



URUTI COMPOSTING & VERMICULTURE FACILITY



Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

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Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

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Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

Table of Content

0.0	Terms and Definitions	3
1.0	Purpose of the Plan	4
2.0	General.....	4
3.0	Resource consent conditions.....	4
3.1	Pad 1.....	5
3.2	Pad 3.....	5
4.0	Pond Management Plan	6
4.1	Purpose of the Plan	6
4.2	Pond system inspection	6
4.3	Dewatering and settling pond system	6
4.3.1	General	6
4.3.2	Operational and Maintenance	6
4.3.3	Duck pond	6
4.3.4	Washdown settling pond	7
4.3.4.1	General	7
4.3.4.2	Operational and Maintenance	7
4.4	Irrigation Block Management Plan	7
4.4.1	Purpose of the Plan.....	7
4.4.2	Resource Consent Conditions	7
4.4.3	Climate	8
4.4.4	Irrigation area	8
4.4.5	Soils	10
4.4.6	Application Depth (Low risk soils)	10
4.4.7	Application Rate (Low risk soils)	11
4.4.8	Application Depth (High risk soils)	11
4.4.9	Application Rate (High risk soils)	11
4.4.10	Soil Chemistry	11
4.4.11	Irrigation Model	12
4.4.12	Standard Workplace Instruction	13
5.0	13

Appendix A Uruti Irrigation Model

Appendix B Uruti Composting & Vermiculture Facility Stormwater Channels

Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

1.0 Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this document is to outline how the pond system that treats leachate generated from the compost pile and contaminated stormwater from pads 1 and 3 and the Truck Washdown area is managed.

2.0 General

The pad 1 and 3 pond system comprise of three separate ponds systems

- Pad 3 treatments ponds comprising:
 - Dewatering and settling pond
 - Silt collection pond
 - Skim pond
 - Settling ponds 1 & 2
 - Irrigation pond
- Duck pond
- Washdown settling pond

3.0 Resource consent conditions

Condition 14 Before 30 November 2015 the holder shall review and update the Uruti Composting Facility management Plan supplied in support of application 5838-2.2 and any changes shall be submitted for approval to the TRC. The plan shall be adhered to and reviewed on an annual basis (or as required) and any changes shall be submitted to the TRC. The plan shall include but not limited to;

- a) Trigger limits for the three tier management system tiers set out in section 3.1 of the Uruti Composting Facility Management Plan
- b) Monitoring frequencies of soil and groundwater in Tiers one, two, and three.
- c) Remediation options for Tier three irrigation areas;
- d) Riparian planting of irrigation areas;
- e) Stormwater improvements at the site;
- f) Water storage for dilution and remediation;
- g) Soil and ground water analysis; and

Condition 20 The consent holder shall prepare a Pond Treatment System Management Plan which details management practices undertaken to maximise treatment capabilities of the system. The plan shall be submitted for approval to the TRC, within one month of the commencement date of this consent.

The Management Plan shall address but not necessarily be limited to, the following matters:

How the build-up of sediment and/or sludge will be managed within the entire system, how the level of build-up will be monitored including factors that will trigger management, and the frequency of undertaking the identified measures or procedures;

How overloading of the system will be prevented; and

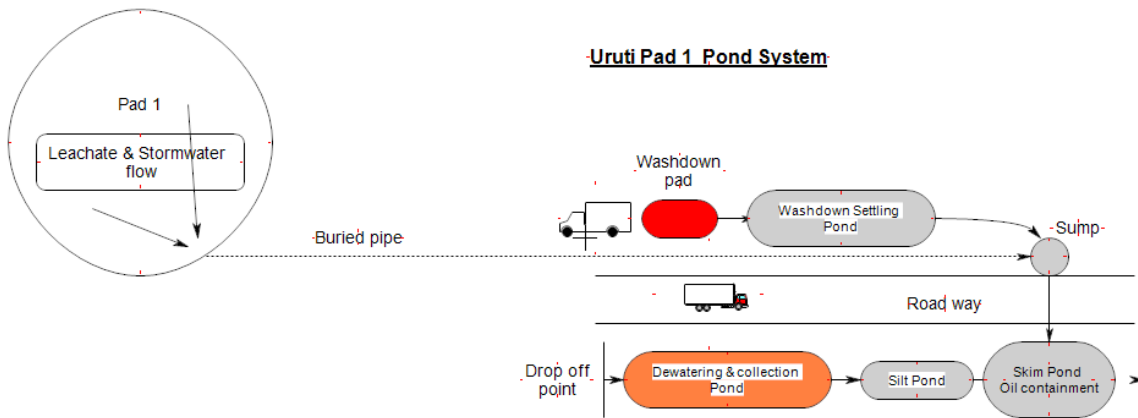
How any offensive or objectionable odours at or beyond the boundary will be avoided in accordance with condition 13 of consent 5839-2

Condition 21 Operations on site shall be undertaken in accordance with the Pond Treatment System Management Plan, approved under condition 18 above, except in circumstances when the proposed Implementation Plan, approved under condition 9 of consent 5839-2, specifies otherwise.

Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

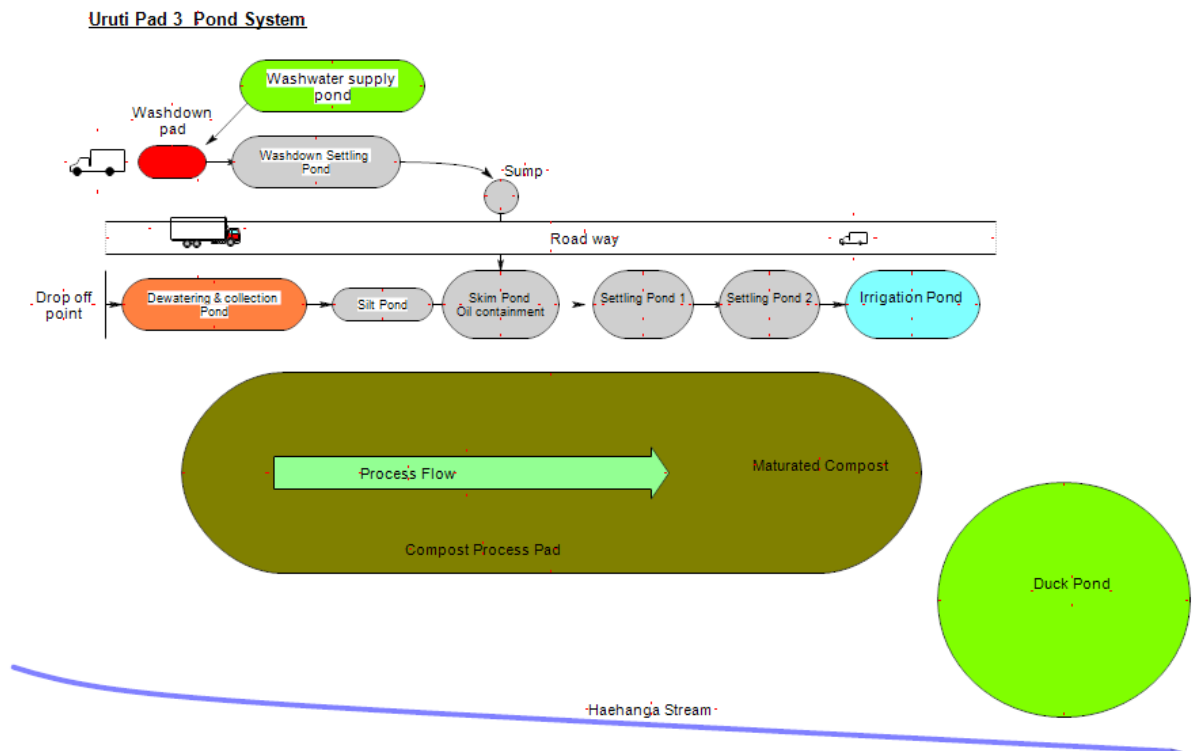
3.1 Pad 1

Figure 1: Pad 1



3.2 Pad 3

Figure 2: Pad 3



Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

4.0 Pond Management Plan

4.1 Purpose of the Plan

This document describes the role of each pond system and provides instructions for the operation and maintenance for each system

4.2 Pond system inspection

Each pond is inspected daily to ensure the pond levels are maintained and there is no unplanned liquid overflow and the solids or sediment in each pond are below the planned maximum levels.

4.3 Dewatering and settling pond system

4.3.1 General

Organic waste is deposited onto Pad 1 or the mixing area. This organic waste is mixed with sawdust and greenwaste and deposited onto the compost pile. Surplus liquids are collected in the dewatering and collection pond. Liquids overflow into a series of settling and treatment ponds and eventually flow into the Irrigation pond. The pond levels are maintained by a series of T weirs at the pond discharge.

