

**Todd Energy Ltd**  
**Mangaheva-D Hydraulic Fracturing**  
**Monitoring Programme**  
**2022/23**  
**Technical Report 23-88**





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Taranaki Regional Council

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## Executive summary

Todd Energy Ltd (Todd) operates the Mangahewa-D hydrocarbon exploration wellsite located on Rimutauteka Road, within the Waitara Catchment. This report outlines and discusses the results of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in relation to hydraulic fracturing activities conducted by Todd at the wellsite over the period 5 September to 4 October 2022. The report also details the results of the monitoring undertaken and assesses the environmental effects of the Company's activities.

The programme of hydraulic fracturing undertaken by Todd at the Mangahewa-D wellsite included the hydraulic fracturing of four wells. The wells targeted for stimulation were Mangahewa-22, Mangahewa-24, Mangahewa-7, and Mangahewa-8.

**During the monitoring period, Todd demonstrated an overall high level of environmental and a high level of administrative performance.**

The programme of monitoring implemented by the Council in relation to these hydraulic fracturing activities spanned 2022/23 monitoring year. Monitoring included pre and post discharge groundwater sampling. Biomonitoring surveys were not carried out to assess the impact of any site discharges during the fracturing programme on an unnamed tributary of the Manganui River, however results from a previous survey are included in this report. Samples of hydraulic fracturing fluids and fluids returning to the wellhead post-fracturing, were also obtained for physicochemical analysis in order to characterise the discharges and to determine compliance with consent conditions.

This is the fifth monitoring report produced by the Council in relation to the hydraulic fracturing activities at the Mangahewa-D wellsite.

The monitoring carried out by the Council indicates that the hydraulic fracturing activities undertaken by Todd had no significant adverse effects on local groundwater or surface water resources. There were no unauthorised incidents recording non-compliance in respect of the resource consent held by Todd in relation to these activities or provisions in regional plans, during the period under review.

For reference, in the 2022/23 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 878 (87%) of a total of 1007 consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 96 (10%) of the consents a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved. A further 27 (3%) of consents monitored required improvement in their performance, while the remaining one (<1%) achieved a rating of poor.

This report includes recommendations for the future monitoring of any hydraulic fracturing activities at the Mangahewa-D wellsite.



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991

### 1.1.1 Introduction

This report outlines and discusses the results of the monitoring programme implemented by Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) in relation to the programme of hydraulic fracturing undertaken by Todd Energy Ltd (the Company) at the Mangahewa-D wellsite, over the period 5 September to 4 October 2022. The report also assesses the Company's level of environmental performance and compliance with the resource consent held in relation to the activity.

The programme of hydraulic fracturing undertaken by the Company at the Mangahewa-D wellsite included the hydraulic fracturing of four wells. The wells targeted for stimulation were Mangahewa-22, Mangahewa-24, Mangahewa-7, and Mangahewa-8.

The programme of monitoring implemented by the Council in relation to these hydraulic fracturing activities spanned the 2022/23 monitoring year. Monitoring included a mixture of groundwater, surface water and discharge monitoring components. This is the fifth monitoring report produced by the Council in relation to hydraulic fracturing activities at the Mangahewa-D wellsite. The four preceding reports covered fracturing events undertaken in the Mangahewa-4, Mangahewa-7, Mangahewa-16, Mangahewa-21, Mangahewa-22, Mangahewa-23 and Mangahewa-24 wells.

### 1.1.2 Structure of this report

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

- the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review; and
- a description of the activities and operations conducted at Mangahewa-D.

**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 for the future monitoring of any hydraulic fracturing activities at the Mangahewa-D wellsite.

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 Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) primarily addresses environmental 'effects' which are defined as positive or adverse, temporary or permanent, past, present or future, or cumulative. Effects may arise in relation to:

- a. the neighbourhood or the wider community around 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 Company, 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 2022/23 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 878 (87%) of a total of 1007 consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 96 (10%) of the consents a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved. A further 27 (3%) of consents monitored required improvement in their performance, while the remaining one (<1%) achieved a rating of poor.

#### **1.1.5 Process description**

##### **1.1.6 Hydraulic fracturing**

Hydraulic fracturing is a reservoir stimulation technique used to increase the flow of hydrocarbons to the surface. The primary objective of hydraulic fracturing is to increase the permeability of the target reservoir by creating numerous small, interconnected fractures, thus increasing the flow of hydrocarbons from the formation to a given well. The process of hydraulic fracturing has enabled companies to produce hydrocarbons at economically viable rates from extremely low permeability reservoirs and those that have become depleted using conventional production techniques.

The process of hydraulic fracturing involves the pumping of fluids and a proppant (medium-grained sand or small ceramic pellets) down a well, through a perforated section of the well casing, and into the target reservoir. The fluid mixture is pumped at a pressure that exceeds the fracture strength of the reservoir rock in order to create fractures. Once fractures have been initiated, pumping continues in order to force the fluid and proppant into the fractures created. The proppant is designed to keep the fractures open when the pumping is stopped. The placement of proppant into the fractures can be assisted by the use of cross-linked gels (gel fracturing), turbulent flow (slick-water fracturing), or the use of nitrogen gas.

##### **1.1.6.1 Gel fracturing**

Gel fracturing utilises cross-linked gel solutions, which are liquid at the surface but, when mixed, form long-chain polymer bonds and thus become viscous gels. These gels are used to transport the proppant into the

formation. Once in the formation they 'break' back with time, temperature and the aid of gel breaking chemicals into a liquid state and are flowed back to surface, without disturbing the proppant which remains in place and enhances the flow of hydrocarbons back to the surface.

#### 1.1.6.2 Slick water fracturing

Slick water fracturing utilises water based fracturing fluids with friction-reducing additives. The addition of the friction reducers allows the fracturing fluids and proppant to be pumped to the target zone at higher rates and reduced pressures, than when using water alone. The higher rate creates turbulence within the fluid column holding the proppant and enabling its placement into the open fractures and enhancing the flow of hydrocarbons back to the surface.

#### 1.1.6.3 Nitrogen gas fracturing

Nitrogen gas assisted fracturing involves replacing some of the fluid used in the fracturing process with nitrogen gas, which can fracture rock at high pressures much like water. While nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) is a gas at room temperature, it can be maintained in a liquid state through cooling and pressurisation. Nitrogen assisted fracturing can be beneficial from a production standpoint as inevitably during the fracturing process some of the water pumped down the well remains underground in the rock formation, which can block some of the small pores, inhibiting hydrocarbon recovery. The use of nitrogen gas reduces the amount of water required for each fracturing event. This also reduces the total concentration of chemical additives required and the volume of water returning to the surface that requires subsequent disposal.

### 1.1.7 The Mangahewa-D wellsite and hydraulic fracturing activities

The Mangahewa-D wellsite is located on Rimutauteka Road within the Waitara Catchment. An unnamed tributary of the Manganui River is located 80m to the north of the wellsite and the main channel of the Manganui River is located approximately 250m north of the wellsite. The area surrounding the site is rural in nature and farming and forestry activities co-exist with active petroleum exploration and production operations. The location of the wellsite is illustrated in Figure 1. A summary of the hydraulic fracturing activities carried out by the Company at the Mangahewa-D wellsite during the period being reported is provided below in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of hydraulic fracturing details

Well	Bore id.	Date range	Mid-point injection intervals (m TVDss)	Formation
Mangahewa-24	GND2525	5 September 2022	3464.7 – 3475.7	Mangahewa
Mangahewa-22	GND2523	12 – 13 September 2022	3455.3 – 3306.8	Mangahewa
Mangahewa-7	GND2310	1 October 2022	3332.4	Mangahewa
Mangahewa-8	GND2311	4 October 2022	3305.4	Mangahewa

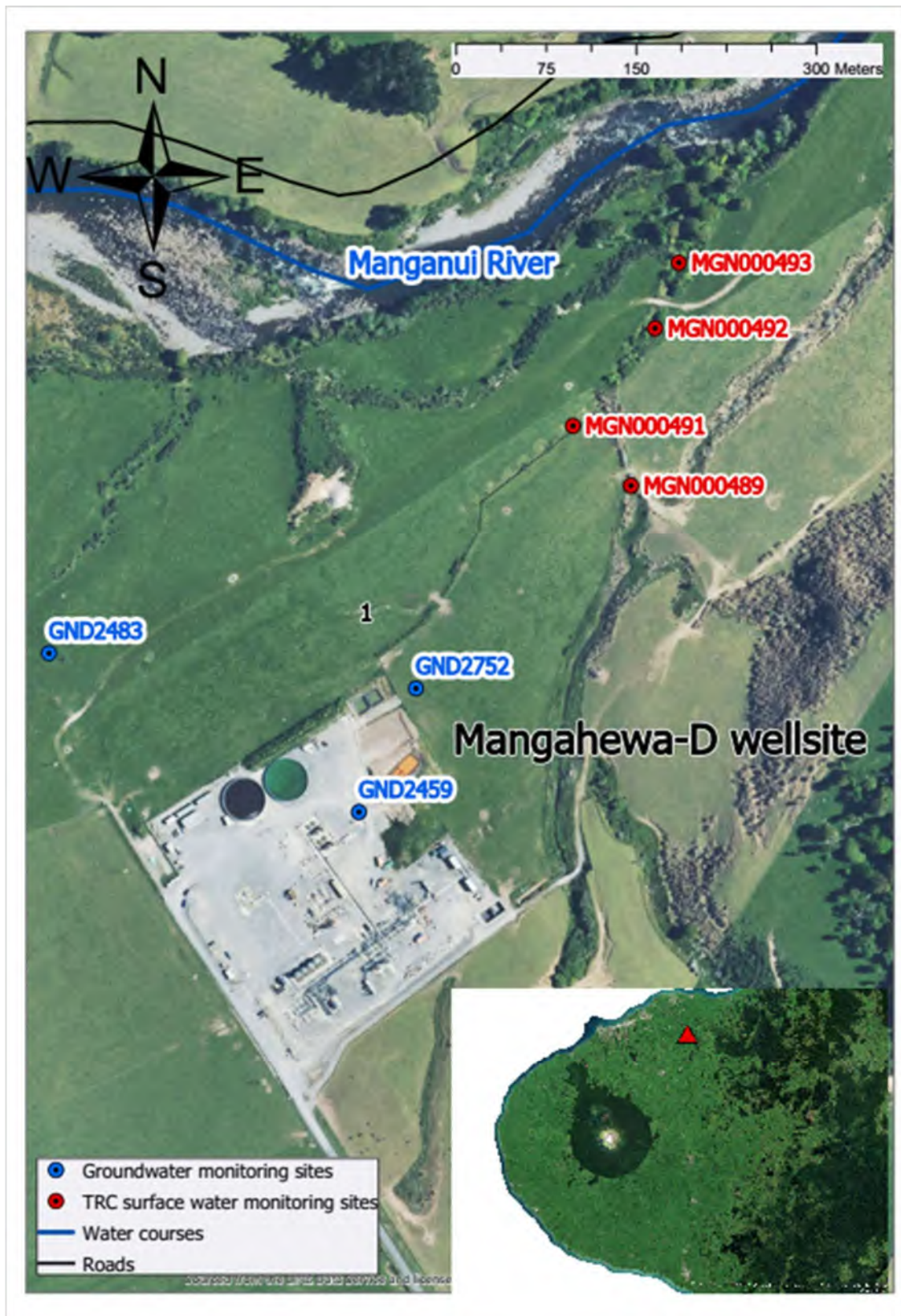


Figure 1 Location map

## 1.2 Resource consents

### 1.2.1 Discharges of wastes to land

The Company holds one resource consent the details of which are summarised in Table 2 below. The consent was renewed in 2019 and varied to change the minimum depth of discharge from below 3,325m TVDss to below 3,300m TVDss during 2020. Summaries of the conditions attached to the 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.

Table 2 Resource consent held by the Company during the period under review

Consent number	Purpose of consent	Granted	Next review	Expires
7912-2.1	To discharge water based hydraulic fracturing fluids into land at depths greater than 3,300 m TVDss beneath the Mangahewa-D wellsite	10 November 2015	N/A	Renewed
7912-3		16 August 2019	N/A	Varied
7912-3.1		13 February 2020	June 2024	1 July 2033

## 1.3 Monitoring programme

### 1.3.1 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 Mangahewa-D wellsite consisted of four primary components.

### 1.3.2 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.

### 1.3.3 Assessment of data submitted by the consent holder

As required by the conditions of Consent 7912-3.1, the Company submitted pre and post fracturing discharge reports to the Council for the well fractured during the period under review. Pre-fracturing discharge reports provide an outline of the proposed fracturing operations in relation to each well, while post fracturing reports confirm details of what actually occurred. The specific range of information required in each report is stipulated in the conditions of the consent.



### 1.3.4 Physicochemical sampling

#### 1.3.4.1 Groundwater

As a generally accepted rule, all existing bores or wells within a 1km radius of a hydraulic fracturing activity are assessed for their suitability for sampling (or otherwise) and included in the monitoring programme for the wellsite.

There are currently two groundwater monitoring sites included in the monitoring programme. The first, GND2459, was installed by the Company in 2015 specifically for monitoring groundwater at the Mangahewa-D wellsite. The second, GND2483, which provides water for stock and farm use was added in 2018 and is located approximately 200m down-gradient of the wellsite.

The location of the bores included in the current monitoring programme are displayed in Figure 1 and bore details are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Details of groundwater sites included in the monitoring programme

Monitoring site	Eastings	Northings	Distance from wellsite (m)	Total depth (m)	Screened/open interval (m)	Aquifer
GND2483	1710981	5673690	200	50	N/A	Volcanics
GND2459	1711180	5673585	<20	30.5	11.5-27.5	Volcanics

Samples of groundwater were obtained pre-fracturing to provide a baseline reference of groundwater composition and a further two rounds of sampling were carried out following completion of the activities.

#### 1.3.4.2 Hydraulic fracturing and return fluids

In addition to the sampling of local groundwater, representative samples of the hydraulic fracturing fluid and reservoir fluids produced back to the wellhead immediately following each fracturing event (return fluids) were obtained for analysis.

Samples of return fluids were collected at regular intervals during the flow-back period. Return fluids are comprised of a mixture of hydraulic fracturing fluids and formation fluids produced from the target reservoir, following the completion of the hydraulic fracturing process. The relative concentrations of each contributing fluid type change as the volume of fluid produced from the well increases. Immediately following the opening of the well post fracturing, a high proportion of the fluid returning to the wellhead is fluid injected during the hydraulic fracturing process. As the volume of fluid produced from the well increases, the proportion of hydraulic fracturing fluid reduces in relation to formation fluids. The individual samples of return fluid are generally combined in a composite sample for laboratory analysis. Composites are designed to provide a representative sample of fluids returning to the wellhead over the entire flow-back period.

