COPY

Consent No. WGN020084 [21693]

Category: Land Use

Pursuant to sections 105 and 108, and subject to all the relevant provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 and any Regulations made thereunder, a consent in respect of a natural resource is hereby granted to:

Name	Seaside Haven Limited
Address	PO Box 10 576, Wellington
Term of Consent	Effective: 13 December 2001 Expires: 13 December 2036
Purpose for Which Right is Granted	To discharge leachate to land from the Fort Dorset contaminated site.
location	Fort Dorset, Seatoun, at or about between map reference NZMS 260:R27;638.855 and NZMS 260: R27;640.851, NZMS 260: R27;637.855 and NZMS 260: R27;638.851.
legal Description of Land	Lot 2 DP 91033
Volume/Quantity/Rate	N.A
Conditions	I-I 1 as attached

For and on behalf of
WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL

P J Bullock
Manager, Consents Management

Date: 19 December 2001

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Summary of Your Rights and Responsibilities

(Not part of the' resource consent)

This resource consent gives you the right to use a public resource (e.g. water, air, the coastal marine area) in the manner specified in the consent.

Provided that you comply with all the conditions of your resource consent and all other laws of the land, you may exercise the resource consent how you see fit.

If you wish to change the way you operate under this resource consent or if you wish to alter or delete any consent conditions please contact the Wellington Regional Council prior to making the changes. You may need a formal variation to your resource consent conditions.

You may transfer your coastal, discharge, or water permit to any other person. So if you sell your operation please contact the Wellington Regional Council and we will arrange the transfer. The service is free of charge.

If your resource consent application contained inaccurate or misleading information the Wellington Regional Council may ask the Environment Court to cancel or alter the resource consent.

Your resource consent does not:

- provide any warranty of any structure or process;
- provide any guarantee that the resource will be available at all times;
- provide any right of access through or over public or private land;
- negate the need for any approvals necessary under other legislation.

You, as the holder(s) of this resource consent and your agents (including contractors and employees) are jointly and severally liable for compliance with the conditions of this consent. It's important that anyone operating on your behalf fully understands and complies with the conditions of the resource consent.

You are required to pay any relevant charges that are associated with the consent. The Wellington Regional Council fixes these charges, under section 36 of the Resource Management Act 199 1. The Act allows you to comment on any proposed charges *prior to them being fixed.* Charges are usually fixed every three years. If you would like a copy of our current Resource Management Charging Policy please feel free to contact us.

You are required to allow Wellington Regional Council Enforcement Officers access to your site and operation at any reasonable time so that we are able to inspect your operation and confirm it is complying with the resource consent.

Your resource consent will lapse if you do not exercise it within two years of the date it was granted (unless otherwise specified in the resource consent conditions). If this lapsing is going to be a problem please contact the Wellington Regional Council before the lapse date.

If you stop using your resource consent for a continuous two-year period, the Wellington Regional Council may cancel your resource consent. We will advise you in advance if we propose to cancel your consent. You also have the right to object to your consent being cancelled.

This consent is issued without prejudice to any claim that is lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal in relation to the customary ownership of natural resources, whether it be a claim that is pending hearing or whether it is a claim that is awaiting settlement by the Crown.

WGN020084

(1) The location, design and implementation of the activity shall be carried out in accordance with the application received by the Wellington Regional Council on 7 November 2001, and additional information received on the 20 November 2001.

(2) The Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, shall be given a minimum of 48 hours written notice prior to the commencement of each phase of on-site remediation.

(3) The permit holder shall monitor groundwater at boreholes 1, 2, 3 and 4 for the following parameters.

	Unit	Trigger Level
pH		
Conductivity	µS/cm	
Dissolved Sodium	g/m^3	
Dissolved Potassium	g/m^3	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	g/m^3	455
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus	g/m^3	
Dissolved Chloride	g/m^3	
Dissolved Sulphate	g/m^3	
Dissolved Boron	g/m^3	
COD	$g\text{-}O_2/m^3$	
Total Iron	g/m^3	
Total Manganese	g/m^3	
Dissolved Aluminium	g/m^3	
Dissolved Arsenic	g/m^3	
Dissolved Cadmium	g/m^3	0.35
Dissolved Cobalt	g/m^3	0.5
Dissolved Chromium (Cr VI)	g/m^3	2.2
Dissolved Copper	g/m^3	0.65
Dissolved Nickel	g/m^3	3.5
Dissolved Lead	g/m^3	2.2
Dissolved Zinc	g/m^3	-7.5
Temperature		
Water depth		
Date, time and prevailing weather conditions		

After the completion of four sampling rounds, the permit holder may reduce the number of contaminants sampled in each round by agreement with the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council.

