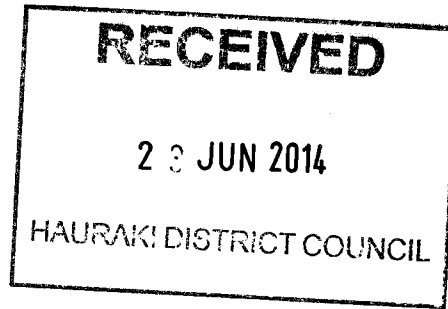


In reply please quote: APP132558
IRIS Document No: 10366
DM Document No: 3088197
File No: 61 62 78A



19 June 2014

Hauraki District Council (Paeroa Office)
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Dear Sir/Madam

Resource Consent Application

Your resource consent application as below has been considered in accordance with the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Reference Id	Activity Description
AUTH132558.01.01	To discharge backwash water to the Ohinemuri River from the Paeroa Water Treatment Plant

Please find enclosed a copy of the decision report and resource consent certificate. A copy of these has also been sent to your consultant, Harrison Grierson Consultants Limited.

You may lodge an objection to this decision by notifying Waikato Regional Council of your objection within 15 working days of notice of this decision being received, in accordance with Section 357A of the Resource Management Act.

You may lodge an appeal with the Environment Court if you wish. Further information on this option is available from the Waikato Regional Council on request.

Important: If you decide to object to or appeal against this decision the enclosed copy of the consent certificate is null and void, and should be destroyed.

You should also be aware of the following general information regarding the holding of a resource consent:

Exercising the consent

Only the consent holder or the person authorised by the consent holder may exercise this consent, and then only for the purpose specifically authorised by the consent. Those exercising the consent must comply with the conditions of the consent at all times.

This consent will **expire** on the date specified on the certificate. If unexercised, the consent will **lapse** on the date specified in the consent, or if no date is specified, within 5 years from the date of commencement, until approval has been sought from Waikato Regional Council to extend the lapse period.

Charges payable

The majority of consent holders will incur annual charges for holding consents, and also incur costs associated with monitoring, inspecting and reporting on the exercise of this consent.

Annual charges are set every year as part of the Council's annual plan process. These charges will continue to be incurred by the holder of the consent until such time as the consent expires or is surrendered. Invoices for these charges will be sent out to the consent holder usually in September each year.

Surrender of the consent

If you no longer wish to undertake or have completed the activities authorised by the consent you are advised to surrender the consent by giving notice to Waikato Regional Council as charges are payable while the consent is operative, even if it is not being exercised. If your consent authorises a structure or an ongoing activity that you wish to continue, you should retain the consent.

Expiry of the consent

If you re-apply at least 6 months prior to the expiry date of your consent you may continue to carry out the activity after its expiry if your replacement consent application is still being processed.

Sale of your property

If you sell the property or the operation to which this consent applies, you may wish to transfer the consent to the new owner (charges will continue to be incurred by the holder of the consent until such time as this is carried out).

Disclosure of information to third parties

The information you provided in your application (including personal information) is official information. It will be used to assist in the management of the region's natural and physical resources. Your application documents, the details of this consent and any ongoing communications between you and Waikato Regional Council will be held at the offices of Waikato Regional Council and may be accessed upon request by a third party.

Access to information held by Waikato Regional Council is administered in accordance with the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the Privacy Act 1993. Your information may be disclosed in accordance with the terms of these Acts.

Waikato Regional Council may withhold access to information in certain circumstances. It is important that you advise Waikato Regional Council about any concern you may have about disclosure of any of the information you have provided in this application (e.g. protection of personal information, trade secrets, confidential information or information which, if released, may cause serious offence to tikanga Maori). When making a decision regarding the disclosure of your information, we can take account of any concern you wish to raise.

Should you require any further information with regard to the above, please contact me on 07 859 0879 or email at Stuart.Bead@waikatoregion.govt.nz. If responding in writing, please quote application number APP132558.

Yours faithfully



Stuart Beard
Resource Officer
Resource Use

CC: Harrison Grierson Consultants Limited, Attention: Amber Tsang, PO Box 5760, Wellesley Street, Auckland 1141

Consent Evaluation Report

Applicant: Hauraki District Council **File No.:** 61 62 78A

Address of Site: Normanby Road, Paeroa **Project Code:** RC21288

Application Number: APP132558

1 Introduction

Hauraki District Council (“the applicant”) has applied for authorisation to discharge up to 600 cubic metres per day, of backwash water from the Paeroa Water Treatment Plant to the Ohinemuri River, via an existing stormwater outfall structure.

