Canterbury Regional Council – (The Point Solar Farm)	
s15 Discharge Permit (Operational – Solar Farm)	
	Definitions
	Site: All land to the used for the Solar Farm, Solar Farm Substation and National Grid Substation on Legal Description Section 3 SO Plan 384036 shown on Plan CRC_____. **Solar Farm:** The Solar Farm comprises solar arrays supported above ground on posts; overhead and buried cabling and ducting; site access, internal roading, parking and hardstand areas; landscaping including stabilised stockpiles and bunds; drainage infrastructure including culverts and swales; fencing, security infrastructure and lighting; staff facilities, buildings including for equipment storage, panel storage, hazardous goods storage, and provision for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) module storage; water storage and reticulation; fire-fighting infrastructure and firewater containment; lightning rods; supporting electrical infrastructure such as Power Conversion Units (PCUs) and their foundations, bund structures and access platforms; and includes the Solar Farm Substation. During the construction phase of the Solar Farm, areas of the site will include construction laydown areas. The Solar Farm includes the provision to incorporate BESS in the future. **Solar Farm Substation:** The 33kV Solar Farm Substation receives electricity generated from the Solar Farm solar arrays via underground cables and connects into the adjacent National Grid Substation. The Solar Farm Substation includes the main step-up transformers (220kV/33kV), foundations and bund structures, lightning protection poles/rods, switchgear, a control room, water storage tank, lighting, fencing, landscaping, and related infrastructure, and is part of the Solar Farm. **National Grid Substation:** The 220kV National Grid Substation will provide the connection from the Solar Farm Substation into the 220kV electricity transmission network which crosses the Solar Farm site. The National Grid Substation includes a control building, water storage tank, gantries, lightning protection poles/rods, a mono-pole, 220kV switchgear equipment (including incomer bays, bus sections, and feeder bays), lighting, fencing and landscaping. **Power Conversion Unit (PCU):** A device or integrated system within a solar farm that converts direct current (DC) electricity generated by photovoltaic panels into alternating current (AC) electricity suitable for export to the National Grid. A Power Conversion Unit may include inverters, transformers, switchgear, control systems, and associated housing or enclosures necessary for safe and efficient operation.
	Consent Duration
1.	Operational stormwater discharges authorised under this resource consent shall expire 35 years from date of commencement of the consent unless it has been surrendered or cancelled at an earlier date pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991.
	Limits

2.	This resource consent authorises only the discharge of stormwater generated from: a. Roofs, roads, hardstand areas, and impervious areas; and b. Photo-voltaic (PV) solar panel arrays; and c. Supporting electrical infrastructure/equipment (including PCUs); and d. The Solar Farm Substation. associated with the Solar Farm, located at Mackenzie Basin on land legally described as Section 3 SO Plan 384036 held in Record of Title _509805 labelled as 'Site' on Plan CRC_, attached to and forming part of this consent. a. Stormwater must only be discharged onto and into land within the boundary of the site. This resource consent authorises only the discharge of stormwater generated from: b. Roofs, roads, hardstand areas, and impervious areas; and c. Photo-voltaic (PV) solar panel arrays; and d. Supporting electrical infrastructure/equipment (including BESS and PCUs); and e. The Solar Farm Substation. f. associated with the Solar Farm, located at Mackenzie Basin on land legally described as Section 3 SO Plan 384036 held in Record of Title _509805 labelled as 'Site' on Plan CRC , attached to and forming part of this consent. g. Stormwater must only be discharged onto and into land within the boundary of the Site.
3.	All stormwater infiltration devices (including soakpits or soakage swales) must be sized to provide sufficient soakage for the volume generated from up to and including the 10 percent annual exceedance probability (10% AEP) rainfall event.
4.	Unless treatment is provided, the discharge of roof stormwater from site buildings must not arise from: a. Copper building materials; or b. Unpainted galvanised sheet materials.
5.	There must be no stormwater discharges from any solar panels without glass laminate encapsulation.
6.	All panels installed and used on Site must be coated in anti-reflective coating which contains no PFAS and have gridlines.
7.	Solar panels and array tables must be cleaned with water only. No chemical cleaning agents, detergents or additives shall be used.
	Solar Farm Layout
8.	The substations at the site must be located in general accordance with the plan shown on Plan X. *Advice Note: For Compliance Officers; additional detailed designs can be found in Appendix X of the application documents – page(s) of XX.*
9.	The solar farm layout may be amended from that specified in Condition 8 at any time. Any amendments must be: a. Consistent with the conditions of this resource consent; and b. Submitted in writing to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz) for certification prior to any amendment being implemented.
10.	Each Power Conversion Units (PCU) must capture 100 percent of the transformer oil within each PCU, should the transformer fail.
	Solar Farm Inspections and Maintenance

