

Surf Highway Excavations  
Monitoring Programme  
Biennial Report  
2011-2013  
Technical Report 2013–11

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## **Executive summary**

The Surf Highway Excavations Company operates a quarry located on Kahui Road, Rahotu, in the Pungaereere catchment. This report for the period July 2011-June 2013 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council to assess the Company's environmental performance during the period under review, and the results and environmental effects of the Company's activities.

The Company holds one resource consent, which includes a total of eight conditions setting out the requirements that the Company must satisfy. The consent allows for the discharge of stormwater and sediment into and onto land in the vicinity of an unnamed tributary of the Pungaereere Stream.

The Council's monitoring programme for the period under review included five inspections.

Monitoring of the site during the 2011-2013 period revealed no adverse environmental effects from the stormwater discharge. The discharge of the storm water runoff is to land only.

The Company has demonstrated a high level of environmental performance and compliance with its consent. Inspections found the site was neat and tidy. The discharge of the stormwater run-off was to land and no effects as a result of discharges from the site were observed in the potential receiving waters.

In the 2011-2013 period, there were no incidents recorded by the Council that were associated with operations at the Surf Highway Excavations site.

This report includes recommendations for the 2013-2015 monitoring period.



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## 1. Introduction

This report is the biennial report for the period July 2011-June 2013 by the Taranaki Regional Council describing the monitoring programme associated with the resource consent held by Surf Highway Excavations. The Company operates a quarry situated on Kahui Road, Rahotu.

This report covers the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consent held by Surf Highway Excavations that relate to discharges of stormwater and sediment in the Pungaereere catchment. This is the fourth Biennial Report to be prepared by the Taranaki Regional Council to cover the Company's stormwater and sediment discharges and their effects.

### 1.1 Structure of this report

Section 1 of this report is a background section. It sets out general information about compliance monitoring under the Resource Management Act and the Council's obligations and general approach to monitoring sites through biennial programmes, the resource consent held by Surf Highway Excavations in the Pungaereere catchment, the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review, and a description of the activities and operations conducted at the Surf Highway Excavations, Kahui Road site.

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

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

Section 4 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 2013-2015 monitoring years.

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

### 1.2 Compliance monitoring and the Resource Management Act (1991)

The Resource Management Act 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 a discharger, and may include cultural and socio-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 (eg, recreational, cultural, or aesthetic);
- (e) risks to the neighbourhood or environment.

In drafting and reviewing conditions on discharge permits, and in implementing monitoring programmes, the Taranaki Regional Council is recognising the comprehensive meaning of 'effects' inasmuch as is appropriate for each discharge source. Monitoring programmes are not only based on existing permit conditions, but also on the obligations of the Resource Management Act to assess the effects of the exercise of consents. In accordance with section 35 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Council undertakes compliance monitoring for consents and rules in regional plans; and maintains an overview of performance of resource users against regional plans and consents. Compliance monitoring, (covering both activity and impact) monitoring, also enables the Council to continuously assess its own performance in resource management as well as that of resource users particularly consent holders. It further 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.

### 1.2.1 Evaluation of environmental performance

Besides discussing the various details of the performance and extent of compliance by the consent holder(s) during the period under review, this report also assigns an overall rating. The categories used by the Council, and their interpretation, are as follows:

- a **high** level of environmental performance and compliance indicates that essentially there were no adverse environmental effects to be concerned about, and no, or inconsequential (such as data supplied after a deadline) non-compliance with conditions.
- a **good** level of environmental performance and compliance indicates that adverse environmental effects of activities during the monitoring period were negligible or minor at most, or, 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, or, there were perhaps some items noted on inspection notices for attention but these items were not urgent nor critical, and follow-up inspections showed they have been dealt with, and any inconsequential non-compliances with conditions were resolved positively, co-operatively, and quickly.
- **improvement desirable (environmental) or improvement desirable (administrative compliance)** (as appropriate) indicates that the Council may have been obliged to record a verified unauthorised incident involving measurable environmental impacts, and/or, there were measurable environmental effects arising from activities and intervention by Council staff was required and there were matters that required urgent intervention, took some time to resolve, or remained unresolved at the end of the period under review, and/or, there were on-going issues around meeting resource consent conditions even in the absence of environmental effects. Abatement notices may have been issued.
- **poor performance (environmental) or poor performance (administrative compliance)** indicates generally that the Council was obliged to record a verified unauthorised incident involving significant environmental impacts, or there were



material failings to comply with resource consent conditions that required significant intervention by the Council even in the absence of environmental effects. Typically there were grounds for either a prosecution or an infringement notice.

