

**Gully Rock Limited
Uruti Quarry
Biennial Report
2012-2014**

Technical Report 2014–34

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Executive summary

Gully Rock Limited operates a quarry located off Main North Road at Uruti, in the Mimi catchment. This report for the period July 2012-June 2014 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council to assess the Company's environmental performance during the period under review, and the results and environmental effects of the Company's activities.

The Company holds two resource consents, which include a total of eleven conditions setting out the requirements that the Company must satisfy. One consent allows discharge of stormwater, and the other allows the discharge of treated washwater both discharges are into an unnamed tributary of the Mimi River.

The Council's monitoring programme for the period under review included six site inspections. No water samples were collected from the site during the 2012-2014 monitoring period.

The Company has demonstrated a high level of environmental performance and compliance with its consent and appropriate control over the discharge of contaminants into waterways. The monitoring found the site to be generally tidy and well managed.

There were no incidents recorded in relation to the operations at the Gully Rock quarry site during the period under review.

This report includes recommendations for the 2014-2016 period.

Table of contents

	Page
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Structure of this report	1
1.2 Compliance monitoring and the Resource Management Act 1991	1
1.2.1 Evaluation of environmental and consent performance	2
1.3 Process description	3
1.3.1 Background	3
1.3.2 Gully Rock quarry	4
1.4 Resource consents	5
1.4.1 Water abstraction permit	5
1.4.2 Water discharge permits	6
1.4.3 Air discharge permit	7
1.5 Monitoring programme	7
1.5.1 Programme liaison and management	8
1.5.2 Site inspections	8
1.5.3 Chemical sampling	8
2. Results	9
2.1 Water	9
2.1.1 Inspections	9
2.1.2 Results of discharge monitoring	10
2.2 Air	10
2.2.1 Inspections	10
2.3 Investigations, interventions, and incidents	10
3. Discussion	11
3.1 Discussion of site performance	11
3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents	11
3.3 Evaluation of performance	11
3.4 Recommendations from the 2010-2012 Biennial Report	12
3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2014-2016	12
3.6 Exercise of optional review of consent	13
4. Recommendations	14
Glossary of common terms and abbreviations	15
Bibliography and references	16
Appendix I Resource consents held by Gully Rock Limited	

List of tables

Table 1	Summary of performance for Consent 6272-1 to discharge treated washwater	11
Table 2	Summary of performance for Consent 5124-1 to discharge quarry stormwater onto and into land	12

List of figures

Figure 1	Approximate location of Gully Rock quarry, Uruti	4
Figure 2	Gully Rock quarry, Main North Road Uruti	5

1. Introduction

This is the biennial report for the period July 2012-June 2014 by the Taranaki Regional Council describing the monitoring programme associated with resource consents held by Gully Rock Limited. The Company operates a quarry situated on Main North Road at Uruti.

This report covers the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consents held by Gully Rock Limited that relates to discharges of water in the Mimi catchment. This is the sixth biennial report to be prepared by the Taranaki Regional Council to cover the discharges from the Uruti Quarry and their effects.

1.1 Structure of this report

Section 1 of this report is a background section. It sets out general information about compliance monitoring under the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) and the Council's obligations and general approach to monitoring sites through biennial programmes, the resource consents held by Gully Rock Limited in the Mimi catchment, the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review, and a description of the activities and operations conducted at the Company's Uruti site.

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

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

Section 4 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 2014-2016 monitoring period.

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

1.2 Compliance monitoring and the Resource Management Act 1991

The *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) primarily addresses environmental 'effects' which are defined as positive or adverse, temporary or permanent, past, present or future, or cumulative. Effects may arise in relation to:

- (a) the neighbourhood or the wider community around an activity, and may include cultural and socio-economic effects;
- (b) physical effects on the locality, including landscape, amenity and visual effects;
- (c) ecosystems, including effects on plants, animals, or habitats, whether aquatic or terrestrial;
- (d) natural and physical resources having special significance (eg, recreational, cultural, or aesthetic);
- (e) risks to the neighbourhood or environment.