11.	Land onto which stormwater is discharged from the solar panel arrays must be maintained in a state in which significant erosion is either avoided or remedied. *Advice Note:* *For the purpose of this condition, 'significant erosion' is any erosion that could result in sediment entering surface water or entering adjacent properties.* *Advice Note:* *Measures to prevent significant erosion may include using grass, coarse gravel, mulch, polymers, coconut matting or other means that sufficiently stabilise the soils in the dripline of the solar panels to prevent erosion or the formation of channels or rills.*
12.	a. The driplines of the solar panel arrays within the Solar Farm must be inspected for erosion three months following the completion of any stage, and thereafter annually; unless three-month after stage completion inspection and the general annual inspection for the same area would otherwise be within three months of each other. b. Any significant erosion observed during the inspections undertaken in accordance with Condition 12(a) must be photographed and recorded. c. Records of visual assessments including photographs must be kept and provided to the Canterbury Regional Council on request.
13.	If during the life of the Solar Farm, the discharges from solar arrays cause visible channels or rills and there is associated sediment runoff and/or stormwater is visibly ponding on the soil surface for longer than 48 hours and moving laterally, the consent holder must: a. Implement erosion mitigation measures including, but not limited to, soil respreading, grass seeding, or the installation of a strip of gravel, or mulch, or geotextile or some type of flow distribution panel; and b. Implement infiltration enhancement measures including, but not limited to, the installation of surface soakage areas, surface contouring to distribute overland flows or some other measure to increase infiltration; and c. Notify Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz) within ten working days of the issue arising and within ten working days of the mitigation measures being implemented.
14.	Throughout the operation of the solar farm, the consent holder must undertake the following: a. Annual visual inspections of the PV panels for any signs of damage; and, b. Visual inspection of the panels after a hail event with a hail diameter of 25 millimetres or greater; and, c. Ongoing monitoring for signs of damage via system performance data, and any portion of the site where damage is suspected to be investigated further by visual inspection; and, d. Appropriate repair of damaged panels. Repair of damage panels must be undertaken (which may include removal of damaged panels), must be undertaken within one month of discovery of damage, to ensure no internal components are exposed to stormwater. e. Records of any inspections or maintenance carried out in accordance with (a)-(d) must be kept by the consent holder and provided to Canterbury Regional Council upon request. *Advice Note: For the purpose of compliance with (d), damaged solar panels must not be stored outside.*

	Stormwater Management Plan
15.	a. No less than 20 working days prior to commissioning of the Solar Farm, the Consent Holder must submit a Stormwater Management Plan to the Canterbury Regional Council, Regional Leader - Monitoring and Compliance for certification. b. The purpose of the Stormwater Management Plan is to demonstrate how stormwater from the operating solar farm will be managed and discharged to land only (via soakage) to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment. The Stormwater Management Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner and must include the following information: i. Confirmation of the availability of stormwater soakage to alleviate any possible ponding under the solar panel arrays; and ii. The design of the proposed stormwater soakage to be provided for associated buildings via soakage pits. c. The certified Stormwater Management Plan (and any subsequent amendments) must be implemented and adhered to throughout the operation of the solar farm. Any amendments made must be in line with Condition 15. *Advice Note:* *The Stormwater Management Plan must be consistent with all other management plans for the consented activity certified by Canterbury Regional Council or Mackenzie District Council.*
16.	The Stormwater Management Plan may be amended at any time. Any amendments must be: a. Only for the purpose of improving the efficacy of the stormwater management measures and must not result in reduced discharge quality; b. For the purpose of applying best practicable measures to mitigate adverse effects; c. Consistent with the conditions of this resource consent; and d. Submitted in writing to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Regional Leader Compliance Monitoring, prior to any amendment being implemented for certification.
	Soil Monitoring Plan
17.	A Soil Monitoring Plan (SMP) must be prepared and provided to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz), for certification at least three months prior to the commencement of any physical works on site. The purpose of the SMP is to monitor soil contamination across the site. The SMP must: a. Be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner with experience in soil contamination and in general accordance with the Ministry for the Environment's Contaminated land management guidelines No. 5: Site investigation and analysis of soils (Revised 2021); and b. Detail a representative soil sampling regime to monitor changes to soil contamination over the lifetime of the solar panels; and c. Detail the soil quality sampling to be undertaken in those locations at the following stages: i. Prior to commencement of construction (baseline testing);

	ii. Prior to commencement of operation; iii. Every fifth year after commencement of operation; and iv. At decommissioning. *Advice Note:* *For the purpose of Condition (17)(c)(i-ii), due to the installation of the solar array over time and in stages, sampling under (b) may occur over a number of stages.* *Advice Note:* *The Soil Monitoring Plan must be consistent with all other management plans for the consented activity certified by Canterbury Regional Council or Mackenzie District Council.*
18.	Representative soil samples must be taken: a. At the stages detailed in the Soil Monitoring Plan; and b. By, or under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner and in accordance with best practice sampling methodologies; and c. From the representative locations detailed in the certified Soil Monitoring Plan; and d. From within the driplines of the solar panels; and e. At a depth of no greater than 50 millimetres below the ground surface.
19.	The soil samples required by Condition 18 must be analysed by an International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) accredited laboratory, or by a laboratory accredited by an organisation with a mutual agreement with IANZ, for the following: a. pH b. Electrical conductivity c. Silver – Ag d. Cadmium – Cd e. Copper – Cu f. Lead – Pb g. Antimony – Sb h. Zinc – Zn i. Per-fluorinated compounds
20.	Within three months of the completion of each soil quality monitoring event detailed in the SMP, the Consent Holder must submit to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz), a 'Soil Monitoring Report' prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner and in general accordance with the Ministry for the Environment's Contaminated land management guidelines No. 1: Reporting on contaminated sites in New Zealand (Revised 2021) (CLMG1). The purpose of the Soil Monitoring Report is to assess soil monitoring results and identify any required measures to manage potential or actual soil contamination. The Monitoring Report must include: a. Copies of the laboratory analysis results; and b. A comparison of the soil monitoring results against the relevant land use and environmental protection standards applicable at the time; and c. Assessment of the results of soil contaminant testing, including if the results indicate any trend of increasing contaminants or if any contaminant exceeds the WasteMINZ Class 4 Guidelines Table 3-C Adopted Values or the 'PFAS National Environmental Management Plan Version 3.0, Heads of EPA Australia and New Zealand 2025, Table 6, Interim Ecological indirect exposure – all land uses' (or, where these Guidelines have been updated, the updated values); and d. If the assessments indicate that soil contaminants are increasing or exceed the Guideline Values, details of mitigating actions to be undertaken to ensure that Guideline Values are not exceeded or further exceeded. e. Any mitigating actions recommended in the Soil Monitoring Report must be implemented by the consent holder as soon as practicable.

