its shareholder the Whanganui District Council has an intrinsic link to end users and the community. Although this link is indirect we have the same ideology as council in that we serve the community. Our new branding incorporates the slogan 'connecting communities' which displays our community focus and a desire to connect consumers within. We are proposing to develop a strategy for increasing communication with consumers and public.

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Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms

AMP	Asset Management Plan
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
API	American Petroleum Institute
Capex	Capital Expenditure
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CP	Cathodic Protection
CY	Current Year
DRS	District Regulator Station
DPP	Default Price-Quality Path
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
ICP	Installation Control Point
IDD	Gas Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 - consolidated 3 April 2018
IP	Intermediate Pressure
ISO	International Standards Organisation
GasNet	GasNet Limited
GDB	Gas Distribution Business
GIS	Geographic Information System
GJ	Gigajoule
GMS	Gas Measurement System
kPag	kiloPascal gauge
LP	Low Pressure
MDPE	Medium Density Polyethylene
MLV	Main Line Valve
MP	Medium Pressure
Opex	Operational Expenditure
ISO 55000	International Standard Asset Management series
PE	Polyethylene
s53ZD	Reference to clause 53ZD in Commerce Act (1986 and amendments)

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SCHEDULE 11a: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Category3	Current Year	CY1	CY2	CY3	CY4	CY5	CY6	CY7	CY8	CY9	CY10	
						CY\$000 (nominal dollars)											
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	4	Network asset		Consumer connection		65	129	132	118	121	123	126	128	131	133	136	
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	5	Network asset		System growth		120	78	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	61	62	
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	6	Network asset		Asset replacement and renewal		607	621	633	646	659	672	686	699	713	728	742	
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	7	Network asset		Asset relocations		10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	8	Network asset		Reliability, safety and environment	Quality of supply												
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	9	Network asset		Reliability, safety and environment	Legislative and regulatory												
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	10	Network asset		Reliability, safety and environment	Other reliability, safety and environment	178	78	79	81	82	84	86	87	89	91	93	
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	11	Total reliability, safety and environment					178	78	79	81	82	84	86	87	89	91	93
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	12	Expenditure on network assets					900	916	908	900	908	947	966	985	1,005	1,025	1,045
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	13	Expenditure on non-network assets					219	62	169	65	176	67	160	70	166	73	173
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	14	Expenditure on assets					1,199	978	1,077	975	1,104	1,014	1,126	1,055	1,171	1,097	1,218
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	15 plus	Cost of financing															
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	16 less	Value of capital contributions															
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	17 plus	Value of vested assets															
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	18	Capital expenditure forecast					1,199	978	1,077	975	1,104	1,014	1,126	1,055	1,171	1,097	1,218
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	19	Assets commissioned															

11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Category3	Current Year	CY1	CY2	CY3	CY4	CY5	CY6	CY7	CY8	CY9	CY10	
						CY\$000 (in constant prices)											
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	24	Network asset		Consumer connection		65	125	125	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	25	Network asset		System growth		120	75	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	26	Network asset		Asset replacement and renewal		607	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	27	Network asset		Asset relocations		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	28	Network asset		Reliability, safety and environment	Quality of supply												
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	29	Network asset		Reliability, safety and environment	Legislative and regulatory												
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	30	Network asset		Reliability, safety and environment	Other reliability, safety and environment	178	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	31	Total reliability, safety and environment					178	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	32	Expenditure on network assets					900	885	860	845	845	845	845	845	845	845	845
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	33	Expenditure on non-network assets					219	60	160	60	160	60	140	60	140	60	140
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	34	Expenditure on assets					1,199	945	1,020	905	1,005	905	985	905	985	905	985
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast	35	Subcomponents of expenditure on assets (where known)															

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11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Category3	Current Year														
						CY1500	CY1	CY2	CY3	CY4	CY5	CY6	CY7	CY8	CY9	CY10				
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	40	Network asset	Consumer connection																	
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	41	Network asset	System growth																	
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	42	Network asset	Asset replacement and renewal																	
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	43	Network asset	Asset relocations																	
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	44	Network asset	Reliability, safety and environment	Quality of supply																
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	45	Network asset	Reliability, safety and environment	Legislative and regulatory																
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	46	Network asset	Reliability, safety and environment	Other reliability, safety and environment																
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	47		Total reliability, safety and environment																	
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	48		Expenditure on network assets																	
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	49		Expenditure on non-network assets																	
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	50		Expenditure on assets																	

11a(ii): Consumer Connection

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY (\$000 (in constant prices))	Current Year CY (\$000 (in constant prices))				
						CY1	CY2	CY3	CY4	CY5
11a(ii): Consumer Connection	55	Consumer types defined by GDB* Domestic			50	110	110	95	95	95
11a(ii): Consumer Connection	56	Consumer types defined by GDB* Non-domestic			15	15	15	15	15	15
11a(ii): Consumer Connection	57	Consumer types defined by GDB* [GDB consumer type]								
11a(ii): Consumer Connection	58	Consumer types defined by GDB* [GDB consumer type]								
11a(ii): Consumer Connection	59	Consumer types defined by GDB* [GDB consumer type]								
11a(ii): Consumer Connection	60	Consumer connection expenditure			65	125	125	110	110	110
11a(ii): Consumer Connection	61	Capital contributions funding consumer connections								
11a(ii): Consumer Connection	62	Consumer Connection less capital contributions			65	125	125	110	110	110

*Include additional rows if needed

11a(iii): System Growth

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY (\$000 (in constant prices))	Current Year CY (\$000 (in constant prices))				
						CY1	CY2	CY3	CY4	CY5
11a(iii): System Growth	68	Intermediate pressure		Main pipe						
11a(iii): System Growth	69	Intermediate pressure		Service pipe						
11a(iii): System Growth	70	Intermediate pressure		Stations						
11a(iii): System Growth	71	Intermediate pressure		Line valve						
11a(iii): System Growth	72	Intermediate pressure		Special crossings						
11a(iii): System Growth	73	Intermediate Pressure total								
11a(iii): System Growth	74	Medium pressure		Main pipe	80	50	34	34	34	34
11a(iii): System Growth	75	Medium pressure		Service pipe						
11a(iii): System Growth	76	Medium pressure		Stations						
11a(iii): System Growth	77	Medium pressure		Line valve						
11a(iii): System Growth	78	Medium pressure		Special crossings						
11a(iii): System Growth	79	Medium Pressure total			80	50	34	34	34	34
11a(iii): System Growth	80	Low Pressure		Main pipe	40	25	16	16	16	16
11a(iii): System Growth	81	Low Pressure		Service pipe						
11a(iii): System Growth	82	Low Pressure		Line valve						
11a(iii): System Growth	83	Low Pressure		Special crossings						
11a(iii): System Growth	84	Low Pressure total			40	25	16	16	16	16
11a(iii): System Growth	85	Other network assets		Monitoring and control systems						
11a(iii): System Growth	86	Other network assets		Cathodic protection systems						
11a(iii): System Growth	87	Other network assets		Other assets (other than above)						
11a(iii): System Growth	88	Other network assets total								
11a(iii): System Growth	89	System growth expenditure			120	75	50	50	50	50
11a(iii): System Growth	90	Capital contributions funding system growth								
11a(iii): System Growth	91	System growth less capital contributions			120	75	50	50	50	50

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11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY1\$000 (in constant prices)	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	96	Intermediate pressure	Main pipe							
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	97	Intermediate pressure	Service pipe							
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	98	Intermediate pressure	Stations		15					
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	99	Intermediate pressure	Line valve							
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	100	Intermediate pressure	Special crossings							
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	101	Intermediate Pressure total			15					
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	102	Medium pressure	Main pipe		10					
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	103	Medium pressure	Service pipe		45	35	35	35	35	35
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	104	Medium pressure	Stations		15	15	15	15	15	15
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	105	Medium pressure	Line valve		6					
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	106	Medium pressure	Special crossings							
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	107	Medium Pressure total			61	50	50	50	50	50
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	108	Low Pressure	Main pipe		455	515	515	515	515	515
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	109	Low Pressure	Service pipe		70	35	35	35	35	35
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	110	Low Pressure	Line valve		6					
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	111	Low Pressure	Special crossings							
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	112	Low Pressure total			531	550	550	550	550	550
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	113	Other network assets	Monitoring and control systems							
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	114	Other network assets	Cathodic protection systems							
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	115	Other network assets	Other assets (other than above)							
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	116	Other network assets total								
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	117	Asset replacement and renewal expenditure			607	600	600	600	600	600
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	118 less	Capital contributions funding asset replacement and renewal								
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	119	Asset replacement and renewal less capital contributions			607	600	600	600	600	600

11a(v): Asset Relocations

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY1\$000 (in constant prices)	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(v): Asset Relocations	124	Project or programme*	Other		10	10	10	10	10	10
11a(v): Asset Relocations	125	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(v): Asset Relocations	126	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(v): Asset Relocations	127	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(v): Asset Relocations	128	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(v): Asset Relocations	129	All other projects or programmes - asset relocations								
11a(v): Asset Relocations	130	Asset relocations expenditure			10	10	10	10	10	10
11a(v): Asset Relocations	131 less	Capital contributions funding asset relocations								
11a(v): Asset Relocations	132	Asset relocations less capital contributions			10	10	10	10	10	10

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11a(vi): Quality of Supply

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY (\$'000 (in constant prices))	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(vi): Quality of Supply	140	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(vi): Quality of Supply	141	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(vi): Quality of Supply	142	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(vi): Quality of Supply	143	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(vi): Quality of Supply	144	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(vi): Quality of Supply	145	All other projects or programmes - quality of supply								
11a(vi): Quality of Supply	146	Quality of supply expenditure								
11a(vi): Quality of Supply	147	less	Capital contributions funding quality of supply							
11a(vi): Quality of Supply	148		Quality of supply less capital contribution							

*Include additional rows if needed

11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY (\$'000 (in constant prices))	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory	154	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory	155	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory	156	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory	157	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory	158	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory	159	All other projects or programmes - Legislative and regulatory								
11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory	160	Legislative and regulatory expenditure								
11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory	161	less	Capital contributions funding legislative and regulatory							
11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory	162		Legislative and regulatory less capital contributions							

*Include additional rows if needed

11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY (\$'000 (in constant prices))	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment	168	Project or programme*	MP		133	60	60	60	60	60
11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment	169	Project or programme*	IP		45	15	15	15	15	15
11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment	170	Project or programme*	IP							
11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment	171	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment	172	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment	173	All other projects or programmes - other reliability, safety and environment								
11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment	174	Other reliability, safety and environment expenditure			178	75	75	75	75	75
11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment	175	less	Capital contributions funding other reliability, safety and environment							
11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment	176		Other reliability, safety and environment less capital contributions		178	75	75	75	75	75

