regulations and meet all their obligations as a '*person in control of a business or undertaking*' (PCBU). The main potential hazards associated with the soil disturbance works are expected to be personal physical injury, and site worker human health exposure to surface soil contaminants.

6.2.1 PPE Requirements

The Contractor shall ensure that during soil disturbance works across the site, all personnel are wearing standard personal protective equipment (PPE). The minimum PPE shall include:

- Sturdy steel cap footwear (not exposed steel cap),
- Full coverage overalls/clothing,
- Safety glasses, and
- Hard hats (when earthmoving equipment is present).

In addition, during the removal of the contaminated soils at the site, the contractors must wear nitrile gloves and maintain strong hygiene controls (as outlined in the following section). The use of dust masks may be required if there is potential for the dust generation and inhalation of contaminated dust during the remedial works.

6.2.2 Personal Hygiene

All personnel working on the site should:

- Avoid skin contact with contaminated soil.
- Not consume food or beverages anywhere near excavated soil.
- Always wash their hands before smoking/vaping or eating, and do not touch their face after handling contaminated soil.

7.0 Earthwork Controls

The following section provides details for controls that are to be followed for general earthworks across the wider site.

7.1 Erosion and Sediment Control

It is understood that site specific erosion and sediment control (ESC) measures are to be implemented and will be provided in a separate document. These measures should be in accordance with GWRC's *Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region* (GWRC, 2021).

The Site Manager will be responsible for undertaking periodic inspections / maintenance of the ESC measures throughout the soil disturbance works.

7.2 Dust Suppression

Exposed earthwork areas shall be maintained to minimise the release of dust into the atmosphere, and appropriate measures to reduce the dust release to acceptable levels must be implemented as required. Appropriate dust control measures include the following:

- All site workers will be advised of the need to minimise dust by the responsible operation of machinery and vehicles (e.g. limit site traffic speed to reduce the production of dust, access into/out of the site to be via the stabilised surfaces).
- Exposed areas will be minimised as far as practicable.
- Water sprays will be used on exposed soils to suppress dust, ensuring that any water used is not allowed to migrate beyond the work zone, and
- Dust generating activities will be limited or suspended during periods of high wind.

7.3 Stockpile Management

Stockpiling of zinc contaminated soils should be avoided where possible, if temporary stockpiling (of potential or confirmed contamination) is required then the stockpiles shall be managed as follows:

- All stockpiles of zinc contaminated material shall be located within the site boundary and monitored for dust generation;
- Silt socks shall be installed around stockpiles where required to ensure sediment laden stormwater from the stockpile cannot enter surface water;
- Controls shall be installed to prevent runoff from leaving the area and stormwater from other areas entering the stockpile area;
- Given the nature of the site, placing soils on polythene is likely not feasible. If soils cannot be placed on polythene sheeting, when removed the surface soils beneath the stockpile will be excavated 100 mm bgl to remove any potential contamination of the underlying material;
- Be covered or dampened during dry and windy conditions; and
- If significant rainfall is forecast, the stockpiles shall be covered by a suitable material to prevent contaminated stormwater discharge.

Any material removed during the works that is potentially or confirmed as contaminated shall be disposed of at a facility authorised indicated as appropriate by the SQEP to receive such material.

8.0 Soil Management Controls

8.1 Soil Reuse

Areas shown in Figure 1 are to be excavated and removed from site due to elevated zinc concentrations and the associated environmental risk.

All remaining sampled soil that did not report elevated zinc concentrations are suitable for reuse at the site.

8.2 Soil Disposal

The PSI/DSI concluded that impacted soils, present in the vicinity of the discarded metal sheeting and historical building, are suitable for disposal at a Class A landfill facility. The Site Manager should liaise with the SQEP regarding the intended soil disposal locations, to ensure compliance against the applicable waste acceptance criteria is maintained.

The conceptual site model for the remaining soils at the site does not identify potential sources of contamination. As the primary land use of the site has historically been for pastoral purposes, it is likely that these soils meet the definition of cleanfill. However, should this material require offsite disposal landfill facilities may require additional testing to confirm acceptability of the material. The acceptance criteria for cleanfill facilities within Wellington varies across the region and therefore comparison to any specific cleanfill criteria has not been undertaken and will be required or a case by case basis depending on the location of the cleanfill site. It is recommended that preapproval be obtained for soil disposal prior to the onset of any soil disposal works.

Documentation showing the landfill acceptance of all soil at the site shall be provided to the SQEP along with disposal certificates/dockets.

8.3 Soil Sampling Requirements

Soil sampling may be required for the additional characterisation of soils to assist with off-site disposal options. The following soil sampling procedures shall be implemented:

- The contaminated land consultant/SQEP will determine the number and density of samples collected, dependent on the objectives of the sampling.
- All sampling will be overseen by a contaminated land consultant/SQEP.
- The samples will be collected using a fresh pair of nitrile gloves for each sample.
- To avoid cross-contamination between samples, any hand-held sampling equipment will be decontaminated between sampling locations using Decon90 and water.

- Soil samples will be placed into laboratory supplied containers. The samples will be submitted to an accredited laboratory under chain of custody documentation.
- Upon receipt of the laboratory analysis, the contaminated land consultant/SQEP shall assess the results to determine the fate of the characterised material.

8.4 Contaminated Soil Handling Measures

Contaminated soil shall be loaded directly into covered and water-tight trucks for off-site disposal to an approved facility. Trucks and other contractor vehicles shall not drive across the contaminated area prior to or during the removal of the contaminated soils and should remain on stabilised areas wherever possible. Truck wheels shall be inspected and cleaned (via manual sweeping) as necessary prior to egress from the site to prevent tracking of soil onto public roads.

8.5 Record Keeping

The Site Manager shall ensure that records are kept of all excavation, handling and disposal of soil at the site. This includes soil disposal dockets. Photographs and a detailed site plan showing the final extent and dimensions of the excavated areas, including after the removal of any identified contaminated soils is to be provided by the Contractor to the SQEP for verification and provided to the Site Manager for their records.

9.0 Validation Sampling

The limited soil sampling undertaken to date, combined with the observed source materials indicates that the heavy metal contamination is localised and will be removed through targeted excavation of identified “hotspot” areas. Sampling both through analytical analysis and field screening with a portable XRF analyser will be undertaken on the sides and bases of excavations during the remedial works to guide the remedial excavations and confirm that zinc, cadmium concentrations ,and other metals as appropriate, comply with the applicable soil criteria and as such that the material remaining on site poses no environmental risk.

In order to assess the suitability of site soils to remain onsite, the laboratory analysis and XRF results will be compared to the following human health and environmental criteria:

- The soil contaminant standards (SCS) contained in MfE’s Methodology for Deriving Standards for Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (2011b) for all heavy metals analysed, with the exception of nickel and zinc. For nickel and zinc, results will be compared to soil guidelines values (SGV) contained in the Australian National Environmental

Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Amendment Measure 2013 (NEPM, 2013) criteria. Samples will be compared to the values associated with commercial/industrial land use.

- To assess environmental risk, soils will be compared to the Class 3 waste acceptance criteria (WAC) published in Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land (WasteMINZ, 2023).

The number and depth of soil samples obtained will be decided based on the size of the excavation. Samples will be submitted to an accredited laboratory for the analysis of cadmium and zinc only. The results of these samples will be used to confirm the XRF results and to demonstrate that the remedial work has been effective.

Photographs of each excavated "hotspot" area shall be obtained, and the physical extents of the "hotspot" excavations shall be recorded.

Any remaining soils found to have elevated concentrations of zinc and cadmium (as applicable) after the excavation works will require excavation and further validation sampling undertaken.

A validation report will be prepared which will outline the remedial works which were undertaken and present the results of the validation sampling. The report format, interpretation of results and assessment will be in accordance with MfE (2021) guidelines for reporting on contaminated sites.

10.0 Complaints Procedures

The Site Manager shall have a procedure in place for recording and responding to any complaints resulting from the development operations. Contact details for the Site Manager shall be displayed on the noticeboard at the entrance of the site. The Site Manager shall advise the SQEP of any soil disturbance complaints received and the SQEP shall provide technical advice to the Site Manager on how to respond.

11.0 Unexpected Discovery Protocols

While the previous investigations have provided an indication of the types of contaminants that may be encountered during earthworks, it is recognised that during future earthworks relating to the construction of the OBDA of the site, contamination (other than that already identified) may be encountered. All site workers shall be aware of the procedures that must be followed in the event that unexpected contamination is discovered.

If additional metal sheeting or abandoned farm machinery is encountered during works, the affected area shall be delineated with a 2 m exclusion zone around the source material. All soils and materials within the delineated area shall be excavated to a minimum depth of 0.5 m below ground level (bgl) and disposed of

offsite. Further validation sampling shall be carried out to confirm the zinc and cadmium concentrations of the remaining material comply with the applicable soil criteria.

Additional typical indicators of contamination may include but not be limited to:

- Unusually stained or discoloured soils
- The presence of refuse or household rubbish
- Any unusual odours or vapours
- Asbestos-containing materials (e.g., construction debris and/or cement sheet fragments)
- Buried containers or drums

If visual or olfactory indicators of possible contamination are encountered, beyond that shown on Figure 1, then all works in the area shall cease immediately and the site manager must be contacted, and HCC notified. The area of concern must be fenced/barricaded/isolated and (as necessary) covered with a tarpaulin to prevent other site workers from entering the area.

The contaminated land consultant/SQEP shall be contacted to determine the appropriate course of action and the possible need for further investigation.

12.0 References

HSWA, 2015*H*. *health and Safety at Work Act 2015*

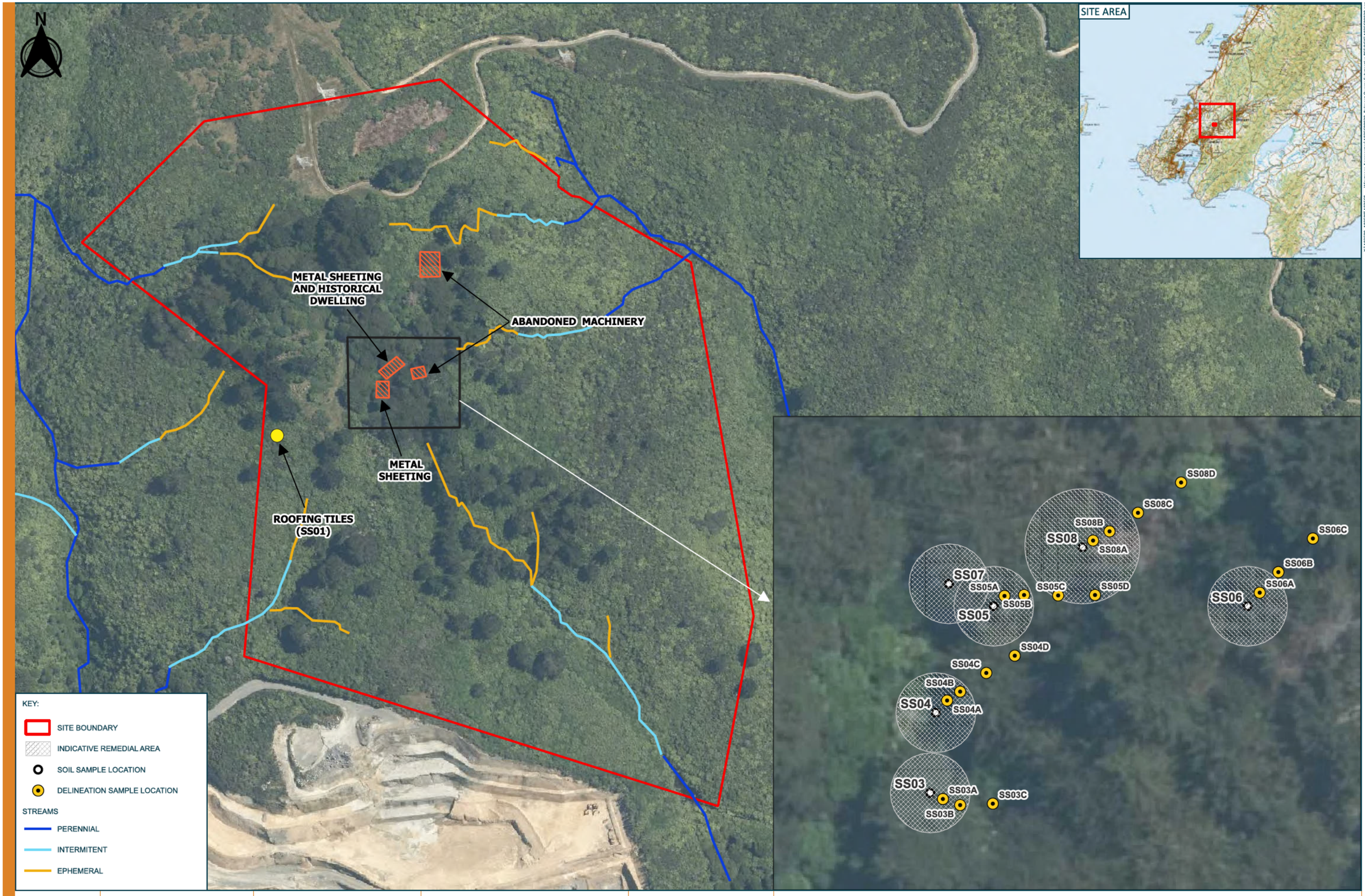
MfE, 2021. *Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1 Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand.* Ministry for the Environment.

PDP, 2026. *Preliminary and Detailed Site Investigation – Proposed Over Burden Disposal Area – Belmont Quarry.* Pattle Delamore Partners Limited.

GWRC, 2021. *Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region.* Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Appendix A: Figures

© 2026 Pattle Delamore Partners Limited



0 50 100 m

SCALE 1:3,000 (A3)

THIS DRAWING REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR ALTERED WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION. NO LIABILITY SHALL BE ACCEPTED FOR UNAUTHORISED USE OF THE DRAWING.

NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY
C	ISSUE 3	JUN 26	NM
B	ISSUE 2	MAY 26	NM
A	ISSUE 1	MAR 26	ZHD

SOURCE:

1. AERIAL IMAGERY (FLOWN 2025) SOURCED FROM THE LINZ DATA SERVICE.
2. INSET MAP DERIVED FROM THE LINZ DATA.
3. SPATIAL FEATURES INDICATIVE AND MAY NOT BE SPATIALLY ACCURATE.

CLIENT

WINSTONE AGGREGATES

FIGURE

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION AND SAMPLING PLAN

PROJECT

A035680020: WINSTONE AGGREGATES LIMITED - REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN - PROPOSED OVERBURDEN DISPOSAL AREA

Appendix B: Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Example of sheeting which may be found.



Photograph 2: Example of roof structure.



Photograph 3: Example of covered metal which may be found.



Photograph 4: Example of machinery which may be found.

PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD
Level 4, 111 Customhouse Quay,
Welington 6011
PO Box 6136, Wellington 6141

Tel +64 4 471 4130
Web www.pdp.co.nz

solutions for your environment

3 June 2026

Shalini Sanjeshni
Project Coordinator
Winstone Aggregates Limited
PO Box 17195
Greenlane
AUCKLAND 1051

Dear Shalini,

PRELIMINARY AND DETAILED SITE INVESTIGATION - BELMONT QUARRY – PROPOSED OVERBURDEN DISPOSAL AREA

1.0 Introduction and Background

Winstone Aggregates Limited (Winstone; the client) owns and operates Belmont Quarry in Lower Hutt, Wellington. The quarry's current Overburden Disposal Area (OBDA) is projected to reach capacity within the next 10 years. As such, a new OBDA is proposed immediately north of the quarry. The proposed OBDA will be constructed across 10 stages and will accommodate approximately 2.8 million m^3 of overburden including topsoil, subsoil, weathered greywackes and process and pond fines over a 35-year period.

Winstone has engaged Pattle Delamore Partners Limited (PDP) to undertake a preliminary and detailed site investigation (PSI/DSI) for the area of the proposed OBDA (the site) at Belmont Quarry, as shown in Figure 1, attached. The PSI has been produced in support of Winstone's substantive aspect of the Belmont Quarry Development Fast-Track Approval Application (FAA).

This version of the report (dated May 2026) supersedes the previously issued report.

The PSI/DSI has been directed and reviewed by a Suitably Qualified and Experienced Practitioner (SQEP) with respect to contaminated land and has been undertaken in accordance with the Ministry for the Environment's (MfE) *Contaminated Land Management Guidelines (CLMG) No. 1 – Guidelines for Reporting on contaminated Sites in New Zealand* (MfE, 2021a) and *CLMG No. 5 – Site Investigation and Analysis of Soils* (MfE, 2021b). A certifying statement to this effect is provided in Appendix A.

2.0 Objectives and Scope

The objectives of the PSI/DSI are to:

- Determine whether any Hazardous and Industrial List (HAIL)[1] or other potentially contaminating activities, either from historical or current activities, have been undertaken within the proposed OBDA;

[1] The Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) is a compilation of activities and industries that are considered likely to cause land contamination resulting from hazardous substance use, storage or disposal. The HAIL is intended to identify

- Conduct a preliminary assessment of the potential contaminated land risks of any identified HAIL activities;
- Assess, by means of soil sampling and analysis, for the presence of any residual contamination impacts to surface and near-surface soils from these current or historical activities;
- Assess the requirements/likelihood for potential consents in relation to the Resource Management (*National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health)* Regulations 2011 (NESCS) and the contaminated land rules within the Greater Wellington Regional Council's (GWRC's) *Natural Resources Plan* (NRP; 2023); and
- Provide recommendations for further investigations, if required.

The scope of work included:

- Obtaining and reviewing a selection of publicly available historical aerial imagery of the site;
- Reviewing GWRC Selected Land Use Register (SLUR) for the site;
- Viewing property files for the site held by the Hutt City Council (HCC);
- Reviewing publicly available geological and hydrogeological information for the site;
- Visiting the Belmont Quarry and Regional Park to undertake a site walkover;
- Initial soil sampling at ground surface level and 0.3 m below ground level (bgl) for heavy metals and semi-quantitative asbestos;
- Delineation (lateral and vertical) of elevated contaminants up to 0.5 m bgl;
- Comparison of the results against the relevant criteria;
- Assessing the requirements of the NESCS and the contaminated land rules within the GWRC's NRP;
- Assessing whether any further investigation work is recommended to inform site management and/or consenting and/or soil disturbance requirements; and
- Preparation of this PSI/DSI report.

3.0 Property Description and Background

Belmont Quarry is located at 541 Hebden Crescent, Belmont, Wellington. The investigation is limited to the parcel of land directly adjacent to the northern boundary of Belmont Quarry referred to as the 'proposed OBDA' (the site), shown in Figure 1 (Appendix B).

The site is located across a 23.86 ha, irregularly shaped area, which extends across three parcels of land legally described as Part Section 200A Hutt DIST, Section 255 Hutt DIST and Part Section Hutt DIST. The site is currently owned by the Department of Conservation (DOC), forms part of Belmont Regional Park and is zoned as Recreation Reserve under HCC's District Plan.

Land use surrounding the site is as follows:

- North: Dense bush within Belmont Regional Park.
- East: Dense bush.
- South: Belmont Quarry.
- West: Dense bush within Belmont Regional Park and Belmont Quarry.

most situations in New Zealand where hazardous substances could cause, and in many cases have caused, land contamination.

4.0 Topography, Geology and Hydrology

The geological map of the region indicates that the site is underlain by undifferentiated Rakaia Terrane Triassic sandstone and mudstone[2]. These comprise alternating sandstone and mudstone, poorly bedded sandstone with minor coloured mudstone, conglomerate, basalt and chert.

There are various small streams, likely ephemeral, flowing through the site in an easterly, southerly and westerly direction discharging into larger gullies located outside of the site boundary, which flow to the south-southeast towards the Hutt River. The stream locations are presented on Figure 1, provided in Appendix B. There are also several steep gullies throughout the site which are likely to contain ephemeral streams.

The Hutt River is located approximately 530 m to the southeast of the site. This flows in a south-westerly direction discharging into Wellington Harbour.

Groundwater beneath the site is inferred to flow in a southeastern direction towards the Hutt River. A review of the GWRC map viewer identified no groundwater bores within a 500 m radius of the site.

4.1 Sensitivity of the underlying aquifer

The sensitivity of the underlying aquifer was assessed in accordance with Section 5.2.3 of the MfE (2011c) guidelines:

- The shallow aquifer beneath the site is not artesian;
- The depth of the first water bearing unit is expected to be greater than 10 m below the potential contaminant source; and
- There are no records of shallow aquifer use within a 200 m radius of the site. Given the presence of reticulated water supply and GWRC bore information, future use of the shallow groundwater for water supply (potable) purposes in considered unlikely.

In accordance with the guidelines (MfE, 2011c) the shallow groundwater is not considered sensitive with respect to groundwater use.

In accordance with Section 5.2.3 of the MfE (2011c) guidelines, a surface water body may be considered to be sensitive if it is within 100 m of a contaminant source and if limited dilution is available to mitigate impacts of contaminated groundwater discharging to the water body. The nearest down-gradient surface water bodies are ephemeral streams, located within the site boundary. Given that the streams are ephemeral and shallow, shallow groundwater is not considered sensitive with respect to the migration of impacted groundwater away from the site.

5.0 Site History

The purpose of the information review is to establish past land uses at the property and therefore the potential for soil contamination to have arisen from those uses.

5.1 Historical Aerial Photographs

Five historical aerial photographs were obtained from Retrolens (dated between 1942 and 2000), and five aerial photographs were sourced from Google Earth Pro (dated between 2004 and 2024). The aerial photographs are provided in Appendix C. A summary is provided below.

[2] https://data.gns.cri.nz/geology/ accessed 29/01/26

Table 1: Historical Aerial Photograph Review	
Date	**Description**
1942	The site and surrounding area appear to be predominately grassed and in pastural use. A small building and coppice of trees are visible in the western portion of the site. The site appears to be part of a wider farm, with an access track running from the site's northern boundary to farm buildings (including an animal race and associated buildings).
1957	Dense vegetation cover is present across most of the site. Three pylons are visible in the north-western, central and south-western areas of the site. No other significant changes were observed.
1966	Significant vegetation clearance has occurred in the eastern portion of the site. Sheep are visible across the site. The adjacent quarry (i.e. Belmont Quarry) to the south is now well established.
1984	The onsite structures are no longer present. No other significant changes were observed.
2000	The site is now covered in varying degrees of dense vegetation. There appears to be some minor ground disturbance on the site's south-western boundary associated with Belmont Quarry, which is well established to the south of the site. The two previously identified pylons located in the central and south-western areas of the site are no longer present.
2004	Increased ground disturbance associated with Belmont Quarry is visible in the south-western portion of the site. The access track to the north appears to be more defined. No other significant changes were observed.
2009	The minor ground disturbance previously observed has been revegetated. No other significant changes were observed.
2024	No significant changes observed from the 2009 aerial image.

5.2 Property Files

Property files for the site were obtained from HCC. The files contained a resource consent from HCC, dated June 2009, to undertake the refurbishment of the transmission towers at 580 Western Hutt Road, Lower Hutt. The refurbishment was required due to the weathering and corrosion of the towers and would include dry blasting to remove rust, painting and then galvanising the foundations.

None of the other acquired documents contained relevant information to the site history and/or potential for contamination.

5.3 Greater Wellington Regional Council Historical Information

The GWRC maintains a SLUR of properties that it knows to be either contaminated, or to have a past use or industry with a greater potential for contamination.

A review of the GWRC website[3] indicated that the site is not on the SLUR. This was confirmed via email correspondence from GWRC.

[3] https://mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc/

5.4 Client Provided Information

According to information supplied by the client, the site formerly operated as a working farm. It was obtained by HCC under the Public Works Act for housing but was later deemed surplus and subsequently acquired by DOC in 1989.

6.0 Summary of Site History

A review of historical information and information provided by the client indicates that the site was originally utilised for farmland from the earliest available image in 1942 before being acquired by DOC in 1989. A small building and associated structure were present from at least 1942 until 1966; however, it is not clear what their use was. Since at least 1984 the site has been predominantly covered in varying degrees of bush with an access track observed on the northern boundary. Minor soil disturbance was observed on the site's southern boundary between 2000 and 2009. The soil disturbance is likely associated with the neighbouring rock extraction activities at Belmont Quarry. It is considered that the likelihood of soil contamination from this activity is considered low and therefore has not been considered further.

A pylon has been present in the north-western part of the site from its first observation in 1957 to the present day.

The site is not currently listed on GWRC's SLUR.

7.0 Site Walkover

A site walkover was undertaken on 28 January 2026 and again during site works on 18 February 2026 and 4 March 2026, photographs from these visits are provided in Appendix D. Key features are shown on Figure 1, appended.

Key site features are outlined below:

- The site can be accessed by a gravel track from Hebdon Crescent to the top of the ridgeline adjacent to the transmission pylon. This area is covered with long grasses turning to dense bush.
- A track leads to a roped off area to protect locally rare trees within the north-eastern portion of the site.
- Two streams run through the site, likely to be ephemeral, with steep slopes at the head of the gullies within the north-eastern portion of the site (see Figure 1 for the location of these streams).
- There is a cleared access track which runs from the gravel access road to the north of the site through to the central portion of the site.
- A pile of degraded corrugated metal sheets and a roof frame were observed in the central part of the site adjacent to a cleared area in the vicinity of the former dwelling.
- Abandoned farm machinery was observed in two locations, at the head of a gully and near the stream, both in the north-eastern part of the site.
- A pile of corrugated roofing material was observed in the south-western portion of the site.
- The southern portion of the site was predominately inaccessible due to dense vegetation and steep slopes.

8.0 Site Characterisation

The MfE maintains a HAIL, which is a compilation of activities and industries that are considered likely to cause land contamination resulting from hazardous substance use, storage or disposal. The HAIL is intended to identify situations in New Zealand where hazardous substances could cause, and in many cases have caused, land contamination.

The abrasive blasting of the present-day transmission pylons falls within HAIL Category D1: Metal extraction, refining and reprocessing, storage and use.

Two small buildings were present onsite during the period when use of asbestos containing materials (ACM) and lead-based paints was prevalent. As such, it is possible that deteriorating and weathering of this material may have impacted site soils. The extent of contamination is expected to be limited to surface soils of the original ground level. If asbestos and lead are present in these soils at concentrations sufficient to constitute a risk to human health or the environment the affected soils could fall within Category I: Any other land that has been subject to the intentional or accidental release of a hazardous substance in *sufficient quantity* that it could be a risk to human health or the environment.

In addition, the degradation of metal products overtime has the potential for contaminants to leach into the surrounding soils. Given the age of the historical onsite structures the corrugated sheeting is likely to be galvanised steel in which the metal was coated with zinc to prevent rust. Therefore, potential contaminants in the surrounding soils from the metal sheets are zinc and cadmium (cadmium may be coexisting with zinc as a byproduct of anti-corrosion products (galvanising steel))[4]. Similar to the above, the extent of contamination is expected to be limited to surface soils in the vicinity of the historical structures/corrugated sheeting. If zinc and cadmium are present in these soils at concentrations sufficient to constitute a risk to human health or the environment the affected soils could fall within Category I: Any other land that has been subject to the intentional or accidental release of a hazardous substance in *sufficient quantity* that it could be a risk to human health or the environment.

9.0 Preliminary Conceptual Site Model

A risk to human health or the environment can only exist if there is a contaminant source (i.e. contaminated soil, dust or water), a receptor (i.e. people) and an exposure pathway between the source and the receptor. An absence of any one of these components means no risk can exist.

A preliminary conceptual site model (CSM) is set out in Table 2 below. The table presents the potential contaminant sources as per Section 8, the future receptors (i.e. users of the site associated with the development of the proposed OBDA, the receiving environment (ephemeral streams located on site) and the potential pathways whereby the receptors could be exposed directly or indirectly to soil contaminants. The likelihood of contamination, based on the site history, and the likelihood of exposure based on the proposed site use, can then be assessed to determine where a complete pathway is likely to exist.

[4] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0921344912000031.

