

Waste Remediation Services Ltd

Waikaikai Landfarm

Monitoring Programme

Annual Report

2020-2021

Technical Report 2021-50



Working with people | caring for Taranaki



Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
Stratford

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Executive summary

Waste Remediation Services Ltd (the Company) operates a drilling waste landfarm (Waikaikai Landfarm) located off Lower Manutahi Road at Manutahi, South Taranaki, in the Mangaroa catchment.

This report for the period July 2020 to June 2021 describes the monitoring programme implemented by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) to assess the Company's environmental and consent compliance performance during the period under review. The report also details the results of the monitoring undertaken and assesses the environmental effects of the Company's activities.

During the monitoring period, the Company demonstrated an overall high level of environmental performance.

The Company holds one resource consent, which includes 32 conditions setting out the requirements that the Company must satisfy. The consent allows the Company to discharge drilling waste from hydrocarbon exploration and production activities from well sites and contaminated soil onto and into land via landfarming.

The Council's monitoring programme for the year under review included five inspections, 20 groundwater samples and two composite soil samples collected for physicochemical analysis.

Inspections found the site to be compliant on all occasions, with the exception of a damaged liner in one storage pit. This was promptly addressed by the Company. Previously landfarmed areas held good pasture cover.

Groundwater sample results indicated compliance with consent conditions. There was some evidence that recent landfarming could have had an impact in terms of salinity and electrical conductivity. Subsequent monitoring in the 2021-2022 year has since shown a decrease in the concentration of these analytes.

Soil sample analysis found that further bioremediation would be required prior to surrender of the areas sampled.

During the year, the Company demonstrated a high level of environmental and administrative performance with their resource consent.

For reference, in the 2020-2021 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 86% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 11% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.

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

This report includes recommendations for the 2021-2022 year.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Compliance monitoring programme reports and the Resource Management Act 1991

1.1.1 Introduction

This report is for the period July 2020 to June 2021 by the Taranaki Regional Council (the Council) on the monitoring programme associated with resource consents held by Waste Remediation Services Ltd here after referred to as the Company. The Company operates a landfarm situated on Lower Manutahi Road at Manutahi, South Taranaki, in the Mangaroa catchment.

The report includes the results and findings of the monitoring programme implemented by the Council in respect of the consent held by the Company, that relate to the discharges of drilling waste within the Mangaroa catchment, under the practice known as landfarming.

One of the intents of the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) is that environmental management should be integrated across all media, so that a consent holder's use of water, air, and land should be considered from a single comprehensive environmental perspective. Accordingly, the Council generally implements integrated environmental monitoring programmes and reports the results of the programmes jointly. This report discusses the environmental effects of the Company's use of land and is the ninth annual report by the Council for the Waikakai Landfarm, and the seventh with WRS as the consent holder.

1.1.2 Structure of this report

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

- consent compliance monitoring under the RMA and the Council's obligations;
- the Council's approach to monitoring sites through annual programmes;
- the resource consents held by the Company in the Mangaroa catchment;
- the nature of the monitoring programme in place for the period under review; and
- a description of the activities and operations conducted in the Company's site/catchment.

Section 2 presents the results of monitoring during the period under review, including scientific and technical data.

Section 3 discusses the results, their interpretations, and their significance for the environment.

Section 4 presents recommendations to be implemented in the 2021-2022 monitoring year.

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

1.1.3 The Resource Management Act 1991 and monitoring

The RMA primarily addresses environmental 'effects' which are defined as positive or adverse, temporary or permanent, past, present or future, or cumulative. Effects may arise in relation to:

- a. the neighbourhood or the wider community around an activity, and may include cultural and social-economic effects;
- b. physical effects on the locality, including landscape, amenity and visual effects;
- c. ecosystems, including effects on plants, animals, or habitats, whether aquatic or terrestrial;

- d. natural and physical resources having special significance (for example recreational, cultural, or aesthetic); and
- e. risks to the neighbourhood or environment.

In drafting and reviewing conditions on discharge permits, and in implementing monitoring programmes, the Council is recognising the comprehensive meaning of 'effects' in as much as is appropriate for each activity. Monitoring programmes are not only based on existing permit conditions, but also on the obligations of the RMA to assess the effects of the exercise of consents. In accordance with Section 35 of the RMA, the Council undertakes compliance monitoring for consents and rules in regional plans, and maintains an overview of the performance of resource users and consent holders. Compliance monitoring, including both activity and impact monitoring, enables the Council to continually re-evaluate its approach and that of consent holders to resource management and, ultimately, through the refinement of methods and considered responsible resource utilisation, to move closer to achieving sustainable development of the region's resources.

1.1.4 Evaluation of environmental and administrative performance

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

Environmental performance is concerned with actual or likely effects on the receiving environment from the activities during the monitoring year. Administrative performance is concerned with the 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.

For reference, in the 2020-2021 year, consent holders were found to achieve a high level of environmental performance and compliance for 86% of the consents monitored through the Taranaki tailored monitoring programmes, while for another 11% of the consents, a good level of environmental performance and compliance was achieved.¹

1.2 Process description

Drilling waste

Waste material is produced during well drilling for hydrocarbon exploration. The primary components of this waste are drilling fluids (muds) and rock cuttings. Drilling fluids are engineered to perform several crucial tasks in the drilling of a hydrocarbon well. These include: transporting cuttings from the drill bit to the well surface for disposal; controlling hydrostatic pressure in the well; supporting the sides of the hole and preventing the ingress of formation fluids; and lubricating and cooling the drill bit and drill pipe in the hole.

Drilling fluids

Oil and gas wells may be drilled with either synthetic based mud (SBM) or water based mud (WBM). As the names suggest, these are fluids with either water (fresh or saline) or synthetic oil as a base material, to which further compounds are added to modify the physical characteristics of the mud (for example mud weight or

¹ The Council has used these compliance grading criteria for more than 17 years. They align closely with the four compliance grades in the MfE Best Practice Guidelines for Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement, 2018

viscosity). More than one type of fluid may be used to drill an individual well. In the past, oil based muds (OBM) (diesel/crude oil based) have also been used. Their use has declined since the 1980s due to their ecotoxicity; they have been replaced by SBM. SBM use olefins, paraffins or esters as a base material. While this is technically still a form of oil based fluid, these fluids have been engineered to remove polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, reduce the potential for bioaccumulation, and accelerate biodegradation compared with OBM.

Common constituents of WBM and SBM include weighting agents, viscosifiers, thinners, lost circulation materials (LCM), pH control additives, dispersants, corrosion inhibitors, bactericides, filtrate reducers, flocculants and lubricants. Of these, the naturally occurring clay mineral barite (barium sulphate) is generally the most common additive. It is added to most drilling muds as a wetting and weighting agent.

Drilling fluids may be intentionally discharged in bulk for changes to the drilling fluid programme or at the completion of drilling. Depending on operational requirements and fluid type and properties, fluids may be re-used in multiple wells.

Cuttings

Cuttings are produced as the drill bit penetrates the underlying geological formations. They are brought to the surface in the drilling fluid where they pass over a shaker screen that separates the cuttings and drilling fluids. The drilling fluids are recycled for reuse within the drilling process, but small quantities of drilling fluids remain adhered to the cuttings. The cuttings and smaller particle material from the drill fluid treatment units drain into sumps. If sumps cannot be constructed corrals or special bins are used. During drilling this material is the only continuous discharge.

Landfarming

The landfarming process has typically been used in the Taranaki region to assist the ultimate conversion of sandy coastal sites prone to erosion into productive pasture. Results of an independent research project conducted by AgKnowledge Ltd (2013) have indicated that the re-contoured sand dunes, after the inclusion of the drilling wastes (as per the consents), and with the addition of appropriate fertilisers and water (irrigation) are capable of producing high quality clover-based pastures and thus increasing the value of the land from about \$3-4,000/ha to \$30-40,000/ha (2013).

Landfarming uses natural and assisted bioremediation to reduce the concentration of petroleum compounds through degradation. The basic steps in the landfarming process are:

1. Drilling waste is transported from wellsites by truck (cuttings) or tanker (liquids). It may be discharged directly to land or placed in a dedicated storage pit.
2. The required area is prepared by scraping back and stockpiling existing pasture/topsoil and levelling out uneven ground.
3. Waste is transferred to the prepared area by excavator and truck and spread out with a bulldozer. Liquids may be discharged by tanker or a spray system.
4. Waste is allowed to dry sufficiently before being tilled into the soil to the required depth with a tractor and discs.
5. The disposal area is levelled with chains or harrows.
6. Stockpiled or brought in topsoil/clay is applied to aid stability and assist in grass establishment.
7. Fertiliser may be applied and the area is sown in crop or pasture at a suitable time of year.

The landfarming process utilised at the Waikakai Landfarm site was initially undertaken on a single application basis. This means dedicated spreading areas receive only single applications of waste. When disposal is complete, the area will be reinstated and monitored until consent surrender criteria have been met.

In a previous monitoring period the consent was varied to allow for the re-application of impacted soils to an area which was initially utilised for landfarming in 2012. The consent holder undertook analysis to quantify the concentrations of specific parameters in the soil which stipulated the area of land was within surrender criteria. Thus the decision was undertaken to allow for the second application of material.

More recently the consent holder requested the surrender of the areas of site which had been re-utilised for the landfarming and as a result of the request, additional soil sampling was undertaken by the Council.

1.3 Site location and description

The Company operates a drilling waste landfarm off Manutahi Road, Manutahi. The site is owned by P. F. and K. M. Wards, trading under the name Waikaikai Farms Ltd. The predominant land use was previously dairy farming. The site location is detailed in Figure 1. The predominant soil type has been identified as black loamy sand and vegetation growth consists mostly of pasture. Test pitting and the logging of boreholes on site indicated a relatively shallow water table. Test bores were augured to 10 m both around the waste holding pit area and to the south-western site boundary, revealing alternating layers of sand and clays. Bore construction also revealed localised peat layers within some augured cores (approximately 4–8 m below surface). Average annual rainfall for the site is 1,043 mm (taken from the nearby Patea monitoring station).

