

Taranaki Trucking Company Limited
Quarry Monitoring Programme
Biennial Report
2012-2014
Technical Report 2014–45

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Executive summary

Taranaki Trucking Company Limited (Taranaki Trucking) operates a quarry located on Wiremu Road at Opunake, in the Heimama 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 nineteen conditions setting out the requirements that the Company must satisfy. These consents allow the Company to take water from a pond and discharge treated wastewater into an unnamed tributary of the Heimama Stream at the Wiremu Road quarry.

The Council's monitoring programme for the period under review included four inspections. No water samples were collected for physicochemical analysis.

Monitoring found that the site was generally well managed and tidy. Inspections found no indication of adverse effects in the receiving waterbody from the discharge.

There were no unauthorised incidents recorded as a result of operations at the Taranaki Trucking quarry at Wiremu Road.

During the monitoring period, the Company demonstrated a high level of environmental performance and compliance with the resource consents.

This report includes recommendations for the 2014-2016 monitoring period.

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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 Taranaki Trucking Company Limited (Taranaki Trucking). The Company operates a quarry situated on Wiremu Road, near Opunake.

This report covers the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consents held by Taranaki Trucking that relate to abstractions of and discharges to water in the Heimama catchment. This is the twelfth Biennial Report to be prepared by the Taranaki Regional Council to cover the Company's activities 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 Taranaki Trucking in the Heimama catchment, the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review, and a description of the activities and operations conducted at the Company's site.

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

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

Section 4 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 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 The Resource Management Act 1991 and monitoring

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 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 (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 the performance of resource users and consent holders. Compliance monitoring, including both activity and impact monitoring, enables the Council to continually re-evaluate its approach and that of consent holders to resource management and, ultimately, through the refinement of methods and considered responsible resource utilisation, to move closer to achieving sustainable development of the region's resources.

1.2.1 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 2012-2013 period, 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.

In the 2013-2014 year, 60% of consent holders achieved a high level of environmental performance and compliance with their consents, while another 29% demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance.

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. 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 Taranaki Trucking Company Limited, Wiremu Road

The Wiremu Road quarry is approximately 230 metres above sea level and is located in an area of farmland accessed off Wiremu Road [Figure 1]. The active site covers approximately 6.4 ha.

Aggregate is excavated from volcanic debris flow material and washing is carried out on site. Processing washwater and site stormwater are directed through a network of open drains to the settling ponds. A washwater recirculation system is in place to maximise the efficiency of water use and minimise the volume of treated washwater discharged from the ponds into the unnamed tributary of the Heimama Stream. Discharge from the final treatment pond only occurs periodically.

