Port Taranaki Industries

Monitoring Programme

Annual Report

2019-2020

Technical Report 2020-99

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Taranaki Regional Council

Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
Stratford

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Executive summary

This report for the period July 2019 to June 2020 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) to assess the environmental and consent compliance performance of the various companies operating in and around Port Taranaki, New Plymouth. Port Taranaki Ltd operates Port Taranaki. Downer New Zealand Ltd (Downer) and Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd (Technix) operate bitumen plants within the bounds of the port. Methanex New Zealand Ltd (Methanex) operates a methanol storage facility at the port, and New Zealand Oil Services Ltd (NZOSL) provides terminal operation services involving the storage and distribution of fuel.

The companies hold a total of nine resource consents, which include 66 conditions setting out the requirements that they must satisfy. The companies hold six consents to discharge effluent/stormwater into the Tasman Sea, and two consents to discharge emissions into the air. In addition, Port Taranaki also holds a Certificate of Compliance with regards to air discharges.

During the monitoring period, Downer, Technix, NZOSL and Methanex demonstrated an overall high level of environmental performance. Port Taranaki demonstrated an overall level of environmental performance which required improvement.

The Council's monitoring programme for the period under review included five site inspections of Port Taranaki, Downer, Technix and Methanex, and two site inspections of NZOSL. Water samples were collected for physicochemical analysis on selected inspections. Consent data was also supplied to the Council for review.

The monitoring showed that there were ongoing stormwater management issues at Port Taranaki during the year, which resulted in non-compliant discharges on three occasions. However, these discharges occurred during times of inclement weather and sea conditions and as such there were no obvious visual effects in the receiving waters beyond reasonable mixing. By comparison with the previous year, the monitoring indicated an improvement in environmental performance at Port Taranaki (although further improvement is still required).

There were three unauthorised incidents that occurred at Port Taranaki during the year. One of which involved a tallow spill from the GrainCorp Liquid Terminals NZ Ltd (GrainCorp) site within Port Taranaki, which led to discharges of tallow and untreated wastewater into the Port Taranaki Harbour. The Council are proceeding with a prosecution over the incident.

During the year, Downer, Technix, NZOSL and Methanex obtained a high rating for environmental and high rating for administrative performance and compliance with the resource consents. Port Taranaki's environmental performance and compliance required improvement, however their administrative performance and compliance was high.

For reference, in the 2019-2020 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 81% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 17% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.

In terms of overall environmental and compliance performance by the consent holders over the last several years, this report shows that, with the exception of Port Taranaki, the performance of the Port Industries has remained at a high level.

This report includes recommendations for the 2020-2021 year, including changes to the structure of the monitoring programme.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991

1.1.1 Introduction

This report for the period July 2019 to June 2020 by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) describing the monitoring programme associated with resource consents held by Port Taranaki Ltd, Downer New Zealand Ltd, Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd (formerly Russell Matthews Industries Ltd), Methanex New Zealand Ltd, and New Zealand Oil Services Ltd. Port Taranaki Ltd operates the Port of Taranaki. Downer New Zealand Ltd operates a bitumen facility based at the port. Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd has a bulk bitumen industry at the Port which became operational in November 2012. Methanex New Zealand Ltd operates a methanol storage facility within the boundary of the Port and New Zealand Oil Services Ltd are located just outside the Port area and are primarily involved with diesel storage and distribution.

The report includes the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consents held by the Companies that relate to discharges of water to the Tasman Sea, and the air discharge permits held by Downer New Zealand Ltd and Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd to cover emissions to air from the site.

One of the intents of the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) is that environmental management should be integrated across all media, so that a consent holder's use of water, air, and land should be considered from a single comprehensive environmental perspective. Accordingly, the Council generally implements integrated environmental monitoring programmes and reports the results of the programmes jointly. This report discusses the environmental effects of each Company's use of water, land and air, and is the 24th combined annual report by the Council for the Companies.

1.1.2 Structure of this report

Section 1 of this report is a background section. It sets out general information about:

- consent compliance monitoring under the RMA and the Council's obligations;
- the Council's approach to monitoring sites though annual programmes;
- the resource consents held by the Companies;
- the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review; and
- a description of the activities and operations conducted in the Port.

Section 2 presents the results of monitoring during the period under review, including scientific and technical data.

Section 3 discusses the results, their interpretations, and their significance for the environment.

Section 4 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 2020-2021 monitoring year.

A glossary of common abbreviations and scientific terms, and a bibliography, are presented at the end of the report.

1.1.3 The Resource Management Act 1991 and monitoring

The RMA primarily addresses environmental 'effects' which are defined as positive or adverse, temporary or permanent, past, present or future, or cumulative. Effects may arise in relation to:

a. the neighbourhood or the wider community around an activity, and may include cultural and social-economic effects;
b. physical effects on the locality, including landscape, amenity and visual effects;
c. ecosystems, including effects on plants, animals, or habitats, whether aquatic or terrestrial;
d. natural and physical resources having special significance (for example recreational, cultural, or aesthetic); and
e. risks to the neighbourhood or environment.

In drafting and reviewing conditions on discharge permits, and in implementing monitoring programmes, the Council is recognising the comprehensive meaning of 'effects' inasmuch as is appropriate for each activity. Monitoring programmes are not only based on existing permit conditions, but also on the obligations of the RMA to assess the effects of the exercise of consents. In accordance with Section 35 of the RMA, the Council undertakes compliance monitoring for consents and rules in regional plans, and maintains an overview of the performance of resource users and consent holders. Compliance monitoring, including both activity and impact monitoring, enables the Council to continually re-evaluate its approach and that of consent holders to resource management and, ultimately, through the refinement of methods and considered responsible resource utilisation, to move closer to achieving sustainable development of the region's resources.

1.1.4 Evaluation of environmental and administrative performance

Besides discussing the various details of the performance and extent of compliance by the consent holders, this report also assigns a rating as to each Company's environmental and administrative performance during the period under review.

Environmental performance is concerned with actual or likely effects on the receiving environment from the activities during the monitoring year. Administrative performance is concerned with the Company's approach to demonstrating consent compliance in site operations and management including the timely provision of information to Council (such as contingency plans and water take data) in accordance with consent conditions.

Events that were beyond the control of the consent holder and unforeseeable (that is a defence under the provisions of the RMA can be established) may be excluded with regard to the performance rating applied. For example loss of data due to a flood destroying deployed field equipment.

The categories used by the Council for this monitoring period, and their interpretation, are as follows:

Environmental Performance

High: No or inconsequential (short-term duration, less than minor in severity) breaches of consent or regional plan parameters resulting from the activity; no adverse effects of significance noted or likely in the receiving environment. The Council did not record any verified unauthorised incidents involving significant environmental impacts and was not obliged to issue any abatement notices or infringement notices in relation to such impacts.

Good: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were negligible or minor at most. There were some such issues noted during monitoring, from self reports, or in response to unauthorised incident reports, but these items were not critical, and follow-up inspections showed they have been dealt with. These minor issues were resolved positively, co-operatively, and quickly.

The Council was not obliged to issue any abatement notices or infringement notices in relation to the minor non-compliant effects; however abatement notices may have been issued to mitigate an identified potential for an environmental effect to occur.

For example:

- High suspended solid values recorded in discharge samples, however the discharge was to land or to receiving waters that were in high flow at the time;
- Strong odour beyond boundary but no residential properties or other recipient nearby.

Improvement required: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were more than minor, but not substantial. There were some issues noted during monitoring, from self reports, or in response to unauthorised incident reports. Cumulative adverse effects of a persistent minor non-compliant activity could elevate a minor issue to this level. Abatement notices and infringement notices may have been issued in respect of effects.

Poor: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were significant. There were some items noted during monitoring, from self reports, or in response to unauthorised incident reports. Cumulative adverse effects of a persistent moderate non-compliant activity could elevate an 'improvement required' issue to this level. Typically there were grounds for either a prosecution or an infringement notice in respect of effects.

Administrative performance

High: The administrative requirements of the resource consents were met, or any failure to do this had trivial consequences and were addressed promptly and co-operatively.

Good: Perhaps some administrative requirements of the resource consents were not met at a particular time, however this was addressed without repeated interventions from the Council staff. Alternatively adequate reason was provided for matters such as the no or late provision of information, interpretation of 'best practical option' for avoiding potential effects, etc.

Improvement required: Repeated interventions to meet the administrative requirements of the resource consents were made by Council staff. These matters took some time to resolve, or remained unresolved at the end of the period under review. The Council may have issued an abatement notice to attain compliance.

Poor: Material failings to meet the administrative requirements of the resource consents. Significant intervention by the Council was required. Typically there were grounds for an infringement notice.

For reference, in the 2019-2020 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 81% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 17% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.[1]

[1] The Council has used these compliance grading criteria for 15 years. They align closely with the 4 compliance grades in the MfE Best Practice Guidelines for Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement, 2018

1.2 Process description

1.2.1 History

Port Taranaki was established in 1875 and is the only deep water seaport on New Zealand's western seaboard. Work on a breakwater began in 1881 to provide safe anchorage from the Tasman Sea. Port Taranaki is now well sheltered by two breakwaters which extend from either end of the naturally curved bay.

The port has continued to grow and today handles large volumes of international and coastal cargo. The port is also a servicing base for sea transport and related industries and has been a provider of maritime support and heavy lift services since the 1960's. The port handles a diversity of cargo and offers a full range of providoring, stevedoring, ship agency and government border protection services.

Photo 1 Port Taranaki

1.2.2 Environment

Port Taranaki has continued to change from being primarily a hydrocarbon and container shipping port to one that handles large volumes of bulk dry cargo including logs, fertilisers and animal feed. Log exports have significantly increased in recent years, with the volume of logs being exported in the 2018-2019 financial year more than four times that of 2014-2015 (Table 1). Log exports decreased slightly in 2019-2020; largely due to depressed log prices and the COVID-19 Level-4 business restrictions (Port Taranaki, 2020).

Historically, the move to bulk cargo resulted in an increase in material deposited on the ground in the log and coal storage areas. When it rained this material would wash into the stormwater system, resulting in high suspended solids. In order to minimise deleterious effects on the receiving environment, Port Taranaki Ltd (Port Taranaki) have implemented a number of preventative measures since 2012, including upgrading the stormwater treatment system and improving stormwater management procedures. This work is ongoing, as log exports continue to increase.

Table 1 Port Taranaki log exports 2015 - 2020

Financial year	Japanese Agricultural Standard (JAS: m^3)
2014-2015	209,100
2015-2016	357,885
2016-2017	486,436
2017-2018	692,015
2018-2019	876,263
2019-2020	801,000

Photo 2 Logging trucks at Port Taranaki (provided by Paul Campbell, Port Taranaki)

Another environmental issue associated with the increase in bulk dry cargo imports and log exports is that of dust control. Historically, during dry weather, dust was problematic within the Works Yard when log volume was high (W Yard, Figure 1). In addition, product could be blown from bulk ships, particularly during offloading of palm kernel. Palm kernel is used as high-protein feed for dairy cattle and the offloading of large volumes from vessels has previously resulted in unpleasant odours and undesirable depositions. Recently, there has been a large increase in the volume of palm kernel being offloaded from ships at the port (Photo 3). Port Taranaki have implemented a number of dust control measures over recent years, including investing in two new replacement hoppers to reduce the risk of dust propagation, and sealing the W and B Log-yard storage areas.