Groundwater quality for the parameters described above shall not exceed the trigger levels, where specified, unless the background level of any parameter is consistently outside the value in borehole 1.

All testing shall be undertaken in compliance with conditions 5, 6 and 7.

(4) The permit holder shall collect a single composite soil sample from three random locations within the refuse for dioxin testing. Sample collection shall be to the satisfaction of Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council. If dioxin levels exceed 4.5 mg/kg, the permit holder shall test the groundwater for dioxins at boreholes 1, 2, 3 and 4 within 2 months of the receipt of the soil results from the laboratory.

(5) Immediately following the completion of the excavation of material in the service corridors and vested road areas, and its subsequent relocation within the landfill footprint on the Fort Dorset site, the permit holder shall test groundwater for the

contaminants specified in condition 3.

The permit holder shall forward the results to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, within 10 working days of the receipt of the **results from the laboratory.**

(6) Immediately following the placement and compaction of 50cm of cover soil over the landfill footprint on the Fort Dorset site, the permit holder shall test groundwater for the contaminants specified in condition 3.

The permit holder shall forward the results to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, within 10 working days of the receipt of the results from the laboratory.

(7) Within 6 months after the completion of all remedial works, the permit holder shall test groundwater for the contaminants specified in condition 3. Thereafter testing shall be conducted quarterly for the first year and six-monthly for the next four years.

Test results shall be forwarded to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, within 10 working days of receipt of the results from the laboratory.

After the completion of four sampling rounds, the permit holder may reduce the frequency of sampling rounds by agreement with the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council.

(8) The consent holder's interest in this consent may not be transferred to any other person.

(9) The permit holder shall prepare and submit a Management Plan outlining procedures that will be adopted during the remedial works. The plan shall be prepared to the satisfaction of the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council'and shall be submitted prior to the commencement of any remedial works. No remedial work shall commence until the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council has certified the plan.

The Management Plan shall include, but not be limited to, procedures to ensure that the conditions of this permit are complied with at all times during and following the remedial works.

The permit holder shall operate in accordance with the Management Plan as it is certified by the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council.

(10) The Wellington Regional Council may review any or all conditions of this discharge permit, by giving notice of its intention to do so pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, in the event that the trigger levels specified in condition 3 are exceeded at boreholes 2, 3 or 4, for either of the following purposes:

- To review, as a result of monitoring data, whether further discharge controls are required to prevent any adverse effect.
- To review the adequacy of the Management Plan and/or the monitoring requirements so as to incorporate into the discharge permit any modification to the Management Plan or monitoring that may be necessary to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the remedial works.

(7 1) The Wellington Regional Council shall be entitled to recover from the permit holder the costs of the conduct of any review undertaken under condition 10, calculated in accordance with and limited to that council's scale of charges in-force and applicable at that time pursuant to section 36 of the RMA.

PJB 13/12/01.

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13 December 2001
File: WGN020084 [21693]
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Non-notified Resource Consent Application
Officer's Report

Application Granted with Conditions

Date Granted:	13 December 200 1
Applicant:	Seaside Haven Limited PO Box 10 576 Wellington
Consent Applied for:	**WGN020084 [21693]: Controlled Activity** Discharge Permit to discharge leachate to land from the Fort Dorset contaminated site.
Location:	Fort Dorset, Seatoun.
Map Reference:	Between NZMS 260:R27;638.855 and NZMS 260:R27;640.851, NZMS 260:R27;637.855 and NZMS 260:R27;638.851
Legal Description:	Lot 2, DP 91033 DP91029
Duration of Consent:	Thirty-five years
Conditions Relate to:	Works in accordance with application and monitoring requirements.

Report prepared by:

RITA O'BRIEN
Resource Advisor, Consents Management

Recommendation approved:

P J Bullock.

PAULA BULLOCK
Manager, Consents Management

Reasons for Decision: Resource Consent WGN020084 [21693]

1. Background

The land was officially set aside as Military Reserve in 1870 and established as Fort Dorset in 1905. Fortifications were removed in the early 1970's but the camp was maintained as a permanent military camp until the late 1980's. Today, the site consists of two playing Gelds, a parade ground, and numerous barracks and base buildings. The Seaside Haven development proposes to subdivide the Fort Dorset site into residential allotments.