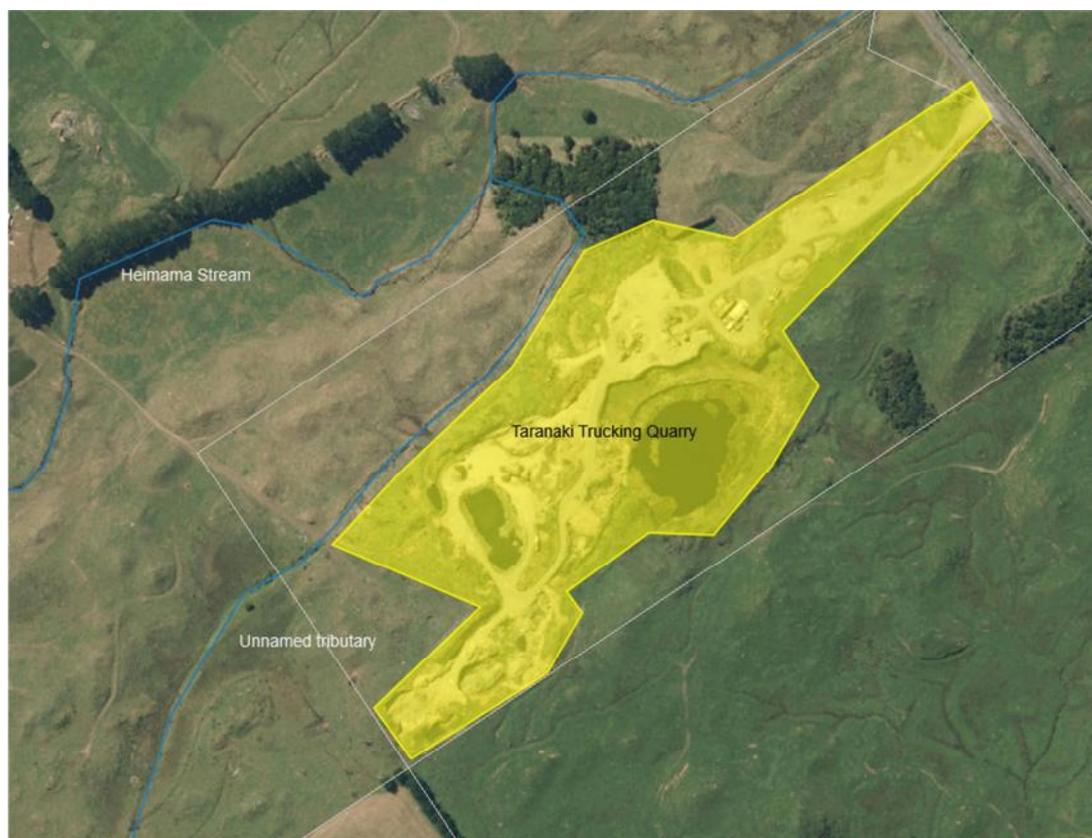


Figure 1 Taranaki Trucking Company Limited quarry site

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.

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.

Taranaki Trucking Company Limited holds water abstraction permit **2293-3** to take water from a spring in the vicinity of an unnamed tributary of the Heimama Stream for quarry operations.

This consent will expire in June 2030.

There are nine special conditions attached to this consent.

Condition 1 restricts abstraction volumes.

Condition 2 relates to the construction and operation of the intake structure.

Condition 3 states the consent holder must notify and submit records.

Condition 4 relates to repair and maintenance of equipment and condition 5 states the water meter must be accessible.

Condition 6 states the consent holder must maintain records at weekly intervals of abstraction rate.

Condition 7 relates to records of abstraction rate.

Condition 8 requires that the consent holder shall adopt best practicable option.

Condition 9 relates to a review provision.

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

1.4.2 Water discharge permit

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

Water quality is a primary concern to the 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. Washwater from aggregate washing has a high silt concentration. Discharge of this water into a waterbody, particularly to a river during low flow, results in a smothering of instream life and deterioration in aesthetic conditions and can affect downstream abstractions of water, local fisheries and recreational activity.

Stormwater is generally less contaminated (in terms of silt concentration) and run-off tends to occur when rivers are in higher flow. This means that the effect of silt contamination is reduced due to lower quantities, dilution, and carrying capacity. The installation of appropriate stormwater diversion structures, together with construction and maintenance of contaminated stormwater and aggregate washing discharge treatment facilities are most important in maintaining receiving water quality.

Taranaki Trucking Company Limited holds discharge permit **2184-3** to discharge treated wastewater from quarry operations into an unnamed tributary of the Heimama Stream.

This consent will expire in June 2030.

There are ten special conditions attached to this consent.

Condition 1 states the consent holder shall adopt best practicable option.

Condition 2 relates to reinstatement of the quarry site.

Condition 3 restricts the catchment area to not exceed 6.4 hectares.

Condition 4 relates to maintenance and operation of the settlement ponds.

Condition 5 prohibits the discharge of any untreated stormwater or ground water to any surface water.

Condition 6 sets constituent limits that all discharges must meet.

Condition 7 states the discharge must not have any effect after the mixing zone.

Condition 8 required an approved contingency plan to be provided.

Condition 9 states the consent holder must notify the Council of any changes to operation.

Condition 10 relates to a review provision.

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

1.4.3 Air discharge

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

Rule 16 of the 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.

