

Taunt Contracting Limited  
Quarry Monitoring Programme  
Biennial Report  
2013-2015

Technical Report 2015-28

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## Executive summary

Taunt Contracting Limited (the Company) operates a quarry and shingle washing operation located on Bird Road near Toko, in the Patea catchment. The quarry has been operating for approximately 60 years and mainly provides aggregate for on farm purposes, but has also sold aggregate commercially from the site. This report for the period July 2013 to June 2015 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the 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 8 conditions setting out the requirements that the Company must satisfy. The consent allows the Company to discharge treated stormwater/washwater into an unnamed tributary of the Patea River.

**During the monitoring period, the Company demonstrated an overall high level of environmental performance.**

The Council's monitoring programme for the period under review included two site inspections. It was not necessary to collect samples for analysis during this period.

As in the previous years, the monitoring indicated that the site was complying with the requirements of their resource consent. There were no unauthorised incidents recorded during 2013-2015.

During the period, the Company demonstrated a high level of both administrative and environmental performance and compliance with their resource consent.

For reference, in the 2013-2014 year, 60% 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 29% demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents. In the 2014-2015 year, 75% 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 22% demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents.

This report includes recommendations for the 2015-2017 monitoring period.



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# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1 Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991**

### **1.1.1 Introduction**

This report is the biennial report for the period July 2013 to June 2015 by the Taranaki Regional Council (The Council) describing the monitoring programme associated with resource consents held by Taunt Contracting Limited (The Company). The Company operates a quarry situated on Bird Road in the Stratford district near the settlement of Toko.

This report covers the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consent held by the Company that relates to the discharge of treated stormwater/washwater in the Patea catchment. This is the eleventh biennial report to be prepared by the Council to cover the Company's discharges and their effects.

### **1.1.2 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 1991* and the Council's obligations and general approach to monitoring sites through annual programmes, the resource consent held by the Company in the Patea 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 Company's 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 2015-2017 monitoring period.

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);
- (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 holder during the period under review, this report also assigns a rating as to the Company's environmental and administrative performance.

**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 2013-2014 year, 60% 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 29% demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents. In the 2014-2015 year, 75% 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 22% demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents.

## 1.2 Process description

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).

Currently, there are twenty six quarries in the region that are monitored by the Council. 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 1991* from the 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 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 RMA 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.

### 1.2.1 Taunt Contracting Limited quarry

The Company's quarry is located on the true right bank of the Patea River (Figure 1). The site is accessed from Bird Road, and is situated in the Stratford district near the settlement of Toko. The site was operated as a farm quarry from the 1950's until 1998, when it began producing commercial quantities of aggregate for the local market.

The property is 5.4 ha in size with approximately half of the area used for quarrying. The quarry is contoured and bunded so that stormwater is directed to a series of treatment ponds adjacent to the quarry face. Water from these ponds is discharged to an unnamed tributary of the Patea River.

