

Greymouth Petroleum Limited
Deep Well Injection
Monitoring Programme
Annual Report
2012-2013
Technical Report 2013-56

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Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
STRATFORD

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Executive summary

The following Annual Report by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) outlines Greymouth Petroleum Limited's (the Company) deep well injection (DWI) activities during the monitoring period 1 July 2012-30 June 2013. The report provides details of the DWI consents held by the Company during the period under review, and the compliance monitoring programme implemented by the Council with regard to these consents. The report also discusses the results of the monitoring carried out, and provides an assessment of Company performance with regard to consent compliance.

At the commencement of the monitoring period, the Company held six consents for the injection of fluids by DWI. During the period under review, the Company was granted two additional consents for DWI. As of 30 June 2013, the Company held eight consents for DWI activities. The consents held by the Company authorise the discharge of a range of fluids by DWI, including water, produced water, contaminated stormwater, waste drilling fluids, and well workover fluids (including hydraulic fracturing fluids). The consents include a number of special conditions, setting out specific requirements with which the Company must comply.

During the 2012-2013 monitoring period, the Company exercised DWI consents 5312-1, 7390-1, 9272-1, 7466-1, and 9470-1. The consents exercised authorised discharges from injection wells at the Kaimiro-O, Turangi-A (7390-1 and 9272-1), Kowhai-A, and Kaimiro-G wellsites, respectively.

The monitoring of the Company's DWI activities by the Council included undertaking inspections of injection operations, the review and assessment of injection data submitted by the Company, and groundwater monitoring in the vicinity of active injection sites.

The Council carried out six inspections of the Company's active DWI sites during the period under review. Inspection visits comprised liaison with on-site staff, identification of the active injection well, viewing the injection well monitoring equipment and injection logs, and spot sampling of the injectate.

As required by the special conditions of the consents exercised by the Company during the period under review, the Company supplied the Council with process monitoring data and injection records at the required intervals. Data supplied by the Company was reviewed by the Council on submission. In total, the Company discharged 84,032 cubic metres (m³) of fluids by DWI during the 2012-2013 monitoring period.

The Kowhai-2 injection well, at the Kowhai-A wellsite, was the Company's most used injection well (by volume) during this period. In total, 32,301 m³ of fluid was discharged from the well during this period. A total of 35,668 m³ of waste fluid was discharged from the Turangi-A wellsite during the period under review. Injection at the Turangi-A wellsite was via the Turangi-3 and Turangi-5 injection wells, authorised under consents 7390-1 (24,093 m³) and 9272-1 (11,575 m³). The Company also discharged a total of 15,983 m³ in their Kaimiro field, via the K-17 (14,776 m³) and K-10 (1,207m³) injection wells.

The volumes of fluid discharged, and the pressure at which it was injected into the receiving formations, were within the limits specified in the respective resource consents.

The information gathered during inspection visits and the data supplied by the consent holder for Council audit have been used in compiling this report.

The Council did not receive any complaints or register any unauthorised incidents associated with any of the Company's DWI activities during the 2012-2013 monitoring period. The Company has demonstrated a **high** level of environmental performance and compliance with the resource consents exercised during this period.

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

This report includes recommendations to be implemented during the 2013–2014 monitoring period.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991

1.1.1 Introduction

The following Annual Report covers the monitoring period 1 July 2012–30 June 2013. During the period under review, Greymouth Petroleum Limited (the Company) held eight resource consents for the disposal of wastes by deep well injection (DWI) from seven separate wellsites across the Taranaki region. The resource consents held by the Company permit the discharge of a range of fluids by DWI, including produced water, contaminated stormwater, waste drilling fluids, and well workover fluids (including hydraulic fracturing (HF) fluids). The consents include a number of special conditions, setting out specific requirements with which the Company must comply.

The following report provides details of the DWI consents held by the Company during the period under review, and outlines their DWI activities during this period. The report also outlines the compliance monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) with regard to these activities, discusses its results, and provides an assessment of Company performance with regard to consent compliance. The report concludes with recommendations regarding the future monitoring of the Company's DWI activities.

1.1.2 Structure of this report

The following report comprises five sections as follows:

- Section 1 of this report is a background section. It sets out general information about compliance monitoring under the relevant legislation and the Council's obligations and general approach to monitoring sites through dedicated monitoring programmes. Also covered in this section are the details of the individual resource consents held by the Company, the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review, and a description of the activities and operations conducted on the Company's well sites;
- Section 2 presents the results of monitoring during the period under review, including technical data;
- Section 3 outlines any incidents, interventions and incidents that occurred during period under review;
- Section 4 discusses the results, their interpretation, and their significance for the environment; and
- Section 5 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 2013-2014 monitoring period.

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

1.1.3 The Resource Management Act (1991) and monitoring

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

- (a) the neighbourhood or the wider community around a discharger, and may include cultural and socio-economic effects;
- (b) physical effects on the locality, including landscape, amenity and visual effects;
- (c) ecosystems, including effects on plants, animals, or habitats, whether aquatic or terrestrial;
- (d) natural and physical resources having special significance (e.g., 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 discharge source. Monitoring programmes are not only based on existing permit conditions, but also on the obligations of the Act to assess the effects of the exercise of consents. In accordance with section 35 of the Act, the Council undertakes compliance monitoring for consents and rules in regional plans; and maintains an overview of performance of resource users against regional plans and consents. Compliance monitoring, (covering both activity and impact), also enables the Council to continuously assess its own performance in resource management as well as that of resource users, particularly consent holders. It also enables the Council to continually re-evaluate its approach to resource management, and ultimately, through the refinement of methods, and considered responsible resource utilisation, to move closer to achieving sustainable development of the regions resources.

1.1.4 Evaluation of environmental performance

In addition to discussing the various details of the performance and extent of compliance by the Company during the period under review, this report also assigns an overall compliance rating. The categories used by the Council, and their interpretation, are as follows:

- a **high** level of environmental performance and compliance indicates that essentially there were no adverse environmental effects to be concerned about, and no, or inconsequential (such as data supplied after a deadline) non-compliance with conditions.
- a **good** level of environmental performance and compliance indicates that adverse environmental effects of activities during the monitoring period were negligible or minor at most, or, the Council did not record any verified unauthorised incidents involving significant environmental impacts and was not obliged to issue any abatement notices or infringement notices, or, there were perhaps some items noted on inspection notices for attention but these items were not urgent nor critical, and follow-up inspections showed they have been dealt with, and any inconsequential non compliances with conditions were resolved positively, co-operatively, and quickly.

- **improvement desirable (environmental) or improvement desirable (compliance)** (as appropriate) indicates that the Council may have been obliged to record a verified unauthorised incident involving measurable environmental impacts, and/or, there were measurable environmental effects arising from activities and intervention by Council staff was required and there were matters that required urgent intervention, took some time to resolve, or remained unresolved at end of the period under review, and/or, there were on-going issues around meeting resource consent conditions even in the absence of environmental effects. Abatement notices may have been issued.
- **poor performance (environmental) or poor performance (compliance)** indicates generally that the Council was obliged to record a verified unauthorised incident involving significant environmental impacts, or there were material failings to comply with resource consent conditions that required significant intervention by the Council even in the absence of environmental effects. Typically there were grounds for either a prosecution or an infringement notice.

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

1.2 Process description

1.2.1 Background

The Taranaki Basin occupies an area of approximately 100,000 square kilometres and is the most explored and commercially successful hydrocarbon producing area in New Zealand. Oil and gas exploration and development has been on-going in the region for nearly 150 years. Since the first well in 1865, over 600 exploration and production wells have been drilled. While the majority of the basin is offshore, the majority of the producing wells are onshore. The geology of the basin is derived from diverse episodes of tectonic activity. The Cretaceous to Quaternary basin fill is up to 9,000 m thick in places.

The modern era of exploration began in New Zealand in 1955 when a Shell-BP-Todd consortium explored a large part of the Taranaki region. The groups first well (Kapuni-1), discovered gas-condensate in Late Eocene Kapuni Group strata, and marked the beginning of New Zealand's natural gas industry. The Kapuni Field commenced commercial production in 1970. The next major discovery was the off-shore Maui field in 1969, which was in full production by 1979. Maui is New Zealand's largest hydrocarbon field to date. Many smaller fields were discovered between 1979 and 1999, including the McKee, Mangahewa, Ngatoro, Kaimiro and Rimu fields. More recent discoveries include the Pohokura gas field in 2001.

Overall, the Taranaki Basin remains relatively under-explored compared to many comparable rift complex basins of its size and potential.

1.2.2 Deep well injection (DWI)

DWI is often utilised as liquid waste disposal technology and provides an alternative to the surface disposal of such material. The DWI process utilises specially designed injection wells to pump liquid waste into deep geological formations, hydrocarbon reservoirs or confined saline aquifers. The receiving formations generally contain water that is too saline to be of any potential use. Impermeable geological seals overlying the injection intervals restrict any potential vertical migration of injected wastes into shallow freshwater aquifers.

A typical injection well consists of concentric pipes, cemented into the surrounding rock, which extend into permeable saline formations, at depths far below the base of potentially useable freshwater aquifers. Waste is then injected into the receiving formation by pressure generated by surface pumps. International standards (adopted in the Taranaki Region) for the construction of disposal wells emphasise the importance of surface casing extending to depths below the base of the freshwater zones and being cemented back to surface. The standards also highlight the requirement for internal casing strings to be cemented back up the hole to seal off and isolate the disposal interval from the overlying freshwater zones, providing a multi-barrier approach to the protection of freshwater resources. As part of the resource consent application procedure for DWI activities, applicants are required to submit information that details both the design and construction specifications of the injection well(s) and illustrates well integrity and the isolation of the well bore from surrounding formations.

In Taranaki, contaminants disposed of by DWI are generally limited to produced water, saline groundwater, contaminated stormwater, waste drilling fluids, HF fluids, and production sludges. The Council has approved, on specific occasions, the discharge of small volumes of other specified contaminants by DWI. Any application to discharge waste material not specifically licenced by the relevant resource consent is assessed by the Council on a case by case basis. The Council will assess the composition of the waste for consistency with those specifically approved for disposal. In some cases, a new consent may be required.

Produced water makes up the greatest volume of waste fluids generated by oil and gas exploration and production activities. Produced water is water that is present in a hydrocarbon bearing reservoir, brought to the surface as crude oil or natural gas is abstracted from it. When hydrocarbons are abstracted from a reservoir, they are brought to the surface as a produced fluid mixture. The composition of this produced fluid is dependent on whether crude oil or natural gas is being produced and generally includes a mixture of either liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons, formation water, dissolved or suspended solids, produced solids such as sand or silt, and injected fluids and additives that may have been placed in the formation as a result of exploration, hydraulic fracturing, and/or production activities. Produced waters may contain, in addition to salts, hydrocarbon residues and free oil, and traces of process additives including anti-scaling agents, anti-corrosion agents and biocides. Proportionally, higher quantities of water are produced from a hydrocarbon field as more oil or gas is abstracted, and the productive life of the field diminishes. The issue of produced water disposal is therefore expected to increase as many producing fields approach the end of their lives, and as more fields are discovered and developed.

Produced water and drilling fluid wastes are typically highly saline and contain hydrocarbon residues and system additives. Without treatment to an acceptable standard, the surface disposal of large volumes of produced water is not a suitable disposal option, particularly where the discharge can enter surface or groundwater systems. The salts and other contaminants contained within the discharge can adversely affect soil or freshwater biological systems and the quality of water resources used for supply purposes. Although there are methods to treat produced waters to a suitable standard for surface disposal, such as gas/steam stripping, biological and chemical adsorption, and activated carbon, they are generally not practical or economically viable. The injection of produced waters into deep geological formations by DWI is presently the most cost-effective option for the disposal of this type of waste, and more importantly, is an environmentally sound disposal option.

Produced waters have been disposed of by DWI in Taranaki since the development of the Kapuni Field in 1970. The collection, handling, treatment and disposal of produced water from a producing field are major undertakings and, if not appropriately managed, can have lasting adverse environmental effects. However, under appropriate geological and operational conditions, the disposal of produced waters by DWI should have no more than negligible environmental effects.

The injection of fluids into hydrocarbon bearing reservoirs is also an established oilfield technique for regulating reservoir pressure and/or as a means of enhancing the rate of oil recovery from a reservoir. This process is often referred to as water flooding. Water flooding is a secondary recovery process that is often implemented when natural reservoir pressures decline due to the removal of reservoir fluids during production. The injection of produced fluids back into the reservoir can increase reservoir pressure and stimulate production by driving reserves toward a production well. In certain cases, injected water is heated and injected through a well annulus to reduce oil viscosity, improving oil deliverability through the wellbore. Typically, either produced waters or freshwater, or a combination of the two, are used for water flooding.

Regional councils are responsible for monitoring environmental effects from hydrocarbon exploration and development activities under the Act. Sections 15 and 30 of the Act give regional councils the responsibility for regulating the discharge of contaminants into the environment. The discharge of contaminants onto or into land that may result in water contamination may not take place unless expressly allowed by a rule in a regional plan, resource consent or other relevant regulations. The control of DWI activities through the resource consenting process and subsequent compliance monitoring is an appropriate regulatory regime. In the Taranaki region, the discharge of contaminants by DWI requires resource consent from the Council. The activity falls under Rule 51 of the Regional Freshwater Plan for Taranaki and is classified as a discretionary activity. The application may be non-notified if no parties are deemed to be adversely affected by the proposed activity.

At the time of writing, there were a total of 18 current resource consents for DWI in Taranaki. However, several resource consents have been issued for relatively short-term activities during exploration phase drilling, and several others have not been, and may never be exercised.

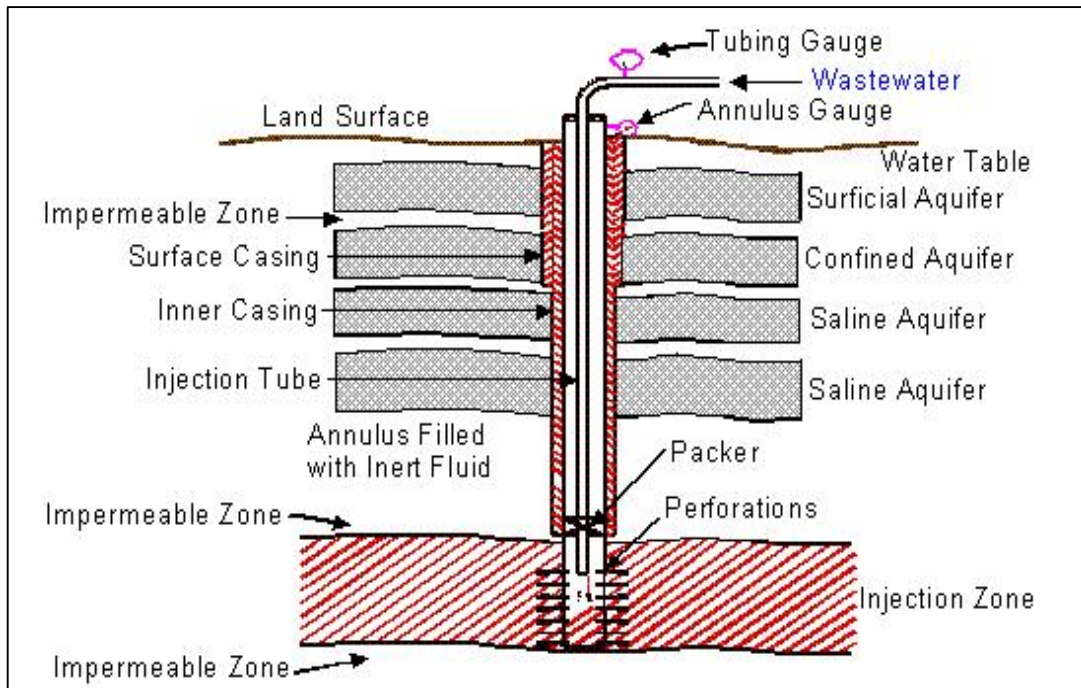


Figure 1 DWI schematic representative of Taranaki sites¹

1.3 Potential environmental effects of exercising a DWI consent

The main potential environment effect of discharging waste fluids by DWI is the contamination of freshwater aquifers during or following the discharge. Potential pathways for contamination of a freshwater aquifer can be created by the rupture of geological seal confining the injection interval, or failure of the grout seal in either the disposal well or any other well that penetrates the disposal interval. There is also potential for fluids to be forced upward from the injection interval through transmissive faults or fractures in the geological formations overlying the injection interval. Faults or fractures may have formed naturally prior to injection, or may be created by the waste dissolving the rocks of the confining zone. Artificial fractures may also be created by injecting wastewater at excessive pressures or by thermal processes.