21.	No more than 15 working days following completion of decommissioning works on the site, the Consent Holder must provide a Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) to the Council for certification. The DSI must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner in accordance with the current edition of the CLMG1 guidelines.
22.	In the event that the DSI required in Condition 21 finds that site contamination exceed the baseline testing values, a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and Site Validation Plan (SVP) must be prepared in accordance with the current edition of the CLMG1 and CLMG5 guidelines. The RAP and SVP must be provided to Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Contaminated Sites Manager, within 15 working days of the submission of the DSI required under Condition X, for certification.
	Solar Farm Substation Stormwater System
23.	Stormwater must be discharged into land via the following stormwater system: a. Stormwater from roofs shall be discharged via a sealed system that excludes all other stormwater; b. Stormwater from roofs shall be collected in tanks; c. Stormwater from the any bunded transformer area must drain via an oil/water separator fitted with a stop valve before discharging via soak pit; and d. Stormwater from hardstand areas shall be discharged via XXX. as shown on Plan CRC XX , which forms part of this consent.
24.	When the capacity of any soakage device is exceeded, stormwater from the National Grid Substation must be directed away from the adjacent Solar Farm Substation and vice versa.
25.	The stormwater system must be designed and constructed to collect, treat, and dispose of stormwater from the contributing catchment from storm events up to and including a 10 percent Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) event of 1-hour duration. *Advice Note: The roof water may also be collected within rainwater tanks, however the soakpits or soakage swales must be sized to dispose of the design storm event, in the situation that the rainwater tanks are at capacity.*
26.	Stormwater must not pond in any swales for longer than 48 hours after the cessation of any storm event.
27.	All transformers on site must be installed with an oil containment system. The oil /water separator must: a. Have the capacity to treat flows of at least the 10 percent AEP 1-hour duration event for the separator's catchment without bypassing; b. Achieve a discharge quality of 15 milligrams per litre of total petroleum hydrocarbons or less; and c. Be fitted with an automatic shut-off valve at the outlet that closes when the spill containment volume is reached; d. Be fitted with an alarm system that alerts personnel if the automatic shut-off value is triggered; and e. Be constructed and installed in compliance with the manufacturer's specifications.
28.	Soakage swales and any soak pits must: a. Store and dispose of all rainfall events up to and including the 1-hour duration ten (10) percent annual exceedance probability event from the contributing catchment; b. Have a base that extends into free draining soil strata; and c. Have a factor of safety of three incorporated into the soak pit design to account for reduction of infiltration performance over time (clogging).
	Solar Farm Substation Inspections and Maintenance

29.	The Solar Farm Substation stormwater system must be maintained by: a. Inspecting the soakage swales and soak pits at least once every six months. b. Removing any visible hydrocarbons, debris or litter within ten working days of the inspection. c. Removing any accumulated sediment in the soakage swales within ten working days of the inspection. d. Removing any accumulated sediment in the sumps when the sediment occupies more than one quarter of the depth below the invert of the outlet pipe. e. Repairing any scour or erosion within ten working days of the inspection.
30.	The oil/water separator must be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, including removing accumulated hydrocarbons as required.
31.	In the event that any oil/water separator's automatic shut-off valve alarm is triggered, the consent holder must have the oil/water separator inspected as soon as practicable within 24 hours of the shut-off alarm being triggered. If there has been any spill of oil or other hazardous substances, the Spills procedures of Conditions 36-38 must be undertaken.
32.	Any material removed from the devices in accordance with Conditions 29-30 must be disposed of at an appropriate location.
	Design Plans and Certification
33.	At least 10 working days prior to the commencement of the installation of the Solar Farm Substation stormwater system, the consent holder must submit to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager: a. Final detailed design plans for the stormwater system; b. A certificate signed by a Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng) with stormwater system design and construction experience confirming that the stormwater system has been designed in accordance with the Conditions of this resource consent; and c. A statement signed by the CPEng confirming that they are competent to certify the engineering work. *Advice Note: For the avoidance of doubt; the requirement for CPEng sign-off applies only to the stormwater system for the Solar Farm Substation. CPEng sign-off is not required for the design of the wider Solar Farm site.*
34.	The substation stormwater system must not be constructed prior to confirmation being received from the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager, that it meets the requirements under this resource consent.
35.	Within 10 working days following the completion of the installation of the Solar Farm Substation stormwater system, the consent holder must submit to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager : a. All as-built design plans of the stormwater system installed; b. A certificate signed by a CPEng with stormwater system design and construction experience confirming that confirming that the installed stormwater system complies with the conditions of this resource consent; and c. A statement signed by the CPEng confirming that they are competent to certify the engineering work.
	Spills
36.	All practicable measures must be taken to avoid spills of fuel or any other hazardous substances within the site. In the event of a spill of fuel or any other hazardous substance: a. The spill must be cleaned up as soon as practicable, the stormwater system must be inspected and cleaned, and measures must be taken to prevent a recurrence; b. The Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager, must be informed within 24 hours of a spill event exceeding five litres and the following information provided: i. The date, time, location and estimated volume of the spill;

	ii. The cause of the spill; iii. The type of hazardous substance(s) spilled; iv. Clean up procedures undertaken; v. Details of the steps taken to control and remediate the effects of the spill on the receiving environment; vi. An assessment of any potential effects of the spill; and vii. Measures to be undertaken to prevent a recurrence.
37.	All best practicable options must be used to contain spills or leaks of any hazardous substance from being discharged via the stormwater system. These must include, but not be limited to the following: a. Making spill kits available at the Solar Farm Substation site to contain or absorb any hazardous substances used or stored on the site; b. Maintaining signs to identify the location of the spill kits; and c. Maintaining written procedures in clearly visible locations that are to be undertaken to contain, remove and dispose of any spilled hazardous substance.
38.	Any materials removed under Conditions 36-37 must be removed and disposed of at a site authorised to accept such materials. Receipts of disposal must be provided to the Council within 10 working days of the material being disposed of.
	Administration
39.	The Canterbury Regional Council may, once per year, on any of the last five working days of May or November, serve notice of its intention to review the conditions of this consent for the purposes of dealing with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent.
40.	If this consent is not exercised before 2036, it lapses in accordance with section 125(1)(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991. *Advice Note: 'Exercised' is defined as implementing any requirements to operate this consent and undertaking the activity as described in these conditions and/or application documents.*

