

Taranaki Galvanizers Ltd
Monitoring Programme
Annual Report
2017-2018

Technical Report 2018-17

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Executive summary

Taranaki Galvanizers Ltd (the Company) operate a zinc galvanising plant located on Monmouth Road, approximately 1 kilometre north of Stratford in the Kahouri Stream catchment. The Company utilises a hot-dip galvanising process to provide a protective coating for steel materials. This report for the period July 2017 to June 2018 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) to assess the Company's environmental and consent compliance performance during the period under review. The report also details the results of the monitoring undertaken and assesses the environmental effects of the Company's activities.

The Company holds two resource consents, which include a total of 16 conditions setting out the requirements that the Company must satisfy. The Company holds one consent to allow it to discharge stormwater into an unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream, and one consent to discharge emissions into the air at this site.

During the monitoring period, Taranaki Galvanizers Ltd demonstrated an overall high level of environmental performance.

The Council's monitoring programme for the year under review included two inspections and eight water samples collected for physicochemical analysis during the reported period.

Elevated zinc concentrations were recorded in the receiving waters upstream and downstream of the Company's discharge. The historical disposal of galvanising waste materials into a bore on the Company's site is considered to be the most likely source of zinc contamination in this discharge, and in the unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream. Results from the current monitoring period suggest that zinc levels continue to remain relatively stable and are decreasing over time in the receiving environment.

In the reported period, no effect of emissions to air from the galvanising site was detected at or beyond the boundary of the site during inspections.

In terms of overall environmental and compliance performance by the consent holder over the last several years, this report shows that the consent holder's performance remains at a good to high level during the year under review.

For reference, in the 2017-2018 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 76% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 20% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.

This report includes recommendations for the 2018-2019 year, including a recommendation that the monitoring programme continue on the same basis as that in the previous monitoring period. It is recommended that deposition gauging only occur if circumstances warrant it, such as complaints from neighbours or visible smoke extending beyond the Company's boundary.

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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 for the period July 2017 to June 2018 by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) on the monitoring programme associated with resource consents held by Taranaki Galvanizers Ltd (the Company); who operate a galvanising plant near Stratford, situated on the corner of Monmouth Road and State Highway 3. This site is located in the Patea catchment.

The report includes the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consents held by the Company that relate to discharges of water within the Patea catchment, and the air discharge permit held by the Company to cover emissions to air from the site.

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

1.1.2 Structure of this report

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

- consent compliance monitoring under the RMA and the Council's obligations;
- the Council's approach to monitoring sites through annual programmes;
- the resource consents held by the 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 in the Company's site/catchment.

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

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

Section 4 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 2018-2019 monitoring year.

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

1.1.3 The Resource Management Act 1991 and monitoring

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

- a. the neighbourhood or the wider community around an activity, and may include cultural and social-economic effects;
- b. physical effects on the locality, including landscape, amenity and visual effects;
- c. ecosystems, including effects on plants, animals, or habitats, whether aquatic or terrestrial;

- d. natural and physical resources having special significance (for example recreational, cultural, or aesthetic); and
- e. risks to the neighbourhood or environment.

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

1.1.4 Evaluation of environmental and administrative performance

Besides discussing the various details of the performance and extent of compliance by the Company, this report also assigns them a rating for their environmental and administrative performance during the period under review.

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

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

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

Environmental Performance

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

Good: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were negligible or minor at most. There were some such issues noted during monitoring, from self reports, or in response to unauthorised incident reports, but these items were not critical, and follow-up inspections showed they have been dealt with. These minor issues were resolved positively, co-operatively, and quickly. The Council was not obliged to issue any abatement notices or infringement notices in relation to the minor non-compliant effects; however abatement notices may have been issued to mitigate an identified potential for an environmental effect to occur.

For example:

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

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

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

Administrative performance

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

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

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

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

For reference, in the 2017-2018 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 76% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 20% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.

1.2 Process description

The galvanising plant owned and operated by the Company is situated at the corner of State Highway 3 and Monmouth Road, approximately 1 km north of Stratford (Figure 1). Road access to the site is via Monmouth Road.

The galvanising plant is positioned in the central part of the site and houses a series of treatment tanks involved in the galvanising process (Figure 1). Two exhaust fans, one positioned at either end of the main building, are used to extract fumes from the building during galvanising operations. Large doors positioned on the northern and eastern sides of the main building provide access for the receipt and dispatching of materials at the site.

The area immediately surrounding the galvanising buildings is concreted. The concrete and metal yard located on the northern side of plant is used as laydown area for materials waiting to be processed or dispatched.

Effluent tanks collecting wastewater from the plant are housed within a concrete bunded area situated on the south-eastern corner of the galvanising plant (Figure 1).

Stormwater from the roofs of the galvanising plant is collected for use on site.

The stormwater drain located on the north-eastern side of the site was blocked off by the Company and no longer enters the roadside drain along SH3. This roadside drain discharges into the manhole beside the entranceway to the neighboring property owned by Taranaki Steelformers (manhole 2 in Figure 1). Stormwater from the northern part of the site now collects in a sand trap and is directed to the south paddock where it flows over pasture, and eventually collects in a settling pond at the southern end of the site. The stormwater discharge exits the settling pond through two black novaflow pipes, where it eventually collects in the roadside drain and then discharges into the manhole beside the entranceway to the neighbouring property owned by Taranaki Steelformers (manhole 2 in Figure 1).

An unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream originally ran close to the southern boundary of the galvanising site. This stream is now piped from its origin, through two manholes (Figure 1), to where it appears as an open channel on the other side of SH3. The piped tributary is also thought to receive groundwater seepage from a disused bore on site which was in the past contaminated with waste from the galvanising plant. Further discussion of this event is given in section 1.4 of this report.

Stormwater from the southern side of the site either flows overland to a grated manhole (manhole 1 in Figure 1) on the southeastern corner of the site or via a black nova flow pipe that then discharges into this same manhole. The industrial discharge novaflow pipe conveys both site stormwater and some groundwater seepage from the southern end of the site and is therefore referred to as an industrial discharge as opposed to only a stormwater discharge. The piped unnamed tributary enters manhole 1 immediately above the point of discharge from the industrial discharge novaflow pipe (Photo 1).