Origin Energy Ltd's Kauri D wellsite is situated in the eastern corner of the site, and there is a small coastal lake inland and to the northeast (up gradient) of the storage pit area. Both of these operational features are presented in Figure 1.



Figure 1 WRS Waikaikai Landfarm and regional insert

A summary of the site data is provided below:

Site data:	Waikaikai Landfarm
Location	
Word descriptor:	Lower Manutahi Road, Manutahi, Taranaki
Map reference:	E 1719720
(NZTM)	N 5605515
Mean annual rainfall:	1,043 m
Mean annual soil temperature:	15.1°C
Mean annual soil moisture:	32.9%
Elevation:	~45 m
Geomorphic position:	Dune back slope
Erosion / deposition:	Erosion
Vegetation:	Pasture, dune grasses
Parent material:	Aeolian/alluvial deposits
Drainage class:	Free/well-draining

1.4 Resource consents

The Company holds one resource consent, the details of which are summarised in the table below. Summaries of the conditions attached to the permit are set out in Section 3 of this report.

A copy of the consent issued by the Council is included in Appendix I.

Table 1 Consent held by the Company

Consent number	Purpose	Granted	Review	Expires
<i>Discharges of waste to land</i>				
5956-2.0	To discharge drilling wastes from hydrocarbon exploration and production activities, oily wastes from wellsites and contaminated soil onto and into land via landfarming	2017	2020	2034

1.5 Monitoring programme

1.5.1 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 Waikaikai site consisted of four primary components.

1.5.2 Programme liaison and management

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

- ongoing liaison with resource consent holders over consent conditions and their interpretation and application;
- discussion over monitoring requirements;

- preparation for any consent reviews, renewals or new consent applications;
- advice on the Council's environmental management strategies and content of regional plans; and
- consultation on associated matters.

1.5.3 Site inspections

The Waikakai Landfarm was visited six times during the monitoring period. Sources of data being collected by the Company were identified and accessed, so that performance in respect of operation, internal monitoring, and supervision could be reviewed by the Council. The neighbourhood was surveyed for environmental effects.

1.5.4 Chemical sampling

Soil sampling

Soil sampling is undertaken to monitor the quality of the landfarming in the first instance. It also serves as a marker for the degree of remediation achieved in the landfarming process at the time of sample collection.

The methodology utilised by the Council for collecting soil samples across the landfarmed area is adapted from the Guidelines for the Safe Application of Biosolids to land in New Zealand (2003).

To collect the sample, a soil corer is inserted to a depth of 400 mm +/- to encompass the zone of application. Ten soil cores are collected, spaced 10 m apart. These ten soil cores are then composited to gain one representative soil sample of an application area. An example of an extracted soil core is provided in Photo 1.



Photo 1 An example of an extracted soil core

Soil analysis parameters

- Total heavy metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc) and barium;
- Calcium, chloride, conductivity, magnesium, potassium, sodium, total soluble salts and sodium adsorption ratio (SAR);
- Total petroleum hydrocarbons: C₇-C₉, C₁₀-C₁₄, C₁₅-C₃₆ and C₇-C₃₆, poly-cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and mono-cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; and
- Moisture factor, ammoniacal nitrogen and nitrate/nitrite nitrogen.

- Organonitro and phosphorous pesticide screen.

Groundwater monitoring

Groundwater monitoring is also undertaken at this landfarm. The facility, as required by consent, contains an active groundwater monitoring network which is comprised of five groundwater monitoring wells.

Three of the five wells were sampled four times this monitoring year to account for seasonal fluctuation and to assess for any adverse effects resulting from the exercise of the consent. The remaining two wells were sampled on two occasions. The results are presented in Section 2.2.

The sampling was conducted through a peristaltic pump and field parameters are captured via a YSi flow through cell and a multi parameter probe. The samples are collected once field parameters have been stable within 8% for three consecutive readings.

Groundwater analysis parameters

- Barium (dissolved and acid soluble), chloride, conductivity (@ 25°C), sodium, total dissolved salts (TDS), pH; and
- Benzene, ethylbenzene, total petroleum hydrocarbons (speciated), toluene, meta-xylene, ortho-xylene.
- In-situ readings: pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen (DO), oxidation and reduction potential (ORP) and temperature.

1.5.5 Review of consent holder data

In accordance with conditions 11 and 12 of the consent, the Company must provide the Council with an annual report. This report contains information relating to the receipt, handling, storage and disposal of wastes.

The annual report was provided by the consent holder for this period. It is attached in Appendix II.

2 Results

2.1 Inspections

27 July 2020

During the inspection it was observed that pit 2 had a compromised liner and residual material was being held in this pit. The storage of drilling material in a pit with a compromised liner is considered a non-compliance of condition 5 of resource consent 5956-2.0.

Material was also being held above pit 2. Pit 1 contained only residual rainwater. Pit 3 contained material that was recently delivered, and was near capacity. It was communicated to the Company to monitor this for any overflow.

The most recently land farmed area (W1910) was barren and required reseeding. It appeared that cattle may have grazed this area.

05 August 2020

A re-inspection was undertaken following the previous non-compliance related to a compromised liner in pit 2. It was found that the material previously held in pit 2 had been landfarmed to the area immediately east of the pits (W2106).

The material previously noted above pit 2, had been removed and landfarmed in the same area. Some of the liner had been buried in the clay horizon in the same area. Seeding of this area, and the previously landfarmed area of W1910 was proposed to occur the same day as the inspection.

The site was compliant at the time of inspection.

09 October 2020

No recent deliveries of waste or landfarming had occurred. The area adjacent to the pits (W2106) had been resown as had W1910. There was good pasture cover in W1910.

No issues were noted.

04 March 2021

No recent deliveries of waste or landfarming had occurred.

No issues were noted during the inspection.

20 May 2021

It appeared that landfarming activities had occurred recently, as the two pits which previously held material were almost empty.

Soils had been placed on the most recently landfarmed area to prevent wind erosion, as pasture growth had been poor. The other landfarmed areas were checked. These held very good pasture cover.

No issues noted at the time of inspection.

08 June 2021

A follow up inspection was undertaken after it was found that light organic solvent preserved (LOSP) sawdust had been disposed of at Symes Landfarm. The inspection found that no sawdust had been discharged to the pits at Waikaikai Landfarm.

2.2 Results of receiving environment monitoring

2.2.1 Groundwater monitoring

The Waikakai Landfarm contains five groundwater monitoring wells. These wells, which were a consent requirement, are situated in two locations (Figure 2). Three wells are located down gradient from the lined storage cells (GND2290, 2291 and 2292). The intention of these wells is to assess the groundwater in the immediate vicinity of the storage cells. The remaining two wells (GND2293 and 2294) are situated on the south western boundary of the landfarm to assess for any potential offsite contaminant migration. The results of the sample analysis for the four monitoring rounds, is provided in Tables 2-6.

The analyses of total petroleum hydrocarbons (C₇-C₉, C₁₀-C₁₄, C₁₅-C₃₆) and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (m, o and p), collectively termed BTEX, have not been tabulated as the analyses did not recorded any of the analytes above the laboratory defined limit of detection (LOD).



Figure 2 WRS Waikakai Landfarm groundwater monitoring well locations

Table 2 GND 2290 2020-2021 monitoring period

GND2290	Collected	11 Aug 2020	20 Nov 2020	18 Feb 2021	12 May 2021
Parameter	Time	10:55	09:20	09:30	10:00
Temperature	°C	15.0	14.9	15.6	15.8
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	mS/m	37.0	35.5	51.1	37.6
pH	pH Units	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7
Chloride	g/m ³	32	27	48	37
Total Sodium	g/m ³	23	22	28	24
Acid Soluble Barium	g/m ³	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11
Dissolved Barium	g/m ³	0.047	0.033	0.050	0.031

GND2290	Collected	11 Aug 2020	20 Nov 2020	18 Feb 2021	12 May 2021
Parameter	Time	10:55	09:20	09:30	10:00
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	g/m ³	270	250	370	270

All analytes remained relatively stable throughout the monitoring period in bore GND2290. Slight increases in chloride, dissolved barium, total dissolved solids (TDS) and, as a function of those, electrical conductivity (EC), were noted in the February 2021 monitoring round.

Table 3 GND2291 2020-2021 monitoring period

GND2291	Collected	11 Aug 2020	20 Nov 2020	18 Feb 2021	12 May 2021
Parameter	Time	11:30	09:55	10:05	10:35
Temperature	°C	15.1	15.8	15.6	15.0
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	mS/m	100.4	109.4	106.1	165.7
pH	pH Units	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.2
Chloride	g/m ³	133	150	131	340
Total Sodium	g/m ³	65	71	66	86
Acid Soluble Barium	g/m ³	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11
Dissolved Barium	g/m ³	0.011	0.015	0.012	0.016
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	g/m ³	710	660	690	1,230

All analytes remained stable across three of the four monitoring rounds for bore GND2291. The final monitoring round (May 2021) recorded relatively elevated chloride, TDS and EC. Figures 3, 4 and 5 show the long term monitoring record for these parameters at this site. These figures include sampling undertaken post the 2020-2021 monitoring year, indicating that the levels are dropping back.