The applicant has supplied the following application documents and supporting information, which shall subsequently be referred to as “the AEE”:

- Discharge to Water Permit and Assessment of Environmental Effects ([doc#3061474](#)).

The applicant has engaged Harrison Grierson Consultants Limited to assist with preparation of the above application; any reference to “the applicant” in this report should be understood to signify the applicant and/or any consultant representing the applicant.

2 Background and Description of Proposal



Figure 1: Location of proposed activity.

The Paeroa Water Treatment Plant (WTP), located towards the south eastern end of Paeroa abstracts water from the Waitawheta River under authorisation 101996 and supplies the municipal water supply to Paeroa. The applicant is currently in the process of upgrading the WTP, as part of a district-wide water supply rationalisation programme, and this application seeks to authorise the disposal of up to 600 cubic metres of backwash water to the Ohinemuri River per day, via a small ephemeral wetland.

As part of the water treatment process, raw water is membrane filtered to removed suspended solids; these solids are removed from the filters via backwash process and this backwash water (with elevated suspended solids) and associated backwash process water is disposed into the Paeroa sewer system. The quality of water in the Waitawheta River is described by the applicant as being 'largely pristine', thus chemical coagulation is not typically required as part of the water filtration process; at times of poor raw water quality (high suspended solids or water colour), chemical coagulation is required and during this time backwash water will continue to be disposed of to the sewer (via a holding tank). The anticipated operational parameters are summarised in figure 2.

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Raw Water Turbidity (NTU)	0-5	5-50	>50
Daily backwash volume (m ³)	118	426	533
Suspended solids in backwash (mg/L)	568	1523	2465
Suspended solids in backwash (kg/day)	67	649	1313
Scenario frequency	97%	2%	1%

Figure 2: Backwash Operational Parameters.

The peak anticipated discharge volume is within the 600 cubic metres per day limit. The maximum instantaneous discharge flow rate initially sought was 111 cubic metres per hour, which equates to 30.8 litres per second, however in correspondence with the applicant it was determined that this rate was for the backwash water component of the backwash only and that the associated process water (from the raw water cyclones and screens, stated to be of the same quality as the backwash water) would see the peak instantaneous backwash rate be 62 litres per second (inclusive of a 10% buffer).

The Waitawheta River is a tributary of the Ohinemuri River, with confluence point approximately 9 kilometres upstream of the proposed discharge point. No new contaminants are proposed to be discharged to the Ohinemuri River, given that the discharge of backwash water to the Ohinemuri River is proposed to occur only when chemical coagulation is not in place.

3 Status of Activities under the Plans

The proposed activity is classified under the following rule:

3.5.4.5 Discretionary Activity Rule – Discharges – General Rule

Any discharge of a contaminant into water, or onto or into land, in circumstances which may result in that contaminant (or any other contaminant emanating as a result of natural processes from that contaminant) entering water, that is not specifically provided for by any rule, or does not meet the conditions of a permitted or a controlled activity rule in this Plan, is a discretionary activity (requiring resource consent).

Advisory Note:

- *Information requirements to enable the assessment of any application under this Rule are set out in Section 8.1.2.2 of this Plan. In addition, assessment shall also take into account the matters identified in the policies in Section 3.5.3 of this Plan.*

4 Consultation/Affected Party Approvals

4.1 Iwi

The applicant has not undertaken any specific consultation with Iwi.

I am satisfied that the effects of this application, subject to adherence to the recommended consent conditions, will be less than minor and do not therefore consider Iwi to be an affected party.

4.2 Other Parties

The applicant has not undertaken any specific consultation as part of this application and notes that the ephemeral wetland is on applicant owned land, thus 'landowner approval is inherent'.

I am satisfied that the effects of this application, subject to adherence to the recommended consent conditions, will be less than minor and do not therefore consider there to be any affected parties.

5 Process Matters

Date	Process Detail
22/05/2014	Lodged
26/05/2014	Active

6 Statutory Considerations

The application was received on the 22nd May 2014; therefore all amendments to the Resource Management Act 1991 apply.