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11a(ix): Non-Network Assets

Section	Row	Context	Category\1 Routine Expenditure	Category2	Current Year CY\5000 (in constant prices)	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	182	Project or programme*	Vehicles		75	60	100	60	100	60
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	183	Project or programme*	Plant & Equipment		63	60	60	60	60	60
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	184	Project or programme*	Computer Hardware and Software		16					
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	185	Project or programme*	Furniture & Fittings		10					
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	186	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	187		All other projects or programmes - routine expenditure							
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	188		Routine expenditure		164	60	160	60	160	60

* include additional rows if needed

11a(ix): Non-Network Assets

Section	Row	Context	Category\1 Atypical Expend	Category2	Current Year CY\5000 (in constant prices)	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	194	Project or programme*	Leasehold Improvements		55					
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	195	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	196	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	197	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	198	Project or programme*	[Description of material project or programme]							
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	199		All other projects or programmes - routine expenditure							
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	200		Atypical expenditure		55					
11a(ix): Non-Network Assets	201		Expenditure on non-network assets		219	60	160	60	160	60

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SCHEDULE 11b: REPORT ON FORECAST OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE

11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast

Section	Row#	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY (\$'000 (in nominal dollars))	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	4	Network opex		Service interruptions, incidents and emergencies	52	54	55	57	59	61	63	65	68	70	72
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	5	Network opex		Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	159	165	168	117	122	126	130	135	140	145	150
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	6	Network opex		Asset replacement and renewal	40	41	42	44	45	47	49	50	52	54	56
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	7	Network opex			251	260	265	218	226	234	242	250	259	268	278
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	8	Non-network opex		System operations and network support	1,023	1,059	1,080	1,118	1,158	1,198	1,241	1,285	1,330	1,377	1,425
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	9	Non-network opex		Business support	1,720	1,853	1,880	1,956	2,025	2,087	2,171	2,248	2,327	2,409	2,494
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	10	Non-network opex			2,743	2,911	2,970	3,075	3,183	3,285	3,412	3,532	3,657	3,786	3,920
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	11	Operational expenditure			2,994	3,171	3,235	3,292	3,409	3,529	3,654	3,783	3,916	4,054	4,197

11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast

Section	Row#	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY (\$'000 (in constant dollars))	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	15	Network opex		Service interruptions, incidents and emergencies	52	52	52	53	54	54	55	56	57	58	59
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	16	Network opex		Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	159	159	159	109	111	112	114	116	117	119	121
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	17	Network opex		Asset replacement and renewal	40	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	44	44	45
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	18	Network opex			251	251	251	202	205	208	212	215	218	221	225
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	19	Non-network opex		System operations and network support	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,038	1,054	1,070	1,086	1,102	1,119	1,135	1,152
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	20	Non-network opex		Business support	1,720	1,730	1,730	1,817	1,844	1,872	1,900	1,928	1,957	1,987	2,016
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	21	Non-network opex			2,743	2,833	2,833	2,855	2,898	2,941	2,986	3,030	3,076	3,122	3,169
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	22	Operational expenditure			2,994	3,064	3,064	3,088	3,183	3,250	3,327	3,405	3,494	3,583	3,693
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	23	Subcomponents of operational expenditure (where known)		Research and development											
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	24	Subcomponents of operational expenditure (where known)		Insurance	521	592	592	601	610	619	628	638	647	657	667

11b: Difference Between Nominal and Real Forecasts

Section	Row#	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY (\$'000)	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
11b: Difference Between Nominal and Real Forecasts	28	Network opex		Service interruptions, incidents and emergencies	-	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	11	12	14
11b: Difference Between Nominal and Real Forecasts	29	Network opex		Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	-	6	9	8	11	14	16	19	22	25	29
11b: Difference Between Nominal and Real Forecasts	30	Network opex		Asset replacement and renewal	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11
11b: Difference Between Nominal and Real Forecasts	31	Network opex			-	9	14	16	20	25	30	36	41	47	53
11b: Difference Between Nominal and Real Forecasts	32	Non-network opex		System operations	-	36	57	80	104	129	155	182	211	241	273
11b: Difference Between Nominal and Real Forecasts	33	Non-network opex		Network support	-	63	100	140	181	225	271	319	370	422	478
11b: Difference Between Nominal and Real Forecasts	34	Non-network opex		Business support	-	98	157	219	285	354	426	502	581	664	751
11b: Difference Between Nominal and Real Forecasts	35	Non-network opex			-	107	171	235	305	379	456	537	622	711	804
11b: Difference Between Nominal and Real Forecasts	36	Operational expenditure													

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SCHEDULE 12a: REPORT ON ASSET CONDITION													
Section	Row	Context	Category1 Operating Pressure	Category2 Asset category	Category3 Asset class	Category4 Units	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade unknown	Data accuracy (1-4)	% of asset forecast to be replaced in next 5 years
12a: Report on Asset Condition	3	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Main pipe	IP PE main pipe	km							4
12a: Report on Asset Condition	4	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Main pipe	IP steel main pipe	km	1.0%	98.0%	1.0%				3
12a: Report on Asset Condition	5	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Main pipe	IP other main pipe	km							4
12a: Report on Asset Condition	6	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Service pipe	IP PE service pipe	km							4
12a: Report on Asset Condition	7	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Service pipe	IP steel service pipe	km			100.0%				2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	8	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Service pipe	IP other service pipe	km							4
12a: Report on Asset Condition	9	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Stations	Intermediate pressure/DIS	No.	5.0%	95.0%					4
12a: Report on Asset Condition	10	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Line valve	IP line valves	No.	7.0%	66.0%	27.0%				3
12a: Report on Asset Condition	11	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Special crossings	IP crossings	No.		100.0%					2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	12	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Main pipe	MP PE main pipe	km			81.0%	19.0%			2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	13	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Main pipe	MP steel main pipe	km			88.0%				2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	14	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Main pipe	MP other main pipe	km							4
12a: Report on Asset Condition	15	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Service pipe	MP PE service pipe	km			82.0%	18.0%			2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	16	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Service pipe	MP steel service pipe	km			100.0%				2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	17	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Service pipe	MP other service pipe	km							4
12a: Report on Asset Condition	18	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Stations	Medium pressure/DIS	No.			100.0%				4
12a: Report on Asset Condition	19	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Line valve	MP line valves	No.			76.0%	24.0%			3
12a: Report on Asset Condition	20	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Special crossings	MP special crossings	No.			95.0%	5.0%			3
12a: Report on Asset Condition	21	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Main pipe	IP PE main pipe	km			88.0%	12.0%			2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	22	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Main pipe	IP steel main pipe	km			100.0%				2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	23	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Main pipe	IP other main pipe	km			87.0%	13.0%			2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	24	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Service pipe	IP PE service pipe	km			89.0%	11.0%			2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	25	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Service pipe	IP steel service pipe	km			70.0%	30.0%			2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	26	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Service pipe	IP other service pipe	km			70.0%	30.0%			2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	27	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Line valve	IP line valves	No.			100.0%				3
12a: Report on Asset Condition	28	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Special crossings	IP special crossings	No.			6.0%	34.0%	60.0%		2
12a: Report on Asset Condition	29	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	All	Monitoring and control systems	Remote terminal units	No.			100.0%				4
12a: Report on Asset Condition	30	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	All	Cathodic protection systems	Cathodic protection	No.			100.0%				4

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SCHEDULE 12b: REPORT ON FORECAST UTILISATION

12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines

Section	Row	Context	Category1 Region	Category2 Network Pressure system	Category3 Pressure system	Normal operating pressure (NOP) (kPa)	Minimum operating pressure (MinOP) (kPa)	Total capacity at MinOP (scmh)	Remaining capacity at MinOP (scmh)	Utilisation (scmh)												Comment			
										Year CY1	CY2	CY3	CY4	CY5	Current Year CY	CY1	CY2	CY3	CY4	CY5	1Pa		1Pa	1Pa	1Pa
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines	4	Rangitikei		MP16		300	180	878	345	533	513	503	493	483	237	237	237	237	238	238	238	238	238	Bulls network has undergone commercial conversion and domestic load. As a result annual decrease in the domestic load is expected.	
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines	5	Rangitikei		MP4		150	90	287	285	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	The Footbush network has small commercial and domestic load which is not expected to increase. The network was originally constructed for a agricultural training facility that no longer exists. This pressure system has one consumer, a meat processing plant. We have reduced the MinOP and set to 130kPa after review. The loads has been stable over recent history and we are not aware of any major MP network's capacity residential load. There is an expected annual decrease in load due to decreasing new connections and increasing disconnections.	
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines	6	South Taranaki		MP5		300	150	349	28	321	321	321	321	321	176	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	The network is a single practical main feeding only a small number of commercial locations and the load is expected to be constant over the next 5 years.	
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines	7	Rangitikei		MP3		210	126	1,278	950	428	418	408	398	388	378	204	204	204	205	205	205	205	205	The Whangarei MP network is substantially residential load with little load growth predicted. The load is expected to slowly decrease due to decreasing new connections and increasing disconnections.	
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines	8	Rangitikei		MP2		1,500	900	7,860	5,425	2,435	2,425	2,415	2,395	2,385	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,493	1,493	1,493	1,493	1,493	1,493	The Whangarei MP network is substantially residential load with little load growth predicted. The load is expected to slowly decrease due to decreasing new connections and increasing disconnections.	
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines	9	Whangarei		UP1		2	2	1,388	464	924	909	884	879	864	849	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	Whangarei UP network is substantially residential load with little load growth predicted. The load is expected to slowly decrease due to decreasing new connections and increasing disconnections.
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines	10	Whangarei		UP2		2	2	748	400	348	342	336	330	324	318	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	Whangarei UP network is substantially residential load with little load growth predicted. The load is expected to slowly decrease due to decreasing new connections and increasing disconnections.
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines	11	Whangarei		MP1		210	126	3,190	527	2,688	2,708	2,728	2,748	2,768	192	192	192	191	191	191	190	190	190	190	Extension of this network is not expected at development area. Future connections will increase load. Reinvestment project connect connections will increase load. Reinvestment project connect connections will increase load.
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines	12	Whangarei		MP2		210	126	505	293	213	210	207	204	201	198	208	208	208	209	209	209	209	209	209	The Whangarei Aramoho MP network supplies a large single commercial load and few residential connections. Little load growth predicted. The load is expected to slowly decrease due to decreasing new connections and increasing disconnections.
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines	13	Whangarei		IP1		1,050	630	9,994	558	9,836	9,821	9,806	9,791	9,776	9,411	9,11	9,11	9,11	9,12	9,12	9,12	9,12	9,12	9,12	The Whangarei IP network supports all gas to the city, hosts production and has the capacity to support a large commercial, business and residential load.

