

BEFORE THE TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL

under: the Resource Management Act 1991

in the matter of: Resource consent applications by Remediation New Zealand for resource consents to discharge waste material, treated stormwater & leachate, and to discharge emissions into the air from composting operations, at State Highway 3 1460 Mokau Road, Uruti (“Applications”)

Statement of evidence of **Anne-Maree McKay** for
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga
(16 March 2021)

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STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF ANNE-MAREE MCKAY

INTRODUCTION

- 1 My full name is **Anne-Maree McKay**
- 2 I am an environmental officer for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga.
- 3 My family have lived in the Uruti valley area for many generations and I grew up and currently live at Pukearuhe.
- 4 Mahinga kai and whakapapa connections to our land were a very large part of our upbringing, we spent much of our time working on and living off the land both at Pukearuhe and Mimitangiatua where my father grew up and where my grandparents lived. We now have four generations buried at our family farm on the Mimitangiatua river including my own father.
- 5 I have worked with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga for two and a half years on their environmental team, largely assisting with the research and development of methods for measuring cultural health. Marlene Benson leads our work and we are guided by local kaumātua/kuia. My earlier studies in Kaitiakitanga with Te Wananga o Aotearoa Waiariki campus have been influential in this work.
- 6 My evidence will address the following:
 - a. Cultural Health Indicators (Attachment 1).
 - b. Mauri Compass Report (Attachment 2).
 - c. Ngāti Mutunga Iwi Management Plan.
- 7 Attachment 3 to my evidence sets out a Summary of Abatement Notices, Infringement Notices and Prosecutions for Uruti RNZ Site.
- 8 I was involved in developing the Ngāti Mutunga Mauri Compass Report.
- 9 I also made a submission as an individual on the Applications, stating:

As tangata whenua, it has been heartbreaking to watch our tupuna awa Mimitangiatua deteriorate over recent generations now to such a point as she struggles to sustain us. The leachates and discharges into the Haehanga stream quickly make their way into the awa trampling on her already weak mauri and crushing her wavering wairua. This facility has been directly responsible for making us and our kaumatua feel unsafe bathing in and drinking from the Mimi river, which was once used for ceremony, bathing, gathering kai, drinking, spiritual cleansing, health ailments and much more. Many of our people have visited the Remediaton (NZ) Ltd site for various reasons and have been pained and dismayed at what they saw. At a more stable, suitable site with correct management and appropriate consent regulations, the whenua would be strong enough and more capable to cope with and assist this facility. The disregard for Te Ao Maori, while still not uncommon, is

rightly becoming more widely unacceptable, our connection with our whenua, maunga and awa is everything that we are, we descend from them, they are our ancestors. We cannot condone the desecration and disrespecting of our ancestors.

10 Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Mutunga's position on the Applications is:

- a. Oppose the granting of consents that would enable RNZ to continue receiving material onto the site for composting and/or vermiculture.
- b. Grant a short term consent for the purpose of requiring RNZ to complete a 'Site Exit Plan' i.e. clean up the site.

BACKGROUND

11 Jamie Tuuta's evidence sets out who Ngāti Mutunga are, and our associations with the Mimitangiatua. Our association with the Mimitangiatua is recognised by the Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act 2006.

12 In assessing the actual and potential effects of renewing the existing consent Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga identified a number of issues of concern with respect to adverse effects on cultural values:

- a. Significant adverse effects on the mauri of the Haehanga Stream.
- b. Potential for significant adverse effects on the mauri and water quality of the Mimitangiatua River.
- c. Potential for significant adverse effects on the mauri of the groundwater within the site.
- d. Long term significant adverse effects on the populations of taonga species such as tuna in the Haehanga catchment and the downstream effects on these species in the Mimitangiatua River.