Canterbury Regional Council – (The Point Solar Farm)	
s9 Earthworks (Solar Farm)	
	Definitions
	Site: All land to the used for the Solar Farm, Solar Farm Substation and National Grid Substation on Legal Description Section 3 SO Plan 384036 shown on Plan CRC_____. **Solar Farm:** The Solar Farm comprises solar arrays supported above ground on posts; overhead and buried cabling and ducting; site access, internal roading, parking and hardstand areas; landscaping including stabilised stockpiles and bunds; drainage infrastructure including culverts and swales; fencing, security infrastructure and lighting; staff facilities, buildings including for equipment storage, panel storage, hazardous goods storage, and provision for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) module storage; water storage and reticulation; fire-fighting infrastructure and firewater containment; lightning rods; supporting electrical infrastructure such as Power Conversion Units (PCUs) and their foundations, bund structures and access platforms; and includes the Solar Farm Substation. During the construction phase of the Solar Farm, areas of the site will include construction laydown areas. The Solar Farm includes the provision to incorporate BESS in the future. **Solar Farm Substation:** The 33kV Solar Farm Substation receives electricity generated from the Solar Farm solar arrays via underground cables and connects into the adjacent National Grid Substation. The Solar Farm Substation includes the main step-up transformers (220kV/33kV), foundations and bund structures, lightning protection poles/rods, switchgear, a control room, water storage tank, lighting, fencing, landscaping, and related infrastructure, and is part of the Solar Farm. **National Grid Substation:** The 220kV National Grid Substation will provide the connection from the Solar Farm Substation into the 220kV electricity transmission network which crosses the Solar Farm site. The National Grid Substation includes a control building, water storage tank, gantries, lightning protection poles/rods, a mono-pole, 220kV switchgear equipment (including incomer bays, bus sections, and feeder bays), lighting, fencing and landscaping. **Power Conversion Unit (PCU):** A device or integrated system within a solar farm that converts direct current (DC) electricity generated by photovoltaic panels into alternating current (AC) electricity suitable for export to the National Grid. A Power Conversion Unit may include inverters, transformers, switchgear, control systems, and associated housing or enclosures necessary for safe and efficient operation.
	Consent Duration
1.	Earthworks activities authorised under this resource consent shall expire 5 years from the date of commencement of the consent unless it has been surrendered or cancelled at an earlier date pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991.

	Limits
2.	The works authorised by this resource consent are limited to the excavation of land associated with the development of the Solar Farm, National Grid Substation, and the Solar Farm Substation, at Mackenzie Basin, legally described as Section 3 SO Plan 384036 held in Record of Title _509805 labelled as 'Site' on Plan CRC XX. *Advice Note: Driving piles for the for building/structure foundations, or for solar array foundations does not constitute 'excavation of land' and is therefore not managed under this resource consent.*
3.	The maximum depth of excavation for the works authorised by this resource consent must not exceed 2 metres below ground level. *Advice Note: It will be up to the Consent Holder to demonstrate compliance with the maximum excavation depth. This can be done, for example, via reference to a specified datum and reduced levels from that datum or via site specific survey points or other measurements.* *Advice Note: Driving piles for the for building/structure foundations, or for solar array foundations does not constitute 'excavation of land' and is therefore not managed under this resource consent.*
4.	Excavation works must not be carried out within the exposed water table during times when groundwater levels are higher than the deepest part of the excavations.
	Prior to Commencement of Works
5.	Prior to commencement of the works described in Condition 1, all personnel working on the site must be made aware of, and have access to, the following: a. The contents of this resource consent document and all associated documents; b. Resource Consents XXX and all associated documents, including the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) required to be prepared and maintained under Resource Consent XXX.
6.	At least 10 working days prior to the commencement of works on site as described in Condition 1, the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz) must be informed of the commencement of works.
7.	At least 10 working days prior to the commencement of works on site, the consent holder must request a pre-construction site meeting with the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz), and all relevant parties, including the primary contractor. At a minimum, the following must be covered at the meeting: a. Scheduling and staging of the works; b. Responsibilities of all relevant parties, including confirmation that the person/ persons implementing the ESCP on the site is/are suitably trained and/or experienced; c. Contact details for all relevant parties; d. Expectations regarding communication between all relevant parties; e. Procedures for implementing any amendments; f. Site inspection; and g. Confirmation that all relevant parties have copies of the contents of this resource consent document and all associated documents, including erosion and sediment control plans and any other discharge treatment methodologies employed. *Advice Note: Pre-construction site meetings required under resource consents XXX may be held as one single pre-construction site meeting at the commencement of works on site.*
	During Works
8.	All practicable measures must be taken to: a. Minimise soil disturbance to that necessary to carry out the works described under Condition (1); b. Prevent soil erosion; c. Avoid placing excavated material in a position where it may enter: i. Any neighbouring site; or ii. A surface water body.