6.1 Assessment of Environmental Effect

6.1.1 Existing Environment

Section 104(1)(a) provides that when considering a consent application, the consent authority must, subject to Part 2, have regard to the actual and potential effects on the environment of allowing the activity.

The site of the proposed discharge is located within applicant owned reserve to the south of Normanby Road, adjoining the Ohinemuri River. The site is mostly grass with some low lying vegetation to the south, where there is an ephemeral wetland that discharges to the Ohinemuri River.

The area surrounding the discharge point and river is modified urban residential, with site sizes of around 600 to 1000 square metres.

6.1.2 Permitted Baseline

Section 104(2) provides that when forming an opinion about the actual or potential effects of the activity, the consent authority may disregard an adverse effect of the activity on the environment if the regional plan permits an activity with that effect.

The discharge to the Ohinemuri River will be via the existing stormwater discharge structure; this structure is authorised by Permitted Activity Rule 4.2.10.1 – Discharge and Intake Structures. In making this assessment of effects, I have disregarded any effects already authorised by this rule.

6.1.3 Actual and Potential Effects

Having considered the nature of the proposal and the supporting information supplied as part of the application, I consider that the actual and potential environmental effects of the proposed discharge are:

- Hydrological flow
- Water quality

Hydrological Flow

I consider that the effects of the discharge of up to 600 cubic metres on hydrological flow in the Ohinemuri River will be positive, as it is effectively a reduction in the net volume abstracted from the Waitawheta River/Ohinemuri River catchment, which occurs under authorisation 101996.

Water Quality

Sediment discharges to water can cause a range of adverse effects on fresh water ecosystems, including smothering aquatic life, damaging fish and invertebrates' gills, destruction of spawning grounds, and the deposition of nutrients to waterways. Increased turbidity can interfere with aquatic animal's abilities to feed due to poor visibility and reduced light penetration can reduce photosynthetic activity.

The applicant has applied for a backwash discharge volume limit of 600 cubic metres per day. The Q5 low flow for the Ohinemuri River at Karangahake (abstracted from the WISKI database on the 29th May 2014, generated by WRC Hydrologist Doug Stewart) is 1.610 cubic metres per second, whilst the average river flow is 11.1 cubic metres per second (WRC Technical Report 2011/06).

At these river flow rates, and using the proposed maximum instantaneous discharge rate of 62 litres per second and maximum discharge volume of 600m³, the following 'worst case' dilution rates are determined. It is noted that the anticipated dilution factors to be typically seen will be greater than this:

	Dilution Factor	
River Flow	Instantaneous (during discharge)	Daily Average
Low Flow (Q5)	26	232
Average Flow	179	1599

Figure 3: Backwash discharge dilution factors

In terms of suspended sediment, increased river loadings anticipated from the '97% of the time' scenario (scenario 1) detailed in the AEE, equate to 0.48 grams per cubic metre per day at Q5 low flow, or 0.07 grams per cubic metre per day average flows.

Daily suspended solids discharges from operating scenarios 2 and 3 are significantly greater, however these discharges are anticipated during storm event, when river flows (and thus dilution factors) will be higher and suspended solids and turbidity will be naturally elevated from those typically seen.

Summary

Overall, I consider that based on my assessment above, and subject to adherence to recommended consent condition, that the effects of the proposal in terms of flow regimes and water quality effects are likely to be less than minor.

6.2 Policy Statements, Plans and Regulations

6.2.1 National environment standards

As of June 2010 there are five NESs that have come into effect - the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (where various standards have been in effect since October 2004);

Sources of Human Drinking Water; Electricity Transmission Activities; Telecommunication Facilities; and Contaminants in Soils.

The NES for Sources of Human Drinking Water is potentially relevant to this application, as the discharge to the Ohinemuri River is upstream of a registered surface water take for municipal supply purposes.

National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water

This standard is a regulation enacted by an Order in Council, under s43 of the Resource Management Act. The regulation requires that a regional council must not grant a water or discharge permit for an activity that will occur upstream of a drinking water abstraction point if specific criteria at the point of abstraction are exceeded. The matters to be considered as part of an assessment are dependent on the permit being sought and the level of effects on any drinking water supplier located downstream or down gradient of the activity.