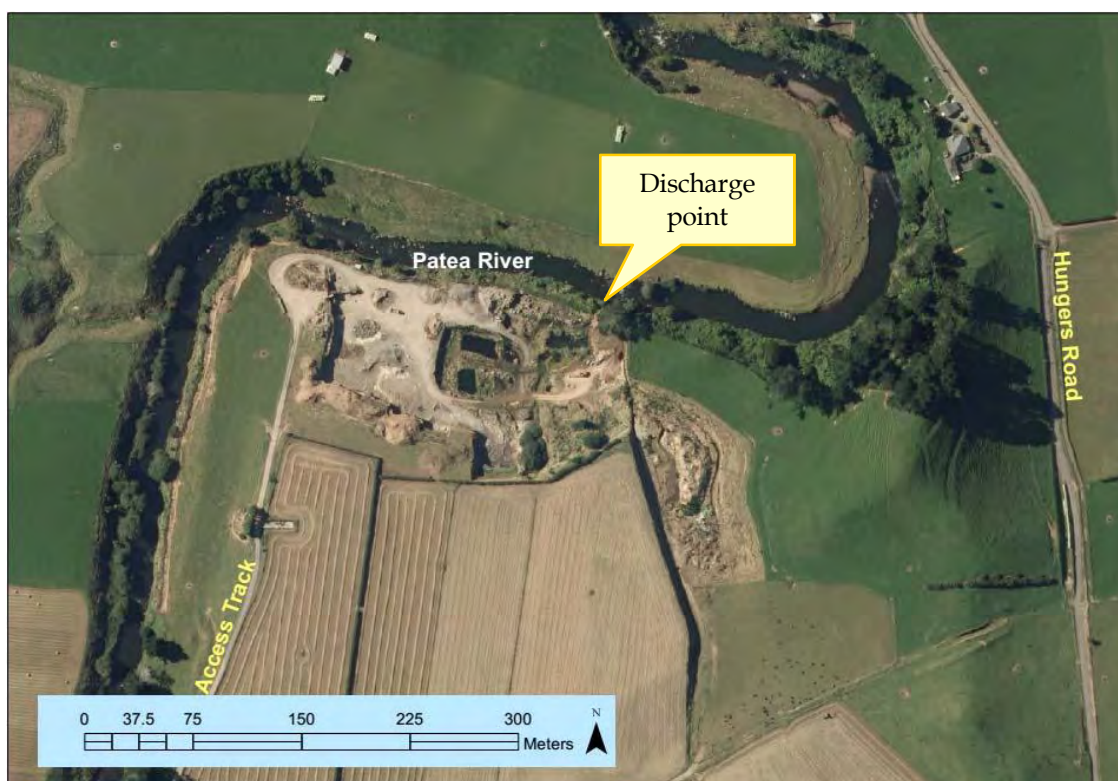


Figure 1 The Taunt Contracting Ltd quarry located on the Patea River

## 1.3 Resource consents

### 1.3.1 Water abstraction

Section 14 of the RMA stipulates that no person may take, use, dam or divert any water, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent or a rule in a regional plan, or it falls within some particular categories set out in Section 14.

Sufficient volumes of water within streams and rivers to protect aquatic habitat is a primary concern of the Council with respect to water abstraction. Water abstraction for

quarries is primarily only required for the washing of aggregate, and in this regard the Council encourages the recycling of both washwater and stormwater to minimise the requirement to abstract surface water. Often when combined with efficient recycling, the small volumes of surface water required to be abstracted for washing at quarries fit within the permitted activity rule (Rule 15) of the Regional Fresh Water Plan for Taranaki (October 2001). That is, the abstraction volume shall not exceed 50 cubic metres per day, and must be within certain abstraction rates.

### 1.3.2 Water discharge permit

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.

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

Wastewater 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 stormwater and aggregate washing discharge treatment facilities are important in maintaining water quality.

Taunt Contracting Ltd holds water discharge permit **5002-2** to discharge treated stormwater and washwater from a quarry and shingle washing operation onto and into land and into an unnamed tributary of the Patea River. This permit was issued by the Council on 25 August 2010 under Section 87(e) of the RMA, and is due to expire on 1 June 2028.

Condition 1 requires the consent holder to adopt the best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse environmental effects.

Condition 2 deals with settlement ponds, while condition 3 requires that all water discharged is directed through these.

Condition 4 stipulates that the active quarry site is contoured and bunded.

Condition 5 sets limits on constituents in the discharge, while condition 6 deals with effects of discharges on the receiving waters.

Condition 7 requires the consent holder to maintain a contingency plan.

Condition 8 is a review provision.

The permit is attached to this report in Appendix I.

### **1.3.3 Air discharge**

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.

Rule 16 of the Council's Regional Air Quality Plan for Taranaki (July 2011) allows the discharge of emissions from quarrying operations as a permitted activity, subject to compliance with various environmental performance conditions.

## **1.4 Monitoring programme**

### **1.4.1 Introduction**

Section 35 of the RMA sets out an obligation for the Council to gather information, monitor, and conduct research on the exercise of resource consents, and the effects arising, within the Taranaki region.

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 Company's quarry consists 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 reviews;
- renewals;
- new consents;
- advice on the Council's environmental management strategies and content of regional plans and;
- consultation on associated matters.

### **1.4.3 Site inspections**

The Company's site was visited twice during the 2013-2015 monitoring period. The main points of interest were plant processes with potential or actual discharges to receiving watercourses, including contaminated stormwater and washwaters. The neighbourhood and receiving waters were surveyed for environmental effects.

#### **1.4.4 Physicochemical sampling**

The monitoring programme includes physicochemical sampling of the treated wastewater from the discharge pipe, if warranted. Samples were to be analysed for pH and suspended solids.

## **2. Results**

### **2.1 Inspections**

#### **13 January 2014**

There was a lot of product on site. The extraction area was in a satisfactory condition. Quarry staff were requested to install a drain to divert stormwater around a newly cut track; ensuring all stormwater passes through treatment ponds prior to discharging from site.

#### **7 April 2015**

There was a large amount of product on site at the time of inspection. The extraction area looked well maintained. The installation of a new settlement pond to treat stormwater from the new extraction area was discussed with staff. Current silt and sediment controls were working well. Part of the site had been levelled out and was planned to be reinstated. A large pine had been cut down and removed.

### **2.2 Results of discharge monitoring**

Collecting a discharge sample was not warranted during either site inspection.

### **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 holder. 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 courses 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 (IR) 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 2013-2015 period, the Council was not required to undertake significant additional investigations and interventions, or record incidents, in association with the Company's conditions in resource consents or provisions in Regional Plans.