Fort Dorset was also one of the earliest landfills in the Wellington region, closing in the early 1940's. Approximately 350mm cover of hard-packed weathered greywacke fill presently covers the landfill. Below this cover rubbish extends to around 1.3 metres below ground level. The nature of the refuse is chaotic and consists of sandy gravels containing ash, clinker, broken bottles and assorted rubbish. The sandy beach deposits that underlie the refuse are estimated to be approximately 60 metres thick. The landfill is unlined with no leachate collection system. Site surfaces over the former landfill consist primarily of grass. Refuse fill material beneath the site contributes contaminants to groundwater.

Part of the Seaside Haven development is located on the former landfill. Montgomery Watson has applied, on behalf of Seaside Haven Limited, to the Regional Council for resource consent to discharge leachate to land as a result of remedial works proposed for the Fort Dorset contaminated site prior to its subdivision.

2. The Proposal

The development strategy for that part of the site located on the former landfill involves the following key elements:

- the temporary stripping of cover soil, excavation of service corridors and vested road areas, relocation of excavated fill on existing landfill footprint and the reinstatement of cover (phase 1),
- the placement and subsequent compaction of 50cm of cover and the underlying marker material over the entire site (phase 2), and
- piling to natural ground during the construction of houses (phase 3).

3. Assessment of Environmental Effects

3.1 The Receiving Environment

Fort Dorset is situated in Burnham Street on the eastern side of Seatoun. The site is bounded by low-lying hills to the south, by residential properties to the west and by Wellington Harbour to the north and east. The surrounding area is predominantly residential in- nature. The site of the former landfill area is zoned outer-residential in the Wellington District Plan. Any subdivision on the site is classified as a discretionary activity and requires resource consent from the Wellington City Council.

The site is also listed as a potentially contaminated site on the Wellington Regional Council's ANZECC Site Use Database on the basis of former site use as a landfill.

3.2 Assessment of Actual and Potential Adverse Effects

An application for resource consent under Rule 22 of the Regional Plan for Discharges to Land (RDLP) describes the activity as controlled. Wellington Regional Council has restricted the matters over which it has control to managing the actual or potential effects from site remediation activities.

3.2.1 Existing Groundwater Discharge

Nature of the fill material

Prior to 1940 much of the Region's waste was incinerated. As a result the material used as fill up until the mid 1940's contained a high proportion of ash. A previous investigation, undertaken by Montgomery Watson in April 1998, discovered that during one six-month period between May and November 1938 approximately 50% of the material interned at the Fort Dorset site was defined as 'ash'. Unfortunately, no more detailed record of the composition of fill was available. During the subsequent field study, no obvious pockets of gaswork or petroleum hydrocarbon contamination were found in any of the test pits. It was noted however, that 'while the scale of investigation cannot rule out the possibility of gasworks contamination it indicate(d) that such contamination will be limited to isolated pockets if present'.

All pre-1949 sites typically produce negligible amounts of landfill gas and low concentrations of metals in leachate. The Ministry for the Environment's 'Guide to the Management of Closing and Closed Landfills in New Zealand' (May 2001) suggests that leachate ceases to be hazardous to the environment after about 60 years for a large landfill. The refuse in a landfill of this age is largely stabilised and is unlikely to produce an aggressive leachate or the pH/Eh regime that causes the dissolution of metals.

The history of the Fort Dorset site however suggests that the following contaminants are likely to be present:

- trace metals such as manganese, chromium, nickel, lead and cadmium,
- partial combustion products such as PAH's and dioxins, and
- the major cations and anions such as calcium, magnesium, sodium, iron, ammonia, carbonate, sulphate and chloride.

PAH's, dioxins and some of the heavy metals are resistant to natural decomposition and may bio-accumulate in the environment.

The ash interned at the landfill is bottom ash. Although dioxins partition to fly rather than bottom ash, it does not mean that they are never found in bottom ash. I recommend that two soil samples be tested for the presence of dioxins. The Health and Environmental Guidelines for Selected Timber Treatment Chemicals gives a general indication of acceptable concentrations of dioxins in soil at a variety of sites. The soil acceptance criterion for paved industrial areas with a management plan is 90µg/kg. As dioxins are only slightly soluble in water they would not be expected to leach; I have recommended a trigger level of 500 times 90µg/kg. If exceeded the permit holder is required to test for the presence of dioxins in groundwater at monitoring bores 1, 2, 3 and 3.