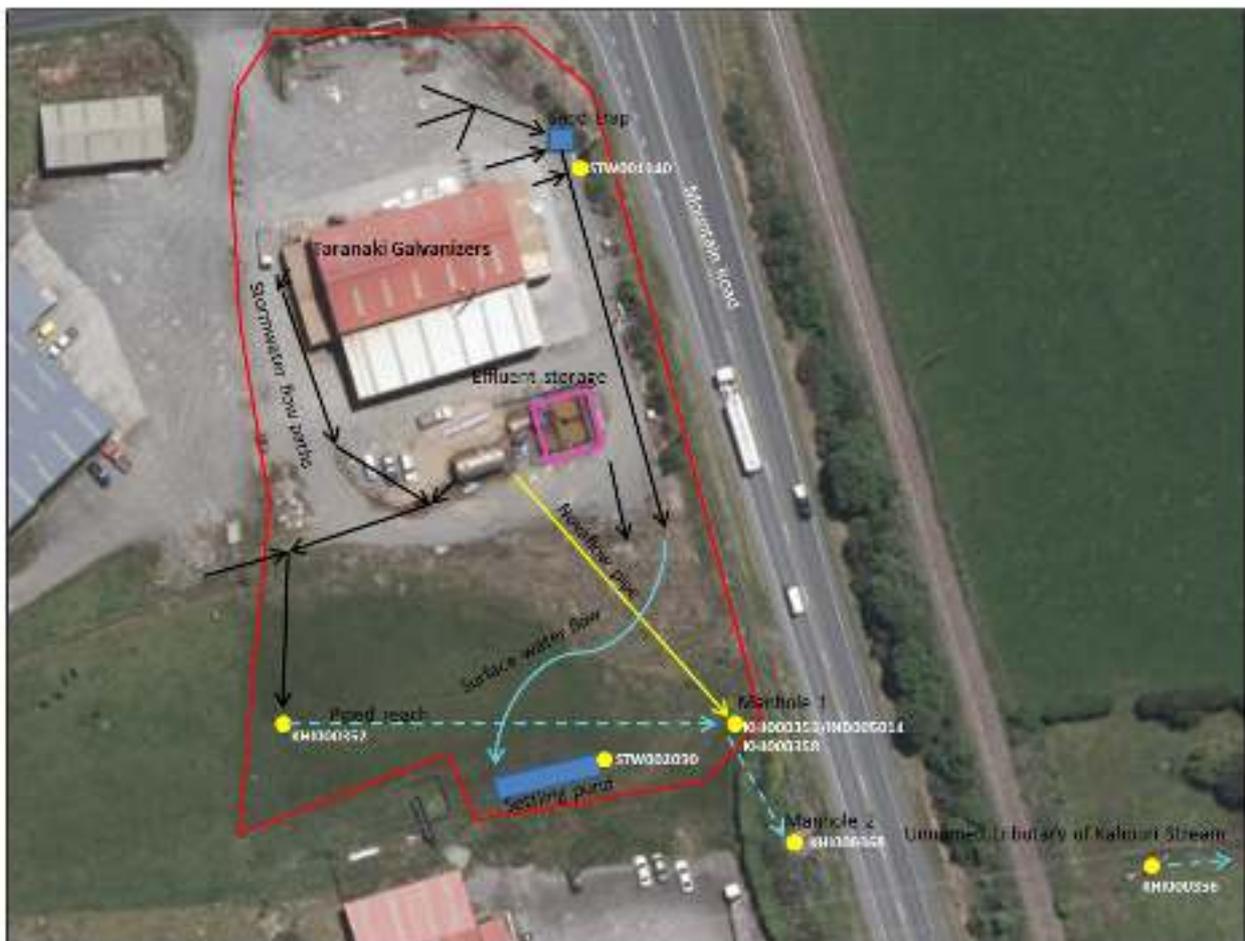


Figure 1 Taranaki Galvanizers site layout



Photo 1 The view down manhole 1

The galvanising plant was owned and operated by Union Galvanizers 1995 Ltd until September 1998, at which time that company ceased to operate. The plant operations remained suspended until May 1999, when Taranaki Galvanizers (2003) Ltd took over ownership of the site (TRC, 2004). During the 2006–2007 monitoring period ownership changed once again, to Taranaki Galvanizers Ltd.

The Company utilise a hot-dip galvanising process which protects steel from corrosion by providing a thick, tough metallic zinc alloy coating. The process consists of various stages of preparation and treatment prior to completion of the process. A brief description of the process is given in Figure 2.

Articles of steel to be galvanised are initially immersed in a hot sodium hydroxide degreasing or stripping bath to remove any oil or grease contaminants. Oils removed from the surface of the steel remain on the surface of the degreasing bath. After degreasing, the articles are rinsed in a water bath to reduce the carry-over of caustic solution into the next phase of the process.

The next stage of the process involves the removal of mill scale, rust, paint and other oxides from the article being galvanised by 'pickling', or acid treatment, in hydrochloric acid. Again, the article is rinsed in water to remove any excess acid and to minimise the amount of acid carried over to the next stage in the process.

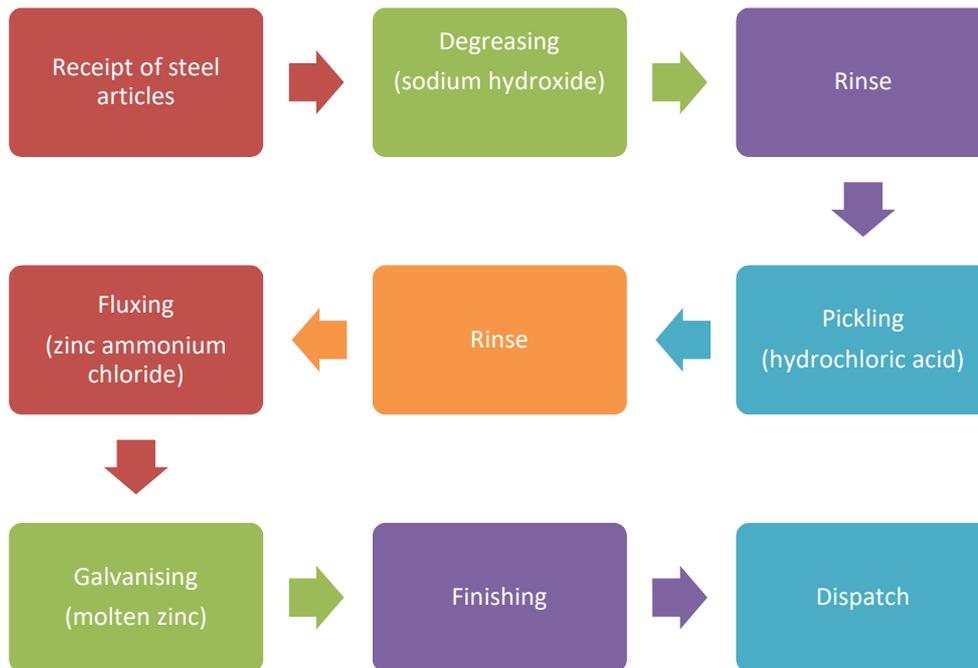


Figure 2 Hot-dip galvanising process undertaken at Taranaki Galvanizers

The acid-cleaned steel is then immersed in a flux solution containing zinc ammonium chloride to remove the oxide film which forms on the highly reactive steel surface after acid cleaning and prevents further oxidation prior to galvanising. The fluxing treatment also assists with the adhesion of the molten zinc to the steel, thereby providing a more uniform coating.

