

Value Timber Supplies Ltd

Monitoring Programme

Annual Report

2023/24

Technical Report 2024-37



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Technical Report 2024-37

Taranaki Regional Council
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ISSN: 1178-1467 (Online)
Document: TRCID-176456519-88 (Word)
Document: TRCID-1188382587-441 (Pdf)
February 2025

Executive summary

Value Timber Supplies Ltd (the Company) operates an untreated wood waste monofill located on Bristol Road at Inglewood, in the Waitara catchment. The sole source of the wood waste is from the Company's sawmilling operation in Inglewood. The Company sells most of its woodchip and sawdust as calf litter. The remaining material, consisting of bark, soil and soiled woodchip/sawdust, is sent to the Bristol Road site for disposal. This report for the period July 2023 to June 2024 describes the monitoring programme implemented by Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) to assess the Company'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 Company's activities.

During the monitoring period, Value Timber Supplies Ltd demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and good level of administrative performance.

The Company holds one resource consent, which allows it to discharge untreated wood-waste onto and into land. This consent includes a total of 14 conditions setting out the requirements that the Company must satisfy.

The Council's monitoring programme for the year under review included three schedule inspections and one follow-up inspection, two water samples collected for physicochemical analysis, and one wood waste sample collected for copper, chromium, arsenic, and boron (CCAB) analysis.

The monitoring showed that the site discharges were usually compliant with consent conditions and that the control of silt from the associated earthworks continued to be managed effectively. The grass cover in the large pre-fill gully was maintained, as were the silt controls. There was one unauthorised discharge of wood waste in the form of a large tree, which was obstructing the flow into the first discharge pond, resulting in a non-compliance being issued for the inspection on 15 December 2023. A follow-up inspection on 1 February 2024 found that the unauthorised material had been removed, though the response by the consent holder was delayed for longer than would be preferred. No further enforcement action was taken.

For reference, in the 2023/24 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 864 (89%) of a total of 967 consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 75 (8%) of the consents a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved. A further 26 (3%) of consents monitored required improvement in their performance, while the remaining two (<1%) achieved a rating of poor.

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 remains at a good level.

This report includes recommendations for the 2024/25 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 2023 to June 2024 by Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) on the monitoring programme associated with resource consents held by Value Timber Supplies Ltd (the Company). The Company operates a wood waste disposal site situated on Bristol Road at Inglewood, in the Waitara catchment.

The report includes the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consent held by the Company that relates to discharges to land in the Waitara catchment. This is the 17th annual report to be prepared by the Council to cover the Company's discharge to land and its 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 Company in the Waitara 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 Company's site/catchment.

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 2024/25 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' in as much 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 performance

Besides discussing the various details of the performance and extent of compliance by the consent holders, this report also assigns a rating as to each Company's environmental and administrative performance during the period under review. The rating categories are high, good, improvement required and poor for both environmental and administrative performance. The interpretations for these ratings are found in Appendix II.

For reference, in the 2023/24 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 864 (89%) of a total of 967 consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 75 (8%) of the consents a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved. A further 26 (3%) of consents monitored required improvement in their performance, while the remaining two (<1%) achieved a rating of poor.¹

1.2 Process description

The Company owns a sawmill located in Inglewood. The untreated sawdust produced from this mill is mostly sold as animal bedding. The remainder of the sawdust, and bark from log peeling, is discharged as fill to the Bristol Road site. The Company uses a small firewood truck to send three to four loads a week to the discharge site.

The site is located between two unnamed tributaries of the Kurapete Stream system. The site where the wood waste is discharged is a gully that directs stormwater and spring water from the surrounding pastureland to the headwater of the unnamed tributary of the Kurapete Stream. The previous owner of the property was in the process of filling the gully when the property was sold to the current owner. The current operation will continue to fill in the gully with untreated woodchip and sawdust to create flatter pasture land. Stormwater run-off from the land surrounding the fill area is intercepted and diverted by two lateral channels on each side of the fill area. Piping is being progressively laid ahead of the fill to allow groundwater and spring water to drain away without being in contact with the wood waste. The final cap will consist of at least 300mm of compacted clay and 100mm of topsoil. The capping will be completed progressively as the gully is filled. Photo 1 illustrates the wood waste cap as of June 2023.