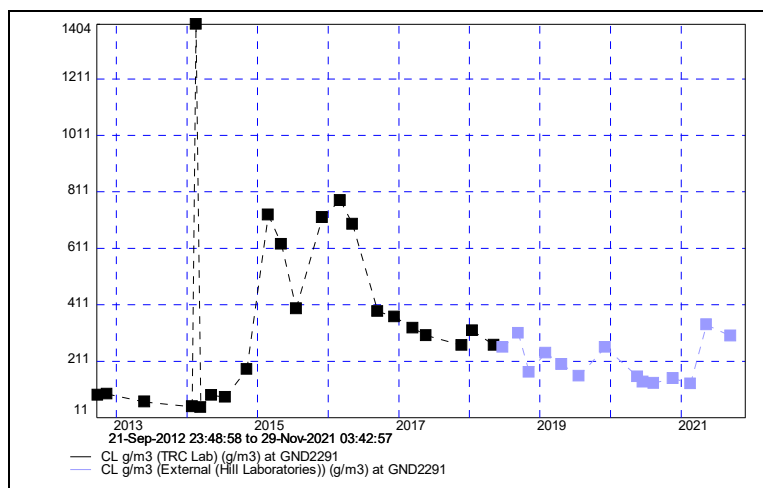


Figure 3 Long term chloride monitoring GND2291

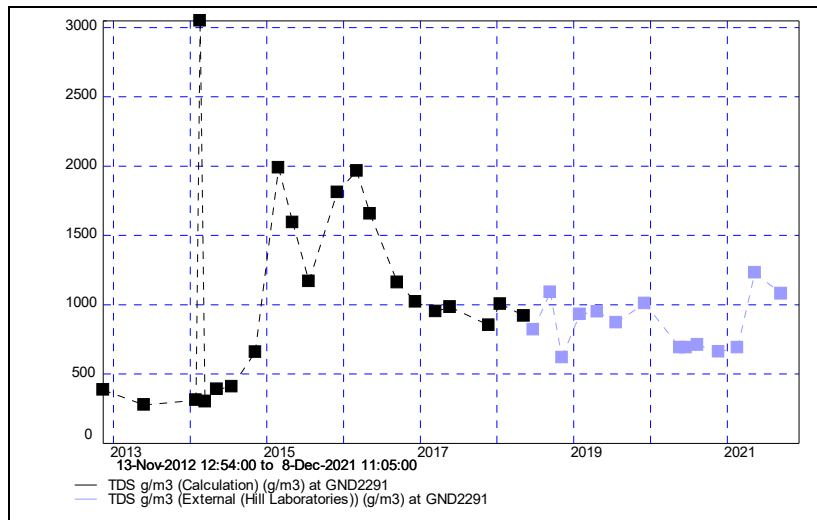


Figure 4 Long term TDS monitoring GND2291

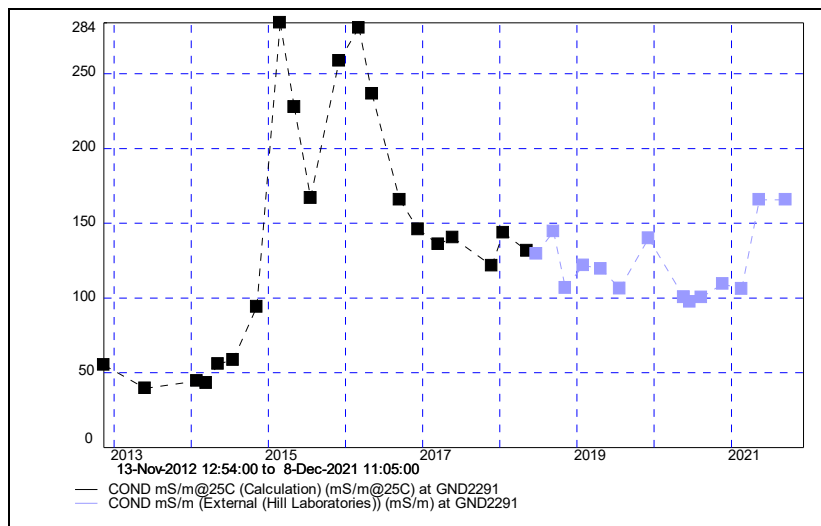


Figure 5 Long term EC monitoring GND2291

Table 4 GND2292 2020-2021 monitoring period

GND2292	Collected	11 Aug 2020	20 Nov 2020	18 Feb 2021	12 May 2021
Parameter	Time	12:05	10:30	10:45	11:10
TEMP	°C	15.2	16.1	15.7	15.1
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	mS/m	198.0	155.3	180.2	130.9
pH	pH Units	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4
Chloride	g/m ³	410	270	370	270
Total Sodium	g/m ³	260	230	240	155
Acid Soluble Barium	g/m ³	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.12
Dissolved Barium	g/m ³	0.21	0.122	0.183	0.121
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	g/m ³	1,240	920	1,070	790

All analytes demonstrated a slight reduction in concentrations at bore GND2292 this monitoring period, when compared to the long term record, as demonstrated by Figures 6-8.

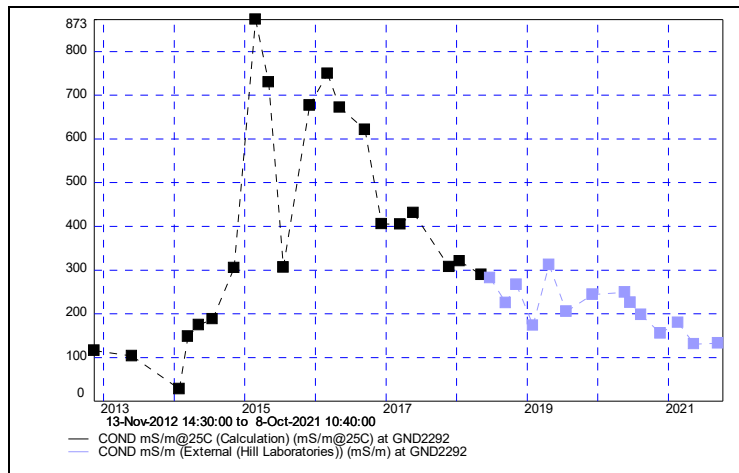


Figure 6 Long term EC monitoring GND2292 2012-2021

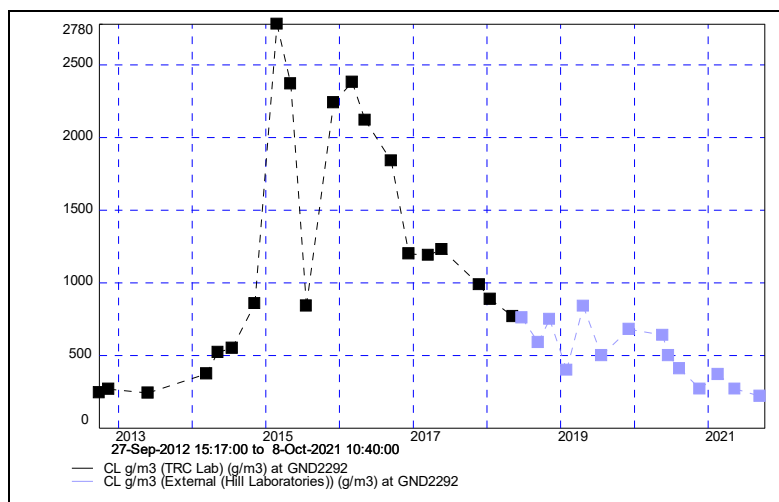


Figure 7 Long term chloride monitoring GND2292 2012-2021

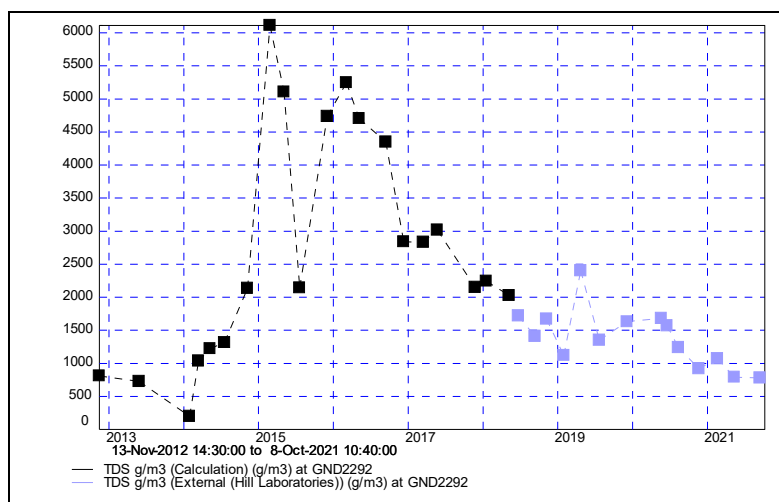


Figure 8 Long term TDS monitoring GND2292 2012-2021

Table 5 GND2293 2020-2021 monitoring period

GND2293	Collected	11 Aug 2020	20 Nov 2020	18 Feb 2021	12 May 2021
Parameter	Time	13:15	11:50	12:10	12:40
TEMP	°C	15.1	16.3	17.0	15.4
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	mS/m	134.4	138.7	134.6	126.5
pH	pH Units	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7
Chloride	g/m ³	330	340	320	290
Total Sodium	g/m ³	75	74	71	74
Acid Soluble Barium	g/m ³	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.14
Dissolved Barium	g/m ³	0.163	0.162	0.158	0.137
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	g/m ³	890	880	880	890

All analytes remained relatively stable throughout the monitoring period. Slight reductions were recorded in chloride and as a process of this, in EC.

Table 6 GND2294 2020-2021 monitoring period

GND2294	Collected	11 Aug 2020	20 Nov 2020	18 Feb 2021	12 May 2021
Parameter	Time	12:40	11:10	11:30	11:50
TEMP	°C	14.9	16.5	16.3	15.2
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	mS/m	35.8	35.8	37.6	38.1
	pH Units	6.9	7.7	7.2	6.9
Chloride	g/m ³	46	47	47	48
Total Sodium	g/m ³	29	31	29	31
Acid Soluble Barium	g/m ³	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11
Dissolved Barium	g/m ³	0.006	< 0.005	0.006	0.007
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	g/m ³	240	240	290	260

The monitoring of GND2294 indicated all analytes remained relatively stable throughout the monitoring period.

The analysis of the groundwater monitoring network at Waikaikai landfarm indicated results which were within consent conditions for the 2020-2021 monitoring period. A slight elevation in chloride and TDS observed within GND2291. This well is located close to the storage cells. The material from a storage cell with a damaged liner was landfarmed up gradient from the monitoring well in area W2106 (Figure 9). This would likely account for the elevation recorded.

2.2.2 Soil monitoring

In this monitoring period one area of land (termed W2106) was landfarmed. The area farmed, including previously landfarmed areas are depicted in the consent holder provided map² (Figure 6). The landfarmed location of W2106 contained material from Todd Energy's McKee A and Kapuni sites. Material from

² For further information on previously landfarmed areas at the WRS Waikaikai Landfarm please refer to the reference section of this report.