Fluxed steel articles are then galvanised by immersion in a hot bath of molten zinc. On completion of the galvanising process articles may be filed or sanded down to remove excess zinc prior to dispatch.

Particular care is taken to ensure that the flux solution dries on articles before they are dipped into the zinc bath. This minimises fume generation and spluttering. In the 2003-2004 monitoring period the Company switched from the hosing of articles after caustic and acid treatment, to using a rinse tank which resulted in a decrease in the volumes of caustic/acid going to the trade waste tanks.

Wastewater produced during the galvanising process can be divided into two main categories: a concentrated wastewater stream comprising largely of spent caustic cleaning and acid pickling liquids, and a dilute wastewater stream consisting of washings from the rinsing of articles and cleaning of floors as well as condensation from steam-jacketed vessels. These wastewater streams are disposed of separately.

All dilute wastewater is directed to a series of concrete tanks set within a concrete bunded area. Stormwater collected inside the bund is also pumped into these tanks. These tanks are used to neutralise pH and settle the wastewaters. This wastewater is then transported by road tanker from the galvanising plant to the Stratford oxidation ponds, after testing for zinc and pH under the supervision of the Stratford District Council.

The more concentrated wastewater is either recycled or directed to trade waste but is rarely stored on site. Plastic tanks situated in a bunded area lined with acid/caustic resistant resin are utilised entirely for emergency storage and have not been required for this purpose since 1995.

1.3 Resource consents

The Company holds two resource consents the details of which are summarised in the table below and outlined in sections 1.3.1 to 1.3.2.

Table 1 Summary of consents held by Taranaki Galvanizers Ltd

Consent number	Purpose	Granted	Review	Expires
4064-3	To discharge emissions into the air from the operation of a hot dip galvanising plant and associated processes at or about GR: Q20: 198-088	17 June 2010	June 2022	1 June 2028
4657-2	To discharge stormwater from the galvanising plant premises into an unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream in the Patea catchment at or about (NZTM) 1709996E-5647129N.	17 June 2010	June 2022	1 June 2028

1.3.1 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.

The Company holds water discharge permit 4657-2 authorises discharge of stormwater from the galvanising plant premises into an unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream. This permit was issued by the Council on 17 June 2010 under Section 87(e) of the RMA and is due to expire on 1 June 2028.

Special condition 1 requires the consent holder to adopt the best practicable option.

Special condition 2 limits the area from which the stormwater discharge could originate.

Special condition 3 requires the appropriate storage of hazardous substances onsite to minimise potential for stormwater contamination.

Special condition 4 specifies contaminants and limits for the discharge of stormwater.

Special condition 5 defines the mixing zone and limits on adverse effects in the receiving waters.

Special conditions 6 and 7 require the maintenance of a spill contingency plan and stormwater management plan, detailing measures and procedures to prevent spillages or unauthorised discharges, and to minimise the potential for stormwater contamination.

Special condition 8 requires notification to Council of any changes to processes or operations that could alter the nature of the discharge, and condition 9 is a review condition.

The permit is attached to this report in Appendix I.

This summary of consent conditions may not reflect the full requirements of each condition. The consent conditions in full can be found in the resource consent which is appended to this report.

1.3.2 Air discharge permit

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.

The Company hold air discharge permit 4064-3 to cover the discharge of emissions to air from the operation of a hot-dip galvanising plant and associated processes. This permit was issued by the Council on 17 June 2010 under Section 87(e) of the RMA. It is due to expire on 1 June 2028.

Special condition 1 requires the consent holder to adopt the best practicable option.

Special condition 2 requires that offensive or objectionable odours shall not pass the property boundary.

Special condition 3 specifies a limit on the deposition of zinc immediately beyond the boundary of the site.

Special conditions 4 and 5 define the processes that should be used in galvanising and cleanliness requirements to minimise adverse effects.

Special condition 6 requires notification to Council of any changes to processes or operations that could alter the nature of the discharge, and condition 7 is a review condition.

The permit is attached to this report in Appendix I.

This summary of consent conditions may not reflect the full requirements of each condition. The consent conditions in full can be found in the resource consent which is appended to this report.

1.4 Monitoring programme

1.4.1 Introduction

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

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

The monitoring programme for the site consisted of four primary components.

1.4.2 Programme liaison and management

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

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

1.4.3 Site inspections

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

1.4.4 Chemical sampling

The Council undertook sampling of both the discharges from the site and the water quality upstream and downstream of the discharge point and mixing zone.

The industrial discharge was sampled on one occasion, the stormwater discharge was sampled on one occasion. The unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream was sampled on two occasions, and the sample analysed for temperature, pH, conductivity, ammonical nitrogen, chromium, hydrocarbons, turbidity, suspended solids and zinc.

Table 2 shows a summary of the current sampling sites related to the Company's discharge to water, and this location is illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 2 Location of the physicochemical sampling points associated with the Company's discharge to water

Site	Location	GPS location	Site code	Sampling date/s
Unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream	Immediately upstream of Company's industrial discharge	1709995E-5647129N	KHI000353*	8/02/2018 16/04/2018
Industrial discharge (stormwater and ground water seepage)	Stormwater and groundwater leachate from the southern end of the site	1709995E-5647129N	IND005014*	16/04/2018
Unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream	200 m downstream of Taranaki Galvanizers	1710232E-5647063N	KHI000356	8/02/2018 16/04/2018
Stormwater discharge point (<i>new site</i>)	Settling pond at the southern end of the site	1709986E-5647127N	STW002090	16/04/2018
Unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream	Approximately 75 m u/s of SH3	1709926E-5647120N	KHI000352	8/02/2018 16/04/2018

*These sites are given the same GPS point as they are all located in the same manhole (1)

The industrial discharge novaflo pipe (IND005014) was not sampled during the inspection undertaken on 8 February 2018, as there was no discharge of leachate occurring at the time of inspection.

The stormwater discharge point (STW002090) located at the southern end of the site was not sampled during the 8 February 2018 inspection due to no discharge occurring at the time.

Sampling was undertaken at all receiving water sites on both sampling occasions. The sites sampled included; the unnamed tributary approximately 75 m upstream of SH3 (KHI000352), the unnamed tributary immediately above the Company's industrial discharge as it entered manhole 1 (KHI000353), and an open channel of the unnamed tributary approximately 200 m downstream of the Company's industrial discharge (KHI000356).

Samples were analysed for conductivity, pH, water temperature, ammonia, chromium, turbidity, suspended solids and zinc (dissolved).

1.4.5 Air quality monitoring

Air monitoring in the 2017-2018 period comprised of visual inspections during February and April.