Under this regulation a regional council may also impose a condition of consent on any resource consent application requiring the consent holder to notify, as soon as reasonably practical, the registered drinking-water supply operators and the regional council if the activity leads to an event that, or as a consequence of an event, results in a significant adverse effect on the quality of the water at the abstraction point

The nearest, downstream, registered surface water abstraction is approximately 20 kilometres downstream from this discharge, after confluence with the Waihou River. Given this distance, dilution and the fact that the discharge is of materials abstracted from the upstream river catchment, I do not consider that this application is contrary to the stated criteria of this NES.

6.2.2 Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act (2000)

The Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 (HGMPA) seeks to integrate the management of natural, physical and historic resources of the Gulf, its islands and catchments and deems the Hauraki Gulf to be a matter of national importance. The HGMPA (section 9) requires that a consent authority must, when considering an application for a resource consent for the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments, have regard to sections 7 and 8 of the Act. This proposal falls within the catchment of the Hauraki Gulf as defined by the HGMPA.

I have considered the proposed application against the requirements of the HGMPA and do not consider it to be inconsistent.

6.2.3 National policy statements

The Freshwater Management NPS has policies and objectives that direct local government to manage water in an integrated and sustainable way while providing for economic growth within specified water quality and quantity limits. The NPS requires regional councils to develop standards to safeguard the life supporting capacity of water bodies, with the objective that water quality will be maintained or improved. This will involve protection of high quality water bodies and implementation of methods to improve degraded water bodies. In the interim, when considering consent applications regional councils must have regard for any effects (actual or cumulative) that contaminants contained in the discharge may have on freshwater and fresh water ecology. The principle of adopting best practicable options in order to minimise effects is included in the decision making process under this policy.

As the proposed activity is considered to have no more than minor effects, it is my opinion that should this application be granted, it will not be contrary to the Freshwater NPS.

6.2.4 Operative and proposed Regional Policy Statements

The RPS is a high-level broad-based document containing objectives and policies the purpose of which is to provide an overview of the resource management issues of the region and to achieve integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the Region.

The Waikato Regional Council's Regional Policy Statement (RPS) was made operative in late 2002 (except for the geothermal module – 2006) however the Waikato Regional Council notified a proposed RPS on 3/11/2010. The assessment of this application must have regard to both versions of the RPS however, where there is any conflict between them, priority may be given to one version dependent on where in the process the proposed RPS is in as part of the Schedule 1 process.

Operative Regional Policy Statement

The Regional Policy Statement (RPS) has objectives seeking a net reduction in the adverse effects of destabilisation of river and lake beds, and a net improvement in water quality across the region.

Proposed Regional Policy Statement – Decisions Version November 2012

The Proposed Waikato Regional Policy Statement (PRPS) was publicly notified on 3 November 2010, and submissions closed on 28 February 2011. The PRPS reflects amendments to the RMA and changes in policy, economic and environmental direction over the past ten years since the first Waikato Regional Policy Statement became operative in 2002.

Key issues in the PRPS relating to this proposal are the state of resources (Issue 1.1), managing the built environment (Issue 1.4), the relationship of tangata whenua with the environment (Issue 1.5). There are a number of overlapping objectives under each of these relevant to this proposal. These are listed as follows:

- 3.1 Integrated Management
- 3.1A Resource use and development
- 3.2 Decision making
- 3.7 Ecosystem Service
- 3.8 Relationship of tangata whenua with the environment
- 3.11 Built environment
- 3.13 Mauri and health of fresh water bodies
- 3.15 Riparian areas and wetlands
- 3.18 Ecological integrity and indigenous biodiversity
- 3.20 Amenity
- 3.21 Natural character
- 3.22 Public access

Relevant policies include integrated management (policy 4), built environment (Policy 6) and fresh water bodies (Policy 8).

6.2.5 Regional Plan

The Waikato Regional Plan ("WRP") is operative. The purpose of regional plans is to help the Council carry out its functions under s30 of the RMA.