¹ The Council has used these compliance grading criteria for more than 20 years. They align closely with the four compliance grades in the MfE Best Practice Guidelines for Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement, 2018



Figure 1 Aerial image of the Bristol Road site and sampling site



Photo 1 Value Timber Supplies Ltd wood waste cap 15 December 2023

1.3 Resource consents

The Company holds one resource consent the details of which are summarised in the table below. 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 in Appendix I, as are copies of the permit held by the Company during the period under review.

Table 1 Summary of consents held by the Company during the period under review

Consent number	Purpose	Granted	Review	Expires
<i>Discharges of waste to land</i>				
7338-1	To up to 5m ³ /day of untreated wood waste onto and into land	29 July 2008	-	1 June 2027

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 Company'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;
- 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 Company's wood waste disposal site was visited four times during the monitoring period. With regard to consents for the abstraction of or discharge to water, the main points of interest were plant processes with potential or actual discharges to receiving watercourses, including contaminated stormwater and process wastewaters. Air inspections focused on plant processes with associated actual and potential emission sources and characteristics, including potential odour, dust, noxious or offensive emissions. Sources of data being collected by the Company 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 stormwater at the site on two occasions. The samples were analysed for pH, biochemical oxygen demand, ammonia and suspended solids.

A composite sample of the wood waste from the fill area was taken on one occasion and was analysed for copper, chromium, arsenic and boron (CCAB).

2. Results

2.1 Inspections

During all inspections, the site was well fenced and secure. There was no odour or dust noted. The woodwaste base layer was in good condition, stable and no signs of erosion, slips or slumps. One saw dust sample and two water samples of the discharge were taken during the monitoring year.

Unauthorised material was noted onsite during the inspection on 14 August 2023. A large fallen tree was on the boundary of the discharge site, and it was asked that this be removed. It was also recommended that the larger wood bits that were present in the discharge pit are filtered out prior to disposal. These issues had not been addressed upon the inspection on 15 December 2023, resulting in a non-compliance. A follow-up inspection was carried out on 1 February 2024 where the tree was found to have been removed. No further enforcement action was taken.

2.2 Wood waste

Wood waste sampling was undertaken on 15 December 2023. Ten sub-samples were taken from random places and depths in the recently discharged piles of wood waste and the sub-samples were then composited prior to analysis. The composite sample was analysed for CCAB. The results of the samples are given in Table 2.

Table 2 Results of CCAB analysis of wood waste sample, 9 January 2023

Parameter	Unit	Results
		9 January 2023
Total recoverable arsenic	%m/m	<0.005
Total recoverable boron	%m/m	<0.005
Total recoverable chromium	%m/m	<0.005
Total recoverable copper	%m/m	<0.005

The results indicated that there was no CCAB treated wood waste in the fill.

2.3 Stormwater

Discharges from the site were sampled on two occasions during the 2023/24 period. The results are given in Table 3.

The samples were taken from site STW002087, which is in the receiving drain downstream of the fill area, just upstream of the property's boundary fence (Figure 1).

Table 3 Results of stormwater samples taken at Value Timber Supplies Ltd, Bristol Road site

Parameter	Units	14 August 2023	6 May 2024	Consent Limits
BOD	g/m ³	3	3.1	5.0*
Unionised ammonia	g/m ³ -N	<0.00001	<0.00001	-
Ammoniacal nitrogen	g/m ³ -N	0.6	0.69	-
pH	pH	6.4	6.4	6 - 9*
Suspended solids	g/m ³	13.6	15.6	100
Temperature	Deg C	85	25	-

Key: BOD = biochemical oxygen demand
*consent limit at the boundary

The samples taken during the period under review were compliant with consent conditions.

