

Origin Energy Resources (Kupe) Limited
Inaha Road Quarry
Monitoring Programme
Biennial Report 2008-2010
Technical Report 2010–82

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Taranaki Regional Council
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STRATFORD

March 2011

Executive summary

Origin Energy Resources (Kupe) Limited operated a quarry located off lower Inaha Road, Hawera, in the Kapuni catchment. Origin Energy Resources (Kupe) Limited took over the property in March 2008. This report for the period July 2008-June 2010 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council to assess the operator's environmental performance during the period under review, and the results and environmental effects of the Company's activities. Origin Energy surrendered the consent for this site in March 2010.

The operator of the site held one resource consent, which included a total of thirteen conditions setting out the requirements that the Company must satisfy. This consent licensed the discharge stormwater and washwater into the Kapuni stream.

The Council's monitoring programme for the two-year period under review included three inspections. The monitoring showed that the no quarrying activities were being carried out at the site. The resource consent was not being complied with during one of the inspections, as a small amount of rubbish was observed at the site.

Overall during the two year period under review the operator demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance with its resource consent.

There were no incidents reported and no adverse effects on the environment were observed.

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1. Introduction

This Biennial Report for the period July 2008-June 2010 by the Taranaki Regional Council describes the monitoring programme associated with a resource consent held by Origen Energy Resources (Kupe) Limited. The consent relates to the operation of a quarry situated off lower Inaha Road, Hawera.

This report covers the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consent held by Origen Energy Resources (Kupe) Limited that relate to discharges of water in the Kapuni catchment.

This is the fourth monitoring report to be prepared by the Taranaki Regional Council to cover the Inaha Road quarry stormwater discharges 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 and the Council's obligations and general approach to monitoring sites through annual programmes, the resource consents held by the Companies in the Kapuni catchment, the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review, and a description of the activities and operations conducted in the 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.

A glossary of common abbreviations and scientific terms is given at the end of this report.

1.2 Compliance monitoring and the Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management 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);
- (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 discharge

source. Monitoring programmes are not only based on existing permit conditions, but also on the obligations of the Resource Management Act to assess the effects of the exercise of consents.

In accordance with section 35 of the Resource Management Act 1991, 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, including 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, to move closer to achieving sustainable development of the region's resources.

1.2.1 Evaluation of environmental performance

Besides discussing the various details of the performance and extent of compliance by the Company in the catchment 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 trivial (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 year were negligible or minor at most, items of concern were resolved positively, co-operatively, and quickly, the Council did not record any verified unauthorised incidents involving significant environmental impacts and was not obliged to issue any abatement notices, 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.
- **improvement desirable** indicates that the Council may have been obliged to record a verified unauthorised incident involving significant environmental impacts against the company, and/or abatement notices may have been issued; there were adverse 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.
- **poor** performance is used when there were grounds for prosecution or infringement notice.

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).

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 Resource Management Act 1991 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 Resource Management Act 1991 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 Origin Energy Resources (Kupe) Limited – Inaha Road Quarry

The Company's quarry is situated adjacent to the lower reaches of the Kapuni Stream, off Inaha Road, Hawera (Figure 1). The quarry is situated on a high-level terrace on the true left bank of the Kapuni Stream, elevated some 30 metres above the active streambed, and approximately 800 m inland from the coast.



Figure 1 Aerial photograph Origin Energy, Inaha Road quarry



Figure 2 The development of the Kupe site adjacent to quarry

The site was originally a small farm quarry. A change of consent conditions was granted in March 2007 to allow the discharge of washwater to land.

The site consisted of two areas, with one area being reinstated with clean earth derived from the quarry property, and the other area being the excavation and sorting site. The active quarry covered an area of approximately one hectare. The site

was contoured and banded to direct all contaminated stormwater to a single settling pond in the centre of the quarry. No discharge was allowed to occur from the settling pond, as all stormwater soaked through the ground. Machinery used on site included a dry crusher and screening plant, and a digger.

The site is no longer being actively quarried and the current consent-holder has retired and reinstated the site. The consent (6063-1) was surrendered on 2 March 2010.

1.4 Resource consents

One resource consent was held by the operator to cover the discharge of treated quarry stormwater and washwater at its lower Inaha Road site. This consent was issued by the Taranaki Regional Council under Section 87(e) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act), and is discussed in more detail below in section 1.4.2. A copy of the consent certificate is attached to this report in Appendix I.

1.4.1 Water abstraction permit

Section 14 of the Resource Management Act 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 mainly 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 per day, and the abstraction rate shall not exceed 1.5 litres per second.

The operator holds no water abstraction permits, as site activities satisfied the criteria for a permitted activity.

1.4.2 Water discharge permit

Section 15(1)(a) of the Resource Management Act 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 waterbody, particularly to a river during low flow, can result in the smothering of instream life, 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 dilution. 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 water quality.