* Current year utilisation figures may be estimates. Year 1-5 figures show the utilisation forecast to occur given the expected system configuration for each year, including the effect of any new investment in the pressure system.

12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines

Section	Row	Context	Category1 Notes and assumptions
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines	19		The information contained in this table has been provided from models using estimates of utilisation and capacity. Parties interested in connection to the network should contact GasNet directly.

12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines

Section	Row	Context	Category1 Notes and assumptions
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines	23		1. Development of GasNet's network models using the Synergi application
	24		2. The minimum operating pressure (MinOP) for IP and MP networks has been determined to be 60% of the Nominal Operating Pressure (NOP).
	25		3. The minimum operating pressure (MinOP) for LP networks has been determined to be 80% of the Nominal Operating Pressure (NOP). Whangarei LP networks MinOP is 1.5kPa
	26		4. All the models are running on peak demand by converting the G usage to 3m³/h from last 3 years.
	27		5. Total capacity at MinOP has been determined by applying additional load at either the extremity of the network presenting the lowest pressure under current operation or by application of additional load in areas where development plans indicate future demand is most likely, to the point that MinOP is reached at that point in the pressure network.

SCHEDULE 12c: REPORT ON FORECAST DEMAND

12c(i): Consumer Connections

Section	Rev	Context	Category1	Number of ICs connected in year by consumer type	Current year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
12c(i) Consumer Connections	4	Consumer types defined by GDB	Domestic		33	50	50	50	50	50
12c(i) Consumer Connections	5	Consumer types defined by GDB	Non-domestic		-	2	2	2	2	2
12c(i) Consumer Connections	6	Consumer types defined by GDB	[GDB consumer type]							
12c(i) Consumer Connections	7	Consumer types defined by GDB	[GDB consumer type]							
12c(i) Consumer Connections	8	Consumer types defined by GDB	[GDB consumer type]							
12c(i) Consumer Connections	9		Total		33	52	52	52	52	52

12c(ii): Gas Delivered

Section	Rev	Context	Category1	Current year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	14		Number of ICs at year end (at year end)	9,601	9,409	9,221	9,037	8,856	8,679
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	15		Maximum daily load (GJ per day)	4,660	4,570	4,480	4,390	4,300	4,210
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	16		Maximum monthly load (GJ per month)	114,360	112,070	109,830	107,640	105,480	103,370
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	17		Number of directly billed ICs (at year end)	-	-	-	-	-	-
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	18		Total gas conveyed (GJ per annum)	1,185,267	1,173,406	1,160,680	1,153,118	1,142,401	1,132,066
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	19		Average daily delivery (GJ per day)	3,247	3,215	3,180	3,159	3,130	3,102
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	20		Load factor	86.37%	87.25%	88.07%	89.27%	90.25%	91.26%

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY

13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Section	Question No	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document information
13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	3	Asset management policy	To what extent has an asset management policy been documented, authorised and communicated?	2	The Asset Management Policy first approved on 23 June 2014 was most recently reviewed and subsequently approved by GasNet's Board of Directors on 30 April 2026. As with all company policies the Asset Management Policy is accessible to all personnel via the companies Intranet. The policies significance is well understood and supported by GasNet's management team.		Widely used AM practice standards require an organisation to document, authorise and communicate its asset management policy (eg, as required in PAS 55 para 4.2 i). A key pre-requisite of any robust policy is that the organisation's top management must be seen to endorse and fully support it. Also vital to the effective implementation of the policy, is to tell the appropriate people of its content and their obligations under it. Where an organisation outsources some of its asset-related activities, then these people and their organisations must equally be made aware of the policy's content. Also, there may be other stakeholders, such as regulatory authorities and shareholders who should be made aware of it.	Top management. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management.	The organisation's asset management policy, its organisational strategic plan, documents indicating how the asset management policy was based upon the needs of the organisation and evidence of communication.
13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	10	Asset management strategy	What has the organisation done to ensure that its asset management strategy is consistent with other appropriate organisational policies and strategies, and the needs of stakeholders?	1.5	Noting that GasNet has not yet documented its AMP Strategy, strategic planning is integral to its asset management operations and planning. The annual planning process which is approved by the Board provides activities planned for the coming year of which a number of items will refer to an overall strategy. GasNet's Management Team meet regularly to discuss operational and strategic matters, and are actively involved in the development and review of all policies and procedures.		In setting an organisation's asset management strategy, it is important that it is consistent with any other policies and strategies that the organisation has and has taken into account the requirements of relevant stakeholders. This question examines to what extent the asset management strategy is consistent with other organisational policies and strategies (eg, as required by PAS 55 para 4.3.1 b) and has taken account of stakeholder requirements as required by PAS 55 para 4.3.1 c). Generally, this will take into account the same policies, strategies and stakeholder requirements as covered in drafting the asset management policy but at a greater level of detail.	Top management. The organisation's strategic planning team. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management.	The organisation's asset management strategy document and other related organisational policies and strategies. Other than the organisation's strategic plan, these could include those relating to health and safety, environmental, etc. Results of stakeholder consultation.
13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	11	Asset management strategy	In what way does the organisation's asset management strategy take account of the lifecycle of the assets, asset types and asset systems over which the organisation has stewardship?	1	GasNet's personnel and in particular the Engineering personnel have a wealth of asset knowledge, the majority of whom have significant experience with the company, hands on knowledge of assets and are very much focussed on ensuring they are managed effectively, efficiently and safely throughout their lifecycle.		Good asset stewardship is the hallmark of an organisation compliant with widely used AM standards. A key component of this is the need to take account of the lifecycle of the assets, asset types and asset systems. (For example, this requirement is recognised in 4.3.1 d) of PAS 55). This question explores what an organisation has done to take lifecycle into account in its asset management strategy.	Top management. People in the organisation with expert knowledge of the assets, asset types, asset systems and their associated life-cycles. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Those responsible for developing and adopting methods and processes used in asset management	The organisation's documented asset management strategy and supporting working documents.
13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	26	Asset management plan(s)	How does the organisation establish and document its asset management plan(s) across the life cycle activities of its assets and asset systems?	2	GasNet's Asset Management Plan has evolved from the first transitional AMP in 2013 to the ninth full AMP in 2026. The AMP is progressively becoming the key planning document for GasNet's management of its assets. Future AMP publications will inevitably become more comprehensive and with it increased significance and dependency as GasNet's key asset management planning document. Principally those responsible for establishing and documenting the asset management plans are currently or have been involved in the day to day management of the assets.		The asset management strategy need to be translated into practical plan(s) so that all parties know how the objectives will be achieved. The development of plan(s) will need to identify the specific tasks and activities required to optimize costs, risks and performance of the assets and/or asset system(s), when they are to be carried out and the resources required.	The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. Operations, maintenance and engineering managers.	The organisation's asset management plan(s).

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY

13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Question No.	Function3	Question4	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
3	Asset management policy	To what extent has an asset management policy been documented, authorised and communicated?	The organisation does not have a documented asset management policy.	The organisation has an asset management policy, but it has not been authorised by top management, or it is not influencing the management of the assets.	The organisation has an asset management policy, which has been authorised by top management, but it has had limited circulation. It may be in use to influence development of strategy and planning but its effect is limited.	The asset management policy is authorised by top management, is widely and effectively communicated to all relevant employees and stakeholders, and used to make these persons aware of their asset related obligations.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
10	Asset management strategy	What has the organisation done to ensure that its asset management strategy is consistent with other appropriate organisational policies and strategies, and the needs of stakeholders?	The organisation has not considered the need to ensure that its asset management strategy is appropriately aligned with the organisation's other organisational policies and strategies or with stakeholder requirements. OR The organisation does not have an asset management strategy.	The need to align the asset management strategy with other organisational policies and strategies as well as stakeholder requirements is understood and work has started to identify the linkages or to incorporate them in the drafting of asset management strategy.	Some of the linkages between the long-term asset management strategy and other organisational policies, strategies and stakeholder requirements are defined but the work is fairly well advanced but still incomplete.	All linkages are in place and evidence is available to demonstrate that, where appropriate, the organisation's asset management strategy is consistent with its other organisational policies and strategies. The organisation has also identified and considered the requirements of relevant stakeholders.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
11	Asset management strategy	In what way does the organisation's asset management strategy take account of the lifecycle of the assets, asset types and asset systems over which the organisation has stewardship?	The organisation has not considered the need to ensure that its asset management strategy is produced with due regard to the lifecycle of the assets, asset types or asset systems that it manages. OR The organisation does not have an asset management strategy.	The need is understood, and the organisation is drafting its asset management strategy to address the lifecycle of its assets, asset types and asset systems.	The long-term asset management strategy takes account of the lifecycle of some, but not all, of its assets, asset types and asset systems.	The asset management strategy takes account of the lifecycle of all of its assets, asset types and asset systems.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
26	Asset management plan(s)	How does the organisation establish and document its asset management plan(s) across the life cycle activities of its assets and asset systems?	The organisation does not have an identifiable asset management plan(s) covering asset systems and critical assets.	The organisation has asset management plan(s) but they are not aligned with the asset management strategy and objectives and do not take into consideration the full asset life cycle (including asset creation, acquisition, enhancement, utilisation, maintenance decommissioning and disposal).	The organisation is in the process of putting in place comprehensive, documented asset management plan(s) that cover all life cycle activities, clearly aligned to asset management objectives and the asset management strategy.	Asset management plan(s) are established, documented, implemented and maintained for asset systems and critical assets to achieve the asset management strategy and asset management objectives across all life cycle phases.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY

13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Section	Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document Information
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	27	Asset management plan(s)	How has the organisation communicated its plan(s) to all relevant parties to a level of detail appropriate to the receiver's role in their delivery?	2.5	As GasNet's AMP has evolved from the first transitional AMP in 2013, so has the awareness of it amongst those within GasNet that need to know. By the nature of the content the information contained within the AMP will be well known to those whose role is dependent upon it. Due to the small centralised operation there is very good awareness of what other personnel are doing within the company and with a close and effective Management Team, information is effectively communicated to others as required. The Chief Executive provides appropriately detailed monthly reports to the Board of Directors who in turn take an active interest at Board of Directors meetings attended by the Chief Executive. There is good information sharing through to GasNet's ultimate shareholder the Whanganui District Council.		Plans will be ineffective unless they are communicated to all those, including contracted suppliers and those who undertake enabling function(s). The plan(s) need to be communicated in a way that is relevant to those who need to use them.	The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. Delivery functions and suppliers.	Distribution lists for plan(s). Documents derived from plan(s) which detail the receiver's role in plan delivery. Evidence of communication.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	29	Asset management plan(s)	How are designated responsibilities for delivery of asset plan actions documented?	3	Responsibilities are clearly defined in Position Descriptions for all GasNet employees and reviewed on an annual basis in conjunction with the Personal Performance & Development Review (PPDR). Documented Policies and Procedures provide more detailed specific responsibilities and a thorough consultation process ensures maximum knowledge and understanding. Due to the small size of the company and the fact that almost every role is unique, the responsibilities are in most instances apparent to the position holder and others.		The implementation of asset management plan(s) relies on (1) actions being clearly identified, (2) an owner allocated and (3) that owner having sufficient delegated responsibility and authority to carry out the work required. It also requires alignment of actions across the organisation. This question explores how well the plan(s) set out responsibility for delivery of asset plan actions.	The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. Operations, maintenance and engineering managers. If appropriate, the performance management team.	The organisation's asset management plan(s). Documentation defining roles and responsibilities of individuals and organisational departments.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	31	Asset management plan(s)	What has the organisation done to ensure that appropriate arrangements are made available for the efficient and cost effective implementation of the plan(s)? (Note this is about resources and enabling support)	3	All Managers have clear responsibilities within their Position Descriptions for the management of resources under their control, both direct labour and external, and for meeting the company needs and legislative obligations relevant to the role. The Section teams meet regularly and have a good understanding of the issues at hand and their management. Additional financial resources have been made available via a new 'Engineering Planner' role and when necessary to obtain specialist external support where it would be otherwise uneconomic to employ someone for that task. GasNet considers it is well placed to manage any resource issues that might arise through formalisation and further development of its AMP.		It is essential that the plan(s) are realistic and can be implemented, which requires appropriate resources to be available and enabling mechanisms in place. This question explores how well this is achieved. The plan(s) not only need to consider the resources directly required and timescales, but also the enabling activities, including for example, training requirements, supply chain capability and procurement timescales.	The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. Operations, maintenance and engineering managers. If appropriate, the performance management team. Where appropriate the procurement team and service providers working on the organisation's asset-related activities.	The organisation's asset management plan(s). Documented processes and procedures for the delivery of the asset management plan.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	33	Contingency planning	What plan(s) and procedure(s) does the organisation have for identifying and responding to incidents and emergency situations and ensuring continuity of critical asset management activities?	3	GasNet's Emergency Plan is well established and understood within the Company and a core document with its origins in the early 1990's. Emergency Plans are tested with emergency situations occurring from time to time and with exercises carried out on other years. Because of the small size of the company, roles that are both clearly defined and understood by all, and a team approach has proven time after time that GasNet is well placed to manage adverse events when they occur. Enhancements in 2013 associated with the formalisation of its Public Safety Management System and its associated focus on risk and emergency management has further improved GasNet's preparedness.		Widely used AM practice standards require that an organisation has plan(s) to identify and respond to emergency situations. Emergency plan(s) should outline the actions to be taken to respond to specified emergency situations and ensure continuity of critical asset management activities including the communication to, and involvement of, external agencies. This question assesses if, and how well, these plan(s) triggered, implemented and resolved in the event of an incident. The plan(s) should be appropriate to the level of risk as determined by the organisation's risk assessment methodology. It is also a requirement that relevant personnel are competent and trained.	The manager with responsibility for developing emergency plan(s). The organisation's risk assessment team. People with designated duties within the plan(s) and procedure(s) for dealing with incidents and emergency situations.	The organisation's plan(s) and procedure(s) for dealing with emergencies. The organisation's risk assessments and risk registers.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY

13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Question No.2	Function3	Question4	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
27	Asset management plan(s)	How has the organisation communicated its plan(s) to all relevant parties to a level of detail appropriate to the receiver's role in their delivery?	The organisation does not have plan(s) or their distribution is limited to the authors.	The plan(s) are communicated to some of those responsible for delivery of the plan(s). OR Communicated to those responsible for delivery is either irregular or ad-hoc.	The plan(s) are communicated to most of those responsible for delivery but there are weaknesses in identifying relevant parties resulting in incomplete or inappropriate communication. The organisation recognises improvement is needed as is working towards resolution.	The plan(s) are communicated to all relevant employees, stakeholders and contracted service providers to a level of detail appropriate to their participation or business interests in the delivery of the plan(s) and there is confirmation that they are being used effectively.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
29	Asset management plan(s)	How are designated responsibilities for delivery of asset plan actions documented?	The organisation has not documented responsibilities for delivery of asset plan actions.	Asset management plan(s) inconsistently document responsibilities for delivery of plan actions and activities and/or responsibilities and authorities for implementation inadequate and/or delegation level inadequate to ensure effective delivery and/or contain misalignments with organisational accountability.	Asset management plan(s) consistently document responsibilities for the delivery of actions but responsibility/authority levels are inappropriate/ inadequate, and/or there are misalignments within the organisation.	Asset management plan(s) consistently document responsibilities for the delivery actions and there is adequate detail to enable delivery of actions. Designated responsibility and authority for achievement of asset plan actions is appropriate.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
31	Asset management plan(s)	What has the organisation done to ensure that appropriate arrangements are made available for the efficient and cost effective implementation of the plan(s)? (Note this is about resources and enabling support)	The organisation has not considered the arrangements needed for the effective implementation of plan(s).	The organisation recognises the need to ensure appropriate arrangements are in place for implementation of asset management plan(s) and is in the process of determining an appropriate approach for achieving this.	The organisation has arrangements in place for the implementation of asset management plan(s) but the arrangements are not yet adequately efficient and/or effective. The organisation is working to resolve existing weaknesses.	The organisation's arrangements fully cover all the requirements for the efficient and cost effective implementation of asset management plan(s) and realistically address the resources and timescales required, and any changes needed to functional policies, standards, processes and the asset management information system.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
33	Contingency planning	What plan(s) and procedure(s) does the organisation have for identifying and responding to incidents and emergency situations and ensuring continuity of critical asset management activities?	The organisation has not considered the need to establish plan(s) and procedure(s) to identify and respond to incidents and emergency situations.	The organisation has some ad-hoc arrangements to deal with incidents and emergency situations, but these have been developed on a reactive basis in response to specific events that have occurred in the past.	Most credible incidents and emergency situations are identified. Either appropriate plan(s) and procedure(s) are incomplete for critical activities or they are inadequate. Training/ external alignment may be incomplete.	Appropriate emergency plan(s) and procedure(s) are in place to respond to credible incidents and manage continuity of critical asset management activities consistent with policies and asset management objectives. Training and external agency alignment is in place.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY

13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Section	Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document Information
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	37	Structure, authority and responsibilities	What has the organisation done to appoint member(s) of its management team to be responsible for ensuring that the organisation's assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s)?	2.5	The two Section Managers are each directly responsible to the Chief Executive and collectively responsible for delivery of the company's business requirements. Each Section is functionally based with little scope for confusion. Roles and responsibilities are clearly defined in Position Descriptions and delegated authorities are clearly understood and reflected in the managers performance and behaviour.		In order to ensure that the organisation's assets and asset systems deliver the requirements of the asset management policy, strategy and objectives responsibilities need to be allocated to appropriate people who have the necessary authority to fulfil their responsibilities. (This question, relates to the organisation's assets eg, para b), s 4.4.1 of PAS 55, making it therefore distinct from the requirement contained in para a), s 4.4.1 of PAS 55).	Top management. People with management responsibility for the delivery of asset management policy, strategy, objectives and plan(s). People working on asset-related activities.	Evidence that managers with responsibility for the delivery of asset management policy, strategy, objectives and plan(s) have been appointed and have assumed their responsibilities. Evidence may include the organisation's documents relating to its asset management system, organisational charts, job descriptions of post-holders, annual targets/objectives and personal development plan(s) of post-holders as appropriate.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	40	Structure, authority and responsibilities	What evidence can the organisation's top management provide to demonstrate that sufficient resources are available for asset management?	2.5	GasNet's Management Team is highly effective at identifying and managing resourcing issues and needs as they are identified or become apparent. In addition to their management responsibilities the managers are operational and work closely with their direct reports within the same small office environment. The Management Team is efficient because of its active participation and size in making changes when necessary to ensure business requirements are met. Where the change requires additional resources and/or guidance from the Board, the Chief Executive has access to the Chairman outside of official Board meetings, and has a good working relationship with the Board during meetings. The Management Team is constantly aware of the increasing and changing resourcing needs, particularly given the recent changes in safety and commercial legislation and has made a number of significant resourcing changes. The asset management resourcing needs will continue to be monitored and addressed as necessary. In 2022 a new role was created to assist with asset management responsibilities: 'Engineering Planner'		Optimal asset management requires top management to ensure sufficient resources are available. In this context the term 'resources' includes manpower, materials, funding and service provider support.	Top management. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Risk management team. The organisation's managers involved in day-to-day supervision of asset-related activities, such as frontline managers, engineers, foremen and chargehands as appropriate.	Evidence demonstrating that asset management plan(s) and/or the process(es) for asset management plan implementation consider the provision of adequate resources in both the short and long term. Resources include funding, materials, equipment, services provided by third parties and personnel (internal and service providers) with appropriate skills competencies and knowledge.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	42	Structure, authority and responsibilities	To what degree does the organisation's top management communicate the importance of meeting its asset management requirements?	2.5	Each of the two Section Managers that along with the Chief Executive make up the Management Team manage a small number of direct reports with whom regular operational meetings are held. With the relatively small number of employees GasNet could not operate effectively if individuals did not have a good understanding of what they are required to do and what is expected of others. In addition to the formal and informal communication from their managers, all office based employees operate out of a single open plan office effectively exposing them to all aspects of GasNet's business activities both strategic and operational, with a consequence that there is a good understanding of business systems and processes.		Widely used AM practice standards require an organisation to communicate the importance of meeting its asset management requirements such that personnel fully understand, take ownership of, and are fully engaged in the delivery of the asset management requirements (eg, PAS 55 s 4.4.1 g).	Top management. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. People involved in the delivery of the asset management requirements.	Evidence of such activities as road shows, written bulletins, workshops, team talks and management walkabouts would assist an organisation to demonstrate it is meeting this requirement of PAS 55.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	45	Outsourcing of asset management activities	Where the organisation has outsourced some of its asset management activities, how has it ensured that appropriate controls are in place to ensure the compliant delivery of its organisational strategic plan, and its asset management policy and strategy?	3	GasNet outsources some asset management activities including contractors performing physical asset installation work, network design and IT systems support. GasNet maintains close supervision of these activities and the responsibility for the activity remains clearly with the relevant Manager.		Where an organisation chooses to outsource some of its asset management activities, the organisation must ensure that these outsourced process(es) are under appropriate control to ensure that all the requirements of widely used AM standards (eg, PAS 55) are in place, and the asset management policy, strategy objectives and plan(s) are delivered. This includes ensuring capabilities and resources across a time span aligned to life cycle management. The organisation must put arrangements in place to control the outsourced activities, whether it be to external providers or to other in-house departments. This question explores what the organisation does in this regard.	Top management. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. The manager(s) responsible for the monitoring and management of the outsourced activities. People involved with the procurement of outsourced activities. The people within the organisations that are performing the outsourced activities. The people impacted by the outsourced activity.	The organisation's arrangements that detail the compliance required of the outsourced activities. For example, this could form part of a contract or service level agreement between the organisation and the suppliers of its outsourced activities. Evidence that the organisation has demonstrated to itself that it has assurance of compliance of outsourced activities.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY

13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Question No.2	Function3	Question4	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
37	Structure, authority and responsibilities	What has the organisation done to appoint member(s) of its management team to be responsible for ensuring that the organisation's assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s)?	Top management has not considered the need to appoint a person or persons to ensure that the organisation's assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s).	Top management understands the need to appoint a person or persons to ensure that the organisation's assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s).	Top management has appointed an appropriate person to ensure the assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s) but their areas of responsibility are not fully defined and/or they have insufficient delegated authority to fully execute their responsibilities.	The appointed person or persons have full responsibility for ensuring that the organisation's assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s). They have been given the necessary authority to achieve this.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
40	Structure, authority and responsibilities	What evidence can the organisation's top management provide to demonstrate that sufficient resources are available for asset management?	The organisation's top management has not considered the resources required to deliver asset management.	The organisation's top management understands the need for sufficient resources but there are no effective mechanisms in place to ensure this is the case.	A process exists for determining what resources are required for its asset management activities and in most cases these are available but in some instances resources remain insufficient.	An effective process exists for determining the resources needed for asset management and sufficient resources are available. It can be demonstrated that resources are matched to asset management requirements.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
42	Structure, authority and responsibilities	To what degree does the organisation's top management communicate the importance of meeting its asset management requirements?	The organisation's top management has not considered the need to communicate the importance of meeting asset management requirements.	The organisation's top management understands the need to communicate the importance of meeting its asset management requirements but does not do so.	Top management communicates the importance of meeting its asset management requirements but only to parts of the organisation.	Top management communicates the importance of meeting its asset management requirements to all relevant parts of the organisation.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
45	Outsourcing of asset management activities	Where the organisation has outsourced some of its asset management activities, how has it ensured that appropriate controls are in place to ensure the compliant delivery of its organisational strategic plan, and its asset management policy and strategy?	The organisation has not considered the need to put controls in place.	The organisation controls its outsourced activities on an ad-hoc basis, with little regard for ensuring the compliant delivery of the organisational strategic plan and/or its asset management policy and strategy.	Controls systematically considered but currently only provide for the compliant delivery of some, but not all, aspects of the organisational strategic plan and/or its asset management policy and strategy. Gaps exist.	Evidence exists to demonstrate that outsourced activities are appropriately controlled to provide for the compliant delivery of the organisational strategic plan, asset management policy and strategy, and that these controls are integrated into the asset management system	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Section	Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document Information
13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	48	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organisation develop plan(s) for the human resources required to undertake asset management activities - including the development and delivery of asset management strategy, process(es), objectives and plan(s)?	2	With clearly defined Position Descriptions within a functionally based organisational structure, the responsibilities and expectations from each employee are well documented and understood by all. All employees are subject to an annual Personal Performance and Development Review (PPDR) attended by their supervisor/manager and manager/Chief Executive, where their performance over the past 12 months is reviewed, performance targets for the next 12 months are set and agreed, and any training needs resulting from personal development of changing business needs are discussed and agreed.		There is a need for an organisation to demonstrate that it has considered what resources are required to develop and implement its asset management system. There is also a need for the organisation to demonstrate that it has assessed what development plan(s) are required to provide its human resources with the skills and competencies to develop and implement its asset management systems. The timescales over which the plan(s) are relevant should be commensurate with the planning horizons within the asset management strategy considers e.g. if the asset management strategy considers 5, 10 and 15 year time scales then the human resources development plan(s) should align with these. Resources include both 'in house' and external resources who undertake asset management activities.	Senior management responsible for agreement of plan(s). Managers responsible for developing asset management strategy and plan(s). Managers with responsibility for development and recruitment of staff (including HR functions). Staff responsible for training. Procurement officers. Contracted service providers.	Evidence of analysis of future work load plan(s) in terms of human resources. Document(s) containing analysis of the organisation's own direct resources and contractors resource capability over suitable timescales. Evidence, such as minutes of meetings, that suitable management forums are monitoring human resource development plan(s). Training plan(s), personal development plan(s), contract and service level agreements.
13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	49	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organisation identify competency requirements and then plan, provide and record the training necessary to achieve the competencies?	2.5	Requirements for change are guided by GasNet's Change Management Policy, as a result of an identified need or deficiency occurring following an incident or non-conformance of a system or process, or during the annual Personal Performance and Development Review (PPDR). The annual training budget is based on a training plan developed at the time the budget is prepared and is based on the plan rather than a nominal percentage of salary target. Competencies achieved are recorded in the employees Personnel File and in the Risk Manager application.		Widely used AM standards require that organisations to undertake a systematic identification of the asset management awareness and competencies required at each level and function within the organisation. Once identified the training required to provide the necessary competencies should be planned for delivery in a timely and systematic way. Any training provided must be recorded and maintained in a suitable format. Where an organisation has contracted service providers in place then it should have a means to demonstrate that this requirement is being met for their employees. (eg, PAS 55 refers to frameworks suitable for identifying competency requirements).	Senior management responsible for agreement of plan(s). Managers responsible for developing asset management strategy and plan(s). Managers with responsibility for development and recruitment of staff (including HR functions). Staff responsible for training. Procurement officers. Contracted service providers.	Evidence of an established and applied competency requirements assessment process and plan(s) in place to deliver the required training. Evidence that the training programme is part of a wider, co-ordinated asset management activities training and competency programme. Evidence that training activities are recorded and that records are readily available (for both direct and contracted service provider staff) e.g. via organisation wide information system or local records database.
13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	50	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organization ensure that persons under its direct control undertaking asset management related activities have an appropriate level of competence in terms of education, training or experience?	2.5	Section Managers have an appropriate and relevant combination of qualifications and experience required for the position they hold. The Engineering Planner holds a Engineering degree and Operations Engineer a Masters degree in Energy with experience in development of asset management systems. The Chief Executive has experience in asset management within the manufacturing industry. The Engineering Manager has NZCE in Mechanical Engineering and Gas Distribution and Transmission, combined with 30 years experience covering all aspects of natural gas distribution engineering. The 6 field Technicians have all been trained or presently training under the NZ qualifications framework to National Certificate Levels 3 and 4 in accordance with NZ Gas Industry minimum competency requirements as specified in the GANZ Certificate of Competency Framework. In addition to this platform of qualifications, experience and competencies it is relatively easy to identify non-performance and deficiencies in competence within a company the size of GasNet and where employees work within the same open plan office environment.		A critical success factor for the effective development and implementation of an asset management system is the competence of persons undertaking these activities. organisations should have effective means in place for ensuring the competence of employees to carry out their designated asset management function(s). Where an organisation has contracted service providers undertaking elements of its asset management system then the organisation shall assure itself that the outsourced service provider also has suitable arrangements in place to manage the competencies of its employees. The organisation should ensure that the individual and corporate competencies it requires are in place and actively monitor, develop and maintain an appropriate balance of these competencies.	Managers, supervisors, persons responsible for developing training programmes. Staff responsible for procurement and service agreements. HR staff and those responsible for recruitment.	Evidence of a competency assessment framework that aligns with established frameworks such as the asset management Competencies Requirements Framework (Version 2.0); National Occupational Standards for Management and Leadership; UK Standard for Professional Engineering Competence, Engineering Council, 2005.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	53	Communication, participation and consultation	How does the organisation ensure that pertinent asset management information is effectively communicated to and from employees and other stakeholders, including contracted service providers?	2.5	GasNet provides its employees open access to required documentation through the Company Intranet, with the exception of commercially sensitive and confidential documents and information. Where there is an identified need for a specific group or individual in respect of information whether it be asset management or any other information, the relevant manager will ensure those needs are met. There is a good communication link between the Management Team and the Board of Directors via the Chief Executive and regularly reporting to the Board on a monthly basis. In view of the low level of activity and the advisory nature of the engagement, contracted service providers are not typically exposed to, nor require access to asset management information, but clearly would be provided with such if it were required in order to complete the task.		Widely used AM practice standards require that pertinent asset management information is effectively communicated to and from employees and other stakeholders including contracted service providers. Pertinent information refers to information required in order to effectively and efficiently comply with and deliver asset management strategy, plan(s) and objectives. This will include for example the communication of the asset management policy, asset performance information, and planning information as appropriate to contractors.	Top management and senior management representative(s), employee's representative(s), employee's trade union representative(s); contracted service provider management and employee representative(s); representative(s) from the organisation's Health, Safety and Environmental team. Key stakeholder representative(s).	Asset management policy statement prominently displayed on notice boards, intranet and internet; use of organisation's website for displaying asset performance data; evidence of formal briefings to employees, stakeholders and contracted service providers; evidence of inclusion of asset management issues in team meetings and contracted service provider contract meetings; newsletters, etc.

