

BEFORE THE TARANAKI VTM PROJECT EXPERT PANEL

[FTAA-2504-1048]

UNDER THE

Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024

IN THE MATTER OF

an application by Trans-Tasman Resources Limited for
marine consents

**AFFIDAVIT OF GRAHAM JOHN YOUNG ON BEHALF OF
TE RŪNANGA O NGĀTI RUANUI TRUST**

Dated: 1st October 2025

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I, GRAHAM JOHN YOUNG, of Hawera, Policy Analyst, swear:

1. My name is Graham Young.
2. I work in the Influence and Strategy Team at the Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust (**Te Rūnanga**).
3. I hold a Bachelor of Regional Planning and have practised as a Planner over the last 25 years. This has included working as a Planner and Environmental Services Manager for the South Taranaki District Council processing resource consent applications, environmental policy development and the development of a District Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991.
4. As a Policy Analyst for Te Rūnanga, I have been involved in development of an Iwi Environmental Management Plan and environmental policy work, both at a national and regional level. I have been involved in processes relating to the application by Trans-Tasman Resources Ltd (**TTR**) since at least 2012.
5. I provided evidence on the first TTR application in 2014. After that iteration of the application was declined it was resubmitted in 2016 and in 2017 and I gave oral evidence on that version of it at a hearing before a Decision-Making Committee (**DMC**). I also provided a brief of evidence to the reconstituted DMC that was appointed to reconsider the application in 2024 after Te Rūnanga and other parties successfully challenged in the Supreme Court the previous DMC's approval of the application. This hearing was aborted after TTR withdrew its application.
6. Earlier this year I also provided an affidavit in support of a claim lodged by Te Rūnanga with Te Rōpū Whakamana o Te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Waitangi Tribunal), registered as Wai 3482. That claim alleges that the Crown breached the principles of Te Tiriti in a number of ways in relation to:
 - (a) the passage of the Fast-Track Approvals At 2024 (the Act);
 - (b) the Listing of the Taranaki VTM Project in the Act; and
 - (c) the early steps by the Environmental Protection Authority (the EPA) in processing the Taranaki VTM substantive application.

Ngāti Ruanui and Te Rūnanga

7. Te Rūnanga is the mandated voice for the members of the 16 hapū that comprise Ngāti Ruanui. The takiwā (tribal region) of Ngāti Ruanui is bounded by the Whenuakura River in the South and the Waingongoro River in the North. It extends inland to the east to the Matemateonga Ranges and seaward into the moana.
8. Ngāti Ruanui settled its historic claims under the Treaty of Waitangi with the Crown in a 2001 Deed of Settlement. That settlement was given effect by the Ngāti Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003 (**the Settlement Act**) in which, among other things, the Crown acknowledged the statements by Ngāti Ruanui of their cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association to various areas and features within the Ngāti Ruanui takiwā, including the entire coastline of that takiwā (s 88 and Schedule 6 of the Settlement Act).
9. Te Rūnanga represents more than 12,000 registered uri (descendants) of Ngāti Ruanui. Legally, membership of Ngāti Ruanui is defined by section 13 of the Settlement Act:

Meaning of Ngati Ruanui

(1) In this Act, Ngati Ruanui—

(a) means the iwi, or collective group, composed of individuals referred to in paragraph (b); and

(b) means every individual—

(i) who is descended from 1 or more Ngati Ruanui ancestors; or

(ii) who is a member of a hapu, group, family, or whanau referred to in paragraph (c); or

(iii) who is a taurima of Ngati Ruanui; and

(c) includes—

(i) the following hapu, namely, Araukuku, Ahitahi, Hamua, Hapotiki, Kotuku, Nga Ariki, Ngati Hawe, Ngati Hine, Ngati Ringi, Ngati Takou, Ngati Tanewai, Ngati Tupaea, Ngati Tupito, Rangitawhi, Tutahi, and Tuwhakaehu; and



(ii) Tangahoe; and

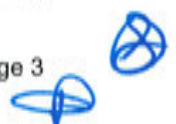
(iii) Pakakohi; and

(iv) a family, whanau, or group of individuals composed of individuals referred to in paragraph (b).

10. In carrying out its duties and responsibilities, Te Rūnanga must ensure that it represent the interests and will of the 16 Ngāti Ruanui hapū and all Ngāti Ruanui uri. In a practical sense this requires the Runanga to actively consult and engage with hapū and uri, to ensure they are informed of all relevant matters. It is for this reason that we put such heavy emphasis on the need to obtain the best possible information about any proposal we are faced with.

Ngāti Ruanui Position

11. Ngāti Ruanui opposes the Taranaki VTM application, but it is not opposed to all mineral exploration and extraction. Such activities have been supported by Ngāti Ruanui when they are done appropriately.
12. Ngāti Ruanui spent several years developing a strategy about minerals as we wanted to have economic development and jobs for our people, but it was also important to us to err on the side of caution environmentally. Protection of the environment is essential to us.
13. The iwi is recognised as an expert in this area, advising the Iwi Chairs Forum, engaging with the Crown, and – almost a decade ago – developing ‘Best Practice Guidelines for Engagement with Māori’ (**the Guidelines**) to assist the industry in effectively engaging with iwi.
14. Our engagement and stance have always been based on Ngāti Ruanui tikanga and values, such as kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga and rangatiratanga. Those matters are addressed in the evidence provided by the Tumu W’akaae (Chair) of Te Rūnanga, Haimona Maruera.
15. Ngāti Ruanui has kaitiaki responsibilities over the whole takiwā, which is acknowledged and guaranteed by te Tiriti o Waitangi and our Deed of Settlement. The Patea Awa is recognised as an area of interest under the Deed of Settlement because of its cultural significance.
16. In 2017, Te Rūnanga filed applications under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (**the Takutai Moana Act**) seeking



recognition the customary rights of the iwi in its coastal rohe, where the majority of the adverse effects of the VTM project would be felt. That application was due to be heard by the High Court in February 2025, but the hearing was vacated due to proposed amendments to the Takutai Moana Act (which are still pending) and uncertainty around Crown funding for applicants.

Interactions with Trans-Tasman Resources

17. Section 7.2.2 of the Application details TTR's perspective on its interactions with Ngāti Ruanui/Te Rūnanga over the years. I disagree with some of the way in which those interactions are characterised by TTR and provide my own perspective below.
18. The first interaction Ngāti Ruanui had with TTR was in mid-2011 when the company first advised us of its proposal to undertake seabed mining in the rohe moana of Ngāti Ruanui. From late 2012 until early/mid-2014 there were a significant number of interactions – evidence I provided in 2014 appended a chronology of these that spread over three and half pages. Even those earliest interactions are characterised by kaimahi of Te Rūnanga requesting more detailed or updated information from TTR, and expressing concerns that engagement between the parties was not consultation and was not being accurately reflected in documents produced by TTR.
19. Around this time, Te Rūnanga undertook internal consultation and other preparatory work, with a view to providing a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA). This exercise underlined that information provided by TTR on effects could not be satisfactorily validated, and so could not provide a basis for a CIA.¹
20. In late 2013, TTR lodged its first application with the EPA, despite Te Rūnanga still making requests for information on effects of the proposal. That approach did not meet Ngāti Ruanui expectations, and fell well below the Best Practice set out in the Guidelines. Engagement continued, even after the application was lodged, and Te Rūnanga continued to request evidence of on effects.

¹ It has recently come to light the TTR made payments to Te Rūnanga to support this work, in the expectation that a CIA would be provided. Te Rūnanga is taking steps to repay these funds to TTR.



21. The 2014 DMC shared our concerns and declined consent for the project, saying:

... we have found that there is considerable uncertainty regarding the scale of those effects based on the information we had before us. In particular, these related to primary productivity and benthic effects and consequent ecosystem effects as well as the impacts on existing interests notably iwi and fishing interests...²

22. Although there was substantially less engagement with TTR in the lead-up to the re-presentation of their application in 2016, the same pattern repeated: Te Rūnanga insisted that it could not assess the impact of the project on the cultural values of Ngāti Ruanui until it was provided with full information on the effects of the project that it could validate. TTR failed or was unable to provide such information and instead continued to paint the position of Ngāti Ruanui as obstructive.
23. A particular example of this related to technical reports supporting the TTR application that were classified as commercially sensitive. TTR would share them with Te Rūnanga only if kaimahi signed a confidentiality agreement. If they had done so, they would have been unable to share and discuss the material with Rūnanga governors and Ngāti Ruanui hapū and uri. That was unacceptable to us and we ended up having to go to the Environment Court to get the redacted material disclosed.
24. Another example was the 'cultural impact report' TTR commissioned and lodged as part of its 2016 application from an independent person who had no links to Ngāti Ruanui or Taranaki. The same thing had happened with the 2013 application. It was hard for our hapū and uri to stomach being told by someone who wasn't part of the iwi that Ngāti Ruanui cultural values wouldn't be affected.
25. On p.301 of the TTR application, there is a reference to a May 2016 email from TTR to Te Rūnanga, followed by the statement "No further response has since been received from Ngāti Ruanui."

² Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012 – Trans-Tasman Resources Ltd Marine Consent Decision, June 2014, para 9.

26. For completeness, I would note that Ngāti Ruanui engaged fully in the second DMC process that commenced later in 2016, including caucusing on conditions, and has participated actively in every process since.
27. It was frustrating to us that TTR withdrew its application after the re-hearing that had begun in early 2024, but before Ngāti Ruanui witnesses were able to present their evidence. In our view, that hearing was being conducted in a way that might finally have allowed TTR and other parties to truly hear our concerns.
28. Unfortunately, these issues have continued, with TTR failing to consult Ngāti Ruanui prior to lodging its current application, despite being required to by the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024. We do not understand how the EPA could have found the application be “complete”, in terms of the Act, when that requirement to consult wasn’t complied with.
29. While TTR claims, in section 7 of its current application, to have undertaken substantial consultation prior to lodging that application, we do not agree. The approach taken TTR is typified by the letter sent to our Chair on 29 July 2025, a copy of which is annexed to this Affidavit and marked “GJY-1”. The letter³ concludes:

TTR acknowledges that tangata whenua of Taranaki have previously been united in their opposition to its’ proposal, as is evident from the earlier consultation record and in submissions and evidence presented by tangata whenua at various hearings. Our FTA application will record that position.

However, if there is anything further that you wish to add, or if your position is different from that which has previously been articulated we would welcome hearing from you.

30. I fail to see how that can be considered to be consultation.
31. On 15 August 2025, in the wake of pointed comments made by the Panel Convener in her Minute dated 12 August 2025, TTR wrote to Te Rūnanga again, taking quite a different tone. This led to a meeting between Te Rūnanga kaimahi and TTR representatives on 9 September. Discussion at the meeting focused largely on process matters, as the parties sought a way to navigate the process more constructively.

³ Also referred to in section 7.1.4 of the application.



32. Overall, I do not believe that TTR has ever truly consulted with Ngāti Ruanui. Although I am not a lawyer, through all my work in resource management over the years I have become very familiar with the principles of good consultation as laid out by the Court of Appeal in the *Wellington International Airport* decision. I understand that there are two key obligations that fall on the party that is consulting – they must:
- (a) provide adequate information so that those being consulted can reach an informed view on the proposal; and
 - (b) have an open mind.
33. Over all the years the Ngāti Ruanui has interacted with TTR in various ways, TTR has not met either of those obligations. Ngāti Ruanui has consistently asked for better quality information on the effects of the TTR proposal, and stressed that we cannot prepare a CIA until we can validate all technical information on effects. Such information has not been forthcoming. We cannot understand why TTR has spent time and money in Court defending its flawed 2017 application, rather than spending that time and money improving and updating analyses of the environment and the effects their project will have on it.
34. Nor has TTR ever given signs of having an open mind or being prepared to change its proposal. On the contrary, the impression TTR has given us over the last decade is that they believe they will eventually get to carry out their proposal, so – like it or not – we'll have to deal with them. That sort of attitude is not only disrespectful; it is fatal to meaningful consultation.

Effects of the application

35. Our fundamental concern with this application is that there is too much uncertainty about its effects. We cannot be confident about its effects on the environment and cultural values, and whether they will be adequately addressed.
36. We provided evidence to the first Decision-Making Committee that the mining site area potentially included corals, dog cockles, shell hash and high ground. We also provided evidence of longfin and shortfin eels in the area, based on data from the Ministry for Primary Industries. These eels are of particular cultural significance.

P 8

37. We presented evidence of the area having been used for fishing by Ngāti Ruanui, and of the applications made by Te Rūnanga under the Takutai Moana Act 2011 to seek recognition of our rights over our marine takiwā.
38. We were concerned about the impact of the sediment plume on the coastal marine area adjoining the site, which is considered to be of regional marine importance because of its distinctive habitat.
39. We provided evidence questioning the sediment plume model and the uncertainties involved in it. We also presented evidence about the uncertainties in terms of how the affected sites would recover.
40. The impacts of the sediment plume, in particular, would have a detrimental effect on the mauri of the affected flora and fauna. We consider that the cultural impact of the proposal on Ngāti Ruanui would be significant. The concerns are about both physical and spiritual effects.
41. Annexed to this Affidavit, marked "GJY-2", is a technical report prepared by Te Rūnanga on the 2016 TTR application and evidence provided in support of it. Given that little of the TTR evidence has changed since 2016, the analysis contained in that report largely remains valid. More to the point, it demonstrates that Te Rūnanga engaged with the detail of the application and evidence to the extent that it could.
42. The evidence we provided over the years resulted in the 2017 DMC finding that:

The highest levels of suspended sediment concentration will occur in the CMA offshore from Ngāti Ruanui's whenua. There will be severe effects on seabed life within 2 – 3 km of the project area and moderate effects up to 15 km from the mining activity. Most of these effects will occur within the CMA. There will be adverse effects such as avoidance by fish of those areas. Kaimoana gathering sites on nearshore reefs are likely to be subject to minor impacts given background suspended sediment concentrations nearshore.

43. That finding of the 2017 DMC was quoted in the decision of the Court of Appeal in 2020 and nothing in the subsequent Supreme Court decision contradicted it. We were pleased that the Supreme Court also confirmed that Ngāti Ruanui kaitiakitanga is an existing interest, as are

rights for which recognition is sought under the Takutai Moana Act and interests under the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992.

44. The latest iteration of the TTR application does not include any new information that would lead us to form a different view on the effects of this proposal on the environment or on the rights, interests and cultural values of Ngāti Ruanui.
45. Similarly, the conditions proposed as part of the application have not changed or been updated. As such we regard them, as inadequate to address the very significant adverse effects of this proposal.

The Ngāti Ruanui Settlement

46. The Ngāti Ruanui Settlement includes a lengthy passage in which the Crown acknowledge the many ways in which it breached the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in its dealings with Ngāti Ruanui over the years. Those breaches saw Ngāti Ruanui tūpuna imprisoned, exiled and killed and left the iwi virtually landless. It is hardly surprising, then, that Ngāti Ruanui uri should have fought as hard as they have to protect the integrity of their rohe moana.

47. The Crown's acknowledgements culminate in a fulsome apology:

The Crown makes this apology to Ngaati Ruanui (including Tangaahoe and Pakakohi), to their ancestors, to their descendants, to nga uri o nga hapu o Ngaati Ruanui.

The Crown profoundly regrets, and unreservedly apologises to Ngaati Ruanui, for its actions which have resulted in the loss of life during the Taranaki wars and the virtual landlessness of Ngaati Ruanui in Taranaki and have caused suffering and hardship to Ngaati Ruanui over the generations to the present day.

The Crown profoundly regrets, and unreservedly apologises for, the destructive and demoralising effects of its unconscionable actions on Ngaati Ruanui which, over the generations to the present day, have undermined the basis of their society and autonomy and have had a devastating impact on their economy and development.

The Crown profoundly regrets its failure to acknowledge the mana, manawhenua, and rangatiratanga of Ngaati Ruanui.



The Crown apologises to Ngaati Ruanui for all the breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles acknowledged by the Crown in this Part 7.

ACCORDINGLY, the Crown: seeks to atone for these wrongs, and to begin the process of healing, with the Settlement and looks forward to building a relationship of mutual trust and co-operation with Ngaati Ruanui.

48. Granting the TTR application would make a mockery of that apology.



Graham John Young

Sworn

at Hawera on 1 October 2025.
before me:



~~A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand~~

~~Justice of the Peace~~

Deputy Registrar

H.R. Te Maipi
Deputy Registrar
District/High Court

"GJY-1"



29 January 2025

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust
Attn: Haimona Maruera - Chairperson

Via email: Haimona.Maruera@ruanui.co.nz

Tēnā koe Haimona,

RE: Trans-Tasman Resources Ltd – Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 Application

I am writing to advise that Trans-Tasman Resources Ltd (TTR) has decided to apply for marine consent under the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTA) for the Taranaki VTM project listed in Schedule 2 of the FTA. TTR plans to lodge its application with the EPA in March 2025.

TTR's FTA application will be for the same mining activity as TTR's previous application to the EPA, which commenced in 2016 and was withdrawn in 2024. The new application will relate to the same location as the previous application, namely an area of approximately 66km² of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (see **Figure 1** below) and will utilise the same methodology, monitoring approach (including pre-commencement and post-completion monitoring), operational controls, management and reporting measures and on-going engagement. These commitments will be included in the consent conditions proposed as part of the FTA application.

TTR acknowledges that tangata whenua of Taranaki have previously been united in their opposition to its' proposal, as is evident from the earlier consultation record and in submissions and evidence presented by tangata whenua at various hearings. Our FTA application will record that position.

However, if there is anything further that you wish to add, or if your position is different from that which has previously been articulated we would welcome hearing from you.

Exhibit Note

This is the annexure marked "GJY-1" referred to in the
affidavit of Graham John Young
and sworn at Hawera
this 1st day of October 2025 before me

Signature

A Duty Registrar / A Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand / Justice of the Peace

Trans-Tasman Resources Limited
PO Box 10 571, Wellington 6143
NEW ZEALAND
Website: www.manukaresources.com.au

H.R. Te Maipi
Deputy Registrar
District/High Court



Figure 1: TTR's proposed mining area within the EEZ

Ngā mihi nui,

Trans-Tasman Resources Limited



Alan J Eggers
Executive Chairman

Alan.Eggers@ttrl.co.nz

"GJY-2"

Te Runanga o Ngati Ruanui Trust Submission - TTRL

123037



Te Runanga o Ngati Ruanui Trust Submission

Trans-Tasman Resources Limited Marine Application -

Extraction and Processing of Seabed Material and Discharge of Processed and
De-Ored Sediments Within the South Taranaki Blight

Exhibit Note

This is the annexure marked "GJY-2" referred to in the
affidavit of Graham John Young
and sworn at Hawera
this 1st day of October 2025 before me

Signature

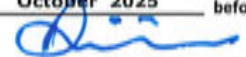

A Duty Registrar / Assistant of the High
Court of New Zealand / Justice of the Peace

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1. Introduction

Trans-Tasman Resources Limited's (TTRL) has lodged a marine consent application to extract and process seabed material and discharge processed and de-ored material within the South Taranaki Bight (STB). The application was lodged on 23 August and was subsequently publicly notified with a submission deadline set on 12 December 2016.

Te Runanga o Ngati Ruanui Trust (Ngati Ruanui) is the mandated voice of the 16 hapu with 7,481 registered descendants. We lodge our submission (refer to Appendix One for completed submission form) in opposition to the application on behalf of our iwi and hapu descendants. Ngati Ruanui's takiwa (tribal region) is bounded by the Whenuakura River in the south; the Waingongoro River in the north; the coast (includes the Coastal Marine Area - 12 nautical miles offshore) between the two rivers to the west; and the Matemateonga Ranges to the east.

As Tangata Whenua (indigenous people), Ngati Ruanui shares cultural, social, and historical associations with the whenua, wai māori (freshwater), takutai moana (foreshore and seabed) and Papa-tu-a-nuku (earth mother/land). We regard land, soil and water as taonga (treasures) which provides unity and identity to tangata whenua. They also are a means of sustenance, recreational enjoyment to and source of livelihood. Ngati Ruanui is the kaitiaki (guardian) of these taonga and is acknowledged as having mana whenua (territorial rights) through the Treaty of Waitangi and Ngati Ruanui Deed of Settlement 2003.

The proposed extraction of the seabed and discharge (including consequential effects) undermines tangata whenua's cultural, social and recreational association with takutai moana (includes the affected Coastal Marine Area, existing marine habitat and aquatic lifeforms). **Through our submission, we've raised further information, inconsistencies and errors of the application which create concerns and uncertainties and justification for the Decision-Making Committee (DMC) to decline the application. Hence, our stance to oppose the application in its entirety.** Our submission is structured in the order of the Impact Assessment of the application.

2. Project Background

The application includes extracting and processing 50 million tonnes of seabed material per year for a period of 35 years. TTRL expects to extract five million tonnes of iron sand per year from the processed seabed material. The rest (45 million tonnes of processed and de-ored seabed material) would be discharged four metres above the seabed floor within close proximity to the extraction area. A total area of 65.76 square kilometres and 11 metres deep of the seabed would be extracted.

The site would be located between 22 and 36 kilometres offshore in waters between 20 and 42 metres deep. TTRL currently holds a Minerals Mining Permit (#55581) issued under Sections 25 and 29A of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 for the extraction of iron sands from the South Taranaki Bight (STB). The permit was granted for a 20-year term commencing on 2 May 2014. This means that the permit expires on **2 May 2034**. TTRL is requesting a **35-year life (2052)** for the activity. On the basis of inconsistent and uncertain information, it is not advisable to allow such activity to proceed for a long period of time.

Approximately 10% of the extracted material would be processed into iron ore concentrate for export and approximately 90% of grinded remnants of seabed material would be deposited back. For such a phenomenal volume of seabed proposed to be destroyed (total of 50 million tonnes) for a relatively low iron yield, **the DMC should be satisfied, without the benefit of doubt, that the activity will not compromise environmental, cultural, recreational, social and commercial values of the affected areas.**

The predicted income provided did not include the operational cost and amount of earnings going out of the country and amount of earnings staying and benefitting New Zealand (NZ). **It is not clear how the affected coastal towns of Hawera, Patea and Waverley (including Wanganui) would directly benefit from the operation to substantiate the level of destruction and effects of the proposal on the local community.** The DMC should clarify this to fully understand the economic benefit of the project in the local, regional and national levels.

3. Marine Consent Requirements

According to Table 1.2, the proposal triggers Section 20(4)(b) of the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects – Discharge and Dumping) Regulations 2015 (the Regulation). This section requires a marine consent for activities that cause vibrations in a manner that is likely to have an adverse effect on marine life. TTRL acknowledges that the Integrated Mining Vessel (IMV) and crawler during iron sand extraction would cause vibration. However, **the Impact Assessment (IA) did not include any assessment of vibration effects. We note that noise effects and vibration effects are distinct effects. The DMC should seek further information on this regard in accordance with section 20(4)(b) of the Regulation.**

TTRL mentioned in paragraph 3 of section 1.4.4 that, while the effects of these activities (as listed under paragraph 2) are required to be considered under Section 59¹ of the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012 (EEZ Act), an assessment of these effects is not required to form part of any IA for a Marine Consent and/or Marine Discharge Consent application.

We strongly disagree with TTRL. It is a legal requirement that the IA must **contain the information required in sufficient detail to enable the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and persons whose existing interests are or may be affected to understand the nature of the activity and its effects** on the environment and existing interests. This is in accordance with Section 39(2)(b)² of the EEZ Act.

4. Mining Vessels

4.1 Integrated Mining Vessel (IMV)

Paragraph 1 of section 2.3.8 mentions that *“the majority of the personnel requirements relate to the manning of the offshore vessels, with an estimated 200 personnel required to provide sufficient cover for the operation of the IMV, Floating Storage and Offloading vessel and the Anchor Handling Tug.”* Paragraph 6 of section 2.3.2.1 mentions that *“the accommodation on board the IMV will cater for a complement of 140 persons and provide all the necessary amenities for the crew to be self-sustained on the vessel.”*

¹ <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2012/0072/latest/DLM3956212.html>

² <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2012/0072/latest/DLM3956190.html>

The above indicates that there would be 200 personnel but only 140 persons could be accommodated in the IMV. **Further clarification on the number of offshore personnel is required to clarify inconsistencies mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 6 of sections 2.3.8 and 2.3.2.1.** This would also confirm the accuracy of the number of jobs that would be created by the proposal (referred to on other sections of our submission).

Paragraph 7 mentions that a central power generation module on the IMV will supply power to all aspects of the vessel, including the crawlers, launch and recovery system, vessel positioning systems (thrusters and anchor cable winches), iron ore processing plant, desalination plant and the accommodation block. The operation of the engine would give rise to noise effects. However, **noise effects arising from the operation of the engine has not been assessed in section 4.9 (noise effect) of the IA. Further information is required to address this alongside other noise producing activities occurring at the same time and in stages, to better understand the overall noise effects of the proposal. Until provided, we consider the application to be incomplete.**

Paragraph 2 of section 2.3.2.2 mentioned that the crawler would extract seabed material with a suction velocity of typically 1.5 – 2 metres per second. The suctioning process would give rise to noise effects. However, **the noise effects of the suctioning process have not been assessed alongside other noise producing activities occurring at the same time.** This is not included in section 4.9 (noise effect) of the IA.

4.2 Floating Storage and Offloading Vessel

The modified loading system aboard the FSO vessel requires the installation of a pressurised dewatering plant. The dewatering process could give rise to noise effects. However, the IA did not state all of the noise producing activities to confirm this. **TTRL should identify all of the noise producing activities. A suitably qualified noise specialist should assess the noise readings of each noise producing activities according to occurrence including its cumulative effects on existing noise producing activities within the surrounding area.** This should be provided to fully understand the overall noise effects of the proposal.

5. Drilling Phases

5.1 Phase 1: Grade Control Drilling

Paragraphs 6 and 7 of section 2.3.3.1 mentions that a hydraulic system is used to control the drilling rate of the drill sampling rod and to pull the drill string from the hole. This is a single pass drilling system, with the sampling rod only going through the sediment once, with the maximum penetration depth of up to 11 metres below the seafloor. This process could create noise and vibration effects and could potentially induce erosion effects or collapse of the seabed floor. **To better understand these effects, further information on the noise and vibration levels associated with the drilling process should be provided and adequately assessed alongside other noise and vibration producing activities. The vibration effects should also be assessed in terms of its impact on the stability of the seabed floor.** The application is silent on the above analysis.

5.2 Phase 2: Extraction of Subsea Sediments

Paragraph 2 of section 2.3.3.2 mentions that the maximum depth will be no more than 11 metres below the surrounding seabed. It is not clear how the extraction process would be undertaken from the seabed floor level and down to the proposed 11 metres depth. **To fully understand how the extraction process would be undertaken down to the proposed depth and to be assured that the seafloor would not collapse or erode during the process, the DMC should ask TTRL the following (supported by technical data) questions:**

- **What is the probability of the 11-metre-high seabed wall adjoining the extraction area from collapsing?**
- **How would you prevent the adjoining seabed wall from collapsing?**
- **What is the slope of the seabed wall adjoining the extraction area?**
- **Would the slope be appropriate to prevent potential erosion/collapse of the adjoining sea floor?**
- **What are your erosion prevention measures to ensure the stability of the seabed including existing adjoining structures (wellhead platform)?**
- **The drilling process would create vibration effects. What is the impact of vibration on the stability of seabed wall (adjoining the extraction area) and floor?**
- **What are the soil layers of the seabed floor within the proposed mining area and characteristics of each layer?**

Figure 2.7 shows the sequence of typical extraction operations. It also shows that the extraction and deposition are at right angles with the direction of the waves. However, **the cardinal directions of these activities are not mentioned. This should be provided to correlate these activities with the direction of the sediment discharge, the waves and current.**

6. Processing Methodology

Section 2.3.4 sets out the processing methodology which includes screening of any 3.5mm sized particles, magnetic separation, grinding of larger particles, milling of materials to a specific size, final magnetic separation, dewatering and storage. **The methodology did not include the final particle size of the milled sediment which would eventually be discharged and deposited to the seabed. This information is essential to ascertain sedimentation effects of the discharge and deposition points.**

6.1 Re-deposition of de-ored Sediments

Paragraph 1 of section 2.3.5 mentioned that following the processing of the seabed material to extract the iron ore, the de-ored sediments will be returned to the seabed in the general vicinity of where it was extracted within the project area. The extraction and deposition of sediments would be simultaneously undertaken. This is shown in Figure 2.8.

We note that the extraction of seabed material (including the disturbance of the seabed floor) would happen alongside the deposition and discharge of de-ored sediments. These activities would give rise to sediment discharge. This means that there would be more than one sediment discharge point during operation and therefore their effects should be combined and assessed accordingly.

The sedimentation effects arising from discharge points were assessed individually in the IA. **To give accurate analysis of the overall sediment effects of the proposal, the effects of the sediment discharge arising from activities occurring at the same time must be assessed. Furthermore, the ‘general vicinity’ of the discharge point of the de-ored sediments must be identified.**

6.2 Transfer from IMV to FSO Vessel

Paragraph 5 of section 2.3.6 mentions that clean resalinated water from the filter system, will be discharged via an outfall pipe located one metre below the surface near the bow of the Floating storage and Off-loading (FSO) vessel. **The characteristic and composition of the resalinated water (sodium chloride content, water temperature, chemical composition, others) are required to determine the quality of the water that would be returned to the sea.**

6.3 Personnel

Paragraph 6 of section 2.3.2.1 mentions that there would be approximately 140 offshore staff while paragraph 1 of section 2.3.8 mentions that there would be approximately 200 staff. The Initial Output Table included in TTRL’s EPA Information Request (included with the released redacted information) shows 30 direct offshore workers. **The DMC should clarify the number of staff and employment that would be created for consistency and accuracy. The DMC should focus on direct, realistic and tangible employment that would be created. The validity of using indirect and induced employment are speculative and should be confirmed based on the nature of the operation (held offshore).**

6.4 De-ored Sediment Disposal

The de-ored sediments would be discharged at a nominal distance of four metres above the seabed. **Section 4.4 (Sedimentation and Optical Water Quality Effects) did not include an assessment of sediment effects at the four-metre-high discharge point. Further to this, the IA did not mention the final particle size of de-ored sediments. The sedimentation properties and associated effects, particularly alongside the sediment discharge arising from the drilling, extraction and deposition processes are required for accuracy.**

7. Existing Environment

Figure 3.1 shows a map of the South Taranaki Bight (STB) and the Sediment Model Domain (SMD). The SMD (area used to assess the overall sedimentation impact of the proposal) includes the coastline and offshore areas of six main coastal towns: Opunake, Hawera, Patea, Waverley, Wanganui and Foxton.

Paragraph 3 of section 3 mentions that *“STB is defined as the large bay to the south and west of the coastline of Taranaki, extending down to Farewell Spit and the western entrance to Cook Strait for the purpose of this section it means that portion of the South Taranaki marine environment in the general vicinity of the project, as shown on Figure 3.1.”*

The project area is located offshore between the coastal towns of Hawera and Patea. **In our opinion, the inclusion of the offshore areas of the town of Opunake (43.3 kilometres north west of Hawera) and Foxton (142.5 kilometres south east of Patea) with the SMD; is not a true and realistic description of the location of the project site including the sediment modelling.** We agree that Waverley and Wanganui should be included with the SMD because these coastal towns would be affected by the sediment plume.

The DMC should assess the appropriateness of including areas not affected by the sediment plume with the SMD and the use of average results should not be applied. Taking into account a broader area (particularly areas that are not affected by the plume) and averaging data (excludes outliers) influence the outcome, thereby giving a skewed low result.

