



STAFF REPORT

TO: Environment & Planning Committee

FROM: Carl Cheeseman, Co-ordinator Compliance - Monitoring

REFERENCE: C653

SUBJECT: **ANNUAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT - 1 JULY 2006 TO 30 JUNE 2007 – REPORT EP07/08/13 - Report Prepared for Meeting of 23 August 2007**

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the Tasman District Councils Compliance Monitoring programme of work and performance for the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007. The report also outlines complaint and enforcement response over the period and serves in part to meet Council's obligations under section 35 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

This report does not attempt to report on effectiveness and implementation of the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) or state of the environment monitoring.

2. STRUCTURE OF COMPLIANCE MONITORING PROGRAMME

Tasman District Council has operated a structured monitoring programme for the last six years and compliance staff are assigned and have direct responsibility for managing and reporting outcomes under their individual portfolios. Structured monitoring programmes allow council to assess the degree to which people are complying with the terms of their resource consents or the rules allowing them to undertake activities and respond accordingly.

Tasman District Council's current monitoring programme focuses the core of its resources on the range of activities seen as significant to the district both in terms of its environmental resources and the general public.

Table 1: General structure of Compliance Monitoring programme in Tasman District

Section	Program	Responsibility
9	Land based aggregate	Compliance Officer- Motueka
	Signage	Compliance Officer– Land use
	Mining	Compliance Officer– Land use
	District Land Use	Compliance Officer– Land use
	Tourist adventure	Compliance Officer– Land use
	Tourist Accommodation	Compliance Officer– Land use
	Building relocation	Compliance Officer– Land use
	Building setbacks	Compliance Officer– Land use
	Tracking/Earthworks	Compliance Officer- Motueka
	Forestry	Compliance Officer- Motueka

	HFSP	Compliance Officer– Land use
	Bores	Compliance Officer- Water
12	Mussel Farms	Compliance Officer- Motueka & Harbour Master
	Aquaculture	Compliance Officer- Motueka & Harbour Master
	Structures	Compliance Officer- Dairy/Coastal
13	Waterway structures	Compliance Officer- Dairy/Coastal
	River Management	Compliance Officer- Motueka
	River diversions	Compliance Officer- Motueka
14	Surface water	Compliance Officer- Water
	Groundwater	Compliance Officer- Water
15	Agriculture Waste	Compliance Officer- Dairy/Coastal
	Human Waste	Compliance Officer- Discharges
	Industrial Discharges	Compliance Officer- Discharges
	Stormwater	Compliance Officer- Discharges
	Chemicals/pesticides	Compliance Officer- Discharges

Within these general programmes there exist a suite of tailored projects established to manage particular activities identified as having significant potential risk of adverse effect to environmental or public health. These tailored projects comprise both consented and permitted activities occurring in the district. Table two below outlines these tailored projects in detail.

Table 2: Tasman District Council Tailored Compliance Programme

Activity Based Programmes	Consents and Permitted Activity Targets
Land based Aggregate extraction	Land use, sediment discharge, Land disturbance, Water use
Camping Grounds	Wastewater discharge, Land use, Water permits
Forestry	Earthworks and Tracking , discharge sediments
Land Disturbance	Earthworks and Tracking (except forestry)
Signage	Land use consents, Permitted activity rules
On site Wastewater Systems	Wastewater discharge, “special wastewater zones” building permits
Winery Effluent	Waste discharge, Land Use activities, Water permits
1080	Discharge consents
Water Metering	Groundwater & surface-water metering returns, water permits and usage
Dairy effluent	Dairy effluent discharges, Impact monitoring programs, Clean Streams Accord targets

Industry Based programmes	Consents and Permitted Activities Targets
Dairy processors	
Fonterra Co-operative	Air, land and water discharge consents Water Permits Land Use consents Hazardous Facility consents

Timber Treatment Plants	
Nelson Pine Industries	Land Use consents Air and land discharge consents Hazardous Facility consents
Goldpine Industries	Land discharge permits Land use permits Hazardous Facility consents
Hunters Laminates	Air and land Discharge permits Land use permits Hazardous Facility consents
Fish Processing Plants	
Talleys Port Motueka	Water discharge consents Permitted activities
Tasman District Council	
Tasman District Council Asset Engineering	Sediment discharge consents River works consent
Nelson Regional Sewerage Business Unit	Coastal and air discharge permits Land use permits Hazardous Facility consents Biosolids disposal
Community Wastewater Treatment Plants	Coastal, freshwater and air discharge permits Land use permits Biosolids disposal
Forestry	
Weyerhaeuser	Land Use consents Sediment discharge consents
Carter Holt Harvey / Hancock	Land Use consents Sediment discharge consents

Compliance officers responsible for these tailored programmes develop a comprehensive strategy of programme and data management. They also required to develop an effective working relationship with industry and users.

3. COMPLIANCE GRADING

At the completion of any consent monitoring a grade is assigned reflecting the level of compliance. This grading system serves and assists the compliance section in determining enforcement response strategies for matters of non-compliance for individual consent holders and across sectors.

Table 3: Compliance grading system in Tasman District Council

Grade 1	Full compliance
Grade 2	Non-compliance. Nil or minor adverse effect

Grade 3	Non-compliance. Moderate adverse effect
Grade 4	Non-compliance. Significant adverse effect

4. CONSENT COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE

Over the 2006/2007 year a total of 1175 resource consents and targeted permitted activities were monitored across all activities that compliance staff monitor and report on. Overall compliance was good with 90% of consent holders complying with all the conditions of their respective consents. Of the remainder 5% showed non-compliance that had nil or minor adverse effect requiring limited enforcement action. The remaining 5% rated as non-complying with moderate to significant effect were subject to a range of enforcement action as prescribed in the RMA.

Table 4: Consent and permitted activity compliance performance

Compliance rating	2006/2007
Fully complying	1069
Non--compliance. Nil or minor adverse effect	64
Non-- compliance. Moderate adverse effect	11
Non-- compliance. Significant adverse effect	9

5. ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Tasman District Council has a statutory obligation to enforce observance of plan rules and consent conditions. Properly authorised enforcement officers also have powers to take action where there is a breach of legal duty or consent. Any enforcement action undertaken by Council staff is in accordance with Tasman District Council's Enforcement Policy and Guidelines.

During the 2006/2007 year Tasman District Council compliance staff undertook a range of enforcement actions in response to detected non-compliance or breaches. The following table provides a summary of enforcement action taken including against the same period last year. It should be noted that enforcement action includes response to breaches of consent conditions, non-compliance with rules for a permitted activity in the TRMP, or infringements against the Litter Act.

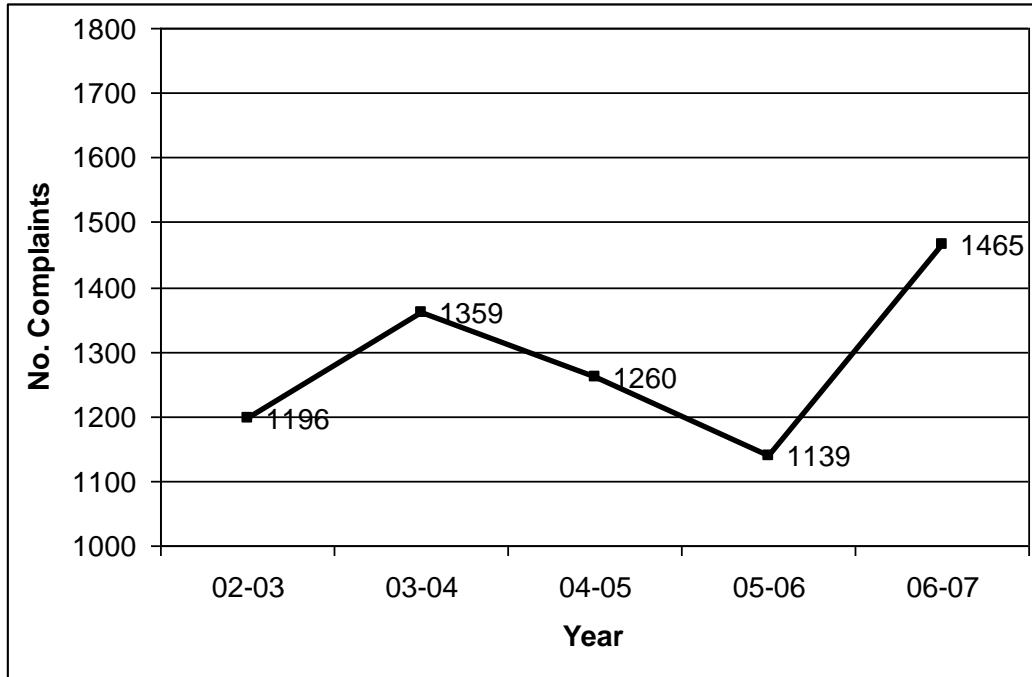
Table 5: Enforcement action during the 2006/2007 year in Tasman District