1.4.6 Previous monitoring of discharge to water

The unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream had been monitored at two sites (manhole 1- KHI000358 and manhole 2- KHI000368) downstream of the Company's site on an intermittent basis since it was discovered that spent acid containing a high concentration of zinc was disposed of in a bore on the galvanising plant site in mid-1987. Periodically, samples had also been taken from the unnamed tributary upstream of the Company's site (KHI000353). Zinc leached through the ground and appeared in the piped unnamed tributary parallel to the boundary of the galvanising plant site from Monmouth Road. The then Regional Water Board decided to monitor the tributary regularly and take action if there was a risk to biota of the Kahouri Stream, rather than dig the area up and risk the release of a large amount of zinc into the Kahouri system. The zinc concentration in the tributary appeared to be decreasing during the 1990's and then remained relatively stable.

2 Results

2.1 Water

2.1.1 Inspections

Two inspections of the Company's site were performed during the period under review. The inspections focused on stormwater and wastewater management at the site.

8 February 2018

Minimal zinc flecks were present in the yard. The zinc flecks observed were around galvanised metal on the concrete pad. The settling pond at the north eastern end of the site was half full and was not discharging. It was noted that there were some oily patches on the metal track at the back of the site. There were no obvious discharges to air at the time of the inspection. Samples were uncoloured and clear with no odour or foaming. Abundant iron oxide was noted at each of the sites sampled. The stormwater areas were clear of any chemicals.

16 April 2018

The site was inspected in fine conditions following recent heavy rain. The company manager and inspecting officer discussed the long term plan of irrigating to the back paddock after the introduction of topsoil.

No zinc flecks were observed on the gravel and very few were observed on the concrete pads. No discharges to air were evident at the time of the inspection. Riparian planting near stormwater drains were observed to be growing well. The ponds were discharging, the flow was clean and clear. Stormwater areas were observed to be clear of any chemicals. No odour, foaming or sheen was noted. Samples were collected from all locations.

2.1.2 Physicochemical sampling

On one occasion during the reported period (8/02/18), sampling was undertaken at both upstream sites (KHI000353 and KHI000352) and one downstream site (KHI000356). On the other sampling occasion (16/04/18) sampling was undertaken at the two upstream sites (KHI000352 and KHI000353), a downstream site (KHI000356), at the industrial discharge novaflow pipe (IND005014) and also from the exit of the stormwater drain (STW002090). Samples were analysed for conductivity, chromium, pH, temperature, ammonia, hydrocarbons, turbidity, suspended solids and zinc.

2.1.2.1 Upstream sites (KHI000352 and KHI000353)

The Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC, 2000) propose that for protection of 95% of species (the default value for ecological protection), zinc in fresh water should be less than 0.008 g/m^3 (at a hardness $30 \text{ g/m}^3 \text{ CaCO}_3$). For protection of 80% of species (the lowest level of ecological protection in the guideline), zinc in freshwater should be less than 0.031 g/m^3 . These numbers refer to chronic (on-going) exposure. Zinc concentrations recorded upstream of the Company's site by the two surveys were indicative of zinc contamination (Table 3). The level of contamination was lower than the resource consent limit of 5 g/m^3 . Seepage from the contaminated bore under the Company's site is the most likely source of this contamination recorded upstream of the industrial and stormwater discharges.

During the period under review both surveys returned elevated amounts of zinc between the two upstream sites. Therefore the contaminated bore is likely to be still having an effect on water quality at the site.

Table 3 Results of the two sampling surveys at the two upstream sites (KHI000352 and KHI000353)*

Parameter	Unit	Survey 8/02/18		Survey 16/04/18	
		Upstream 1 (KHI000352)	Upstream 2 (KHI000353)	Upstream 1 (KHI000352)	Upstream 2 (KHI000353)
Temperature	Deg.C	18.9	14.0	16.0	15.6
pH	pH	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.5
Conductivity at 20°C	mS/m	14.9	15.5	9.2	10.2
Ammonical Nitrogen	g/m ³ N	1.75	1.6	0.405	0.548
Chromium-acid soluble	g/m ³	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03
Hydrocarbons	g/m ³	<0.5	0.6	<0.5	<0.5
Turbidity	NTU	270	180	3	6,8
Suspended solids	g/m ³	210	54	10	8
Zinc-dissolved	g/m ³	0.126	0.263	0.041	0.145

Discharge sampling undertaken in the reported period, at site upstream 2 (KHI000353) showed that the latest concentrations of dissolved zinc (0.263 g/m³ and 0.145 g/m³) were the lowest recorded dissolved zinc concentrations since measurements began (Figure 3).

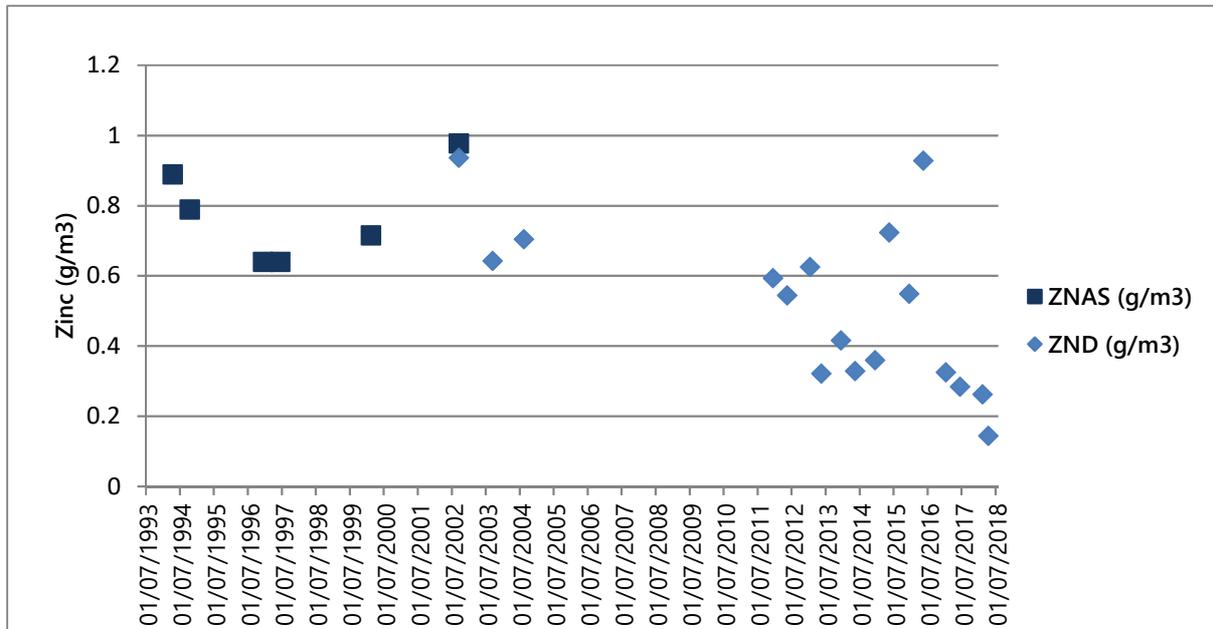


Figure 3 Zinc concentrations in the unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream immediately upstream of the Company's industrial discharge since 1994 (site KHI000353)

2.1.2.2 Industrial discharge site (IND005014)

Historical and current results from industrial discharge samples obtained from the industrial discharge novaflow pipe (IND005014) samples are presented in Table 4. Due to a lack of flow there are no results for the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 monitoring periods. Prior to the May 2016 inspection, part of the novaflow pipe was replaced after it was found that a section was damaged. It is likely the damaged section had previously restricted flow through the pipe. No sample was collected during the February 2018 survey, again due to a lack of discharge at the time of sampling.