Paragraph one of section 3.3.1, mentioned that “*..Holocene sand prism of up to 20 m thick from the shore and extends seaward to approximately 22 – 29 km (seaward limit) offshore. At the seaward limit the sand prism thins to a transgressive erosional surface, delineated by coarse-grained lag deposits.*”

Given that the project area is located 22 to 36 kilometres offshore, the transgressive erosional surface, delineated by coarse-grained lag deposits; would be encountered within the project area, located between 29 and 36 kilometres offshore. **The geological feature of this area which includes the layers of the seabed floor within the proposed extraction depth of 11 metres, erosion effects, sedimentation properties and stability should be assessed. This would ensure that effects on the identified transgressive erosional surface within the project site are addressed.**

7.1 Climate

We note that the project area is highly exposed to strong wind. This is acknowledged in paragraphs 1 and 3 of section 3.3.2. Table 3.1 shows the mean monthly and annual wind speed recorded at the Maui A platform ranging from 33.3 to 43.3 kph.

According to paragraph 4 of section 4.4.2.3 (Findings on sediment plumes) “*The dispersion of suspended sediments in the SMD, and its effects on physical and biological environments, depends on a variety of factors – including tidal currents, larger scale current flows, upwelling off Farewell Spit, freshwater inputs from major rivers, wind direction and weather events.*” **The assessment methodology and correlation of sediment plume model with the above climatic factors is required.**

7.2 Oceanographic Measurements

Paragraph 9 of section 3.3.1 mentions that the oceanographic studies undertaken by MacDonald demonstrated that periods of increased suspended sediment concentrations coincided with large wave events. During calm periods, no suspended sand sediment concentrations were recorded. This section has provided information predominantly on periods with increased suspended sediment concentrations. However, it is not clear if the calm periods (no suspended sediments) has been adopted in the sediment plume model. **To determine the behaviour of the sediment plume in terms of oceanographic measurements, the calm periods should be included with the assessment methodology.**

7.3 Seabed Morphology and Sediments

Section 4.4.2.2 (Sedimentation and Sediment Plume Effects - Assessment Methodology) mentions that the flocculation and sediment settling rate of three samples: post-grind tailings, pre-grind ultra-fines and tailings; were tested using a series of “jar tests”. The results of these tests underpin the assessment of sedimentation, sediment plume and optical effects arising from the proposal.

According to Figure 3.2 of section 3.3.5, the project area (22 - 36km offshore) has mixed grain with size ranging from very fine sand (63 µm – 125 µm) to gravel (>1.6mm). The analysis of the sedimentation settling rate uses fine particles of less than 38 µm. According to Figure 3.2, this particle size relates to mud which is not found in the project area.

The above conflicting information needs to be clarified. The DMC should confirm the source of tested sediments (a map showing its collection points and particular soil layer tested) and to link this with the mining process: raw seabed material and processed de-ored sediments.

7.4 Seabed Sediments Chemistry

We note that the sediment discharge within the project area will contain dilute-acid soluble chromium and nickel. This is acknowledged in paragraph 4 of section 3.3.6 of the IA which states that *“The concentrations of dilute-acid soluble chromium and nickel in deep sediment were often one order of magnitude higher than their maximum concentrations in surface sediment. Furthermore, at four of five sites, chromium and nickel concentrations increased with increasing depth below the seafloor.”*

The chromium and nickel laden sediments could be ingested by fish and in effect, contaminate our food source. **We note that the chromium and nickel contents of the sediment should be taken into account in assessing the impact of contaminated fish to human health, recreational and commercial fishing, the local market (buying contaminated fish caught within the STB would not be a popular option) and international export. Besides this, continuous ingestion of contaminated sediments for a 35-year period need to be investigated.**

8. Laboratory Testing of Sediments

8.1 Source Material

The source of tested sediments needs to be confirmed including the extraction depth to ensure that representative samples of the layers of the affected seabed floor and its particle size are tested. Besides this, **the proposed extraction depth is 11 metres and therefore, samples collected at one metre intervals to a depth of 11 metres should have been tested. The overall results of the sediment tests including optical effects are inconclusive until concerns relating to the sediment source including the validity of its collection methodology (collected by a suitably qualified independent third party) are confirmed.**

8.2 Suspension Mass Tests

Section 3.5.1 mentions that 50 ml sub-samples from each pair of one litre beakers at 25% water depth (31.5 mm below the surface); 50% water depth (63 mm below the surface) and 75% water depth (94.5 mm below the surface) after 10, 60 and 300 minutes. **This is not consistent with the 180-minute test protocol and should be clarified.**

The dilution factors used in the laboratory test is 100 mg and 1000 mg of particle in one litre of saline solution). **The DMC should confirm if the dilution factor is accurate in terms of the volume of the affected water column: depth of the sea (between 20 and 42 metres deep) and the depth of the extraction area (11 metres), and volume of sediments (50 million tonnes); alongside environmental factors.**

8.3 Flocculation Tests

8.3.1 Floc Size versus Floc Settling Velocity Distributions

In terms of sediment 1, the settling velocity ranges from 0.38 mm/s to 34.3 mm/s. The mean settling velocity has been taken into account. This means that the slow settling floc (outlying results) which gives a higher level of adverse effects, has not been considered. This is similar to the floc diameter/size. The floc diameter ranges from 49.6 to 290 microns. The use of the mean floc size will not take into account the small floc size which will have a slower settling velocity.

Microflocs comprise 36 to 60% of the total floc which is a considerable % which should be taken into account as opposed to concentrating on macrofloc which will settle quickly. **We emphasize that taking the average settling rate will skew the results to increase the velocity rate and the DMC should not take this into account.**

In terms of sediment 2, the mean floc size was used giving a result of 164 – 166 microns. This gives a false impression that there are no microflocs (less than 160 microns) which has a slow settling rate. The average velocity rate is also used; thereby excludes the slow velocity rate. The microflocs comprise 42 to 47% of the total floc. This is a considerable amount of sediment that will be floating (slow settling time). **The test and assessment should consider the 'worst case scenario' and not the average result.**

8.3.2 Turbulent Flocculation Tests

The jar test provides results in a controlled environment including volume. **The DMC should confirm the validity of the test on the context that it does not take into account a range of environmental factors, variations in turbulence force to name a few.**

8.4 Annular Flume

The range of settling velocity of 0.34 to 60.4 mm/s is relatively wide which skewed the mean to increase the settling velocity. The floc size is smaller with 100 SPM particularly in comparison with the jar test. **This means that the turbulence is breaking the floc particles into smaller size and therefore the concept of flocculation (reducing the sediment plume effects) is flawed.**

The DMC should require the processed de-ored sediment to be tested. The sediment used in this test includes processed sediments with intact iron material and therefore should not be taken into account. De-ored sediments could behave differently in comparison to sediments with intact iron content (different resuspension characteristic). We note that only sediment 3 was tested and therefore does not give a representative sample.

The DMC should confirm the shear pressure arising from the extraction process and compare this with the results. We note that the turbidity at 0.5 Pa was tested instead of 0.7 Pa (refer to Table one below).

RST	Background Turbidity mg. l ⁻¹	Turbidity (mg. l ⁻¹) at 0.1 Pa	Turbidity (mg. l ⁻¹) at 0.2 Pa	Turbidity (mg. l ⁻¹) at 0.3 Pa	Turbidity (mg. l ⁻¹) at 0.4 Pa	Turbidity (mg. l ⁻¹) at 0.5 Pa	Turbidity (mg. l ⁻¹) at 0.7 Pa	Turbidity (mg. l ⁻¹) at 0.9 Pa
1	184	14 - 198	30 - 228	418	3,346	Not tested (?)	36,648	42,648
2	94	22 – 116 (82 less RST 1)	22 – 138 (90 less RST 1)	278	754	4,578 exceeds Turbidity at 0.4 Pa RST-1	Not tested (?)	41,897 the result should exceed turbidity at 0.9Pa RST-1 (?)

Table One: Table showing the resuspension rate of sediments after 4.5 hours' consolidation (RST-1) and after 2 days' consolidation (RST-2) and background turbidity at 0.1 Pa to 0.9 Pa.

Based on the data presented, we conclude the following points which should be considered by the DMC:

- The resuspension rate of sediments and turbidity increase as pressure increases and after 4.5 hours and two days of consolidation. Therefore, effects of re-suspended sediments should be assessed and included with the SMD and optical effects analysis.
- There is an incremental increase of turbidity on both RST-1 and RST-2
- The turbidity at 0.5 Pa of RST-1 and 0.7 Pa of RST-2 were not tested and therefore, does not give a complete data. The DMC should request that this be tested.
- The turbidity of 0.5 Pa of RST-2 exceeds the turbidity at 0.4 Pa of RST-1 and therefore, turbidity results at 0.7 Pa and 0.9 Pa of RST-2 should reflect the consistent increase in turbidity. However, the RST-2 data particularly at 0.9 Pa (0.7 Pa is not tested) should be tested to clarify the inconsistency of the data presented.

8.5 Results

Section 3.4.2 mentions that sediment 1 at lower 100mg.l⁻¹ concentration settled very quickly (less than 2 minutes). All three samples even after three hours showed a proportion of very fine material in suspension; more noticeable at higher 1000 mg. l⁻¹ suspension.

The adequacy of the dilution used in the test material should be confirmed and should adequately reflect the depth of the discharge point. Besides this, the dilution factor should take into account the volume of seabed material within the extraction area and water column affected.

The flocculation process is influenced by environmental factors such as tidal movement, current, seasonal variation, temperature and seabed floor depth. The DMC should require that the test include these factors. The test was conducted in a controlled laboratory environment without due consideration of the above.

Turbidity is profound in 1000 mg/l sample volume but this is also apparent in 100 mg/l volume. This means that optical effects are apparent in areas affected by plume. Overall, **we remind the DMC that the activity includes extensive volume of extracted seabed material (50 million tonnes) and discharged processed de-ored material (45 million tonnes of de-ored sediments) per year in a 24-hour operation for a total of 35 years. The DMC should be satisfied that the sampled volume should accurately reflect the above volume.**

Section 3.5.2 mentioned that after 300 minutes, the total mass of suspended material was reduced further to about 1%. **The test methodology mentions recording the results for ten, 60 and 180 minutes. This result is inconsistent with the methodology and the 1.65% result mentioned in the report. The DMC should clarify this inconsistency.**

The suspended mass test does not take into account other factors affecting settling velocity of the sediments. It also does not take into account the 24-hour process/continuous process of extraction and re-deposition of seabed materials and de-ored sediments respectively. **The DMC should address this to adequately reflect the nature of the operation (continuous 24-hour production of sediment) which could disperse before settling and consequential impact.**

The temperature of the coastal water within the STB range from 1-2 degrees Celsius (winter) and more than 19 degrees Celsius (summer). **Temperature affects the settling velocity of sediments. Overall, the sediment tests do not take into account temperature variability. The DMC should require this to be addressed.**

The flocculation jar tests include agitating a suspension using a stirring bar for a duration sufficiently long enough for the flocs formed to reach a quasi-equilibrium state of flocculation. **The DMC should compare the agitation force with the disturbance produced by the extraction (vacuum pressure) of the crawler and similar natural occurring force present within the proposed mining site.** The agitation produced by the vacuum may likely be within the lower level of the water column and will not capture small particles which have been dispersed to mid and upper level.

TTRL's assessment of effects beyond the project area is almost entirely dependent on the accuracy of the sediment transport model used by NIWA and HRW. Therefore, **the DMC needs to have confidence that the model and its outputs provide a reliable basis for an assessment of effects (Lieferring, R., 2016). Based on the matters we've raised, so far, there has been several inconsistencies and inadequate information presented which questions the reliability of the data presented.**

9. Nearshore Epibenthic / Shallow Infauna

Figure 3.3 shows the location of sampling sites relative to the predicted bottom suspended sediment concentrations (SSC) of extraction-derived sediment within the STB. Information under this figure mentions that *"SSC values represent 95th percentile for releases from the dredging source within the proposed project area."* The IA has referred to percentile levels of 50, 80, 90, 95 and 99. We understand that some of the percentile are shown for comparison. However, **the DMC should determine the appropriate percentile level to be used for the overall assessment of effects.**

9.1 Zooplankton

Under paragraph 3 of section 3.5.2, Bradford-Grieve et al concluded that zooplankton species in the STB are typical of those found in coastal waters around NZ. The STB is also considered to be very productive and regarded to have the highest recorded biomass estimates against other coastal regions around NZ. Paragraph 2 of section 4.6.3.4 mentions that *“Suspension and filter-feeding zooplankton can be affected by high levels of suspended sediments. Arendt et al found concentrations of fine sediment above 20 mg/L can clog zooplankton respiratory surfaces and / or feeding apparatus as well as impair prey detection.”*

The DMC should consider the further information we’ve raised in the preceding sections to confirm the accuracy of the sediment modelling. Consequently, given that sediments above 20 mg/L can clog zooplankton respiratory surfaces, the effects on this species should be reassessed accordingly.

9.2 Demersal and Pelagic Fish

We note that the description of the distribution of demersal and pelagic fish species under section 3.6.1.3 is based on models and literature review and is not specific to the proposed mining site.

Paragraph 4 of section 3.6.1.3 mentions that *“evidence of spawning activity by 13 demersal and pelagic fish species in the STB, along with juveniles of 24 species. However, the surveys were based on areas with water depths greater than 20 m.”* Paragraph 1 of section 2.1 mentioned that *“The project area is located between 22 and 36 km off the coast in the EEZ (i.e. outside of the 12 NM limit) and in waters that are between 20 and 42 m deep.”* Therefore, **the proposed mining site includes areas which cater for spawning activities for 13 demersal and pelagic fish species in the STB.**

Paragraph 17 of section 3.6.1.3 mentions that the project area affected by the sediment plume is not identified as being an important spawning area or juvenile nursery for any fish species. The above information is one of a few examples from the IA that refers to inconsistent statements. The IA should be reviewed for consistency and accuracy to avoid confusion.

9.3 Spawning and Juvenile Fish – General and 3.6.2.2 Freshwater Eels – Tuna

According to paragraphs 2 and 3 of section 3.6.1.4 there are low abundances of juveniles of the following species within the STB: arrow squid, barracoota, blue warehou, giant stargazer, jack mackerel, John Dory, kahawai, kingfish, red gurnard, rig, sea perch, school shark, snapper, spiny dogfish, terakihi and trevally. Juveniles of eight other species are listed but no abundance estimate is provided because of insufficient data. These species included blue cod, grey mullet, horse mackerel, NZ sole, red cod, silver warehou, yellow belly flounder and yellow eyed mullet.

According to paragraph 3 of section 3.6.2.2 specific information on the presence of eels within the STB and the project area is unknown. We do not agree with the above information. Appendix Two which shows data of a variety of fish including longfin and shortfin eels caught within the project area supports our stance. The DMC should assess the impact of the proposal with regards to the data presented in Appendix Two. The application is silent on this matter.

10. Protected Customary Right or Customary Marine Title

Ngati Ruanui has lodged an application for protected customary rights and customary marine title for the common marine and coastal area between the Waingongoro River to the north and Whenuakura River to the south.

The coastal area (which includes the abutting land) and resources is significant to Ngati Ruanui. It provides us with sustenance, identity, sources of food, materials for production, places to live and to celebrate. Through the Ngati Ruanui Settlement Act 2003, Ngati Ruanui holds a statutory acknowledgement over the coast and land within our rohe. This acknowledgement clearly sets out our role of kaitiakitanga including our spiritual, cultural and physical connections with takutai moana. The Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA) recognises customary rights of iwi, hapū and whānau in the common marine and coastal areas. The Marine and Coastal Area adjoins the Exclusive Economic Zone and would be affected by the proposal.

This important connection has not been assessed in the application and no further information request has been requested. The DMC should require this to make a detailed impact assessment on the above defined coastal area.

11. Economic Effects

The economic analysis is noted. The overall impact upon GDP is not questioned however the impact and assessment on the regional and local economic environment is not clearly articulated; in particular, the number of direct and indirect employment opportunities. It has proved very difficult to reconcile the initial statement that 1666 people will be employed followed by different calculations ranging from 705 people, 463 people to 299 people.

The use of direct, indirect and induced employment is also considered misleading and how this potential employment opportunity aligns to the total life of the consent application. It is noted that there is likely to be greater indirect employment at the beginning of the consent rather than throughout the life of the consent.

The information provided largely indicates that the main employment force will be skilled labour who will not reside locally or potentially not even based in the wider Taranaki region.

The commitment to employment within the local community is considered to be limited; where the applicant only indicates encouragement to foster this. At no point is there any commentary on the potential or actual benefits to the areas likely to be most impacted by this proposal being Patea area and township. It is considered that there is limited if not minimal positive economic impact for the local community based on the information contained within the application.

Further, following the agreement entered into between the applicant and the South Taranaki District Council to establish a training facility in Hawera, there is no details as to how this will be achieved, what training opportunities will be provided and whether this is a permanent feature for the life of the consent being sought. To determine whether there is benefit more detail is required.

12. Sedimentation and Sediment Plume Effects

HR Wallingford (“HRW”) conducted laboratory tests using sediment samples from the South Taranaki marine environment to gain certainty over the way discharged de-ored sediment behaves in the marine environment, particularly potential flocculation and settling rates for finer particles within the discharge. The findings from these tests along with the updated sediment plume modelling, have been incorporated into the overall environmental assessments.

Below are questions we require to understand the logic and methodology of HRW’s test including its association, if any, with the two sediment discharge points: one from the disturbance of the seabed material and extraction point. The other one is from the discharge and deposition of de-ored sediments.

- Do natural marine environmental factors (such as tide, current, wind direction) and sea water properties (such as temperature and salinity) affect flocculation, sediment settling and sediment re-suspension rates of sediments?
- If yes, were these factors applied with the flocculation, sediment settling and re-suspension rate tests?
- The jar test is undertaken in a controlled laboratory environment and does not include natural environmental factors that is present in the project area and surrounds that could affect the sediment settling rate.
 - What is the accuracy level of testing the flocculation, sediment settling and sediment re-suspension rates in a laboratory set-up (excludes natural marine environmental factors and sea water properties)?
- What are the characteristic and properties (for example, salt composition, temperature, chlorine content, turbidity, pH, etc.) of the saline water used for testing?
- What are the characteristic and properties (for example, salt composition, temperature, chlorine content, turbidity, pH, etc.) of the sea water within the project area and 20 kilometres north east of the project area?
- Which areas in the SMD were the three test samples (post-grind tailings, pre-grind ultra-fines and tailings) collected from? A map showing the SMD and the collection sites should be provided.
- What are the particle size of the sediments found in the project area?
- What are the particle size of each of the test samples?
- Explain why the sedimentation results of the three samples were used as a reference to the overall environmental assessment of the proposal?
- Figure 3.2 shows that the particle size of the sediments within the project area varies from very fine sand to gravel (63 µm to >1.6mm).
 - Explain why the modelling of near-field processes and plume around the discharge is based on all the fine sediment fractions settling at 10 mm/s?
- Figure 3.2 mentions the different particle size of each sediment. We note that the particle size of mud is <63 µm. The project area does not contain mud.
 - Explain why the suspension mass test reflects sediments with particle size of less than 38 µm?

12.1 Sedimentation Effects as a Result of Deposition

Paragraph 2 of section 4.4.2.4 mentions that *“NIWA modelled the levels of deposition and reported the results for the maximum five and 365-day deposition rates. The results demonstrate that the deposition rate can only be distinguished from background rate out to a maximum of a few kilometres of the source of the sediment plume. Once the project is operating the deposition could occur over a reasonably extensive area, but at rates between 0.01 – 0.05 mm over five days.”*

The scientific references and the assessment methodology of the sediment modelling should be provided to understand the sediment discharge arising from the deposition point. Furthermore, we note that the matters we’ve raised under section 4.4.2 (Sedimentation and Sediment Plume Effects) affects the assessment under this section of the IA.

Given that the extraction (including initial disturbance of the seabed) and deposition (including discharge at four metres above the seabed) of sediments are simultaneous activities, a combined assessment of sediment discharges arising from these activities should be undertaken to adequately reflect the mining process. In addition, the presence (or the absence of it) of sediments in the natural environment should be used as the permitted baseline and the effects of the proposal should be analysed over and above the baseline.

Paragraph 3 mentions that *“Erosion, dispersion and resettlement of sediments from the excavated pits are likely to be at very low rates, with rates of less than 0.01 mm over two years up to 10 km away from the pit area.”*

To understand how the erosion, dispersion and resettlement of sediment rates were tested, the scientific reference and assessment methodology should be provided. Besides this, we are interested to know if the drilling, extraction and pressure from suctioning have any impact in inducing erosion/collapse particularly of the seabed wall adjoining the project area.

Kupe Joint Venture Parties New Zealand (Kupe JVP) holds a Petroleum Mining Licence #38146, with Origin Energy as the operator. Approximately half of the project area is located within the mining licence area held by the Kupe JVP. **The DMC should require an assessment of erosion effects on the existing Kupe production facility which is located in close proximity to the project area (refer to Figure 3.11 of the IA of the application).**

Figure 3.1 shows that the project area is within close proximity to not only Kupe but four other petroleum sites such as Maari, Maui-A, Maui-B and Tui. The proposal would give rise to noise, seabed destruction and instability, changes to the behaviour of marine fauna, etc. These effects could give rise to cumulative effects with respect to the established petroleum activities within the area. The cumulative effects of the proposal should be assessed to determine the overall impact of activities within the project area and its surrounds.

13. Optical Water Quality Effects

Paragraph 2 of section 4.4.3 mentions that *“As for the sediment plume, there is considerable background variability in optical properties and the effects of the project are likely to be highly variable in time and space - depending on prevailing conditions.”*

To better understand the effects of the sediment plume particularly under the influence of environmental variables, for example wind strength and directions, tidal height, strength and direction of currents; we request that this be determined.

We have asked for further information relating to the overall sediment discharge of the proposal. This needs to be provided in order to confirm the accuracy of the sediment modelling. Consequently, given that sediments above 20 mg/L can clog zooplankton respiratory surfaces, the effects on this species need to be reassessed. The matters we've raised under section 4.4.2 which relates to the testing of the sediments (flocculation, sediment settling and dispersal rates) would influence the assessment of the optical water quality effects. If the DMC agrees, the optical water quality effects would need to be reassessed to reflect accuracy.

Paragraph 2 of section 4.4.3 mentions that *"As for the sediment plume, there is considerable background variability in optical properties and the effects of the project are likely to be highly variable in time and space - depending on prevailing conditions."* Given that background variabilities influence the sediment plume's behaviour and subsequent effects on optical water quality, each variable should be applied to the modelling to determine its particular effect.

Paragraph 3 of section 4.4.3.9 states that *"the recovery of iron sand and the resulting sediment plume is predicted to have insignificant effects on optical properties within five kilometres of the coastline of the STB."* **This statement does not take into account the effects on Graham Bank which is located approximately ten kilometres from the coast. Specific impact assessment is required of this important and outstanding marine environment.**

Paragraph 4 mentions that the "Reductions in light availability in the water column are likely to be predominantly to the east of the project area, but over the SMD will average only 1.9% (extraction activities at Location A) and 1.6% (extraction activities at Location B) - with up to a 25% reduction within 20 km down current of the extraction site. **As previously raised, the DMC should consider the appropriateness of using averaged data which includes a broad area that is not proportion to the scale of the proposal and affected areas. The IA should reflect the true extent of the project and affected sites for accuracy.**

Paragraph 3 under section 4.5.1.3. mentions that the most common movement of the sediment plume is towards the south-easterly direction while paragraph 6 under section 4.6.3.3 mentions that the most common movement is towards the northeast. We ask the DMC that the direction of the sediment plume be confirmed given the inconsistencies stated in the IA.

Paragraph 3 mentions that *"Plume modelling results demonstrate that the very fine sediment generated during the project operations would primarily drift in a southeast direction from the source towards the shore with the majority of the suspended material settling out prior to reaching the shore."* This statement is inconclusive given the matters we've raised in terms of the particle size of sediments tested, mixed variety of sediments found in the project area, laboratory controlled test area, combined assessment of sedimentation effects of simultaneous activities, and so on refer to section 4.4.2. We note that this needs to be addressed for accuracy.

The proposal would produce a continuous plume of sediments generated throughout a continuous 24-hour process. This means that as the suspended material generated at a particular time settles, subsequent sediments would be generated and thereby creating a constant sediment plume. This concept has not been addressed by the IA and should be investigated.

13.1 Optical Effects Report

We note that according to Hadfield and Macdonald (2015), the accuracy and reliability of the predicted optical effects are dependent on the performance of the sediment model. The Executive Summary of the Optical Effects Report prepared by NIWA (released redacted information) mentioned that *“The accuracy and reliability of the predicted optical effects are dependent on the performance of the sediment model (Hadfield & Macdonald, 2015) and this is not assessed in the report.”* Therefore, there are concerns on the accuracy and reliability of the data.

The Executive Summary also mentioned that “Videos of simulated movements of the plume of sediment over two years have also been produced and are provided with this report. These videos are useful for context as they show variations in the background sediment in the SMD and the predicted appearance and behaviour of the mining-generated sediment plume over the same period.” We note that these videos have not been released by the EPA because they consider the videos as not part of the application. We consider this as unreasonable and unsupportive of ensuring that the public fully understand the application and its effects. TTRL has released the videos in their website two working days before the submission deadline without any public notice. Transparency is important in establishing trust between the EPA, TTRL, tangata whenua and the local community (directly affected by the proposal). There has been no evidence of transparency without tangata whenua having to challenge its principles to be given effect to.

The optical modelling uses averaged results, thereby skewing the predicted optical effects to a lower value. This approach does not take into account the outlying values i.e. the maximum optical light reduction (worst case scenario) which is critical in assessing environmental effects and application of consent condition. Consideration of averaged values should be disregarded.

The overall plan of analysis includes separation of naturally-occurring and processed sediment into many size fractions and suspending carrying concentrations of each size fraction. The average data will not take into account the behaviour of the largest and smallest size fraction. This should be investigated. Besides this, the sinking rate of sediments vary and therefore using an averaged value will not take into account the maximum effects of sediments with the slowest sinking rate. Furthermore, correlation of the volume of discharged sediments, with its corresponding optical effects and using the same samples sourced from the mining site by a suitably qualified independent third party and in accordance with appropriate collection methodology should be considered.

We note that the suspended sediments from mining is predicted to take a few months to be flushed out of the STB region. The extent of damage within this period should be considered. Given the 24-hour process, cumulative sediment/optical effects arising from simultaneous activities should be considered. The test methodology does not confirm this.

13.2 Sources of sediments and size fractionation

The sources of sediments used for the optical effects are different from the sediments used for the HRW report. To ensure consistency and to be able to link results, the same sediments (representative sample of the layer of the seabed floor taken from the proposed mining area) should be tested taken from the same confirmed areas.

The samples were collected by TTRL with no associated map showing the point of its collection. Besides this, sampling methodology is not included.

The discharge of de-ored sediments four metres from the seabed floor will give rise to sediment plume effects. **To assess these effects, we need to understand the behaviour of the released de-ored sediments at the point of discharge. Therefore, the de-ored sediments should be tested. However, the Optical Report was based on laboratory test results of Natural Sediment Cores (naturally-occurring sediment taken from the Patea Shoals) instead of de-ored sediments sourced from the different layers of the seabed floor of the proposed mining area. The DMC should require the de-ored sediments to be tested.**

The sediment samples were provided by TTR and were collected from the Patea Shoals. This does not confirm that the test samples were collected from the proposed mining site. Besides this, TTR has provided the samples instead of the testing facility. It is common to expect that the testing facility collects the samples to ensure that this is undertaken according to approved testing methodology.

The sediment samples used for the sediment plume testing are not the same. To achieve consistency and linkage of test results which have interrelated effects must be reflected in the application.

NIWA has removed magnetic material from the Natural Sediment Cores (NSC) under the assumption that the factory ship would remove the magnetic material hence eventually discharging de-ored sediments. However, **NIWA was instructed by TTR to test the natural sediment cores with the magnetic material in tack. This strongly indicates the influence of TTR on the testing process and results. We question the validity of the test on this basis.**

Overall, the DMC should ensure that unbiased collection of samples is undertaken by a neutral party. The collection points should be confirmed and documented appropriately. The sediment testing should appropriately reflect the mining process, the actual particle size of the sediments found in the mining area and should not be changed according to the instruction of TTR. This should not be assumed that the sediment size is similar from benthic and river sources. **The DMC must ensure that the sediment samples are taken from the proposed mining site. It is not acceptable that the tested sediments are sourced from areas within the Patea Shoal but the mining area. It is not acceptable that the sediment samples are compared from that found in the river sources.**

The above particle size classes are not consistent with Figure 3.2 which shows the grain size of the sediments in the South Taranaki Bight (STB): Coarse sand (500 um – 1.6 mm), medium sand (250 um – 500 um), fine sand (125 um – 250 um) and very fine sand (63 um – 125 um). The application must be amended to address inconsistencies on quoted figures.

NIWA states that “It was not possible to physically fractionate sediment samples into exact size classes because the relationship between size and settling time is inexact.” This indicates that the settling time which underpins the flocculation concept is unreliable. Besides this, all procedures were performed using freshwater. Given that the proposed activity relates to seawater, seawater must be used for all procedures taking into account all the environmental factors within the proposed mining area.

The optical properties of the larger particle size have not been measured because it is considered by NIWA that it is difficult to maintain sand in suspension in the tank experiment. NIWA does not consider this as an issue and mentions that larger particle sizes would very unlikely to stay in the plume for any length of time.

The DMC should take into account that the proposal is a 24-hour process and therefore there will be a continuous production of sediments i.e. large sediments will settle alongside large sediments being discharged from the extraction process. Optical effects will be high while large sediments are in the water column and therefore impact on visibility and lifeforms. The optical effects of large sediments and its constant production must be tested and should not be discounted.

13.3 Laboratory Tank Experiments

The DMC must confirm the pressure created from the extraction process to be able to compare that the same pressure is applied to the pump used in the laboratory tank experiment. This will ensure that the test reflects the actual mining process and the legitimacy of the test procedure and results.

The DMC needs to confirm any similarity of the actual environment with the context of using a laboratory tank (controlled environment). The bilge pump should also be compared with the pump used in the mining process. This is to determine that the procedure and results of the test assimilates the actual mining process and its effects in a realistic and technical basis.

The DMC should confirm if the dilution series adequately assimilate the volume of sediments and the volume of water within the column including the water temperature (the test used 20 degrees Celsius) in comparison with the volume of water in the tank and its depth. The water depth of the proposed mining site (between 20 and 42 metres deep) and the extraction depth (up to 11 metres deep) should be considered including the temperature of the seawater which has seasonal and depth variations.

We note that the sediment used is the natural sediment core and post-grind tailing with magnetic material intact. Besides the issue of not taking into account de-ored sediments, the tank experiment does not take into account environmental factors such as tidal current, seawater temperature, including the seawater depth and depth of the extracted. The DMC should ensure that these factors are addressed to assimilate the optical effects on the actual environment.

Section 4.1 of the report mentions that coastal waters typically exhibit high natural variability, both spatially and seasonally. Therefore, seasonal variations affect the optical properties of seawater. The seasonal variations in NZ should be taken into account in terms of measuring the bio-optical properties:

- Spring - September, October, November.
- Summer - December, January, February.
- Autumn - March, April, May.
- Winter - June, July, August.

The DMC should require that measurements be taken during spring and autumn. Besides this, the location of the sampling areas should be confirmed. A map showing the location points would be useful.

The Optical background section of the Report (section 1.3) mentions that the colour and clarity of water are considered in three groups: phytoplankton; non-algal particulate material (NAP) and coloured dissolved organic matter (CDOM). The conditions should consider NAP also.

The location of the sampling site which relates to section 4.4.1 of the application should be confirmed. The median of the extracted satellite data from 2002 to 2008 were used and therefore does not take into account the outlying data (worst case scenario).

13.4 Actual and Potential Effect on Optical Water Quality

The assessment uses median concentrations/levels of sediments in assessing the sedimentation effects of the proposal. This needs to be reviewed to ensure that the use of median concentrations (associated with the entire SMD) would give accurate representation of suspended sediments prior to extraction and after deposition, particularly within the project area.