WRP section	Objective/Policy	Comment
3.1 Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that people are able to take and use water for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing • net improvement of water quality across the Region • the avoidance of significant adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems • the range of reasonably foreseeable uses of ground water and surface water are protected 	The proposed backwash discharge is unlikely to comprise the WRP Section 3.1 objectives.
3.2.3 Water Management Standards	<p>Policy 4: Waikato Region Surface Water Class Enable the use of all surface water bodies in the Region, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Any significant adverse effects on existing aquatic ecosystems are avoided, remedied or mitigated. b. Intake structures are designed to minimise fish entrapment. c. Any conspicuous change in visual colour or clarity is avoided, remedied or mitigated. d. The water body is not tainted or contaminated to the extent 	No significant adverse effects are anticipated from the backwash discharge. Visual impacts of the discharge (after reasonable mixing) are prohibited by condition.

	<p>that it is unpalatable or unsuitable for consumption by humans after treatment (equivalent to coagulation, filtration and disinfection).</p> <p>e. The water body is not tainted or contaminated to the extent that it is unsuitable for irrigation or stock watering.</p>	
3.2.3 Water Management Standards	<p>Policy 6: Waikato Region Contact Recreation Class</p> <p>The purpose of the contact recreation class is to provide a safe water quality environment for contact recreation in all rivers, streams, and lakes with significant contact recreational use by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Avoiding reductions in clarity that make the water unsuitable for contact recreation. Avoiding contamination to levels that represent a significant risk to human health or to levels that would render the water body unsuitable for contact recreation. Avoiding the development of bacterial and/or fungal growths that are visible to the naked eye. Avoiding the development of periphyton growths or mats to the extent that they cover more than 25% of the bed of the water body. 	<p>Visual impacts of the discharge (after reasonable mixing) are prohibited by condition. No discharges that would cause contamination at levels that prevent contact recreation or that would cause bacterial/fungal/algal growth are sought to be authorised by this application.</p>
3.2.3 Water Management Standards	<p>Policy 7: Waikato Region Fishery Class</p> <p>The purpose of the fishery class is to maintain or enhance existing water quality and aquatic habitat in water bodies that currently support a diverse range of fish species and fish habitats with significant conservation values, or which support significant recreational, traditional or commercial fisheries so that for these fisheries, trout or indigenous fish can complete their life cycles and/or maintain self-sustaining populations and managed trout and indigenous fisheries can be sustained.</p> <p>This will include consideration of the need to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise fish entrapment at water intake structures. Minimise adverse effects on fish spawning patterns in areas where spawning occurs minimise adverse effects of sediment loads and other contaminants on fish or their habitat. Maintain water temperatures and dissolved oxygen levels that are suitable for aquatic habitat and spawning. Ensure that fish living in these waters are not rendered unsuitable for human consumption by the presence of contaminants. Minimise structural or temperature barriers and changes in flow regimes that would otherwise prevent fish from completing their life cycle and/or maintaining self sustaining populations, including migration and spawning. Minimise the adverse effects of physical disturbance to aquatic habitat. 	<p>The backwash discharge is unlikely to cause any of these matters; conditions controlling physical disturbance and sediment loads are recommended.</p>
3.2.3 Water Management Standards	<p>Policy 8: Reasonable Mixing</p> <p>The zone of reasonable mixing is the area within which a discharge into water (including any discharge that occurs subsequent to a discharge onto or into land) does not need to achieve the standards specified in the water management class for the receiving water body. The size of the mixing zone must be minimised as far as is practicable and will be determined on a case-by-case basis, including consideration of the following matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The nature of the effluent, including its flow rate, composition and contaminant concentrations. River flow rate and flow characteristics. The design of the outfall. The depth, velocity and rate of mixing in the receiving water body. Existing contaminant concentrations in the receiving water body both upstream and downstream of the discharge point and the assimilative capacity of the water body. The frequency of the discharge. The speed with which any contaminants will be diluted. The ability of the discharger to alter the location of the discharge and the mixing characteristics of the outfall so as to ensure that adverse effects of the discharge beyond the 	

	<p>zone of non-compliance are not inconsistent with the purpose for which the water body is being managed.</p> <p>i. Whether the discharger has taken all practicable steps to minimise the concentration and volume of contaminants at source.</p> <p>j. Any effects of the mixing zone on other users of the water body.</p> <p>k. The extent of adverse effects within the mixing zone.</p>	
3.5 Discharges	<p>3.5.2 Objective - Discharges of contaminants to water undertaken in a manner that:</p> <p>a. does not have adverse effects that are inconsistent with the water management objectives in Section 3.1.2</p> <p>b. does not have adverse effects that are inconsistent with the discharges onto or into land objectives in Section 5.2.2</p> <p>c. Ensures that decisions regarding the discharge of contaminants to water do not reduce the contaminant assimilative capacity of the water body to the extent that allocable flows as provided for in Chapter 3.3 are unable to be utilised for out of stream uses.</p>	The proposed backwash discharge is unlikely to comprise the WRP Section 3.5 objectives.