13 Ngāti Mutunga's Cultural Health Indicators are set out in Attachment 1 to my evidence. We used earlier version of these Indicators to assess the condition, or the mauri, of the waterways at the time of making our written submission, as follows:

- a. Changes to pathway of river/stream and effects on freshwater species up and down the waterway.
- b. Assessment of whether it is safe to gather kai from this waterway.
- c. Clarity of the water/effect of site operation on water temperature.
- d. Suitability of waterway for cultural use.
- e. Access of stock to waterway.
- f. Nature and extent of riparian vegetation.

- g. Abundance and diversity of freshwater species found consistently in the waterway.
 - h. Would iwi members feel that the water is safe to drink.
 - i. Surrounding and upstream catchment and use.
- 14 The following problems were identified with the current state of the Haehanga stream and the operation of the RNZ site at Uruti, prompting us to make a written submission on the Applications:
- a. Ngāti Mutunga kaumātua have stated that they are not happy to drink the water downstream from this site and the waterway within the site is no longer suitable for cultural uses.
 - b. Absence of suitable riparian vegetation to assist with filtering waste and maintaining waterway health and water temperature.
 - c. The Applications are for the discharge of treated stormwater and leachate directly into an unnamed tributary of the Haehanga Stream – this is against the values of Ngāti Mutunga (see also below - Policy 12 Iwi Management Plan).
 - d. Dilution is not a mitigating factor for this waterway at all times of the year due to the low flows and the fact that the dam is not yet operational. (The proposed dam would have provided additional water that would be used to dilute the leachate and help maintain the water flows during the drier summer months.)
 - e. Stock access to waterway due to lack of fencing – potential to cause/accelerate erosion of banks and also allow stock manure to enter into the waterway.
 - f. The pathway of the stream had been altered and the culverts (at time of visit in 2018) were impeding fish passage. (Further changes to streams have occurred since that time without TRC informing Ngāti Mutunga).
 - g. Current consent does not include any conditions that use values such as mauri or wairua or kaitiakitanga to evaluate the effect of this site on the Haehanga Stream and the Mimitangiatua river.
- 15 Below, I set out a current analysis of the Applications against the most relevant parts of our Iwi Management Plan (analysis undertaken with the assistance of Ms Benson).
- 16 First I will discuss the urgency of improving the health of the Mimitangiatua, as identified in our Mauri Compass Reporting.

MAURI COMPASS REPORTING

- 17 With the help and guidance of Ian Ruru and his two boys Manawa and Riaki, we have adopted the 'Mauri Compass' tool to assist us in the measuring and reporting of cultural health and mauri of our awa. Declining health and a weakened spiritual connection to our waterways

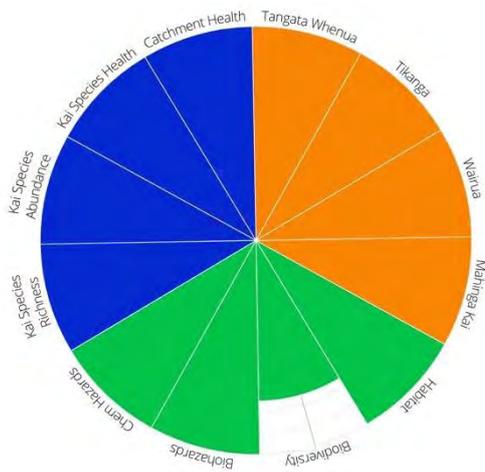
have been obvious to us as tangata whenua and we wanted to develop a way to convey these cultural concerns and values to a colonial audience.