Origin Energy Resources (Kupe) Limited held consent **6063-1** to cover the discharge of treated stormwater and washwater from a quarry site onto and into land in the vicinity of the Kapuni Stream. This permit was issued on 3 September 2002 and was due to expire on 1 June 2011.

Condition 1 requires adoption of the best practicable option to prevent and minimise adverse effects on the environment.

Condition 2 requires the maximum stormwater catchment area to be less than 1 hectare.

Condition 3 requires the activity to be undertaken in accordance with the documentation supplied.

Condition 4 prohibits the discharge of site stormwater or washwater directly to Kapuni Stream.

Condition 5 requires bunding and contouring of active quarry site.

Condition 6 states effects the discharge must not cause in the Kapuni Stream.

Condition 7 limits the increase in turbidity caused by the discharge.

Condition 8 requires progressive reinstatement of the site.

Condition 9 requires settling ponds to be maintained.

Condition 10 requires provision of contingency and management plan for the site.

Condition 11 requires reinstatement on cessation of quarrying.

Condition 12 is a lapse clause.

Condition 13 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 Resource Management Act 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 17 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. The Company holds no air discharge consents for its Inaha Road quarry operation because airborne discharges [mainly dust] from the operation meet the requirements of Rule 17 of the Regional Air Plan.

1.4.4 Discharges of wastes to land

Sections 15(1)(b) and (d) of the Resource Management Act stipulate that no person may discharge any contaminant onto land if it may then enter water, or from any industrial or trade premises onto land under any circumstances, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations.

The Company holds no permits in this regard, because site activities do not include the discharge of wastes.

1.5 Monitoring programme

1.5.1 Introduction

Section 35 of the Resource Management Act 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 from these consents 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.

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

1.5.2 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.

1.5.3 Site inspections

The Inaha Road quarry was visited three times during the monitoring period. The main points of interest on each visit were plant processes with potential or actual discharges to receiving watercourses, including contaminated stormwater and process wastewaters. The neighbourhood was surveyed for environmental effects.

2. Results

2.1 Water

2.1.1 Inspections

In the 2008-2010 monitoring period the Council carried out a total of three inspections Inaha Road quarry site. Inspection notes are summarised as follows:

29 August 2008

At the time of inspection work had started to reinstate the quarry. The site was being used for storage. A small amount of rubbish has been dumped in the south eastern area of the quarry. Requested rubbish to be removed from the quarry site and take steps to ensure that no further dumping of unauthorised materials occurs.

1 December 2008

Quarry area was being used for storing sand, metal etc. No quarrying activities were being undertaken. The site was in the process of being reinstated. Additional sediment traps had been installed in the upper quarry area. The bund above the pine trees had ruptured but was not having an effect on the receiving environment as a sediment pond had been installed above the Kapuni Stream. The rubbish that was found during the last inspection had been removed. There was no discharge to the Kapuni Stream on inspection. Consent conditions were being complied with on inspection.

24 February 2010

Visited site and checked state of site reinstatement. All areas had been contoured with good grass cover and minimal run-off erosion. Fields of gorse were developing particularly over the lower part of the site and will require control in the near future. Some attention may need to be paid to the slightly washed out southerly flowing drainage from the lower riverside level of the site near the large trees. Contacted Origin (Anthony Joines) who advised the gorse was to be sprayed on Friday 5 March 2010.

2.2 Register of incidents

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.

Incidents may be alleged to be associated with a particular site. If there is 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).

During the 2008-2010 period under review there were no unauthorised incidents associated with the operations at the Inaha Road quarry.

3. Discussion

3.1 Discussion of plant performance

Compliance with consent conditions was achieved. Quarrying at the site ceased approximately two years prior to surrender of consent. The site was used for storing sand, metal etc for a period of time and was then reinstated.

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of water permit

The main potential environment effect on waterways that quarries have is the discharges 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 lifeforms, form a barrier to fish movement and may affect fish spawning habitats. No active quarrying was undertaken at the site during the previous two years and consent has been surrendered and site reinstated.

3.3 Evaluation of performance

A tabular summary of the Company's compliance record for the period under review is given in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of performance for consent 6063-1 treated stormwater discharge (Surrendered March 2010)

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring	Compliance achieved?
1. Best practicable option	Inspections of site	Yes
2. Maximum disturbed stormwater catchment area	Inspections of site	Yes
3. Exercise of consent in accordance with submitted documentation	Inspections of site	Yes
4. No discharge of stormwater or washwater to Kapuni Stream	Inspections of site	Yes
5. Active quarry site to be contoured/bunded	Inspections of site	Yes
6. Discharge not to cause effects in Kapuni Stream	Inspections of site	Yes
7. Turbidity not to increase by more than 50 %	Inspections of site	Yes
8. Progressive reinstatement	Inspections of site	Yes
9. Properly maintain and operate settling pond system	Inspections of site	Yes

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring	Compliance achieved?
10. Provide site plan and contingency plan	Plans received 2007	Yes
11. Site to reinstated at cessation of quarrying	Inspections – reinstated	Yes
12. Consent lapse	N/A	N/A
13. Review Provision	N/A – surrendered	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		Good

N/A = not applicable

During the period under review, the Company demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and compliance with the resource consents in the period under review.

