

NZTA acknowledges the constructive engagement of CRC throughout both the application preparation and post-lodgement phases. This has included a series of expert conferencing meetings, as well as ongoing communication with the Fast Track planning team.

An updated set of proposed conditions was provided to CRC on 2 April 2026 in response to comments received from CRC on the conditions as originally lodged.

For clarity:

- Tracked changes are not shown where they relate solely to formatting (e.g. reordering of conditions or correction of clause numbering).
- The “Ref” numbering reflects the Updated Proposed Conditions.
- Tracked changes are presented sequentially between each version of the conditions. Each column identifies amendments relative to the immediately preceding version, enabling the evolution of the conditions to be clearly followed over time.
- Where CRC is in agreement on a particular condition, this is not specifically noted. The focus of this table is to assist the Panel in identifying areas where matters remain in dispute.

Attachment 8: Updated Proposed Resource Consent conditions

The proposed conditions are grouped into two parts:

- **Part A** – Regional resource consents that would otherwise be applied for under sections 9, 13, 14 and 15 of the Resource Management Act 1991,
- **Part B** – Resource consent that would otherwise be applied for under Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011.

Part A: Regional resource consents

Definitions and terms used in resource consents

Definitions at lodgement		NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
Abbreviation/term	Meaning				
Act	Resource Management Act 1991				
Active remediation		The requirement to address unacceptable concentrations of contaminants due to risks to the environment that would not otherwise be addressed through construction works.			
Application	“State Highway 1 North Canterbury—Woodend Bypass Project (Belfast To Pegasus): Substantive Application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024” submitted to the Environmental Protection Authority in October 2025				
CAQMP	Construction Air Quality Management Plan				
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan				
CLWRP	Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan				
CSMP	Contaminated Sites Management Plan				

Definitions at lodgement		NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
Abbreviation/term	Meaning				
Commencement of Construction Works	The time when Construction Works for the Project (or the relevant part of the Project), excluding Enabling Works, commence.				
Completion of Construction Works	The time when Construction Works for the Project (or the relevant part of the Project) is complete and is available for use.				
Consent Holder	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi				
Construction Works	Those works necessary to construct and establish the Project, including: a) land disturbance and vegetation removal b) bulk earthworks (including cut and fill activities) c) ground improvement works d) establishment of structures and features including bridges, culverts, drainage, stormwater treatment and disposal systems, and noise mitigation e) temporary construction yards, buildings, and laydown areas f) temporary haul roads, access points, and traffic management g) temporary drainage and erosion and sediment control measures h) landscaping and planting i) pavements and surfacing j) road furniture and ancillary works, and k) site reinstatement and rehabilitation activities.				
CRC	Canterbury Regional Council (Environment Canterbury) Attention: Regional Leader – Compliance Monitoring (via ECInfo@ECan.govt.nz)				
Designation	The designation for the Project in the Waimakariri District Plan, inclusive of any alterations under section 181 of the RMA.				
Early Works	Those works authorised under CRC261034, CRC230304, CRC230305, CRC230306, CRC230307 and RC255072 (in relation to the Kaiapoi Bridge strengthening and quarry lakes partial reclamation).				
EMP	Ecological Management Plan				