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

1.2.1 Evaluation of environmental and consent performance

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

- A **high** level of environmental performance and compliance indicates that essentially there were no adverse environmental effects to be concerned about, and no, or inconsequential 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 required (environmental) or improvement required (administrative compliance)** (as appropriate) indicates that the Council may have been obliged to record a verified unauthorised incident involving measurable environmental impacts, and/or, there were measurable environmental effects arising from activities and intervention by Council staff was required and there were matters that required urgent intervention, took some time to resolve, or remained unresolved at the end of the period under review, and/or, there were on-going issues around meeting resource consent conditions even in the absence of environmental effects. Abatement notices may have been issued.

- **Poor performance (environmental) or poor performance (administrative compliance)** indicates generally that the Council was obliged to record a verified unauthorised incident involving significant environmental impacts, or there were material failings to comply with resource consent conditions that required significant intervention by the Council even in the absence of environmental effects. Typically there were grounds for either a prosecution or an infringement notice.

For reference, in the 2013-2014 period, 60% of consent holders in Taranaki monitored through tailored compliance monitoring programmes achieved a high level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents, while another 29% demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents.

1.3 Process description

1.3.1 Background

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

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

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

Provision of aggregate to meet longer term demand will continue to be dominated by several large quarry operations. Extra demand on alluvial terraces and laharic deposits has occurred due to the controlled river bed extraction. These resources are of good quality and are relatively plentiful, although Taranaki aggregates are known to have a lower crushing strength (85 kN) than aggregates from most other parts of the country. Importation of various aggregates may need to continue to meet the requirement for aggregate types not available in Taranaki.

Quarrying and shingle extraction in Taranaki is covered by the RMA and, if the minerals in question are Crown owned, by the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

Regional councils have no control over the provision of exclusive rights to minerals. However, regional councils do have control over the environmental effects of aggregate extraction from river and lake beds, and land in certain circumstances, and these controls may act as a constraint or limitation on allocation decisions.

Sections 15 and 30 of the RMA give regional councils responsibility for the discharge of contaminants into the environment. Discharges of water into water, contaminants onto or into land that may result in water contamination, and contaminants from industrial premises into air or onto/into land, may not take place unless expressly allowed by a rule in a regional plan, a resource consent, or regulations. Aggregate extraction usually involves washing aggregates, and therefore requires the discharge of wastes.

Other discharges, such as emissions to air from crushing and processing plants, disposal of spoil and solid wastes, and discharges of stormwater are also the responsibility of regional councils.

1.3.2 Gully Rock quarry

Gully Rock Limited operates a small quarry at Uruti. The site has been in operation since 1929 and until 2001, was used primarily as a source of metal for local roads first by the Clifton County Council and later, the New Plymouth District Council.

