

Port Taranaki Industries
Monitoring Programme
Annual Report
2018-2019

Technical Report 2019-56

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Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
STRATFORD
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Executive summary

This report for the period July 2018 to June 2019 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 and Technix, and three site inspections of Methanex and 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 stormwater management issues at Port Taranaki during the year, which resulted in non-compliant stormwater discharges on two occasions, and two unauthorised incidents which resulted in enforcement action. By comparison with recent years, the monitoring indicated a decline in environmental performance.

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 2018-2019 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 83% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 13% 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 2019-2020 year.

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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 2018 to June 2019 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 23rd 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 through 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 2019-2020 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 2018-2019 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 83% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 13% 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 providing, 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).

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.

Table 1 Port Taranaki log exports 2015 - 2019

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



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 from bulk dry cargo unloading operations.

W Log-yard and B Log-yard (Figure 1) have been sealed. Improving stormwater quality was a key factor in the decision to seal both of these areas. In addition a road sweeping and chamber emptying programme has been implemented and the stormwater pathways and chambers are regularly cleaned.

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. The site had not been operational for some years, but re-established operations during the 2012-2013 monitoring period.

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.

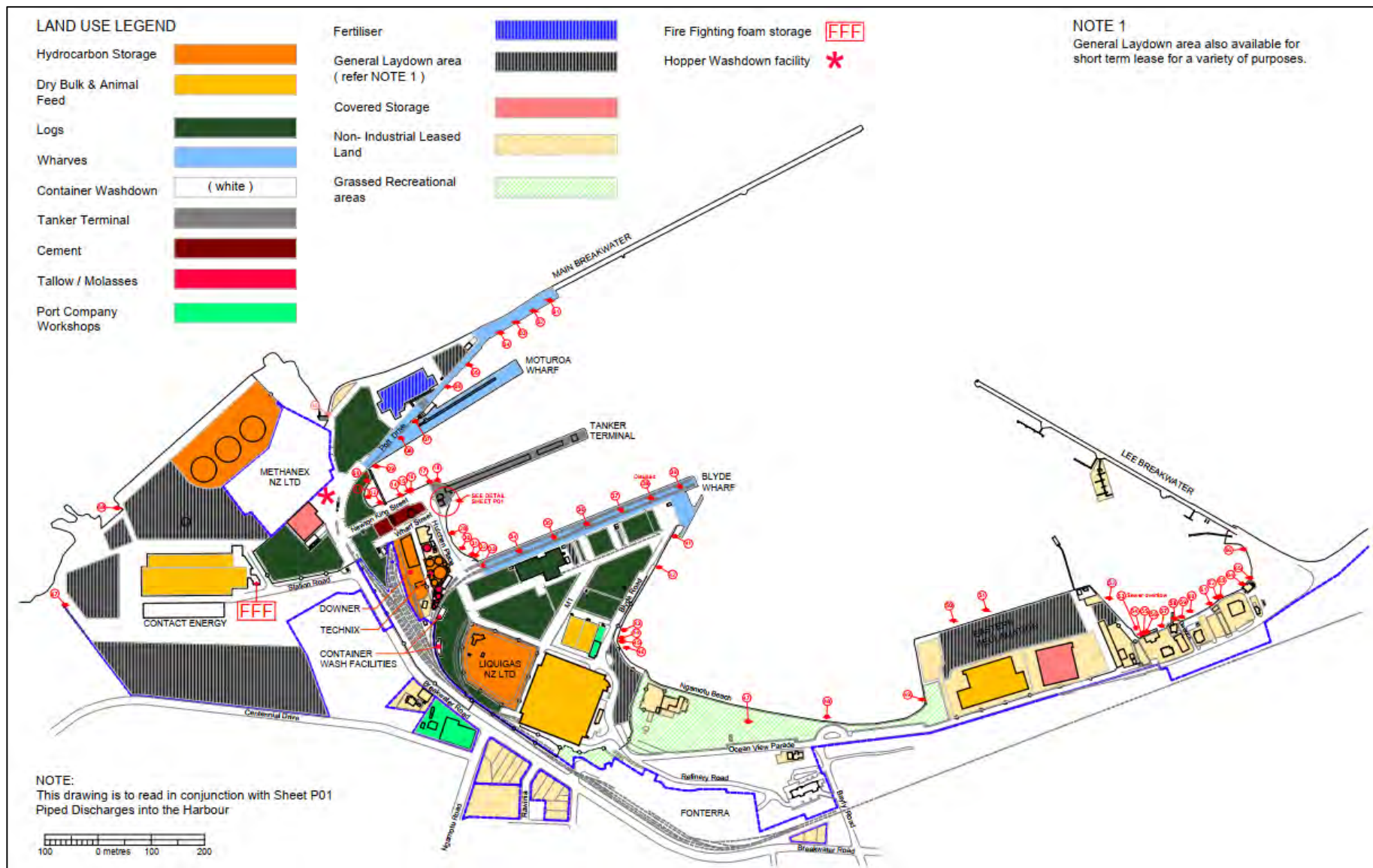


Figure 1 Land use plan of Port Taranaki showing the location of the piped stormwater discharges and the log yards (Revision E, October 2019)



Photo 3 Palm kernel in the Moturoa Bulk Store May 2014

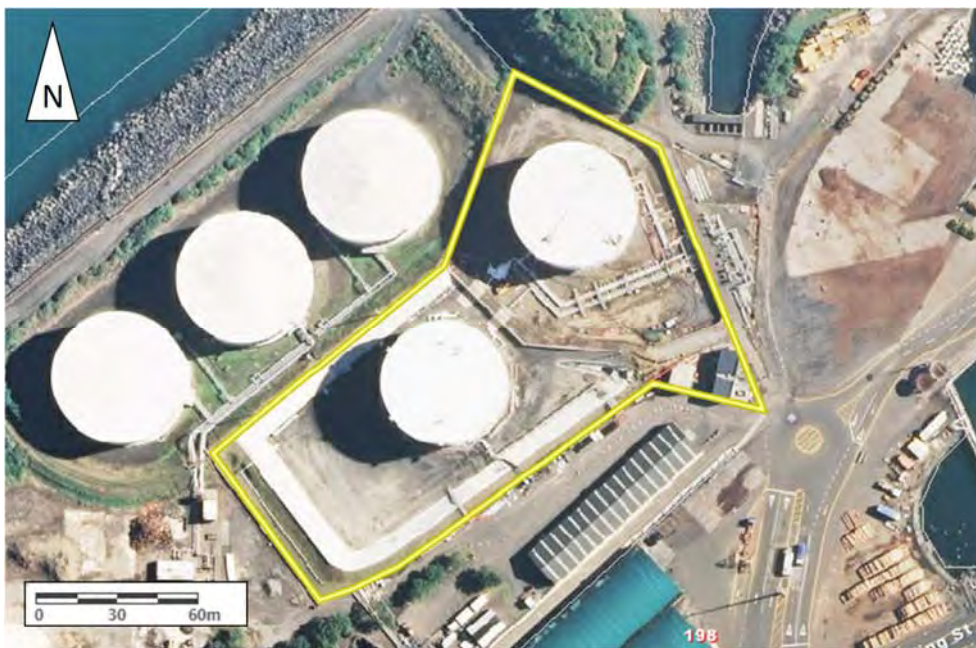


Figure 2 Aerial photograph of the Methanex New Zealand Ltd site at Port Taranaki

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
<i>Water discharge permits</i>					
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	1 June 2020
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	1 June 2020
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	June 2020	1 June 2026

Consent holder	Consent number	Purpose	Granted	Review	Expires
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	June 2020	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	June 2020	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	June 2020	1 June 2026
<i>Air discharge permits</i>					
Downer New Zealand Ltd	4715-3	To discharge emissions into the air from bitumen blowing operations and associated processes	29 May 2008	June 2020	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 2020	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 six occasions in relation to the consents held by Port Taranaki, Downer and Technix; comprising five routine inspections and one follow up. NZOSL and Methanex were each inspected on three occasions. 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

2.1.1 Port Taranaki Ltd, Downer New Zealand Ltd and Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd

Inspections undertaken early in the 2018-2019 monitoring year identified issues with housekeeping that had the potential to result in adverse environmental effects. On one occasion, dried distiller's grain (DDG) residue was discovered in the forecourt area in front of Shed 2 on Blyde Wharf, which could have been readily conveyed to the Tasman Sea via wind and/or rain. On another occasion, a large amount of bark was observed in the log yards and surrounding areas on Blyde Wharf. On each occasion, Port staff were instructed to undertake the necessary remedial actions, which they did.