1.2.3 Industries operating within Port Taranaki

Downer New Zealand Ltd (Downer) operates a bitumen plant located within the bounds of Port Taranaki. The plant supplies bitumen for roading and associated uses across the North Island.

Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd (Technix) also operates a bulk bitumen plant located within the bounds of Port Taranaki. The plant supplies bitumen for roading and associated uses.

Methanex New Zealand Ltd (Methanex) operates a methanol storage facility at the port. Methanol is piped to the tanks from the methanol plants at Motunui and Waitara Valley. Site stormwater is discharged via an outlet located adjacent to the New Plymouth Power Station cooling water outlet and can only occur when the discharge valve is opened manually. Due to the storage capacity available in the bunded area, the

discharge of stormwater is periodic and can be planned in advance. Stormwater is tested to ensure compliance with consent requirements prior to release. Methanex provides monthly reports to the Council detailing when stormwater was discharged from the site and the results of chemical monitoring.

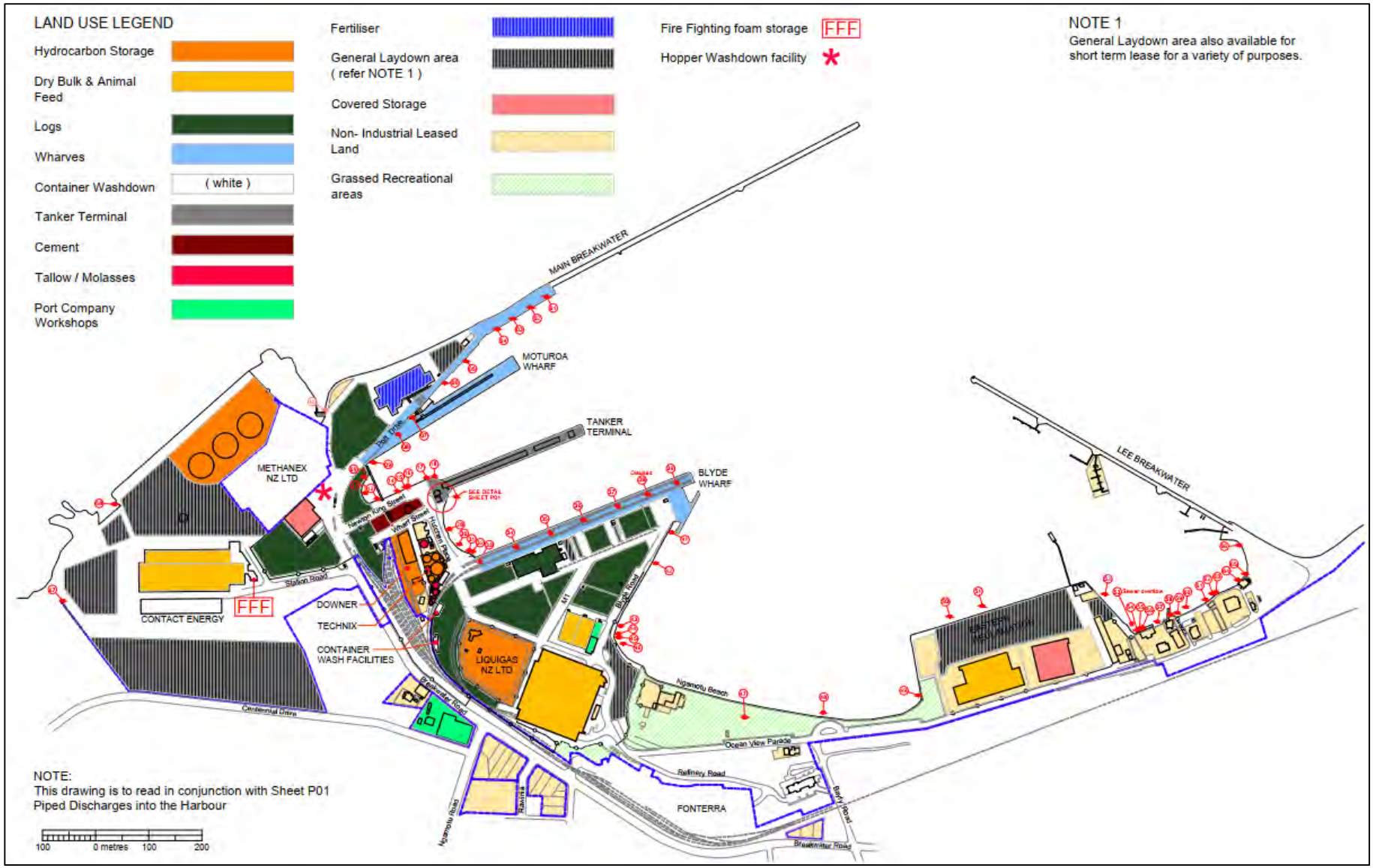

Figure 1 Land use plan of Port Taranaki showing the location of the piped stormwater discharges and the log yards (Revision E, October 2019)

Photo 3 Palm kernel in the Moturoa Bulk Store May 2014

Figure 2 Aerial photograph of the Methanex New Zealand Ltd site at Port Taranaki

The New Zealand Oil Services Ltd (NZOSL) site primarily discharges treated stormwater and operational water from operations associated with motor spirit and diesel oil terminal activities resulting from

distributions and marine tanker inputs. Stormwater and operational water is discharged after passage through an oil separator. After settling, dewatering of the liquid occurs via the oil separator. Major on-site maintenance requires the hydro-testing of facilities to ensure integrity prior to accepting product. The hydrostatic testing water forms part of the operational water and is discharged via the separator.

Closed drainage was installed on the site to reduce stormwater runoff and operational water ponding in the bunded area. Where possible, stormwater is intercepted and fed to the interceptor holding pit by pipe, prior to processing through the separator. Treated stormwater and operational water is discharged into Port Taranaki's stormwater system on Breakwater Road which drains to the middle of the bay between the Newton King tanker terminal and Moturoa wharf.

Operations ceased late in 2017, however, the site still discharges stormwater following wet weather.

Figure 3 Aerial photograph of the New Zealand Oil Services Ltd Centennial Drive site

1.3 Resource consents

The companies hold eight resource consents and one certificate of compliance; the details of which are summarised in the table below. Summaries of the conditions attached to each permit are set out in Section 3 of this report.

A summary of the various consent types issued by the Council is included Appendix I, as are copies of all permits held by the Company during the period under review.

Table 2 Summary of resource consents

Consent holder	Consent number	Purpose	Granted	Review	Expires
Water discharge permits					
Port Taranaki Ltd	0197-2.1	To discharge treated stormwater and washdown water from the Port Taranaki facility and environs into the Tasman Sea	22 Dec 2015	No further reviews	Expired June 2020 S.124 protection
Port Taranaki Ltd	0198-2	To discharge up to 1.264 m^3/day of washdown wastewater from wharves, equipment and surrounding area into the Tasman Sea	13 Oct 1999	No further reviews	Expired June 2020 S.124 protection
Methanex New Zealand Ltd	0811-2	To discharge stormwater and associated contaminants into the Tasman Sea at Port Taranaki from a methanol storage tank bunded area	6 May 2008	No further reviews	1 June 2026
New Zealand Oil Services Ltd	4672-2	To discharge treated stormwater and operational water from an oil terminal site into the Port Taranaki stormwater system and into the Tasman Sea	28 May 2008	No further reviews	1 June 2026
Downer New Zealand Ltd	4674-2	To discharge stormwater from a bitumen industry emulsion manufacture, storage and load out site, into the Tasman Sea	12 Nov 2008	No further reviews	1 June 2026
Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd	4712-2	To discharge stormwater from a bitumen industry emulsion manufacture, storage and load out site, into the existing Port Taranaki stormwater system and into the Tasman Sea	12 Nov 2008	No further reviews	1 June 2026
Air discharge permits					
Downer New Zealand Ltd	4715-3	To discharge emissions into the air from bitumen blowing operations and associated processes	29 May 2008	No further reviews	1 June 2026
Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd	10582-1	To discharge emissions into the air from bitumen operations and associated processes	21 May 2018	June 2026	1 June 2032
Port Taranaki Ltd	6882-1 (CoC)	To discharge emissions to air associated with the import, storage, and export of coal through Port Taranaki generally.	12 May 2006	N/A	N/A

1.4 Monitoring programme

1.4.1 Introduction

Section 35 of the RMA sets obligations upon the Council to gather information, monitor and conduct research on the exercise of resource consents within the Taranaki region. The Council is also required to assess the effects arising from the exercising of these consents and report upon them.

The Council may therefore make and record measurements of physical and chemical parameters, take samples for analysis, carry out surveys and inspections, conduct investigations and seek information from consent holders.

The monitoring programme for the various companies in and around Port Taranaki consisted of three primary components.

1.4.2 Programme liaison and management

There is generally a significant investment of time and resources by the Council in:

- ongoing liaison with resource consent holders over consent conditions and their interpretation and application;
- in discussion over monitoring requirements;
- preparation for any consent reviews, renewals or new consent applications;
- advice on the Council's environmental management strategies and content of regional plans; and
- consultation on associated matters.

1.4.3 Site inspections and sampling

The sites were inspected on five occasions in relation to the consents held by Port Taranaki, Downer, Technix and Methanex. NZOSL was inspected twice. Discharge and seawater samples were collected during selected inspections from set sampling points (Tables 3 and 4).

With regard to consents for the abstraction of or discharge to water, the main points of interest were plant processes with potential or actual discharges to receiving watercourses, including contaminated stormwater and process wastewaters. Air inspections focused on plant processes with associated actual and potential emission sources and characteristics, including potential odour, dust, noxious or offensive emissions. Sources of data being collected by the companies were identified and accessed, so that performance in respect of operation, internal monitoring, and supervision could be reviewed by the Council. The neighbourhood was surveyed for environmental effects.

1.4.4 Consent holder data and information requirements

A number of consent holders undertake their own stormwater monitoring and supply the data to Council; these results are reviewed and reported on here. Various conditions of the consents require the consent holders to submit plans and provide information. This information is reviewed by Council staff.

2 Results

2.1 Inspections

Port Taranaki, Downer, Technix and Methanex were inspected five times during 2019-2020. Inspections were carried out on 23 August 2019, 3 December 2019, 28 January 2020, 29 April 2020 and 18 June 2020. The conditions were wet during three of the inspections (August, December and June), and dry during the other two. NZOSL was inspected twice during fine conditions, on 23 July 2019 and 15 May 2020.

Port Taranaki

The inspections during the year generally found that the log lay down areas and roadways around the Port had been kept relatively clean. However, two of the wet weather inspections found that excess dirt and log debris had discoloured the Port's stormwater considerably, before discharging into the sea. Stormwater samples were collected on both of these occasions (see Section 2.2 for the results). During the second occasion, in June, one of these discharges resulted in a conspicuous change in colour of the sea for a distance of approximately 20 m from the outlet (Photo 4). It was noted in the inspections that the bark and woody debris was not being cleaned as effectively at the unsealed lay down area between Moturoa Wharf and the Newton-King Tanker Terminal (NKTT), compared with other lay down areas. On the final inspection of the year, sediment laden stormwater was observed flowing from the unsealed railway area and into the stormwater network. It was recommended that the Port consider sediment controls for the unsealed areas.