For reference, in the 2012-2013 year, 35% of consent holders in Taranaki monitored through tailored compliance monitoring programmes achieved a high level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents, while another 59% demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents.

## **1.3 Process description**

### **1.3.1 Background**

In the past, a large percentage of aggregate production came from river-based sites within Taranaki. The Waiwhakaiho River supplied much of New Plymouth's requirements as far back as the 1950s with the Waitara River, Waiongana River, Kapuni Stream and Waingongoro River also providing a valuable source of aggregate. The aggregate source within these rivers was often over-exploited. The protective armouring of the boulders and gravel was removed in places, exposing the underlying erodible ash beds and creating deep narrow channels, which moved progressively upstream with no noticeable recovery. This brought about the need for the Shingle Extraction Bylaw introduced in 1974. Aggregate extraction from rivers was then controlled through the issue of permits accompanied by a set of conditions, with the removal of river-based aggregate being restricted to that for river control purposes only.

Historically, land-based sites required steady markets to compete with the easily won river-based extraction operations. However, in the early 1980s, due to the restriction placed on river-based aggregate extraction (and the completion of various major river control programmes and 'Think Big' projects) land-based sites became more widespread (Taranaki Regional Council, 1992).

Twenty-eight operating quarries presently supply aggregate in Taranaki. These quarries are generally located in a reasonable proximity to urban areas, from which the greatest demand for aggregate stems.

Provision of aggregate to meet longer term demand will continue to be dominated by several large quarry operations. Extra demand on alluvial terraces and lahatic deposits has occurred due to the controlled river bed extraction. These resources are of good quality and are relatively plentiful. Importation of various aggregates may need to continue to meet the requirement for aggregate types not available in Taranaki.

Quarrying and extraction of gravel in NZ is regulated by two statutory processes. Allocation and protection of priority rights to extract gravel is obtained under the Crown Minerals Act from NZ Petroleum and Minerals, a division of the Ministry of Economic Development.

Regulatory responsibility for control of environmental effects of quarrying and extraction is under the RMA 1991 as applied by respective regional councils. In some cases these controls may act as a constraint or limitation on allocation decisions.

Sections 15 and 30 of the Resource Management Act 1991 give regional councils responsibility for the discharge of contaminants into the environment. Discharges of water into water, contaminants onto or into land that may result in water contamination, and contaminants from industrial premises into air or onto/into land, may not take place unless expressly allowed by a rule in a regional plan, a resource consent, or regulations. Aggregate extraction usually involves washing aggregates, and therefore requires the discharge of wastes. Other discharges, such as emissions to air from crushing and processing plants, disposal of spoil and solid wastes, and discharges of stormwater are also the responsibility of regional councils.

### 1.3.2 Surf Highway Excavations quarry

The quarry excavates between 4000-6000 m<sup>3</sup>/year and no washing or crushing is performed at this site. Machinery includes a screening plant, digger and front end loader. The metal is screened and trucked away. The site is situated between unnamed tributaries of the Pungaereere Stream. One unnamed tributary is over 70 metres south of the site and on the other side of the Kahui Road, Rahotu; the other unnamed tributary of the Pungaereere Stream is 300 metres north of the site.

The quarrying area is approximately 1 hectare and the land has a slight slope to the northwest where storm water can run into a pond and soak away.



Figure 1 Location of Surf Highway Excavations Quarry

## 1.4 Resource consents

### 1.4.1 Water discharge permit

Section 15(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 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.

Water quality is a primary concern to the Regional Council with regard to aggregate extraction. A quarry can operate as either a 'dry' quarry discharging only storm water or a 'washing' quarry where aggregate washing facilities are in place. Many of the quarries in Taranaki have some form of washing facility and also operate in the vicinity of a water body or have some form of discharge into a water body.

Waste water from aggregate washing has a high silt concentration. Discharge of this water into a waterbody, particularly to a river during low flow, results in a smothering of instream life and deterioration in aesthetic conditions and can affect downstream abstractions of water, local fisheries and recreational activity.

Stormwater is generally less contaminated (in terms of silt concentration) and run-off tends to occur when rivers are in higher flow. This means that the effect of silt contamination is reduced due to lower quantities, dilution and carrying capacity. The installation of appropriate stormwater diversion structures, together with construction and maintenance of contaminated storm water and aggregate washing discharge treatment facilities are most important in maintaining water quality.