Definitions at lodgement		NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
Abbreviation/term	Meaning				
Enabling Works	Those works preceding and supporting Construction Works, including: a) geotechnical, land, or archaeological investigations (including related access formation); b) protection and relocation of utilities and services; c) establishment of construction yards, laydown areas, offices, and fencing (including related access formation); d) establishment of erosion and sediment control measures.			Amendment to definition proposed to include environmental and archaeological enabling activities within Enabling Works definition.	Those works preceding and supporting Construction Works, including: a) geotechnical, land, or archaeological investigations (including related access formation); b) <u>environmental and archaeological enabling activities (including related access formation);</u> c) protection and relocation of utilities and services; d) establishment of construction yards, laydown areas, offices, and fencing (including related access formation); e) establishment of erosion and sediment control measures.
ESCMP	Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan				
FTAA	Fast-track Approvals Act 2024				
HAIL	Hazardous Activities and Industries List				
<u>Material Change</u>				New definition proposed in response to comments on Condition MP.4	<u>Material Change means any change to the design, construction methods, or management of effects described in a Management Plans listed in Table 1 or Schedule 4 that would result in a material increase adverse effects, introduce new adverse effects, or reduce the ability to comply with the consent conditions.</u>
Natural Inland Wetland	Has the same meaning as defined in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020				
NES-F	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020				
NZFPG	New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines (Version 2.0, June 2024)				
Project	State Highway 1 North Canterbury – Woodend Bypass Project (Belfast to Pegasus) (the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof)				
<u>Potential mudfish habitat WC_W6_NPFMS</u>				New definition proposed in response to comments regarding mudfish.	The area marked <u>Potential mudfish habitat WC_W6_NPFMS</u> shown on Plan <u>CRCxxxxxx</u> .

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Abbreviation/term	Meaning				
RAP				New definition proposed with the introduction of the RAP (MP.12)	<u>Remediation Action Plan</u>
SAQRA	Sensitive Air Quality Receptor Activity, which means an activity undertaken in: a) the area within 20 metres of the façade of an occupied dwelling; or b) a residential area or zone as defined in a district plan; or c) a public amenity area, including those parts of any building and associated outdoor areas normally available for use by the general public, excluding any areas used for services or access areas; or d) a place, outside of the Coastal Marine Area, of public assembly for recreation, education, worship, culture or deliberation purposes.		Sensitive Air Quality Receptor Activity, which means an activity undertaken in: a) the area within 100 <u>20</u> metres of the boundary <u>façade</u> of an occupied dwelling; or b) <u>within 250 metres</u> of a residential area or zone as defined in a district plan; or c) <u>within 100 metres</u> of a public amenity area, including those parts of any building and associated outdoor areas normally available for use by the general public, excluding any areas used for services or access areas; or d) <u>within 100 metres</u> of a place, outside of the Coastal Marine Area, of public assembly for recreation, education, worship, culture or deliberation purposes.	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments CRC considers that the definition of a SAQRA should be revised to better protect sensitive receptors from potential objectionable dust discharges arising from the project. The <i>term</i> ‘Sensitive Air Quality Receptor Activity’ matches the <i>meaning</i> of ‘Sensitive activity’ in the Canterbury Air Regional Plan. It is inappropriate for a resource consent to change the meaning of a defined term within the CARP. The addition of ‘Air Quality Receptor’ serves to clarify that this <i>term</i> relates to air quality receptors rather than, for example, ecological sensitivity. NZTA has amended the <i>term</i> to suit the context (i.e. within a consent that relates to multiple resource consents) but not the <i>meaning</i>. In addition to the inconsistency with the CARP, CRC’s proposed amendments to the definition would result in inappropriate air quality management outcomes. In relation to clause a), the corresponding CARP definition includes a “notional boundary” for occupied dwellings specified as 20 m from the dwelling façade. This 20 m distance incorporates amenity area (such as patios or gardens) within the curtilage of the dwelling that is likely to be frequently occupied and where expectations of air quality amenity are likely be similarly high. The proposed modifications to clause a) would inappropriately extend the definition of an occupied dwelling well beyond the area that would be frequently occupied by the dwelling and its occupants.	Sensitive Air Quality Receptor Activity, which means an activity undertaken in: a) the area within 100 <u>20</u> metres of the boundary <u>façade</u> of an occupied dwelling; or b) within 250 metres of a residential area or zone as defined in a district plan; or c) within 100 metres of a public amenity area, including those parts of any building and associated outdoor areas normally available for use by the general public, excluding any areas used for services or access areas; or d) within 100 metres of a place, outside of the Coastal Marine Area, of public assembly for recreation, education, worship, culture or deliberation purposes.