Groundwater

Groundwater has been encountered in test pits at an average depth of 1.4 metres. Rainfall infiltration through the site leaches contaminants from the waste, which subsequently mix with the groundwater flowing beneath the site. Contaminated groundwater flows towards the discharge zone at the coast. There are no groundwater abstraction bores in the area so currently the only point of contact with contaminated groundwater is when it discharges to the harbour.

In order to access the quality of groundwater beneath and adjacent to the site the applicant constructed four monitoring wells. Bore number 1 was placed upstream and bore numbers 2, 3, and 4 were located downstream of the landfill. Bore numbers 1 and 2 encountered coastal sands. Bore numbers 3 and 4 encountered refuse above the water table and coastal sands below. The water quality parameters most likely to be associated with leachate contamination were elevated in bores 3 and 4. The most significant differences between these bores and the upstream bore are the higher levels of chloride, boron, nickel and manganese. Bore 2 appeared to be severely affected by seawater intrusion with extreme levels of chlorine potentially masking the chemical signature of the groundwater at this location.

Coastal Marine Area

Groundwater flowing from beneath the Fort Dorset landfill enters the coastal waters adjacent to the site within the inter-tidal zone at about mean sea level. At this point, the coast is exposed to moderate to heavy wave action and the rate of dilution and dispersion prevents the long-term accumulation of contaminants and results in negligible environmental impact.

The applicant states, on page 12 of it's Assessment of Environmental Effects, that the dilution of groundwater discharge at the coast will be orders of magnitude greater than what is required to reach ANZECC aquatic ecosystem guideline levels. They go on to suggest that the presence of elevated levels of boron, chlorine and manganese in the groundwater discharging to the coast cannot be considered as contaminants in this context.

3.2.2 Impact of Development – Risk Assessment

The proposed remediation works could potentially adversely affect human health and the environment with effects occurring in two primary ways:

- increased discharge of leachate to receiving environment (toxicity, visual effects), and
- physical contact with landfill contents and settlement impacts on structures.

The first phase of the proposal is the temporary stripping of cover soil, excavation of service corridors and vested road areas, and its subsequent relocation on the existing landfill footprint. The 30cm of cover will then be reinstated. This phase is expected to take three weeks. Excavations will be generally above the water table but where the refuse is exposed, run-off may infiltrate the landfill causing a localised elevation in contaminant levels. The effect is unlikely to be significant due to the filtering effects of the surrounding sandy soils.

Phase 2 of the proposal is the placement and subsequent compaction of 50cm of additional cover over the entire landfill footprint at the Fort Dorset site. A warning marker will underlay the final capping material. The timing and duration of this phase is dependent upon the number of truck movements specified in the land use consent issued by Wellington City Council.

Of primary concern during this phase is the potential for the compaction of the refuse to cause a flux of contaminants to the water table. Additional surcharge from the fill and the vibration of the rollers will result in some compaction within the refuse layer. Compaction of the refuse down into the underlying sands near the water table is unlikely to occur due to their density.

A previous investigation, undertaken by Montgomery Watson in April 1998, concluded that the existing soil cover 'was likely to comply with guidelines'. An additional capping layer of 50cm depth ensures that refuse is further isolated from residential activities and that common activities such as gardening do not penetrate the landfill waste. Rainfall will still be able to infiltrate the cap but the development of the site will significantly reduce the rate. The subdivision will be graded to shed stormwater to a kerb and channel system and be piped to connect with the City's existing stormwater network. Montgomery Watson expects infiltration to be more than halved post development as at present no significant provisions exist to remove stormwater from the site.

Ministry for the Environment 'Guide to the Management of closing and closed landfills in New Zealand' (May 2001) recommend a final cap profile, from top to bottom, should consist of:

- 1.50 mm topsoil layer for vegetation,
- 600 mm compacted barrier layer (silt, silty clay, clay $k < 1 \times 10^{-7}$ m/s), and
- 300 mm compacted subgrade or foundation layer.

The final cap profile for this landfill will not meet the criteria. However, for a landfill generating weak leachate, such as this one, the existing cap may be sufficient. As I observed no stressed vegetation or leachate seepage during my site visit and the applicant proposes to place an additional 50cm of cover on top of the existing cap, it could then be considered to meet MfE guidelines. The monitoring programme required under the conditions of this consent should ensure a timely response to any changes in leachate strength occurring as a result of the remedial and subsequent construction works.