Surf Highway Excavations holds discharge permit **6585-1** to cover the discharge of stormwater and sediment from earthworks associated with metal excavation onto and into land in the vicinity of an unnamed tributary of the Pungaereere Stream at or about GR: P20:837-086. This permit was issued by the Taranaki Regional Council on 26 April 2005 under Section 87(e) of the Resource Management Act. It is due to expire on 1 June 2019.

There are eight special conditions associated with consent **6585-1**.

Special condition 1 relates to minimising discharges of sediments.

Special condition 2 relates to provision of erosion and sediment control plan to the Taranaki Regional Council.

Special condition 3 relates to notification to the Council.

Special condition 4 relates to discharge effects in receiving waters.

Special condition 5 relates to design and management of earthworks and storm water.

Special condition 6 relates to stabilisation of earthwork areas.

Special conditions 7 and 8 relate to consent lapse and review.

The permit is attached to this report in Appendix I.

## **1.5 Monitoring programme**

### **1.5.1 Introduction**

Section 35 of the Resource Management Act sets out obligation/s upon the Taranaki Regional Council to gather information, monitor, and conduct research on the exercise of resource consents, and the effects arising, within the Taranaki region and report upon these.

The Taranaki Regional 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 Surf Highway Excavations site consisted of two primary components.

### **1.5.2 Programme liaison and management**

There is generally a significant investment of time and resources by the Taranaki Regional Council in on-going liaison with resource consent holders over consent conditions and their interpretation and application, in discussion over monitoring requirements, preparation for any reviews, renewals, or new consents, advice on the Council's environmental management strategies and the content of regional plans, and consultation on associated matters.

### **1.5.3 Site inspections**

The Surf Highway Excavations site was visited five times. With regard to the consent for discharge to land, 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 consent holder 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.

## 2. Results

### 2.1 Water

#### 2.1.1 Inspections at the quarry site

During the 2011-2013 monitoring period the Council carried out five monitoring inspections at the Company's quarry site. Inspection notes are summarised below.



**Photo 1** Surf Highway Quarry Excavations (2011)

#### **16 August 2011**

At the time of inspection, the site was unmanned. There was not a lot of product stockpiled onsite. The digger was no longer on site. Stormwater at the rear of the site was clear with a small discharge to water.

#### **31 January 2012**

The site was tidy and unmanned at the time of inspection. The extraction area looked good. There was a small amount of product stockpiled onsite. The quarry runoff at the rear of the site was clean. There were two small processing plants on site. No dust or visible emissions were noted beyond the boundary of the property. Photographs were taken of the site for reporting purposes.

#### **14 May 2012**

The site was unmanned at the time of inspection. Two processors were onsite and a front end loader. The extraction area was tidy. Stormwater at the rear of the site was not discharging to a surface waterbody. There was a lot of product stockpiled onsite.

### **26 September 2012**

The site was unmanned. There was a digger and a front end loader onsite. The extraction area was very tidy. There was a fair amount of product stockpiled onsite. Dust was blowing around the site but having no impact beyond the boundary. The stormwater at the rear of the site was clean and clear. There was no discharge to surface water occurring at the time of inspection.

### **3 April 2013**

The site was unmanned at the time of inspection. The Surf Highway quarry was operating as the Goodin Contracting Quarry. Equipment included a digger, front end loader, and two processing plants. The extraction area was tidy. The site had been re-contoured and the stormwater did not to leave the site, it collected in a low elevation pond. Some material was stockpiled onsite.

#### **2.1.2 Results of discharge monitoring**

No sampling was undertaken owing to the distance to the nearest water course and the low likelihood of discharge to water from the site. No discharges to water were observed.

## **2.2 Air**

### **2.2.1 Inspections**

Visual inspections of the site found there were no offsite effects (dust, smoke) occurring as a result of operations at the Surf Highway Excavations site.

## **2.3 Investigations, interventions, and incidents**

The monitoring programme for this period was based on what was considered to be an appropriate level of monitoring, review of data, and liaison with the consent holder. During the period matters may arise which require additional activity by the Council eg 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 Taranaki Regional 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 Unauthorised Incident Register (UIR) 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).