There is also the potential for shallow groundwater to be contaminated by surface activities associated with DWI operations, particularly the handling, storage and transport of waste fluids. In all cases, the risk of contamination by spillage or unintended discharge of fluids being managed can be adequately mitigated by ensuring wastes are stored and transported in appropriately constructed and tested storage vessels and pipelines.

In each of the scenarios outlined above, the potential risk can be adequately mitigated by appropriate assessment, design, operation and monitoring of DWI activities. Appropriately engineered technology, regional and local geologic characterisation, and site specific modelling are typically combined at the planning stage of a disposal well to ensure that fluids discharged by DWI will be contained within the intended disposal interval. The assessment of resource consent applications and setting of appropriate conditions address these issues.

¹ <http://web.deu.edu.tr/atiksu/ana58/deepwell.html>

1.4 Resource consents

The protection of groundwater quality is of primary concern to the Council when processing resource consent applications for DWI activities. Section 15(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act stipulates that no person may discharge any contaminant onto or into land in circumstances which may result in that contaminant (or any other contaminant originated as a result of natural processes from that contaminant) entering water, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or national regulations.

Table 1 lists the consents held by the Company during the period under review, the wellsites to which the consents relate and the injection wells in use at each site. All of the resource consents were issued by the Council under Section 87(e) of the Act.

Table 1 Summary of DWI consents held by the Company during the 2012-2013 period

Consent number	Wellsite	Injection well	Formation
5312-1	Kaimiro-O	K-17	Mt. Messenger
7390-1	Turangi-A	Turangi-3	Mt. Messenger
7466-1	Kowhai-A	Kowhai-2	Mt. Messenger
7897-1	Kaimiro-J	K-11	Mt. Messenger
9206-1	Kowhai-B	Kowhai-B WDW*	Mt. Messenger
9272-1	Turangi-A	Turangi-5	Mt. Messenger
9470-1	Kaimiro-G	K-10	Mt. Messenger
9476-1	Kowhai-C	N/A**	N/A**

* Waste disposal well

** Disposal well not yet drilled

A summary of the consents held by the Company for DWI activities during the 2012-2013 monitoring period is included below.

Resource Consent: 5312-1

“To discharge up to 550 cubic metres/day of water to depths greater than 1,000 metres below the ground via an injection well for enhanced petroleum recovery purposes at the Kaimiro-O Wellsite”

Background:

Consent 5312-1, which authorises the injection of water for enhanced petroleum recovery at the Kaimiro-O wellsite, Alfred Road, Egmont Village, was originally granted to Fletcher Challenge Energy Taranaki Limited (FCET), on 17 April 1998. There is no record of the consent being exercised under FCET ownership.

The consent was transferred to Company on 10 April 2002, and has been regularly exercised under their ownership. The injection authorised by consent 5312-1 is via the K-17 injection well. The K-17 injection well is perforated within the Mount Messenger Formation from approximately -1,106 metres and -1,130 metres true vertical depth (m TVD) sub-sea.

The injection of fluids under this consent is for enhanced petroleum recovery, otherwise known as water flooding. The purpose of a water flood is to regulate the pressure within a producing hydrocarbon reservoir, driving hydrocarbons toward a producing well, improving hydrocarbon recovery.

The Council waived its option to review this consent in June 2002 and June 2008 as it was deemed that the consent conditions were adequate to deal with the potential adverse effects of the activity.

The current consent has two special conditions, as summarised below:

- Special condition 1 prohibits the discharge from endangering or contaminating any freshwater aquifer; and
- Special condition 2 is a review provision.

The consent is due to expire on 1 June 2014.

Resource Consent: 7390-1

“To discharge produced water from hydrocarbon exploration and production operations by deep well injection at the Turangi-A wellsite (via Turangi-3 well)”

Background:

Consent 7390-1, which authorises the discharge of produced water by DWI at the Turangi-A wellsite, Upper Turangi Road, Waitara, was granted to the Company on 10 October 2008.

The Turangi-3 well is perforated within the Mount Messenger Formation, between 1,138 m and 2,355 m TVD below ground level. The Turangi-3 well was the Company’s primary waste disposal well until March 2013, at which time waste injection at the Turangi-A wellsite was transferred to the newly drilled Turangi-5 injection well. Injection via the Turangi-5 well is authorised under consent 9272-1 (see below).

The Council waived its option to review this consent in June 2009 and June 2011, as it was deemed that the consent conditions were adequate to deal with the potential adverse effects of the activity. The next optional reviews are provided for in June 2015 and June 2021.

The current consent has nine special conditions, as summarised below:

- Special condition 1 sets a maximum injection pressure limit of 55 bar (800 psi);
- Special condition 2 sets a maximum daily injection volume of 300 m³/day;
- Special conditions 3, 4 & 5 refer to process monitoring and data submission requirements;
- Special condition 6 required the consent holder to submit an Injection Operation Management Plan prior to exercising the consent;
- Special condition 7 prohibits the discharge from endangering or contaminating any freshwater aquifer;
- Special condition 8 is a lapse clause; and

- Special condition 9 is a review provision.

The consent is due to expire on 1 June 2027.



Photo 1 The Turangi-A wellsite (L) and the Turangi-3 injection well (R)

Resource Consent: 7466-1

“To discharge produced water from hydrocarbon exploration and production operations by deepwell injection at the Kowhai wellsite (via Kowhai-2 well)”

Background:

Consent 7466-1, which authorises the discharge of waste fluids by DWI at the Kowhai-A wellsite, Ngatimaru Road, Tikorangi, was granted to Petrochem Limited (Petrochem) on 1 May 2009. Petrochem is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Since being granted, the Company has exercised the consent on a continuous basis.

Injection under consent 7466-1 is via the Kowhai-2 well, which is perforated within the Mount Messenger Formation, between 978 m and 1,263 m TVD below ground level.

The Council has the option to review the conditions of the consent in June 2015 and June 2021.

The current consent has 11 special conditions, as summarised below:

- Special condition 1 requires the consent holder to submit well completion information following drilling;
- Special condition 2 sets a maximum injection pressure limit of 35 bar (508 psi);
- Special condition 3 sets a maximum daily injection volume of 250 m³/day;
- Special conditions 4, 5 & 6 refer to process monitoring and data submission requirements;

- Special condition 7 requires the consent holder to notify the Council at least 5 working days prior to exercising the consent;
- Special condition 8 required the consent holder to submit an Injection Operation Management Plan prior to exercising the consent;
- Special condition 9 prohibits the discharge from endangering or contaminating any freshwater aquifer;
- Special condition 10 is a lapse clause; and
- Special condition 11 is a review provision.

The consent is due to expire on 1 June 2027.

Resource Consent: 7897-1

“To discharge the following from hydrocarbon exploration operations at the Kaimiro-J wellsite by deepwell injection into the Mount Messenger formation:

- *produced water;*
- *well drilling fluids;*
- *well workovers fluids;*
- *hydraulic fracturing fluids; and*
- *‘off-spec’ stormwater from the consent holder’s wellsites”*

Background:

Consent 7897-1, which authorises the discharge of waste fluids by DWI at the Kaimiro-J wellsite, Junction Road, Inglewood, was granted to the Company on 12 September 2011. The consent replaced the previous DWI consent for the site, 4921-1.

Injection under consent 7897-1 is via the K-11 injection well, which is perforated within the Mount Messenger Formation, between 1,643 m and 1,673 m TVD below ground level.

The consent provides the Council with an option to review the conditions of the consent at specified intervals. Optional reviews are provided for on an annual basis, with the next review date being 1 June 2014.

The current consent has 12 special conditions, as summarised below:

- Special condition 1 required to consent holder to submit an “Injection Operation Management Plan” prior to exercising the consent;
- Special condition 2 requires the consent holder to submit well completion information following drilling;
- Special condition 3 sets a maximum injection pressure limit of 45 bar (652 psi);
- Special condition 4 sets a maximum daily injection volume of 200 m³/day;
- Special condition 5 refers to the best practicable option (BPO) requirements;
- Special conditions 6, 7 & 8 refer to process monitoring and data submission requirements;
- Special condition 9 requires the consent holder to notify the Council at least 5 working days prior to exercising the consent;
- Special condition 10 prohibits the discharge from endangering or contaminating any freshwater aquifer;
- Special condition 11 is a lapse clause; and

- Special condition 12 is a review provision.

The consent is due to expire on 1 June 2026.

Resource Consent: 9206-1

“To discharge produced water, well workover fluids, well drilling fluids and contaminated stormwater from hydrocarbon exploration and production operations into land by deepwell injection below 1,185 m TVD at the Kowhai-B wellsite”

Background:

Consent 9206-1, which authorises the discharge of waste fluids by DWI at the Kowhai-B wellsite, Ngatimaru Road, Tikorangi, was granted to the Company on 11 May 2012.

As of 30 June 2013, the proposed waste disposal well had not been drilled and therefore the consent had not been exercised.

The consent conditions provide the Council with an option to review the conditions of the consent at specified intervals. Optional reviews are provided for on an annual basis, with the next review date being 1 June 2014.

The current consent has 17 special conditions, as summarised below:

- Special condition 1 required to consent holder to submit an “Injection Operation Management Plan” prior to exercising the consent;
- Special condition 2 requires the consent holder to submit well completion information following drilling;
- Special condition 3 sets a maximum injection pressure limit of 26.1 bar (379 psi);
- Special condition 4 sets a maximum rate of injection of 14.3 m³/hr (1.5 bpm);
- Special condition 5 sets a maximum daily injection volume of 300 m³/day;
- Special condition 6 requires the discharge to be made into the Mount Messenger Formation, deeper than 1,185 m TVD below ground level;
- Special condition 7 refers to the best practicable option (BPO) requirements;
- Special condition 8 limits the range of fluids that may be injected;
- Special conditions 9 & 10 refer to process monitoring and data submission requirements;
- Special condition 11 prohibits the discharge from endangering or contaminating any freshwater aquifer;
- Special condition 12, 13 & 14 relate to the requirement for the consent holder to implement a groundwater monitoring programme;
- Special condition 15 is an annual reporting requirement;
- Special condition 16 requires the consent holder to notify the Council at least 5 working days prior to exercising the consent; and
- Special condition 17 is a review provision.

The consent is due to expire on 1 June 2016.

Resource Consent: 9272-1

“To discharge produced water, well drilling fluids, well workover fluids and contaminated stormwater into the Mount Messenger Formation by deepwell injection via the Turangi-A waste disposal well”

Background:

Consent 9272-1, which authorises the discharge of waste fluids by DWI at the Turangi-A wellsite, Turangi Road, Motonui, was granted to the Company on 4 May 2012.

The injection of waste fluids under consent 9272-1 is via the Turangi-5 well (also referred to as Turangi waste disposal well). Injection via the Turangi-5 well commenced on 1 March 2013. This well is now the primary disposal well on the Turangi-A wellsite, replacing the previously used Turangi-3 injection well (consent 7390-1), which has been retained for intermittent use as required. The Turangi-5 well is perforated within the Mount Messenger Formation, between 1,352 m and 1,441 m TVD below ground level.

The consent conditions provide the Council with an option to review the conditions of the consent at specified intervals. Optional reviews are provided for on an annual basis, with the next review date being 1 June 2014.

The current consent has 17 special conditions, as summarised below:

- Special condition 1 required to consent holder to submit an “Injection Operation Management Plan” prior to exercising the consent;
- Special condition 2 requires the consent holder to submit well completion information following drilling;
- Special condition 3 sets a maximum injection pressure limit of 115 bar (1,685 psi);
- Special condition 4 sets a maximum rate of injection of 687 m³/day (3 bpm);
- Special condition 5 sets a maximum daily injection volume of 687 m³/day;
- Special condition 6 requires the discharge to be made into the Mount Messenger Formation, deeper than 1,350 m TVD below ground level;
- Special condition 7 refers to the best practicable option (BPO) requirements;
- Special condition 8 limits the range of fluids that may be injected;
- Special conditions 9 & 10 refer to process monitoring and data submission requirements;
- Special condition 11 prohibits the discharge from endangering or contaminating any freshwater aquifer;
- Special condition 12, 13 & 14 relate to the requirement for the consent holder to implement a groundwater monitoring programme;
- Special condition 15 is an annual reporting requirement;
- Special condition 16 requires the consent holder to notify the Council at least 5 working days prior to exercising the consent; and
- Special condition 17 is a review provision.

The consent is due to expire on 1 June 2016.

Resource Consent: 9470-1

“To discharge produced water, well drilling fluids, well workover fluids into the Mount Messenger Formation by deepwell injection via the Kaimiro-G wellsite”

Background:

Consent 9470-1, which authorises the discharge of waste fluids by DWI at the Kaimiro-G wellsite, Upland Road, Kaimiro, was granted to the Company on 4 February 2013.

The injection of waste fluids under consent 9470-1 is via the K-10 injection well, which is perforated within the Mount Messenger Formation, between - 999 m and -1,002 m TVD sub-sea. Injection via the K-10 well commenced on 19 March 2013.

The consent conditions provide the Council with an option to review the conditions of the consent at specified intervals. Optional reviews are provided for on an annual basis, with the next review date being 1 June 2014.

The current consent has 19 special conditions, as summarised below:

- Special condition 1 required to consent holder to submit an “Injection Operation Management Plan” prior to exercising the consent;
- Special condition 2 requires the consent holder to submit well completion information following drilling;
- Special condition 3 sets a maximum injection pressure limit of 1,077 psi;
- Special condition 4 sets a maximum rate of injection of 8.6 m³/hr;
- Special condition 5 sets a maximum daily injection volume of 206 m³/day;
- Special condition 6 requires the discharge to be made into the Mount Messenger Formation, deeper than - 995 m TVD sub-sea;
- Special condition 7 refers to the best practicable option (BPO) requirements;
- Special condition 8 limits the range of fluids that may be injected;
- Special conditions 9, 10 & 11 refer to process monitoring and data submission requirements;
- Special condition 12 prohibits the discharge from endangering or contaminating any freshwater aquifer;
- Special condition 13, 14 & 15 relate to the requirement for the consent holder to implement a groundwater monitoring programme;
- Special condition 16 is an annual reporting requirement;
- Special condition 17 requires the consent holder to notify the Council at least 5 working days prior to exercising the consent;
- Special condition 18 requires the discharge to cease 5 years prior to consent expiry date to allow for on-going environmental monitoring after the discharge has ceased; and
- Special condition 19 is a review provision;

The consent is due to expire on 1 June 2032.

Resource Consent: 9476-1

“To discharge produced water, well drilling fluids, well workover fluids including hydraulic fracturing fluids, and contaminated stormwater from hydrocarbon exploration operations into the Mount Messenger Formation by deepwell injection via the Kowhai-C waste disposal well”

Background:

Consent 9476-1, which authorises the discharge of waste fluids by DWI at the Kowhai-C wellsite, Otaraoa Road, Tikorangi, was granted to the Company on 28 February 2013.

The injection of waste fluids under consent 9470-1 is via the Kowhai-C waste disposal well, which as of 30 June 2013, had not yet been drilled. When drilled, the well will be perforated within the Mount Messenger, below 1,350 m TVD below ground level.

The consent conditions provide the Council with an option to review the conditions of the consent at specified intervals. Optional reviews are provided for on an annual basis, with the next review date being 1 June 2014.

The current consent has 19 special conditions, as summarised below:

- Special condition 1 required to consent holder to submit an “Injection Operation Management Plan” prior to exercising the consent;
- Special condition 2 requires the consent holder to submit well completion information following drilling;
- Special condition 3 sets a maximum injection pressure limit of 1,685 psi (115 bar);
- Special condition 4 sets a maximum rate of injection of 0.48 m³/min;
- Special condition 5 sets a maximum daily injection volume of 687 m³/day;
- Special condition 6 requires the discharge to be made into the Mount Messenger Formation, deeper than 1,350 m TVD below ground level;
- Special condition 7 refers to the best practicable option (BPO) requirements;
- Special condition 8 limits the range of fluids that may be injected;
- Special conditions 9, 10 & 11 refer to process monitoring and data submission requirements;
- Special condition 12 prohibits the discharge from endangering or contaminating any freshwater aquifer;
- Special condition 13, 14 & 15 relate to the requirement for the consent holder to implement a groundwater monitoring programme;
- Special condition 16 is an annual reporting requirement;
- Special condition 17 requires the consent holder to notify the Council at least 5 working days prior to exercising the consent;
- Special condition 18 requires the discharge to cease 5 years prior to consent expiry date to allow for on-going environmental monitoring after the discharge has ceased; and
- Special condition 19 is a review provision;

The consent is due to expire on 1 June 2023.

Figure 2 shows the location of the DWI consents held by the Company during the period under review. Copies of the consent certificates are attached in Appendix I.