The models show that the extent of the impact of the sediment plume relates to the offshore areas of the coastal towns of Hawera, Patea and Waverley (refer to Figures 4.6 and 4.7). The use of median concentrations need to be strengthened to ensure that this reflect the true impact of the proposal within the affected areas.

13.4.1 The Traps and Graham Bank

The optical water quality effects including its impact on the number of days with good visibility at the South Traps and Graham Bank were assessed under section 4.4.3.5. Paragraph 2 mentions that there will be a total of 124 good visibility days per year at the Traps and 204 - 207 good visibility days per year at Graham Bank. The analysis/methodology of how the number of good visibility days per year were determined including reference documents should be provided to review its precision.

When sediments are continuously discharged; some of the sediments would settle and some would disperse. Consequently, a constant volume of sediments will be produced. It is not clear if the modelling reflects the 24-hour continuous and combined sediment discharges from the disturbance and extraction of seabed materials, and deposition of processed sediments. This should be confirmed to determine the validity of the model.

13.4.2 Changes to Water Column Light Intensity

Table 4 shows the mean water column light, as a proportion of surface light over the SMD. Given the matters we've raised in section 4.4.2, we note that the assessment of the water column light intensity should be reassessed. In addition, the appropriateness of considering the water column light in the context of the entire SMD (broad area) as opposed to identified impacted areas should be provided.

The largest reductions are predicted to occur around the active extraction areas with maximum reductions of between 92 – 95% depending on the specific location. However, the IA considers the mean change in total light at the seabed averaged over the modelled area is a more reliable measure of the predicted effects of the project on benthic algae. This is a reduction of 23% (Location A) and 16% (Location B). We note this difference for the DMC to take into account in considering the accuracy of the IA.

Paragraph 3 of section 4.5.1.2 mentions that *“Results from modelling evaluated the potential for seabed material to be transported away from the extraction area by waves and currents, and therefore the connection between seabed material at the project site, and sand deposition and erosion processes on the shore.”* This confirms that the maximum reductions between 92 – 95% must be taken into account as this would also impact on the shore.

14. Effects on Ecology and Primary Productivity

Paragraph 2 of section 4.6.3.1, *“McClary (2014) estimated that the area of the STB that falls between 20 and 40 m depth occupies an area of approximately 1,860 km². Thus, to put the project area into perspective, approximately 0.03% of this total area would be impacted per month or 0.3% per year by the project. In terms of the SMD, this represents 0.04% per year. The ongoing extraction of iron sand will mean blocks within the project area will be at different stages of recovery for the duration of the project.”* In support of the matters we’ve raised particularly in terms of considering the sedimentation impact of the proposal in association with the SMD, according to McClary, the project area would impact on 0.04% of the SMD area per year.

The scale of the proposal and associated effects should be in proportion with the area it is proposed to be sited and the realistic extent of its effects. Although we have raised several questions relating to the sediment testing, the sedimentation modelling shows consistent areas affected by sediment discharges. The affected areas do not include the entire SMD. **The DMC should consider the legitimacy of referencing the IA on the basis of the entire SMD (includes unaffected areas).**

14.1 Benthic Communities

Paragraph 3 of section 4.6.3.3 mentions that *“Open water ecosystems are dynamic and often in a state of perpetual change with periodic disturbances due to storm and other events. This perpetual change is not detrimental to benthic systems as it maintains diversity by resetting communities.”*

We note that natural occurring events and periodic disturbances including associated non-detrimental effects on the benthic systems are not similar to anthropogenic activities and in this case relating to occurrence, scale and nature.

Paragraph 6 states that *“Although the direction of the sediment plume will be variable, depending on prevailing weather conditions, the prevailing direction that it will travel is to the north east.”* As previously mentioned, the applicant needs to confirm the prevailing direction of the sediment plume. The IA mentions various directions: south east, east and in this case north east.

14.2 Zooplankton and Larval Fish

Paragraph 1 of section 4.6.3.4 mentions that sedimentation effects would be short-term because these populations will move through the region with the currents. The impact on local recreational and commercial fishing within the area would therefore be compromised. Anecdotal evidence and data received from the Ministry of Primary Industry shows that the area has a high level of recreational fishing values and therefore should be taken into account. **It is considered that the impact on the food chain has not been addressed.**

14.3 Ecological Effects from Sediment Deposition

Figure 3.2 shows that the sediment’s grain size particularly within the project site is composed of a mixture of very fine sand to gravel; ranging from <63 µm to more than 1.6 mm of particle size.

Paragraph 5 of section 4.6.4 states that *“The material being re-deposited at the project area will primarily consist of fine sediments with very little clay, further reducing the potential for smothering*

effects occurring." The sediments found in the project area needs to be clarified for consistency and accuracy.

Section 4.6.4 mentions the smothering effects of mud and sand on specific species. However, there is no mud in the project area and therefore, this assessment does not relate to the particular composition of the actual re-deposited material. In addition, and in reference to our comments on section 3.3.5, given that there are relatively large sediment particles within the area, the smothering effects of the sediment discharge on fish species and burial survival rate of aquatic lifeforms; need to be reassessed.

The methodology on NIWA's study in terms of burrowing mantis shrimps as stated on paragraph 12 and section 4.6.4 of the IA should be provided to understand where, when and how the study was undertaken.

Based on figure 3.2, as previously mentioned, the composition of the sediments within the project site needs to be confirmed. It is difficult to assess the number of days for recolonization to take place when the sediment particle used in the assessment is in question. Besides this, environmental factors applied during testing was not mentioned. We need this information to compare whether this matches the environment within the project area.

Section 4.6.5 did not take into account the stability of deposited material given that this has been disturbed and its impact on the recovery of lifeforms.

14.4 Cumulative Effects

Paragraph 1 of section 4.6.6 mentions that *"The project has the potential to create elevated suspended sediment concentrations, above those which are naturally occurring, immediately around the operational area. However, this effect will not present issues in respect of cumulative ecological effects with any other activities as there are no other activities within the STB area that will generate sediment plumes as a result of their ongoing operation."*

The cumulative effects of the proposal do not relate only to sediment plumes. The proposal would give rise to noise, seabed instability, behavioural effects on marine lifeforms, etc. Given that there are established petroleum activities, particularly existing pipes within the seabed (potentially creating seabed instability) including passing vessels and commercial fishing; the proposal should be assessed in the context of cumulative effects alongside effects of such activities.

15. Trace Metal Effects on Sediment and Water Quality

Paragraph 2 of section 4.6.7 mentions that *"AUT completed an analysis of the sediment content of the acid volatile and sulphides and simultaneously extracted trace metals to determine the concentrations of trace metals in suspensions of sediment in seawater."* We request the DMC to provide us a copy of associated report which supports AUT's analysis so we could review and understand the procedure, analysis of the data and how the conclusion was reached. The summary provided under section 4.6.7.2 did not give sufficient information to fully understand and confirm the accuracy of the assessment.

16. Marine Fauna Effects

Paragraph 2 of section 4.7.1.1 provides information on the distribution and abundance of fish species using predictive models based on survey information conducted around NZ. We note that any assessment which gives reference to this information is not specific to the project site and surrounds, therefore should not be considered accurate.

Paragraph 4 of section 4.7.1.1 mentions that *“majority of fish species will avoid becoming entrained in any operational machinery associated with the project, particularly the crawler, as they will typically be able to avoid areas of the physical disturbance.”* Such “survival instinct” demonstrated by fish species will result to the disappearance of fish within the project area and surrounds. We request that this be appropriately assessed in terms of its impact on commercial and recreational fishing and cultural values of iwi and hapu within the area.

Paragraph 8 of section 4.7.1.1 mentions that Lowe and Page have identified that suspended sediment concentrations of 2 mg/L and 3 mg/L are the lowest levels that would be avoided by pelagic and demersal fish respectively. Paragraph 9 mentioned that the only location where suspended sediment concentrations would be perceptible above natural background limits is within 2 – 3 km of the source.

As mentioned previously, further information is required on the basis of using 38 µm particle size. The combined assessment of sediment effects arising from simultaneous activities and its rationale should be required. The IA has addressed the effects individually. **Further to this, it is not clear why the particle size of 38 µm was referenced while sediments within the project area vary from coarse sand to very fine sand.** The particle size of test sediments, whose results will form the basis of the assessment of the sediment plume effects must be accurate. Besides this, the test has been modelled in a controlled environment (jar test, desk-top study) and therefore has not taken into account environmental factors that could affect test results and influence the reaction of sediments.

Paragraph 12 of section 4.7.1.1 mentions that “less than 1% of the area occupied by the different fish species found in the STB would potentially be impacted by the project and that any effects would be negligible or minor”. This statement needs to be strengthened by scientific reference.

Section 4.7.1.1 mentions that fish species have the ability to avoid or remove themselves from unfavourable habitats (e.g. areas of high sedimentation). Although this safety behaviour aids the survival of fish species, this would mean that the fish population within the affected areas will diminish and in effect, impact on commercial and recreational fishing. The IA should adequately assess the economic and social effects of the reduction of fish population within the area (area of high sedimentation).

According to paragraph 14 of section 4.7.1.1 *“The only species identified as being potentially affected in a more than minor way was the eagle ray. This is due to 8% of its core distribution in the STB coinciding with the area potentially impacted by the sediment plume.”* There are a variety of fish species caught within the project area as referenced in Appendix Two. Besides the eagle ray, the impact of the discharged sediments on identified fish species should be addressed.

Paragraph 15 of section 4.7.1.1 mentions that *“disturbance of sediment could enhance the availability of food for fish (at least initially) as invertebrates are disturbed and potentially made available for fish.”* However, given that the IA argued that fish species will avoid the affected area (with of high concentrations sedimentation), considering the merits of unearthing invertebrates as

source of food is fruitless given that fish species are unlikely to be present due to unfavourable conditions.

The IA confirms that the increase in sediments in the water column is unlikely to cause sub-lethal effects or growth effects - except at the immediate source of the sediment plume. As previously mentioned, the matters raised relating to the sedimentation test which influences sediment reactions and plumes should be addressed before we could adequately analyse the IA. Besides this, the IA did not include associated test reports undertaken by the applicant's specialist to enable submitters to seek a specialist to peer-review the reports.

Paragraph 4 of section 3.6.1.3 mentions that *"there is evidence of spawning activity by 13 demersal and pelagic fish species in the STB, along with juveniles of 24 species on areas with water depths greater than 20 metres."* Paragraph 17 of section 4.7.1.1 mentions that *"the project area is not identified as being an important spawning area or juvenile nursery for any fish species."* Given that the project area is located within the water depth of greater than 20 metres, proof of the later statement should be provided. Given the difference in the information contained in both paragraphs, the spawning values of the project area should be reviewed.

Paragraph 19 of section 3.6.1.3 acknowledges that the project area, in the context of the STB is relatively small scale. The extent of the STB as applied in practical terms, covers the EEZ where it aligns with the main towns of Opunake, Hawera, Patea, Waverley, Wanganui, Okato and Foxton. The location of the project area covers only two main towns of Hawera and Patea. Based on this logic, we feel that consideration of the entire STB in terms of the scale of the proposal is excessive and does not give a realistic assessment of effects. In reference to the RMA process, the effects relate to a district wide scale instead of a regional scale (compared to the scale of the entire STB).

The applicant has taken the average of test results (which applies to the project area and areas covered by the sediment plume) in the context of a wider area (entire STB) where most of the area within the STB is not affected. This 'average' approach should be reviewed to eliminate false acceptable results. A realistic 'effects-based boundary' which adequately reflects the proportion of area within the STB that is affected by the scale of the proposal should be considered.

The IA mentions that the project area has not been identified as providing extensive feeding grounds for fish species within the STB. Appendix Two shows data of a variety of fish species including eels caught within the project area. This indicates that food source is available in the project area which attracts fish including eels to frequent the area. The IA should be amended to adequately reflect this matter.

The IA mentions the light effects of the proposal. However, further information relating to the type, number, location, intensity, etc. of lighting to be used by the proposal should be provided to review its impact.

Section 4.7.1.2 mentions the applicant's response in terms of the EPA's query on the scale of fish species in terms of Fisheries Management Area (FMA) and sometimes at the scale of the STB. According to the applicant, the difference in approach related to set quotas assigned by MPI Fisheries Assessment Working Groups and impacts have been assessed against these. For non-quota species, no similar reference area is available, hence, a conservative approach is used in the modelled domain area.

We note that such differing approach could result to inaccurate assessment of the scale of fish species within the survey area. It will not provide security to stakeholders that impacts on fish species are adequately assessed at a local scale in accordance to the extent of the STB and FMA.

17. Management and Monitoring of Potential Effects on Fish

Section 4.7.1.3 mentions that the baseline monitoring of fish stocks should occur for a minimum period of one year. The matters we've raised in our overall submission should be provided to give further information and clarify inconsistencies. Once provided, we are able to review and comment on the appropriate monitoring and management approach. It is likely that the IA including proposed management and monitoring regimes will need to be amended to reflect the matters we've raised.

The IA acknowledges that seabirds such as the Gibson's albatross, Westland petrel, sooty shearwater, red-billed gull and little blue penguin are found throughout the entire coastline of NZ, including the STB. Section 4.7.2.2 mentions that the overall effects of the proposal on such seabirds, will be negligible. However, information in support of this statement is not included with the application. **The DMC should consider the validity of such statement in the absence of supportive evidence.**

Section 4.7.2.3 mentions that the proposal will only result in indirect negligible effects on seabirds. However, this statement is not supported by scientific references or study to be able to review its accuracy. In addition, given that the seabirds are located along the coastline of NZ, further investigation on their ability to travel, forage and/or breed from one coastline to another, including between the coastlines of the north and south islands, should be undertaken.

A Seabird Effects Mitigation and Management Plan is proposed to minimise any adverse effects on seabird species. Given that further investigation is required, it is appropriate that this be provided at first instance to fully understand the existing seabird population and their association with the project area before an effective management plan. Besides this, the IA concludes that "the proposal will only result in indirect negligible effects on seabirds." If this is truly the case, we question the reason why a Seabird Effects Mitigation and Management Plan is proposed by the applicant.

18. Noise Effects

Paragraph 3 of section 4.9.1 mentions that *"a significant number of ship movements occur within 10 NM of the project area and this will have the effect of increasing existing noise levels by up to 132 dB as a ship passes."* This is illustrated in Figure 3.9. An assessment of cumulative noise effects which include noise arising from the proposal and established activities such as marine traffic should be provided.

Paragraph 2 of section 4.9.2 mentions that *"TTR have referenced the agreed noise limits against the studies and reports provided by De Beers Marine from the Institute for Maritime Technology (South Africa)."* We reiterate the use of the words *"The applicant 'agreed' with the noise limit"*. This means that the applicant has a choice to meet or change the noise limits that best suits their project. The noise limits should be reviewed by an independent party to eliminate bias. Besides this, De Beers noise assessment report should be provided to enable this to be reviewed for accuracy.

Section 4.9 addresses noise effects. However, to better understand noise effects, the activities which give rise to noise effects should be identified at first instance and the assessment be undertaken systematically instead of a piecemeal approach. The noise levels of each noise producing activity should be provided and combined noise effects of simultaneous activities should be assessed accordingly.

Paragraph 4 of section 4.9.2.3 stated that *“All of these frequencies are well above those predicted to occur from the project”*. The frequencies referred to in this paragraph should be provided so this could be peer reviewed.

We note that the assessment takes into account noise arising from activities occurring at the same time. **The IA did not assess the combined noise levels of simultaneous activities and their effects. It also did not take into account cumulative effects i.e. combined noise effects with noise arising from activities within close proximity to the project area, for example the Kupe vessels and passing ships.**

Sections 4.9.2.1 and 4.9.2.2 and Table 4.11 set out the approximate noise levels arising from the crawler, vessel, suction dredge and cutter suction. As mentioned previously, the IA did not address the combined noise levels of the activities occurring at the same time. The cumulative noise effects of such activities over and above the effects of noise producing activities such as passing ships should be assessed. This would provide a better understanding of the maximum noise and consequential damage arising from the project and other activities within the area.

The IA has assessed the noise impact of the project on dolphins and whales, marine mammals with high tolerance noise levels. However, the noise impact on other fish species (refer to Appendix Two – Commercial Catch-Data including Eel Catch-Data from 2005-2006 to 2015-2016) was not assessed.

Paragraph 5 of section 4.9.2.3 stated that *“The noise from the project is generally toward the lower end of the hearing threshold for dolphins and at the lower end of their vocalisation range, it is concluded that effects will be less than had the sound been above 10 kHz.”* Paragraph 10 of section 4.9.2.3 mentions that *“While many fish species hear in the range of about 30 kHz to 1 kHz, some fish can hear up to 3 kHz. It is concluded that there will not be any negative communication effects for fish when considering the noise generated as a result of the project.”*

The information contained in paragraphs 5 and 10 contradicts each other: there are noise effects if the sound is above 10 kHz; there are no negative communication effects for fish with hearing threshold between 1 and 30 kHz. The identified inconsistencies should be clarified.

Paragraphs 6 and 7 of section 4.9.2.3 state the potential noise effects of the project and potential impact types of the noise. However, the IA has not provided an assessment of these effects: communication, behaviour, loss of hearing and tissue damage on fish species. An assessment of the noise impact of the proposal not only on marine mammals but also on other fish species (includes indigenous, threatened species) should be assessed.

Section 4.9.2.5 provides management measures to control noise effects and particularly, limiting the combined noise levels of the IMV and crawler. It is not clear if the IA considered, particularly the combined noise emissions from the IMV and crawler including the suction dredge and cutter suction. There may be other associated noise producing activities. As mentioned, the IA has not identified all of the noise source of the project.

Paragraph 2 of section 4.9.2.5 provides measures in reducing any potential noise effects on marine mammal. However, the effects on other fish species are not addressed, given that they are found within the project area (refer to Appendix Two). This should also be assessed.

19. Human Health Effects of the Discharge Activities

Paragraph 8 of Section 4.10.2.1 mentions the contaminants contained in the sediment discharge. Further, it states that *“copper in concentrations usually encountered in food or water is not considered a direct health risk under the New Zealand Drinking Water Guidelines (based on the World Health Organisation guidelines)”*. Paragraph 9 of Section 4.10.2.1 concluded that any elevations of copper or nickel in seafood, if they were to arise, will be below the amounts of any consequence for human health as a result of consumption of contaminated food. However, compounding effects of regular ingestion of contaminated food for a prolonged period of 35 years (life of the project) have not been investigated and should be considered.

The project site and surrounding area is known to local commercial fishermen and local community to have abundant and varied fish species and shellfish. Seafood contaminated with copper and nickel caught within the STB, although argued to have no human consequences, could affect the “fresh” quality and ‘clean and green’ image of NZ. This in effect could impact on the economic status of NZ’s international and local seafood market.

On 20 June 2013, Fonterra made a public announcement that although there are no proven health consequences, they won’t collect milk from any landfarms because testing for petrochemical contaminants in the milk would cost \$80,000 a year. They also rejected an oil and gas industry offer to pay for testing. This is an example of a company who took the stance of protecting the safety of their product including their international market which values NZ’s ‘fresh’, ‘clean and green’ image. The DMC should consider the impact of the proposal to NZ’s international and national seafood market (economic loss).

20. Cultural Values Assessment

An attempt has been made through an independent consultant to provide a focus on Ngati Ruanui cultural values. Ngati Ruanui rejects in total the cultural values assessment as submitted.

The applicant is aware of the position of Ngati Ruanui; in that we are unable to provide a cultural assessment if we do not have all the environmental information to determine the degree of impact upon our people.

It is important for Ngati Ruanui to be recognised by the system that controls or manages the natural resources in Aotearoa/New Zealand, in this case the EPA. The EPA in accepting the Cultural Values Assessment in the first instance has not afforded this recognition to Ngati Ruanui.

Ngati Ruanui also has extensive evidence of on-going dialogue with the applicant through into 2016 about the release of information, the process about the release of this information and concerns expressed about the method of engagement and communication. The applicant’s legal adviser acknowledged concerns about communication and methods of engagement.

The proposal of commissioning an expert to overview relevant cultural issues was communicated with Ngati Ruanui in correspondence dated 17th of February 2016. However, it was understood to be on the basis that there would be further dialog and contact; which did not occur. While draft conditions were forwarded to us, Ngati Ruanui never received the cultural impact assessment prior to the application being notified.

The approach taken by the applicant is offensive to Ngati Ruanui in that to provide any cultural view connection and consultation must be made directly with the people of Ngati Ruanui; no contact has ever been made in this regard by the author of the Cultural Values Assessment.

Te Poihi Campbell, a Ngāti Ruanui descendant brought up in Ōhangai /Meremere District, South Taranaki and frequently utilises and fish Tāngāhoe and Manutahi River Mouth, has prepared the following Cultural Values Assessment:

“5.6.....as such, the purpose of this report is not to purport to convey the view of Ngati Ruanui in any way. Rather it outlines general Māori values and concepts in the hope to provide some understanding of the potential impacts of the TTR application on Ngāti Ruanui and to assist in considering measures to mitigate impacts on Ngāti Ruanui **should** the application be granted.”

The statement above (5.6) clearly defines that the report does not convey a Ngāti Ruanui view or perspective in anyway. Despite a number of references in relation to Ngāti Ruanui i.e. people, place and culture, from a number of historical writings, it is my view that the report should not be seen as a replacement or substitute to a Ngāti Ruanui holistic welfare perspective in regards to cultural values. The Cultural Values Assessment and Analysis report presented by Tahu Pōtiki in essence outlines a broad understanding of a number of cultural values, practices, concepts and protocols, commonly termed as “Mātauranga Māori” or Māori Knowledge. Ngāti Ruanui has its own cultural perspectives that derive from Ngāti Ruanui historical narratives and storylines as presented in this document.

The following is an example of a Ngāti Ruanui cultural view in regards to the health and wellbeing of its people in relation to the health and wellbeing of the environment and how these two entities are intricately interconnected. It will clarify the importance of personal interrelationship and terms of engagement. It will also clarify the strong Ngāti Ruanui stance to defend and protect what Ngāti Ruanui views as being a imperative to its survival i.e. health and wellbeing of the people and environment.

A Ngati Ruanui whakataukī or proverb will be used in this document to demonstrate this view.

Whakataukī (Proverb) **“HE TANGATA TŌ MUA, HE WHENUA TŌ MURI”**

The above Ngāti Ruanui proclamation is one example that forms the basis of the values and ideals that are firmly held by Ngāti Ruanui. It also creates a platform that assists the articulation of these values. By way of background, this proclamation directly translated as ‘the man first: the land after’¹ was coined at a Hui held at Manawapou, South Taranaki in April 1854. The focus of the discussions at that Hui was for Ngāti Ruanui and others to oppose the selling of their lands to the Pākehā and maintain sovereignty over their lands during this period. Ngāti Ruanui people share genealogical spiritual links with their natural home environment and is intricately interconnected. Intrinsically, the welfare and state of the people depend directly on the welfare and state of the environment, in this case the land. Accordingly, if the integrity of the land was compromised and the tenure ship of

¹ Sole, Tony; Ngati Ruanui a History pg.219

the land was lost the outcome would be cultural, physical and spiritual deprivation of the people. Denied access to the lands and not having the meaningful pathway to oppose the punitive actions of others imposed a deep sense of disempowerment among the people which still resonates today. History, in particular Taranaki history, has been well catalogued and the traumatic effects have been well documented.

The following paragraphs gives meaning and understanding of the whakataukī in the context of building interpersonal relationships and skills between people-people, and people- environment.

HE TANGATA TŌ MUA

He tangata tō mua “The Man First”.

As with many Māori phrases there are multiple layers of meaning. In the first instance, the phrase highlights the importance of people (tangata) i.e. people’s health and wellbeing, people’s birth rights, people’s ideas, people’s beliefs and concepts and in this case Ngāti Ruanui’s health and wellbeing, Ngāti Ruanui’s birth rights, Ngāti Ruanui’s ideas, beliefs and concepts.

He tangata tō mua “Engagement in person”

An important component of interpersonal engagement is meeting in person (Tangata tō mua – person to the fore) i.e. physically meeting to discuss issues with the intention to reach a point of resolution that satisfies all parties. A ‘win-win’ outcomes is always preferable but in the event that a resolution has not been reached, then the discussions continue. Time is ‘not’ of the essence. The outcome of the discussion will take as long as it takes to reach a desired outcome. This engagement process is in accordance with Ngāti Ruanui tikanga (Tangata tō mua – people being seen, people being heard).

He tangata tō mua “Advocates of people and place”

This phrase expresses human endurance. Ngāti Ruanui people are determined to maintaining and sustaining great health and wellbeing of people and place. It is implicit that Ngāti Ruanui descendants fiercely protect the health and wellbeing of its people and place, which incorporates cultural preferences, psychological and mental health and the physical and spiritual elements of both people and place. Subsequently, Ngāti Ruanui will avoid any proposal where there maybe factors of ambiguity that has the potential to compromise the integrity of people of place.

He tangata tō mua “Prosperity for future generations”

The above phrase also recognises the tenacity, courage and attitude of Ngāti Ruanui to prosper as a people. It is not of Ngāti Ruanui’s interest to deliberately equivocate future endeavours. On the contrary, Ngāti Ruanui is a staunch advocate of initiating innovative projects and progressing kaupapa with caution that will benefit the wider community.

HE WHENUA TŌ MURI

He whenua tō muri “Protectors of the land”

To give this phrase context, land has and still is viewed as a treasured “taonga”. A tangible taonga intricately intertwined with spiritual essence and significance. Accordingly, both the physical environment and spiritual aspects are acknowledged. Ngāti Ruanui does not view land as an asset or commodity to spoil, but rather a taonga that can be utilized by firstly enhancing the status of the taonga i.e. promoting bounty and produce to flourish. It is only the excess of the bounty that is extracted for use. This cultivating process of the taonga does not deplete the vitality of the taonga

at any stage because enhancement measures are put in place prior to harvesting. The same process can be applied to the other aspects of the natural world including forest, waterways and sea.

It is important to note that in my view the health and wellbeing of these natural environs directly reflect the health and wellbeing of the people; psychologically, spiritually, culturally and physically consciously or unconsciously.

The above narrative gives a small insight into a Ngāti Ruanui perspective in regards to the health and wellbeing of its people in relation to the health and wellbeing of the environment. It acknowledges the personal interrelationship engagement practices and ideals that Ngāti Ruanui view as a central to forming positive relations. This document also gives a Ngāti Ruanui explanation of the concept around 'taonga', the physical and spiritual value of taonga.

Ngāti Ruanui is ardent in its approach to protect its views and perspective as did the tupuna of Ngāti Ruanui at Manawapou in April 1854 where the exclamation was coined 'He tangata tō mua, he whenua tō muri', an enduring legacy relevant to this generation and future generations to come.

Ngati Ruanui will provide further evidence of cultural impact through the hearing process.

20.1 Te Tai Hauauru Fisheries Forum

Ngati Ruanui rejects the report of the Te Tai Fisheries Forum as a means to understand local indigenous knowledge. The lack of substantive engagement with Ngati Ruanui undermines any view that the report is able to recognise kaitiakitanga; there was no hui arranged with Ngati Ruanui and therefore no understanding of our concerns or identification of issues.

The identified 27 sites are not accurate in the way they purport to determine the degree of effect on customary fishing areas.

The identification of cultural monitoring sites, page 151 of IA, is not based upon local customary fishing areas, which are of importance to Ngati Ruanui. Ngati Ruanui has identified reefs and river mouth interfaces that will be impacted, including the area between Hawera and Patea which is noted as being dismissed by the Te Tai Fisheries Forum report.

The suggested conditions are weak in that they provide a means to compensate for damage caused, where any consent condition or adaptive management should be based upon the principle of protection.

20.2 Cultural Effects Mitigation

The cultural effects mitigation is based upon a monitoring reference group who would oversee potential cultural impacts and interface with other technical monitoring groups. The adequacy of the suggested mitigation cannot be determined given that environmental and cultural impact has not been identified through the application process to date. On this basis, Ngati Ruanui rejects the form and content of the suggested condition at this stage.

Ngati Ruanui understands that adaptive management principles may involve condition setting to offset environmental and cultural impact.

20.3 Commercial Fishing Effects

Ngati Ruanui holds commercial fishing interests, shares and quota through Ngati Ruanui Fishing Limited.

Displacement of fish species within the project area and the overall effect of the sediment plume on commercial fishing interests are of concern. The range and quantity of fish species within the project area is detailed in Appendix Two.

TTRL has failed to address the potential impact on commercial fishing including the potential impact upon on inshore fisheries. The abundance of fish species within the project area and indicative of the overall fishing resource that is likely to be impacted. It is of concern that there are few conclusive statements in TTRL's assessment. Throughout this section the impact is dependent on the plume effect and the extent of the plume, which we note is still uncertain and unable to be quantified.

The displacement on fish species effect is not well understood and displacement from the project area will be much larger than predicted, when considering noise, sediment plume, optical and vibration impacts.

The release of potential toxic heavy metals within the plume has not been addressed in respect of affecting fish species and the impact this could have on the commercial catch of fish. The economic impact of this effect could have is significant not just locally but nationally. Ngati Ruanui seeks further information on this potential impact.

There is a huge uncertainty about the impact and cumulative impact upon commercial fisheries and Ngati Ruanui considered that the impact on the commercial fishing stock should to be carefully considered in conjunction with the overall environmental impact.

20.4 Ngāti Ruanui

The commentary consultation outcomes with Ngati Ruanui are considered misleading and inaccurate.

Extensive dialogue and discussion has occurred both directly with TTR representatives and TTR's legal advisors. Our engagement with TTR has recently been highlighted to the EPA and the TTR's legal advisor as follows:

1. *"Our minutes of the meeting with TTR on the 3rd of September 2015 do not indicate any explicit commitment to undertake a cultural impact assessment. While we acknowledge that a cultural impact assessment and the possibility of assembling cultural impact material was discussed, that was in the context of full disclosure of information by TTR. It has been the standard practice of Ngati Ruanui over a number of years' experience in dealing with oil and mineral companies to require such full disclosure before commenting on cultural impacts. Full disclosure of information is deemed necessary by Ngati Ruanui to enable cultural impact to be fully understood and this approach is now recognised and published by MBIE as part of its best practice operating principles. We note further that you acknowledged our concerns with the process of information exchange in a letter to me as Ngati Ruanui's Chief Executive on the 17th of February 2016.*

2. *The proposal of commissioning an expert to overview relevant cultural issues was also raised with Ngati Ruanui in your 17th of February 2016 letter. However, this was understood to be on the basis that there would be further dialog and contact, which did not occur. While draft conditions were forwarded to us, Ngati Ruanui never received the cultural impact assessment commissioned prior to the application being notified.*
3. *In the course of our engagement, Ngati Ruanui appealed to TTR to understand the compromising situation it was put in with the Taranaki Iwi chair leading discussion on this application. Ngati Ruanui has strong whakapapa links with Taranaki iwi and, as whanaunga Iwi, must uphold and prioritise the mana of that relationship. Ngati Ruanui extended good-will beyond all normal best practises to engage with TTR. There were lengthy discussions and suggestions made by Ngati Ruanui on how to proceed in a manner which would leave everyone's mana intact, which the chair of TTR refused to address. This was acknowledged in a discussion I had with you on the 27th of January 2016.*

Ngati Ruanui strongly objects to the allegation that it has failed to deliver on an agreed position in respect of the Cultural Impact Assessment. TTRL's advisors continued to acknowledge the need to have further discussion and engagement about cultural impacts in the context of meetings and in the context of full disclosure of information.

In our view, the simplistic overview provided in your letter of the 11th of October is not reflective of the many exchanges that have occurred about this matter and clearly purport to depict Ngati Ruanui as not engaging while, to the contrary, engagement was occurring at the highest level between the TTRL and Ngati Ruanui.

Our door remains open, but we will continue to insist on full disclosure and being treated with respect and in good faith."