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13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Question No.2	Function3	Question4	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
48	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organisation develop plan(s) for the human resources required to undertake asset management activities - including the development and delivery of asset management strategy, process(es), objectives and plan(s)?	The organisation has not recognised the need for assessing human resources requirements to develop and implement its asset management system.	The organisation has recognised the need to assess its human resources requirements and to develop a plan(s). There is limited recognition of the need to align these with the development and implementation of its asset management system.	The organisation has developed a strategic approach to aligning competencies and human resources to the asset management system including the asset management plan but the work is incomplete or has not been consistently implemented.	The organisation can demonstrate that plan(s) are in place and effective in matching competencies and capabilities to the asset management system including the plan for both internal and contracted activities. Plans are reviewed integral to asset management system process(es).	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
49	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organisation identify competency requirements and then plan, provide and record the training necessary to achieve the competencies?	The organisation does not have any means in place to identify competency requirements.	The organisation has recognised the need to identify competency requirements and then plan, provide and record the training necessary to achieve the competencies.	The organisation is the process of identifying competency requirements aligned to the asset management plan(s) and then plan, provide and record appropriate training. It is incomplete or inconsistently applied.	Competency requirements are in place and aligned with asset management plan(s). Plans are in place and effective in providing the training necessary to achieve the competencies. A structured means of recording the competencies achieved is in place.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
50	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organization ensure that persons under its direct control undertaking asset management related activities have an appropriate level of competence in terms of education, training or experience?	The organization has not recognised the need to assess the competence of person(s) undertaking asset management related activities.	Competency of staff undertaking asset management related activities is not managed or assessed in a structured way, other than formal requirements for legal compliance and safety management.	The organization is in the process of putting in place a means for assessing the competence of person(s) involved in asset management activities including contractors. There are gaps and inconsistencies.	Competency requirements are identified and assessed for all persons carrying out asset management related activities - internal and contracted. Requirements are reviewed and staff reassessed at appropriate intervals aligned to asset management requirements.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
53	Communication, participation and consultation	How does the organisation ensure that pertinent asset management information is effectively communicated to and from employees and other stakeholders, including contracted service providers?	The organisation has not recognised the need to formally communicate any asset management information.	There is evidence that the pertinent asset management information to be shared along with those to share it with is being determined.	The organisation has determined pertinent information and relevant parties. Some effective two way communication is in place but as yet not all relevant parties are clear on their roles and responsibilities with respect to asset management information.	Two way communication is in place between all relevant parties, ensuring that information is effectively communicated to match the requirements of asset management strategy, plan(s) and process(es). Pertinent asset information requirements are regularly reviewed.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Section	Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document information
13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	59	Asset Management System documentation	What documentation has the organisation established to describe the main elements of its asset management system and interactions between them?	2.5	GasNet has an extensive range of documentation to support its asset management, such as policies, procedures and plans integrated with its risk management, public and workplace safety management systems. The review processes referred to in the AMP and its alignment with the regulatory requirements under the IDD will provide the catalyst for the identification of any gaps in the existing systems and documentation and formalisation of the asset management system.		Widely used AM practice standards require an organisation maintain up to date documentation that ensures that its asset management systems (ie, the systems the organisation has in place to meet the standards) can be understood, communicated and operated. (eg, s 4.5 of PAS 55 requires the maintenance of up to date documentation of the asset management system requirements specified throughout s 4 of PAS 55).	The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Managers engaged in asset management activities.	The documented information describing the main elements of the asset management system (process(es)) and their interaction.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	62	Information management	What has the organisation done to determine what its asset management information system(s) should contain in order to support its asset management system?	2	As GasNet's AMP has evolved so has GasNet's need for information and systems to support it. The first full AMP published in 2017 demanded significant additional information that whilst the majority was readily available and accessible, it was acknowledged that repeatability and reliability of the information source was critical to GasNet's management of its assets and production of a credible and defensible AMP's in the future. GasNet has invested in an asset management software application and is committed to undertaking further review of the enhanced information and system requirements as well as the additional requirements necessary to GasNet's management of assets.		Effective asset management requires appropriate information to be available. Widely used AM standards therefore require the organisation to identify the asset management information it requires in order to support its asset management system. Some of the information required may be held by suppliers. The maintenance and development of asset management information systems is a poorly understood specialist activity that is akin to IT management but different from IT management. This group of questions provides some indications as to whether the capability is available and applied. Note: To be effective, an asset information management system requires the mobilisation of technology, people and process(es) that create, secure, make available and destroy the information required to support the asset management system.	The organisation's strategic planning team. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Information management team. Operations, maintenance and engineering managers	Details of the process the organisation has employed to determine what its asset information system should contain in order to support its asset management system. Evidence that this has been effectively implemented.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	63	Information management	How does the organisation maintain its asset management information system(s) and ensure that the data held within it (them) is of the requisite quality and accuracy and is consistent?	2.5	GasNet has developed a robust document management system combined with registers providing a record of documents held and their status. GasNet has identified its QGIS, MIDaS and Univerus Field applications as its core asset information systems and with access limited to only a few personnel with the authority to change and update data, the reliance is on the competency of the persons making those changes to maintain quality. With its increasing use and dependency on electronic based data GasNet has recognised the need to set and maintain standards in data management and quality, and in conjunction with a business system process review being undertaken at the time of preparing this document, plans to introduce systems to check data accuracy.		The response to the questions is progressive. A higher scale cannot be awarded without achieving the requirements of the lower scale. This question explores how the organisation ensures that information management meets widely used AM practice requirements (eg, s 4.4.6 (a), (c) and (d) of PAS 55).	The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Users of the organisational information systems.	The asset management information system, together with the policies, procedure(s), improvement initiatives and audits regarding information controls.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	64	Information management	How has the organisation's ensured its asset management information system is relevant to its needs?	2	GasNet's asset management information system is based predominantly around its key software applications with data held in electronic format. As GasNet's needs for information have increased over recent years so to has the availability of data from the information system. Driven largely from the regulatory changes in 2013 GasNet is now able to produce extensive information from its system which is both reliable and repeatable. GasNet is confident that as its needs change in coming years for more or different asset related information it will be able to be accommodated within its existing information system.		Widely used AM standards need not be prescriptive about the form of the asset management information system, but simply require that the asset management information system is appropriate to the organisations needs, can be effectively used and can supply information which is consistent and of the requisite quality and accuracy.	The organisation's strategic planning team. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Information management team. Users of the organisational information systems.	The documented process the organisation employs to ensure its asset management information system aligns with its asset management requirements. Minutes of information systems review meetings involving users.

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13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Question No.2	Function3	Question4	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
59	Asset Management System documentation	What documentation has the organisation established to describe the main elements of its asset management system and interactions between them?	The organisation has not established documentation that describes the main elements of the asset management system.	The organisation is aware of the need to put documentation in place and is in the process of determining how to document the main elements of its asset management system.	The organisation in the process of documenting its asset management system and has documentation in place that describes some, but not all, of the main elements of its asset management system and their interaction.	The organisation has established documentation that comprehensively describes all the main elements of its asset management system and the interactions between them. The documentation is kept up to date.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
62	Information management	What has the organisation done to determine what its asset management information system(s) should contain in order to support its asset management system?	The organisation has not considered what asset management information is required.	The organisation is aware of the need to determine in a structured manner what its asset information system should contain in order to support its asset management system and is in the process of deciding how to do this.	The organisation has developed a structured process to determine what its asset information system should contain in order to support its asset management system and has commenced implementation of the process.	The organisation has determined what its asset information system should contain in order to support its asset management system. The requirements relate to the whole life cycle and cover information originating from both internal and external sources.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
63	Information management	How does the organisation maintain its asset management information system(s) and ensure that the data held within it (them) is of the requisite quality and accuracy and is consistent?	There are no formal controls in place or controls are extremely limited in scope and/or effectiveness.	The organisation is aware of the need for effective controls and is in the process of developing an appropriate control process(es).	The organisation has developed a controls that will ensure the data held is of the requisite quality and accuracy and is consistent and is in the process of implementing them.	The organisation has effective controls in place that ensure the data held is of the requisite quality and accuracy and is consistent. The controls are regularly reviewed and improved where necessary.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
64	Information management	How has the organisation's ensured its asset management information system is relevant to its needs?	The organisation has not considered the need to determine the relevance of its management information system. At present there are major gaps between what the information system provides and the organisations needs.	The organisation understands the need to ensure its asset management information system is relevant to its needs and is determining an appropriate means by which it will achieve this. At present there are significant gaps between what the information system provides and the organisations needs.	The organisation has developed and is implementing a process to ensure its asset management information system is relevant to its needs. Gaps between what the information system provides and the organisations needs have been identified and action is being taken to close them.	The organisation's asset management information system aligns with its asset management requirements. Users can confirm that it is relevant to their needs.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY

13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Section	Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document Information
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	69	Risk management process(es)	How has the organisation documented process(es) and/or procedure(s) for the identification and assessment of asset and asset management related risks throughout the asset life cycle?	2	GasNet risk management system is governed by its Risk Management Policy which addresses all forms of risk to which the company is or may be exposed. Implementation of GasNet's Public Safety Management System in 2013 formalised the management risk with a particular focus on safety and asset related risks.		Risk management is an important foundation for proactive asset management. Its overall purpose is to understand the cause, effect and likelihood of adverse events occurring, to optimally manage such risks to an acceptable level, and to provide an audit trail for the management of risks. Widely used standards require the organisation to have process(es) and/or procedure(s) in place that set out how the organisation identifies and assesses asset and asset management related risks. The risks have to be considered across the four phases of the asset lifecycle (eg, para 4.3.3 of PAS 55).	The top management team in conjunction with the organisation's senior risk management representatives. There may also be input from the organisation's Safety, Health and Environment team. Staff who carry out risk identification and assessment.	The organisation's risk management framework and/or evidence of specific process(es) and/or procedure(s) that deal with risk control mechanisms. Evidence that the process(es) and/or procedure(s) are implemented across the business and maintained. Evidence of agendas and minutes from risk management meetings. Evidence of feedback in to process(es) and/or procedure(s) as a result of incident investigation(s). Risk registers and assessments.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	79	Use and maintenance of asset risk information	How does the organisation ensure that the results of risk assessments provide input into the identification of adequate resources and training and competency needs?	1	With the safety considerations inherent in a natural gas infrastructure business, the management of risk has become naturally embedded within GasNet's business processes and activities. With close alignment to the hazard and risk management processes required under the workplace health and safety legislation and as asset related risk is often identified in conjunction with health and safety related risks, the focus on managing asset risk information is not new to GasNet or its employees. It is acknowledged however that by formalising its asset management system and practices and with specific consideration to asset related risks that gaps will be identified.		Widely used AM standards require that the output from risk assessments are considered and that adequate resource (including staff) and training is identified to match the requirements. It is a further requirement that the effects of the control measures are considered, as there may be implications in resources and training required to achieve other objectives.	Staff responsible for risk assessment and those responsible for developing and approving resource and training plan(s). There may also be input from the organisation's Safety, Health and Environment team.	The organisations risk management framework. The organisation's resourcing plan(s) and training and competency plan(s). The organisation should be able to demonstrate appropriate linkages between the content of resource plan(s) and training and competency plan(s) to the risk assessments and risk control measures that have been developed.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	82	Legal and other requirements	What procedure does the organisation have to identify and provide access to its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements, and how is requirements incorporated into the asset management system?	2	In accordance with its Compliance Policy, GasNet has published a comprehensive legislation register applying across all business interests of the company, accessible to all employees via its intranet. The register provides the specific items of legislation and covers acts, regulations, standards, codes of practice and guidelines, with active links to documents where they are available on the web. In addition GasNet is a member of the GASNZ, which subscribes to email notifications from the Gas Industry Company and is either a member itself, or individual employees are members of, a range of various organisations with interests in asset related matters.		In order for an organisation to comply with its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements, the organisation first needs to ensure that it knows what they are (eg, PAS 55 specifies this in s 4.4.8). It is necessary to have systematic and auditable mechanisms in place to identify new and changing requirements. Widely used AM standards also require that requirements are incorporated into the asset management system (e.g. procedure(s) and process(es))	Top management. The organisations regulatory team. The organisation's legal team or advisors. The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. The organisation's health and safety team or advisors. The organisation's policy making team.	The organisational processes and procedures for ensuring information of this type is identified, made accessible to those requiring the information and is incorporated into asset management strategy and objectives
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	88	Life Cycle Activities	How does the organisation establish implement and maintain process(es) for the implementation of its asset management plan(s) and control of activities across the creation, acquisition or enhancement of assets. This includes design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning activities?	2	GasNet has an extensive documentation framework comprising policies, procedures and plans. Whilst acknowledging that there are identified gaps in documentation and systems, they are diminishing and will be completed as a matter of course and with the appropriate priority. Development of new or changes to an existing process or document are undertaken with the oversight of the relevant section manager, management team, Chief Executive or Board of Directors as appropriate.		Life cycle activities are about the implementation of asset management plan(s) i.e. they are the "doing" phase. They need to be done effectively and well in order for asset management to have any practical meaning. As a consequence, widely used standards (eg, PAS 55 s 4.5.1) require organisations to have in place appropriate process(es) and procedure(s) for the implementation of asset management plan(s) and control of lifecycle activities. This question explores those aspects relevant to asset creation.	Asset managers, design staff, construction staff and project managers from other impacted areas of the business, e.g. Procurement	Documented process(es) and procedure(s) which are relevant to demonstrating the effective management and control of life cycle activities during asset creation, acquisition, enhancement including design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning.