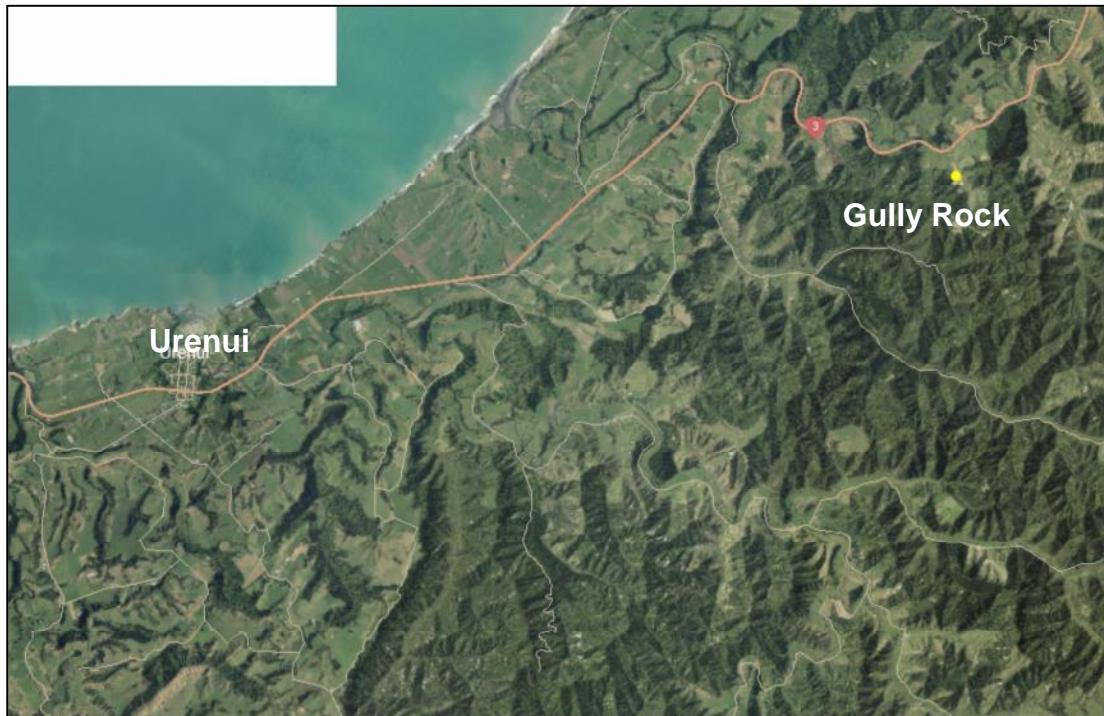


Figure 1 Approximate location of Gully Rock quarry, Uruti

Gully Rock extracts predominantly unconsolidated, gravel wash material for use in exposed aggregate concrete and similar ornamental building products, and in this respect differs from nearly all other quarries in Taranaki.

The Company's active site covers approximately 1.5 ha. Aggregate excavated from the deposits is screened, washed and stockpiled for loading out. Water used to wash the aggregate is sourced from a nearby reservoir located in the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of the Mimi River. Washwater is recycled to minimise the effects of the discharge. The volume of washwater discharged into the unnamed tributary is not expected to exceed 50 m³ per day.

The Mimi River is listed in the Regional Freshwater Plan for Taranaki as having high natural, ecological and amenity values. Gully Rock Limited quarrying operation is located on the true left bank of the Mimi River along the Mokau Road, Uruti.



Figure 2 Gully Rock quarry, Main North Road Uruti

1.4 Resource consents

1.4.1 Water abstraction permit

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

The maintenance of sufficient volumes of water within streams and rivers to protect aquatic habitat is a primary concern of the Regional Council with respect to water abstraction permits. Water abstraction for quarries is primarily only required for the washing of aggregate, and in this regard the Council encourages the recycling of

both washwater and stormwater to minimise the requirement to abstract surface water. Often when combined with efficient recycling, the small volumes of surface water required to be abstracted for washing at quarries fit within the permitted activity rule [Rule 15] of the Regional Fresh Water Plan for Taranaki. That is, the abstraction volume shall not exceed 50 cubic metres in any one day, and the rate of abstraction shall not exceed 1.5 litres per second. The abstraction of water at the Gully Rock Limited quarry is covered by Rule 15.

1.4.2 Water discharge permits

Section 15(1)(a) of the RMA stipulates that no person may discharge any contaminant into water, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent or a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations.

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

Wastewater from aggregate washing has a high silt concentration. The discharge of untreated washwater into a water body, particularly to a river during low flow, is likely to result in the smothering of stream life and deterioration in aesthetic conditions. It can affect downstream abstractions of water, local fisheries and recreational activity.

Stormwater is generally less contaminated in terms of silt concentration, and run-off tends to occur when rivers are in higher flow. Under these circumstances the effect of silt contamination is reduced due to dilution. The installation of appropriate stormwater diversion structures, together with construction and maintenance of contaminated stormwater and aggregate washing treatment systems are most important in maintaining water quality.

Gully Rock Limited holds water discharge permit **6272-1** to cover the discharge of treated washwater from stone cleaning at a quarry site into an unnamed tributary of the Mimi River. This permit was issued on 9 February 2004 and is due to expire on 1 June 2021.

There are nine special conditions attached to the consent.

Condition 1 requires that no untreated washwater be discharged into the unnamed tributary.

Condition 2 requires the consent holder to maintain and operate the silt control structures properly.

Condition 3 requires the consent holder to implement a recirculatory system to minimise washwater discharge.

Condition 4 requires that discharges do not adversely affect the receiving water or aquatic life.

Condition 5 sets specific discharge concentration limits.

Condition 6 sets limits for effects of the discharge in the receiving waters.

Condition 7 requires the consent holder to adopt the best practicable option to prevent or minimise effects.

Condition 8 states that the exercise of the consent shall be undertaken in accordance with information submitted.

Condition 9 is a review provision.

A copy of the permit is attached to this report in Appendix I.

Gully Rock Limited holds water discharge permit **5124-1** to cover the discharge of up to 56 litres/second of stormwater from a quarry site onto and into land in the vicinity of an unnamed tributary of the Mimi River. This permit was issued on 29 May 1997 and is due to expire on 1 June 2015.