(Letter to: Atkins, Holm, Majurey - copied to EPA from Debbie Ngarewa-Packer Kaiarataki)

21. Recreation and Tourism Effects

The dismissal of potential and actual impacts on recreational and tourism is disappointing in that the assessment carried out appears to be very much a desktop exercise with little understanding of the local and regional context. Much of the South Taranaki District's tourist and recreational potential is focused on its coastal interface and the coastal towns and settlements that provide gateways to interact with the ocean and foreshore.

The South Taranaki District Council actively promotes the district as having world class fishing **opportunities and surf breaks. This is a key part of the Council economic strategy.**

The township of Patea has a significant investment in its beach and fishing interests that cannot be overlooked as a key part of the townships economic base.

TTRL has failed to provide an economic analysis of potential impact on tourism; existing or potential.

The impact of smothered reefs, a decline in recreational fishing and loss of water clarity could significantly influence tourist and recreational opportunities and ultimately the attractiveness of the South Taranaki District.

Further detailed analysis is required to determine the impact.

We note that recreation including tourism activities were undertaken using aerial survey (desk-top study). The submissions from that local recreational fishing clubs and local commercial and recreational fishermen will give the DMC a more “on the ground” information about recreational fishing within the area.

The matters we have raised relating to the overall sedimentation assessment would affect the operational sediment plume model. We note that this model would need to be amended to reflect critical matters we have raised in our submission.

22. Proposed Consent Conditions

Ngati Ruanui notes the nature of the conditions proposed are not precautionary but rather based upon the fact that extensive monitoring will ensure environmental impact is kept within agreed parameters.

Environmental monitoring and agreed standards can only be assessed when there is a clear and precise understanding of environmental impact and the effect created both in the short and long term. Impacts and understanding regarding sediment and plume effects have not been resolved to enable Ngati Ruanui to understand the environmental impact. The withholding of sediment control information has been frustrating and unproductive in what should be an open and transparent disclosure for all parties.

Besides this, **given that the nature and scope of effects and affected areas (offshore of Hawera, Patea, Waverley and Wanganui) including the EPA’s Wellington based office, the DMC should consider the ability of EPA staff to overall enforce and monitor the activity (24-hour operation) based on logistics, hours of operation and absence of local on-the-ground staff.**

Therefore, we are not in position to determine if the condition setting accurately reflects a suitable set of measures which firstly provide ongoing protection to the environment and secondly set boundaries and parameters for robust monitoring. Ngati Ruanui would be encouraged by inclusion in any discussion relating to mitigation measured against revealed impacts directly with the DMC.

23. Adaptive Management

Paragraph 5 of section 7.7 mentions that “Given the findings of this IA on potential effects of the activity on the environment and existing interests, it is considered that the marine consents can be granted as sought, and no further consideration needs to be given to an adaptive management approach in accordance with section 61(3) of the EEZ Act.”

Based on the matters we’ve raised in our submission, Ngati Ruanui believes that there is fundamental duty under the EEZ Act to consider an Adaptive Management approach. We do not agree with TTRL that “adaptive management approach” should not be considered.

24. Duration of Consent

Paragraph 1 of section 7.8 mentions that TTR is requesting the marine consents and marine discharge consents be granted for the maximum allowable duration, being 35 years under section 73 and section 87H (2) of the EEZ Act.

Until all the matters we've raised has been addressed and we fully understand the effects of the proposal, it is appropriate that the DMC decline the application. We are able comment on the duration of the consent, subject to further clarification and correction of inconsistencies and errors raised. Without these, we are inhibited to provide a well-informed analysis and submission.

25. Submissions from Ngati Ruanui's Descendants and Interested Parties

Ngati Ruanui's submission is lodged on behalf of 7,481 registered descendants. Some of Ngati Ruanui's hapu descendants and interested parties (approximately 1,220 submissions) have lodged their submissions through our website opposing the application. We lodge their submission alongside our submission (refer to Appendix Three).

26. Conclusions

Ngati Ruanui has reviewed TTRL's application. Overall, we have identified several concerns on the information provided. For this reason, we oppose the application and consider that the DMC should decline the application. We conclude that the proposed conditions are based on inaccurate, inadequate and inconsistent information and therefore are flawed.

We sought further information to clarify such 'flaws'. This relates to the following key points (but not limited to):

- The source of sediment samples tested should be confirmed and should reflect the actual proposed mining site;
- The tested sediment samples were collected by TTRL with no appropriate collection methodology. This should be collected by a third party – suitably qualified specialist, in accordance to appropriate collection methodology.
- The sediment samples tested should reflect the layers of the seabed floor up to 11 metres deep.
- The same sediment samples tested should be used for all of the test (sediment plume modelling, optical effects test and others) for consistency.
- The sediment samples tested should be based on the particle size of actual sediments sourced from the mining site and actual particle size of processed de-ored sediments;
- The application does not specifically detail the particle size of extracted seabed material and processed de-ored seabed material to be discharged,
- The pressure arising from the suctioning process and discharge points have not been mentioned.
- The dilution factor used in sediment plume and optical tests should be confirmed.
- The sediment plume modelling should reflect the combined sediment discharge arising from activities occurring at the same time within a 24-hour process: drilling, extraction, discharge and deposition of de-ored sediments;
- The cumulative effects of the activities should be assessed.

- The testing of sediments is undertaken in a controlled laboratory environment and does not take into account the existing marine environment and natural environmental factors that could affect the behaviour of the sediments; Most of the assessment of effects are desk top modelling and does not reflect “on the ground” environment.
- The overall assessment methodology for the flocculation, sediment settling and re-suspension rate needs further clarification;
- Some sections of the IA do not include assessment methodology and supporting scientific references;
- The validity of using averaged results in the overall assessment of effects should not be applied. This discounts outlying values (worst case scenario);
- Clarification and rationale for the use of 50%, 90% and 99% percentile;
- Clarification on the economic and social benefits;
- Clarification on the extraction and reinstatement process;
- Vibration and erosion effects should be addressed.

Based on the above, it is unlikely to provide a well-informed comment on the proposed conditions which is based on inconsistent, inadequate and erroneous information. We believe that the raised matters should be clarified and further information provided. We believe that the sediment and optical tests should be amended to accurately reflect the matters we’ve raised. It is therefore premature, at this stage, to conclude that the proposal will safeguard the life-supporting capacity of the marine environment. It is also inconclusive at this stage, to ascertain the overall economic benefit of the proposal and to see its merits over and above adversarial effects on marine habitat and lifeforms including people.

Iron sand is not a renewable resource and therefore, continued use of non-renewable resource will result to permanent loss. Such use is not consistent with the government’s focus on using renewable resource to support the needs of the current and future generations.

Ngati Ruanui considers that one of the challenges is to balance the pressures for exploitation against conservation interests and the need for precaution, when knowledge is poor, to ensure long-term sustainability and the resilience of the marine ecosystem functions.

Ngati Ruanui has not undertaken any cultural impact assessment and does not endorse the cultural assessment provided by TTRL. On this basis, we conclude that the application does not adequately assess the cultural impact of the proposal on local iwi.

27. Other Matters

Ngati Ruanui is concerned about the manner in which the application by TTRL has been managed by the EPA. The overall interaction with the EPA has been frustrating and challenging to obtain information and clarity on the application as lodged. Ngati Ruanui continues to question the ability of EPA to determine that this application even today represents a complete application especially given the absence of appropriate cultural impact statements.

The time required to assess an application of this size should have been realised by the EPA from the outset and not through an application to extend the time frame. Further, we note the considerable lengths required to be taken by submitters to obtain the “redacted application information” through the Environment Court, which confirmed our original and on-going position about this information in that it should never have been redacted in the first place.

Overall, the challenges to simply access the entire application and to be able to review the application and make a well-informed submission within a realistic time frame brings into question the competence of the EPA in managing applications of this nature. The EPA should review their process to ensure that the public's interest and ability to access transparent application is not complicated, time consuming and expensive.

Ngati Ruanui will be seeking an independent review of the EPA's competence and practices in parallel with this application.

Ngati Ruanui wish to be heard in support of our submission.

28. Appendices

Appendix One: Te Runanga o Ngati Ruanui Trust's Completed Submission Form

Appendix Two: Commercial Catch-Data (Including Eel Catch-Data) from 2005-2006 to 2015-2016

Appendix Three: Submissions from Other Parties

- (1) Submissions from Ngati Ruanui descendants and interested parties**
- (2) Submission from Roma Breiner**
- (3) Submission from Taiporohenui Marae Trustees**
- (4) Submission from Hemi Ngarewa**

Appendix One: Te Runanga o Ngati Ruanui Trust's Completed Submission Form

Marine Consent and Marine Discharge Consent Application Submission Form - TTRL

All sections of this form with an asterisk (*) are mandatory.

1. Contact details*

Organisation (if relevant):	Te Runanga o Ngati Ruanui Trust		
First name of submitter:*	Debbie		
Last name of submitter:*	Ngarawa Packer		
Submitter Email* (please provide a valid email address):	debbie.packer@ruanui.co.nz	Submitter Fax:	
Submitter Home phone*:	—	Submitter Work phone:	(06) 2781437
Submitter Mobile phone*:			
Submitter Postal address*:	PO Box 574, Hawera 4640		

- ☒ I/We confirm that I/we have authority to make this submission on behalf of the submitter(s) named on this form.*
- ☐ I intend to have a spokesperson who will act on my behalf (e.g. a lawyer or professional adviser). I confirm this person will receive all correspondence on my behalf.

2. Spokesperson contact details

Organisation (if relevant):			
First name of spokesperson:*			
Last name of spokesperson:*			
Spokesperson Email* (please provide a valid email address):		Spokesperson Fax:	
Spokesperson Home phone*:		Spokesperson Work phone:	
Spokesperson Mobile phone*:			
Spokesperson Postal address*:			

3. Electronic correspondence

You will receive information by email. If you are unable to receive emails, please indicate below:

- ☐ I cannot receive electronic copies of information and updates.

4. Do you wish to speak to your submission at the hearing?*

- ☐ I/We **do not wish** to speak about my / our submission at the hearing.

OR

- ☒ I/We **wish** to speak about my / our submission at the hearing.

If you **wish to speak** at the hearing, tick as many as apply to you:

- ☒ If others make a similar submission, I/we will consider presenting a joint case with them at the hearing.
- ☐ I/We wish to present in Te Reo Māori.
- ☐ I/We wish to present in New Zealand Sign Language.
- ☐ I/We intend to have legal representation (i.e. a lawyer speaking on your behalf).
- ☐ I/We intend to have expert witnesses to support my/our submission.

5. What decision do you want the EPA to make and why?*

If you require more space, please attach additional pages. Please include your name, page numbers and *Trans-Tasman Resources Limited iron sand extraction and processing application* on the additional pages.

Decision*	Grant	Grant with conditions	Neutral	Decline
	☐	☐	☐	☒

My reasons for seeking this decision are:

Refer to attachment

Appendix Two: Commercial Catch-Data (Including Eel Catch-Data) from 2005-2006 to 2015-2016

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



OIA16-0555

07 OCT 2016

Maria Cashmore
maria.cashmore@ruanui.co.nz

Dear Maria Cashmore

OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT REQUEST

I refer to your official information request on 22 September 2016 relating to fisheries returns within the South Taranaki Bight. As you have requested this information urgently, you advised that you were comfortable with limiting this to commercial catch data. You also requested information relating to the eels caught within the area.

Commercial catch data (including eel catch data) is released to you under the Official Information Act 1982 and is included as an attachment with this letter.

The data provided is of estimated catch by species, where the fishing events are recorded as occurring in the area of interest, for the period of fishing years 2005-06 to 2015-16.

I trust this information is useful.

Yours sincerely

Dave Turner
Director Fisheries Management

Growing and Protecting New Zealand

Regulation & Assurance

Pastoral House, 25 The Terrace
PO Box 2526, Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Telephone: 0800 00 83 33, Facsimile: +64 4 894 0300
www.mpi.govt.nz

Appendix One

Total Estimated Commercial Catch (kg)

Species	Fishing Year															Grand Total
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-2015	2015-2016					
Albacore tuna										40						40
Arrow squid	60	290		10			60		75							495
Barracouta	25105	4520	595	830	7000	1760	950	3310	927		180					45177
Blue cod		60		45	90	5		100		1	5					306
Blue mackerel				94000		22			180	124	21					94347
Blue shark											26					26
Broad squid				120	30		110	28	30							318
Broadhose sevengill shark			10													10
Bronze whaler shark									20	100						120
Carpet shark		40	25			337	270		100	84	10					866
Common warehou			25				28									53
Eagle ray							120									120
Giant stargazer						10		1								11
Gurnard	9090	7125	495	775	3	1954	1749	5290	4025	837	5751					37094
Hapuku & Bass		30														30
Jack mackerel		140	60				100		90							390
John dory	60	15	30			140	30	150	1							426

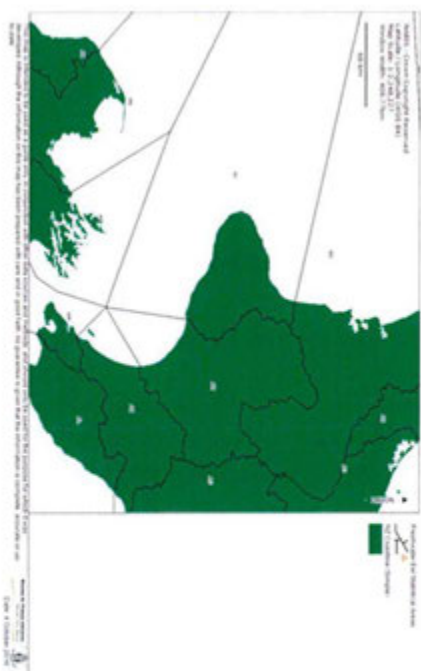
Kahawai	24920	1475	140	4650	2	7010	1690	4310	1695	750	2240	48882
Kingfish	1120	7			60	30		30	50	65		1362
Leatherjacket	29095	15530	2490	6660	1300	31300	10105	6544	2085	150	1520	106779
Lemon sole								20				20
Mako shark		100										100
Northern spiny dogfish				10			60	110				180
Porcupine fish		50		100	600		30	90	105		600	1575
Rig	150	470	125	750	460	2367	569	486	338	665	525	6905
Rough skate		140		136		10	20		213			519
School shark	1035	3995	220	1330	1650	3325	2750	800	580	9400	205	25290
Slender tuna										50		50
Smooth skate						40			20			60
Snapper	5846	1640	1417	278	95	16130	3404	14430	2692	2085	8890	56907
Spiny dogfish		535			600	2000	240	1850	3920	100	300	9545
Spotted stargazer										1		1
Tarakihi	10			25	60	60	60	77			30	322
Thresher shark			120									120
Trevally	56590	8680	470	1932	1270	94749	3544	45548	12290	2651	28687	256411
Whiptail ray							100					100
Grand Total	153081	44842	6222	111651	13220	161249	25989	83174	29436	17103	48990	694957

Catch Eel is reported to Statistical Area level. Total Estimated commercial Catch (kg) of for the Taranaki region (Statistical Area A) is shown below, however it is not possible to identify where the catch came from within this area.

Total Estimated commercial Catch (kg): Eel

Fishing Year												
	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	Grand Total
Long-finned freshwater eel	10792	7461	2940	535	1650	3540	3480	2261	3190	1831	76	37756
Short-finned freshwater eel	11375	2795	2380	460	5560	3351	5035	5345	2467	3110	458	42336
Grand Total	22167	10256	5320	995	7210	6891	8515	7606	5657	4941	534	80092

The Ministry has prepared this report on the basis of information provided to it in returns provided by fishers. The Ministry does not accept responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of the information on which this report is based.



Appendix Three: Submissions from Other Parties

(1) Submissions from Ngati Ruanui descendants and interested parties

Marine Consent and Marine Discharge Consent Application Submission Form - TTRL

All sections of this form with an asterisk (*) are mandatory.

1. Contact details*

Organisation (if relevant):			
First name of submitter:*	Te Runanga o Ngati Ruanui Trust's descendants and interested parties		
Last name of submitter:*	-		
Submitter Email* (please provide a valid email address):	gm1@ruanui.co.nz	Submitter Fax:	
Submitter Home phone:*		Submitter Work phone:	(06) 2781437
Submitter Mobile phone:*			
Submitter Postal address:*	PO Box 514, Hawera, 4640		

- ☒ I/We confirm that I/we have authority to make this submission on behalf of the submitter(s) named on this form.*
- ☐ I intend to have a spokesperson who will act on my behalf (e.g. a lawyer or professional adviser). I confirm this person will receive all correspondence on my behalf.

2. Spokesperson contact details

Organisation (if relevant):			
First name of spokesperson:*			
Last name of spokesperson:*			
Spokesperson Email* (please provide a valid email address):		Spokesperson Fax:	
Spokesperson Home phone:*		Spokesperson Work phone:	
Spokesperson Mobile phone:*			
Spokesperson Postal address:*			

3. Electronic correspondence

You will receive information by email. If you are unable to receive emails, please indicate below:

- ☐ I cannot receive electronic copies of information and updates.

4. Do you wish to speak to your submission at the hearing?*

- ☒ I/We **do not wish** to speak about my / our submission at the hearing.

OR

- ☐ I/We **wish** to speak about my / our submission at the hearing.

If you **wish to speak** at the hearing, tick as many as apply to you:

- ☐ If others make a similar submission, I/we will consider presenting a joint case with them at the hearing.
- ☐ I/We wish to present in Te Reo Māori.
- ☐ I/We wish to present in New Zealand Sign Language.
- ☐ I/We intend to have legal representation (i.e. a lawyer speaking on your behalf).
- ☐ I/We intend to have expert witnesses to support my/our submission.

5. What decision do you want the EPA to make and why?*

If you require more space, please attach additional pages. Please include your name, page numbers and *Trans-Tasman Resources Limited iron sand extraction and processing application* on the additional pages.

Decision*	Grant	Grant with conditions	Neutral	Decline
	☐	☐	☐	☒
My reasons for seeking this decision are:				
Refer to attachment				

change.org
Ngati Ruanui

Recipient: Decision Making Panel and Decision Making Panel

Letter: Greetings,

We want the Environmental Protection Authority to say no to Seabed Mining in Patea. The impact of mining will be a disaster for our environment.

Comments

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Debbie Packer	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I oppose TTR application to mine in South Taranaki bight
Vincent Nuku	hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I oppose iron sand mining
Rachel Rae	Manasia, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Leave our environment clear for our Mokopuna I SAY NO TO SEABED MINING
Whanau Mauriri	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-14	ALL SEABED MINING MUST STOP FOR OURSELVES AND OUR FUTURE GENERATIONS TO COME
Willie To Aho	Hamilton, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Kai to tautoko i te haukaenga o teeraa takawa. Kia kaha ki a koutou Ngati Ruanui.
asia obrient	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-14	No to sand mining!! This destroys the sea bed and consequently the marine habitat and species that live within the proposed area.
Pat Rangihaeata	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Totally against sand mining because of the effect it will have to our marine life and, therefore, our food chain which intum will affect all our fishers; commercial, recreational and customary
Karen Cleasby	Tauranga, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Patea has been part of my upbringing .. why destroy the area further as the Township struggles .. put your money into rebuilding the Township.. bet you wont
Maru Samuels	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-14	That area belongs to the local iwi Maori tribes, as much as it does to the Government. Talk to both about what happens in their tribal backyard.
Trisha Careswell	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Our ecosystem needs to be valued not exploited.
Jessie Pua	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Rather not say
Mary Broughton	Patea, Australia	2016-09-14	I am from Patea where a lot of our food is in the river or comes from the sea. This will impact not only on the people living there now but generations to come
Aiana Nuku	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	We need to stop seabed mining
bert messent	Rotorua, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Leave our sea bed alone Taitoko my iwi Ngati Ruanui in protecting our seabed
Mata TeHira	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-14	No seabed mining in patea
Trisha Careswell	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Just leave our environment alone be kaitiaki and have care for what we are leaving our mokopuna
Mark Solomon	Christchurch, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I believe the mining of the Iron sands will have a huge detrimental effect on the seabed ecology.
rosanne redmond	Australia	2016-09-14	The damage ,destruction and devastation
megan careswell-King	Hamilton, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Stop being greedy!
Janine Broughton	PATEA, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I'm against seabed mining.
Jo Rata	Palmerston North, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Our kaimoana and sea life are too precious
Kaatenama Raimona	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I was born & Bred in Patea. I still live here today. The beach is a VERY BIG part of mine & my children's lives. My children have the freedom to surf, swim & fish when ever they like. The best memories of there lives are down our beach just like mine, I don't want that million dollar life style that is right outside my door step taken away from our youth & elderly. We may not have much but our beach brings & keeps our whanaucommunity bonded... NO MINING FULL STOP!!!

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Karena Ngarewa	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Our natural environment is far more important than money!!! it is what sustains us as Maori people.
All Brooks	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	This Sth taranaki coast is a Taonga to our people and we must protect it for our future Tamariki and theirs
Raewyn Maraki	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	No seabed mining in my home!!! I'm from South Taranaki and Patea is my favourite beach. Leave it alone!
Keriana Kumeroa	Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-14	To ruin something so beautiful because of human desire for money or greed is not and will never be okay. Patea beach belongs to the people and their ancestors, not a big money making corporation.
Tipene Katukuranui	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-14	No to seabed mining! It is not our future
Stacey Marino	Te Puke, New Zealand	2016-09-14	That's our whenua and we must protect it!!!
Teresa Mercer	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Leave our Ocean floor alone! Nothing you can offer our town, our community is worth what we will lose
Archie Hununu	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	We need to protect the marine life, sea bed & it's environment. Ko au ko Tangaroa. Ko Tangaroa ko au - I am the water and the water is me. Koira i wai rua ai au
Celeste Ngarewa	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I care about the world
Iloya Nathan	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Cause I'm angry that John keys is finding every bit of land that he can just try take over. He needs to focus on what's new Zealand needs not what they don't need
Chanyelle Graham	PATEA, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I don't want this to happen to our beach, it will destroy everything!!
julia potts	Ohawe, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Because of the affects it will do. the impact it will have on the next generation. The impact on fish shellfish seabeds forshores
Shannon Nathan	Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Save our seabed
Kaylah James	Rotorua, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I spent some of the best days of my childhood days here with my aunty and my uncles/bro Nanny c and koro john and the lil kuzies. Even when I got older I'd run away to my brother for holidays and the beach was the go to place. From childhood to adult Hood. Id watch my bro after mahi he'd go for a surf, swims.Watch my lil kuzi as young as he was first in and last out of the water Lol.. fuck off with that mining shit in PTA... signing for my family aiday
Patricia Davis	auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-14	this my home peoples livelihoods are at stake! Think of the people and the environment you greedy f****s!!!! NO TO MINING!!!
reel rei	Australia	2016-09-14	It is not good for our land .
Temara Tombs	Kaukapakapa, New Zealand	2016-09-14	This is the beach my cuzzies grew up on/in!! Fuck off with your mining shit!! #moneyhungrey
Rangi Ehu	Auckland, Solomon Islands	2016-09-14	I want to protect our whenua
Shikyna Whakalutu	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Noway in hell are they mining our sea beds!! A diver come to patea area school and showed us pictures from the bottom of the sea and not even I knew it looked so beautiful and to know you will be destroying them I will put my hand up and SAY NO TO MINING!!!!!! Leave our land alone
christal marino	Australia	2016-09-14	This is my home ...untouched and beautiful ripping up the seabed so the rich get richer...taking the good minerals out only to resale in a form of a capsule. No way.
Russell Hockley	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	It is the right thing to do for our peoples of Aotearoa. We need to preserve what we have in our own back and not let big money corporations take over our country.

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Christine Teirney	Tauranga, New Zealand	2016-09-14	My whanau live in Patea and I myself lived there for over 10years. During that time my now deceased partner (who was born and bred there), fought to stop the gas lines being laid, the dredging, and the oil rigs... and if he was alive today would be doing it all again for this, so because he's not here, I will sign for BOTH of us in the hope that 'something' gets done to stop this NEVER ENDING GREED the PAKEHA seem to have!!!
Earl Ihala	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I dont want the mining of nz seabeds.
michelle teawhe	patea, New Zealand	2016-09-14	So that our fish&kaimoana don't die off
Toria Abraham	Patea, Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-14	No seabed mining in Patea!
Sherie Henry	Whanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I don't want the seabed mining
Tineka McLeod	Whanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I don't want seabed mining on our takutai!
te atawhai davis	hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Im from patea born and bred noone is to touch our beach!!
Anecila Smit	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	This beautiful beach shouldnt be turned into a mining area at all its a historic peaceful ppace that should be left alone. This seabed minning will destroy livelihoods and childhood memories that have all been shared by everyone that lives there lived there and are from there. The government should juts back off and leave patea beach alone and not destroy the scenery that patea beach offers.
Pania Rio	PATEA, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I'm signing this petition because I am born and bred, from PATEA all of my Whole LIFE 49yrs.it is wrong and an injustice to my HOME TOWN...NO 2 SEABED MINING...WE as TANGATA WHENUA Say NO NO NO...It is a Destruction to OUR FOOD SUPPLY from THE OCEAN and OUR WAY OF LIFE...STOP THEM FROM DESTROYING OUR SEABED...STOP THE MINING NOW... WHANAUNGATANGA and KOTA HITANGA...
Taiaroa Neho	patea, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Seabed mining and any mining sucks.
Kawerau Ngata	Normanby, New Zealand	2016-09-14	the government think they can let these companies come to New Zealand and ripped up our whenua with no cost to the envoronment. The whenua is already kicking back with these earthquakes... WAKE UP.
Danielle Thatcher	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Im against this act as this takes away maori rights to our own sea beds
julian Shimmin	patea, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I oppose Seabed mining in the pristine South Taranaki waters.
Tekasni Luke	Palmerston north, New Zealand	2016-09-14	This is my home .. this is our sea !
Ruth Taylor	Palmerston north, New Zealand	2016-09-14	This is my home, do not want politicians and big money companies coming and ruining our beautiful place.
Deanne McCrez	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I totally oppose the TTR application to mine in our South Taranaki Waters
James Henewiri	Otaki, New Zealand	2016-09-14	To protect my Moko's future interests
nicole munn	patea, New Zealand	2016-09-14	No to seabed mining!!!!!!!!
misty te kari	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Because it is a taonga to my people and our future generation . Something much greater than the monetary value others believe it will bring.
Raimona Tapiata	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Ko taku iwi te tangata whenua o te rohe nei, mā wai atu e tō kia tiakina te taiao, te takutai.
Donna Lawrence	Whanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-14	TANGAROA IS VERY ANGRY AND RAUOMOKO IS HELPING HIS BIG BROTHER TO EXPRESS THIS. AUE PAPATUANUKU

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Hazely Kara	Brisbane, Australia	2016-09-14	One day I would like to move back to South Taranaki, and when I do I want my children to enjoy the same pristine conditions I enjoyed as a boy growing up
TE-KAI-PO AHURIPI	palmerston nth, New Zealand	2016-09-14	becoz your fuking with our futures future..
Arapera tapata	Palmerston North, New Zealand	2016-09-14	Because im from Patea, and there is no way the government is going to ruin my land
Samantha Murphy	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-14	I want a future for our children!
Nopora Rikihana	Otaki, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Any type of mining is crucial to a number of health issues for the surrounding environment. Whether it be native trees to wildlife, preserving their lives is worth more than anything that can be dug up for personal wealth!
Darren Pullen	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I oppose seabed mining in Patea
Jillian Luke	PATEA, New Zealand	2016-09-15	We don't need tht bullshit here.. You will ruin our beach an Kai Moana. Anyway Tangaroa doesn't want you fools here either
Victoria McGuillan	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-15	This application is for 20 years of degradation to the seabed in Patea. The ramifications of this if it goes through will be dire. Stop it now before they have a chance to ruin what few treasures we have.
Jazz Obrien	New plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I dont want to see rubbish landing on our shores
Mairini Kershaw	Australia	2016-09-15	This is my beach!! I get pissed off when I see greedy people try and take what isn't theirs. Piss off you thieving idiots!!
Ngahua Lee	Levin, New Zealand	2016-09-15	This is soo wrong ...
Fraeser Williams	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Im from Patea
turangapito parata	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Im signing because i am against seabed mining in our takiwa o Ngati Ruanui..
Kirstene Eru	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I don't believe in seabed mining it will screw the future of our underwater sea life..
Anahera Rio	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Im signing because I dont want seabed mining in PATEA SOUTH TARANAKI
Christopher Dwyer	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	That's my home town. And love going fishing down off the wall
Valda Brooks	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	We need to protect our previous resources for our future generations!
Dayna Thompson	Ashmore, Australia	2016-09-15	The company's trying to mine the seabed are deplorable greedy money hungry resource hungry monsters. They do not care about the effects it will have on the environment or the future of the environment. They can keep spinning lies that heir process is safe and risk free but the result will be detrimental to the marine wildlife and the future of the ecosystems.
David Leatherby	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	We don't want seabed mining here
Nick Barrett	HAMILTON, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Te kaipono o te Paakehaa, Ka inuhia i te wai, Ka kai i te hua o te whenua kia pau rano, aa ka mohio kaore e taea ki te kai i te moori. :(
chardon teawhe	taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-15	This is my home, and this effects our creatures upto 20years.
George Johnston	Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-15	It's [REDACTED] stupid
Ronell White	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	ĀĀĀĀ
Jarrod Kafene	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Tangaroa dose not need this we dint need this I say NO!! I would like to take my kids there one day and enjoy wat my dad had wen he was growing up and wat I had and it will never be the same if they start mineing in patea
Kayne Kafene	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Patea is my home town and we Patearians do not want mining in Patea!!!

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Jenny Kershaw	Hawera, South Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Im signing because I do not wish for the reef and play area of tangaroa off the coastline of south taranaki to be raped and pillaged for the privilege of humans who come from far away. Where dollar signs rule their way of thinking. There will be no benefits for the home people of south taranaki to ruin this sea bed. This piece of coast is home to a bounty of sealife and I would like to see this sustained and nurtured for the future generations of home people who have fished and fed their families for generations. Leave our coast alone, leave our sealife and their habitat alone!
Karen Teki	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I do not want to see our kaimoana, disturbed, or our environment ruined. Let them go back to Australia and dig up the Gold Coast and see how they like that.
Geraldine Waiwiri	Australia	2016-09-15	Just leave the faarkin seabed alone ya keeyunts before you fark it up for good! ̃.
Ramene Ihala	Whanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Because we shouldn't promote the annihilation of creatures within the area of mining.
Israel Davis	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Tangata whenua and the preservation of the ocean and all its organisms
Samantha lee	Australia	2016-09-15	Because the potential destruction of this area is unnecessary and unwarranted
ebony Bennett	Rotorua, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I don't agree with this at all
Rangi Phillips	Australia	2016-09-15	Patea is my Hometown and we don't want or need any Seabed Mining!!
Joanna Sted	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Its wrong we cant let them do this to my home town beach!!
chontell nui	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Please Sign Whareu a definite NO From Me
Vanessa Chapman	Tokoroa, New Zealand	2016-09-15	It's my home town and I don't want any of the this there.
Hinemoa Stead	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Patea is an unspoilt beach, let it be enjoyed by future generations =
Kelly James	Waiwhetu, Lower Hutt, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Mana Tangata, Mana Whenua!!!!
Jon Gabites	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Patea is beautiful and does not need any destruction
Michael Woodhead	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	It will impact to heavily on the environment
Kasey Bell	Hamilton, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Because we advertise ourselves as 'clean and green'.
Colleen Jay Pikirangi McNeill	Ratana Pas. Whanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Me manaakitanga ka tika, ki enei taonga tuku iho. Ma iho taatou e amhi.
Ngairi Tito	Australia	2016-09-15	To help protect the future of our land and sea
Sarah-lee Rangi	Taranaki ki Te Tonga, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Mana motuhake
paul coulton	new plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I am opposed to mining which will disrupt the natural environment... Also the south taranaki bight is a gathering place for blue whales . Thirdly, there is enough iron ore in Australia ...
Jessie Meyer	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Don't destroy our beautiful beach!
Amiria MacGregor-Kershaw	Wairoa, New Zealand	2016-09-15	This is my hometown
polly pene	auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	This Government has already stolen a lot of our heritage and has already taken the Kermadec ocean without our consent and selling us off to China enough is enough..This is New Zealand not bloody China...