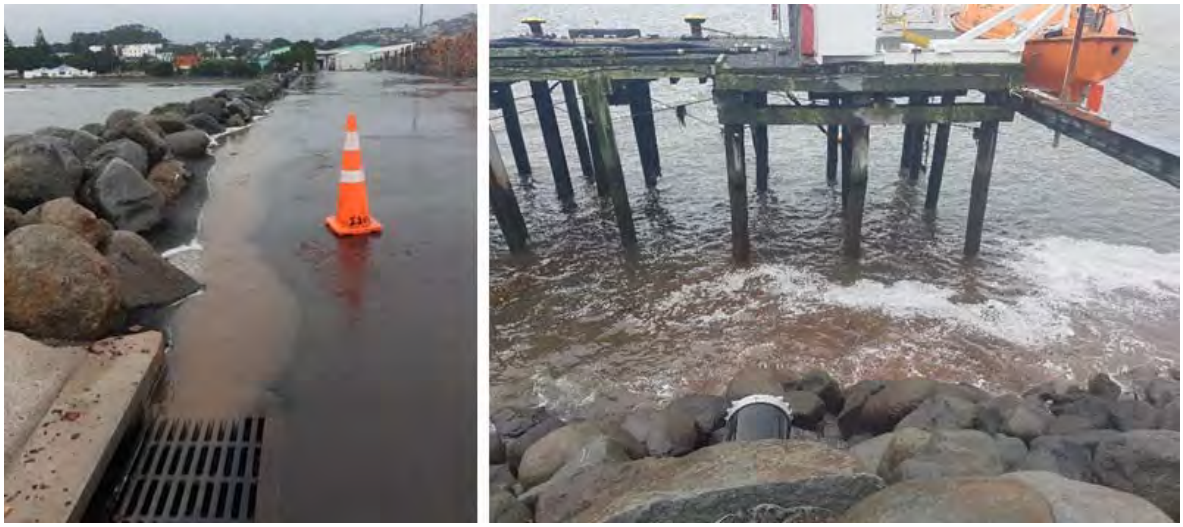

Photo 4 Sediment laden stormwater on Blyde Wharf and discoloured receiving waters below the outlet (18 June 2020)

Bulk cargo ships were berthed at Moturoa Wharf during two inspections in 2019-2020. No unloading of product was occurring on 3 December due to the stormy conditions. However, PKE was observed being unloaded on the second occasion, on 28 January. Minimal PKE had been spilt on the wharf during the unloading operation, which was still ongoing at the time of the inspection. Moturoa Wharf was found in a clean and tidy during the remaining inspections in 2019-2020. There were no wharf wash down activities occurring during any of the inspections through the year.

Considerable improvements were made regarding stormwater management at the eastern reclamation bulk feed facility during the year. Inspections found that the site had been kept tidy, with no product tracking outside of the shed. Filter cloths and drain socks had also been installed in the stormwater drains to prevent contaminants from entering the network.

Downer

The Downer site was clean and tidy during the 2019-2020 inspection rounds. Air discharges from site were compliant during each inspection, with burner stack emissions just visible on one occasion, and no odour issues detected. No evidence was discovered of any spills or contaminants tracking off site. The newly constructed load out area looked to be adequately bunded to capture potential spills in the future. The stormwater interceptors appeared to be well maintained.

Technix

The yard was found in a tidy condition during each inspection in 2019-2020. There were no compliance issues with odours or visual emissions during the year. No evidence was discovered of spills or poor housekeeping that could potentially contaminate site stormwater. On the two occasions that stormwater had accumulated on site, the water was visually clean and free of contaminants. The isolation valve was closed on both occasions, preventing any discharges from occurring. Two stormwater samples were collected during the year (see Section 2.2).

Methanex

The site was found to be tidy and well maintained during the year. No visible contaminants were observed in the tank bunds, and there were no odours or visible emissions being generated on site. The receiving waters at the coastal stormwater outlet did not appear to have been affected by any recent discharges from the site.

NZOSL

The NZOSL site at 30 Centennial Drive is now decommissioned. The site is inactive and the storage tanks do not hold product, however, NZOSL staff still inspect the site on a weekly basis. No discharges were occurring during either of the inspections in 2019-2020. The site was tidy and there were no contaminants visible in any of the drainage channels. Two stormwater samples were collected during the year, on separate occasions from the site inspections (see Section 2.2).

2.2 Discharge monitoring

Three rounds of samples were collected during the year, in relation to discharge consents held by the Port, Downer and Technix. The sampling locations are described in Table 3 and shown in Figure 4. The sample results and associated consent limits are presented in Table 4.

Table 3 Port Taranaki, Downer and Technix sampling sites for 2019-2020 monitoring programme

Site code	Sample type	Description
STW001088	Stormwater	PTL outlet 11; M and W log yards
STW001089	Stormwater	PTL outlet 12; B log yard and railway
SEA902066	Seawater	Basin between Newton King and Moturoa Wharves
STW001158	Stormwater	Technix site stormwater
STW001159	Stormwater	PTL outlet 30; Downer, Technix, GrainCorp, Bridger Lane and Hutchen Place
STW001135	Stormwater	PTL outlet 32; CT log yard, container wash and railway
SEA902064	Seawater	At end of Blyde Wharf
STW001157	Stormwater	PTL outlet 41; G log yard and Blyde Road
STW001090	Stormwater	PTL outlet 45; Dry store area and bank between dry store and railway
STW001092	Stormwater	PTL outlet 49; Bulk animal feed storage facility and road network.

Figure 4 Port Taranaki, Downer and Technix sampling sites for 2019-2020 monitoring programme

The first discharge monitoring survey in 2019-2020 was carried out on 23 August. The weather varied between heavy rain and showers at the time of the survey. Based on the Council's rainfall data from Brookland's Zoo, rainfall intensity peaked at 1.5 mm/hour between 0900 and 1000. There had been intermittent rainfall in the seven days leading up to the survey. With respect to the consent limits, there were two non-compliant results. Total suspended solids (TSS) was 120 g/m^3 in the sample from STW001089, which discharges stormwater from the B log yard and the railway area, and pH (5.6) at STW001159, which was below the lower allowable limit in the consent. There was another minor exceedance of TSS in the discharge from STW001135. However, this result was within the accepted limit of accuracy for the test method, and as such was not considered non-compliant. There were also elevated faecal indicator bacteria (FIB) numbers in the discharge from the bulk animal feed storage facility on the eastern reclamation

(STW001092). At the time of this inspection, none of the discharges had resulted in a conspicuous change in the appearance of the receiving waters. There was a strong surge in the harbour that would have aided in mixing and diluting the stormwater discharges.

The second discharge monitoring survey was carried out on 3 December, during very heavy rain and strong winds. Based on the Council's rainfall data from Brookland's Zoo, rainfall intensity peaked at 5 mm/hour between 0900 and 1000. Weather conditions had been relatively dry in the seven days leading up to this survey. There were two non-compliant results from the nine samples that were collected. This included the TSS concentration in the discharge from STW001135, which drains stormwater from the CT log yard, container wash and railway (174 g/m^3). The other non-compliance was the low pH in the stormwater discharging from Blyde Wharf (STW001157). There were five other minor exceedances, which were deemed by Council to be compliant for the same reasons regarding test accuracy. The FIB counts were high again in the discharge from the eastern reclamation. There were high energy sea conditions at the time of the survey including a large swell. Debris was observed on the sea surface, much of which had likely been mobilised in the wind.

The final discharge monitoring survey in 2019-2020 was carried out on 18 June, during intermittent rainfall. Based on the Council's rainfall data from Brookland's Zoo, rainfall intensity peaked at 2 mm/hour between 0900 and 1000. There had been patches of rain in the seven days leading up to this survey, including heavy rainfall that morning (33 mm between midnight and 0900). There were four non-compliant stormwater results from this survey, including a significant exceedance of the TSS limit at the Blyde Wharf stormwater outlet STW001157 (900 g/m^3). This discharge sample also recorded low pH (5.8). In a reoccurrence of results from earlier in the year, the pH was low in the discharge from STW001159 (5.5), and the TSS was high in the discharge from STW001089 (134 g/m^3). The FIB counts remained elevated in the discharge from the eastern reclamation. In the basin between Moturoa and the NKTT, the sea was discoloured dark brown and there was a surging swell. In the basin between the NKTT and Blyde Wharf, the sea was brown and some foaming was observed. Although stormwater discharges likely contributed to the discoloration in both of these areas, because the sea was surging and well mixed, a clear cause and effect could not be established given the additional influence of sediment resuspension. However, on the eastern side of Blyde Wharf, there was a conspicuous change in the colour of the receiving waters that was clearly attributed to the stormwater discharge from outlet STW001157 (Photo 4). This discharge discoloured the sea dark brown for a distance of approximately 20 m from the outlet. The reduced conductivity results in the two seawater samples were indicative of the considerable freshwater input into the harbour at the time of sampling.

The compliance implications of these results are discussed in further detail in Section 2.4.

Table 4 Port Taranaki, Downer and Technix sampling results from 2019-2020 monitoring programme

	Site	Time	Temp (°C)	pH	Specific conductivity (µS/cm @ 25°C)	TSS (g/m^3)	TPH (g/m^3)	E. *coli* (MPN/ 100 ml)	Entero-cocci (MPN/ 100 ml)
23 Aug 2019	STW001088	09:01	11.2	6.9	143	63	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001089	09:09	11.1	6.9	124	**120**	0.8	-	-
	SEA902066	09:15	12.7	8.1	51,800	19	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001159	09:20	10.9	**5.6**	77	16	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001158*	09:26	11.3	6.8	89	55	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001135	09:32	10.8	6.6	81	**101**	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001157	10:17	11.2	7.0	68	37	< 0.7	-	-
	SEA902064	10:25	12.8	8.1	51,800	21	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001090	11:40	13.7	6.8	169	17	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001092	11:55	13.5	6.9	226	4	< 0.7	355	1,354
3 Dec 2019	STW001088#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	STW001089	12:47	17.8	**5.9**	270	100	< 0.7	-	-
	SEA902066	11:24	19	8.1	50,700	83	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001158*	11:46	18.1	6.4	374	89	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001159	11:41	18.2	**5.9**	300	**101**	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001135	11:52	18.1	6.5	421	**174**	< 0.7	-	-
	SEA902064	11:32	19	8.1	51,100	31	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001157	13:01	17.8	**5.1**	282	**101**	1.4	-	-
	STW001090	13:10	17.2	7.0	259	22	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001092	13:28	17.9	6.8	206	18	< 0.7	> 2,420	> 2,420
18 Jun 2020	STW001088	08:45	14.1	6.5	82	41	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001089	09:00	14.1	7.1	99	**134**	< 0.7	-	-
	SEA902066	09:15	14.5	7.9	42,400	18	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001158^	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	STW001159	9:30	14.1	**5.5**	130	31	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001135	09:40	14.3	6.2	117	89	< 0.7	-	-
	SEA902064	10:15	14.5	8.0	46,400	10	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001157	10:00	14.4	**5.8**	302	**900**	1.1	-	-
	STW001090	10:50	14.6	7.0	31	11	< 0.7	-	-
	STW001092	10:30	14.1	6.7	20	13	< 0.7	> 2,420	> 2,420
Consent limits				**6 – 9**	**-**	**100**	**15**	**-**	**-**

* Stormwater valve was isolated when sample was taken, therefore site was not discharging.

Could not safely sample due to sea conditions

^ Flow too low to sample / no discharge occurring

Two rounds of stormwater discharge samples were also collected from the NZOSL site as part of a separate catchment sampling programme during the year. The results from these samples are presented in Table 5.