I have assessed the proposal against the objectives and policies of the Waikato Regional Plan, and, subject the conditions I have recommended, do not consider it to be inconsistent.

6.3 Other Matters

Hauraki Iwi Management Plan (Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki)

The Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan provided a background to and identifies key resource based issues for the Hauraki Whanui. It is my view that the application does not contravene the principles of the Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan, provided all consent conditions are adhered to.

6.4 Relevant Part 2 Considerations

I have assessed the proposal against the relevant Part 2 matters and consider the proposed backwash discharge to the Ohinemuri River to be consistent with these matters and overall to achieve the purpose of the RMA.

7 Discussion/Conclusions

The applicant has applied for resource consent to discharge up to 600 cubic metres per day of water treatment plant backwash water to the Ohinemuri River, at a maximum instantaneous rate of 62 litres per second. Backwash discharge to the Ohinemuri River will contain only materials that have been extracted from the Waitawheta River; during periods when chemical coagulation is necessary, backwash will be discharged to the sewer system, for treatment at the Paeroa wastewater treatment plant.

The proposed activity is identified as a discretionary activity, however the discharge will be via an existing discharge structure that is provided for by permitted activity rule 4.2.10.1 – Discharge and Intake Structures.

During this assessment, I have considered the following:

- Effects of the proposed discharge take on flow regimes;
- Effects of the proposed discharge on water quality;
- Consistency of the activities with relevant policies and plans; and
- Consistency of the activities with Part 2 of the RMA.

As discussed previously, the environmental effects of the proposed backwash discharge are likely to be less than minor, providing the activity is undertaken in accordance with recommended conditions. I therefore consider that the proposed activity will be consistent with Waikato Regional Council's policies and plans, and with matters under Part 2 of the RMA. As a result of this assessment, I consider that the resource consent authorising the discharge to surface water can be granted.

Consent duration and review conditions:

The applicant has requested a 35 year consent term for the backwash discharge; In line with my assessment and maintaining consistency in our approach with other consents granted of similar scale and intensity, I consider that a duration of 25 with five-yearly review can be supported. In making this assessment, I have also considered the degree of certainty regarding the potential adverse effects that may arise from this activity, the scale of effects assessment provided as part of this application and the sensitivity of the affected environment.

8 Monitoring

Waikato Regional Council has a statutory obligation under section 35 of the RMA to monitor the effects of resource consents being exercised in its region. The actual and reasonable costs incurred by Waikato Regional Council when undertaking this monitoring will be recovered from the consent holder. It should be noted that if a condition(s) of consent is not complied with, the activity may receive an elevated level of monitoring until Waikato Regional Council is satisfied that the consent is being exercised in accordance with consent conditions.

The backwash discharge is subject to conditions requiring the determination of the volume discharged and the avoidance of visual downstream effects.

9 Recommended Decision

I recommend that in accordance with s104A, the resource consent application be granted in accordance with the duration and conditions prescribed in the attached Resource Consent Certificate for the following reasons:

- The activity will have no more than minor actual or potential adverse effects on the environment
- The activity is not contrary to any relevant plans or policies
- The activity is consistent with the purpose and principles of the Resource Management Act 1991



Stuart Beard
Resource Officer
Resource Use Group

Date: 19/06/2014

10 Decision

That the resource consent applications are granted in accordance with the above recommendations.



Hugh Keane
Programme Manager
Resource Use Group

Date:

19/06/2014.

