

Hickman JD 1997 Family Trust
Monitoring Programme
Annual Report
2018-2019

Technical Report 2019-57

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Executive summary

The Hickman JD 1997 Family Trust (the Trust) operates a road transport depot located on Waitara Road at Brixton, Waitara, in the Waiongana catchment. The operations at this site mainly involve packaged dairy related products. Goods are stored under roofed catchments with the remaining areas being paved or gravel. The site also has a parts wash facility with wastewater draining to sumps and then to the stormwater system. There is a truck wash onsite that the Trust had advised drains to trade waste. This report for the period July 2018 to June 2019 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) to assess the Trust's environmental and consent compliance performance during the period under review. The report also details the results of the monitoring undertaken and assesses the environmental effects of the Trust's activities.

The Trust holds one resource consent, which includes a total of 9 conditions setting out the requirements that the Trust must satisfy. The consent allows the Trust to discharge stormwater from their road transport depot and washwater from a parts wash on their site into an unnamed tributary of the Waiongana Stream.

During the monitoring period, an improvement in the Trust's level of environmental performance was required.

The Council's monitoring programme for the year under review included two inspections and four water samples collected for physicochemical analysis.

The monitoring showed that although the products transported through the site were well managed, the sediment control systems were not maintained to the standard required to ensure consent compliance, as demonstrated by the results of the physicochemical sampling. By comparison with previous years, the monitoring indicated a decline in this regard. There was one unauthorised incident recording non-compliance in respect of this consent holder during the period under review due to an exceedance of the suspended solids discharge limit on the consent.

An improvement in the Trust's environmental and administrative performance is required. During the year under review inadequate maintenance of the treatment systems on the discharges resulted in a breach of the suspended solids limit on the consent. The unauthorised discharges caused a conspicuous change in the visual clarity of the tributary below the site. An abatement notice was issued and re-inspection found that the abatement notice had been complied with. Ratings are as defined in Section 1.1.4.

For reference, in the 2018-2019 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 83% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 13% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.

In terms of overall environmental and compliance performance by the consent holder over the last several years, this report shows that the consent holder's performance has deteriorated in the year under review.

This report includes recommendations for the 2019-2020 year.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991

1.1.1 Introduction

This report is for the period July 2018 to June 2019 by the Council describing the monitoring programme associated with resource consent held by Hickman JD 1997 Family Trust (the Trust). The Trust operates a road transport depot situated on Waitara Road at Brixton, Waitara.

This report covers the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consent held by the Trust that relates to the discharge of water in the Waiongana catchment. This is the tenth annual report to be prepared by the Council to cover the Trust's water discharges and their effects.

1.1.2 Structure of this report

Section 1 of this report is a background section. It sets out general information about:

- consent compliance monitoring under the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) and the Council's obligations;
- the Council's approach to monitoring sites through annual programmes;
- the resource consents held by the Trust in the Waiongana 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 Trust'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 interpretations, and their significance for the environment.

Section 4 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 2019-2020 monitoring year.

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

1.1.3 The Resource Management Act 1991 and monitoring

The 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 social-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 (for example recreational, cultural, or aesthetic); and
- e. risks to the neighbourhood or environment.

In drafting and reviewing conditions on discharge permits, and in implementing monitoring programmes, the Council is recognising the comprehensive meaning of 'effects' inasmuch as is appropriate for each 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.

1.1.4 Evaluation of environmental and administrative performance

Besides discussing the various details of the performance and extent of compliance by the Trust, this report also assigns them a rating for their environmental and administrative performance during the period under review.

Environmental performance is concerned with actual or likely effects on the receiving environment from the activities during the monitoring year. Administrative performance is concerned with the Trust's approach to demonstrating consent compliance in site operations and management including the timely provision of information to Council (such as contingency plans and water take data) in accordance with consent conditions.

Events that were beyond the control of the consent holder and unforeseeable (that is a defence under the provisions of the RMA can be established) may be excluded with regard to the performance rating applied. For example loss of data due to a flood destroying deployed field equipment.