All samples were transported to Hill Laboratories Ltd (Hills) for analysis following standard chain of custody procedures.

#### 1.3.4.3 Surface water quality monitoring

An unnamed tributary of the Manganui River is located 80m to the north of the wellsite and the main channel of the Manganui River is located approximately 250m north of the wellsite.

Monitoring sites have been selected to monitor upstream and downstream of the wellsite and the estimated location of groundwater/subsurface drainage from the stormwater and treated site water discharge area. Sampling is carried out at up to four sites, depending on flow conditions at the time of sampling. Details of the sites to be monitored on the tributary of the Manganui River are included in Table 4. The locations are illustrated on Figure 1.

### 1.3.5 Biomonitoring surveys

Biomonitoring surveys are undertaken to determine whether stormwater discharges from the wellsite have had any detrimental impacts on the macroinvertebrate communities of the unnamed tributary of the Manganui River. Samples are processed to provide number of taxa (richness), MCI and SQMCI<sub>s</sub> scores, and EPT taxa for each site.

The MCI is a measure of the overall sensitivity of the macroinvertebrate community to the effects of organic pollution in stony streams. It is based on the presence/absence of taxa with varying degrees of sensitivity to environmental conditions. The SQMCI<sub>s</sub> takes into account taxa abundance as well as sensitivity to pollution, and may reveal more subtle changes in communities. It may be the more appropriate index if non-organic impacts are occurring.

Significant differences in either the MCI or the SQMCI<sub>s</sub> between sites indicate the degree of adverse effects (if any) of the discharges being monitored.

No biomonitoring surveys were carried out in relation to the hydraulic fracturing events.

Table 4 Surface water biomonitoring site details

Site number	Site code	Grid reference (NZTM)	Location	Altitude (masl)
1	MGN000489	1711359E 5673793N	55m upstream of confluence from Mangahewa-D wellsite discharge point	60
2	MGN000491	1711322E 5673832N	90m downstream of Mangahewa-D wellsite discharge point and 10m upstream of tributary confluence	60
3	MGN000492	1711376E 5673894N	60m downstream of confluence from Mangahewa-D wellsite	60
4	MGN000493	1711392E 5673936N	100m downstream of confluence from Mangahewa-D wellsite	60

## 2. Results

### 2.1 Consent holder submitted data

#### 2.1.1 Mangahewa-24 post fracturing discharge report

The conclusions from the Mangahewa-24 post fracturing discharge report are summarised as follows:

- One zone was fractured on 5 September 2022 at mid-point depths between 3464.7 – 3475.7m TVDss.
- A total of 2,002bbls (318.2m<sup>3</sup>) of liquid was discharged across the one fractured zone. The total proppant weight was 47 tonnes (103,781 lbs).
- The Mangahewa-24 well was opened for flow-back following completion of the zone. The well did not flow back after stimulation. Coiled tubing unit nitrogen lift operation recovered 499bbls of fluid and the well was shut-in without producing,
- A total of 47 tonnes (103,781 lbs) of proppant was estimated to have remained within the formation following flow-back.
- No screen outs occurred during hydraulic fracturing of the Mangahewa-24 well.
- The Company monitored the Geonet seismic network throughout the duration of the programme and there were no events recorded in proximity to the wellsite.
- All return fluid from the Mangahewa-24 fracturing operations was pumped to the Mangahewa and McKee production stations and disposed of by deep well injection under the Company's deep well injection consents.
- Pressure testing was undertaken of all surface equipment, including flow lines and the wellhead, prior to injection.
- There was no escape of fluids during hydraulic fracturing operations.
- It is considered that the mitigation measures implemented by the Company were effective in reducing the potential for any adverse environmental effects associated with fracturing operations.

#### 2.1.2 Mangahewa-22 post fracturing discharge report

The conclusions from the Mangahewa-22 post fracturing discharge report are summarised as follows:

- Two zones were fractured on 12 to 13 September 2022 at mid-point depths between 3455.3-3306.8m TVDss.
- A total of 2,754bbls (437.8m<sup>3</sup>) of liquid was discharged across the two fractured zones. The total proppant weight was 60.7 tonnes (133,992 lbs).
- The Mangahewa-22 well was opened for flow-back following completion of two zones. The well was transferred to permanent production facilities on 16 September, where individual phase measurements are not available. Volumes reported as of last recorded date.
- A total of 2,606bbls of fluid was returned during the flow back period.
- A total of 60.7 tonnes (133,992 lbs) of proppant was estimated to have remained within the formation following flow-back.
- No screen outs occurred during hydraulic fracturing of the Mangahewa-22 well.
- The Company monitored the Geonet seismic network throughout the duration of the programme and there were no events recorded in proximity to the wellsite.
- All return fluid from the Mangahewa-22 fracturing operations was pumped to the Mangahewa and McKee production stations and disposed of by deep well injection under the Company's deep well injection consents.



- Pressure testing was undertaken of all surface equipment, including flow lines and the wellhead, prior to injection.
- There was no escape of fluids during hydraulic fracturing operations.
- It is considered that the mitigation measures implemented by the Company were effective in reducing the potential for any adverse environmental effects associated with fracturing operations.

### 2.1.3 Mangahewa-7 post fracturing discharge report

The conclusions from the Mangahewa-7 post fracturing discharge report are summarised as follows:

- One zone was fractured on 1 October 2022 at a mid-point depth of 332.4m TVDss.
- A total of 1,402bbls (222.9m<sup>3</sup>) of liquid was discharged across the one fractured zone. The total proppant weight was 20.3 tonnes (44,907 lbs).
- The Mangahewa-7 well was opened for flow-back following completion of the zone. The well did not flow back after stimulation. The only fluid recovered post-stimulation, 1319bbls, was through a Coiled tubing unit nitrogen lift operation immediately after stimulation, ending 7 October 2022.
- A total of 20.3 tonnes (44,907 lbs) of proppant was estimated to have remained within the formation following flow-back.
- No screen outs occurred during hydraulic fracturing of the Mangahewa-7 well.
- The Company monitored the Geonet seismic network throughout the duration of the programme and there were no events recorded in proximity to the wellsite.
- All return fluid from the Mangahewa-7 fracturing operations was pumped to the Mangahewa and McKee production stations and disposed of by deep well injection under the Company's deep well injection consents.
- Pressure testing was undertaken of all surface equipment, including flow lines and the wellhead, prior to injection.
- There was no escape of fluids during hydraulic fracturing operations.
- It is considered that the mitigation measures implemented by the Company were effective in reducing the potential for any adverse environmental effects associated with fracturing operations.

### 2.1.4 Mangahewa-8 post fracturing discharge report

The conclusions from the Mangahewa-8 post fracturing discharge report are summarised as follows:

- One zone was fractured on 4 October 2022 at a mid-point depth of 3305.4m TVDss.
- A total of 1,467bbls (233.2m<sup>3</sup>) of liquid was discharged across the one fractured zone. The total proppant weight was 23.6 tonnes (52,163 lbs).
- The Mangahewa-8 well was opened for flow-back following completion of the zone. A total of 1,108 bbls of fluid was returned to the well head up until October 6, when the well was returned to permanent production facilities where individual well rates are not measured.
- A total of 23.6 tonnes (52,163 lbs) of proppant was estimated to have remained within the formation following flow-back.
- No screen outs occurred during hydraulic fracturing of the Mangahewa-8 well.
- The Company monitored the Geonet seismic network throughout the duration of the programme and there were no events recorded in proximity to the wellsite.
- All return fluid from the Mangahewa-8 fracturing operations was pumped to the Mangahewa and McKee production stations and disposed of by deep well injection under the Company's deep well injection consents.

- Pressure testing was undertaken of all surface equipment, including flow lines and the wellhead, prior to injection.
- There was no escape of fluids during hydraulic fracturing operations.
- It is considered that the mitigation measures implemented by the Company were effective in reducing the potential for any adverse environmental effects associated with fracturing operations.

## 2.2 Physicochemical sampling

### 2.2.1 Groundwater

Hydraulic fracturing activities commenced at the Mangahewa-D wellsite on 5 September 2022 and continued until 4 October 2022. Pre-fracturing baseline samples were collected on 22 July 2022. Post fracturing samples were collected 3 months and 1 year following commencement of activities on 20 January 2023 and 1 December 2023 respectively.

Methane concentrations  $> 1\text{g/m}^3$  were reported in all samples both pre and post-hydraulic fracturing activities and can occur as a result of biogenic processes in sulphate depleted groundwater systems. To determine whether the source of the methane was biogenic or thermogenic, samples were sent to Geological and Nuclear Sciences (GNS) for carbon 13 isotope analysis. The presence of carbon 13 isotopes at concentrations less than  $-50\text{‰}$  indicate a thermogenic deep gas source and concentrations greater than  $-50\text{‰}$  a shallow biogenic gas source. Carbon 13 concentrations ranged between  $-39$  to  $-49.3\text{‰}$  in samples collected from GND2459. Carbon 13 concentrations ranged between  $-30$  to  $-36.1\text{‰}$  in samples collected from GND2483. The results presented indicate a mixed biogenic/thermogenic source of methane at both monitoring sites. Trace ethane was also recorded in the sample collected from GND2459 on 1 December 2023. The presence of ethane and methane are not uncommon in Taranaki and are not indicative of any significant change in groundwater quality at the site.

As trace ethane was reported in one of the samples a wetness ratio<sup>1</sup> of methane to ethane can also be used to give an indication of the source of the dissolved gases. Lower ratios ( $< 1,000$ ) can be indicative of a potential thermogenic gas source. The wetness ratio calculated for the sample was 2,343 indicating that the shallow groundwater resources at the site are influenced by a biogenic gas source.

Overall, samples demonstrate relatively narrow ranges between analyte concentrations over time. The subtle variation in analyte concentrations at each site are a result of natural seasonal fluctuation and sampling variability. The results of the laboratory analysis indicate there have been no significant changes in groundwater composition over the period monitored.

A summary of the results for groundwater samples taken in relation to the hydraulic fracturing activities compared to baseline is included in Table 4. The certificates of analysis for the review period are included in Appendix III.

### 2.2.2 Hydraulic fracturing and return fluids

The results of the analyses carried out on samples of the hydraulic fracturing fluid used in the treatment of the Mangahewa-22, Mangahewa-24, Mangahewa-7 and Mangahewa-8 wells are shown below in Table 5. The certificates of analysis are included in Appendix IV.

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<sup>1</sup> Biogenic gas is formed at shallow depths and low temperatures by anaerobic decomposition of organic matter, this gas is lacking in  $\text{C}_2+$  hydrocarbons i.e. it is very dry. Thermogenic gas is formed at deeper depths by thermal cracking of organic matter into petroleum liquids and wet gas.

The results of the analyses carried out on the return fluid samples obtained following the hydraulic fracturing of the Mangahewa-22, Mangahewa-24, Mangahewa-7 and Mangahewa-8 wells are summarised below in Table 6. The certificates of analysis are included in Appendix IV.

The results demonstrate the variability of groundwater composition and hydrocarbon concentrations during flow-back.

Table 5 Results of groundwater sampling carried out in relation to the Mangahewa-D fracturing event

Parameter	Bore id	GND2459/GND2752			GND2483		
Reference	Unit	Pre-frac	3 mth post-frac	1 year post-frac	Pre-frac	3 mth post-frac	1 year post-frac
Sample date	-	22/07/2022	20/01/2023	01/12/2023	22/07/2022	20/01/2023	01/12/2023
Sample time	-	10:25	12:05	09:55	11:25	13:18	11:15
Lab number (TRC)	-	TRC227038	TRC2310019	TRC2315318	TRC227039	TRC2310020	TRC2315319
pH	pH	7.4	6.9	7.6	6.5	6.7	6.6
Total alkalinity	g/m <sup>3</sup> CaCO <sub>3</sub>	104	83	134	41	59	54
Bicarbonate	g/m <sup>3</sup> HCO <sub>3</sub>	126	101	162	50	73	66
Total hardness	g/m <sup>3</sup> CaCO <sub>3</sub>	50	68	45	40	46	55
Electrical conductivity	mS/m	26.1	24.8	30.8	16.8	20.2	19.3
Total dissolved solids	g/m <sup>3</sup>	191	197	230	121	148	161
Dissolved calcium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	11.8	17.8	10.6	13.3	12.1	14.5
Chloride	g/m <sup>3</sup>	20	20	18.5	13.6	13.0	12.3
Dissolved magnesium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	4.9	5.8	4.6	5	3.8	4.5
Dissolved potassium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	5.2	8.5	5.2	5.4	5.2	6.1
Dissolved sodium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	36	22	58	13.5	17.7	16.9
Nitrite nitrogen	g/m <sup>3</sup> N	< 0.002	<0.002	< 0.002	0.014	0.008	0.003
Nitrate nitrogen	g/m <sup>3</sup> N	< 0.002	0.109	< 0.002	1.32	1.05	1.29
Nitrate & nitrite nitrogen	g/m <sup>3</sup> N	< 0.002	0.110	< 0.002	1.33	1.06	1.29
Sulphate	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.6	4.7	< 0.5	8.9	9.3	12.5
Dissolved barium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.018	0.032	0.008	0.015	0.035	0.030
Bromide	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.15	0.25	0.18	0.08	0.07	<0.05
Dissolved copper	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0005	0.0007	<0.0005	0.0010	0.0009	0.0024
Dissolved iron	g/m <sup>3</sup>	5.4	0.41	1.10	1.79	0.39	0.50
Dissolved manganese	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.41	0.56	0.26	0.022	0.033	0.033
Dissolved mercury	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.00008	<0.00008	< 0.00008	< 0.00008	< 0.00008	< 0.00008
Dissolved Nickel	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0005	<0.0005	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	0.0006
Dissolved zinc	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0032	0.0037	0.0015	0.0045	0.0043	0.0110
Ethylene glycol	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 4	<4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4

Parameter	Bore id	GND2459/GND2752			GND2483		
Reference	Unit	Pre-frac	3 mth post-frac	1 year post-frac	Pre-frac	3 mth post-frac	1 year post-frac
Sample date	-	22/07/2022	20/01/2023	01/12/2023	22/07/2022	20/01/2023	01/12/2023
Sample time	-	10:25	12:05	09:55	11:25	13:18	11:15
Lab number (TRC)	-	TRC227038	TRC2310019	TRC2315318	TRC227039	TRC2310020	TRC2315319
Propylene glycol	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 4	<4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4
Methanol	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 2	<2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
Benzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	<0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Toluene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	0.0017	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Ethylbenzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	<0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
m-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.002	<0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
o-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	<0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Formaldehyde	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.02	<0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
Ethane	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.003	<0.003	0.007	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Ethylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.004	<0.004	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.003
Methane	g/m <sup>3</sup>	4.2	0.108	16.4	1.92	1.85	0.85
C7-C9	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.10	<0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10
C10-C14	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.2	<0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
C15-C36	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.4	<0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4
Total hydrocarbons	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.7	<0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7
δ13C value	‰ (-)	-49.3	-	-39.9	-36.1	-30	-

Table 6 Results of hydraulic fracturing fluid sampling

Parameter	bore id	GND2311	GND2525	GND2310	GND2523
Reference	well	MHW-8	MHW-24	MHW-7	MHW-22
Fracturing event date	unit	04-Oct-22	05-Sept-22	09-Sept-22	12-Sept-22
Ethylene glycol	g/m <sup>3</sup>	<4	<4	<4	<4
Propylene glycol	g/m <sup>3</sup>	<4	<4	<4	<4
Methanol	g/m <sup>3</sup>	<2	<2	<2	<2
Benzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.57	0.69	0.64	0.79
Toluene	0.29	3.1	3.1	3.8	4.3
Ethylbenzene	0.29	0.21	0.36	0.36	0.45
m-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	2.4	1.46	2.8	3.4
o-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.41	0.36	0.48	0.67
C7-C9*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	37	6.9	21	16.1
C10-C14	g/m <sup>3</sup>	7,300	20	5,100	2,400
C15-C36	g/m <sup>3</sup>	1,200	28	880	220
Total hydrocarbons	g/m <sup>3</sup>	8,500	55	6,000	2,600

Note \* Depending on the viscosity of the sample received at the laboratory, samples may require dilution prior to analysis which results in higher detection limits.

