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File: WGN980253  
WGN970255  
[WastewaterPlant:Final.IB:lb]

22 April 1999

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Dear Sir/Madam

**Paraparaumu and Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plants: Final Decision**

Please find enclosed a copy of the final decision on the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant resource consent applications.

We believe the Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant resource consent applications should be declined, the plant closed and the wastewater from the Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant transferred to the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant. Furthermore, the effluent discharged to the Mazengarb Drain from the Paraparaumu Plant should be treated to a higher quality.

Thank you for your time and effort in this decision making process. We have taken on board your comments and concerns in making our final decision. If you have any queries please contact me.

Yours sincerely

*pp. Ian Buchanan*

IAN BUCHANAN  
Chairperson, Environment Hearings Committee

Encl.

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## **Decisions of the Wellington Regional Council Hearings Committee on Resource Consent Applications by Kapiti Coast District Council for the Paraparaumu and Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plants**

### **Hearings Committee:**

Councillor I Buchanan (Chairperson)

Councillor M Shields

Commissioner Te Taru White

**Hearing Dates: 14, 15 and 17, 18 September 1998**

**Hearing Adjourned**

**Hearing Reconvened on 15 March 1999**

**Hearing Closed: 15 March 1999**

**Interim Decisions Upheld: Subject to changes in conditions**

**Consents WGN 980253 (01), (02), (03), (04), (05), (06), (07) and (08) Declined**

**Consents WGN 970255 (01), (07), (08) Declined**

**Consents WGN 970255 (02), (03), (04), (05), (06) Granted**

### **1. Introduction**

This document records decisions relating to resource consents for the Waikanae and Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plants. These consent applications are, and remain, separate applications. However, as much of the discussion is common to the two applications we have released both decisions in the one document.

In December last year, we released an interim decision on the Paraparaumu and Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plants (Appendix 1). The final decision needs to be read in conjunction with this interim decision. The interim decision looked at the complex history and circumstances surrounding each plant, and proposed a

solution to the ongoing problems. The proposed solution was that the problematic Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant should be closed and the Waikanae sewage be treated and disposed of at the Paraparaumu plant. It is our view that this solution is an integrated sustainable long-term effluent disposal option for both the Waikanae and Paraparaumu communities.

We appreciate the time and effort that both the applicant and the submitters have undertaken to discuss the interim decision, and for the feedback we received at the Hearing. We have incorporated your comments and concerns into our final decision.

## 2. The Decision

At the reconvened hearing on 15 March 1999 Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC) conditionally agreed to the interim decision, subject to further consultation with the community and to obtaining appropriate long-term consents for Paraparaumu. We also heard from a number of submitters who supported the interim decision. Notwithstanding this support, both KCDC and submitters raised the following issues:

- What is the evidence for the Wellington Regional Council (WRC) interim decision recommending the closing of the Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant?
- Does the interim decision represent a long-term option?
- Is micro-filtration viable at the Paraparaumu plant?
- Are the proposed consent conditions achievable?
- Will additional consents be required for combining the two plants?
- How does the decision address iwi values?
- Further consultation is required before KCDC can accept the decision.

Each of these issues will be dealt with in the following discussion.

### 2.1 Decision to Close the Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant

At the Hearing, KCDC contended that the interim decision did not provide a good case for closing down the Waikanae plant and they disputed the underlining reasons for closing the plant.

Notwithstanding the applicant's evidence, we remain convinced that the reasons for closing the plant are valid. We did not hear evidence that convinced us that the consents could be granted.

For a number of reasons, many that were beyond the control of KCDC, the monitoring required by the Wellington Regional Council under the previous resource consent for the Plant (WGN 950063) was not completed. Without such information we remain concerned about the actual and potential adverse environmental effects of the Waikanae Plant. In particular the effects associated with seepage from the ponds (to groundwater and to Black Drain), the lack of land

to spray irrigate effluent, and the high ammonia levels in Black Drain/Ngarara Stream.

In short, based on the evidence we heard, we do not believe the plant's operation is sustainable in the long term. Accordingly, we have declined the consent applications for the Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant. Nevertheless, the Kapiti Coast District Council can continue to operate the Waikanae Plant in the interim, under its existing consents (WGN 950063), until they expire in 2001.

## 2.2 Does the Interim Decision Represent a Long-term Option?

KCDC stated at the Hearing that the interim decision was acceptable on the basis that it will avoid uncertainty as to future options. That is, if the interim decision is adopted, alternative future options such as a long outfall or land-based disposal can no longer be considered.

We have considered the applicant's comments relating to other options. Based on the evidence, we believe that the decision to combine the plants is a long-term sustainable option and negates the need for other options.