Improvements in housekeeping became apparent later in the monitoring period, with the general Port area appearing tidier with less bark and other bulk material deposited around site. The Inspecting Officer was made aware of various improvements that were being undertaken in terms of stormwater management. New systems were being established to ensure bark and bulk materials were being contained and tidied up as soon as practicable to prevent these contaminants from entering the sea during rain events and/or high wind. Further planning and assessments were underway to ensure that the Blyde Wharf log yards were appropriately managed.

Stormwater sampling undertaken in April and June exposed some inadequacies in the treatment of log yard run off. Results from samples collected on 29 April found that the discharge from Blyde Wharf (STW001157) was non-compliant, with a total suspended solids concentration of 250 g/m³; much higher than the 100 g/m³ consent limit (Table 4). The sample pH (5.9) was also slightly outside of the allowable range of 6.0 - 9.0. A 14-day letter and abatement notice were issued to the Port in response to this non-compliance. The sample results from 5 July 2019 found that two of the six discharge samples were non-compliant with resource consent conditions (Table 4). These were the discharges from Blyde Wharf (STW001157) and Outlet 32 (STW001135), which had suspended solids concentrations of 128 and 167 g/m³, respectively (in excess of the 100 g/m³ consent limit). A 14-day letter and infringement notice were issued to the Port in response to these non-compliances. Further details of these enforcement actions are outlined in Section 2.3.

No compliance issues were identified with regards to the Downer and Technix sites. The sites were generally tidy with no visual contaminants apparent and no odours detected downwind. All stormwater samples were within consent limits (Table 4).

Table 3 Port Taranaki, Downer and Technix sampling sites for 2018-2019 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 2018-2019 monitoring programme

Table 4 Port Taranaki, Downer and Technix sampling results from 2018-2019 monitoring programme

Site	Date	Time	Temp (°C)	pH	Specific conductivity (µS/cm @ 25°C)	TSS (g/m ³)	TPH (g/m ³)	E. coli (MPN/100 ml)	Enterococci (MPN/100 ml)
STW001088	29 Apr 2019	12:05	16.7	6.9	185	47	<0.7	-	-
STW001089		10:55	15.8	6.6	160	24	<0.7	-	-
SEA902066		12:15	17.8	7.8	51,500	117	<0.7	-	-
STW001158*		11:27	14.9	6.5	138	5	<0.7	-	-
STW001159		11:18	16.1	6.3	123	<3	<0.7	-	-
STW001135		11:12	16.4	6.2	136	55	<0.7	-	-
SEA902064		11:40	17.8	8.0	52,400	5	<0.7	-	-
STW001157		11:55	20.9	5.9	178	250	<0.7	-	-
STW001090		10:11	15.7	6.5	94	24	<0.7	-	-
STW001092		10:24	15.6	7.1	238	9	<0.7	3,130	328
STW001088	5 Jul 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STW001089		12:42	13.4	6.1	170	24	<0.7	-	-
SEA902066		12:50	15.0	8.1	51,900	13	<0.7	-	-
STW001158*		12:21	14.0	-	843	85	0.8	-	-
STW001159		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STW001135		12:07	14.1	6.4	8,740	167	<0.7	-	-
SEA902064		11:19	14.9	8.1	51,900	6	<0.7	-	-
STW001157		11:35	13.1	6.2	1,742	128	<0.7	-	-
STW001090	09:40	12.7	6.4	81	18	<0.7	-	-	

Site	Date	Time	Temp (°C)	pH	Specific conductivity (µS/cm @ 25°C)	TSS (g/m ³)	TPH (g/m ³)	E. coli (MPN/100 ml)	Enterococci (MPN/100 ml)
STW001092		10:05	14.0	7.7	15,400	40	<0.7	649	>2,420
Consent limits			-	6 – 9	-	100	15	-	-

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

Note: Outlets STW001088 and STW001159 weren't discharging at the time of the inspection on 5 July. Due to a sampling error, the pH result for site STW001158 on 5 July was discounted.

2.1.2 Methanex New Zealand Ltd and New Zealand Oil Services Ltd

The Methanex site was inspected three times during the 2018-2019 monitoring period. No objectionable odours or visible emissions were found beyond the site boundary during any of the inspections. All hazardous substances were stored within bunded areas. Stormwater was observed discharging to the sea on one occasion; the discharge was clear and free of hydrocarbons. No adverse environmental effects were discovered during any of the inspections.