The categories used by the Council for this monitoring period, and their interpretation, are as follows:

Environmental Performance

High: No or inconsequential (short-term duration, less than minor in severity) breaches of consent or regional plan parameters resulting from the activity; no adverse effects of significance noted or likely in the receiving environment. 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 in relation to such impacts.

Good: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were negligible or minor at most. There were some such issues noted during monitoring, from self reports, or in response to unauthorised incident reports, but these items were not critical, and follow-up inspections showed they have been dealt with. These minor issues were resolved positively, co-operatively, and quickly. The Council was not obliged to issue any abatement notices or infringement notices in relation to the minor non-compliant effects; however abatement notices may have been issued to mitigate an identified potential for an environmental effect to occur.

For example:

- High suspended solid values recorded in discharge samples, however the discharge was to land or to receiving waters that were in high flow at the time;
- Strong odour beyond boundary but no residential properties or other recipient nearby.

Improvement required: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were more than minor, but not substantial. There were some issues noted during monitoring, from self reports, or in response to unauthorised incident reports. Cumulative adverse effects of a persistent minor non-compliant activity could elevate a minor issue to this level. Abatement notices and infringement notices may have been issued in respect of effects.

Poor: Likely or actual adverse effects of activities on the receiving environment were significant. There were some items noted during monitoring, from self reports, or in response to unauthorised incident

reports. Cumulative adverse effects of a persistent moderate non-compliant activity could elevate an 'improvement required' issue to this level. Typically there were grounds for either a prosecution or an infringement notice in respect of effects.

Administrative performance

High: The administrative requirements of the resource consents were met, or any failure to do this had trivial consequences and were addressed promptly and co-operatively.

Good: Perhaps some administrative requirements of the resource consents were not met at a particular time, however this was addressed without repeated interventions from the Council staff. Alternatively adequate reason was provided for matters such as the no or late provision of information, interpretation of 'best practical option' for avoiding potential effects, etc.

Improvement required: Repeated interventions to meet the administrative requirements of the resource consents were made by Council staff. These matters took some time to resolve, or remained unresolved at the end of the period under review. The Council may have issued an abatement notice to attain compliance.

Poor: Material failings to meet the administrative requirements of the resource consents. Significant intervention by the Council was required. Typically there were grounds for an infringement notice.

For reference, in the 2018-2019 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 83% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 13% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.¹