Table 2: Preliminary Conceptual Site Model – Proposed OBDA, Belmont Quarry

Source	Exposure Pathway	Possible Receptor	Pathway Linkage
Soil contamination associated with blasting of the current transmission pylon	Dermal contact, ingestion of soil, inhalation of dust/vapours	OBDA Excavation workers	**Incomplete:** Proposed OBDA design plans identify that no soil disturbance is to occur in the immediate vicinity of the transmission pylon.
Lead and asbestos soil contamination as a result of historical demolition and construction of historical structures	Dermal contact, ingestion of soil, inhalation of dust	OBDA Excavation workers	**Potentially Complete:** Should contamination exist within the underlying soils, a risk may be present to excavation and maintenance workers. This will be managed through the implementation of a contaminated site management plan/remedial action plan (CSMP/RAP) and appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).
	Surface water runoff and infiltration of lead to groundwater	Groundwater users	**Incomplete:** There are no bores within the site boundary.
		Surface water runoff to downstream aquatic environments including the ephemeral streams located onsite	**Potentially Complete:** If contaminants are present in the shallow soils on site, there is potential that they may become mobile and leach into waterways. Some potential contaminant sources are close to the water ways and may periodically leach into the surface water.
Zinc and cadmium soil contamination as a results of degrading metals sheets	Dermal contact, ingestion of soil, inhalation of dust	OBDA Excavation workers	**Potentially Complete:** Should contamination exist within the underlying soils, a risk may be present to excavation and maintenance workers. This will be managed through the implementation of a contaminated site management plan (CSMP) and appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).
	Run off and infiltration to groundwater	Groundwater users	**Incomplete:** There are no bores within the site boundary.
		Surface water runoff to downstream aquatic environments including the ephemeral streams located onsite	**Potentially Complete:** If contaminants are present in the shallow soils on site, there is potential that they may become mobile and leach into waterways. Some potential contaminant sources are close to the water ways and may periodically leach into the surface water.

10.0 Soil Sampling Plan

The aim of the soil sampling strategy was to specifically target areas where the former structures, degrading metal sheets, and abandoned farm equipment were identified during the site walkover. The aim of sampling at these locations was to assess potential risks to site workers who may have regular contact with surface soils and to assess the risk to the ephemeral streams onsite, as well as to inform appropriate soil management and disposal requirements.

Initial soil sampling was to be undertaken immediately adjacent to the contaminant source with additional delineation sampling undertaken at approximately 1 m, 2 m, 5 m, and 10 m from the original sampling locations with samples obtained from the surface, 0.3 m bgl and 0.5 bgl to characterise the lateral and vertical extent of contamination and to confirm whether impacts were localised.

11.0 Site Investigation Activities

11.1 Intrusive Investigation

Initial soil sampling was undertaken on 18 February 2026 at six targeted locations (SS01 – SS06), with soil collected at the near-surface (0.0 m bgl) and at 0.3 m bgl to characterise soil conditions and to assess the presence of potential contaminants. Select samples were analysed for key contaminants of concern (see Table 3). Following a review of the initial analytical results (refer to Section 12), delineation sampling was undertaken 4 March 2026 at a further 16 locations positioned at regular intervals (1 m, 2 m, 5 m, and 10 m) from the original source areas. Delineation samples were collected at depths of 0.05 m bgl, 0.3 m bgl and 0.5 m bgl. Furthermore, sampling was completed at one additional location (SS07) adjacent to the former dwelling and one location adjacent to metal sheeting (SS08) at depths of 0.05 m bgl, 0.3 m bgl and 0.5 m bgl, and an additional deeper sample was collected at the at the original SS03 location at a depth of 0.5 m bgl. Additionally, one bulk material sample comprising corrugated roofing material recovered from at SS01 was collected.

A total of 69 soil samples and one bulk material sample were collected across the initiation sampling (12 samples) and delineation sampling (57 soil samples and one bulk material sample) events.

Due to time constraints and practicalities associated with the investigation scope, delineation sampling was only undertaken downgradient of the contaminant source as this was considered to be the preferential pathway for any contaminant migration. Additional sampling will be undertaken during remedial works at the site to fully delineate any associated contamination.

The rationale associated with each sampling location is presented in Table 3, below.

Table 3: Soil Sampling Rationale Summary

Target Area Observations	Sample Location	Site Walkover Photograph Reference	Sampling Rationale
Corrugated roofing material	SS01	Photograph 7	One bulk material sample comprising fibrous roofing material was analysed for asbestos. Soil samples were placed on hold cold pending a review of the bulk analysis.
General coverage	SS02	NA	Samples were placed on hold cold. No analysis was undertaken due to no contaminant source.
Degraded metal sheeting	SS03	Photograph 8	Heavy metals and potential asbestos associated with historical onsite structures and activities.
	SS04		
Historical dwelling and existing roof structure	SS05	Photograph 9	
Abandoned machinery	SS06	Photograph 10	
Historical dwelling and existing roof structure	SS07	Photograph 9	
Degraded metal sheeting	SS08	N/A	
Second piece of abandoned machinery	No samples obtained	N/A	Due to time constraints no samples were obtained from this location. Additional sampling will be undertaken during remedial works at the site to determine analytical concentrations.

Sampling was completed by two PDP environmental scientists using hand excavation methods. All locations were backfilled upon completion. Quality assurance and quality control measures were implemented during the soil sampling investigation to ensure sample integrity and to minimise the potential for cross-contamination. A fresh pair of nitrile gloves were worn to transfer the material from the auger hole to a glass sample jar and plastic pottle. Sampling equipment was decontaminated between samples with a solution of Decon90 diluted in water. The jars were placed into a chilly bin containing ice and sent via courier to Hill Laboratories, an IANZ accredited laboratory, under PDP's Chain of Custody (COC) procedures.

11.1 Laboratory Analysis

The following analytical analysis was undertaken:

- Eight soil samples collected at 0.05 m bgl and 0.3 m bgl immediately adjacent to the degrading metal sheeting (SS03 and SS04), the former roof structure (SS05), and the abandoned farm equipment (SS06) were analysed for a suite of heavy metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc).
- Twenty delineation samples from SS03, SS04, SS05, and SS06 collected at depths of 0.05 m bgl and 0.3 m bgl at 1 m from the source and at 0.05 m bgl at distances of 2 m and 5 m from the source were analysed for a suite of heavy metals.
- Three soil samples were collected adjacent to historical structures or in areas where anthropogenic materials were encountered and were analysed for semi-quantitative asbestos.
- The bulk material sample comprising corrugated roofing material recovered from SS01 was analysed for asbestos presence/absence[5].
- The remaining soil samples were placed on hold at the laboratory pending review of the results.

11.2 Field Observations

The lithology across the site was generally comparable. During soil sampling, the following was observed:

- Glass fragments were observed at the surface at SS03 and SS04.
- The surface samples comprised a brown silty leaf litter, underlain by a medium brown sand at SS01 and a brown silty clay across the other sampling locations.
- Water was encountered at 0.3 m bgl in SS03 and at 0.2 m bgl in SS06. This water is interpreted to be perched surface water, likely resulting from recent rainfall, with infiltration restricted by the underlying clayey soil matrix.
- Corrugated roofing material, suspected to comprise ACM, were observed at sampling location SS01. No other suspected ACM was observed.
- No staining or olfactory evidence of contamination was noted on any soil material.

Photographs are appended in Appendix D.

12.0 Soil Sampling Results

Laboratory results of the soil analysis, along with comparison to applicable assessment criteria, for initial and delineation sampling are provided in Tables 3 and 4, respectively (see Appendix E). The laboratory reports and associated chain of custody documentation are included in Appendix F. Only results above the laboratory method detection limit have been tabulated.

12.1 Initial Sampling

The initial sampling results were generally comparable across the site for arsenic, chromium, copper and nickel.

Surface samples within the vicinity of exposed metal sheeting and the roof structure (SS03, SS04 and SS05) all contained elevated zinc and cadmium within shallow soils, with the greatest concentrations noted to be 4,100 mg/kg (SS03_0.0) and 9.1 mg/kg (SS03_0.0) respectively. Zinc concentrations generally decreased

[5] No soil samples from this location were analysed as the bulk material was confirmed to not contain asbestos (see Section 12 for further detail).

with depth with the exclusion of sampling location SS0.3_0.5, which recorded a zinc concentration of 1,520 mg/kg.

Lead was also comparably elevated in five samples, with concentrations ranging from 108 to 350 mg/kg (SS06_0.05 and SS03_0.5, respectively).

12.2 Delineation Sampling

Across most delineation locations, zinc concentrations decreased with increasing lateral distance from the contamination source material. At SS03, zinc measured 480 mg/kg at 1 m from the source (SS03a_0.05), representing an order-of-magnitude decrease compared with surface concentrations immediately adjacent to the source materials. Cadmium showed a similar trend, decreasing from 9.1 mg/kg in the surface sample (SS03_0.0) to 1.01 mg/kg at 1 m from the source (SS03a_0.05).

An exception was identified at SS08a and SS08b, where elevated zinc concentrations of 1,570 mg/kg and 1,210 mg/kg, respectively, were detected in surface soils despite being 1 m and 2 m from the original source areas, respectively. These locations are situated on a steeper downgradient slope relative to other sampling points, indicating that surface runoff, may have contributed to a wider lateral spread of contaminants.

Zinc and cadmium concentrations at 0.3 m bgl were generally also significantly lower than corresponding surface samples, indicating limited vertical migration.

Overall, the results demonstrate that zinc and cadmium contamination is predominantly shallow, with concentrations decreasing with depth and generally attenuating laterally away from source areas. This distribution is consistent with contamination arising from the long-term weathering and degradation of metal materials, rather than widespread contamination.

Slightly elevated lead was observed in SS03a_0.05, SS03b_0.05, SS05a_0.05 and SS05a_0.3 at concentrations between 210 mg/kg (SS05a_0.05) and 370 mg/kg (SS05a_0.3).

Asbestos was not detected in any of the three soil samples analysed. Asbestos was not detected in the bulk material sample obtained at SS01, therefore no additional soil sampling was undertaken within this location

13.0 Applicable Soil Criteria

In accordance with MfE's *Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No.2 – Hierarchy and Application in New Zealand of Environmental Guideline Values (MfE, 2011a),* New Zealand risk-based standards or guidelines should be used where the exposure assumptions and exposure scenarios are relevant to the site. Where New Zealand guidelines do not exist, overseas risk-based guidelines may be used.

There are soil contaminant standards (SCS) contained in MfE's *Methodology for Deriving Standards for Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health* (2011b) for all heavy metals analysed, with the exception of nickel and zinc. For nickel and zinc, results have been compared to soil guidelines values (SGV) contained in the *Australian National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Amendment Measure 2013* (NEPM, 2013) criteria. Samples were compared to the values associated with commercial/industrial land use.

To assess environmental risk (as well as soil disposal options), soils were compared to Class 3 waste acceptance criteria (WAC) published in Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land (WasteMINZ, 2023).

14.0 Comparison of Results to Applicable Soil Criteria

14.1 Human Health Risk Assessment

All samples analysed for heavy metals contained concentrations below the utilised human health SCS/SGV for commercial/industrial land use and asbestos was not detected in any of the analysed samples. Therefore, soils at the site are not considered to pose an unacceptable risk to human health for commercial/industrial land use or for short term exposure for OBDA workers.

14.2 Environmental Risk Assessment

Class 3 WAC (WasteMINZ, 2023) have been used as proxy to assess whether the detected soil concentrations pose a risk to the on- or offsite environment receptors. The WasteMINZ guidelines contain WAC, which have been developed to provide confidence that materials placed within a facility do not result in an unacceptable adverse effect on human health or environmental receptors. For landfills with limited or no engineered containment, the WAC are the primary control on potential effects from the fill or waste material.

Of the five landfill classes, the WAC for Class 3 landfills is considered to be the most relevant in relation to assessing the potential discharge of contaminants from the site during earthworks at the site. This is because Class 3 landfills are assumed to have no engineering containment but engineered runoff controls exist both during the operational and post-closure phases which will also be the case during the proposed earthworks at the site. Furthermore, the Class 3 WAC have been developed to consider protection of groundwater drinking water and aquatic environment protection pathways from the leaching of contaminants within the soil via groundwater or seepage. In this way, the Class 3 WAC can be used as a proxy to assess the risk to groundwater (where groundwater is a complete pathway) and surface water from soil contaminant concentrations at the site.

The soil analytical results presented in Tables 4 and 5, have been compared against the Class 3 WAC. All heavy metal concentrations, excluding zinc, returned concentrations below the Class 3 WAC.

Out of the 22 samples, a total of four samples exceed the Class 3 criteria for zinc (1,200 mg/kg) with concentrations ranging from 1,210 mg/kg to 4,100 mg/kg. However, given the observed localised sources of this contamination it is considered that these exceedances are likely to be isolated hotspots associated with the degradation of metal sheeting.

Based on the entire data set of testing undertaken at the site and observed sources it is expected that the contamination is localised to the source areas and is constrained both laterally and vertically. Generally, within 2 m, and 3 m within SS08, of the source soils comply with guideline values. With the exception of SS03, where zinc was slightly elevated above Class 3 guidelines at 0.5 m bgl, soils at 0.3 m bgl contained significantly lower zinc concentrations than 0.05 m bgl. This suggests that the impacted soils are likely limited to near the source material and are not highly mobile. Based on the source material and the current results data set further reductions in zinc concentrations are expected below 0.5m.

A Remediation Action Plan (RAP) (PDP, 2026) has been completed in conjunction with this report and should be read alongside this document. The RAP identifies “hotspots” as the material within a minimum 2 m radius from the contamination source, to a minimum depth of 0.5 m bgl must be removed from site. Material associated with the “hotspots” will be subject to site validation, to demonstrate the concentration of contaminants in the material remaining on site complies with the applicable soil criteria and as such poses no environmental risk. The material that exceeds the Class 3 WAC criteria shall be removed from site and disposed of at a Class A landfill facility.

It is also assumed that all earthworks associated with the development of the OBDA will be undertaken in a manner that minimises any potential adverse effects on the environment. Erosion and sediment control systems will be implemented during earthworks, and defined practices and procedures as detailed in the RAP (PDP, 2026) will be adhered to. This means that there is unlikely to be an unacceptable risk to the environment from zinc either on-site or off-site during earthworks.

15.0 Updated Conceptual Site Model

A preliminary CSM was developed using the information acquired in the PSI component of this report. The CSM has been updated to reflect the findings of the DSI component, as summarised below in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Updated Conceptual Site Model – Proposed OBDA, Belmont Quarry

Source	Exposure Pathway	Possible Receptor	Pathway Linkage
Soil contamination associated with blasting of the current transmission pylon	Dermal contact, ingestion of soil, inhalation of dust/vapours	OBDA Excavation workers	**Incomplete:** Proposed OBDA design plans identify that no soil disturbance is to occur in the immediate vicinity of the transmission pylon.
Lead and asbestos soil contamination as a result of historical demolition and construction of historical structures	Dermal contact, ingestion of soil, inhalation of dust	OBDA Excavation workers	**Incomplete:** Concentrations in analysed soil samples were either below the relevant SCS/SGV or below detection limits.
	Surface water runoff and infiltration of lead to groundwater	Groundwater users	**Incomplete:** There are no bores within the site boundary.
		Downstream aquatic environments	**Incomplete:** Lead concentrations in analysed soil samples were below environmental thresholds. Asbestos was not detected in analysed soil or bulk material samples.
Zinc and cadmium soil contamination as a results of degrading metals sheets	Dermal contact, ingestion of soil, inhalation of dust	OBDA Excavation workers	**Incomplete:** Concentrations in analysed soil samples were either below the relevant SCS/SGV or below detection limits.
	Surface water run off and/or infiltration to groundwater	Groundwater users	**Incomplete:** There are no bores within the site boundary.
		Downstream aquatic environments (ephemeral streams located onsite. Distances from the contaminant source range between immediately adjacent to approximately ~20 m away)	**Complete but will be managed:** Soils with zinc concentrations above environmental thresholds will be remediated in accordance with the site's RAP (PDP, 2026). Controls outlined in the RAP will be followed.

16.0 Regulatory Considerations

16.1 NESCS

The NESCS seeks to control activities on contaminated land so as to protect human health. The regulations apply to a "piece of land" which is described by one of the following (regulation 5(7)):

(a) an activity or industry described in the HAIL is being undertaken on it.

(b) an activity or industry described in the HAIL has been undertaken on it.

(c) it is more likely than not that an activity or industry described in the HAIL is being or has been undertaken on it.

Secondly, as HAIL land, the NESCS will apply if one or more of the regulated activities in sub-clauses (2) – (6) of regulation 5 is to take place. Given the proposed use of the site, the applicable activity that could apply is sub clauses (4).

(4) An activity is disturbing the soil of the piece of land, which—

(a) means disturbing the soil of the piece of land for a particular purpose:

(b) does not include disturbing the soil of the piece of land, whatever the purpose, if the land is land to which regulation 33(9) or 36 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009 applies.

Maintenance of the transmission pylon falls under the Resource Management (*National Environmental Standard for Electricity Transmission Activitie*s) Regulations. As such, the NESCS does not apply to soil disturbance within the vicinity of the current transmission pylon. In addition, no soil disturbance is proposed in the vicinity of the pylon as part of the development of the OBDA.

The results of the intrusive investigation indicate zinc concentrations in the delineated, immediate surrounds of the degraded metal may pose a risk to the environment and as such meet the threshold for HAIL category I.

As such, it is considered that in relation to soil disturbance, the HAIL 'piece of land' as described by the NESCS, pertains to a minimum 2 m radius area surrounding the metal and machinery and a 3 m radius around SS08[6].

The remainder of the OBDA footprint has been characterised and does not meet the definition of HAIL land.

16.2 GWRC NRP

The GWRC NRP has three rules relating to contaminated land. An assessment of the relevant rules is shown below.

- R81: The production of this DSI report is a permitted activity provided the report is submitted to GWRC within two months following the completion of the investigation.
- R82: The results of the DSI indicate that elevated zinc concentrations are present at the site at a quantity that may pose a risk to the environment.

[6] Noting that only one transect from each hotspot has been undertaken and additional sampling will be undertaken during the remedial work to determine the hotspot extent.

- R83: As results of the investigation do not comply with R82, the proposed development is considered a discretionary activity under rule R83. The discretionary status relates only to disturbance and remediation of the minimum 2 m radius areas surrounding the metal and machinery and 3m surrounding SS08. General OBDA earthworks outside of these delineated areas will be managed through standard earthworks controls, RAP implementation, and an unexpected discovery protocol.

17.0 Soil Management and Disposal Assessment

It is understood that onsite topsoil is to be stripped, stockpiled and reused on site during the construction of the OBDA.

The majority of the sampled soils are considered suitable for reuse onsite under a commercial/industrial land use scenario. However, soils impacted by the metal sheeting and machinery, within a lateral extent of approximately 2 m, and 3 m at SS08, and to a minimum depth of up to 0.5 m bgl, will require offsite disposal due to elevated zinc concentrations that may present an environmental risk.

To assess soil disposal options, laboratory results have been compared to WAC for Class A landfills (MfE, 2004).

Several samples representative of soil to be disposed of offsite exceeded the Class A WAC for lead and zinc. Subsequent toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) analysis on samples SS03_0.5 and SS5_0.5 returned lead and zinc leachate concentrations below the MfE Class A leachate criteria. Extrapolation of the TCLP results indicates that soils from other sampling locations, which were not subject to TCLP analysis, would also fall well within the Class A landfill leachate criteria.

18.0 Conclusions

PDP have been engaged by Winstone to undertake a PSI/DSI for the proposed OBDA at Belmont Quarry. The report has been produced in support of Winstone's substantive aspect of the Belmont Quarry Development Fast-Track FAA.

Key findings of this investigation are summarised as follows:

- A review of historical information indicates that the site was historically used for farming purposes, with two small buildings present between 1942 and 1966, followed by progressive revegetation. A transmission pylon has been present on the northern part of the site since at least 1957.
- A site walkover identified discarded, degrading sheet metal and abandoned farm machinery at several locations and as such an intrusive investigation was undertaken to assess potential impacts of leaching of heavy metals and the presence of asbestos in the shallow surface soils. The intrusive investigation identified the following:
  - Laboratory results indicate that arsenic, chromium, copper and nickel concentrations across the site are generally consistently low.
  - Comparatively elevated zinc and occasionally cadmium concentrations (above the waste acceptance criteria for Class 3 landfills which have been used as proxy to assess environmental risk) were identified in shallow surface soils in isolated areas in the vicinity of exposed metal sheeting, roof structures and machinery. Sampling to date identified zinc and cadmium concentrations generally decrease with depth and lateral spread, indicating likely limited migration.
  - Asbestos was not detected in any soil or bulk material samples analysed.

- All soil samples complied with applicable human health soil contaminant standards for commercial/industrial land use, and as such soils are not considered to pose an unacceptable risk to human health, including for short-term exposure of OBDA workers.
- The results of the intrusive investigation indicate zinc concentrations in the delineated, immediate surrounds of the degraded metal may pose a risk to the ephemeral streams onsite if not managed and as such meet the threshold for HAIL category I. As such, it is considered that in relation to soil disturbance, the HAIL 'piece of land' as described by the NESCS, pertains to a minimum 2 m radius area surrounding the metal and machinery and a minimum 3 m radius at SS08. This soil will require offsite disposal at a Class A landfill. Additional delineation sampling will be required during remedial excavation work at the site to confirm the extent of the "hotspot" areas.

19.0 References

GWRC, 2023. *Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region*.

MfE, 2004. *Hazardous Waste Guidelines Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria and Landfill Classification.* Ministry for the Environment, Wellington

MfE, 2011a. *Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 2 – Hierarchy and Application in New Zealand of Environmental Guideline Values*. Ministry for the Environment, Wellington.

MfE, 2011b. *Methodology for Deriving Standards for Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health.* Ministry for the Environment, Wellington.

MfE, 2011c. Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Petroleum Hydrocarbon Contaminated Sites in New Zealand. Ministry for the Environment, Wellington.

MfE, 2021a. *Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1 – Guidelines for Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand revised 2021.* Ministry for the Environment, Wellington.

MfE, 2021b. *Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 5 – Site Investigation and Analysis of Soils revised 2021.* Ministry for the Environment, Wellington.

NEPM, 2013. *Australian National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Amendment Measure 2013*.

PDP, 2026. *Remedial Action Plan – Proposed Overburden Disposal Area*.

WasteMINZ, 2023. Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land – *Waste Management Institute New Zealand: Revision 3.1*.

20.0 Limitations

This report has been prepared by Pattle Delamore Partners Limited (PDP) on the basis of information provided by Winstone Aggregates Limited (Winstone) and others not directly contracted by PDP for the work, including Hutt City Council, Greater Wellington Regional Council and Retrolens. PDP has not independently verified the provided information and has relied upon it being accurate and sufficient for use by PDP in preparing the report. PDP accepts no responsibility for errors or omissions in, or the currency or sufficiency of, the provided information.

This report has been prepared by PDP on the specific instructions of Winstone for the limited purposes described in the report. PDP accepts no liability if the report is used for a different purpose or if it is used or relied on by any other person. Any such use or reliance will be solely at their own risk.

© 2026 Pattle Delamore Partners Limited

Yours faithfully

PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LIMITED

Prepared by

[redacted]

Jess Campbell

Senior Environmental Scientist

Reviewed by

[redacted]

Melody Robyns

Service Leader – Contaminated Land

Approved by

[redacted]

Hamish Wilson

Technical Director – Contaminated Land

Appendix A: Certifying Statement

I, Hamish Wilson, of Pattle Delamore Partners certify that this preliminary/detailed site investigation meets the requirements of the Resource Management (*National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health*) Regulations 2011 (the NES-CS) because it has been:

a. Completed by a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner;

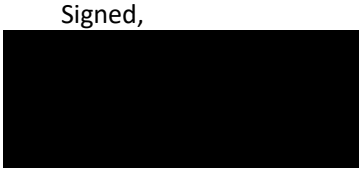
b. Reported on in accordance with the current edition of *Contaminated land management guidelines No. 1 – Reporting on contaminated sites in New Zealand*; and

c. Certified by a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner.

Evidence of the qualifications and experience of the suitably qualified and experienced practitioner(s) who have done this investigation and certified this report is provided below.

This certification applies to the date of this report.

Signed,



Hamish Wilson

Technical Director – Contaminated Land

Hamish Wilson – Project Director

Hamish is an environmental engineer with over 26 years of experience in undertaking environmental and contaminated land assessments. Hamish has a BE in Civil and Resource Engineering from the University of Auckland. Hamish has experience with undertaking and managing site investigations, environmental assessments, and monitoring programmes for a range of environmental issues, across a broad range of media including soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, and ground gas; and for a wide range of contaminants including heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and asbestos. Hamish has experience in the assessment of data (including statistical analysis) to undertake risk assessments, including Tier 2 risk assessments. He has familiarity with and understanding of the current contaminated land regulation and practice in New Zealand including assessments against the NES-CS; and in the consenting of contaminated sites.

Melody Robyns – Project Manager and PSI Report Reviewer

Melody is an Environmental Scientist with a Master of Science in Physical Geography. Melody has a background in environmental site investigations and contaminated land assessments. She is an experienced project manager with over 10 years' experience and is competent in risk identification, mitigation and problem solving. Her involvement in projects includes project management, technical input, risk assessments and liaison with stakeholders.

Jess Campbell – Author

Jess is an Environmental Geologist with over 6 years' experience in undertaking contaminated land assessments across New Zealand and the UK. She has a MESci in Geology and Physical Geography from the University of Liverpool. Jess has practical experience in undertaking and managing investigations and ongoing monitoring of soil and groundwater for industrial, commercial and residential land development projects. Jess has experience in the interpretation and implementation of the NES-CS, project management, risk assessments and liaison with stakeholders.

Appendix B: Figure 1 – Site Location Plan

© 2026 Pattle Delamore Partners Limited

N

SITE AREA

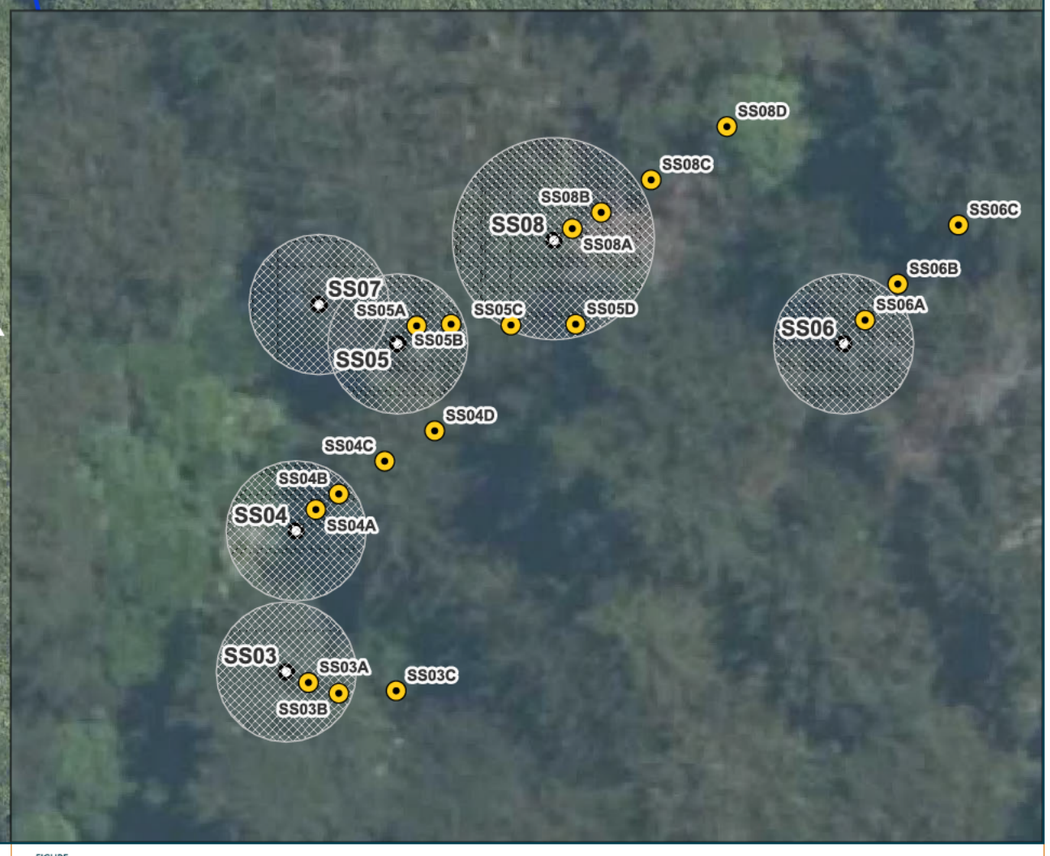


METAL SHEETING AND HISTORICAL DWELLING

ABANDONED MACHINERY

METAL SHEETING

ROOFING TILES (SS01)



KEY:

- SITE BOUNDARY
- INDICATIVE REMEDIAL AREA
- SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
- DELINEATION SAMPLE LOCATION

STREAMS

- PERENNIAL
- INTERMITENT
- EPHEMERAL

0 50 100 m

SCALE 1:3,000 (A3)

THIS DRAWING REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR ALTERED WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION. NO LIABILITY SHALL BE ACCEPTED FOR UNAUTHORISED USE OF THE DRAWING.

NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY
C	ISSUE 3	JUN 26	NM
B	ISSUE 2	MAY 26	NM
A	ISSUE 1	MAR 26	ZHD

SOURCE:

1. AERIAL IMAGERY (FLOWN 2025) SOURCED FROM THE LINZ DATA SERVICE.
2. INSET MAP DERIVED FROM THE LINZ DATA.
3. SPATIAL FEATURES INDICATIVE AND MAY NOT BE SPATIALLY ACCURATE.

CLIENT

WINSTONE AGGREGATES

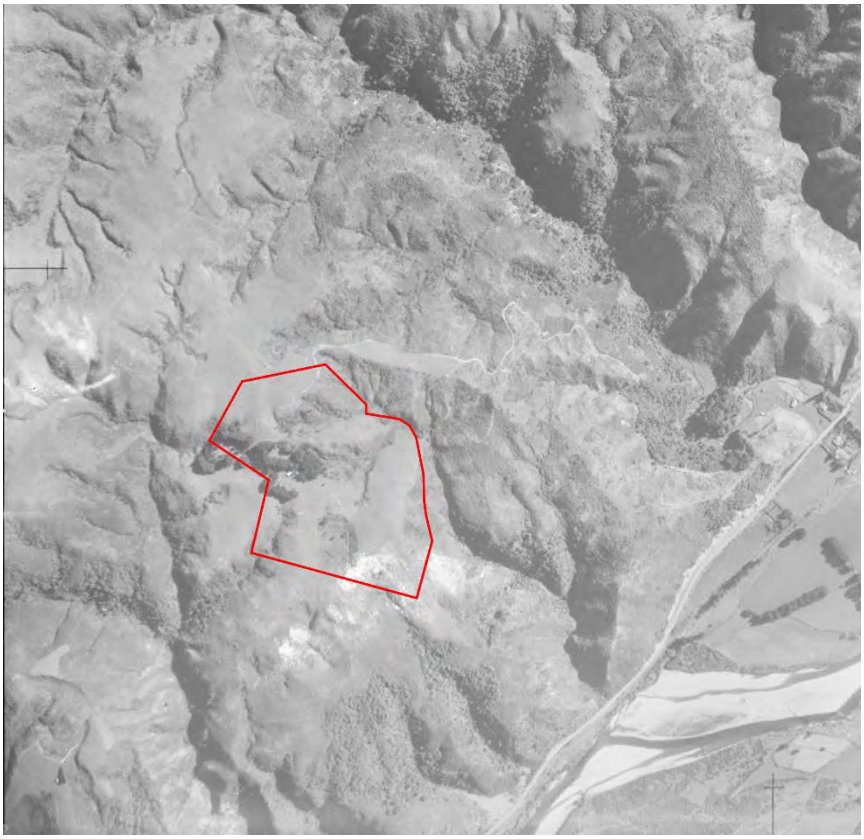
FIGURE

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION AND SAMPLING PLAN

PROJECT

A035680020: PRELIMINARY/DETAILED SITE INVESTIGATION - BELMONT QUARRY - PROPOSED OVERBURDEN DISPOSAL AREA

Appendix C: Historical Aerial Photographs



Historical Aerial Photograph 1: 1942 (Retrolens)



Historical Aerial Photograph 2: 1957 (Retrolens)



Historical Aerial Photograph 3: 1966 (Retrolens)



Historical Aerial Photograph 4: 1984 (Retrolens)



Historical Aerial Photograph 5: 2000 (Retrolens)



Historical Aerial Photograph 6: 2004 (Google Earth Pro)



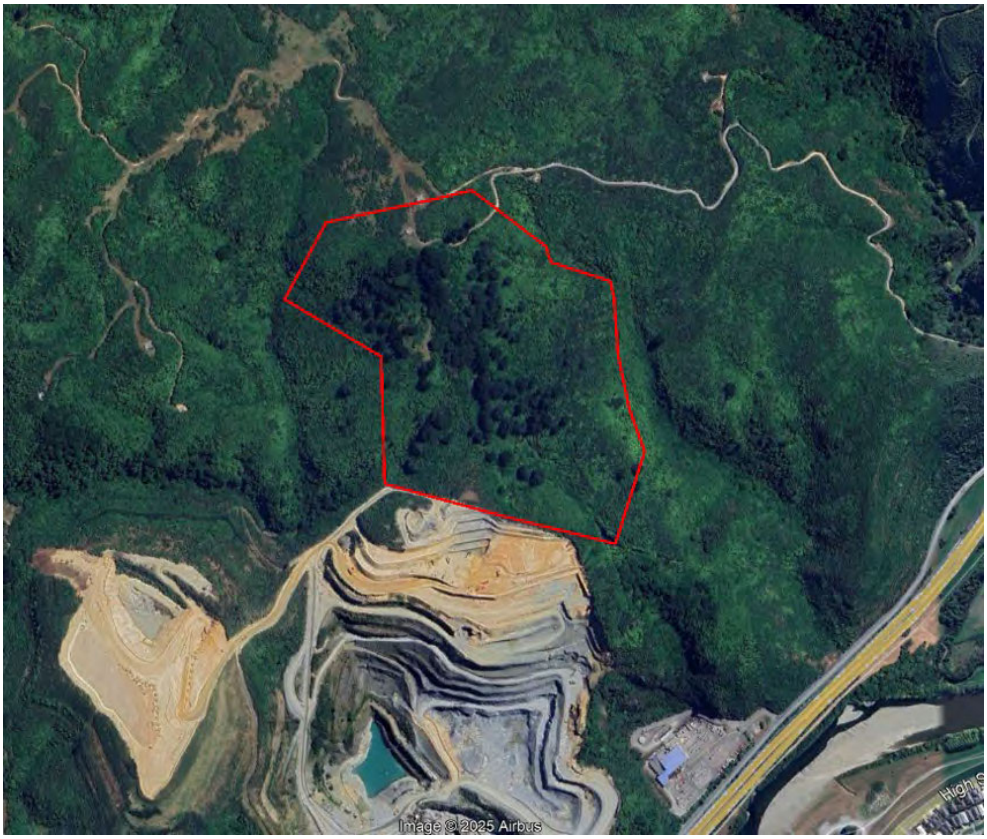
Historical Aerial Photograph 7: 2009 (Google Earth Pro)



Historical Aerial Photograph 8: 2013 (Google Earth Pro)



Historical Aerial Photograph 9: 2019 (Google Earth Pro)



Historical Aerial Photograph 10: 2024 (Google Earth Pro)

Appendix D: Site Walkover Photographs



Photograph 1: View of onsite pylons, looking north.



Photograph 2: General overview of cleared area.



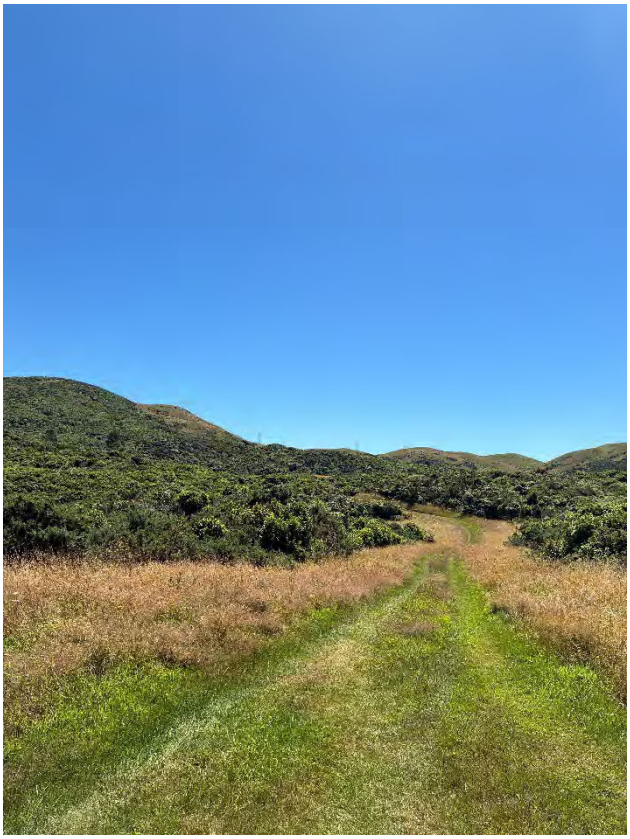
Photograph 3: General overview of shorter vegetation, looking south.



Photograph 4: General overview of dense vegetation, looking southwest.



Photograph 5: General overview of dense bush looking southeast.



Photograph 6: Access track to the north of the site, looking north.



Photograph 7: Photo of potential asbestos at SS01.



Photograph 8: Example of metal sheeting at SS03 and SS04.



Photograph 9: Roof structure at former dwelling (SS05).



Photograph 10: Example of abandoned machinery at SS06.



Photograph 11: General overview of lithology encountered.



Photograph 12: General overview of lithology encountered.

Appendix E: Analytical Tables

Table 4: Soil Analytical Results - Heavy Metals [1] - Commercial/Industrial LAND USE [2]

Sample Name	SS03_0.0	SS03_0.3	SS03_0.5	SS04_0.0	SS04_0.3	SS05_0.0	SS05_0.3	SS06_0.0	SS06_0.3	SS07_0.0	SS07_0.3	SS07_0.5	NES SCSs & SGVs [3]	WasteMINZ WAC [5]	
Laboratory Reference	4104589.5	4104589.6	4121793.1	4104589.7	4104589.8	4104589.9	4104589.10	4104589.11	4104589.12	4121793.43	4121793.44	4121793.45			
Date Sampled	18 Feb 2026		4 Mar 2026	18 Feb 2026						4 Mar 2026					
Property Address	Belmont Regional Park														
Sample Location	SS03	SS03	SS03	SS04	SS04	SS05	SS05	SS06	SS06	SS07	SS07	SS07	Commercial / industrial	Class A	Class 3
Contaminant Source	Discarded metal sheeting														
Sample Depth (meters below ground level)	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5			
Heavy Metals															
Arsenic	< 4	3	4	3	2	< 4	4	4	6	2	3	3	70	100	140
Cadmium	9.1	1.5	3.5	1.73	0.13	2.2	0.47	0.43	< 0.10	1.85	2.4	0.24	1,300	20	10
Chromium	5	13	16	13	14	11	16	13	17	11	13	13	6,300 [3a]	100	150
Copper	43	29	35	14	5	15	15	17	10	10	16	6	>10,000	100	280
Lead	**191**	59	**350**	46	13.5	**151**	45	**108**	29	74	**113**	33	3,300 [3b]	100	460
Nickel	15	11	18	7	7	8	9	8	9	9	16	7	6,000 [4]	200	320
Zinc	**4,100**	**820**	**1,520**	**1,040**	101	**1,170**	**240**	100	61	**890**	**1,030**	**230**	400,000 [4]	200	1,200
TCLP															
Cadmium	0.0134	-	-	-	-	0.0026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lead	0.032	-	-	-	-	0.0143	-	-	-	-	-	-		5	
Zinc	5.3	-	-	-	-	0.99	-	-	-	-	-	-		10	

100	Result exceeds Class A landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria
100	Result exceeds Class 3 Waste Acceptance Criteria
-	Parameter not tested / Guideline value not available

Notes.

1. Results in mg/kg.
2. Based on proposed future commercial/industrial land-use.
3. NES Soil Contaminant Standards (SCSs) from 'Methodology for Deriving Standards for Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health' (MfE, 2011) - Commercial/industrial values adopted.

3a. SCS value is for chromium VI.

3b. SCS value is for inorganic lead.

4. Guideline values from 'Schedule B(1) Guideline on Investigation Levels for Soils and Groundwater National Environment Protection Measure' (NEPM), updated May, 2013 - Commercial/industrial values adopted.
5. Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) from Waste Management Institute New Zealand (WasteMINZ) 'Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land, Revision 3.1' (WasteMINZ, 2023). Refer to references therein.

Table 5: Soil Analytical Results for Delineation - Heavy Metals [1] - Commercial/Industrial LAND USE [2]

Sample Name	SS03a_0.05	SS03a_0.3	SS03b_0.05	SS03c_0.05	SS04a_0.05	SS04a_0.3	SS04b_0.05	SS04c_0.05	SS05a_0.05	SS05a_0.3	NES SCSs & SGVs [3]	WasteMINZ WAC [5]	
Laboratory Reference	4121793.2	4121793.3	4121793.5	4121793.8	4121793.11	4121793.12	4121793.14	4121793.17	4121793.23	4121793.24			
Date Sampled	4 Mar 2026												
Property Address	Belmont Regional Park										Commercial / industrial	Class A	Class 3
Contaminant Source	Discarded metal sheeting								Historical dwelling				
Distance from orginal sample location (m)	1		2	5	1		2	5	1				
Sample Depth (meters below ground level)	0.05	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.3			
Heavy Metals													
Arsenic	3	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	5	5	70	100	140
Cadmium	1.01	0.27	0.86	0.33	0.54	0.22	0.26	0.2	0.46	0.41	1,300	20	10
Chromium	14	13	74	13	12	13	14	13	19	19	6,300 [3a]	100	150
Copper	43	12	24	29	9	8	8	8	13	13	>10,000	100	280
Lead	**230**	41	**220**	46	23	16.9	19.0	22	**210**	**370**	3,300 [3b]	100	460
Nickel	10	7	42	7	7	6	7	6	11	11	6,000 [4]	200	320
Zinc	**480**	182	**350**	150	**340**	162	180	107	**270**	**230**	400,000 [4]	200	1,200

Sample Name	SS05b_0.05	SS05c_0.05	SS06a_0.05	SS06a_0.3	SS06b_0.05	SS06c_0.05	SS08a_0.05	SS08a_0.3	SS08b_0.05	SS08c_0.05	NES SCSs & SGVs [3]	WasteMINZ WAC [6]	
Laboratory Reference	4121793.26	4121793.29	4121793.35	4121793.36	4121793.38	4121793.41	4121793.46	4121793.47	4121793.49	4121793.52			
Date Sampled	4 Mar 2026												
Property Address	Belmont Regional Park										Commercial / industrial	Class A	Class 3
Source	Historical dwelling		Abandoned machinery				Discarded metal sheeting near dwelling						
Distance from orginal sample location (m)	2	5	1		2	5	1		2	5			
Sample Depth (meters below ground level)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.3	0.05	0.05			
Heavy Metals													
Arsenic	5	3	3	3	3	5	3	2	2	3	70	100	140
Cadmium	0.59	0.15	0.28	0.11	0.25	0.27	2.3	0.53	1.32	0.24	1,300	20	10
Chromium	17	15	16	17	15	21	11	13	11	13	6,300 [3a]	100	150
Copper	14	9	43	24	21	11	18	7	8	6	>10,000	100	280
Lead	64	77	46	26	30	29	25	16.4	24	33	3,300 [3b]	100	460
Nickel	10	9	9	9	10	11	7	7	6	7	6,000 [4]	200	320
Zinc	**270**	91	81	59	71	177	**1,570**	**410**	**1,210**	**230**	400,000 [4]	200	1,200

100	Result exceeds Class A landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria
100	Result exceeds Class 3 Waste Acceptance Criteria
-	Parameter not tested / Guideline value not available

Notes.

1. Results in mg/kg.
2. Based on proposed future commercial/industrial land-use.
3. NES Soil Contaminant Standards (SCSs) from 'Methodology for Deriving Standards for Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health' (MfE, 2011) - Commercial/industrial values adopted.

3a. SCS value is for chromium VI.

3b. SCS value is for inorganic lead.

4. Guideline values from 'Schedule B(1) Guideline on Investigation Levels for Soils and Groundwater National Environment Protection Measure' (NEPM), updated May, 2013 - Commercial/industrial values adopted.
5. Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) from Waste Management Institute New Zealand (WasteMINZ) 'Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land, Revision 3.1' (WasteMINZ, 2023). Refer to references therein.

Appendix F: Lab Results and Chain of Custody

pdp
PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD

Request for Analyses

410 4589
Received by: Mary Tipactipac

From: Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd

To: Hill 3141045898 10-4

Office: ☐ Auckland ☐ Hamilton ☐ Tauranga ☒ Wellington ☐ Christchurch ☐ Invercargill

Quote No.:

Submitted by: J Campbell Ph No.: [redacted]

PDP Job No.: ~~400356800~~ 20

Chain of Custody Record

Sent:
Name: J Campbell
Signature: [redacted]
Date and time: 18/2/26

Received: ☐ Room temp. ☐ Chilled Temp.: ___°C ☐ Frozen
Name:
Signature:
Date and time:

Additional Information

Analyses via email

Results to: ☐ lab.samples@pdp [redacted] @pdp.co.nz
☒ Email submitter: [redacted] @pdp.co.nz
☒ Email other: [redacted] @pdp.co.nz

Priority: ☐ Normal ☐ High ☐ Urgent
Results required by: ___ / ___ / ___

Invoice to: ☐ PDP ☐ Other:

Sample ID	Date	Time	Sample type	Analyses Requested	Notes
SS01_0.0	18/2		S	Hold Cold	
SS01_0.3					
SS02_0.0					
SS02_0.3					
SS03_0.0					
SS03_0.3					
SS04_0.0					
SS04_0.3					
SS05_0.0					
SS05_0.3					
SS06_0.0					
SS06_0.3					

Sample type: S Soil; GW Groundwater; SAL Saline; FW Freshwater; GEO Geothermal; SW Stormwater; SED Sediment; BIO Biota; WW Wastewater; P Potable; O Other:

For physical address see www.pdp.co.nz

Note: Samples may contain dangerous or hazardous substances

PDP Auckland Tel: +64 9 523 6900
PDP Hamilton Tel: +64 7 949 7880
PDP Tauranga Tel: +64 7 985 6440
PDP Wellington Tel: +64 4 471 4130
PDP Christchurch Tel: +64 3 345 7100
PDP Invercargill Tel: +64 3 422 1690

R J Hill Laboratories Limited
28 Duke Street Frankton 3204
Private Bag 3205
Hamilton 3240 New Zealand

0508 HILL LAB (44 555 22)
+64 7 858 2000
mail@hill-labs.co.nz
www.**hill-labs**.co.nz

Job Information Summary

Client:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Lab No:**	4104589
Contact:	Melody Robyns	**Date Registered:**	19-Feb-2026 5:00 pm
	C/- Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Priority:**	High
	PO Box 6136	**Quote No:**	81087
	Wellington 6141	**Order No:**	
		Client Reference:	A035680020
		Add. Client Ref:	
		Submitted By:	Jessica Campbell
		Charge To:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited
		Target Date:	10-Mar-2026 4:30 pm

Samples

No	Sample Name	Sample Type	Containers	Tests Requested
1	SS01_0.0 18-Feb-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
2	SS01_0.3 18-Feb-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
3	SS02_0.0 18-Feb-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
4	SS02_0.3 18-Feb-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
5	SS03_0.0 18-Feb-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level, TCLP Profile
6	SS03_0.3 18-Feb-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
7	SS04_0.0 18-Feb-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
8	SS04 0 3 18 Feb 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
9	SS05 0 0 18 Feb 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level, TCLP Profile
10	SS05 0 3 18 Feb 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
11	SS06 0 0 18 Feb 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
12	SS06 0 3 18 Feb 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
13	SS03 0 0 [TCLP Extract]	TCLP Extract	TCLPext	Total Lead, Total Zinc
14	SS05 0 0 [TCLP Extract]	TCLP Extract	TCLPext	Total Lead, Total Zinc

Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request.
Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Labs, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Soil

Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Individual Tests			
Environmental Solids Sample Drying	Air dried at 35°C Used for sample preparation. May contain a residual moisture content of 2-5%. (Free water removed before analysis, non-soil objects such as sticks, leaves, grass and stones also removed).	-	5 12
Heavy Metals, Screen Level	Dried sample, < 2mm fraction. Nitric/Hydrochloric acid digestion. Complies with NES Regulations. ICP-MS screen level, interference removal by Kinetic Energy Discrimination if required. US EPA 200.2 (modified), APHA 3125 B: Online Edition.	0.10 - 4 mg/kg dry wt	5-12
TCLP Profile	Extraction at 30 +/- 2 rpm for 18 +/- 2 hours, (Ratio 1g sample : 20g extraction fluid). US EPA 1311.	-	5, 9
TCLP Profile			
TCLP Weight of Sample Taken	Gravimetric. US EPA 1311.	0.1 g	5, 9
TCLP Initial Sample pH	pH meter. US EPA 1311.	0.1 pH Units	5, 9
TCLP Acid Adjusted Sample pH	pH meter. US EPA 1311.	0.1 pH Units	5, 9
TCLP Extractant Type	US EPA 1311.	-	5, 9
TCLP Extraction Fluid pH	pH meter. US EPA 1311.	0.1 pH Units	5, 9
TCLP Post Extraction Sample pH	pH meter. US EPA 1311.	0.1 pH Units	5, 9

Sample Type: Aqueous			
Test	**Method Description**	**Default Detection Limit**	**Sample No**
Individual Tests			
Total Digestion of Extracted Samples	Nitric acid digestion. APHA 3030 E (modified) : Online Edition.	-	13-14
Total Lead	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, screen level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0021 g/m^3	13 14
Total Zinc	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, screen level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.053 g/m^3	13 14

R J Hill Laboratories Limited
28 Duke Street Frankton 3204
Private Bag 3205
Hamilton 3240 New Zealand

0508 HILL LAB (44 555 22)
+64 7 858 2000
mail@hill-labs.co.nz
www.hill-labs.co.nz

Certificate of Analysis

Client:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Lab No:**	4104589 SPv4	
Contact:	Melody Robyns	**Date Received:**	19-Feb-2026	
	C/- Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Date Reported:**	11-Mar-2026	**(Amended)**
	PO Box 6136	**Quote No:**	81087	
	Wellington 6141	**Order No:**		
		Client Reference:	A035680020	
		Submitted By:	Jessica Campbell	

Sample Type: Soil

Sample Name:		SS03_0.0 18-Feb-2026	SS03_0.3 18-Feb-2026	SS04_0.0 18-Feb-2026	SS04_0.3 18-Feb-2026	SS05_0.0 18-Feb-2026
Lab Number:		4104589.5	4104589.6	4104589.7	4104589.8	4104589.9
Individual Tests						
TCLP Weight of Sample Taken	g	50	-	-	-	50
TCLP Initial Sample pH	pH Units	7.0	-	-	-	7.3
TCLP Acid Adjusted Sample pH	pH Units	1.6	-	-	-	1.7
TCLP Extractant Type*		NaOH/Acetic acid at pH 4.93 +/- 0.05	-	-	-	NaOH/Acetic acid at pH 4.93 +/- 0.05
TCLP Extraction Fluid pH	pH Units	4.9	-	-	-	4.9
TCLP Post Extraction Sample pH	pH Units	5.0	-	-	-	5.0
Heavy Metals, Screen Level						
Total Recoverable Arsenic	mg/kg dry wt	< 4	3	3	2	< 4
Total Recoverable Cadmium	mg/kg dry wt	9.1	1.50	1.73	0.13	2.2
Total Recoverable Chromium	mg/kg dry wt	5	13	13	14	11
Total Recoverable Copper	mg/kg dry wt	43	29	14	5	15
Total Recoverable Lead	mg/kg dry wt	191	59	46	13.5	151
Total Recoverable Nickel	mg/kg dry wt	15	11	7	7	8
Total Recoverable Zinc	mg/kg dry wt	4,100	820	1,040	101	1,170

Sample Name:		SS05_0.3 18-Feb-2026	SS06_0.0 18-Feb-2026	SS06_0.3 18-Feb-2026
Lab Number:		4104589.10	4104589.11	4104589.12
Heavy Metals, Screen Level				
Total Recoverable Arsenic	mg/kg dry wt	4	4	6
Total Recoverable Cadmium	mg/kg dry wt	0.47	0.43	< 0.10
Total Recoverable Chromium	mg/kg dry wt	16	13	17
Total Recoverable Copper	mg/kg dry wt	15	17	10
Total Recoverable Lead	mg/kg dry wt	45	108	29
Total Recoverable Nickel	mg/kg dry wt	9	8	9
Total Recoverable Zinc	mg/kg dry wt	240	100	61

Sample Type: Aqueous

Sample Name:		SS03_0.0 [TCLP Extract]	SS05_0.0 [TCLP Extract]
Lab Number:		4104589.13	4104589.14
Individual Tests			
Total Cadmium	g/m³	0.0134	0.0026
Total Lead	g/m³	0.032	0.0143
Total Zinc	g/m³	5.3	0.99

Analyst's Comments

Amended Report: This certificate of analysis replaces report '4104589-SPv3' issued on 10-Mar-2026 at 10:57 am.
Reason for amendment: Additional analysis added at clients request.

This Laboratory is accredited by International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ), which represents New Zealand in the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). Through the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC-MRA) this accreditation is internationally recognised.
The tests reported herein have been performed in accordance with the terms of accreditation, with the exception of tests marked * or any comments and interpretations, which are not accredited.

Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request.
Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Labs, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Soil

Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Individual Tests			
Environmental Solids Sample Drying*	Air dried at 35°C Used for sample preparation. May contain a residual moisture content of 2-5%. (Free water removed before analysis, non-soil objects such as sticks, leaves, grass and stones also removed).	-	5-12
Heavy Metals, Screen Level	Dried sample, < 2mm fraction. Nitric/Hydrochloric acid digestion. Complies with NES Regulations. ICP-MS screen level, interference removal by Kinetic Energy Discrimination if required. US EPA 200.2 (modified), APHA 3125 B: Online Edition.	0.10 - 4 mg/kg dry wt	5-12
TCLP Profile*	Extraction at 30 +/- 2 rpm for 18 +/- 2 hours, (Ratio 1g sample : 20g extraction fluid). US EPA 1311.	-	5, 9
TCLP Profile			
TCLP Weight of Sample Taken	Gravimetric. US EPA 1311.	0.1 g	5, 9
TCLP Initial Sample pH	pH meter. US EPA 1311.	0.1 pH Units	5, 9
TCLP Acid Adjusted Sample pH	pH meter. US EPA 1311.	0.1 pH Units	5, 9
TCLP Extractant Type*	US EPA 1311.	-	5, 9
TCLP Extraction Fluid pH	pH meter. US EPA 1311.	0.1 pH Units	5, 9
TCLP Post Extraction Sample pH	pH meter. US EPA 1311.	0.1 pH Units	5, 9

Sample Type: Aqueous

Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Individual Tests			
Total Digestion of Extracted Samples*	Nitric acid digestion. APHA 3030 E (modified) : Online Edition.	-	13-14
Total Cadmium	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, screen level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0011 g/m^3	13-14
Total Lead	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, screen level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.0021 g/m^3	13-14
Total Zinc	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, screen level. APHA 3125 B : Online Edition.	0.053 g/m^3	13-14

These samples were collected by yourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at the laboratory.

Testing was completed between 20-Feb-2026 and 11-Mar-2026. For completion dates of individual analyses please contact the laboratory.

Samples are held at the laboratory after reporting for a length of time based on the stability of the samples and analytes being tested (considering any preservation used), and the storage space available. Once the storage period is completed, the samples are discarded unless otherwise agreed with the customer. Extended storage times may incur additional charges.

This certificate of analysis must not be reproduced, except in full, without the written consent of the signatory.