2.4 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 Company. During the year, matters may arise which require additional activity by the Council. This may include the provision of advice and information, the investigation of potential or actual causes of non-compliance and/or failure to maintain good practices. A pro-active approach that avoids issues occurring in the first instance 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 Value timber's activities during the 2023/24 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
15/12/2023	Unauthorised material present on site.	N	N	The unauthorised material, in this instance a rotting tree trunk, was removed. After two follow-up inspections, the issue was deemed resolved and no further enforcement action was taken.

3. Discussion

3.1 Discussion of site performance

The site was found to be well managed overall during the period under review. The tip face showed no signs of cracking or slumping as well as no signs of stock damage during each inspection. The grass cover in the pre-fill gully was maintained appropriately and silt controls were in place. The site was well fenced and secure.

A non-compliance was recorded as a result of a tree stump that was present on the boundary of the discharge site, which was in breach of condition 1 of the consent. The tree was also noted to be obstructing the upper sediment pond causing water to flow directly into the second pond. This had the potential to reduce the efficacy of the overall sediment management system and increase the suspended solids in the discharge. While the December inspection did not involve water sampling, it is probable that the suspended solids in the discharge at this time would have exceeded the limit as per condition 13 of the consent. A delay in the removal of the unauthorised material is also noted.

Sampling of the wood waste indicated that the recent wood wastes disposed of were free of CCAB. Sampling of stormwater discharges from site found no breach in consent conditions at the time. The completed fill area was well vegetated and remained stable with no cracking slumping or ponding noted.

It is noted that the fill site is nearing maximum capacity. A new consent will be required if or when a new site is established. A consultant's report will be required when applying for a consent.

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

From the information gathered via inspections and sampling, it is unlikely the activity was having a significant adverse effect on the environment. Sample results at inspection found that the silt controls at the site were effective and the discharge was compliant with consent conditions.

Observations of the discharge during the December inspection suggested there may have been some environmental impact due to increased suspended solids in the discharge. This was caused by an obstruction which directed surface water away from the sediment settling pond. The environmental effects of high suspended solids in a waterway can include increasing water temperatures and decreasing dissolved oxygen levels, both of which can negatively impact aquatic life. This issue was addressed by removing the obstruction and restoring the flow of surface runoff into the sediment settling pond.

3.3 Evaluation of performance

A tabular summary of the consent holder's compliance record for the year under review is set out in Tables 5-6.

Table 5 Summary of performance for consent 7338-1

Purpose: To discharge up to 5m ³ /day of untreated wood waste onto and into land		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Only wood waste be discharged at the site	Inspections	No
2. Volume of wood waste not to exceed 5m ³ /day	Not assessed during period under review	N/A
3. No treated wood products to be discharged	Inspection and wood waste sampling	Yes

Purpose: To discharge up to 5m ³ /day of untreated wood waste onto and into land		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
4. Value Timber Supplies Ltd to be only supplier of wood waste	Inspections and liaison with consent holder	Yes
5. No direct discharge of contaminants to waterway	Inspection and water sampling	Yes
6. Drainage pipes to be installed to certain specifications	Previously assessed, no new pipework installed during the period under review	N/A
7. Maintenance of drains	Inspection	Yes
8. No fires to be lit at the site	Inspection	Yes
9. Adopt best practice	Inspection and liaison with consent holder	Yes
10. Completed fill to be capped to certain specifications	Inspection-upon completion	Yes
11. Reinstatement and revegetation of the fill area after completion	Inspection-upon completion	N/A
12. Fill area not to exceed certain limits	Inspection, fill area within limits	Yes
13. Stormwater leaving the fill area to comply with certain parameters	Inspection and sampling	Yes
14. Optional review provision re environmental effects	No further options for review	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		Good
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		Good

N/A = not applicable

Table 6 Evaluation of environmental performance over time

Year	Consent numbers	High	Good	Improvement required	Poor
2019/20	7338-1	1	-	-	-
2020/21	7338-1	1	-	-	-
2021/22	7338-1	1	-	-	-
2022/23	7338-1	-	1	-	-
2023/24	7338-1	-	1	-	-

During the 2023/24 monitoring year, the Company demonstrated a good level of environmental performance and a good level of administrative performance consents as defined in Appendix II. There was one non-compliance relating to discharge of unauthorised material, which was resolved without enforcement.