- 18 Initially we used the SHMAK testing method that was originally developed by the Taranaki Catchment Commission alongside various independent cultural methods. After much trial and research, we felt the Mauri Compass was the best suited, combining mātauranga Māori and science data collection in a good balance.
- 19 We have undertaken a Mauri Compass Report on the Mimitangiatua and Urenui Rivers with the support of Te Wai Māori Trust. We engaged the services of Manawa, Riaki, and Ian Ruru. Mātauranga Māori and mahinga kai wānanga occurring over January and February 2020. The process involved Ngāti Mutunga whānau aged from 2 to 70 plus. Data analysis and report writing concluded in June 2020.
- 20 The Mauri Compass was used to compare the Mimitangiatua pre-colonial state with its current state. We undertook monitoring at 4 sites on the Mimitangiatua.
- 21 Although tuna (eels) were used as the taonga freshwater kai species for this Report, Ngāti Mutunga have begun to further our knowledge and monitoring of piharau (lamprey) to add to the species list. Piharau is another taonga species¹ and is particularly important personalised way for Ngāti Mutunga to practice manaakitanga, because lamprey are not widespread throughout the North Island. New species will be added to the report as we evolve, and we hope to also see īnanga and kākahi (freshwater mussels) included in the near future.
- 22 Waters of the Mimitangiatua have spiritual qualities of mauri and wairua. These qualities are related to the physical wellbeing of the water. The health of our awa directly impacts on the health of our people, both spiritually and physically as we are all part of the same ecosystem and whakapapa. The Mauri Compass Report raised a number of issues for our iwi relationship with the Mimitangiatua.
- 23 The dashboard (below) illustrated how dire the situation is and sparked our motivation to urgently intervene and act accordingly. We considered that mauri, no matter how weak it may appear, can be nurtured and restored.
- 24 Key messages from the method included that:
 - a. Every attribute value for the Mimitangiatua has declined dramatically since pre-European settlement.²
 - b. The most significant declines related to Kai Species (Tuna) Richness, Abundance, and Health.

¹ Specifically mentioned in the taonga species list in the Ngāti Mutunga Deed of Settlement with the Crown (2005).

² Attributes included: Tangata whenua connection, tikanga practices, Wairua connection, Mahinga kai practice, Kai species richness, Kai species abundance, Kai species health, Catchment health, Habitat, Biodiversity.

Mimitangiatua River pre-European State



Mimitangiatua River Current State

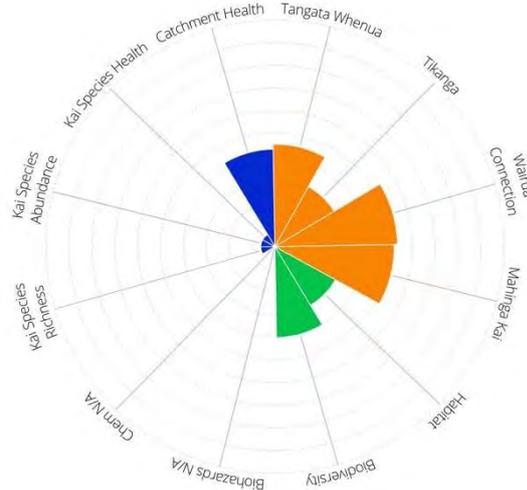


Figure 1: Dashboards comparing pre-European and current states (Figure 14 of Ngāti Mutunga Mauri Compass Report).

25 The impact of the RNZ on the mauri of water is reflected in the results of the Mauri Compass Report. Although there are many effects occurring in the catchment of the Mimitangiatua, during the process of Mauri Compass Reporting, Ngāti Mutunga members explicitly referenced the RNZ site as an issue e.g. under “Indicators of Catchment Health” (page 40) and “Biohazards” (page 44). This indicates that the RNZ site is having a direct effect on mauri of the Haehanga Stream and the Mimitangiatua. These concerns about the RNZ site were also reflected in the community survey we undertook for our Estuary Curious Minds project (Te Āhua o ngā Kūrei - Estuary Health Monitoring).

IWI MANAGEMENT PLAN

26 Ngāti Mutunga aim to achieve environmental and cultural outcomes through the implementation of our Iwi Management Plan, including:³

“Natural and physical resources are managed in an holistic and integrated way”.

27 While the environment must be managed in a holistic way, our Iwi Management Plan is divided into Chapters on Air and Atmosphere,

³ Page 12 “Environment”.

Whenua Ngāhere/Bushland, Te Puna Waiora/Freshwater, Whenua Mānia/Plains, Takuta/Coast, and Cultural Landscapes and Wāhi Tapu.