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Luke Whitley	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I am from Taranaki, my parents live in Patea and I love the untouched and remote natural aspect of the place. It is a beautiful slice of paradise and we do not need the destruction of this ecological niche for an abundance of sealife in order to continue our ever more destructive way of life.
Ruby Taikato	PATEA, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I'm signing because we do want our beach to be destroyed let's alone the impact on the environment!
craig homara-wahanui	hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	because they got no ears
jennie wyatt	Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-15	This is wrong and just another money making scheme at the expense of the environment
Alishba Prime-Leatua	Christchurch, New Zealand	2016-09-15	This is my home and I want it to stay the way it is
Jordan Whakarau	Australia	2016-09-15	Patea is my hometown.
Tariana Turia	Whanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I whakapapa to this coastline and support the protection of our waterways from mining
Paula Tipene	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Sick of our sea beds getting naked an our lands of its natural minerals . Money isn't worth shit if it takes the life out of the earth . Wake up New Zealanders.
Justin Ormsby Ormsby	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	They are destroying the sea bed
Temaki Potaka	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Protect our environment
Eddie Kiriona	Hamilton, New Zealand	2016-09-15	It will ruin forever, the beautiful ocean floor and area, too big a risk, no amount of money or created jobs will ever bring it back!
Dena Cassidy	Australia	2016-09-15	I am sick of all these greedy government and people involved... They talk about global warming and save the environment... But when greed involved, they throw it all out the door... SO PLEASE LEAVE OUR SEABED ALONE AND GO AND DIG UP YOUR OWN BACKYARD!!!
Brian Pullen	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	██████████!!
Peter Baxter	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I'm signing because I don't want any mining of our beautiful coastline wrecking the seabed and everything living things that feed there no to any mining full stop
Donna Casey	Whangarei, New Zealand	2016-09-15	It good reason to sign I also ngati Ruanui
Kevin Blair	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Patea is my home and I do not want it for my future generations to enjoy
Peter Baxter	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	No to any mining of our beautiful coastline
Gina Melody-Poore	Porirua, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Our Resources are not for sale. We want sustainability of our resources, land, foreshore and seabed for our future generations
Daniel Boyd	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I care about the future of my country!
Jonathan Boyd	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	There is far too much risk of far reaching damage to an area that is incredibly unique. There is little to no benefit to Taranaki or New Zealand, 700 jobs is a lie, there is no intention to process the ore here. I am sick of these guys trying to use the good name and track record of the oil industry that has a zero spill policy to get what they want, this is a totally different sort of operation this is destructive and has potential to cause wide spread damage! We can't let this happen.
Javaan Taylor	Patea Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-15	We need to stop this ██████
Katie Hughes	Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I want to protect the environment for the future generations to enjoy.

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Cathy Katene	Mangamingi, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I oppose seabed mining that will have an impact on our seabed, marine life, water flow and eventually our kaimoana for our future generations.
Justin Rosewarne	Gisborne, New Zealand	2016-09-15	You just can't keep raping our futures for a few dollars more today!!!! This not responsible management of our land is!!!! https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phosphate_mining_in_Nauru
Debbie Dell	PATEA, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Don't screw with our beach! It's the only thing Patea has going for it at times. Go up to Whangamata and start dredging there.....?? You wouldn't have a show of doing that there so don't pick on a quiet place that typically people don't have a voice.
Anne Kershaw	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Seabed mining will destroy animal and plant life.
Helen Curtin	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I believe this will have devastating environmental impacts on our coast line! I'm not prepared to have our future sold for short term gains. No to seabed mining!
Joshua Makea	Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Our kaimoana will be gone forever while the government gets richer and kills the sea life
Shelley Luff	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	We need to protect our beautiful land so our grandkids can enjoy all its beauty
Dallas Stuart	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	This is the second time for application and our opinions have not change to oppose this potential disaster just driven by profit and corruption.
Jordan Westerland	Kerikeri, New Zealand	2016-09-15	My G told me to
Tina Rio-Weherua	Patea Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I can say NO MINING ON OUR BEACH TAKE YOUR MACHINERY ELSE WHERE JUST NOT HERE.....HEY PEOPLE LEAVE OUR BEACH ALONE
Fredandkarolynne Potini	Woodville, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I am concerned about the environmental impact of this type of mining
Jason Bellamy	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Mine someone else's sand
Kodah Kapri	PATEA, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Preserving what we have left 4 our generations after us 2 enjoy.
Dianne Burley	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Pages doesn't need this. Signing this is right.
Hula Ratapu	St Clair, Australia	2016-09-15	For the whanaunga!!!
Joanne Peacock	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-15	He kaupapa whakahirahira tenei...me tiki te talao!!!
Dan Walker	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Seabed mining will ruin the area for future generations.
Jesse Jenkins	Manai, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Mining the seabed??? OFF
chilton itherton	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	That's where we fish plenty of ocean and u have to come to our piece of paradise and if up for us we live on fish u can't eat sand
Lyn Wegener	Australia	2016-09-15	No to seabed mining.
Thomas McGregor	Levin, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Because I dont want these guys taking our whenua , and I dont like the thought of our coastline be destroyed , so they can just F off I
Rona Whanau	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	No to seabed mining
Tamati hohupa Flavell-jacobs	Australia	2016-09-15	Il do it pay me
Sanna-Maree Rongonui	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I believe the earth should not be tampered with in that manner
Vincent Ngahoata	Australia	2016-09-15	I'm signing too STOP SEABED MINING
leitia hooper	wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Tautoko the whanau wishes

Name	Location	Date	Comment
christine bullock	Stih Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Why would anyone think, destroying the natural ocean environment... That which had fed & sustained thousands in the past, which continues to feed & sustains many now...that which supports the ego system, of the region, which also provides oxygen... is OK...?!! Go back to the dark cave you came out of Seabed mining ...& take any short sighted misinformed greedy supporters of seabed mining with you ..& Stay there
Ocean Breeze Waihape	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I'm signing this because this is not okay!! I'm named after this very beach, grew up at this very beach & if you think this should be allowed you need help! If you don't live in the area then you don't understand how precious tangaroa is to us and you never will! SAVE PATEA BEACH! STOP THE MINING BEFORE IT STARTS!
Norm Broughton	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I lived here and fished in this area. This will ruin what is left of our coast line. That we draw our food from and cherish as a living part of our ancestry.
Anahera Tekura-Awhitu	Taumarunui, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Because this is my hometown, my parents grew up in this town, my father is from this town and I was raised in this town. Our beach means alot to everyone near and far. We don't need someone destroying our beautiful ocean!
Leon Eru	Dunedin, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I do not agree with seabed mining anywhere in the world. Please refrain from mpping our ocean
Rowena Teatungimaria Tui	Australia	2016-09-15	DEFINITELY "NO TO SEABED MINING"
Rowene V Hamiona	Taumarunui, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I'm signing to encourage Nga io uri and KaiTiaki to Support, Protect and Preserve Our Natural resources for the SAFE ongoing use and visual pleasure of our generations & Our future generations! And deny the New Zealand Govt the Right of lease to mine Our Foreshore & Seabed for Monetary Gain & Political or Authoritarian Vanity ^_^
Georgina Whampapa	Palmerston North, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I fully support Ngati Ruanui by saying, "NO to Seabed Mining in Patea"! Kia kaha e te hwi.
George Moke	Taumarunui, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Because of whakapa to Ngati Ruanui through Wharekoka and I still disagree with the seabed foreshore [REDACTED]
Rosa Niu	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Im not happy with what they want to do
Denella Hohala	Australia	2016-09-15	This should not even be considered. Leave the sea alone it provides kai for our people not to mention the environmental impact it would have. Just don't do it!! Put the money elsewhere our people are homeless for goodness sake!!
Trinity Dixon	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	If we have our foreshore and seabeds tampered with we will have our resources destroyed.Our land,Whararau,hapu,hwi got behind the kaupapa.
Russell Toki	Tauranga, New Zealand	2016-09-15	HELL NO TO SEABED MINING IN OUR MOANA!!!
nicola reardon	Caboolture, Australia	2016-09-15	I dont want this to go ahead damage to our earth
Amber-lee Nui	palmerston North, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Cause mining is not the kaupapa.. leave the land alone!!
Andrea Pikikore Moore	Wairua, New Zealand	2016-09-15	NO to all mining! We must protect our environment for our mokopuna
Venice Dent	Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I was born and raised in Patea and the government do not can't about our environment, or our precious resources, they are only interested in one thing and that is \$\$\$\$\$\$,instead of the people...SO NO TO MINING IN PATEA.
Kimiona Insley	Rotorua, New Zealand	2016-09-15	leave our environment alone
Bluch Murtitt	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Seabed mining will destroy our fishing ground

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Craig Bayley	New plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Destroying our sea life and coastal environment is wrong this should not go ahead
Nick Boyd	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	This is a very destructive mining method that if let happen will permanently destroy the mined area and the silt plum will potentially have a dire effect on a much larger area! I want future generations to be able to enjoy our unique coastal waters in the same state that we do, the way Mother Nature intended!
Ang Kahui	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	They is crap they need to be stopped!@
Erica Vesile	Manaiia, New Zealand	2016-09-15	We don't need to destroy our environment, in order to make money. There are better, more sustainable ways to earn an income. This is totally unnecessary.
Christine Castle	new plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I strongly oppose Seabed Mining.
Lisa Hansen	Palmerston North, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Government are greedy MFI
Dawn Colless	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Our environment is our legacy to our future generations ... It is precious.
Mollie Oliver	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I do not want our ocean ruined.
timi nicol	patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I sign this of as ive growing up in pateia..I dont want to c this happening as ive fish da coast line for food ..this is pure destruction on our sea beds no shell food.no fish.ive surfed the coast as well..this is our backyard for us to enjoy...I say NO SEABED MINNEING IN PATEA
Luzana Paamu	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I am signing this petition because the people in and around Patea depend on the moana for kai, recreation and fun. We do not want that to change and we will fight to ensure it doesn't!!
komene Luke	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	corporate greed is destructive
Vicky Lee Smith-Butters	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-15	We should protect our seabeds for the future.
karen davis	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I am but one and I know there is so many more out there that need to sign this for the Future of our Whanau and Tamariki and our lands from home, Stand up an Unite Whanau stop these money crubby bastards from raping our shores much love to all my Wanau from home
Sean Mare	New plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Wanting to protect our beautiful coastline
komene Luke	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Whilst we as tangata whenua may be rowing the waka the final out come will impact, weather positive or negative, all peoples of Aotearoa Kia kaha whaka te ika
Cheyne Thomson	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I love my beach and fishing and believe we need to protect this resource for future generations
Kayla Luke	Hawkes Bay, New Zealand	2016-09-15	no one should touch our beautiful country .
Jastine Turahui	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I strongly believe that the land the water are one. One can not survive without the other. Our tupunas were the guardians of the land and the sea. And I as an individual believe the same our tupunas. To protect the land and sea for future generations to enjoy the pleasure of our natural environment. It is actually getting quite common to learn how to protect the environment how to protect the waterways the coastal sea line. And here in our beautiful country we believe protect our reputation of clean green New Zealand
Natasha Nui	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I dont want our beautiful beach and sea touch.Needs to be left alone

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Erwin Hebler	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Believe it is harmful to our coastline, I enjoy fishing and don't want anything else harming the fish stocks and sea, it's bad enough when a big trawler comes through. Not on our coastline
Joshua Tai	Taupo, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Coz it's bad
Shaneen Rangirangi	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	No way should anyone lease the seabed . especially for mining. I am signing for the future of our resources and our obligation as kaitiaki to this whenua, moana.
Nganeko Eriwata	New plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-15	It's not gonna benefit the majority.
Kuratau Broughton	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I am from Patea, this cannot happen, heart breaking!
Victoria KILGOUR	Rotorua, New Zealand	2016-09-15	this is my Home Land
Teigan campbell	napier, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I'm signing because its wrong! Taking away a beach for selfish reason! And this needs to be stopped !
Jodie Eriwata	Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Stop the greed!!!
Johnny Carter	Hastings, New Zealand	2016-09-15	I don't think it should happen
Autumn Oaroha	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Its not right
Christian Seve	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-15	Because it aint okay
Joseph Munn	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-16	No seabed minning .!!!!
Victor Raimona	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-16	I'm from patea. No no to this shit.
Royce Tipene	Australia	2016-09-16	All I can see the only people that benefit from this is John Keys and his henchmen and the company !!! All the Seabeds in the world and you have to pick on NZs Seabeds is this the only Ironsands in the world ???
Catherine Mohammad	Tauranga, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Leave our seabed alone
Doug Brooks	Okaiawa, New Zealand	2016-09-16	My whanau are hunter gatherers, and for generations have sourced kaimoana on this coast and other sea-beds through out the mutu. We are all caretakers of our environment and what peeves me is that our current Government have set in concrete legislative regulatory requirements for the whenua to stop leaching into our waterways..ie ..rivers,lakes ,streams,estuaries,sea...of any contaminant via cattle or other means that may cause serious harm to our environment.....and dumping of Rubbish....which incur large financial penalties....and this company is going to destroy everything because they dont have an emotional attachment to the whenua....Fuck off!...if we dont tell these pricks how we feel about them infringing.....they wll piss on us.... Not going to happen.
Jaymee Close	Manaiia, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Because I can
Jackie Davis	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Keep nz green.....and the government sucks crusty balls
Patricia Wipani	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-16	I am signing because I live in Patea and I have many whanau in and around Patea who need to be aware that we must all stand up and protect our natural resources from greedy profiteering people who will strip our landx and leave behind their debris of destruction for us to salvage and repair ʻĀʻ.
Michaela Stoneman	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Seabed mining sucks!!
Phillip Solomon	PATEA, New Zealand	2016-09-16	NO TO SEABED MINING YOU'VE TAKEN OUR KAI NOW YOU WANT OUR SEABED. GET LOST

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Sharee Awhitu	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-16	I SAY NO to seabedding in Patea
Dorothy Elgar	Hamilton, New Zealand	2016-09-16	NO! NO! NO! All that seabed mining in Patea is good for is someone else's pocket. It's deadly to the environment both above and below the whenua or moana and deadly to the future growth and provision of Kai Moana. NO SEABED MINING IN PATEA! I NO SEABED MINING IN AOTEAROA! I
Peter Gardner	Australia	2016-09-16	Im from Patea and I dont want whitebait and the eels and all the yummy fish to dissappear. fuck seabed mining
Jahbez Luke	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-16	My cousin asked me to
Mala Broughton-Edwards	Waiouru, New Zealand	2016-09-16	This is my home
hapimana charles whakaruru	Kaitake, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Its illegal plus the environmental impact to coast line n no responsibility by corporate companies wen all goes wrong
Jacq Dwyer	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-16	too risky to mine our ocean
Ngairi Ashford	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Leave our beautiful beach alone. No minning NO WAY!!
Cara Flanagan	Christchurch, New Zealand	2016-09-16	It's pretty obvious as to why. Who wouldn't? Oh that's right. Ignorant people who don't deserve to inhabit this earth if their just going to destroy it. Sickness me how peoples greed leads them to destroy everything that helps them survive most. Money isn't a tree that helps you breathe, nor is money the sea river or land that provides food etc. Money is the root of all evil. A tiny piece of paper which you can trade materialistic objects for. The earth is your provider. Not money. There are just imbeciles out there who're ignorant enough to believe that they need money when actually it's a want. They want to destroy our beautiful earth, our waterways and land because our it provides us with all we need for free and those imbeciles want us to pay for what the earth gives to us for free. Remember that.
shirley tuwhangai	manunui, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Im saying no to sea bed mining
Mihl Gardner	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-16	We have future generations to look out for so they can enjoy all that we do
christine anderson	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-16	we live at the beach and fish as much as we can off patea its our life and we dont want unresearched sea mining to go ahead and destroy our back yard
Dwayne Edwards	Whangarei, New Zealand	2016-09-16	I don't want them mining in our beautiful sea
Wayne Critch	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Against Mining Iron Sandy in Patea
Heremea Eru	patea, New Zealand	2016-09-16	I think this should not happen?? Why because what would be left good of patea if the beach is going to be like this, and the beach is what we live off in the summer. No seabed mining in patea!!!!
Bella Ngipiki Edwards	Australia	2016-09-16	20 years turns into 30 then 35 and eventually will never recover. Especially the way environmental changes are happening at the moment global wide, leave the area alone.NO TO MINNING.
Bella Ngipiki Edwards	Australia	2016-09-16	20 years turns into 25 then 30. Eventually the area would not be able to recover due to the environmental changes that is happening, globally.NO NO NO minning. Another raping in progress.
Susan Hurley	Tamaki, New Zealand	2016-09-16	We don't want it so f%\$# off,!!!
Maude Vini	Mangonui, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Leave our sea bed alone
B Kelsen	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-16	We don't want sea bed mining off patea
Mere Brooks	CHCH, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Our role as kaitiaki, our rights under Te Tiriti, Our need as people
Damien Tutauha	Halls Head, Australia	2016-09-16	My whanau from patea and our government need to [REDACTED] off and leave our sea alone. This will destroy our peoples way of living

Name	Location	Date	Comment
S GS	Auckland, France	2016-09-16	Ko Pukehapapa (taranaki) te maunga, ko Takahū (Patea) te āwa, Ko Te Pakakohi te iwi, Ko Ngati Takou te hapu, Ko Manutahi te marae, Ko Rongo Tupaea Kahukuranui toku koroua, Ko Sharelle Govignon-Sweet toku ingoa. As should be evident by my pepeha, the NZ Government has already removed many traces of my whakapapa, my ancestry. Back in the 1880s my iwi of Te Pakakohi were imprisoned without trial because the NZ Government needed the land. In our place, they worked alongside a kupepa (collaborator) tribe, removing the original names of our tribal landmarks. As part of that process, you, the NZ Government, also destroyed our reef, Paumano, just beyond the Patea beach. Until that point Paumano provided foodstocks for our people. Its not enough that you took away our identity, you blew up our foodstocks, now more than 170 odd years after the Treaty of Waitangi was meant to protect these things, you want to go digging up what remains, in turn, destroying not only the biodiversity of our moana, but ignoring the overwhelming evidence that digging for fossil fuels and minerals are not the way of our future. Yes, this Government needs to provide policy to create jobs and diversify our economy in the regions, any fool can see this, but this needs to be done with forethought to the future, including the next generations. As such, the economy needs to work with nature and respect our environment. Unfortunately this does take a lot of forethought, intellect and courage. Who ever said that being in Government was easy? If you thought that was the case I'd say you're in the wrong job. I urge you to consider the impact to the environment, as well as consider the magnitude of damage that the NZ Government has already done to my iwi, Te Pakakohi, and end the prospect of sea-bed mining in the Patea rohe. Naku noa, na Mrs Sharelle Govignon-Sweet
Janice Liddle	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-16	The seabed and all the environment belong to the people of Aotearoa not to companies wanting to make a profit by destroying them.
Trina Norris	Blenheim, New Zealand	2016-09-16	I don't want to see our beautiful sea and sea life destroyed.
Gareth Bower	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-16	It's called an eco system for a reason beyond cash.
Marise May	Levin, New Zealand	2016-09-16	I don't want to put our sea bed and marine life in danger with experiments!
Anna van Wichen	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-16	I'm signing because of the potential detriment to the sea and surrounding area. We need to treasure and protect our environment, not destroy it!
Asta Juliusdóttir	vestmannaeyjar, Iceland	2016-09-16	im helping my friend
Hrafnhildur Birgisdóttir	Akureyri, Iceland	2016-09-16	I hate it when it comes to ruining nature
David Snær Jónsson	Kópavogur, Iceland	2016-09-16	I want to help the people in Patea.
Júlia Níel	Reykjavík, Iceland	2016-09-16	This is pretty and good beach.
Jón Ingi Þorgeirsson	Kópavogur, Iceland	2016-09-16	Because of a friend
Súsanna Ruth	Reykjavík, Iceland	2016-09-16	Because this black beach is beautiful and it shouldn't be ruined.
Ragnar Páll Stefánsson	Kópavogur, Iceland	2016-09-16	I love this place

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Kristy Colville	Hawera, New Zealand	2018-09-16	I want our coastline to stay as it is! If we make the mistake of letting this mining go ahead, our beaches and fishing as we know it may never be the same. I love that I can walk down there and get a couple of paua, and that my mates can go fishing off patea and get a feed. That WILL change if this goes ahead. NO SEABED MINING..... ANYWHERE!!!! And definitely not off PATEA!!!
hilmur harðarsen	hafnarfjörður, Iceland	2018-09-16	I love nature
Kári Ágústsson	Hafnarfjörður, Iceland	2018-09-16	Rebekka is queen ⁢3
Uriah Solomon	Australia	2018-09-16	I hate big companies destroying Mother Nature..
Guðbjörg Ríán Torfadóttir	Reykjavík, Iceland	2018-09-16	I'm an exchange student here in New Zealand and ruining you're beautiful amazing nature that has non it's like would be a crime!
Phil McCabe	Raglan, New Zealand	2018-09-16	It's just not acceptable on any level.
Patrekur Örn Gestsson	Patrekshöfður, Iceland	2018-09-16	I care about nature.
Stefán Bjarki	Reykjavík, Iceland	2018-09-16	Cuz rebbs
Andri Sveinn Ingólfsson	Kópavogur, Iceland	2018-09-16	Luvv this beach
Hlynur Örn Hrafnkelsson	Reykjavík, Iceland	2018-09-16	This is no doubt the most stupid thing you Can do!
Samúel O'Neill	Kópavogur, Iceland	2018-09-16	I love Patea, pray for Patea
Harpa Óskarsdóttir	Reykjavík, Iceland	2018-09-16	I care about the environment
Guðný Kristín Erlingsdóttir	Kópavogur, Iceland	2018-09-16	Because it's a beautiful beach and it can't be ruined
Hjördís Gestadóttir	Kópavogur, Iceland	2018-09-16	Helping people
Erla Svanlaug	kópavogur, Iceland	2018-09-16	I think it is stupid to ruin the beach
Helga Sóley Vilhjálmsdóttir	Kópavogur, Iceland	2018-09-16	Because we have to protect our planet
Kjartan Logi Sigurðsson	Reykjavík, Iceland	2018-09-16	Love
Hanna Ólafsdóttir	Selfoss, Iceland	2018-09-16	I don't want to see this beautiful place destroyed
Heiða Katrín Jansdóttir	Oslo, Norway	2018-09-16	I don't see the use of annihilating living creatures in and around this area for 20 years for an experiment. It's a beautiful place that will be ruined for an experiment that might not even succeed.
Heiðrún Ósk Johannsdóttir	kopavogur, Iceland	2018-09-16	Because this is nature, nature is beautiful
lawhina pest	Wanganui, New Zealand	2018-09-16	I I actually come from Kaitia and our family home is in ahipara. These oil company's tried this on Te Onetua a Tohe and our locals and hwi got together to stop it.. they did seismic testing off the shores of 90 Mile and we had 3 large whale stranding + numerous sea Turtle n seal coming ashore un bad health. So I'm signing in support of our sea animals..
Aníta Helgadóttir	Grindavík, Iceland	2018-09-16	It is a Beautiful coast.
Agla Áradóttir	Garðabær, Iceland	2018-09-16	I want to save our precious and beautiful nature.
sophie hanna	Akureyri, Iceland	2018-09-16	mér finnst auðalegt af ykkur að eyðileggja þessa strönd fyrir eitthvað rugl hugsað aðeins um aðra ekki bara sjálfan ykkur!
Taryn Brooks	OPUNAKE, New Zealand	2018-09-16	SAY NO TO SEABED MINING!!!!
Jodie Walkington	Hokitika, New Zealand	2018-09-16	Simple.. I CARE!

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Andrew Mopham	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-16	This is fragile and precious and needs our protection from those who want a short term profit, I surf, windsurf, fish these waters. I share these waters with other living creatures who can not speak human, so I shall speak for them, just as I would if someone was trying to tear down my neighbours house.
Sarah Pene	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Patea is my home town and I want to be able to enjoy the beach the way it is, feed my family from it. Leave it alone people!
Ernest Waitai	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-16	just leave it alone
deanna rangitakatu	Nelson, New Zealand	2016-09-16	This is where we get our food from, where we live, and breath, leave our sea alone!!!
Gabrielle Belz	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Don't bring your pollution and greed to our back door. Too much already inflicted on the environment. Spend yr cash on finding something other than fossil fuels for energy. Leave the sea beds alone.
Aloma Aiaiao	Whanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-16	This place is where I'm from, my land and that of my people. Leave our heritage alone!
María Egiladóttir	Reykjavík, Iceland	2016-09-16	Why would you kill the sealife??
Sandra Bodmin	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-16	We need to protect our beautiful coastline and precious and fragile ecosystem.
Morania Broughton solomon	Wanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Because you need to piss off dats wat, damn government keys is killing our wildlife with 1080, selling the country off, opening the doors to immigrants, and now our sea, wat else do u want , damn parangi can boot it, he needs feeding to the pigs
Dylan Norgate	PICTON, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Waverley is were I'm from...we still go home every year an go fishing off our beautiful coast...It's one of the only places left in New Zealand were we can still actually catch a feed...please leave it alone so my kids can experience what I have as a kid
Hinekorangi Riwai-Couch	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Patea is my home! Lets stop this Corporate company from seabed mining! Churr #GreedyCorporatecompanies #Nomesansho #MyTumangawawae
Barbara Norgate	Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-16	Because we don't need minning near our shores of our country & patea is one of them.NO TO SEABED MINING
Helða Ósk guðmundsdóttir	Hafnarfjörður, Iceland	2016-09-17	This is wrong and it would ruin the beach
Jarred Skinner	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-17	I'm a local that lives in patea and am a passionate fisherman and scuba diver and if this goes ahead it will destroy all habitat that I gather from to provide for my family.
Freeman Pullen	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-17	I wanna teach my kids to fish the marine life that live in our ocean and take it home for kai every now an then. Us locals spend alot of time out there. Surfing, fishing walking enjoying the view. Leave our town alone.
Eva Karen	Hlj city, Iceland	2016-09-17	I do not want this beautiful place to be ruined !
Sarah Dwyer	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-17	I want to keep nz thriving !
Patsy Pererara-O'Connell	Christchurch, New Zealand	2016-09-17	I support the protection of the whenua and oppose the mining!
Tekoa Pullen	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-17	I'm from Patea and I love the beach.
Kenney-Jean Sidwell	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-17	The mining will annihilate any living creature in this area for 20 years!!!! On top of that the sediment will flow out to a much wider area interfering with spawning cycles, feeding and growth of many many organisms.

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Kerry James aka "Chester" Borrowes	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-17	TTR gave me an assurance that the area to be mined was bereft of sealife due to the presence of iron in the seafloor. Obviously a lie in light of the monitoring of the area of Patea by Patea Area School and the recent Cawthron Institute report
Ben Thomas	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-17	Some things aren't worth the risk !
connie louise Kanans	patea, New Zealand	2016-09-17	I live in Patea
Richard Burton	Alton, United Kingdom	2016-09-17	This will threaten the future tourism industry for the area, and for the whole of New Zealand. NZ is only just starting to be discovered by the rest of the world - don't ruin this discovery.
Kristín Lilja Sólveigsdóttir	Garður, Iceland	2016-09-17	I'm signing this because I think that the beach shouldn't be destroyed for mining! They can go mine somewhere else!
Hulda B Waage	Akureyri, Iceland	2016-09-17	Nature is supposed to have the benefit of the doubt.
Valgerður Sigurðardóttir	Reykjavík, Iceland	2016-09-17	I'm signing because I care about nature
Athena Mikalsdóttir	Reykjavík, Iceland	2016-09-17	Its so beautiful beach
Christine Corrigan	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-17	I DONT want seabed mining to kill our awesome coastline!!!
Magnús Finnsson	Garðabær, Iceland	2016-09-17	I love the environment
Charlotta Ýr	Selfoss, Iceland, Iceland	2016-09-17	Dont ruin something beautiful
moses murray	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-17	I love Aotearoa and all the natural environment she gives us and want my children to enjoy her beauty Kia kaha
Debbie Kiriona	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-18	I am against any mining on our seabeds. Full stop!!!
Mario A Mendes	Australia	2016-09-18	Patea
Ngauware Mendes	Australia	2016-09-18	Im from Patea
Debbie Malam	Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-18	I oppose sea bed mining in our town, in our waters, I oppose the companies interfering with our seabed, upsetting the marine life and raping our seabed of its nutrients that it needs to survive and operate normally. Leave our sea beds alone. Stop wrecking our earth, our water ways, our oceans!!
Jamie Maruara	Patea, South Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-18	Its a bad idea.
NARINA PULLEN	PATEA, New Zealand	2016-09-18	Because I don't like mining to happen
Caroline Matlamua	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-18	Why ruin our beautiful environment for every kiwi to enjoy.. NO
Tuck Kahukuranui	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-18	I oppose sea bed mining in and near our waters in Patea and South Taranaki. I oppose this due to the damage it will cause our seabed, and for the upset it will cause our marine life, and all living organisms around it. I oppose the sea bed mining in Patea full stop. Leave our sea bed alone !!
Yvonne Reader	NIGHTCAPS , Southland, New Zealand	2016-09-18	Patea is my home town! NO TO PATEA SEA BED MINING! TANGAROA IS LIFE ,TANGAROA PROVIDES FOR THE IWI. Don't kill the sealife like DOC are killing the wildlife in the nz forests with 1080
Andria Vagana	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-18	I love my country abd we need to do whatever we can to take better care of it!
wharepapa Parairene	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-18	This is not right how would JK like it if I drill on his land then take so long to get it back to normal cause that's what will happen to the seabed so it is a NO from my whanau.
genette raukawa ball	Australia	2016-09-18	Leave our coast line alone..
jude hiri	Australia	2016-09-19	Im smarter than the bloody government!
Taylor Maerz	Stephenville, TX	2016-09-19	This is my home

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Scott Wirihana	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-19	I don't want them to fuck up the eco system and kai moana
Bibiana Katene	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-19	Patea is our home. Mining will kill our seabed, kai etc
Michael Bolton	Thames, New Zealand	2016-09-19	I support the petition ...
Simon Bennett	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-19	I'm signing because I want future generations to be able to enjoy South Taranaki's coastal playground as I have. Increased erosion and a loss of biodiversity threatens that.
Rewa Nielsen	Napier, New Zealand	2016-09-19	This is wrong & should not go ahead!!!!!!
Sharon Lloyd	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-19	I believe sea bed mining will be too destructive a process for the environment and ecosystem in which they want to do it. And the plume will effect more than just the area it is put as it travels with the oceans. currents
Terrance Mulligan	New plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-19	I do not want my beautiful country stripped and raped of its beauty and ecology just so some foreign (or local) mother f#\$ser can make a few Diller . it disgusts me that the government would let them do so . Keep nz the way it is and leave our resources where they body well are i).(
Howard Houpaapa	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-19	i support this petition
fontaine adams	Tauranga, New Zealand	2016-09-19	I am against seabed mining in Patea.
adriana whakarau	patea, New Zealand	2016-09-19	Mining wll destroy the beauty i and many others didnt know waz there.. Im patea proud!! Born and raised..
Taryn Davids	cape town, South Africa	2016-09-19	We need to TRY save this coast, otherwise we will watch it change - that change may not be for the benefit of the coast and land....
Hector Kershaw	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-19	My babies live down the beach as i used to.
Angelique Ngeru	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-20	I am asking for a healthy, clean environment for my whanau who have live here all our lives. And I want clean fresh water to stimulate our growth throughout our senior life. I hope that is not too much to ask when many of our whanau serve this community their entire lives and will continue to do so in the future.
Neil Buddle	Whanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-20	I believe the risk and effect to the environment and the marine life within it outweighs the financial value to the region.
ariana haddon	manuka, New Zealand	2016-09-20	I want my son and mokopuna in the future to be able to go collect kai from our land like our people have for the last few hundred years. Our sea bed does not belong to a company how can they take claim and make a profit from a natural source while the wreck natural habitats for our marine life and risk contaminating our seashores i could go on and on. Angry angry face fuck no they cant go wreck our sea bed. im totally against it.
Karmen Wallace	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-20	Our kai resources must be protected! I do not support any form of mining activity that will or may have an impact on our kai and therefore our people.
Raewyn Roberts	Wanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-20	The mining will destroy any marine life in this area and the sediment will flow out to a much wider area, interfering with spawning cycles, feeding and growth of all marine organisms
Kahi Harawira	Kaitake, New Zealand	2016-09-20	It is good manners to ask
Kaulika-Stevens Lasaara-Jade	Whanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-20	I oppose sea bed mining and the interference in the maara of Tangaroa.
Reg Harris	dunedin, New Zealand	2016-09-20	I am sick of companies destroying our country to make another dollar
Chris Reid	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-20	they are bloody fools
Tom Parsons	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-20	Leave our coast as it is so he can support us, we can support him and we work in harmony with our environment.
Tama Blackburn	Waikanae, New Zealand	2016-09-20	Leave our ocean floor alone.