Taranaki Trucking Company Limited holds no air discharge consents for the Wiremu Road operation because airborne discharges [mainly dust] from the operations meet the requirements of Rule 16 of the Regional Air Plan.

1.5 Monitoring programme

Section 35 of the RMA sets out an obligation for 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.

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.

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

The Wiremu Road site was visited four times during the monitoring period. With regard to consents for the abstraction of and discharge to water, the main points of interest were plant processes with potential or actual discharges to receiving watercourses, including contaminated stormwater and process wastewaters. Air inspections focused on plant processes with associated actual and potential emission sources and characteristics, including potential odour, dust, noxious or offensive emissions. Sources of data being collected by the 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

The monitoring programme provided for physicochemical sampling of the discharge and receiving waters if deemed necessary by the inspecting officer.

No chemical sampling was carried out at the Taranaki Trucking, Wiremu road quarry during the 2012-2014 monitoring period as inspections of receiving waters indicated that no sampling was necessary.

2. Results

2.1 Water

2.1.1 Inspections

During the 2012-2014 monitoring period the Taranaki Regional Council undertook a total of four inspections at the Wiremu Road quarry. Inspections were made of the operational areas and adjacent waterways.

9 October 2012

The weather was showery with light winds at the time of inspection. The inspecting officer met on site with the site manager. Processing was occurring on the top plant at the time of inspection however no washing was occurring. The first silt pond had been cleaned out. The fines were drying out and then used as backfill. The extraction area looked good. Reinstatement had started at the front of the site. There was product stockpiled onsite. Overall the site was tidy.

3 April 2013

The processing plants were not operating at the time of inspection. The silt ponds looked to be working well. The layout of the site had changed since the last inspection. The extraction area had been extended. Material had been stockpiled onsite. The reinstated area looked good. There appeared to be clean fill material present from off site. Information was given as to the possible resource consent requirements for this activity.

28 June 2013

There was no noticeable dust or odour beyond the site boundary. There was processing of material occurring at time of inspection. Material was stockpiled and the silt ponds looked to be working well. Overall the site was tidy.

20 May 2014

The site was in operation at the time of inspection. There was no noticeable dust beyond site boundary. The exposed area looked to be well bunded and runoff was directed to retention ponds. The retention pond levels were good and looked to be well maintained. There was product stockpiled of different aggregates onsite. There was no visible silt or sediment run off to surrounding areas. Overall the site was tidy and the site appeared to be operating within consent conditions at the time of inspection.

2.1.2 Results of discharge monitoring

No sampling of the stormwater/washwater discharge was carried out during the monitoring period as inspections indicated that no sampling was required.

2.1.3 Results of receiving environment monitoring

No sampling was carried out during the monitoring period because no adverse effects were observed in the receiving waters during any of the inspections.

2.2 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 for example provision of advice and information, or investigation of potential or actual 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 by the Council that were associated with the operations at the Taranaki Trucking quarry site.

3. Discussion

3.1 Discussion of plant performance

Washwater discharged from the Wiremu Road quarry during the monitoring period was observed to be acceptable in terms of its effects on the receiving waters, and compliance with consent conditions was achieved. A washwater recirculation system is in place to maximise the efficiency of water use and minimise the volume of treated washwater discharged from the ponds.

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of water permit

The main potential environment effect on waterways that quarries have is the discharges of wash water 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 lifeforms, 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 a visual inspection of the streambed and water quality, up and downstream of the quarry.

Monitoring of the Wiremu Road site during the 2012-2014 period did not find any adverse effects in the receiving waters, there was a discharge observed from the site on one occasion. Water is recirculated to minimise discharges to the unnamed tributary.