Table 7 Results of hydraulic fracturing return fluid sampling

Parameter	bore id	GND2523	GND2525	GND2311	GND2310
Reference	well	MHW-22	MHW-24	MHW-8	MHW-7
Fracturing event date	Unit	15-Sept-22	9-Sept-22	04-Oct-22	02-Oct-22
Ethylene glycol	g/m <sup>3</sup>	<4	<4	<4	<4
Propylene glycol	g/m <sup>3</sup>	<4	<4	<4	<4
Methanol	g/m <sup>3</sup>	78	<2	<2	<2
Benzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	13.2	1.2	27	6.3
Toluene	0.29	108	6.5	148	25
Ethylbenzene	0.29	28	0.7	29	4.4
m-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	199	5.4	195	33
o-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	61	1.09	61	10.2
C7-C9*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	2,800	27	5,000	1,060
C10-C14	g/m <sup>3</sup>	9,500	2,600	10,600	4,600
C15-C36	g/m <sup>3</sup>	8,700	230	5,400	5,300
Total hydrocarbons	g/m <sup>3</sup>	21,000	2,900	21,000	11,000

Note \* Depending on the viscosity of the sample received at the laboratory, samples may require dilution prior to analysis which results in higher detection limits.

## 2.3 Biomonitoring Surveys

No macroinvertebrate survey was carried out following completion of hydraulic fracturing. Twelve previous surveys have also been carried out at the same sites in relation to the Mangahewa-D wellsite, with the most recent of these surveys approximately two years prior on 5 August 2020.

During the first survey site 2 was dry and could not be sampled and during the second survey site 4 was unable to be sampled due to a recent erosion event. Given the short distance from site 4 to the confluence of the tributary with the Manganui River, it was not possible to relocate the site further downstream. Similar issues have previously prevented sampling at site 3.

Taxa richness in the first survey was moderately low at all three sites and decreased in a downstream direction. In the second survey, taxa richness was moderate at the upstream site and decreased substantially in both the receiving tributary and downstream of the receiving tributary confluence.

MCI scores in the first survey ranged from 69 to 85 units. The score at the upstream site 1, was significantly lower than at either of the downstream sites (which had similar scores).

SQMCI scores in the first survey ranged from 2.5 to 4.7 and increased in a downstream direction. In the second survey, scores ranged from 1.2 (in the receiving tributary) to 3.8. Scores upstream and downstream of the receiving tributary were not significantly different from one another.

Overall, the results of these surveys provide no evidence that discharges associated with the activities at the Mangahewa-D wellsite have caused any recent detrimental effects upon these two unnamed tributaries of the Manganui River. However, this conclusion should be qualified by the inability to sample sites 2 and 4 on both survey occasions, reducing the ability of the macroinvertebrate monitoring to make comparisons between sites and surveys.

Given the incised nature of this stream and the ongoing access difficulties at the downstream sites, combined with the intermittent nature of the receiving tributary, biomonitoring surveys in relation to the wellsite will be discontinued.

A copy of the biomonitoring report for the site is available from the Council upon request.

## **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, 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.

The Council operates and maintains a register of all complaints or reported and discovered excursions from acceptable limits and practices, including non-compliance with consents, which may damage the environment. The incident register includes events where the consent holder concerned has itself notified the Council. The register contains details of any investigation and corrective action taken.

Complaints may be alleged to be associated with a particular site. If there is potentially an issue of legal liability, the Council must be able to prove by investigation that the identified company is indeed the source of the incident (or that the allegation cannot be proven).

During the period under review, the Council was not required to undertake significant additional investigations and interventions, or record incidents, in association with the Company's conditions in resource consents or provisions in Regional Plans.

### 3. Discussion

#### 3.1 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

Four wells (Mangahewa-22, Mangahewa-24, Mangahewa-7 and Mangahewa-8) were stimulated by hydraulic fracturing at the Mangahewa-D wellsite during the period 5 September to 4 October 2022.

The monitoring programme carried out by the Council in relation to the fracturing events undertaken included pre and post fracturing sampling at three groundwater monitoring sites in the vicinity of the Mangahewa-D wellsite. The results of post fracturing groundwater sampling carried out generally showed only very minor variations in water composition in comparison to baseline results. The minor variations in analytes are a result of natural variations in water composition.

There was no evidence that discharges from activity at the Mangahewa-D wellsite had caused any detrimental effects on two unnamed tributaries of the Manganui River. Observed differences in invertebrate metrics between sites are considered to be a result of habitat differences between sites and flow conditions at the time of the surveys.

In summary, the monitoring carried out by the Council during the period being reported indicated that the hydraulic fracturing activities undertaken by the Company at the Mangahewa-D wellsite has had no significant adverse effects on local groundwater or surface water resources.

#### 3.2 Evaluation of performance

A tabular summary of the consent holder's compliance record for the year under review is set out below in Table 8.

Table 8 Summary of performance for Consent 7912-3.1

Purpose: To discharge water based hydraulic fracturing fluids into land at depths greater than 3,300m true vertical depth subsea (TVDss) beneath the Mangahewa-D wellsite		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Any discharge shall occur below 3,300 m TVDss	Assessment of consent holder submitted data	Yes
2. No discharge shall occur after 1 June 2028	Assessment of consent holder submitted data	N/A
3. Monitoring and reporting of seismic events within 5km of any discharge location	Notification and post fracturing report	Yes
4. Actions to be taken following the occurrence of any event described in condition 3	Notification under condition 3 and 4	N/A
5. Exercise of consent shall not result in any contaminants reaching any useable freshwater	Results of groundwater monitoring	Yes
6. Consent holder shall undertake sampling programme	Development and certification of a monitoring programme	Yes
7. If no suitable bores exist within 500 m of the wellsite, a monitoring bore may need to be installed	Inspection of bores	Yes
8. Sampling programme shall follow recognised field procedures and be analysed for a specified range of chemical parameters	Development and certification of a monitoring programme and assessment of results	Yes



Purpose: To discharge water based hydraulic fracturing fluids into land at depths greater than 3,300m true vertical depth subsea (TVDss) beneath the Manganahewa-D wellsite		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
9. All sampling to be carried out in accordance with a certified Sampling and Analysis Plan	Development and certification of a Sampling and Analysis Plan	Yes
10. Well and equipment pressure testing to be carried out prior to any hydraulic fracturing programme commencing	Assessment of consent holder submitted data	Yes
11. A pre-fracturing discharge report is to be provided to the Council 14 days prior to discharge	Pre-fracturing discharge report received	Yes
12. Consent holder shall notify the Council of hydraulic fracturing discharge	Notification received	Yes
13. A post fracturing discharge report is to be provided to the Council within 90 days of any commencement	Post fracturing discharge report received	Yes
14. For programs including multiple hydraulic fracturing discharges, more than one 'Post-fracturing discharge report' may be required	Reports received via email	Yes
15. The reports outlined in conditions 11 and 13 must be emailed to consents@trc.govt.nz	Report received by email	Yes
16. The consent holder shall provide access to a location where samples of hydraulic fracturing fluids and return fluids can be obtained by the Council officers	Access provided	Yes
17. Consent holder to adopt best practicable option at all times	Site inspections, sampling and assessment of consent holder submitted data	Yes
18. No hydrocarbon based hydraulic fracturing fluid shall be discharged	Assessment of consent holder submitted data and sampling of fracturing fluid	Yes
19. Lapse clause	Receive notice of exercise of consent	Yes
20. Review condition	N/A	N/A
Overall assessment of environmental performance and compliance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>
Overall assessment of administrative performance and compliance in respect of this consent		<b>High</b>

N/A = not applicable

During the monitoring period, the Company demonstrated a high level of environmental and high level of administrative performance with the resource consent as defined in Appendix II.

### 3.3 Alterations to monitoring programmes of future hydraulic fracturing events

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 the range of monitoring carried out in relation to the hydraulic fracturing activities undertaken by the Company be replicated for any future fracturing events at the Mangahewa-D wellsite.

Recommendations to this effect are included in Section 4 of this report.

It should be noted that the proposed programme represents a reasonable and risk-based level of monitoring for the site 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 future monitoring periods.

### **3.4 Exercise of optional review of consent**

Resource Consent 7912-3.1 provides for an optional review of the consent in June 2024. Condition 20 allows the Council to review the consent, for the purpose of:

- a. ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time; and/or
- b. further specifying the best practicable option as required by condition 17; and/or
- c. ensuring hydraulic fracturing operations appropriately take into account any best practice guidance published by a recognised industry association or environmental regulator.

Based on the results of monitoring in the year under review, it is considered that there are no grounds that require a review to be pursued or grounds to exercise the review option.

## 4. Recommendations

1. THAT in the first instance, the range of monitoring carried out during the reporting period, with the exception of biomonitoring, be replicated for any future fracturing events at the Mangahewa-D wellsite.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in future periods, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.
3. THAT the option for a review of resource consents in June 2024, as set out in condition 20 of the consent not be exercised.

## Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

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

Biomonitoring	Assessing the health of the environment using aquatic organisms.
bbls	Barrel. Unit of measure used in the oil and gas industry (equivalent to approximately 159 litres).
Conductivity	An indication of the level of dissolved salts in a sample, usually measured at 25°C and expressed in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ .
DO	Dissolved oxygen.
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.
EPT	Ephemeroptera (mayfly), Plecoptera (stonefly) and Trichoptera (caddisfly) which are macroinvertebrates sensitive to pollution.
Fresh	Elevated flow in a stream, such as after heavy rainfall.
$\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Grams per cubic metre, and equivalent to milligrams per litre ( $\text{mg}/\text{L}$ ). 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 the circumstances/events surrounding an incident including any allegations of an incident.
L/s	Litres per second.
Macroinvertebrate	An invertebrate that is large enough to be seen without the use of a microscope.
masl	Metres above sea level.
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.
$\text{mS}/\text{m}$	Millisiemens per metre.
$\text{m}^3$	Cubic metre (1,000 litres).
NZTM	New Zealand Transverse Mercator coordinates.
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.
Physicochemical	Measurement of both physical properties (e.g. temperature, clarity, density) and chemical determinants (e.g. metals and nutrients) to characterise the state of an environment.
Resource consent	Refer Section 87 of the RMA. Resource consents include land use consents (refer Sections 9 and 13 of the RMA), coastal permits (Sections 12, 14 and 15), water permits (Section 14) and discharge permits (Section 15).
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991 and including all subsequent amendments.

Screen Out	A condition that occurs when the solids carried in a treatment fluid, such as proppant in a fracture fluid, create a bridge across the perforations or similar restricted flow area. This creates a sudden and significant restriction to fluid flow that causes a rapid rise in pump pressure.
SQMCI	Semi quantitative macroinvertebrate community index.
TVDss	True vertical depth sub-sea.
µS/cm	Microsiemens per centimetre.
Workover	The repair or stimulation of an existing production well for the purpose of restoring, prolonging or enhancing the production of hydrocarbons.

For further information on analytical methods, contact a manager within the Environment Quality Department.