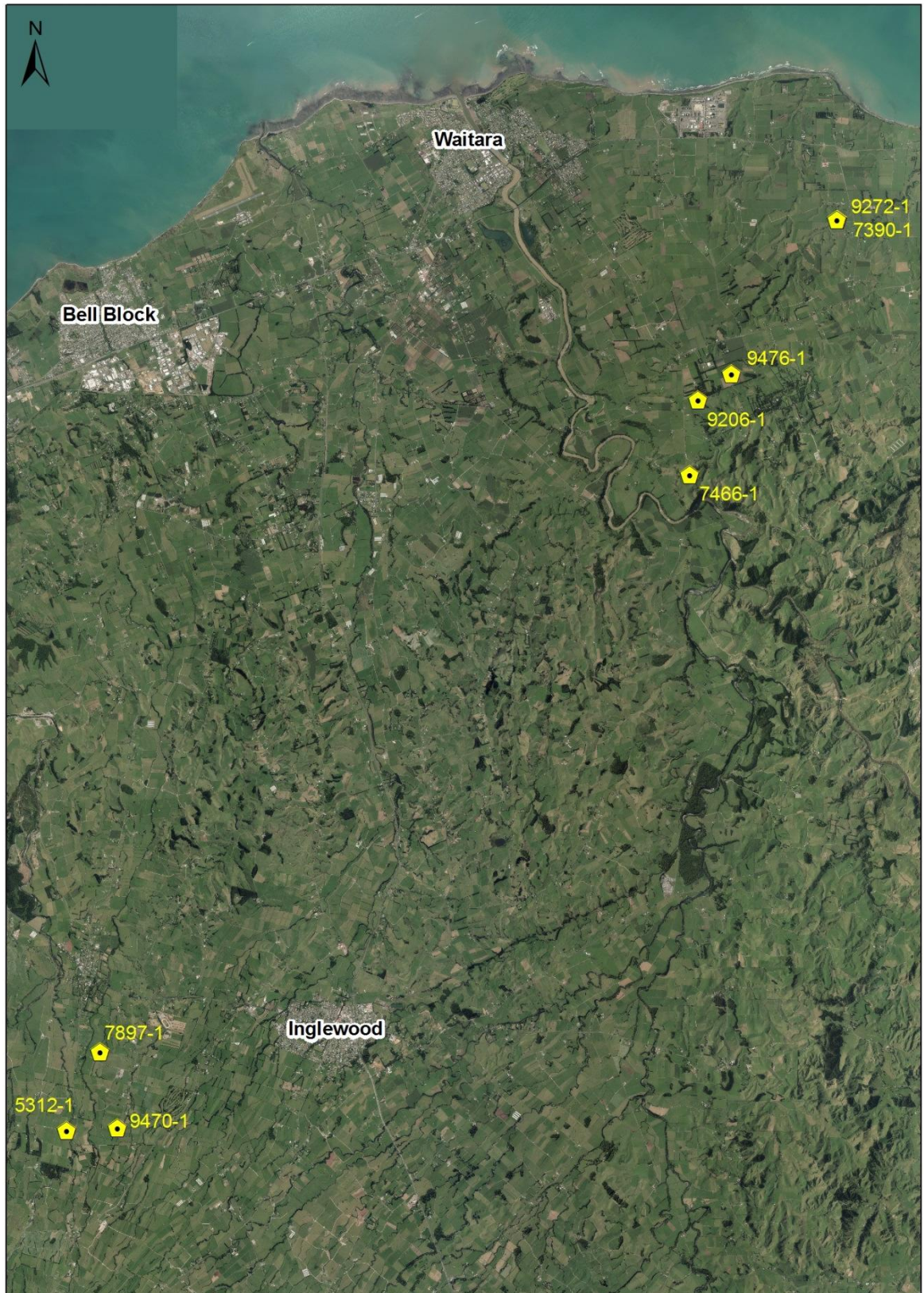


Figure 2 Resource consents for DWI held by the Company during the 2012-2013 monitoring period

1.5 Monitoring programme

1.5.1 Introduction

Section 35 of the Act sets obligations upon the Council to gather information, monitor, and conduct research on the effects arising from consented activities within the Taranaki region and report upon these.

To perform its statutory obligations, the Council may be required to take 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 implemented by the Council in relation to the Company's DWI activities consisted of four main components:

- Programme design, liaison and management;
- Site inspections and injectate sampling;
- Assessment of data submitted by the consent holder; and
- Groundwater quality monitoring.

Each component of the monitoring programme is discussed in further detail below.

1.5.2 Programme liaison and management

There is generally a significant investment of time and resources by the Council during annual reviews of existing monitoring programmes, and the scoping and design of future monitoring requirements. Significant time is spent managing compliance monitoring programmes throughout the monitoring year, and liaising with resource consent holders over consent conditions, their interpretation and application. The Council also undertakes discussion during preparation for any consent reviews, renewals, or new consent applications, and provides advice on environmental management strategies, the content of regional plans, and various other associated matters.

1.5.3 Site inspections and injectate sampling

The monitoring programme provides for physical inspections to be undertaken at all active DWI sites operated by the Company. The inspections include an examination of the injection wellhead, viewing the monitoring equipment, and the spot sampling of the injectate for laboratory analysis. The sampling of injectate is carried out in order to characterise the general chemical nature of the discharge and also the variation in its chemical composition across the monitoring period. During the period under review samples of injectate were obtained from fluid storage facilities at the Kaimiro Production Station, Turangi-A and Kowhai-A wellsites. Details of the sampling sites are outlined below in Table 2.

The injectate samples collected were submitted to Council's IANZ accredited laboratory for the following analyses:

- pH;
- Conductivity;
- Alkalinity;
- Chlorides; and

- Total petroleum hydrocarbons.

Table 2 Location of injectate sampling sites

Consent	Wellsite	Injection well	Sample point	Site code
5312-1	Kaimiro-O	K-17	KPS – Tank 600 T001	GND1385
7466-1	Kowhai-A	Kowhai-2	Kowhai-2 well head tank	GND2289
7390-1 & 9272-1	Turangi-A	Turangi-3 & Turangi-5	Tank 4	GND2106
9470-1	Kaimiro-G	K-10	KPS – Tank 600 T001	GND1385

1.5.4 Consent holder data submission requirements

The resource consents held by the Company for DWI include conditions which require the Company to submit injection data and supporting information to the Council within specified timeframes. The injection data submitted by the consent holder forms the basis for assessing consent compliance. The major information requirements are as follows:

1. Information on the disposal well and injection interval

The conditions of consents exercised by the Company for DWI, with the exception of 5312-1, required them to submit management plans for the operation of each injection well. The plans were required to include the operational details of the injection activities and to identify the conditions that would trigger concerns about the integrity of the injection well, the receiving formation or overlying geological seals. The plans are also required to detail the action(s) to be taken by the consent holder if trigger conditions are reached. The information requested is required to demonstrate that the exercise of the consent will not contaminate or endanger any actual or potentially useable freshwater aquifers.

The Council holds a significant volume of information regarding the Company's injection wells and the underlying geology in the Kaimiro, Kowhai and Turangi areas. Data has been gathered during the resource consenting process, during specific site investigations, and as part of various compliance monitoring programmes.

2. Discharge records

For each well used for DWI during the period under review, the consent holder was required to provide discharge records. Specific data requirements included the following:

- Injection volumes;
- Injection pressures;
- Injection rate; and
- Results of injectate analysis.

The Company provided adequate injection records for the 2012-2013 monitoring year. The data submitted met the requirements stipulated in the DWI consents exercised during this period.

3. Annual reporting

The Company was required to submit annual reports to the Council providing a summary of all injection data gathered over the previous 1 July to 30 June period. The level of detail required in the annual reports varies depending on the conditions of the consents exercised. Additional reporting requirements may also include requirements to provide an assessment of monitoring data and the implications for consent compliance, and/or updated injection modelling reports.

The Company supplied the required annual reports to the Council within the timeframes specified in the relevant consents.

1.5.5 Groundwater quality monitoring

A programme of groundwater monitoring in the vicinity of the Company's active injection sites was initiated during the 2012-2013 period. The programme provides for biannual sampling of groundwater from selected groundwater abstraction sites.

In order to select suitable sampling sites for inclusion in the monitoring programme, the Council carried out a survey groundwater abstractions within a 1 kilometre (km) radius of all the Company's active injection wellsites. Initially, a desktop review of data held by the Council was conducted, including a search of the Council 'wells' database. The desktop review indicated that the Council held records of a limited number of groundwater abstractions in the areas of investigation.

Following the desktop review, a field survey was undertaken to confirm the location of known abstraction sites and to assess their suitability for sampling. The field survey was also used as an opportunity to identify any additional groundwater abstraction sites that are not currently registered with the Council.

Following the field survey, two private groundwater abstraction sites located in the vicinity of both the Turangi-A and Kaimiro-G wellsites were selected for inclusion in the programme. The criteria used in assessing the suitability of a site for inclusion in the programme is the proximity of the site to the injection well in use, the depth to which the bore or well has been drilled or excavated, the construction of the bore or well, and its susceptibility to contamination by surface run-off.

Details of the sites selected for inclusion in the monitoring programme are listed below in Table 3.

Table 3 Location of groundwater sampling sites

Site code	Type	Distance from wellsite (m)	Casing depth (m)	Total depth (m)	High static water level (m)	Aquifer	Comment
GND1673	Bore	330	26	42	7.5	Volcanics	Downgradient of Turangi-A wellsite
GND2232	Well	200	Unlined	2.5	0.3	Volcanics	Downgradient of Turangi-A wellsite
GND0701	Well	35	0.5	4.5	2	Volcanics	Downgradient of Kaimiro-G wellsite
GND2353	Well	690	Unlined	3	0.1	Volcanics	Downgradient of Kaimiro-G wellsite

At present, there are no existing sites suitable for the monitoring of shallow groundwater in the vicinity of the Kowhai-A or Kaimiro-O wellsites. The Council is in the process of discussing with the Company the installation of suitable monitoring wells in the vicinity of these wellsites.

2. Results

2.1 Site inspections and injectate sampling

During the period under review, the Council carried out six routine inspections in relation to the Company's DWI activities. Inspections were undertaken at the Kowhai-A and Turangi-A wellsites, and the Kaimiro Production Station (KPS). KPS serves as a central fluid collection and storage facility for waste generated within the Company's Kaimiro field, and is also the site from which all injection within the this field is controlled and monitored. Inspections were carried out on the following dates:

- 13 September 2012 (Kowhai-A)
- 13 September 2012 (Turangi-A)
- 13 September 2012 (KPS)
- 9 April 2013 (KPS)
- 10 April 2013 (Kowhai-A)
- 11 April 2013 (Turangi-A)

Routine DWI inspections included undertaking a general visual assessment of the operational equipment, storage facilities and associated equipment. No operational issues were identified during the inspections and all equipment appeared in good condition. Company personnel were able to assist by detailing the status of injection equipment, outlining the injection operations being carried out by the Company at that time, and provide real-time monitoring data on request.

As part of the monitoring programme, spot samples of the injectate were obtained during inspection visits. The injectate samples were submitted to the Council's IANZ accredited laboratory for physicochemical analysis. The results of the analyses are outlined below in Table 4. The concentrations of each analyte are within the expected range for injectate samples comprised predominantly of produced water.

Table 4 Results of injectate sampling undertaken by the Council (2012-2013)

Parameter	Unit	Kowhai-A		Turangi-A		KPS	
		13/09/12	10/04/13	13/09/12	11/04/13	13/09/12	09/04/13
Site code	-	GND2289	GND2289	GND2106	GND2106	GND1377	GND2351
Sample number	-	122874	135578	122873	135575	122875	135581
Time	NZST	12:40	12:40	08:40	11:15	11:50	11:50
pH	pH Units	7	6.8	9	7	7	7
Conductivity @ 20°C	mS/m @ 20°C	3,140	3,080	2,180	4,540	5,070	1,690
Alkalinity	g/m ³ CaCO ₃	1,240	1,230	2,090	1,240	568	2,260
Chloride	g/m ³	12,300	15,000	7,930	20,100	22,900	5,160
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	g/m ³	720	160	760	260	130	12

2.2 Assessment of data provided by the consent holder

The Company provided a record of injection data for the 2012-2013 monitoring period, including injection volume, rate and pressure data. The injection data provided by the Company is summarised in Tables 5 and 6. The data provided by the Company is also presented graphically in Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Table 5 Summary of DWI activities during the period under review (2012-2013)

Consent	Wellsite	Injection well	Total volume discharged (m ³) 01/07/12 – 30/06/13	Discharge period		TRC well ID
				From	To	
5312-1	Kaimiro-O	K-17	14,776	14/08/2012	30/06/2013	GND1385
7390-1	Turangi-A	Turangi-3	24,093	01/07/2012	08/03/2013	GND2106
7466-1	Kowhai-A	Kowhai-2	32,301	01/07/2012	30/06/2013	GND2289
7897-1	Kaimiro-J	K-11	-	-	-	-
9206-1	Kowhai-B	Kowhai-B WDW*	-	-	-	-
9272-1	Turangi-A	Turangi-5	11,575	01/03/2013	30/06/2013	GND2106
9470-1	Kaimiro-G	K-10	1,287	19/03/2012	28/06/2013	GND2351
9476-1	Kowhai-C	N/A**	-	-	-	-
Total			84,032	01/07/12	30/06/13	N/A

* Waste disposal well

** Disposal well not yet drilled

Table 6 Summary of the Company's 2012-2013 injection data

Parameter		Unit	Consent (injection well)				
			5312-1 (K-17)	7390-1 (Turangi-3)	7466-1 (Kowhai-2)	9272-1 (Turangi-5)	9470-1 (K-10)
Volume	Total	m ³	14,776	24,093	32,301	11,575	1,287
	Max	m ³ /day	126	181	95	206	49
	Average	m ³ /day	40	96	88	100	21
Injection pressure	Max	bar	70	32	32	55	67
	Average	bar	51	30	30	30	42
Injection rate	Max	m ³ /day	50	22	4	18	10
	Average	m ³ /day	18	12	3	14	7

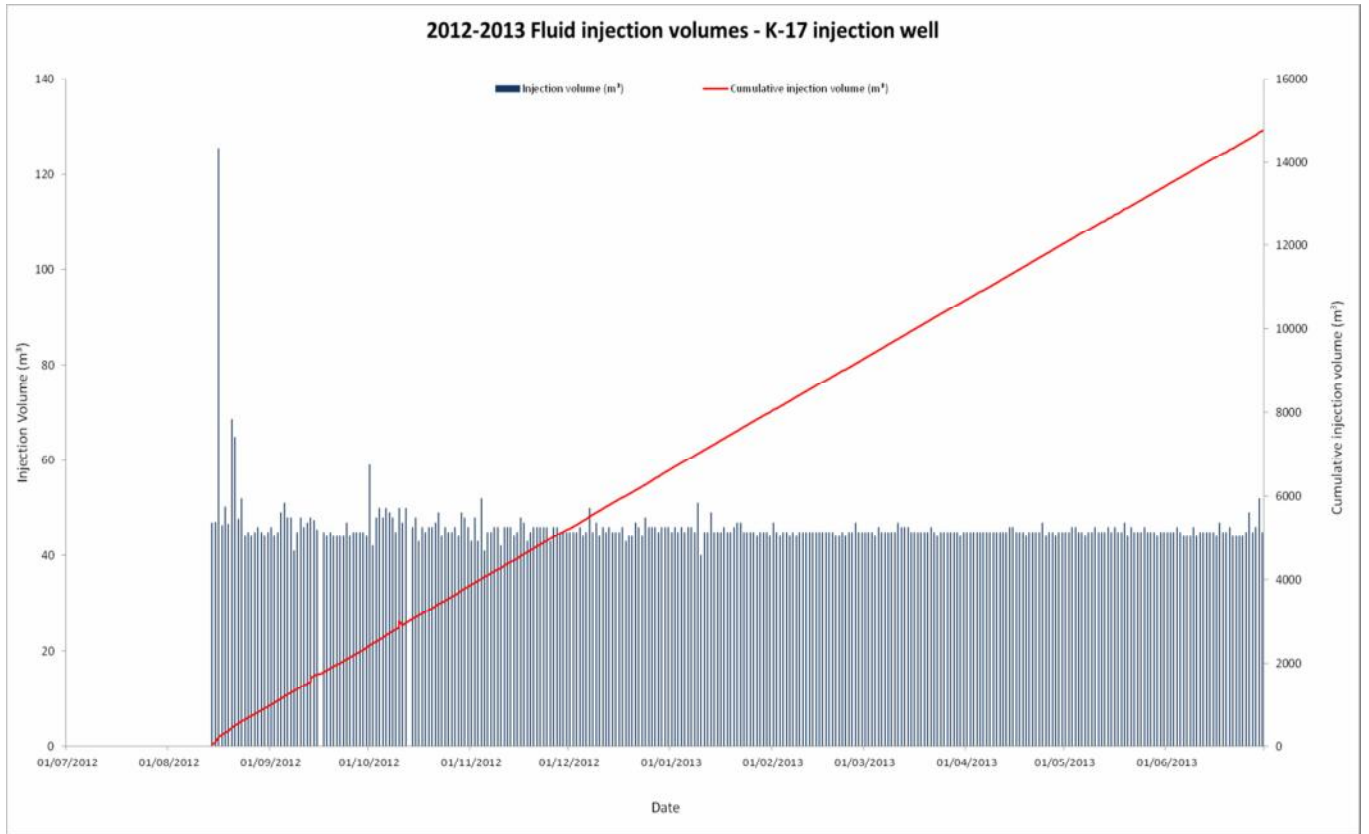


Figure 3 2012-2013 Fluid injection volumes – K-17 injection well (5312-1)