There are 2 special conditions attached to this consent.

Condition 1 requires the consent holder to progressively reinstate the quarry site.

Condition 2 is a review provision.

A copy of the permit is attached to this report in Appendix I.

1.4.3 Air discharge permit

Section 15(1)(c) of the RMA stipulates that no person may discharge any contaminant from any industrial or trade premises into air, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations.

Rule 16 of the Council's Regional Air Plan for Taranaki allows the discharge of emissions from quarrying operations as a permitted activity, subject to compliance with various environmental performance conditions. Gully Rock holds no air discharge consents for its Uruti quarry operation because airborne discharges [mainly dust] from the operation meet the requirements of Rule 16 of the Regional Air Plan.

1.5 Monitoring programme

Section 35 of the RMA sets out obligations upon the Taranaki Regional Council to: gather information, monitor, and conduct research on the exercise of resource consents and the effects arising, within the Taranaki region and report upon these.

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

The monitoring programme for the company's site consisted of three primary components.

1.5.1 Programme liaison and management

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

1.5.2 Site inspections

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

1.5.3 Chemical sampling

Sampling of the stormwater and/or washwater from the Gully Rock Limited site is to be undertaken only if warranted during the monitoring period under review. The Taranaki Regional Council undertook sampling of both the discharge and the water quality upstream and downstream of the discharge point, on one occasion during the monitoring period.

2. Results

2.1 Water

2.1.1 Inspections

During the 2012-2014 monitoring period the Council carried out a total of six routine site inspections, the inspection notes are summarised below:

1 August 2011

The inspecting officer met onsite with the site manager. A large slip had occurred in February and a lot of material had ended up in the lake above the quarry, remedial work had been undertaken. Product was being washed at the time of inspection and the silt ponds had been cleaned out prior to the inspection. There was a small discharge from the final pond. Fines were still stockpiled alongside the unnamed tributary. The tributary was flowing clear below the ponds and the fines. A large amount of product was stockpiled onsite. Overall the site was tidy.

17 February 2012

The inspecting officer met onsite with the site manager. Material was being trucked offsite at the time of inspection. The plant was not operating at the time of inspection due to a minor breakdown of equipment. There was product stockpiled onsite. The silt pond had been cleaned out prior to the inspection. There was a small discharge. There were no visual impacts below the mixing zone. The fines were still stockpiled onsite. Overall the site was tidy.

11 January 2013

The inspecting officer met onsite with the site manager. The quarry was not operating at the time of inspection. The silt pond had not discharged for some time as the water level was low. The ponds had been cleaned out prior to the inspection. There was silt drying out before being stockpiled. The fines stockpiled had good vegetation growth on the stream side and no runoff had occurred. The extraction area was inspected. The stream below the site was flowing clean and clear. Overall the site was tidy and was complying with resource consent conditions at the time of inspection.

12 June 2013

The inspecting officer met onsite with the site manager. The plant was in operation at the time of inspection and washing was occurring. The silt ponds looked good and the stream was flowing clean and clear below the ponds and below the quarry site. Overall the site was tidy.

3 March 2014

The inspecting officer met onsite with the site manager. The plant was not operating at the time of inspection. The silt ponds looked good. There was a small discharge from the last pond and this was having no visual impact on the receiving waters. Fines were still stockpiled onsite however, they were slowly being removed from the site. Overall the site was tidy.

23 May 2014

The inspecting officer met onsite with the site manager. The plant was not operating at time of inspection. The silt ponds were discharging to the receiving waters. The

discharge into the stream was slightly discolored but it cleared up within 2 meters. The stormwater runoff from the site is directed to grassy drains and there was no visual impact on the receiving waters.

2.1.2 Results of discharge monitoring

No receiving environment monitoring was undertaken during the period under review. Inspections found the discharges from the sites were having no visible effect (i.e. no foams, scums, or effects upon suspended solids, turbidity, streambed deposition, or colour) on the receiving waters.

2.2 Air

2.2.1 Inspections

Many industries emit dust from various sources during operational periods. During inspections the site was checked for discharges to air. Rule 16 of the Regional Air Quality Plan sets out various requirements for the environmental performance of quarries in respect of discharges to air. There were no issues noted with regard to dust at the site during the compliance monitoring period.

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

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

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

In the 2012-2014 monitoring period, there were no incidents or complaints recorded in relation to operations at the Gully Rock Limited quarry site.