4.3.2 Operational and Maintenance

1) Dewatering and Collection Pond

Monthly - Scoop out sediment from the pond and deposit onto the compost pile

2) Silt Pond

Monthly – scoop out and deposit into the dewatering and collection pond

3) Skim Pond

Monthly – skim hydrocarbons from the pond and deposit into the hydrocarbon collection tank

Annually – Scoop out sediment and deposit into dewatering and collection pond

4) Settling pond 1 & 2

Annually – Scoop out sediment and deposit into dewatering and collection pond

5) Irrigation pond

Annually – Scoop out sediment and deposit into dewatering and collection pond

4.3.3 Duck pond

4.3.3.1 General

The duck pond maintains its level by ground soakage. Water from the duck pond is pumped into the irrigation pond during dry conditions to maintain dilution levels in the irrigation liquid and to the washdown supply pond to maintain minimum pond levels to provide washdown water during dry conditions.

Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

4.3.4 Washdown settling pond

4.3.4.1 General

The washdown pad is used to clean trucks after they have dumped their load of organic waste. Wash water is pumped from the washdown supply pond. Runoff liquids from the wash are collected in the washdown settling pond and the pond overflow flows to the collection sump and then into the skim pond

4.3.4.2 Operational and Maintenance

Six monthly – scoop out sediment and deposit into dewatering and collection pond.

4.4 Irrigation Block Management Plan

4.4.1 Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this document is to provide the methodology and procedures to ensure the waste water from the Irrigation Pond is irrigated onto the irrigation block in compliance with consent conditions

4.4.2 Resource Consent Conditions

Condition 8 The consent holder shall record the following information in association with irrigating waste water to land:

- a) The date, time and hours of irrigation;
- b) The volume of waste water irrigated to land;
- c) The conductivity of the irrigation fluid (measured in mS/m)
- d) The source of the waste water [e.g. Pond or Wetland Treatment System]; and
- e) The location and extent where the wastewater was irrigated.

Condition 9 There shall be no direct discharge to water as a result of irrigating wastewater to land. This includes, but not necessarily limited to, ensuring the following:

- a) No irrigation shall occur closer than 25 m to any surface water body;
- b) The discharge does not result in surface ponding;
- c) No spray drift enters surface water;
- d) The discharge does not occur at a rate at which it cannot be assimilated by the soil/pasture system; and
- e) The pasture cover within irrigation areas is maintained at all times.

Condition 10 treated wastewater discharged by irrigation to land shall not have a hydrocarbon content exceeding 5% total petroleum hydrocarbon or a sodium adsorption ratio exceeding 18.

Condition 11 Discharges irrigated to land shall not give rise to any of the following adverse effects on the Haehanga Stream, after a mixing zone extending 30 m from the downstream extent of the irrigation areas;

- a) A rise in filtered carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand of more than 2.00 gm⁻³,
- b) A level of unionised ammonia greater than 0.0025 gm⁻³,
- c) An increase in total recoverable hydrocarbons;
- d) Chloride levels greater than 150g/m³
- e) The production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;
- f) Any conspicuous change in the colour visual clarity;

Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

- g) Any emissions of objectionable odour;
- h) The rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm animals; and
- i) Any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.

4.4.3 Climate

NIWA virtual Climate Station -38.975, 174.525 Thirty years of rainfall and evaporation data is summarised in Table 1 below

Table 1: NIWA Virtual Climate Station 30-year data for a site near Uruti Site

Uruti	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Rainfall	120.0	107.0	119.2	151.2	181.2	189.5	181.8	178.0	175.4	188.4	149.4	149.0	1890.
Evaporation	134.5	108.0	88.6	52.7	31.1	21.4	25.4	39.0	57.5	85.1	109.3	126.0	878.6

4.4.4 Irrigation area

The Irrigation block consists of 8 areas as outlined in [Appendix 22](#) as areas L1 to U3.