Table 4 Historical results of the discharge from the industrial discharge novaflow pipe (IND005014) for the period 24 October 1991 to 16 April 2018 and current results

Parameter	Unit	Consent limit	Historical data 24/10/1991-14/4/2018			Current data 16/04/2018
			No. of samples	Range	Median	
Temperature	°C	-	22	8.7-17.0	13.6	15.9
pH	pH	6.0-9.0	31	3.5-6.9	4.6	6.3
Conductivity at 20°C	mS/m	-	30	5.8-150	34.7	8.9
Ammonia-N	g/m ³ N	-	15	<0.003-68.0	0.690	0.125
Chromium-acid soluble	g/m ³	-	9	<0.03-<0.03	0.02	<0.03
Turbidity	NTU	-	11	0.14-96	0.95	0.55
Suspended solids	g/m ³	100	7	<2-64	21	28
Dissolved zinc	g/m ³	5	13	0.24-39.2	4.3	0.931
Hydrocarbons	g/m ³	15	4	0.5-0.5	0.2	<0.5

Special condition 4 of consent 4657-2 has specified limits on certain constituents of the discharges including; pH, hydrocarbons, suspended solids and zinc. Although historical discharges do not relate to this consent, these conditions can be a useful guide, to which comparisons can be made. Previous sampling records have shown that pH levels have increased markedly since the 1990's to within the lower end of the consented pH range in the last few years (Figure 4). The concentrations of suspended solids have consistently fallen within the specified consent limits at the industrial discharge site (IND005014) (Table 4).

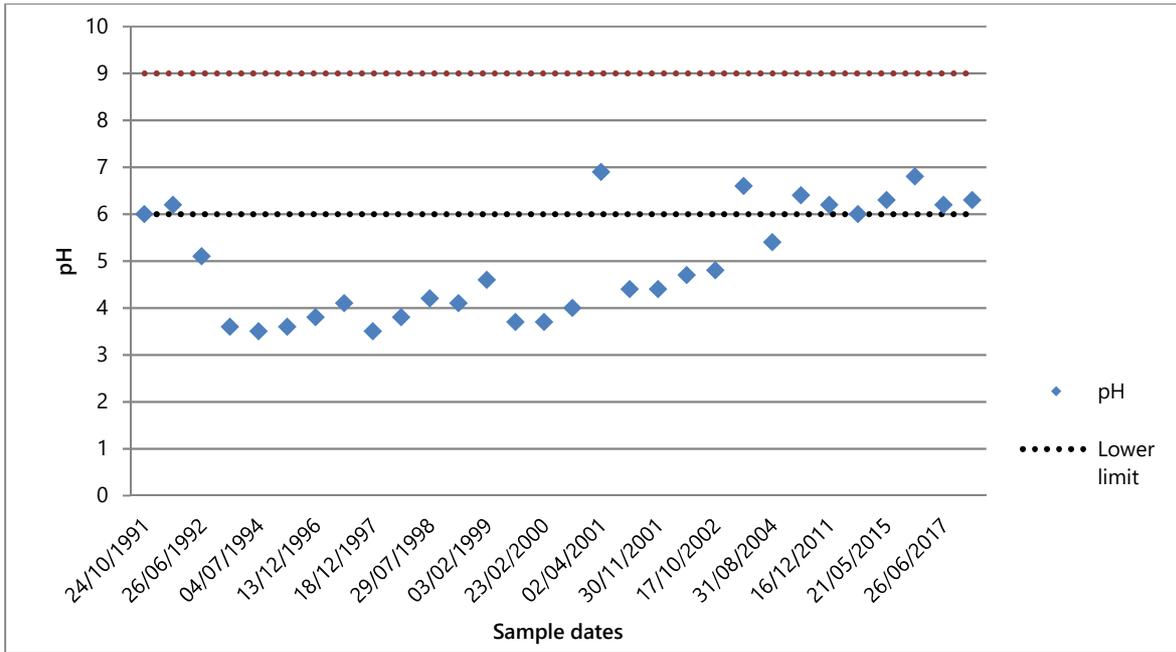


Figure 4 pH levels recorded in the discharge (IND005014) from the Company's site between October 1991 and April 2018 ¹

Dissolved zinc concentrations have fallen within the consent limit of 5 g/m³ (consent conditions granted June 2010) and had decreased considerably over the last 12 years. The most recent result is the latest in a continuing downward trend (Figure 5). The historical disposal of galvanising waste materials into a bore on the Company's site is considered to be the most likely source of zinc contamination in this discharge. Sampling was not undertaken in the 2013/14 due to lack of discharge.