Enforcement action	2005-2006	2006-2007
Abatement notices	51	65
Infringement notices	42	44
Enforcement orders	00	01
Prosecutions	00	01

6. COMPLAINTS

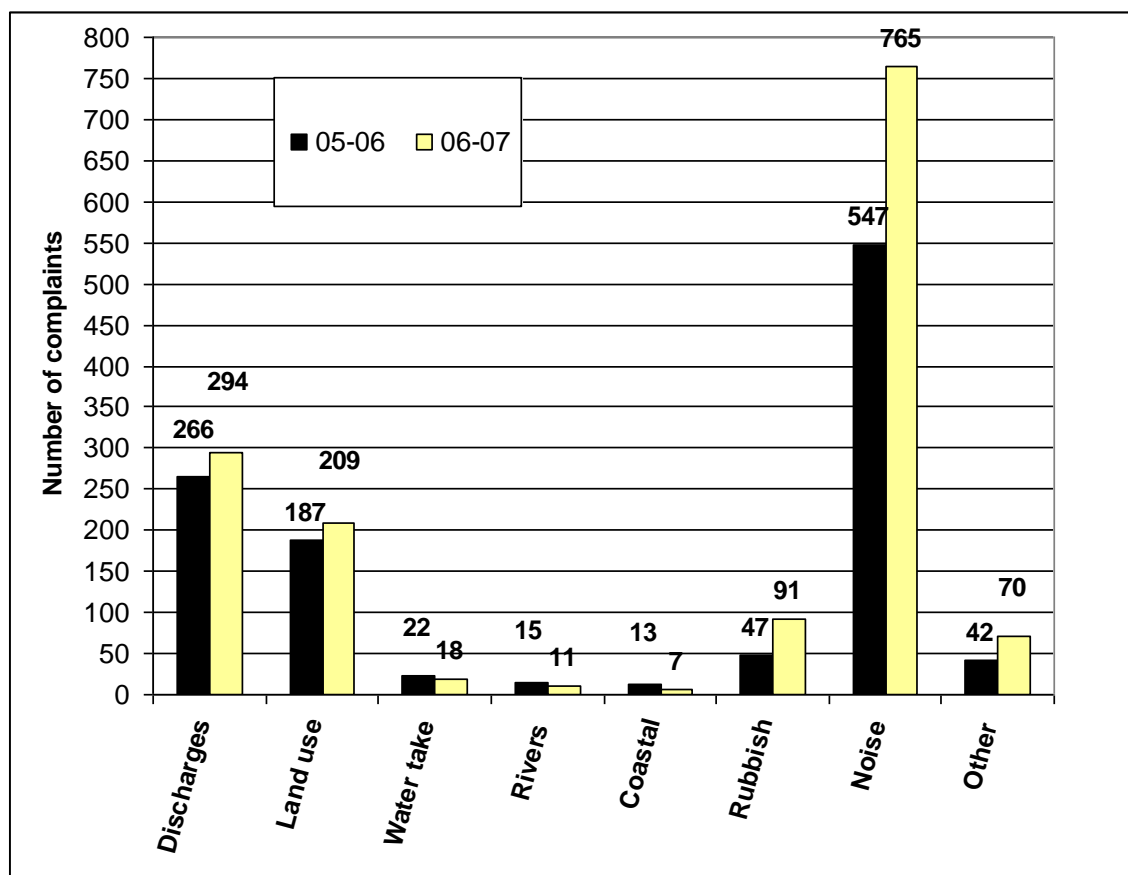
Complaint investigation is a crucial function of council in providing appropriate response to alleged breaches or offences reported by the public. During the 2006/2007 year a total of 1465 complaints were received by Compliance-Monitoring section in relation to a wide range of activities or incidents related to the RMA or Litter Act. Overall this represented a 22% increase on the same period last year.

Table 6: Trend in complaint numbers in Tasman District over last five years



The significant increase observed this year is not attributed to any one particular activity and of the eight general complaint categories used in reporting, increases were detected across five. Two of the greatest relative increases seen however were in the categories of noise and rubbish. Reported noisy parties and illegal fly tipping around the Districts rivers and roads were major contributors to the increases seen in these general categories. Table 7 below compares the change in number of complaints received by category this year against the same period last year.

Table 7: Number of complaints received in comparison to last year by category



7. COMPLIANCE MONITORING IN TASMAN DISTRICT 2006/2007

Section 9: Land Use

Tasman District Council processes a large number of land use consents each year. As a unitary authority it has functions both as a regional and territorial authority in controlling activities on land. Activities are controlled through the TRMP either through zone rules designed to protect and preserve the character and day to day activities of the area or through the various regional sections of the plan. These rules control a broad range of activities such as buildings and structures, setbacks and noise through to quarrying and mining and other resource uses. Over the 2006/2007 year 637 District and Regional land use consents were issued in Tasman District.

District Land Use

Compliance Summary

Over the period many of these consent related to building construction, additional dwellings setbacks, access ways and non-residential activities such as home occupations. Not all of these had a monitoring requirement however with a backlog of over 2000 existing consents that contain monitoring conditions the additional consents requiring monitoring provided considerable workload for the land use monitoring officer.

During this reporting period 94 resource consents were monitored with the following results.

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
74	18	02	0	94

Complaints

A total of 150 complaints were received over the period relating to a broad range of activities across the district.

Complaint Subject	Complaint number	Justified/Requiring action
Land use - Building	33	22
Land use - Home occupation	04	02
Land use - Consent breach	42	26
Land use - Tourist ventures	02	02
Land use - Other	67	44

Enforcement

Non-compliance was dealt with through a range of informal and formal enforcement actions depending on the nature of the breach and the environmental effects. Any enforcement action was followed with reinspections. Enforcement actions undertaken were as follows:

- Letters of warning and further action required issued to consent holders to a number of non-complying activities.
- Twenty abatement notices were issued over the period.
- No infringement notices were issued for non-complying activities.

Quarries, Mining and Land Based Aggregate Extraction

Quarrying, mining and gravel extractions disturb vegetation and landforms and have the potential to adversely affect ground and surface waters if not properly managed. Poor rehabilitation of a site once a resource has been extracted can leave a lasting impact on an area particularly if soils are lost.

In Tasman District other than very small scale, all quarrying, mining and land based aggregate extractions require a resource consent controlling the activity and its effects, including up to date management plans and frequent monitoring.

Compliance Summary

There are currently 31 consented quarry, gold mining and land based aggregate operations in the Tasman District. Of the few remaining gold mining operations all are confined to the Matakītaki or Maruia River valleys. A number of quarries exist throughout the district mining a variety of materials and 20 consented land based gravel extraction sites operate mostly in the Motueka and Waimea River bermlands. Not all these activities have monitoring requirements however of those that did staff inspected a number over the year with mixed results

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
05	02	01	0	08

- Two gold mining activities were monitored several times during the period. At one site issues of non-compliance arose around exceedances in the size of the workings and a failure to rehabilitate satisfactorily former workings before moving off.
- A number of land based gravel extractions were monitored. Some issues of non-compliance were detected around several of the Motueka River extractions mainly around size of open pit, inappropriate materials being used to infill and poor benching within pit
- Of the several larger quarries monitored no breach of consent conditions were found.