The NZOSL site was inspected three times during the 2018-2019 monitoring period. No products or hazardous chemicals were stored on site during any of the inspections, nor were any discharges occurring. Two stormwater samples were collected during the monitoring period as part of the catchment sampling programme (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)
29-Oct-18	12:40	15.9	6.7	80	<3	<0.7
13-May-19	12:50	17.0	7.0	114	<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.

2.2 Consent holder data

2.2.1 Downer New Zealand Ltd

Downer collect water samples from the final chambers of the site's four interceptor systems on a quarterly basis. Four samples were collected during the 2018-2019 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	9-Jul-18	7.1	3	<0.7
	2-Nov-18	7.3	<3	<0.7
	29-Jan-19	7.4	8	<0.7

Parameter		pH	TSS (g/m ³)	TPH (g/m ³)
	4-Jun-19	6.8	3	<0.7
Factory Slops Interceptor	9-Jul-18	6.5	8	0.7
	2-Nov-18	6.5	4	<0.7
	29-Jan-19	6.5	3	<0.7
	4-Jun-19	6.8	3	<0.7
Yard B Interceptor	9-Jul-18	6.3	9	<0.7
	2-Nov-18	6.4	<3	<0.7
	29-Jan-19	6.8	5	<0.7
	4-Jun-19	6.2	<3	<0.7
Loadout Yard Interceptor	9-Jul-18	6.6	<3	1.1
	2-Nov-18	6.8	18	<0.7
	29-Jan-19	6.7	7	<0.7
	4-Jun-19	6.3	<3	<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

2.2.2 Methanex New Zealand Ltd

Methanex test stormwater samples from tank bunds and sumps prior to discharge. The results of the 2018-2019 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	7.0	0.0	Pass
Median	7.6	0.0	Pass
Maximum	9.0	2.0	Pass
Consent limits*	6.0-9.0	20	-

Number of samples = 26

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	7.1	0.0	Pass
Median	7.5	0.0	Pass
Maximum	8.1	4.0	Pass
Consent limits*	6.0-9.0	20	-

Number of samples = 25

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	8.8	4.0	Pass
Consent limits*	6.0-9.0	20	-

Number of samples = 25

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

2.2.3 New Zealand Oil Services Ltd

NZOSLL collect samples of treated stormwater from two discharge points on site. The results from the 2018-2019 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
20-Jun-19	Site interceptor	6.8	<6	<0.7
	Truck park interceptor	6.6	<3	<0.7
Consent limits		6.0-9.0	-	15

2.3 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 2018-2019 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
1-10-18	Port Taranaki Ltd	Mechanical failure of a diesel generator resulted in approximately 10 L of diesel discharging into the sea.	N	N	Most of diesel contained and recovered. No environmental effects were discovered. Statutory defence.
10-12-18	Regal Haulage	A complaint was received regarding objectionable odour from a feed storage facility.	Y	N	Maize odour was detected; intermittent and dissipating, not offensive or objectionable.
21-12-18	Methanex New Zealand Ltd	A hydraulic hose on a loading arm burst whilst loading methanol on Newton King Tanker terminal. This resulted in approximately 20 L of hydraulic fluid discharging into the sea.	N	N	The spill was contained using sorbent booms, then recovered. No environmental effects were discovered. Statutory defence.
21-01-19	Port Taranaki Ltd	Diesel discharged from an Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) at the Port mechanics workshop, with 500-600 L ultimately entering the Tasman Sea via the Hongi Hongi Stream. Further details presented below.	N	Abatement Notice and Infringement Notice	Relevant aspects of workshop operation and management were adjusted to comply with abatement notice. Further details below.
13-02-19	ISO Ltd	During operations to lift a digger on to a cargo ship, a hydraulic hose burst. This resulted in approximately 1 L of hydraulic fluid discharging into the sea.	N	N	Containment and recovery was undertaken. Visual effects were minimal. Statutory defence.