Halliburton's LMP site and impacted soil from NPDC's De Havilland Drive site were also included. As this area was recently landfarmed, the area will be tested in the upcoming monitoring period.

Two samples were collected from the previously landfarmed area W1911. This area was farmed in the 2019 monitoring period.

The analysis is provided in Table 7. Please note that analytes which did not record results above the LOD were not tabulated. This included analytes which are defined in the consent by a limit.

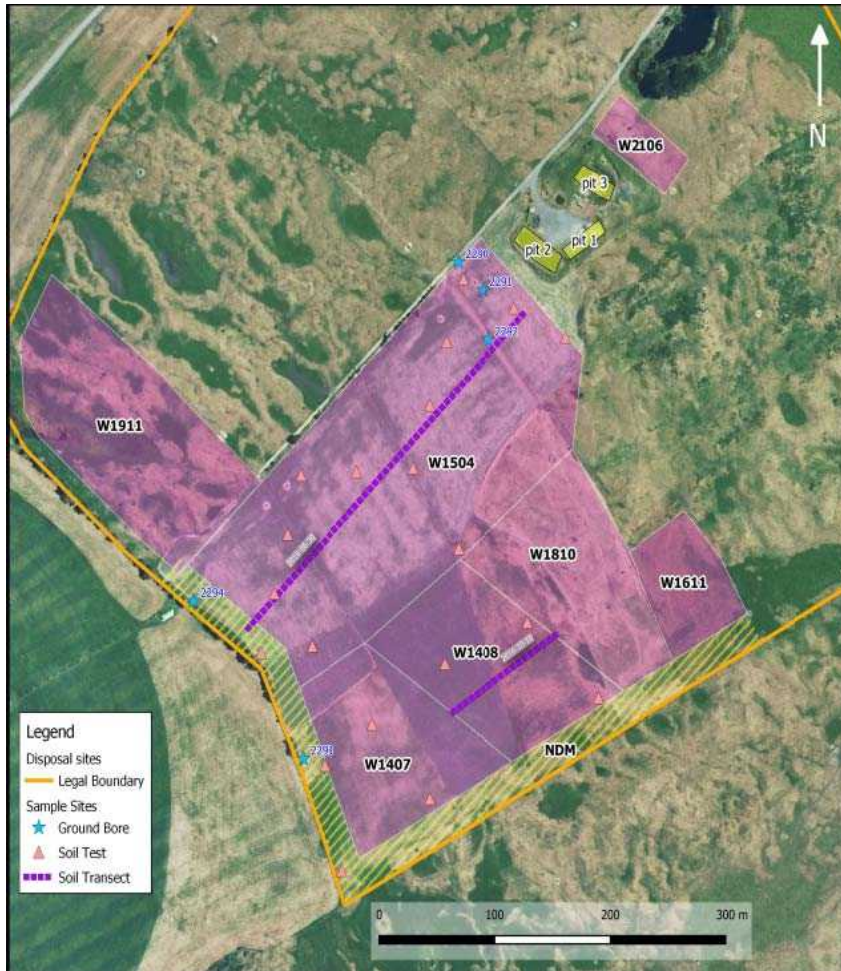


Figure 9 WRS Waikaikai Landfarm landfarmed areas (image provided by WRS)

Table 7 WRS Waikaikai Landfarm soil monitoring 2020-2021 monitoring period

WRS Waikaikai soil	Site	Consent surrender limit 5956-2.0	Transect A	Transect B
2020-2021	Collected		27 Jul 2021	27 Jul 2021
Parameter	Unit/Time		10:50	11:15
Dry Matter (Env)	g/100g as rcvd		85	85
2-Methylnaphthalene	mg/kg dry wt		< 0.012	0.015
Benzo[e]pyrene	mg/kg dry wt		< 0.012	0.012
Perylene	mg/kg dry wt		< 0.012	0.012
Pyrene	mg/kg dry wt		< 0.012	0.017
pH	pH Units		7.5	7.7

WRS Waikaikai soil	Site	Consent surrender limit 5956-2.0	Transect A	Transect B
2020-2021	Collected		27 Jul 2021	27 Jul 2021
Parameter	Unit/Time		10:50	11:15
Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR)		18	0.9	0.7
C10 - C14	mg/kg dry wt	150	720	770
C15 - C36	mg/kg dry wt	1,300	3,300	4,200
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	mg/kg dry wt		4,000	5,000
Chloride	mg/kg dry wt	700	24	35
Total Recoverable Calcium	mg/kg dry wt		6,000	10,000
Total Recoverable Magnesium	mg/kg dry wt		1,820	1,870
Total Recoverable Potassium	mg/kg dry wt		490	570
Total Recoverable Sodium	mg/kg dry wt	460	440	490
Total Recoverable Barium	mg/kg dry wt	10,000	2,500	3,200
Total Recoverable Arsenic	mg/kg dry wt	17	< 2	< 2
Total Recoverable Cadmium	mg/kg dry wt	0.8	< 0.10	< 0.10
Total Recoverable Chromium	mg/kg dry wt	600	12	12
Total Recoverable Copper	mg/kg dry wt	100	12	13
Total Recoverable Lead	mg/kg dry wt	160	2.6	4.7
Total Recoverable Mercury	mg/kg dry wt	1	< 0.10	< 0.10
Total Recoverable Nickel	mg/kg dry wt	60	7	7
Total Recoverable Zinc	mg/kg dry wt	300	59	54

The analysis of the two soil samples indicated the following:

- Sodium absorption ratio (SAR) remained below 1, the limit is set at <18. .
- In terms of petroleum hydrocarbons
 - C₇-C₉ was not recorded above the LOD and was not tabulated.
 - C₁₀-C₁₄ ranged 720-770 mg/kg. The limit for surrender is set at <150 mg/kg. Both these transect are currently above the limit for surrender, for this analyte.
 - C₁₅-C₃₆ ranged 3,300-4,200 mg/kg; the limit for surrender is <1,300 mg/kg.
- Soil chloride remained low in both samples 24 and 35 mg/kg. The surrender concentration must be below 700 mg/kg.
- Sodium was close to the limit of surrender (460 mg/kg), ranging 440-490 mg/kg.
- No organonitro of phosphorus based pesticides were recorded above the LOD this monitoring period.

Area W1911 may not be surrendered due to concentrations of TPH C₁₀-C₁₄ & C₁₅-C₃₆ and sodium. These analytes were above the analytic consent criteria for surrender. Soil monitoring in the upcoming monitoring period will assess the degree of bioremediation over time.



Figure 10 Transects A and B location area W1911

2.3 Consent holder provided information

As required by their consent, the Company provided the Council with an annual report of operations undertaken at the Waikakai Landfarm this monitoring period. This is attached in Appendix II.

In addition, the Company have been proactive in communications with the Council, including providing associated analysis of material accepted at the landfarm. They also undertake the necessary notification of deliveries and landfarming operations.

The log of material delivered is provided below, (adapted from the Company annual report, Appendix II).

Table 8 Inwards drilling waste register WRS Waikakai Landfarm 2020-2021

Date	Source	Customer	Disposal Site m ³		
			Solid	Liquid	Direct Spread
July 2020	McKee A	Todd	-	40	-
7-23 July 2020	Halliburton LMP	Halliburton	-	80	-
5-15 Aug 2020	Halliburton LMP	Halliburton	-	67	-
11 Mar 21	NPDC De Havilland Drive	NPDC	65	-	-
19 May 2021	Kapuni	Todd Energy	24	-	-
24 June 2021	Ahuroa	First Gas	252	-	-

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.

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

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

In the 2020-2021 period, 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. However, there was one non-compliance found in this monitoring period.

Table 9 Consent 5956-2.0 non compliance

Date	Details	Compliant (Y/N)	Enforcement Action Taken?	Outcome
July 2020	Observed Pit 2 had a compromised liner and residual material was being held in this pit	N	Notified as non-compliant July 2020	All material removed and landfarmed by the following month

3 Discussion

3.1 Discussion of site performance

The Waikaikai landfarm was regularly operated this monitoring period. The majority of material accepted, comprised small quantities of drilling waste and hydrocarbon impacted soil.

Area W1911 was reseeded, as required by the consent, while a new area, W2106, was landfarmed. This newly landfarmed area contained material provided by Todd Energy, Halliburton, NPDC and First Gas. The residual material from pit 2 was also included in this area.

The compromised storage liner in pit 2 was communicated to the consent holder in the 2019-2020 annual report. The removal of the residual material in pit 2 and the impacted gravel stored above it, was undertaken by the Company during the monitoring period. The material was landfarmed and the pit has since been de-commissioned.

Previously landfarmed areas were observed and found to hold good pasture cover with no material visible at the soil surfaces.

Notifications, associated waste analysis and the Company's annual report, were provided to the Council, in a timely manner.

3.2 Environmental effects of exercise of consents

The previously landfarmed area of W1911 was sampled this monitoring period. The corresponding results indicated that the parcel of land is still above surrender criteria for mid to high range petroleum hydrocarbons and marginally for sodium.

Groundwater monitoring (May 2021) at well GND2291 recorded elevated chloride and TDS concentrations. Electrical conductivity was also elevated. This was likely attributed to the landfarming undertaken in area W2106. Recent monitoring from the 2021-2022 monitoring period shows a decline in these saline impacts, which suggests it is a short term impact. No petroleum related compounds were recorded above the LOD in any of the site monitoring wells this period.

Landfarmed areas, W1504, W1810, W1611, W1408 and W1407 have met their limit for surrender. If the consent holder intends to return these areas back to their former land use (agriculture) they will need to apply for a variation of consent 5956-2.0. Once this has been undertaken, the consent holder must then supply the District Council with the associated surrender analysis and the updated varied consent, for a removal of the temporary industrial zoning. Evaluation of performance

A tabular summary of the consent holder's compliance record for the year under review and previous years is set out in Tables 10 and 11.