Kim Harrison MSc
Client Services Manager - Environmental

R J Hill Laboratories Limited
1/17 Print Place
Middleton
Christchurch 8024 New Zealand

0508 HILL LAB (44 555 22)
+64 7 858 2000
mail@hill-labs.co.nz
www.hill-labs.co.nz

Certificate of Analysis

Client:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Lab No:**	4105834	A2Pv1
Contact:	Melody Robyns	**Date Received:**	19-Feb-2026	
	C/- Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Date Reported:**	26-Feb-2026	
	PO Box 6136	**Quote No:**	81087	
	Wellington 6141	**Order No:**		
		Client Reference:	A035680020	
		Submitted By:	Jessica Campbell	

Sample Type: Soil

		Sample Name:	SS04_0.0 18-Feb-2026	SS05_0.0 18-Feb-2026
		Lab Number:	4105834.6	4105834.8
Asbestos Presence / Absence			Asbestos NOT detected.	Asbestos NOT detected.
Description of Asbestos Form			-	-
Asbestos in ACM as % of Total Sample*	% w/w		< 0.001	< 0.001
Combined Fibrous Asbestos + Asbestos Fines as % of Total Sample*	% w/w		< 0.001	< 0.001
Asbestos as Fibrous Asbestos as % of Total Sample*	% w/w		< 0.001	< 0.001
Asbestos as Asbestos Fines as % of Total Sample*	% w/w		< 0.001	< 0.001
As Received Weight	g		417.7	232.8
Dry Weight	g		261.6	81.6
Moisture*	%		37	65
Sample Fraction >10mm	g dry wt		0.5	2.6
Sample Fraction <10mm to >2mm	g dry wt		121.5	13.8
Sample Fraction <2mm	g dry wt		138.3	65.0
<2mm Subsample Weight	g dry wt		50.2	51.2
Weight of Asbestos in ACM (Non-Friable)	g dry wt		< 0.00001	< 0.00001
Weight of Asbestos as Fibrous Asbestos (Friable)	g dry wt		< 0.00001	< 0.00001
Weight of Asbestos as Asbestos Fines (Friable)*	g dry wt		< 0.00001	< 0.00001

Glossary of Terms

- Loose fibres (Minor) - One or two fibres/fibre bundles identified during analysis by stereo microscope/PLM.
- Loose fibres (Major) - Three or more fibres/fibre bundles identified during analysis by stereo microscope/PLM.
- ACM Debris (Minor) - One or two small (<2mm) pieces of material attached to fibres identified during analysis by stereo microscope/PLM.
- ACM Debris (Major) - Large (>2mm) piece, or more than three small (<2mm) pieces of material attached to fibres identified during analysis by stereo microscope/PLM.
- Unknown Mineral Fibres - Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by polarised light microscopy including dispersion staining. The fibres detected may or may not be asbestos fibres. To confirm the identities, another independent analytical technique may be required.
- Trace - Trace levels of asbestos, as defined by AS4964-2004.

For further details, please contact the Asbestos Team.

Please refer to the BRANZ New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil.
https://www.branz.co.nz/asbestos

The following assumptions have been made:

1. Asbestos Fines in the <2mm fraction, after homogenisation, is evenly distributed throughout the fraction
2. The weight of asbestos in the sample is unaffected by the ashing process.

Results are representative of the sample provided to Hill Laboratories only.

This Laboratory is accredited by International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ), which represents New Zealand in the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). Through the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC-MRA) this accreditation is internationally recognised.
The tests reported herein have been performed in accordance with the terms of accreditation, with the exception of tests marked * or any comments and interpretations, which are not accredited.

Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request. Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Labs, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Soil

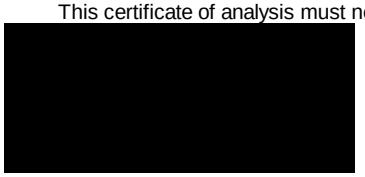
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
New Zealand Guidelines Semi Quantitative Asbestos in Soil			
As Received Weight	Measurement on analytical balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g	6, 8
Dry Weight	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C, measurement on balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g	6, 8
Moisture*	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C. Calculation = (As received weight - Dry weight) / as received weight x 100.	1 %	6, 8
Sample Fraction >10mm	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C, 10mm sieve, measurement on analytical balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g dry wt	6, 8
Sample Fraction <10mm to >2mm	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C, 10mm and 2mm sieve, measurement on analytical balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g dry wt	6, 8
Sample Fraction <2mm	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C, 2mm sieve, measurement on analytical balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g dry wt	6, 8
Asbestos Presence / Absence	Examination using Low Powered Stereomicroscopy followed by 'Polarised Light Microscopy' including 'Dispersion Staining Techniques'. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch. AS 4964 (2004) - Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples.	0.01%	6, 8
Description of Asbestos Form	Description of asbestos form and/or shape if present.	-	6, 8
Weight of Asbestos in ACM (Non-Friable)	Measurement on analytical balance, from the >10mm Fraction. Weight of asbestos based on assessment of ACM form. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.00001 g dry wt	6, 8
Asbestos in ACM as % of Total Sample*	Calculated from weight of asbestos in ACM and sample dry weight. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.001 % w/w	6, 8
Weight of Asbestos as Fibrous Asbestos (Friable)	Measurement on analytical balance, from the >10mm Fraction. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.00001 g dry wt	6, 8
Asbestos as Fibrous Asbestos as % of Total Sample*	Calculated from weight of fibrous asbestos and sample dry weight. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.001 % w/w	6, 8
Weight of Asbestos as Asbestos Fines (Friable)*	Measurement on analytical balance, from the <10mm Fractions. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.00001 g dry wt	6, 8
Asbestos as Asbestos Fines as % of Total Sample*	Calculated from weight of asbestos fines and sample dry weight. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.001 % w/w	6, 8
Combined Fibrous Asbestos + Asbestos Fines as % of Total Sample*	Calculated from weight of fibrous asbestos plus asbestos fines and sample dry weight. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.001 % w/w	6, 8

These samples were collected by yourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at the laboratory.

Testing was completed on 26-Feb-2026. For completion dates of individual analyses please contact the laboratory.

Samples are held at the laboratory after reporting for a length of time based on the stability of the samples and analytes being tested (considering any preservation used), and the storage space available. Once the storage period is completed, the samples are discarded unless otherwise agreed with the customer. Extended storage times may incur additional charges.

This certificate of analysis must not be reproduced, except in full, without the written consent of the signatory.



John Keneth Paglingayen BApSc
Laboratory Technician - Asbestos

pdp
PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD

Request for Analyses

Job No: Date Recv: 19-Feb-26 17:14
410 5838
Received by: Darryl Brown

From: Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd **To:** HW

Office: ☐ Auckland ☐ Hamilton ☐ Tauranga ☒ Wellington ☐ Christchurch ☐ Invercargill Quote No.:

Submitted by: J Campbell Ph No.: [redacted] PDP Job No.: ~~410~~ 35680020

Chain of Custody Record

Sent:
Name: J Campbell
Signature: [redacted]
Date and time: 18/2/26

Received: ☐ Room temp. ☐ Chilled Temp.: ___°C ☐ Frozen
Name:
Signature:
Date and time:

Additional Information

Analyses via email

Results to: ☐ lab.samples@pdp.co.nz
☒ Email submitter: [redacted] @pdp.co.nz
☒ Email other: [redacted] @pdp.co.nz

Priority: ☐ Normal ☐ High ☐ Urgent
Results required by: ___ / ___ / ___

Invoice to: ☐ PDP ☐ Other:

Sample ID	Date	Time	Sample type	Analyses Requested	Notes
SS01_0.0	18/2		S	Hold Cold	
SS01_0.3					
SS02_0.0					
SS02_0.3					
SS03_0.0					
SS03_0.3					
SS04-0.0					
SS04-0.3					
SS05_0.0					
SS05_0.3					
SS06_0.0					
SS06_0.3					

Sample type: S Soil GW Groundwater SAL Saline FW Freshwater GEO Geothermal SW Stormwater
SED Sediment BIO Biota WW Wastewater P Potable O Other:

R J Hill Laboratories Limited
28 Duke Street Frankton 3204
Private Bag 3205
Hamilton 3240 New Zealand

0508 HILL LAB (44 555 22)
+64 7 858 2000
mail@hill-labs.co.nz
www.**hill-labs**.co.nz

Job Information Summary

Client:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Lab No:**	4105838
Contact:	Melody Robyns	**Date Registered:**	19-Feb-2026 5:15 pm
	C/- Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Priority:**	High
	PO Box 6136	**Quote No:**	81087
	Wellington 6141	**Order No:**	
		Client Reference:	A035680020
		Add. Client Ref:	
		Submitted By:	Jessica Campbell
		Charge To:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited
		Target Date*:	25-Feb-2026 4:30 pm

* As the samples require analysis at a Hill Labs location that is different to where they were received, the Target Date for reporting has been extended

Samples

No	Sample Name	Sample Type	Containers	Tests Requested
1	SS01 Bulk 18 Feb 2026	Building Material	cpBag	Asbestos in Bulk Material

Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request.
Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Labs, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Building Material

Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Asbestos in Bulk Material			
Sample Category	Assessment of sample type. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; 204 Thorndon Quay, Wellington.	-	1
Sample Weight on receipt	Sample weight (approximate). Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; 204 Thorndon Quay, Wellington.	0.01 g	1
Asbestos Presence / Absence	Examination using Low Powered Stereomicroscopy followed by 'Polarised Light Microscopy' including 'Dispersion Staining Techniques'. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; 204 Thorndon Quay, Wellington. AS 4964 (2004) - Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples.	0.01%	1
Description of Asbestos in Non Homogeneous Samples	Form, dimensions and/or weight of asbestos fibres present. AS 4964 (2004) - Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples.	-	1

R J Hill Laboratories Limited
Level 3, 204 Thorndon Quay
Pipitea
Wellington 6011 New Zealand

0508 HILL LAB (44 555 22)
+64 7 858 2000
mail@hill-labs.co.nz
www.hill-labs.co.nz

Certificate of Analysis

Client:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Lab No:**	4105838	A2Pv1
Contact:	Melody Robyns	**Date Received:**	19-Feb-2026	
	C/- Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Date Reported:**	25-Feb-2026	
	PO Box 6136	**Quote No:**	81087	
	Wellington 6141	**Order No:**		
		Client Reference:	A035680020	
		Submitted By:	Jessica Campbell	

Sample Type: Building Material

Sample Name	Lab Number	Sample Category*	Sample Weight on receipt (g)	Asbestos Presence / Absence	Description of Asbestos in Non Homogeneous Samples
SS01 Bulk 18-Feb-2026	4105838.1	Paper	166.77	Asbestos NOT detected. Organic fibres detected.	N/A

Glossary of Terms

- Loose fibres (Minor) - One or two fibres/fibre bundles identified during analysis by stereo microscope/PLM.
- Loose fibres (Major) - Three or more fibres/fibre bundles identified during analysis by stereo microscope/PLM.
- ACM Debris (Minor) - One or two small (<2mm) pieces of material attached to fibres identified during analysis by stereo microscope/PLM.
- ACM Debris (Major) - Large (>2mm) piece, or more than three small (<2mm) pieces of material attached to fibres identified during analysis by stereo microscope/PLM.
- Unknown Mineral Fibres - Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by polarised light microscopy including dispersion staining. The fibres detected may or may not be asbestos fibres. To confirm the identities, another independent analytical technique may be required.
- Trace - Trace levels of asbestos, as defined by AS4964-2004.

For further details, please contact the Asbestos Team.

Analyst's Comments

Due to excessive sample size a representative sub sample was prepared from the original sample for laboratory testing.

Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request. Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Labs, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Building Material

Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Asbestos in Bulk Material			
Sample Category*	Assessment of sample type. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; 204 Thorndon Quay, Wellington.	-	1
Sample Weight on receipt	Sample weight (approximate). Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; 204 Thorndon Quay, Wellington.	0.01 g	1
Asbestos Presence / Absence	Examination using Low Powered Stereomicroscopy followed by 'Polarised Light Microscopy' including 'Dispersion Staining Techniques'. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; 204 Thorndon Quay, Wellington. AS 4964 (2004) - Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples.	0.01%	1
Description of Asbestos in Non Homogeneous Samples	Form, dimensions and/or weight of asbestos fibres present. AS 4964 (2004) - Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples.	-	1

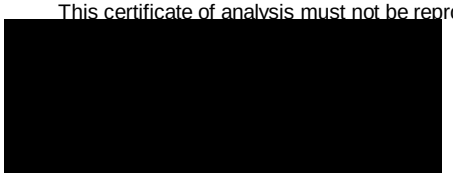
This Laboratory is accredited by International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ), which represents New Zealand in the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). Through the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC-MRA) this accreditation is internationally recognised.
The tests reported herein have been performed in accordance with the terms of accreditation, with the exception of tests marked * or any comments and interpretations, which are not accredited.

These samples were collected by yourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at the laboratory.

Testing was completed between 24-Feb-2026 and 25-Feb-2026. For completion dates of individual analyses please contact the laboratory.

Samples are held at the laboratory after reporting for a length of time based on the stability of the samples and analytes being tested (considering any preservation used), and the storage space available. Once the storage period is completed, the samples are discarded unless otherwise agreed with the customer. Extended storage times may incur additional charges.

This certificate of analysis must not be reproduced, except in full, without the written consent of the signatory.



Kelsey Rohloff BSc
Laboratory Technician - Asbestos

pdp
PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD

Request for Analyses

NOTE: Please acknowledge receipt of these samples by signing this form and emailing to submitter.

From: Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd **To:** Hill Labs

Office: ☐ Auckland ☐ Hamilton ☐ Tauranga ☒ Wellington ☐ Christchurch ☐ Invercargill Quote No.: _____

Submitted by: J Campbell Ph No.: _____ PDP Job No.: A0356800020

Chain of Custody Record

Sent:

Name: J Campbell

Signature: [redacted]

Date and time: _____

Received: ☐ Room temp. ☐ Chilled Temp.: ____°C ☐ Frozen

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date and time: _____

Additional Information

Results to: ☐ lab.samples@pdp.co.nz ☒ Email submitter: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz ☐ Email other: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz

Priority: ☐ Normal ☐ High ☐ Urgent

Results required by: ____ / ____ / ____

Invoice to: ☐ PDP ☐ Other:

Sample ID	Date	Time	Sample type	Analyses Requested	Notes
SS03a_0.05	3/3/26		S		
SS03a_0.3					
SS03a_0.5					
SS03b_0.05					
SS03b_0.3					
SS03b_0.5					
SS03c_0.05					
SS03c_0.3					
SS03c_0.5					
SS03_0.5					
SS07_0.05					
SS07_0.3					
SS07_0.5					
SS08a_0.05					
SS08a_0.3					
SS08a_0.5					
SS08b_0.05					
SS08b_0.3					
SS08b_0.5					
SS08c_0.3					
SS08d_0.5					
SS08A					

Sa 12.1

W Groundwater SAL Saline FW Freshwater GEO Geothermal SW Stormwater

O Biota WW Wastewater P Potable O Other: _____

3141217931

Received by: Nathaniel Sue

Note: Samples may contain dangerous or hazardous substances

Page ___ of ___

Job No: 412 1793 Date Recv: 06-Mar-26 06:25

PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD

Request for Analyses

NOTE: Please acknowledge receipt of these samples by signing this form and emailing to submitter.

From: Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd **To:** Hill Labs

Office: ☐ Auckland ☐ Hamilton ☐ Tauranga ☒ Wellington ☐ Christchurch ☐ Invercargill Quote No.:

Submitted by: J Campbell Ph No.: [redacted] PDP Job No.: A035680020

Chain of Custody Record

Sent:

Name: J Campbell

Signature: [redacted]

Date and time: 3/3/26

Received: ☐ Room temp. ☐ Chilled Temp.: ___°C ☐ Frozen

Name:

Signature:

Date and time:

Additional Information

Asbestos samples

Results to: ☐ lab.samples@pdp.co ☒ Email submitter: [redacted] @pdp.co.nz ☒ Email other: [redacted] @pdp.co.nz

Priority: ☐ Normal ☐ High ☐ Urgent

Results required by: ___ / ___ / ___

Invoice to: ☐ PDP ☐ Other:

Sample ID	Date	Time	Sample type	Analyses Requested	Notes
SS03a_0.05	3/3/26		S		
SS03b_0.05					
SS03c_0.05					
SS04a_0.05					
SS04b_0.05					
SS04c_0.05					
SS04d_0.05					
SS07_0.05					
SS07_0.3					
SS08a_0.05					
SS08b_0.05					
SS08c_0.05					
SS08d_0.05					
SS06a_0.05					
SS06b_0.05					
SS06c_0.05					
SS05a_0.05					
SS05b_0.05					
SS05c_0.05					
SS05d_0.05					

GW Groundwater SAL Saline FW Freshwater GEO Geothermal SW Stormwater

BIO Biota WW Wastewater P Potable O Other:

Note: Samples may contain dangerous or hazardous substances

ton 949 7880 PDP Tauranga Tel: +64 7 985 6440 PDP Wellington Tel: +64 4 471 4130 PDP Christchurch Tel: +64 3 345 7100 PDP Invercargill Tel: +64 3 422 1690

PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD

Request for Analyses

NOTE: Please acknowledge ... of these samples by signing this form and emailing to submitter.

From: Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd **To:** Hills Lab

Office: ☐ Auckland ☐ Hamilton ☐ Tauranga ☒ Wellington ☐ Christchurch ☐ Invercargill Quote No.:

Submitted by: J Campbell Ph No.: [redacted] PDP Job No.: A035680020

Chain of Custody Record

Sent:

Name: J Campbell

Signature: [redacted]

Date and time: 5/3/26

Received: ☐ Room temp. ☐ Chilled Temp.: ___°C ☐ Frozen

Name:

Signature:

Date and time:

Additional Information

Results to: ☐ lab.samples@pdp.co[redacted]

☒ Email submitter: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz

☐ Email other: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz

Priority: ☐ Normal ☐ High ☐ Urgent

Results required by: ___ / ___ / ___

Invoice to: ☐ PDP ☐ Other:

Sample ID	Date	Time	Sample type	Analyses Requested	Notes
SS06a 0.05	5/3/26		S		
SS06a 0.3	"		"		
SS06a 0.5	"		"		
SS06b 0.05	"		"		
SS06b 0.3	"		"		
SS06b 0.5	"		"		
SS06c 0.05	"		"		
SS06c 0.3	"		"		
~~SS06c 0.5~~	"		"		

GW Groundwater SAL Saline FW Freshwater GEO Geothermal SW Stormwater

BIO Biota WW Wastewater P Potable O Other:

nz **Note: Samples may contain dangerous or hazardous substances** Page ___ of ___

Request for Analyses

PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD

NOTE: Please acknowledge receipt of these samples by signing this form and emailing to submitter.

From: Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd **To:** Hill Labs

Office: ☐ Auckland ☐ Hamilton ☐ Tauranga ☑ Wellington ☐ Christchurch ☐ Invercargill Quote No.:

Submitted by: Jess C Ph No.: [redacted] PDP Job No.: WA03568000

Chain of Custody Record

Sent:

Name: Jess C

Signature:

Date and time: 3/3/26

Received: ☐ Room temp. ☐ Chilled Temp.: ___°C ☐ Frozen

Name:

Signature:

Date and time:

Additional Information

Results to: ☐ lab.samples@pdp.c[redacted]@pdp.co.nz

☑ Email submitter: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz

☑ Email other: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz

Priority: ☐ Normal ☐ High ☐ Urgent

Results required by: ___ / ___ / ___

Invoice to: ☐ PDP ☐ Other:

Sample ID	Date	Time	Sample type	Analyses Requested	Notes
SS04_A_0.05	3/3/26		S	Hold Cold	
SS04_A_0.3					
SS04_A_0.5					
SS04_B_0.05					
SS04_B_0.3					
SS04_B_0.5					
SS04_C_0.05					
SS04_C_0.3					
SS04_C_0.5					
SS04_D_0.05					
SS04_D_0.3					
SS04_D_0.5					
~~SS03_A_0.05~~					
~~SS03~~					

GW Groundwater SAL Saline FW Freshwater GEO Geothermal SW Stormwater

BIO Biota WW Wastewater P Potable O Other:

.nz **Note: Samples may contain dangerous or hazardous substances** Page ___ of ___

ilton 949 7880 | PDP Tauranga Tel: +64 7 985 6440 | PDP Wellington Tel: +64 4 471 4130 | PDP Christchurch Tel: +64 3 345 7100 | PDP Invercargill Tel: +64 3 422 1690

R J Hill Laboratories Limited
28 Duke Street Frankton 3204
Private Bag 3205
Hamilton 3240 New Zealand

0508 HILL LAB (44 555 22)
+64 7 858 2000
mail@hill-labs.co.nz
www.**hill-labs**.co.nz

Job Information Summary

Client:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Lab No:**	4121793
Contact:	Melody Robyns	**Date Registered:**	06-Mar-2026 2:03 pm
	C/- Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Priority:**	High
	PO Box 6136	**Quote No:**	81087
	Wellington 6141	**Order No:**	
		Client Reference:	A035680020
		Add. Client Ref:	
		Submitted By:	Jessica Campbell
		Charge To:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited
		Target Date:	10-Mar-2026 4:30 pm

Samples

No	Sample Name	Sample Type	Containers	Tests Requested
1	SS03_0.5 03-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
2	SS03a_0.05 03-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
3	SS03a_0.3 03-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
4	SS03a_0.5 03-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
5	SS03b_0.05 03-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
6	SS03b_0.3 03-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
7	SS03b_0.5 03-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
8	SS03c 0 05 03 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
9	SS03c 0 3 03 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
10	SS03c 0 5 03 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
11	SS04a 0 05 03 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
12	SS04a 0 3 03 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
13	SS04a 0 5 03 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
14	SS04b 0 05 03 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
15	SS04b_0.3 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
16	SS04b_0.5 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
17	SS04c_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
18	SS04c_0.3 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
19	SS04c_0.5 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
20	SS04d_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
21	SS04d_0.3 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
22	SS04d_0.5 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
23	SS05a 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
24	SS05a 0 3 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
25	SS05a 0 5 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
26	SS05b 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
27	SS05b 0 3 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
28	SS05b 0 5 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
29	SS05c 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
30	SS05c_0.3 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
31	SS05c_0.5 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
32	SS05d_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
33	SS05d_0.3 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
34	SS05d_0.5 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
35	SS06a_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
36	SS06a_0.3 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
37	SS06a_0.5 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold

Samples

No	Sample Name	Sample Type	Containers	Tests Requested
38	SS06b_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
39	SS06b_0.3 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
40	SS06b_0.5 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
41	SS06c_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
42	SS06c 0 3 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
43	SS07 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
44	SS07 0 3 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
45	SS07 0 5 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
46	SS08a 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
47	SS08a 0 3 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
48	SS08a 0 5 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
49	SS08b 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
50	SS08b_0.3 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
51	SS08b_0.5 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
52	SS08c_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Heavy Metals, Screen Level
53	SS08c_0.45 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
54	SS08c_0.5 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
55	SS08d_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
56	SS08d_0.3 04-Mar-2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold
57	SS08d 0 5 04 Mar 2026	Soil	GSoil300, GSoil300	Hold Cold

Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request.
Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Labs, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Soil

Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Environmental Solids Sample Drying	Air dried at 35°C Used for sample preparation. May contain a residual moisture content of 2-5%. (Free water removed before analysis, non-soil objects such as sticks, leaves, grass and stones also removed).	-	1 3, 5, 8, 11 12, 14, 17, 23-24, 26, 29, 35 36, 38, 41, 43-47, 49, 52
Heavy Metals, Screen Level	Dried sample, < 2mm fraction. Nitric/Hydrochloric acid digestion. Complies with NES Regulations. ICP-MS screen level, interference removal by Kinetic Energy Discrimination if required. US EPA 200.2 (modified), APHA 3125 B: Online Edition.	0.10 - 4 mg/kg dry wt	1 3, 5, 8, 11 12, 14, 17, 23-24, 26, 29, 35 36, 38, 41, 43-47, 49, 52

R J Hill Laboratories Limited
28 Duke Street Frankton 3204
Private Bag 3205
Hamilton 3240 New Zealand

0508 HILL LAB (44 555 22)
+64 7 858 2000
mail@hill-labs.co.nz
www.hill-labs.co.nz

Certificate of Analysis

Client:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Lab No:**	4121793 SPv3	
Contact:	Melody Robyns	**Date Received:**	06-Mar-2026	
	C/- Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Date Reported:**	17-Mar-2026	**(Amended)**
	PO Box 6136	**Quote No:**	81087	
	Wellington 6141	**Order No:**		
		Client Reference:	A035680020	
		Submitted By:	Jessica Campbell	

Sample Type: Soil

	Sample Name:	SS03_0.5 04-Mar-2026	SS03a_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS03a_0.3 04-Mar-2026	SS03b_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS03c_0.05 04-Mar-2026
	Lab Number:	4121793.1	4121793.2	4121793.3	4121793.5	4121793.8
Heavy Metals, Screen Level						
Total Recoverable Arsenic	mg/kg dry wt	4	3	2	4	3
Total Recoverable Cadmium	mg/kg dry wt	3.5	1.01	0.27	0.86	0.33
Total Recoverable Chromium	mg/kg dry wt	16	14	13	74	13
Total Recoverable Copper	mg/kg dry wt	35	43	12	24	29
Total Recoverable Lead	mg/kg dry wt	350	230	41	220	46
Total Recoverable Nickel	mg/kg dry wt	18	10	7	42	7
Total Recoverable Zinc	mg/kg dry wt	1,520	480	182	350	150

	Sample Name:	SS04a_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS04a_0.3 04-Mar-2026	SS04b_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS04c_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS05a_0.05 04-Mar-2026
	Lab Number:	4121793.11	4121793.12	4121793.14	4121793.17	4121793.23
Heavy Metals, Screen Level						
Total Recoverable Arsenic	mg/kg dry wt	3	3	2	3	5
Total Recoverable Cadmium	mg/kg dry wt	0.54	0.22	0.26	0.20	0.46
Total Recoverable Chromium	mg/kg dry wt	12	13	14	13	19
Total Recoverable Copper	mg/kg dry wt	9	8	8	8	13
Total Recoverable Lead	mg/kg dry wt	23	16.9	19.0	22	210
Total Recoverable Nickel	mg/kg dry wt	7	6	7	6	11
Total Recoverable Zinc	mg/kg dry wt	340	162	180	107	270

	Sample Name:	SS05a_0.3 04-Mar-2026	SS05b_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS05c_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS06a_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS06a_0.3 04-Mar-2026
	Lab Number:	4121793.24	4121793.26	4121793.29	4121793.35	4121793.36
Heavy Metals, Screen Level						
Total Recoverable Arsenic	mg/kg dry wt	5	5	3	3	3
Total Recoverable Cadmium	mg/kg dry wt	0.41	0.59	0.15	0.28	0.11
Total Recoverable Chromium	mg/kg dry wt	19	17	15	16	17
Total Recoverable Copper	mg/kg dry wt	13	14	9	43	24
Total Recoverable Lead	mg/kg dry wt	370	64	77	46	26
Total Recoverable Nickel	mg/kg dry wt	11	10	9	9	9
Total Recoverable Zinc	mg/kg dry wt	230	270	91	81	59

	Sample Name:	SS06b_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS06c_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS07_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS07_0.3 04-Mar-2026	SS07_0.5 04-Mar-2026
	Lab Number:	4121793.38	4121793.41	4121793.43	4121793.44	4121793.45
Heavy Metals, Screen Level						
Total Recoverable Arsenic	mg/kg dry wt	3	5	2	3	3
Total Recoverable Cadmium	mg/kg dry wt	0.25	0.27	1.85	2.4	1.47
Total Recoverable Chromium	mg/kg dry wt	15	21	11	13	16
Total Recoverable Copper	mg/kg dry wt	21	11	10	16	14

This Laboratory is accredited by International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ), which represents New Zealand in the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). Through the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC-MRA) this accreditation is internationally recognised.
The tests reported herein have been performed in accordance with the terms of accreditation, with the exception of tests marked * or any comments and interpretations, which are not accredited.