9.	Tracking of material off-site during the works must be avoided at all times. In the event that material is tracked off-site, the tracked material must be removed as soon as practicable.
	Discovery of Contaminated Soils or Materials
10.	In the event that any contaminated soil or material is uncovered by the works, a Contamination Discovery Protocol must be implemented, including but not limited to the following steps: a. Earthworks within ten metres of discovered contaminant soil or material must cease immediately; b. All practicable steps must be taken to prevent the contaminated material becoming entrained in stormwater. Immediate steps must include, where practicable: i. Diverting any stormwater runoff from surrounding areas away from the contaminated material; and ii. Minimising the exposure of the contaminated material, including covering the contaminants with an impervious cover; c. Notification of the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz), within 24 hours of the discovery; d. Earthworks within ten metres of discovered contaminant soil or material must not recommence until a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner confirms to Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager, that continuing works does not represent a significant risk to the environment; e. All records and documentation associated with the discovery must be kept and copies must be provided to the Canterbury Regional Council within 20 working days of such a request being made.
11.	Any material removed from the site during the works that is potentially or confirmed as contaminated, must be disposed of at a facility authorised to receive such material. Receipts of disposal must be provided to the Council within 10 working days of the material being disposed of.
	Spills
12.	All practicable measures must be taken to avoid spills of fuel or any other hazardous substances within the site. These measures must include: a. Refuelling of machinery and vehicles must not occur within 20 metres of: i. Open excavations; ii. Surface water bodies; iii. Exposed groundwater; and iv. Stormwater devices. b. A spill kit, or multiple spill kits, must be kept on site that is, or are, capable of absorbing the quantity of oil and petroleum products that may be spilt on site at any one time. c. In the event of a spill of fuel or any other hazardous substance, the spill must be cleaned up as soon as practicable, any stormwater system or erosion and sediment control measure must be inspected and cleaned, and measures taken to prevent a recurrence; d. The Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager , must be informed (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz) within 24 hours of a spill event exceeding five litres and the following information provided: i. The date, time, location and estimated volume of the spill; ii. The cause of the spill; iii. The type of hazardous substance(s) spilled; iv. Clean up procedures undertaken; v. Details of the steps taken to control and remediate the effects of the spill on the receiving environment; vi. An assessment of any potential effects of the spill; and vii. Measures to be undertaken to prevent a recurrence.
13.	Any materials removed under Conditions (spill conditions XX) must be removed and disposed of at a site authorised to accept such materials. Receipts of disposal must be provided to the Council within 10 working days of the material being disposed of.

	Artesian Aquifer Interception
14.	In the event of interception or unanticipated levels of artesian flows, all practicable measures must be undertaken to remedy or mitigate any change in aquifer pressure, water quality or temperature. This must include: a. The contractor must immediately cease all works within the immediate area of excavation that caused the interception of the artesian flows; b. The contractor must determine and document whether the flow is constant or increasing, if the turbidity is constant or increasing and if the flow is confined to the excavation; c. The contractor must notify the site engineer and/or other appropriate personnel to determine the emergency measures required to arrest the artesian flow. Emergency measures must include, but not be limited to: i. the installation of a layer of impermeable material to the extent required to reform a capping layer over the aquifer to prevent the upward movement of groundwater through the confining layer; or ii. inserting a vertical pipe in the aquifer interception point (if practicable) and provide for a secure seal against the pipe to enable the stabilisation of the artesian flow in the pipe, and to determine the above ground water level to assess any further measures. d. The temporary artesian flow beyond the excavation must be controlled and mitigated with appropriate erosion and sediment control measures; e. The Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Regional Leader - Monitoring and Compliance (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz) must be notified as soon as practicable but no later than two working days after the interception; and f. Upon remediation and arresting of flow from the aquifer interception, the construction methodology must be reconsidered and, if required, revised to avoid future interceptions of the aquifer.
	Discovery of Archaeological Material
15.	Where during Project works any archaeological feature, artefact or human remains are accidentally discovered or are suspected to have been discovered, the following protocol must be followed by the Consent Holder: a. Immediately cease all works within 20m of the discovery. b. Secure/tape off the discovery area (including a buffer area) to ensure sensitive material remains undisturbed. c. Advise Mana Whenua in the first instance if the discovery relates to taonga tuturu, an archaeological site, or kōiwi (or human remains). d. Advise New Zealand Police if the discovery is kōiwi or human remains. e. Advise Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga if the discovery is an archaeological site, or kōiwi (or human remains). f. Attend and enable the site to be inspected by the relevant authorities outlined in subclauses c-e (above). g. Ensure no further action be undertaken until responses have been received from all notified parties, and if the discovery is kōiwi it shall not be removed until advised by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.
16.	Work may recommence if Mana Whenua, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga provides a statement in writing to Canterbury Regional Council, that appropriate action has been undertaken in relation to any Taonga tuturu or Māori cultural heritage material, and archaeological site respectively. The Canterbury Regional Council shall advise the Consent Holder on written receipt from Mana Whenua, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga that work can recommence.
	After Completion of Works
17.	Within two weeks of the completion of each stage of works authorised by this resource consent: a. All disturbed areas must be stabilised; and b. All spoil and other waste materials from the works must be removed from Site. *Advice Note: The use of polymers for site stabilisation purposes, including those forming a component of hydro-seeding formulas, may require separate authorisations under the Resource Management Act 1991. Further, polymers are not considered a long-term or permanent stabilisation technique and may require repeated application to ensure the site remains stabilised.*
	Administration
18.	The Canterbury Regional Council may, once per year, on any of the last five working days of May or November, serve notice of its intention to review the conditions of this consent for the purposes of dealing with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent.

19.	If this consent is not exercised before 2036, it lapses in accordance with section 125(1)(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991. *Advice Note: 'Exercised' is defined as implementing any requirements to operate this consent and undertaking the activity as described in these conditions and/or application documents.*