Table 10 Summary of performance for consent 5956-2.0

Purpose: 5956-2.0 To discharge drilling wastes from hydrocarbon exploration and production activities, oily wastes from wellsite's and contaminated soil onto and into land via landfarming		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
1. Definitions of material	N/A	Yes
2. Application area detailed on attached map	Landfarming occurred in specific area	Yes

Purpose: 5956-2.0 To discharge drilling wastes from hydrocarbon exploration and production activities, oily wastes from wellsite's and contaminated soil onto and into land via landfarming

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
3. Adoption of Best Practicable Option (BPO)	Inspections	Yes
4. Groundwater monitoring well installation	Inspections and sampling	Yes
5. Cell lined with fit for purpose liner	Inspections noted one liner was compromised and contained residual material with contaminated gravel stored above it	No – promptly addressed by consent holder during this monitoring period
6. Storage cell integrity check every 24 months	One cell was compromised now taken out of service	No
7. Operation in accordance with management plan	Inspections/ annually reviewed management plan received September 2019	Yes
8. Notify TRC 48 hours prior to transfer of waste to disposal site	Notifications received	Yes
9. Notify TRC 48 hours prior to landfarming wastes	Notifications received	Yes
10. Representative waste sample from each source and each type of waste and have it analysed for the following: a) total petroleum hydrocarbons (C ₆ -C ₉ , C ₁₀ -C ₁₄ , C ₁₅ -C ₃₆); b) benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes; c) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons screening; d) barium, calcium, chloride, magnesium, sodium, potassium, sodium adsorption ratio, nitrogen and pH, and e) heavy metals; arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc.	Submitted	Yes
11. Record keeping	Annual report provided and mud delivery log provided. All consent notifications provided by consent holder this period	Yes
12. Annual Report	Report received	Yes
13. No discharge within 25 meters of surface water or property boundaries	Inspections	Yes
14. No hydraulic fracturing fluids	Record check	Yes

Purpose: 5956-2.0 To discharge drilling wastes from hydrocarbon exploration and production activities, oily wastes from wellsite's and contaminated soil onto and into land via landfarming

Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
15. Contaminated soil may only be brought to site after it has been assessed by condition 10 of this consent and by the Chief Executive	Yes, contaminated soil assessed and agreed prior to being brought to site	Yes
16. All waste brought to site must be landfarmed as soon as practicable but no later than 24 months after delivery date	Inspections and liaison with Company	Yes
17. Application of drilling material thickness	Inspections and review of consent holder data	Yes
18. No ponding or overland flow after one hour of application	No ponding noted	Yes
19. As soon as practicable after landfarming shall mix with native topsoil with a minimum of 250 mm	Inspections	Yes
20. Maximum application rate of 20,000 mg/kg (TPH) at any point after incorporation	Inspections and sampling	Yes
21. Secondary application of material is permitted if the standards of condition 29 have been met and the Chief Executive has considered this analysis appropriate	Not required this period	N/A
22. Revegetation as soon as practicable	Achieved	Yes
23. Shall not exceed a value of 2,500 g/m ³ TDS within any groundwater or surface water	Monitoring	Yes
24. Consent shall not lead or be liable to lead to contaminants entering a surface water body	Monitoring	Yes
25. Shall not result in any adverse impacts on groundwater and or surface water	Minor short term impacts in terms of salinity, though below consent conditions for TDS	Yes
26. Conductivity must be less than 400 mSm ⁻¹ . If background soil has an conductivity greater than 400 mSm ⁻¹ , then conductivity after disposal shall not exceed original conductivity by more than 100 mSm ⁻¹	Inspections and sampling	Yes
27. Sodium absorption ratio [SAR] must be less than 18.0, if background SAR exceeds 18.0 then increase shall not exceed 1.0	Inspections and sampling	Yes

Purpose: 5956-2.0 To discharge drilling wastes from hydrocarbon exploration and production activities, oily wastes from wellsite's and contaminated soil onto and into land via landfarming		
Condition requirement	Means of monitoring during period under review	Compliance achieved?
28. The concentration of metals and salts in the soil layer containing the discharge shall comply with certain criteria	Sampling	Yes
29. Prior to expiry/cancellation of consent these levels must not be exceeded: a) Conductivity, 290 mSm ⁻¹ b) Chloride, 700 g/m ³ c) Total dissolved salts, 2,500 g/m ³ d) Sodium, 460 g/m ³ e) MAH's/PAH MfE 1999 CS NZ Table 4.12 f) TPH CCME 2008 Table 5.2 Ecological direct contact	Current soil samples indicated area W1911 is above the limit for C ₁₀ -C ₁₄ , C ₁₅ -C ₃₆ , and sodium	N/A
30. Consent cannot be surrendered until standards in condition 29 have been met	No consent surrender	N/A
31. Notification of discovery of archaeological remains	None this monitoring period	N/A
32. Review, amend, delete	Not required	N/A
Overall assessment of consent compliance and environmental performance in respect of this consent		High
Overall assessment of administrative performance in respect of this consent		High

N/A = not applicable

Table 11 Evaluation of environmental performance over time

Year	Consent no	High	Good	Improvement req	Poor
2011-2012	5956-1	-	-	-	1
2012-2013	5956-1	-	-	-	1
2013-2014	5956-1	-	-	1	-
Waste Remediation Services consent holder from 2014-2015 onwards					
2014-2015	5956-1.7	-	1	-	-
2016-2017	5956-2.0	-	1	-	-
2017-2018	5956-2.0	1	-	-	-
2018-2019	5956-2.0	1	-	-	-
2019-2020	5656-2.0		1		
Totals		2	3	1	2

During the year, the Company demonstrated a high level of environmental and high level of administrative performance with the resource consents as defined in Section 1.1.4.

3.3 Recommendations from the 2019-2020 Annual Report

In the 2019-2020 Annual Report, it was recommended:

1. THAT in the first instance, monitoring of consented activities at Waikaikai Landfarm in the 2020-2021 year continue at the same level as in 2019-2020.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2020-2021, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.

Recommendation 1 was undertaken.

Recommendation 2 was undertaken. Organonitro and phosphorus pesticide screening was conducted on the two soil samples this monitoring period. No compounds related to this screen were recorded above the LOD.

3.4 Alterations to monitoring programmes for 2021-2022

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.

Planned changes for 2021-2022 monitoring programme include additional soil samples and an increase from two composite soil samples to eight.

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 2021-2022.

4 Recommendations

1. THAT in the first instance, monitoring of consented activities at Waikaikai Landfarm in the 2021-2022 year continue at the same level as in 2020-2021, with the addition of six soil samples to bring the total to eight soil samples.
2. THAT should there be issues with environmental or administrative performance in 2021-2022, monitoring may be adjusted to reflect any additional investigation or intervention as found necessary.

Glossary of common terms and abbreviations

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

Al*	Aluminium.
As*	Arsenic.
Bund	A wall around a tank to contain its contents in the case of a leak.
CBOD	Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand. A measure of the presence of degradable organic matter, excluding the biological conversion of ammonia to nitrate.
COD	Chemical oxygen demand. A measure of the oxygen required to oxidise all matter in a sample by chemical reaction.
Conductivity	Conductivity, an indication of the level of dissolved salts in a sample, usually measured at 25°C and expressed in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.
Cu*	Copper.
Cumec	A volumetric measure of flow- 1 cubic metre per second ($1 \text{ m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$).
DO	Dissolved oxygen.
DRP	Dissolved reactive phosphorus.
F	Fluoride.
Fresh	Elevated flow in a stream, such as after heavy rainfall.
$\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$	grams/metre ² /day.
g/m^3	Grams per cubic metre, and equivalent to milligrams per litre (mg/L). In water, this is also equivalent to parts per million (ppm), but the same does not apply to gaseous mixtures.
Incident	An event that is alleged or is found to have occurred that may have actual or potential environmental consequences or may involve non-compliance with a consent or rule in a regional plan. Registration of an incident by the Council does not automatically mean such an outcome had actually occurred.
Intervention	Action/s taken by Council to instruct or direct actions be taken to avoid or reduce the likelihood of an incident occurring.
Investigation	Action taken by Council to establish what were the circumstances/events surrounding an incident including any allegations of an incident.
Incident register	The incident register contains a list of events recorded by the Council on the basis that they may have the potential or actual environmental consequences that may represent a breach of a consent or provision in a Regional Plan.
LOD	Limit of detection: the lowest measurement that analysis can differentiate from a non-detectable result.
L/s	Litres per second.
m^2	Square Metres.
Mixing zone	The zone below a discharge point where the discharge is not fully mixed with the receiving environment. For a stream, conventionally taken as a length equivalent to 7 times the width of the stream at the discharge point.
$\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	Microsiemens per centimetre.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the turbidity of water.

O&G	Oil and grease, defined as anything that will dissolve into a particular organic solvent (e.g. hexane). May include both animal material (fats) and mineral matter (hydrocarbons).
Pb*	Lead.
pH	A numerical system for measuring acidity in solutions, with 7 as neutral. Numbers lower than 7 are increasingly acidic and higher than 7 are increasingly alkaline. The scale is logarithmic i.e. a change of 1 represents a ten-fold change in strength. For example, a pH of 4 is ten times more acidic than a pH of 5.
Physicochemical	Measurement of both physical properties (e.g. temperature, clarity, density) and chemical determinants (e.g. metals and nutrients) to characterise the state of an environment.
Resource consent	Refer Section 87 of the RMA. Resource consents include land use consents (refer Sections 9 and 13 of the RMA), coastal permits (Sections 12, 14 and 15), water permits (Section 14) and discharge permits (Section 15).
RMA	<i>Resource Management Act 1991</i> and including all subsequent amendments.
SS	Suspended solids.
Temp	Temperature, measured in °C (degrees Celsius).
Turb	Turbidity, expressed in NTU.
Zn*	Zinc.

