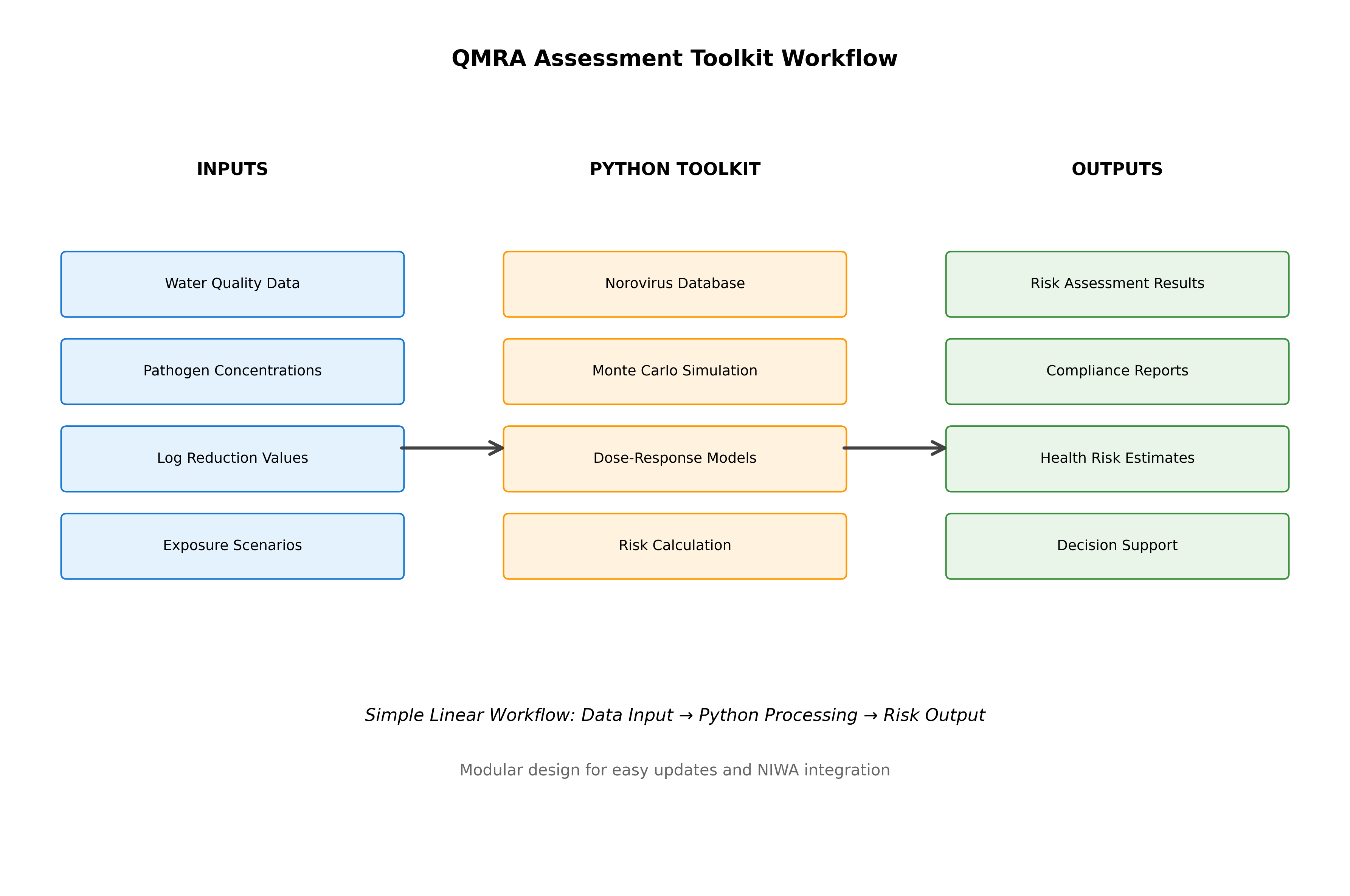
Structured internal project application 2025-2026