Table 5 Results for New Zealand Oil Services Ltd treated stormwater discharge [IND002032]

Date	Time	Temp (°C)	pH	Specific conductivity (µS/cm)	TSS (g/m^3)	TPH (g/m^3)
11 Nov 2019	11:00	20.0	7.2	337	3	<0.7
4 Jun 2020	12:05	14.8	6.7	95	3	<0.7
Consent limits		-	**6.0 – 9.0**	-	-	**15**

Both samples were compliant with consent conditions with regards to hydrocarbon concentrations and pH. Hydrocarbons were below the limit of detection. The total suspended solids concentrations were low (at the lower limit of detection).

2.3 Consent holder data

Downer

Downer collect water samples from the final chambers of the site's four interceptor systems on an approximate quarterly basis. Three samples were collected during the 2019-2020 monitoring period (Table 6). All contaminants were below/within allowable discharge limits.

Table 6 Final water quality data from the interceptors at Downer New Zealand Ltd

Parameter		pH	TSS (g/m^3)	TPH (g/m^3)
DG Yard Interceptor	24-Sep-19	6.8	6	<0.7
	27-Jan-20	7.6	5	<0.7
	28-May-20	7.0	5	<0.7
Factory Slops Interceptor	24-Sep-19	6.8	6	<0.7
	27-Jan-20	7.6	8	<0.7
	28-May-20	6.3	5	<0.7
Yard B Interceptor	24-Sep-19	6.8	6	<0.7
	27-Jan-20	7.6	4	<0.7
	28-May-20	6.4	5	<0.7
Loadout Yard Interceptor	24-Sep-19	6.9	6	<0.7
	27-Jan-20	7.6	3	<0.7
	28-May-20	6.9	6	<0.7
Discharge limit*		**6.0 -9.0**	**100**	**15**

* Note these samples are not discharge samples, but are indicative of water quality following treatment, prior to discharge

Methanex

Methanex test stormwater samples from tank bunds and sumps prior to discharge. The results of the 2019-2020 monitoring are summarised in Tables 7 to 9. All stormwater contaminants were below/within associated consented discharge limits during the year under review.

Table 7 Summary of stormwater sample results from pump area sump at Methanex New Zealand Ltd

Parameter	pH	Methanol (mg/L)	Visual Check Hydrocarbons (Pass/Fail)
Minimum	6.8	0.0	Pass
Median	7.4	0.0	Pass
Maximum	8.5	0.0	Pass
Consent limits*	**6.0-9.0**	**20**	-

Number of samples = 25

Table 8 Summary of stormwater sample results from Bund A at Methanex New Zealand Ltd

Parameter	pH	Methanol (mg/L)	Visual Check Hydrocarbons (Pass/Fail)
Minimum	6.7	0.0	Pass
Median	7.6	0.0	Pass
Maximum	8.2	0.0	Pass
Consent limits*	**6.0-9.0**	**20**	-

Number of samples = 24

Table 9 Summary of stormwater sample results from Bund B at Methanex New Zealand Ltd

Parameter	pH	Methanol (mg/L)	Visual Check Hydrocarbons (Pass/Fail)
Minimum	7.2	0.0	Pass
Median	7.7	0.0	Pass
Maximum	9.0	0.0	Pass
Consent limits*	**6.0-9.0**	**20**	-

Number of samples = 23

* Note: These samples are not discharge samples, but are used to check stormwater compliance prior to discharge

NZOSL

NZOSL collect samples of treated stormwater from two discharge points on site. The results from the 2019-2020 monitoring period are presented below (Table 10). All stormwater contaminants were below/within associated consented discharge limits during the year under review.

Table 10 Stormwater discharge samples from BP site, collected by New Zealand Oil Services Ltd

Parameter		pH	Suspended solids mg/L	Total recoverable hydrocarbons mg/L
Site interceptor	26-Sep-19	7.2	4	<0.7
	18-Feb-20	6.9	18	<0.7
Truck park interceptor	26-Sep-19	6.4	<3	<0.7
	18-Feb-20	7.2	6	<0.7
Consent limits		**6.0-9.0**	-	**15**

2.4 Investigations, interventions, and incidents

The monitoring programme for the year was based on what was considered to be an appropriate level of monitoring, review of data, and liaison with the consent holders. During the year matters may arise which

require additional activity by the Council, for example provision of advice and information, or investigation of potential or actual causes of non-compliance or failure to maintain good practices. A pro-active approach that in the first instance avoids issues occurring is favoured.

The Council operates and maintains a register of all complaints or reported and discovered excursions from acceptable limits and practices, including non-compliance with consents, which may damage the environment. The incident register includes events where the Company concerned has itself notified the Council. The register contains details of any investigation and corrective action taken.

Complaints may be alleged to be associated with a particular site. If there is potentially an issue of legal liability, the Council must be able to prove by investigation that the identified company is indeed the source of the incident (or that the allegation cannot be proven).

Table 11 below sets out details of any incidents recorded, additional investigations, or interventions required by the Council in relation to the companies activities during the 2019-2020 period. This table presents details of all events that required further investigation or intervention regardless of whether these were found to be compliant or not.

Table 11 Incidents, investigations, and interventions summary table

Date	Company	Details	Compliant (Y/N)	Enforcement Action Taken?	Outcome
23 Aug 2019	Port Taranaki Ltd, Downer and Technix	Non-compliant stormwater samples during routine monitoring. High TSS (120 g/m^3) at STW001089; Port catchment. Low pH (5.6) at STW001159; Mixed catchment including Port, Downer and Technix. High FIB counts at STW001092; Port catchment	No	No	See below for an explanation for the non-compliance, the Council's decision regarding enforcement action, and any further outcomes from the event
6 Sep 2019	GrainCorp Liquid Terminals NZ Ltd (GrainCorp)	Tallow and wastewater discharge	No	Yes. GrainCorp issued with two abatement notices and are being prosecuted by the Council over the incident. Port Taranaki have been issued with one abatement notice	See below for a summary of the incident. This matter is still before the courts and as such no further details can be reported until after the sentencing date
5 Nov 2019	Holcim New Zealand Ltd	Cement discharge	No.	No	See below for an explanation for the non-compliance, the Council's decision regarding enforcement action, and any further outcomes from the event

Date	Company	Details	Compliant (Y/N)	Enforcement Action Taken?	Outcome
3 Dec 2019	Port Taranaki Ltd	Non-compliant stormwater samples during routine monitoring. High TSS (174 g/m^3) at STW001135; Port catchment. Low pH (5.1) at STW001157; Port catchment. High FIB counts at STW001092; Port catchment	No	No	See below for an explanation for the non-compliance, the Council's decision regarding enforcement action, and any further outcomes from the event
4 Dec 2019	GrainCorp	Molasses discharge	No	No	See below for an explanation for the non-compliance, the Council's decision regarding enforcement action, and any further outcomes from the event
18 Jun 2019	Port Taranaki Ltd, Downer and Technix	Non-compliant stormwater samples during routine monitoring. High TSS (900 g/m^3) and low pH (5.8) at STW001157; Port catchment. High TSS (134 g/m^3) at STW001089; Port catchment. Low pH (5.5) at STW001159; Mixed catchment including Port, Downer and Technix. High FIB counts at STW001092; Port catchment	No	Yes. Port Taranaki Ltd were issued with a 14-day letter and an Infringement notice	See below an explanation for the non-compliance, the Council's decision regarding enforcement action, and any further outcomes from the event

23 August 2019: Non-compliant stormwater samples

The Port explained that the elevated TSS result was likely related to a nearby construction project. A contractor had placed a portacom over one of the Port's stormwater treatment devices, preventing them from being able to clean it out. The Port raised this with the contractor earlier in August, but instead of permanently relocating the portacom, they arranged for the device to be cleaned out. By the time the sampling survey was undertaken, the device needed cleaning again and therefore its performance was reduced. The portacom was subsequently removed and the weekly inspection and cleaning regime was able to resume. The Council decided not to take further enforcement action after receiving this explanation. Although TSS was above the consent limit, it was an improvement compared with recent exceedances. Also, there were no conspicuous visual effects in the receiving waters that could be linked exclusively to the discharge, given the sea was surging and well mixed at the time of the inspection.

Regarding the pH result, a subsequent investigation did not reveal any obvious sources of contamination that could have led to this result. It should also be noted that no issues were identified in the Downer or Technix sites at the time of the inspection on 23 August. Given that the pH of pure rainwater can be as low as 5.6, the Council decided not to take further enforcement action.

The elevated FIB counts appeared to be the continuation of a stormwater contamination issue that was discovered in March 2019. In summary, large volumes of bulk animal feed (soy meal), had been washed into the drains around the storage facility on the eastern reclamation, which was leading to significant counts of FIB in the stormwater discharging into the sea. Water sample results, considered with the rest of the investigation evidence, indicated that faecal material from birds or rodents may have contributed to, and potentially inoculated the reclamation stormwater network, but the soy meal most likely served as the growth medium allowing the FIB to proliferate (see the previous annual report for further detail). At the time of the discovery back in March, the network was cleaned out and an ongoing inspection and cleaning regime was implemented. Following the results from 23 August, Regal Haulage (the leaseholder for the site) explained that significant steps had been taken to prevent contamination from occurring. This included increased housekeeping measures, regular inspections, stormwater testing, sealing off some of the affected sumps and installing stormwater filters and treatment devices in other sumps. The Council decided not to take further enforcement action regarding the stormwater results from 23 August.

6 September 2019: Tallow and wastewater discharge

Self-notification was received concerning an overflow of sewage from a pumping station near Ngamotu Beach, New Plymouth. Investigation found that there was a white/yellow substance on Ngamotu Beach near the Hongi Hongi Stream approximately 30 metres long and there was also a slight sewage odour near the Hongi Hongi Stream outfall. Further investigation was undertaken on the Port Taranaki site and it was found that a discharge of hot tallow from a tallow storage facility had entered the tradewaste system, due to the interceptor at the storage facility being left open. The liquid tallow had solidified in the sewage system, resulting in the blockage of the pumps at the pump station and subsequent sewage discharge. GrainCorp explained that approximately 60 tonnes of tallow had been discharged from a sight glass on a storage tank.

Abatement notices were issued requiring works to be undertaken to ensure that no further contaminants discharged to any surface water. Reinspection found that the abatement notices were being complied with and that extensive remediation works had been undertaken within the tallow site and the trade waste system. GrainCorp are being prosecuted by the Council over the incident. This matter is still before the courts and as such no further details can be reported until after the sentencing date.

5 November 2019: Cement discharge

Self-notification was received advising that a small quantity of cement had discharged into the Tasman Sea at Port Taranaki during ship unloading operations. Investigation found that a new section of pipe had been installed under the wharf. The end of the pipeline was joined to the hopper unit with a spacer as per the engineer's plans. The bolts securing the spacer had come loose, allowing approximately 5-10kg of cement dust to escape to air and water. The bolts were tightened immediately and the operation continued under supervision. Staff advised that following the operation the spacer would be removed and the pipeline fitted directly to the hopper. The incident was the result of an unforeseen mechanical failure, therefore no further enforcement action was taken.