Date	Company	Details	Compliant (Y/N)	Enforcement Action Taken?	Outcome
10-03-19	Port Taranaki Ltd	A tidal compensator had blown a seal which resulted in approximately half a litre of hydraulic fluid discharging into the sea.	N	N	Clean up was immediately undertaken using sorbent material. No environmental effects were discovered. Statutory defence.
20-03-19	Glencore, Regal Haulage, Port Taranaki Ltd	Contamination of the stormwater network at a bulk feed facility caused high counts of faecal indicator bacteria at Ngamotu Beach. Further details presented below.	N	Two Infringement Notices	Port and Regal Haulage now routinely inspect the stormwater system and clean when necessary. Further details below.
29-04-19	Port Taranaki Ltd	Non-compliant stormwater sample (suspended solids).	N	Abatement Notice	Vortex separator stormwater treatment system now installed on Blyde Wharf. Four more log yards to be equipped with separators before next financial year.
5-06-19	Port Taranaki Ltd	Non-compliant stormwater sample (suspended solids).	N	Infringement Notice	Scheduled upgrades as above.

21 January 2019: Port diesel spill

On 21 January 2019, at approximately 11:45am, 500–600 litres of diesel from the Port Taranaki site was found to have entered the Hongihongi Stream, subsequently discharging to the Tasman Sea at the western corner of Ngamotu Beach. Strong south westerly winds were prevailing at the time of the spill which drove the slick east across the harbour. Near high tide, the slick was concentrated at the eastern end of the main beach. As the tide retreated the slick moved around the reclamation and was driven further east by the wind, until it reached the beach adjacent to the boat ramp. The Oil Spill Response Team were able to contain and recover some of the diesel where possible and also disperse it where appropriate. It was estimated that 80% of the spill was either recovered or dispersed by their efforts.

Due to the toxic properties of diesel, follow up ecological assessments were necessary to ascertain any effects of the spill on marine communities within the harbour. Sediment and water samples were collected to understand whether the diesel was persisting in the environment. Shoreline surveys were undertaken to ascertain whether the spill had adversely impacted the marine biota within the harbour, particularly along stretches of shoreline that were impinged by the slick. These surveys spanned the intertidal zone on the landward side of the harbour, looking for signs of compromised, dying or dead biota and any evidence of

residual diesel. Penguin searches were undertaken to check for signs of diesel exposure amongst the local penguins that are known to nest in the harbour. The key findings of the surveys are presented here:

- Results from sediment and water samples collected on 22 and 23 January failed to detect any residual diesel within the harbour, aside from trace concentrations within the Hongihongi outlet and in the sand adjacent to the outlet.
- Evidence of the spill (sheens and odours) persisted within the vicinity of the outlet on 22 and 23 January. Aside from a small fleck of suspected diesel near the boat ramp, no signs of residual diesel were discovered anywhere else within the harbour.
- No obvious signs of compromised, dying or dead marine biota were discovered during either of the shoreline surveys. Two dead John Dory were found on Ngamotu Beach, however, their mortality was unlikely to be related to the spill given diesel contamination is largely confined to the sea surface.
- Penguins were discovered throughout the harbour on two evenings following the spill. The penguins seemed to be behaving normally and did not appear to have diesel on their feathers.
- Two penguins found dead on the morning of 24 January were sent away for necropsies which revealed that they had succumbed to dog attack injuries, and that there was no evidence of diesel on their feathers.

Port Taranaki were issued with an abatement notice and an infringement notice in response to this incident. Port Taranaki responded to this by undertaking a review of the stormwater management system that was in place for the workshop area. Changes were subsequently made with regards to stormwater management and workshop operations to better suit the area's stormwater infrastructure. Specifically, the hydrocarbon storage practises were changed, as was the refuelling area.

20 March 2019: Faecal indicator bacteria contamination at Ngamotu Beach

On Saturday 23 March 2019, analysis of results from routine sampling (undertaken on 20 March) found that there were high enterococci counts at Ngamotu Beach, Port Taranaki. The key findings of the investigation are summarised below:

- As per recreational water quality guidelines, daily follow up sampling was commenced from Sunday 24 March. Results from shoreline water samples collected throughout the ensuing week showed an east to west gradient, whereby faecal indicator bacteria (FIB) counts were generally higher at the eastern end of the beach, compared to the central and western sites. FIB counts were typically higher when sampled near high tide, compared to those collected near low tide. FIB counts were extremely high by comparison with typical results.
- On Wednesday 27 March, a comprehensive sampling survey was undertaken targeting all nearby drains and potential contaminant sources. Analysis of these samples found a high faecal indicator bacteria count in a stormwater discharge sample from a drain at the eastern corner Ngamotu Beach (PTL outlet 49/STW001092; Figure 4). This result was significantly higher than that from any other sample collected around the harbour (i.e. at least two orders of magnitude higher).
- Outlet 49 was further investigated on Friday 29 March, at which time a considerable volume of what appeared to be grain feed was lying in the base of the pipe. Furthermore, it was apparent that this pipe became inundated with seawater at high tide, which was potentially resulting in contaminants being flushed from the pipe and transported along the shore. Upon further investigation of the adjacent reclamation it became evident that the source of contamination was likely the soy meal that was being stored on site. A stormwater sump was identified on the site access way which contained highly turbid water with a strong organic odour. No issues were identified following investigation of the stormwater lines from Ocean View Parade or Whitely Street (which also discharge through the outlet 49). These observations were supported by the results of samples collected at the time. Port staff were instructed to take immediate action to clean the sump and stormwater outlet.