We are aware that some submitters who accepted the thrust of the interim decision have also mentioned other options such as a long sea outfall. However, we consider that requiring a fresh examination of other options would result in more unnecessary delays and expense.

At the Hearing the applicant asked for a longer term than the 20 years given in the interim decision. They state a longer term is required given the proposed quality of the discharge from the upgraded plant, and the need to seek certainty when agreeing to the additional funding for the combined plants. We consider that 20 years is an appropriate long-term period. It is considerably longer than the permits issued to other wastewater treatment plants in the Wellington Region, which are typically 10 to 15 years.

### Which Discharge Consent for Paraparaumu?

Originally, two discharge permits (WGN 970255 (01) and WGN 970255 (05) were applied for, for the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant. Both were to discharge tertiary treated wastewater at the same volume and location. The only difference between the permits was their timing. In effect, WGN 970255 (01) was a short-term consent to apply up to the time of commissioning of the new wetland treatment system, and WGN 970255 (05) was a long-term consent to apply on completion of commissioning of the new wetland treatment system.

In our interim decision we suggested granting WGN 970255 (01) with an extended term to allow for a long-term discharge. We also asked the applicant to withdraw the application for WGN 970255 (05). The applicant contends that the discharge should be granted under WGN 970255 (05) consent, as what they now propose (upgraded UV) is more effective than a wetland (which arguably had little direct benefit). They also stated that no submitter or potential submitter would be

*We need both*

prejudiced by the grant of the (05) consent without the requirement for the wetland treatment. Furthermore, the proposed conditions are more stringent than those suggested by the applicant in relation to the WGN 970255 (05) consent, and accordingly the environmental effects of the discharge would be less than those effects resulting from the wetland discharge.

We believe the argument put forward by the applicant is a very strong one and is consistent with the "effects based" philosophy of the Act. Furthermore, there is case law that supports the view that a consent authority should concern itself with the effects of the effluent on the receiving waters, rather than with the method of treatment, such as the use of a wetland. We have therefore decided to grant the discharge under the WGN 970255 (05) consent without the requirement for wetland treatment, and have declined the short-term WGN 970255 (01) consent application. WGN 970255 (01) is unnecessary as the discharge is already permitted under KCDC's existing resource consent for Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant (WGN 910111) which expires in 2001.

### **2.3 Viability of Micro-filtration at the Paraparaumu Plant**

The interim decision mentions the use of micro-filtration as one possible method of reducing faecal coliform concentrations to low levels. Submitters have commented that they are uneasy about KCDC adopting a treatment method that is not yet tested in wastewater treatment plants.

KCDC has stated that the micro-filtration option will be seriously considered in the future. However, whether micro-filtration is adopted will depend on availability of performance guarantees and cost factors.

We are both unable and unwilling to dictate the method of treatment the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant should adopt. Further, we consider that the effluent or receiving water standards placed on consent should not have the effect of requiring a particular treatment process. We believe that it is important to look at the levels of treatment and set appropriate standards. The standards should be such that they can be met by the consent holder, and, in these cases reduce the adverse effects of the discharge on the receiving environment. We have therefore looked at the levels placed on the consent conditions, and discuss these in light of the applicant's and submitters' evidence.

### **2.4 Are the Proposed Consent Conditions for the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant Achievable?**

The applicant has raised concerns about the effluent standards recommended in the interim decision conditions and whether they can achieve them. KCDC has therefore requested a number of minor changes before they can guarantee that the standards will be met. We believe consent standards need to be set at an appropriate level as Wellington Regional Council does not want to be in the position of continually disputing compliance with consent conditions.

## **Bacterial Limits**

The interim decision places a limit of 300 faecal coliforms per 100ml on the discharge in the short-term until the plant is upgraded. Our reasoning for placing this limit on the consent was based on evidence provided in the WRC Officer's Report that the plant was able to meet this limit in the long-term consent upgrade. The applicant has submitted that this level is unacceptable in the short term prior to upgrading as it does not give any latitude for the occasional variance experienced by the biological treatment processes.

Currently the plant is required to meet a geometric mean of 500 faecal coliforms per 100 ml, and the plant has been operating well to meet this limit. We agree with the applicant that the level of treatment in the short-term should be 500 cfu/100ml in alignment with the current discharge consent and have altered the condition accordingly. This alteration will allow for variances in the process.