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

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

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Appendix I

Resource consents held by Waste Remediation Services

(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: Waste Remediation Services Limited
PO Box 7150
New Plymouth 4341

Decision Date: 19 April 2017

Commencement Date: 19 April 2017

Conditions of Consent

Consent Granted: To discharge drilling wastes from hydrocarbon exploration and production activities, oily wastes from wellsites, and contaminated soil onto and into land via landfarming

Expiry Date: 1 June 2034

Review Date(s): Annually until June 2020 and then every three years thereafter

Site Location: Lower Manutahi Road, Manutahi
(Property owner: Waikaikai Farms Limited)

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1720190E-5605380N

Catchment: Mangaroa

*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. For the purposes of this consent the following definitions shall apply:
 - a) drilling wastes consist of; drilling fluids and cuttings from drilling operations with water based muds, and drilling fluids and cuttings from drilling operations with synthetic based muds;
 - b) oily wastes from wellsites consist of; sludge removed from tanks and separators, slops oil removed from well cellars, tank wax which builds up in separators and tanks, oily formation sand, contaminated ground material from leaks and spills;
 - c) contaminated soil refers specifically to the hydrocarbon contaminated soil;
 - d) storage means a discharge of wastes from vehicles, tanks, or other containers onto land for the purpose of temporary storage prior to landfarming, but without subsequently spreading onto, or incorporating the discharged material into the soil within 48 hours;
 - e) landfarming means the discharge of wastes onto land, subsequent spreading and incorporation into the soil, for the purpose of attenuation of hydrocarbon and/or other contaminants, and includes any stripping and relaying of topsoil.
2. This consent authorises the application of material to land only within the area indicated on the attached map.
3. The consent holder shall at all times adopt the best practicable option, as defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment from the exercise of this consent.
4. Prior to the exercise of this consent, the consent holder shall after consultation with the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, install a minimum of three groundwater monitoring bores. The bores shall be at locations and to depths that enable monitoring to determine any change in groundwater quality resulting from the exercise of this consent. The bores shall be installed in accordance with NZS 4411:2001 and all associated costs shall be met by the consent holder. The bores shall be sampled prior to stockpiling or landfarming for baseline water quality parameters and concentrations of contaminants.
5. Any pits intended for the storage of solid or liquid wastes shall be lined with high-grade (fit for purpose) synthetic liners or equivalent so that they retain liquid without leakage through the base or side walls.
6. At intervals not exceeding 24 months the consent holder shall check the integrity of the pit liners, repair or replace liners as required and demonstrate to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council they retain liquid as required by condition 5.

7. The site shall be operated in accordance with a 'Management Plan' prepared by the consent holder and approved by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, acting in a certification capacity. The plan shall detail how the site will be managed to achieve compliance with the consent conditions of this consent and shall include as a minimum:
- a) control of site access;
 - b) procedures for notification to Council of disposal activities;
 - c) procedures for the receipt and stockpiling of drilling wastes onto the site;
 - d) procedures for the management of stormwater recovered from, or discharging from, the drilling waste stockpiling area;
 - e) procedures for demonstrating storage cell integrity;
 - f) methods used for the mixing and testing of different waste types;
 - g) procedures for landfarming drilling wastes and or contaminated soil (including means of transfer from stockpiling area, means of spreading, and incorporation into the soil);
 - h) contingency procedures;
 - i) sampling regime and methodology; and
 - j) post-landfarming management, monitoring and site reinstatement.

Notification and sampling requirements

8. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, (by emailing worknotification@trc.govt.nz) at least 48 hours prior to permitting wastes onto the site for storage. Notification shall include the following information:
- a) the consent number;
 - b) the name of the well and wellsite, or other source, from which the waste was generated;
 - c) the type of waste to be stored; and
 - d) the volume of waste to be stored.
9. The consent holder shall notify the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, (by emailing worknotification@trc.govt.nz) at least 48 hours prior to landfarming stored material, or material brought onto the site for landfarming within 48 hours. Notification shall include the following information:
- a) the consent number;
 - b) the name of the well(s)/or location from which the waste was generated;
 - c) the type(s) of waste to be landfarmed;
 - d) the volume and weight of the waste to be landfarmed;
 - e) the specific concentrations of Metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni and Zn), Salts (Barium, Calcium, Chloride, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium) and Sodium Adsorption Ratio. Hydrocarbons (Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Mono Cyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Poly Cyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons) and Nitrogen in the waste prior application to land;
 - f) results of sampling undertaken in accordance with condition 8, including in a spreadsheet compatible format;
 - g) proposed loading rate and required area calculations showing compliance with condition 18; and
 - h) the specific location and area over which the waste will be landfarmed.

10. The consent holder shall take a representative sample of each type of waste, from each individual source, and have it analysed for the following:
- a) total petroleum hydrocarbons (C₆-C₉, C₁₀-C₁₄, C₁₅-C₃₆);
 - b) benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes;
 - c) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons screening;
 - d) barium, calcium, chloride, magnesium, sodium, potassium, sodium adsorption ratio, nitrogen and pH, and
 - e) heavy metals; arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc.

The consent holder shall record the data from these results onto a master spreadsheet to be supplied to the Taranaki Regional Council in accordance with conditions 8 and 9.

Monitoring and reporting

11. The consent holder shall keep records of the following:
- a) wastes from each individual well/ source;
 - b) analytical composition of wastes;
 - c) stockpiling area(s);
 - d) volumes of material stockpiled;
 - e) landfarming area(s), including a map showing individual disposal areas with GPS co-ordinates and up-to-date GIS shapefiles;
 - f) volumes and weights of wastes landfarmed;
 - g) dates of commencement and completion of stockpiling and landfarming events;
 - h) dates of sowing landfarmed areas;
 - i) treatments applied; and
 - j) details of monitoring, including sampling locations, sampling methods and the results of analysis;
- and shall make the records available to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council.
12. The consent holder shall provide to the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council:
- a) by 31 August of each year, a report on all records required to be kept in accordance with conditions 8, 9, 10 and 11 for the period of the previous 12 months, 1 July to 30 June;
 - b) monthly records of all movements of waste to the site in spreadsheet format, including source, material type, transporter, volumes and receiving storage pit.

Discharge Limits

13. No discharge shall take place within 25 metres of surface water or property boundaries.
14. Waste brought to the site shall not contain any hydraulic fracturing fluids.
15. Contaminated soil may be brought to the site only after the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council has assessed the analysis required by condition 10 and advised that the material is suitable for bioremediation.
16. All wastes must be landfarmed as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 months after being brought onto the site.
17. For the purposes of landfarming, solid wastes shall be applied to land in a layer not exceeding:
 - a) 100 mm thick for wastes with a hydrocarbon concentration less than 50,000 mg/kg dry weight; or
 - b) 50 mm thick for wastes with a hydrocarbon concentration equal to or greater than 50,000 mg/kg dry weight.
18. For the purposes of landfarming, liquid wastes shall be applied to land:
 - a) at a rate such that there is no overland flow of liquids; and
 - b) at a rate such that no ponded liquids remain after one hour, after application.
19. When landfarming, as soon as practicable following the application of solid wastes to land, the consent holder shall mix the wastes with, as a minimum, the top 250 mm of native soil.
20. The hydrocarbon concentration in the soil over the landfarming area shall not exceed 20,000 mg/kg dry weight at any point where:
 - a) liquid waste has been discharged; or
 - b) solid waste has been discharged and incorporated into the soil.
21. The secondary application of material to land may only occur if:
 - a) the areas of application meet the standards of surrender as shown in conditions 28 and 29 of this consent;
 - b) the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, having considered the appropriate soil analysis, has confirmed that the standards specific in a) above have been met.
22. As soon as practicable following landfarming, areas shall be sown into pasture (or into crop). The consent holder shall monitor revegetation and if adequate establishment is not achieved within two months of sowing, shall undertake appropriate land stabilisation measures to minimise wind and stormwater erosion.

Receiving environmental limits for water

23. The exercise of this consent shall not result in a level of total dissolved salts within any surface or groundwater of more than 2,500 gm³.
24. The exercise of this consent, including the design, management and implementation of the discharge, shall not lead or be liable to lead to contaminants entering a surface water body.
25. The exercise of this consent shall not result in any adverse impacts on groundwater as a result of leaching, or on surface water including aquatic ecosystems, and/or result in a change to the suitability of use of the receiving water as determined by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council

Receiving environmental limits for soil

26. The conductivity of the soil/waste layer after application shall be less than 400 mSm, or alternatively, if the background soil conductivity exceeds 400 mSm, the landfarming of waste shall not increase the soil conductivity by more than 100 mSm.
27. The application of waste shall not increase the sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) of the soil by more than 2.0 and in no case shall the SAR of the soil/waste layer exceed 18.0 after application.
28. The concentration of metals and salts in the soil layer containing the discharge shall comply with the following criteria:

Metal/ Salt	Maximum value (mg/kg)
Arsenic ¹	17
Barium – Barite ²	10,000
Extractable Barium ²	250
Cadmium ¹	0.8
Chromium ³	600
Copper ³	100
Lead ¹	160
Nickel ³	60
Mercury	1
Zinc ³	300
¹ SCS – Rural Residential MfE 2011b; ² Alberta Environment 2009; ³ NZWWA 2003, lowest of protection of human health and ecological receptors. (Biosolids to land)	

29. From 1 March 2034 (three months prior to the consent expiry date), constituents in the soil at any depth less than 500 mm (below ground level) shall not exceed the standards shown in the following table:

Constituent	Standard
Conductivity	Not greater than 290 mS/m
Chloride	Not greater than 700 mg/kg
Sodium	Not greater than 460 mg/kg
Total Soluble Salts	Not greater than 2500 mg/kg
TPH Fraction	Guideline Value Agricultural Ecological Direct Soil Contact (Fine Sand) From table 5.2
F1 (C6-C10)	210
F2 (>C10-C16)	150
F3 (>C16-C34)	1300
F4 (>C34)	5600
Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME), in the document Canada Wide Standard for Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) in Soil: Scientific Rationale, 2008. Table 5.2	
Soil Type/ Contaminant	Depth of contamination
	Surface (<1m) (mg/kg)
SANDY Silt	
MAHs	
Benzene	1.1
Toluene	82
Ethylbenzene	59
Xylene	59
PAHs	
Naphthalene	7.2
Non-carc (Pyrene)	160
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.027
Table 4.12 SANDY SILT Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Petroleum Hydrocarbon Contaminated Sites in New Zealand (MfE 1999)	

MAHs - benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes

PAHs - naphthalene, non-carc. (pyrene), benzo(a)pyrene eq.