3. Discussion

3.1 Discussion of site performance

During the 2012-2014 monitoring period, the Council carried out six site inspections at the Gully Rock quarry site. The site was found to be tidy and well managed. There were no incidents or complaints recorded in relation to operations at the site. Inspections found that the discharges from the sites were having no visible effect on the receiving waters during inspections.

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

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

The Taranaki Regional Council monitors for possible effects on stream life by conducting visual inspections of the streambed both up and downstream of the quarry, and measuring physicochemical properties of the stormwater and receiving waters when warranted.

During the monitoring period the site was found to be generally tidy and well managed.

3.3 Evaluation of performance

A summary of the consent holder's compliance record for the year under review is set out in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 Summary of performance for Consent 6272-1 to discharge treated washwater

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. No direct discharge	Inspections	Yes
2. Maintain silt control structures	Inspections	Yes
3. Recirculatory system	Inspections	Yes
4. Effects in receiving water	Inspections	Yes
5. Concentration limits	Sampling	Yes
6. Limits on effects on receiving water	Inspections	Yes
7. Adopt best practicable option	Inspections	Yes

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
8. Exercise of consent undertaken in accordance with information submitted	Inspections	Yes
9. Review provision	Consideration for optional review scheduled for June 2015	N/A- Review not yet provided for
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 2 Summary of performance for Consent 5124-1 to discharge quarry stormwater onto and into land

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Progressive reinstatement	Inspections	Yes
2. Review provision	Consideration for optional review scheduled for June 2015	N/A- Review not yet provided for
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		High

During the period under review, the Company demonstrated a high level of environmental performance and compliance with the resource consents. There were no incidents recorded in relation to operations at the Gully Rock Limited quarry site. The site was well managed and tidy. The bunding and ponds appeared to be well maintained.

3.4 Recommendations from the 2010-2012 Biennial Report

In the 2010-2012 Biennial Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT monitoring of discharges from the Uruti quarry operation in 2012-2014 remains unchanged from that of 2010-2012.

This recommendation was subsequently implemented.

3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2014-2016

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 RMA, 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 for 2014-2016, the monitoring programme for the Company's Main North Road quarry at Uruti remains unchanged.

3.6 Exercise of optional review of consent

Resource consent 6272-1 provides for an optional review of the consent in June 2015. Condition 9 allows the Council to review the consent.

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

A recommendation to this effect is presented in Section 4 of this report.

4. Recommendations

1. THAT monitoring of discharges from the Uruti quarry operation in 2014-2016 remains unchanged from that of 2012-2014.
2. THAT it is considered that there are no grounds that require a review to be pursued in the 2014-2016 period.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

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

g/m ³	Grams per cubic metre, and equivalent to milligrams per litre (mg/L). In water, this is also equivalent to parts per million (ppm), but the same does not apply to gaseous mixtures.
Incident	An event that is alleged or is found to have occurred that may have actual or potential environmental consequences or may involve non-compliance with a consent or rule in a regional plan. Registration of an incident by the Council does not automatically mean such an outcome had actually occurred.
Intervention	Action/s taken by Council to instruct or direct actions be taken to avoid or reduce the likelihood of an incident occurring.
Investigation	Action taken by Council to establish what were the circumstances/events surrounding an incident including any allegations of an incident.
Mixing zone	The zone below a discharge point where the discharge is not fully mixed with the receiving environment. For a stream, conventionally taken as a length equivalent to 7 times the width of the stream at the discharge point.
pH	A numerical system for measuring acidity in solutions, with 7 as neutral. Numbers lower than 7 are increasingly acidic and higher than 7 are increasingly alkaline. The scale is logarithmic i.e. a change of 1 represents a ten-fold change in strength. For example, a pH of 4 is ten times more acidic than a pH of 5.
Physicochemical	Measurement of both physical properties (e.g. temperature, clarity, density) and chemical determinants (e.g. metals and nutrients) to characterise the state of an environment.
Resource consent	Refer Section 87 of the RMA. Resource consents include land use consents (refer Sections 9 and 13 of the RMA), coastal permits (Sections 12, 14 and 15), water permits (Section 14) and discharge permits (Section 15).
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991 and including all subsequent amendments.
SS	Suspended solids.
Turb	Turbidity, expressed in NTU.
UI	Unauthorised Incident.
UIR	Unauthorised Incident Register – contains a list of events recorded by the Council on the basis that they may have the potential or actual environmental consequences that may represent a breach of a consent or provision in a Regional Plan.