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SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY

13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Question No.2	Function3	Question4	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
69	Risk management process(es)	How has the organisation documented process(es) and/or procedure(s) for the identification and assessment of asset and asset management related risks throughout the asset life cycle?	The organisation has not considered the need to document process(es) and/or procedure(s) for the identification and assessment of asset and asset management related risks throughout the asset life cycle.	The organisation is aware of the need to document the management of asset related risk across the asset lifecycle. The organisation has plan(s) to formally document all relevant process(es) and procedure(s) or has already commenced this activity.	The organisation is in the process of documenting the identification and assessment of asset related risk across the asset lifecycle but it is incomplete or there are inconsistencies between approaches and a lack of integration.	Identification and assessment of asset related risk across the asset lifecycle is fully documented. The organisation can demonstrate that appropriate documented mechanisms are integrated across life cycle phases and are being consistently applied.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
79	Use and maintenance of asset risk information	How does the organisation ensure that the results of risk assessments provide input into the identification of adequate resources and training and competency needs?	The organisation has not considered the need to conduct risk assessments.	The organisation is aware of the need to consider the results of risk assessments and effects of risk control measures to provide input into reviews of resources, training and competency needs. Current input is typically ad-hoc and reactive.	The organisation is in the process ensuring that outputs of risk assessment are included in developing requirements for resources and training. The implementation is incomplete and there are gaps and inconsistencies.	Outputs from risk assessments are consistently and systematically used as inputs to develop resources, training and competency requirements. Examples and evidence is available.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
82	Legal and other requirements	What procedure does the organisation have to identify and provide access to its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements, and how is requirements incorporated into the asset management system?	The organisation has not considered the need to identify its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements.	The organisation identifies some its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements, but this is done in an ad-hoc manner in the absence of a procedure.	The organisation has procedure(s) to identify its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements, but the information is not kept up to date, inadequate or inconsistently managed.	Evidence exists to demonstrate that the organisation's legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements are identified and kept up to date. Systematic mechanisms for identifying relevant legal and statutory requirements.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
88	Life Cycle Activities	How does the organisation establish implement and maintain process(es) for the implementation of its asset management plan(s) and control of activities across the creation, acquisition or enhancement of assets. This includes design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning activities?	The organisation does not have process(es) in place to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during activities related to asset creation including design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning.	The organisation is aware of the need to have process(es) and procedure(s) in place to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during activities related to asset creation including design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning but currently do not have these in place (note: procedure(s) may exist but they are inconsistent/incomplete).	The organisation is in the process of putting in place process(es) and procedure(s) to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during activities related to asset creation including design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning. Gaps and inconsistencies are being addressed.	Effective process(es) and procedure(s) are in place to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during activities related to asset creation including design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Section	Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document information
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	91	Life Cycle Activities	How does the organisation ensure that process(es) and/or procedure(s) for the implementation of asset management plan(s) and control of activities during maintenance (and inspection) of assets are sufficient to ensure activities are carried out under specified conditions, are consistent with asset management strategy and control cost, risk and performance?	2	GasNet has operated comprehensive asset maintenance regimes for a number of years, typically based on fixed interval preventative maintenance. Over time and with the recent introduction of risk based management under the gas safety and measurement regulations, GasNet has modified its practices to reflect the risk profile of the assets or their operation. With its small number of employees and the close working environment within which its employees operate, GasNet is well placed to implement change and take appropriate corrective action if an adverse event or incident should occur. There is little growth opportunities for GasNet within its existing footprint so the creation of new assets are typically associated with asset renewals, with a focus on the pre-natural gas era Low Pressure assets.		Having documented process(es) which ensure the asset management plan(s) are implemented in accordance with any specified conditions, in a manner consistent with the asset management policy, strategy and objectives and in such a way that cost, risk and asset system performance are appropriately controlled is critical. They are an essential part of turning intention into action (eg, as required by PAS 55 s 4.5.1).	Asset managers, operations managers, maintenance managers and project managers from other impacted areas of the business	Documented procedure for review. Documented procedure for audit of process delivery. Records of previous audits, improvement actions and documented confirmation that actions have been carried out.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	95	Performance and condition monitoring	How does the organisation measure the performance and condition of its assets?	1.5	GasNet has a good understanding of its assets and their condition due to the relatively small size of its network, the knowledge shared and gained within the small number of employees, and the longevity of operational personnel working on the assets. GasNet recognises the importance of capturing asset condition information within its assets management system and the benefits of measuring performance through the reporting of key performance indicators. In addition to performance measures reported in GasNet's disclosures and AMP a number of lagging performance measures are collected for management purposes and reported internally on a monthly basis to the Board of Directors. GasNet would welcome the introduction of further gas industry standard measures providing the opportunity for comparison with other operators.		Widely used AM standards require that organisations establish implement and maintain procedure(s) to monitor and measure the performance and/or condition of assets and asset systems. They further set out requirements in some detail for reactive and proactive monitoring, and leading/lagging performance indicators together with the monitoring or results to provide input to corrective actions and continual improvement. There is an expectation that performance and condition monitoring will provide input to improving asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s).	A broad cross-section of the people involved in the organisation's asset-related activities from data input to decision-makers, i.e. an end-to-end assessment. This should include contactors and other relevant third parties as appropriate.	Functional policy and/or strategy documents for performance or condition monitoring and measurement. The organisation's performance monitoring frameworks, balanced scorecards etc. Evidence of the reviews of any appropriate performance indicators and the action lists resulting from these reviews. Reports and trend analysis using performance and condition information. Evidence of the use of performance and condition information shaping improvements and supporting asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s).
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	99	Investigation of asset-related failures, incidents and nonconformities	How does the organisation ensure responsibility and the authority for the handling, investigation and mitigation of asset-related failures, incidents and emergency situations and non conformances is clear, unambiguous, understood and communicated?	3	All incidents that occur on the gas network are investigated, with the details and findings recorded in GasNet's Risk Manager software application. The effort and extent to which an incident is investigated depends entirely on the type and nature of the event. Senior Engineering staff have received formal training in incident investigation including the Engineering Manager and Operations Engineer who undertake most investigations. There have been a few occasions where an external investigator has been engaged to undertake the investigation due typically to the complex nature of the incident and/or the need to ensure the interview process is robust and captures information which as closely as possible reflects the events that had occurred prior to and/or during the incident. GasNet's Corrective and Preventative Actions Policy addresses issues on non-conformance and promotes the practice of continual improvement.		Widely used AM standards require that the organisation establishes implements and maintains process(es) for the handling and investigation of failures incidents and non-conformities for assets and sets down a number of expectations. Specifically this question examines the requirement to define clearly responsibilities and authorities for these activities, and communicate these unambiguously to relevant people including external stakeholders if appropriate.	The organisation's safety and environment management team. The team with overall responsibility for the management of the assets. People who have appointed roles within the asset-related investigation procedure, from those who carry out the investigations to senior management who review the recommendations. Operational controllers responsible for managing the asset base under fault conditions and maintaining services to consumers. Contractors and other third parties as appropriate.	Process(es) and procedure(s) for the handling, investigation and mitigation of asset-related failures, incidents and emergency situations and non conformances. Documentation of assigned responsibilities and authority to employees. Job Descriptions, Audit reports. Common communication systems i.e. all Job Descriptions on internet etc.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	105	Audit	What has the organisation done to establish procedure(s) for the audit of its asset management system (process(es))?	2	GasNet is aware of the benefits of subjecting its systems and processes to an audit regime, whether it be internal or external or a combination of both. However it is also very aware that in an environment where there is increasing expectations from multiple stakeholders the audit must be well managed to ensure it achieves the desired outcomes both in terms of integrity and cost. A review of GasNets risk management practices within the context of asset management planning was conducted by Commerce Commission in 2019. The findings of the review will assist to establish the audit requirements.		This question seeks to explore what the organisation has done to comply with the standard practice AM audit requirements (eg, the associated requirements of PAS 55 s 4.6.4 and its linkages to s 4.7).	The management team responsible for its asset management procedure(s). The team with overall responsibility for the management of the assets. Audit teams, together with key staff responsible for asset management. For example, Asset Management Director, Engineering Director. People with responsibility for carrying out risk assessments	The organisation's asset-related audit procedure(s). The organisation's methodology(s) by which it determined the scope and frequency of the audits and the criteria by which it identified the appropriate audit personnel. Audit schedules, reports etc. Evidence of the procedure(s) by which the audit results are presented, together with any subsequent communications. The risk assessment schedule or risk registers.