TPH - total petroleum hydrocarbons (C₇-C₉, C₁₀-C₁₄, C₁₅-C₃₆)

The requirement to meet these standards shall not apply if, before 1 March 2034, the consent holder applies for a new consent to replace this consent when it expires, and that application is not subsequently withdrawn.

30. This consent may not be surrendered unless the standards in condition 29 have been met.
31. In the event that any archaeological remains are discovered as a result of works authorised by this consent, the works shall cease immediately at the affected site and tangata whenua and the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council, shall be notified within one working day. Works may recommence at the affected area when advised to do so by the Chief Executive, Taranaki Regional Council. Such advice shall be given after the Chief Executive has considered: tangata whenua interest and values, the consent holder's interests, the interests of the public generally, and any archaeological or scientific evidence. The New Zealand Police, Coroner, and Historic Places Trust shall also be contacted as appropriate, and the work shall not recommence in the affected area until any necessary statutory authorisations or consents have been obtained.

32. In accordance with section 128 and section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Taranaki Regional Council may serve notice of its intention to review, amend, delete or add to the conditions of this resource consent by giving notice of review during the month of June annually until 2020 and every three years thereafter, for the purpose of ensuring that the conditions are adequate to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of this resource consent, which were either not foreseen at the time the application was considered or which it was not appropriate to deal with at the time.

Signed at Stratford on 19 April 2017

For and on behalf of
Taranaki Regional Council

A D McLay
Director - Resource Management

The consent holder's attention is drawn to MPI's "Food safety and animal welfare guidance if spreading rocks and minerals from drilling oil and gas wells on land" (July 2015) which provides guidance to producers and processors of food, including farmers, on how ensure food safety and animal welfare if spreading rocks and minerals from drilling oil and gas wells on land. Should you require further information, please contact Mary Western (MPI, Wellington) or visit <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/8698> for the report.

Advice Note (included at the request of DITAG)

The consent holder's attention is drawn to MPI's "New Zealand Code of Practice for the Design and Operation of Farm Dairies (NZCP1) which restricts:

- The discharge of specified wastes to land used for grazing of milking animals; and*
- The use of feed from land which has had specified wastes applied to it.*

Should you require further information, please contact a Dairy Industry Technical Advisory Group (DITAG) representative or visit <http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/dairy-nzcp1-design-code-of-practice/amdt-2.pdf> (specifically section 6.4 Disposal of effluent and other wastes and section 7.8 Purchased Stock Food) or contact an operation dairy processing company regarding conditions of supply.



Total consented area for Waikaikai Landfarm (in yellow) as authorised by consent 5956-2.0

Appendix II

Company provided annual report



31 August 2021

Chief Executive
Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
47 Cloten Road
Stratford
Attention Nathan Crook

Dear Nathan

RE: Resource Consent 5956 -2.0 - Waikaikai (Wards) – Waikaikai Farms Ltd, 78 Lower Manutahi Road, RD 2, Patea

As required under special condition 12 of resource consent 5956-2.0, please find all relevant information recorded from the operational period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 relating to stockpiling and landspreading activities undertaken at Waste Remediation Services (WRS) Waikaikai disposal site. This is the seventh report completed by WRS for this site, following the previous periods;

2014-15

2015-16

2016-17

2017-18

2018-19

2019-20

This report is designed to follow on from the previously submitted 2019-20 consent monitoring report and is as such focussed on activities, records and results from the 2020-21 period. This report is structured into six sections, as per the following:

1. Overview and Background
2. Wastes Received for Disposal

3. Disposal and Rehabilitation Operations (preparatory earthworks, landspreading/ incorporation and rehabilitation - comprising topsoil application, sowing, additional works)
4. Monitoring
5. Additional Consent Requirements
6. Summary

1. OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

WRS began operating the Waikaikai disposal site in 2014, after the original disposal consent 5956-1 was transferred to them by the landowner at the site, following an unsuccessful attempt at operating the disposal site by a different third party operator. Between 2014 and the currently reported on year (2020-21), operations at the site have improved, as reflected in the TRC consent compliance ratings for these years. Similarly to WRS' other site (Manawapou, consent 7795-1) there have been intermittent periods of activity at the site, reflecting fluctuating levels of activity within the local drilling industry. During the 2016-17 period, consent 5956-1.7 was superseded by the current consent, 5956-2.0.

During 2020-21, small quantities of material from Todd's McKee A and Kapuni sites, Halliburton's Liquid Mud Plant, NPDC and Ahuroa Gas Storage Facility, was received onsite, and some disposal was undertaken in a new spreading area W2106. This area was completed and sewn in June 2021.

Monitoring of the site undertaken in the 2020-21 year by both the Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) and WRS management has shown the operations undertaken at Waikaikai to be generally compliant with consent conditions; one technical non-compliance was reported by TRC, which will be discussed in Section 4 below.

2. WASTES RECEIVED FOR DISPOSAL

Waste Types and Volumes

WRS' Waikaikai site is consented to dispose of a wider range of wastes than at the Manawapou site, including oily wastes. During the 2020-21 year, a total of 528m³ of both solid and liquid wastes were received onsite from Todd's McKee A, their Kapuni production facilities, Halliburton's LMP site, NPDC and First Gas' Ahuroa gas storage facilities. An updated mud register is attached as Appendix C for reference.

Waste Characterisation

Consent 5956-2.0 requires the site operator to sample and keep records of waste chemical composition. Composite samples are taken (generally by wellsite staff prior to transport or by WRS staff at the landfarm). WRS also takes composite pre-spreading samples from the pits prior to landspreading for further waste characterisation.

All samples are sent to RJ Hill Laboratories for analyses. Results are forwarded directly by Hills Laboratories to TRC for their records and for cross-referencing purposes. Results are kept and logged by WRS, and are used to calculate required spreading areas as per condition 17 of consent 5956-2.0 to ensure the hydrocarbon limit in condition 20 is adhered to. Additionally, consent 5956-2.0 condition 15 requires WRS to present predisposal results to the TRC for any contaminated soil intending for disposal, to assess for suitability on a case-by-case

basis. As TRC have been directly forwarded all pre-disposal results, in the interest of avoiding duplication, PDF copies will not be attached to this report.

3. DISPOSAL AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

In the 2020-21 period spreading/disposal of waste material was undertaken in a new spreading area W2106, as indicated on the site map (Appendix B). This included the liquid/solid wastes received from Mckee A and Kapuni, Haliburton and the impacted soils from NPDC's De Havilland Drive site. The soil received from First Gas has been stored in a lined pit on Kauri D wellsite awaiting the preparation of a new spreading area, as of the end of the monitoring period.

The landspreading processes employed at this site are detailed further in the site management plan. WRS closely monitors spreading operations to ensure contractors are consistent with the procedures outlined in the management plan and to ensure application thickness and ponding consent conditions are adhered to. The inspection notices received from the TRC imply these processes were implemented satisfactorily during 2020-21. Photographs of spreading and rehabilitation operations at the Waikaikai site are attached as Appendix A as further reference.

4. MONITORING

Site Inspections - WRS

WRS closely supervise site operations to ensure all contractors are following best practice as per the site operation management plan and conditions specified in consent 5956-2.0. Regular site inspections are also undertaken during periods of inactivity at the site.

Site Inspections – TRC

WRS has received four inspection notices from the TRC for the 2020-21 year. During the initial inspection (27 July 2020) the inspecting officer recorded a technical non-compliance with condition 5 of the consent, as the liner of pit two had become compromised, and still contained some residual wastes. The inspecting officer has not identified any associated environmental impacts, and the situation was remedied promptly. A reinspection on 5 August showed full compliance with the conditions of the consent. Subsequent inspections undertaken during the monitoring period showed full compliance with the consent conditions and no further issues were raised. Copies of the TRC inspection notices are attached as Appendix E.

Receiving Environment Sampling

Composite soil sampling and groundwater sampling is now undertaken exclusively by TRC field staff, with all samples being sent to RJ Hill Laboratories for the full suite of analyses required under consent 5956-2.0. At the time of reporting, WRS has not received soil sample results from the TRC. Groundwater results have however been supplied and are presented below in Table 1.

Table 1 TRC supplied groundwater results, Waikakai site, all bores 2020-21

Parameter	Bore	GND2290				GND2291				GND2292			
	Date	11/08/2020	20/11/2020	18/02/2021	11/05/2021	11/08/2020	20/11/2020	18/02/2021	11/05/2021	11/08/2020	20/11/2020	18/02/2021	11/05/2021
	Lab Number	241755	247806	253240	261064	241755	247806	253240	261064	241755	247806	253240	261064
		5.1	7.1	9.1	6.1	5.2	7.2	9.2	6.2	5.3	7.3	9.3	6.3
pH	pH Units	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	mS/m	37	35.5	51.1	37.6	100.4	109.4	106.1	165.7	198	155.3	180.2	130.9
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	µS/cm	370	355	511	376	1,004	1,094	1,061	1,657	1,980	1,553	1,802	1,309
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	g/m3	270	250	370	270	710	660	690	1,230	1,240	920	1,070	790
Dissolved Barium	g/m3	0.047	0.033	0.05	0.031	0.011	0.015	0.012	0.016	0.21	0.122	0.183 #1	0.121
Acid Soluble Barium	g/m3	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	0.21	0.12	0.18 #1	0.12
Total Sodium	g/m3	23	22	28	24	65	71	66	86	260	230	240	155
Chloride	g/m3	32	27	48	37	133	150	131	340	410	270	370	270
Benzene	g/m3	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Toluene	g/m3	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Ethylbenzene	g/m3	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
m&p-Xylene	g/m3	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
o-Xylene	g/m3	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
C7 - C9	g/m3	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10
C10 - C14	g/m3	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
C15 - C36	g/m3	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	g/m3	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7

Parameter	Bore	GND2293				GND2294			
	Date	11/08/2020	20/11/2020	18/02/2021	11/05/2021	11/08/2020	20/11/2020	18/02/2021	11/05/2021
	Lab Number:	2417555.4	2478067.4	2532409.4	2610646.4	2417555.5	2478067.5	2532409.5	2610646.5
pH	pH Units	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.7	7.2	6.9
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	mS/m	134.4	138.7	134.6	126.5	35.8	35.8	37.6	38.1
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	µS/cm	1,344	1,387	1,346	1,265	358	358	376	381
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	g/m3	890	880	880	890	240	240	290	260
Dissolved Barium	g/m3	0.163	0.162	0.158	0.137	0.006	< 0.005	0.006	0.007
Acid Soluble Barium	g/m3	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.14	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11	< 0.11
Total Sodium	g/m3	75	74	71	74	29	31	29	31
Chloride	g/m3	330	340	320	290	46	47	47	48
Benzene	g/m3	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Toluene	g/m3	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
Ethylbenzene	g/m3	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
m&p-Xylene	g/m3	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
o-Xylene	g/m3	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	< 0.0010
C7 - C9	g/m3	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10

C10 - C14	g/m3	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
C15 - C36	g/m3	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4
Total hydrocarbons (C7 - C36)	g/m3	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7

The groundwater results show compliance with the groundwater conditions 23-25 of consent 5956-2.0. No hydrocarbons have been detected in any of the samples, salinity is slightly elevated in bores GND2291, 2292 and 2293 but remains well within the consented TDS limit (2500 g/m³) given in condition 23.