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Zoe Marsh	Nelson, New Zealand	2016-09-20	I want to protect our ocean for future generations!
Michael Tasker	Hurua, New Zealand	2016-09-20	The constant exploitation of our kiwi lifestyle and environment to serve a minority commercial interest must cease now.
janelle phillips	Australia	2016-09-20	It's my hometown. Money will not buy taranaki more fish or unpolluted drinking water.
Jo Castelli	Australia	2016-09-20	This is my home town and I do not want to see this happen. We have had so much taken away from us latency when the freezing works closed down
Celeste Cole	Kakaramea, New Zealand	2016-09-20	I want to protect the marine life out there!!
Lisa McMullan	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-20	I'm signing because the environmental impacts of seabed mining have been shown to be incredibly destructive. Seabed mining creates long-term irreversible damage to the ecosystem.
alexandra Keighley	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-20	The release of millions of tonnes of crushed sediment has catastrophic and unknown consequences. Blacking out the pages of evidence does not make the very real effects disappear. Be real - the time of this sort of exploitation is over. Be part of the change to good.
Angus Ryburn	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-20	This is not progress
Hauiti Brider	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-21	Looking after environment
Robert Oscroft	Wellington, New Zealand	2016-09-21	Water and other environmental pollution is a huge enough issue already - protect the beauty of NZ and don't sell out to greed
Kathryn Burton	Lyttelton, New Zealand	2016-09-21	I care about the environment!!
Te kapua-Walter Taylor	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-21	Leave our land alone What man makes last a lifetime What God made last forever But when we put our hands on gods creations then we alter the situation to only lasting our lifetime Please don't drill our lands oceans mountains Thanks
Dorian kaha marino-hollingsworth	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-21	I am signing because I agree that sea bed mining should not be allowed near our coastline!
Emma Keys	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-21	I care
anna Carro	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-21	I am opposed to independent groups carrying out any exploration or other activity within Aotearoa without approval of those who are Mana Whenua. I do not trust our councils or government to make the best decisions by the environment and those who will be directly affected not to mention the risks and damage.
Vicki Paepke	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-21	I can't even begin to fathom why you'd even want to ruin the home of beautiful life, for the sake of mineral greed? Just don't!
rona cribb	Raeitihi, New Zealand	2016-09-21	I love my seafood and diving and the environment
Selwyn Shayna Rae	Taumarunui, New Zealand	2016-09-21	I'm signing the petition because I love seafood
Lee Akapiti	new Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-21	I want our seabed left in pristine condition for the future of humanity and our children to gathering and enjoy kaimoana.
Erin Loveridge	Palmerston North, New Zealand	2016-09-21	I grew up in this area and it has such a wonderful abundance of life such as whales, dolphins, seals, sea birds and other marine life. It is an important Eco system! Please don't ruin it for future generations!

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Miriam Ormsby	Kirra, Australia	2016-09-21	I love our oceans. Consider the planet more than the desire for profit.
Kate Murdoch	Patea, Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-21	I want to protect this beautiful and unique coastline!!
Iyeta payel	Brisbane, Australia	2016-09-22	I do not think there is enough research into seabed rehabilitation in this area to even consider the potential for this to happen. And why are we mining seabeds?
cade wanihi	new plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-22	you will not be making any changes to patea. the beach is a significant part of patea, an you want to take that away from our future generation, Patea stand up
Rhys Wineera	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-22	Protect future fishing grounds for generations to come, I say no to seabed mining
Darin vooght	New plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-22	This is just wrong an
Yuri Forbes	Masterton, New Zealand	2016-09-22	Far too damaging to the marine ecosystem.
Alby James	New plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-22	It is absolutely Ludacris. Will ruin the world.
Matthew Levings	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-22	This is a terrible proposal in every way and must be thrown out again
Colleen Lennane	Nelson, New Zealand	2016-09-22	Mining will damage our oceans
Paul Gledhill	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-23	Enoughs enough give Mother Nature a break you greedy pigs - baby boomers will go down in history for taking from their parents and children - they can all go fuck them selves selfish pricks
Hinewai Brider	Raeitihi, New Zealand	2016-09-23	I love seafood but like everything else it's getting harder and harder to come across
Lisa Larkin	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-23	I don't want the Taranaki ocean destroyed.
ngahua wineera	hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-23	I oppose application to mine in the South Taranaki BIGHT
Ashlie Clow	Wanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-24	Ruining our beautiful coastline is NOT OK
Sharon Froome	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-25	Im signing because I dont want this project to go ahead, lets protect our marine environment and seabed!
Sharon Froome	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-25	I'm signing because I believe that this destroys our marine environment and hugely impacts on the sea bed
Andrew Gibb	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-25	The ocean is treated like crap too much already. We don't need more destruction.
Joe Bowie	wanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-25	Because this is wrong and will destroy the recreational fishing around the area
Ria Walkerepuru	Otaki Beach, New Zealand	2016-09-25	There is no option except to sign. The people say No Mining. That's it!!!
sue corrie	Stratford, New Zealand	2016-09-25	Seabed mining is not an option. Not here, not now, not ever.
Huingangutu Wheanga	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-25	Sea bed mining is detrimental to the health of our waters and I do not support sacrificing that health to line the pockets of the already wealthy! Who, might I add, will only be on this earth for a heart beat in comparison to the long term effects of their actions! NO SEA BED MINING!
jordi King	Blenheim, New Zealand	2016-09-25	This will stuff the fishery
Fiona Anderson	Waverley, New Zealand	2016-09-25	I'm a local and like to go fishing when time allows. This is no good for our environment.

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Javaan Murray	Taupo, New Zealand	2016-09-25	Once they start with the mining wea duz the waste go bak into the sea. Thats a definate and then it will polute the waters all kaimoana will be effected all of Tangaroas kids nw i come from matakana and well the government passed the surgee threw matakana for tauranga katikati waihi they all link up to matakana and they said after purificatoin its drinkable and yet they dont drink it now eva since then theres been 2 waves off algy bloom and you can smell it sometimes you can also see it on top of the water from all that waste going into the sea if they get this it will only get worse for our people who have to survive off the sea eat kaimoana simply because they cant aford to pay for food. Whanau from afar im not from there bi i stand with uz to protect what little resources that are left for our maori people times are gona get worse more ov our people are gona hav to relie on these resourse dont let pakeha in they will ruin the whenua
Maya Ratana	Brisbane, Australia	2016-09-25	This is my home and seabed mining will hurt our aquatic life and seriously affects the environment for our future generations. We have beautiful oceans and seabeds at home it would be a shame that profit will try take it away
Brandon Kingi	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-25	Exploiting another resource, which will carry consequences of erosion and other environmental destruction
Ailson Mudgway	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-25	I'm signing it cause of the environment impac it will have in the south Taranaki beaches, river and the fishing. Leave the sea alone, it has done no harm only proved us with fresh fish, crays.
denise clifton	Tamrua, New Zealand	2016-09-26	This area is sacred.... We need to protect our seabeds, our foreshores, our lands from increasing demands from industrial exploitation....look to the future...long term...not short-sighted short term gains for the wealthy corporate bigwigs.. Aotearoa should not be for sale to the highest bidder ..
Chelsea Rel	Patea, New Zealand	2016-09-26	I disagree on the mining off shore of patea
Willy Newton	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-26	We need to turn the world around. We have time, but it makes it even harder, when we continue to think with the disrespectful tribes of the world.
Eleanor Lefever	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-09-26	For those of us not motivated by money, nothing is worth the risk to what we are motivated by: The peace and beauty of nature.
Angela Jackson	Hastings, New Zealand	2016-09-26	No to Annihilation
Tracey Montgomerie	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-27	We need to protect our environment
Jennie Bracken	Palmerston North, New Zealand	2016-09-27	It should not happen - PERIOD !!!
Ipu Absolum	Northland, New Zealand	2016-09-27	I'm signing because our hapu do not believe that anyone has the right to sacrifice our environment for profits of greed
C Vermeulen	Taumarunui, New Zealand	2016-09-27	Nature and life before greed.
Christine Noble-Lindsay	Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-09-27	sack the govt & hope a taniwha rises from the deep depths of his ocean cavern
Tracy Whitene	Hastings, New Zealand	2016-09-27	We need to stop our govt despoiling destroying and selling off our country. These parasites have no right.
Sara Cooper	Nelson, New Zealand	2016-09-27	Please sign and share. The corporations will keep taking until there is nothing left to take... Starve them, help each other and starve the corporations. Kia kaha

Name	Location	Date	Comment
All McGrath	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-27	For goodness sake let our shorelines stay safe without the opportunity to disturb or pollute the area. Leave the people in this area alone to do their natural day to day recreation with the sea as well as any sea life in their natural habitat.
Barbara Little	Palmerston North, New Zealand	2016-09-27	What new low can our country sink to?
nicola creed	Whitianga, New Zealand	2016-09-27	I support Environment Protection
Charlene Fluru	Whanganui, New Zealand	2016-09-27	My family are from Patea...I still have a parent residing in our homestead there. This is our home.. this is our eco-system that WE must protect from the corporates that want to make money from the destruction they cause to our environment. NO WAY TO SEABED MINING!!
Suzanne ParkinsonMassam	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-27	The seabed - the health of the sea depends on the health of the seabed — protect it!
Lisa Eparsima	Palmerston North, New Zealand	2016-09-27	I think it's about time mining was legally recognized as an act of terrorism against the Sovereign nations people of NZ and our natural environment.
Joan Polts	Northland, New Zealand	2016-09-27	Its wrong to tamper with our environment. Keep our beaches clear of all this kind of stuff, Its just greedy rich trying to make more money.
julie crombie	foxon, New Zealand	2016-09-27	I fish out of Patea
Erika Armstrong	Australia	2016-09-28	My home is NZ and I live there on a part time basis. Stop raping this world - you give you the decision to do this? NOT ME
Marlene McKenzie	Levin, New Zealand	2016-09-28	Because Im Tangata Whenua Ngati Ruanui
Joy Boyd-Morris	Taupo, New Zealand	2016-09-28	NO! Have you even considered the long term consequences for short term financial gain. NO!!
maryanna matthews-philips	Whangarei, New Zealand	2016-09-28	I love the ocean...
Kim Veerings	Hillsborough, New Zealand	2016-09-28	we need to be spending our money on better things that will not harm our future and leave our planet intact
donna marie cunningham adams	Waverley, Taranaki, New Zealand, New Zealand	2016-09-28	Stop poisoning our land john!! and selling our fresh water.
Lloyd Evans	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-09-28	This will ruin our coastal beaches and fisheries. No doubt about it. No matter what those overseas company's say. It's a fact.
Mervyn Smith	Bulls, New Zealand	2016-09-29	The devastation of our waters is not worth the minerals that they will recover, just to whisk them away overseas. Of no benefit to New Zealand whatsoever, will just destroy our lives for a corporation to reap any benefit.
Nita Lois Broughton	Kalgoorlie, Australia	2016-09-29	Our government needs to stop selling off and destroying our land and water ways
Thomas Broughton	Australia	2016-09-30	Stop the sea bed mining
Carlene Stephens	Australia	2016-09-30	Hazard to natural resources e.g (land n sea)
Karuna Nelson	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-09-30	I am signing because I want New Zealand's Coast line protected and to keep it as beautiful as it is and as God created it!!! Don't you or are you motivated by greed.....?
Josephine Parker	Australia	2016-09-30	For my Te Pakakohi hui whanau the true tribe to the Patea land and sea who say NO TO SEABED MINING
Warren Williams	Christchurch, New Zealand	2016-10-01	We should be protecting these ecosystems not destroying them.

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Philippa Hellier	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-10-01	I disagree wholeheartedly with the process and its perceived need
Kingi Patu	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-10-03	tautoko nga whanau kapai
Sean Brown	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-10-03	It's an environmental hazard.
Hereripene Baker	Australia	2016-10-03	#YEAHNAHQUNTEE
chontel davis	kaitia, New Zealand	2016-10-04	Money cant buy back the lives lost the environmental impact is to great.
Mandy Gnsig	Hawera, New Zealand	2016-10-04	Seabed mining will harm the natural environment and creatures that live there
Lucas Rihari	Taranaki, New Zealand	2016-10-05	whanau tautoko te papakainga mo nga tupuna o patea. Maurioma
Ursula Edgington	Cambridge, New Zealand	2016-10-05	The NZ EPA is totally corrupt & is unfit for its role. We need to protect our environment NOT destroy it.
genette raukawa ball	Australia	2016-10-06	Stop this greedy Government from allowing those greedy picks from destroying our seabed..
selena walde	london, United Kingdom	2016-10-10	I believe we need to protect our land and sea even more so, it is the life and source for many new zealanders, also I have seen Pisso dolphins, a very rare and endangered species in the south taranaki area between patea and Waverly, there are also other endangered species such as albatross who habitat here also. Don't sell out nz! Save our home dont take the money!! We can't eat money!! No sea bed mining!! Anywhere in NZ please!!
Margaret Simeon	Napier, New Zealand	2016-10-11	Hands off...keep it in the ground..
Barbara Saunders	Wanganui, New Zealand	2016-10-17	I strongly object to the disturbance of the seabed off Patea or any other off shore mining of New Zealand's seabed. I am most concerned for our sea life which will be destroyed by the effects of this mining. Don't make another environmental mistake!!
Gini Shephard	Justice mercy and grace, New Zealand	2016-10-19	We all need too
Fleur Jackson	Palmerston North, New Zealand	2016-10-23	My parents live nearby and it's an area I visited often as a child and wish to take my children too also. There is so much sea life that will be impacted by such activity. The destruction of this environment will have negative consequences.
Tini Thomas	Hamilton c, New Zealand	2016-10-27	Stop mining our resources
Marie Kingi	Invercargill, New Zealand	2016-10-28	Our heritage Taranaki futuru.
Maryke Wana	Te Kuiti, New Zealand	2016-10-29	it's the right thing to do . It's our job to look after our environment for the future generations.
linda waitokia	Ashburton, New Zealand	2016-10-29	Ex wanganui. Dont mess with Nature
Jenni Corbett	Brisbane, Australia	2016-11-04	I am signing this petition because I believe the survival of the marine creatures, and the eco system that is the sea shore is more important than Seabed mining. Land has been destroyed in Australia through mining it does not need to start to happen in NZ on the sea shore.
Marie Amaru	New Plymouth, New Zealand	2016-11-04	It's not ok what your considering doing , leave it alone ,go away and just leave the ocean be, enough!!!
helena kuharskaya	Redondo Beach, CA	2016-11-07	trying to save this beautiful planet I love with all my heart from selfish greedy psychopathic evil bastards who are destroying it !....
Sally Rai	Stratford, New Zealand	2016-11-07	We should be doing all we can to protect our seabed and coastline. the mining is purely about a few people making money.

Name	Location	Date	Comment
Sonia Marsters	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-11-12	It is my obligation to kaitiaki i taku Atua a Tangaroa. Somethings should never be destroyed, deep sea mining will destroy the sea bed beyond repair. #notodeepseamining
Rahn Kilson	Auckland, New Zealand	2016-11-18	It is in the best interests of all New Zealanders to keep our Environment healthy.

Excel Spreadsheet showing the name, city, country and date of signing submission to oppose the application (no comments included)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Name	City	State	Postal Code	Country	Signed On
2	Deanne McCrea				New Zealand	14/09/2016
3	Debbie Packer	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
4	Vincent Nuku	hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
5	Rachel Rae	Manaia			New Zealand	14/09/2016
6	Paul Cummings	New Plymouth			New Zealand	14/09/2016
7	Te Rina Moana-Mauriri	Wellington			New Zealand	14/09/2016
8	Willie Te Aho	Hamilton			New Zealand	14/09/2016
9	Tipene OBrien	New Plymouth			New Zealand	14/09/2016
10	Warren Nicholls	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
11	Pat Rangihaeata	Auckland			New Zealand	14/09/2016
12	Karen Cleasby	Tauranga			New Zealand	14/09/2016
13	Maru Samuels	Auckland			New Zealand	14/09/2016
14	Jane Harper	Hawera		4673	New Zealand	14/09/2016
15	Trisha Careswell	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
16	Jessie Pue	New Plymouth			New Zealand	14/09/2016
17	Mary Broughton	Patea		2162	Australia	14/09/2016
18	Alana Nuku	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
19	Helen Werder	Te Anau			New Zealand	14/09/2016
20	bert messent	Rotorua			New Zealand	14/09/2016
21	Hannah Packer	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
22	Mata Te Hira	Auckland			New Zealand	14/09/2016
23	Brendon Murphy			4670	Australia	14/09/2016
24	Sapphire Quintus	Hawera		4672	New Zealand	14/09/2016
25	Gregg Rangihaeata			4133	Australia	14/09/2016
26	Mark Solomon	Christchurch			New Zealand	14/09/2016
27	Lania Careswell	Taranaki			New Zealand	14/09/2016
28	Jaime-Lee careswell	hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
29	Rosanne Redmond			4670	Australia	14/09/2016
30	Stacey Olsen			4215	Australia	14/09/2016
31	Nicola Mulligan	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
32	megan careswell-King	Hamilton			New Zealand	14/09/2016
33	Melody Hicks			6025	Australia	14/09/2016
34	Tuhi Hori	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
35	Anita Roest	tauranga			New Zealand	14/09/2016
36	Jhustice Graham	Kakaramea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
37	Rose Taikato	Patea Taranaki			New Zealand	14/09/2016

	A	B	C	D	E	F
38	Iatoia whanau	hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
39	Janine Broughton	PATEA			New Zealand	14/09/2016
40	Jo Rata	Palmerston North			New Zealand	14/09/2016
41	vera kershaw	patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
42	Kaaterama Raimona	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
43	Amber Maraki	Otaki			New Zealand	14/09/2016
44	Raymond Tuuta	Taranaki			New Zealand	14/09/2016
45	Tracey Bourke	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
46	Tamara Careswell	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
47	Sunnie Kershaw	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
48	Janine Maruera	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
49	Lauren Taikato	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
50	Te Ruinga Hurunui	Auckland		3110	New Zealand	14/09/2016
51	Lenora Cunningham	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
52	Ali Brooks	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
53	Keriana Kumeroa	Taranaki			New Zealand	14/09/2016
54	Raewyn Maraki	Hamilton			New Zealand	14/09/2016
55	jah eru	hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
56	Nakita Davidson	New Plymouth			New Zealand	14/09/2016
57	Ray Stark	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
58	Nashika Prime-Hurunui	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
59	Tipene Kahukuranui	Auckland			New Zealand	14/09/2016
60	Chynna Close	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
61	Tamika Matatahi-Nui	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
62	Stacey Marino	Te Puke			New Zealand	14/09/2016
63	Teresa Gunn	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
64	Archie Hurunui	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
65	Jarred Tito	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
66	Litoya Nathan	New plymouth			New Zealand	14/09/2016
67	Chanyelle Graham	PATEA			New Zealand	14/09/2016
68	Debbie Anita ODonnell - Rei	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
69	Jay Davis	Auckland			New Zealand	14/09/2016
70	Harmony Weherua	Haweraa			New Zealand	14/09/2016
71	Phillip Smith	Ohawe			New Zealand	14/09/2016
72	Casey Kiriona	Levin		5510	New Zealand	14/09/2016
73	Shannon Nathan	Taranaki			New Zealand	14/09/2016
74	Cidarae Temoho	New Plymouth			New Zealand	14/09/2016

75	Kaylah James	Rotorua			New Zealand	14/09/2016
76	leiza karen	patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
77	Patricia Davis	auckland			New Zealand	14/09/2016
78	Mercuree Prime			5417	Australia	14/09/2016
79	Heath Robinson	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
80	Temara Tombs	Kaukapakapa			New Zealand	14/09/2016
81	Sarah Abraham	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
82	Nikita Boyes	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
83	Rangi Ehu	Auckland			Solomon Islands	14/09/2016
84	Shikyna Whakatutu	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
85	Leonie Marino			4118	Australia	14/09/2016
86	Chrissy Murray	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
87	Rangipuano Kershaw	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
88	Russell Hockley	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
89	Hui Kahu	Christchurch			New Zealand	14/09/2016
90	Rose Christian	Auckland		626	New Zealand	14/09/2016
91	Christine Teirney	Tauranga			New Zealand	14/09/2016
92	Millicent Te Kura	Tauranga			New Zealand	14/09/2016
93	Kelly Nui	Manaia			New Zealand	14/09/2016
94	Diane raimona	Auckland		230	New Zealand	14/09/2016
95	Emiora Humphreys	Taranaki			New Zealand	14/09/2016
96	Earl Ihaia	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
97	Samantha Ngaia	Christchurch			New Zealand	14/09/2016
98	Kaisey Cook	Auckland			New Zealand	14/09/2016
99	Ross Hunt			2777	Australia	14/09/2016
100	Courtnee Prime	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
101	Taari Nicholas	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
102	Caitlin Chippendale			4714	Australia	14/09/2016
103	Shannan Taikato	Rotorua			New Zealand	14/09/2016
104	michelle teawhe	patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
105	Elton Whakatutu	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
106	Eden abraham	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
107	Tamati Maruera	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
108	kim makea	hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
109	Toria Abraham	Patea, Taranaki			New Zealand	14/09/2016
110	Krystal Buckland	Christchurch			New Zealand	14/09/2016
111	Sherile Henry	Whanganui			New Zealand	14/09/2016

112	Stevie Taikato	Patea		7035	New Zealand	14/09/2016
113	Marcelle Pio	Auckland			New Zealand	14/09/2016
114	Gemma Bayne			4300	Australia	14/09/2016
115	Michael Corkill	Opunake			New Zealand	14/09/2016
116	Tineka McLeod	Whanganui			New Zealand	14/09/2016
117	Matapaepae Urwin	New Plymouth			New Zealand	14/09/2016
118	Jo-Anne Ngatai-Pullen	patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
119	megan corney	Glen Eden, Auckland		602	New Zealand	14/09/2016
120	mackenzie phillips	taranaki			New Zealand	14/09/2016
121	Olivia Northcott	Patea		4520	New Zealand	14/09/2016
122	te atawhai davis	hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
123	Brianne Rio	Taranaki			New Zealand	14/09/2016
124	Anecita Smit	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
125	Derek Kupe	Opunake			New Zealand	14/09/2016
126	Tane Brooks	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
127	Jamaika Anderson	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
128	Pania Rio	PATEA			New Zealand	14/09/2016
129	tai neho	patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
130	William Harris			4101	Australia	14/09/2016
131	Whetu Waipuka	New Plymouth			New Zealand	14/09/2016
132	veronica ward	Rotorua, Bay Of Plenty, New Zealand			New Zealand	14/09/2016
133	Kawarau Ngaia	Normanby			New Zealand	14/09/2016
134	Danielle Thatcher	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
135	Paula Rio	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
136	julian Shimmin	patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
137	Lovie Luke	Taranaki			New Zealand	14/09/2016
138	Tekaani Luke	Palmerston north			New Zealand	14/09/2016
139	Hiria Tamarapa	Whanganui			New Zealand	14/09/2016
140	Ruth Taylor	Palmerston North			New Zealand	14/09/2016
141	Vince Tai Canterbury	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
142	Pierre Ashton	New plymouth			New Zealand	14/09/2016
143	Ciara Pullen	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
144	Marcell Reihana-Barrett	Porirua			New Zealand	14/09/2016
145	Gemma Scott	hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
146	Moirā Apiti	Hamilton			New Zealand	14/09/2016
147	James Herewini	Otaki			New Zealand	14/09/2016
148	nicole munn	patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016

149	misty te kani	Auckland			New Zealand	14/09/2016
150	Raimona Tapiata	Wellington			New Zealand	14/09/2016
151	Donna Lawrence	Whanganui			New Zealand	14/09/2016
152	Marcia Ranginui	Whanganui			New Zealand	14/09/2016
153	Haze Kara			4503	Australia	14/09/2016
154	Manawanui Jones			4127	Australia	14/09/2016
155	TE-KAI-PO AHURIRI	palmerston nth			New Zealand	14/09/2016
156	Araperu Tapiata	Palmerston North			New Zealand	14/09/2016
157	Charlie Te Awhe	Hawera			New Zealand	14/09/2016
158	Rebekka Þurý Pétursdóttir	Kópavogur			Iceland	14/09/2016
159	Andrea Taikato			4301	Australia	14/09/2016
160	Samantha Murphy	Patea			New Zealand	14/09/2016
161	Tahlia Froggatt	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
162	Nopera Rikihana	Otaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
163	Darren Pullen	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
164	Geraline Weherua	Otaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
165	Jillian Luke	PATEA			New Zealand	15/09/2016
166	Victoria McQuillan	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
167	Patricia King	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
168	Jazz Obrien	New plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
169	Natalia Waara	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
170	Mairini Kershaw			3076	Australia	15/09/2016
171	Ngahuia Hauparoa	Levin			New Zealand	15/09/2016
172	Fraesar Williams	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
173	Lydia Saxton	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
174	turangapito parata	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
175	Kirstene Eru	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
176	Anahera Rio	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
177	Ien hura-king	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
178	Scott Dymond	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
179	Jahna Bell	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
180	Christopher Dwyer	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
181	Valda Brooks	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
182	Bex Johnston	Invercargill		9810	New Zealand	15/09/2016
183	Claire Dawson	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
184	Dayna Thompson	Ashmore		4214	Australia	15/09/2016
185	David Leatherby	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016

186	Chris Dawson	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
187	Nick Barrett	HAMILTON		3024	New Zealand	15/09/2016
188	Chelsey Green	Wellington		5028	New Zealand	15/09/2016
189	Ebony Maraki	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
190	Roera Makowharemahihi			6069	Australia	15/09/2016
191	Pawhare Kershaw	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
192	chardon teawhe	taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
193	George Johnston	Manaia			New Zealand	15/09/2016
194	Roelle Togatama	Porirua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
195	Dennum Katene	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
196	Alisha Atamu	Waiuku			New Zealand	15/09/2016
197	Lanice Ranginui	Whanganui		4501	New Zealand	15/09/2016
198	Kelsey Chadwick	Palmerston North			New Zealand	15/09/2016
199	Jarrold Katene	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
200	Kayne Katene	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
201	Julianna Roberts Roger Ratahi	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
202	Andrea Hansen	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
203	Carmelle Taiaroa	Porirua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
204	Moana Campbell-Knowles	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
205	Jenny Kershaw	Hawera, South Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
206	Karen Hura	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
207	Geraldine Waiwiri			4000	Australia	15/09/2016
208	Ramene Ihaia	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
209	Israel Davis	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
210	Jennie Christensen	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
211	Aprii Joe	Christchurch			New Zealand	15/09/2016
212	Samantha lee			4209	Australia	15/09/2016
213	janita hamiora	taumarunui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
214	Richard Baller	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
215	Brett Robertson	Abu Dhabi			United Arab Emirate	15/09/2016
216	Shay Henry	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
217	Kingi Martin	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
218	ebony Bennett	Rotorua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
219	Jamie Te Awhe	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
220	Nacole Pue	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
221	Aimee Barker	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
222	Phillipa Towers	PATEA			New Zealand	15/09/2016

260	gloria heperi	Auckland		2105	New Zealand	15/09/2016
261	Luke Whitley	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
262	Michelle Kahui-Heke	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
263	Ruby Taikato	PATEA			New Zealand	15/09/2016
264	Leighton Drake	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
265	Jonnie Wyatt	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
266	Alishiba Prime-Leatua	Christchurch			New Zealand	15/09/2016
267	Arnez Close	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
268	Debbrea Graham	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
269	Christine Kershaw	Hastings			New Zealand	15/09/2016
270	Jordan Whakarau			6065	Australia	15/09/2016
271	Delmelza Hurunui	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
272	Shonnitta Herewini	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
273	Tariana Turia	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
274	Paula Tipene	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
275	Kyla Potaka	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
276	Justin Ormsby	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
277	Lorna Smith	Ceduna		5609	Australia	15/09/2016
278	Temaiki Potaka	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
279	Amelia Tamarapa	Palmerston North			New Zealand	15/09/2016
280	Eddie Kiriona	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
281	Tannia Kahu	Christchurch			New Zealand	15/09/2016
282	Dena Cassidy			2093	Australia	15/09/2016
283	Peter Baxter	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
284	Denis Wanihi	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
285	Donna Casey	whangarei			New Zealand	15/09/2016
286	Kevin Blair	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
287	Shavaughn Towers	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
288	Drury Whalatutu-Kunaiti	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
289	Pania Winterburn	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
290	Leah Te Whata	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
291	Gina Melody-Roore	Porirua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
292	Daniel Boyd	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
293	Gabriel Banks	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
294	Jonathan Boyd	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
295	Javaan Taylor	Patea taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
296	Katie Hughes	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016

223	Emma Haslam	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
224	Rangi Phillips			6064	Australia	15/09/2016
225	Joanna Steed	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
226	chontell nui	Patea		4520	New Zealand	15/09/2016
227	Vanessa Chapman	Tokoroa			New Zealand	15/09/2016
228	Hinemoa Steed	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
229	Kelly James	Waiwhetu, Lower Hutt			New Zealand	15/09/2016
230	Robert Hurunui	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
231	Shyla-Fay Kivit	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
232	Jon Gabites	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
233	Nicole Woodhead	hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
234	Emma Lawson	Hastings			New Zealand	15/09/2016
235	Michael Woodhead	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
236	Kasey Bell	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
237	Callem Jay Pikirangi McNeill	Ratana Paa. Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
238	Jordan Bennett	Pahiatua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
239	Ngaire Tito			4114	Australia	15/09/2016
240	Mj Dagan			4301	Australia	15/09/2016
241	alma rose pehi	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
242	Sarah-lee Rangi	Taranaki ki Te Tonga			New Zealand	15/09/2016
243	Carolyn Kara	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
244	donna waipouri	Taupo			New Zealand	15/09/2016
245	Tu Maruera	Rotorua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
246	Joy MacBeth	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
247	paul coulton	new plymouth		4310	New Zealand	15/09/2016
248	Maruata Ngarewa cribb	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
249	Rebecca Munn	New plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
250	Jessie Meyer	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
251	Mathew Sturgess	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
252	Amiria Kershaw	Wairoa			New Zealand	15/09/2016
253	Nicola Ngarewa	hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
254	David Snow	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
255	Rob Tewiki	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
256	pani clark			4125	Australia	15/09/2016
257	Parekotuku Polly Pene	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
258	LISA NIU	PATEA			New Zealand	15/09/2016
259	jade carter	patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016