28 Many of these Chapters are relevant to the Applications. Here I focus on Te Puna Waiora/Freshwater.

<p>Nga Puna Wai Water Quality Objective</p>	<p>To ensure that our drinking water sources within the rohe are clean and safe, kai species are abundant and healthy and our kids can swim in our rivers and streams.</p>
<p>Nga Puna Wai Polices relevant to RNZ Consent and operation</p>	<p>Where RNZ Consent and TRC Officers Report conflict with Policy:</p>
<p>1. Require that agencies recognise and provide for the role of Ngāti Mutunga as kaitiaki in all water quality management.</p> <p>3. Require that discharge consents include scientifically sound, understandable, and culturally relevant information so that Ngāti Mutunga can assess the impact of the application.</p> <p>9. Support the development and use of cultural indicators to assess water quality.</p> <p>10. Encourage the restoration of water bodies to the highest quality possible in terms of traditional uses. This means that drinking water should be fit to drink, rivers should be capable of sustaining mahinga kai species and all water should be safe to swim and bathe in</p>	<p>No relevant cultural monitoring is proposed. RNZ have stated they are happy to discuss yearly cultural monitoring however it is not clear if TRC would be willing to add to consent conditions in a way that would satisfy Ngāti Mutunga.</p> <p>No relevant cultural monitoring is proposed (as above).</p> <p><i>“Scientifically sound”</i>: Evidence of K McArthur (wai) and K Beecroft (whenua). Evidence shows damage to health of awa under Western science measurements, e.g. under an analysis of NPSFM ‘bands’.</p> <p>No relevant cultural monitoring is proposed (as above).</p> <p>Ngāti Mutunga kaumātua state that they are not comfortable drinking the water downstream from site (even in the Mimitangiatua).</p> <p>Rahui placed on river by Ngati Mutunga in December 2020 because of concerns about this and other stressors on the Mimitangiatua river identified by our Mauri Compass Study.</p> <p>Consent conditions would allow degradation of water quality. Limits recommended by TRC Officers’ Report are inadequate.</p> <p>Consent would allow for direct discharge</p>

<p>12. Oppose the use of water as a receiving environment for contaminants. This includes treated wastewater, even though it may be “clean”, the discharge may still be culturally unacceptable. Diluted contaminants are still contaminants, which harm the mauri and wairua of water.</p>	<p>of contaminated leachate and stormwater into Haehanga stream. No direct disposal of contaminated water should occur directly to an awa.</p> <p>This is not <i>only</i> a ‘perception’ issue – also evidence of physical adverse effects on Ngāti Mutunga values including ‘<i>mahinga kai species are abundant and healthy</i>’ (K McArthur). Potential for microbial pathogens due to biological waste e.g. chicken carcasses and other animal waste (‘<i>Our kids can swim</i>’).</p>
<p>15 Require the assessment of soils (with regard to, for example, soil type and percolation) when considering the suitability of a site for discharge of wastewater to land</p>	<p>Proposed irrigation of contaminated leachate and stormwater - Ngāti Mutunga question whether the soils within the RNZ site are suitable for this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of soil contamination and ground water contamination of irrigation fields. • Contamination to surface water <i>via</i> incidents – eg. number of incidents over the last 10 years that have resulted in contaminants entering the Haehanga stream. <p>‘Legacy’ issue – stockpiling of more than 20,000 tonnes of mixed material that includes drilling waste that has not been able to be remediated over 10 years. Some material has already been distributed around the site illegally. K Beecroft evidence – insufficient detail has been provided regarding the composition of the material to be discharged to irrigation areas to enable the effects to be properly assessed (in Western science terms).</p> <p>Creating a contaminated site within our rohe is offensive to Ngāti Mutunga. Creating cold air bunds as a way to solve this problem, even if ‘capped’, is unacceptable.</p>
<p>16. Require that the duration of any consent for discharge of wastewater recognise and provide for future</p>	<p>‘Growth’ of the RNZ site would be enabled by the consents without showing RNZ consent conditions can be met. RNZ says it has a “vision” to convert site to a composting facility receiving only organic</p>