3 December 2019: Non-compliant stormwater samples

The Port explained that the elevated TSS results recorded on 3 December, including that from STW001135, were heavily influenced by the intense storm conditions that occurred that day. The Port had anticipated the wet weather event and had put significant effort into cleaning the road ways, lay down areas and stormwater treatment devices in the days leading up to it. In spite of these efforts, strong winds had mobilised significant volumes of log debris from the active yards that were unable to be accessed. This debris was subsequently entrained in the site stormwater. It is also thought that the mobilisation of sand/gravel and dirt from an unsealed area upstream of STW001135 would have contributed to the elevated TSS. Due to the turbulent weather and sea conditions, there was no conspicuous visual impact in

the receiving waters that could be exclusively attributed to this discharge. The Council decided not to take any further enforcement action given that all practicable efforts had been made to the prevent non-compliant discharges from occurring.

The low pH in the sample collected from STW001157 was attributed to the high tannin content from the dirt and woody debris that was entrained in the stormwater. For the same reasons listed above, the Council decided that no further enforcement action was necessary.

No further action was taken regarding the elevated FIB results, as the sample had been contaminated by seawater that was surging up the pipe and was not a true representation of the stormwater discharging from the reclamation. Nonetheless, these results were discussed with the leaseholder, and an update on their stormwater management improvements was provided. Since they had begun working on the issue, FIB counts had dropped from those in the millions, to tens of thousands. Given their dissatisfaction with the residual counts, all surface water that was accumulating on site was being collected and removed at the time of the inspection. Water testing was ongoing to understand whether there were any other drivers of the contamination (e.g. contaminated roof water from bird faeces).

4 December 2019: Molasses discharge

A small volume of molasses discharged to the Tasman Sea as a result of a blocked interceptor. The interceptor for trade waste had overflowed, with molasses then discharging into the Port stormwater network and subsequently into the sea. GrainCorp undertook a drain inspection and carried out some jet washing to clear the blockage. Approximately half of a kg of tallow was removed from the interceptor. The tallow had most likely been stuck in an unused section of trade waste line following the spill that occurred on 6 September 2019. Heavy rain then dislodged the tallow from the unused line, blocking the interceptor. A small area of discoloured water and foam was observed on the sea surface (approximately one square metre), which quickly dispersed, leaving no obvious visual effects. There was no discolouration on the rocks below the stormwater pipe, adjacent to Blyde Wharf. No further enforcement action was taken.

18 June 2020: Non-compliant stormwater samples

The Port were issued with a 14-day letter requesting an explanation for the high TSS result from STW001157 on Blyde Wharf. In their response, the Port explained that during a ship loading operation, a truck had dislodged a barrier rope and carried it out of position. Without the rope in place, excess bark and debris escaped the log yard as heavy rain fell overnight. The stormwater outlet grill became blocked with excess bark, and the Continuous Deflector Screen (CDS) became blinded with fine particulate. As a result, stormwater treatment was significantly impaired. The CDS unit was subsequently cleaned and the outlet grill was unblocked. To prevent a reoccurrence of this event: A grate was installed at the sump inlet to prevent gross solids from entering the CDS unit; concrete blocks were installed to anchor the barrier rope in position; log vessels were preferentially berthed at Blyde 1 instead of Blyde 2; and, the fences around the yard were removed to enable more thorough routine cleaning. This incident was deemed to be a breach of resource consent 0197-2.1, and Abatement Notice EAC-22662. As a result, the Port were issued with an Infringement Notice. Although specifically issued in response to the high TSS from STW001157, the Infringement Notice was considered sufficient enforcement action to address the other, non-compliant sample results from 18 June 2020.

3 Discussion

3.1 Discussion of site performance

3.1.1 Port Taranaki Ltd

The road ways and lay down areas around the Port were often found in a tidy condition during the year. Based on inspections, housekeeping at the Port (including road and yard sweeping, and maintenance of stormwater treatment devices) had improved from the previous year. However, despite these efforts, the Port still faced considerable challenges with stormwater management in 2019-2020. These challenges were exemplified by the December storm event, where extreme weather conditions managed to undermine the prior cleaning efforts that had been made to prevent poor quality stormwater from discharging into the harbour. Observations from the June inspection also highlighted the vulnerability of the Port's stormwater controls, when a barrier rope was unintentionally removed during heavy rainfall, allowing bark and woody debris to block the stormwater treatment device, resulting in a brown stormwater discharge and discoloured receiving waters.

During the year under review, construction began on a new log debarking facility at the Port. This was initially intended to be commissioned in early 2020, however, the facility had to be relocated from a site near the old power station after trace levels of asbestos were discovered in the ground. The facility was commissioned in March at a new location, in the CT log yard. The Port consulted with Council to ensure the necessary stormwater controls were in place, prior to commencing work. Although the facility poses some added stormwater risks that must be managed appropriately (e.g. potential accumulation of loose debris and increased vehicle traffic), there are also some potential benefits for stormwater management around the Port. With a higher proportion of the logs stored at the Port being debarked, there is less potential for dirt, bark and other woody debris to accumulate in the yards and become entrained in stormwater. The Council will continue to monitor the debarking operation and the log yards around the Port to see how this new operation affects stormwater discharges at the Port.

Significant improvements in stormwater management were implemented at the bulk animal feed storage facility on the eastern reclamation, following the contamination that was discovered in March 2019. Soy meal contamination in the site's stormwater network had contributed to significant numbers of FIB that were detected in the discharge and the receiving waters at Ngamotu Beach. Improvements included housekeeping changes, the installation of various stormwater controls, and a water testing regime. Although still elevated, FIB numbers in stormwater discharging from the network have decreased from those in the millions, to those in the tens of thousands. This work is ongoing.

No issues with odour or dust were recorded during the year under review.

3.1.2 Downer New Zealand Ltd

The Downer site was found to be satisfactory during the year under review. No issues with stormwater, odour or dust were identified during the 2019-2020 period.

3.1.3 Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd

The Technix site was found to be satisfactory during the year under review. No issues with stormwater, odour or dust were identified during the 2019-2020 period.

3.1.4 Methanex New Zealand Ltd

The Methanex site was found to be satisfactory during the year under review. No issues with stormwater, odour or dust were identified during the 2019-2020 period.

3.1.5 New Zealand Oil Services Ltd

The now decommissioned NZOSL site at 30 Centennial Drive was found to be satisfactory during the year under review. No issues with stormwater, odour or dust were identified during the 2019-2020 period.

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

3.2.1 Port Taranaki Ltd

Routine monitoring, in the form of visual inspections, did not identify any significant adverse environmental effects that could be exclusively attributed to stormwater discharges from the Port. There was one instance, on the eastern side of Blyde Wharf, where discolouration of the receiving waters was directly attributed to a nearby stormwater discharge. The discolouration extended 20 m from the outlet, but this was considered to be within reasonable mixing, and as such was deemed to be compliant with the consent. During the wet weather inspections, the receiving waters were often found discoloured, with nearby stormwater discharges contributing to this discolouration. However, because these inspections often coincided with rough sea conditions, the associated sediment resuspension would mask the influence of individual discharges. The Hongihongi Stream also has a similar masking effect during flood conditions.

The seawater sample results did not indicate that stormwater discharges had adversely impacted water quality at the designated sample locations. No hydrocarbons were detected in seawater throughout the year. The low conductivity and pH values in the seawater samples collected in June provided an indication of the considerable amount of freshwater that had discharged into the harbour due to the overnight rain. However, it should be noted that the inferences that can be made based on the seawater data are limited, due to the limited suite of test parameters, and there being no control site for comparative purposes. Additional test parameters have been added for the 2020-2021 monitoring programme, but further changes will likely be made in association with the stormwater consent renewal process. A revised monitoring programme will need to consider the full suite of contaminants that are relevant to the activities currently occurring at the port, and will need to assess all potential receptors; not only for acute impacts but also chronic and cumulative effects.

The stormwater contamination issue at the eastern reclamation is continuing to be monitored. Although FIB are still present considerable numbers, they have dropped by orders of magnitude since the remedial measures first began. Based on routine monitoring that occurred during the 2019-2020 summer period, the recreational water quality at Ngamotu Beach was typical of previous years. Action mode (where enterococci counts exceed 280 cfu/100 ml in two consecutive samples, and the beach is considered unsuitable for swimming; MfE/MoH, 2003) was not reached during the 2019-2020 summer.

The discharge of tallow and untreated wastewater that occurred on 6 September resulted in a prosecution that is still before the courts. No further details can be reported until after the sentencing date. The two other incidents that occurred within the Port during 2019-2020 (the cement spill and the molasses discharge), caused only minor and temporary visual effects in the receiving waters.

3.2.2 Downer New Zealand Ltd

There were no significant adverse environmental effects observed as a result of resource consents 4674-2 and 4715-3 being exercised at the Downer site.

3.2.3 Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd

There were no significant adverse environmental effects observed as a result of resource consent 4712-2 being exercised at the Technix site.

3.2.4 Methanex New Zealand Ltd

There were no significant adverse environmental effects observed as a result of resource consent 0811-2 being exercised at the Methanex site.

3.2.5 New Zealand Oil Services Ltd

There were no significant adverse environmental effects observed as a result of resource consent 4672-2 being exercised at the NZOSL site.

3.3 Evaluation of performance

A summary of the compliance record for the period under review is set out in Tables 12 to 19.

Table 12 Summary of performance for consent 0197-2.1 held by Port Taranaki Ltd

Purpose: ***To discharge treated stormwater and washdown water into Tasman Sea from Port Taranaki***		
Condition requirement	**Means of monitoring during period under review**	**Compliance achieved?**
1. Stormwater discharges are to adhere with consent conditions as well as stipulated documentation and plans	General monitoring	**No** consent conditions and stormwater management plan not complied with
2. Best practicable option to remove contaminants before washdown	Site inspections	Yes
3. Limits on pH, hydrocarbons and suspended solids	Sampling	**No** suspended solids and pH exceedances
4. After mixing, discharge not to effect receiving water	Site inspections and sampling	Yes
5. Consent holder to prepare Stormwater Management Plan, review and update as stipulated	An updated Stormwater Management Plan was supplied to Council on 4 September 2020. Council feedback still to be incorporated.	Yes
6. Adequate training provided to port staff	Inspections and company records	Yes
7. Maintain contingency plan and update annually	An updated Tier 1 Spill Response Plan was supplied to Council on 22 October 2020. The plan is pending approval from Council.	Yes
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		**Improvement required** **High**

Table 13 Summary of performance for consent 0198-2 held by Port Taranaki Ltd

Purpose: *To discharge washdown wastewater from Port Taranaki wharves, equipment and surrounding area into Tasman Sea*		
Condition requirement	**Means of monitoring during period under review**	**Compliance achieved?**
1. Adopt best practicable option to remove contaminants	Site inspections	Yes
2. Limits on pH, hydrocarbons and suspended solids	No wash down samples collected during monitoring period	N/A
3. After mixing, discharge not to effect receiving water	No wash down activities observed during the year	N/A
4. Consent holder to prepare Stormwater Management Plan, review and update 2 yearly	An updated Washwater Management Plan was supplied to Council on 4 September 2020. Council feedback still to be incorporated.	Yes
5. Adequate training provided to port staff	Inspections	Yes
6. Maintain contingency plan and update annually	An updated Tier 1 Spill Response Plan was supplied to Council on 22 October 2020. The plan is pending approval from Council.	Yes
7. Option for Council to review consent conditions	Consent expires June 2020	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		**High**
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		**High**

Table 14 Summary of performance for consent 0811-2 held by Methanex New Zealand Ltd