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| **Project Overview** |  |
| Project name: (Short title) | Development of QMRA Assessment Toolkit |
| Staff: (who will be completing the work?) | Reza Moghaddam (Lead Developer - 170 hrs), David Wood (Model Review & Support - 40 hrs) |
| Project Manager: (usually a Group Manager) | Andrew Hughes |
| Region: | Hamilton |
| Centre: | Freshwater |
| Type: (science, operations activity, or other - explain) | Science (Applied Research & Development) |
| Budget: (attach costing prepared by your project coordinator) |  |
| Project objective: (30 words max) | Develop a Python-based QMRA assessment toolkit to standardise processes, improve reproducibility and auditability, and reduce manual work for regulatory compliance assessments. |
| Project outline: (150-300 words max) | NIWA currently undertakes QMRA projects using @Risk Excel add-in, which has proven problematic and costly. Recent projects have lost up to 80 hours due to security system conflicts, requiring client extensions and budget overruns. Based on our project experience, typical QMRA projects involve 40-60 hours of work including dose-response model setup, exposure assessment, dilution modelling integration, simulation configuration, and report generation using @Risk.  This project will develop a Python-based QMRA assessment toolkit following a Minimum Viable Product (MVP) approach, focusing specifically on norovirus exposure scenarios for primary contact and shellfish consumption. The toolkit will replace @Risk dependency, incorporate NIWA's dilution modelling capabilities (our key differentiator), and work with engineer-provided log reduction values rather than attempting complex treatment calculations. This focused approach avoids the 'do everything' trap while delivering immediate value.  The Python implementation will upskill technical capabilities in QMRA methodology while maintaining our competitive position in the QMRA market. The toolkit will integrate dilution modelling inputs, automate routine calculations, and generate standardised outputs. While Charlotte Jones-Todd has developed an R package, this Python approach provides greater integration with NIWA systems and builds internal technical depth essential for our $40-70K QMRA projects that generate additional consenting work opportunities. |
| Project outputs: (e.g., a journal paper or an App, or a safe operating procedure or guidance document for operations activities) | • QMRA Assessment Toolkit (Python MVP replacing @Risk dependency) • Norovirus exposure models for primary contact and shellfish consumption • Dilution modelling integration module (NIWA's key differentiator) • Validated dose-response database with engineer-provided LRV inputs • Standardised reporting templates for regulatory compliance |
| Project impact: (choose an SCI impact area that the project aligns with, see graphic below) | Protecting our diversity Improved environmental health |
| Alignment: (with a programme and/or National Centre outcomes or KPIs) | This project aligns with the Freshwater Centre's analytical capabilities development and supports regulatory compliance services. It enhances NIWA's technical capacity for water quality risk assessment and supports our role in environmental protection. The improved reproducibility and auditability will strengthen NIWA's credibility with regulatory bodies. |
| Outcomes for Māori: (may include partnerships, resourcing, alignment with aspirations) | Supporting improved water quality assessment capabilities that contribute to protecting water bodies important for cultural values and mahinga kai. The enhanced QMRA capabilities will support decision-making that considers cultural significance of water resources. |
| Operations alignment: (for non-science projects, how does this work contribute to inputs or enablers from the graphic below) | Not applicable |



**Figure 1:** QMRA Assessment Toolkit - System Architecture & Workflow

The QMRA Assessment Toolkit processes multiple data inputs through a modular Python-based system. Input data includes water quality measurements, pathogen concentrations, user-defined log reduction values, population demographics, and exposure scenarios. The core processing engine integrates a norovirus pathogen database as the initial proof-of-concept, applies Monte Carlo simulation for uncertainty analysis, and implements validated dose-response models. The system generates comprehensive outputs including risk assessment results, regulatory compliance reports, health risk estimates, and decision support documentation for environmental health protection.

# WORK PROGRAMME AND TIMELINE

Outline the tasks to be done, who will do what and by when. Be as specific as possible.

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| **Task** | **Specific activity (who, what)** | **By when** | **Hours** |
| QMRA Literature Review & Charlotte's R Package Assessment | Review Charlotte Jones-Todd's R package, assess existing QMRA tools, analyse current models and methodologies to avoid reinventing wheel (Reza) |  | 25 |
| MVP Requirements & Design | Define minimum viable product scope (norovirus primary contact + shellfish), system architecture, @Risk replacement strategy (Reza) |  | 35 |
| Core Development (Norovirus MVP) | Develop norovirus exposure models for primary contact and shellfish consumption, Python framework replacing @Risk (Reza) |  | 45 |
| Dilution Modelling Integration | Implement NIWA's dilution modelling capabilities integration, our key differentiator in NZ QMRA market (Reza) |  | 25 |
| Monte Carlo & Uncertainty Analysis | Implement Monte Carlo simulation replacing @Risk functionality, uncertainty quantification for decision support (Reza) |  | 20 |
| Testing & Validation | Validate against known benchmarks, test @Risk replacement functionality, ensure regulatory compliance outputs (Reza) |  | 20 |
| QMRA Model Review & Validation | Technical review of implemented models, validation of dose-response relationships and dilution integration (David) |  | 25 |
| Documentation & Training | Technical documentation, user guides, training materials for @Risk transition, regulatory templates (David) |  | 15 |
| Deployment & @Risk Transition | System deployment, staff training on new toolkit, transition away from @Risk dependency (Reza/David) |  | 10 |

**Table 1:** Work Programme and Timeline for QMRA Assessment Toolkit Development (Total: 210 hours)

# EMERGING COLLABORATION OPPORTUNITIES

NIWA has completed seven QMRA projects over the past three years, with individual project values of $40-70K. The real business value extends beyond the QMRA work itself, as these projects provide entry into the consenting process and generate additional consulting opportunities, as demonstrated by the Beachlands QMRA follow-on work.  
  
The New Zealand Institute for Public Health and Forensic Science (PHF) has approached NIWA to develop QMRA guidance specifically for shellfish safety assessment, providing immediate application for the norovirus shellfish consumption models planned in this toolkit. This collaboration demonstrates market demand and offers real-world validation opportunities.  
  
The @Risk replacement toolkit addresses a critical operational issue. Recent projects have lost up to 80 hours due to @Risk security conflicts, requiring client extensions and budget overruns. Moving to our own Python-based solution eliminates this dependency while building internal technical capability essential for maintaining competitive advantage in the changing regulatory environment.

# CHIEF SCIENTIST SUPPORT

**Chief Scientist comment:** (For example - If agreement that project required, indicate why SIP mechanism versus Centre Funds; What is/are the key output(s) and how will NIWA/National Centre/programme/individual benefit from that; note that there must be an output at the end of the project)

**Signature:**

*Updated SIP document addressing David Wood's comments - Generated on 19 September 2025*