1.2 Process description

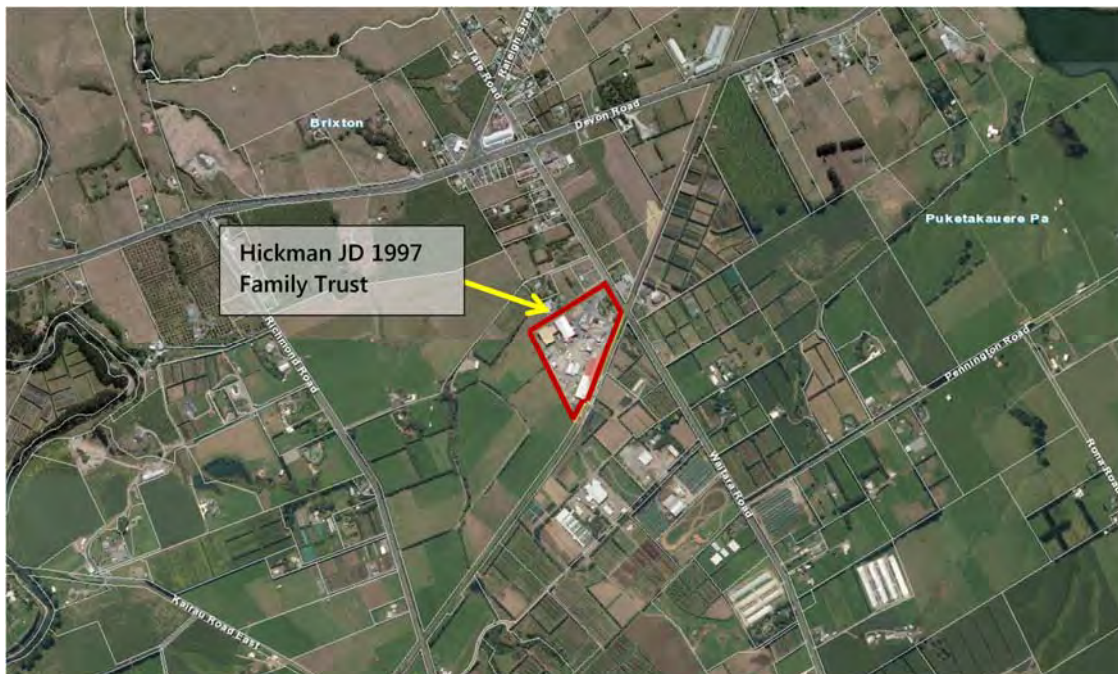


Figure 1 Aerial location map of Hickman JD 1997 Family Trust

¹ The Council has used these compliance grading criteria for 15 years. They align closely with the 4 compliance grades in the MfE Best Practice Guidelines for Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement, 2018

This site was originally the Brixton Dairy Factory until it shut down and the discharge resource consent was transferred into Hickman JD 1997 Family Trust.

The site is now used for road transport operations and storage, mainly involving packaged dairy related products. Goods are stored under roofed catchments leaving the remaining areas similar to a roading surface with respect to stormwater discharges.

The site has a truck workshop area, and an area to steam clean vehicle parts. This area drains to a series of three interceptor sumps where grease/oil/hydrocarbons are collected and removed off site prior to the washwater then being directed to the stormwater system.

The site also has a truck wash facility. When the Company applied to renew the consent in 2015, the Council was informed that this discharged to a trade waste pipe at the front of the site and did not discharge via the tributary that receives the site stormwater and part washwater.

1.3 Resource consents

The Trust holds one resource consent the details of which are summarised in the table below.

Consent **1281-3** expired on 1 June 2014, with a renewal application lodged more than 6 months prior to this date. In this circumstance section 124 of the RMA allows the consent holder to continue to operate under the terms and condition of the expired consent until a decision is made on the renewal. Consent **1281-4** was granted on 16 November 2018.

Summaries of the conditions attached to each permit are set out in Section 3 of this report.

A summary of the various consent types issued by the Council is included Appendix I, as are copies of all permits held by the Trust during the period under review.

Table 1 Consents held by the Trust during the year under review

Consent number	Purpose	Granted	Review	Expires
<i>Water discharge permits</i>				
1281-3	To discharge stormwater and truck washwater from a road transport depot into an unnamed tributary of the Waiongana Stream	13 May 2002	-	1 Jun 2014
1281-4	To discharge stormwater from a road transport depot and washwater from a parts wash into an unnamed tributary of the Waiongana Stream	16 Nov 2018	June 2026	1 Jun 2038

1.4 Monitoring programme

1.4.1 Introduction

Section 35 of the RMA sets obligations upon the Council to gather information, monitor and conduct research on the exercise of resource consents within the Taranaki region. The Council is also required to assess the effects arising from the exercising of these consents and report upon them.

The 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 Trust's site consisted of three primary components.

1.4.2 Programme liaison and management

There is generally a significant investment of time and resources by the Council in:

- ongoing liaison with resource consent holders over consent conditions and their interpretation and application;
- in discussion over monitoring requirements;
- preparation for any consent reviews, renewals or new consent applications;
- advice on the Council's environmental management strategies and content of regional plans; and
- consultation on associated matters.

1.4.3 Site inspections

The Trust's site was scheduled to be visited twice during the monitoring period. Although the second inspection was delayed until the first week of July 2019, it has been included in this report. With regard to consents for 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. Sources of data being collected by the Trust 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.

1.4.4 Chemical sampling

The Council undertook sampling of both the discharges from the site and the water quality upstream and downstream of the discharge point and mixing zone.

The stormwater and parts wash washwater discharges were sampled on one occasion (again delayed until July 2019), and the samples analysed for hydrocarbons, pH and suspended solids. The unnamed tributary of Waiongana Stream upstream and downstream of the discharges was also sampled in conjunction with the discharge sampling, with the sample analysed for pH and suspended solids.