Canterbury Regional Council – (The Point Solar Farm)	
s15 Discharges (Construction phase – Solar Farm)	
	Definitions
	Site: All land to the used for the Solar Farm, Solar Farm Substation and National Grid Substation on Legal Description Section 3 SO Plan 384036 shown on Plan CRC_____. **Solar Farm:** The Solar Farm comprises solar arrays supported above ground on posts; overhead and buried cabling and ducting; site access, internal roading, parking and hardstand areas; landscaping including stabilised stockpiles and bunds; drainage infrastructure including culverts and swales; fencing, security infrastructure and lighting; staff facilities, buildings including for equipment storage, panel storage, hazardous goods storage, and provision for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) module storage; water storage and reticulation; fire-fighting infrastructure and firewater containment; lightning rods; supporting electrical infrastructure such as Power Conversion Units (PCUs) and their foundations, bund structures and access platforms; and includes the Solar Farm Substation. During the construction phase of the Solar Farm, areas of the site will include construction laydown areas. The Solar Farm includes the provision to incorporate BESS in the future. **Solar Farm Substation:** The 33kV Solar Farm Substation receives electricity generated from the Solar Farm solar arrays via underground cables and connects into the adjacent National Grid Substation. The Solar Farm Substation includes the main step-up transformers (220kV/33kV), foundations and bund structures, lightning protection poles/rods, switchgear, a control room, water storage tank, lighting, fencing, landscaping, and related infrastructure, and is part of the Solar Farm. **National Grid Substation:** The 220kV National Grid Substation will provide the connection from the Solar Farm Substation into the 220kV electricity transmission network which crosses the Solar Farm site. The National Grid Substation includes a control building, water storage tank, gantries, lightning protection poles/rods, a mono-pole, 220kV switchgear equipment (including incomer bays, bus sections, and feeder bays), lighting, fencing and landscaping. **Power Conversion Unit (PCU):** A device or integrated system within a solar farm that converts direct current (DC) electricity generated by photovoltaic panels into alternating current (AC) electricity suitable for export to the National Grid. A Power Conversion Unit may include inverters, transformers, switchgear, control systems, and associated housing or enclosures necessary for safe and efficient operation.
	Consent Duration
1.	Construction-phase stormwater discharges authorised under this resource consent shall expire 5 years from the date of commencement of the consent unless it has been surrendered or cancelled at an earlier date pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991.
	Limits
2.	The activities authorised under this resource consent are limited to:

	a. The discharge to land of sediment-laden stormwater and construction phase stormwater from exposed areas; and b. The discharge to land of dewatering water taken in accordance with Resource Consent CRC XX and CRC XXX; and c. The discharge to land of cement, concrete, or grout within excavations; associated with the development of the Solar Farm and Solar Farm Substation at legally described as Section 3 SO Plan 384036 , at or about map reference NZTM2000 , as shown on the attached Plan CRC XX , which forms part of this resource consent.
3.	Concrete slurry must not be discharged into any excavation when groundwater levels are higher than the deepest part of the excavation.
	Prior to Commencement of Works
4.	Prior to commencement of the works described in Condition 1, all personnel working on the site must be made aware of, and have access to, the following: a. The contents of this resource consent document and all associated erosion and sediment control plans and other discharge treatment methodologies; and b. Resource Consents XXX and all associated documents.
5.	Where to be used, erosion and sediment control measures detailed in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan required by Condition 8 of this resource consent must be installed prior to the commencement of any earthworks or removal of vegetation and topsoil occurring within the relevant stage of works on the site.
6.	At least 10 working days prior to the commencement of works on site, the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ECInfo@ECan.govt.nz) must be informed of the commencement of works.
7.	At least 10 working days prior to the commencement of physical works on site, the consent holder must request a pre-construction site meeting with the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ECInfo@ECan.govt.nz), and all relevant parties, including the primary contractor. At a minimum, the following must be covered at the meeting: a. Scheduling and staging of the works; b. Responsibilities of all relevant parties, including confirmation that the person /persons implementing the ESCP on the site is/are suitably trained and/or experienced; c. Contact details for all relevant parties; d. Expectations regarding communication between all relevant parties; e. Procedures for implementing any amendments; f. Site inspection; and g. Confirmation that all relevant parties have copies of the contents of this resource consent document and all associated erosion and sediment control plans and any other discharge treatment methodologies employed. Advice Note: Pre-construction site meetings required under resource consents xxx may be held as one single pre-construction site meeting at the commencement of works on Site.
	Erosion and Sediment Control
8.	The discharges authorised under this resource consent must occur in accordance with an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. a. The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be submitted to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager, at least 10 working days prior to works commencing, for certification that it complies with; i. the Erosion and Sediment Control Toolbox for the Canterbury Region; and ii. the conditions of this resource consent. b. The discharge must not commence until approval has been received from the Canterbury Regional Council that the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is consistent with the Erosion and Sediment Control Toolbox for the Canterbury Region or equivalent industry guideline and the conditions of this resource consent. *Advice Note:*