In the 2011-2013 monitoring period, it was not necessary for the Council to undertake significant additional investigations and interventions, or record incidents, in association with Surf Highway Excavation's conditions in resource consents or provisions in Regional Plans in relation to the Company's activities during the monitoring period.

### 3. Discussion

#### 3.1 Discussion of site performance

The Surf Highway Excavation site was visited on five occasions during the 2011-2013 monitoring period. At all inspections the site was generally neat and tidy.

No activities resulted in unauthorized incidents.

The discharge of storm water runoff was to land and consequently no sampling was warranted.

The Company has demonstrated a high level of environmental performance and compliance with its consent.

#### 3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

The main potential environment effect on waterways that quarries have is the discharges of wash water containing high suspended solids concentrations into nearby waterways. Such discharges may result in discolouration of the waterway near the discharge point and may result in smothering of benthic life forms, form a barrier to fish movement and may affect fish spawning habitats.

The Taranaki Regional Council monitors for possible effects on stream life by conducting a visual inspection of the streambed both up and downstream of the quarry.

#### 3.3 Evaluation of performance

A tabular summary of the consent holder's compliance record for the years under review is set out in Table 1.

**Table 1** Summary of performance for Consent 6585 discharge stormwater and sediment from earthworks

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Prevent or minimise discharge of sediment	Inspections of site and discharge point inspections	Yes
2. Provide TRC with erosion and sediment control management plan.	Plan received by Council and approved	Yes
3. Advise TRC in writing at least 7 days prior to works commencing	Notification received	N/A
4. Discharge not to give rise to effects in the receiving waters.	Inspection of site and discharge	Yes
5. Design and management of earthworks and storm water discharge	Inspections of site	Yes
6. Earthwork areas to be stabilised vegetatively or otherwise as soon as possible	Inspections of site	Yes

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
7. Consent lapse	N/A	N/A
8. Review, amend, delete, or add to conditions of consent.	The consent will expire in June 2019	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

The Company has demonstrated a high level of environmental performance and compliance with its consents. Inspections found the site was neat and tidy. The majority of the storm water run-off was to land and no effects as a result of discharges from the site were observed in the receiving waters.

### 3.4 Recommendations from the 2009-2011 Biennial Report

In the 2009-2011 report, it was recommended:

1. THAT monitoring of discharges from Surf Highway Excavations in the 2011-2013 monitoring period continues at the same level as in 2009-2011.

This recommendation was implemented in the 2011-2013 period.

### 3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2013-2015

In designing and implementing the monitoring programmes for air/water discharges in the region, the Taranaki Regional Council has taken into account the extent of information made available by previous authorities, its relevance under the Resource Management Act, the obligations of the Act in terms of monitoring emissions/discharges and effects, and subsequently reporting to the regional community, 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 emitting to the atmosphere/discharging to the environment.

In the case of Surf Highway Excavations, the programme for 2011-2013 was unchanged from that for 2009-2011. Similarly it is proposed that for 2013-2015, monitoring continues at the same level. A recommendation to this effect is provided in section 4 of this report.



## **4. Recommendations**

1. THAT monitoring of consented activities at Surf Highway Excavations in the 2013-2015 years continue at the same level as in 2011-2013

## Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

The following abbreviations and terms are used within this report:

Al*	aluminium
As*	arsenic
Biomonitoring	assessing the health of the environment using aquatic organisms
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand. A measure of the presence of degradable organic matter, taking into account the biological conversion of ammonia to nitrate
BODF	biochemical oxygen demand of a filtered sample
bund	a wall around a tank to contain its contents in the case of a leak
CBOD	carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand. A measure of the presence of degradable organic matter, excluding the biological conversion of ammonia to nitrate
cfu	colony forming units. A measure of the concentration of bacteria usually expressed as per 100 millilitre sample
COD	chemical oxygen demand. A measure of the oxygen required to oxidise all matter in a sample by chemical reaction
Condy	conductivity, an indication of the level of dissolved salts in a sample, usually measured at 20°C and expressed in mS/m
Cu*	copper
Cumec	A volumetric measure of flow- 1 cubic metre per second (1 m <sup>3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )
DO	dissolved oxygen
DRP	dissolved reactive phosphorus
<i>E.coli</i>	<i>escherichia coli</i> , an indicator of the possible presence of faecal material and pathological micro-organisms. Usually expressed as colony forming units per 100 millilitre sample
Ent	enterococci, an indicator of the possible presence of faecal material and pathological micro-organisms. Usually expressed as colony forming units per 100 millilitre of sample
F	fluoride
FC	faecal coliforms, an indicator of the possible presence of faecal material and pathological micro-organisms. Usually expressed as colony forming units per 100 millilitre sample
fresh	elevated flow in a stream, such as after heavy rainfall
g/m <sup>3</sup>	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
l/s	litres per second