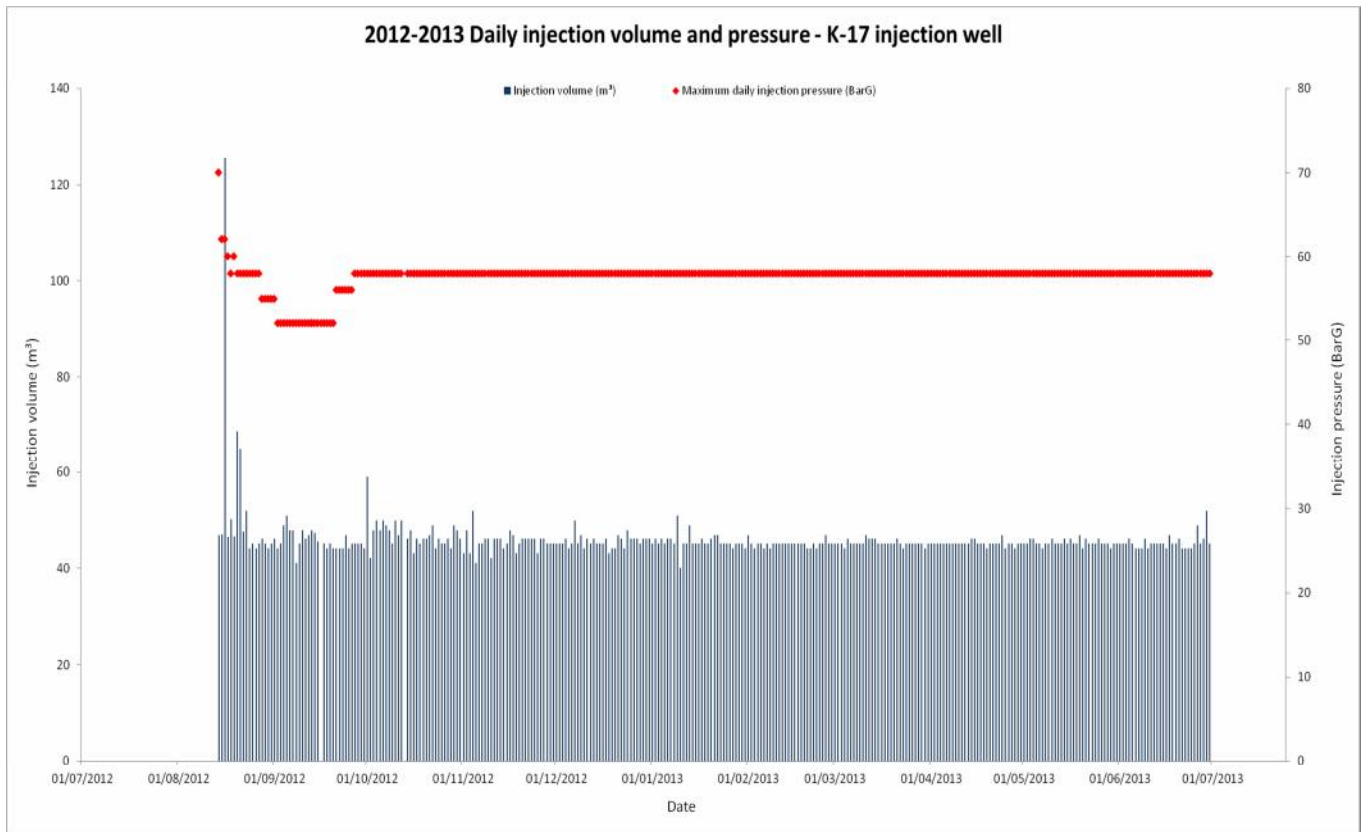


Figure 4 2012-2013 Fluid injection volumes – K-17 injection well (5312-1)

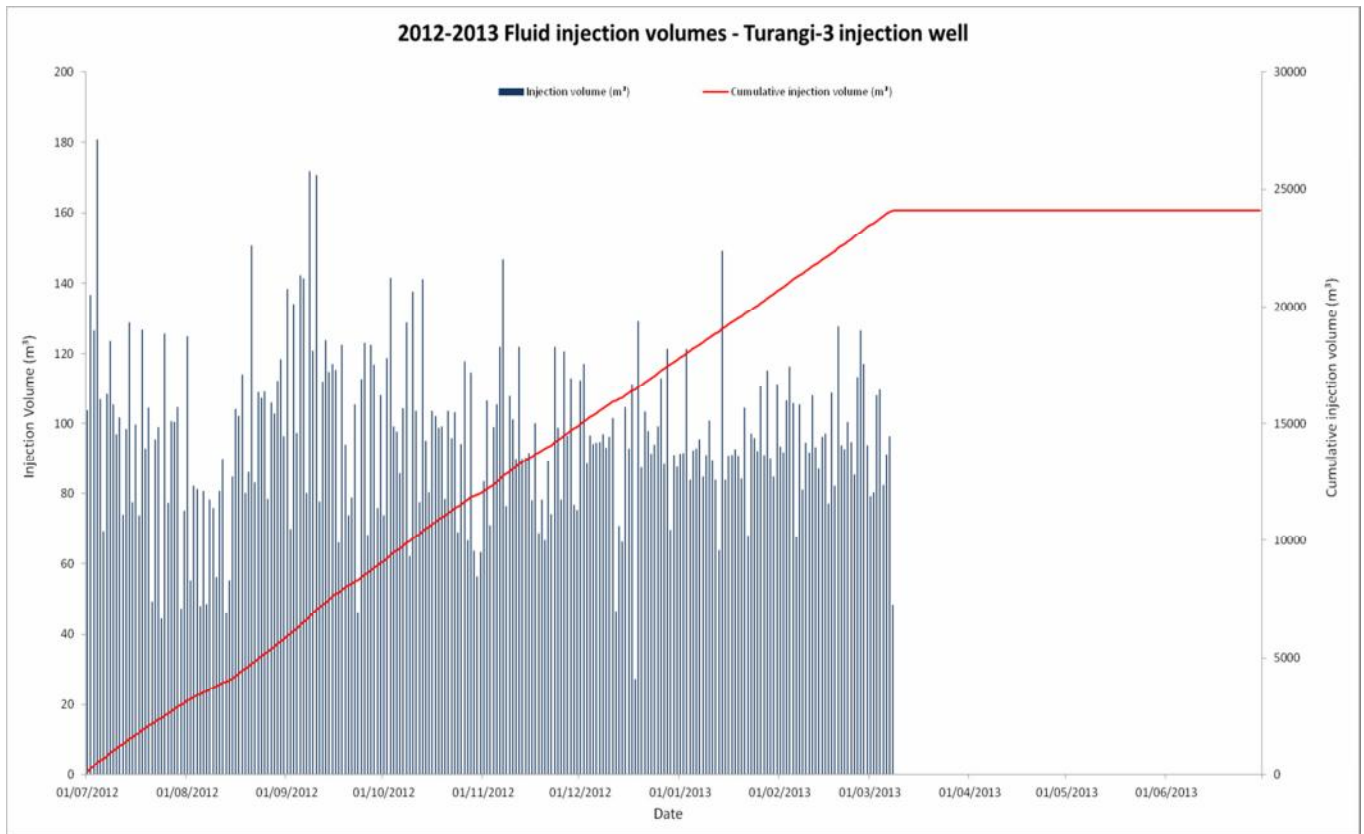


Figure 5 2012-2013 Fluid injection volumes - Turangi-3 injection well (7390-1)

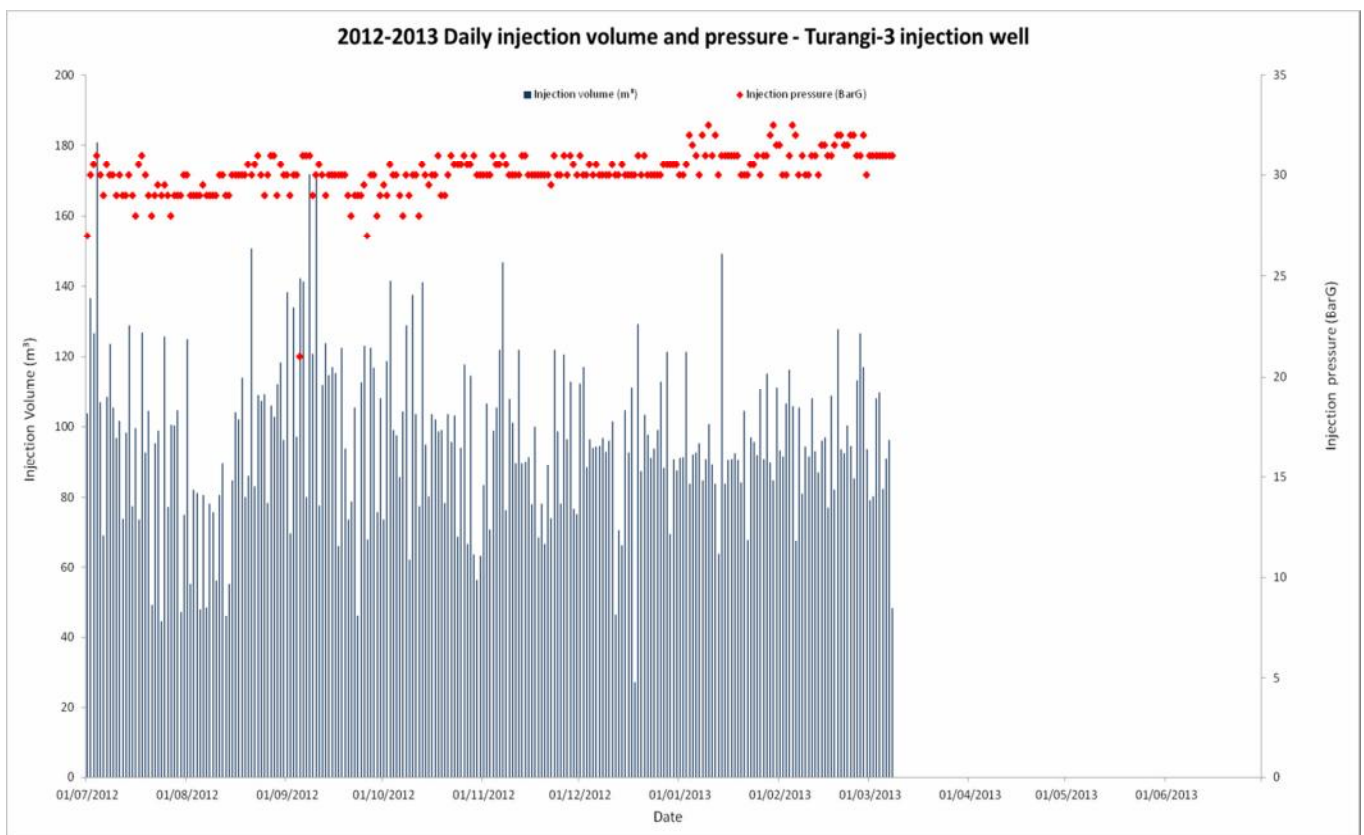


Figure 6 2012-2013 Daily injection volumes and pressures - Turangi-3 injection well (7390-1)

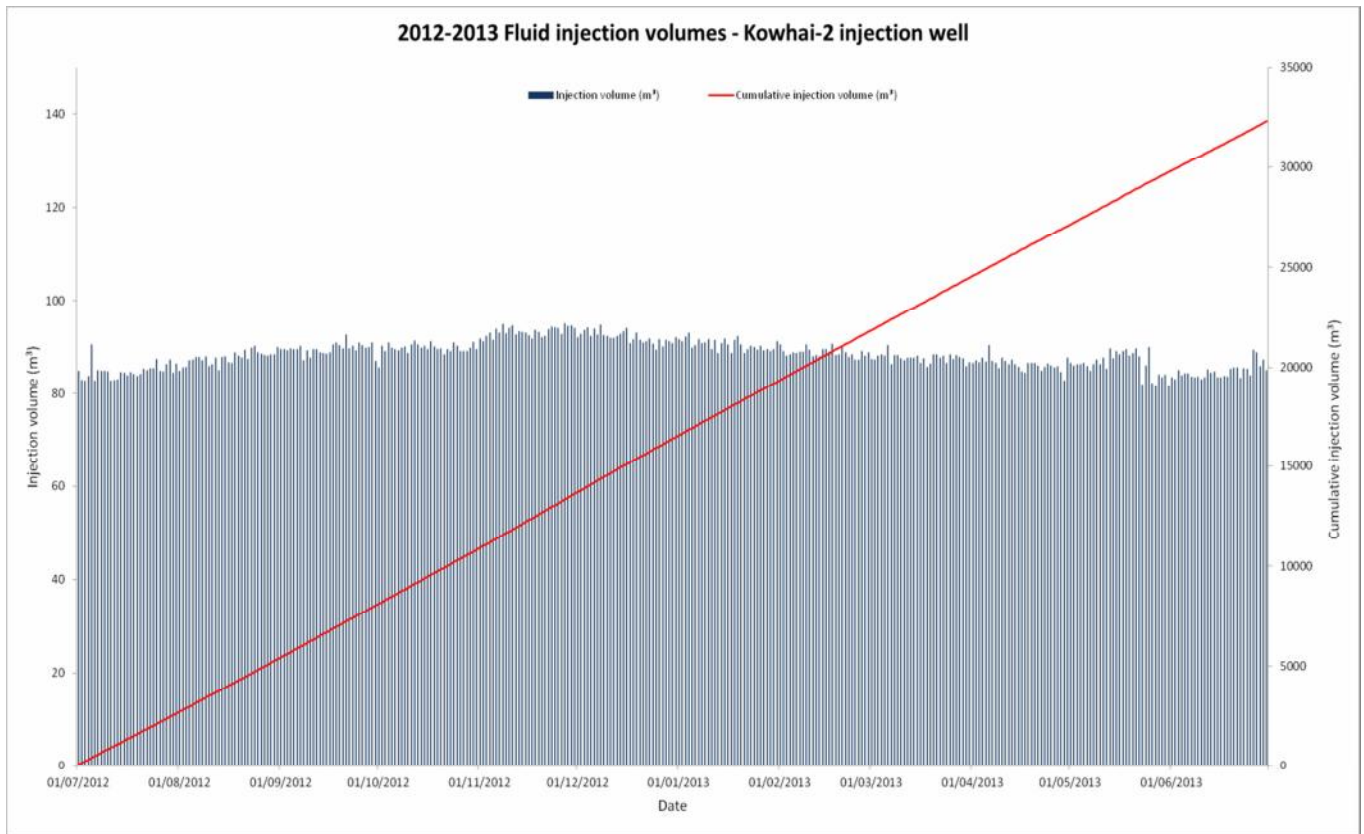


Figure 7 2012-2013 Fluid injection volumes - Kowhai-2 injection well (7466-2)