<p>conditions, including growth of industry or community which may increase pressure on Papatuanuku or waterways to absorb discharges.</p>	<p>materials within a wider catchment for future generations.⁴ Proposed resource consent conditions would not limit the volumes on any of the waste accepted. Marlene Benson asked TRC whether there is a limit on the existing consent (volumes). She was told that the size of the Pads limits the volumes of material that can be received on-site.⁵ But the Pads are now approximately double the size than was specified in conditions.⁶ Proposed consent conditions would also allow other wastes (not listed in condition 5) to be accepted if approved by TRC.</p>
<p>17. Require review provisions as a condition of consent for consents involving discharge of contaminants to land or water. The review should consider the environmental and cultural effects of the discharge, and whether technological improvements have made it possible to manage this discharge in a better way. If technology has improved, but not been adopted the consent holder should explain why he or she has not done so.</p>	<p>Consent review conditions would not meet Ngāti Mutunga concerns. Officer's Report recommends 10 year consent condition and says "... we do not believe that the review condition and enforcement options will be sufficient over a long time period should non-compliance continue".⁷ Our legal advice is that a review of consent conditions cannot have the effect of cancelling resource consents. Therefore, what real recourse will TRC (or submitters) have for non-compliance within a 10 year consent term?</p> <p>Also, consent review condition 39 does not consider cultural effects.</p>
<p>18. Require decision makers to assess the effects of a discharge to water against the state that water should be in, not its current, degraded state.</p>	<p>The current state of the Haehanga Stream is degraded. This should not be the 'bar' against which effects should be assessed.</p>
<p>19. Encourage and support the restoration of wetlands and riparian areas, where</p>	<p>Riparian planting was a condition of existing resource consent but not completed. Riparian planting alone is not going to fix the water quality degradation at the RNZ</p>

⁴ Evidence of Kathryn Hooper, 9 March 2021 at [21].

⁵ Size of Composting Pads stated in Consent 5839-2 General Condition 2 (Pad 1 – 3,500 m² and Pad 2 – 4,000 m²).

⁶ Officer's Report at [20].

⁷ Officer's Report at [441].

<p>appropriate, due to their natural ability to absorb pollution</p>	<p>site.</p>
<p>20. Require the use of buffer zones, riparian areas and other natural mechanisms to prevent storm water and other wastewater from entering waterways</p>	<p>As above.</p>
<p>21. Require robust monitoring of discharge permits to assess the impact any discharge is having on the health of waterways and check that conditions are complied with</p>	<p>Significant number of resource consent breaches have not resulted in abatement notices by the Taranaki Regional Council. Since 2011 the site at RNZ has not been compliant with the conditions of resource consents every time they were monitored by the TRC.</p>
<p>22. Require meaningful action if conditions on discharge consents are not complied with</p>	<p>As above</p>
<p>23. Support policies which acknowledge that effects on the environment and cultural values are the most important considerations when assessing applications for resource consent for discharges, rather than economic factors</p>	<p>Economic factors are not to be 'balanced' with environmental factors and cultural values.</p> <p>Other issues at RNZ site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culverting of stream – problems with fish passage. • Changing course of stream – loss of habitat and Mauri.
<p>25. Encourage the creation of contingency plans or other methods to reduce the risk of any spill event. Such plans of measures should include consideration of cultural values</p>	<p>Non-compliances indicate a failure to implement contingency planning.</p>
<p>26. Require fencing of all waterways where stock are grazed to reduce bank erosion</p>	<p>Fencing to exclude stock required by TRC but still incomplete.</p>

TE MANA O TE WAI

29 In terms of the hierarchy of Te Mana o Te Wai:

- a. The first obligation is to protect the health and well-being of the water. The health and mauri of the water will not be protected by the Applications. The Mimitangiatua is no longer used for mahinga kai or drinking, and we do not consider it safe for children to swim in river - this is partly due to the RNZ activities.
- b. The second obligation is to provide for essential human health needs, such as drinking water. Ngāti Mutunga members are not happy to drink the water.⁸
- c. The third obligation is the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being, now and in the future. This is to be provided for if it does not adversely impact the well-being of freshwater.