Purpose: *To discharge stormwater and associated contaminants into the Tasman Sea at Port Taranaki from a methanol storage tank bunded area*		
Condition requirement	**Means of monitoring during period under review**	**Compliance achieved?**
1. Adopt best practicable option	Inspections of site	Yes
2. Consent to be exercised in accordance with documentation submitted	Liaison with consent holder	Yes
3. Concentration limits	Self-monitoring	Yes
4. Mixing zone effects	Visual inspections	Yes
5. Maintenance of a contingency plan	Spill contingency plan (April 2020) - supplied to Council	Yes
6. Review provision	No further reviews	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		**High**
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		**High**

Table 15 Summary of performance for consent 4672-2 held by New Zealand Oil Services Ltd

Purpose: *To discharge treated stormwater and operational water from an oil terminal site into the Port Taranaki stormwater system and into the Tasman Sea*		
Condition requirement	**Means of monitoring during period under review**	**Compliance achieved?**
1. Adopt best practicable option	Inspections and sampling	Yes
2. Discharge not to exceed 12 litres/second	Not monitored during the year	N/A
3. Concentration limits	Sampling and company records	Yes
4. Mixing zone	Inspections of site and sampling	Yes
5. Maintenance of a stormwater management plan	Plan updated May 2017, site no longer operating	Yes
6. Maintenance of a contingency plan	Plan updated May 2017, site no longer operating	Yes
7. Provide Council with any physicochemical analysis carried out	Results received	Yes
8. Ensure interceptor system is cleaned out regularly	Inspections of site	Yes
9. Consent lapse	Consent exercised - not applicable	N/A
10. Review provision	No further reviews	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		**High**
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		**High**

Table 16 Summary of performance for consent 4674-2 held by Downer New Zealand Ltd

Purpose: *To discharge stormwater from a bitumen emulsion manufacture, storage and load out site into the Tasman Sea*		
Condition requirement	**Means of monitoring during period under review**	**Compliance achieved?**
1. Best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse environmental effects	Site inspections	Yes
2. Catchment not to exceed 8,000 m^3	Site inspections	Yes
3. Stormwater to be directed for treatment	Site inspections	Yes
4. Hazardous substance storage areas to be bunded	Site inspections	Yes
5. Limits on pH, hydrocarbons and suspended solids	Sampling	Yes
6. Maintenance of Contingency Plan	Plan issued Nov 2018	Yes

Purpose: *To discharge stormwater from a bitumen emulsion manufacture, storage and load out site into the Tasman Sea*		
Condition requirement	**Means of monitoring during period under review**	**Compliance achieved?**
7. Maintenance of Stormwater Management Plan	Plan issued Nov 2018	Yes
8. Notification re changes to processes or operations	Notification received, site inspections	Yes
9. Option for the Council to review consent conditions	No further reviews	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		**High**
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		**High**

Table 17 Summary of performance for consent 4712-2 held by Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd

Purpose: *To discharge stormwater from a bitumen emulsion manufacture, storage and load out site into the Tasman Sea*		
Condition requirement	**Means of monitoring during period under review**	**Compliance achieved?**
1. Best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse environmental effects	Site inspections	Yes
2. Catchment not to exceed 8,000 m^3	Site inspections	Yes
3. Stormwater to be directed for treatment	Site inspections	Yes
4. Hazardous substance storage areas to be bunded	Site inspections	Yes
5. Limits on pH, hydrocarbons and suspended solids	Samples collected	Yes
6. Maintenance of Contingency Plan	Stormwater and spill contingency plan (v3, August 2020) - supplied to Council	Yes
7. Maintenance of Stormwater Management Plan	Details included in Contingency Plan	Yes
8. Notification re changes to processes or operations	No notifications during period under review	Yes
9. Option for the Council to review consent conditions	No further reviews	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		**High**
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		**High**

Table 18 Summary of performance for consent 4715-3 held by Downer New Zealand Ltd

Purpose: *To discharge emissions into air from bitumen operations*		
Condition requirement	**Means of monitoring during period under review**	**Compliance achieved?**
1. Adopt best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse effects	Site inspections	Yes
2. Annual maintenance of burner	Maintenance inspection undertaken May 2020	Yes
3. Notify Council prior to making changes to processes or operations	Inspections, no notifications received	N/A
4. Particulate material not to exceed 125 mg/m^3 of air	Not monitored during period under review	N/A
5. Control emissions to air from the site	Not monitored during period under review	N/A
6. Maintenance/operation of equipment	Site inspections	Yes
7. Discharge not to give rise to odour at or beyond the boundary	Site inspections	Yes
8. Review provision	No further reviews available	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		**High**
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		**High**

Table 19 Summary of performance for consent 10582-1 held by Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd

Purpose: *To discharge emissions into the air from bitumen operations and associated processes*		
Condition requirement	**Means of monitoring during period under review**	**Compliance achieved?**
1. Adopt best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse effects	Site inspections	Yes
2. Discharge not to give rise to odour at or beyond the boundary	Site inspections	Yes
3. Emissions not to cause hazardous, noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable effect at or beyond boundary	Site inspections	Yes
4. Notify Council prior to making changes to processes or operations	Inspections, no notifications received	N/A
5. Lapse clause	Consent shall lapse on 30 June 2023 if not exercised	N/A

Purpose: *To discharge emissions into the air from bitumen operations and associated processes*		
Condition requirement	**Means of monitoring during period under review**	**Compliance achieved?**
6. Review provision	Next optional review scheduled in 2026	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		**High**
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		**High**

Table 20 Evaluation of environmental performance over time

Year	Consent no	High	Good	Improvement req	Poor
2010	0197	1	-	-	-
	0198	1	-	-	-
	4674	1	-	-	-
	4712	1	-	-	-
	4715	-	1	-	-
2011	0197	-	-	1	-
	0198	1	-	-	-
	4674	1	-	-	-
	4712	1	-	-	-
	0811	1	-	-	-
	4672	1	-	-	-
	4715	1	-	-	-
2012	0197	-	-	1	-
	0198	-	-	1	-
	4674	1	-	-	-
	4712	1	-	-	-
	0811	1	-	-	-
	4672	1	-	-	-
	4715	1	-	-	-
2013	0197	-	-	1	-
	0198	-	-	1	-
	4674	1	-	-	-
	4712	1	-	-	-
	0811	1	-	-	-
	4672	1	-	-	-
	4715	1	-	-	-
2014	0197	-	1	-	-
	0198	-	1	-	-

Year	Consent no	High	Good	Improvement req	Poor
	4674	1	-	-	-
	4712	1	-	-	-
	0811	1	-	-	-
	4672	1	-	-	-
	4715	1	-	-	-
2015	0197	-	1	-	-
	0198	-	1	-	-
	4674	1	-	-	-
	4712	1	-	-	-
	0811	1	-	-	-
	4672	1	-	-	-
	4715	1	-	-	-
2016	0197	1	-	-	-
	0198	1	-	-	-
	4674	1	-	-	-
	4712	1	-	-	-
	0811	1	-	-	-
	4672	1	-	-	-
	4715	1	-	-	-
2017	0197	-	1	-	-
	0198	-	1	-	-
	4674	1	-	-	-
	4712	1	-	-	-
	0811	1	-	-	-
	4672	1	-	-	-
	4715	1	-	-	-
2018	0197	-	1	-	-
	0198	1	-	-	-
	4674	-	1	-	-
	4712	-	1	-	-
	0811	-	1	-	-
	4672	1	-	-	-
	4715	1	-	-	-
	10582	1	-	-	-
2019	0197	-	-	1	-
	0198	1	-	-	-
	4674	1	-	-	-

Year	Consent no	High	Good	Improvement req	Poor
	4712	1	-	-	-
	0811	1	-	-	-
	4672	1	-	-	-
	4715	1	-	-	-
	10582	1	-	-	-
2020	0197	-	-	1	-
	0198	1	-	-	-
	4674	1	-	-	-
	4712	1	-	-	-
	0811	1	-	-	-
	4672	1	-	-	-
	4715	1	-	-	-
	10582	1	-	-	-
Totals		61	10	7	0

During the year, Port Taranaki demonstrated a level of environmental performance which required improvement. Downer, Technix, Methanex and NZOSL all demonstrated a high level of environmental performance. All companies demonstrated a high level of administrative performance. Ratings are as defined in Section 1.1.4.

3.4 Recommendations from the 2018-2019 Annual Report

In the 2018-2019 Annual Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT two additional parameters (i.e. *E. coli* and enterococci) are tested for on all stormwater samples collected from site STW001092. Otherwise, all stormwater and air discharge monitoring at Port Taranaki in the 2019-2020 year continues at the same level as in 2018-2019.
2. THAT stormwater and air discharge monitoring at Downer and Technix in the 2019-2020 year continues at the same level as in 2018-2019.
3. THAT stormwater monitoring at NZOSL and Methanex in the 2019-2020 year continues at the same level as in 2018-2019.
1. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2019-2020, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.

These recommendations were implemented during the year under review.

3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2020-2021

In designing and implementing the monitoring programmes for air/water discharges in the region, the Council has taken into account:

- the extent of information already made available through monitoring or other means to date;
- its relevance under the RMA;
- the Council's obligations to monitor consented activities and their effects under the RMA;

- the record of administrative and environmental performances of the consent holder; and
- reporting to the regional community.

The Council also takes into account the scope of assessments required at the time of renewal of permits, and the need to maintain a sound understanding of industrial processes within Taranaki exercising resource consents.

It is proposed that for 2020-2021, a series of changes are made to the monitoring programme. The changes are listed below.

- The inspection frequency for Port Taranaki will increase from five inspection per year, to six (bimonthly). The remaining consent holders included in this monitoring programme will be inspected four times per year.
- Stormwater sampling will be carried out during inspections on a provisional basis. That is, samples will be collected from a sub-set of stormwater outlets, if they are discharging. The inspector will aim to carry out four wet weather inspections and two dry weather inspections each year.
- In order to ensure that stormwater discharges at the Port are still adequately assessed, two comprehensive wet weather discharge monitoring surveys will be carried out in addition to the inspections. The full set of sampling sites will be sampled during the surveys, and a wider range of water quality parameters will be analysed, to better characterise the contaminants in the various discharges.
- The NZOSL site at 30 Centennial Drive will now longer be monitored and reported as part of the Port Industries programme. Instead, this site will be monitored and reported with the Port Area Industrial Catchments programme, which includes the neighbouring sites in the Hongihongi and Herekawe catchments.
- In the place of NZOSL, Liquigas will be monitored and reported within the Port Industries programme. This site will be inspected four times each year, and one stormwater sample will be collected during each of the two comprehensive wet weather discharge monitoring surveys.

It should be noted that the proposed programme represents a reasonable and risk-based level of monitoring for the sites in question. The Council reserves the right to subsequently adjust the programme from that initially prepared, should the need arise if potential or actual non-compliance is determined at any time during 2020-2021.