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				Setback distances are similarly proposed by ECan to be included at clauses b) to d) for other sensitive activities. These are inappropriate as would also lead to incorporation of areas that are not associated with the sensitive activity and is likely to include areas of low sensitive to air quality effects.	
Site	The land contained within the area delineated as “Project Site” in Volume 4C of the Application.				
SQP	Suitably Qualified Person: A person (or persons) who is competent and experienced in the field of expertise that is relevant to a particular task or action directed by a condition.				
TSS	Total Suspended Solids				
Watercourse	The main stem and tributaries of the Kaiapoi River, Wilsons Drain, Cam River / Ruataniwha, Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, and McIntosh Drain. A Watercourse does not include an artificial watercourse, drain, an overland flow path, a Wetland, or a Natural Inland Wetland.				
Wetland	Includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions (for the purposes of this definition in these resource consents, Wetland include a Natural Inland Wetland).				
WDC	Waimakariri District Council				
Whitiora	Whitiora Centre Limited: Mandated by Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga in relation to relevant conditions of these resource consents.				
Working Day	A day of the week other than— (a) a Saturday, a Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, the Sovereign’s birthday, Te Rā Aro ki a Matariki/Matariki				

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	Observance Day, and Labour Day; and (b) if Waitangi Day or Anzac Day falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, the following Monday; and (c) a day in the period commencing on 20 December in any year and ending with 10 January in the following year.				

C1 - Land use consent (earthworks)

Ref	Condition at lodgement	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	General				
C1.1		The works authorised by this resource consent are limited to earthworks (including excavation and deposition), land disturbance and vegetation clearance: (a) <u>Over an aquifer</u> (b) <u>Within 10 metres of a waterbody</u> (c) <u>Within 10 metres of a wetland (including complete and partial removal of a wetland)</u> <u>associated with the State Highway 1 North Canterbury – Woodend Bypass Project, from approximately xxx (map reference: xxx) to approximately xxxx (map reference:xxx).</u>	The works authorised by this resource consent are limited to earthworks (including excavation and deposition), land disturbance and vegetation clearance: (a) Over an aquifer; and (b) Within 10 metres of a waterbody; and (c) Within 10 metres of a wetland (including complete and partial removal of a wetland); and (d) <u>Within a wetland</u> Associated with the State Highway 1 North Canterbury – Woodend Bypass Project, from approximately XXX (map reference: XXX) to approximately XXX (map reference: XXX)	NZTA accepts this suggested amendment	The works authorised by this resource consent are limited to earthworks (including excavation and deposition), land disturbance and vegetation clearance: (a) Over an aquifer; and (b) Within 10 metres of a waterbody; and (c) Within 10 metres of a wetland (including complete and partial removal of a wetland); and (d) Within a wetland Associated with the State Highway 1 North Canterbury – Woodend Bypass Project, from approximately XXX (map reference: XXX) to approximately XXX (map reference: XXX)
C1.2			<u>Excavation works must not be carried out within the exposed water table during times when groundwater levels are higher than the deepest part of the excavations.</u> <u>Advice Note:</u> Dewatering of excavations is authorised under Resource Consents CRC##### (water permit) and CRC##### (discharge permit).	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments Certain ground improvements may involve excavation (e.g. piling near the Cam River bridge). Ground improvement works are anticipated to occur within shallow groundwater and may extend to deeper aquifers. These activities are inherently undertaken within groundwater and by their nature cannot be dewatered to depths required to avoid interaction with the water table. The Hydrogeology Assessment notes there may be temporary effects of ground improvement including mixing of aquifers and impacts on groundwater quality, but these effects are very localised and impacts to surface waters, wetlands and bore users is assessed as low/negligible. The proposed condition would impose a blanket restriction on excavation within the groundwater table that is not consistent with construction methodologies assessed in the application and would constrain ground improvement activities necessary to enable the Project, on the basis that certain ground improvements constitute excavation.	Excavation works must not be carried out within the exposed water table during times when groundwater levels are higher than the deepest part of the excavations. <u>Advice Note:</u> Dewatering of excavations is authorised under Resource Consents CRC##### (water permit) and CRC##### (discharge permit).