Complaints

Five complaints relating to these activities were received over the reporting year in relation to quarry, mining and gravel extraction activities.

Complaint Subject	Number of Complaints	Justified/Requiring action
Gold mining – Unauthorised activity	01	01
Gravel extraction -Breach of resource consent	04	02

Enforcement

Non-compliance was dealt with through a range of informal and formal enforcement actions depending on the nature of the breach and the environmental effects. Any enforcement action was followed with reinspections. Enforcement actions undertaken were as follows:

- Three letters of warning and further action required issued to consent holders for gravel extractions in the Motueka area.
- No abatement or infringement notices issued in this period.

Signage

Uncontrolled signage on roads and frontages can provide driver distraction, conflict with traffic signs or in the case of sandwich boards provide a safety hazard for pedestrians on footpaths. Further the proliferation of signs can significantly detract from the visual amenity provided by the many scenic areas of the district. For the reasons outlined Council strictly controls the use of outdoor signs.

Compliance Summary

Council implemented a signs monitoring programme several years ago as a result of the proliferation of unauthorised signage appearing across the district. As signs situated on the property to which they relate are generally a permitted activity, the focus of the monitoring program has been on “remote” signs that are located away from the property and which requires resource consent.

Monitoring of signs may be through other land use consents where the activity includes signage through to specific remote signage consents issued for a particular sign.

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
03	0	0	0	03

Complaints

Council receives a lot of complaints about remote signage from the public or controlling agencies such as Transit New Zealand over a year. Sandwich boards and other signage on footpaths in the commercial areas also result in complaints and require targeted monitoring at one time or another.

A total of 22 complaints were received this year relating to signage, with the majority associated with remote signage erected without resource consent particularly in the Murchison environs.

Complaint Subject	Number of Complaints	Requiring action
Remote signage	22	18

Enforcement

Staff undertook a programme of compliance in the Motueka commercial area as result of complaints about excessive sandwich boards. Likewise a number of remote signs were subject to enforcement action particularly in and around the Murchison area.

- Ten abatement notices issued for non-complying signage
- Three infringement notices were issued.

A targeted monitoring programme for all remote signage is scheduled for the 2007/2008 year including a programme in the Richmond CBD.

Land Disturbance, Tracking and Earthworks

Land disturbance and earthworks can result in the loss of soil through wind or water erosion or result in significant adverse effect on fresh and coastal waters as a result of sediment transport from the disturbed site during rainfall events. This is a significant problem on certain soil classes in the Tasman district.

The TRMP specifies two land disturbance areas. Land Disturbance 1 comprises all dry land in Tasman District outside of Land Disturbance Area 2. Land Disturbance Area 2 covers the very vulnerable Separation Point Granite area and stricter rules apply.

In Tasman District land disturbance including re-contouring, tracking and earthworks is a permitted activity subject to conditions. These conditions restrict the amount of work permitted to be carried out, location of the work in relation to how near it is to a waterway or significant coastal areas, slope of land being re-contoured and removal of vegetation. Any proposed activity outside of these permitted rules requires a resource consent.

Compliance Summary

117 resource consents were issued for land disturbance covering activities such as building platform construction, recontouring track formation and other earthworks.

Twenty six resource consents were monitored over the period with the following results

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
19	05	01	01	26

Compliance with consent conditions was generally high with those resource consents monitored. Some of the larger subdivision works produced complaints particularly after rainfall events where sediment runoff affected neighbours and nearby waterways.

Complaints

As stated a number of complaints were received relating to earthworks over the year particularly subdivision. The following table contains the complaint types associated with consent and permitted activity earthworks and tracking activities over the period.

Complaint Subject	Number of Complaints	Requiring action
Discharge stormwater	11	10
Discharge air -dust	5	3
Land disturbance – breach consent	34	22

Enforcement

- One Abatement notices were issued for non-complying activities.
- No infringement fines were issued.
- No enforcement or prosecutions were initiated.

Forestry

Commercial plantation forestry remains an important primary industry in the Tasman District. While restricted principally to the rural zones where residentially activities are less, plantation forestry has the potential to adversely impact on dwellings and roadways particularly in winter with shading. The establishing and subsequent logging of plantations has the potential to disturb soils and waterways with the mobilisation of slash and sediments. As a result plantation forestry while a permitted activity is subject to rules within the TRMP controlling the activity. Conditions imposed on plantation forestry include minimum setbacks from property boundaries, land disturbance, tracking, stream works and removal of indigenous vegetation restrictions.

Compliance Summary

Weyerhaeuser NZ Ltd

The company holds a number of consents including a global resource consent for the placement of structures in and over waterways in their forestry estates. Conditions associated with the resource consent require that no significant disturbance to the stream bed occurs. Compliance staff monitored all new roading and land disturbance operations. There were no issues of non-compliance. The company maintains excellent dialogue with Council through its environmental working committee to which Council compliance is a representative. This committee has operated successfully now for five years.

Weyerhaeuser continue to operate their Separation Point Granite management plan. This plan ensures all forest and contract operators operate to accepted standards when working on the Separation Point Granites.

Carter Holt Harvey

Carter Holt Harvey holds a number of resource consents. This company has now initiated an environmental working committee similar to Weyerhaeuser which includes Tasman District Council compliance representatives. Matters such as consent compliance, best practice and environmental initiatives are discussed in this forum. Compliance staff monitored all roading and land disturbance activities over the period. No were no issues of non-compliance.

Other Forestry Companies

There are a number of smaller forestry companies and private owners in the Tasman District. These companies and private owners are typically more limited in their resources. A number of these companies hold various consents to track and undertake in-stream works. Some issues of non-compliance were detected around culverting and sediment controls.

Six resource consents were monitored over the period with the following results:

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
05	0	01	0	06

Complaints

Two discharge of stormwater complaints were received relating to forestry activities where logging or tracking had impacted on stream or stormwater flows. Both of these related to small forest holdings in Golden Bay.

Complaint Subject	Number of Complaints	Requiring action
Discharge stormwater	02	02

Enforcement

No formal enforcement action was undertaken during the year. Several companies received formal notification of work required to comply with minor non-compliance with consent conditions which was subsequently undertaken.

Hazardous Facilities

Tasman district has a number of industries where storage and use of hazardous substances presents considerable environmental risk. All hazardous sites are required to undergo a Hazardous facility Screening Procedure (HFSP) which determines if the site is a permitted activity or requires resource consent. The HFSP is based on accepted risk management theory and scientific evidence on hazardous substances and is set out within specific rules in the TRMP on hazardous sites.

Over several years compliance staff in conjunction with their hazardous substance advisor have conducted comprehensive surveys of the hazardous sites in the district. As a result 44 sites now operate as consented activities and 56 as complying permitted activities.

Compliance Summary

A total of 29 permitted and resource consents sites were monitored over the period with the following results.

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
10	02	04	0	29

13 sites operating as permitted activities were also monitored under the screening procedure in order to assess compliance with the HF rules, in particular spill containment, hazardous substance storage and signage, discharge and stormwater management.

Enforcement

- Five abatement notices were issued against permitted activity sites non-complying with one or more rules. In particular three unauthorised discharges to stormwater, one lack of spill containment and one non-complying underground storage tank.
- One infringement fine was issued for unauthorised discharge to stormwater of ammonia resulting in a significant fish kill in Motueka.
- A number of sites received notification of required upgrades or improvements which were undertaken with due diligence.

Bores

Bore construction has the potential to adversely impact on groundwater unless controlled and managed appropriately. Information from bore data can benefit Council in its role of managing the district's water resources. Shallow bores no deeper than 8 metres are a permitted activity provided they meet certain conditions such as location and construction. Any proposed activity outside of these conditions requires a resource consent.

Compliance Summary

79 resource consents were monitored in the period.

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
79	0	0	0	79

Complaints

No complaints were received regarding the drilling or construction of bores in the district.