	The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be consistent with all other management plans for the consented activity certified by Canterbury Regional Council or Mackenzie District Council.
9.	The purpose of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to ensure that earthworks are managed to avoid the discharge of sediment-laden stormwater to surface waterbodies, whether directly or indirectly, and to ensure that all stormwater is retained, treated, and discharged to land within the Site boundaries via infiltration so as to protect the receiving environment. The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must: a. Be prepared by a suitably qualified practitioner with experience in erosion and sediment control in accordance with: i. Canterbury Regional Council's Erosion and Sediment Control Toolbox for the Canterbury Region, which can be accessed under http://esccanterbury.co.nz/; or ii. An equivalent industry guideline. If an alternative guideline is used, the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must provide details of the relevant alternative methods used and an explanation of why they are more appropriate than the Erosion and Sediment Control Toolbox for the Canterbury Region; and b. Be signed by an engineer or suitably qualified person with experience in erosion and sediment control, confirming that the erosion and sediment control measures for the site are appropriately sized and located in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Toolbox for the Canterbury Region or alternative guideline.
10.	The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must: a. Detail best practicable sediment control measures that will be implemented for any stage of work to manage effects on surface water or off-site effects such as overland flow paths or material tracking, and to ensure compliance with the conditions of this resource consent; b. Include a map showing the location of all works, including any staging; c. Detailed plans for each stage showing the location of sediment control measures (if used), on-site catchment boundaries, and sources of runoff; d. Detail how best practicable measures are taken to minimise discharges of sediment-laden stormwater run-off beyond the boundaries of the site; e. Include drawings and specifications of designated sediment control measures (if used), if these are not designed and installed in accordance with the ESCT; f. Detail the methodology for stabilising the site entrance and exit points and any measures employed to prevent off-site tracking of sediment and other materials from the site; g. Include a confirmation that the erosion and sediment control devices (if used) have been sized appropriately in accordance with the ESCT or in accordance with other guidance if (c) applies; h. Include a programme of works, including a proposed timeframe for each stage of the works and the earthworks methodology; i. Detail the management of any stockpiled material, including long-term stockpiles; j. Detail inspection and maintenance of the sediment control measures; k. Where specific discharge points are used such as infiltration devices, define the discharge points where stormwater is discharged onto land / infiltrates into land; l. Detail the methodology for stabilising the site if works are paused for more than five working days or abandoned; m. Detail the methodology for stabilising the site and appropriate decommissioning of all erosion and sediment control measures after each stage of works have been completed; and n. Include a description of dust mitigation to be used and details of best practicable options to be applied to mitigate dust and sediment discharge beyond the site boundary. o. Where present, detail measures to keep 'A' and 'B' soil horizons separate upon their removal during excavation so they can be replaced as they were removed (i.e. not mixed) following completion of earthworks. *Advice Note: for the purposes of this consent, 'stabilising' or 'stabilised' requires that disturbed soils are stabilised sufficiently so that the risk of either off-site effects, or effects on surface water, from sediment are low.* *Advice Note: The 'A horizon', is also known as topsoil. This can have an organic layer 'O horizon' in some cases, which is often only 1-2 cm, but for simplicity they are both referred to as the 'A horizon'. The 'B Horizon' is a second layer which often has clay in it.*
11.	The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan may be amended at any time. Any amendments must be: a. Only for the purposes of improving the efficacy of the erosion and sediment control measures and must not result in reduced discharge quality; and b. For the purposes of applying best practicable measures to mitigate sediment transport off-site;

	c. Consistent with the conditions of this resource consent; and d. Submitted in writing for certification to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager, prior to any amendment being implemented.
12.	Erosion and sediment control measures must be inspected at least once per week, and as soon as practicable following any rainfall event that results in more than five millimetres of rainfall within any 24-hour period at the site. Any accumulated sediment must be removed, and repairs made, as necessary, to ensure effective functioning of measures and devices. Records of any inspections must be kept and provided to the Canterbury Regional Council on request.
13.	If the consent holder abandons work on-site, or pauses works for more than 10 working days, adequate preventative and remedial measures must be taken to manage sediment discharges from exposed or unconsolidated surfaces. These measures must be maintained for so long as necessary until the site has been stabilised sufficiently so that the risk of off-site effects or effects on surface water are low.
	Dust Management Plan
14.	No less than 20 working days prior to the commencement of any physical works on site, the Consent Holder must submit a Dust Management Plan to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager, for certification. Certification is required to demonstrate that the Dust Management Plan: a. Provides the mean to achieve the objective as set out in Condition 15; and b. Complies with the requirements of Schedule 2 of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan. Earthworks must not commence until certification has been received from the Canterbury Regional Council that the DMP is consistent with the requirements of Schedule 2 of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan or equivalent industry guideline. *Advice Note:* *The Dust Management Plan must be consistent with all other management plans for the consented activity certified by Canterbury Regional Council or Mackenzie District Council.*
15.	Prior to submitting the Dust Management Plan to Canterbury Regional Council, a copy of the draft Dust Management Plan must be provided to the landowners of Lot 1 DP 470213 (Canterbury) with an invitation to provide feedback within 10 working days. The Consent Holder must ensure that all written feedback on the draft Dust Management Plan received from the landowners of Lot 1 DP470213 within the 10 working day timeframe is provided to Canterbury Regional Council when submitted for certification. This must include a clear explanation of how each comment on the draft Dust Management Plan has been addressed - whether it has been incorporated into the final Plan, and if not, the reasons for its exclusion.
16.	The purpose of the Dust Management Plan is to demonstrate how dust generating activities will be managed so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment. To achieve this outcome, the plan must include: a. Best practicable dust control measures that will be implemented to ensure compliance with the conditions of this resource consent; b. Be prepared by a suitably qualified person with experience in air quality control in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 2 of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan or equivalent industry guideline.
17.	The Dust Management Plan may be amended at any time. Any amendments must be: a. Only for the purpose of improving the efficacy of the dust control measures and must not result in reduced discharge quality; and b. For the purpose of applying best practicable measures to mitigate dust transport off-site; c. Consistent with the conditions of this resource consent; and

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	d. Submitted in writing for certification by the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Regional Leader Compliance Monitoring, prior to any amendment being implemented.
	During Works
18.	All practicable measures must be taken to: a. Minimise soil disturbance to that necessary to minimise the potential for sediment-laden stormwater runoff to be generated; b. Prevent soil erosion as a result of stormwater runoff generated from the works area; c. Avoid placing excavated material in a position where it may become entrained in stormwater runoff and discharged to: i. Any surface water body; or ii. Any neighbouring site.
19.	Material discharged into excavations or onto land within the site must only be either: a. Material excavated from within the site; or b. Material that meets the definition of 'cleanfill' as defined by the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan. *Advice Note: For the purpose of Condition 18(a), any material excavated from the site that is contaminated or potentially contaminated must not be discharged to land and must be disposed of at a site authorised to accept contaminated material, as required by the Contamination Discovery Protocol of associated resource consent CRC XX.* *Advice Note: The LWRP defines 'cleanfill' as "material that, when buried, will have no adverse effects on people or the environment. Cleanfill material includes virgin natural materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of:* *1. Combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components;* *2. Hazardous substances;* *3. Products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, hazardous waste stabilisation, or hazardous waste disposal practices;* *4. Materials that may present a risk to human or animal health, such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos, or radioactive substances; or* *5. Liquid waste.*
20.	Tracking of material off-site during the works must be avoided at all times. In the event that material is tracked off-site, the tracked material must be removed as soon as practicable.
21.	There must be no noxious, dangerous, objectionable or offensive dust to the extent that it causes an adverse effect at or beyond the boundary of the site as shown on Plan CRC######A attached to and forming part of this resource consent.
	Monitoring