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RESOURCE CONSENT CERTIFICATE

Resource Consent: AUTH132558.01.01

File Number: 61 62 78A

Pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991, the Regional Council hereby grants consent to:

Hauraki District Council (Paeroa Office)
PO Box 5760
Wellesley Street
Auckland 1141

(hereinafter referred to as the Consent Holder)

Consent Type: Resource Consent

Consent Subtype: Water - other

Activity authorised: To discharge backwash water to the Ohinemuri River from the Paeroa Water Treatment Plant

Location: Normanby Road : Paeroa

Consent duration: This consent will commence on the date of decision notification and expire on 30 June 2039.

Subject to the conditions overleaf:

CONDITIONS

General

1. The activity authorised by this consent shall be undertaken in general accordance with the following application documentation:
 - **“Discharge to Water Permit and Assessment of Environmental Effects”** (Recorded as document number **3061474** on the Waikato Regional Councils document recording system);

and as identified in the resource consent conditions below which shall prevail in the event of any inconsistency between the aforementioned documentation and the conditions.

2. The consent holder shall be responsible for all operations related to the exercise of this resource consent, and must ensure that any persons who are authorised by the consent holder to exercise the consent on the consent holder's behalf are made aware of the conditions of this resource consent and ensure compliance with those conditions.
3. The consent holder shall pay to the Waikato Regional Council any administrative charge fixed in accordance with section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991, or any charge prescribed in accordance with regulations made under section 360 of the Resource Management Act.

Discharge Parameters

4. The maximum daily volume of backwash water discharged shall not exceed 600 cubic metres per day.
5. The instantaneous rate of backwash water discharged shall not exceed 62 litres per second.

Monitoring and Reporting

6. The consent holder shall record the total volume of backwash water discharged into the Ohinemuri River on a daily basis (24 hours). These records shall be supplied to the Waikato Regional Council annually, by the 30th September, for the preceding 1 July to 30 June period.
7. The backwash discharge shall not result in the suspended solids concentration in the Ohinemuri River:
 - i. increasing by more than 10%; and
 - ii. breaching 25 grams per cubic metre, except where the suspended solids in receiving waters is of a greater concentration.
8. To determine compliance with condition 7, the consent holder shall grab sample the Ohinemuri River at four monthly intervals:
 - i. Immediately upstream of the backwash discharge; and
 - ii. After a period of reasonable mixing, no greater than 100 metres downstream of the backwash discharge.

Samples shall be analysed for suspended solids and the results submitted to the Waikato Regional Council within one calendar month of sample date.

Advice Note: All sample analyses shall be undertaken in accordance with the methods detailed in the "Standard Methods For The Examination Of Water And Waste Water, 2012"

22nd edition by A.P.H.A. and A.W.W.A. and W.P.C.F. or any subsequent updated version of that document, or any other method approved in advance by the Waikato Regional Council.

9. The discharge shall not cause the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable suspended material.
10. The discharge shall not cause conspicuous erosion or scouring at the point of discharge.
11. Any future works or associated maintenance that becomes necessary as a result of the exercise of this consent shall be the responsibility of the consent holder and shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Waikato Regional Council.

Advice Note: *A separate resource consent may be required as a result of the need to undertake erosion control works. Any such consent shall be obtained by the consent holder at their sole expense prior to any works being undertaken.*

Review

12. Within 12 months of any co-management legislation commencing for the Hauraki Gulf catchment, the Waikato Regional Council may following service notice on the consent holder under section 129 of the Resource Management Act 1991, commence a review of the conditions of this consent pursuant to section 128 (1) of the Resource Management Act 1991, for the purpose of ensuring that this consent is consistent with the provisions of any such legislation.
13. The Waikato Regional Council may during **2019, 2024, 2029 and 2034** serve notice on the consent holder under section 128 (1) of the Resource Management Act 1991, of its intention to review the conditions of this resource consent for the following purposes:
 - to review the effectiveness of the conditions of this resource consent in avoiding or mitigating any adverse effects on the environment and if necessary to avoid, remedy or mitigate such effects by way of further or amended conditions; or
 - if necessary and appropriate, to require the holder of this resource consent to adopt the **best practicable option** to remove or reduce adverse effects on the surrounding environment; or
 - to review the adequacy of and the necessity for monitoring undertaken by the consent holder.

Advice Note: *Costs associated with any review of the conditions of this resource consent will be recovered from the consent holder in accordance with the provisions of section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.*

In terms of s116 of the Resource Management Act 1991, this consent commences on the 19th June 2014.