MCI	macroinvertebrate community index; a numerical indication of the state of biological life in a stream that takes into account the sensitivity of the taxa present to organic pollution in stony habitats
mS/m	millisiemens per metre
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
NH <sub>4</sub>	ammonium, normally expressed in terms of the mass of nitrogen (N)
NH <sub>3</sub>	unionised ammonia, normally expressed in terms of the mass of nitrogen (N)
NO <sub>3</sub>	nitrate, normally expressed in terms of the mass of nitrogen (N)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the turbidity of water
O&G	oil and grease, defined as anything that will dissolve into a particular organic solvent (e.g. hexane). May include both animal material (fats) and mineral matter (hydrocarbons)
Pb*	lead
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 <sub>10</sub>	relatively fine airborne particles (less than 10 micrometre diameter)
resource consent	refer Section 87 of the RMA. Resource consents include land use consents (refer Sections 9 and 13 of the RMA), coastal permits (Sections 12, 14 and 15), water permits (Section 14) and discharge permits (Section 15)
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991 and including all subsequent amendments
SS	suspended solids
SQMCI	semi quantitative macroinvertebrate community index;
Temp	temperature, measured in °C (degrees Celsius)
Turb	turbidity, expressed in NTU
UI	Unauthorised Incident
UIR	Unauthorised 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
Zn*	zinc

\*an abbreviation for a metal or other analyte may be followed by the letters 'As', to denote the amount of metal recoverable in acidic conditions. This is taken as indicating the total amount of metal that might be solubilised under extreme environmental conditions. The abbreviation may alternatively be followed by the letter 'D', denoting the amount of the metal present in dissolved form rather than in particulate or solid form.

For further information on analytical methods, contact the Council's laboratory.

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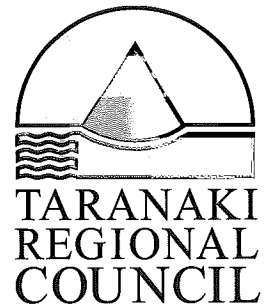
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## **Appendix I**

### **Resource consents held by Surf Highway Excavations**





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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
PRIVATE BAG 713  
47 CLOTEN ROAD  
STRATFORD  
NEW ZEALAND  
PHONE 06-765 7127  
FAX 06-765 5097

Please quote our file number  
on all correspondence

Name of  
Consent Holder: Surf Highway Excavations  
Private Bag 3037  
Fitzroy  
NEW PLYMOUTH

Consent Granted  
Date: 26 April 2005

**Conditions of Consent**

Consent Granted: To discharge stormwater and sediment from earthworks associated with metal excavation onto and into land in the vicinity of an unnamed tributary of the Pungaereere Stream at or about GR: P20:837-086

Expiry Date: 1 June 2019

Review Date(s): June 2007, June 2013

Site Location: Kahui Road, Rahotu  
[Property owner: LW & ML Frost]

Legal Description: ~~Sub 2 Pt Lot 1 Sec 23 DP 548 Blk II Opunake SD~~

Catchment: Pungaereere

error:  
legal description  
should read:  
Pt Subdivision I  
Sec 23 Blk II  
Opunake SD

*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 the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise the discharge of sediment to any surface water body and to prevent or minimise any adverse effects of the discharge on any surface water body.
2. Prior to the exercise of this consent, the consent holder shall provide for the written approval of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, a site erosion and sediment control management plan.
3. The Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, shall be advised in writing at least 7 days prior to works commencing.
4. After allowing for reasonable mixing, being a mixing zone extending seven times the width of the surface water body at the point of discharge, the discharge shall not give rise to any of the following effects in any surface water body:
  - 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) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm animals;
  - e) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.
5. The design and management of the earthworks and control of the stormwater discharge shall be generally undertaken in accordance with the information submitted in support of application 3668, and to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
6. All earthwork areas shall be stabilised vegetatively or otherwise as soon as is practicable immediately following completion of soil disturbance activities to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.



Consent 6585-1

7. 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.
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 2007 and/or June 2013, 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 26 April 2005

For and on behalf of  
Taranaki Regional Council



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Director-Resource Management