Sample Type: Soil						
Sample Name:		SS06b_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS06c_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS07_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS07_0.3 04-Mar-2026	SS07_0.5 04-Mar-2026
Lab Number:		4121793.38	4121793.41	4121793.43	4121793.44	4121793.45
Heavy Metals, Screen Level						
Total Recoverable Lead	mg/kg dry wt	30	29	74	113	72
Total Recoverable Nickel	mg/kg dry wt	10	11	9	16	17
Total Recoverable Zinc	mg/kg dry wt	71	177	890	1,030	920

Sample Name:		SS08a_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS08a_0.3 04-Mar-2026	SS08b_0.05 04-Mar-2026	SS08c_0.05 04-Mar-2026
Lab Number:		4121793.46	4121793.47	4121793.49	4121793.52
Heavy Metals, Screen Level					
Total Recoverable Arsenic	mg/kg dry wt	3	2	2	3
Total Recoverable Cadmium	mg/kg dry wt	2.3	0.53	1.32	0.24
Total Recoverable Chromium	mg/kg dry wt	11	13	11	13
Total Recoverable Copper	mg/kg dry wt	18	7	8	6
Total Recoverable Lead	mg/kg dry wt	25	16.4	24	33
Total Recoverable Nickel	mg/kg dry wt	7	7	6	7
Total Recoverable Zinc	mg/kg dry wt	1,570	410	1,210	230

Analyst's Comments

Amended Report: This certificate of analysis replaces report '4121793-SPv2' issued on 10-Mar-2026 at 4:14 pm.
Reason for amendment: Some dates amended.

Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request.
Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Labs, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Soil			
Test	**Method Description**	**Default Detection Limit**	**Sample No**
Individual Tests			
Environmental Solids Sample Drying*	Air dried at 35°C Used for sample preparation. May contain a residual moisture content of 2-5%. (Free water removed before analysis, non-soil objects such as sticks, leaves, grass and stones also removed).	-	1-3, 5, 8, 11-12, 14, 17, 23-24, 26, 29, 35-36, 38, 41, 43-47, 49, 52
Heavy Metals, Screen Level	Dried sample, < 2mm fraction. Nitric/Hydrochloric acid digestion. Complies with NES Regulations. ICP-MS screen level, interference removal by Kinetic Energy Discrimination if required. US EPA 200.2 (modified), APHA 3125 B: Online Edition.	0.10 - 4 mg/kg dry wt	1-3, 5, 8, 11-12, 14, 17, 23-24, 26, 29, 35-36, 38, 41, 43-47, 49, 52
SPLP Profile	Extraction at 30 +/- 2 rpm for 18 +/- 2 hours, (Ratio 1g sample : 20g extraction fluid). US EPA 1312.	-	1-2, 24

These samples were collected by yourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at the laboratory.

Testing was completed between 07-Mar-2026 and 10-Mar-2026. For completion dates of individual analyses please contact the laboratory.

Samples are held at the laboratory after reporting for a length of time based on the stability of the samples and analytes being tested (considering any preservation used), and the storage space available. Once the storage period is completed, the samples are discarded unless otherwise agreed with the customer. Extended storage times may incur additional charges.

This certificate of analysis must not be reproduced, except in full, without the written consent of the signatory.

[redacted]

Ara Heron BSc (Tech)
Client Services Manager - Environmental

PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD

Request for Analyses

NOTE: Please acknowledge receipt of these samples by signing this form and emailing to submitter.

From: Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd **To:** Hill Labs

Office: ☐ Auckland ☐ Hamilton ☐ Tauranga ☒ Wellington ☐ Christchurch ☐ Invercargill Quote No.:

Submitted by: J Campbell Ph No.: PDP Job No.: A0356800020

Chain of Custody Record

Sent:

Name: J Campbell

Signature: [redacted]

Date and time:

Received: ☐ Room temp. ☐ Chilled Temp.: ___°C ☐ Frozen

Name:

Signature:

Date and time:

Additional Information

Results to: ☐ lab.samples@pdp.co.nz ☒ Email submitter: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz ☒ Email other: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz

Priority: ☐ Normal ☐ High ☐ Urgent

Results required by: ___ / ___ / ___

Invoice to: ☐ PDP ☐ Other:

Sample ID	Date	Time	Sample type	Analyses Requested	Notes
SS03a_0.05	3/3/26		S		
SS03a_0.3					
SS03a_0.5					
SS03b_0.05					
SS03b_0.3					
SS03b_0.5					
SS03c_0.05					
SS03c_0.3					
SS03c_0.5					
SS03_0.5					
SS07_0.05					
SS07_0.3					
SS07_0.5					
SS08a_0.05					
SS08a_0.3					
SS08a 0.5					
SS08b 0.05					
SS08b 0.3					
SS08b 0.5					
SS08c 0.3					
SS08d_0.5					
SS08A					

Sa W Groundwater SAL Saline FW Freshwater GEO Geothermal SW Stormwater

O Biota WW Wastewater P Potable O Other:

3141230167

12.1

Received by: Gabriel Hazard

Note: Samples may contain dangerous or hazardous substances

PDP Tauranga Tel: +64 7 985 6440 | PDP Wellington Tel: +64 4 471 4130 | PDP Christchurch Tel: +64 3 345 7100 | PDP Invercargill Tel: +64 3 422 1690

Job No: 412 3016 Date Recv: 06-Mar-26 14:03

pdp
PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD

Request for Analyses

NOTE: Please acknowledge receipt of these samples by signing this form and emailing to submitter.

From: Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd **To:** Hill Labs

Office: ☐ Auckland ☐ Hamilton ☐ Tauranga ☒ Wellington ☐ Christchurch ☐ Invercargill Quote No.:

Submitted by: J Campbell Ph No.: [redacted] PDP Job No.: A035680020

Chain of Custody Record

Sent:
Name: J Campbell
Signature: [redacted]
Date and time: 3/3/26

Received: ☐ Room temp. ☐ Chilled Temp.: ___°C ☐ Frozen
Name:
Signature:
Date and time:

Additional Information

Asbestos samples

Results to: ☐ lab.samples@pdp.[redacted]
☒ Email submitter: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz
☒ Email other: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz

Priority: ☐ Normal ☐ High ☐ Urgent
Results required by: ___ / ___ / ___

Invoice to: ☐ PDP ☐ Other:

Sample ID	Date	Time	Sample type	Analyses Requested	Notes
SS03a_0.05	3/3/26		S		
SS03b_0.05					
SS03c_0.05					
SS04a_0.05					
SS04b_0.05					
SS04c_0.05					
SS04d_0.05					
SS07_0.05					
SS07_0.3					
SS08a_0.05					
SS08b_0.05					
SS08c_0.05					
SS08d_0.05					
SS06a_0.05					
SS06b_0.05					
SS06c_0.05					
SS05a_0.05					
SS05b_0.05					
SS05c_0.05					
SS05d_0.05					

GW Groundwater SAL Saline FW Freshwater GEO Geothermal SW Stormwater
BIO Biota WW Wastewater P Potable O Other:

Note: Samples may contain dangerous or hazardous substances

nz
ton 949 7880
PDP Tauranga Tel: +64 7 985 6440
PDP Wellington Tel: +64 4 471 4130
PDP Christchurch Tel: +64 3 345 7100
PDP Invercargill Tel: +64 3 422 1690

PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD

Request for Analyses

NOTE: Please acknowledge . . of these samples by signing this form and emailing to submitter.

From: Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd **To:** Hill Lab

Office: ☐ Auckland ☐ Hamilton ☐ Tauranga ☒ Wellington ☐ Christchurch ☐ Invercargill Quote No.:

Submitted by: J Campbell Ph No.: [redacted] PDP Job No.: A035680020

Chain of Custody Record

Sent:

Name: J Campbell

Signature: [redacted]

Date and time: 3/3/26

Received: ☐ Room temp. ☐ Chilled Temp.: ___°C ☐ Frozen

Name:

Signature:

Date and time:

Additional Information

Results to: ☐ lab.samples@pdp.c[redacted] ☒ Email submitter: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz ☐ Email other: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz

Priority: ☐ Normal ☐ High ☐ Urgent

Results required by: ___ / ___ / ___

Invoice to: ☐ PDP ☐ Other:

Sample ID	Date	Time	Sample type	Analyses Requested	Notes
SS06a 0.05	3/3/26		S		
SS06a 0.3	1		|		
SS06a 0.5			|		
SS06b 0.05			|		
SS06b 0.3			|		
SS06b 0.5			|		
SS06c 0.05			|		
SS06c 0.3			|		
~~SS06c 0.5~~			|		

GW Groundwater SAL Saline FW Freshwater GEO Geothermal SW Stormwater

BIO Biota WW Wastewater P Potable O Other:

nz **Note: Samples may contain dangerous or hazardous substances** Page ___ of ___

PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD

Request for Analyses

NOTE: Please acknowledge receipt of these samples by signing this form and emailing to submitter.

From: Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd **To:** Hill Labs

Office: ☐ Auckland ☐ Hamilton ☐ Tauranga ☑ Wellington ☐ Christchurch ☐ Invercargill Quote No.:

Submitted by: Jess C Ph No.: [redacted] PDP Job No.: A035680020

Chain of Custody Record

Sent:

Name: Jess C

Signature:

Date and time: 3/3/26

Received: ☐ Room temp. ☐ Chilled Temp.: ___°C ☐ Frozen

Name:

Signature:

Date and time:

Additional Information

Results to: ☐ lab.samples@pdp.c[redacted]@pdp.co.nz

☑ Email submitter: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz

☑ Email other: [redacted]@pdp.co.nz

Priority: ☐ Normal ☐ High ☐ Urgent

Results required by: ___ / ___ / ___

Invoice to: ☐ PDP ☐ Other:

Sample ID	Date	Time	Sample type	Analyses Requested	Notes
SS04_A_0.05	3/3/26		S	Hold Cold	
SS04_A_0.3					
SS04_A_0.5					
SS04_B_0.05					
SS04_B_0.3					
SS04_B_0.5					
SS04_C_0.05					
SS04_C_0.3					
SS04_C_0.5					
SS04_D_0.05					
SS04_D_0.3					
SS04_D_0.5					
~~SS03_A_0.05~~					
~~SS03~~					

GW Groundwater SAL Saline FW Freshwater GEO Geothermal SW Stormwater

BIO Biota WW Wastewater P Potable O Other:

.nz **Note: Samples may contain dangerous or hazardous substances** Page ___ of ___

ilton 949 7880 | PDP Tauranga Tel: +64 7 985 6440 | PDP Wellington Tel: +64 4 471 4130 | PDP Christchurch Tel: +64 3 345 7100 | PDP Invercargill Tel: +64 3 422 1690

R J Hill Laboratories Limited
28 Duke Street Frankton 3204
Private Bag 3205
Hamilton 3240 New Zealand

0508 HILL LAB (44 555 22)
+64 7 858 2000
mail@hill-labs.co.nz
www.**hill-labs**.co.nz

Job Information Summary

Client:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Lab No:**	4123016
Contact:	Melody Robyns	**Date Registered:**	06-Mar-2026 2:46 pm
	C/- Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Priority:**	High
	PO Box 6136	**Quote No:**	81087
	Wellington 6141	**Order No:**	
		Client Reference:	A035680020
		Add. Client Ref:	
		Submitted By:	Jessica Campbell
		Charge To:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited
		Target Date*:	11-Mar-2026 4:30 pm

* As the samples require analysis at a Hill Labs location that is different to where they were received, the Target Date for reporting has been extended

Samples

No	Sample Name	Sample Type	Containers	Tests Requested
1	SS03a 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
2	SS03b 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
3	SS03c 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
4	SS04a 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
5	SS04b 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
6	SS04c 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
7	SS04d_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
8	SS05a_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
9	SS05b_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
10	SS05c_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
11	SS05d_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
12	SS06a_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
13	SS06b_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
14	SS06c 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
15	SS07 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
16	SS07 0 3 04 Mar 2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	New Zealand Guidelines Semi Quantitative Asbestos in Soil
17	SS08a 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
18	SS08b 0 05 04 Mar 2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
19	SS08c_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold
20	SS08d_0.05 04-Mar-2026	Soil	PSoil500Asb	Hold Cold

Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request. Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Labs, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Soil

Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
New Zealand Guidelines Semi Quantitative Asbestos in Soil			
As Received Weight	Measurement on analytical balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g	16
Dry Weight	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C, measurement on balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g	16
Moisture	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C. Calculation = (As received weight - Dry weight) / as received weight x 100.	1 %	16
Sample Fraction >10mm	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C, 10mm sieve, measurement on analytical balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g dry wt	16

Sample Type: Soil			
Test	**Method Description**	**Default Detection Limit**	**Sample No**
Sample Fraction <10mm to >2mm	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C, 10mm and 2mm sieve, measurement on analytical balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g dry wt	16
Sample Fraction <2mm	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C, 2mm sieve, measurement on analytical balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g dry wt	16
Asbestos Presence / Absence	Examination using Low Powered Stereomicroscopy followed by 'Polarised Light Microscopy' including 'Dispersion Staining Techniques'. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch. AS 4964 (2004) - Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples.	0.01%	16
Description of Asbestos Form	Description of asbestos form and/or shape if present.	-	16
Weight of Asbestos in ACM (Non-Friable)	Measurement on analytical balance, from the >10mm Fraction. Weight of asbestos based on assessment of ACM form. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.00001 g dry wt	16
Asbestos in ACM as % of Total Sample	Calculated from weight of asbestos in ACM and sample dry weight. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.001 % w/w	16
Weight of Asbestos as Fibrous Asbestos (Friable)	Measurement on analytical balance, from the >10mm Fraction. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.00001 g dry wt	16
Asbestos as Fibrous Asbestos as % of Total Sample	Calculated from weight of fibrous asbestos and sample dry weight. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.001 % w/w	16
Weight of Asbestos as Asbestos Fines (Friable)	Measurement on analytical balance, from the <10mm Fractions. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.00001 g dry wt	16
Asbestos as Asbestos Fines as % of Total Sample	Calculated from weight of asbestos fines and sample dry weight. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.001 % w/w	16
Combined Fibrous Asbestos + Asbestos Fines as % of Total Sample	Calculated from weight of fibrous asbestos plus asbestos fines and sample dry weight. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.001 % w/w	16

R J Hill Laboratories Limited
1/17 Print Place
Middleton
Christchurch 8024 New Zealand

0508 HILL LAB (44 555 22)
+64 7 858 2000
mail@hill-labs.co.nz
www.hill-labs.co.nz

Certificate of Analysis

Client:	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	**Lab No:**	4123016	A2Pv1
Contact:	Melody Robyns C/- Pattle Delamore Partners Limited PO Box 6136 Wellington 6141	**Date Received:** **Date Reported:** **Quote No:** **Order No:** **Client Reference:** **Submitted By:**	06-Mar-2026 10-Mar-2026 81087 A035680020 Jessica Campbell	

Sample Type: Soil

Sample Name:		SS07_0.3 04-Mar-2026
Lab Number:		4123016.16
Asbestos Presence / Absence		Asbestos NOT detected.
Description of Asbestos Form		-
Asbestos in ACM as % of Total Sample*	% w/w	< 0.001
Combined Fibrous Asbestos + Asbestos Fines as % of Total Sample*	% w/w	< 0.001
Asbestos as Fibrous Asbestos as % of Total Sample*	% w/w	< 0.001
Asbestos as Asbestos Fines as % of Total Sample*	% w/w	< 0.001
As Received Weight	g	472.6
Dry Weight	g	296.3
Moisture*	%	37
Sample Fraction >10mm	g dry wt	16.6
Sample Fraction <10mm to >2mm	g dry wt	120.2
Sample Fraction <2mm	g dry wt	159.0
<2mm Subsample Weight	g dry wt	52.2
Weight of Asbestos in ACM (Non-Friable)	g dry wt	< 0.00001
Weight of Asbestos as Fibrous Asbestos (Friable)	g dry wt	< 0.00001
Weight of Asbestos as Asbestos Fines (Friable)*	g dry wt	< 0.00001

Glossary of Terms

- Loose fibres (Minor) - One or two fibres/fibre bundles identified during analysis by stereo microscope/PLM.
- Loose fibres (Major) - Three or more fibres/fibre bundles identified during analysis by stereo microscope/PLM.
- ACM Debris (Minor) - One or two small (<2mm) pieces of material attached to fibres identified during analysis by stereo microscope/PLM.
- ACM Debris (Major) - Large (>2mm) piece, or more than three small (<2mm) pieces of material attached to fibres identified during analysis by stereo microscope/PLM.
- Unknown Mineral Fibres - Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by polarised light microscopy including dispersion staining. The fibres detected may or may not be asbestos fibres. To confirm the identities, another independent analytical technique may be required.
- Trace - Trace levels of asbestos, as defined by AS4964-2004.

For further details, please contact the Asbestos Team.

Please refer to the BRANZ New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil.
https://www.branz.co.nz/asbestos

The following assumptions have been made:

1. Asbestos Fines in the <2mm fraction, after homogenisation, is evenly distributed throughout the fraction
2. The weight of asbestos in the sample is unaffected by the ashing process.

Results are representative of the sample provided to Hill Laboratories only.

This Laboratory is accredited by International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ), which represents New Zealand in the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). Through the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC-MRA) this accreditation is internationally recognised.
The tests reported herein have been performed in accordance with the terms of accreditation, with the exception of tests marked * or any comments and interpretations, which are not accredited.

Summary of Methods

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively simple matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis. A detection limit range indicates the lowest and highest detection limits in the associated suite of analytes. A full listing of compounds and detection limits are available from the laboratory upon request. Unless otherwise indicated, analyses were performed at Hill Labs, 28 Duke Street, Frankton, Hamilton 3204.

Sample Type: Soil

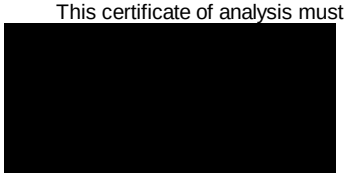
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
New Zealand Guidelines Semi Quantitative Asbestos in Soil			
As Received Weight	Measurement on analytical balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g	16
Dry Weight	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C, measurement on balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g	16
Moisture*	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C. Calculation = (As received weight - Dry weight) / as received weight x 100.	1 %	16
Sample Fraction >10mm	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C, 10mm sieve, measurement on analytical balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g dry wt	16
Sample Fraction <10mm to >2mm	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C, 10mm and 2mm sieve, measurement on analytical balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g dry wt	16
Sample Fraction <2mm	Sample dried at 100 to 105°C, 2mm sieve, measurement on analytical balance. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch.	0.1 g dry wt	16
Asbestos Presence / Absence	Examination using Low Powered Stereomicroscopy followed by 'Polarised Light Microscopy' including 'Dispersion Staining Techniques'. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch. AS 4964 (2004) - Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples.	0.01%	16
Description of Asbestos Form	Description of asbestos form and/or shape if present.	-	16
Weight of Asbestos in ACM (Non-Friable)	Measurement on analytical balance, from the >10mm Fraction. Weight of asbestos based on assessment of ACM form. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.00001 g dry wt	16
Asbestos in ACM as % of Total Sample*	Calculated from weight of asbestos in ACM and sample dry weight. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.001 % w/w	16
Weight of Asbestos as Fibrous Asbestos (Friable)	Measurement on analytical balance, from the >10mm Fraction. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.00001 g dry wt	16
Asbestos as Fibrous Asbestos as % of Total Sample*	Calculated from weight of fibrous asbestos and sample dry weight. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.001 % w/w	16
Weight of Asbestos as Asbestos Fines (Friable)*	Measurement on analytical balance, from the <10mm Fractions. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Asbestos; Unit 1, 17 Print Place, Middleton, Christchurch. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.00001 g dry wt	16
Asbestos as Asbestos Fines as % of Total Sample*	Calculated from weight of asbestos fines and sample dry weight. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.001 % w/w	16
Combined Fibrous Asbestos + Asbestos Fines as % of Total Sample*	Calculated from weight of fibrous asbestos plus asbestos fines and sample dry weight. New Zealand Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Asbestos in Soil, November 2017.	0.001 % w/w	16

These samples were collected by yourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at the laboratory.

Testing was completed on 10-Mar-2026. For completion dates of individual analyses please contact the laboratory.

Samples are held at the laboratory after reporting for a length of time based on the stability of the samples and analytes being tested (considering any preservation used), and the storage space available. Once the storage period is completed, the samples are discarded unless otherwise agreed with the customer. Extended storage times may incur additional charges.

This certificate of analysis must not be reproduced, except in full, without the written consent of the signatory.



John Keneth Paglingayen BApSc
Laboratory Technician - Asbestos

Outlook

RE: Belmont Quarry FTAA - Draft Technical Assessments for GWRC

[redacted]

Date Mon 6/22/2026 3:12 PM

[redacted]

1 attachment (181 KB)
June 2026 - GWRC-014-MEM-2026-BelmontEcologyFurtherFeedback-Rev0.cleaned - Melanie Dixon.pdf;

Kia ora Colin,

I hope you had a nice weekend.

A few more responses have come through on those memos:

- Please find attached Melanie's response to the Ecology Memo
- Please find pasted below Peter's response to the Air Quality Memo

Air quality comments

We have now reviewed the applicant's response to our comments. Overall, PDP has provided additional information which addresses several of the matters we raised, and there are a number of areas where we agree with the responses provided. However, while PDP has responded to the matters raised, AQCNZ considers that some of the responses could benefit from further consideration of the issues identified in our original review. In several cases, the response outlines the basis for the approach adopted but does not fully address the rationale underpinning our recommendations or demonstrate why an alternative approach would not be warranted.

Our key observations are summarised below.

Meteorological Data

We agree with PDP's view that the Savage Park EWS is likely to be more representative of the broader terrain surrounding Belmont Quarry than the Lower Hutt EWS. However, we remain unconvinced that the assessment should rely on a relatively short meteorological dataset (22 July 2025 to 5 December 2025) when longer-term data are available.

While PDP has now provided a four-year Savage Park windrose and states that it is broadly consistent with the shorter-term dataset, the information provided does not allow a detailed comparison. For example, a corresponding frequency table has not been provided and the differing windrose scales make direct comparison difficult.

Accordingly, AQCNZ continues to recommend that the FIDOL assessment be updated using a longer-term representative meteorological dataset. We consider this would be more consistent with accepted good practice and would provide greater confidence that seasonal variability has been appropriately captured.

We also note PDP's explanation that local terrain may result in stronger winds being measured at the quarry than at Savage Park. While this explanation is plausible, it raises a further consideration that stronger on-site winds may increase the potential for dust generation and entrainment from quarry and overburden disposal activities.

Given that dust generation occurs at the quarry itself, AQCNZ remains of the view that the historical on-site meteorological dataset has value and should be given greater consideration within the assessment. The response provided suggests that the site experiences stronger winds than those measured at Savage Park, which may be relevant when considering dust generation potential.

AQCNZ considers that a comparison of the Lower Hutt and Savage Park datasets, including windroses and frequency tables for both locations, should be provided to allow Council to fully understand the differences between the datasets and the basis for selecting Savage Park as the preferred meteorological dataset.

Complaint History

Thank you for providing the additional information regarding the complaint history associated with both the existing OBDA and the wider quarry operations.

The information indicates that no dust complaints have been specifically attributed to the Cottle Block OBDA activities. However, AQCNZ notes that the overburden disposal activities and the wider quarry operations form part of the same overall operation and can generate similar dust emissions. As such, it may not always be possible for members of the public or Council officers to distinguish the specific source of a dust event.

Given this, AQCNZ considers that complaints recorded against the quarry operation may potentially have been influenced, at least in part, by overburden disposal activities occurring at the time.

AQCNZ notes that the available information does not provide sufficient detail to determine whether the historic complaints were more likely associated with quarry operations, overburden disposal activities, or another source within the area. Additional information regarding the approximate location of the complaints and the activities occurring on site at the time would assist in resolving this uncertainty.

Notwithstanding the above, the information provided by PDP indicates that only two dust-related complaints have been recorded over approximately nine years. On that basis, AQCNZ agrees with PDP that the available complaint history does not indicate a pattern of significant or persistent off-site dust effects.

Cumulative Effects

AQCNZ agrees with PDP's assessment that cumulative dust effects from other identified sources are likely to be limited given the separation distances involved and the location of the relevant receptors.

Scale of Activities and Mitigation

The additional information clarifying that active overburden disposal areas will generally be less than approximately 2 ha at any one time is helpful and addresses one of our key concerns regarding the scale of exposed surfaces.

AQCNZ considers that active areas of this scale are capable of being effectively managed from a dust perspective provided appropriate mitigation measures are implemented. However, we note that the mitigation measures described in Section 5 of the assessment remain relatively high level and lack specific detail.

Given the scale of the proposed activity and the reliance on operational controls to manage dust effects, AQCNZ considers that additional detail regarding the proposed dust management measures

should be provided to support the assessment. A Dust Management Plan and clearly defined mitigation requirements would provide greater certainty regarding how potential effects will be avoided or minimised.

Dust Travel Distances and Topography

AQCNZ generally agrees with PDP's response regarding the influence of topography on dust transport. However, given the complexity of the terrain surrounding the site, AQCNZ considers that additional contour and elevation information should be provided to support the conclusions reached regarding dust transport and receptor exposure. This information would assist in understanding the relationship between the proposed OBDA and surrounding sensitive receptors.

Dust Monitoring and Historical Campaign Data

We acknowledge PDP's responses regarding the monitoring programme and the comparison with previous overburden disposal campaigns.

We note that the background monitoring undertaken between July and December 2025 reflects the influence of existing quarry operations and surrounding activities, rather than active overburden disposal at the proposed OBDA.

However, AQCNZ does not agree that reliance on a single historical overburden campaign (Season 7) provides a sufficiently robust basis for comparison. Limited information has been provided regarding the operational scale, disposal locations, meteorological conditions, or whether Season 7 was representative of typical overburden operations.

In our view, where historical monitoring data are available, it would be preferable to present results from multiple campaigns to demonstrate that Season 7 is representative rather than anomalous.

We also note that the polar plots presented for Seasons 6 and 7 appear to show materially higher concentrations during Season 6 than Season 7. This suggests that Season 7 may not necessarily represent a conservative or typical operating scenario.

AQCNZ considers that the monitoring results should be assessed against the Ministry for the Environment nuisance dust guideline values, including a summary of the frequency and magnitude of any exceedances. This would provide important context regarding the significance of the measured concentrations and assist in determining whether elevated values represent isolated events or more typical operating conditions.

FIDOL Assessment

For the reasons outlined above, AQCNZ maintains its view that the FIDOL assessment should be updated using a representative long-term meteorological dataset. While PDP considers that the overall conclusions are unlikely to change materially, AQCNZ considers that the current assessment does not adequately demonstrate that the frequency component reflects long-term meteorological conditions.

Overall, we consider that the assessment has been strengthened through the additional information provided. However, AQCNZ considers that the matters outlined above remain important outstanding issues and should be addressed, or their implications clearly acknowledged, before Council can be fully satisfied that the assessment provides a robust basis for evaluating potential air quality effects.

Ngā mihi

Jessica Glover
Kaitohutohu | Resource Advisor, Environmental Regulation
Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao
[redacted]

100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington 6011
Follow us online: Facebook | Twitter | gw.govt.nz

[redacted]

Sent: Friday, 12 June 2026 1:52 pm

[redacted]

Subject: Re: Belmont Quarry FTAA - Draft Technical Assessments for GWRC

Hi Jessica,

Thanks for your work collating the feedback on our draft specialist reports. Please see the links below for our responses to the Air Discharge, Ecology, and Hydrology feedback. We have also updated the contamination reports following the comments received, and copies of the revised reports are also available in the links below.

- [Belmont Quarry - FTAA] Hyrdrology Response to Council Comments.pdf
- [Belmont Quarry - FTAA] Air Discharge Response to Council Comments.pdf
- [Belmont Quarry - FTAA] Ecology Response to Council Comments.pdf
- [Belmont Quarry - FTAA] PSI & DSI Updated following Council Comments.pdf
- [Belmont Quarry - FTAA] Remedial Action Plan Updated following Council Comments.pdf

I will forward Megan's comments on the ESC Report as soon as they come through.

We trust these responses address the queries arising from the review of the draft reports, and we welcome any further feedback. Our next step is to update the reports based on council feedback and input from our wider project team (including legal review). For Ecology, this will include finalising the offset calculation, and further discussions are underway with the GWRC Parks team regarding the preferred location. I note that copies of the Ecology and Contamination responses have also been provided to Stephen at Hutt City.

As discussed, one matter we would appreciate your further input on is the recommendation to install a piezometer within the wetland (within a PVC standpipe) to support ecological monitoring of the swamp maire wetland. My reading of the plan and the NES-FW is that this can be undertaken as a permitted activity, but I'd appreciate your view on this.

While the specialist assessments are being updated and finalised, the next step is to begin working through draft conditions. We look forward to discussing the process around this with you at our catch-up on Monday.