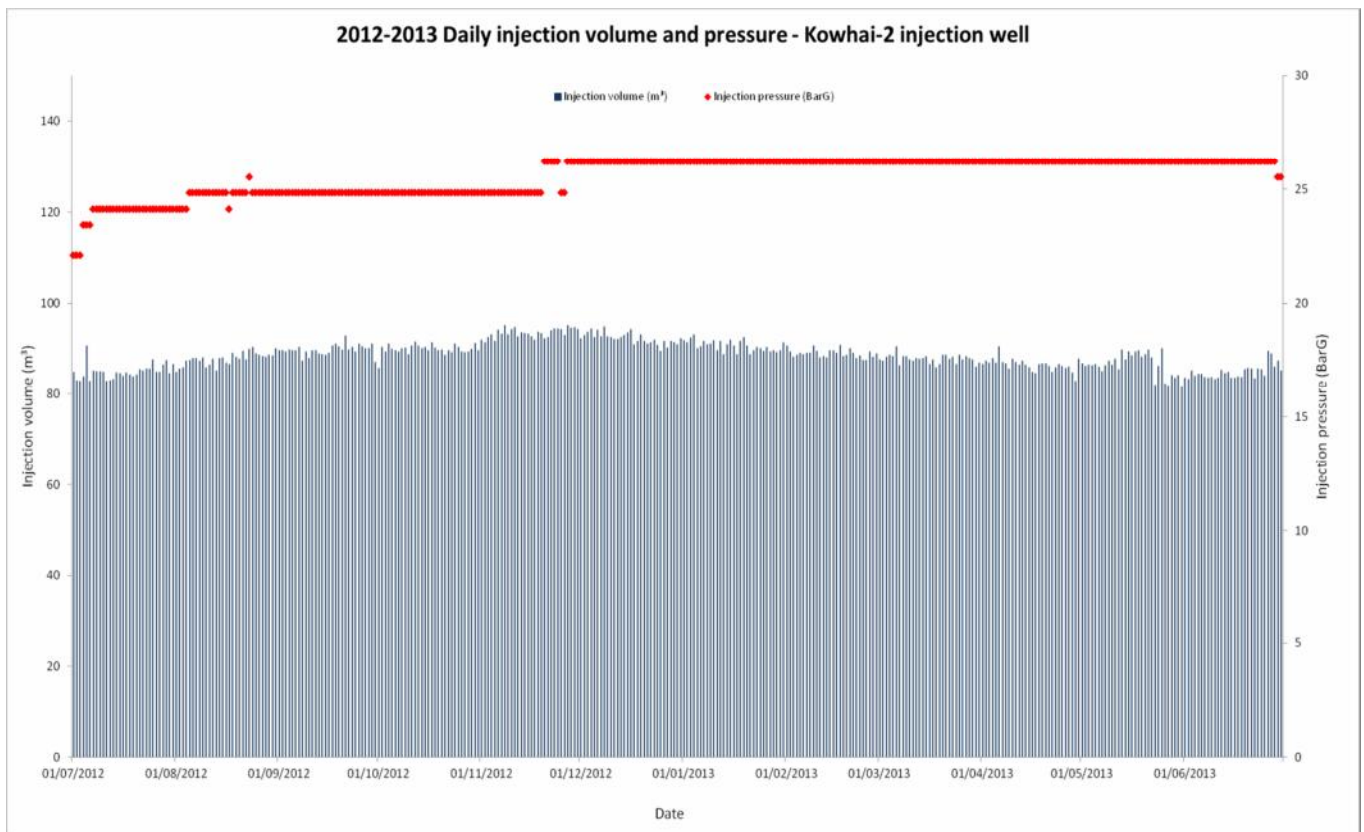


Figure 8 2012-2013 Fluid injection volumes - Kowhai-2 injection well (7466-2)

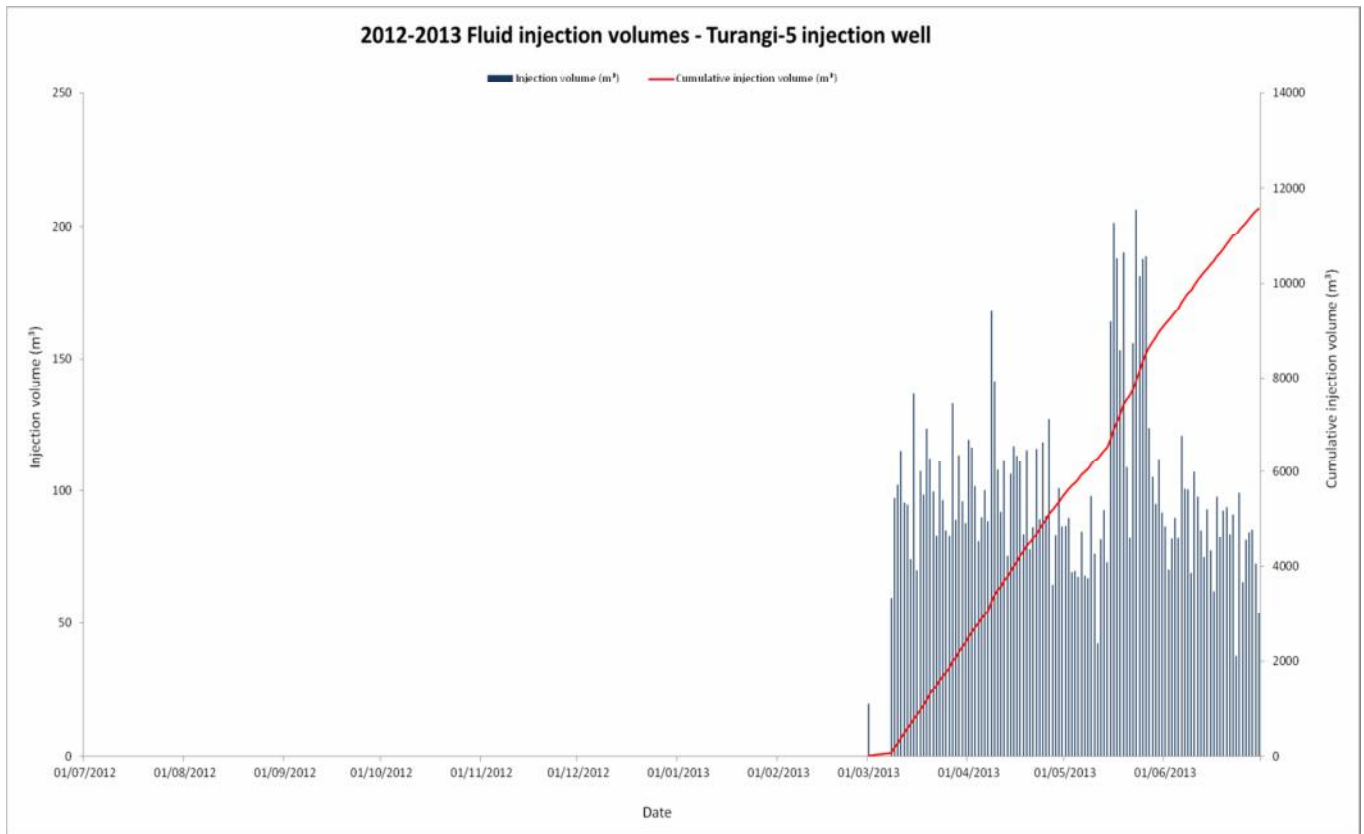


Figure 9 2012-2013 Fluid injection volumes - Turangi-5 injection well (9272-1)

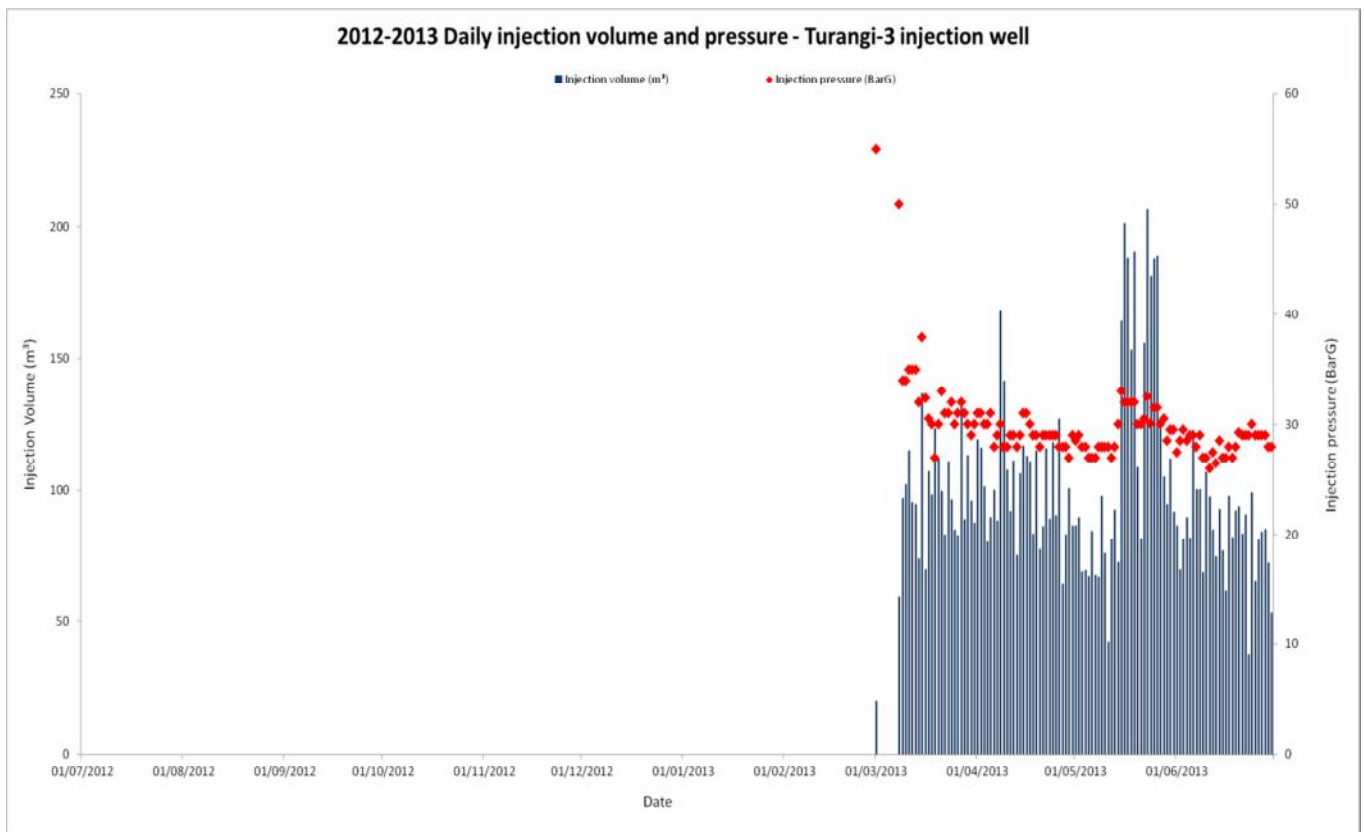


Figure 10 2012-2013 Fluid injection volumes - Turangi-5 injection well (9272-1)

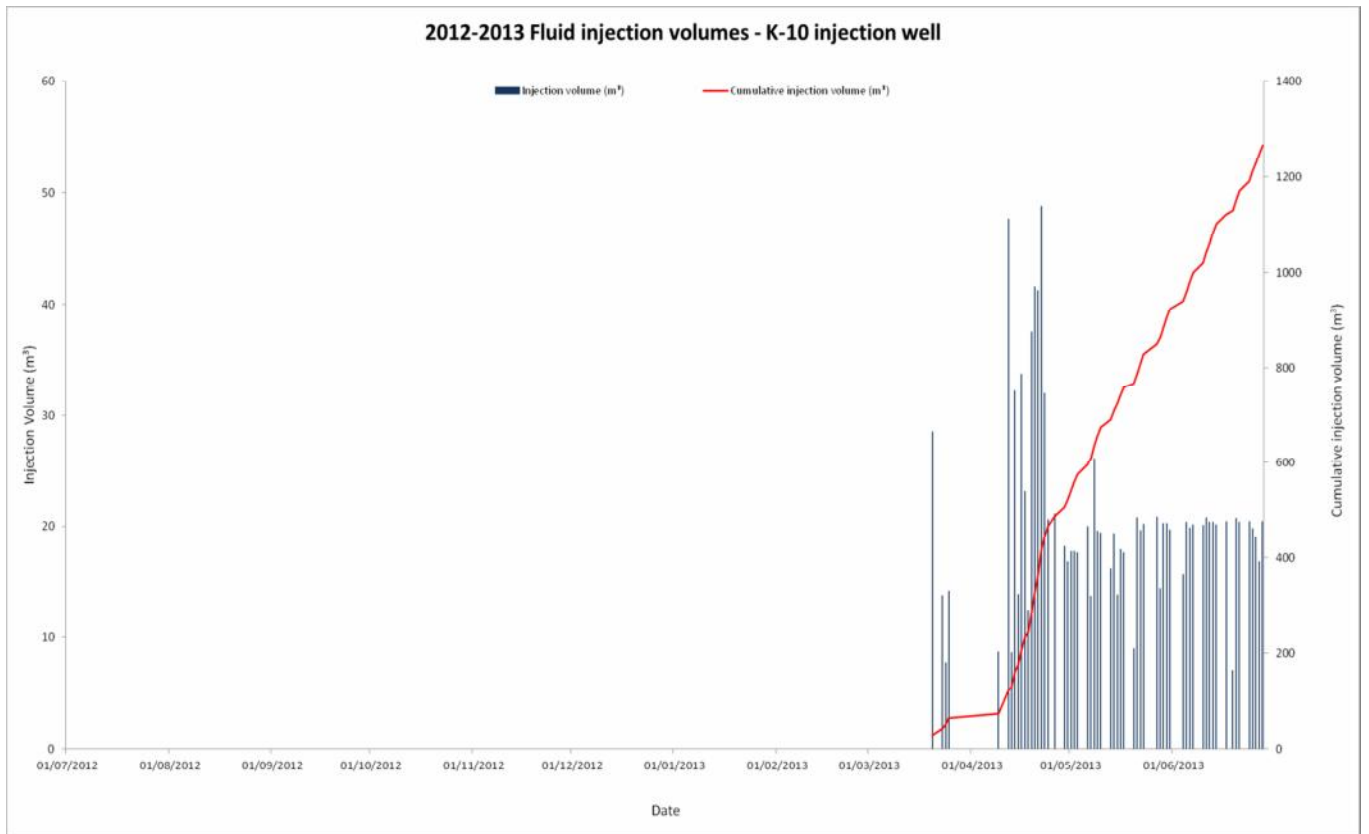


Figure 11 2012-2013 Fluid injection volumes - K-10 injection well (9470-1)

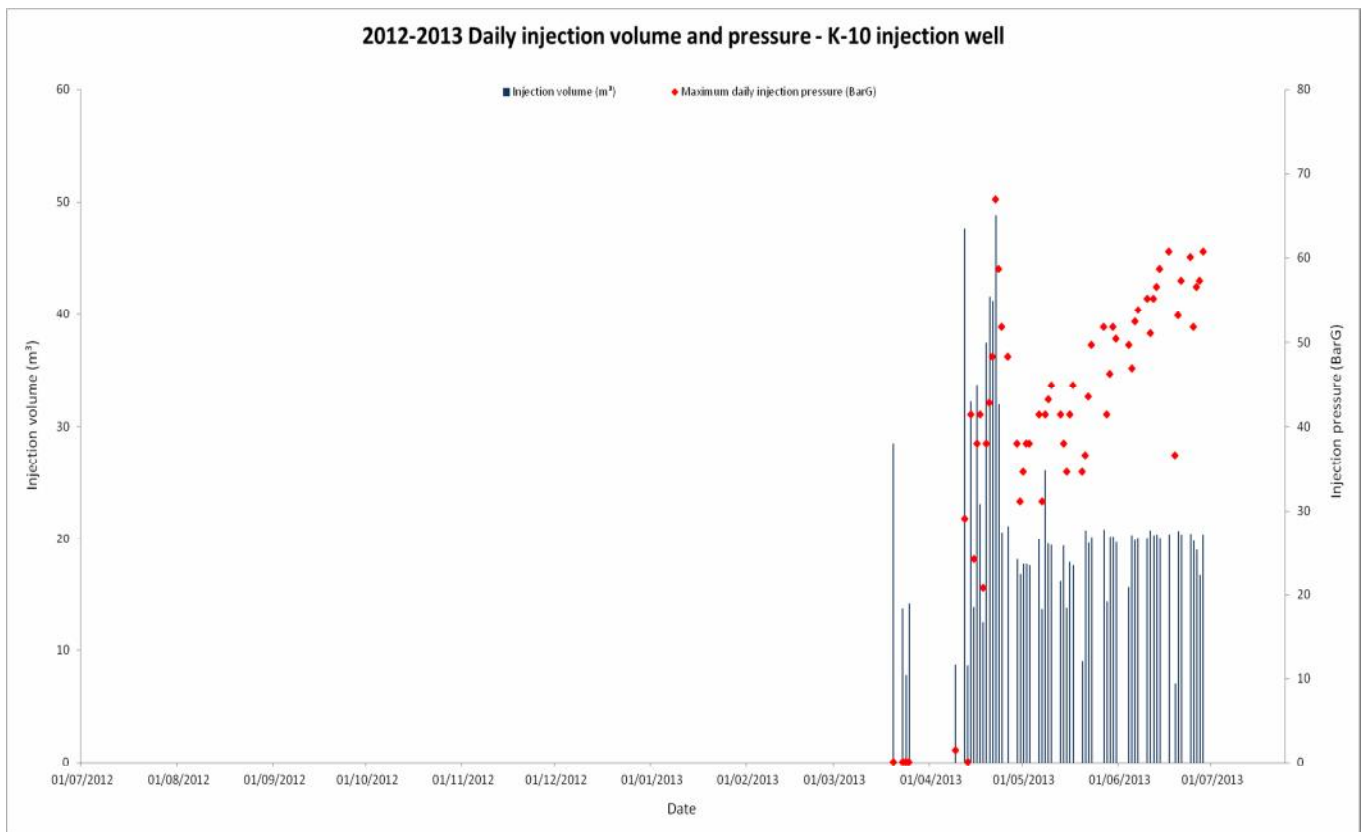


Figure 12 2012-2013 Fluid injection volumes - K-10 injection well (9470-1)

In addition to the injectate sampling carried out by the Council (Section 2.1), the Company also provided results of their own analysis of samples of injectate being discharged via the Turangi-3, Kowhai-2, Turangi-5, and K-10 wells. The results of the analyses are presented below in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10. Consent 5312-1, authorising injection via the K-17 well, at the Kaimiro-O wellsite, does not require the Company to analyse the injectate, which in the case of this consent, is freshwater.