30 When referring to the need for “balance” in the NPSFM (under 1.3 “Fundamental Concept - Te Mana o Te Wai) does not mean that economic factors need to be balanced against environmental factors. That interpretation would be a fundamental misunderstanding of Te Mana o Te Wai. This is not the meaning of ‘balance’ in Te Ao Maori.

31 Mana whakahaere is a principle of Te Mana o Te Wai. In the NPSFM, this means “*the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect, and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater*”. We are involved with a pan-iwi grouping to establish a Mana Whakahono a Rohe under the Resource Management Act 1991. Our intention, in the future, is to exercise a more prominent role in decision-making on freshwater. We consider that granting these Applications for a period of 10 years would be inconsistent with our ability to exercise mana whakahaere.

CONCLUSION

32 The main concern Ngāti Mutunga have with these Applications, is the adverse effects of the discharge on the health of the Haehanga stream and downstream into the Mimitangiatua River. For Ngāti Mutunga, waterways must be managed in a way that sustains the mauri, or life force, of the waterway. Discharging wastewater to water, and the mixing of waters from different (contaminated) environments through discharge activities, can have adverse impact on the mauri of the waterways.

33 We also have a concern that the operation of the site, with the stockpiling of a large amount of drilling waste mix (the RNZ ‘legacy’), will leave a contaminated site within our rohe. Due to significant adverse effects on the mauri and cultural health of our awa, and in accordance with our Iwi Environmental Management Plan, Ngāti Mutunga cannot condone the continued operation of Remediation NZ on their site at Uruti.

⁸ Water has not been up to stock drinking standards within site and so on-flow to Mimitangiatua (2014/2015 Year – Technical Report 2015 – 068 p 27).

ATTACHMENT 1

Ngāti Mutunga Cultural Health Indicators – Water Quality

- Wairua - awakens the senses
- Mauriora - Ngati Mutunga can maintain access and **customary practices including kaitiakitanga**
- Water is safe to drink
- Native riparian vegetation
- Mahinga kai species safe to eat
- Abundant and diverse range of mahinga kai species (including birds and vegetation)
- Catchment land use - including water takes and discharges are sustainable
- Riverbank condition
- Degree of modification to the river bed and channel
- Sediment in the water
- Water quality throughout the catchment
- Flow characteristics and variations - Flood flows - frequency and degree of flooding
- movement of water
- Access to the river
- Natural river mouth environment

ATTACHMENT 2

***Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga Mauri
Compass Assessment of the Urenui River and the
Mimitangiatua River.***

**Benson, M., McKay, A-M., Ruru, M., Ruru, R., Ruru, I. (2020).
Prepared for Te Wai Māori Trust by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti
Mutunga, Urenui, New Zealand.**

ATTACHMENT 3
Summary of Abatement Notices, Infringement Notices and Prosecutions for Uruti Site:

Summary:

Year	Abatement/Infringement notices	Assessment of Compliance 5839 (Air)	Number of consent conditions not complied with	Assessment of Compliance 5838 (Land)	Number of consent conditions not complied with
2012/2013	0	High	1 condition	Good	2 conditions
2013/2014	2	Good	5 conditions	Poor	1 condition
2014/2015	1	Good	1 condition	Improvement Required ⁹	8 conditions
2015/2016	1	High	1 condition	Improvement Required	10 conditions
2016/2017	0	High	0 conditions	Good	6 conditions
2017/2018		Good	2 conditions	Improvement Required	7 conditions
2018/2019 (MR19)	4	Improvement required	5 conditions	Poor	10 conditions
2019/2020 (incomplete)	8	Improvement Required	6 conditions	Improvement required	8 conditions

Details:

Date	Details	Ref
20/07/2009 20:25	A complaint was received regarding odour emanating from a composting operation/worm farm on Mokau Road, Uruti. Investigation found objectionable odours at the complainant's property and at the boundary of the composting site. A 14 day letter seeking explanation has been sent. An	Infringement notice 20085

⁹ **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 during investigations of incidents reported to the Council by a third party. 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."

	infringement notice was issued	
04/09/2009 19:28	An odour complaint was received at the end of a valley in the Uruti valley on Mokau road. An inspection was done by Council officers about an odour complaint. There was an objectionable odour evident by the Haehanga stream bridge for a distance of approximately 30 metres. The odour was objectionable at the complainant's residence.	An infringement notice was issued –ref 20204
07/09/2009 20:46	A complaint was received regarding odours discharging from a composting facility on Mokau Road, Uruti. An odour survey was undertaken in the vicinity of the complainant property. Constant objectionable odours were found at the complainant's house and along Mokau Road to the gate to the Remediation New Zealand worm farm. A letter seeking explanation has been sent.	An infringement notice was issued – ref 20209
09/09/2009 21:41	A complaint was received regarding odours discharging from a composting facility on Mokau Road, Uruti. An odour survey was undertaken in the vicinity of the complainant's property. Constant objectionable odours were found at the complainant's property increasing to offensive along Mokau Road to the gate to the Remediation New Zealand worm farm. Works that were instructed to be undertaken at the inspection undertaken with the owner on the previous days had not been undertaken. This resulted in the objectionable and offensive odours discharging from the site	A letter seeking explanation has been sent. An infringement notice was issued - ref 20214
28/09/2009 20:28	A complaint was received regarding odour emanating from a composting operation and worm farm on Mokau Road, Uruti. The odour survey found objectionable odour beyond the boundary of the property from extending along the road from Gully Rock Quarry to 100 metres past the entrance to the worm farm. A letter was sent requiring explanation for the objectionable odour	An infringement notice was issued – ref 20271
24/12/2009 00:54	A complaint was received regarding odours discharging from a composting facility on Mokau Road, Uruti. An odour survey was undertaken in the vicinity of the complainant's property. Constant objectionable and offensive odours were found at the complainant's property, increasing in offensiveness along Mokau Road to the gate to the Remediation New Zealand worm farm	An infringement notice was issued – ref 20483
22/02/2010 20:59	A complaint was received concerning odour emanating from a composting facility on Mokau Road, Uruti. An odour survey was undertaken in the vicinity of the complainant's property and the site. An objectionable odour was found along Mokau Road. The odour was a 'sewage' type odour. A letter of explanation was received	As a result of this investigation a prosecution was undertaken. Ref - 20675
23/02/2010 20:37	Several complaints were received concerning an odour emanating from a composting facility on Mokau Road, Uruti. An odour survey was undertaken in the area and objectionable odour was found at three	As a result of this investigation a prosecution was undertaken. Ref 20684