Cheers, Colin

Colin Hopkins, Planning Consultant (MPlanPrac)

a Unit 67 Victoria Park Market, 210-218 Victoria Street West, CBD

p PO Box 91247, Victoria Street West, Auckland 1142

[redacted]

This email is confidential. If it is not intended for you please do not read, distribute or copy it or any attachments. Please notify the sender by return email and delete the original message and any attachments. Any views expressed in this email may not necessarily reflect the views of DCS.

[redacted]

Sent: Thursday, June 4, 2026 8:46 AM

[redacted]

Subject: Re: Belmont Quarry FTAA - Draft Technical Assessments for GWRC

Thanks for this Jessica.

We'll review and come back to you. We should have a response to the comments from your team on Ecology and Hydrology shortly, as well as updated Contamination reports.

Cheers, Colin

Colin Hopkins, Planning Consultant (MPlanPrac)

a Unit 67 Victoria Park Market, 210-218 Victoria Street West, CBD

p PO Box 91247, Victoria Street West, Auckland 1142

[redacted]

This email is confidential. If it is not intended for you please do not read, distribute or copy it or any attachments. Please notify the sender by return email and delete the original message and any attachments. Any views expressed in this email may not necessarily reflect the views of DCS.

[redacted]

Sent: Thursday, 4 June 2026 8:35 am

PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD
Level 2, 109 Fanshawe Street,
Auckland Central 1010
PO Box 9528, Auckland 1149, New Zealand

Tel +64 9 **523 6900**
Web **www.pdp.co.nz**

solutions for your environment

memorandum

TO	Shalini Sanjeshni, Colin Hopkins	FROM	Trevor Everett
	Winstone Aggregates	DATE	9 June 2026
RE	Review and response to GRWC comments for Belmont Quarry proposed OBDA		

1.0 Introduction

The Belmont Quarry (the Site), which is located in the Hutt Valley, has approximately 40 years of resource to be extracted based on current extraction rates. However, the current overburden disposal area (OBDA) is reaching capacity.

Pattle Delamore Partners limited (PDP) provided a draft air quality assessment (AQA) to Winstone Aggregates (Winstone) on the effects that establishing a new OBDA within an area of Belmont Regional Park (in conjunction with the current permitted air discharges from the Belmont Quarry) would have on the discharge to air. This AQA was sent to the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) so they could review it and provide any comments.

PDP have been engaged by Winstone to address GWRC's comments and provided further information that responds to matters that were raised.

2.0 Council Comment Responses

2.1 Meteorological Data

2.1.1 Further justification is required for the use of the Savage Park EWS data in preference to the Lower Hutt EWS, which is located closer to the site.

PDP used the Savage Park EWS because its location (close to the Blue Mountains ranges) and the narrower valley and terrain surrounding the Savage Park EWS is also more akin to the terrain at the site, as opposed to the Lower Hutt EWS which is in a much wider section of the valley.

Furthermore, the variation in wind characteristics between the two locations would not substantially alter the FIDOL assessment or impacts to the sensitive receptors. While the Lower Hutt EWS shows southerlies with higher wind speed, due to the proximity of R10 (the closest receptor) the speed of the wind does not significantly change times or likelihood of when this receptor could be impacted by dust.

While the use of the Lower Hutt EWS may change the frequency that certain receptors would be downwind of the site's activities, overall it would not make a significant difference to the assessment of the air quality effects.

As such PDP feels that the Savage Park EWS windrose is the best representation of meteorological conditions experienced on site.

2.1.2 *Given that the meteorological dataset is used to inform the FIDOL assessment, it is recommended that at least three years of representative data is used to capture seasonal variability.*

PDP agrees that capturing seasonal variability by using a longer time period would make the windrose dataset more robust and better represent the meteorological conditions experienced on site at any given time.

Figure 1 shows wind conditions observed at the Savage Park EWS for the four year period 2022 to 2025. This data shows similar patterns to those presented in the shorter term windrose used in the AQA (prevailing wind still comes from the northwest) with more variation and frequency in winds from the south. The similarities between this 2022-2025 windrose and the shorter term windrose in the AQA means that the FIDOL assessment would not significantly change if the updated windrose was used in its place.

Therefore, PDP considers that the existing FIDOL assessment in the AQA is adequate for assessing dust nuisance and does not need to be updated.

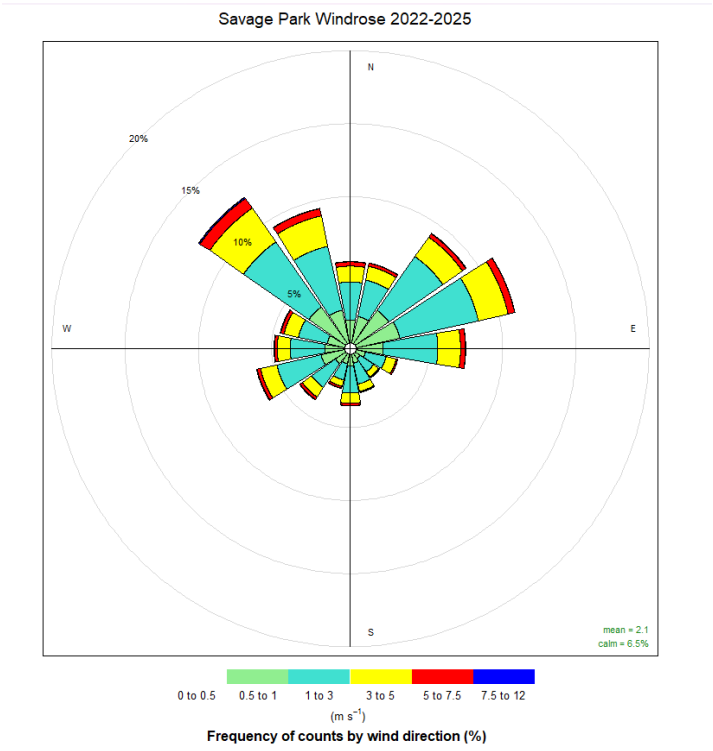


Figure 1: Savage Park EWS Windrose (January 2022 to December 2025)

2.1.3 The report appropriately notes limitations with the on-site meteorological data due to low sensor height (~2 m) and local interference. However:

- *The on-site data indicates a higher proportion of strong winds (>5 m/s) (~20.8%) compared to approximately 10% at Savage Park.*
- *Given the low sensor height would typically under-represent wind speeds, this discrepancy requires further explanation*

PDP considers that the reason for the difference between the onsite data and the Savage Park EWS is due to the immediate topography. Where the onsite AWS is located, there is a valley which likely funnels the wind going across the Belmont Regional Park. This would explain the high winds observed by the onsite AWS despite its lower height and why the winds are mostly observed in one direction.

2.1.4 AQCNZ understands that Winstone Aggregates has historically undertaken meteorological monitoring at Belmont Quarry. This dataset has not been utilised in the assessment. Given its proximity and potential to better represent site-specific conditions, justification should be provided for not adopting this dataset, or alternatively the closer Lower Hutt EWS, in preference to the Savage Park dataset.

As mentioned before, the immediate topography affects the recorded meteorological conditions by the onsite AWS by causing wind to be funnelled through a neighbouring valley. This provides information that is helpful in its own regard, however it does not inform us of wider experienced meteorological conditions across the rest of the receiving environment.

The assessment of the meteorological conditions is in regard to the potential impact dust nuisance would have on the surrounding sensitive receptors which are not as impacted by the neighbouring valley as the onsite AWS is. While the higher wind speeds could provide a conservative assessment, the lack of variance in wind direction is not representative of the wider area, and means that using this data would potentially underestimate the potential for effects at some of the sensitive receptors and receiving environment.

2.1.5 Overall, additional justification is required to demonstrate that the Savage Park dataset is representative of conditions influencing dust generation and transport at the site.

In addition to the discussion above, Section 2.1.1 of this memo identifies the reasoning why the Savage Park dataset was chosen over the Lower Hutt EWS dataset.

2.2 Complaint History

2.2.1 The report states that, to PDP's knowledge, there have been no formal dust complaints. It is recommended that this is verified directly with Greater Wellington Regional Council to confirm whether any complaints have been recorded.

GWRC has provided some limited information on two dust related complaints under consent WGN140208 since 2016. The first occurred in December 2016, while the description to the nature of the complaint was not provided GWRC stated that Winstone provided an email pertaining to the measures implemented to manage the dust. The second occurred in February 2024, however the exact cause and measures implemented to mitigate are not provided by the GWRC.

PDP does not consider that these complaints are any cause for concern or indicate any consistently objectionable/offensive dust nuisance at or beyond the site boundary.

2.3 Consideration of Other Dust Sources and Cumulative Effects

2.3.1 The assessment would benefit from identifying other potential dust sources in the surrounding area (if any).

Another dust-generating source in the area would be some activities associated with the Firth Belmont Masonry. This is located close to Hebden Crescent at a significantly lower elevation than the proposed OBDA. Given this it is extremely unlikely that this activity would make any cumulative contribution to the most potentially affected receptor (R10). However, there is potential that it contributes to dust that might be near R7. Noting however that as Firth is more than 300 m from R7 and the proposed OBDA is more than 700 m away that any contribution at to dust at R7 is going to be minimal if anything.

In addition to this there is a Fulton Hogan Asphalt Plant and a Firth ready mix concrete supplier within the southern boundary of the site which have potential to contribute to dust. Like the Firth Belmont Masonry it is extremely unlikely to make any cumulative contribution to the most potentially affected receptor (R10). There is potential that these contribute to dust that might be near R5 and R6, however they are unlikely to cause a cumulative effect with OBDA activities given the separation of these receptors and associated activities.

2.3.2 A more explicit cumulative effects assessment should be included, particularly considering:

- *Existing quarry operations; and*
- *Any other local dust-generating activities*

It has briefly been explained in Section 4.0 of the draft AQA that onsite operations and potential generated dust nuisance will have cumulative effects on the dust impacts, but more detail of the existing activities can be provided.

Outside of OBDA activities, the site has the potential to generate dust from a number of activities including:

- Primary, secondary, and tertiary crushing and associated screening of greywacke from the fixed plant and mobile plants;
- Initial enabling works, including maintenance of the haul roads, construction of erosion and sediment controls, and construction of bunds;
- Material blasting, drilling, and excavation;
- Operation of vehicles on the haul roads;
- Wind erosion of working areas and stockpiles;
- Fill activities
- Product loading and transportation; and
- Rehabilitation of quarried areas.

In addition to on-site activities, dust can also be generated by winds blowing across dry, exposed surfaces. Winds greater than 5 m/s have the potential to dislodge particles from exposed surfaces and transport them downwind, creating the potential to cause nuisance effects off site.

Outside of the site's activities, operations from the nearby dust sources discussed in Section 2.3.1 will also impact the background concentrations observed in the receiving environment and sensitive receptors. Due to its location to the south and southwest of the site, this makes R5, R6 and R7 more susceptible to dust events.

While these activities were not mentioned in the AQA, their cumulative impact was still considered during the FIDOL assessment of the site's impact on the receiving environment and on this basis the analysis of the AQA does not need to change.

2.4 Scale of OBDA Activities

2.4.1 The staging approach (approximately 5 ha per stage) represents a relatively large exposed area at any one time. Additional detail is recommended on:

- *The scale and spatial extent of active overburden disposal; and*
- *How dust will be effectively managed over large exposed areas during each stage*

PDP has set out further information on the staging of the OBDA in the following section.

Figure 3 provides details of the total area that each stage will cover when finalised. While Stage 1 covers an area of 5.3 ha, each corresponding stage covers an area of less than 2 ha with the exception of Stage 4 (4.26 ha total). Furthermore, Winstone has confirmed that Stage 1 (and following stages) will be progressively cleared, which means that at no stage will the active OBDA be greater than 5 ha, and generally it will be less than 2 ha. In addition to this, all of the mitigation measures discussed in Section 5.0 of the AQA will still be used to minimise generated dust emissions, with progressive rehabilitation used where practical to control the potential for windblown dust.

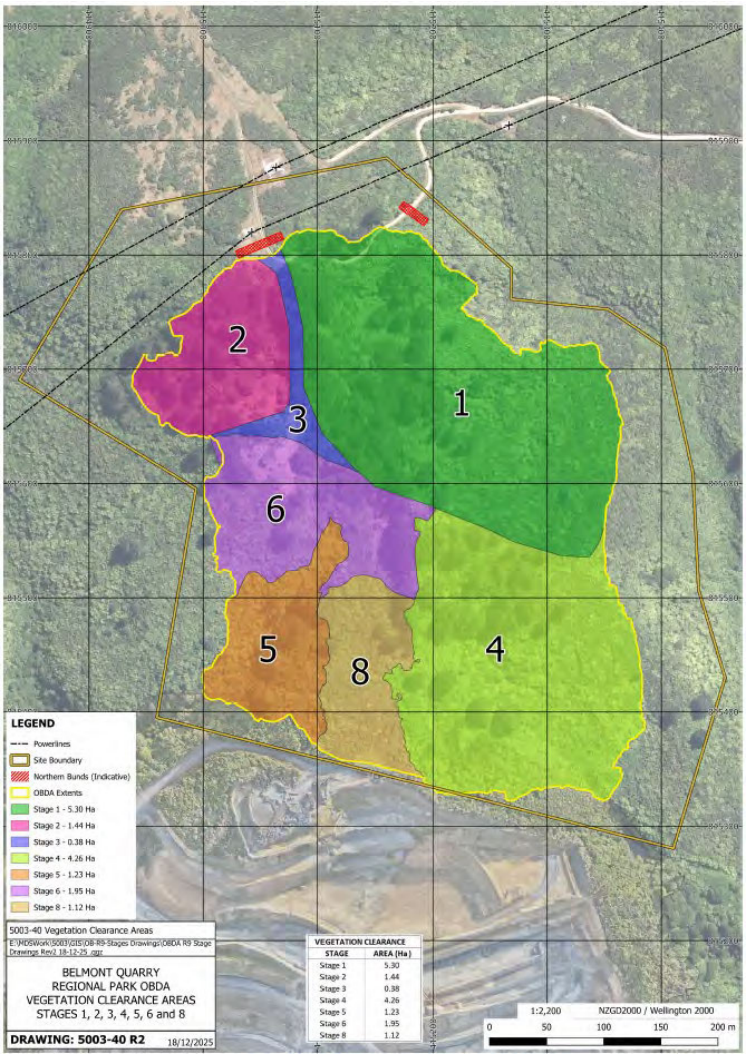


Figure 2: Staging of OBDA and Vegetation Removal

Consequently, the size of the open areas will be comparable to that consented elsewhere.

2.5 Dust Travel Distance Assumptions

2.5.1 It is recommended that Section 7.1 is updated to consider the influence of topography and elevation on dust dispersion.

PDP agrees that the surrounding topography will influence the possible transport distances that dust generated at the OBDA can travel. While sources located on steep terrain can result in an increase in suspension time and distances towards sensitive receptors, the receiving environment around the OBDA is a plateau relative to the area on the southern end of the site. The elevations around the proposed OBDA do not decrease substantially within 300 m of the site, with the exception being to the southeast where there is a slight valley approximately 200 m away.

Due to the elevations around the OBDA effectively being equivalent to the OBDA activities, PDP considers that using Stoke's Law as an assumption of dust travel distances is adequate for assessing dust emissions from the site.

Consequently, PDP does not consider that discussion and analysis in Section 7.1 of the draft AQA regarding the expected suspension distances needs to be amended.

2.5.2 Figure 7 includes information for concrete particles, which are not relevant to this project. It is recommended that this figure be updated to include more representative of overburden materials, such as weathered greywacke and associated fine soils (e.g. silts and clays), or sands.

Figure 7 in the AQA contained information that should have been updated. Therefore, PDP has provided an updated estimate of travel distances in Figure 3. These have been calculated using Stokes Law with the following assumptions:

- The particle diameter of all material is 50 µm.
- The density of soil is 1.6 g/cm^3.
- The density of clay is 1.7 g/cm^3.
- The density of greywacke is 2.6 g/cm^3.

This updated figure shows that the other material considered does not travel further than the soil particles and does not change the AQA conclusions of Section 7.1.

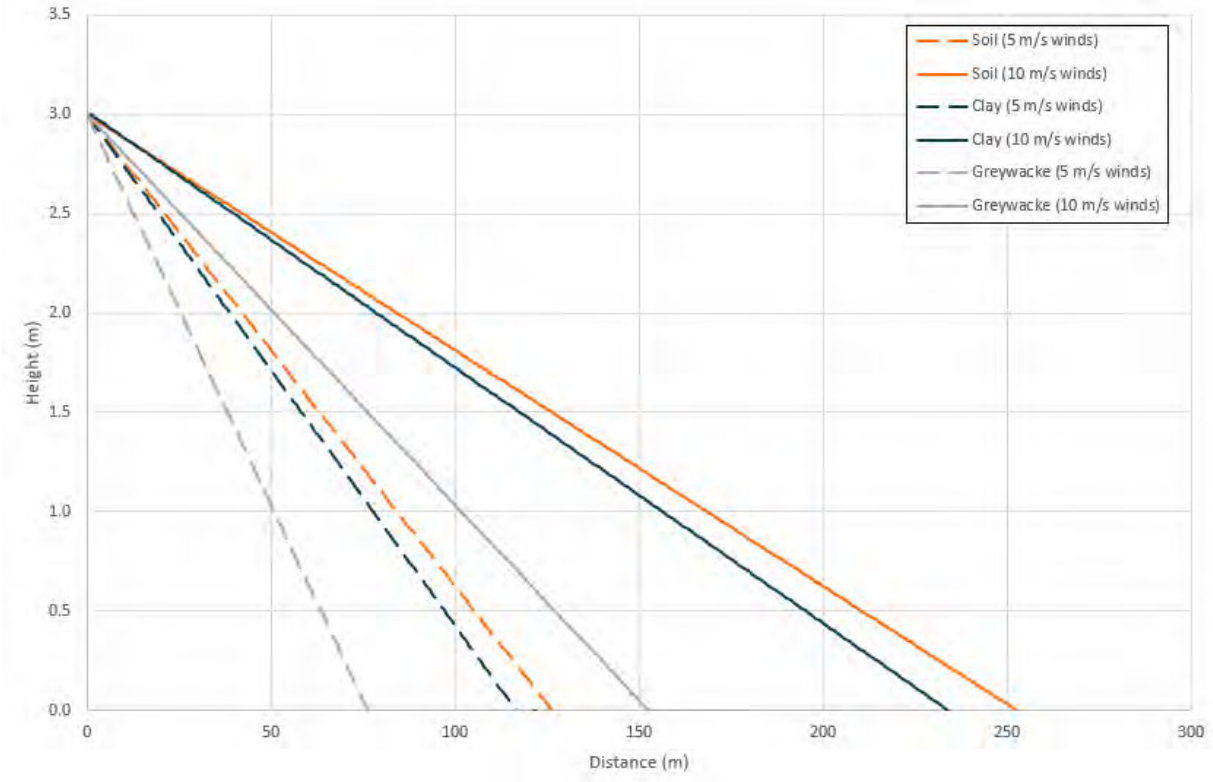


Figure 3: Difference in Particle Travel with wind speed

2.6 Dust Monitoring Period

2.6.1 The report states that the monitoring period was selected to align with typical quarry activity periods. It is recommended that confirmation is provided that monitoring coincided with representative operational activities (e.g. stripping, extraction).

Winstone has provided a map to identify where quarry activities took place during the monitoring period (July to December 2025). This indicates that normal operations such as fines disposal, extraction activities and general site activities were undertaken over this time period as shown in Figure 4. During this period there was no major overburden placement works at the Cottle Block OBDA.



Figure 4: Location of Cut and Fill Activities at Belmont Quarry between July to December 2025

2.6.2 It will also be helpful to know how far away overburden was being placed in relation to the dust monitor.

Figure 5 shows the Cottle Block OBDA location in relation to the monitoring sites used in the report. The PDP monitor was approximately 520 m northeast of the Cottle Block OBDA. The existing EBAM used to record background TSP (Total Suspended Particulate) during overburden is approximately 250 m southwest. The difference in distance between the PDP monitor compared to the Cottle Block OBDA would have a negligible impact on the background concentrations as no major overburden placement works occurred during July to December 2025.

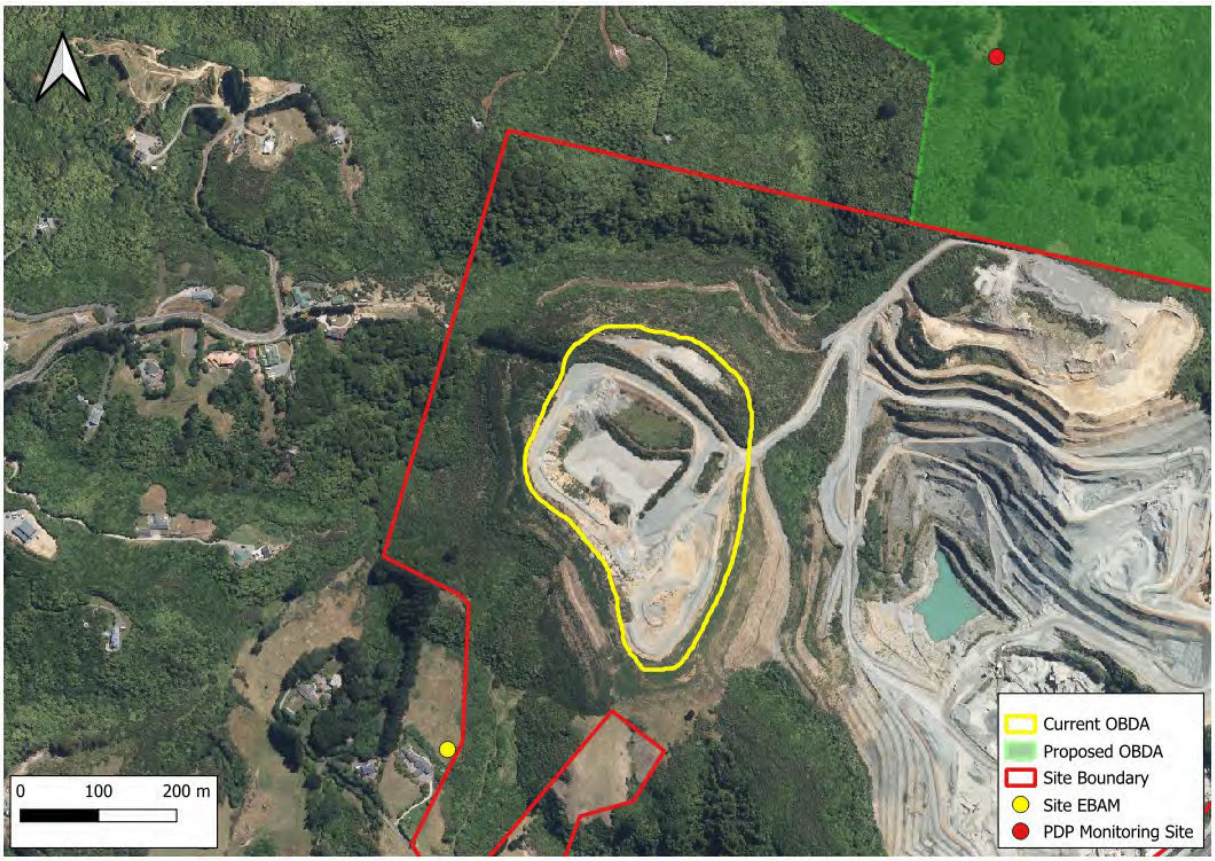


Figure 5: Current OBDA in relation to Site EBAM (OBDA highlighted Yellow)

2.6.3 Table 4 presents summary statistics for background TSP concentrations measured at the proposed OBDA monitoring site. It is recommended that this table is updated to include a summary of monitoring data from overburden campaigns.

We have provided an updated table showing the summary of concentrations observed for both the PDP monitoring campaign and Season Seven. This is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of TSP at PDP Monitoring Site Against Season Seven

Location	Time Average	Average	75%ile	Maximum
		µg/m³		
PDP Monitor	1-hour	13.2	17.1	74.3[1]
	24-hour	13.2	16.8	28.7
Season Seven	1-hour	14.1	16.7	137.8[2]
	24-hour	14.1	15.5	30.7

Notes:

1. *The 99th Percentile for 1-hour is 37.5 µg/m³ indicating that the maximum could be an outlier.*
2. *The 99th Percentile for 1-hour is 42.7 µg/m³ indicating that the maximum could be an outlier.*

2.6.4 The report references comparison with data from a single previous overburden campaign (Season 7). It is recommended that:

- *Summary monitoring data from previous overburden campaigns is included to enable a clearer comparison between background conditions and operational conditions; or*
- *Further explanation is provided as to why only Season 7 is applicable when comparing effects of an overburden campaign*

PDP considers that the focus on a single previous overburden campaign, specifically of Season 7, provides a robust dataset which is adequate for analysing the experienced background concentrations of the receiving environment during normal quarry operations.

While PDP is aware of all the previous overburden campaigns, we were only able to source monitoring data for Season Six and Season Seven due to changes in the equipment and the way that data is stored by the monitoring company data base.

The work and location of activities in quarries changes overtime as does the potential for impacts due to the changes in terrain and topography that the quarrying produces. This leads to a constant change in how and where dust is generated and transported from and around the site. This is especially true of pit works, as the deeper the quarry the more difficult it is for dust to reach its maximum suspension distance shown in Section 7.1 of the AQA.

Consequently, using the Season Seven overburden campaign provides us with the best representation of the impacts during OBDA activities as it provides dust data for the most recent state of the site.

For completeness we have provided a summary of the Season Six TSP concentrations, and a polar plot in Table 2 and Figure 6 respectively. Figure 6 shows the hourly mean TSP concentrations recorded during Season Six using the same scaling as the Season Seven polar plot in the report. In addition to this Table 2 shows the TSP concentrations observed in Season Six are not significantly different at the median or 75%ile values, with the only difference being the maximum values. The use of these values instead of

those from Season Seven would not make a significant difference to the analysis and conclusions of Section 7.2 of the AQA, or require the use of additional mitigation measures.

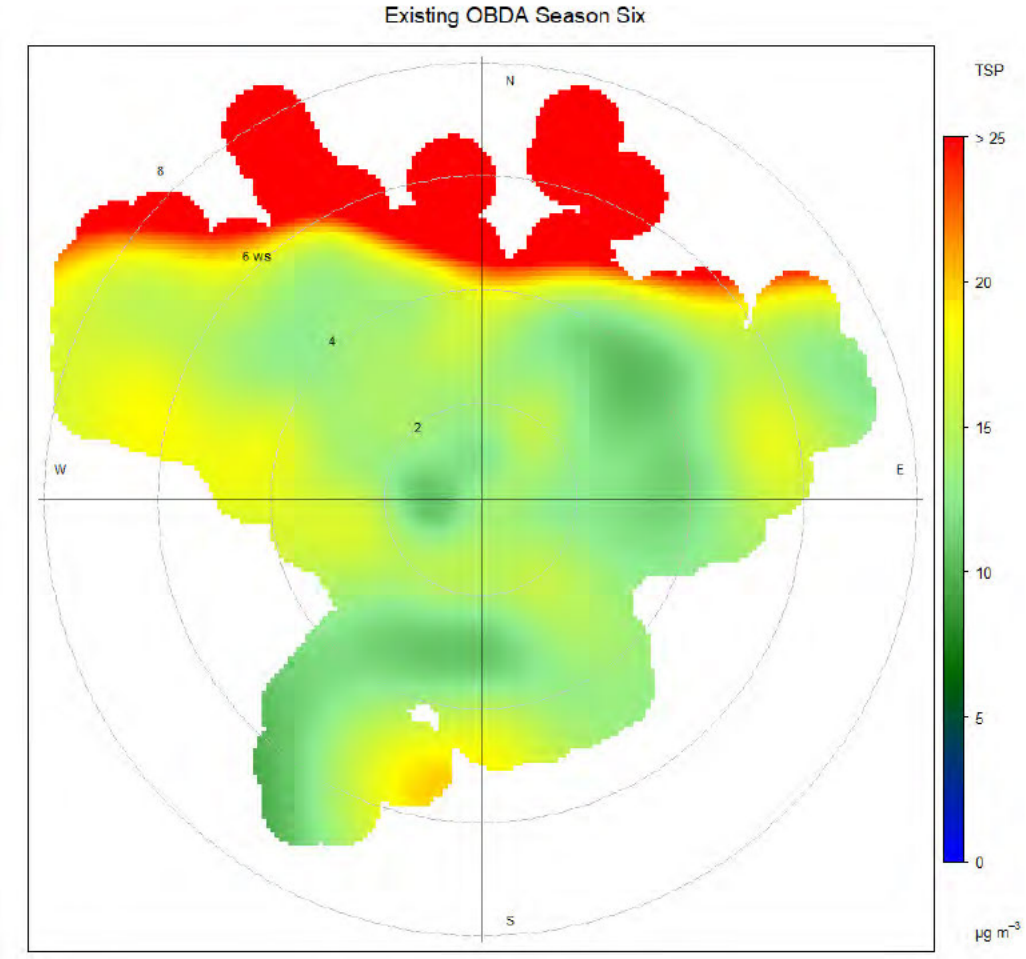


Figure 6: Polar Plot of Hourly Mean of TSP During Season Six

Table 2: Historic EBAM Monitoring Data during Season Six

Location	Average	75%ile	Maximum
	µg/m³		
1-hour	14.0	16.8	288.3[1]
24-hour	14.0	15.7	49.0

Notes:

1. *The 99th Percentile for 1-hour is 41.9 µg/m³ indicating that the maximum could be an outlier.*

2.7 FIDOL Assessment

2.7.1 The FIDOL assessment should be updated to:

- *Incorporate a more representative (multi-year) meteorological dataset; and*
- *Consider the potential influence of elevated dust sources relative to receptors.*

Given our discussion in Section 2.1.2 in relation to the extended meteorological dataset, and specifically that it does not change the potential frequency of exposure, and the discussion in Section 2.5 on terrain, PDP does not consider that the FIDOL assessment needs to updated and the conclusions of AQA are still applicable.