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				Potential risks to groundwater quality are more appropriately managed through the Groundwater Management Plan. More broadly speaking in relation to other earthworks, the condition would appear to require localised dewatering to occur prior to any excavation. This does not allow for all dewatering methodologies (e.g. trench pumping) and assumes the contractor has knowledge of exact groundwater levels at any excavation, prior to the excavation occurring.	
C1.3	This resource consent shall expire 20 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.		This resource consent shall expire 2 10 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments While construction is currently anticipated within a shorter timeframe, a 20 year expiry period remains appropriate given the scale and complexity of the project and the inherent uncertainty in delivery timeframes. The route is already designated, with the designation confirmed in 2015, demonstrating that large infrastructure projects take considerable time to implement. A 10 year expiration could constrain delivery of the Project and create a risk that additional consenting processes are required. A 20 year duration provides appropriate flexibility to complete this RONS project.	This resource consent shall expire 10 20 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.
C1.4	The activities authorised by this resource consent shall comply with the conditions in Schedule 1 of this resource consent.		<i>CRC will allow the panel to decide on condition architecture regarding if Management Plans and General Conditions sit within individual consents or a Schedule.</i>	NZTA considers the use of schedules for general conditions and management plans that apply across multiple consents is a well-established practice and provides a clear and efficient framework. Duplication of identical conditions across multiple consents introduces a risk of divergence over time (e.g. through amendments to one consent).	
	Erosion and sediment control				
C1.5	All Construction Works shall be carried out in accordance with the ESCMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.10 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent.		<i>CRC will allow the panel to decide on condition architecture regarding if Management Plans and General Conditions sit within individual consents or a Schedule.</i>	See response to C1.4	
C1.6	All Construction Works within 10 metres of a Watercourse or Wetland shall be carried out:		<i>CRC will allow the panel to decide on condition architecture regarding if Management Plans and General Conditions</i>	See response to C1.4	

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	(a) In accordance with the EMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.7-MP.8 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent. (b) In accordance with the conditions in Schedule 3 of this resource consent.		<i>sit within individual consents or a Schedule. CRC considers 20 metres to be more protection of watercourses and wetlands.</i>		
C1.7		The Consent Holder shall take all practicable measures to: (a) <u>minimise soil erosion;</u> (b) <u>Avoid stockpiling in a position where it may enter a Watercourse or Wetland.</u>			
C1.8		<u>Erosion and sediment control measures shall be inspected at least once per Working Day, as well as following any rainfall event that results in more than five millimetres of rainfall at the site. Any accumulated sediment shall be removed, and repairs made, as necessary, to ensure effective functioning of devices. Records of any inspections shall be kept and provided to the Canterbury Regional Council on request.</u>			
C1.9			<u>The area of exposed ground shall not exceed 5 hectares at any one time.</u>	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments A fixed limit on the area of exposed ground is not appropriate for a linear project of this scale (approx. 106 ha in total). There may be multiple active work fronts with a combined area greater than 5 ha. These work fronts may be kilometres from each other. Applying a blanket 5 ha cap would constrain efficient construction and staging. The potential effects of exposed ground, including erosion and sediment mobilisation, are more appropriately managed through conditions C1.11 and C1.13 and the ESCMP. MP.10 requires the ESCMP to include a construction timetable for installation of erosion and sediment controls, soil disturbance and stabilisation activities, which provides the staging/sequencing framework to manage exposed areas.	The area of exposed ground shall not exceed 5 hectares at any one time.
C1.10	Prior to any Construction Works within 10 metres of a Watercourse or Wetland, all erosion and sediment controls shall be in place and subsequently maintained in working order at all times until works and		Prior to any Construction Works within 20+0 metres of a Watercourse or Wetland, all erosion and sediment controls shall be in place and subsequently maintained in working order at all times until works and	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments This condition relates to the timing and implementation of erosion and sediment	Prior to any Construction Works within 2010 metres of a Watercourse or Wetland, all erosion and sediment controls shall be in place and subsequently maintained in working order at all times until works and