The area sizes are shown in Table 2 below

Table 2: Irrigation block areas

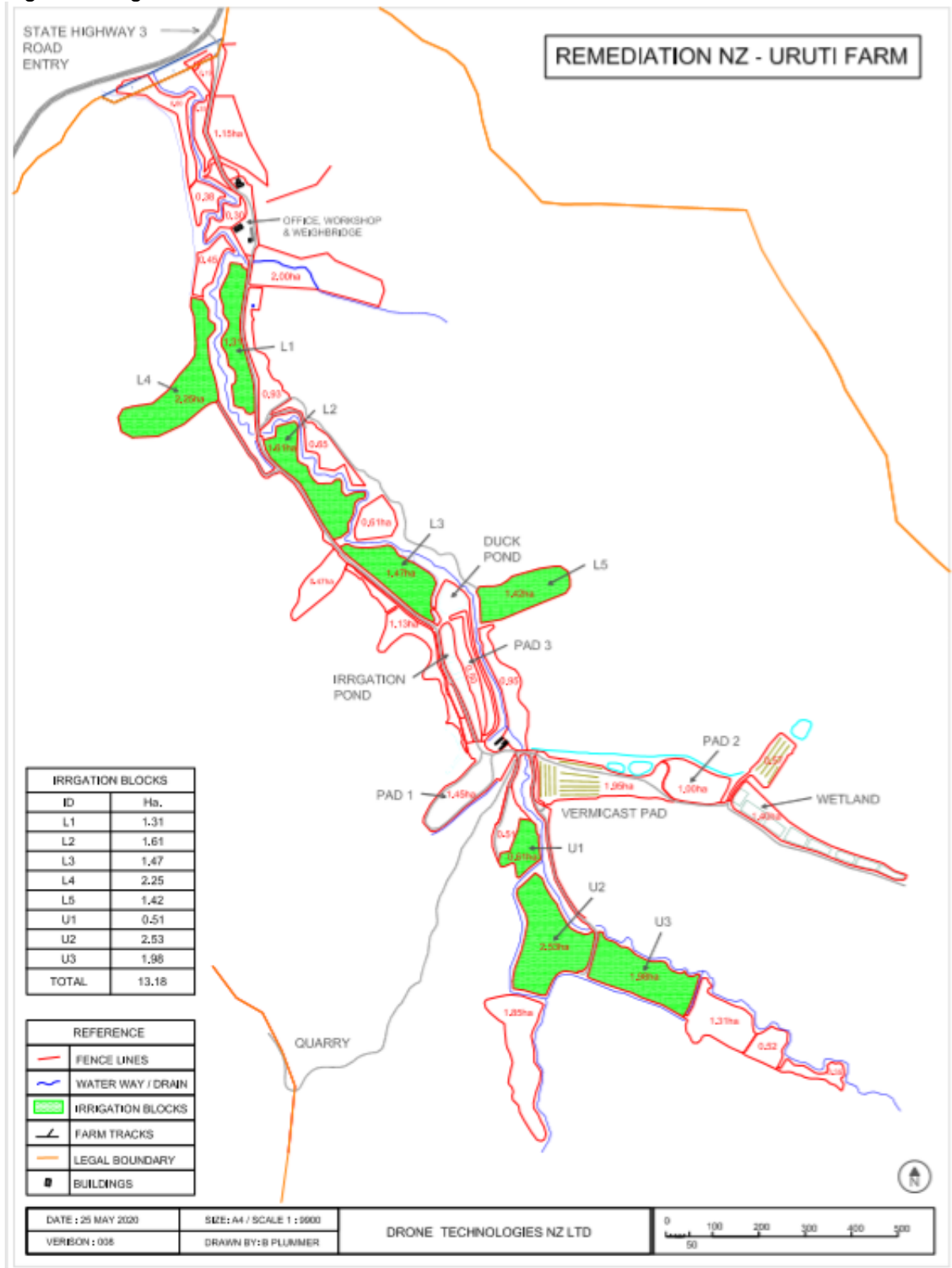
TRC	RNZ	Soil risk ¹	Ha
E	L1	Low risk	1.31
J	L2	Low risk	1.61
H	L3	Low risk	1.47
	L4	Low risk	2.25
	L5	Low risk	1.42
G	U1	High risk	0.61
	U2	High risk	2.53
F	U2	High risk	1.98
Total area			13.18

The locations of the 8 irrigation blocks are shown in figure 3 below

¹ Soil risk is discussed in "Irrigating High and Low risk Soils" refer to [Appendix X](#)

Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

Figure 3: Irrigation areas



Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

4.4.5 Soils

The soils in the effluent blocks were classified by BTW Company in the June 2015 report as Orthic brown soils from the Whangamomona Complex loams. A field survey by BTW Company using soil augers identified the top soil as Light brown grey silty clay and the subsoil as Light grey silty clay.

The soil texture was assessed by feel² during the KCL site visit as a silty loam as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 4: Photos showing test pit.

The assessment of the soils in the test pits indicated the top 300 mm of the soil profile consisted of 300 mm of a silty loam. The presence of mottles in the profile indicates that drainage is moderately drained.

4.4.6 Application Depth (Low risk soils)

It is important that the volume of effluent applied during each application does not exceed the water holding capacity of the soil in the plants root zone. The soil's Profile Available Water in the top 30 cm (PAW₃₀) describes the maximum amount of water that can be held in the soil that is extractable by plants (i.e. plant available water).