	spots, approximately 650m, 1050m and 1500m south of the site entrance gate. Also constant objectionable odour was found at the complainant's property for a duration of ten minutes. A letter of explanation was received.	
07/03/2010 20:53	Two complaints were received concerning odour emanating from the composting facility on Mokau Road, Uruti. An odour survey was undertaken in the vicinity of the composting site and the complainant's properties. Objectionable (bordering on offensive) odour was found between the entrance gate to the composting site and the metal pit on Mokau Road. A letter of explanation was received.	As a result of this investigation a prosecution was undertaken. Ref 20714
08/03/2010 21:05	Several complaints were received concerning odour emanating from the composting facility at Mokau Road, Uruti An odour survey was undertaken in the vicinity of the composting site and the complainant's properties. Objectionable (bordering on offensive) was found from the bridge south of the entrance gate to the composting site to 200 metres past the quarry entrance gate. Objectionable odour was affecting neighbouring properties	A letter of explanation was received. As a result of this investigation a prosecution was undertaken. Ref 20716
10/03/2010 20:19	An odour survey was undertaken outside of the Remediation NZ site boundary and in the vicinity of the complainants properties along Mokau Road, constant objectionable odours were found outside of the complainant's properties. The odour was characterised as a sewer type odour. A letter of explanation was received.	As a result of this investigation a prosecution was undertaken. Ref 20736
15/03/2010 21:42	A complaint was received concerning odour emanating from a composting facility at Mokau Road, Uruti. An odour survey was undertaken in the vicinity of the composting site and the complainant's property. Objectionable odour was found to be occurring on Mokau Road from the gate of the composing facility to approx 300 m SW. A letter of explanation was received	As a result of this investigation a prosecution was undertaken. Ref 20748
01/04/2010 20:21	A complaint was received concerning odour emanating from the composting facility on Mokau Road, Uruti. Objectionable odours were found offsite which is a breach of consent. An odour survey was undertaken the following evening at a time of day when the complainant stated that odour was generally present. Noticeable odour was found beyond the boundary of the site along Mokau Road heading west from the site entrance gate. The odour increased to objectionable approximately 500 metres west of the site entrance gate. Objectionable odour was found at a neighbouring property	A letter requesting explanation has been sent. Investigation continuing. Ref 20808 Abatement Notice 20808 – Complaint upheld
November 2010	Prosecution of Remediation New Zealand for 'objectionable and offensive odours outside site boundary'	Fined \$33,500.00
July 2013	Split in irrigation line resulted in wastewater flowing into Haehanga Stream	Abatement Notice 12033 and Incident notice 23757 –

		Infringement notice issued
March 2014	Chloride levels above allowable limits in surface water (Inc 30356) due to drill waste pad bund leaking contaminants into stream	Incident notice 30356 – infringement notice issued
August 2014	Hydrocarbons entered Haehanga Stream due to pond overflowing	Abatement notice issued – TRC monitoring report 2015 – 68 page 38
September 2014	Diesel spill that resulted in diesel entering Haehanga stream tributary	Letter of explanation requested – TRC monitoring report 2015 - 68 page 39
August 2015	Diesel spill into stream	Infringement notice issued – TRC Monitoring Report 2015 – 68 page 41
December 2015	Bunding on pond walls close to overflowing into Haehanga	Incident notice 32672 Abatement notice 21306 issued
January 2018	Unauthorised discharges (sawdust and leachate)	EAC 21933/21889 – Abatement Notice
February 2018	Elevated ammonia concentrations in Haehanga Stream	ENF 21502 – Infringement Notice
February 2019	Elevated contaminants in surface water (suspected due to leak inbund)	EAC 22586 – Abatement Notice
March 2019	Non-compliance with Pond Treatment System Management Plan and Wetland Management Plan	EAC 22632 - Abatement Notice
April 2019	Non analysis of drilling muds	EAC 22631 - Abatement Notice
September 2019	Unauthorised material being accepted	EAC 22902 – Abatement notice/ EAC 23046 Infringement Notice (\$1,000)
June 2020	Odor complaints outside of boundary	(INC/39969 and 39993) EAC – 23455 and EAC 23456 Infringement Notice \$1,000 each
2 October 2020	Odor complaints outside of boundary	EAC 23747 – infringement notice \$1,000
14 October 2020	Stockpile of compost material – material stored outside designated bunded areas, leachate able to enter Haehanga Stream	Infringement Notice
14 October 2020	Unauthorised material deposited at site (waste oil and Sludge)	EAC 23745 – infringement notice (\$1,000) EAC – 23746 – infringement

		notice (\$1,000) EAC 23684 Abatement Notice
4 November 2020	Unauthorised waste oil deposited (falsely recorded as grease trap waste)	EAC 23764 – Infringement notice (\$1,000)
4 November	Increased BOD in receiving water – at HHG000106	No action taken
9 January 2021	Materials received on site (Washings from Drilling site)	EAC – explanation required – In/41352
11 January 2021	Odour complaint – objectionable odour detected beyond the boundary	Infringement notice
10 February 2021	Discoloured Haehanga Stream – low levels of detergent found in stream	In/41552 – explanation required