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	stabilisation of that area is complete. For the avoidance of doubt, erosion and sediment controls may be placed within 10 metres of a Watercourse or Wetland.		stabilisation of that area is complete. For the avoidance of doubt, erosion and sediment controls may be placed within 20 <u>10</u> metres of a Watercourse or Wetland.	controls. It is not a condition directed towards the management of contaminated soils or soil reuse, which is addressed through separate conditions and the Contaminated Sites Management Plan. A 10 m setback provides an appropriate trigger distance to ensure erosion and sediment controls are installed and functioning prior to works occurring near watercourses and wetlands, particularly given the generally flat topography of the site. In relation to soil reuse, condition C1.20 requires stringent concentration-based criteria for soils reused within 20 m of watercourses, and therefore there is no basis to increase the erosion and sediment control trigger distance from 10 metres to 20 metres.	stabilisation of that area is complete. For the avoidance of doubt, erosion and sediment controls may be placed within 20 <u>10</u> metres of a Watercourse or Wetland.
C1.11	The Site shall be stabilised and/or revegetated to minimise erosion as soon as practicable, and in a progressive manner, as works are finished over various areas of the Site. Areas of bulk earthworks not actively worked for a period of two weeks shall be stabilised until such time as further earthworks occur in a specific area.		The Site shall be stabilised and/or revegetated to minimise erosion as soon as practicable, and in a progressive manner, as works are finished over various areas of the Site. Areas of bulk earthworks not actively worked for a period of ten working days <u>two weeks</u> shall be stabilised until such time as further earthworks occur in a specific area.	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments	The Site shall be stabilised and/or revegetated to minimise erosion as soon as practicable, and in a progressive manner, as works are finished over various areas of the Site. Areas of bulk earthworks not actively worked for a period of ten working days shall be stabilised until such time as further earthworks occur in a specific area.
C1.12	There shall be no deposition of earth, mud or other debris on any public road or footpath beyond the boundary of the Site resulting from activities authorised by this resource consent. In the event that such deposition does occur, it shall immediately (within 48 hours) be removed. Public roads or footpaths shall not be washed down with water unless appropriate erosion and sediment control measures are in place to prevent contamination of the stormwater drainage system or receiving waters.				
C1.13	Upon completion or abandonment of any earthworks on the Site all areas of bare earth shall be permanently stabilised using grass or other landscaping to minimise erosion.	Upon Within twenty <u>ten</u> working days of completion or abandonment of any earthworks on the Site all areas of bare earth shall be permanently stabilised using grass or other landscaping to minimise erosion.	Within twenty <u>ten</u> working days of completion or abandonment of any earthworks on the Site all areas of bare earth shall be permanently stabilised using grass or other landscaping to minimise erosion.	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments Twenty working days is an appropriate timeframe for permanent stabilisation following completion or abandonment of earthworks. Ten working days is an appropriate timeframe for temporary	Within twenty <u>ten</u> working days of completion or abandonment of any earthworks on the Site all areas of bare earth shall be permanently stabilised using grass or other landscaping to minimise erosion.