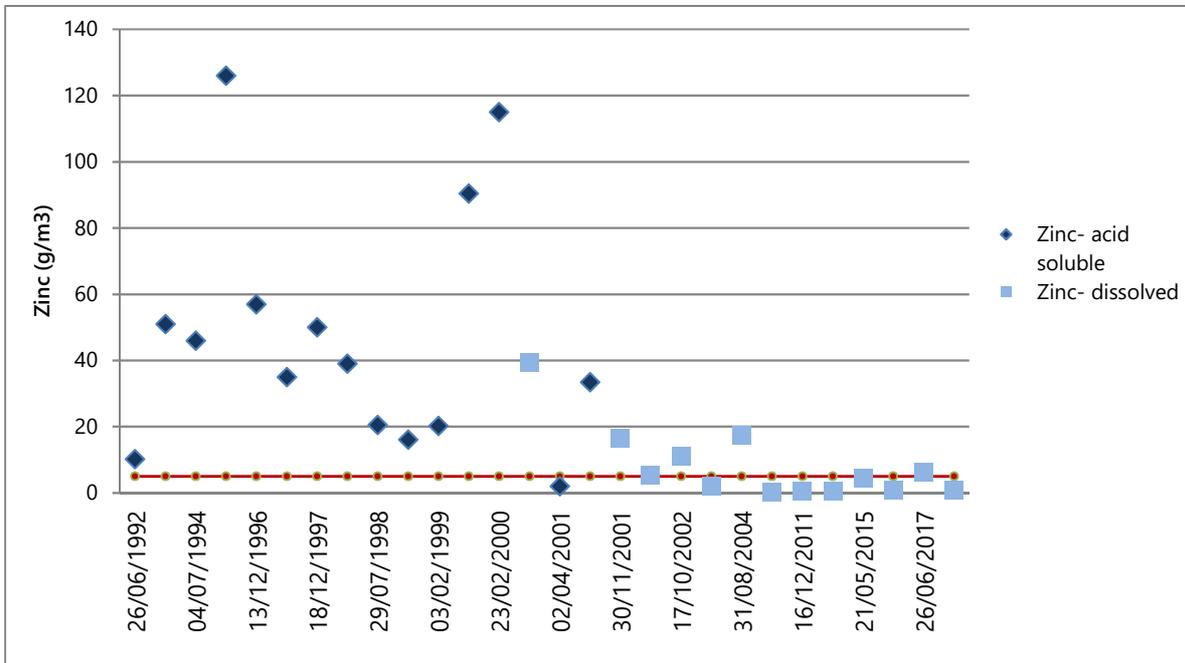


Figure 5 Zinc concentrations recorded in the discharge sample (IND005014) from the Company's site between June 1992 and May 2015

2.1.2.3 Stormwater discharge site (STW002090)

The stormwater discharge point (STW002090) located at the southern end of the site was not sampled during the February inspection due to the lack of a discharge. It was sampled for the first time during the April inspection and constituents were all below the levels outlined in Condition 4 of consent 4657-2.

2.1.2.4 Downstream site (KHI000356)

Results for the surveys carried out on the 8th February 2018 and 16th April 2018 are presented in Table 5.

Table 5 Results of two sampling surveys at the downstream site (KHI000356)

Parameter	Units	Survey date		Median
		8/02/2018	16/04/2018	
Temperature	g/m ³	14.9	15.5	14
pH	pH	6.7	6.4	6.6
Conductivity at 20°C	mS/m	12.8	8.9	10.2
Ammonia	g/m ³ N	0.916	0.269	0.796
Chromium-acid soluble	g/m ³	<0.03	<0.03	0.02
Hydrocarbons	g/m ³	<0.5	<0.5	0.2
Turbidity	NTU	70	3.3	26
Suspended solids	g/m ³	13	6	6
Zinc-dissolved	g/m ³	0.202	0.160	0.35

The results from the February 2018 and April 2018 surveys are somewhat consistent with the historic median values (Table 5).

There was a slight increase of zinc between the first upstream site (1) and the downstream site during the 2018 surveys (Figure 6). Typically, freshwater waterbodies do not naturally have zinc concentrations above 0.060 g/m³. As there was no industrial (IND005014) or stormwater discharges (STW002090) at the time of February survey it is assumed that the elevated zinc concentrations at the downstream site were due to the contaminated bore underneath the Company's site.

There was a slight increase of zinc between the lower upstream site (2) and the downstream site during the April inspection. Both the industrial and stormwater discharges were discharging at the time of the inspection and likely caused the increase, as it is such a small increase it is deemed insignificant and therefore unlikely to be causing any adverse environmental effects.

It should be noted that the leaching of historic zinc from the contaminated bore has a much more significant effect on water quality as shown by the increase between upstream sites 1 and 2 (Figure 6) on both occasions.

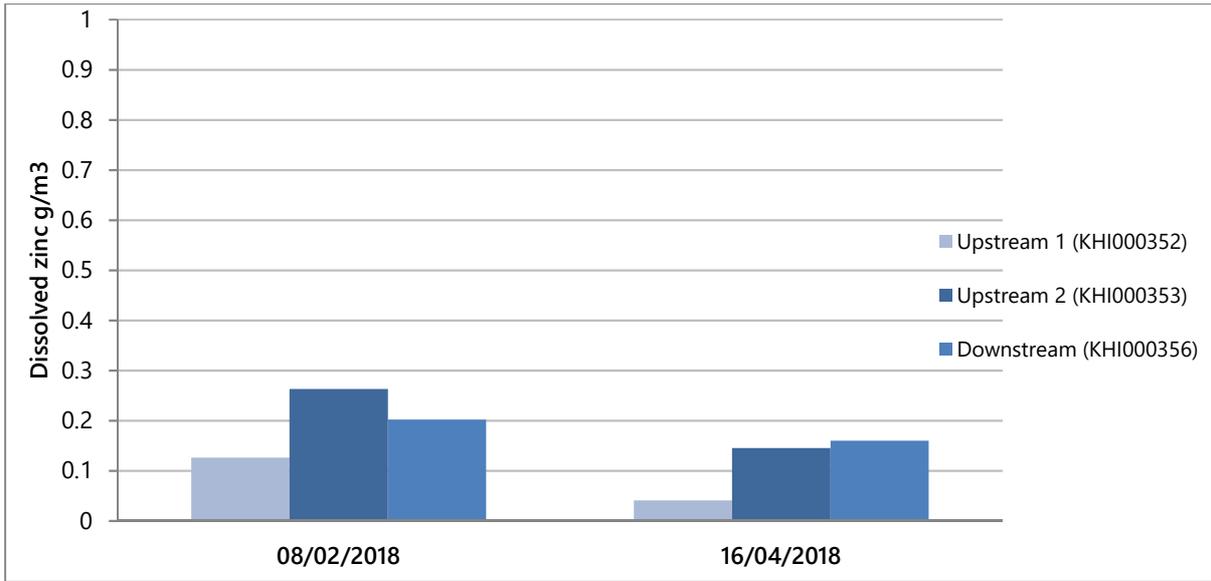


Figure 6 Dissolved zinc concentrations in the unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream upstream and downstream of the site.

Monitoring of the unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream has shown that zinc concentrations in the tributary decreased during the 1990's, then remained relatively constant, varying between the detection limit of 0.005 g/m³ and 1 g/m³. Recent monitoring data suggest that zinc concentrations are still relatively stable and decreasing over time at the downstream site (KHI000356) (Figure 7). Results for the downstream sites previously sampled (KHI000358 (1991-2010) and KHI000368 (2010-2012)), and the current downstream site (KHI000356) show a decline over time (Figure 7). It is considered likely that it will take some years before the zinc concentrations in the tributary are reduced significantly due to the level of contamination (from the bore) under the Company's site.