3.4 Recommendations from the 2022/23 Annual Report

In the 2022/23 Annual Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT in the first instance, monitoring of consented activities at Value Timber Supplies Ltd's Bristol Road site in the 2023/24 year continues at the same level as in 2022/23.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2023/24, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.
3. THAT the consent holder, when applying for a new consent, engages a consultant prior to any future works.

Recommendation one was undertaken. Recommendations two and three were not implemented.

3.5 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2024/25

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 the 2024/25 monitoring year, the programme remains unchanged from that of 2023/24.

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 2024/25.

4. Recommendations

1. THAT in the first instance, monitoring of consented activities at Value Timber Supplies Ltd's Bristol Road site in the 2024/25 year continues at the same level as in 2023/24.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2024/25, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.
3. THAT the consent holder, when applying for a new consent, engages a consultant prior to any future works.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

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

Al*	Aluminium.
As*	Arsenic.
Biomonitoring	Assessing the health of the environment using aquatic organisms.
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand. A measure of the presence of degradable organic matter, taking into account the biological conversion of ammonia to nitrate.
BODF	Biochemical oxygen demand of a filtered sample.
Bund	A wall around a tank to contain its contents in the case of a leak.
CBOD	Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand. A measure of the presence of degradable organic matter, excluding the biological conversion of ammonia to nitrate.
cfu	Colony forming units. A measure of the concentration of bacteria usually expressed as per 100 millilitre sample.
COD	Chemical oxygen demand. A measure of the oxygen required to oxidise all matter in a sample by chemical reaction.
Conductivity	Conductivity, an indication of the level of dissolved salts in a sample, usually measured at 25°C and expressed in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.
Cu*	Copper.
Cumec	A volumetric measure of flow- 1 cubic metre per second ($1\text{m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$).
DO	Dissolved oxygen.
DRP	Dissolved reactive phosphorus.
E.coli	Escherichia coli, an indicator of the possible presence of faecal material and pathological micro-organisms. Usually expressed as colony forming units per 100 millilitre sample.
Ent	Enterococci, an indicator of the possible presence of faecal material and pathological micro-organisms. Usually expressed as colony forming units per 100 millilitre of sample.
F	Fluoride.
FC	Faecal coliforms, an indicator of the possible presence of faecal material and pathological micro-organisms. Usually expressed as colony forming units per 100 millilitre sample.
FNU	Formazin nephelometric units, a measure of the turbidity of water.
Fresh	Elevated flow in a stream, such as after heavy rainfall.
$\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$	grams/metre ² /day.
g/m^3	Grams per cubic metre, and equivalent to milligrams per litre (mg/L). In water, this is also equivalent to parts per million (ppm), but the same does not apply to gaseous mixtures.
Incident	An event that is alleged or is found to have occurred that may have actual or potential environmental consequences or may involve non-compliance with a consent or rule in a regional plan. Registration of an incident by the Council does not automatically mean such an outcome had actually occurred.

Intervention	Action/s taken by Council to instruct or direct actions be taken to avoid or reduce the likelihood of an incident occurring.
Investigation	Action taken by Council to establish what were the circumstances/events surrounding an incident including any allegations of an incident.
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.
MPN	Most Probable Number. A method used to estimate the concentration of viable microorganisms in a sample.
µS/cm	Microsiemens per centimetre.
NH ₄	Ammonium, normally expressed in terms of the mass of nitrogen (N).
NH ₃	Unionised ammonia, normally expressed in terms of the mass of nitrogen (N).
NO ₃	Nitrate, normally expressed in terms of the mass of nitrogen (N).
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).
Pb*	Lead.
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.
PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , PM _{1.0}	Relatively fine airborne particles (less than 10 or 2.5 or 1.0 micrometre diameter, respectively).
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.
SQMCI	Semi quantitative macroinvertebrate community index.
Temp	Temperature, measured in °C (degrees Celsius).
Turb	Turbidity, expressed in NTU or FNU.
Zn*	Zinc.