The maximum and mean values associated with the results of the analyses carried out illustrate the variability in the composition of injectate across the monitoring period. The composition of the injectate varies depending on the origin and volume of fluids transferred from each individual waste source at the time of sampling.

Table 7 Results of Turangi-3 injectate analysis (2012-2013)

Parameter	Unit	Number of samples	Maximum value	Minimum value	Average value
pH	pH units	9	7.6	6.1	7.0
Electrical conductivity	TDS g/m ³	9	31,746	14,756	24,020
Suspended solids	g/m ³	9	130	26	54
Sodium	g/m ³	9	8,150	5,380	6,543
Chloride	g/m ³	9	12,230	5,871	9,612
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	g/m ³	9	142	15	62

Table 8 Results of Kowhai-2 injectate analysis (2012-2013)

Parameter	Unit	Number of samples	Maximum value	Minimum value	Average value
pH	pH units	14	7.1	6.5	6.8
Electrical conductivity	TDS g/m ³	14	33,966	27,602	30,673
Suspended solids	g/m ³	14	83	9	44
Sodium	g/m ³	14	8,780	7,700	12,621
Chloride	g/m ³	14	13,698	10,763	7,743
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	g/m ³	14	2,800	8	417

Table 9 Results of Turangi-5 injectate analysis (2012-2013)

Parameter	Unit	Number of samples	Maximum value	Minimum value	Average value
pH	pH units	4	7.3	6.8	7.0
Electrical conductivity	TDS g/m ³	4	44,326	26,122	31,413
Suspended solids	g/m ³	4	111	41	71
Sodium	g/m ³	4	9,940	6,190	7,355
Chloride	g/m ³	4	17,356	10,174	12,080
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	g/m ³	4	48	15	34

Table 10 Results of K-10 injectate analysis (2012-2013)

Parameter	Unit	Number of samples	Maximum value	Minimum value	Average value
pH	pH units	3	6.2	6.1	6.2
Suspended solids	g/m ³	3	723	495	634
Sodium	g/m ³	3	5,580	5,300	5,463
Chloride	g/m ³	3	19,767	19,285	19,446
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	g/m ³	3	54	28	44

2.3 Groundwater quality monitoring

Groundwater samples were obtained by the Council from selected sampling locations in the vicinity of the Turangi-A and Kaimiro-G wellsites during April 2013. Samples were collected following standard groundwater sampling methodologies, and generally in accordance with the National Protocol for State of the Environment Groundwater Sampling in New Zealand (2006). The samples were analysed in the Council's IANZ accredited laboratory for a basic range of parameters, sufficient to characterise local groundwater quality, and to assess for potential contamination due to injection activities. The results of the analyses carried out are outlined in Table 11. The results give no indication of any potential contamination of shallow groundwater as a result of DWI activities at the respective wellsites. Further sampling will be carried out in the forthcoming monitoring period for comparison with these baseline results.

No samples of shallow groundwater could be obtained within the vicinity of the Kowhai-A or Kaimiro-O wellsites, due to the lack of suitable existing sampling sites. The Council is in the process of discussing with the Company the installation of suitable monitoring wells in the vicinity of these wellsites.

Table 11 Results of groundwater sampling undertaken by the Council (2012-2013)

Sample details	Units	Turangi-A wellsite		Kaimiro-G wellsite	
		GND1673	GND2232	GND0701	GND2353
TRC Sample Number	-	TRC135576	TRC135577	TRC135592	TRC135580
Sample Date	-	10/04/13	10/04/13	09/04/13	10/04/13
Sample Time	NZST	10:50	10:45	12:00	13:45
Analyte	Units				
Static Water Level	m	NR*	NR*	2.76	NR*
Temperature	°C	15.8	16.2	16.2	17.6
pH	pH Units	7.4	6.7	5.37	5.5
Conductivity (EC)	mS/m @ 20°C	32.4	23.8	14.4	11.8
Total Alkalinity	g/m ³ as CaCO ₃	153	55	39	25
Chloride	g/m ³	25.6	27.6	17.8	14.7
Total Hydrocarbons	g/m ³	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5

* Not Recorded: Unable to gain direct access to bore/well on day of sampling.

3. Investigations, interventions and incidents

The monitoring programme for the period was based on what was considered to be an appropriate level of monitoring, review of data and liaison with the consent holder. During the monitoring period, matters may arise which require additional activity by the Council e.g. provision of advice and information, investigation of potential or actual causes of non-compliance or failure to maintain best 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 and reported or discovered excursions from acceptable limits and practices, including non-compliance with consents, which may damage the environment. The Unauthorised Incident Register (UIR) includes events where the company concerned has itself notified the Council. The register contains details of any investigation and corrective action taken. Complaints may be alleged to be associated with a particular site. If there is potentially an issue of legal liability, the Council must be able to prove by investigation that the identified company is indeed the source of the incident (or that the allegation cannot be proven).

The Council did not record any incidents associated with any of the Company's DWI consents during the 2012-2013 monitoring period.

4. Discussion

During the 2012-2013 monitoring period, the Company exercised DWI consents 5312-1, 7390-1, 9272-1, 7466-1, and 9470-1. These consents authorised discharges from injection wells at the Kaimiro-O, Turangi-A (7390-1 and 9272-1), Kowhai-A, and Kaimiro-G wellsites; respectively. These consents licensed discharges of various forms of fluid into the Mount Messenger Formation by DWI. During the period under review, produced water, emanating from hydrocarbon producing wells operated by the Company, was the main source of fluid for injection.

During the period under review, the Company exercised Consent 5312-1 between 14 August 2012 and 30 June 2013. The consent permits the injection of water into the Mount Messenger Formation via the Kaimiro-17 injection well, at the Kaimiro-O wellsite, for enhanced hydrocarbon recovery purposes. The injection of water into the formation is intended to drive hydrocarbon reserves toward producing wells within the Kaimiro field, improving production rates. During the monitoring period, a total of 84,032 m³ of fluid was injected, at an average of 40 m³/day. The average injection pressure was 51 bar.

Consent 5312-1, granted in April 1998, does not specify any limits on injection pressure, but does limit the maximum daily discharge volume to 550 m³/day. A review of the injection data provided by the Company indicates the maximum daily volume injected was 126 m³, on 16 August 2013, well below the specified limit.

During the 2012-2013 monitoring period, two consents authorising the injection of waste fluids by DWI at the Turangi-A wellsite were exercised by the Company. Consent 7390-1, authorising discharges via the Turangi-3 injection well, was exercised between 1 July 2012 and 8 March 2013. During this period, a total of 24,093 m³ of fluid was injected, at an average of 96 m³/day. The average injection pressure was 30 bar.

The special conditions of Consent 7390-1 specify a maximum daily injection volume of 300 m³/day, and a maximum authorised injection pressure of 55 bar. A review of the injection data provided by the Company indicates the maximum daily volume injected was 181 m³, on 4 July 2012. The maximum injection pressure reached was 32 bar, which occurred on multiple occasions. Both the maximum daily discharge volumes, and maximum injection pressure, were within the limits specified in the consent.

Consent 9272-1, authorising injection via the Turangi-5 injection well, also located at the Turangi-A wellsite, was exercised between 1 March 2013 and 30 June 2013. During this period, a total of 11,575 m³ of fluid was injected, at an average of 100 m³/day. The average injection pressure was 30 bar.

The special conditions of Consent 9272-1 specify a maximum daily injection volume of 687 m³/day, and a maximum authorised injection pressure of 115 bar. A review of the injection data provided by the Company indicates the daily maximum volume injected was 206 m³, on 23 May 2013. The maximum injection pressure reached during the period under review was 55 bar, which occurred on 1 March 2013. Both the maximum daily discharge volumes, and maximum injection pressure, were within the limits specified in the consent.

Consent 7466-1, authorising discharges via the Kowhai-2 injection well, at the Kowhai-A wellsite, was exercised over the entire duration of the monitoring period. During this period, 32,301 m³ of fluid was injected, at an average of 88 m³/day. The average injection pressure was 26 bar.

The special conditions of Consent 7466-1 specify a maximum daily injection volume of 250 m³/day, and a maximum authorised injection pressure of 35 bar. A review of the injection data provided by the Company indicates the maximum daily volume injected was 95 m³, on 27 November 2012. The maximum injection pressure reached during the period under review was 26 bar, which occurred on multiple occasions. Both the maximum daily discharge volumes, and maximum injection pressure, were within the limits specified in the consent.

Consent 9740-1, authorising discharges via the K-10 injection well, at the Kaimiro-G wellsite, was exercised between 19 March 2013 and 28 June 2013. During this period, a total of 1,287 m³ of fluid was injected under the consent, at an average of 21 m³/day. The average injection pressure was 42 bar.

The special conditions of Consent 9470-1 specify a maximum daily injection volume of 206 m³/day, and a maximum authorised injection pressure of 73 bar. A review of the injection data provided by the Company indicates the maximum daily volume injected was 49 m³, on 21 April 2013. The maximum injection pressure reached during the period under review was 67 bar, which also occurred on 21 April 2013. Both the maximum daily discharge volumes, and maximum injection pressure, were within the limits specified in the consent.

For each of the wells used for DWI during the monitoring period, the consent holder has provided sufficient information regarding well construction and the injection interval to satisfy the relevant consent conditions and monitoring programme information requirements. However, if deemed necessary, the Council may request further information from the consent holder that illustrates that the injection wells and the receiving formation remain secure.

During the 2012-2013 monitoring period, consent holder performance was assessed on compliance with consent conditions. There is a particular emphasis on record keeping requirements, data provision, and the analysis data provided. Compliance with the conditions of the DWI consents exercised during the 2012-2013 monitoring period is summarised below in Section 4.1.

The consent holder is required to ensure that the discharge does not result in any contamination of any actual or potential useable freshwater aquifer. Compliance with this condition is based on the assessment of consent holder submitted data, and the sampling and analysis of local groundwater abstractions.

During the period under review, groundwater sampling sites in the vicinity of the Turangi-A and Kaimiro-G wellsites were identified and sampled. The results of the analyses carried out do not indicate any form of contamination of local groundwater due to injection activities at either wellsite. The Council was unable to obtain any samples of groundwater in the vicinity of the Kowhai-A or Kaimiro-O wellsites, as currently there are no suitable existing sampling sites in their locality. The Council is

currently in discussions with the Company regarding the installation of suitable monitoring wells in the vicinity of these wellsites.

No complaints were received from the public with regard to any of the Company's DWI activities during the period under review, and no incidents were recorded by the Council.

4.1 Discussion of site performance

During period under review, the Company exercised DWI consents 5312-1, 7390-1, 9272-1, 7466-1, and 9470-1. The consents exercised authorised discharges from injection wells at the Kaimiro-O, Turangi-A (7390-1 and 9272-1), Kowhai-A, and Kaimiro-G wellsites; respectively. A summary of the Company's level of compliance with the special conditions attached to the DWI consents exercised during this period is provided below in Tables 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Table 12 Summary of Company performance with regard to consent 5312-1 (2012-2013)

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
5312-1: To discharge up to 550 cubic metres/day of water to depths greater than 1,000 metres below the ground via an injection well for enhanced petroleum recovery purposes at the Kaimiro-O wellsite.		
1. No contamination of freshwater aquifers.	Assessment of consent holder records.	Yes*
2. Review provision.	N/A	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		High

* No evidence to suggest any contamination of freshwater aquifers has occurred in the period under review

Table 13 Summary of Company performance with regard to consent 7390-1 (2012-2013)

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
7390-1: To discharge produced water from hydrocarbon exploration and production operations by deep well injection at the Turangi-A wellsite (via Turangi-3 well).		
1. The maximum injection pressure shall not exceed 55 bar (800 psi).	Assessment of consent holder records.	Yes
2. The volume of liquid re-injected shall not exceed 300 m ³ /day.	Assessment of consent holder records.	Yes
3. Recording requirements for discharge volumes, rates, and pressures.	Receipt of well discharge data.	Yes
4. Chemical analysis of discharge.	Receipt of discharge analysis results.	Yes
5. Provision of annual report detailing all records collected in accordance with conditions 3 & 4.	Receipt of satisfactory information.	Yes
6. Submission of an Injection Operation Management Plan.	Receipt of satisfactory information.	Yes
7. No contamination of freshwater aquifers.	Assessment of consent holder records.	Yes

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
8. Lapse clause.	Receive notice of exercise of consent.	Yes
9. Review provision.	N/A	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 14 Summary of Company performance with regard to consent 9272-1 (2012-2013)

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
Consent 9272-1: To discharge produced water, well drilling fluids, well workover fluids and contaminated stormwater into the Mount Messenger Formation by deep well injection via the Turangi-A waste disposal well.		
1. Prior to exercising the consent, the consent holder shall submit an "Injection Operation Management Plan."	Receipt of satisfactory "Injection Operation Management Plan."	Yes
2. Injection well, geological and operational data submission requirements. This information can be included in the "Injection Operation Management Plan."	Receipt of satisfactory information.	Yes
3. The injection pressure at the wellhead shall not exceed 115 bar (1,685 psi).	Review and analysis of injection data.	Yes
4. The rate of injection shall not exceed 687 m ³ /day (3 bpm).	Review and analysis of injection data.	Yes
5. The volume of fluid injected shall not exceed 687 m ³ /day.	Review and analysis of injection data.	Yes
6. The injection of fluids shall be confined to the Mount Messenger Formation, deeper than 1,350 metres true vertical depth below ground level.	Review of "Injection Operation Management Plan," well construction log and injection data.	Yes
7. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option.	Assessment of consent holder records and site inspection notices.	Yes
8. Limits the range of fluids that can be discharged under the consent.	Assessment of consent holder records and injectate sample analysis.	Yes
9. Maintain full records of injection data.	Receipt and assessment of injection data.	Yes
10. Maintain records and undertake analysis to characterise each type of waste arriving on-site for discharge.	Receipt and assessment of injection data.	Yes

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
11. The consent holder shall ensure that the exercise of this consent does not result in contaminants reaching any useable freshwater (groundwater or surface water).	Assessment of injection records and results of groundwater sampling and analysis programme.	Yes
12. The consent holder shall undertake a programme of sampling and testing (the 'Monitoring Programme') that monitors the effects of the exercise of this consent on freshwater resources.	Monitoring Programme submitted to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, for certification.	Yes
13. Lists the range of parameters required to be tested for in the analysis of groundwater samples.	Implementation of Groundwater Monitoring Programme and assessment of results.	Yes
14. All groundwater sampling and analysis shall be undertaken in accordance with a Sampling and Analysis Plan, which shall be submitted to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council for review and certification before the first sampling is undertaken.	Receipt of Sampling and Analysis Plan prior to first round of sampling being undertaken.	Yes
15. The consent holder shall provide to the Council, during the month of May each year, a summary of all data collected and a report detailing compliance with consent conditions over the previous 1 July to 30 June period. The report shall also provide an assessment of injection well condition, well integrity and an updated injection modelling report.	Receipt of satisfactory report during May each year.	Yes
16. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 5 days prior to the first exercise of this consent.	Notification received by Council.	Yes
17. Consent review provision.	N/A	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 15 Summary of Company performance with regard to consent 7466-1 (2012-2013)