2.7.2 In addition, the Frequency component would benefit from clearer qualitative descriptors (e.g. low, moderate, high frequency) to improve clarity and interpretability.

PDP agrees that clearer qualitative descriptors would benefit Section 7.3.1 of the AQA and so this will be amended for clarity and interpretability as follows:

Based on the frequency of winds (shown in Table 5 of the AQA) almost all sensitive receptors are infrequently downwind of the site in wind speeds greater than 5 m/s. The exception to this is R7 which is has a moderately frequent exposure to winds greater than 5 m/s (6.5%). The lighter winds (between 0.5 to 5 m/s) that have been considered for R10 also occur infrequently.

Limitations

This memorandum has been prepared by Pattle Delamore Partners Limited (PDP) on the basis of information provided by Winstone Agreggates. PDP has not independently verified the provided information and has relied upon it being accurate and sufficient for use by PDP in preparing the memorandum. PDP accepts no responsibility for errors or omissions in, or the currency or sufficiency of, the provided information.

This memorandum has been prepared by PDP on the specific instructions of Winstone Agreggates for the limited purposes described in the memorandum. PDP accepts no liability if the memorandum is used for a different purpose or if it is used or relied on by any other person. Any such use or reliance will be solely at their own risk.

© 2026 Pattle Delamore Partners Limited

Prepared by

[redacted]

Trevor Everett

Air Quality Scientist

Reviewed and approved by

[redacted]

Andrew Curtis

Technical Director – Air Quality

Appendix: C.1.3 Written Approvals – GWRC

Greater Wellington
Te Pane Matua Taiao

By email

[redacted]

100 Cuba Street
Te Aro, Wellington 6011
PO Box 11646
Manners Street
Wellington 6142
T 04 384 5708
F 04 385 6960

21 September 2026

Shalini Sanjeshni
Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited trading as Winstone Aggregates
C/- 810 Great South Road
Penrose
Auckland 1061

Tēnā Koe Shalini

Winstone Aggregates' Belmont Quarry Development: written agreement for activities associated with ecological mitigation, offsetting, and compensation within Belmont Regional Park

I refer to your memorandum dated 8 September 2026, and your subsequent email dated 14 September 2026, regarding Winstone Aggregates' proposal to undertake a variety of ecological offsetting activities within Belmont Regional Park. These activities are part of a broader package of ecological mitigation, offsetting, and compensation activities proposed by Winstone Aggregates as part of their substantive application for the Belmont Quarry Development project under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA).

Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) is the administering body responsible for the control and management of the Crown-owned recreation reserve forming part of Belmont Regional Park under the Reserves Act. Activities within Belmont Regional Park are subject to *Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30*, which is the reserve management plan for the Belmont Regional Park under the Reserves Act 1977.

Proposed activities

As described in your memorandum and subsequent correspondence, Winstone Aggregates is seeking written agreement from Greater Wellington to undertake the following activities in Belmont Regional Park:

Activity	Location
1. Heffernan Block Offset Restoration and Planting The proposed activities include: • Weed and pest control across approximately 18 ha; • Indigenous revegetation planting across approximately 17 ha, in five stages; • Wetland creation and associated works (described as Activity 2 below); • Riparian planting along Speedys Stream and its tributaries; • Access for vehicles, machinery and plant delivery; • Ongoing maintenance, monitoring and adaptive management; • Staged implementation over 30 years.	Areas described as "revegetation staging" in Drawing C-03 dated 8 September 2026 (see **Attachment 1**)
2. Wetland Creation The proposed activities include: • The creation and planting of two new wetlands totalling approximately 2,000 m^2; • Associated site preparation, minor earthworks, planting, maintenance, monitoring, weed and pest control; • Ongoing access for vehicles, machinery and plant delivery for construction and the maintenance period.	Areas described as "wetland creation" in Drawing C-03 dated 8 September 2026 (see **Attachment 1**)

Activity	Location
3. Planting of propagated seedlings and translocated mature trees The proposed activities include: • Planting of propagated swamp maire seedling; • Planting of translocated swamp maire, ramarama, and coprosma rubra; • Weed control and maintenance to support establishment; • Monitoring and reporting. Translocation activities will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Species Management Plan and will include: • Site preparation, where required; • Collection, transport and replanting; • Weed management to support establishment and maintenance; and • Monitoring and reporting. Should translocated plants fail to survive, dead plant material will be removed by Winstone and the affected areas reinstated. Detailed procedure for translocation, establishment and management measures will be developed as part of the detailed design process in the translocation plans.	Swamp maire seedling planting, and swamp maire and coprosma rubra translocation: areas described as "swamp maire habitat" in Drawing C-08 dated 11 September 2026 (see **Attachment 2**) Ramarama translocation: areas described as "ramarama offset areas" in Drawing C-05 dated 15 September 2026 (see **Attachment 3**)
4. Seed Collection and Propagation The proposed activity includes the collection of swamp maire seeds and cuttings, and the propagation of swamp maire within Belmont Regional Park to support the restoration and offset planting activities. If the land exchange is approved, these activities may occur before the land exchange is given effect to.	Areas described as "swamp maire collection area" in Drawing C-09 dated 11 September 2026 (see **Attachment 4**)

Written agreement

Under Clause 7(4) of Schedule 6 of the FTAA, Greater Wellington gives its written agreement, in its capacity as the local authority responsible for managing the Belmont Regional Park, for the activities described above to occur in the identified locations.

In providing its written agreement, Greater Wellington has taken into account the purpose of the FTAA, and the relevant matters under the Reserves Act, including *Toitū Te Whenua*.

Greater Wellington's written agreement is provided only for the purposes of Clause 7(4) of Schedule 6 of the FTAA in relation to the application for concessions for these activities lodged by Winstone Aggregates under the FTAA. This letter does not pre-empt the Expert Panel's decision on the merits of the concessions sought by Winstone Aggregates, nor does it preclude Greater Wellington from commenting on the concessions under Section 53 of the FTAA, responding to requests for information on the concessions (if any) from the Expert Panel, or commenting on draft concession conditions.

Should the Expert Panel grant the concessions, the activities described above must be undertaken in accordance with the concessions, any relevant resource consents or wildlife permits, and any other statutory or regulatory requirements under other legislation, including the Resource Management Act 1991, Reserves Act 1977, and Wildlife Act 1987.

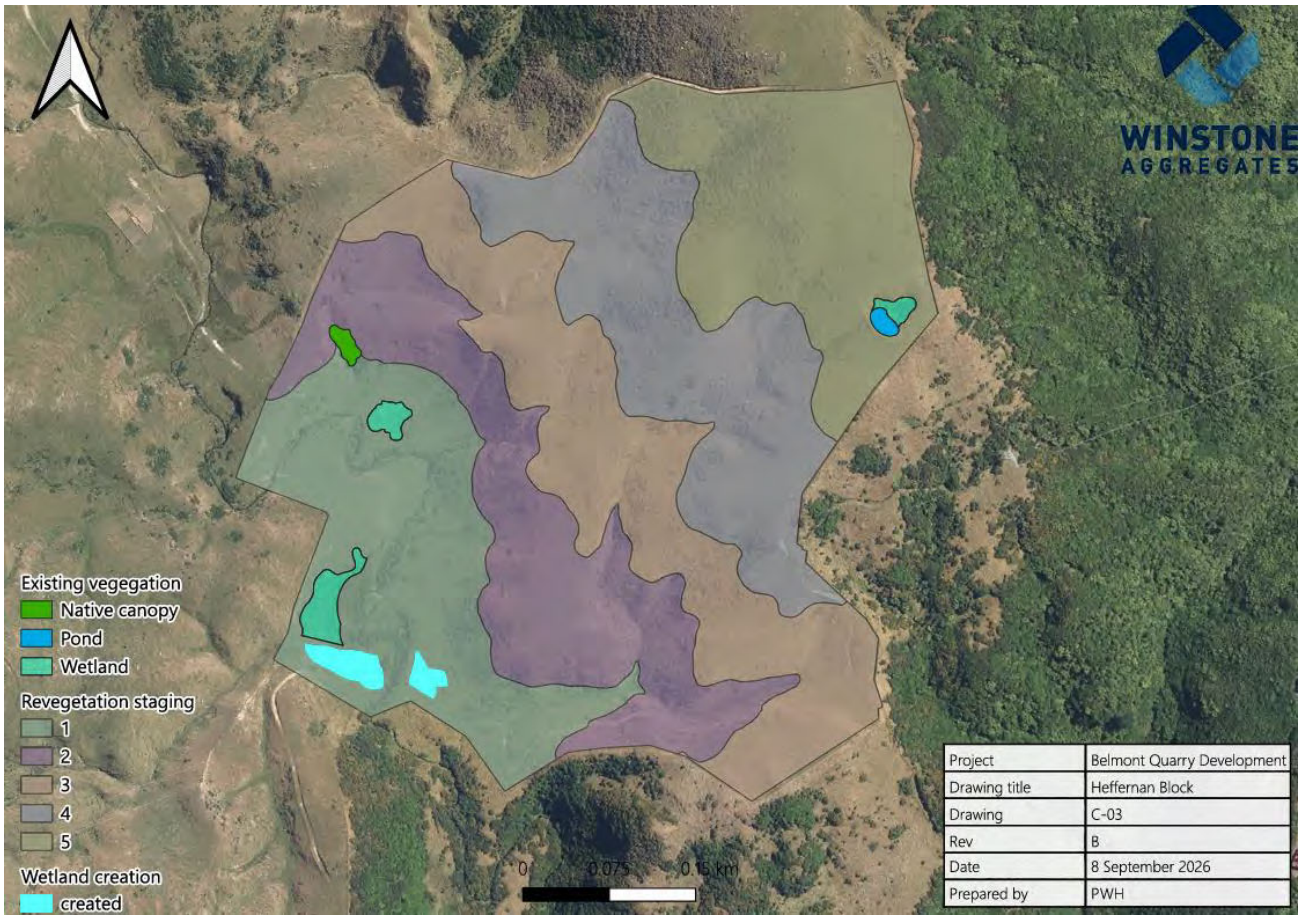
Greater Wellington notes that the written agreement for activities set out in this letter applies in addition to the written agreement for the translocation of lizards provided by Greater Wellington on 18 August 2026.

Nāku noa, nā

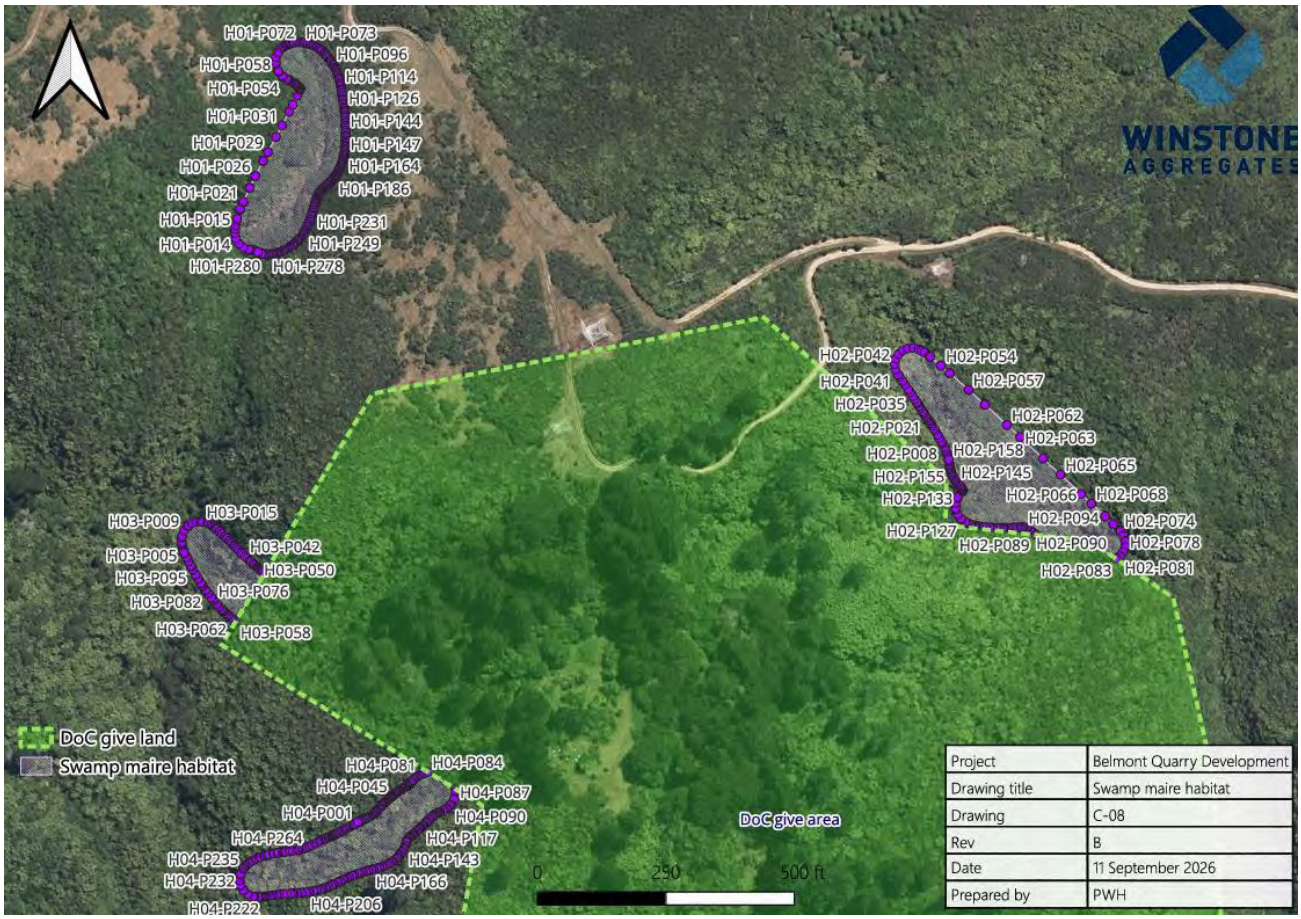
[redacted]

Julie Knauf
Group Manager Environment

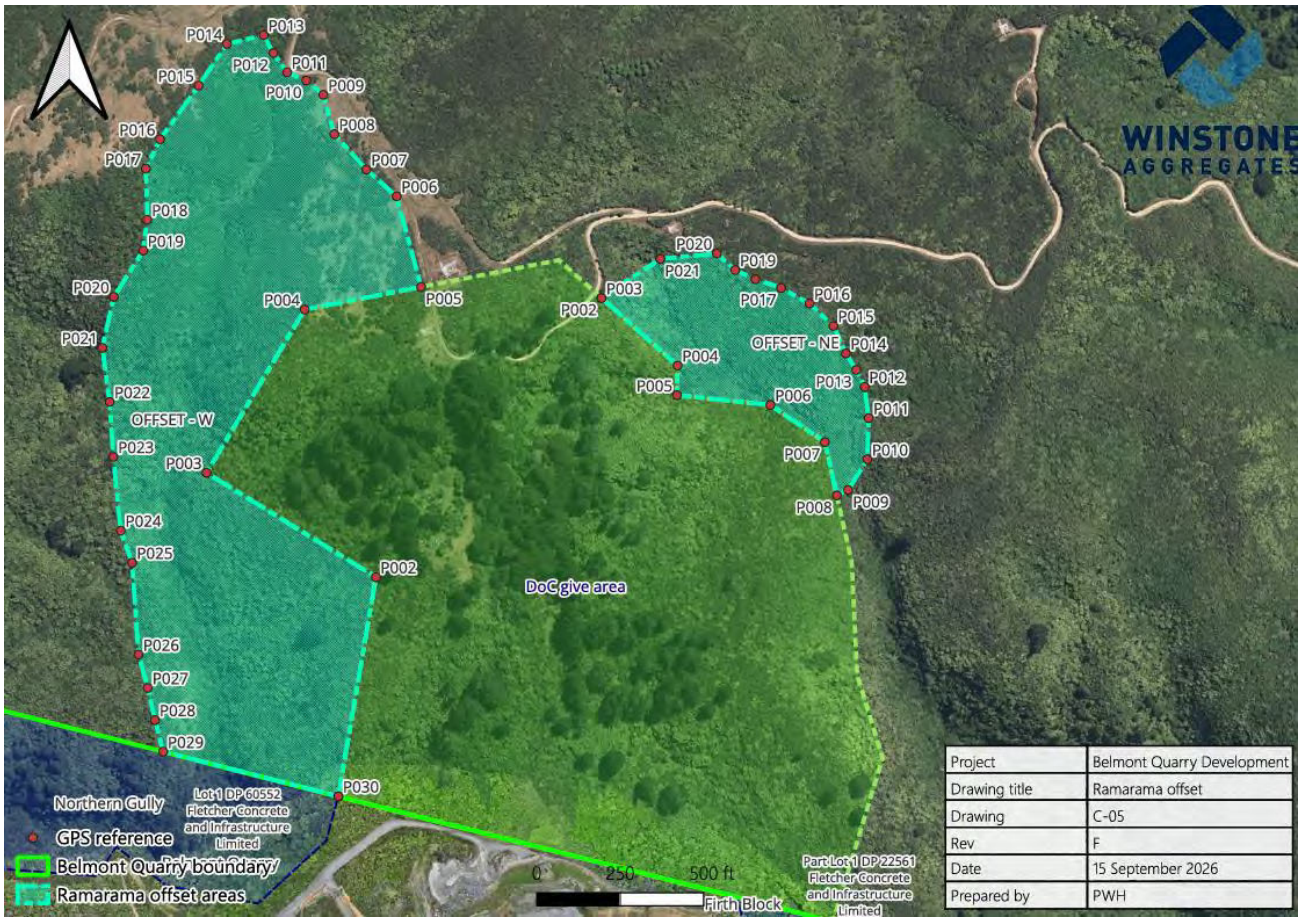
Attachment 1: Drawing C-03 Heffernan Block



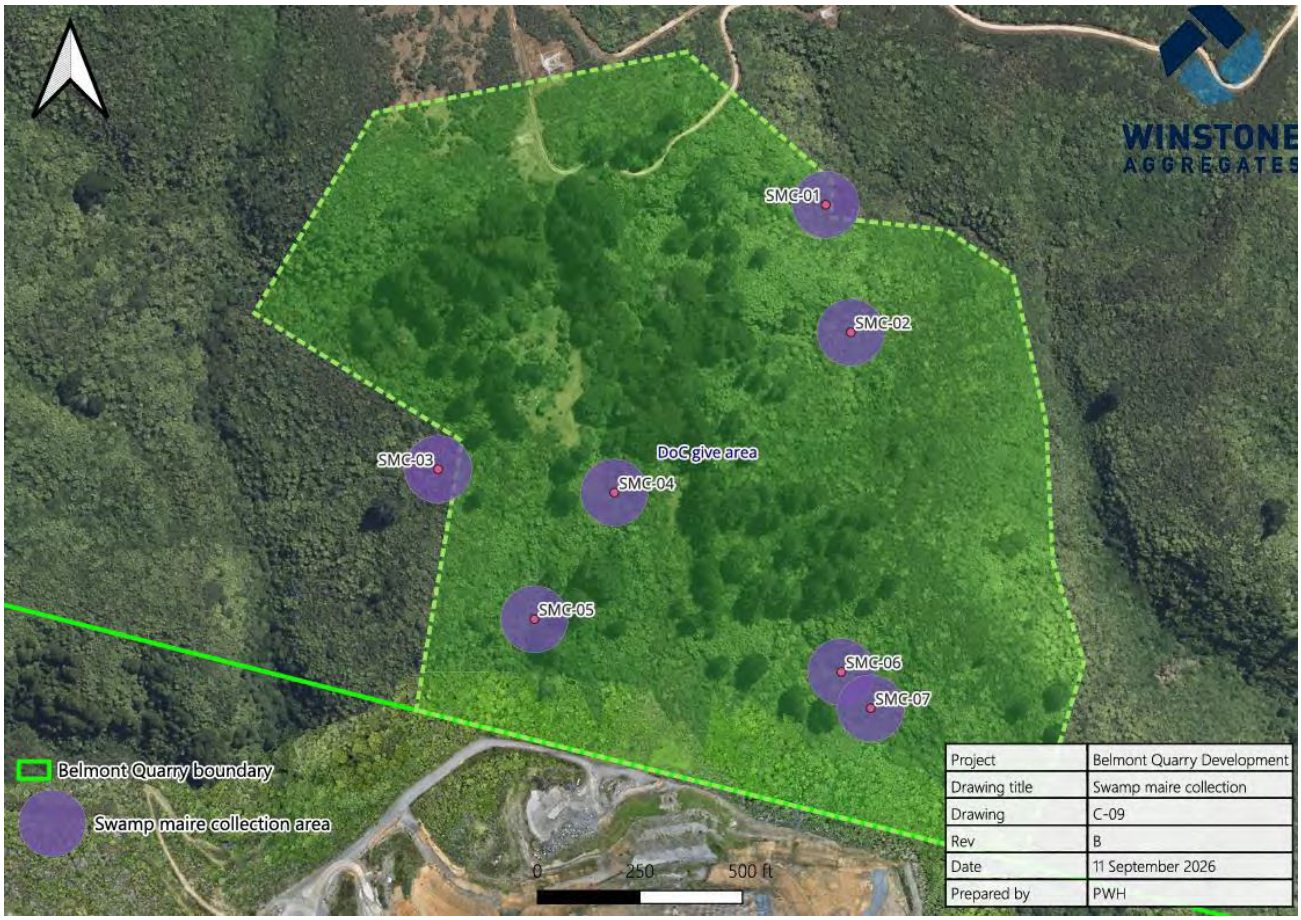
Attachment 2: Drawing C-08 Swamp Maire and Coprosma Rubra Habitat



Attachment 3: Drawing C-05 Ramarama Offset Areas



Attachment 4: Drawing C-09 Swamp maire collection



Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates)

From:	David Boone [redacted]
Sent:	Monday, 21 September 2026 2:56 pm
To:	Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates)
Cc:	Ella Hardy; Jessica Glover; Phernne Tancock; Andrew Banks
Subject:	RE: Request for written agreement for concession activities in BRP
Attachments:	FTA270018 Belmont Quarry Development GW Written Agreement to Offsetting Activities.pdf

Kia ora Shalini,

Greater Wellington's written agreement attached.

Dave

David Boone
Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Manager, Ecosytems & Community
Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao
[redacted]

From: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates)[redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 15 September 2026 1:23 pm
To: Andrew Banks[redacted]
Cc: David Boone[redacted]; Ella Hardy[redacted]; Jessica Glover [redacted]; Phernne Tancock[redacted]
Subject: Re: Request for written agreement for concession activities in BRP

Your attachment(s) were cleaned, and has had suspicious web links, Malware, tracking software and alike removed. If this has caused the attachment(s) issues you may Click here to restore the original(s) or contact your system administrator.
Please exercise great care when requesting to release suspicious attachments.

Hi Andrew

Attached is the updated Ramarama translocation plan showing the proposed land exchange boundary.

Could you please provide an indication of timing for the written agreement?

Thanks,



Shalini Sanjeshni

Project Coordinator

[redacted]

/winstone-aggregates

/WinstoneAggregatesNZ

Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

The information contained in this document is confidential to the addressee and is not necessarily the view of the Company. If you are not the intended recipient, you must not peruse, use disseminate, distribute or copy this email attachments. If you have received this error, please notify us by return email. The Company does not guarantee the security or reliability of this email or any attachments.

From: Andrew Banks [redacted]

Sent: Monday, September 14, 2026 4:48 PM

To: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Cc: David Boone [redacted]; Ella Hardy [redacted]; Jessica Glover [redacted]; Phernne Tancock [redacted]

Subject: Re: Request for written agreement for concession activities in BRP

Kia ora Shalini,

Thanks for your response to our questions. Thanks also for explaining the timing of the swamp maire seedling collection activities.

With the new drawing C-05 (Ramarama offset), could you please also amend this to show the land exchange boundary?

Ngā mihi,

Andrew.

Andrew Banks

Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Resource Advisor

Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao
[redacted]

From: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Sent: Monday, September 14, 2026 3:55 PM

To: Andrew Banks [redacted]

Cc: David Boone [redacted]; Ella Hardy [redacted]; Jessica Glover [redacted]; Phernne Tancock [redacted]

Subject: Re: Request for written agreement for concession activities in BRP

Your attachment(s) were cleaned, and has had suspicious web links, Malware, tracking software and alike removed. If this has caused the attachment(s) issues you may Click here to restore the original(s) or contact your system administrator.

Please exercise great care when requesting to release suspicious attachments.

Hi Andrew,

Please find my response in red below.

1. Could you please amend drawings C-08 and C-09 to show the location of the land exchange application boundary? This will make it clear where the Park boundary starts and stops (and therefore the scope of the concessions), assuming the land exchange is approved.

   Drawing C-08 has been updated to show the land exchange boundary, see attached.
   Drawing C-09 has been updated to show the land exchange boundary and location of swamp maire seed collections have also been identified.
   With respect to Drawing C-09, the primary location for seed collection is SMC-03 (Central Western gully), with cuttings from swamp maire specimens proposed from across the site. As identified on the plans, a number of these specimens are located within area that will ultimately form part of the proposed OBDA, following subdivision and completion of the land exchange process. As a precautionary measure, and to ensure seed collection, cutting and propagation activities can commence at the earliest opportunity, Winstone is seeking written approval for seed collection, cutting and propagation activities across the identified specimens located within the site (shown on drawing C-09, including those that will become part of the OBDA in the future. This will ensure seed collection and propagation activities can commence while the formal land exchange transactions are being completed.

2. Section 3 of the memorandum (Swamp Maire Planting and Translocation) lists "planting of propagated swamp maire seedling" as one of the activities, but does not list translocation of mature trees under the list of activities. The concession application seeks to undertake translocation of mature swamp maire, ramarama, and coprosma rubra. Can you please:

    a. Clarify whether you are seeking written agreement to translocate mature swamp maire, ramarama, and coprosma rubra as one of the listed activities under Section 3 of your memo;
    Yes, written agreement is sought for translocation of swamp maire, ramarama and c.rubra.

    a. If so, can you please confirm the spatial extent of the proposed translocation of these trees (for example, is it the same as the area noted in drawing C-08).
    Swamp Maire: The spatial extent of any proposed translocation for swamp maire will be the in the same area noted in drawing C-08 revised.
    C.rubra: there is only one c.rubra which needs to be translocated, the preferred relocation area is within the site, or otherwise, north-east wetland shown on drawing C-08, revised
    Ramarama: in the area shown in drawing C-05 (see attached).

Before the end of this week, 18 September would be good. I trust that you have all the information. Feel free to reach out if you need any clarification.