Following submissions on the interim decision we have also changed our view on bacterial limits for the long-term discharge consent. The original limit proposed in the interim decision was 100 cfu/100ml. This limit was based on information relating to the use of micro-filtration as a method of reducing pathogens in the effluent. The applicant has stated that the resource consent cannot contain effluent or receiving water quality standards that, in effect, require a particular treatment process and the limit of 100 cfu/100ml on the consent may lead to problems complying with consent conditions.

Therefore, we propose a level of 200 cfu/100ml as this is stringent enough to improve the water quality in the Mazengarb Drain, and the applicant has agreed to meet this standard. In effect, this standard is better than the contact recreation standards proposed in the Wellington Regional Council Proposed Regional Freshwater Plan.

## **Monitoring Conditions**

The applicant has requested that the monitoring condition at the boundary of the Paraparaumu plant be removed (conditions 16 and 17 of WGN 970255(01) in the interim decision). The purpose of the monitoring is to ascertain the effects of the discharge after it has been discharged from the pipe, and as it leaves the boundary of property. Monitoring at the boundary will also help to determine the effects of the sludge ponds on the discharge. At the Hearing, KCDC submitted that monitoring proposed in condition 16 and 17 has already been undertaken. The applicant contends that the resulting monitoring data does not support the need for monitoring.

The Committee has considered the monitoring information provided by the applicant, and the impact of the discharge from the total operation of the plant on receiving waters. We believe that conditions 16 and 17 are not required.

## 2.5 Additional Consents Required for Combing the Plants

KCDC has commented that further consents will be required for the pipelines to convey the effluent from the communities of Waikanae to Paraparaumu, and may also be required for a proposed *flow balancing area* to deal with additional flows in storm events. Additional consents may also be required for the rehabilitation of the Waikanae ponds.

### Pipeline

A significant component of combining the plants is the construction of an effluent pipeline from the Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant to the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant. This may require additional resource consents, especially if the pipe is to go under the Waikanae River and other waterways.

### Overflows from the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant

The applicant pointed out that though Waikanae ponds have a substantial buffer for excess flows in storm events, the Paraparaumu plant does not. This lack of buffer will result in the Paraparaumu plant being overtopped. Last year in October such an event occurred, whereupon sludge was washed out of the Paraparaumu plant and deposited onto paddocks and into the Ratanui Lakes downstream. To avoid a similar event occurring in the future, the applicant proposes to convert overland flow plots at the plant to an unlined storage area, capable of holding up to 25, 000 m<sup>3</sup> of wastewater. The proposal is that once the flows exceed the plant's capacity, flows will be diverted into this grassed ponding area and subsequently pumped back through the plant when inflows recede. The proposed overflows to land may result in minor seepage to groundwater.

The applicant has argued that discharge permit WGN 970255 (04) to discharge effluent to land with minor leakage to groundwater, can cover the overflow activity. We consider that as the discharge to land from the overflows is infrequent (up to 2 to 3 times a year), the overflows can be included under WGN 970255 (04).

### Rehabilitation of Waikanae Ponds

Una Cargill, a submitter at the Hearing, has requested that a timetable be set in place to rehabilitate the Waikanae ponds to "*its former glory of the Kawakahia lagoon nestled in the wetlands.*" At the Hearing, KCDC stated that they have several options for these ponds and currently the preferred option is to leave them for a number of years to stabilise and then restore them to a lake.

At this stage, KCDC is unsure as to whether it will need to de-sludge the ponds or leave them to stabilise naturally. KCDC Officers mentioned that costs were a factor in deciding whether they would de-sludge, and if this option was selected they would want to delay any works for a number of years.

KCDC argued that they may require additional consents to cover existing discharges from the ponds to Black Drain/Ngarara Stream until such time as the water quality stabilises. At present there is no estimate as to how long it will take for the pond to stabilise. We believe that the existing Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant consents (WGN 950063) should suffice to cover continuing discharges from the ponds. Should consents be required in the future to cover any rehabilitation works, then the applicant can apply for them at that time.

The applicant may need to apply for any relevant resource consents for the closure and rehabilitation of the ponds at a later date.

### **Additional Discharge from Combining the Plants**

The decision that the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant will treat all the waste from both communities raises the question as to whether the additional inflow and discharge from the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant needs an additional consent. KCDC has applied to discharge 12,500 m<sup>3</sup> from the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant based on an average inflow of 5,300 m<sup>3</sup>. The applicant has stated the combined flow gives a maximum flow of up to 18,600 m<sup>3</sup> per day.

We are aware that we can not grant consent for an activity that has more (or different) adverse effects than that applied for. However, given that the increased volume of effluent will be treated to a higher standard, the effects of the increased volume of discharge to the Mazengarb Drain should not be any greater than before.