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

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Appendix I

Resource consents held by Gully Rock Limited



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

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

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

Name of
Consent Holder: Gully Rock Limited
2048 Main North Road
R D 47
URENUI

Consent Granted
Date: 29 May 1997

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge up to 56 litres/second of stormwater from a quarry site onto and into land in the vicinity of an unnamed tributary of the Mimi River at or about GR: Q19:407-467

Expiry Date: 1 June 2015

Review Date(s): June 2003, June 2009

Site Location: Main North Road, Uruti [Property owner: S E Sutton]

Legal Description: Lot 2 Pt Lots 3 & 4 DP 3118 Lot 1 DP 15585 Pt Sec 16 Blk 1 Upper Waitara SD

Catchment: Mimi

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

General conditions

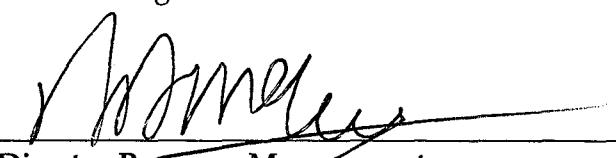
- a) That on receipt of a requirement from the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council (hereinafter the Chief Executive), the consent holder shall, within the time specified in the requirement, supply the information required relating to the exercise of this consent.
- b) That unless it is otherwise 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) That 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 progressively reinstate the quarry site in a manner which ensures that the area of exposed unvegetated earth, within the quarry's stormwater catchment, is kept to a minimum at all times.
- 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 2003 and/or June 2009, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions adequately deal with the environmental effects 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 the time.

Transferred at Stratford on 6 April 2005

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

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

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

Name of
Consent Holder: **Gully Rock Limited**
2048 Main North Road
R D 47
URENUI

Consent Granted
Date: **9 February 2004**

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge treated washwater from stone cleaning at a quarry site into an unnamed tributary of the Mimi River at or about GR: Q19:408-471

Expiry Date: 1 June 2021

Review Date(s): June 2009, June 2015

Site Location: 1320 Main North Road, Uruti

Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 19810 Lots 1-3 DP 19868 Pt Sec 14 SO 347 Blk I Upper Waitara SD

Catchment: Mimi

*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. There shall be no direct discharge of untreated washwater from the site into the unnamed tributary of the Mimi River, as a result of the exercise of this consent.
2. The consent holder shall properly and efficiently maintain and operate the silt control structures in such a manner that any discharge which may occur shall not breach the conditions of this consent. The silt control structures shall be operated, as far as practicable, so as to maximise the treatment of the washwater, and to minimise the duration and frequency of the discharge.
3. The consent holder shall implement appropriate recirculatory systems, so as to minimise the volume of the washwater discharge.
4. After allowing for reasonable mixing, within a mixing zone extending 25 metres downstream of the discharge point, the discharge shall not give rise to any of the following effects in the receiving waters of the unnamed tributary of the Mimi River:
 - a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended material;
 - b) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity;
 - c) any emission of objectionable odour;
 - d) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm animals;
 - e) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.
5. The following concentrations shall not be exceeded in the discharge:

Component	Concentration
pH (range)	6-9
Suspended solids	100 gm ³

This condition shall apply prior to the entry of the washwater into the receiving waters of the unnamed tributary of the Mimi River, at a designated sampling point approved by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.

6. After allowing for reasonable mixing, within a mixing zone extending 25 metres downstream of the discharge point, the discharge shall not give rise to either of the following effects in the receiving waters of the unnamed tributary of the Mimi River:
 - a) an increase in suspended solids concentration in excess of 10 gm³, when the stream turbidity as measured immediately upstream of the discharge point is equal to or less than 5 NTU [nephelometric turbidity units]; or
 - b) an increase in turbidity of more than 50% when the stream turbidity as measured immediately upstream of the discharge point is greater than 5 NTU [nephelometric turbidity units].
 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 adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this resource consent.
 8. The exercise of this resource consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of application 2810. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of application 2810 and the conditions of this resource consent, the conditions of this resource consent shall prevail.
 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 of June 2009 and/or June 2015, 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.

Transferred at Stratford on 6 April 2005

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director Resource Management