260	gloria heperi	Auckland		2105	New Zealand	15/09/2016
261	Luke Whitley	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
262	Michelle Kahui-Heke	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
263	Ruby Taikato	PATEA			New Zealand	15/09/2016
264	Leighton Drake	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
265	Jonnie Wyatt	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
266	Alishiba Prime-Leatua	Christchurch			New Zealand	15/09/2016
267	Arnez Close	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
268	Debbrea Graham	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
269	Christine Kershaw	Hastings			New Zealand	15/09/2016
270	Jordan Whakarau			6065	Australia	15/09/2016
271	Delmelza Hurunui	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
272	Shonnitta Herewini	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
273	Tariana Turia	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
274	Paula Tipene	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
275	Kyla Potaka	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
276	Justin Ormsby	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
277	Lorna Smith	Ceduna		5609	Australia	15/09/2016
278	Temaiki Potaka	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
279	Amelia Tamarapa	Palmerston North			New Zealand	15/09/2016
280	Eddie Kiriona	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
281	Tannia Kahu	Christchurch			New Zealand	15/09/2016
282	Dena Cassidy			2093	Australia	15/09/2016
283	Peter Baxter	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
284	Denis Wanihi	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
285	Donna Casey	whangarei			New Zealand	15/09/2016
286	Kevin Blair	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
287	Shavaughn Towers	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
288	Drury Whalatutu-Kunaiti	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
289	Pania Winterburn	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
290	Leah Te Whata	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
291	Gina Melody-Roore	Porirua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
292	Daniel Boyd	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
293	Gabriel Banks	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
294	Jonathan Boyd	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
295	Javaan Taylor	Patea taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
296	Katie Hughes	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016

297	Cathy Katene	Mangamingi			New Zealand	15/09/2016
298	Crystal Pio			2213	Australia	15/09/2016
299	Te Ringa Te Awhe	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
300	justin Rosewarne	Gisborne			New Zealand	15/09/2016
301	Debbie Dell	PATEA			New Zealand	15/09/2016
302	Pare Karauti	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
303	bay rangihaeata	christchurch			New Zealand	15/09/2016
304	Stephanie Gardiner	Porirua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
305	Marty Manaia	Normanby			New Zealand	15/09/2016
306	Jason Rae	Manaia			New Zealand	15/09/2016
307	Joyce Thompson	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
308	Anne Kershaw	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
309	Marcia Broughton	PATEA			New Zealand	15/09/2016
310	Helen D'Ath	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
311	Joshua Makea	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
312	Tiga Matini	Porirua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
313	Eryn Boyd	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
314	Matt McCall	New plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
315	Shelley Luff	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
316	Dallas Stuart	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
317	Jordan Westerlund	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
318	Tina Rio-Weherua	Patea Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
319	Fredandkarolynne Potini	Woodville			New Zealand	15/09/2016
320	Jason Bellamy	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
321	Michael Parsons	Wadestown			New Zealand	15/09/2016
322	Renata Lapana			2148	Australia	15/09/2016
323	Kodah Kapri	PATEA			New Zealand	15/09/2016
324	Anna Colgan	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
325	Rahera Katene	Opotiki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
326	Robert Northcott	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
327	Mosalene McGregor	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
328	John Broughton	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
329	Duane Lander	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
330	Nadeane Charleton-Taniwha	Pahiatua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
331	zara Tui	wanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
332	Dianne Burley	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
333	Huia Ratapu	St Clair		2759	Australia	15/09/2016

334	Patrick Pullen	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
335	Patrick Ward	Christchurch			New Zealand	15/09/2016
336	Rhys Parry	Waitotara			New Zealand	15/09/2016
337	Tiana Traizelle Nui	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
338	Bernice Sturme-Macnab	Waverley			New Zealand	15/09/2016
339	Jimmy Heta	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
340	Joanne Peacock	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
341	Dan Walker	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
342	Jesse Jenkins	Manaia			New Zealand	15/09/2016
343	James Newland	Wanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
344	Chilton Atherton Atherton	hawera pateia			New Zealand	15/09/2016
345	Toni Bougen	Palmerston North		4010	New Zealand	15/09/2016
346	Lyn Wegener			4811	Australia	15/09/2016
347	John-Paul Haua			4209	Australia	15/09/2016
348	gayle stephens	gisborne			New Zealand	15/09/2016
349	Carole Wanihi	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
350	Jhay Graham	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
351	Thomas McGregor	Levin			New Zealand	15/09/2016
352	Rona Whanau	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
353	Andrew Thompson	Nelson		7173	New Zealand	15/09/2016
354	Jead Rangihaeata			4133	Australia	15/09/2016
355	Sillena McGregor	Levin			New Zealand	15/09/2016
356	Tamati Flavell-jacobs			2148	Australia	15/09/2016
357	Aana Kershaw	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
358	Betty Ashford	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
359	Dave Linders	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
360	Sanna-Maree Rongonui	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
361	Vincent Ngahoata			2356	Australia	15/09/2016
362	Isaac Gowland	Palmerston North			New Zealand	15/09/2016
363	Keri Hori Te Pa	Levin			New Zealand	15/09/2016
364	Jean-Paul Te kura	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
365	Letitia Lum	Christchurch			New Zealand	15/09/2016
366	Marita Lavery	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
367	christine bullock	Sth Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
368	Ocean Breeze Waihape	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
369	Norm Broughton	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
370	Anahera Tekura-Awhitu	Taumarunui			New Zealand	15/09/2016

371	Michael Fletcher	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
372	brenda johnson	Whanganui		4501	New Zealand	15/09/2016
373	Rau Hura			4300	Australia	15/09/2016
374	Chrystal Ruru-Canterbury	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
375	tu maruera			4868	Australia	15/09/2016
376	Sahmy Hoeta	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
377	Nina Lewis	Dunedin			New Zealand	15/09/2016
378	leana flight	wanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
379	Robert Crean	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
380	Dereck Skipper			3029	Australia	15/09/2016
381	Sacha Tamatea	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
382	Kayne Rio	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
383	Leon Eru	Dunedin			New Zealand	15/09/2016
384	Rowena Terangimaria Tui			2016	Australia	15/09/2016
385	Rosemary Harris	Brisbane		4301	Australia	15/09/2016
386	Karl Boyd	Kurrajong		2758	Australia	15/09/2016
387	Hirangi Dobson	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
388	Phillippa Robinson	Christchurch			New Zealand	15/09/2016
389	Rowene V Hamiora	Taumarunui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
390	Stephen Tamarapa	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
391	Georgina Wharepapa	Palmerston North		4412	New Zealand	15/09/2016
392	George Moke	Taumarunui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
393	Rosa Niu	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
394	Denella Hohaia			3805	Australia	15/09/2016
395	Trinity Dixon	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
396	Russell Teki	Tauranga			New Zealand	15/09/2016
397	Nicola Reardon	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
398	Nancy Te Awhe	Christchurch			New Zealand	15/09/2016
399	Amber-lee Nui	palmerston North			New Zealand	15/09/2016
400	Logan Stewart	Normanby		4614	New Zealand	15/09/2016
401	Andrea Pikikore Moore	Waitara		4320	New Zealand	15/09/2016
402	Venice Dent	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
403	amelia-jade anderson	Patea,Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
404	DeeJay Tiopira	Rotorua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
405	Kimiora Insley	Rotorua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
406	Kathleen Kapinga	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
407	Wheturangi Walsh-Tapiata	Palmerston North			New Zealand	15/09/2016

408	Maria Hakaraia	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
409	Danielle Vedder	Hastings			New Zealand	15/09/2016
410	Noeline Naniseni	OPUNAKE			New Zealand	15/09/2016
411	Butch Murfitt	Hawera		4610	New Zealand	15/09/2016
412	Craig Bayley	New plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
413	Julia Colenso			4116	Australia	15/09/2016
414	Cath mehtens	haweRa			New Zealand	15/09/2016
415	Tina Thompson-Dockery	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
416	Vivienne Taaka tekaute	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
417	Marti Evans	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
418	Conan Monsaill	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
419	Araiya Te Uawiri Te kura Moana	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
420	tertius tertius	hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
421	Aroha Lawrence	Nelson			New Zealand	15/09/2016
422	Nick Boyd	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
423	Angie Kahui	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
424	Erica Veale	Manaia			New Zealand	15/09/2016
425	Dion Luke	Christchurch		4851	New Zealand	15/09/2016
426	Rayleen Tuffery	Porirua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
427	casey Mckerrow	palmerston north			New Zealand	15/09/2016
428	Christine Castle	new plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
429	Lisa Hansen	Taranaki		1142	New Zealand	15/09/2016
430	mike paamu	patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
431	casey rowland	Gold Coast		4211	Australia	15/09/2016
432	Dawn Colless	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
433	Mollie Oliver	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
434	timi nicol	patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
435	Luana Paamu	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
436	Irene Thomas	Taumarunui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
437	Hamiora WiHongi	Sydney		2160	Australia	15/09/2016
438	Monica Martinez Moreno	barcelona		8917	Spain	15/09/2016
439	komene Luke	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
440	Vicky Lee Smith-Butters	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
441	Te Poronga Karaitiana	Hamilton			New Zealand	15/09/2016
442	karen davis	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
443	Sean Mare	Opunake			New Zealand	15/09/2016
444	Wendy Peni			4215	Australia	15/09/2016

	A	B	C	D	E	F
445	Joseph HEPI-MCRITCHIE	Whanganui			New Zealand	15/09/2016
446	Shannon Johnston	feilding			New Zealand	15/09/2016
447	Jamie-Anne Manutai	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
448	Jase Waitokia	Palmerston north			New Zealand	15/09/2016
449	Chris Renau	New Plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
450	Cheyne Thomson	Hawera		4610	New Zealand	15/09/2016
451	Kayla Luke	Hawkes Bay			New Zealand	15/09/2016
452	Jastine Turahui	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
453	Gineen Whiunui Gineen Ngahiraka Whiunui			4301	Australia	15/09/2016
454	Natasha Nui	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
455	Ashleigh Dobson	Patea		4312	New Zealand	15/09/2016
456	Erwin Hebler	Hawera		5467	New Zealand	15/09/2016
457	Joshua Tai	Taupo			New Zealand	15/09/2016
458	Sapphira Moutere			3175	Australia	15/09/2016
459	Lucy Rameka	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
460	Leon Leatherby	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
461	Shaneen Rangirangi	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
462	Nganeko Eriwata	New plymouth			New Zealand	15/09/2016
463	Kuratau Broughton	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
464	Sheldon Baylis			4074	Australia	15/09/2016
465	Victoria Kilgour	Rotorua			New Zealand	15/09/2016
466	Pearly Sullivan	Whakatane			New Zealand	15/09/2016
467	Michael Hardy	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
468	Magnolia Filipo	Wellington			New Zealand	15/09/2016
469	Teigan campbell	napier			New Zealand	15/09/2016
470	Alyssa Paamu	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
471	Mark Topless	Dunedin			New Zealand	15/09/2016
472	Jodie Eriwata	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
473	peter brown	taranaki			New Zealand	15/09/2016
474	cassie ngaia	normanby			New Zealand	15/09/2016
475	monique Jones	Whanganui		4500	New Zealand	15/09/2016
476	Lourdes Wyatt			6166	Australia	15/09/2016
477	Chaye Luke	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
478	Kelvin Luke	Patea			New Zealand	15/09/2016
479	Pearl Luke	Hawera			New Zealand	15/09/2016
480	Zak Price			4680	Australia	15/09/2016
481	Johnny Carter	Hastings			New Zealand	15/09/2016

482	Shaneeta Kumar	Kapiti coast			New Zealand	15/09/2016
483	Lee Rapira	New Plymouth		4320	New Zealand	15/09/2016
484	Autumn Oaroha	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
485	Jackie Lee			2233	Australia	15/09/2016
486	Iosa Seve	Auckland			New Zealand	15/09/2016
487	Desiree Higgins			6053	Australia	16/09/2016
488	Joseph Munn	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
489	andrew dejager-rich	hawera		rd29	New Zealand	16/09/2016
490	Andrew Blanche	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
491	Chicago Hotene	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
492	Victor Raimona	Auckland			New Zealand	16/09/2016
493	Royce Tipene			4152	Australia	16/09/2016
494	Catherine Mohammad	Tauranga			New Zealand	16/09/2016
495	Doug Brooks	Okaiawa			New Zealand	16/09/2016
496	Michaela Te Tue	Wellington			New Zealand	16/09/2016
497	Temoana Tikitau	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
498	Jaymee Close	Manaia			New Zealand	16/09/2016
499	Jackie Davis	Auckland			New Zealand	16/09/2016
500	Desiree Burborough	Tauranga			New Zealand	16/09/2016
501	Patricia Wipani	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
502	Catherine Savage	Christchurch			New Zealand	16/09/2016
503	Phillip Solomon	PATEA			New Zealand	16/09/2016
504	Michaela Stoneman	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
505	Ngatokoa Tikitau	Palmerston North			New Zealand	16/09/2016
506	Margo Zeier	Waitara		4320	New Zealand	16/09/2016
507	Tess Kleyngeld	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
508	Sharee Awhitu	New Plymouth			New Zealand	16/09/2016
509	Karen Burningham	Tauranga		3110	New Zealand	16/09/2016
510	Ruth Katene	Wellington			New Zealand	16/09/2016
511	Dorothy Elgar	Hamilton			New Zealand	16/09/2016
512	Rebecca O' Gram	Hamilton			New Zealand	16/09/2016
513	Peter Gardner			8277	Australia	16/09/2016
514	Jahbez Luke	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
515	Marie Dwyer	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
516	Maia Broughton-Edwards	waiouru			New Zealand	16/09/2016
517	hapimana charles whakaruru	kaitia			New Zealand	16/09/2016
518	Michelle Dwyer	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016

519	jacq dwyer	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
520	Ngair Ashford	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
521	Olivia Frankham	Taihape			New Zealand	16/09/2016
522	Cara Flanagan	Christchurch			New Zealand	16/09/2016
523	Nadia Dromgool	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
524	shirley tuwhangai	manunui			New Zealand	16/09/2016
525	Mary Carll	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
526	Justine Inns	Nelson			New Zealand	16/09/2016
527	Kelly Baldwin	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
528	Mihi Gardner	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
529	nikaiya parker	patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
530	ngahuia wineera	hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
531	Chey Hovell			6065	Australia	16/09/2016
532	christine anderson	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
533	Dwayne Edwards	Whangarei			New Zealand	16/09/2016
534	Eryka Chand	Auckland			New Zealand	16/09/2016
535	mya graham	patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
536	Wayne Cribb	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
537	Mark Davis	Hamilton		3204	New Zealand	16/09/2016
538	Hoana Toovey	Tauranga			New Zealand	16/09/2016
539	Karena Ngarewa	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
540	Heremea Eru	patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
541	Alison Taylor	Auckland			New Zealand	16/09/2016
542	Bella Ngapiki Edwards			3021	Australia	16/09/2016
543	Raech Willis	Auckland			New Zealand	16/09/2016
544	Claire Symes	Waverley			New Zealand	16/09/2016
545	Mereana Aotearoa	Ahipara			New Zealand	16/09/2016
546	Asta Wistrand	Kaitia		481	New Zealand	16/09/2016
547	Susan Hurley	Taranaki			New Zealand	16/09/2016
548	Maude Vini	Mangonui			New Zealand	16/09/2016
549	Latesha Whakatutu	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
550	B Kelsen	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
551	Ahinekura Crawford	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
552	Mere Brooks	CHCH			New Zealand	16/09/2016
553	Damien Tutauha	Wairoa Hawkes Bay			New Zealand	16/09/2016
554	Toria Tamati	Rotorua			New Zealand	16/09/2016
555	Anthony (Tony) Marr	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016

556	Phillena Te Kura	Wellington			New Zealand	16/09/2016
557	Alley Cadwallader	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
558	S GS	Auckland		81160	France	16/09/2016
559	Phoenix Kahui	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
560	Emma Cole	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
561	Laura Kanara	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
562	Paul Andrews	kawakawa			New Zealand	16/09/2016
563	MJ Abraham	Stratford			New Zealand	16/09/2016
564	Janice Liddle	New Plymouth			New Zealand	16/09/2016
565	Trina Norris	Blenheim			New Zealand	16/09/2016
566	Gareth Bower	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
567	Piripi Phillips	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
568	Dianne Coleman	Paraparaumu			New Zealand	16/09/2016
569	Jessie Marsh	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
570	Brianna O'Dea	Hawera		4410	New Zealand	16/09/2016
571	Corinthia Kiri kiri			4300	Australia	16/09/2016
572	Marise May	Levin			New Zealand	16/09/2016
573	Anna van Wichen	Auckland			New Zealand	16/09/2016
574	Lauren Koch	New Plymouth			New Zealand	16/09/2016
575	kayla tui	hamilton			New Zealand	16/09/2016
576	Heiðrún Arna	Garðabær			Iceland	16/09/2016
577	Helga Rún	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
578	Anna Iena Christophersdóttir	Garðabær			Iceland	16/09/2016
579	Hildur Bragadottir	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
580	Mónika Hlíf Sigurhjartardóttir	Garðabær			Iceland	16/09/2016
581	Eva margret Kristofersdottir	Kopavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
582	Harpa Friðriksdóttir	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
583	Asdis Loa	Reykjavik			Iceland	16/09/2016
584	Svanhildur Eiríksdóttir	Vestmannaeyjar			Iceland	16/09/2016
585	Evlalía Ágústsdóttir	Reykjavik			Iceland	16/09/2016
586	Eydís Arnardóttir	Reykjavik			Iceland	16/09/2016
587	Szymon Nabakowski	Reykjavik			Iceland	16/09/2016
588	Rikey Magnúsdóttir	Hafnarfjörður			Iceland	16/09/2016
589	Isabella Sigurdardottir	Kopavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
590	Heiðrún Dís Magnúsdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
591	Asta juliusdotir	vestmannaeyjar			Iceland	16/09/2016
592	Hrafnhildur Birgisdóttir	Akureyri			Iceland	16/09/2016

593	Rakel Spaliviero	Borgholm		Sweden	16/09/2016
594	Davíð Snær Jónsson	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
595	Hlín Sveinsdóttir	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
596	Agnes Stefánsdóttir	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
597	Sigrún ása Guðnadóttir	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
598	Hera Óðinsdóttir	Akureyri		Iceland	16/09/2016
599	Lea Jóhannesdóttir	Hafnarfjörður		Iceland	16/09/2016
600	Guðlaugur Þór Ingvason	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
601	Arndís Þóra Þórisdóttir	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
602	Rannveig Bára Bjarnadóttir	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
603	Alexander Giess	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
604	Júlía Nótt	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
605	Jón Ingi Þorgeirsson	Kóoavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
606	Guðrún María Björnsdóttir	Lundarreykjadalur		Iceland	16/09/2016
607	Katrín Hermannsdóttir	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
608	Súsanna Ruth	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
609	Lilja Thorvardardóttir	Mosfellsbaer		Iceland	16/09/2016
610	Agnes Björg Birgisdóttir	Selfoss		Iceland	16/09/2016
611	Rakel Thorsteinsdóttir	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
612	Ína Gosladóttir	Isafjordur		Iceland	16/09/2016
613	Damita Walker	North canterbury		New Zealand	16/09/2016
614	Ragnar Páll Stefánsson	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
615	Birta Andradóttir	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
616	Kristy Colville	Hawera		New Zealand	16/09/2016
617	Berglind Benediktsdóttir	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
618	Sonja Katrín Snorradóttir	Ísafjörður		Iceland	16/09/2016
619	Herdís Linnet	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
620	Ragnhildur Tryggvadóttir	Ak+		Iceland	16/09/2016
621	María Rut Þórðardóttir	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
622	Ólöf Róbertsdóttir	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
623	Asra Rán Björt Zawarty Samper	Kópavogur	200	Iceland	16/09/2016
624	Róberta Bragadóttir	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
625	Guðný María Nínudóttir	Patreksfjörður		Iceland	16/09/2016
626	Hilmar hardarson	hafnarfjordur		Iceland	16/09/2016
627	Elsa Frandsen	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
628	Ólöf Guðrún Þórðardóttir	Patreksfjörður		Iceland	16/09/2016
629	Kári Áeústsson	Hafnarfiörður		Iceland	16/09/2016

630	Steinros Kolbeins	Kopavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
631	Halla Líf Hjálmarsson	hafnarfjörður			Iceland	16/09/2016
632	Thorunn Ragnarsdóttir	Tervuren			Belgium	16/09/2016
633	Tinna Holt	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
634	Þuríður Birna Bj. Debes	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
635	Teariki Wirihana	Hawera			New Zealand	16/09/2016
636	Talía Ottósdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
637	Uriah Solomon			6000	Australia	16/09/2016
638	Bergþóra Ólöf Björgvinsdóttir	Vestmannaeyjar			Iceland	16/09/2016
639	Pétur Þór Sævarsson	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
640	Lovísa Rut Jónsdóttir	Bildudal			Iceland	16/09/2016
641	Alexandra Rós	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
642	Sjonni helgi	reykjavik			Iceland	16/09/2016
643	Guðbjörg Rún Torfadóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
644	Phil McCabe	Raglan		2051	New Zealand	16/09/2016
645	Kolbeinn Þórsson	Garðabær			Iceland	16/09/2016
646	Sigurlína Jónsdóttir	Akureyri			Iceland	16/09/2016
647	Patrekur Örn Gestsson	Patreksfjörður			Iceland	16/09/2016
648	Ásdís Ágústsdóttir	Selfoss			Iceland	16/09/2016
649	Sandra Dis	Hafnarfjörður			Iceland	16/09/2016
650	Eydís Óttarsdóttir	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
651	Thorey Ludviksdóttir	Vestmannaeyjar			Iceland	16/09/2016
652	Stefán Bjarki	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
653	Andri Sveinn Ingólfsson	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
654	Hlynur Örn Hrafnkelsson	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
655	andrea Líf	Kopavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
656	Arni Runarsson	Kopavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
657	Sam O'Neill	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
658	Erla Salome Ólafsdóttir	Akureyri, Northeast, Iceland			Iceland	16/09/2016
659	Agla Hjartardóttir	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
660	Stephen Leahy	Unley		5061	Australia	16/09/2016
661	Ísabella María Óskarsdóttir	Garðabær			Iceland	16/09/2016
662	Tómas Geir Howser Harðarson	Hafnarfjörður			Iceland	16/09/2016
663	Ósk Jóhannesdóttir	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
664	hráfnildur Þorvaldsdóttir	reykjavik			Iceland	16/09/2016
665	Harpa Óskarsdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
666	Hrönn Hafey	Akureyri			Iceland	16/09/2016

667	Nokkvi Bernhardsson	Kopavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
668	Guðný Kristín Erlingsdóttir	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
669	Guðný Björg Rögnvaldsdóttir	Hafnarfjörður			Iceland	16/09/2016
670	Birna Kolbeinsdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
671	Karen Morthens	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
672	Elfur Örylgisdóttir	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
673	Oliver Bergmann	Kopavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
674	Morgan Hurlock	Auckland			New Zealand	16/09/2016
675	Perla Bergmann	Hafnarfjörður			Iceland	16/09/2016
676	Freydís María	Garðabær			Iceland	16/09/2016
677	Eysteinn Aron Halldorsson	reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
678	Áróra Bergsdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
679	Katla Hauksdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
680	María Hákonardóttir	Hafnarfjörður		221	Iceland	16/09/2016
681	Ynja Johnsd	Rvk			Iceland	16/09/2016
682	Veronica Garcia	Reykjavik			Iceland	16/09/2016
683	Stefanía Karlsdóttir	Reykjavik			Iceland	16/09/2016
684	Hjordis Gestsdottir	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
685	Kjalar Martinsson Kollmar	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
686	Erla Svanlaug	kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
687	Elísa Sirrý Elíasdóttir	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
688	Sigprúður Sveinsdóttir	Patreksfjörður			Iceland	16/09/2016
689	Hinrik Steindórsson	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
690	Hekla Gná	Reykjavik			Iceland	16/09/2016
691	Helga Sóley Vilhjálmsdóttir	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
692	Hanna Asgeirs	Garðabær			Iceland	16/09/2016
693	auður guðmundsdóttir	hafnarfjörður		221	Iceland	16/09/2016
694	Thelma Sigurðardóttir	Hafnarfjörður			Iceland	16/09/2016
695	Arna Helgadóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
696	Kolbrún Emma Brynjarsdóttir	RVK			Iceland	16/09/2016
697	Berglind Rós	Copenhagen			Denmark	16/09/2016
698	Natalia Johannsdottir	Reykjavik			Iceland	16/09/2016
699	Þorbjörg Matthíasdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
700	J Topia	Northland			New Zealand	16/09/2016
701	Bjargar Haraldsson	Garðabær			Iceland	16/09/2016
702	Eyrún Björt	Kópavogur			Iceland	16/09/2016
703	Kjartan Logi Sigurjónssob	Reykjavik			Iceland	16/09/2016

704	Laufey Sverrisdóttir	Garðabær		Iceland	16/09/2016
705	Huginn Goði Kolbeinsson	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
706	Torfi Tómasson	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
707	Hanna Ólafsdóttir	Selfoss		Iceland	16/09/2016
708	Heiða Katrín Jensdóttir	Oslo		Norway	16/09/2016
709	María kanak Valgarðsdóttir	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
710	Harpa Rún Kristjánsdóttir	Hólar		Iceland	16/09/2016
711	Anna Gígja Kristjánsdóttir	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
712	Helena Ýr Pálsdóttir	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
713	Kristín Rós Sigurðardóttir	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
714	Salvor Eythors	Gardabaer		Iceland	16/09/2016
715	Ásta Rós Árnadóttir	keflavik		Iceland	16/09/2016
716	Thordis Maria	Reykjavik		Iceland	16/09/2016
717	Isak Breki	Reykjavik		Iceland	16/09/2016
718	Heiða ósk Jónsdóttir	Hafnarfjörður		Iceland	16/09/2016
719	markús björnsson	kopavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
720	María Guðmundsdóttir	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
721	Guðrún Ýr Grétarsdóttir	Patreksfjörður		Iceland	16/09/2016
722	Sigrún Ólafsdóttir	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
723	Svandís Nanna Pétursdóttir	Churchtown		New Zealand	16/09/2016
724	Heiðrún Osk Johannsdóttir	kopavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
725	Linda Hrönn	Reykjavik		Iceland	16/09/2016
726	Stefanía. Margret Reimarddóttir	Bakkafjörður		Iceland	16/09/2016
727	Tawhina Peat	Wanganui		New Zealand	16/09/2016
728	Helga Bjarnadóttir	Reykjavik		Iceland	16/09/2016
729	Hekla Hreggviðsdóttir	reykjavik		Iceland	16/09/2016
730	Anita Helgadóttir	Grindavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
731	Anna karen Kolbeins	Reykjavik		Iceland	16/09/2016
732	ingunn magnea	reykjavil		Iceland	16/09/2016
733	Bjarndis Lind	Reykjavik		Iceland	16/09/2016
734	Unnar Ingvarsson	Kópavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
735	Aglá Aradóttir	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
736	Tanja Ingimundardóttir	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
737	Sunneva Johannsdóttir	Kosice		Slovakia	16/09/2016
738	sophie hanna	Akureyri		Iceland	16/09/2016
739	sara dís þórsdóttir	reykjavik		Iceland	16/09/2016
740	Birkir Ólafsson	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016

741	Yrja Dógg Ægisdóttir	Kopavogur		Iceland	16/09/2016
742	Sandy Tosland	Hawera		New Zealand	16/09/2016
743	Aldís Guðmunds	Hafnarfjörður		Iceland	16/09/2016
744	Hafðís B. Guðmundsdóttir	Garðabær		Iceland	16/09/2016
745	Theodóra Líf Káradóttir	Garðabær		Iceland	16/09/2016
746	Fanney Einarsson	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
747	Taryn Brooks	OPUNAKE		New Zealand	16/09/2016
748	Jodie Walkington	Hokitika		New Zealand	16/09/2016
749	Ólöf Ögn Ólafsdóttir	Reykjanesbær	235	Iceland	16/09/2016
750	Sonja Karls	Keflavík	235	Iceland	16/09/2016
751	Auður Þorgerður Jónsdóttir	Hafnarfjörður		Iceland	16/09/2016
752	Þorsteinn Júlíusson	Garðabær		Iceland	16/09/2016
753	Aníta Ýr	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
754	Sebastian Lüders		16949	Germany	16/09/2016
755	Tracey Bouzaid	Raglan		New Zealand	16/09/2016
756	Andrew Mephram	Wellington		New Zealand	16/09/2016
757	Wikitoria Maguire	Auckland		New Zealand	16/09/2016
758	Marcus Grantham	Waitara		New Zealand	16/09/2016
759	Leanne Northcott	Patea		New Zealand	16/09/2016
760	Sarah Pene	Hawera		New Zealand	16/09/2016
761	Grant Salisbury	Waikanae		New Zealand	16/09/2016
762	Eruera Waitai	Patea		New Zealand	16/09/2016
763	deanna rangitakatu	Nelson		New Zealand	16/09/2016
764	Gabrielle Belz	Patea		New Zealand	16/09/2016
765	Nicola Mills	wanganui		New Zealand	16/09/2016
766	Carla Te Anga	Hamilton		New Zealand	16/09/2016
767	Aloma Aiavao	Whanganui		New Zealand	16/09/2016
768	Margo Verveer	Kaimiro		New Zealand	16/09/2016
769	María Egilsdóttir	Reykjavík		Iceland	16/09/2016
770	Arareina Davis	Whanganui		New Zealand	16/09/2016
771	Sandra Bodmin	Auckland		New Zealand	16/09/2016
772	Alva Honeyfield	Patea		New Zealand	16/09/2016
773	Vignir Gestsson	Mosfellsbær		Iceland	16/09/2016
774	Gabrielle Bullinga	Auckland		New Zealand	16/09/2016
775	Kara Toimata	Wellington		New Zealand	16/09/2016
776	Loralee Chittenden	Mokoia		New Zealand	16/09/2016
777	Rebekah Faiers		4211	Australia	16/09/2016

778	Amie Stockwell	New plymouth			New Zealand	16/09/2016
779	Ella María Georgsdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
780	Viktoria Hulda	Vopnafjörður			Iceland	16/09/2016
781	Svava Ólafsdóttir Vilborg	Reykjanesbær			Iceland	16/09/2016
782	Morania Solomon/ broughton	Wanganui			New Zealand	16/09/2016
783	Vildís Inga Salbergdóttir	Hafnarfjörður			Iceland	16/09/2016
784	Lisa Dobson	Patea			New Zealand	16/09/2016
785	Luke Laupama	Auckland			New Zealand	16/09/2016
786	Dylan Norgate	PICTON			New Zealand	16/09/2016
787	Hinekorangi Riwai-Couch	Auckland		1071	New Zealand	16/09/2016
788	Sable Sweet	Porirua			New Zealand	16/09/2016
789	hekla bjork	selfoss			Iceland	16/09/2016
790	Barbara Norgate	Taranaki			New Zealand	16/09/2016
791	Svandís Rós Ríkhardsdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	16/09/2016
792	Rannveig Arnarsdóttir	Akureyri			Iceland	16/09/2016
793	Heiða ósk guðmundsdóttir	Hafnarfjörður			Iceland	17/09/2016
794	Jarred Skinner	Patea			New Zealand	17/09/2016
795	Sara Sif	Akureyri			Iceland	17/09/2016
796	Hayden Ranford	Hawera			New Zealand	17/09/2016
797	Jenna Dodunski	Patea			New Zealand	17/09/2016
798	Freeman Pullen	Patea			New Zealand	17/09/2016
799	Eva Karen	Hfj city			Iceland	17/09/2016
800	Lyn Little	northland			New Zealand	17/09/2016
801	Sarah Dwyer	Auckland			New Zealand	17/09/2016
802	Patsy Perenara-O'Connell	Christchurch			New Zealand	17/09/2016
803	Nikora Davis	Patea			New Zealand	17/09/2016
804	Denise Fleming	New Plymouth			New Zealand	17/09/2016
805	Melissa Mephram	Wellington			New Zealand	17/09/2016
806	Kiri Hokopaura	Hawera		4670	New Zealand	17/09/2016
807	Theresa Julian	Ohawe beach			New Zealand	17/09/2016
808	Te Koa Pullen	Patea			New Zealand	17/09/2016
809	Ásdís Gunnarsdóttir	Kópavogur			Iceland	17/09/2016
810	Olga sif Smáradóttir	Patreksfjörður			Iceland	17/09/2016
811	Sharon Jones	Kaponga			New Zealand	17/09/2016
812	Carla Liddle	Tauranga			New Zealand	17/09/2016
813	Tim Dwyer	Patea			New Zealand	17/09/2016
814	Chelsea Grootveld	Wellington			New Zealand	17/09/2016