We believe that the Paraparaumu consent can cover an increased volume of sewage, and no additional consent is required. We also note that this extra flow was not an issue raised by the submitters, and that consultation undertaken by KCDC with the wider community did not result in any concerns relating to the extra flows. In our minds if the applicant was to submit a new application it would effectively duplicate the evidence we already have, and result in a further delay in the programme to upgrade the plant.

## **2.6 Iwi Values**

The submission from the local Iwi discussed the importance of the decision addressing the principle of *kia whakamanangia te Tiriti o Waitangi* which was interpreted as recognising and respecting the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in the decision making process. The key issue deriving from this principle was consultation with Iwi such that any decision made ensures the sustainable protection of their taonga (treasures) which includes land, sea and waterways.

In terms of consultation, local Iwi have been included in the community consultation process and have made significant contributions in their submissions. Members of the Committee are intending to meet with Iwi on their marae to present and discuss our recommendations. Kapakapanui suggested a number of first principles for a community vision for the problems with sewage disposal in Kapiti. These have been addressed in these decisions.

We believe the interim decision and any subsequent amendments made to it, represent a long-term solution to the protection of taonga. The protection of taonga is reflected in the limits and high standards placed on effluent for the consents granted when the plant is to be upgraded. These higher standards surpass the contact recreation standard in the Proposed Regional Freshwater Plan. We have considered the effects of the discharge of effluent on the water quality of the Mazengarb Drain and believe that the standards placed on the consents will improve water quality and move some way to satisfying Iwi water quality concerns.

The Iwi have stated that the proposed discharge to land at Waikanae is acceptable. However, the lack of land to spray effluent on makes the operation of the Waikanae ponds in this manner unfeasible.

In relation to the discharge meeting shellfish standards, we are aware there are other influences on the quality of local watercourses. These other influences mean shellfish gathering standards will not be met even after upgrading of the plant. Comments were made in the Iwi submission that KCDC need to give sewage treatment and disposal upgrades urgent funding and research priorities, and also need to clean up all of the catchments in the District. The Committee noted this and although shellfish gathering standards may not be satisfied by the interim decision, improvement in water quality will certainly aid towards future improvements in this area.

We note that sewage disposal in the communities of Paekakariki, Te Horo and Otaki are outside the scope of this consent application.

## **2.7 Further Community Consultation**

At the hearing, KCDC conditionally agreed to the interim decision subject to further consultation with the community. KCDC is concerned that they have not had time to fully consult the communities of Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Raumati about the proposal. KCDC is aware of some opposition to the proposal, and also notes that since the interim decision was released it has not been possible to undertake community consultation on the rating impact of the changes to the long-term financial strategy.

We believe we are making a final decision which is not subject to public consultation. A long-term sustainable outcome has been required for some time in order to deal with the problems surrounding the Kapiti sewage treatment plants. We recognise that this decision does have implications for KCDC's long-term financial strategy, and they may need to consult with the public about this.

## **2.8 Other issues**

The applicant has mentioned that a contract has been let for the construction of a new sludge handling system that will vitrify the sludge into a stable glass product. The contractor, separately from these consent applications, is applying for resource consents for the incineration stage of the sludge handling process.

At the Hearing, John Topliff, a submitter, mentioned opening an old ox bow in the Waikanae River to improve flows. This issue is outside the ambit of the consent, and needs to be addressed with KCDC separately.

### 3. **Conclusion**

We conclude that the thrust of the interim decision should be upheld. We have heard evidence from the applicant and submitters concerning the interim decision, and as a result have significantly amended the conditions.

In making our concluding comments, we wish to thank the submitters for their support and feedback. We also wish to commend KCDC for the work they have undertaken so far in discussing the decision. We believe a long-term solution has been found to the wastewater treatment disposal problems surrounding both the Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The following sections outline the conditions to be attached to the granted consents. We have decided to decline all of the consent applications for the Waikanae Wastewater Treatment Plant, and consent applications (01),(07),(08) for the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant.

### 4. **Formal Decisions on the Resource Consents**

According to the powers delegated by the Wellington Regional Council under section 34 of the Resource Management Act 1991, we, the appointed Hearings Committee, hereby grants the foregoing application subject to the Wellington Regional Council's five standard conditions and the additional conditions as attached. The consents are granted pursuant to sections 104, 105 and 108 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

### 5. **Conditions**

#### **Standard Conditions for Wellington Regional Council Resource Consents**

- (1) This consent is subject to all relevant provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991, its amendments and any regulations made thereunder. It is the obligation of the consent holder to comply with all the statutory requirements relating to the exercise hereof.
- (2) The consent holder shall keep all such records as may be reasonably required by the Wellington Regional Council and shall, if so requested, supply this information the Wellington Regional Council.
- (3) This consent is subject to the Wellington Regional Council or its servants, or its agents, being permitted access at all reasonable times for the

purpose of carrying out inspections, measurements and the taking of samples.