5. ADDITIONAL CONSENT REQUIREMENTS

As per condition 3 of consent 5956-2.0, the site management plan has been reviewed and updated where necessary. Operations at the Waikaikai landfarm are all undertaken generally in accordance with the WRS' Landfarm Management Plan (LMP) that covers both the Manawapou and Waikaikai sites. It is a live document and is constantly reviewed and updated as necessary to reflect operational requirements and practices at both sites operated by WRS. In 2020-21 no significant changes were made to the LMP. The current plan is available upon request.

Consent 5956-2.0 condition 6 requires WRS to assess pit liner integrity at regular intervals. As was aforementioned in Section 4, the liner of Pit 2 was noted to have been compromised. This pit has been unused for the remainder of the monitoring period, and will be modified in the following year.

Pasture establishment and ongoing vegetation coverage are monitored by TRC and by WRS in partnership with the landowner at the Waikaikai site. If either the landowner or the TRC are not satisfied with vegetation coverage at the site, WRS and their contractors will work with the landowner to address any issues. In 2020-21, as was noted in the initial inspection, area W1910 required reseeding, this was undertaken and no further issues were noted.

6. SUMMARY

As in the previous year, there was a reasonable level of activity at the Waikaikai site in 2020-21. Earlier in the operational period, small quantities of material were received from Todd's McKee A and Kapuni, and Halliburton's LMP site, and landfarmed alongside impacted soil from NPDC's De Havilland Drive site in area W2106. There was an issue with the liner of Pit 2 at the start of the monitoring period, however this pit is no longer in use, and no incidents/significant issues have been identified at the site during 2020-2021.

Waste Remediation Services Ltd

w +64 6 751 9221 m + 64 275 996 105 f +64 751 9225

Address 141 – 143 Connett Road East, Bell Block 4312, New Zealand

Post PO Box 7150, New Plymouth 4341, New Zealand

Email: keith@wrsLtd.co.nz

Appendix A Field Photographs



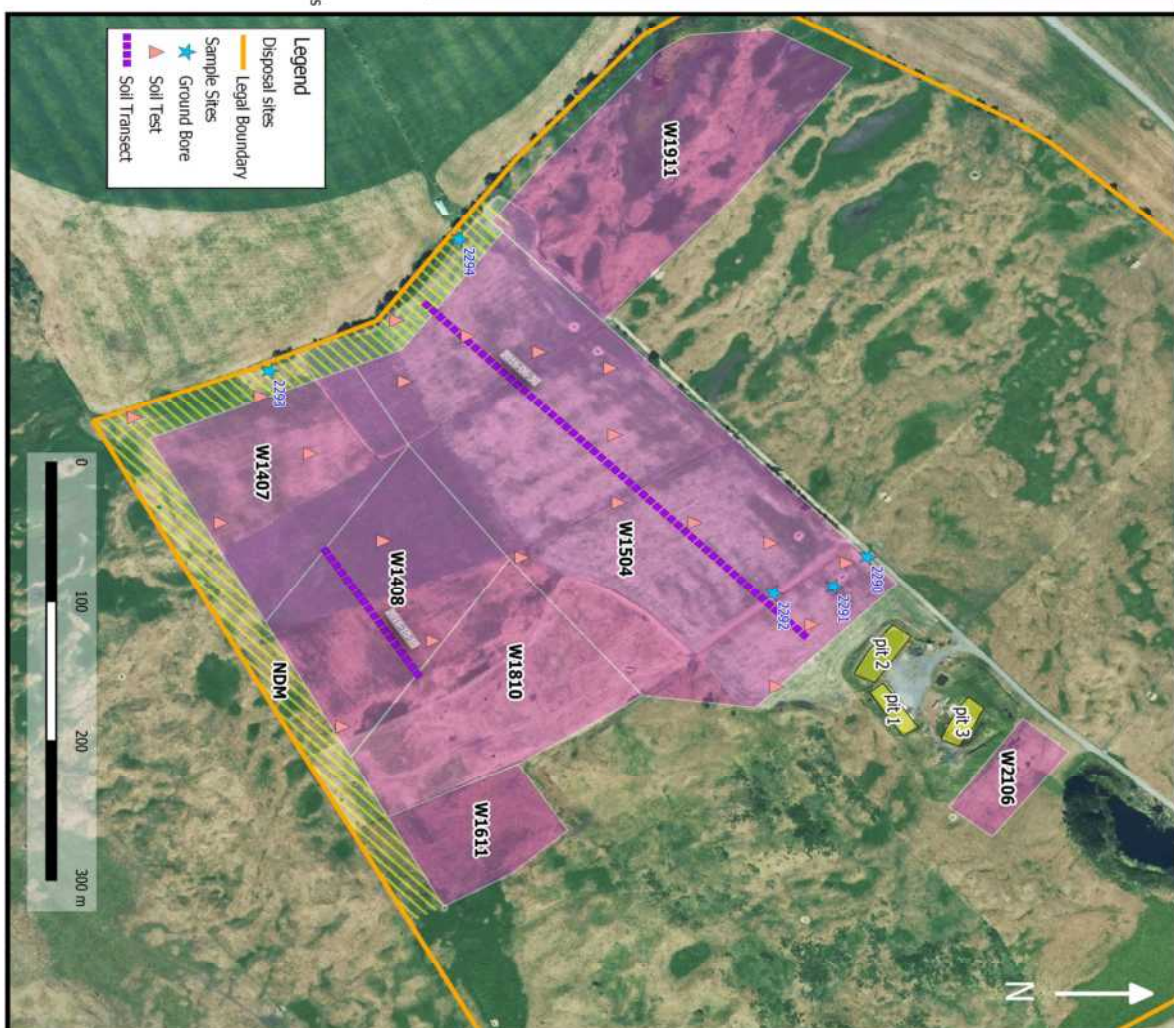
Photographs 1 and 2 Area W1911 being replanted




Photographs 3 and 4 Area W2110 – next area to be landfarmed prior to commencement

Mud Type Codes
 SW = Stormwater
 DL/S = Drilling Liquids/Solids
 IS = Impacted Soils
 NA = Not available
 NDM = No drilling mud

A map of the study area showing the coastline of the Gulf of Mexico. A purple star marks the location of the study site, which is situated on a peninsula or near a bay. The map includes topographic features such as green areas representing vegetation and brown lines representing roads or trails. The coastline is clearly defined by the blue water of the Gulf of Mexico.



 <p>Geo Sync Land Surveying & Spatial Solutions</p>	<p>Project: Waiakakai</p> <p>Owner: P and K Wards</p>	<p>Project No. 14037</p> <p>Scale: 1:3,000</p> <p>Drawing No. 14037_02</p>	<p>Notes: Aerial photography source: TPC 2012 Contains data sourced from DTMZ under CC-BY</p>	<p>Dataset: NZGD 2000 / NZTM 2000 coordinates EPSG: 2193</p>	<p>Rev: 00015 Added Topnet Imposed Sd Spread Area 2556-12 w/ georeferencing & triangulation</p>	<p>Rev: 00014 Added Sd Spread</p>	<p>Rev: 00013 Added Clearing Limit</p>	<p>Rev: 00012 Added Drapage Area N1810</p>	<p>Rev: 00011 Added and date to W1911</p>	<p>Rev: 00010 Added W21206</p>	<p>Rev: 00009 Added and date to W1911</p>	<p>Rev: 00008 Added and date to W1911</p>	<p>Rev: 00007 Added and date to W1911</p>	<p>Rev: 00006 Added and date to W1911</p>	<p>Rev: 00005 Added and date to W1911</p>	<p>Rev: 00004 Added and date to W1911</p>	<p>Rev: 00003 Added and date to W1911</p>	<p>Rev: 00002 Added and date to W1911</p>	<p>Rev: 00001 Added and date to W1911</p>
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Appendix C Mud Register

Date	Source	Customer	Disposal Site m3			Total
			Solid	Liquid	Direct Spread	Total
1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021						
Jul-20	McKee A	Todd	-	40	-	40
		McKee A TOTAL	-	40		40
7-23 July 2020	Halliburton LMP	Halliburton	-	80	-	80
5-15 Aug 2020	Halliburton LMP	Halliburton	-	67	-	67
		Halliburton LMP TOTAL	-	147		147
19 May 21	Kapuni	Todd Energy	24	-	-	24
		Todd Energy - Misc TOTAL	24	-	-	24
11 Mar 21	NPDC De Havilland Drive	NPDC	65	-	-	65
		NPDC TOTAL	65	-	-	65
24 Jun 21	Ahuroa	First Gas	252	-	-	252
		Ahuroa TOTAL	252	-	-	252
		2020-21 ANNUAL TOTAL m3	276	252	0	528

NB: This is a summary table, a full mud register with records of individual deliveries is available upon request.

Appendix D WRS Landfarm Management Plan

Available upon request

Appendix E TRC Inspection Notices

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