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				stabilisation as envisaged under C1.11, which requires areas not actively worked to be stabilised in the interim. Condition C1.13 relates to permanent stabilisation which may involve more complex measures than temporary stabilisation, e.g. topsoiling, seeding, planting, landscaping etc. These activities depend on weather and seasonal constraints and may not always be achieved within ten working days.	
C1.14	Any disturbance of wetland catchments soils and landforms during Construction Works, but which are not required for operational infrastructure, shall be rehabilitated to the extent practicable so that surface water flow into Wetland catchments is not substantially altered once Construction Works are complete.				
	Contaminated material				
C1.15	All Construction Works shall be carried out in accordance with the CSMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.12 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent.		<i>CRC will allow the panel to decide on condition architecture regarding if Management Plans and General Conditions sit within individual consents or a Schedule.</i>	See response to C1.4	
C1.16		<u>The further investigation requirements outlined in the Ground Contamination Investigation Report for potential HAIL sites which have not yet been investigated (Volume 3F of the Application) shall be completed prior to earthworks commencing in the respective area. Investigation works shall be completed by a SQP in accordance with Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No.5: Site Investigation and Analysis of Soil.</u> <u>The consent holder shall prepare a Detailed Site Investigation report (DSI) for each site identified as requiring a DSI in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1: Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand. The purpose of the DSI report is to confirm the level of contamination at the potential HAIL sites and to assess and recommend what measures are required to manage contamination at those sites.</u>	The further investigation requirements outlined in the Ground Contamination Investigation Report for potential HAIL sites which have not yet been investigated (Volume 3F of the Application) shall be completed prior to earthworks commencing in the respective area. Investigation works shall be completed by a SQP in accordance with <i>Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 5: Site Investigation and Analysis of Soil</i>. The consent holder shall prepare a Detailed Site Investigation report (DSI) for each site identified as requiring a DSI in accordance with the <i>Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1: Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand</i>. The purpose of the DSI report is to confirm the level of contamination at the potential HAIL sites and to assess and recommend what measures are required to manage contamination at those sites. The DSI shall be provided to <u>CRC ten working days prior to the commencement of</u>	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments but suggests its own amendment The provision of contamination investigation reports to CRC is required under permitted activity rule 5.185 of the CLWRP. That rule requires provision of contaminated land investigation report within two months of completion of the investigation. NZTA proposes the same approach for investigations of contaminated land. The Panel should also note the following points, the outcome of which means CRC will receive investigation information prior to earthworks occurring in areas where a DSI has been undertaken: Following the investigation, the Contaminated Sites Management Plan is required to be updated as per MP.12(a), with associated controls in the plan revised to reflect any change of	The further investigation requirements outlined in the Ground Contamination Investigation Report for potential HAIL sites which have not yet been investigated (Volume 3F of the Application) shall be completed prior to earthworks commencing in the respective area. Investigation works shall be completed by a SQP in accordance with <i>Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 5: Site Investigation and Analysis of Soil</i>. The consent holder shall prepare a Detailed Site Investigation report (DSI) for each site identified as requiring a DSI in accordance with the <i>Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1: Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand</i>. The purpose of the DSI report is to confirm the level of contamination at the potential HAIL sites and to assess and recommend what measures are required to manage contamination at those sites. The DSI shall be provided to CRC ten working days prior to the commencement of

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		The DSI shall be provided to Canterbury Regional Council, Attn Compliance Manager within two months of completion of the earthworks in the area to which the DSI applies.	any earthworks to which the DSI applies. Canterbury Regional Council, Attention Compliance Manager within two months of completion of the earthworks in the area to which the DSI applies.	contamination risk. The updated CSMP is required by MP.4 (b) to be provided to CRC for review prior to implementation. If the investigation identifies contamination that requires active remediation then a Remediation Action Plan will be required. CRC will be provided the Remediation Action Plan for certification at least 15 days prior to active remediation commencing (Table 1). Furthermore, requiring the investigation to be provided within 2 months of the investigation means that should for some reason earthworks do not proceed in the area of the DSI, ECan will still receive the information. Though we note this is a permitted activity requirement anyway.	any earthworks to which the DSI applies. Canterbury Regional Council, Attention Compliance Manager within two months of completion of the earthworks investigation in the area to which the DSI applies.
C1.17		<u>Where contamination is identified at concentrations requiring active remediation works in accordance with MP.12. (j), remediation works shall be undertaken in accordance with a site-specific Remedial Action Plan (RAP) certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.13 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent.</u>	Where contamination exceeds ANZG GV-High and requires is identified at concentrations requiring active remediation works in accordance with MP.12 (j), remediation works shall be undertaken in accordance with a site-specific Remedial Action Plan (RAP) certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.13 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent.	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments Please refer to the Statement of Evidence of Paul Edward Walker.	Where contamination exceeds ANZG GV-High and requires is identified at concentrations requiring active remediation works in accordance with MP.12 (j), remediation works shall be undertaken in accordance with a site-specific Remedial Action Plan (RAP) certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.13 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent.
C1.18		<u>Within 2 months of the completion of any remediation works required under C1,X a Site Validation Report (SVR) must be prepared by a SQP in accordance with the Ministry for Environment's <i>Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No 1 - Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand</i> to validate whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved.</u> The SVR must be provided to Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz). The SVR must include the following information: a. Summary of remediation works undertaken. b. Confirmation the remediation objectives and targets have been successfully achieved, including validation sampling (if required) or			