### 3. Discussion

#### 3.1 Discussion of site performance

During the 2013-2015 monitoring period two compliance monitoring inspections of the Company's Bird Road quarry site were carried out.

Stormwater and washwater controls were considered satisfactory and compliant over 2013-2015 monitoring period. Areas for improvement identified by the Council were promptly resolved.

#### 3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

No adverse environmental effects arising from the Company's quarry discharges were detected over the 2013-2015 monitoring period.

#### 3.3 Evaluation of performance

A tabular summary of the Company's compliance record for the period under review is set out in Table 1.

**Table 1** Summary of performance for Consent 5002-2

<b>Purpose:</b> To discharge treated stormwater and washwater onto and into land and into a waterway		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Best practicable option to minimise adverse effects	Site inspections	Yes
2. Stormwater control & treatment	Site inspections	Yes
3. No direct discharge of stormwater or washwater to surface water	Site inspections	Yes
4. Quarry to be contoured and bunded	Site inspections	Yes
5. Quality of treated discharge	Not sampled during period under review	N/A
6. Effects of discharge on receiving waters	Site inspections	Yes
7. Consent holder to maintain a contingency plan	Received June 2011. Not requested since.	N/A
8. Optional review of consent conditions	Next scheduled in June 2016, if required	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

During the year, the Company demonstrated a high level of environmental and administrative performance with the resource consent as defined in Section 1.1.4.



### **3.4 Recommendations from the 2011-2013 Biennial Report**

In the 2011-2013 Biennial Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT monitoring of discharges from the Taunt Contracting Ltd quarry site in 2013-2015 continues at the same level as in 2011-2013.

### **3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2015-2017**

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

The monitoring programme for 2013-2015 was unchanged from that for 2011-2013. It is again proposed that for 2015-2017, the monitoring programme remain unaltered. A recommendation to this effect is attached to this report.

### **3.6 Exercise of optional review of consent**

Resource consent 5002-2 does not provide for an optional review of the consent in June 2015. The next date on which the consent may be subjected to a review is June 2016.

#### **4. Recommendations**

1. THAT monitoring of discharges from the Taunt Contracting Ltd quarry site in 2015-2017 continues at the same level as in 2013-2015.

## Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

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

Bund	A wall around a tank/ object to contain its contents in the case of a leak.
g/m <sup>3</sup>	Grams per cubic metre, and equivalent to milligrammes 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.
IR	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.
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.
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).
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.
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 subsequent amendments.
SS	Suspended solids.
Temp	Temperature, measured in °C.
UI	Unauthorised Incident.

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

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## **Appendix I**

**Resource consent held by  
Taunt Contracting Ltd**



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

Name of  
Consent Holder: Taunt Contracting Limited  
775 Bird Road  
R D 23  
STRATFORD 4393

Decision Date: 25 August 2010

Commencement  
Date: 25 August 2010

**Conditions of Consent**

Consent Granted: To discharge treated stormwater and washwater from a quarry and shingle washing operation onto and into land and into an unnamed tributary of the Patea River at or about (NZTM) 1718948E-5643337N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2028

Review Date(s): June 2016, June 2022

Site Location: Bird Road, Stratford

Legal Description: Lot 4 DP 349679 [Discharge source & discharge site]

Catchment: Patea

### General condition

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

### 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. All runoff from any unvegetated area shall pass through settlement ponds or sediment traps with a minimum total capacity of:
  - a) 100 cubic metres for every hectare of exposed soil between 1 November to 30 April; and
  - b) 200 cubic metres for every hectare of exposed soil between 1 May to 31 October;unless other sediment control measures that achieve an equivalent standard are agreed to by the Chief Executive of the Taranaki Regional Council.
3. There shall be no direct discharge of untreated stormwater or washwater into surface water as a result of the exercise of this consent.
4. The active quarry site shall be contoured/bunded to:
  - ensure that all water generated in this area is directed to the stormwater treatment system prior to discharge; and
  - prevent the flow of uncontaminated stormwater into this area.
5. Constituents of the discharge shall meet the standards shown in the following table.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Standard</u>
suspended solids	Concentration not greater than 200 gm <sup>-3</sup>
oil and grease	Concentration not greater than 15 gm <sup>-3</sup>

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



## Consent 5002-2

6. After allowing for reasonable mixing, within a mixing zone extending 75 metres downstream of the confluence with the unnamed tributary with the Patea River, the discharge shall not give rise to any or all of the following effects in the receiving water of the Patea River:
  - a) an increase of pH by more than 0.5 pH units;
  - b) a decrease in river clarity of more than 50%;
  - c) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;
  - d) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity;
  - e) any emission of objectionable odour;
  - f) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm animals;
  - g) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.
7. 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.
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 2016 and/or June 2022 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 25 August 2010

For and on behalf of  
Taranaki Regional Council

---

**Director-Resource Management**