Thanks,

Shalini

Shalini Sanjeshni
Project Coordinator
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

The information contained in this document is confidential to the addressee and is not necessarily the view of the Company. If you are not the intended recipient, you must not peruse, use disseminate, distribute or copy this email attachments. If you have received this error, please notify us by return email. The Company does not guarantee the security or reliability of this email or any attachments.

From: Andrew Banks [redacted]

Sent: Friday, September 11, 2026 2:44 PM

To: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Cc: David Boone [redacted]; Ella Hardy [redacted]; Jessica Glover [redacted]

Subject: Re: Request for written agreement for concession activities in BRP

Kia ora Shalini,

Thanks you for your memo earlier this week requesting the written approvals. We have two questions/requests at this stage:

1. Could you please amend drawings C-08 and C-09 to show the location of the land exchange application boundary? This will make it clear where the Park boundary starts and stops (and therefore the scope of the concessions), assuming the land exchange is approved.
2. Section 3 of the memorandum (Swamp Maire Planting and Translocation) lists "planting of propagated swamp maire seedling" as one of the activities, but does not list translocation of mature trees under the list of activities. The concession application seeks to undertake translocation of mature swamp maire, ramarama, and coprosma rubra. Can you please:

    a. Clarify whether you are seeking written agreement to translocate mature swamp maire, ramarama, and coprosma rubra as one of the listed activities under Section 3 of your memo;
    b. If so, can you please confirm the spatial extent of the proposed translocation of these trees (for example, is it the same as the area noted in drawing C-08).

We note that the EPA has provided you a deadline of 30 September to respond to their RFI, so we presume you need any written agreements in hand before that date. Could you confirm a date when you need these by?

Ngā mihi,

Andrew.

Andrew Banks

Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Resource Advisor

Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao
[redacted]

From: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Sent: Friday, 11 September 2026 1:35 pm

To: David Boone [redacted]

Cc: Phernne Tancock [redacted]

Subject: Re: Request for written agreement for concession activities in BRP

Hi David

Following up on this request, how are you tracking internally? Do let me know if you require any further information from us.

Thanks

Shalini Sanjeshni
Project Coordinator
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

The information contained in this document is confidential to the addressee and is not necessarily the view of the Company. If you are not the intended recipient, you must not peruse, use disseminate, distribute or copy this email attachments. If you have received this error, please notify us by return email. The Company does not guarantee the security or reliability of this email or any attachments.

From: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Sent: Wednesday, September 9, 2026 11:14 AM

To: David Boone [redacted];

Ella Hardy [redacted];

Andrew Banks [redacted];

Jessica Glover [redacted]

Cc: Phernne Tancock [redacted]

Subject: Re: Request for written agreement for concession activities in BRP

Morning David

I picked up a minor typo in the request. The total wetland creation area is 2,000 m^2

not 2,000 m^3.

See updated document attached for consistency. Please note that no other detail has changed in this version.

Kind regards,

Shalini

Shalini Sanjeshni
Project Coordinator
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

The information contained in this document is confidential to the addressee and is not necessarily the view of the Company. If you are not the intended recipient, you must not peruse, use disseminate, distribute or copy this email attachments. If you have received this error, please notify us by return email. The Company does not guarantee the security or reliability of this email or any attachments.

From: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Sent: Tuesday, September 8, 2026 6:13 PM

To: David Boone [redacted];

Ella Hardy [redacted];

Andrew Banks [redacted];

Jessica Glover [redacted]

Cc: Phernne Tancock [redacted]

Subject: Request for written agreement for concession activities in BRP

Hi David, Ella, Andrew and Jess

As discussed last week, please find attached the formal request for concession approval for activities within the Belmont Regional Park associated with the Belmont Quarry Development Fast-track project.

The request includes supporting maps and GIS coordinates identifying the location where the activities are proposed.

Should you have any questions or require any further information, please feel free to get in touch.

Kind regards,

Shalini

Shalini Sanjeshni

Project Coordinator

[redacted]

/winstone-aggregates

/WinstoneAggregatesNZ

Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

The information contained in this document is confidential to the addressee and is not necessarily the view of the Company. If you are not the intended recipient, you must not peruse, use disseminate, distribute or copy this email attachments. If you have received this error, please notify us by return email. The Company does not guarantee the security or reliability of this email or any attachments.

ATTENTION: This correspondence is confidential and intended for the named recipient(s) only. If you are not the named recipient and receive this correspondence in error, you must not copy, distribute or take any action in reliance
 on it and you should delete it from your system and notify the sender immediately. Unless otherwise stated, any views or opinions expressed are solely those of the author, and do not represent those of the organisation.

ATTENTION: This correspondence is confidential and intended for the named recipient(s) only. If you are not the named recipient and receive this correspondence in error, you must not copy, distribute or take any action in reliance
 on it and you should delete it from your system and notify the sender immediately. Unless otherwise stated, any views or opinions expressed are solely those of the author, and do not represent those of the organisation.

ATTENTION: This correspondence is confidential and intended for the named recipient(s) only. If you are not the named recipient and receive this correspondence in error, you must not copy, distribute or take any action in reliance on it and you should delete it from your system and notify the sender immediately. Unless otherwise stated, any views or opinions expressed are solely those of the author, and do not represent those of the organisation.

By email:
Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Phernne Tancock [redacted]
Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Winstone Aggregates (Winstone's) Belmont Quarry Development

Support for Offset/Mitigation Proposal

15 June 2026

Shalini Sanjeshni
Project Manager
Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited trading as Winstone Aggregates
C/- 810 Great South Road
Penrose
Auckland 1061

Dear Shalini

I refer to your correspondence dated 11 June 2026, seeking Greater Wellington's confirmation of support for Winstone's proposed **Belmont Quarry Development – Belmont Regional Park Offset Areas** associated with the Belmont Quarry Development project, (the project).

I confirm our support in principle for the use of land within Belmont Regional Park, consisting of two potential sites:

- Land that is part of the Conservation Estate (owned by the Crown but which is managed and controlled by Greater Wellington as Belmont Regional Park) in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed OBDA land; and
- A block of land known as the Heffernan Block that is within the Regional Park and owned by Hutt City.

Greater Wellington Regional Council gives support for the use of this identified land for use for biodiversity restoration and enhancement (the proposed works), which may be required for offsetting/mitigation purposes involved in regulatory requirements of the project.

Greater Wellington's support for the use of this land is subject to the matters outlined below.

We confirm the following:

- The proposed works described in the correspondence dated 11 June 2026 are not currently subject to programmed works by Greater Wellington that would conflict with the proposed offset or mitigation activities.
- The proposed works are generally consistent with the long-term management intent for the land, including ecological management and site restoration.
- The land is held as Belmont Regional Park land and managed by Greater Wellington and is subject to applicable statutory and management plan requirements being a recreation reserve.

For the avoidance of doubt, this letter confirms support from an asset management perspective only.

The regulatory process for the Belmont Quarry Development Project is managed through the relevant statutory approval pathway, including the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 and/or the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. Accordingly:

- The proponent must comply with all relevant statutory requirements.
- Any offset or mitigation proposal must be assessed and accepted through the applicable consent or approval process.
- This letter does not override or pre-empt any regulatory decision regarding the appropriateness, scale, or location of the proposed offset or mitigation.

Should statutory approval be granted for the Belmont Quarry Development Project, a separate agreement with Greater Wellington Regional Council will be required to address operational matters, including (as applicable):

- Access arrangements
- Health and safety requirements
- Staging/timing of works
- Methodology of works – Winstone's will consult Greater Wellington, in its capacity as manager of Belmont Regional Park as part of the development of the Ecological Restoration Plan for this area to ensure that the proposed methods align with Greater Wellington's management methods for park restoration and biodiversity enhancement in Belmont Regional Park.
- Maintenance and monitoring obligations
- Long-term management responsibilities
- Any cost recovery or funding arrangements

We appreciate the opportunity to review and discuss the proposal and trust that this letter assists you in progressing the necessary approvals.

Nāku iti noa, nā.

[redacted]

David Boone
Manager, Ecosystems & Community

Wellington office
PO Box 11646
Manners St, Wellington
6142

Upper Hutt
PO Box 40847
1056 Fergusson Drive

Masterton office
PO Box 41
Masterton 5840

0800 496 734
www.gw.govt.nz
info@gw.govt.nz

Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates)

From: Andrew Banks [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 30 July 2026 4:57 pm
To: Phernne Tancock; David Boone; Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates); Ella Hardy
Cc: Aidan Cameron; Colin Hopkins; Jessica Glover
Subject: Re: Belmont Fast Track - Works in Regional Park

Kia ora Phernne,
I will respond to your RMA consenting query below.

Any RMA consents necessary to affect a translocation need to be determined by Winstone based on the final details of the translocation activities that Winstone are proposing in their substantive application. Our understanding, based on the draft Ecological Assessment (dated 6 May 2026), is that Winstone are considering translocating mature swamp maire to existing natural inland wetlands (we infer this from the discussion on page 61 of the Ecological Assessment, as the assessment is not entirely clear on this matter).

If it is the case that Winstone are proposing to translocate swamp maire to an existing natural inland wetland, then Rule R114 of the NRP (see screenshot below) will apply. If any proposed translocation activities do not meet the conditions of that rule, then resource consent will be required (and our view is that if this is the case, it should be applied for as part of the substantive application).

We have also previously advised that any ancillary activities necessary to implement offsetting (for example, constructing access tracks to establish or maintain offsetting) should be assessed against the relevant permitted activity rules/regulations. If resource consent for these activities is required this should also be included as part of the substantive application.

Ngā mihi,
Andrew

Andrew Banks
Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Resource Advisor
Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao
[redacted]

Rule R114: Planting and pest plant control in natural wetlands and outstanding natural wetlands – permitted activity

COASTAL

The deliberate introduction or planting of a plant, and the removal or control of pest plants in the bed of a **natural wetland**, or **outstanding natural wetland** including any associated:

(a) disturbance of a river or lake bed, or foreshore or seabed, that forms part of a **natural wetland** or **outstanding natural wetland,** and

(b) deposition in, on, or under a river or lake bed, or foreshore or seabed, that forms part of a **natural wetland** or **outstanding natural wetland,** and

(c) damage to part of the foreshore or seabed that forms part of a **natural wetland** or **outstanding natural wetland,** and

(d) diversion of water, and

(e) discharge of sediment to water

is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are met:

(f) only indigenous wetland species typical of the area and wetland type are deliberately introduced or planted, and

(g) only plant species that are not typical of the area and wetland type are deliberately removed or controlled, and

(h) only **agrichemicals** approved by the Environmental Protection Authority for use into and over water are used and the conditions of Rule R37 are met, and

(i) **agrichemicals** are not applied by aerial spraying, and

(j) only hand-held machinery is used in any area of the **natural wetland or outstanding natural wetland**, and

(k) the activity shall comply with the wetland general conditions for activities in **natural wetlands and outstanding natural wetlands** specified above in Section 5.4.2.

Note

The Wellington Regional Council provides advice on its website and upon request regarding the management of wetlands, including appropriate species to plant (those that are typical of the area and wetland type) and appropriate pest plants to remove (those that are not typical of the area and wetland type).

Rule R114 prevails over Regulation 38(1) and (2) of the *Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020* where the activity is the deliberate introduction or planting of a plant, or the removal or control of pest plants in the bed of a **natural wetland** or an **outstanding natural wetland**. Regulation 38 otherwise applies.

From: Phernne Tancock [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, July 30, 2026 1:38 PM
To: David Boone [redacted]; Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]; Ella Hardy [redacted]; Andrew Banks [redacted]
Cc: aidan [redacted]; Colin Hopkins [redacted]
Subject: FW: Belmont Fast Track - Works in Regional Park

Hi David

Thanks for your email and for setting these out. A few edits and comments from me below. As discussed, Winstone is really keen to understand the trigger for the RMP for the lizard relocation so it can prepare a permit application (if needed). What is your likely ETA on this?

If it helps, happy to meet again to work through -Andrew may be able to assist here too.

Thanks
Phernne.

From: David Boone [redacted]
Date: Thursday, 30 July 2026 at 10:32 AM
To: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Phernne Tancock [redacted]; Colin Hopkins [redacted];
Ella Hardy [redacted]; Andrew Banks [redacted]
Subject: RE: Belmont Fast Track - Works in Regional Park

Kia ora Shalini,

There's been a few separate email chains relating to Reserve Management Plan (RMP) permission requirements and/or landowner permissions for potential FTAA required offsetting to occur on park land.

Below are the questions as we've interpreted them. Please clarify if we've got this wrong.

1. Is GW agreeable to the landowner permission provided on 15 June being reaffirmed to include **additional land intended for** potential ~~fauna/~~lizard translocations **(if the necessary permits are granted)?**
2. Are fauna translocations a restricted activity requiring a RMP permission or not? And if "yes", what does the permission process look like?
3. Is RMP permission required for basic restoration actives (e.g. standard planting, native afforestation)?
4. ~~Is RMP and/or RMA permission required for flora translocation (e.g. mature swamp maire)?~~ **My understanding is that the mature swamp maire within the OBDA footprint is being relocated to wetland within Winstone's exchange footprint (i.e. Winstone owned land) so the relocation of swamp maire from one site to another (Winstone to Park) is not an issue. Any RMA approvals needed to relocate the mature swamp maire to another location within the Winstone owned OBDA are applied for as part of the RMA approvals for the OBDA. If Andrew Banks thinks the translocation of SM within the OBDA with a planning lens triggers a specific RMA rule, please let me know.**

There's a bit in this and we'll need some time to prepare our reply. We'll get back to you as soon as we can.

Dave

David Boone
Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Manager, Ecosytems & Community
Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao
[redacted]

From: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 29 July 2026 10:30 am
To: Ella Hardy [redacted]; David Boone [redacted]
Cc: Phernne Tancock [redacted]; Colin Hopkins [redacted]
Subject: Re: Belmont Fast Track - Works in Regional Park

Hi David,

I understand you spoke with Phernne yesterday regarding the offset and lizard relcoation site maps within the Regional Park, and the need to update the written confirmation provided by Greater Wellington Regional Council in June 2026. Please find the updated document attached.

Thanks,
Shalini

Shalini Sanjeshni
Project Coordinator
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

The information contained in this document is confidential to the addressee and is not necessarily the view of the Company. If you are not the intended recipient, you must not peruse, use disseminate, distribute or copy this email attachments. If you have received this error, please notify us by return email. The Company does not guarantee the security or reliability of this email or any attachments.

From: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, July 27, 2026 12:10 PM
To: Ella Hardy [redacted]; David Boone [redacted]
Cc: Phernne Tancock [redacted]; Colin Hopkins [redacted]
Subject: Belmont Fast Track - Works in Regional Park

Hi Ella and David

Thank you for your time on Friday to discuss the requirements for permits to undertake lizard relocation and offset planting works in the Belmont Regional Park.

This email is in addition to the email Phernne sent through last Friday 24 July.

At the meeting we discussed whether permits would be required for offset planting. Below, I have provided more information about what works are required within the Heffernan Block and the swamp maire offset areas. Could you please confirm if permits are required under the Reserves Act / Parks Management Plan to undertake these works, and if so, could you please confirm which provision under the management plan and any relevant policy that applies.

Lizard relocation area

- Relocation of ngahere geckos and northern grass skink to the Belmont Regional Park (as marked on the attached plans)

- The areas have been proposed for Ngahere geckos as a contingency measure to avoid overcrowding is more than 20 geckos are found.
- The first 20 animals of will be released into Area 1, the next 10 animals will then be released into Area 2 and any further geckos salvaged in Area 3

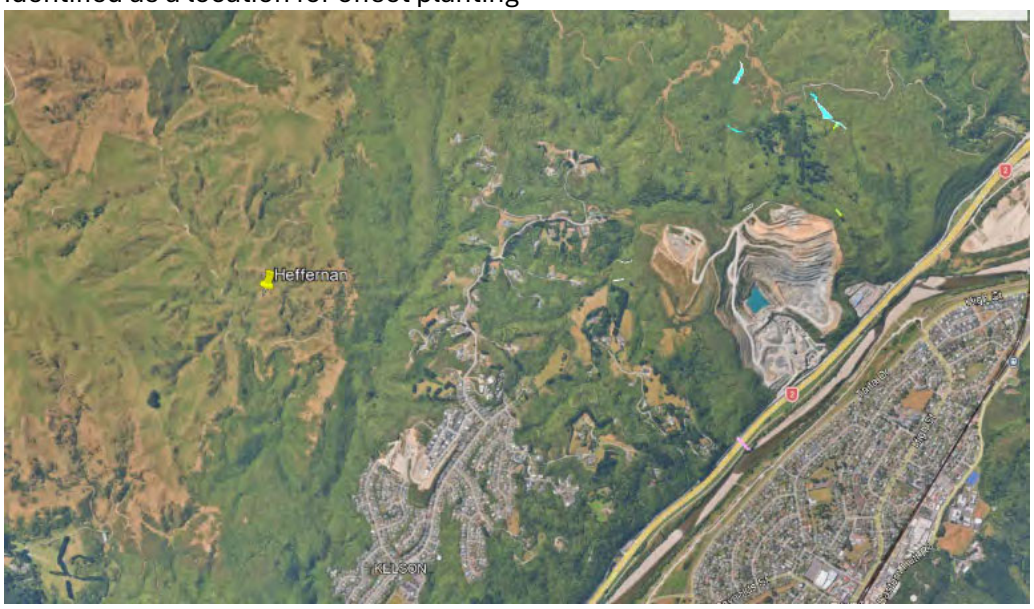
- Pest management Rodents (rats and mice) -
  - use of bait stations, traps for 2 months before lizard release and 5 years after final lizard translocation
  - 3 pulse controls per year, approx. 7 weeks.
- Monitoring - post release monitoring only required if more than 20 individuals of any species are salvaged.

Documents attached:

- Map of all gecko and skink relocation sites : 6300_Belmont Lizard areas
- Draft LMP attached: 2529_Belmont Quarry Lizard Management Plan

<u>Heffernan Block</u>

The Heffernan Block is located 2km southwest of Belmont Quarry, see image below for location and has been identified as a location for offset planting



- Removal of weed and pest within each stage (approximately 18 ha overall)
- General indigenous revegetation planting (17 ha)
- Potential minor earthworks associated with wetland creation approx. 0.2 ha
- Access for vehicles, machinery and plant delivery.
  - In terms with access to the restoration site - we can safely rely on the existing tracks as being sufficient and based on consultation with the GWRC Parks Team.
- Riparian planting along Speedy Stream.
- Works to be completed in 5-year staging, over 30 years.

Documents attached:

- Offset area and staging 26_07_01_Regional Park - Heffernan Block

<u>Swamp maire planting</u>

- Whilst the main area for transplanting swamp maire is within the site footprint. We have identified other areas in the Belmont Regional Park that would have suitable habitat for swamp maire planting
- In these areas - works would include seedling planting and weed maintenance in these areas to assist with establishment.

Documents attached:

- Location of where additional swamp maire plantings will occur : 26_06_11 Belmont Planting areas

For both Heffernan Block and the swamp maire planting area, GWRC has provided an "in principle" written approval for the works in its capacity as a land owner on 11 June 2026, see attached.

Please feel free to give me a call if you have any further questions.

Thanks,
Shalini

Shalini Sanjeshni
Project Coordinator
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

The information contained in this document is confidential to the addressee and is not necessarily the view of the Company. If you are not the intended recipient, you must not peruse, use disseminate, distribute or copy this email attachments. If you have received this error, please notify us by return email. The Company does not guarantee the security or reliability of this email or any attachments.

ATTENTION: This correspondence is confidential and intended for the named recipient(s) only. If you are not the named recipient and receive this correspondence in error, you must not copy, distribute or take any action in reliance on it and you should delete it from your system and notify the sender immediately. Unless otherwise stated, any views or opinions expressed are solely those of the author, and do not represent those of the organisation.

ATTENTION: This correspondence is confidential and intended for the named recipient(s) only. If you are not the named recipient and receive this correspondence in error, you must not copy, distribute or take any action in reliance on it and you should delete it from your system and notify the sender immediately. Unless otherwise stated, any views or opinions expressed are solely those of the author, and do not represent those of the organisation.

By email [redacted]

18 August 2026

Shalini Sanjeshni
Project Manager
Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited trading as Winstone Aggregates
C/- 810 Great South Road
Penrose
Auckland 1061

Dear Shalini

Winstone Aggregates' (Winstone's) Belmont Quarry Development

Lizard relocation within Belmont Regional Park

I refer to your correspondence dated 27 July 2026 regarding Winstone's proposed Belmont Quarry Development – Belmont Regional Park lizard relocation areas associated with the Belmont Quarry Development project (the project).

Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) is the administering body responsible for the control and management of the Crown-owned recreation reserve forming part of Belmont Regional Park under the Reserves Act. Activities within Belmont Regional Park are subject to *Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30*, which is the reserve management plan for the Belmont Regional Park under the Reserves Act 1977.

Greater Wellington understands that Winstone Aggregates intends to apply for a Reserves Act approval under Schedule 6 of the Fast-track Approval Act 2024 (FTAA) to release salvaged geckos into Belmont Regional Park at two potential sites as described below and in the map in **Attachment 1**:

- Land that is part of the Conservation Estate (owned by the Crown but which is managed and controlled by Greater Wellington as Belmont Regional Park) in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed OBDA land described as Ngahere gecko 1, 2 and 3; and
- Land that is part of the Conservation Estate (owned by the Crown but which is managed and controlled by Greater Wellington as Belmont Regional Park) in the immediate northern vicinity of the Proposed OBDA land for the purposes of relocation of Northern grass skinks.

Under Clause 7(4) of Schedule 6 of the FTAA, Greater Wellington gives its written agreement for the activity described above to occur on the specified land within Belmont Regional Park, in its capacity as the local authority responsible for managing the reserve.

In providing its written agreement, Greater Wellington has taken into account the purpose of the FTAA, and the relevant matters under the Reserves Act, including *Toitū Te Whenua*.

Greater Wellington's written agreement is provided only for the purposes of Clause 7(4) of Schedule 6 of the FTAA in relation to Winstone Aggregates' intention to lodge an application for a Reserves Act approval under the FTAA. This letter does not pre-empt the Expert Panel's decision on the merits of the Reserves Act approval, nor does it preclude Greater Wellington from commenting on the approval under Section 53 of the FTAA, responding to requests for information on the approval (if any) from the Expert Panel, or commenting on draft conditions.

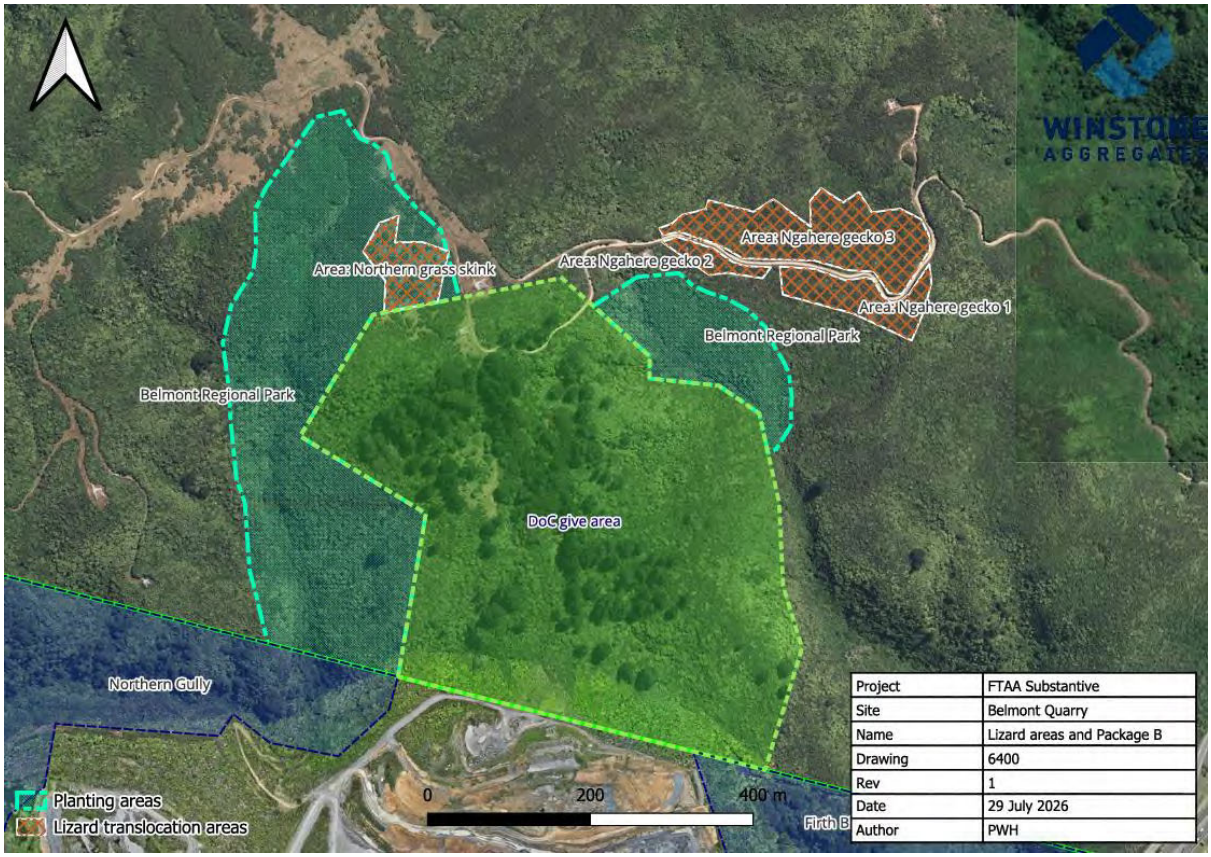
Should the Expert Panel grant the Reserves Act approval, the release of salvaged geckos must be undertaken in accordance with the approval, any relevant resource consents or wildlife permits, and any other statutory or regulatory requirements under other legislation, including the Resource Management Act 1991, Reserves Act 1977, and Wildlife Act 1987.

Nāku iti noa, nā

[redacted]

Fathima Iftikar
Group Manager Environment (acting)

Attachment 1



Appendix: C.1.4 Written Approvals – HCC

12/08/2026

Dear Shalini

Winstone Aggregates' Belmont Quarry Development – Ecological Assessment of Proposed Offset Area

Thank you for your correspondence regarding the proposed biodiversity offset area within the Heffernan Block of Belmont Regional Park.

Further to discussions with Winstone Aggregates and a review undertaken by Hutt City Council's Parks and Reserves teams, we have reviewed the proposed offset location and the supporting ecological restoration information provided.

Based on the documentation reviewed, **we consider the Heffernan Block to be ecologically suitable and technically feasible for the proposed biodiversity restoration programme**, including indigenous vegetation restoration, wetland creation, riparian enhancement, and associated long-term pest and weed management.

Accordingly, Hutt City Council's Parks Planning and Ecology teams have **no objection, from a planning and ecological perspective to the proposed offset area continuing to be progressed through the Fast-track approvals process.**

For the avoidance of doubt, this letter relates solely to the **planning and ecological assessment of the proposed offset location**.

This letter:

- confirms that the proposed location is considered suitable from a planning and ecological perspective;
- does not constitute approval of the biodiversity offset proposal;

- does not constitute landowner consent or approval for the use of the land;
- does not address any legal, property, governance or commercial matters associated with the proposal; and
- does not override or pre-empt any statutory approvals required under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 or any other applicable legislation.

Should the project receive the necessary statutory approvals, any future arrangements relating to the occupation, use or management of the land would be subject to any further approvals or agreements that may be required.

We appreciate the opportunity to review the proposal and trust this advice assists with progressing the project.

Yours sincerely



Hutt City Council

Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates)

From: Isaac Velasco [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 12 August 2026 8:53 am
To: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates)
Cc: Phernne Tancock; Arthur Nelson; Tim Johnstone
Subject: Belmont Quarry Development – Ecological Offset Area
Attachments: FInal letter_signed_august26.pdf

Kia ora Shalini and team,

Thank you for your patience while we worked through the internal review of the proposed offset area .

I'm pleased to confirm that this process has now been completed. Please find attached Hutt City Council's signed letter regarding the ecological assessment of the proposed offset area.

As outlined in the letter, our Parks Planning and Ecology teams consider the proposed location ecologically suitable for the proposed restoration programme, and we have no objection from a planning and ecological perspective to the proposal continuing through the Fast-track approvals process.

Thank you again for your patience and for working with us through this process.

Ngā mihi,

Isaac Velasco
Parks Development Planner
Hutt City Council