4. Recommendation

THAT as the consent was surrendered on 2 March 2010 no further monitoring activity is to be undertaken by the council.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

The following abbreviations and terms are 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
fresh	elevated flow in a stream, such as after heavy rainfall
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,
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.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the turbidity of water
O&G	oil and grease, defined as anything that will dissolve into a particular organic solvent (e.g. hexane). May include both animal material (fats) and mineral matter (hydrocarbons)
pH	a numerical system for measuring acidity in solutions, with 7 as neutral. Values below than 7 are acidic and those above than 7 are alkaline. The scale is logarithmic i.e. a change of 1 represents a ten-fold change in strength. (e.g. 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

References

Taranaki Regional Council, 1992: Regional Policy Statement Working Paper. Aggregate extraction in Taranaki. TRC Report.

Taranaki Regional Council, 2008: AB & DM Sybrandy Contracting Limited Inaha Road Quarry Monitoring Programme, Biennial Report 2006-2008. Technical Report 2008-60.

Taranaki Regional Council, 2006: AB & DM Sybrandy Contracting Limited Inaha Road Quarry Monitoring Programme, Biennial Report 2004-2006. Technical Report 2006-37.

Taranaki Regional Council, 2004: AB & DM Sybrandy Contracting Limited Inaha Road Quarry Monitoring Programme, Biennial Report 2002-2004. Technical Report 2004-85.

Appendix I

**Resource consent held by
Origen Energy Resources (Kupe) 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 CLOTON ROAD
STRATFORD
NEW ZEALAND
PHONE: 06-765 7127
FAX: 06-765 5097
www.trc.govt.nz

Please quote our file number
on all correspondence

Name of
Consent Holder: Origin Energy Resources (Kupe) Limited
Private Bag 2202
NEW PLYMOUTH 4342

Change To 1 March 2007 [Granted: 3 September 2002]
Conditions Date:

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge stormwater and washwater from a quarry site
onto and into land in the vicinity of the Kapuni Stream at or
about 2609400E-6180300N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2011

Review Date(s): June 2008

Site Location: Inaha Road, Hawera

Legal Description: Subdivision 1 Section 53 & Pt Sec 53 Blk VII Waimate SD

Catchment: Kapuni

SURRENDERED

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

Condition 1 – unchanged

1. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this resource consent.

Conditions 2 and 3 – changed

2. The maximum disturbed stormwater catchment area shall be no more than two-hectares until 31 December 2007. Thereafter, the maximum disturbed stormwater catchment area shall be no more than one-hectare.
3. The exercise of this consent shall be undertaken generally in accordance with the documentation submitted in support of applications 2034, 4019, and 4502 and to ensure that the conditions of this consent are met at all times. In the case of any contradiction between the documentation submitted in support of applications 2034, 4019 and 4502 and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent shall prevail.

Conditions 4 to 7 – unchanged

4. There shall be no discharge of stormwater or washwater from the quarry into the Kapuni Stream as a result of the exercise of this consent.

SURRENDERED

Consent 6063-1

5. The active quarry site shall be contoured / bunded so that all water generated in this area is directed to the silt control structures for treatment prior to discharge to land, and the flow of uncontaminated stormwater into this area is prevented, as far as practicable.
6. The discharge to land shall not give rise to any of the following effects in the Kapuni Stream:
 - 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.
7. The discharge to land shall not give rise to an increase in the turbidity of Kapuni Stream of more than 50 %, as determined using NTU [nephelometric turbidity units].

Condition 8 – changed

8. The consent holder shall operate and 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. Only rock and soil derived from the quarry or immediately adjacent sites shall be used for reinstatement.

Conditions 9 to 13 – unchanged

9. The consent holder shall properly and efficiently operate and maintain the settling ponds system in such a manner as to not breach the conditions of this consent.
10. Prior to the exercise of this consent, the consent holder shall provide a site plan, stormwater management plan, and contingency plan to the Taranaki Regional Council. These plans are to outline the measures and procedures to be undertaken to prevent the spillage or accidental discharge of contaminants into the stormwater catchment, and measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate environmental effects from the exercise of this consent.
11. On cessation of quarrying operations or prior to the surrender or lapsing of this consent at the site licensed by this consent, the active quarry area, including the silt control structures, and surrounding areas shall be reinstated to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
12. This consent shall lapse on the expiry of five years after the date of issue 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(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

SURRENDERED

Consent 6063-1

13. 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 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 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 11 April 2008

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council



Director-Resource Management