3.3 Evaluation of performance

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

Table 1 Summary of performance for Consent **2184-3** to discharge treated wastewater

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Adopt best practicable option	Inspections of site	Yes
2. Reinstatement of the quarry site	N/A	N/A
3. Restricts the catchment area to not exceed 6.4 hectares	Inspections of site	Yes
4. Maintenance and operation of the settlement ponds	Inspections of site	Yes
5. Prohibits the discharge of any untreated stormwater or ground water to any surface water	Inspections of site	Yes
6. Discharges met set constituents	Sampling (not required)	N/A
7. Discharge must not have any effect after the mixing zone	Inspections of site	Yes
8. Provide Contingency Plan to TRC	Received	Yes

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
9. Notification to TRC of any changes to operation	Notification received	Yes
10. Review of consent	Optional review date June 2018	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		High

Table 2 Summary of performance for Consent **2293-3** to take water from a tributary of the Heimama stream

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Restricts abstraction volumes	Inspections and sampling	Yes
2. Requires the construction and operation of an intake structure	Inspections of site	Yes
3. Notify and submit records	Notification received	Yes
4. Requires the repair and maintenance of equipment	Inspections of site	Yes
5. Water meter must be accessible	Inspections of site	Yes
6. Records must be kept at weekly intervals of abstraction rate	Inspections of site	Yes
7. Records of abstraction rate submitted	Notification received	Yes
8. Adopt best practicable option	Inspections of site	Yes
9. Review of consent	Optional review date June 2018	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

During the period under review the Company demonstrated a high level of environmental performance and compliance with the resource consents. The inspections of the site found the discharge was having no visible adverse impact on the receiving water.

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 Wiremu Road quarry operations in 2012-2014 continue at the same level as in 2010-2012.

This recommendation was carried out.

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.

In the case of Taranaki Trucking Company Limited, the programme for 2012-2014 was unchanged from that for 2010-2012. It is now proposed that for 2014-2016, the programme remains unaltered. A recommendation to this effect is attached to this report.

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

3.6 Exercise of optional review of consent

None of the consents held by Taranaki Trucking are due for an optional review until June 2018. Both consents will expire in June 2030.

4. Recommendation

1. THAT monitoring of discharges from the Wiremu Road quarry operations in 2014-2016 continue at the same level as in 2012-2014.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

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

Biomonitoring	Assessing the health of the environment using aquatic organisms.
Bund	A wall around a tank to contain its contents in the case of a leak.
CBOD	Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand. A measure of the presence of degradable organic matter, excluding the biological conversion of ammonia to nitrate.
Fresh	Elevated flow in a stream, such as after heavy rainfall.
g/m ³	Grammes per cubic metre, and equivalent to milligrammes per litre (mg/L). In water, this is also equivalent to parts per million (ppm), but the same does not apply to gaseous mixtures.
Incident	An event that is alleged or is found to have occurred that may have actual or potential environmental consequences or may involve non-compliance with a consent or rule in a regional plan. Registration of an incident by the Council does not automatically mean such an outcome had actually occurred.
Intervention	Action/s taken by Council to instruct or direct actions be taken to avoid or reduce the likelihood of an incident occurring.
Investigation	Action taken by Council to establish what were the circumstances/events surrounding an incident including any allegations of an incident.
l/s	Litres per second.
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 subsequent amendments.
SS	Suspended solids.
Temp	Temperature, measured in °C.
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.

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Appendix I

Resource consents held by Taranaki Trucking Company Limited

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

Name of
Consent Holder: Taranaki Trucking Company Limited
P O Box 65
STRATFORD 4352

Decision Date: 30 November 2012

Commencement
Date: 30 November 2012

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge treated wastewater from quarry operations into an unnamed tributary of the Heimama Stream at or about (NZTM) 1679087E-5641414N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2030

Review Date(s): June 2018, June 2024

Site Location: 1017 Wiremu Road, Opunake

Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 15853 Blk VII Opunake SD
(Discharge source and site)

Catchment: Heimama

*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. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects of the discharge to the environment.
2. The consent holder shall operate and progressively reinstate the quarry site in a manner which ensures that the area of exposed, un-vegetated earth, within the quarry's stormwater catchment is kept to a minimum at all times.
3. The stormwater discharged shall be from a catchment area not exceeding 6.4 hectares.
4. The consent holder shall properly maintain and operate the settling ponds system, including the use of shut off valves, in such a manner that any discharge which may occur shall not breach the conditions of this consent. The settling ponds system shall be operated, as far as practicable, so as to minimise the duration and frequency of discharges.
5. There shall be no direct discharge of untreated stormwater or groundwater from the active quarry site into any surface water.
6. Constituents of the discharge shall meet the standards shown in the following table.