- (4) The design and maintenance of any works relating to the exercise of the consent must be to a standard adequate to meet the conditions of the consent.
- (5) An annual charge, set in accordance with section 36(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991, shall be paid to the Wellington Regional Council for carrying out its functions in relation to the administration, monitoring and supervision of resource consents, and for carrying out its functions under section 35 (duty to gather information, monitor and keep records) of the Act.

#### **General Conditions for all Consents**

- (6) The Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council shall be given a minimum 48 hours notice prior to the exercise of this consent.
- (7) The permit holder shall not permit or allow any contaminant or material associated with the permit holder's activity to be released otherwise than in conformity with discharge permits WGN 970255(02), WGN 970255(03), WGN 970255 (04), WGN 970255(05) and WGN 970255(06). The permit holder shall:
  - (a) Take all practicable steps to remedy and mitigate any adverse effects on the environment caused by any unforeseen releases of contaminants.
  - (b) Immediately notify the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, of the release of any unauthorised contaminant or material;
  - (c) If required by the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, provide immediately a written report to the Manager, detailing the nature, manner and cause of the release and the steps taken (and being taken if appropriate) to remedy and control the release and to prevent any further release of such contaminant or material.
- (8) Each permit is granted for the purpose of and is limited to activities in relation to the operation, upgrade, maintenance, and repair of the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant and for carrying out incidental works and activities, all said activities within the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant Site. For the purpose of this permit the boundaries of the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant Site are as shown on Plan 1 as attached.

**Discharge Permit Application WGN 970255(02)**

- (9) The permit shall expire on 22 April 2019.
- (10) There shall be no discharges to air from any facility at the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant that are noxious, dangerous, offensive, or objectionable at or beyond the boundary of that land owned by the permit holder that has the legal description Pt 2 DP 2241, Pt 5 SO 17362. Said discharges include odour, dust, and aerosols.
- (11) The permit holder shall notify the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council of any discharges to air that may result in adverse effects to the environment or that are liable to cause either odour or dust or aerosols beyond the boundary referred to in the preceding condition. Notification shall be within 24 hours or the next working day. Reasons for the incident and the measures taken to mitigate the incident and prevent a recurrence shall be forwarded in writing to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, within seven working days.
- (12) The permit holder shall keep operational logs which identify changes in the operating procedures and unusual events that occur at the plant. No alteration shall be made to the wastewater treatment plant or its processes which may substantially change the nature or reduce the quality of air contaminants emitted.
- (13) The permit holder shall maintain a permanent record of any complaints received alleging adverse effects due to discharges to air from any facility at the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant. The record shall include the following:
- the name and address (as far as practicable) of the complainant
  - identification of the nature of the matter complained about
  - date and time of complaint of the alleged event
  - weather conditions at the time of complaint (as far as practicable)
  - result of the permit holder's investigation
  - any mitigation measures adopted.

This record shall be made available to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council on request. Details of any complaint received alleging adverse effects from the consent holder's activities shall be forwarded to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council as soon as is practicable.

- (14) The Wellington Regional Council may review any or all conditions of this consent by giving notice of its intention to do so pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, at any time after three months of issuance of this permit and annually thereafter for either of the following purposes:

- (a) To deal with any adverse effects on the receiving environment which may arise from the exercise of this permit and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage;
  - (b) To review the adequacy of the monitoring requirements so as to incorporate into the permit any modification to monitoring which may be necessary to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from discharges to air from any facility at the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- (15) This permit shall not cover any discharge to air from a sludge vitrification process.

**Discharge Permit Application WGN 970255(03)**

- (9) This permit shall expire on 22 April 1999.
- (10) The discharge shall not cause any of the following effects in the Ratanui Lakes after reasonable mixing:
- The production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams or floatable or suspended material.
  - Any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity.
  - Any emission of objectionable odour.
  - The rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm animals.
  - Any significant adverse effect on aquatic life.
  - A change of more than 3° Celsius in the natural temperature of the water.
  - Undesirable biological growths.

Reasonable mixing shall be deemed to have occurred within a 10 metre radius of where the Mazengarb Drain enters Ratanui Lake.

