APPLICATION FOR A RIGHT IN RESPECT OF NATURAL WATER

WATER AND SOIL CONSERVATION ACT 1967

For information call the Water Rights Section of the North Canterbury Catchment Board and Regional Water Board, Christchurch, phone 792-060.

To:
The Secretary,
North Canterbury Catchment Board and
Regional Water Board,
P.O. Box 788,
CHRISTCHURCH.

FULL NAME OF APPLICANT
Kaputone Wool Scour Ltd

POSTAL ADDRESS OF APPLICANT
P.O. Box 3
Belfast.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND
Certificate of Title
Deposited Plan 35966
Block III
Local Authority (i.e. name of County, Borough, etc.)

NAME OF OCCUPIER (if different from Applicant)

NAME OF OWNER (if different from Applicant)

POSTAL ADDRESS OF OWNER (if different from Applicant)

Deposit payable with this application $200

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY SECTION HEADED WATER RIGHT APPLICATION COSTS AT BACK OF THIS FORM.

Signed Peter J Baker

Date 28/3/88
Draw a map of the area showing the position of diversions, wells, pumphouse, water races, property boundaries, roads, rivers, and any other relevant information.
SECTION 2

DO YOU WISH TO: (For an explanation of each see the notes in Appendix II at the back of this form)

(a) Take surface water  
(b) Take underground water  
(c) Discharge waste into surface water  
(d) Discharge waste to groundwater other than septic tank effluent  
(e) Discharge septic tank effluent to groundwater (not covered by general authorisation)  
(f) Dam river or stream  
(g) Use water  
(h) Divert water

Fill in Section 3.
Fill in Section 4.
Fill in Section 5.
Fill in Section 6.
Fill in Section 7.
Fill in Section 8.
Fill in Section 9.
Fill in Section 10.

The details contained in these sheets are deemed to be part of the water right application.

Other parties likely to be affected by this proposal.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

APPENDIX II - NOTES ON VARIOUS TYPES OF WATER RIGHTS

(a) "to take surface water"

To take water from a surface source such as a river, lake, stream or from gravels in a riverbed (whether the river flows on the surface or not).

(b) "to take underground water"

To take water from a well or borehole other than from a river gallery.

Note 1 All new wells or bores sunk since 1978 require a permit from the Board (N.C.C.B. Bylaw No. 2 Underground Water 1978).

Note 2 Single household domestic or stockwater wells or wells solely for firefighting do not usually require a water right.

(c) "to discharge water containing waste or waste into water"

To discharge wastewater or waste or stormwater such that it will find its way to streams, drains or river or any body of natural water (see note in 'e' below).

(d) "to dam a river or stream"

To construct a barrier to hold back water and control its level, to form a reservoir or to prevent flooding. This included stopbanking.

(e) "to discharge effluent onto land"

To discharge natural water containing waste onto land in circumstances which result in that waste, or any other waste emanating as a result of natural processes from that waste, entering natural water.

Note If your effluent is from a septic tank which is for a single domestic household on a lot greater than 4 hectares in area then you will usually not require a water right (for specific detail see the general authorisation for septic tank effluent - Water Rights Staff will have these).

(f) "to use water"

To employ the properties of natural water without significantly altering the flow pattern or the quantity or the quality of the water. This type of right is required for hydro-electric proposals and fish rearing proposals.

(g) "to divert"

To change the course of all or part of the natural flow of a watercourse. (At the outlet of a diversion a right to discharge would usually be required).

Note "Natural Water" means all forms of water, including fresh water, groundwater, artesian water, seawater, geothermal steam, water vapour, ice, and snow that are within the outer limits of the territorial sea of New Zealand; but does not include water in any form while in any reservoir (not being an aquifer) under the control of a public authority and used mainly for the water supply purposes of that public authority or in any pipe, tank or cistern.
SECTION 4  TAKE UNDERGROUND WATER

All new wells or bores sunk require a well permit under the North Canterbury Cat'ent Board Bylaw No. 2, Underground Water, 1978.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Permit No.</th>
<th>Office Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 32.9 metres</td>
<td>200 mm</td>
<td></td>
<td>M35/1294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. metres</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. metres</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the depth, diameter of the well(s), and permit number.

What will the water be used for (tick appropriate boxes)

- [ ] Irrigation
- [ ] Industrial
- [ ] Community Water Supply
- [ ] Other

(Complete questions 1-3, 5-12)

1. What will be the maximum rate at which water will be taken (in litres per second)?

   - [ ] 50 litres per second

2. How many hours per day do you take water?

   - [ ] 24 hours per day

3. Calculate the maximum daily quantity in cubic metres per day (see reverse side)

   - [ ] 4320 cubic metres per day

4. What will be the maximum operating period?

   - [ ] 7 days per week
   - [ ] 4.3 weeks per month

5. State your method of irrigation

6. What area do you irrigate?

   - [ ] hectares

7. How long is the irrigation return period?

   - [ ] days

8. On how many days in this return period do you actually irrigate?

   - [ ] days

9. Calculate the equivalent 24 hour peak rate per hectare (see reverse side)

   - [ ] litres per second per hectare

P.T.O.
10. What is the soil type on your irrigated land?

11. What do you irrigate?

12. Is the water going to be taken all year round or only for certain periods (e.g. during the irrigation season which generally runs from 1 September to 31 March)?

- All year round
- Irrigation Season
- Other (state)

Additional Information
This company may on occasion operate 7 days per week, rather than 5 days per week as in the previous application. All other details are unchanged.

GUIDELINE FOR ASSESSING WATER REQUIREMENTS FOR AGRICULTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available Water-holding Capacity (mm)</th>
<th>Equivalent 24 Hour Peak Rate (litres per second per hectare) up to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border-strip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stony shallow soil</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium soils</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep soils</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray (all soils)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trickle, under-tree sprinkler, spray on horticultural crops</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Calculate Your Values

Maximum Daily Quantity (cubic metres) = \[
\text{pumping rate in litres/sec} \times \text{pumping time in hours/day} \times 3.6
\]

Equivalent 24 Hour Peak Rate Per Hectare = \[
\frac{\text{pumping rate in litres/sec} \times \text{pumping time in hours per day} \times \text{area irrigated in hectares}}{24} \text{ irrigated per return period} \times \frac{\text{Length of return period}}{24}
\]