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		<u>documentation of validation methodologies.</u> c. <u>Details of any ongoing site management where contamination remains in place.</u> d. <u>Evidence of the fate of material removed from the site.</u>			
C1.19	Any material imported from beyond the Site boundaries, and subsequently deposited on the Site, must be MPMP. such as clay, soil and rock that is free of combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components, and that when discharged to the environment, will not have a detectable effect relative to the background.				
C1.20	Soil derived from the Site during Construction Works may be reused within the Site providing: (a) Where used within 20 metres of a Watercourse or Wetland: mean concentrations must not exceed the lower of the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality: Toxicant default guideline values for sediment quality and leaching to water criteria derived for a Class 4 fill facility set out in Table C-3 of the Waste Management Institute of New Zealand Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land Revision 3.1 September 2023. (b) Used elsewhere within the Site: mean concentrations must not exceed Leaching to water criteria derived for a Class 4 fill facility set out in Table C-3 of the Waste Management Institute of New Zealand Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land Revision 3.1 September 2023. (c) Where containing asbestos: Soils that contain asbestos but otherwise comply with C1.13(a) or C1.13(b) may be retained or reused on Site providing: - Controls to minimise risk to human health are implemented during earthworks handling and stockpiling. - Asbestos is appropriately encapsulated and contained. - Are subject to long term management controls.	Soil derived from the Site during Construction Works may be reused within the Site providing: (x) <u>Soil derived from HAIL sites is not used within stormwater infrastructure; and</u> a. Where used within 20 metres of a Watercourse or Wetland, mean concentrations must not exceed the lower of: - the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality: Toxicant default guideline values for sediment quality; and <u>Soil Contaminant standards for Commercial/Industrial Land Use set out in the Ministry for the Environment Users Guide – National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (April 2012); and</u> - Leaching to water criteria derived for a Class 4 fill facility set out in Table C-3 of the Waste Management Institute of New Zealand Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land Revision 3.1 September 2023.	Soil derived from the Site during Construction Works may be reused within the Site providing: (a) Soil derived from HAIL sites is not used within stormwater infrastructure; and (b) Where used within 10020 metres of a Watercourse or Wetland: mean concentrations must not exceed the lower of: - the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality: Toxicant default guideline values for sediment quality; and - Soil Contaminant standards for Commercial/Industrial Land Use set out in the Ministry for the Environment Users Guide – National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (2012); and <u>Adopted Leaching to water</u> criteria derived for a Class 4 fill facility set out in Table C-3 of the Waste Management Institute of New Zealand Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land Revision 3.1 September 2023.	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments Please refer to the Statement of Evidence of Paul Edward Walker.	Soil derived from the Site during Construction Works may be reused within the Site providing: (a) Soil derived from HAIL sites is not used within stormwater infrastructure; and (b) Where used within 10020 metres of a Watercourse or Wetland, <u>95% Upper Confidence Limit on the</u> mean concentrations must not exceed the lower of: - the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality: Toxicant default guideline values for sediment quality; and - Soil Contaminant standards for Commercial/Industrial Land Use set out in the Ministry for the Environment Users Guide – National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (April 2012); and <u>Adopted Leaching to water</u> criteria derived for a Class 4 fill facility set out in Table C-3 of the Waste Management Institute of New Zealand Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land Revision 3.1 September 2023.