- (11) The permit holder shall complete a programme of investigation that shall lead to the identification and implementation of a preferred sewage sludge handling and disposal system. Kapiti Coast District Council shall prepare a sludge lagoon decommissioning plan. The plan shall be prepared within three months of selecting the preferred option and shall be submitted to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council.
- (12) The permit holder shall decommission the sludge lagoons and shall construct and operate the preferred option for sludge handling and disposal as identified by condition 11. The said works shall be implemented according to the following timetable:
- (a) Kapiti Coast District Council complete construction of and operate the preferred handling and disposal option no later than 31 March 2001.

- (b) The sludge lagoons shall be decommissioned no later than 31 March 2001.
- (13) The Wellington Regional Council may review any or all conditions of this consent by giving notice of its intention to do so pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, at any time after three months of commencement of this permit and annually thereafter for either of the following purposes:
- (a) To deal with any adverse effects on the receiving environment which may arise from the exercise of this permit and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage;
  - (b) To review the adequacy of the monitoring requirements so as to incorporate into the permit any modification to monitoring which may be necessary to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the management or operation of the wastewater treatment facility.
  - (c) To enable consistency with the Regional Plans for the Wellington Region, once operative.

**Discharge Permit Application WGN 970255(04)**

- (9) This permit shall expire on 22 April 2019.
- (10) The permit holder shall take all practicable steps to ensure the effluent stored in the unlined storage area is returned through the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment as soon as reasonably practicable.

**Discharge Permit Application WGN 970255(05)**

- (9) This permit shall expire on 22 April 2019.
- (10) The permit holder shall keep operational logs which identify changes in the operating procedures and unusual events that occur at the plant. These records shall be supplied to the Manager, Consents Management, upon request.
- (11) The permit holder shall maintain records of the daily flow through the treatment plant and these shall be made available upon request to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council.
- (12) The permit holder shall provide to the satisfaction of the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, an appropriate place to sample the treatment plant effluent before it enters the Mazengarb Drain.

(13) Upon commencement of this permit, the permit holder shall sample the sewage treatment plant effluent at the sample point provided in the preceding condition 12 and the following effluent sampling quality criteria shall apply:

(a) Based on no fewer than 12 flow proportioned 24 hour composite samples per month (3 of which must be taken during a weekend) the quality of the effluent shall meet the following standards:

(i) BOD5: Geometric mean of 15 grams per cubic metre and no more than 1 sample of the 12 monthly samples shall exceed 25 grams per cubic metre.

(ii) Suspended Solids: Geometric mean of 15 grams per cubic metre and no more than 1 sample of the 12 monthly samples shall exceed 25 grams per cubic metre.

(b) Based on no fewer than 12 representative samples per month (such samples shall be taken on separate days within that month between the hours of 10.00 am and 5.00pm and three of which must be taken during a weekend) the effluent shall meet the following standard:

(i) Faecal Coliform Bacteria: Geometric mean of 500 per 100 millilitres and no more than 1 sample of the 12 samples in each month shall exceed 5000 per 100 millilitres.

(ii) Dissolved Oxygen: No more than 1 sample of the 12 monthly samples shall fall below 5 parts per million.

(iii) The acidity or alkalinity of the effluent as measured by pH shall be kept within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) Based on no fewer than 1 representative sample per week or at such frequency as directed by the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, the effluent shall meet the following standard:

Ammonical nitrogen ( $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ ): 3.6  $\text{g/m}^3$  as N.

(d) Based on no fewer than 1 flow proportioned 24 hour composite sample per week, or at such frequency as directed by the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, the effluent shall meet the following standard:

Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ ): 30  $\text{g/m}^3$  as N.

The permit holder shall also analyse the samples collected for clause (d) for dissolved reactive phosphorous,  $\text{g/m}^3$  as P, and total phosphorous,  $\text{g/m}^3$  as P, and nitrate  $\text{g/m}^3$  as nitrogen.

- (d) Based on no fewer than 1 flow proportioned 24 hour composite sample per month, or at such frequency as directed by the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, the effluent shall meet the following standard:

Arsenic (III)	0.01 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Copper as the element	0.01 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Chromium (VI)	0.01 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Cadmium as the element	0.004 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Nickel as the element	0.1 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Mercury as the element	0.0002 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Lead as the element	0.01 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Zinc as the element	0.10 g/m <sup>3</sup>

Samples for clause (e) shall be taken once every month for the first three months after commencement of the permit. After three sets of results are received, the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, will review the frequency of sampling.