## Bibliography and references

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Stark JD, (1998). SQMCI: a biotic index for freshwater macroinvertebrate coded abundance data. New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research 32(1): 55-66

KB101 Biomonitoring unnamed tributary Manganui River in relation to hydrocarbon exploration at the Mangahewa-D wellsite, March and August 2020 Frodo #2765947

Todd Energy Ltd (2022) Mangahewa-24 Post-Fracturing Discharge Report November 2022 Frodo Number #3127949

Todd Energy Ltd (2022) Mangahewa-22 Post-Fracturing Discharge Report November 2022 Frodo Number #3127948

Todd Energy Ltd (2022) Mangahewa-07 Post-Fracturing Discharge Report November 2022 Frodo Number #3127947

Todd Energy Ltd (2022) Mangahewa-08 Post-Fracturing Discharge Report December 2022 Frodo Number #3137359

Todd Energy Ltd (2020) Mangahewa-D Wellsite Water Quality Monitoring Programme February 2020 Frodo Number #2428276

Todd Energy Ltd (2021) Mangahewa-D Hydraulic Fracturing Monitoring Programme Report 2019-2021 Technical Report 22-100 Frodo Number #3131891

Todd Energy Ltd (2019) Mangahewa-D Hydraulic fracturing Monitoring Programme Report 2016-2019 Technical Report 2019-06 Frodo Number #2214140

## Appendix I

### Resource consents held by Todd Energy 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: Todd Energy Limited  
PO Box 802  
New Plymouth 4340

Decision Date  
(Change): 10 November 2015

Commencement Date  
(Change): 10 November 2015 (Granted Date: 30 June 2014)

**Conditions of Consent**

Consent Granted: To discharge water based hydraulic fracturing fluids into land at depths greater than 3325 mTVDss beneath the Mangahewa-D wellsite

Expiry Date: 1 June 2024

Review Date(s): June Annually

Site Location: Mangahewa-D wellsite, Rimutauteka Road,  
New Plymouth (Property owner: KV & SJ Collins)

Legal Description: Rimutauteka 1A Blk X Waitara SD (Discharge source & site)

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1711150E-5673520N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui

*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 discharge point shall be deeper than 3325 mTVDss.  
Note: mTVDss = metres true vertical depth subsea, i.e., the true vertical depth in metres below mean sea level.
2. There shall be no discharge of hydraulic fracturing fluids after 1 June 2019.
3. The consent holder shall ensure that the exercise of this consent does not result in contaminants reaching any useable fresh water (groundwater or surface water). Usable fresh groundwater is defined as any groundwater having a Total Dissolved Solids concentration of less than 1000 mg/l.
4. The consent holder shall undertake a programme of sampling and testing that monitors the effects of the exercise of this consent on fresh water resources to assess compliance with condition 3 (the 'Monitoring Programme'). The Monitoring Programme shall be certified by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council ('the Chief Executive'), before this consent is exercised, and shall include:
  - (a) the location of the discharge point(s);
  - (b) the location of sampling sites; and
  - (c) sampling frequency with reference to a hydraulic fracturing programme.
5. Depending on the suitability of existing bores within 500 metres of the wellsite for obtaining a representative groundwater sample, it may be necessary for the Monitoring Programme to include installation of, and sampling from, at least one monitoring bore. The bore(s) would be of a depth, location and design determined after consultation with the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council and installed in accordance with NZS 4411:2001.
6. All water samples taken for monitoring purposes shall be taken in accordance with recognised field procedures and analysed for:
  - (a) pH;
  - (b) conductivity;
  - (c) total dissolved solids;
  - (d) major ions (Ca, Mg, K, Na, total alkalinity, bromide, chloride, nitrate-nitrogen, and sulphate);
  - (e) trace metals (barium, copper, iron, manganese, nickel, and zinc);
  - (f) total petroleum hydrocarbons;
  - (g) formaldehyde;
  - (h) dissolved methane and ethane gas;
  - (i) methanol;
  - (j) glycols;
  - (k) benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX);
  - (l) carbon-13 composition of any dissolved methane gas discovered ( $^{13}\text{C-CH}_4$ ).

Note: The samples required, under conditions 4 and 6 could be taken and analysed by the Council or other contracted party on behalf of the consent holder.



7. All sampling and analysis shall be undertaken in accordance with a *Sampling and Analysis Plan*, which shall be submitted to the Chief Executive for review and certification before the first sampling is undertaken. The plan shall specify the use of standard protocols recognised to constitute good professional practice including quality control and assurance. An International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) accredited laboratory shall be used for all sample analysis. Results shall be provided to the Chief Executive within 30 days of sampling and shall include supporting quality control and assurance information. These results will be used to assess compliance with condition 3.

*Note: The Sampling and Analysis Plan may be combined with the Monitoring Programme required by condition 4.*

8. The consent holder shall undertake well and equipment pressure testing prior to any hydraulic fracture programme on a given well to ensure any discharge will not affect the integrity of the well and hydraulic fracturing equipment.
9. Any hydraulic fracture discharge shall only occur after the consent holder has provided a comprehensive 'Pre-fracturing discharge report' to the Chief Executive. The report shall be provided at least 14 days before the discharge is proposed to commence and shall detail the hydraulic fracturing programme proposed, including as a minimum:
- (a) the specific well in which each discharge is to occur, the intended fracture interval(s) ('fracture interval' is the discrete subsurface zone to receive a hydraulic fracture treatment), and the duration of the hydraulic fracturing programme;
  - (b) the number of discharges proposed and the geographical position (i.e. depth and lateral position) of each intended discharge point;
  - (c) the total volume of fracture fluid planned to be pumped down the well, including mini- fracture treatments, and their intended composition, including a list of all contaminants and Material Safety Data Sheets for all the chemicals to be used;
  - (d) the monitoring techniques to be used to determine the fate of discharged material;
  - (e) the results of the reviews required by condition 14;
  - (f) results of modelling showing an assessment of the likely extent and dimensions of the fractures that will be generated by the discharge;
  - (g) the preventative and mitigation measures to be in place to ensure the discharge does not cause adverse environmental effects and complies with condition 3;
  - (h) the extent and permeability characteristics of the geology above the discharge point to the surface;
  - (i) any identified faults within the modeled fracture length plus a margin of 50%, and the potential for adverse environmental effects due to the presence of the identified faults;
  - (j) the burst pressure of the well and the anticipated maximum well and discharge pressures and the duration of the pressures; and
  - (k) details of the disposal of any returned fluids, including any consents that are relied on to authorise the disposal; and
  - (l) details why the contaminants in the discharge and the monitoring techniques used comply with condition 14.

*Note: For the avoidance of doubt, the information provided with a resource consent application would usually be sufficient to constitute a 'Pre-fracturing discharge report' for any imminent hydraulic fracturing discharge. The Pre-fracturing discharge report provided for any later discharge may refer to the resource consent application or earlier Pre-fracturing discharge reports noting any differences.*



10. The consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council of the date that each discharge is intended to commence by emailing [worknotification@trc.govt.nz](mailto:worknotification@trc.govt.nz). Notification also shall identify the 'Pre-fracturing discharge report', required by condition 9, which details the discharge and be given no less than 3 days before the intended discharge date. If any discharge occurs more than 30 days after the notification date, additional notification as specified in this condition is required.
11. Within 90 days of any commencement date as advised under condition 10, the consent holder shall submit a comprehensive 'Post-fracturing discharge report' to the Chief Executive. The report shall, as a minimum, contain:
- (a) date and time of discharge;
  - (b) confirmation of the interval(s) where fracturing occurred for that programme, and the geographical position (i.e. depth and lateral position) of the discharge point for each fracture interval;
  - (c) the contaminant volumes and composition of fluid discharged into each fracture interval;
  - (d) the volume of return fluids from each fracture interval;
  - (e) an analysis for the constituents set out in conditions 6(a) to 6(k), in a return fluid sample taken within the first two hours of flow back, for each fracture interval if flowed back individually, or for the well if flowed back with all intervals comingled;
  - (f) an estimate of the volume of fluids (and proppant) remaining underground;
  - (g) the volume of water produced with the hydrocarbons (produced water) over the period beginning at the start of the hydraulic fracturing programme and ending 50 days after the programme is completed or after that period of production;
  - (h) an assessment of the extent and dimensions of the fractures that were generated by the discharge, based on modelling undertaken after the discharge has occurred and other diagnostic techniques, including production analysis, available to determine fracture length, height and containment;
  - (i) the results of pressure testing required by condition 8, and the top hole pressure (psi), slurry rate (bpm), surface proppant concentration (lb/ gal), bottom hole proppant concentration (lb/ gal), and calculated bottom hole pressure (psi), as well as predicted values for each of these parameters; prior to, during and after each hydraulic fracture treatment;
  - (j) details of the disposal of any returned fluids, including any consents that are relied on to authorise the disposal;
  - (k) details of any incidents where hydraulic fracture fluid is unable to pass through the well perforations (screen outs) that occurred, their likely cause and implications for compliance with conditions 1 and 3; and
  - (l) results of the monitoring referred to in condition 9 (d);
  - (m) an assessment of the effectiveness of the mitigation measures in place with specific reference to those described in the application for this consent.

*Note: For programs including multiple hydraulic fracturing discharges, more than one 'Post-fracturing discharge report' may be required in order to meet the specified 90 day deadline.*

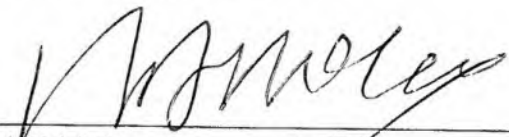
12. The reports described in conditions 9 and 11 shall be emailed to [consents@trc.govt.nz](mailto:consents@trc.govt.nz) with a reference to the number of this consent.
13. The consent holder shall provide access to a location where the Taranaki Regional Council officers can obtain a sample of the hydraulic fracturing fluids and the return fluids.

Consent 7912-2.1

14. 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 minimize any actual or likely adverse effect of the activity on the environment by, as a minimum, ensuring that:
  - (a) the discharge is contained within the fracture interval;
  - (b) regular reviews of monitoring techniques used to ensure the discharge does not cause adverse environmental effects are undertaken;
  - (c) regular reviews are undertaken of the preventative and mitigation measures adopted to ensure the discharge does not cause adverse environmental effects; and
  - (d) regular reviews of the chemicals used are undertaken with a view to reducing the toxicity of the chemicals used.
15. The fracture fluid shall be comprised of no less than 95% water, nitrogen and proppant by volume.
16. This consent shall lapse on 30 June 2019, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
17. The Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent by giving notice of review during the month of June each year, for the purposes of:
  - (a) ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time; and/or
  - (b) further specifying the best practicable option as required by condition 14; and/or
  - (c) ensuring hydraulic fracturing operations appropriately take into account any best practice guidance published by a recognised industry association or environmental regulator.

Signed at Stratford on 10 November 2015

For and on behalf of  
Taranaki Regional Council

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
A D McLay  
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: Todd Energy Limited  
PO Box 802  
New Plymouth 4340

Decision Date 16 August 2019

Commencement Date 16 August 2019

**Conditions of Consent**

Consent Granted: To discharge water based hydraulic fracturing fluids into land at depths greater than 3325 mTVDss beneath the Mangahewa-D wellsite

Expiry Date: 1 June 2033

Review Date(s): June annually

Site Location: Mangahewa-D wellsite, 674 Rimutauteka Road,  
New Plymouth

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1711149E-5673522N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui

*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 discharge point shall be deeper than 3,325 mTVDss.

*Note: mTVDss = metres true vertical depth subsea, i.e. the true vertical depth in metres below mean sea level.*

2. There shall be no discharge of hydraulic fracturing fluids after 1 June 2028.
3. If the GeoNet seismic monitoring network records a seismic event higher than a Modified Mercalli intensity of magnitude 3 within 5 km of the geographical position (in 3 dimensions) of any hydraulic fracturing discharge, then:
  - (a) if a hydraulic fracturing discharge is currently being undertaken it shall cease immediately and not recommence; or
  - (b) if a hydraulic fracturing discharge has occurred within the previous 72 hours no further hydraulic fracturing discharges shall occur.
4. Following the occurrence of any seismic event described in special condition 3 the consent holder shall immediately notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council and investigate and report on the likelihood of the seismic event being induced by the exercise of this consent. Hydraulic fracturing discharges may only then continue once the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council has considered the report and concluded that the environmental risk of recommencing hydraulic fracturing is acceptable and has advised the consent holder accordingly.
5. The consent holder shall ensure that the exercise of this consent does not result in contaminants reaching any useable fresh water (groundwater or surface water). Usable fresh groundwater is defined as any groundwater having a Total Dissolved Solids concentration of less than 1,000 mg/l.
6. The consent holder shall undertake a programme of sampling and testing that monitors the effects of the exercise of this consent on fresh water resources to assess compliance with condition 5 (the 'Monitoring Programme'). The Monitoring Programme shall be certified by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council ('the Chief Executive'), before this consent is exercised, and shall include:
  - (a) the location of the discharge point(s);
  - (b) the location of sampling sites; and
  - (c) sampling frequency with reference to a hydraulic fracturing programme.



7. Representative groundwater sampling is required to be undertaken at a minimum of one suitable site within 500 metres of the wellsite. If no suitable groundwater monitoring sites can be identified it will be necessary to install at least one monitoring bore of a depth, location and design determined after consultation with the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council and installed in accordance with NZS 4411:2001.
8. All water samples taken for monitoring purposes shall be taken in accordance with recognised field procedures and analysed for:
  - (a) pH;
  - (b) conductivity;
  - (c) total dissolved solids;
  - (d) major ions (Ca, Mg, K, Na, total alkalinity, bromide, chloride, nitrate-nitrogen, and sulphate);
  - (e) trace metals (barium, copper, iron, manganese, nickel, and zinc);
  - (f) total petroleum hydrocarbons;
  - (g) formaldehyde;
  - (h) dissolved methane and ethane gas;
  - (i) methanol;
  - (j) glycols;
  - (k) benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX); and
  - (l) carbon-13 composition of any dissolved methane gas discovered ( $^{13}\text{C-CH}_4$ ).

*Note: The samples required, under conditions of this consent could be taken and analysed by the Taranaki Regional Council or other contracted party on behalf of the consent holder.*

9. All sampling and analysis shall be undertaken in accordance with a *Sampling and Analysis Plan*, which shall be submitted to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council for review and certification before the first sampling is undertaken. The plan shall specify the use of standard protocols recognised to constitute good professional practice including quality control and assurance. An International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) accredited laboratory shall be used for all sample analysis. Results shall be provided to the Chief Executive within 30 days of sampling and shall include supporting quality control and assurance information. These results will be used to assess compliance with condition 5.

*Note: The Sampling and Analysis Plan may be combined with the Monitoring Programme required by condition 6.*

10. The consent holder shall undertake well and equipment pressure testing prior to any hydraulic fracture programme on a given well to ensure any discharge will not affect the integrity of the well and hydraulic fracturing equipment.



11. Any hydraulic fracture discharge shall only occur after the consent holder has provided a comprehensive 'Pre-fracturing Discharge Report' to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council. The report shall be provided at least 14 days before the discharge is proposed to commence and shall detail the hydraulic fracturing programme proposed, including as a minimum:
- (a) the specific well in which each discharge is to occur, the intended fracture interval(s) ('fracture interval' is the discrete subsurface zone to receive a hydraulic fracture treatment), and the duration of the hydraulic fracturing programme;
  - (b) the number of discharges proposed and the geographical position (i.e. depth and lateral position) of each intended discharge point;
  - (c) the total volume of fracture fluid planned to be pumped down the well, including mini-fracture treatments, and their intended composition, including a list of all contaminants and Material Safety Data Sheets for all the chemicals to be used;
  - (d) the monitoring techniques to be used to determine the fate of discharged material;
  - (e) the results of the reviews required by condition 17;
  - (f) results of modelling showing an assessment of the likely extent and dimensions of the fractures that will be generated by the discharge;
  - (g) the preventative and mitigation measures to be in place to ensure the discharge does not cause adverse environmental effects and complies with condition 5;
  - (h) the extent and permeability characteristics of the geology above the discharge point to the surface;
  - (i) an annotated seismic profile showing the locations of any identified faults (active or inactive) within 2 km of the injection location, and a discussion regarding the potential for adverse environmental effects due to the presence of any identified faults;
  - (j) an assessment of the integrity of the well;
  - (k) the burst pressure of the well casing and the anticipated maximum well and discharge pressures and the duration of the pressures;
  - (l) details of the disposal of any returned fluids, including any consents that are relied on to authorise the disposal; and
  - (m) details why the contaminants in the discharge and the monitoring techniques used comply with condition 17.