4 Recommendations

1. THAT NZOSL (consent 4672-2) is no longer monitored and reported as part of this Port Industries monitoring programme, and is instead incorporated into the Port Area Industrial Catchments programme.
2. THAT Liquigas Ltd (consent 4524-2) is no longer monitored and reported as part of the Port Area Industrial Catchments programme, and is instead incorporated into this Port Industries programme.
3. THAT the Port Taranaki inspection frequency increases to six per year, with discharge sampling being done at a subset of sites on a provisional basis.
4. THAT the remaining consent holders within the Port are inspected four times per year.
5. THAT in addition to the inspection regime, a comprehensive wet weather discharge monitoring survey is carried out twice each year covering all of the standard sites, including additional analytical parameters.
6. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2020-2021, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

The following abbreviations and terms may be used within this report:

Bund	A wall around a tank to contain its contents in the case of a leak.
Conductivity	Conductivity, an indication of the level of dissolved salts in a sample, usually measured at 25°C and expressed in µS/cm.
DO	Dissolved oxygen.
g/m^3	Grams per cubic metre, and equivalent to milligrams per litre (mg/L). In water, this is also equivalent to parts per million (ppm), but the same does not apply to gaseous mixtures.
Incident	An event that is alleged or is found to have occurred that may have actual or potential environmental consequences or may involve non-compliance with a consent or rule in a regional plan. Registration of an incident by the Council does not automatically mean such an outcome had actually occurred.
Intervention	Action/s taken by Council to instruct or direct actions be taken to avoid or reduce the likelihood of an incident occurring.
Investigation	Action taken by Council to establish what were the circumstances/events surrounding an incident including any allegations of an incident.
Incident Register	The Incident Register contains a list of events recorded by the Council on the basis that they may have the potential or actual environmental consequences that may represent a breach of a consent or provision in a Regional Plan.
L/s	Litres per second.
m^2	Square Metres.
µS/cm	Microsiemens per centimetre.
Mixing zone	The zone below a discharge point where the discharge is not fully mixed with the receiving environment. For a stream, conventionally taken as a length equivalent to 7 times the width of the stream at the discharge point.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the turbidity of water.
pH	A numerical system for measuring acidity in solutions, with 7 as neutral. Numbers lower than 7 are increasingly acidic and higher than 7 are increasingly alkaline. The scale is logarithmic i.e. a change of 1 represents a ten-fold change in strength. For example, a pH of 4 is ten times more acidic than a pH of 5.
Physicochemical	Measurement of both physical properties (e.g. temperature, clarity, density) and chemical determinants (e.g. metals and nutrients) to characterise the state of an environment.
PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, $PM_{1.0}$	Relatively fine airborne particles (less than 10 or 2.5 or 1.0 micrometre diameter, respectively).
Resource consent	Refer Section 87 of the RMA. Resource consents include land use consents (refer Sections 9 and 13 of the RMA), coastal permits (Sections 12, 14 and 15), water permits (Section 14) and discharge permits (Section 15).
RMA	*Resource Management Act 1991* and including all subsequent amendments.
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TSS	Total Suspended solids.
Temp	Temperature, measured in °C (degrees Celsius).
Turb	Turbidity, expressed in NTU.

UI	Unauthorised Incident.

For further information on analytical methods, contact a Science Services Manager.

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(https://www.porttaranaki.co.nz/general/annual-reports)

Appendix I

Resource consents held by relevant companies

(For a copy of the signed resource consent
please contact the TRC Consents department)

Water discharge permits

Section 15(1)(a) of the RMA stipulates that no person may discharge any contaminant into water, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent or a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Permits authorising discharges to water are issued by the Council under Section 87(e) of the RMA.

Air discharge permits

Section 15(1)(c) of the RMA stipulates that no person may discharge any contaminant from any industrial or trade premises into air, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Permits authorising discharges to air are issued by the Council under Section 87(e) of the RMA.

Coastal Permit

Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of Consent Holder:	Port Taranaki Limited PO Box 348 New Plymouth 4340	
Decision Date (Change):	22 December 2015	
Commencement Date (Change):	22 December 2015	(Granted Date: 13 October 1999)

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted:	To discharge treated stormwater and washdown water from the Port Taranaki facility and environs into the Tasman Sea
Expiry Date:	1 June 2020
Site Location:	Port Taranaki, New Plymouth
Legal Description:	Lot 1 DP 17775 Lot 3 DP 460681 Lot 1 DP 17440 Lot 1 DP 7383 Lot 1 DP 420841 Lot 2 DP 420841 Lot 2 DP 17441 (Discharge source & site)
Grid Reference (NZTM)	1689650E-5676520N
Catchment:	Tasman Sea

For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document

General conditions

a. On receipt of a requirement form the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.

b. Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holders' expense.

c. The consent holder shall pay to the Taranaki Regional Council all required administration charges fixed by the Taranaki Regional Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:

   i. the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
   ii. charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. This consent authorises the stormwater discharge from approximately 53.78 ha of land belonging to Port Taranaki Limited, in accordance with following documentation and plans:
   - The Assessment of Environmental Effects – Port Taranaki Stormwater Consent Variation document prepared by Opus International Consultants Limited, Referenced 5–N8170.00 and dated 19th November 2015;
   - Port Taranaki Stormwater Management Plan document prepared by Port Taranaki Limited and dated 17 November 2015;
   - Port Taranaki Stormwater Management Plan, prepared by Port Taranaki Limited, Sheet Titled: *Port Land Use Plan,* Referenced 2774, Sheet P02, Revision A and dated November 2015; and
   - Port Taranaki Stormwater Management Plan, Port Taranaki Limited, Sheet Titled: *Piped Discharged into Harbour As At May 2015*, Referenced 2774, Sheet P01, Revision G and dated 05/2015.

   In the case of any contradiction between the documentation and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.

2. That the best practicable option, as defined in the Resource Management Act 1991, shall be adopted by the consent holder to ensure that any contaminants on the wharf surface are removed as far as reasonably practicable, before washdown on the wharf commences, including the following measures:

   (a) the use of front end loaders, shovels and brooms as appropriate; and
   (b) the use of suction sweepers on wharf facilities.

3. That the discharge shall not exceed the following limits at all times:

Constituent	Standard
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0
suspended solids	Concentration not greater than 100 gm^{-3}
total recoverable hydrocarbons	Concentration not greater than 15 gm^{-3} (as determined by infrared spectroscopic technique)

This condition shall apply prior to the entry of the discharge into the receiving water at a designated sampling point(s) approved by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.

4. That after allowing for reasonable mixing, the discharge shall not give rise to any of the following effects in the receiving waters:

   (a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;
   (b) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity;
   (c) any emission of objectionable odour;
   (d) significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

5. That:

   (a) the consent holder shall prepare a Stormwater and Washdown Water Management Plan addressing proposed operation, management and monitoring at the port for the purpose of demonstrating among other things the means by which compliance with the conditions set in this consent shall be achieved, such a Management Plan is to be prepared to the reasonable satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council within a month of the granting of this consent;

   (b) the Management Plan shall be reviewed and updated as often as the land-uses change, in consultation with the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, and the updated plan provided to the Council;

   (c) the consent holder shall adhere to and comply with the procedures, requirements, obligations and all other matters specified in the Management Plan; and

   (d) in case of any contradiction between the Management Plan and the conditions of this resource consent, the conditions of this resource consent shall prevail.

6. That the consent holder shall at all times ensure that port staff are adequately and appropriately trained to ensure that the conditions of this consent can be met.

7. That the consent holder shall maintain a contingency plan, outlining measures and procedures to be undertaken to prevent spillage or accidental discharge of contaminants not licensed by this consent, and measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the environmental effects of such a spillage or discharge. This contingency plan shall be updated on an annual basis.

Signed at Stratford on 22 December 2015

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

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A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Coastal Permit

Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of Consent Holder:	Port Taranaki Limited P O Box 348 NEW PLYMOUTH
Consent Granted Date:	13 October 1999

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted:	To discharge up to 1.264 cubic metres/day of washdown wastewater from wharves, equipment and surrounding area into the Tasman Sea [P19:989-382 to 011-377 to 013-383 to 001-391 to 989-382] at or about GR: P19:997-382
Expiry Date:	1 June 2020
Review Date(s):	June 2001, June 2003, June 2009, June 2015
Site Location:	Wharf Area, Breakwater Road, Port Taranaki, New Plymouth
Legal Description:	Various
Catchment:	Tasman Sea

For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document

General conditions

a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.

b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.

c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:

i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. That the best practicable option, as defined in the Resource Management Act 1991, shall be adopted by the consent holder to ensure that any contaminants on the wharf surface are removed as far as reasonably practicable, before washdown on the wharf commences, including the following measures:

a) the use of front end loaders, shovels and brooms as appropriate; and
b) the use of suction sweepers on wharf facilities.

2. That the discharge shall not exceed the following limits at all times:

Component	Concentration
pH [range]	6 – 9
Total recoverable hydrocarbons	15 gm^{-3}
Suspended solids	100 gm^{-3}

This condition shall apply prior to the entry of the discharge into the receiving water at a designated sampling point(s) approved by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.

3. That after allowing for reasonable mixing, the discharge shall not give rise to any of the following effects in the receiving waters:

a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;

b) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity;

c) any emission of objectionable odour;

d) significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

4. That:

a) the consent holder shall prepare a Washdown Wastewater Management Plan addressing proposed operation, management and monitoring at the port for the purpose of demonstrating among other things the means by which compliance with the conditions set in this consent shall be achieved, such a Management Plan is to be

prepared to the reasonable satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council within five months of the granting of this consent;

b) the Management Plan shall be reviewed and updated at not greater than 2 yearly intervals, in consultation with the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council;

c) the Management Plan shall be reviewed and updated if coal stockpiles greater than 10,000 tonnes are to be made, and the Plan prepared as per condition 4(a) prior to the stockpiling;

d) the consent holder shall adhere to and comply with the procedures, requirements, obligations and all other matters specified in the Management Plan; and

e) in case of any contradiction between the Management Plan and the conditions of this resource consent, the conditions of this resource consent shall prevail.

5. That the consent holder shall at all times ensure that port staff are adequately and appropriately trained to ensure that the conditions of this consent can be met.

6. That the consent holder shall maintain a contingency plan, outlining measures and procedures to be undertaken to prevent spillage or accidental discharge of contaminants not licensed by this consent, and measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the environmental effects of such a spillage or discharge. This contingency plan shall be updated on an annual basis.

7. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2001 and/or June 2003 and/or June 2009 and/or June 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which was either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 11 October 2005

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

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Director-Resource Management

Coastal Permit

Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of Consent Holder:	Methanex Motunui Limited Private Bag 2011 NEW PLYMOUTH
Consent Granted Date:	6 May 2008

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted:	To discharge stormwater and associated contaminants into the Tasman Sea at Port Taranaki from a methanol storage tank bunded area at or about 2599253E-6238317N
Expiry Date:	1 June 2026
Review Date(s):	June 2014, June 2020
Site Location:	Port Taranaki
Legal Description:	Lot 1 DP 14572
Catchment:	Tasman Sea
Tributary:	Hongihongi

For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document

General conditions

a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.

b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.

c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:

i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this consent.

2. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken substantially in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 4965. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 4965 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.

3. Concentrations of the following components shall not be exceeded in the discharge:

Component	**Concentration**
pH (range)	6.0 – 9.0
methanol	20 gm^{-3}
total recoverable hydrocarbons	15 gm^{-3}

This condition shall apply prior to the entry of the stormwater into the coastal marine area, at a designated sampling point approved by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.

4. After allowing for a mixing zone of 50 metres from the point of discharge, the discharge shall not give rise to any of the following effects in the receiving water:

a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;
b) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity;
c) any emission of objectionable odour;
d) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

5. The consent holder shall prepare and maintain, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, a contingency plan, outlining measures and procedures to be undertaken to prevent spillage or accidental discharge of contaminants, and measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the environment effects of such a spillage or discharge.

6. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2014 and/or June 2020, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Signed at Stratford on 6 May 2008

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

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Director-Resource Management

Coastal Permit

Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of Consent Holder:	New Zealand Oil Services Limited P O Box 180 NEW PLYMOUTH
Consent Granted Date:	28 May 2008

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted:	To discharge treated stormwater and operational water from an oil terminal site into the Port Taranaki stormwater system and into the Tasman Sea at or about (NZTM) 1689216E-5676143N
Expiry Date:	1 June 2026
Review Date(s):	June 2014, June 2020
Site Location:	30 Centennial Drive, New Plymouth
Legal Description:	Lot 10 DP 8465, Lot 1 DP10140, Lots 1 & 2 DP 7078 Blk IV Paritutu SD
Catchment:	Tasman Sea

For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document

General conditions

a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.

b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.

c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:

i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this consent.

2. The rate of discharge authorised by this consent shall not exceed 12 litres per second.

3. Concentrations of the following components shall not be exceeded in the discharge:

Component	**Concentration**
pH (range)	6.0 – 9.0
total recoverable hydrocarbons	15 gm^{-3}

This condition shall apply prior to the entry of the stormwater into the coastal marine area, at a designated sampling point approved by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.

4. After allowing for a mixing zone of 50 metres from the point of discharge, the discharge shall not give rise to any of the following effects in the receiving water:

a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;
b) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity;
c) any emission of objectionable odour;
d) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

5. Within three months of the commencement of this consent, the consent holder shall prepare and maintain a stormwater management plan to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council. This plan shall document how the site is to be managed in order to minimise the contaminants that become entrained in the stormwater.

6. Within six months of the commencement of this consent, the consent holder shall prepare and subsequently maintain a contingency plan. The plan shall detail to the Chief Executive of Taranaki Regional Council:

    i. measures and procedures to be undertaken to prevent spillage or accidental discharge of contaminants; and
    ii. measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the environment effects of such a spillage or discharge.

7. The consent holder shall provide to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, the results of any physicochemical analysis carried out on behalf of the consent holder on the treated stormwater and operational water which is discharged to the Tasman Sea.

8. The consent holder shall ensure that the Sepa interceptor system is regularly cleaned, maintained and repaired [as required], to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive of Taranaki Regional Council.

9. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of five years after the date of issue of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

10. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2014 and/or June 2020, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Signed at Stratford on 28 May 2008

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

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Director-Resource Management

Coastal Permit

Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of Consent Holder:	Downer New Zealand Limited P O Box 2344 TAURANGA 3140
Decision Date:	12 November 2008
Commencement Date:	12 November 2008

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted:	To discharge stormwater from a bitumen industry emulsion manufacture, storage and load out site, into the existing Port Taranaki stormwater system and into the Tasman Sea at or about (NZTM) 1689316E-5676302N
Expiry Date:	1 June 2026
Review Date(s):	June 2014, June 2020
Site Location:	Bridger Lane, Port Taranaki
Legal Description:	Lot 1 DP 17440
Catchment:	Tasman Sea
Tributary:	Hongihongi

For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document

General conditions

a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.

b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.

c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:

i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. Notwithstanding any other condition of this consent, the consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this consent.

2. The stormwater discharged shall be from a catchment area not exceeding 8000 m^2.

3. All stormwater shall be directed for treatment through the stormwater treatment system for discharge in accordance with the special conditions of this permit.

4. Any above ground hazardous substances storage areas shall be bunded with drainage to sumps, or other appropriate recovery systems, and not directly to the stormwater catchment.

5. Constituents of the discharge shall meet the standards shown in the following table.

Constituent	Standard
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0
suspended solids	Concentration not greater than 100 gm^{-3}
total recoverable hydrocarbons	Concentration not greater than 15 gm^{-3} [as determined by infrared spectroscopic technique]

This condition shall apply prior to the entry of the treated stormwater into the receiving waters at a designated sampling point approved by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.

6. The consent holder shall maintain a contingency plan. The contingency plan shall be adhered to in the event of a spill or emergency and shall, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, detail measures and procedures to be undertaken to prevent spillage or accidental discharge of contaminants not authorised by this consent and measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the environmental effects of such a spillage or discharge.

7. The consent holder shall maintain a stormwater management plan. This plan shall be adhered to at all times and shall, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council document how the site is to be managed in order to minimise the contaminants that become entrained in the stormwater.
The plan shall include but not necessarily be limited to:

   a) the loading and unloading of materials;
   b) maintenance of conveyance systems;
   c) general housekeeping; and
   d) management of the interceptor system.

8. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, prior to making any changes to the processes or operations undertaken at the site, or the chemicals used or stored on site, which could alter the nature of the discharge. Any such change shall then only occur following receipt of any necessary approval under the Resource Management Act. Notification shall include the consent number, a brief description of the activity consented and an assessment of the environmental effects of any changes, and be emailed to worknotification@trc.govt.nz. Notification by fax or post is acceptable if the consent holder does not have access to email.

9. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review:

   a) during the month of June 2014 and/or June 2020 ; and/or
   b) within 3 months of receiving a notification under special condition 8 above;

   for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 10 August 2011

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

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Director-Resource Management

Coastal Permit

Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of Consent Holder:	Technix Bitumen Technologies Limited Private Bag 2222 New Plymouth 4340
Decision Date	12 November 2008
Commencement Date	12 November 2008

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted:	To discharge stormwater from a bitumen industry emulsion manufacture, storage and load out site, into the existing Port Taranaki stormwater system and into the Tasman Sea
Expiry Date:	1 June 2026
Review Date(s):	June 2020 and/or within 3 months of receiving a notification under special condition 8
Site Location:	Bridger Lane, Port Taranaki
Grid Reference (NZTM)	1689316E-5676302N
Catchment:	Tasman Sea Hongihongi

For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document

General conditions

a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.

b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.

c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:

i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. Notwithstanding any other condition of this consent, the consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this consent.

2. The stormwater discharged shall be from a catchment area not exceeding 8000 m^2.

3. All stormwater shall be directed for treatment through the stormwater treatment system for discharge in accordance with the special conditions of this permit.

4. Any above ground hazardous substances storage areas shall be bunded with drainage to sumps, or other appropriate recovery systems, and not directly to the stormwater catchment.

5. Constituents of the discharge shall meet the standards shown in the following table.

Constituent	Standard
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0
suspended solids	Concentration not greater than 100 gm^{-3}
total recoverable hydrocarbons	Concentration not greater than 15 gm^{-3} [as determined by infrared spectroscopic technique]

This condition shall apply prior to the entry of the treated stormwater into the receiving waters at a designated sampling point approved by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.

6. The consent holder shall maintain a contingency plan. The contingency plan shall be adhered to in the event of a spill or emergency and shall, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, detail measures and procedures to be undertaken to prevent spillage or accidental discharge of contaminants not authorised by this consent and measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the environmental effects of such a spillage or discharge.

7. The consent holder shall maintain a stormwater management plan. This plan shall be adhered to at all times and shall, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council document how the site is to be managed in order to minimise the contaminants that become entrained in the stormwater. The plan shall include but not necessarily be limited to:

   a) the loading and unloading of materials;
   b) maintenance of conveyance systems;
   c) general housekeeping; and
   d) management of the interceptor system.

8. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, prior to making any changes to the processes or operations undertaken at the site, or the chemicals used or stored on site, which could alter the nature of the discharge. Any such change shall then only occur following receipt of any necessary approval under the Resource Management Act. Notification shall include the consent number, a brief description of the activity consented and an assessment of the environmental effects of any changes, and be emailed to worknotification@trc.govt.nz. Notification by fax or post is acceptable if the consent holder does not have access to email.

9. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review:

   a) during the month of June 2014 and/or June 2020; and/or
   b) within 3 months of receiving a notification under special condition 8 above;

   for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 21 March 2019

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

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A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Discharge Permit

Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991
a resource consent is hereby granted by the
Taranaki Regional Council

Name of Consent Holder:	Downer New Zealand Limited P O Box 2344 TAURANGA 3140
Decision Date:	29 May 2008
Commencement Date:	29 May 2008

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted:	To discharge emissions into the air from bitumen blowing operations and associated processes at or about (NZTM) 1689316E-5676302N
Expiry Date:	1 June 2026
Review Date(s):	June 2014, June 2020
Site Location:	Bridger Lane, Port Taranaki
Legal Description:	Lot 1 DP 17440

For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document

General conditions

a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.

b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.

c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
   i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
   ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

1. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this consent.

2. The burner shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, by a trained service person at least every twelve months to optimise combustion efficiency and to reduce noxious emissions to air.

3. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, prior to making any changes to the processes or operations undertaken at the site, or the chemicals used or stored on site, which could alter the nature of the discharge. Any such change shall then only occur following receipt of any necessary approval under the Resource Management Act. Notification shall include the consent number, a brief description of the activity consented and an assessment of the environmental effects of any changes, and be emailed to worknotification@trc.govt.nz. Notification by fax or post is acceptable if the consent holder does not have access to email.

4. The discharge of particulate material from any vent, duct or chimney, shall not exceed 125 milligrams per cubic metre of air corrected to 0 degrees Celsius, 1 atmosphere pressure, and a dry gas basis.

5. The consent holder shall control all emissions to the atmosphere from the site so that the maximum ground level concentration for any particular contaminant arising from the exercise of this consent measured at or beyond the boundary of the site shall not exceed:

   a) 1/30th of the relevant Occupational Threshold Value Time Weighted Average as defined by the Department of Labour Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices for New Zealand; or
   b) by more than the Short Term Exposure Limit as defined in the Department of Labour Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices for New Zealand;
   c) or if no Short Term Exposure Limit is set, more than three times the Time Weighted Average at any time.

6. That all equipment used to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any effect on the environment from the discharge of emissions into the air shall be maintained in optimum condition and shall be operated within optimum design parameters at all times the plant is in operation.

7. That the discharges authorised by this consent shall not give rise to any odour at or beyond the site boundary which, in the opinion of an enforcement officer of the Taranaki Regional Council, is offensive of obnoxious or objectionable.

8. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2014 and/or June 2020, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 10 August 2011

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

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Director-Resource Management

Document: 342846
File: 6882-0

30 August 2007

Chief Executive
Port Taranaki Limited
PO Box 348
New Plymouth

Dear Roy

Certificate of compliance - coal storage at Port Taranaki

In May 2006 the Taranaki Regional Council [Council] issued a certificate of compliance for the discharge of emissions to air associated with the import, storage, and export of coal through Port Taranaki. This certificate was applied for by Port Taranaki Limited. It was issued based on specific information submitted with the application concerning the characteristics of the coal and how the coal would be managed to achieve the standards of a permitted activity in the Regional Air Quality Plan. The Council were satisfied, based on this information, that a certificate could be issued.

Council is now aware that some details of that proposal have changed, principally that the particle size of the coal is expected to be much smaller than originally anticipated. The Port environment is exposed to west coast climatic conditions that at times exhibit strong westerly winds that could carry coal beyond the property boundary of the Port and cause adverse environmental effects. This means that the certificate of compliance may no longer be valid, because the proposal is significantly different from the information provided with the application. Further, mitigation measures originally proposed may not be sufficient to ensure the permitted activity standards can be met.

It is extremely important that Port Taranaki Ltd formally note how the proposal has changed and what the mitigation measures now are, as an application for a new certificate of compliance or a resource consent for the activity may be required.

Yours faithfully
B G Chamberlain
Chief Executive

per: AD McLay
Director-Resource Management

cc: Attention: Peter Atkinson, Duffill Watts & King Ltd,PO Box 6017, New Plymouth