- (14) All analysis carried out for condition 13 shall be undertaken using standard methods as detailed in the Standard Methods For The Examination of Water and Wastewater, 1995 19th edition by American Public Health Association (A.P.H.A) and American Water Works Association (A.W.W.A) and Water Environment Federation (W.E.F) and any subsequent updates.
- (15) The discharge shall not cause any of the following effects in the Ratanui Lakes after reasonable mixing:
- The production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams or floatable or suspended material.
  - Any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity.
  - Any emission of objectionable odour.
  - The rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm animals.
  - Any significant adverse effect on aquatic life.
  - A change of more than 3° Celsius in the natural temperature of the water.
  - Undesirable biological growths.

Reasonable mixing shall be deemed to have occurred within a 10 metre radius of where the Mazengarb Drain enters Ratanui Lake.

- (16) The permit holder shall forward all results of the sampling undertaken for compliance with conditions 13 to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, at three monthly intervals or on request.

(17) After 31 March 2001, the permit holder shall sample the treatment plant effluent at the sample point provided in condition 12 and the following effluent sampling quality criteria shall apply:

(a) Based on no fewer than 12 flow proportioned 24 hour composite samples per month (3 of which must be taken during a weekend) the quality of the effluent shall meet the following standards:

(i) BOD5: Geometric mean of 15 grams per cubic metre and no more than 1 sample of the 12 monthly samples shall exceed 25 grams per cubic metre.

(ii) Suspended Solids: Geometric mean of 15 grams per cubic metre and no more than 1 sample of the 12 monthly samples shall exceed 25 grams per cubic metre.

(b) Based on no fewer than 12 representative samples per month (such samples shall be taken on separate days within that month between the hours of 10.00 am and 5.00pm and three of which must be taken during a weekend) the effluent shall meet the following standard:

(i) Faecal Coliform Bacteria: Geometric mean of 200 per 100 millilitres and no more than 1 sample of the 12 samples in each month shall exceed 5000 per 100 millilitres.

(ii) Dissolved Oxygen: No more than 1 sample of the 12 monthly samples shall fall below 5 parts per million.

(iii) The acidity or alkalinity of the effluent as measured by pH shall be kept within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

(c) Based on no fewer than 1 representative sample per week or at such frequency as directed by the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, the effluent shall meet the following standard:

Ammonical nitrogen ( $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ ): 3.6  $\text{g/m}^3$  as N.

(d) Based on no fewer than 1 flow proportioned 24 hour composite sample per week, or at such frequency as directed by the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, the effluent shall meet the following standard:

Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ ): 30  $\text{g/m}^3$  as N.

The permit holder shall also analyse the samples collected for clause (d) for dissolved reactive phosphorous,  $\text{g/m}^3$  as P, and total phosphorous,  $\text{g/m}^3$  as P, and nitrate  $\text{g/m}^3$  as nitrogen.

- (e) Based on no fewer than 1 flow proportioned 24 hour composite sample per month, or at such frequency as directed by the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, the effluent shall meet the following standard:

Arsenic (III)	0.01 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Copper as the element	0.01 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Chromium (VI)	0.01 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Cadmium as the element	0.004 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Nickel as the element	0.1 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Mercury as the element	0.0002 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Lead as the element	0.01 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Zinc as the element	0.10 g/m <sup>3</sup>

Samples for clause (e) shall be taken once every month for the first three months after commencement of the permit. After three sets of results are received, the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, will review the frequency of sampling.

- (18) The permit holder shall forward all results of sampling undertaken in condition 17 to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, at three monthly intervals or on request.
- (19) The permit holder shall place and maintain appropriate signs on the banks of Mazengarb Lakes advising of the presence of the upstream discharge of treated effluent from the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant Site. The sites and wordings of the signage shall be to the satisfaction of the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council. The said signage shall be placed as soon as practicable after the date of commencement of this consent.
- (20) The Wellington Regional Council may review any or all conditions of this consent by giving notice of its intention to do so pursuant to section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, at any time after three months of commencement of this permit and annually thereafter for either of the following purposes:
- To deal with any adverse effects on the receiving environment which may arise from the exercise of this permit and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage.
  - To review the adequacy of the monitoring requirements so as to incorporate into the permit any modification to monitoring which may be necessary to deal with any adverse effects on the environment arising from the management or operation of the wastewater treatment facility.
  - To enable consistency with the Regional Plans for the Wellington Region, once operative.