*Note; If seismic data is not available within 2 km of the subsurface discharge location the pre-fracturing report should include a seismic profile to the distance that data is available and a map showing any identified faults within the modelled fracture length plus a margin of 50%.*

*Note: For further information regarding the level of detail required to adequately comply with the requirements of the pre-fracturing report contact Taranaki Regional Council.*

12. The consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council of the date that each discharge is intended to commence by emailing [worknotification@trc.govt.nz](mailto:worknotification@trc.govt.nz) unless the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council advises that an alternative electronic method of service is required. Notification also shall identify the 'Pre-fracturing Discharge Report', required by condition 11, which details the discharge and be given no less than 3 days before the intended discharge date. If any discharge occurs more than 30 days after the notification date, additional notification as specified in this condition is required.

*Note; For clarification the notification date is the date that the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council received notification in accordance with this condition, not the intended discharge date.*

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

Name of  
Consent Holder: Todd Energy Limited  
PO Box 802  
New Plymouth 4340

Decision Date 13 February 2020

Commencement Date 13 February 2020

**Conditions of Consent**

Consent Granted: To discharge water based hydraulic fracturing fluids into land at depths greater than 3300 mTVDss beneath the Mangahewa-D wellsite

Expiry Date: 1 June 2033

Review Date(s): June annually

Site Location: Mangahewa-D wellsite, 674 Rimutauteka Road,  
New Plymouth

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1711149E-5673522N

Catchment: Waitara

Tributary: Manganui

*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 discharge point shall be deeper than 3,300 mTVDss.

*Note: mTVDss = metres true vertical depth subsea, i.e. the true vertical depth in metres below mean sea level.*

2. There shall be no discharge of hydraulic fracturing fluids after 1 June 2028.
3. If the GeoNet seismic monitoring network records a seismic event higher than a Modified Mercalli intensity of magnitude 3 within 5 km of the geographical position (in 3 dimensions) of any hydraulic fracturing discharge, then:
  - (a) if a hydraulic fracturing discharge is currently being undertaken it shall cease immediately and not recommence; or
  - (b) if a hydraulic fracturing discharge has occurred within the previous 72 hours no further hydraulic fracturing discharges shall occur.
4. Following the occurrence of any seismic event described in special condition 3 the consent holder shall immediately notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council and investigate and report on the likelihood of the seismic event being induced by the exercise of this consent. Hydraulic fracturing discharges may only then continue once the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council has considered the report and concluded that the environmental risk of recommencing hydraulic fracturing is acceptable and has advised the consent holder accordingly.
5. The consent holder shall ensure that the exercise of this consent does not result in contaminants reaching any useable fresh water (groundwater or surface water). Usable fresh groundwater is defined as any groundwater having a Total Dissolved Solids concentration of less than 1,000 mg/l.
6. The consent holder shall undertake a programme of sampling and testing that monitors the effects of the exercise of this consent on fresh water resources to assess compliance with condition 5 (the 'Monitoring Programme'). The Monitoring Programme shall be certified by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council ('the Chief Executive'), before this consent is exercised, and shall include:
  - (a) the location of the discharge point(s);
  - (b) the location of sampling sites; and
  - (c) sampling frequency with reference to a hydraulic fracturing programme.



## Consent 7912-3.1

7. Representative groundwater sampling is required to be undertaken at a minimum of one suitable site within 500 metres of the wellsite. If no suitable groundwater monitoring sites can be identified it will be necessary to install at least one monitoring bore of a depth, location and design determined after consultation with the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council and installed in accordance with NZS 4411:2001.
8. All water samples taken for monitoring purposes shall be taken in accordance with recognised field procedures and analysed for:
  - (a) pH;
  - (b) conductivity;
  - (c) total dissolved solids;
  - (d) major ions (Ca, Mg, K, Na, total alkalinity, bromide, chloride, nitrate-nitrogen, and sulphate);
  - (e) trace metals (barium, copper, iron, manganese, nickel, and zinc);
  - (f) total petroleum hydrocarbons;
  - (g) formaldehyde;
  - (h) dissolved methane and ethane gas;
  - (i) methanol;
  - (j) glycols;
  - (k) benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX); and
  - (l) carbon-13 composition of any dissolved methane gas discovered ( $^{13}\text{C-CH}_4$ ).

*Note: The samples required, under conditions of this consent could be taken and analysed by the Taranaki Regional Council or other contracted party on behalf of the consent holder.*

9. All sampling and analysis shall be undertaken in accordance with a *Sampling and Analysis Plan*, which shall be submitted to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council for review and certification before the first sampling is undertaken. The plan shall specify the use of standard protocols recognised to constitute good professional practice including quality control and assurance. An International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) accredited laboratory shall be used for all sample analysis. Results shall be provided to the Chief Executive within 30 days of sampling and shall include supporting quality control and assurance information. These results will be used to assess compliance with condition 5.

*Note: The Sampling and Analysis Plan may be combined with the Monitoring Programme required by condition 6.*

10. The consent holder shall undertake well and equipment pressure testing prior to any hydraulic fracture programme on a given well to ensure any discharge will not affect the integrity of the well and hydraulic fracturing equipment.



11. Any hydraulic fracture discharge shall only occur after the consent holder has provided a comprehensive 'Pre-fracturing Discharge Report' to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council. The report shall be provided at least 14 days before the discharge is proposed to commence and shall detail the hydraulic fracturing programme proposed, including as a minimum:
- (a) the specific well in which each discharge is to occur, the intended fracture interval(s) ('fracture interval' is the discrete subsurface zone to receive a hydraulic fracture treatment), and the duration of the hydraulic fracturing programme;
  - (b) the number of discharges proposed and the geographical position (i.e. depth and lateral position) of each intended discharge point;
  - (c) the total volume of fracture fluid planned to be pumped down the well, including mini-fracture treatments, and their intended composition, including a list of all contaminants and Material Safety Data Sheets for all the chemicals to be used;
  - (d) the monitoring techniques to be used to determine the fate of discharged material;
  - (e) the results of the reviews required by condition 17;
  - (f) results of modelling showing an assessment of the likely extent and dimensions of the fractures that will be generated by the discharge;
  - (g) the preventative and mitigation measures to be in place to ensure the discharge does not cause adverse environmental effects and complies with condition 5;
  - (h) the extent and permeability characteristics of the geology above the discharge point to the surface;
  - (i) an annotated seismic profile showing the locations of any identified faults (active or inactive) within 2 km of the injection location, and a discussion regarding the potential for adverse environmental effects due to the presence of any identified faults;
  - (j) an assessment of the integrity of the well;
  - (k) the burst pressure of the well casing and the anticipated maximum well and discharge pressures and the duration of the pressures;
  - (l) details of the disposal of any returned fluids, including any consents that are relied on to authorise the disposal; and
  - (m) details why the contaminants in the discharge and the monitoring techniques used comply with condition 17.

*Note; If seismic data is not available within 2 km of the subsurface discharge location the pre-fracturing report should include a seismic profile to the distance that data is available and a map showing any identified faults within the modelled fracture length plus a margin of 50%.*

*Note; For further information regarding the level of detail required to adequately comply with the requirements of the pre-fracturing report contact Taranaki Regional Council.*

12. The consent holder shall notify the Taranaki Regional Council of the date that each discharge is intended to commence. Unless the Chief Executive advises that an alternative method is required this notice shall be served by completing and submitting the 'Notification of work' form on the Council's website (<http://bit.ly/TRCWorkNotificationForm>). Notification also shall identify the 'Pre-fracturing Discharge Report', required by condition 11, which details the discharge and be given no less than 3 days before the intended discharge date. If any discharge occurs more than 30 days after the notification date, additional notification as specified in this condition is required.

*Note; For clarification the notification date is the date that the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council received notification in accordance with this condition, not the intended discharge date.*



## Consent 7912-3.1

13. Subject to condition 14, within 90 days of any commencement date as advised under condition 12, the consent holder shall submit a comprehensive 'Post-fracturing Discharge Report' to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council. The report shall, as a minimum, contain:
- (a) date and time of discharge;
  - (b) confirmation of the interval(s) where fracturing occurred for that programme, and the geographical position (i.e., depth and lateral position) of the discharge point for each fracture interval;
  - (c) the contaminant volumes and composition of fluid discharged into each fracture interval;
  - (d) the volume of return fluids from each fracture interval;
  - (e) an analysis for the constituents set out in conditions 8(a) to 8(k), in a return fluid sample taken within the first two hours of flow back, for each fracture interval if flowed back individually, or for the well if flowed back with all intervals comingled;
  - (f) an estimate of the volume of fluids (and proppant) remaining underground;
  - (g) the volume of water produced with the hydrocarbons (produced water) over the period beginning at the start of the hydraulic fracturing programme and ending 30 days after the programme is completed or after that period of production;
  - (h) an assessment of the extent and dimensions of the fractures that were generated by the discharge, based on modelling undertaken after the discharge has occurred and other diagnostic techniques, including production analysis, available to determine fracture length, height and containment;
  - (i) The results of the seismic monitoring required by condition 3;
  - (j) the results of pressure testing required by condition 10 and the top-hole pressure (psi), slurry rate (bpm), surface proppant concentration (lb/gal), bottom hole proppant concentration (lb/gal), and calculated bottom hole pressure (psi), as well as predicted values for each of these parameters; prior to, during and after each hydraulic fracture treatment;
  - (k) details of the disposal of any returned fluids, including any consents that are relied on to authorise the disposal;
  - (l) details of any incidents where hydraulic fracture fluid is unable to pass through the well perforations (screen outs) that occurred, their likely cause and implications for compliance with conditions 1 and 5;
  - (m) results of the monitoring referred to in condition 11(d); and
  - (n) an assessment of the effectiveness of the mitigation measures in place with specific reference to those described in the application for this consent.

*Note: Further information regarding the level of detail required to adequately comply with the requirements of the post-fracturing report can be found on the Taranaki Regional Council website.*

14. For programs including multiple hydraulic fracturing discharges, more than one 'Post-fracturing discharge report' may be required in order to meet the specified 90-day deadline from each commencement date. In these situations the consent holder shall submit a subsequent 'Post-fracturing Discharge Report' to the Chief Executive within 90 days of the previous report submitted.
15. The reports described in conditions 11 and 13 shall be emailed to [consents@trc.govt.nz](mailto:consents@trc.govt.nz) with a reference to the number of this consent, unless the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council advises that an alternative electronic method of service is required.



### Consent 7912-3.1

16. The consent holder shall provide access to a location where the Taranaki Regional Council officers can obtain a sample of the hydraulic fracturing fluids and the return fluids.
17. 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 minimize any actual or likely adverse effect of the activity on the environment by, as a minimum, ensuring that:
  - (a) the discharge is contained within the fracture interval;
  - (b) regular reviews of monitoring techniques used to ensure the discharge does not cause adverse environmental effects are undertaken;
  - (c) regular reviews are undertaken of the preventative and mitigation measures adopted to ensure the discharge does not cause adverse environmental effects; and
  - (d) regular reviews of the chemicals used are undertaken with a view to reducing the toxicity of the chemicals used.
18. The fracture fluid shall be comprised of no less than 95% water, nitrogen and proppant by volume.
19. This consent shall lapse on 30 September 2024, unless the consent is given effect to before the end of that period or the Taranaki Regional Council fixes a longer period pursuant to section 125(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
20. The Taranaki Regional Council may review any or all of the conditions of this consent by giving notice of review:
  - (a) during the month of June each year, and/or
  - (b) within 30 days of receiving any notification and/or report in accordance with special condition 4 above;for the purposes of:
  - (a) ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time; and/or
  - (b) further specifying the best practicable option as required by condition 17; and/or
  - (c) ensuring hydraulic fracturing operations appropriately take into account any best practice guidance published by a recognised industry association or environmental regulator.

Signed at Stratford on 13 February 2020

For and on behalf of  
Taranaki Regional Council



A D McLay  
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.



## Appendix III

### Certificates of analysis (groundwater)





## Certificate of Analysis

Page 1 of 3

<b>Client:</b>	Taranaki Regional Council	<b>Lab No:</b>	3039833	SPV1
<b>Contact:</b>	Jane Harvey	<b>Date Received:</b>	23-Jul-2022	
	C/- Taranaki Regional Council	<b>Date Reported:</b>	01-Aug-2022	
	Private Bag 713	<b>Quote No:</b>	47915	
	Stratford 4352	<b>Order No:</b>	4500002828	
		<b>Client Reference:</b>	#7679 - Todd Mangahewa-D Pre-Frac GW July 2022	
		<b>Submitted By:</b>	Sarah Avery	

### Sample Type: Aqueous

Sample Name:		TRC227038 (GND2459) 22-Jul-2022 10:25 am	TRC227039 (GND2483) 22-Jul-2022 11:25 am
Lab Number:		3039833.1	3039833.2
Individual Tests			
Sum of Anions	meq/L	2.7	1.54
Sum of Cations	meq/L	2.9	1.58
pH	pH Units	7.4	6.5
Total Alkalinity	g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	104	41
Bicarbonate	g/m <sup>3</sup> at 25°C	126	50
Total Hardness	g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	50	40
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	mS/m	26.1	16.8
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	g/m <sup>3</sup>	191	121
Sample Temperature*†	°C	15.7	14.0
Dissolved Barium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.018	0.051
Dissolved Calcium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	11.8	11.4
Dissolved Copper	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0005	0.0010
Dissolved Iron	g/m <sup>3</sup>	5.4	1.79
Dissolved Magnesium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	4.9	2.8
Dissolved Manganese	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.41	0.022
Dissolved Mercury	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.00008	< 0.00008
Dissolved Nickel	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0005	< 0.0005
Dissolved Potassium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	5.2	5.3
Dissolved Sodium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	36	13.5
Dissolved Zinc	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0032	0.0045
Bromide	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.15	0.08
Chloride	g/m <sup>3</sup>	20	15.6
Nitrite-N	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.002	0.014
Nitrate-N	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.002	1.32
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.002	1.33
Sulphate	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.6	8.9
Ethylene Glycol in Water*			
Ethylene glycol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 4	< 4
Propylene Glycol in Water*			
Propylene glycol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 4	< 4
Methanol in Water - Aqueous Solvents*			
Methanol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 2	< 2
BTEX in Water by Headspace GC-MS			
Benzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Toluene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Ethylbenzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
m&p-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.002	< 0.002
o-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	< 0.0010



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Sample Type: Aqueous			
<b>Sample Name:</b>		TRC227038 (GND2459) 22-Jul-2022 10:25 am	TRC227039 (GND2483) 22-Jul-2022 11:25 am
<b>Lab Number:</b>		3039833.1	3039833.2
Formaldehyde in Water by DNPH & LCMSMS			
Formaldehyde	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.02	< 0.02
Gases in groundwater			
Ethane	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.003	< 0.003
Ethylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.004	< 0.004
Methane	g/m <sup>3</sup>	4.2	1.92
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water			
C7 - C9	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.10	< 0.10
C10 - C14	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.2	< 0.2
C15 - C36	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.4	< 0.4
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.7	< 0.7

### Analyst's Comments

† Customer supplied data. Please note: Hill Laboratories cannot be held responsible for the validity of this customer supplied data, or any subsequent calculations that rely on this information.

## Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request. Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Laboratories, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Aqueous			
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Individual Tests			
Filtration, Unpreserved	Sample filtration through 0.45µm membrane filter.	-	1-2
Total anions for anion/cation balance check	Calculation: sum of anions as mEq/L calculated from Alkalinity (bicarbonate), Chloride and Sulphate. Nitrate-N, Nitrite-N. Fluoride, Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus and Cyanide also included in calculation if available. APHA 1030 E 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.07 meq/L	1-2
Total cations for anion/cation balance check	Sum of cations as mEq/L calculated from Sodium, Potassium, Calcium and Magnesium. Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Zinc, Copper, Lithium, Total Ammoniacal-N and pH (H <sup>+</sup> ) also included in calculation if available. APHA 1030 E 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.05 meq/L	1-2
pH	pH meter. APHA 4500-H <sup>+</sup> B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017. Note: It is not possible to achieve the APHA Maximum Storage Recommendation for this test (15 min) when samples are analysed upon receipt at the laboratory, and not in the field. Samples and Standards are analysed at an equivalent laboratory temperature (typically 18 to 22 °C). Temperature compensation is used.	0.1 pH Units	1-2
Total Alkalinity	Titration to pH 4.5 (M-alkalinity), autotitrator. APHA 2320 B (modified for Alkalinity <20) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	1-2
Bicarbonate	Calculation: from alkalinity and pH, valid where TDS is not >500 mg/L and alkalinity is almost entirely due to hydroxides, carbonates or bicarbonates. APHA 4500-CO <sub>2</sub> D 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup> at 25°C	1-2
Total Hardness	Calculation from Calcium and Magnesium. APHA 2340 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	1-2
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	Conductivity meter, 25°C. APHA 2510 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.1 mS/m	1-2
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Filtration through GF/C (1.2 µm), gravimetric. APHA 2540 C (modified; drying temperature of 103 - 105°C used rather than 180 ± 2°C) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	10 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Sample Temperature*	Temperature of the sample at the time of sampling, supplied by customer.	0.1 °C	1-2
Dissolved Barium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.005 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Calcium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.05 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Copper	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.0005 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Iron	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.02 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Magnesium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.02 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2



Sample Type: Aqueous			
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Dissolved Manganese	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.0005 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Mercury	0.45µm filtration, bromine oxidation followed by atomic fluorescence. US EPA Method 245.7, Feb 2005.	0.00008 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Nickel	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.0005 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Potassium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.05 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Sodium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.02 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Zinc	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.0010 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Bromide	Filtered sample. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B (modified) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.05 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Chloride	Filtered sample. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B (modified) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.5 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Nitrite-N	Automated Azo dye colorimetry, Flow injection analyser. APHA 4500-NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> I (modified) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.002 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Nitrate-N	Calculation: (Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N) - NO <sub>2</sub> N. In-House.	0.0010 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	Total oxidised nitrogen. Automated cadmium reduction, flow injection analyser. APHA 4500-NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> I (modified) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.002 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Sulphate	Filtered sample. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B (modified) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.5 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Ethylene Glycol in Water*	Direct injection, dual column GC-FID.	4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Propylene Glycol in Water*	Direct injection, dual column GC-FID.	4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Methanol in Water - Aqueous Solvents*	GC-FID analysis. In-house.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
BTEX in Water by Headspace GC-MS	Headspace GC-MS analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8260 and 5021.	0.0010 - 0.002 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Formaldehyde in Water by DNPH & LCMSMS	Derivatisation, SPE extraction, LC-MS/MS analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8315A.	0.02 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Gases in groundwater	Headspace GC-FID analysis. In-house.	0.002 - 0.003 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water			
C7 - C9	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.10 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
C10 - C14	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.2 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
C15 - C36	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	Calculation: Sum of carbon bands from C7 to C36. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.7 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2

These samples were collected by yourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at the laboratory.

Testing was completed between 26-Jul-2022 and 01-Aug-2022. For completion dates of individual analyses please contact the laboratory.

Samples are held at the laboratory after reporting for a length of time based on the stability of the samples and analytes being tested (considering any preservation used), and the storage space available. Once the storage period is completed, the samples are discarded unless otherwise agreed with the customer. Extended storage times may incur additional charges.

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Ara Heron BSc (Tech)  
Client Services Manager - Environmental





## Certificate of Analysis

Page 1 of 3

<b>Client:</b>	Taranaki Regional Council	<b>Lab No:</b>	3157203	SPV1
<b>Contact:</b>	Jane Harvey	<b>Date Received:</b>	21-Jan-2023	
	C/- Taranaki Regional Council	<b>Date Reported:</b>	31-Jan-2023	
	Private Bag 713	<b>Quote No:</b>	47915	
	Stratford 4352	<b>Order No:</b>	4500002828	
		<b>Client Reference:</b>	#8201 - Todd Mangaheva-D Post Frac	
		<b>Submitted By:</b>	Peter Hayes	

### Sample Type: Aqueous

Sample Name:		TRC2310019 (GND2752) 20-Jan-2023 12:05 pm	TRC2310020 (GND2483) 20-Jan-2023 1:18 pm
Lab Number:		3157203.1	3157203.2
Individual Tests			
Sum of Anions	meq/L	2.3	1.83
Sum of Cations	meq/L	2.6	1.84
pH	pH Units	6.9	6.7
Total Alkalinity	g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	83	59
Bicarbonate	g/m <sup>3</sup> at 25°C	101	73
Total Hardness	g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	68	46
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	mS/m	24.8	20.2
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	g/m <sup>3</sup>	197	148
Sample Temperature*†	°C	22.5	16.7
Dissolved Barium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.032	0.035
Dissolved Calcium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	17.8	12.1
Dissolved Copper	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0007	0.0009
Dissolved Iron	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.41	0.39
Dissolved Magnesium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	5.8	3.8
Dissolved Manganese	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.56	0.033
Dissolved Mercury	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.00008	< 0.00008
Dissolved Nickel	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0005	< 0.0005
Dissolved Potassium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	8.5	5.2
Dissolved Sodium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	22	17.7
Dissolved Zinc	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0037	0.0043
Bromide	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.25	0.07
Chloride	g/m <sup>3</sup>	20	13.0
Nitrite-N	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.002	0.008
Nitrate-N	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.109	1.05
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.110	1.06
Sulphate	g/m <sup>3</sup>	4.7	9.3
Ethylene Glycol in Water*			
Ethylene glycol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 4	< 4
Propylene Glycol in Water*			
Propylene glycol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 4	< 4
Methanol in Water - Aqueous Solvents*			
Methanol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 2	< 2
BTEX in Water by Headspace GC-MS			
Benzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Toluene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0017	< 0.0010
Ethylbenzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
m&p-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.002	< 0.002



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Sample Type: Aqueous			
<b>Sample Name:</b>		TRC2310019 (GND2752) 20-Jan-2023 12:05 pm	TRC2310020 (GND2483) 20-Jan-2023 1:18 pm
<b>Lab Number:</b>		3157203.1	3157203.2
BTEX in Water by Headspace GC-MS			
o-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Formaldehyde in Water by DNPH & LCMSMS			
Formaldehyde	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.02	< 0.02
Gases in groundwater			
Ethane	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.003	< 0.003
Ethylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.004	< 0.004
Methane	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.108	1.85
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water			
C7 - C9	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.10	< 0.10
C10 - C14	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.2	< 0.2
C15 - C36	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.4	< 0.4
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.7	< 0.7

### Analyst's Comments

† Customer supplied data. Please note: Hill Laboratories cannot be held responsible for the validity of this customer supplied data, or any subsequent calculations that rely on this information.

## Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request. Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Laboratories, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Aqueous			
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Individual Tests			
Filtration, Unpreserved	Sample filtration through 0.45µm membrane filter.	-	1-2
Total anions for anion/cation balance check	Calculation: sum of anions as mEq/L calculated from Alkalinity (bicarbonate), Chloride and Sulphate. Nitrate-N, Nitrite-N. Fluoride, Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus and Cyanide also included in calculation if available. APHA 1030 E 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.07 meq/L	1-2
Total cations for anion/cation balance check	Sum of cations as mEq/L calculated from Sodium, Potassium, Calcium and Magnesium. Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Zinc, Copper, Lithium, Total Ammoniacal-N and pH (H <sup>+</sup> ) also included in calculation if available. APHA 1030 E 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.05 meq/L	1-2
pH	pH meter. APHA 4500-H <sup>+</sup> B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017. Note: It is not possible to achieve the APHA Maximum Storage Recommendation for this test (15 min) when samples are analysed upon receipt at the laboratory, and not in the field. Samples and Standards are analysed at an equivalent laboratory temperature (typically 18 to 22 °C). Temperature compensation is used.	0.1 pH Units	1-2
Total Alkalinity	Titration to pH 4.5 (M-alkalinity), autotitrator. APHA 2320 B (modified for Alkalinity <20) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	1-2
Bicarbonate	Calculation: from alkalinity and pH, valid where TDS is not >500 mg/L and alkalinity is almost entirely due to hydroxides, carbonates or bicarbonates. APHA 4500-CO <sub>2</sub> D 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup> at 25°C	1-2
Total Hardness	Calculation from Calcium and Magnesium. APHA 2340 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	1-2
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	Conductivity meter, 25°C. APHA 2510 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.1 mS/m	1-2
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Filtration through GF/C (1.2 µm), gravimetric. APHA 2540 C (modified; drying temperature of 103 - 105°C used rather than 180 ± 2°C) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	10 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Sample Temperature*	Temperature of the sample at the time of sampling, supplied by customer.	0.1 °C	1-2
Dissolved Barium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.005 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Calcium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.05 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Copper	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.0005 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2

Sample Type: Aqueous			
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Dissolved Iron	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.02 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Magnesium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.02 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Manganese	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.0005 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Mercury	0.45µm filtration, bromine oxidation followed by atomic fluorescence. US EPA Method 245.7, Feb 2005.	0.00008 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Nickel	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.0005 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Potassium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.05 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Sodium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.02 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Zinc	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.0010 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Bromide	Filtered sample. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B (modified) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.05 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Chloride	Filtered sample. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B (modified) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.5 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Nitrite-N	Automated Azo dye colorimetry, Flow injection analyser. APHA 4500-NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> I (modified) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.002 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Nitrate-N	Calculation: (Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N) - NO <sub>2</sub> N. In-House.	0.0010 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	Total oxidised nitrogen. Automated cadmium reduction, flow injection analyser. APHA 4500-NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> I (modified) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.002 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Sulphate	Filtered sample. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B (modified) 23 <sup>rd</sup> ed. 2017.	0.5 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Ethylene Glycol in Water*	Direct injection, dual column GC-FID.	4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Propylene Glycol in Water*	Direct injection, dual column GC-FID.	4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Methanol in Water - Aqueous Solvents*	GC-FID analysis. In-house.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
BTEX in Water by Headspace GC-MS	Headspace GC-MS analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8260 and 5021.	0.0010 - 0.002 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Formaldehyde in Water by DNPH & LCMSMS	Derivatisation, SPE extraction, LC-MS/MS analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8315A.	0.02 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Gases in groundwater	Headspace GC-FID analysis. In-house.	0.002 - 0.003 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water			
C7 - C9	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.10 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
C10 - C14	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.2 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
C15 - C36	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	Calculation: Sum of carbon bands from C7 to C36. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.7 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2

These samples were collected by yourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at the laboratory.

Testing was completed between 24-Jan-2023 and 31-Jan-2023. For completion dates of individual analyses please contact the laboratory.

Samples are held at the laboratory after reporting for a length of time based on the stability of the samples and analytes being tested (considering any preservation used), and the storage space available. Once the storage period is completed, the samples are discarded unless otherwise agreed with the customer. Extended storage times may incur additional charges.

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Ara Heron BSc (Tech)  
Client Services Manager - Environmental



## Certificate of Analysis

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<b>Client:</b>	Taranaki Regional Council	<b>Lab No:</b>	3420614	SPV1
<b>Contact:</b>	Elizabeth Fynan	<b>Date Received:</b>	02-Dec-2023	
	C/- Taranaki Regional Council	<b>Date Reported:</b>	11-Dec-2023	
	Private Bag 713	<b>Quote No:</b>	47915	
	Stratford 4352	<b>Order No:</b>	4500011519	
		<b>Client Reference:</b>	#9054 - Todd Mangahewa-D 1 yr PF GW	
		<b>Submitted By:</b>	Sarah Avery	

### Sample Type: Aqueous

Sample Name:		TRC2315318 (GND2459) 01-Dec-2023 9:55 am	TRC2315319 (GND2483) 01-Dec-2023 11:15 am
Lab Number:		3420614.1	3420614.2
Individual Tests			
Sum of Anions	meq/L	3.2	1.79
Sum of Cations	meq/L	3.6	2.0
pH	pH Units	7.6	6.6
Total Alkalinity	g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	134	54
Bicarbonate	g/m <sup>3</sup> at 25°C	162	66
Total Hardness	g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	45	55
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	mS/m	30.8	19.3
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	g/m <sup>3</sup>	230	161
Sample Temperature*†	°C	15.6	15.8
Dissolved Barium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.008	0.030
Dissolved Calcium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	10.6	14.5
Dissolved Copper	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0005	0.0024
Dissolved Iron	g/m <sup>3</sup>	1.10	0.50
Dissolved Magnesium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	4.6	4.5
Dissolved Manganese	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.26	0.033
Dissolved Mercury	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.00008	< 0.00008
Dissolved Nickel	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0005	0.0006
Dissolved Potassium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	5.2	6.1
Dissolved Sodium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	58	16.9
Dissolved Zinc	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0015	0.0110
Bromide	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.18	< 0.05
Chloride	g/m <sup>3</sup>	18.5	12.3
Nitrite-N	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.002	0.003
Nitrate-N	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.002	1.29
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.002	1.29
Sulphate	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.5	12.5
Ethylene Glycol in Water*			
Ethylene glycol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 4	< 4
Propylene Glycol in Water*			
Propylene glycol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 4	< 4
Methanol in Water - Aqueous Solvents*			
Methanol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 2	< 2
BTEX in Water by Headspace GC-MS			
Benzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Toluene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Ethylbenzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
m&p-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.002	< 0.002



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Sample Type: Aqueous			
<b>Sample Name:</b>		TRC2315318 (GND2459) 01-Dec-2023 9:55 am	TRC2315319 (GND2483) 01-Dec-2023 11:15 am
<b>Lab Number:</b>		3420614.1	3420614.2
BTEX in Water by Headspace GC-MS			
o-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Formaldehyde in Water by DNPH & LCMSMS			
Formaldehyde	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.02	< 0.02
Gases in groundwater			
Ethane	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.007	< 0.003
Ethylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.003	< 0.003
Methane	g/m <sup>3</sup>	16.4	0.85
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water			
C7 - C9	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.10	< 0.10
C10 - C14	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.2	< 0.2
C15 - C36	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.4	< 0.4
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.7	< 0.7

### Analyst's Comments

† Customer supplied data. Please note: Hill Labs cannot be held responsible for the validity of this customer supplied data, or any subsequent calculations that rely on this information.

## Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request. Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Labs, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Aqueous			
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Individual Tests			
Filtration, Unpreserved	Sample filtration through 0.45µm membrane filter.	-	1-2
Total anions for anion/cation balance check	Calculation: sum of anions as mEq/L calculated from Alkalinity (bicarbonate), Chloride and Sulphate. Nitrate-N, Nitrite-N. Fluoride, Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus and Cyanide also included in calculation if available. APHA 1030 E : Online Edition.	0.07 meq/L	1-2
Total cations for anion/cation balance check	Sum of cations as mEq/L calculated from Sodium, Potassium, Calcium and Magnesium. Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Zinc, Copper, Lithium, Total Ammoniacal-N and pH (H <sup>+</sup> ) also included in calculation if available. APHA 1030 E : Online Edition.	0.05 meq/L	1-2
pH	pH meter. APHA 4500-H <sup>+</sup> B (modified) : Online Edition. Note: It is not possible to achieve the APHA Maximum Storage Recommendation for this test (15 min) when samples are analysed upon receipt at the laboratory, and not in the field. Samples and Standards are analysed at an equivalent laboratory temperature (typically 18 to 22 °C). Temperature compensation is used.	0.1 pH Units	1-2
Total Alkalinity	Titration to pH 4.5 (M-alkalinity), autotitrator. APHA 2320 B (modified for Alkalinity <20) : Online Edition.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	1-2
Bicarbonate	Calculation: from alkalinity and pH, valid where TDS is not >500 mg/L and alkalinity is almost entirely due to hydroxides, carbonates or bicarbonates. APHA 4500-CO <sub>2</sub> D : Online Edition.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup> at 25°C	1-2
Total Hardness	Calculation from Calcium and Magnesium. APHA 2340 B : Online Edition.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	1-2
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	Conductivity meter, 25°C. APHA 2510 B : Online Edition.	0.1 mS/m	1-2
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Filtration through GF/C (1.2 µm), gravimetric. APHA 2540 C (modified; drying temperature of 103 - 105°C used rather than 180 ± 2°C) : Online Edition.	10 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Sample Temperature*	Temperature of the sample at the time of sampling, supplied by customer.	0.1 °C	1-2
Dissolved Barium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.005 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Calcium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.05 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Copper	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0005 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2



Sample Type: Aqueous			
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Dissolved Iron	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.02 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Magnesium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.02 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Manganese	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0005 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Mercury	0.45µm filtration, bromine oxidation followed by atomic fluorescence. US EPA Method 245.7, Feb 2005.	0.00008 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Nickel	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0005 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Potassium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.05 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Sodium	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.02 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Dissolved Zinc	Filtered sample, ICP-MS, trace level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0010 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Bromide	Filtered sample. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B (modified) : Online Edition.	0.05 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Chloride	Filtered sample. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B (modified) : Online Edition.	0.5 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Nitrite-N	Automated Azo dye colorimetry, Flow injection analyser. APHA 4500-NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> I (modified) : Online Edition.	0.002 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Nitrate-N	Calculation: (Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N) - Nitrite-N. In-House.	0.0010 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	Total oxidised nitrogen. Automated cadmium reduction, flow injection analyser. APHA 4500-NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> I (modified) : Online Edition.	0.002 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Sulphate	Filtered sample. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B (modified) : Online Edition.	0.5 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Ethylene Glycol in Water*	Direct injection, dual column GC-FID.	4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Propylene Glycol in Water*	Direct injection, dual column GC-FID.	4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Methanol in Water - Aqueous Solvents*	GC-FID analysis. In-house.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
BTEX in Water by Headspace GC-MS	Headspace GC-MS analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8260 and 5021.	0.0010 - 0.002 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Formaldehyde in Water by DNPH & LCMSMS	Derivatisation, SPE extraction, LC-MS/MS analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8315A.	0.02 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Gases in groundwater	Headspace GC-FID analysis. In-house.	0.002 - 0.003 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water			
C7 - C9	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.10 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
C10 - C14	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.2 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
C15 - C36	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	Calculation: Sum of carbon bands from C7 to C36. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.7 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1-2

These samples were collected by yourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at the laboratory.

Testing was completed between 04-Dec-2023 and 11-Dec-2023. For completion dates of individual analyses please contact the laboratory.

Samples are held at the laboratory after reporting for a length of time based on the stability of the samples and analytes being tested (considering any preservation used), and the storage space available. Once the storage period is completed, the samples are discarded unless otherwise agreed with the customer. Extended storage times may incur additional charges.

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Martin Cowell - BSc  
Client Services Manager - Environmental



## Appendix IV

Certificates of analysis  
(hydraulic fracturing fluids)





## Certificate of Analysis

Page 1 of 3

<b>Client:</b>	Taranaki Regional Council	<b>Lab No:</b>	3114683	SPV1
<b>Contact:</b>	Jane Harvey	<b>Date Received:</b>	11-Nov-2022	
	C/- Taranaki Regional Council	<b>Date Reported:</b>	28-Nov-2022	
	Private Bag 713	<b>Quote No:</b>	50522	
	Stratford 4352	<b>Order No:</b>	4500002828	
		<b>Client Reference:</b>	#8034 - Mangaheva-D Frac fluid & Return fluid Sept-Oct 22	
		<b>Submitted By:</b>	Finnley Binsbergen	

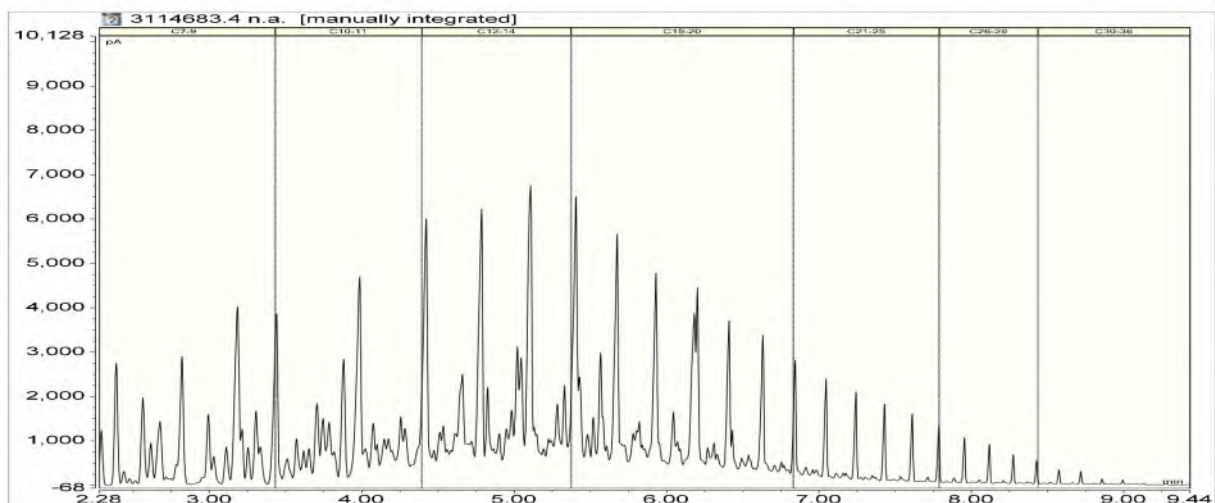
### Sample Type: Aqueous

Sample Name:	TRC228891 (GND2523) 15-Sep-2022	TRC228893 (GND2525) 09-Sep-2022	Composite of TRC228889 (GND2311) [1], TRC228889 (GND2311) [2] and TRC228889 (GND2311) [3]	Composite of TRC228894 (GND2310) [1], TRC228894 (GND2310) [2] and TRC228894 (GND2310) [3]
<b>Lab Number:</b>	3114683.4	3114683.5	3114683.9	3114683.10
Ethylene Glycol in Water*				
Ethylene glycol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 400	< 400	< 400
Propylene Glycol in Water*				
Propylene glycol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 400	< 400	< 400
Methanol in Water - Aqueous Solvents*				
Methanol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	78	< 20	< 20
BTEX in Water by Headspace GC-MS				
Benzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	13.2	1.20	27
Toluene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	108	6.5	148
Ethylbenzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	28	0.70	29
m&p-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	199	5.4	195
o-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	61	1.09	61
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water				
C7 - C9	g/m <sup>3</sup>	2,800	27	5,000
C10 - C14	g/m <sup>3</sup>	9,500	2,600	10,600
C15 - C36	g/m <sup>3</sup>	8,700	230	5,400
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	g/m <sup>3</sup>	21,000	2,900	21,000

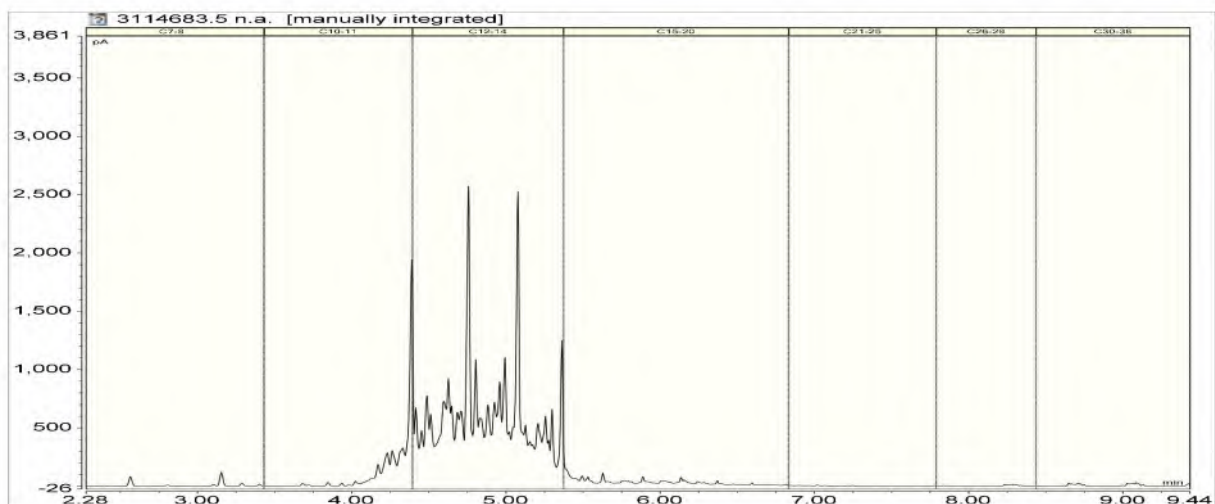


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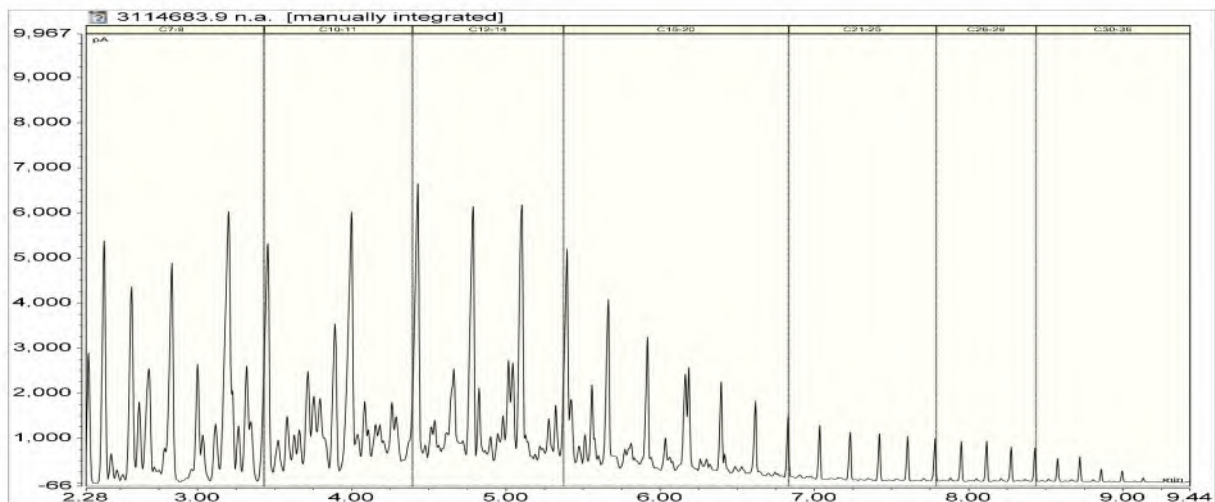
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TRC228891 (GND2523) 15-Sep-2022  
Client Chromatogram for TPH by FID



3114683.5  
TRC228893 (GND2525) 09-Sep-2022  
Client Chromatogram for TPH by FID



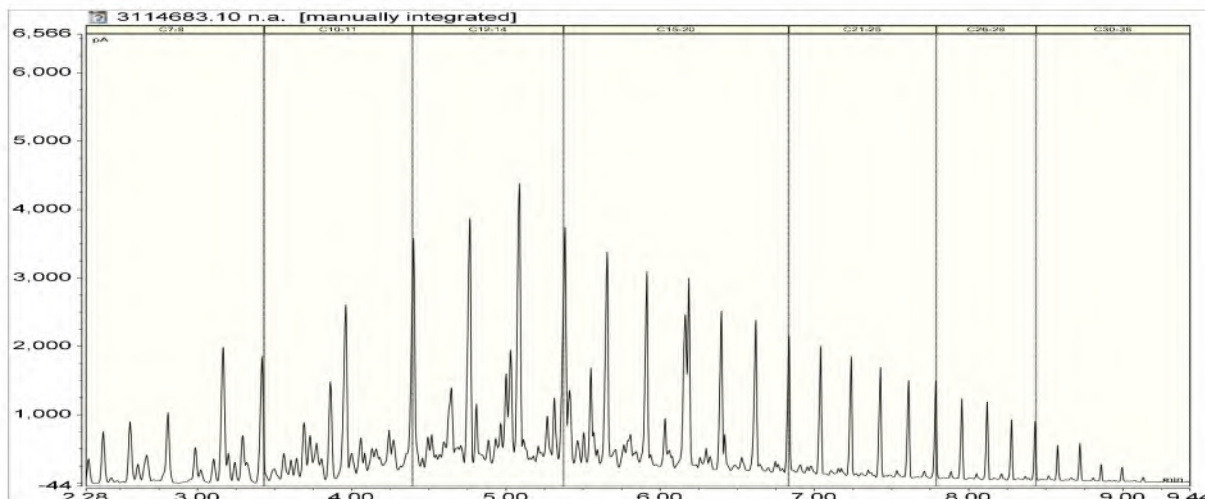
3114683.9  
Composite of TRC228889 (GND2311) [1], TRC228889 (GND2311) [2] and TRC228889 (GND2311) [3]  
Client Chromatogram for TPH by FID



3114683.10

Composite of TRC228894 (GND2310) [1], TRC228894 (GND2310) [2] and TRC228894 (GND2310) [3]

Client Chromatogram for TPH by FID



### Analyst's Comments

It has been noted that the two sample VOC40 container supplied for the BTEX analysis on sample 3114683.4, showed greater variation than would normally be expected. This may reflect the heterogeneity of the sample and results have been averaged.

## Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request. Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Laboratories, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

### Sample Type: Aqueous

Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Individual Tests			
Ethylene Glycol in Water*	Direct injection, dual column GC-FID.	4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4-5, 9-10
Propylene Glycol in Water*	Direct injection, dual column GC-FID.	4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4-5, 9-10
Methanol in Water - Aqueous Solvents*	GC-FID analysis. In-house.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4-5, 9-10
BTEX in Water by Headspace GC-MS	Headspace GC-MS analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8260 and 5021.	0.0010 - 0.002 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4-5, 9-10
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water			
C7 - C9	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.10 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4-5, 9-10
C10 - C14	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.2 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4-5, 9-10
C15 - C36	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4-5, 9-10
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	Calculation: Sum of carbon bands from C7 to C36. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.7 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4-5, 9-10

These samples were collected by yourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at the laboratory.

Testing was completed between 16-Nov-2022 and 28-Nov-2022. For completion dates of individual analyses please contact the laboratory.

Samples are held at the laboratory after reporting for a length of time based on the stability of the samples and analytes being tested (considering any preservation used), and the storage space available. Once the storage period is completed, the samples are discarded unless otherwise agreed with the customer. Extended storage times may incur additional charges.

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Martin Cowell - BSc  
Client Services Manager - Environmental







## Certificate of Analysis

Page 1 of 3

<b>Client:</b>	Taranaki Regional Council	<b>Lab No:</b>	3114153	SPV1
<b>Contact:</b>	Jane Harvey	<b>Date Received:</b>	11-Nov-2022	
	C/- Taranaki Regional Council	<b>Date Reported:</b>	18-Nov-2022	
	Private Bag 713	<b>Quote No:</b>	50522	
	Stratford 4352	<b>Order No:</b>	4500002828	
		<b>Client Reference:</b>	#8034 - Mangaheva-D Frac fluid & Return fluid Sept-Oct 22	
		<b>Submitted By:</b>	Finnley Binsbergen	

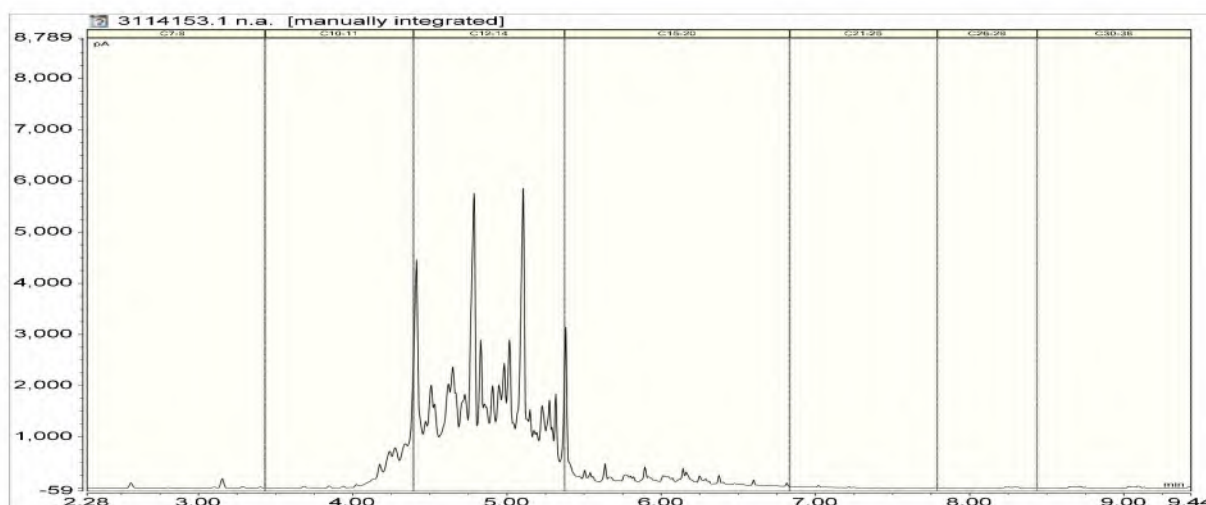
### Sample Type: Aqueous

Sample Name:	TRC22888 (GND2311) 04-Oct-2022	TRC22892 (GND2525) 05-Sep-2022	TRC22895 (GND2310) 09-Sep-2022	Composite of TRC22890 (GND2523)
Lab Number:	3114153.1	3114153.4	3114153.5	3114153.6
Ethylene Glycol in Water*				
Ethylene glycol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 400	< 400	< 400
Propylene Glycol in Water*				
Propylene glycol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 400	< 400	< 400
Methanol in Water - Aqueous Solvents*				
Methanol*	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 20	< 20	290
BTEX in Water by Headspace GC-MS				
Benzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.57	0.69	0.64
Toluene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	3.1	3.1	3.8
Ethylbenzene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.29	0.21	0.36
m&p-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	2.4	1.46	2.8
o-Xylene	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.41	0.36	0.48
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water				
C7 - C9	g/m <sup>3</sup>	37	6.9	21
C10 - C14	g/m <sup>3</sup>	7,300	20	5,100
C15 - C36	g/m <sup>3</sup>	1,200	28	880
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	g/m <sup>3</sup>	8,500	55	6,000

3114153.1

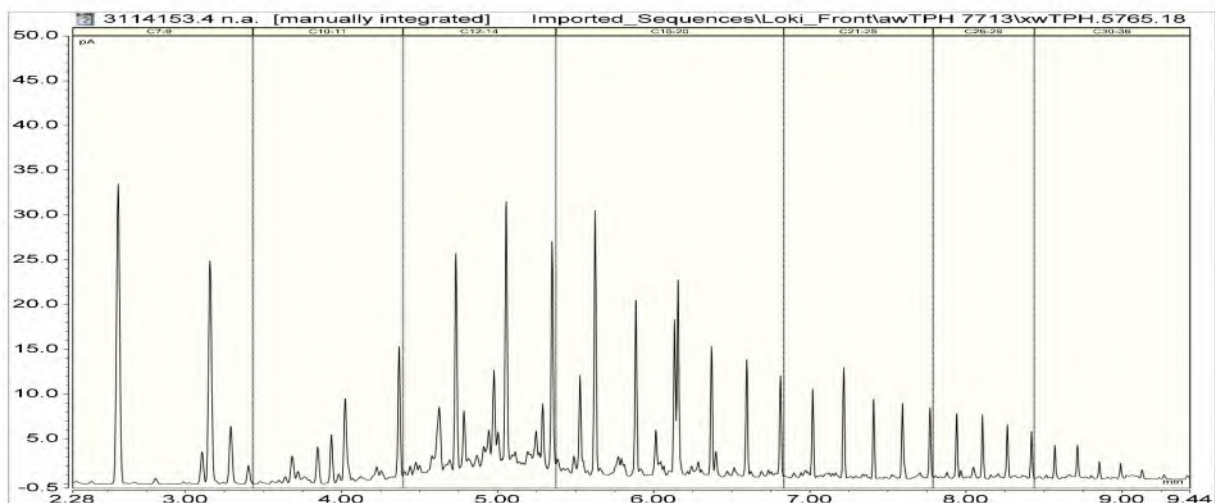
TRC22888 (GND2311) 04-Oct-2022

Client Chromatogram for TPH by FID

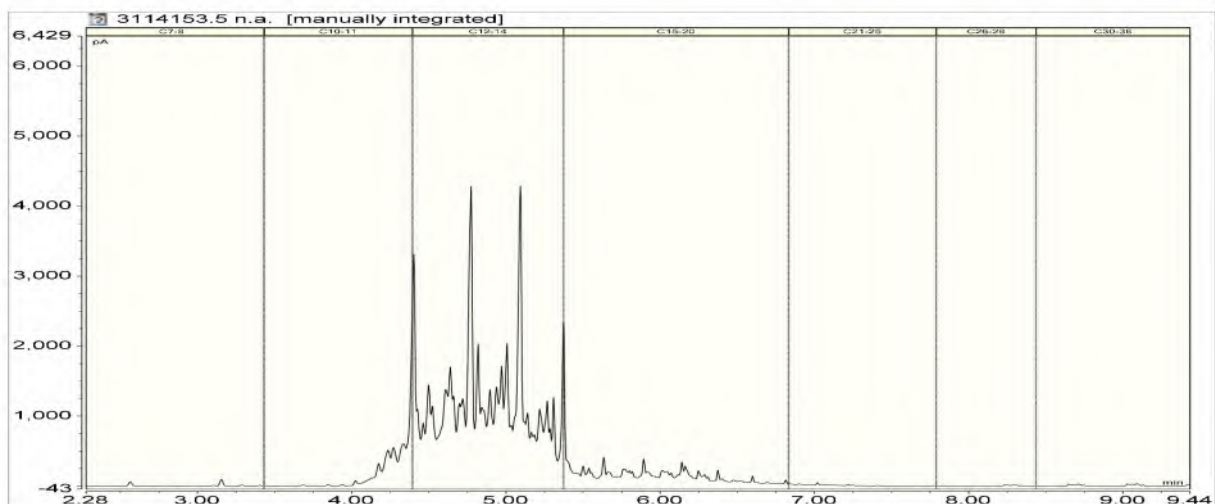


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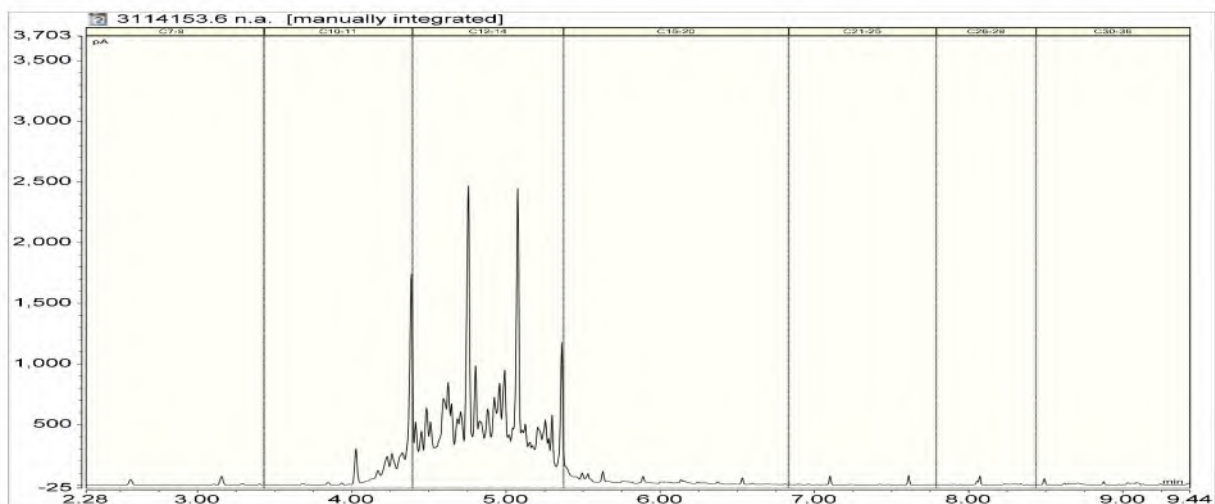
3114153.4  
TRC22892 (GND2525) 05-Sep-2022  
Client Chromatogram for TPH by FID



3114153.5  
TRC22895 (GND2310) 09-Sep-2022  
Client Chromatogram for TPH by FID



3114153.6  
Composite of TRC22890 (GND2523)  
Client Chromatogram for TPH by FID



## Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request. Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Laboratories, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Aqueous			
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Individual Tests			
Ethylene Glycol in Water*	Direct injection, dual column GC-FID.	4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1, 4-6
Propylene Glycol in Water*	Direct injection, dual column GC-FID.	4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1, 4-6
Methanol in Water - Aqueous Solvents*	GC-FID analysis. In-house.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1, 4-6
BTEX in Water by Headspace GC-MS	Headspace GC-MS analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8260 and 5021.	0.0010 - 0.002 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1, 4-6
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Water			
C7 - C9	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.10 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1, 4-6
C10 - C14	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.2 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1, 4-6
C15 - C36	Solvent extraction, GC-FID analysis. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.4 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1, 4-6
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	Calculation: Sum of carbon bands from C7 to C36. In-house based on US EPA 8015.	0.7 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1, 4-6

These samples were collected by yourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at the laboratory.

Testing was completed between 15-Nov-2022 and 18-Nov-2022. For completion dates of individual analyses please contact the laboratory.

Samples are held at the laboratory after reporting for a length of time based on the stability of the samples and analytes being tested (considering any preservation used), and the storage space available. Once the storage period is completed, the samples are discarded unless otherwise agreed with the customer. Extended storage times may incur additional charges.

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Martin Cowell - BSc  
Client Services Manager - Environmental