Enforcement

No formal or informal enforcement action was required to be taken over the reporting period.

Section 12: Coastal

Tailored monitoring programs for aquaculture- spat farming and aquaculture- mussel farms have been in place for five years. Tailored projects to monitor coastal structures and coastal disturbances are in their infancy and a dedicated monitoring management programme is expected to be fully operational this year.

Coastal Structures and Disturbances

Physical modification of the coastal marine area by structures, reclamations and disturbances can affect the natural character of the area by adversely affecting natural coastal processes, habitats and the natural scenic values the area offers.

In Tasman District certain low impact or old existing activities are permitted provided all the rules controlling that activity are met. For activities that fall outside of these a resource consent is required.

Compliance Summary

During the 2006/2007 year 51 new and existing coastal consents required monitoring. While only a small proportion of these were monitored several of the more significant works were inspected including the suite of consents relating to Tasman District Council's coastal protection work along the Old Mill walkway, Mapua and the coastal disturbances associated with the main sewer line inspections across the Mapua channel. Various other small structures and disturbances around the districts coastline were also monitored during this period. In the latter part of the reporting period a survey was undertaken of the Torrent Bay area looking at the various complying and non-complying structures and moorings appearing in the bay. Follow up work is due on these over the next few months.

Of the resource consents monitored the following were the results:

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
12	0	01	0	13

Complaints

Seven complaints were received relating to activities in the coastal environment. Four related to vehicle access onto the foreshore where damage was alleged to be occurring. The remaining were complaints over the construction of unauthorised structures such as boat ramps.

Complaint Subject	Number of Complaints	Requiring action
Coastal disturbance	04	03
Coastal structures	03	02

Enforcement

As a result of non-complying activities the following enforcement action was undertaken.

- Two abatement notices issued.
- No infringement fines issued.
- Three formal warnings.

Formal warnings were issued for particular activities occurring on the Marahau and Moutere foreshores where sustained vehicle access was an issue. In Marahau the deliberate maintenance of a laneway across the seabed used by commercial kayak operators prompted complaints. This matter is now the subject of further discussion between affected parties. In the Moutere Inlet vehicles accessing residential properties on Jacketts Island from the coastal highway including commercial vehicles prompted the public to complain. At the time of reporting this matter the use of commercial vehicles associated with a building had ceased.

No other form of enforcement action was taken over the period.

Aquaculture

Structures associated with aquaculture can occupy significant areas of the coastal marine area and have potential to impact adversely on public amenity values through visual effects, access to the coastline and the safe and unobstructed passage of vessels. The uncertainty surrounding potential effects on the regions marine ecosystems from aquaculture also provide a challenge to the management and monitoring of the activity.

In Tasman District activities relating to aquaculture such as occupation and disturbance require a resource consent. Consent holders are permitted to undertake mussel farming and mussel and scallop spat catching within the designated Aquaculture Marine Areas (AMAs) sub zones.

Compliance Summary

A number of marine farming consortiums operate in Golden and Tasman bays. Two permanent mussel farming sites exist at Collingwood and Wainui Bay. Spat catching occurred in all the AMAs in 2006/2007. Monitoring inspections target such matters as location, layout and day and night navigational safety requirements. All sites were monitored over the season with the following results.

Challenger Scallop Enhancement Company

This company is consented to place structures and lines on the seabed seasonally in both Tasman and Golden Bays. Conditions require the company to supply details of line placement and boundaries of the structures before they are installed on the seabed. Compliance requires that:

- location of the structures is in accordance with details supplied;
- Lines maintained in accordance with consent conditions, particularly orange end marker floats installed for navigational safety, all backbone buoys are above the surface, all ropes are secure to the structures and all navigational structures correctly installed;
- All navigation safety features operational at night; and
- That the correct structures were being used and were in accordance with plans submitted in the application.

Site inspections occurred during the season found a couple of non-compliance matters. These included:

- The backbone lines below the sea surface.
- Several buoys outside the designated area.

The Ringroad Consortium

This company is consented to place structures and lines seasonally both in Tasman and Golden Bays. Compliance requires that:

- location of the structures is in accordance with details supplied;
- Lines maintained in accordance with consent conditions, particularly orange end marker floats installed for navigational safety, all backbone buoys are above the surface, all ropes are secure to the structures and all navigational structures correctly installed;
- All navigation safety features operational at night; and
- That the correct structures were being used and were in accordance with plans submitted in the application.

Site inspection occurred several times during the 2006/2007 season. No issues of non-compliance were detected.

Collingwood Marine Farms

The Collingwood marine farms is a consortium of 20 farms each occupying 4 hectares of sea space in Golden Bay. Several site inspections occurred during the 2006/2007 year. No issues of non-compliance were detected during inspections.

Waitapu Fishing Company Ltd

Waitapu Fishing Company operates a permanent mussel farm occupying 3 hectares offshore of Wainui Bay. Several site inspections occurred during the 2006/2007 year. While generally complying with their conditions one significant issue of non-compliance surrounded a lack of functioning navigational lighting which required remedial action.

Complaints

No complaints were received over the period relating to aquaculture.

Enforcement

No formal enforcement action was taken over the reporting period. Several consortiums through their site managers received notification of work required to comply with specific consent conditions not being met. All works were subsequently undertaken as a result of Council direction.

Section 13: Rivers and Lakes

The council each year issues resource consents for:

- The placement of a culvert in a waterway;
- The construction of a bridge over a water way
- Damming a waterway,
- Gravel extraction from river beaches; and
- Flood erosion protection works.

While some activities such as the diversion and damming of waterways is now controlled by the TRMP Council controls other activities including gravel extraction, structures and disturbances to the beds of rivers through its Transitional Regional Plan until the draft Part IV – Rivers and Lakes section of the TRMP comes into force.

Tailored monitoring programs for gravel extractions and dams have been in existence for several years. While no dedicated consent monitoring programme for structures and other disturbances in watercourses currently exists increased monitoring of consents is expected next year with changes to the compliance monitoring work programmes.

Gravel Extraction

Demand for quality aggregate continues to put pressure on the regions river systems. However gravel extraction can have significant adverse effects on such things as stability of river channels and associated river control structures, groundwater recharge, water quality, freshwater habitats and the amenity values the river provides to the community. Tasman District Council controls river based gravel extraction through the Transitional Regional Plan until Part IV of the TRMP comes into force. Resource consents are required for gravel extraction. Common conditions on consent relate to the volume of gravel that can be excavated, depth of excavation, proximity to flowing water and restoration works.

Compliance Summary

In the 2006/2007 year, 23 resource consents were active for gravel extraction from river beaches. Compliance monitoring occurred on a number of extraction sites during the period with generally good compliance.

Of the resource consents monitored the level of reported compliance was as follows:

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
10	02	00	0	12

Tasman District Council holds a consent that may lead to a significant gravel extraction spread across the district as part of its river management functions.

Tasman District Council Global Riverworks Resource consent

The Tasman District Council Asset Engineering Department hold a global resource consent to abstract a maximum of 40,000 m³ of gravel from Tasman District rivers in any one year. The abstraction of the gravel must be part of the river maintenance program detailed in the annual plan and made available to stakeholders at the beginning of each financial year.

The consent holder is required to supply three monthly returns and give prior notice of gravel extraction from a river beach before work occurs. This information is then supplied to key stakeholders (upon request) for comment.

No issues of non-compliance arose from the exercise of this consent over the period.

Complaints

No complaints were received relating to river based gravel extraction.

Enforcement

No abatement or infringement notices were issued for gravel extraction activities during the period.

Structures in watercourses

Structures and other works in the bed of a river can have significant adverse effects on the physical and ecological processes occurring in that system. Of particular significance in this district is a loss of effectiveness or stability of river channels resulting in erosion or inundation of surrounding land in flood events. Likewise is the effect structures may present to the safety and enjoyment of recreational users of the many of the larger rivers.

Compliance Summary

13 resource consents were issued for structures over the period.