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
Consent 7466-1: To discharge produced water from hydrocarbon exploration and production operations by deep well injection at the Kowhai wellsite.		
1. Provision of geological and injection well construction information.	Receipt of satisfactory information.	Yes
2. The maximum injection pressure shall not exceed 35 bar (508 psi).	Assessment of consent holder records.	Yes
3. The volume of liquid re-injected shall not exceed 250 m ³ /day.	Assessment of consent holder records.	Yes

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
4. Recording requirements for discharge volumes, rates, and pressures.	Receipt of well discharge data.	Yes
5. Chemical analysis of discharge.	Receipt of discharge analysis results.	Yes
6. Provision of annual report detailing all records collected in accordance with conditions 4 & 5.	Receipt of satisfactory information.	Yes
7. Notification provision.	Received 5 working days prior to consent exercise.	Yes
8. Submission of an Injection Operation Management Plan.	Receipt of satisfactory information.	Yes
9. No contamination of freshwater aquifers.	Assessment of consent holder records.	Yes*
10. Lapse clause.	Receive notice of exercise of consent.	Yes
11. Review provision.	N/A	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		High

* No evidence to suggest any contamination of freshwater aquifers has occurred in the period under review

Table 16 Summary of Company performance with regard to consent 9470-1 (2012-2013)

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
Consent 9470-1: To discharge produced water, well drilling fluids, well workover fluids into the Mount Messenger Formation by deep well injection via the Kaimiro-G wellsite.		
1. Prior to exercising the consent, the consent holder shall submit an "Injection Operation Management Plan."	Receipt of satisfactory "Injection Operation Management Plan."	Yes
2. Injection well, geological and operational data submission requirements. This information can be included in the "Injection Operation Management Plan."	Receipt of satisfactory information.	Yes
3. The injection pressure at the wellhead shall not exceed 1,077 psi (73 bars).	Review and analysis of injection data.	Yes
4. The rate of injection shall not exceed 8.6 m ³ /hr (0.9 bpm).	Review and analysis of injection data.	Yes
5. The volume of fluid injected shall not exceed 206 m ³ /day.	Review and analysis of injection data.	Yes
6. The injection of fluids shall be confined to the Mount Messenger Formation, deeper than - 995 metres true vertical depth Sub-sea.	Review of "Injection Operation Management Plan," well construction log and injection data.	Yes

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
7. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option.	Assessment of consent holder records and site inspection notices.	Yes
8. Limits the range of fluids that can be discharged under the consent.	Assessment of consent holder records and injectate sample analysis.	Yes
9. Maintain full records of injection data.	Receipt and assessment of injection data.	Yes
10. Maintain records and undertake analysis to characterise each type of waste arriving on-site for discharge.	Receipt and assessment of injection data.	Yes
11. The data required by conditions 9 & 10 above, for each calendar month, is required to be submitted by the 15 th day of the following month.	Receipt of satisfactory data by the date specified.	Yes
12. The consent holder shall ensure that the exercise of this consent does not result in contaminants reaching any useable freshwater (groundwater or surface water).	Assessment of injection records and results of groundwater sampling and analysis programme.	Yes
13. The consent holder shall undertake a programme of sampling and testing (the 'Monitoring Programme') that monitors the effects of the exercise of this consent on freshwater resources.	Monitoring Programme submitted to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, for certification.	Yes
14. All groundwater samples taken for monitoring purposes shall be taken in accordance with recognised field procedures and analysed for: a. pH; b. conductivity; c. chloride; and d. total petroleum hydrocarbons.	Implementation of Groundwater Monitoring Programme and assessment of results.	Yes
15. All groundwater sampling and analysis shall be undertaken in accordance with a Sampling and Analysis Plan, which shall be submitted to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council for review and certification before the first sampling is undertaken.	Receipt of Sampling and Analysis Plan prior to first round of sampling being undertaken.	Yes
16. The consent holder shall provide to the Council, before 31 August each year, a summary of all data collected and a report detailing compliance with consent conditions over the previous 1 July to 30 June period.	Receipt of satisfactory report by 31 August each year.	Yes

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
17. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 5 days prior to the first exercise of this consent.	Notification received by Council.	Yes
18. No injection permitted after 1 June 2027.	Assessment of injection records and site inspection notices.	N/A
19. Consent review provision.	N/A	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		High

Overall in 2012-2013, the Company achieved a ‘**high**’ standard of environmental performance with respect to DWI consents exercised during this period. The criteria associated with a ‘high’ level of environmental performance are outlined in Section 1.1.4 as follows:

“a **high** level of environmental performance and compliance indicates that essentially there were no adverse environmental effects to be concerned about, and no, or inconsequential (such as data supplied after a deadline) non-compliance with conditions.”

4.2 Environmental effects of exercise of discharge permit

The most significant potential adverse environment effect arising as a result of fluid injection is the contamination of freshwater aquifers. The protection of groundwater is also fundamental to the protection of surface water and consequently, groundwater should be protected to the greatest extent practicable from serious or irreversible damage arising from human activity.

Well engineering technology, regional and local geologic characterisation, and site specific mathematical modelling are typically combined at the planning stage of a injection well to ensure that injected fluids are contained within the intended disposal interval. This information is typically supplied to the Council when an application for consent to discharge fluids by DWI is lodged, and used to assess the potential for adverse environmental effects resulting from the proposed activity.

The DWI consents exercised by the Company during the period under review authorise discharges into the Mount Messenger Formation. Injection within the Company’s Kaimiro field is via the K-10 and K-17 injection wells, via Turangi-3 and Turangi-5 injection wells within the Turangi field, and via Kowhai-2 well within the Kowhai field. The Mount Messenger Formation is overlain by several hundred metres of low permeability strata. The geological formations overlying the receiving formation provide extensive vertical isolation from shallow freshwater aquifers, and ensure that the injected fluids remain within the intended interval.

Within the Kaimiro field, discharges to the Mount Messenger Formation, via the K-10 and K-17 injection wells, occurs at depths in excess of - 995 m TVD sub-sea.

The discharges within the Kaimiro field occur at depths well below the freshwater/saltwater interface. Resistivity data gathered during logging of the K-10 well indicates that groundwater becomes increasingly saline (1,000 ppm NaCl equivalent) from approximately -443 m TVD sub-sea. The depth of the freshwater/saltwater interface means there is significant separation between the injection intervals and potentially useable freshwater resources. The separation zone includes several layers of natural geological seals (low permeability and low transmissivity, unfractured geological layers), which provide a natural barrier to the vertical migration of both deep formation water and injected fluids.

During the period under review, the injection of fluids within the Company's Turangi field occurred from the Turangi-A wellsite. Initially injection was via the Turangi-3 injection well, which was subsequently replaced by the Turangi-5 well as the Company's primary Turangi injection well in March 2013. The Turangi-5 well has been specifically designed for use as an injection well, and utilises injection tubing, rather than the well annulus, for fluid injection. The Turangi-5 injection well is perforated between approximately 1,352 m and 1,441 m TVD below ground level.

Below the Turangi-A wellsite, freshwater aquifers occur to depths of about 200 m TVD below ground level, in the Taranaki Volcanics Formation and Matemateaonga Formation. The depth of the freshwater/saltwater interface has been inferred from electrical resistivity survey data available from the Ohanga-1 well, located approximately 4 km south-east of the Turangi-A wellsite. Below the interface depth, groundwater becomes increasingly saline and non-potable. Separating freshwater aquifers from the injection interval is approximately 1,000 m of low permeability siltstone and mudstone. This low permeability strata confines the injection interval and any fluids injected into it.

Injection via the Kowhai-2 well, at the Kowhai-A wellsite, occurs within the Mount Messenger Formation, at depths of approximately 978 m and 1,263 m TVD below ground level. As detailed above, The Mount Messenger Formation is overlain by several hundred metres of low permeability strata, confining the injection interval. In the vicinity of the Kowhai-A wellsite, freshwater aquifers occur only to depths of about 350 m TVD below ground level. Below this depth groundwater becomes increasingly saline and non-potable. The injection interval within the Kowhai-2 well is separated from potentially useable freshwater aquifers by over 600 m of low permeability geological strata.

The natural geological characteristics of the strata overlying the injection intervals, the engineering of the injection wells, the planning and monitoring of injection activities, and their regulation, all contribute to minimise the potential for any adverse environmental effect resulting from DWI activities.

There is no evidence to suggest that the injection of fluids by DWI at any of the Company's active injection sites has resulted in the vertical migration of contaminants outside of the intended injection interval.

4.3 Recommendations from the previous monitoring report

In the 2009-2012 Triennial Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT all monitoring of the Company's DWI activities carried out during the 2009-2012 period be continued during the 2012-2013 monitoring period.

The recommendation was implemented in the 2012-2013 period. This report is the first annual report produced under the new reporting frequency adopted.

2. THAT biannual sampling of shallow groundwater in the vicinity of active injection wells be included in the monitoring programme for the forthcoming period.

The implementation of this recommendation commenced in the 2012-2013 period. However, the Council was unable to obtain any samples of groundwater in the vicinity of all active injection wells, as currently there are sites with no suitable existing sampling points in their locality. The Council is currently in discussions with the Company regarding the installation of suitable monitoring wells in the vicinity of these sites. Sampling of groundwater at all sites will be carried out in the forthcoming monitoring period once the monitoring wells are installed. A recommendation to this effect is attached to this report.

3. THAT the Company maintain full records of all injection data, as required by the relevant resource consents, including injection volumes, pressures, hours and rates and submits these at the interval specified by consent conditions or as requested by the Council.

The recommendation was implemented and achieved by the Company in the 2012-2013 period.

4. THAT a standard template for recording injection data be developed and used at all DWI sites operated by the consent holder.

The recommendation was implemented by the Company in the 2012-2013 period.

5. THAT the Company provides the Council, in May of each year, an annual DWI report detailing all DWI activities authorised by the consents held by the company for these activities.

The recommendation was implemented and achieved by the Company in the 2012-2013 period.

6. THAT the Council notes there is no requirement at this time for a consent review to be pursued or grounds to exercise the review options.

There was no review of any DWI consent held by the Company during the 2012-2013 period.

4.4 Alterations to the monitoring programme for 2013-2014

In designing and implementing the monitoring programmes for air/water discharges in the region, the Taranaki Regional Council has taken into account the extent of information made available by previous authorities, its relevance under the

Resource Management Act, the obligations of the Act in terms of monitoring emissions/discharges and effects, and subsequently reporting to the regional community, the scope of assessments required at the time of renewal of permits, and the need to maintain a sound understanding of industrial processes within Taranaki emitting to the atmosphere/discharging to the environment.

It is proposed that the range of monitoring carried out in the 2012-2013 period be continued in the 2013-2014 period. As discussed previously, groundwater sampling in the vicinity of the Kowhai-A and Kaimiro-O wellsites will be carried out once suitable monitoring wells are installed at these sites during the forthcoming monitoring period. Groundwater samples will then be obtained on a biannual basis.

Recommendations to this effect are included in Section 5 of this report.

4.5 Exercise of optional review of consents

There is no further provision for the review of consent 5312-1 before its expiry on 1 June 2014. An optional review of consents 7390-1 and 7466-1 is next provided for in June 2015. Optional review of consents 7897-1, 9206-1, 9272-1, 9470-1 and 9476-1 are provided for on an annual basis, with the next optional review date being June 2014.

The Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent. A review may be required 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.

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

A recommendation to this effect is included in Section 5 of this report.

5. Recommendations

1. THAT the range of monitoring carried out during the 2012-2013 period in relation to the Company's DWI activities be continued during the 2013-2014 monitoring period.
2. THAT the Company install suitable groundwater monitoring wells in the vicinity of the K17 injection well, at the Kaimiro-O wellsite, and the Kowhai-2 injection well, at the Kowhai-A wellsite, as there are no suitable existing groundwater monitoring sites available in these areas.
3. THAT sampling of shallow groundwater in the vicinity of all active injection wells be carried out on a biannual basis.
4. THAT the Council notes there is no requirement at this time for a consent review to be pursued or grounds to exercise the review options.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

The following abbreviations and terms are used within this report:

Aquifer (freshwater)	A formation, or group or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable media to yield exploitable quantities of freshwater.
Bcf	Billion cubic feet.
Conductivity	A measure of the level of dissolved salts in a sample. Usually measured at 20°C and expressed as millisiemens per metre (mS/m) or as Total Dissolved Solids (g/m ³).
Confining layer	A geological layer or rock unit that is impermeable to fluids.
Deep well injection (DWI)	Injection of fluids at depth for disposal or enhanced recovery.
Freshwater-saltwater interface	The depth in a well at which freshwater becomes saline. The interface may be a gradational or sharp transition, depending on geology. The FW-SW transition is demonstrated by down-hole geophysical logging.
g/m ³	Grams per cubic metre. A measure of concentration which is equivalent to milligrams per litre (mg/l), or parts per million (ppm).
Hydraulic fracturing (HF)	The process of increasing reservoir permeability by injecting fluids at pressures sufficient to fracture rock within the reservoir ("fracking").
Injectate	Fluid disposed of by deep well injection.
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.
mbgl	Metres below ground level.
m ³	Cubic metre.
pH	Numerical system for measuring acidity in solutions, with 7 as neutral. Values lower than 7 are acidic and higher than 7 are 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.
Produced water	Water associated with oil and gas reservoirs that is produced along with the oil and gas. Typically highly saline with salt concentrations similar to seawater and containing low levels of hydrocarbons.
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).
The Act	Resource Management Act 1991 and subsequent amendments.
TRC	Taranaki Regional Council (the Council).
UI	Unauthorised Incident.
UIR	Unauthorised Incident Register – contains a list of events recorded by the Council on the basis that they may have the potential or actual environmental consequences that may represent a breach of a consent or provision in a Regional Plan.
Water flooding	A method of thermal recovery in which hot water is injected into a reservoir through specially distributed injection wells. Hot water flooding reduces the viscosity of the crude oil, allowing it to move more easily toward production wells.

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Appendix I

DWI consents exercised in 2012-2013 period



PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOUTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE 0-6-765 7127
FAX 0-6-765 5097

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

Name of Consent Holder:	Greymouth Petroleum Acquisitions Company Limited P O Box 1394 Shortland Street AUCKLAND	New Address: PO Box 3394 New Plymouth
Consent Granted Date:	17 April 1998	

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted:	To discharge up to 550 cubic metres/day of water to depths greater than 1000 metres below the ground via an injection well for enhanced petroleum recovery purposes at the Kaimiro-O Wellsite at or about GR: P19:087-249
Expiry Date:	1 June 2014
Review Date(s):	June 2002, June 2008
Site Location:	Kaimiro-O Wellsite, Alfred Road, Egmont Village
Legal Description:	Pts 115 & 116 Hua & Waiwhakaiho Hundred Blk III Egmont SD

Consent 5312-1

General conditions

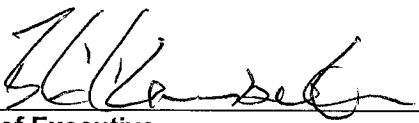
- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council (hereinafter the Chief Executive), the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

- 1. That the consent holder shall ensure that the discharge will not contaminate, or result in contamination of, any freshwater aquifer.
- 2. That the Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent by giving notice of review during the month of June 2002 and/or June 2008, 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 consent, which were not foreseen at the time the application was considered and which it was not appropriate to deal with at that time.

Transferred at Stratford on 10 April 2002

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council



Chief Executive



CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE: 06-765 7127
FAX: 06-765 5097
www.trc.govt.nz

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

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

Name of
Consent Holder: Greymouth Petroleum Limited
P O Box 3394
NEW PLYMOUTH 4341

Consent Granted
Date: 10 October 2008

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge produced water from hydrocarbon exploration
and production operations by deepwell injection at the
Turangi-A wellsite (via Turangi-3 well) at or about (NZTM)
1713836E-5681397N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2027

Review Date(s): June 2009, June 2011, June 2015, June 2021 and month
following receipt of information required under special
condition 6

Site Location: Turangi-A wellsite, Upper Turangi Road, Waitara
[Property owner: BA & JM McKenzie]

Legal Description: Sec 21 Blk VI Waitara SD

Catchment: Parahaki

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

www.trc.govt.nz

Doc# 520643-v1

Working with people • Caring for our environment

Consent 7390-1

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions

- 1. The injection pressure at the wellhead shall not exceed a maximum injection pressure of 55 bars (800 PSI).
- 2. The volume of liquid re-injected shall not exceed 300 cubic metres per day.
- 3. The consent holder shall keep daily records of:
 - a) Maximum and average injection pressure;
 - b) Maximum and average rate of injection; and
 - c) Volume of fluid injected.
- 4. The consent holder shall measure and record the following constituents of the discharge:
 - a) Ph;
 - b) Suspended Solids concentration;
 - c) Temperature;
 - d) Salinity;
 - e) Chloride concentration; and
 - f) Total hydrocarbon concentration.