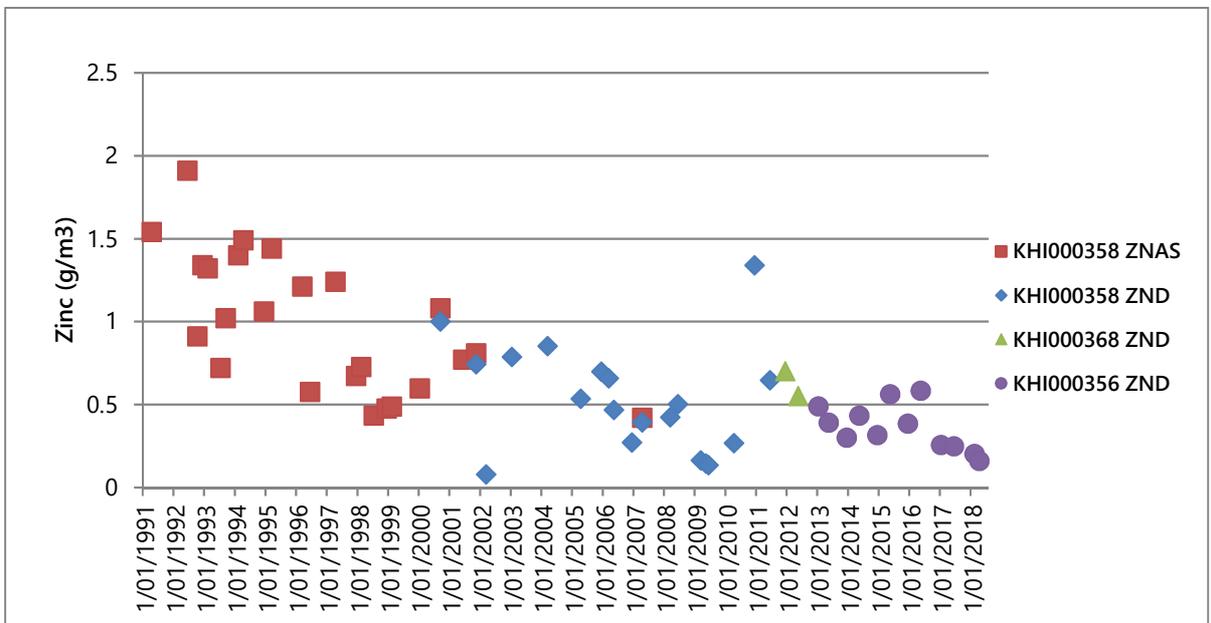


Figure 7 Zinc concentrations in the unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream downstream of the Taranaki Galvanizers industrial discharge since 1991 ¹

2.2 Air

2.2.1 Inspections

Air monitoring inspections were undertaken on two occasions during the monitoring period under review.

On 8 February 2018 an inspection was carried out. At the time of the inspection there was no visible discharge to air from the building (smoke).

On 16 April 2018 an inspection was carried out. At the time of the inspection there was no visible discharge to air from the building (smoke).

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

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

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

In the 2017-2018 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

The Company's site achieved a high level of performance over the 2017-2018 monitoring period.

In general, the stormwater catchment area was kept clear of contaminants, and wastewater was adequately bundled and managed. Fragments of zinc found on the laydown areas of the site should continue to be removed from stormwater areas by staff.

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

Physicochemical water quality monitoring over previous monitoring periods indicated that elevated zinc levels were continuing to occur from the discharges of stormwater and groundwater leachate from the galvanising site, as a result of historical disposal of spent acid to a bore on the property. The results have shown that in general, zinc concentrations have continued to decline over time. Sampling undertaken in the current period showed that the latest concentrations of zinc were within the resource consent condition requirements at site (IND005014); and there was no likely effect on the receiving environment at site (KHI000356).

3.3 Evaluation of performance

A tabular summary of the consent holder's compliance record for the year under review is set out in Table 6 and Table 7. An evaluation of environmental performance over time for Taranaki Galvanizers Ltd (2010 onwards) is presented in 8.

Table 6 Summary of performance for consent 4657-2

Purpose: To discharge stormwater from the galvanising plant premises into an unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream.		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Adopt best practicable option	Inspections	Yes
2. Limit on stormwater catchment area	Inspections	Yes
3. Requirements for storage and containment facilities for hazardous substances	Inspections	Yes
4. Defines discharge contaminant limits	Water quality monitoring	Yes
5. Defines no adverse effects on receiving waters after reasonable mixing	Water quality monitoring and inspections	Yes
6. Requirement to maintain a spill or emergency contingency plan	Review by Council	Yes
7. Requirement to maintain a stormwater management plan	Review by Council	Yes

Purpose: To discharge stormwater from the galvanising plant premises into an unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream.		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
8. Requirement to notify Council of any significant changes that may alter nature of the discharge	Notify Council (no notification)	N/A
9. Optional review of consent	Not exercised	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 7 Summary of performance for consent 4064-3

Purpose: To discharge emissions into the air from the operation of a hot dip galvanising plant and associated processes		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Adopt best practicable option	Inspections	Yes
2. Discharge shall not result in offensive or objectionable odours beyond the site boundary	Inspections	Yes
3. Limit on zinc deposition rate near the property boundary	Deposition gauging	N/A
4. Requires galvanising process to be dry flux as far as practicable	Inspections; Records from Company	Yes
5. Wet fluxing or flux dusting prohibited from occurring on site	Inspections	Yes
6. Requirement to notify Council of any significant changes that may alter nature of the discharge	Notify Council (no notification)	N/A
7. Optional review of consent	Not exercised	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 8 Evaluation of environmental performance over time for Taranaki Galvanizers Ltd (2010 onwards)

Year	Consent no	High	Good	Improvement req	Poor
2010-2011	4657-2	-	1	-	-
	4064-3	-	1	-	-
2011-2012	4657-2	1	-	-	-
	4064-3	1	-	-	-
2012-2013	4657-2	1	-	-	-
	4064-3	1	-	-	-
2013-2014	4657-2	-	1	-	-
	4064-3	1	-	-	-
2014-2015	4657-2	1	-	-	-
	4064-3	1	-	-	-
2015-2016	4657-2	1	-	-	-
	4064-3	1	-	-	-
2016-2017	4657-2	-	1	-	-
	4064-3	1	-	-	-
2017-2018	4657-2	1	-	-	-
	4064-3	1	-	-	-
Totals	-	12	4	0	0

During the year, the Company demonstrated a high level of environmental and high level of administrative performance with the resource consents as defined in Section 1.1.4. During the monitoring period under review two inspections were conducted, which indicated that wastewater was well managed, and operations were undertaken in a manner that minimised environmental effects. It is noted that the factory is located in a rural area and is isolated from residences or other commercial premises. Accordingly, there is no evidence of aerial emissions from galvanising activities causing adverse effects off-site. As a result of past activities, samples collected from the tributary of the Kahouri Stream continue to show elevated concentrations of zinc. However, trends over time suggest that zinc levels are continuing to decrease as pH of the leachate improves.

3.4 Recommendations from the 2016-2017 Annual Report

In the 2016-2017 Annual Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT monitoring was continued for the 2017-2018 period, similar in format to the 2016-2017 program.

3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2018-2019

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

- the extent of information already made available through monitoring or other means to date;
- its relevance under the RMA;

- the Council's obligations to monitor consented activities and their effects under the RMA;
- the record of administrative and environmental performances of the consent holder; and
- reporting to the regional community.