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
06	01	0	0	07

Complaints

Nine complaints were received relating to structures or associated disturbances over the period. The nature of these complaints varied widely from bridge or culvert construction, works to enhance water takes or flows through to hazards for river users.

Complaint Subject	Number of Complaints	Justified/Requiring action
River/Lakes - Structures	09	05

Enforcement

No formal enforcement action was taken over the period. One consent holder received formal notification of work required to comply with minor non-compliance with consent conditions which was subsequently undertaken. Five complaints resulted in advice or directives to take action in one form or another to the person undertaking the activity however none were significant enough to require the issue of either abatement or fines notices.

Dams

Small scale damming of fresh water is a permitted activity as the effects are usually minimal and may even provide positive benefits. Large scale damming however may create significant hydrological and ecological effects as well as provide downstream risk in the event of structural failure if poorly engineered. All large scale dams therefore require resource consent in Tasman District.

Compliance Summary

19 resource consents for in stream dams were monitored over the period as part of a dedicated monitoring programme on dams.

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
16	3	0	0	19

Complaints

Two complaints were received relating to damming of surface water on properties in the lower Moutere area. Both related to the downstream effects with one complaint relating to the infilling and diversion of an old consented dam and the other the loss of flow as a result of a constructed dam.

Complaint Subject	Number of Complaints	Requiring action
Divert surface water	02	01

Enforcement

No formal enforcement action was taken over the period. Several consent holders received formal notification of work required to comply with minor non-compliance with consent conditions which was subsequently undertaken. One person who was the subject of a complaint was required to obtain resource consent.

Section 14: Water

Individual and cumulative abstraction of ground and surface water has the potential to adversely affect a water body through such wide ranging impacts as loss of in stream values through to aquifer damage. Adverse impacts may also extend to other users ability to access water or enjoy the recreational cultural values of the water body.

As irrigation accounts for around 90% of water takes in the district Tasman District Council provides for sustainable use of this valuable and seasonally limited resource through controls in the TRMP including allocation, minimum flows and rationing. The TRMP divides the district into water management zones to recognise the value and varied land and water uses occurring in the district. These zones require metering of all water takes through resource consents. Compliance monitoring section manages this through a dedicated monitoring programme.

Groundwater Metering

At present 31 zones have a metering requirement although three currently have implementation deferred. For the actively metered zones 686 meters are in place and subject to compliance monitoring. Administration is through a dedicated database and field work. Consent holders are required to furnish weekly usage readings on a fortnightly basis over the period 30 October 2006 to 30 April 2007. Performance is on accuracy of data and frequency of return. From this information individual allocation and zone usage is monitored. Detailed reporting on the water metering programme can be found in report EP07/07/04.

Compliance Summary

All 686 resource consents with metering as a condition of consent were monitored this year although not all of these were subject to field inspections. A number of these are metered surface water takes incorporated into the management programme.

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
686	0	0	0	686

Complaints

Four complaints were received relating to ground water take over the period. Three required action with all related to poor operation of irrigators spraying water over roads. The other complaint relating to a drying domestic bore this was found not be associated with excessive drawdown from the neighbouring consented take.

Complaint Subject	Number of Complaints	Justified/Requiring action
Groundwater – take water	04	03

Enforcement

Water meter returns – No formal enforcement action was taken over the period. Returns fell away at the later stage of the season after rainfall and crop harvest however phone calls were effective in producing missing returns without the need for further action.

Excessive takes – All overtakes were investigated. As the overtakes were small, response to non-compliance was restricted to six formal warning letters and a series of verbal warnings. No infringement or abatement notices were issued this season.

Other non-compliance – No enforcement action was required for matters such as leaking well heads, broken security seals.

Non-Metered Groundwater Zones

Due to resources being focussed on groundwater metering no active monitoring of non-metered groundwater takes took place during the 2006/2007 year. No monitoring of these consents has been programmed for the upcoming year however we will still respond to any complaints recieved.

Surface Water Resource Consents

Surface water takes subject to metering requirements including dam storage are included in the water management programme. Non-metered surface takes were not monitored this year.

Compliance summary

As metered surface water takes are managed within the water meter programme compliance for surface water takes is included in the groundwater summary.

Complaints

Four complaints were received relating to surface water take over the period. All related to drying creeks from alleged upstream takes. All were investigated with only one found to be the result of a non-complying activity.

Complaint Subject	Number of Complaints	Justified/Requiring action
Surface water – take water	04	01

Enforcement

Water meter returns – No formal enforcement action was taken over the period. Returns fell away at the later stage of the season after rainfall and crop harvest however phone calls were effective in producing missing returns without the need for further action.

Excessive takes – All overtakes were investigated. As the overtakes were small, response to non-compliance was restricted to six formal warning letters and a series of verbal warnings. No infringement or abatement notices were issued this season.

Other non-compliance – No enforcement action was required for matters such as leaking well heads, broken security seals.

Section 15: Discharges

Dairy Effluent

A targeted dairy effluent discharge monitoring programme exists for all dairy farms operating in Tasman District. Compliance is assessed on conditions of resource consent for those discharging treated effluent to water and the rules controlling land application of effluent for those operating as permitted activities. Currently 150 farms operate in the district and are subject to inspection. Detailed reporting on the water metering programme can be found in report EP07/08/01.

As Tasman District Council is a signatory to the Fonterra Clean Streams Accord this compliance monitoring programme also included assessment of performance farms against the performance targets set out in the Accord document.

Compliance summary

All 150 farms were inspected at least once in the 2006/2007 year with those showing non-compliance subject to reinspection subsequent to enforcement action.

Consented discharges

Monitoring of the 20 consented dairy effluent discharges extended to discharge and diversions from the dairy shed, effluent pond performance and maintenance, sampling around point of discharge and receiving environment, raceways, crossings and other potential point source discharges.

Permitted activity discharges

Monitoring of the 130 permitted activity dairy effluent discharges against the rules allowing the discharge under the TRMP extended to among other things discharge and diversion around the shed, contingency measures, land application performance, Nitrogen loading, raceways, crossings and other potential point source discharges.

The results of the monitoring at the completion of the year were.

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
128	20	2	0	150

As at 2007 the number of farms in Tasman District subject to the Fonterra Clean Streams Accord was 143. Performance with the targets as measured from the compliance survey was as follows:

Target	50% of regular crossing points have bridges or culverts by 2007	Dairy cattle excluded from 50% of streams and rivers by 2007	100% of farms to have systems in place to manage nutrient inputs and outputs by 2007	100% of farm dairy effluent discharges to comply with resource consents and regional plans	50% of regionally significant wetlands to be fenced to prevent stock access by 2009
Total	77%	90%	93%	86%	*See note

Note: The accord acknowledges that over 90% of lowland wetlands in Tasman District have been drained. Tasman District Council is currently determining the status of its remaining lowland wetlands.

Complaints

During the period 14 complaints were received relating to discharge of dairy effluent to land or water. Complaints ranged from alleged contamination of groundwater from leaking storage ponds through to direct discharges of dairy effluent to streams and rivers from sheds.

Complaint Subject	Number of Complaints	Justified/Requiring action
Discharge to water – dairy effluent	07	03
Discharge to land – dairy effluent	07	03

Enforcement

Compliance staff employed a three stage enforcement strategy depending on the level of non-compliance and the resulting adverse effect from the activity as a result of that non-compliance during this monitoring programme.

Farm Management Plans (FMPs)

FMPs were issued in circumstances where the environmental effects were minor and could be resolved quickly. Twenty FMPs were issued during the 2006/7 season

Abatement Notices

Abatement Notices were issued in circumstances where the environmental effects were moderate or significant, or where past non-compliance was again evident. A total of four Abatement Notices were issued.

Infringement Fines

Three infringement fines were issued during the period. Two of these fines were issued to one farm, for failing to comply with an earlier Abatement Notice and for the indirect discharge of effluent to water. The third fine issued for discharge to land entering water after desludging of ponds.