Individual property owners will develop the site over subsequent years. The applicant expects construction activities, such as piling to natural ground and excavation, to have a minimal impact upon groundwater quality. To ensure that the situation remains stable over time, the permit holder is required to continue monitoring for the next five years.

3.3 Summary

The remediation option proposed by the applicant has taken into account the nature of the source material, the sensitivity of the receiving environment, and potential exposure routes. If all three components coincide, a high potential exists for the discharge to significantly affect the environment and human health. By removing the potential exposure route, the applicant has ensured that effects are less likely to arise.

The discharge of leachate from the pre-developed site does not significantly effect the coastal environment and it is recognised that due to the high-energy of the coastal receiving environment, groundwater chemistry would need to change by orders of magnitude to have any detectable impact on the coast.

To make a judgement on whether site remediation activities are likely to have a detectable impact upon coastal water quality, groundwater trigger levels have been established prior to any work commencing on the site. Where available, trigger levels were calculated using 500 x the ANZECC 2000 Aquatic Ecosystem Protection Trigger Levels for Marine Water (slightly to moderately disturbed environment). In the event that no effect is detected after four sampling rounds, the permit holder may reduce the number of contaminants sampled in each round and/or the frequency of sampling rounds by agreement with the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council.

4. Consuitation

An application for resource consent under Rule 22 of the RDLP shall be considered without the written approval of affected persons except where the consent authority considers that there are exceptional circumstances which justify obtaining the written approval from affected persons. I do not consider that there are any exceptional circumstances.

'Te Runanganui o Taranaki Whanui ki te Upoko o te ika a Maui and Wellington Tenths Trust were notified regarding this application, in accordance with the Wellington Regional Council's agreement with tangata whenua.

Wellington Tenths Trust had no comment to make on the proposal. Te Runanganui o Taranaki Whanui ki te Upoko o te ika a Maui, however, has concerns regarding this proposal but they recognise the difficulty in undertaking any remedial works at the site, arid the necessity for ongoing monitoring.

5. Statutory Framework

5.1 Resource Management Act 1991

Under Section 1.5 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the discharge of a contaminant in circumstances which may result in that contaminant entering water is not permitted unless expressly allowed by a rule in a regional plan or resource consent.

5.2 Regional Plans

The relevant regional plan is the RDLP. Rule 2 1 of the RDLP classifies the discharge of contaminants into or onto land from a contaminated site in association with the on-site remediation of the contaminated site as a. permitted activity provided specific conditions are meet. Condition (b) of Rule 21 of the RDLP requires that, there shall be no discharges from site remediation beyond the boundary of the contaminated site that exceed background levels for that location. As the activity may not be able to comply with this condition, it must be considered a controlled activity under Rule 22 of the RDLP. Resource consent is consequently required under section 15 of the Act.

In considering this application I have assessed it against the relevant policies of the Plan. I consider that the application is consistent with the relevant policies contained in Section 7 of the Plan.

5.3 **Regional Policy Statement**

As the activity is consistent with the objectives and policies of the RDLP I consider therefore, that it is not inconsistent with the objectives and policies of the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region.

6. Reasons for Waiver of Notification

Notification under section 93 of the Act is not required as there are no exceptional circumstances that would justify notification and I am satisfied that the effects of the proposal are likely to be minor.

7. Term of Consent

Although Wellington Regional Council's primary interest in the site is the impact the remedial activity may have upon groundwater quality and consequently the coastal marine area, the applicant has requested that the consent be granted for 35 years to give security to future landowners. I have recommended that the consent be granted for 35 years and that a condition be included to limit the transferability of the permit.

8. Recommendation

That, under sections 105 and IO8 of the Resource Management Act 1991, Seaside Haven Limited should be granted the following non-notified resource consent:

Discharge Permit WGN020084 [21693] to discharge leachate into or onto land from the Fort Dorset contaminated site during remedial works, at or about between map reference NZMS 260:R27;638.855 and NZMS 260:R27;640.851, for a period of thirty-five years from the date of granting, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The location, design and implementation of the activity shall be carried out in accordance with the application received by the Wellington Regional Council on 7 November 2001, and additional information received on the **20** *November 2001.*

(2) The Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, shall be given a minimum of 48 hours written notice prior to the commencement of each phase of on-site remediation.

(3) The permit holder shall monitor groundwater at boreholes I, 2, 3 and 4 for the follo wing parameters.