*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 manager within the Environment Quality Department.

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Appendix I

Resource consents held by Value Timber Supplies Ltd

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

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: Value Timber Supplies Limited
P O Box 3246
NEW PLYMOUTH

Consent Granted
Date: 29 July 2008

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge up to 5 cubic metres per day of untreated
wood-waste onto and into land at or about (NZTM)
1707820E-5666476N

Expiry Date: 1 June 2027

Review Date(s): June 2010, June 2013, June 2016, June 2019

Site Location: Bristol Road, Inglewood

Legal Description: Sec 15 Moa Dist Blk I Huiroa SD

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui
Kurapete

General conditions

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

Special conditions

- 1. The exercise of this consent shall be limited to the discharge of wood shavings, sawdust, bark and incidental soil from untreated timber only. The discharge of any other material/contaminants is prohibited.
- 2. The volume of waste discharged shall not exceed 5 cubic metres per day.
- 3. Treated wood waste or wood products shall not be discharged to the site.
- 4. The consent holder shall be the sole discharger of wood waste to the site and the Value Timber Supplies Limited sawmill plant of Inglewood shall be the sole source of the wood waste disposed at the site. No other waste streams or sources are permitted to discharge on the site.
- 5. The discharge to land shall not result in any contaminant directly entering surface water.
- 6. Any culverts or pipes installed by the consent holder that channel stormwater or spring water beneath the fill area, shall be completely enclosed in at least 200 mm of compacted clay to prevent leachate and to minimise the possibility of leachate entering the pipe or culvert. No culverts or pipes are permitted to be in direct contact with the wood waste fill material.
- 7. The consent holder shall maintain stormwater drains, culverts, sediment detention pond, and/or ground contours at the site, in order to minimise stormwater movement across, or ponding on the site to the reasonable satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
- 8. The consent holder shall ensure that fires are not lit at the site, and if a fire does occur at the site that the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, is informed immediately.

Consent 7338-1

9. Notwithstanding any conditions within this consent, the consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option or options [as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991] to prevent or minimise any actual or potential effect on the environment arising from any discharge at the site.
10. At the completion of each stage the consent holder shall cap the filled area with at least 300 mm of compacted clay and 100 mm of topsoil. Each stage shall be contoured in a manner that minimises ponding and allows stormwater to flow away from the capped area.
11. Upon the completion of all filling operations the entire site shall be reinstated to the reasonable satisfaction of the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council. This includes, but is not limited to, appropriate final contouring and re-vegetation of the site, maintenance of stormwater drains and culverts, and the installation of systems to control and treat any leachate arising from the filled area.
12. That the filling operations shall not extend downstream of a point on or about 1707822E-5666653N (approximately 50 metres before the gully enters the neighbouring property).
13. Any stormwater discharging downstream of the fill area shall meet the following standards.
 - a) biochemical oxygen demand shall not exceed 5.0 g/m³;
 - b) suspended solids shall not exceed 100 g/m³; and
 - c) a pH range of 6.0 to 9.0.
14. 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 2010 and/or June 2013 and/or June 2016 and/or June 2019 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 29 July 2008

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

Director-Resource Management

Appendix II

Categories used to evaluate environmental and administrative performance

Categories used to evaluate environmental and administrative performance

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 Company'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 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 during investigations of incidents reported to the Council by a third party 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 during investigations of incidents reported to the Council by a third party. 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 during investigations of incidents reported to the Council by a third party. 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.