Enforcement Orders

At the start of this season an Interim Enforcement Order served last season was made a Final Enforcement Order by the Courts. This remains in force until the Court is satisfied that the farm owner concerned can and will operate the farm dairy in accordance with the provisions of the RMA 1991 through the TRMP.

Prosecution

One prosecution before the Environment Court was initiated during the year. This was the result of the direct and continuous discharge of effluent to a waterway which had a significant adverse effect on the downstream environment. The farm owner concerned pleaded guilty to this offence and was subsequently fined \$13,500 with additional court costs.

Onsite Domestic Wastewater

During the 2006/2007 year 226 discharge of domestic wastewater resource consents were active in the district. A new targeted monitoring programme for wastewater is in its infancy after increasing consent activity and discharge related compliance issues meant the old system was less effective at managing the districts wastewater monitoring requirements.

While the TRMP still provides for small volume on site wastewater discharges outside the main reticulated sewerage areas as a permitted activity (subject to performance standards), higher volume (>2m³/d) and all new discharges within the wastewater management areas require resource consents.

Compliance Summary

Due to the level of demand on staff in responding and resolving domestic wastewater related complaints, particularly failing systems operating as permitted activities, only limited consent monitoring was able to be achieved over the period.

Of the monitoring undertaken the results were:

Fully complying	Minor non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Total
10	02	0	0	12

Complaints

During the period 43 complaints were received relating to wastewater discharge. Complaints ranged widely from local effects from failing systems through to ground and surface water contamination suspected to be a result of domestic wastewater.

Complaint Subject	Number of Complaints	Justified/Requiring Action
Discharge sewerage	43	29

Enforcement

As a result of non-complying activities the following enforcement action was undertaken.

- Ten abatement notices issued.
- No infringement fines issued.

A number of formal warnings and directives to undertake work were also issued over the period. Most were complied with and Council was not required to take any further action however some matters resulted in further enforcement action being taken in the form of abatement notices.

Industrial and Large Scale Consents

Wastewater treatment plants (WWTP)

By far the largest wastewater treatment plant operating in Tasman district is a joint venture between Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council operating under the Nelson Regional Sewage Business Unit (NRSBU). The Business Unit controls the piping assets that take domestic and industrial effluents from parts of Nelson City, Richmond, townships around the Waimea plains including Brightwater, Wakefield and Mapua/Ruby Bay in the Moutere area to the Bells Island Treatment Plant. Treated effluent is discharged into the Waimea Estuary and biosolids are applied onto Tasman District Council forested land on Rabbit Island. NRSBU hold a number of discharge consents to land, air and the coastal marine area. Extensive monitoring is undertaken and supplied to Council monthly for compliance audit.

For the towns and smaller communities further afield Tasman District Councils Engineering Department has resource consents to discharge treated effluent into land and into water from seven community oxidation pond systems. The consent holder is required to monitor a broad range of conditions including effluent quality, volume, odour management, receiving environment impact assessment and performance on maintenance. Reporting is required three monthly and annually and is audited by the Compliance section.

NRSBU - Bells Island Treatment Plant

The Nelson Regional Sewage Business Unit has resource consent to discharge up to 25 000 m³ of treated effluent per day via an aeration basin and treatment plant and five stage oxidation pond system, into the Waimea Estuary.

Conditions of the resource consent requires sampling of effluent quality on a monthly basis for E.coli, faecal coliforms, total phosphorous, total nitrogen, suspended solids and BOD₅. The Council receives copies of all sampling results that the business unit carried out.

All results complied with consent conditions over the reporting period.

NRSBU - Discharge of Biosolids on Rabbit Island

Nelson Regional Sewage Business Unit has resource consent to discharge stabilised sludge (biosolids from Bells Island treatment plant) from a sludge digester to approximately 1000 hectares of forest land on Rabbit Island. The biosolids may be applied at a rate of up to 7.8 tonnes of dry solids per hectare once every three years, at an average depth of no greater than 40 mm per application.

Consent conditions require routine sampling of effluent, groundwater quality, and soil contaminant concentrations on the irrigated land. At three month intervals the dry solids are to be tested for organic matter, pH, total and ammonia nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium and the following heavy metals, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc.

Also at three month intervals groundwater levels are monitored at eleven piezometers on Rabbit Island for pH, conductivity, nitrate-nitrogen, ammonium-nitrogen and chloride. Once a year representative samples are taken from all eleven piezometers, filtered and analysed for heavy metals including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc and aluminium.

Conditions of the resource consent also requires that soil samples are taken within the topsoil (0 to 20 cm) and subsoil (20 to 40 cm), on an average basis of two samples every 10 hectares in areas where biosolids have been applied. The monitoring requires that every three years the pH, organic matter, total nitrogen, available phosphorous, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium and heavy metals including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc and aluminium are measured in the soil on Rabbit Island.

The Council receives copies of all sampling results that the business unit carries out. All results complied with consent conditions over the 2006/2007 year.

Collingwood WWTP

The Collingwood township WWTP discharges treated effluent into the Burton Ale Stream via a two stage oxidation pond and marsh cell system. The resource consent allows for a maximum of 1070 m³/day of effluent at a rate of 12 litres per second, to be discharged into Burton Ale Creek. This consent expires January 2009.

Collingwood WWTP resource consent requires a range of monitoring including plant performance, surface water monitoring. This is undertaken by consultants Montgomery Watson Harza who provide the annual reporting.

During the 2006/2007 year monitoring was undertaken as required however the annual report remains outstanding. Council received notification in May 2007 of non-compliance detected in the level of suspended solids in the discharge and work was undertaken to remedy an algal build up in the flume.

Takaka WWTP

The Takaka WWTP currently serves Takaka the main township of Golden Bay as well as a number of smaller settlements. The system comprises two aerated oxidation ponds feeding eight marsh cells. Discharge is to groundwater via infiltration trenches. The resource consent allows for a maximum of 1680 m³ of effluent per day to be discharged into the ground. This system is currently scheduled for upgrade under a new consent application.

Resource consent conditions require a range of monitoring including plant performance and ground and surface water monitoring. This is undertaken by consultants Montgomery Watson Harza who provide the annual reporting.

During the 2006/2007 year all monitoring was undertaken as required and results supplied to Council. Non-compliance was detected regularly in the marsh cell performance particularly in dissolved oxygen levels and groundwater monitoring failed to meet bacteria and ammonia-nitrate consent limits. These matters are now being followed up with the consent holder.

Upper Takaka WWTP

Upper Takaka Wastewater Treatment Plant is a small system that services approximately 26 households and discharges treated effluent into land via a single pond and marsh cell system. This system has recently been granted new discharge to land and air consents after an upgrade of the marsh cells. Further upgrades of the disposal fields are required before 1 September 2007.

Resource consent conditions require a range of monitoring including plant performance and surface water monitoring. This is undertaken by consultants Montgomery Watson Harza who provide the annual reporting.

During the 2006/2007 year monitoring was undertaken as required however the annual report remains outstanding.

Motueka WWTP

The Motueka WWTP services the township of Motueka and surrounding areas. The system comprises a single pond and aeration basin feeding into marsh cells. Discharge is into ground adjacent to the Motueka River estuary. The resource consent allows for a maximum of 10,000 m³ of effluent per day to be discharged into the ground. This system is currently scheduled for major upgrade under a new consent application.

Resource consent conditions require a range of monitoring including plant performance and ground water monitoring. This is undertaken by consultants Montgomery Watson Harza who provide the annual reporting.

During the 2006/2007 year monitoring was undertaken as required. The annual report is yet to be furnished.

Tapawera WWTP

Tapawera Wastewater Treatment Plant is a small system servicing the township of Tapawera. This system has recently been granted a new resource consent. The system comprises a single pond feeding into rapid infiltration basins. The consent allows a maximum discharge of up to 500 m³ per day. The site also holds discharge to air consent.

Resource consent conditions require quarterly sampling reports and a full biennial report incorporating plant performance and ground water monitoring. This is undertaken by consultants Montgomery Watson Harza

During the 2006/2007 year monitoring was undertaken as required however the annual report remains outstanding as does the required management plan.