The soils PAW₃₀ was calculated using the methodology from the Farm Dairy Effluent Design Code of Practice FDEDCOP at 60 mm.

Industry good management practice is to restrict irrigation depth to less than 50% of PAW₃₀

Therefore, the maximum application depth is 30 mm.

As the irrigator does not distribute effluent evenly over the entire wetted area, in order to prevent over irrigating, the application depth is reduced by the distribution uniformity coefficient (DU). The FDEDCOP requires irrigators to achieve a DU of 1.25

Using a DU of 1.25 this gives an adjusted application depth **(Dt) of 25.0 mm.**

² Undertaken in general accordance with methodology described in 'Soil Description Handbook' Milne et al. (1995)

Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

4.4.7 Application Rate (Low risk soils)

The FDE Design Code of Practice states that the maximum application rate must not exceed the soil infiltration rate. If effluent is applied at a rate greater than the soils infiltration capacity, effluent will pond on the soil surface and there is a risk of run off into surface water ways.

The soil infiltration rate was calculated using the methodology from the FDE Design Code of Practice at 15 mm/hr when using a watering time of 20 minutes.

Incorporating the losses gives a system design application rate **Ra = 15.00 mm/hr.**

4.4.8 Application Depth (High risk soils)

The principal applied to irrigation of high-risk soils is that it is important that the volume of effluent applied during each application does not exceed the soil water deficit.

The soil water deficit is calculated using a portable moisture probe.

The maximum application depth for high risk soils was calculated using the methodology from the FDE Design Code of Practice as:

The maximum application depth using a high rate irrigator (Travelling Irrigator) **(Dt) = 10 mm**

The maximum application depth using a low rate irrigator (Sprinkler pods) **(Dt) = 25 mm**

4.4.9 Application Rate (High risk soils)

The Farm Dairy Effluent (FDE) Design Code of Practice states that the maximum application rate must not exceed the soil infiltration rate. If effluent is applied at a rate greater than the soils infiltration capacity, effluent will pond on the soil surface and there is a risk of run off into surface water ways.

The soil infiltration rate for the subject site was calculated using the methodology from the FDE Design Code of Practice at 10 mm/hr.

The application depth for areas assessed as high risk should not exceed **Ra = 10.00 mm/hr**

4.4.10 Soil Chemistry

The BTW company report Uruti Composting Facility Management Plan (undated) developed a framework based on a three-tier decision tree which guides site operations in response to trigger levels of soil contaminants. The tiered response was developed because of its simplicity but also allows increased monitoring efforts and reviews of site performance to minimise risks from drainage to groundwater and accumulation of hydrocarbon constituents within the soil.

Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

The three-tier framework is summarised in table 3 below.

Table 3: Three Tier response guidelines

Tier	Operation Status of irrigated area
One	Surveillance or normal operation of site
Two	Alert or increased level of monitoring with deferred irrigation
Three	Action or remediation options initiated and irrigation ceases

The trigger or threshold values and actions required are listed in the BTW company report in [Appendix 23](#). The threshold values are summarised in table 4 below.

Table 4: Summary of the Three Tier threshold values for soil chemistry

Tier Level	Chloride	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	SAR
	mg/kg	mg/kg	
One	0 – 700		0 – 6
Two	700 – 1,800	<20,000	6 – 18
Three	>1,800	>20,000	>18

4.4.11 Irrigation Model

The Irrigation Model is designed to proactively manage the pond levels. We receive predicted 14-day rainfall data from a Weather Forecaster on a weekly basis. We receive this data on Monday mornings and using the predicted rainfall data calculate the volume of stormwater that is predicted to arrive in the irrigation pond during the following week i.e. days 8 to 14. The irrigation plan is updated each Monday morning to account for this volume and the pond level is reduced during the week by irrigation to a level at the end of the week where the pond will have sufficient capacity to cope with the following weeks predicted rainfall.

We also receive a 3-monthly forecast which predicts the weather to be wetter than normal, normal or wetter than normal. The average rainfall data is entered into the model and multiplied by a correction factor to account for 3-month prediction e.g. normal = 0, wetter than normal + 10% and drier than normal = -10%.

The irrigation model is attached in [Appendix 24](#)

Leachate & Stormwater Management Plan

4.4.12 Standard Workplace Instruction

The Standard Workplace Instruction SWPI_RU-740-020-A provides instructions on how to operate the irrigation system so to achieve the design application depth and rate specific to the areas of high and low risk soil. [Refer to Appendix 25](#)