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13(i): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Question No.2	Function3	Question4	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
91	Life Cycle Activities	How does the organisation ensure that process(es) and/or procedure(s) for the implementation of asset management plan(s) and control of activities during maintenance (and inspection) of assets are sufficient to ensure activities are carried out under specified conditions, are consistent with asset management strategy and control cost, risk and performance?	The organisation does not have process(es)/procedure(s) in place to control or manage the implementation of asset management plan(s) during this life cycle phase.	The organisation is aware of the need to have process(es) and procedure(s) in place to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during this life cycle phase but currently do not have these in place and/or there is no mechanism for confirming they are effective and where needed modifying them.	The organisation is in the process of putting in place process(es) and procedure(s) to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during this life cycle phase. They include a process for confirming the process(es)/procedure(s) are effective and if necessary carrying out modifications.	The organisation has in place process(es) and procedure(s) to manage and control the implementation of asset management plan(s) during this life cycle phase. They include a process, which is itself regularly reviewed to ensure it is effective, for confirming the process(es)/ procedure(s) are effective and if necessary carrying out modifications.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
95	Performance and condition monitoring	How does the organisation measure the performance and condition of its assets?	The organisation has not considered how to monitor the performance and condition of its assets.	The organisation recognises the need for monitoring asset performance but has not developed a coherent approach. Measures are incomplete, predominantly reactive and lagging. There is no linkage to asset management objectives.	The organisation is developing coherent asset performance monitoring linked to asset management objectives. Reactive and proactive measures are in place. Use is being made of leading indicators and analysis. Gaps and inconsistencies remain.	Consistent asset performance monitoring linked to asset management objectives is in place and universally used including reactive and proactive measures. Data quality management and review process are appropriate. Evidence of leading indicators and analysis.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
99	Investigation of asset-related failures, incidents and nonconformities	How does the organisation ensure responsibility and the authority for the handling, investigation and mitigation of asset-related failures, incidents and emergency situations and non conformances is clear, unambiguous, understood and communicated?	The organisation has not considered the need to define the appropriate responsibilities and the authorities.	The organisation understands the requirements and is in the process of determining how to define them.	The organisation are in the process of defining the responsibilities and authorities with evidence. Alternatively there are some gaps or inconsistencies in the identified responsibilities/authorities.	The organisation have defined the appropriate responsibilities and authorities and evidence is available to show that these are applied across the business and kept up to date.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
105	Audit	What has the organisation done to establish procedure(s) for the audit of its asset management system (process(es))?	The organisation has not recognised the need to establish procedure(s) for the audit of its asset management system.	The organisation understands the need for audit procedure(s) and is determining the appropriate scope, frequency and methodology(s).	The organisation is establishing its audit procedure(s) but they do not yet cover all the appropriate asset-related activities.	The organisation can demonstrate that its audit procedure(s) cover all the appropriate asset-related activities and the associated reporting of audit results. Audits are to an appropriate level of detail and consistently managed.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions

Section	Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/documented Information
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	109	Corrective & Preventative action	How does the organisation instigate appropriate corrective and/or preventative actions to eliminate or prevent the causes of identified poor performance and non conformance?	2.5	GasNet's Corrective and Preventative Actions Policy addresses issues of non-conformance and promotes the practice of continual improvement. With the investigation of every incident, event and near-miss occurrence, corrective actions are identified in almost every instance with few exceptions, and whilst in the majority of instances the improvements are minor in nature, they nevertheless contribute and confirm GasNet's commitment to continual improvement. With the ease of access to senior management, employees are encouraged to make their managers aware of any improvement opportunities, which in the case of the operational field Technicians are often discussed in the daily meeting with their supervisor.		Having investigated asset related failures, incidents and non-conformances, and taken action to mitigate their consequences, an organisation is required to implement preventative and corrective actions to address root causes. Incident and failure investigations are only useful if appropriate actions are taken as a result to assess changes to a businesses risk profile and ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place should a recurrence of the incident happen. Widely used AM standards also require that necessary changes arising from preventive or corrective action are made to the asset management system.	The management team responsible for its asset management procedure(s). The team with overall responsibility for the management of the assets. Audit and incident investigation teams. Staff responsible for planning and managing corrective and preventive actions.	Analysis records, meeting notes and minutes, modification records. Asset management plan(s), investigation reports, audit reports, improvement programmes and projects. Recorded changes to asset management procedure(s) and process(es). Condition and performance reviews. Maintenance reviews
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	113	Continual Improvement	How does the organisation achieve continual improvement in the optimal combination of costs, asset related risks and the performance and condition of assets and asset systems across the whole life cycle?	1	The approval and implementation of the Corrective and Preventative Actions Policy provided the catalyst for formalising the existing practices embedded within GasNet's system and processes. Whilst GasNet had historically promoted and supported the identification of improvement opportunities (made easier by ease of access for all employees to their Section Manager and the Chief Executive) it is likely that there would have been opportunities missed through the absence of formal systems in place.		Widely used AM standards have requirements to establish, implement and maintain process(es)/procedure(s) for identifying, assessing, prioritising and implementing actions to achieve continual improvement. Specifically there is a requirement to demonstrate continual improvement in optimisation of cost risk and performance/condition of assets across the life cycle. This question explores an organisation's capabilities in this area—looking for systematic improvement mechanisms rather than reviews and audit (which are separately examined).	The top management of the organisation. The manager/team responsible for managing the organisation's asset management system, including its continual improvement. Managers responsible for policy development and implementation.	Records showing systematic exploration of improvement. Evidence of new techniques being explored and implemented. Changes in procedure(s) and process(es) reflecting improved use of optimisation tools/techniques and available information. Evidence of working parties and research.
13(j): Asset Management Capability, Self Assessment Questions	115	Continual Improvement	How does the organisation seek and acquire knowledge about new asset management related technology and practices, and evaluate their potential benefit to the organisation?	2	GasNet has a history of active participation with persons and organisations external to its own operation and if it identifies a gap in knowledge or capabilities will seek assistance or advice. Whilst GasNet had previously adopted the International Infrastructure Management Manual (IIMM) followed by the Publicly Available Specification on Asset Management (PAS 55:2008) in 2014, GasNet's latest Asset Management Policy approved and implemented on 30 April 2026 acknowledges the ISO 55000 suite of standards.		One important aspect of continual improvement is where an organisation looks beyond its existing boundaries and knowledge base to look at what 'new things are on the market'. These new things can include equipment, process(es), tools, etc. An organisation which does this (eg, by the PAS 55 s 4.6 standards) will be able to demonstrate that it continually seeks to expand its knowledge of all things affecting its asset management approach and capabilities. The organisation will be able to demonstrate that it identifies any such opportunities to improve, evaluates them for suitability to its own organisation and implements them as appropriate. This question explores an organisation's approach to this activity.	The top management of the organisation. The manager/team responsible for managing the organisation's asset management system, including its continual improvement. People who monitor the various items that require monitoring for 'change'. People that implement changes to the organisation's policy, strategy, etc. People within an organisation with responsibility for investigating, evaluating, recommending and implementing new tools and techniques, etc.	Research and development projects and records, benchmarking and participation knowledge exchange professional forums. Evidence of correspondence relating to knowledge acquisition. Examples of change implementation and evaluation of new tools, and techniques linked to asset management strategy and objectives.

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Question No.2	Function3	Question4	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
Corrective & Preventative action		How does the organisation instigate appropriate corrective and/or preventive actions to eliminate or prevent the causes of identified poor performance and non conformance?	The organisation does not recognise the need to have systematic approaches to instigating corrective or preventive actions.	The organisation recognises the need to have systematic approaches to instigating corrective or preventive actions. There is ad-hoc implementation for corrective actions to address failures of assets but not the asset management system.	The need is recognized for systematic instigation of preventive and corrective actions to address root causes of non compliance or incidents identified by investigations, compliance evaluation or audit. It is only partially or inconsistently in place.	Mechanisms are consistently in place and effective for the systematic instigation of preventive and corrective actions to address root causes of non compliance or incidents identified by investigations, compliance evaluation or audit.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
Continual Improvement		How does the organisation achieve continual improvement in the optimal combination of costs, asset related risks and the performance and condition of assets and asset systems across the whole life cycle?	The organisation does not consider continual improvement of these factors to be a requirement, or has not considered the issue.	A Continual Improvement ethos is recognised as beneficial, however it has just been started, and or covers partially the asset drivers.	Continuous improvement process(es) are set out and include consideration of cost risk, performance and condition for assets managed across the whole life cycle but it is not yet being systematically applied.	There is evidence to show that continuous improvement process(es) which include consideration of cost risk, performance and condition for assets managed across the whole life cycle are being systematically applied.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
Continual Improvement		How does the organisation seek and acquire knowledge about new asset management related technology and practices, and evaluate their potential benefit to the organisation?	The organisation makes no attempt to seek knowledge about new asset management related technology or practices.	The organisation is inward looking, however it recognises that asset management is not sector specific and other sectors have developed good practice and new ideas that could apply. Ad-hoc approach.	The organisation has initiated asset management communication within sector to share and, or identify 'new' to sector asset management practices and seeks to evaluate them.	The organisation actively engages internally and externally with other asset management practitioners, professional bodies and relevant conferences. Actively investigates and evaluates new practices and evolves its asset management activities using appropriate developments.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard. The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

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Appendix 2.2 – Schedule 14a: Mandatory Explanatory Notes on Forecast Information

Commentary on difference between nominal and constant price capital expenditure forecasts (Schedule 11a)

1. In the box below, comment on the difference between nominal and constant price capital expenditure for the current disclosure year and the 10 year planning period, as disclosed in Schedule 11a.

Box 1: Commentary on difference between nominal and constant price capital expenditure forecasts

The difference between nominal and constant price capital expenditure forecasts is due to forecast indexation being applied, based on a long term forecast annual change in CPI of 2%.

For Year Ended	Change in CPI
Jun-27	0.00%
Jun-28	3.50%
Jun-29	2.00%
Jun-30	2.00%
Jun-31	2.00%
Jun-32	2.00%
Jun-33	2.00%
Jun-34	2.00%
Jun-35	2.00%
Jun-36	2.00%
Jun-37	2.00%

Commentary on difference between nominal and constant price operational expenditure forecasts (Schedule 11b)

2. In the box below, comment on the difference between nominal and constant price operational expenditure for the current disclosure year and the 10 year planning period, as disclosed in Schedule 11b.

Box 2: Commentary on difference between nominal and constant price operational expenditure forecasts

The difference between nominal and constant price capital expenditure forecasts is due to forecast indexation being applied, based on a long term forecast annual change in CPI of 2%.

For Year Ended	Change in CPI
Jun-27	0.00%
Jun-28	3.50%
Jun-29	2.00%
Jun-30	2.00%
Jun-31	2.00%
Jun-32	2.00%
Jun-33	2.00%
Jun-34	2.00%
Jun-35	2.00%
Jun-36	2.00%
Jun-37	2.00%

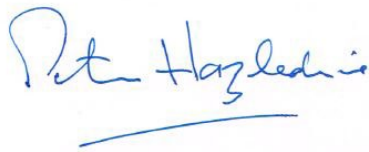
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Appendix 3 – Schedule 17: Certification for Year-beginning Disclosures

Clause 2.9.1

We, Charles Peter Hazledine and Matthew James Doyle, being directors of GasNet Limited certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, to the best of our knowledge:

- (a) the following attached information of GasNet Limited prepared for the purposes of clause 2.6.1, 2.6.3, 2.6.6 and 2.7.2 of the Gas Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 in all material respects complies with that determination.
- (b) The prospective financial or non-financial information included in the attached information has been measured on a basis consistent with regulatory requirements or recognised industry standards.
- (c) The forecasts in Schedules 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b and 12c are based on objective and reasonable assumptions which both align with GasNet Limited's corporate vision and strategy and are documented in retained records.



Director and Chair Peter Hazledine



Director Matthew Doyle

9 June 2026

Date

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