Murchison WWTP

The Murchison WWTP lies near the Matakītaki River beside State Highway 6. Historically this system has performed poorly mainly as a result of capacity limitations. This system has now been upgraded under new resource consent. The system comprises three aerated oxidation ponds. Discharge is to groundwater via infiltration trenches. The resource consent allows for a maximum of 500 m³ of effluent per day to be discharged into the ground.

Resource consent conditions require a range of monitoring including plant performance and ground water monitoring. This is undertaken by consultants Montgomery Watson Harza who provide the annual reporting.

During the 2006/2007 year all monitoring was undertaken as required and results supplied to Council. The annual report is yet to be finalised. Non-compliance was detected in a number of groundwater monitoring bores which failed to meet a range of metal consent limits. As these detections included upstream bores investigations are continuing and the bores have undergoing resampling.

St Arnaud WWTP

St Arnaud WWTP services the township of St Arnaud. The Councils Asset Engineering Department has resource consent to discharge up to 18.7 m³ per day of effluent at a rate of 5.2 litres per second. The system comprises a single aerated oxidation pond feeding a two stage marsh cell. Discharge is into the ground via infiltration lines. This consent expires in August 2013.

Resource consent conditions require a range of monitoring including plant performance and ground water monitoring. This is undertaken by consultants Montgomery Watson Harza who provide the annual reporting.

During the 2006/2007 year all monitoring was undertaken as required however the annual report is outstanding. Council received notification in May 2007 of non-compliance detected in the level of bacteria in a monitoring bore. Investigations revealed this was unlikely to be from the system. Matters of non-compliance with reporting are now being followed up with the consent holder.

Landfills and Transfer stations

Tasman District Council Asset Engineering operates two land fills and five transfer station in the District. The largest is Eves Valley which operates as the districts main landfill receiving up to 40,000 m³ of refuse annually. A smaller limited life landfill currently operates at Murchison. The five transfer stations are located strategically around the district and manage the solid waste stream.

Tasman District Council Asset Engineering holds a large number of consents for these various sites including:

- Discharge to land;
- Discharge stormwater;
- Discharge contaminants into the air; and
- Discharge into groundwater

Eve Valley Landfill

Eves Valley has been operating as an engineered, sanitary landfill since 1989, and receives the municipal refuse from the Tasman district. It is situated in a side gully of Eves Valley in the Waimea hills northwest of Richmond, surrounded by forestry and farming. The Council owns 42 hectares of the gully. Stage 1 incorporating 4.8 hectares was capped and closed in 2001. Stage 2 of the landfill covering 4.5 hectares is currently operational.

Eves Valley has resource consents to:

- Discharge up to 40 000 m³ of refuse annually into the ground.
- Discharge treated stormwater from Stages 1 and 2 of the landfill, via settling ponds, to an unnamed tributary of the Eves Valley Stream.
- Discharge contaminants to air including dust, odour, landfill gas, and if required, flared landfill gas.

Monitoring of groundwater quality is carried out for pH, conductivity, ammonia nitrogen and chloride. Annually a full metal screen and VOC, SVOC, phenols, calcium, magnesium, potassium and bicarbonates is also carried out. This monitoring has been undertaken by MWH and reports forwarded. The annual management report has been provided.

Results from groundwater show elevated levels of some metals particularly Iron and Zinc however in all cases where the limit has been exceeded in the downstream bores, the upstream bore has also been exceeded and is generally at a higher concentration than the downstream bores. Retesting including additional upland bores above Stage 1 are also high and indicate possible nitrate contamination from surrounding uses (such as forestry/farming). The high levels of heavy metals are probably naturally occurring due to the geology of the area. Investigations are continuing.

Recent upstream and downstream samples are above guidelines limits for iron manganese and aluminium however upstream results are generally higher than downstream and latest sampling (winter) showed that all other results were below the guideline limits.

Stream sediments results show that most parameters are far below the guideline levels both upstream and downstream. Only manganese is above the guideline limit, however results are similar for both upstream and downstream samples. As the groundwater is also high in manganese it is likely that this is naturally occurring.

Murchison Landfill

Murchison landfill services the Murchison area. The land is designated as a landfill under the Councils TRMP. The base of the landfill is sealed with clay and leachate and stormwater is collected in a sump where it is discharged into the Murchison wastewater treatment plant. This site is currently under review by Assest Engineering to determine if the landfill will remain (a new cell is required) or be replaced by a transfer station.

The site is subject to regular inspection and no issues of non-compliance were detected during the year.

Scotts Quarry Transfer Station: Takaka, Golden Bay

Scotts Quarry is Golden Bay's main refuse collection depot. The site is subject to two resource consents:

- Land use consent to use land for a transfer station.
- Discharge of stormwater from Scotts Quarry at a rate of 50 litres per second into a road side drain that discharges into the Motupipi River.

Scotts quarry is subject to a comprehensive range of ground and surface water quality sampling and site management conditions. Monitoring took place twice during the 2006/2007 year. No issue of non-compliance was found during these inspections.

Richmond Transfer Station

Richmond transfer station is the largest of the transfer stations in the district. It services the population of Richmond and immediate surrounding areas.

The land is designated as a transfer station under the Council's TRMP. The site now operates subject to the conditions of a consent allowing the discharge of stormwater to the Coastal Marine Area.

Conditions of consent require sampling for a range of contaminants and reporting. These matters are outstanding due to missed sampling and the non-compliance is the subject of further action.

Mariri Transfer Station: Motueka

Mariri transfer station services the area of Motueka and surrounding areas of the Moutere and Mapua/Ruby Bay. The land is designated as a transfer station under the Council's TRMP. There is no stormwater discharge permit for the site.

The site is subject to regular inspection and no issues of non-compliance were detected during the year.

Timber Treatment Plants

Nelson Pine Industries Ltd

Nelson Pine Industries Limited operates a medium density fibreboard and LVL plants at Lower Queen Street, Richmond. Nelson Pine has two consents that authorise the discharge of contaminants into the air, and one resource consent to discharge stormwater into the Waimea Estuary. There are also a variety of land use consents that authorises the use of land for the plant. A hazardous facility consent is still in the processing stage.

As part of Nelson Pine's air discharge resource consent, an annual report is to be supplied to the Council detailing formaldehyde emissions from the factory and concentrations of ambient formaldehyde in the receiving environment. Consent conditions require a wide range of environmental reporting including three monthly reporting on ambient concentrations of formaldehyde, annual formaldehyde emissions from the factory and biannual hivol ambient monitoring for total suspended particulates concentration beyond the boundary

Nelson Pine's air discharge consent also requires annual monitoring of sediments and inter-tidal biota in the Waimea Estuary for the purpose of assessing the impact of formaldehyde and ammonia on the estuary ecosystem. The monitoring carried out by Cawthron Institute

During the 2006/2007 year NPI undertook all monitoring as required under the consent and supplied the results to Council. No exceedences were recorded in concentrations of formaldehyde or the other measures required under consent.

No stormwater discharge monitoring occurred during the period.

Dynea NZ Limited

Dynea NZ Limited operates a phenol and formaldehyde resin plant at Lower Queen Street, Richmond. The company supplies phenolic and formaldehyde resin to Nelson Pine Industries for MDF and LVL production. The company is ISO 14000 accredited

and operates an environmental management system which is dependant on maintaining continuous improvement processes.

Dynea NZ Ltd has resource consent to discharge contaminants into the air from the production of phenol and formaldehyde resins and resource consent to discharge stormwater into the Waimea Estuary. The company also has land use consents to erect structures and store chemicals on site.

As part of the resource consent conditions authorising the discharge of contaminants into air, the company supplies an annual report to the Council detailing compliance with consent conditions, including ambient monitoring and stack testing for formaldehyde.

During the 2006/2007 year Dynea undertook all monitoring as required under the consent and supplied the results to Council. No exceedences were recorded in concentrations of formaldehyde or the other measures required under consent.