- Follow up investigations were undertaken on Saturday 30 March which identified extensive contamination of the reclamation stormwater network along the road side of the storage facility. Regal Haulage, the company that was operating the facility, were advised to take immediate action to resolve this issue. Sampling confirmed that this contamination was also causing significant FIB counts.
- After corrective measures were undertaken, sampling of Ngamotu Beach and the stormwater network found that water quality, with regards to FIB, had returned to typical levels.
- Faecal source tracking results were received three weeks after seawater samples were collected on Tuesday 26 March. These seawater samples were collected (before outlet 49 was identified) in an attempt to identify (or eliminate) potential animal sources of the faecal contamination. The two potential sources that were tested for were human and avian, as they were considered to be the two most likely sources given the circumstances. The analysis failed to detect human faecal sources, essentially ruling out human sewage as the contaminant source in question. There was some avian influence at the central beach site, with less detected at the eastern site (adjacent to the outlet). The "general" marker level was comparatively much higher at the eastern site.
- These results, considered with the rest of the investigation evidence, indicate 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.

Port Taranaki and Regal Haulage were both issued with infringement notices in response to this incident. In their response, the Port have now included the reclamation access way stormwater network to their inspection and cleaning schedule. Regal Haulage have also updated their inspection and cleaning schedule for the stormwater network at the perimeter of the facility, and have undertaken sampling to better understand the issue.

3 Discussion

3.1 Discussion of site performance

3.1.1 Port Taranaki Ltd

After a period of generally good environmental performance (2013-2018; Table 12), Port Taranaki's stormwater performance declined in the year under review. As signalled in the previous monitoring report, this drop in performance is likely attributed to the rapid growth of the log export trade. As this industry has grown, more space at the Port has been repurposed for log storage. These changes have happened without the appropriate stormwater controls in place, as demonstrated by the discharge monitoring which recorded two non-compliances. However, significant improvements were made during the year which should also be acknowledged. Firstly, a full time operational position was appointed with the responsibility of maintaining Port Taranaki's stormwater catchments. Inspections have found a marked improvement in housekeeping standards since this position was appointed. Also, a new stormwater treatment system was installed near the end of Blyde Wharf, to improve the treatment of runoff from the adjacent log storage area. Furthermore, the Port has committed to installing these treatment systems for four more log yards before the end of the 2019-2020 financial year.

Two incidents also lowered Port Taranaki's environmental performance rating during the year under review. Both incidents could have been prevented with appropriate stormwater controls and practises. Relevant aspects of Port Taranaki's stormwater management have since been reviewed and improved to minimise the likelihood of similar issues in the future.

Two minor hydrocarbon spills occurred during the year under review, due to unrelated equipment failures. On each occasion, Port Taranaki's spill response was effective; containing and recovering the majority of the spill.

Table 12 Port Taranaki Ltd stormwater quality and environmental performance

Monitoring year	Number of suspended solids consent non-compliances	Other stormwater related incidents	Stormwater related enforcement action		Overall environmental rating
			Abatement	Infringement	
2018-2019	2	2	2	3	Improvement required
2017-2018	0	1#	0	0	Good
2016-2017	2*	0	0	0	Good
2015-2016	0	0	0	0	High
2014-2015	2	2	0	0	Good
2013-2014	0	0	0	0	Good
2012-2013	2	1	0	1	Improvement required
2011-2012	4	1	0	1	Improvement required
2010-2011	2	1	1	0	Improvement required

*marginal non-compliances under worst case scenario conditions

#source of contamination undetermined

Aside from one odour complaint which, upon inspection, was not substantiated, no issues with odour or dust were identified 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 odour or dust were identified during the 2018-2019 period.