Constituent	Standard
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0
suspended solids	Concentration not greater than 100 gm ⁻³
total recoverable oil and grease	Concentration not greater than 15 gm ⁻³

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

7. 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:
 - a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;
 - b) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity;
 - c) any emission of objectionable odour;
 - d) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm animals;
 - e) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

Consent 2184-3

8. The consent holder shall maintain a contingency plan that details measures and procedures to be undertaken to prevent spillage or any discharge of contaminants not authorised by this consent. The contingency plan shall be followed in the event of a spill or unauthorised discharge and shall be certified by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council as being adequate to avoid, remedy or mitigate the environmental effects of such a spillage or discharge.
9. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, prior to making any changes to the processes or operations undertaken at the site, or the chemicals used or stored on site that could alter the nature of the discharge. Any such change shall then only occur following receipt of any necessary approval under the Resource Management Act. Notification shall include the consent number, a brief description of the activity consented and an assessment of the environmental effects of any changes, and be emailed to consents@trc.govt.nz.
10. 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 2018 and/or June 2024, 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 30 November 2012

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management

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

Name of
Consent Holder: Taranaki Trucking Company Limited
P O Box 65
STRATFORD 4352

Decision Date: 30 November 2012

Commencement
Date: 30 November 2012

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To take water from an excavated pond in the vicinity of an unnamed tributary of the Heimama Stream for quarrying operations at or about (NZTM) 1679110E-5641629N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2030

Review Date(s): June 2018, June 2024

Site Location: 1017 Wiremu Road, Opunake

Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 15853 Blk VII Opunake SD (Site of take)

Catchment: Heimama

*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. The volume of water taken shall not exceed 320 cubic metres per day, at a rate not exceeding 12.5 litres per second.
2. Before exercising this consent the consent holder shall install, and thereafter maintain a water meter at the site of taking. The water meter shall be tamper-proof and shall measure and record the rate and volume of water taken to an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$.

Note: Water meters must be installed, and regularly maintained, in accordance with manufacturer's specifications in order to ensure that they meet the required accuracy. Even with proper maintenance, water meters have a limited lifespan.

3. The consent holder shall provide the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council with a document from a suitably qualified person certifying that water measuring and recording equipment required by the conditions of this consent ('the equipment'):
 - a) has been installed and/or maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications; and/or
 - b) has been tested and shown to be operating to an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$.

The documentation shall be provided:

- a) within 30 days of the installation of a water meter;
 - b) at other times when reasonable notice is given and the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council has reasonable evidence that the equipment may not be functioning as required by this consent; and
 - c) no less frequently than once every five years.
4. If any measuring or recording equipment breaks down, or for any reason is not operational, the consent holder shall advise the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council immediately. Any repairs or maintenance to this equipment must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.
 5. The water meter shall be accessible to Taranaki Regional Council officers at all reasonable times for inspection and/or data retrieval.
 6. The consent holder shall maintain a record of the water taken by recording the meter reading and the date of the reading at weekly intervals. This record shall be provided to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, no later than 31 July of each year, or earlier upon request.

Consent 2293-3

7. The records of water taken shall:
 - a) be in a format that, in the opinion of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, is suitable for auditing;
 - b) specifically record the water taken as 'zero' when no water is taken; and
 - c) for each 12-month period ending on 30 June, be provided to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council within one month after end of that period.
8. At all times the consent holder shall adopt the best practicable option to prevent or minimise any actual or likely adverse effect on the environment associated with the abstraction of water, including, but not limited to, the efficient and conservative use of water.
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 2018 and/or June 2024, for the purposes of:
 - a) 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; and/or
 - b) to require any data collected in accordance with the conditions of this consent to be transmitted directly to the Council's computer system, in a format suitable for providing a 'real time' record over the internet.

Signed at Stratford on 30 November 2012

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management