The company also has resource consent to discharge stormwater into the Waimea Estuary. Over the 2006/2007 year all stormwater was collected and recycled back into the plant and used in the production of phenolic and formaldehyde resins. There was no discharge into the Waimea Estuary.

Goldpine Industries

Goldpine Industries operates a CCA and Alkaline Copper Quat (ACQ) timber treatment plant on the floodplain of the Upper Motueka River. The site occupies around 28 hectares. The main products are CCA treated fence posts, poles and logs. All milling and treatment occurs on site.

Goldpine Industries hold a large number of consents for this site including, discharge of stormwater, air discharge, hazardous substance and other land use consents.

As part of the resource consent condition for discharge of stormwater a range of sediment and water samples are required to be taken and analysed. Analysis includes total chromium, arsenic, copper and didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DDAC). The consent requires all results and records be provided to the Council upon receipt of sample results. Reporting on sampling under the discharge of stormwater consent is outstanding and the non-compliance is the subject of further action.

All other monitoring associated with the other consents held for the site was undertaken. No breaches of consent conditions were detected.

Hunters (1998) Limited

Hunters (1998) Limited operates a timber processing facility at Beach Road in the Richmond industrial area. The primary product is high quality laminate timber products. As a timber treatment plant the company uses LOSP processes. For many years the processing operation used tributyltin (TBT) however the use of tributyltin was discontinued in favour of a new product called Azure which principally contains permethrin, propiconazole and tebuconazole which are also Class 9.1 ecotoxic substances.

There has been a long history of discharge of contaminants, principally TBT, from the site into nearby surface water and the company has been the subject of enforcement action. The site has now undergone a number of upgrades including the use of specialised sand filters designed to capture solids containing hazardous contaminants.

The company holds a resource consents to discharge of stormwater. Several other consents including hazardous substance and air discharge are moving through the consent process.

Resource consent conditions for this site include a comprehensive range of tiered sampling and reporting clauses. Sampling results and reports are required to be forwarded to Council as are maintenance plans. To date this reporting is outstanding and non-compliance is the subject of further action.

Dairy Processing Factories

Fonterra Co-operative Group Limited Takaka Plant

Fonterra Co-operative Group Limited own and operate two milk processing factories located in Brightwater and Takaka.

The Takaka factory is the larger of the two factories in the Tasman District. The factory was a principal producer of casein and butter until a significant fire in 2005 destroyed a large part of the plant. As a result the factory has now shifted production to milk powder.

The Takaka factory has a range of consents related to its operation including:

- Two resource consents to discharge combustion products, odours and particulate matter into the air;
- Resource consent to discharge boiler ash onto land;
- Resource consent to discharge up to 2000 m³ per day of wastewater and whey onto land;
- Resource consent to discharge wastewater and whey into the Takaka River during flood flow; and
- A number of resource consents to take groundwater.

As part of the resource consent conditions authorising the various discharges, the company is required to supply annual reports on performance. These matters are outstanding and the non-compliance is the subject of further action.

Fonterra Co-operative Group Limited Brightwater Plant

The Brightwater factory produces milk and milk powder products

- Resource consents to discharge combustion products, odours and particulate matter into the air;
- Resource consent to discharge stormwater and uncontaminated cooling water;
- Resource consent to store hazardous substances;
- Resource consent to take groundwater.

As part of the resource consent conditions authorising the various discharges, the company is required to supply annual reports on performance. These matters are outstanding and the non-compliance is the subject of further action.

Fish Processors

Talley: Port Motueka

Talley's operate a fish processing, fishmeal and ice cream factory at Port Motueka. The company has:

- Two resource consents to discharge factory wash down water into the Moutere Inlet;
- Two resource consent to discharge stormwater into the Moutere Inlet;
- Resource consent to discharge brine water and wash down water from cooling buildings into the Moutere inlet;
- Resource consent to discharge odour and combustion gases into the air;
- Resource consent to build a public fishing platform on Motueka wharf; and
- Resource consent to build an ice making facility on Motueka Wharf.

As part of the resource consent conditions to discharge contaminants into the Moutere Inlet, the company is required to monitor and sample the discharge on a three monthly basis for a number of contaminants. Cawthron Institute carries out the sampling and analysis of the effluent and Talley's provides the information to Council.

As part of the wastewater discharge consent conditions the company is to carry out an impact monitoring program on the effects of the discharge on water quality and biota in the Moutere Inlet. The company hires Cawthron Institute to carry out the study and to report on the findings. These impact monitoring reports are outstanding.

Salmon Farms

Tasman District has two freshwater salmon farms located in Golden Bay. Golden Bay Salmon is located on the banks of Waikoropupu (pupu springs) River and Anatoki Salmon is located on the banks of the Anatoki River. Both companies have a variety of resource consents relating to:

- Diverting and taking of water;
- Structures in waterways; and
- Discharge of water and contaminants into receiving waterways.

Both salmon farms are required as part of their discharge consent conditions to supply annual reports on discharge quality. The reports are to detail what effects the discharge may be having on the receiving water quality and macroinvertebrate communities.

During the 2006/2007 year both companies undertook all monitoring as required under the consent and supplied the results to Council. No non-compliance was recorded.

1080: Sodium Monofluoroacetate

In Tasman District 1080 and cyanide is often used to control the Australian brush tail possum. These pesticides may be applied aerially or by hand and are often used in combination for control in the large tracts of conservation and private estates. The aerial discharge of 1080 to land requires a resource consent under the TRMP as aerial discharge of 1080 is deemed to be a Discretionary Activity due to the risk of bait entering water.

The discharge of any pesticide requires consent if the receiving environment is public access land and this includes hand laid baits such as cyanide.

The principal issue(s) associated with the activity involve the actual and potential effects on the environment and in particular:

- a) potential effects on stock, land and aquatic native wildlife; and
- b) potential effects on human health through drinking water or accidental consumption.

Conditions of resource consents require that waterways attached to public supply be closely monitored and sampled for 1080 residue and that applicators supply to the council a map detailing buffers and actual flight paths during the operation. This is recorded by GPS onto an overlay.

During the 2006/2007 year, five 1080 operations were run in the district predominantly on conservation lands. All were closely monitored and all flight data was supplied at the end of the operation as required by the applicator. No non-compliance was detected in any operation.

Winery Discharge Tailored Project.

A tailored project to monitor the effects of the winery industry in Tasman district was set up in 2001. The TRMP sets permitted activity parameters that allows up to 5 m³ of effluent per day to be discharged onto land subject to conditions. The vast majority of wineries in Tasman District meet the permitted activity parameters for discharge volume.

In 2005 a comprehensive monitoring programme was undertaken looking at discharge and hazardous storage in each winery. Due to the level of compliance and continuing industry driven environmental initiatives no monitoring was undertaken during the 2006/2007 year.

With the expected high level of compliance in future it is likely that this programme will be removed from the tailored monitoring programme next year and only individual consents will be monitored.

Apple Packhouses Tailored Project

In 2001 a tailored monitoring project was designed to monitor the 55 or so apple packhouses operating in the district. Since that date the number of sheds has reduced to the point where in 2005 after a comprehensive survey it was determined that the activity was such that no further targeted monitoring was required. There is no plan to reintroduce this programme in the near future.

8. CONCLUSION

Over the last year compliance staff have seen an improvement in compliance with resource consent and permitted activity conditions across most sectors. A marked increase in some sectors most notably water metering and dairy effluent has seen compliance rates close to 100% full compliance.

The steady shift away from general monitoring to the targeted monitoring programmes continues as a result of the proven successes seen in the overall management and compliance enforcement of the dairy and water programmes now in their third years. It is envisaged that the new wastewater and hazardous facilities programmes will be fully functioning and results reported on by the end of this year.

Enforcement and complaint response continues to occupy a considerable amount of time and effort and complaints will continue to increase which inevitably impacts on routine monitoring. Despite these pressures on resources improved operational efficiency and better data management will allow Compliance staff to continue to achieve objectives and outcomes.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT Council receive this report.

Carl Cheeseman
Co-ordinator Compliance - Monitoring