2 Results

2.1 Water

2.1.1 Inspections

11 April 2019

At this inspection, an on site meeting was also held with representative of the Trust. It was found that the bulk liquid bay was full of intermediate bulk containers (IBC's) and that the drain shut off valve was closed. It was noted that the parts wash interceptor was due to be emptied shortly, however this was visually compliant at the time of inspection. It was observed that the sand trap upstream of the stormwater discharge point contained sediment, although there was no visible hydrocarbon sheen (Photo 1). The Trust was advised by the inspecting officer that the sand trap be fully cleaned out soon. No objectionable and or offensive dust or odour was detected off site at the time of inspection.



Photo 1 Sand trap, 11 April 2019

3 July 2019

The inspection was undertaken during a rainfall event and found that the IBC's were well bunded and the drain shut off valve was switched to the off position. There were no visible spills or sheens were found on the site. The sand trap was full of sediment laden water (Photo 2). No dust or odour was observed to be generated on site. Samples were taken of the site discharges and receiving waters above and below the site.



Photo 2 Sand trap, 3 July 2019

2.1.2 Results of discharge monitoring

Chemical water sampling of the stormwater and washwater discharges was conducted on 3 July 2019, the results of which are presented in Table 1. The sampling site locations are shown in Figure 2.

Table 2 Results for discharge monitoring from the Hickman JD Family Trust site

Parameter	Units	Consent limit	Stormwater (site STW002079)	Washwater (site IND002043)
Hydrocarbons	g/m ³	15	<4	<4
pH		6.5 – 8.5	7.9	7.3
Suspended solids	g/m ³	100	1070	440

The samples complied with the pH and hydrocarbon limits, however the suspended solids results were approximately four and 11 times higher than the permitted concentration. This was logged as an unauthorised discharge the outcomes of which are discussed in Section 2.2.



Figure 2 Location of the Hickman JD Family Trust site and associated sampling sites

2.1.3 Results of receiving environment monitoring

Chemical water quality sampling of the receiving environment was undertaken in conjunction with discharge monitoring on 3 July 2019. The results are presented in Table 3 and the sampling site locations are shown above in Figure 2.

Table 3 Results of receiving environment monitoring in relation to the Trust's site

Parameter	Units	Upstream (site WGA000463)	Downstream (site WGA000465)
Time	NZST	1142	1150
pH		6.4	6.9
Suspended solids	g/m ³	<3	310
Visual assessment	-	Clear	Turbid

The result show a pH change that is just within an acceptable range, with only pH changes greater than 0.5 pH units considered to present a barrier to fish passage. There was a marked increase in the suspended solids concentration between the two sampling sites, and a conspicuous change in the visual clarity (Photo 3).

As the samples were collected only eight minutes apart, the effect of any progression of the rainfall event on the suspended solids loading in the tributary is likely to have been minimal.



Photo 3 Water samples collected on 3 July 2019

2.2 Incidents, investigations, and interventions

The monitoring programme for the year was based on what was considered to be an appropriate level of monitoring, review of data, and liaison with the Trust. During the year matters may arise which require additional activity by the Council, for example provision of advice and information, or investigation of potential or actual causes of non-compliance or failure to maintain good practices. A pro-active approach, that in the first instance avoids issues occurring, is favoured.

For all significant compliance issues, as well as complaints from the public, the Council maintains a database record. The record includes events where the individual/organisation concerned has itself notified the Council. Details of any investigation and corrective action taken are recorded for non-compliant events.

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 individual/organisation is indeed the source of the incident (or that the allegation cannot be proven).

Table 4 below sets out details of any incidents recorded, additional investigations, or interventions required by the Council in relation to the Trust's activities during the 2018-2019 period. This table presents details of all events that required further investigation or intervention regardless of whether these were found to be compliant or not.