	Unit	*Trigger Level*
PH		
Conductivity	$\mu S/cm$	
Dissolved Sodium	g/m^3	
Dissolved Potassium	g/m^3	

Ammoniacal Nitrogen	g/m^3	*45.5*
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus	g/m^3	
Dissolved Chloride	g/m^3	
Dissolved Sulphate	g/m^3	
Dissolved Boron	g/m^3	
COD	$g\text{-}O_2/m^3$	
Total Iron	g/m^3	
Total Manganese	g/m^3	
Dissolved Aluminium	g/m^3	
Dissolved Arsenic	g/m^3	
Dissolved Cadmium	g/m^3	*0.35*
Dissolved Cobalt	g/m^3	*0.5*
Dissolved Chromium (Cr VI)	g/m^3	*2.2*
Dissolved Copper	g/m^3	*0.65*
Dissolved Nickel	g/m^3	*3.5*
Dissolved Lead	g/m^3	*2.2*
Dissolved Zinc	g/m^3	*7.5*
Temperature		
Water depth		
Date, time andprevailing weather conditions		

After the completion of four sampling rounds, the permit holder may reduce the number of contaminants sampled in each round by agreement with the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council.

Groundwater quality for the parameters described above shall not exceed the trigger levels, where specified, unless the background level of any parameter is consistently outside the value in borehole 1.

All testing shall be undertaken in compliance with conditions 5, 6 and 7.

(4) The permit holder shall collect a single composite soil sample from three random locations within the refuse for dioxin testing. Sample collection shall be to the satisfaction of Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council. If dioxin levels exceed 4.5 mg/kg, the permit holder shall test the groundwater for dioxins at boreholes I, 2, 3 and 4 within 2 months of the receipt of the soil results from the laboratory.

(5) Immediately following the completion of the excavation of material in the service corridors and vested road areas, and its subsequent relocation within the landfill footprint on the Fort Dorset site, the permit holder shall test groundwater for the contaminants specified in condition 3.

The permit holder shall forward the results to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, within 10 working days of the receipt of the results from the laboratory.

(6) Immediately following the placement and compaction of 50cm of cover soil over the landfill footprint on the Fort Dorset site, the permit holder shall test groundwater for the contaminants specified in condition 3.

The permit holder shall forward the results to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, within 10 working days of the receipt of the results from the laboratory.

(7) *Within 6 months after the completion of all remedial works, the permit holder shall test groundwater for the contaminants specified in condition 3. Thereafter testing shall be conducted quarterly for the first year and six-monthly for the next four years.*

Test results shall be forwarded to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, within 10 working days of receipt of the results from the laboratory.

After the completion of four sampling rounds, the permit holder may reduce the frequency of sampling rounds by agreement with the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council.

(8) *The consent holder's interest in this consent may not be transferred to any other person.*

(9) *The permit holder shall prepare and submit a Management Plan outlining procedures that will be adopted during the remedial works. The plan shall be prepared to the satisfaction of the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council and shall be submitted prior to the commencement of any remedial works. No remedial work shall commence until the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council has certified the plan.*

The Management Plan shall include, but not be limited to, procedures to ensure that the conditions of this permit are complied with at all times during and folio wing the remedial works.

The permit holder shall operate in accordance with the Management Plan as it is certified by the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council.

(IO) *The Wellington Regional Council may review any or all conditions of this discharge permit, by giving notice of its intention to do so pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, in the event that the trigger levels specified in condition 3 are exceeded at boreholes 2, 3 or 4, for either of the following purposes:*

- *To review, as a result of monitoring data, whether further discharge controls are required to prevent any adverse effect.*
- *To review the adequacy of the Management Plan and/or the monitoring requirements so as to incorporate into the discharge permit any modification to the Management Plan or monitoring that may be necessary to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the remedial works.*

(11) *The Wellington Regional Council shall be entitled to recover from the permit holder the costs of the conduct of any review undertaken under condition 10, calculated in accordance with and limited to that council's scale of charges in-force and applicable at that time pursuant to section 36 of the RMA.*

9. Reasons for Conditions

Adherence to the above conditions for Resource Consent WGN020084 [21693] should ensure that the remedial actions planned for the site do not aggravate the existing discharge or adversely effect human health or the receiving environment.

Application Lodged:	07/11/01	**Application Officially Received:**	07/11/01
Further information requested:	19/11/01	**Further information received:**	20/11/01
Decision notified by:	13/12/01	**Decision notified:**	13/12/01
Time Taken to Process Application:	**25** days		