3.1.3 Technix Bitumen Technologies Ltd

The Technix site was found to be satisfactory during the year under review. No issues with odour or dust were identified during the 2018-2019 period.

3.1.4 Methanex New Zealand Ltd

The Methanex site was found to be satisfactory during the year under review. No issues with odour or dust were identified during the 2018-2019 period.

One incident, unrelated to the exercise of consent 0811-2, occurred during the year. During a methanol loading operation, a hydraulic hose on the loading arm burst, resulting in approximately 20 L of hydraulic fluid discharging into the harbour. An effective spill response was undertaken and the spill was recovered. Methanex have since repaired/replaced all hoses to ensure they are in satisfactory condition.

3.1.5 New Zealand Oil Services Ltd

The NZOSL site was found to be satisfactory during the year under review. After ceasing operations late in 2017, the site is now closed and unmanned, though it is regularly checked by staff. The site no longer stores oil and the tanks have been drained and washed externally, although one tank currently holds 1,100 m³ of water. One slops tank has been removed. The site will remain under the control of NZOSLL for the foreseeable future.

No issues with odour or dust were identified during the 2018-2019 period.

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

3.2.1 Port Taranaki Ltd

Routine monitoring did not identify any adverse environmental effects resulting from the exercise of resource consents 0197-2.1 and 0198-2. No obvious discolouration of the harbour was noted during any of the inspections. It should be noted that although no visual effects were observed, the potential remains for inadequately treated stormwater discharges to have a cumulative effect on water and sediment quality within the harbour, as well the bioaccumulation of contaminants within filter feeding biota.

The diesel spill which occurred on 21 January 2019 resulted in significant discolouration of the harbour with a hydrocarbon sheen which spanned from the Hongihongi outlet to the public boat ramp. The majority of discolouration had dissipated within 24 hours, except for a residual sheen remained near the outlet throughout much of the next day. There was a strong hydrocarbon odour associated with the spill which remained near the outlet for a number of days. Ngamotu Beach was closed to the public for approximately 24 hours following the spill. No adverse ecological effects were attributed to the spill.

The FIB contamination event which occurred in March 2019 resulted in an adverse effect on the amenity and recreational values of Ngamotu Beach. In response to water quality results, the swim stage of the New Zealand Secondary Schools Triathlon, to be held at the beach on Saturday 29 March, was cancelled. The swim stage of the International Triathlon Union event, to be held at the beach on Sunday 30 March, was nearly cancelled. Water quality results from samples collected after the stormwater network was cleaned showed the harbour had been cleared of contamination, and meant that the latter event was able to go ahead. These decisions were made based on perceived health risks which were assessed according to the

MfE/MoH Microbiological Water Quality Guidelines (2003). The actual health risk posed by this contamination event remains unclear. No trace of human contamination was found, but the possibility remains that bird and rodent faeces contributed to the high FIB counts. It is impossible to infer the pathogenicity, or otherwise, associated with the FIB which contaminated Ngamotu Beach in March 2019.

No adverse environmental effects were detected following the two minor hydrocarbon spills that occurred at Port Taranaki during the year under review.

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.

No adverse environmental effects were discovered as a result of the hydraulic fluid spill. Methanex have since replaced the hydraulic fluid with a biodegradable oil.

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 13 to 20.

Table 13 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 exceedances on two occasions

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?
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	Comprehensive and updated Stormwater Management Plan issued February 2018	No stormwater management plan not complied with
6. Adequate training provided to port staff	Inspections and company records	No shortcomings identified following diesel spill
7. Maintain contingency plan and update annually	Contingency plan issued February 2016, currently being updated	Yes
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		Improvement required
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 14 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	Site inspections	Yes
4. Consent holder to prepare Stormwater Management Plan, review and update 2 yearly	Comprehensive and updated Stormwater Management Plan issued February 2018	Yes
5. Adequate training provided to port staff	Inspections	Yes
6. Maintain contingency plan and update annually	Contingency plan issued February 2016, currently being updated	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 15 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	Update last received Jan 2018	Yes
6. Review provision	Next option for review 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 16 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	Inspections and company records	Yes
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	Next option for review 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 17 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
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	Next optional review 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 18 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

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?
5. Limits on pH, hydrocarbons and suspended solids	Samples collected	Yes
6. Maintenance of Contingency Plan	Update last received July 2018	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	Next optional review 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 19 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 undertaken March 2019	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	Next optional review scheduled in 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 20 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
6. Review provision	Next optional review scheduled in 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 21 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	-