Table 4 Incidents, investigations, and interventions summary table

Date	Details	Compliant (Y/N)	Enforcement Action Taken?	Outcome
3 Jul 2019	Discharge of contaminant, namely sediment laden water, when the discharge was not expressly allowed by a national environmental standard or other regulations, a rule in a regional plan, or a resource consent	N	An abatement notice was issued requiring works to be undertaken to ensure resource consent compliance	Re-inspection found that the necessary works had been undertaken

3 Discussion

3.1 Discussion of site performance

Inspection found that, although the product storage at the site was well managed, the discharge treatment systems were inadequately maintained. At the first inspection it was recommended that the silt trap be cleaned out soon, and three months later it was found that the silt trap was full of sediment laden water. On this occasion the discharge from the site was non-compliant with the suspended solids limits on the consent.

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

At the time of the sampling survey on 3 July 2019 it was found that the exercise of the consent was having no more than a minor effect on the pH of the tributary. However, there was a marked increase in the suspended solids concentration and a conspicuous change in the visual clarity of the tributary as a result of the unauthorised stormwater and washwater discharges from the site that exceeded the suspended solids limit.

3.3 Evaluation of performance

A tabular summary of the Trust's compliance record for the year under review is set out in Table 5 and Table 6.

Table 5 Example Summary of performance for consent 1281-3, up to 15 Nov 2018

Purpose: To discharge stormwater and truck washwater from a road transport depot into an unnamed tributary of the Waiongana Stream		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Consent to be exercised in accordance with application information	Inspections of treatment systems, discharge point and receiving waters	N/A
2. Adoption of best practicable option to minimise effects	Inspections of treatment systems, discharge point and receiving waters	N/A
3. Limits on contaminants in the discharge	Samples collected	N/A
4. Limits on effects in receiving waters	Samples collected and visual assessment	N/A
5. Provide and maintain a contingency plan	Up-to-date contingency plan received and accepted by Council	N/A
6. Optional review provision re environmental effects	Consent expired on 1 June 2014	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		N/A
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		

N/A = not applicable

Table 6 Example Summary of performance for consent 1281-4, from 16 Nov 2018

Purpose: To discharge stormwater from a road transport depot and washwater from a parts wash into an unnamed tributary of the Waiongana Stream		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Adoption of best practicable option to minimise effects	Inspections of treatment systems, discharge point and receiving waters	No. Inadequate maintenance of treatment systems resulting in effects in the receiving waters
2. Limits on areas contributing to discharge (plan in Appendix 1)	Site inspection	Yes
3. All stormwater and washwater to be treated for discharge in accordance with consent conditions	Site inspection and sampling	No. Non-compliance with conditions 1, 4, and 5 due to inadequate treatment
4. Limits on pH suspended solids and hydrocarbons in the discharge	Samples collected and visual assessment	No
5. Limits on effects in receiving waters	Samples collected and visual assessment at inspection	No. Conspicuous change in visual clarity in the tributary
6. Maintenance of a contingency plan. Copy to be provided to Council	Check of Council records. Plan dated November 2016 on record	Yes
7. Operate in accordance with a management plan to minimise contaminant in the stormwater and wash water. Copy of plan to be provided to Council.	Site inspection and check of Council records. Stormwater Management Plan provided July 2017	No. Plan does not cover sand trap monitoring and maintenance
8. Prior notification to Council of changes that may affect the nature of the discharges from the site	Inspection and check of Council records. No changes notified or found at inspection	N/A
9. Optional review provision re environmental effects	Next opportunity to review in June 2026, or within three months of receiving notice in relation to condition 8	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		Improvement required
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		Improvement required

N/A = not applicable

Table 7 Evaluation of environmental performance over time

Year	Consent no	High	Good	Improvement req	Poor
2009-2010	1281-3	-	1	-	-
2010-2011	1281-3	-	1	-	-
2011-2012	1281-3	1	-	-	-
2012-2013	1281-3	-	1	-	-
2013-2014	1281-3	-	1	-	-
2014-2015	1281-3	1	-	-	-
2015-2016	1281-3	1	-	-	-
2016-2017	1281-3	1	-	-	-
2017-2018	1281-3	1	-	-	-
2018-2019	1281-4	-	-	1	-
Totals		5	4	1	0

An improvement in the Trust's environmental and administrative performance is required. During the year under review inadequate maintenance of the treatment systems on the discharges resulted in a breach of the suspended solids limit on the consent. The unauthorised discharge caused a conspicuous change in the visual clarity of the tributary below the site. An abatement notice was issued and re-inspection found that the abatement notice had been complied with. Ratings are as defined in Section 1.1.4.