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

It is proposed that for 2018-2019 that the monitoring continue at the same level as it had in 2017-2018.

It should be noted that the proposed programme represents a reasonable and risk-based level of monitoring for the site(s) in question. The Council reserves the right to subsequently adjust the programme from that initially prepared, should the need arise if potential or actual non-compliance is determined at any time during 2018-2019.

3.6 Exercise of optional review of consent

There are no consents held by the Company that allow for an optional review of consent in this period under review.

4 Recommendations

1. THAT in the first instance, monitoring of consented activities at Taranaki Galvanizers Ltd site in the 2018-2019 year continue at the same level as in 2017-2018.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2018-2019, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

The following abbreviations and terms may be 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.
Conductivity	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 ³ s ⁻¹).
DO	Dissolved oxygen.
DRP	Dissolved reactive phosphorus.
E.coli	Escherichia coli, 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 ² /day	Grams/metre ² /day.
g/m ³	Grams per cubic metre, and equivalent to milligrams per litre (mg/L). In water, this is also equivalent to parts per million (ppm), but the same does not apply to gaseous mixtures.
Incident	An event that is alleged or is found to have occurred that may have actual or potential environmental consequences or may involve non-compliance with a consent or rule in a regional plan. Registration of an incident by the Council does not automatically mean such an outcome had actually occurred.
Intervention	Action/s taken by Council to instruct or direct actions be taken to avoid or reduce the likelihood of an incident occurring.

Investigation	Action taken by Council to establish what were the circumstances/events surrounding an incident including any allegations of an incident.
Incident register	The Incident register contains a list of events recorded by the Council on the basis that they may have the potential or actual environmental consequences that may represent a breach of a consent or provision in a Regional Plan.
L/s	Litres per second.
m ²	Square Metres.
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 ₄	Ammonium, normally expressed in terms of the mass of nitrogen (N).
NH ₃	Unionised ammonia, normally expressed in terms of the mass of nitrogen (N).
NO ₃	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 ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , PM _{1.0}	Relatively fine airborne particles (less than 10 or 2.5 or 1.0 micrometre diameter, respectively).
Resource consent	Refer Section 87 of the RMA. Resource consents include land use consents (refer Sections 9 and 13 of the RMA), coastal permits (Sections 12, 14 and 15), water permits (Section 14) and discharge permits (Section 15).
RMA	<i>Resource Management Act 1991</i> 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.
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 a Science Services Manager.

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Appendix I

Resource consents held by Taranaki Galvanizers

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

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

Name of
Consent Holder: Taranaki Galvanizers Limited
R D 23
STRATFORD 4393

Consent Granted
Date: 17 June 2010

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge emissions into the air from the operation of a hot dip galvanising plant and associated processes at or about (NZTM) 1709953E-5647196N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2028

Review Date(s): June 2016, June 2022

Site Location: Corner Monmouth Road and State Highway 3, Stratford

Legal Description: Lot 2 DP 19286 Blk I Ngaere SD

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. The discharges authorised by this consent shall not give rise to an odour at or beyond the boundary of the site that is offensive or objectionable.
3. The zinc deposition rate near the property boundary, at sampling locations as agreed to by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, shall be less than 8.2 milligrams of zinc per square metre per day [mg/m²/day]. The agreed locations are to be indicative of the zinc deposition rate immediately beyond the boundary.
4. The consent holder shall ensure that all items to be dry flux galvanised shall be clean and dry as far as practicable before hot dipping.
5. No wet fluxing or flux dusting will be undertaken on site.
6. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, prior to making any changes to the processes or operations undertaken at the site, that could alter the nature of the discharge. Any such change shall then only occur following receipt of any necessary approval under the Resource Management Act. Notification shall include the consent number, a brief description of the activity consented and an assessment of the environmental effects of any changes, and be emailed to worknotification@trc.govt.nz. Notification by fax or post is acceptable if the consent holder does not have access to email.
7. 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 17 June 2010

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Chief Executive

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

Name of
Consent Holder: Taranaki Galvanizers Limited
R D 23
STRATFORD 4393

Consent Granted
Date: 17 June 2010

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge stormwater from the galvanising plant premises into an unnamed tributary of the Kahouri Stream in the Patea catchment at or about (NZTM) 1709996E-5647129N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2028

Review Date(s): June 2016, June 2022 and/or within 3 months of receiving a notification under special condition

Site Location: Corner Monmouth Road and State Highway 3, Stratford

Legal Description: Lot 2 DP 19286 Blk I Ngaere SD

Catchment: Patea

Tributary: Kahouri

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. The stormwater discharged shall be from a catchment area not exceeding 0.735 hectares.
3. Any significant volumes of hazardous substances [e.g. hydrochloric acid, zinc ammonium chloride, sodium hydroxide] on site shall be:
 - a) contained in a double skinned tank, or
 - b) stored in a dedicated bunded area with drainage to sumps, or to other appropriate recovery systems, and not directly to the site stormwater system.
4. Constituents of the discharge shall meet the standards shown in the following table.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Standard</u>
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0
suspended solids	Concentration not greater than 100 gm ⁻³
total recoverable hydrocarbons	Concentration not greater than 15 gm ⁻³
zinc	Concentration not greater than 5 gm ⁻³

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

5. After allowing for reasonable mixing, within a mixing zone extending 5 metres downstream of the discharge point, the discharge shall not, either by itself or in combination with other discharges, give rise to any or all of the following effects in the receiving water:
 - a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;
 - b) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity;
 - c) any emission of objectionable odour;
 - d) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm animals;
 - e) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Consent 4657-2

6. The consent holder shall maintain a contingency plan. The contingency plan shall be adhered to in the event of a spill or emergency and shall, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, detail measures and procedures to be undertaken to prevent spillage or accidental discharge of contaminants not authorised by this consent and measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the environmental effects of such a spillage or discharge.
7. The consent holder shall maintain a stormwater management plan. This plan shall be adhered to at all times and shall, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council document how the site is to be managed in order to minimise the contaminants that become entrained in the stormwater. The plan shall include but not necessarily be limited to:
 - a) the loading and unloading of materials;
 - b) maintenance of conveyance systems;
 - c) general housekeeping; and
 - d) management of the interceptor system.

A Stormwater Management Plan template is available in the Environment section of the Taranaki Regional Council's web site www.trc.govt.nz.

8. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, prior to making any changes to the processes or operations undertaken at the site, or the chemicals used or stored on site, that could alter the nature of the discharge. Any such change shall then only occur following receipt of any necessary approval under the Resource Management Act. Notification shall include the consent number, a brief description of the activity consented and an assessment of the environmental effects of any changes, and be emailed to worknotification@trc.govt.nz.
9. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review:
 - a) during the month of June 2016 and/or June 2022; and/or
 - b) within 3 months of receiving a notification under special condition 8 above;

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

Signed at Stratford on 17 June 2010

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Chief Executive