These constituents shall be measured at time intervals sufficiently frequent to yield data representative of the injected fluid in the opinion of the Chief Executive of the Taranaki Regional Council.

- 5. The Consent holder shall report to the Taranaki Regional Council's Chief Executive, during the month of May of every year, a monthly summary of all records collected in accordance with conditions 3 and 4. The report shall cover details on the major changes in characteristics or sources of injected fluid.

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6. Before the well is used for deepwell injection the consent holder shall submit an "Injection Operation Management Plan" which describes the reinjection process and identifies the conditions that would trigger concerns about the integrity of the well, or the injection zone, and the action to be taken by the consent holder if trigger conditions are reached.
7. The consent holder shall ensure that the exercise of this consent not contaminate or put at risk actual or potential usable freshwater aquifer.
8. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of five years after the date of commencement of this consent, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
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 during the month following receipt of information required under special condition 6 above, and the month of June 2009 and/or June 2011 and/or June 2015 and/or June 2021 required 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 10 October 2008

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council


Director-Resource Management



CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRIVATE BAG 713
47 CLOTEN ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE: 06-765 7127
FAX: 06-765 5097
www.trc.govt.nz

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

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

Name of
Consent Holder: Petrochem Limited
P O Box 1394
Shortland Street
AUCKLAND

Consent Granted
Date: 1 May 2009

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge produced water from hydrocarbon exploration and production operations by deepwell injection at the Kowhai wellsite [via Kowhai-2 well] at or about (NZTM) 1710931E-5676289N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2027

Review Date(s): June 2015, June 2021 and within one month following receipt of information required under special condition 6

Site Location: Kowhai wellsite, Ngatimaru Road, Tikorangi
[Property owner: BJ & RN Jupp]

Legal Description: Pt Sec 44 Tikorangi Dist Blks IX & X Waitara SD

Catchment: Waiau

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General conditions

- a) On receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) Unless it is otherwise specified in the conditions of this consent, compliance with any monitoring requirement imposed by this consent must be at the consent holder's own expense.
- c) The consent holder shall pay to the Council all required administrative charges fixed by the Council pursuant to section 36 in relation to:
 - i) the administration, monitoring and supervision of this consent; and
 - ii) charges authorised by regulations.

Special conditions


- 1. Upon completion of well the following information shall be provided to the Chief Executive of the Taranaki Regional Council:
 - a) Subsurface construction details, including design of the exterior surface casing, the intermediate protective casing, and the innermost casing casing, tubing, and packer;
 - b) Borelog of the well from 0.0 mbgl to 500 mbgl;
 - c) Annular pressure; and
 - d) Cementing details
- 2. The injection pressure at the wellhead shall not exceed a maximum injection pressure of 35 bars (508 PSI).
- 3. The volume of liquid re-injected shall not exceed 250 cubic metres per day.
- 4. The consent holder shall keep daily records of:
 - a) Maximum and average injection pressure;
 - b) Maximum and average rate of injection; and
 - c) Volume of fluid injected.
- 5. The consent holder shall measure and record the following constituents of the discharge:
 - a) pH;
 - b) Suspended Solids concentration;
 - c) Temperature;
 - d) Salinity;
 - e) Chloride concentration; and
 - f) Total hydrocarbon concentration.

These constituents shall be measured at time intervals sufficiently frequent to yield data representative of the injected fluid in the opinion of the Chief Executive of the Taranaki Regional Council.

6. The Consent holder shall report to the Taranaki Regional Council's Chief Executive, during the month of May of every year, a monthly summary of all records collected in accordance with conditions 4 and 5. The report shall cover details on the major changes in characteristics or sources of injected fluid.
7. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 5 working days prior to the exercise of this consent. Notification shall include the consent number and a brief description of the activity consented and be emailed to worknotification@trc.govt.nz. Notification by fax or post is acceptable only if the consent holder does not have access to email.
8. Before the well is used for deepwell injection the consent holder shall submit an "Injection Operation Management Plan" which describes the reinjection process and identifies the conditions that would trigger concerns about the integrity of the well, or the injection zone, and the action to be taken by the consent holder if trigger conditions are reached.
9. The consent holder shall ensure that the exercise of this consent not contaminate or put at risk actual or potential usable freshwater aquifer.
10. This consent shall lapse on the 30th June 2014, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
11. 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 following receipt of information required under special condition 6 above, and the month of June 2015 and/or June 2021, 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 1 May 2009

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council



Director-Resource Management

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

Name of Consent Holder:	Greymouth Petroleum Limited P O Box 3394 NEW PLYMOUTH 4341
Decision Date (Change):	2 November 2012
Commencement Date (Change):	2 November 2012 (Granted: 4 May 2012)

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted:	To discharge produced water, well drilling fluids, well workover fluids and contaminated stormwater into the Mount Messenger Formation by deepwell injection via the Turangi-A waste disposal well at or about (NZTM) 1713843E-5681399N
Expiry Date:	1 June 2016
Review Date(s):	June 2013, June 2014, June 2015
Site Location:	Turangi-A wellsite, 126 Turangi Road, Motonui (Property owner: B & J McKenzie)
Legal Description:	Sec 21 Blk VI Waitara SD (Discharge source & site)
Catchment:	Parahaki

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General condition

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

Special conditions

1. Before this consent is exercised, the consent holder shall submit an "Injection Operation Management Plan" which shall include the operational details of the injection activities and identify the conditions that would trigger concerns about the integrity of the injection well, injection zone or overlying geological formations. The plan will also detail the action(s) to be taken by the consent holder if trigger conditions are reached.
2. Before this consent is exercised the consent holder shall provide to the Chief Executive of the Taranaki Regional Council:
 - (a) A final well completion log for the injection well including subsurface construction details, design of the exterior surface casing, the intermediate protective casing, and the innermost casing, tubing, and/or packer(s);
 - (b) Well cementing details, cement bond log and results of annular pressure testing which demonstrates well integrity;
 - (c) Details of on-going well integrity monitoring, well maintenance procedures and safe operating limits for the well;
 - (d) A detailed geological log of the well;
 - (e) Details and results of the Formation Integrity Testing carried out on the receiving formation and confining layers and an assessment of the results against the estimated modelled values submitted in the consent application;
 - (f) Results of an electrical resistivity survey, clearly showing the confirmed depth of freshwater as defined in condition 11; and
 - (g) A full chemical analysis of the receiving formation-water.

(Note: These details can be included within the "Injection Operation Management Plan.")
3. The injection pressure at the wellhead shall not exceed 115 bar (1,685 psi). If exceeded, the injection operation shall be ceased immediately and the Chief Executive of the Taranaki Regional Council informed immediately.
4. The rate of injection shall not exceed 687 m³/day (3 bpm).
5. The volume of fluid injected shall not exceed 687 m³/day.
6. The injection of fluids shall be confined to the Mt. Messenger Formation, deeper than 1,350 metres Total Vertical Depth.
7. 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 actual or likely adverse effect on the environment; in particular, ensuring that the injection material is contained within the injection zone.

8. Only the fluids listed below and originating from the consent holder's operations may be discharged:
 - (a) Produced water;
 - (b) Well drilling fluids;
 - (c) Well workover fluids, including hydraulic fracturing return fluids; and
 - (d) Contaminated stormwater.
9. Once the consent is exercised, the consent holder shall keep daily records of the:
 - (a) Injection pressure (regular logged measurements over each injection period);
 - (b) Maximum and average rate of injection; and
 - (c) Volume of fluid injected.

During the operation of the well, these records shall be provided to the Taranaki Regional Council at the end of each month.

10. For each discharge, the consent holder shall record the following information, and provide this to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council upon request:
 - (a) Type of fluid;
 - (b) Source of fluid (site name and location);
 - (c) Subject to condition 10(d) below, an analysis of the fluid for:
 - (i) pH;
 - (ii) suspended solids concentration;
 - (iii) temperature;
 - (iv) salinity;
 - (v) chloride concentration;
 - (vi) total hydrocarbon concentration; and
 - (d) The analysis required by condition 10(c) above is not necessary if a sample of the same type of fluid, from the same source, has been taken and analysed within the previous 6 months.
11. The consent holder shall ensure that the exercise of this consent does not result in contaminants reaching any useable fresh water (groundwater or surface water). Usable fresh groundwater is defined as any groundwater having a Total Dissolved Solids concentration of less than 1000 mg/l.
12. The consent holder shall undertake a programme of sampling and testing that monitors the effects of the exercise of this consent on fresh water resources to assess compliance with condition 11 (the 'Monitoring Programme'). The Monitoring Programme shall be certified by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council ('the Chief Executive'), before this consent is exercised, and shall include:
 - (a) the location of sampling sites;
 - (b) well/bore construction details; and
 - (c) sampling frequency.

13. All water samples taken for monitoring purposes shall be taken in accordance with recognised field procedures and analysed for:
- (a) pH;
 - (b) conductivity;
 - (c) total dissolved solids;
 - (d) major ions (Ca, Mg, K, Na, total alkalinity, bromide, chloride, nitrate-nitrogen, and sulphate);
 - (e) trace metals (barium, copper, iron, manganese, nickel, and zinc);
 - (f) total petroleum hydrocarbons;
 - (g) formaldehyde;
 - (h) dissolved methane and ethane gas;
 - (i) methanol;
 - (j) glycols;
 - (k) benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX); and
 - (l) carbon-13 composition of any dissolved methane gas discovered ($^{13}\text{C-CH}_4$).

Note: The samples required, under conditions 12 and 13, could be taken and analysed by the Council or other contracted party on behalf of the consent holder.

14. All sampling and analysis shall be undertaken in accordance with a *Sampling and Analysis Plan*, which shall be submitted to the Chief Executive for review and certification before the first sampling is undertaken. This plan shall specify the use of standard protocols recognised to constitute good professional practice including quality control and assurance. An International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) accredited laboratory shall be used for all sample analysis. Results shall be provided to the Chief Executive within 30 days of sampling and shall include supporting quality control and assurance information. These results will be used to assess compliance with condition 11.

Note: The Sampling and Analysis Plan may be combined with the Monitoring Programme required by condition 12.

15. The consent holder shall provide to Taranaki Regional Council, during the month of May of every year, a summary of all data collected and a report detailing compliance with consent conditions. The report shall also provide and assess data which illustrates the on-going integrity and isolation of the wellbore, well performance and condition. The consent holder shall also provide an updated injection modeling report, illustrating the ability of the receiving formation to continue to accept additional waste fluids and estimating its remaining storage capacity.
16. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 5 days prior to the first exercise of this consent. Notification shall include the consent number and a brief description of the activity consented and be emailed to worknotification@trc.govt.nz.

17. 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 each year, 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 2 November 2012

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management

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

Name of
Consent Holder: Greymouth Petroleum Limited
P O Box 3394
NEW PLYMOUTH 4341

Decision Date: 4 February 2013

Commencement
Date: 4 February 2013

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge produced water, well drilling fluids, well workover fluids into the Mount Messenger Formation by deepwell injection via the Kaimiro-G wellsite at or about (NZTM) 1699622E-5663210N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2032

Review Date(s): June annually

Site Location: Kaimiro-G wellsite, 1240 Upland Road, Kaimiro
(Property owner: NJ & LS Seconi)

Legal Description: Sec 138 Tarurutangi Dist (Discharge source & site)

Catchment: Waiongana

Tributary: Mangaoraka

*For General, Standard and Special conditions
pertaining to this consent please see reverse side of this document*

General condition

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

Special conditions

1. Before this consent is exercised, the consent holder shall submit an "Injection Operation Management Plan" which shall include the operational details of the injection activities and identify the conditions that would trigger concerns about the integrity of the injection well, injection zone or overlying geological formations. The plan will also detail the action(s) to be taken by the consent holder if trigger conditions are reached.
2. Before this consent is exercised the consent holder shall provide to the Chief Executive of the Taranaki Regional Council:
 - (a) a final well completion log for the injection well including subsurface construction details, design of the exterior surface casing, the intermediate protective casing, and the innermost casing, tubing, and/or packer(s);
 - (b) well cementing details, cement bond log and results of annular pressure testing which demonstrates well integrity;
 - (c) details of on-going well integrity monitoring, well maintenance procedures and safe operating limits for the well;
 - (d) a detailed geological log of the well;
 - (e) details and results of the Formation Integrity Testing carried out on the receiving formation and confining layers and an assessment of the results against the estimated modelled values submitted in the consent application 7032;
 - (f) results of an electrical resistivity survey, clearly showing the confirmed depth of freshwater as defined in condition 11; and
 - (g) a full chemical analysis of the receiving formation-water.

(Note: These details can be included within the "Injection Operation Management Plan.")
3. The injection pressure at the wellhead shall not exceed 1,077 psi (73 bars). If exceeded, the injection operation shall be ceased immediately and the Chief Executive of the Taranaki Regional Council informed immediately.
4. The rate of injection shall not exceed 8.6 cubic metres per hour (0.9 bpm)
5. The volume of fluid injected shall not exceed 206 cubic metres per day (1,296 bpd).
6. The injection of fluids shall be confined to the Mt. Messenger Formation, deeper than - 995 metres True Vertical Depth Sub-sea.
7. 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 actual or likely adverse effect on the environment; in particular, ensuring that the injection material is contained within the injection zone.

8. Only the fluids listed below and originating from the consent holder's operations may be discharged:
 - (a) produced water;
 - (b) well drilling fluids;
 - (c) well workover fluids, including hydraulic fracturing return fluids; and
 - (d) contaminated stormwater.
9. Once the consent is exercised, the consent holder shall keep daily records of the:
 - (a) total injection hours;
 - (b) volume of fluid injected;
 - (c) maximum and average rate of injection; and
 - (d) maximum and average injection pressure.
10. For each waste stream arriving on site for discharge, the consent holder shall record the following information:
 - (a) type of fluid;
 - (b) source of fluid (site name and location);
 - (c) an analysis of the fluid for:
 - (i) pH;
 - (ii) suspended solids concentration;
 - (iii) temperature;
 - (iv) salinity;
 - (v) chloride concentration; and
 - (vi) total hydrocarbon concentration.

The analysis required by condition 10(c) above is not necessary if a sample of the same type of fluid, from the same source, has been taken, analysed and provided to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council within the previous 6 months.
11. The information required by conditions 9 and 10 above, for each calendar month, shall be provided to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council before the 15th day of the following month.
12. The consent holder shall ensure that the exercise of this consent does not result in contaminants reaching any useable fresh water (groundwater or surface water). Usable fresh groundwater is defined as any groundwater having a Total Dissolved Solids concentration of less than 1000 mg/l.
13. The consent holder shall undertake a programme of sampling and testing that monitors the effects of the exercise of this consent on fresh water resources to assess compliance with condition 12 (the 'Monitoring Programme'). The Monitoring Programme shall be certified by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council ('the Chief Executive'), before this consent is exercised, and shall include:
 - (a) the location of sampling sites;
 - (b) well/bore construction details; and
 - (c) sampling frequency.

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14. All water samples taken for monitoring purposes shall be taken in accordance with recognised field procedures and analysed for:

- (a) pH;
- (b) conductivity;
- (c) chloride; and
- (d) total petroleum hydrocarbons.

Note: The samples required, under conditions 13 and 14, could be taken and analysed by the Council or other contracted party on behalf of the consent holder.

15. All sampling and analysis shall be undertaken in accordance with a *Sampling and Analysis Plan*, which shall be submitted to the Chief Executive for review and certification before the first sampling is undertaken. This plan shall specify the use of standard protocols recognised to constitute good professional practice including quality control and assurance. An International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) accredited laboratory shall be used for all sample analysis. Results shall be provided to the Chief Executive within 30 days of sampling and shall include supporting quality control and assurance information. These results will be used to assess compliance with condition 12.

Note: The Sampling and Analysis Plan may be combined with the Monitoring Programme required by condition 13.

16. The consent holder shall provide to Taranaki Regional Council, during the month of July of every year, a summary of all data collected and a report detailing compliance with consent conditions over the previous 1 July to 30 June period. The report shall also provide and assess data which illustrates the on-going integrity and isolation of the wellbore, well performance and condition. The consent holder shall also provide an updated injection modeling report, illustrating the ability of the receiving formation to continue to accept additional waste fluids and estimating its remaining storage capacity.
17. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, in writing at least 5 days prior to the first exercise of this consent. Notification shall include the consent number and a brief description of the activity consented and be emailed to worknotification@trc.govt.nz.
18. There shall be no fluids discharged under this consent after 1 June 2027.
19. 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 each year, 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 4 February 2013

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management