Year	Consent no	High	Good	Improvement req	Poor
	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	-	-
	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	-	-	-

Year	Consent no	High	Good	Improvement req	Poor
	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	-	-	-
	4712	1	-	-	-
	0811	1	-	-	-
	4672	1	-	-	-
	4715	1	-	-	-
	10582	1	-	-	-
Totals		54	10	6	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 2017-2018 Annual Report

In the 2017-2018 Annual Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT with the exception of the additional sampling discussed in Section 3.5, monitoring of stormwater discharges from Port Taranaki, Downer and Technix in the 2018-2019 year continues at the same level as in 2017-2018.
1. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2018-2019, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.
2. THAT monitoring of discharges from NZOSL and Methanex in the 2018-2019 year continues at the same level as in 2017-2018.
3. THAT one air quality inspection is conducted during the offloading of palm kernel, preferably occurring during dry weather.

These recommendations were implemented during the year under review.

3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2019-2020

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 2019-2020, the monitoring programme is largely unchanged from that carried out in the year under review. After identifying the FIB issue emanating from the reclamation stormwater network in March 2019, FIB (i.e. *E. coli* and enterococci), have been added to the analytical suite for STW001092.

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 2019-2020.

3.6 Exercise of optional review of consent

Resource consents 0811-2, 4672-2, 4674-2, 4712-2, 4715-3 and 10582-1 have provision for optional reviews in June 2020. Each consent has a condition which allows the Council to review the consent, if it is not adequately preventing adverse environmental effects from occurring while it is being exercised.

Based on the results of monitoring in the year under review, and in previous years as set out in earlier annual compliance monitoring reports, it is considered that there are no grounds that require a review to be pursued.

4 Recommendations

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.
4. 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.

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 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.
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.
$\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	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} , $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, $\text{PM}_{1.0}$	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	<i>Resource Management Act 1991</i> and including all subsequent amendments.
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TSS	Total Suspended solids.
Temp	Temperature, measured in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (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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- Port Taranaki Industries Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2014-2015, Technical Report 2015-78.
- Port Taranaki Industries Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2015-2016, Technical Report 2016-41.
- Port Taranaki Industries Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2016-2017, Technical Report 2017-105.
- Port Taranaki Industries Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2017-2018, Technical Report 2018-94.

Appendix I

Resource consents held by relevant companies

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

Consent holder	Consent number	Purpose	Granted	Review	Expires
<i>Water discharge permits</i>					
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	1 June 2020
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	1 June 2020
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	June 2020	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	June 2020	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	June 2020	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	June 2020	1 June 2026
<i>Air discharge permits</i>					
Downer New Zealand Ltd	4715-3	To discharge emissions into the air from bitumen blowing operations and associated processes	29 May 2008	June 2020	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 2020	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

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: 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

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.

Consent 0811-2

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

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
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 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 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.

Consent 0197-2.1

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.

Consent 0197-2.1

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

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

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:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
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

Consent 0198-2

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

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

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.

Consent 4672-2

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

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 EDI NZ Limited
P O Box 2344
TAURANGA 3110

Consent Granted
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 and/or within 3 months of receiving a notification under special condition 8

Site Location: Bridger Lane, Port Taranaki

Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 17440

Catchment: Tasman Sea

Tributary: Hongihongi

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 m².
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.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Standard</u>
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.

Consent 4674-2

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 1 May 2009

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

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 m².
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.

Consent 4712-2

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

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.

Consent 4715-3

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

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

General condition

- a. The consent holder shall pay to the Taranaki Regional Council all the administration, monitoring and supervision costs of this consent, fixed in accordance with section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

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 discharges authorised by this consent shall not give rise to an odour at or beyond the boundary of the site (identified in Appendix 1) that is offensive or objectionable.
3. The consent holder shall control all emissions of contaminants to the atmosphere from the site in order that they do not individually or in combination with other contaminants cause a hazardous, noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable effect at or beyond the boundary of the site (identified in Appendix 1).
4. 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 that 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, 1991. 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 consents@trc.govt.nz.
5. This consent shall lapse on 30 June 2023, 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.
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:
 - a) during the month of June 2020 and/or June 2026; and/or
 - b) within 3 months of receiving a notification under special condition 4 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.

Signed at Stratford on 21 May 2018

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Appendix 1: Property boundary