22.	During works and when a discharge of construction-phase stormwater is occurring via dedicated management or discharge devices, the discharge locations into land associated with such dedicated devices must be visually assessed for: a. Any sheen of oil or grease or discoloration (other than discolouration from sediment); and b. Any sludge or emulsion; and c. Observations of effects observed under Clauses (a) or (b) of the dedicated management or discharge devices must be photographed and recorded; and d. Records of visual assessments including photographs must be kept and provided to Canterbury Regional Council on request. *Advice Note: A dedicated management or discharge device includes devices such as sediment retention ponds (SRPs), soakage basins or areas or similar devices that concentrate stormwater or dewatering water into land. They do not include diffuse discharge locations that generally follow natural infiltration patterns across the site.*
	Discovery of Contaminated Soils or Materials
23.	In the event that any contaminated soil or material is uncovered by the works, a contamination discovery protocol must be implemented, including but not limited to the following steps: a. Earthworks within 10 metres of discovered contaminant soil or material must cease immediately; b. All practicable steps must be taken to prevent the contaminated material becoming entrained in stormwater. Immediate steps must include, where practicable: i. Diverting any stormwater runoff from surrounding areas away from the contaminated material; and ii. Minimising the exposure of the contaminated material, including covering the contaminants with an impervious cover; c. Notification of the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz)Contaminated Sites Manager, within 24 hours of the discovery; d. Earthworks within ten metres of discovered contaminant soil or material must not recommence until a suitably qualified and experienced person confirms to Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager that continuing works does not represent a significant risk to the environment; and e. All records and documentation associated with the discovery must be kept and copies must be provided to the Canterbury Regional Council upon request.
	Stockpiling of Contaminated Material / Soil
24.	Stockpiling of contaminated material or soils must be avoided where possible. In the event that temporary stockpiling of suspected contaminated or contaminated material is required, then the contaminated material stockpiles must be managed as below: a. Stockpiled contaminated material or soils must be kept separate from uncontaminated excavated soils stockpiles and any virgin aggregate or other material also stockpiled on-site; and b. Stockpiled contaminated material must be placed on polythene sheeting or similar impervious material to prevent contamination of underlying material; and c. Stockpiled contaminated material must include a perimeter bund or berm installed to prevent runoff leaving the area and stormwater from other areas entering the stockpile area; and d. Stockpiled material must be covered or dampened during dry and windy conditions so as to prevent wind erosion; and e. If any rainfall is forecasted that has the potential to cause runoff from the stockpiles, or if the stockpiles are left overnight, over the weekend or over public holidays, the stockpiled material must be covered with plastic sheeting or a suitable material such as clean topsoil, or otherwise stabilised, to prevent stormwater runoff coming into contact with contaminated material. *Advice Note: For the purpose of this condition, temporary stockpiling means material being stockpiled for no longer than the overall construction period or the stage of construction if construction occurs in stages, whichever is the shorter period, and only for as long as reasonably necessary. The overall requirement to avoid, where possible, the stockpiling of contaminated material or soils prevails.*
	Spills
25.	All practicable measures must be taken to avoid spills of fuel or any other hazardous substances within the site. These measures must include: a. Refuelling of machinery and vehicles must not occur within 20 metres of: i. Open excavations; ii. Exposed groundwater;

	iii. Surface water bodies; or iv. Stormwater devices. b. A spill kit, or multiple spill kits, must be kept on site that is capable of absorbing the quantity of oil and petroleum products that may be spilt on site at any one time. c. In the event of a spill of fuel or any other hazardous substance, the spill must be cleaned up as soon as practicable, the stormwater system must be inspected and cleaned, and measures taken to prevent a recurrence; i. The Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager , must be informed within 24 hours of a spill event exceeding five litres and the following information provided: ii. The date, time, location and estimated volume of the spill; iii. The cause of the spill; iv. The type of hazardous substance(s) spilled; v. Clean up procedures undertaken; vi. Details of the steps taken to control and remediate the effects of the spill on the receiving environment; vii. An assessment of any potential effects of the spill; and viii. Measures to be undertaken to prevent a recurrence.
26.	Any materials removed under Condition 24 must be removed and disposed of at a site authorised to accept such materials. Receipts of disposal must be provided to the Council within 10 working days of the material being disposed of.
	Upon Completion of Works
27.	Erosion and sediment control measures for any stage of works must not be decommissioned until the stage is stabilised and any stormwater system (where to be developed) for the stage is functioning. Decommissioning of the measures must be undertaken in the following order: a. All disturbed areas or loose sediment (if not removed) must be stabilised within 10 working days following completion of the stage; b. Any visible debris, litter, and hydrocarbons must be removed from all sediment control measures and disposed at a suitable facility; and c. Erosion and sediment control measures must be removed. *Advice Note: The use of polymers for site stabilisation purposes, including those forming a component of hydro-seeding formulas, may require separate authorisations under the Resource Management Act 1991. Further, polymers are not considered a long-term or permanent stabilisation technique and may require repeated application to ensure the site remains stabilised.*
28.	Upon completion of works and the removal of erosion and sediment control measures, any visible sediment accumulated on impervious surfaces within the site must be stabilised to minimise the risk of sediment becoming entrained in stormwater.
29.	Any long-term soil stockpile(s) must be stabilised and appropriately vegetated as soon as practicable following the completion of works.
	Administration
30.	The Canterbury Regional Council may, once per year, on any of the last five working days of May or November, serve notice of its intention to review the conditions of this consent for the purposes of dealing with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent.

31.	If this resource consent is not exercised before 2036, it lapses in accordance with Section 125(1)(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991. *Advice Note: 'Exercised' is defined as implementing any requirements to operate this resource consent and undertaking the activity as described in these conditions and/or application documents.*