3.4 Recommendations from the 2017-2018 Annual Report

1. THAT in the first instance, monitoring of consented activities at the Hickman JD Family Trust site in the 2018-2019 year is altered from 2017-2018, with a reduction in inspections from three to two.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2017-2018, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.

Recommendation one was implemented, whilst additional monitoring during the 2018-2019 year was not required as per recommendation two.

3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2019-2020

In designing and implementing the monitoring programmes for air/water discharges in the region, the Council has taken into account:

- the extent of information already made available through monitoring or other means to date;
- its relevance under the RMA;
- the Council's obligations to monitor consented activities and their effects under the RMA;
- the record of administrative and environmental performances of the consent holder; and
- reporting to the regional community.

The Council also takes into account 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 exercising resource consents.

It is proposed that for 2019-2020 the programme remains unchanged.

It should be noted that the proposed programme represents a reasonable and risk-based level of monitoring for the site(s) in question. The Council reserves the right to subsequently adjust the programme from that initially prepared, should the need arise if potential or actual non-compliance is determined at any time during 2019-2020.

4 Recommendations

1. THAT in the first instance, monitoring of consented activities at Hickman JD 1997 Family Trust in the 2019-2020 year continues at the same level as programmed for the 2018-2019 year.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2019-2020, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

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

Bund	A wall around a tank to contain its contents in the case of a leak.
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.
IBC	Intermediate bulk container. A 1000 litre rigid high density polyethylene container in a metal wire cage that is used for the storage and transport of bulk liquids and powders.
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.
Incident Register	The 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.
L/s	Litres per second.
m ²	Square Metres.
MCI	Macroinvertebrate community index; a numerical indication of the state of biological life in a stream that takes into account the sensitivity of the taxa present to organic pollution in stony habitats.
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	<i>Resource Management Act 1991</i> and including all subsequent amendments.
SS	Suspended solids.

*an abbreviation for a metal or other analyte may be followed by the letters 'As', to denote the amount of metal recoverable in acidic conditions. This is taken as indicating the total amount of metal that might be solubilised under extreme environmental conditions. The abbreviation may alternatively be followed by the

letter 'D', denoting the amount of the metal present in dissolved form rather than in particulate or solid form.

For further information on analytical methods, contact a Science Services Manager.

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Appendix I

Resource consents held by Hickman JD 1997 Family Trust

(For a copy of the signed resource consent
please contact the TRC Consents department)

Consent number	Purpose	Granted	Review	Expires	Change in year under review
<i>Water discharge permits</i>					
1281-3	To discharge stormwater and truck washwater from a road transport depot into an unnamed tributary of the Waiongana Stream	13 May 2002	-	1 Jun 2014	-
1281-4	To discharge stormwater from a road transport depot and washwater from a parts wash into an unnamed tributary of the Waiongana Stream	16 Nov 2018	June 2026	1 Jun 2038	New

Water abstraction permits

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. Permits authorising the abstraction of water are issued by the Council under Section 87(d) of the RMA.

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. Permits authorising discharges to water are issued by the Council under Section 87(e) of the RMA.

Air discharge permits

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. Permits authorising discharges to air are issued by the Council under Section 87(e) of the RMA.

Discharges of wastes to land

Sections 15(1)(b) and (d) of the RMA 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. Permits authorising the discharge of wastes to land are issued by the Council under Section 87(e) of the RMA.

Land use permits

Section 13(1)(a) of the RMA stipulates that no person may in relation to the bed of any lake or river use, erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove, or demolish any structure or part of any structure in, on, under, or over the bed, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Land use permits are issued by the Council under Section 87(a) of the RMA.