**Discharge Permit Application WGN 970255(06)**

- (9) The land disposal area and associated plant shall be maintained in an efficient operating condition at all times and to the satisfaction of the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council.
- (10) The permit holder shall ensure that no supernatant from the sludge lagoons enters, or is allowed to enter the Mazengarb Drain by either direct overland flow or as run-off.
- (11) In the event of either any plant failure that would result in the discharge of supernatant to Mazengarb Drain or any application of supernatant which creates an adverse effect on the receiving environment, the permit holder shall advise the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, as soon as practicable after the event has been detected.
- (12) The permit holder shall monitor and record volume of supernatant from the sludge lagoons discharged to the land disposal area and shall supply the results to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council, at three monthly intervals or on request.
- (13) The permit holder shall complete a programme of investigation that shall lead to the identification and implementation of a preferred sewage sludge handling and disposal system. Kapiti Coast District Council shall prepare a sludge lagoon decommissioning plan. The plan shall be prepared within three months of selecting the preferred option and shall be submitted to the Manager, Consents Management, Wellington Regional Council.
- (14) The permit holder shall decommission the sludge lagoons and shall construct and operate the preferred option for sludge handling and disposal as identified by condition 13. The said works shall be implemented according to the following timetable:
  - (a) Kapiti Coast District Council complete construction of and operate the preferred handling and disposal option no later than 31 March 2001.
  - (b) The sludge lagoons shall be decommissioned no later than 31 March 2001.

I M BUCHANAN  
Chairperson

Date:

## SUBMISSIONS - WAIKANAE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

No.	Name	Address	Phone Number		Support	Heard	Issues	Date	Discussion
			Work	Home	Y/N	Y/N			
1.	John McLachlan Secretary Forest & Bird	78 Langdale Avenue PARAPARAUMU		(04) 2970028	N	Y	Not comply with Section 5 of RMA Continued discharge into Black Drain and Waimeha Stream contravenes Section 6 (a) RMA	24.7.98	
2.	Mararet Taepa	83 Ngaio Road WAIKANAE		(04) 2936871	N	Y	Standard form used for submission	22.7.98	
3.	Una Cargill	7 Karaka Grove WAIKANAE		(04) 2936661	N	Y	Standard form used for submission	22.7.98	
4.	Robert Cargill	7 Karaka Grove WAIKANAE		(04) 2936661	N	Y	Standard form used for submission	22.7.98	
5.	Don Peat	14 Konini Crescent WAIKANAE BEACH		(04) 2933223	N	N	Standard form used for submission	21.7.98	
6.	W E Crump	8 Titoki Street WAIKANAE		(04) 2934858	N	N	Standard form used for submission	23.7.98	
7.	John Mautner	72 Fieldway WAIKANAE		(04) 2934082	N	N	Standard form used for submission	23.7.98	
8.	Mrs P Mills	17A Iti Grove WAIKANAE		(04) 2936731	N	N	Standard form used for submission	23.7.98	
9.	Mrs B Campbell	30 Fieldway WAIKANAE BEACH		(04) 2935818	N	N	Standard form used for submission	23.7.98	
10.	Mrs B McAdam	8 Goldie Place WAIKANAE		(04) 2934565	N	N	Standard form used for submission	23.7.98	

No.	Name	Address	Phone Number		Support	Heard	Issues	Date	Discussion
			Work	Home	Y/N	Y/N			
11.	M Smith	26 Konini Crescent WAIKANAE		(04) 2936610	N	N	Standard form used for submission	22.7.98	
12.	R Smith	26 Konini Crescent WAIKANAE		(04) 2936610	N	N	Standard form used for submission	18.7.98	
13.	Ian Roulston	8 Konini Crescent WAIKANAE BEACH		(04) 4767836	N	N	Standard form used for submission	24.7.98	
14.	D Moul	18 Konini Crescent WAIKANAE		(04) 2938969	N	N	Standard form used for submission	20.7.98	
15.	B Peat	14 Konini Crescent WAIKANAE		(04) 2933223	N	N	Standard form used for submission	24.7.98	
16.	Allan & Kay Dyer	20 Konini Crescent WAIKANAE			N	N	Standard form used for submission	19.7.98	
17.	Mark Smith	PO Box 399 WAIKANAE		(04) 2936044	N	Y	Standard form used for submission	23.7.98	
18.	J K Smith	PO Box 399 WAIKANAE		(04) 2936976	N	Y	Standard form used for submission	23.7.98	
19.	Iride McCloy	PO Box 263 WAIKANAE		(04) 2981284	N	Y	Standard form used for submission	24.7.98	
20.	Mr A Jack	PO Box 51 WAIKANAE		(04) 2936123	N	Y	Standard form used for submission	21.7.98	
21.	M Holland	16 Utauta Street WAIKANAE		(04) 2933528	N	Y	Standard form used for submission	17.7.98	
22.	J & E Harding	69 Creswick Terrace Northland WELLINGTON	(04) 3816714	(04) 4759498	N	Y	Excessive amounts discharged. Unknown quantity and quality discharged.	22.7.98	