852	Emil örn	gardabaer			Iceland	17/09/2016
853	Alice White	Wanganui			New Zealand	17/09/2016
854	moses murray	Auckland			New Zealand	17/09/2016
855	Natalia Repia	Porirua			New Zealand	17/09/2016
856	Ashleigh Gibbins	Hawera			New Zealand	17/09/2016
857	Sólveig Guðjónsdóttir	Selfoss			Iceland	17/09/2016
858	jillaine jones			4870	Australia	17/09/2016
859	Jo Schnauer	Auckland		604	New Zealand	17/09/2016
860	Moana Hurunui	Patea			New Zealand	17/09/2016
861	Árna Benediktsdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	18/09/2016
862	Debbie Kiriona	Patea			New Zealand	18/09/2016
863	Donna Gardiner	Auckland 1062		1062	New Zealand	18/09/2016
864	Mario A Mendes			273	Australia	18/09/2016
865	Ngauware Mendes			6172	Australia	18/09/2016
866	Maurice Barton	Hawera			New Zealand	18/09/2016
867	Rosamund Edwards	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
868	Trevor Reid	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
869	Karen Dwyer	Dublin			Ireland	18/09/2016
870	Wendy London	Hawera			New Zealand	18/09/2016
871	Marian Leicester	Karori, Wellington			New Zealand	18/09/2016
872	Debbie Malam	Patea			New Zealand	18/09/2016
873	Jamie Maruera	Patea, South Taranaki			New Zealand	18/09/2016
874	NARNA PULLEN	PATEA			New Zealand	18/09/2016
875	Monique Taylor	Patea			New Zealand	18/09/2016
876	Judith Pickering	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
877	Teana Lambert	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
878	Lellani Rose Paringatai-Hare	Palmerston North			New Zealand	18/09/2016
879	Caroline Matamua	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
880	cassie stevens	auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
881	Tuck Kahukuranui	Patea			New Zealand	18/09/2016
882	Quentin Fusher			2148	Australia	18/09/2016
883	Yvonne Reader	NIGHTCAPS , Southland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
884	Jamie Sugden	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
885	sheena stevens	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
886	Andria Vagana	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
887	Osheana hura	wellington			New Zealand	18/09/2016
888	wharepapa Paratene	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016

815	Lynell Huria	Wellington			New Zealand	17/09/2016
816	Kenney-Jean Sidwell	Wellington			New Zealand	17/09/2016
817	Vanessa Broughton	Wellington			New Zealand	17/09/2016
818	Kerry James aka "Chester" Borrow	Hawera			New Zealand	17/09/2016
819	Ben Thomas	Hawera			New Zealand	17/09/2016
820	Saga Kjartansdóttir			30900	Germany	17/09/2016
821	Freydis osk hjörvarsdóttir	Wellington			New Zealand	17/09/2016
822	Piotr Rusin	New Plymouth			New Zealand	17/09/2016
823	connie louise Kanara	patea			New Zealand	17/09/2016
824	Sara Fannarsdóttir	Skagaströnd			Iceland	17/09/2016
825	Romaine Rahui	Whanganui		4500	New Zealand	17/09/2016
826	Richard Burton	Alton		GU34 2BD	United Kingdom	17/09/2016
827	Apihaka Mack	Kapiti Coast			New Zealand	17/09/2016
828	Kristín Lilja Sölvadóttir	Garður			Iceland	17/09/2016
829	Joanne Buhler	Hawera			New Zealand	17/09/2016
830	Rondelle Kahu	Dubai			United Arab Emirate	17/09/2016
831	Hulda B. Benediktsdóttir Waage	Akureyri			Iceland	17/09/2016
832	Vala Sigurðardóttir	Mosfellsbær			Iceland	17/09/2016
833	Joanne MALLINGER	New Plymouth			New Zealand	17/09/2016
834	Grace Cribb	New Plymouth			New Zealand	17/09/2016
835	Asdis Sigtryggsdóttir	Brighton		300	United Kingdom	17/09/2016
836	Guðný Helga	Reykjavík			Iceland	17/09/2016
837	Athena Mikaelsdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	17/09/2016
838	Ósk Mubaraka	Ísafjörður		400	Iceland	17/09/2016
839	Hanna Rakel	Seltjarnarnes			Iceland	17/09/2016
840	Pórdís Birgitta Einarsdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	17/09/2016
841	Christine Corrigan	Hawera			New Zealand	17/09/2016
842	Anna Kristín Gunnarsdóttir	Kopavogur			Iceland	17/09/2016
843	Birgitta Einarsdóttir	Garðabær			Iceland	17/09/2016
844	Halla Sigríður	Reykjavík			Iceland	17/09/2016
845	Magnús Finnsson	Garðabær			Iceland	17/09/2016
846	Jul Li	Rvk			Iceland	17/09/2016
847	Charlotta Ýr	Selfoss, iceland			Iceland	17/09/2016
848	Þórhildur Björgvins	Kopavogur			Iceland	17/09/2016
849	Robyn Manuel	Auckland			New Zealand	17/09/2016
850	Katrín Guðnadóttir	Kópavogur			Iceland	17/09/2016
851	Ioloma andrews	auckland			New Zealand	17/09/2016

852	Emil örn	gardabaer			Iceland	17/09/2016
853	Alice White	Wanganui			New Zealand	17/09/2016
854	moses murray	Auckland			New Zealand	17/09/2016
855	Natalia Repia	Porirua			New Zealand	17/09/2016
856	Ashleigh Gibbins	Hawera			New Zealand	17/09/2016
857	Sólveig Guðjónsdóttir	Selfoss			Iceland	17/09/2016
858	jillaine jones			4870	Australia	17/09/2016
859	Jo Schnauer	Auckland		604	New Zealand	17/09/2016
860	Moana Hurunui	Patea			New Zealand	17/09/2016
861	Árna Benediktsdóttir	Reykjavík			Iceland	18/09/2016
862	Debbie Kiriona	Patea			New Zealand	18/09/2016
863	Donna Gardiner	Auckland 1062		1062	New Zealand	18/09/2016
864	Mario A Mendes			273	Australia	18/09/2016
865	Ngauware Mendes			6172	Australia	18/09/2016
866	Maurice Barton	Hawera			New Zealand	18/09/2016
867	Rosamund Edwards	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
868	Trevor Reid	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
869	Karen Dwyer	Dublin			Ireland	18/09/2016
870	Wendy London	Hawera			New Zealand	18/09/2016
871	Marian Leicester	Karori, Wellington			New Zealand	18/09/2016
872	Debbie Malam	Patea			New Zealand	18/09/2016
873	Jamie Maruera	Patea, South Taranaki			New Zealand	18/09/2016
874	NARNA PULLEN	PATEA			New Zealand	18/09/2016
875	Monique Taylor	Patea			New Zealand	18/09/2016
876	Judith Pickering	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
877	Teana Lambert	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
878	Lellani Rose Paringatai-Hare	Palmerston North			New Zealand	18/09/2016
879	Caroline Matamua	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
880	cassie stevens	auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
881	Tuck Kahukuranui	Patea			New Zealand	18/09/2016
882	Quentin Fusher			2148	Australia	18/09/2016
883	Yvonne Reader	NIGHTCAPS , Southland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
884	Jamie Sugden	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
885	sheena stevens	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
886	Andria Vagana	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016
887	Osheana hura	wellington			New Zealand	18/09/2016
888	wharepapa Paratene	Auckland			New Zealand	18/09/2016

	A	B	C	D	E	F
889	genette raukawa ball			2212	Australia	18/09/2016
890	Michelle Teuawiri			6172	Australia	18/09/2016
891	Becka Pryor	stratford			New Zealand	18/09/2016
892	Andrew Hamblyn	Hawera			New Zealand	19/09/2016
893	Anita Sturmey	Patea			New Zealand	19/09/2016
894	Judith Dennis	Wellington		6022	New Zealand	19/09/2016
895	Jude Hiri			3280	Australia	19/09/2016
896	Aroha Pukeroa	Kaitaia			New Zealand	19/09/2016
897	Christine Spicer	Auckland			New Zealand	19/09/2016
898	Nakita Kahu-Rio	Hawera			New Zealand	19/09/2016
899	Nga Remu Tahuparae	Auckland		1011	New Zealand	19/09/2016
900	Taylor Maerz	Stephenville	Texas	76401	United States	19/09/2016
901	Barry Stevens	kaitaia		494	New Zealand	19/09/2016
902	Kathleen Stevens	Auckland			New Zealand	19/09/2016
903	Scott Wirihana	Hawera			New Zealand	19/09/2016
904	Bibiana Katene	Patea			New Zealand	19/09/2016
905	Rannveig Lilja Riba	Reykjavik			Iceland	19/09/2016
906	Hinekorangi Broughton	Wellington			New Zealand	19/09/2016
907	Tom Conrad	Napier			New Zealand	19/09/2016
908	Michael Bolton	Thames			New Zealand	19/09/2016
909	Simon Bennett	New Plymouth			New Zealand	19/09/2016
910	Amanda Kirby	Wellington		6012	New Zealand	19/09/2016
911	Kali Taylor	Patea			New Zealand	19/09/2016
912	Rewa Nielsen	Napier			New Zealand	19/09/2016
913	Sharon Lloyd	Patea			New Zealand	19/09/2016
914	Matt Hart	New Plymouth			New Zealand	19/09/2016
915	Kim Armstrong	Kaponga			New Zealand	19/09/2016
916	Danyelle Nathan	Auckland			New Zealand	19/09/2016
917	Terrance Mulligan	New plymouth			New Zealand	19/09/2016
918	Howard Houpapa	Patea			New Zealand	19/09/2016
919	fontaine adams	Tauranga			New Zealand	19/09/2016
920	adriana whakarau	patea			New Zealand	19/09/2016
921	sarah chapman	Levin			New Zealand	19/09/2016
922	Taryn Davids	cape town			South Africa	19/09/2016
923	Hector Kershaw	Hawera			New Zealand	19/09/2016
924	Jamie Andrews	New Plymouth			New Zealand	19/09/2016
925	Katie Shand	Wellington			New Zealand	19/09/2016

926	Angelique Ngeru	Hawera			New Zealand	20/09/2016
927	Neil Buddle	Whanganui			New Zealand	20/09/2016
928	Francesca Mackenzie	Wanganui			New Zealand	20/09/2016
929	ariana haddon	manaia			New Zealand	20/09/2016
930	Rhys Jordan	Wanganui			New Zealand	20/09/2016
931	Kerry Fenton	Cambridge		3493	New Zealand	20/09/2016
932	nina hemana	Auckland			New Zealand	20/09/2016
933	Jo Sheppard	Christchurch			New Zealand	20/09/2016
934	Allan Rockell	Akatarawa			New Zealand	20/09/2016
935	Karmen Wallace	Wellington			New Zealand	20/09/2016
936	Bradey Winter	Wanganui			New Zealand	20/09/2016
937	Raewyn Roberts	Wanganui		4500	New Zealand	20/09/2016
938	Kahi Harawirs	Kaitaia			New Zealand	20/09/2016
939	Nicole Rio	Hawera			New Zealand	20/09/2016
940	Kauika-Stevens Leaara-Jade	Whanganui			New Zealand	20/09/2016
941	Reg Harris	dunedin			New Zealand	20/09/2016
942	Bobbie Beaumont	Wanganui			New Zealand	20/09/2016
943	Lisa Buddle	Stevenage		SG1 5LA	United Kingdom	20/09/2016
944	raymond cameron	Wellington			New Zealand	20/09/2016
945	julia Buddle	Pendeen		tr19 7up	United Kingdom	20/09/2016
946	Chris Reid	Auckland			New Zealand	20/09/2016
947	Craig Williamson	New Plymouth			New Zealand	20/09/2016
948	Christie Boyd	Hawera			New Zealand	20/09/2016
949	Renee Coffey	New Plymouth			New Zealand	20/09/2016
950	Gavin Wells	Auckland			New Zealand	20/09/2016
951	Sam Biggs	Wanganui, Manawatu-Wanganui, New Zealand			New Zealand	20/09/2016
952	Kate Te Rure	Takanini		5026	New Zealand	20/09/2016
953	Richard Baylis	Hawera			New Zealand	20/09/2016
954	Kylie Stevenson	Hawera			New Zealand	20/09/2016
955	Leanne Harrison	Wellington			New Zealand	20/09/2016
956	Lucy McElroy	New Plymouth			New Zealand	20/09/2016
957	Tom Parsons	New Plymouth			New Zealand	20/09/2016
958	Tama Blackburn	Waitara			New Zealand	20/09/2016
959	Zoe Baylis	Hawera			New Zealand	20/09/2016
960	Michael Tasker	Katikati			New Zealand	20/09/2016
961	Roger Bryce	Christchurch		8022	New Zealand	20/09/2016
962	Robyn Conway	London		SE5 7TW	United Kingdom	20/09/2016

963	janelle phillips			3130	Australia	20/09/2016
964	Jo Castelli			3189	Australia	20/09/2016
965	Ronnie Pera	Hawera		4610	New Zealand	20/09/2016
966	Celeste Cole	Kakaramea			New Zealand	20/09/2016
967	peter kentish	Paraparaumu		5032	New Zealand	20/09/2016
968	KYLEE SHAILER	Taranaki			New Zealand	20/09/2016
969	Annelies van der Poel	Wellington		6002	New Zealand	20/09/2016
970	Amy O'Sullivan	Wellington			New Zealand	20/09/2016
971	Lisa McMullan	New Plymouth			New Zealand	20/09/2016
972	Suzi Wereta	Dunedin			New Zealand	20/09/2016
973	virginia merwald	Wellington			New Zealand	20/09/2016
974	alessandra keighley	New Plymouth			New Zealand	20/09/2016
975	Angus Ryburn	New Plymouth			New Zealand	20/09/2016
976	Duncan Fyfe	Nelson			New Zealand	20/09/2016
977	Tim R	New Plymouth			New Zealand	20/09/2016
978	Steve Marsh	jville			New Zealand	20/09/2016
979	Suzanne Webb	Busselton		6280	Australia	20/09/2016
980	S Kawenata Bradbrook	Awakairangi			New Zealand	20/09/2016
981	Angus Ryburn	New Plymouth		4310	New Zealand	20/09/2016
982	Grant Pollock	Hawera			New Zealand	21/09/2016
983	Hauti Brider	Patea			New Zealand	21/09/2016
984	Liana Kelly	Dunedin			New Zealand	21/09/2016
985	Pj Belton	Dunedin			New Zealand	21/09/2016
986	Robert Oscroft	Wellington			New Zealand	21/09/2016
987	Suellen Aitcheson	Auckland			New Zealand	21/09/2016
988	Kathryn Burton	Lyttelton		8082	New Zealand	21/09/2016
989	Sara Campbell	Christchurch			New Zealand	21/09/2016
990	Denise Fahey	ch ch			New Zealand	21/09/2016
991	Rita Miller	motueka			New Zealand	21/09/2016
992	Urs Signer	New Plymouth			New Zealand	21/09/2016
993	Tim Bright	Wellington			New Zealand	21/09/2016
994	Sara-Anne Blincoe	Auckland		610	New Zealand	21/09/2016
995	Aroha Moanaroa	Ngaruawahia			New Zealand	21/09/2016
996	Glen Bryant	New plymouth			New Zealand	21/09/2016
997	Te kapua-Walter Taylor	Auckland			New Zealand	21/09/2016
998	Dorian kaha marino-hollingsworth	Patea			New Zealand	21/09/2016
999	Nicolette Gladding	Glenorchy		9350	New Zealand	21/09/2016

1000	Emma Keys	Auckland			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1001	anna Carro	Auckland			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1002	Vicki Paepke	Auckland			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1003	Steven Fraser	Waimate		7979	New Zealand	21/09/2016
1004	Jeanie Peters	Auckland		4110	New Zealand	21/09/2016
1005	nigel bell	Woodend			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1006	Taura George Brown	Motueka			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1007	Lena Gibbs	Patea			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1008	rora cribb	Raetihi			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1009	Selwyn Shayna Rae	Taumarunui			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1010	Lee Akapita	new Plymouth			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1011	John Lowe	Motueka		7120	New Zealand	21/09/2016
1012	Carrisha Broughton	Hawera			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1013	Julie Buijtendijk	Patea			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1014	Erin Loveridge	New Plymouth		4410	New Zealand	21/09/2016
1015	Ingrid Harrison	Auckland		604	New Zealand	21/09/2016
1016	Andrea Brisco	Hawera			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1017	Tubz Cribb			4209	Australia	21/09/2016
1018	Amy Hawira	Ohakune			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1019	Kelly Gibbs	Wellington			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1020	Miriama Ormsby	Hamilton		4225	New Zealand	21/09/2016
1021	Alysha Howe	Raetihi			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1022	James Lange	Auckland	Alaska	600	United States	21/09/2016
1023	Amy Danks	nelson		7010	New Zealand	21/09/2016
1024	Kate Murdoch	Patea, Taranaki		4598	New Zealand	21/09/2016
1025	Ciane Lawrey	Hamilton		3204	New Zealand	21/09/2016
1026	Dyhana Bennett	Whanganui		4501	New Zealand	21/09/2016
1027	Amanda Sowersby	Wellington			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1028	Daniel McNicholl	Auckland			New Zealand	21/09/2016
1029	Jodie Mulder	Bunbury	Western A	6230	Australia	21/09/2016
1030	Micaelle Strange			3070	Australia	21/09/2016
1031	Katrina Gibbs			4012	Australia	21/09/2016
1032	Hilary Gibbs	Hawera		4610	New Zealand	22/09/2016
1033	Jessica Quinn	hawera			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1034	Derrin Simson	Patea			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1035	Karen Gurton	Port Macquarie		2444	Australia	22/09/2016
1036	Ross King	oamaru		9400	New Zealand	22/09/2016

1037	Erin Gibb	Patea			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1038	Ray Fidow	Dunedin			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1039	Joann Sheat	Dunedin			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1040	Iyeta payet	Brisbane	4122		Australia	22/09/2016
1041	Amanda Griffin	New plymouth			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1042	Krystal Hartman	Raetihi			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1043	Ieeanne Rogers	Raetihi			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1044	Ben Johnston	Hawera			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1045	Marie Jones	Hawera			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1046	cade wanihi	new plymouth			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1047	wendy rivers	Wellington	6012		New Zealand	22/09/2016
1048	Rhys Wineera	Hawera			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1049	Amber Johnston	Manaia			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1050	Leroy Te ngahue	Hawera			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1051	Daniel Hornby	Hawera			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1052	Deb Jerard	Foxton			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1053	Bradley Hornby		4211		Australia	22/09/2016
1054	janet clavero	baguio			Philippines	22/09/2016
1055	Darin Vooght	New plymouth			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1056	Yuri Forbes	Masterton	5810		New Zealand	22/09/2016
1057	Alby James	New plymouth			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1058	sam clout	Auckland			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1059	Matthew Levings	Hawera			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1060	Colleen Lennane	Nelson			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1061	Rosie Gibbs	Patea			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1062	David Soutar	Nelson			New Zealand	22/09/2016
1063	Jess Lambert	Wanganui			New Zealand	23/09/2016
1064	Sindre Kaspersen	Leinesfjord			Norway	23/09/2016
1065	Paul Gledhill	New Plymouth			New Zealand	23/09/2016
1066	Hinewai Brider	Raetihi			New Zealand	23/09/2016
1067	Lisa Larkin	New Plymouth			New Zealand	23/09/2016
1068	Ange Inia	Rotorua			New Zealand	23/09/2016
1069	Alastair Love	Wellington			New Zealand	23/09/2016
1070	Christine Toroa	Taumarunui			New Zealand	23/09/2016
1071	Vickilee Bourke	Hawera			New Zealand	23/09/2016
1072	Rachelle Oxenham	N/A			New Zealand	24/09/2016
1073	Norma Kelsen	Taranaki			New Zealand	24/09/2016

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1074	Aaron Huston	Stratford			New Zealand	24/09/2016
1075	Diane Jagger	Hawera			New Zealand	24/09/2016
1076	Richard Clow	Wanganui			New Zealand	24/09/2016
1077	Stacey Jordan	Dannevirke			New Zealand	24/09/2016
1078	Toni Stark	Wanganui			New Zealand	24/09/2016
1079	Emma Wards	South Taranaki			New Zealand	24/09/2016
1080	Ashlie Clow	Wanganui			New Zealand	24/09/2016
1081	mark kelsen	wanganui			New Zealand	24/09/2016
1082	holly robb	Christchurch		8042	New Zealand	24/09/2016
1083	Robert Taylor	Wanganui			New Zealand	24/09/2016
1084	Donna Galvin	Whangaparaia			New Zealand	24/09/2016
1085	Andrew froome Froome	New Plymouth			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1086	Sharon Froome	New Plymouth			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1087	Angela Wilcock	Auckland			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1088	Andrew Gibb	New Plymouth			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1089	Carole Muir	New Plymouth			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1090	Louisa Sharrock	New Plymouth			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1091	Joe Bowie	wanganui		4501	New Zealand	25/09/2016
1092	Ria Waikerepuru	Otaki			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1093	sue comrie	Stratford		4391	New Zealand	25/09/2016
1094	Huingangutu Whaanga	Hāwera			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1095	Bridget Wellwood	Eketahuna			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1096	jordi King	Blenheim			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1097	Richard MacDonald	Wanganui			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1098	Eileen Tamakehu	Manaia			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1099	Fiona Anderson	Wanganui		4510	New Zealand	25/09/2016
1100	Melissa Dobson	New Plymouth			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1101	Javaan Murray	Taupo			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1102	Maya Ratana	Brisbane		4300	Australia	25/09/2016
1103	Brandon Kingi	New Plymouth			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1104	Ev Gibbs	Patea			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1105	Marcia Medler	Bend	Oregon	97701	United States	25/09/2016
1106	Alison Mudgway	Patea			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1107	Suzanne Dean	Binghamton	New York	13901	United States	25/09/2016
1108	Mairi Gunn	Auckland			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1109	Karen Myers	Nelson			New Zealand	25/09/2016
1110	Steve Walker	Eketahuna		4900	New Zealand	26/09/2016

1111	denise clifton	Tararua			New Zealand	26/09/2016
1112	Chelsa Rei	Patea			New Zealand	26/09/2016
1113	Martin Berry	Hawera			New Zealand	26/09/2016
1114	Willy Newton	New Plymouth		3410	New Zealand	26/09/2016
1115	Katherine Briiten	Taranaki			New Zealand	26/09/2016
1116	Eleanor Lefever	New Plymouth			New Zealand	26/09/2016
1117	Bruce Nicolson			4034	Australia	26/09/2016
1118	Mary Don	Patea			New Zealand	26/09/2016
1119	Noreen Miller			4220	Australia	26/09/2016
1120	Angela Jackson	Hastings			New Zealand	26/09/2016
1121	Clayton Cropskey	New plymouth			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1122	Jocelyn PATTISON	Dannevirke		4930	New Zealand	27/09/2016
1123	Tracey Montgomerie	Auckland			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1124	Antoinette Sayer`	Auckland		1024	New Zealand	27/09/2016
1125	Nathaniel Lees	Auckland			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1126	Jennie Bracken	Palmerston North			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1127	Ipu Absolum	Northland			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1128	Sheena Charleson	Lower Hutt		5010	New Zealand	27/09/2016
1129	Christine Noble-Lindsay	taranaki			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1130	Tracy Watene	Hastings			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1131	Mary Beth Taylor	Upper Hutt			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1132	Sara Cooper	Nelson			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1133	Ali McGrath	Auckland			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1134	Sara Powell	Nelson			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1135	Jasmine Bown	Feilding			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1136	Barbara Little	palmerston North			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1137	nicola creed	Whitianga			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1138	Peggy Peta	Rotoua			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1139	Matt Sweet	Taihape			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1140	Tanya Didham	Christchurch		8061	New Zealand	27/09/2016
1141	Ramona Rota	Lower hutt			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1142	marty O'Halloran	Northland			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1143	Adam Mace	Christchurch			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1144	Alicia Dixon	Christchurch			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1145	Dirk De Lu	Christchurch		8022	New Zealand	27/09/2016
1146	daryl hine			4739	Australia	27/09/2016
1147	Chris Armstrong	Auckland			New Zealand	27/09/2016

1148	Helen Whittaker	auckland		610	New Zealand	27/09/2016
1149	Edwin Scott	Russell			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1150	Helene Furness	Carterton			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1151	steve corlett	blenheim			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1152	Andy Moks	Whangarei		178	New Zealand	27/09/2016
1153	Charlene Ruru	Whanganui			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1154	Janet De Lu	Santa Cruz	California	95065	United States	27/09/2016
1155	Suzanne ParkinsonMassam	Auckland			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1156	Lisa Eparaima	Palmerston North		4412	New Zealand	27/09/2016
1157	des watson	greymouth		7805	New Zealand	27/09/2016
1158	Joan Potts	Northland			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1159	julie crombie	foxton			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1160	Adele Curran	Christchurch			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1161	Juliet Moore	Christchurch			New Zealand	27/09/2016
1162	Erika Armstrong			2330	Australia	28/09/2016
1163	Phillipa Cunningham	Auckland			New Zealand	28/09/2016
1164	Geoffrey Lye	Christchurch		8013	New Zealand	28/09/2016
1165	Susan Williams			2430	Australia	28/09/2016
1166	Marlene McKenzie	Levin			New Zealand	28/09/2016
1167	Joy Boyd-Morris	Taupo		3330	New Zealand	28/09/2016
1168	John Harawira	lower hutt			New Zealand	28/09/2016
1169	maryanna matthews-phillips	Whangarei			New Zealand	28/09/2016
1170	Kim Veenings	Hillsborough		8122	New Zealand	28/09/2016
1171	Phil Dashfield	Wellington			New Zealand	28/09/2016
1172	Susan Rine	Stratford		4352	New Zealand	28/09/2016
1173	Gerald Parsonson	Wellington		6141	New Zealand	28/09/2016
1174	kayne reilly	christchurch			New Zealand	28/09/2016
1175	Brenda Mafile'o	Patea			New Zealand	28/09/2016
1176	George Bailey	Patea			New Zealand	28/09/2016
1177	Alex Cable	Wanganui			New Zealand	28/09/2016
1178	donna marie cunningham adams	Waverley, Taranaki, New Zealand			New Zealand	28/09/2016
1179	Daniela Vladimirova	bad ischl			Austria	28/09/2016
1180	Lloyd Evans	Hawera		4610	New Zealand	28/09/2016
1181	Peter Van der struys	Auckland			New Zealand	28/09/2016
1182	Ann Davis-Maroulis	Wellington			New Zealand	29/09/2016
1183	Hannah Allwood	Katikati		3178	New Zealand	29/09/2016
1184	Mervyn Smith	Bulls			New Zealand	29/09/2016

1222	Tiini Thomas	Hamilton c			New Zealand	27/10/2016
1223	John Hancock	lower Hutt			New Zealand	27/10/2016
1224	Joanne Daley			6172	Australia	27/10/2016
1225	Maria kingi	invercargill			New Zealand	28/10/2016
1226	linda waitokia	ashburton			New Zealand	29/10/2016
1227	Kiterangi Cameron	New Plymouth			New Zealand	3/11/2016
1228	Audrey Connelly	Wanganui			New Zealand	4/11/2016
1229	Marie Amaru	New Plymouth		4310	New Zealand	4/11/2016
1230	Oksana Kolomitsyna	Duluth	Minnesot	55804	United States	4/11/2016
1231	Shane Warren	New Plymouth			New Zealand	7/11/2016
1232	helena kuharskaya	Redondo Beach	California	90277	United States	7/11/2016
1233	Sally Rai	Stratford			New Zealand	7/11/2016
1234	Ngaropi Cameron	New Plymouth			New Zealand	8/11/2016
1235	Sonia Marsters	Auckland			New Zealand	12/11/2016
1236	Leighanne Davis	Greymouth			New Zealand	12/11/2016
1237	Siu Brown	Greymouth			New Zealand	12/11/2016
1238	Pat Paro	Northfield	Minnesot	55057	United States	13/11/2016
1239	Jesse Kolk	Invercargill			New Zealand	15/11/2016
1240	Cal Smith	Queenstown		9300	New Zealand	19/11/2016
1241	Rahn Kitson	Auckland			New Zealand	19/11/2016
1185	Shane Mann	Rotorua			New Zealand	29/09/2016
1186	Kim Ireland	Foxton		4814	New Zealand	29/09/2016
1187	Gail Cebic	Wanganui			New Zealand	29/09/2016
1188	Nita Lola Broughton	Kalgoorlie		6432	Australia	29/09/2016
1189	Thomas Broughton			2560	Australia	30/09/2016
1190	Colin Priddle	Marton			New Zealand	30/09/2016
1191	Carlene Stephens			6025	Australia	30/09/2016
1192	Karuna Nelson	Auckland		1022	New Zealand	30/09/2016
1193	Josephine Parker			2229	Australia	30/09/2016
1194	Debbie Matheson	Christchurch			New Zealand	30/09/2016
1195	John Wynyard	Christchurch			New Zealand	1/10/2016
1196	Warren Williams	Christchurch		8042	New Zealand	1/10/2016
1197	Philippa Hellier	Auckland			New Zealand	1/10/2016
1198	Robin Halpin	Paeroa			New Zealand	2/10/2016
1199	Kingi Te Patu	Hawera		1340	New Zealand	3/10/2016
1200	Sean Brown	Hawera			New Zealand	3/10/2016
1201	Hereripene Baker			4109	Australia	3/10/2016
1202	chontel davis	kaitia			New Zealand	4/10/2016
1203	Jo Pitman	Papakura			New Zealand	4/10/2016
1204	Mandy Greig	Hawera			New Zealand	4/10/2016
1205	Lucas Rihari	Taranaki			New Zealand	5/10/2016
1206	Ursula Edgington	Cambridge		3434	New Zealand	5/10/2016
1207	Catherine Thorn	AUCKLAND			New Zealand	6/10/2016
1208	Robyn Henare	Golden Beach		4551	Australia	6/10/2016
1209	Selena waide	oakura			New Zealand	10/10/2016
1210	Sheryl Rupapera			6171	Australia	11/10/2016
1211	Margaret Simeon	Napier			New Zealand	11/10/2016
1212	Teresa Weir	Taranaki			New Zealand	15/10/2016
1213	John Malcolm	Whanganui			New Zealand	16/10/2016
1214	Barbara Saunders	Wanganui			New Zealand	17/10/2016
1215	Gini Shephard	Justice mercy and grace			New Zealand	19/10/2016
1216	Mere Te Awhe-Maraki	Patea			New Zealand	20/10/2016
1217	Anna Meredith	Hamilton			New Zealand	20/10/2016
1218	Aileen McKAY	Whangarei			New Zealand	21/10/2016
1219	Fleur Jackson	Palmerston North			New Zealand	23/10/2016
1220	Taelor Burroughs	wellington			New Zealand	23/10/2016
1221	Bev How	Waverley			New Zealand	23/10/2016