Coastal permits

Section 12(1)(b) of the RMA stipulates that no person may erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove, or demolish any structure that is fixed in, on, under, or over any foreshore or seabed, unless the activity is expressly allowed for by a resource consent, a rule in a regional plan, or by national regulations. Coastal permits are issued by the Council under Section 87(c) of the RMA.

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

Name of
Consent Holder: J D Hickman 1997 Family Trust
P O Box 7151
NEW PLYMOUTH

Consent Granted
Date: 13 May 2002

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge stormwater and truck washwater from a road transport depot into an unnamed tributary of the Waiongana Stream at or about GR: Q19:157-420

Expiry Date: 1 June 2014

Review Date(s): June 2008

Site Location: Old Brixton Dairy Factory Complex, Waitara Road, Brixton, Waitara

Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 12537 Lot 1 DP 18913 Blk III Paritutu SD

Catchment: Waiongana

Consent 1281-3

General conditions

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

Special conditions

1. The exercise of this consent shall be conducted in accordance with the information submitted in support of the application and to ensure that the conditions of the consent are met at all times.
2. 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.
3. The following concentrations shall not be exceeded in the discharge effluent:

Component	Concentration
pH (range)	6.5-8.5
suspended solids	100 gm ⁻³
total recoverable hydrocarbons [infrared spectroscopic technique]	15 gm ⁻³

This condition shall apply prior to the entry of the treated stormwater into the receiving waters of the unnamed tributary, at a designated sampling point approved by the General Manager, Taranaki Regional Council.

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 unnamed tributary:
 - 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 1281-3

5. The consent holder shall provide and maintain a contingency plan to the Taranaki Regional Council, outlining measures and procedures to be undertaken to prevent the spillage or accidental discharge of contaminants in the stormwater catchment, and measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the environmental effects of such a spillage or discharge.

6. 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.

Signed at Stratford on 13 May 2002

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management

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

Name of Consent Holder: JD Hickman 1997 Family Trust
(Trustees: John David & Sharleen Frances Hickman)
PO Box 7151
New Plymouth 4341

Decision Date 16 November 2018

Commencement Date 16 November 2018

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge stormwater from a road transport depot and washwater from a parts wash into an unnamed tributary of the Waiongana Stream

Expiry Date: 1 June 2038

Review Date(s): June 2026, June 2032 and in accordance with special condition 9

Site Location: Old Brixton Dairy Factory Complex,
44 Waitara Road, Brixton

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1705573E-5680251N

Catchment: Waiongana

*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 section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this consent.
2. The stormwater and parts washwater discharged shall only be from the area shown on the plan attach labelled 'Appendix 1'.
3. All stormwater and washwater shall be directed for treatment through the stormwater treatment system for discharge in accordance with the special conditions of this permit.
4. 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
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.

5. After allowing for reasonable mixing, within a mixing zone extending 25 metres downstream of the discharge point, the discharge shall not, either by itself or in combination with other discharges, give rise to any or all of the following effects in the receiving water:
 - 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.
6. The consent holder shall maintain and regularly update a 'Contingency Plan' that details measures and procedures that will be undertaken to prevent, and to avoid environmental effects from, a spillage or any discharge of contaminants not authorised by this consent. The plan and any amended versions shall be provided to the Chief Executive of the Taranaki Regional Council.

Consent 1281-4.0

7. The site shall be operated in accordance with a 'Management Plan'. The plan shall detail how the site is managed to minimise the contaminants that become entrained in the stormwater and how the parts wash is managed, and generally ensure that the conditions of this consent will be met. It shall include as minimum:
- a) the loading and unloading of materials;
 - b) general housekeeping; and
 - c) management of the interceptor system.

The Management Plan shall be made available to a Taranaki Regional Council Enforcement Officer upon request.

Note: A Stormwater Management Plan template is available in the Environment section of the Taranaki Regional Council's web site www.trc.govt.nz.

8. 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 1991. 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.
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:
- a) during the month of June 2026 and/or June 2032; and/or
 - b) within 3 months of receiving a notification under special condition 8 above;

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 16 November 2018

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

Appendix 1: Area of stormwater discharge within yellow lines.