Ref	Condition at lodgement	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
		b. Used elsewhere within the Site, mean concentrations must not exceed the lower of: i. <u>Soil Contaminant standards for Commercial/Industrial Land Use set out in the Ministry for the Environment Users Guide – National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (April 2012); and</u> ii. Leaching to water criteria derived for a Class 4 fill facility set out in Table C-3 of the Waste Management Institute of New Zealand Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land Revision 3.1 September 2023. c. Where containing asbestos: Soils that contain asbestos but otherwise comply with C1.13(b) or C1.13(c) may be retained or reused on Site providing: i. Controls to minimise risk to human health are implemented during earthworks handling and stockpiling. ii. Asbestos is appropriately encapsulated and contained. iii. Are subject to long term management controls.	(c) Used elsewhere within the Site: mean concentrations must not exceed the lower of: a. Soil Contaminant standards for Commercial/Industrial Land Use set out in the Ministry for the Environment Users Guide – National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (April 2012); and b. Adopted Leaching to water criteria derived for a Class 4 fill facility set out in Table C-3 of the Waste Management Institute of New Zealand Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land Revision 3.1 September 2023. (d) Where containing asbestos: Soils that contain asbestos but otherwise comply with C1.13(a) or C1.13(b) may be retained or reused on Site providing: a. Controls to minimise risk to human health are implemented during earthworks handling and stockpiling. b. Asbestos is appropriately encapsulated and contained. c. Are subject to long term management controls.		(c) Used elsewhere within the Site, <u>95% Upper Confidence Limit on the</u> mean concentrations must not exceed the lower of: i. Soil Contaminant standards for Commercial/Industrial Land Use set out in the Ministry for the Environment Users Guide – National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (April 2012); and ii. Adopted Leaching to water criteria derived for a Class 4 fill facility set out in Table C-3 of the Waste Management Institute of New Zealand Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land Revision 3.1 September 2023. (d) Where containing asbestos: Soils that contain asbestos but otherwise comply with C1.13(b) or C1.13(c) may be retained or reused on Site providing: i. Controls to minimise risk to human health are implemented during earthworks handling and stockpiling. ii. Asbestos is appropriately encapsulated and contained. iii. Are subject to long term management controls.
C1.21	(a) In the event that temporary stockpiling of suspected contaminated or contaminated material is required, then those activities must be managed as below: i. Stockpiled material must be kept separate from all other stockpiles on the Site; ii. Stockpiled material must be placed on polythene sheeting or similar impervious material to prevent contamination of underlying material;	(a) In the event that temporary stockpiling of suspected contaminated or contaminated material is required, then those activities must be managed as below: i. Stockpiled material must be kept separate from all other stockpiles on the Site; ii. Stockpiled material must be placed on polythene sheeting or similar impervious material to prevent contamination of underlying material;			

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	iii. Stockpiled material must include a perimeter bund or berm installed to prevent runoff leaving the area and stormwater from other areas entering the stockpile area; iv. Stockpiled material must be covered or dampened during dry and windy conditions so as to prevent wind erosion; and v. If any rainfall is forecasted that has the potential to cause runoff from the stockpiles, or if the stockpiles are left overnight, over the weekend or over public holidays, the stockpiled material must be covered with plastic sheeting or a suitable material such as clean topsoil, or otherwise stabilised, to prevent stormwater runoff coming into contact with contaminated material. (b) For the purposes of clause (a), temporary stockpiling means material being stockpiled for no longer than the overall construction period or the stage of construction if construction occurs in stages, whichever is the shorter period, and only for as long as reasonably necessary.	iii. Stockpiled material must include a perimeter bund or berm installed to prevent runoff leaving the area and stormwater from other areas entering the stockpile area; iv. Stockpiled material must be covered or dampened during dry and windy conditions so as to prevent wind erosion; and v. If any rainfall is forecasted that has the potential to cause runoff from the stockpiles, or if the stockpiles are left overnight, over the weekend or over public holidays, the stockpiled material must be covered with plastic sheeting or a suitable material such as clean topsoil, or otherwise stabilised, to prevent stormwater runoff coming into contact with contaminated material. (b) For the purposes of Any temporary stockpiling undertaken in accordance with clause (a), temporary stockpiling means material being stockpiled for <u>must not longer than exceed</u> the overall construction period or the stage of construction if construction occurs in stages, whichever is the shorter period, and <u>must only occur</u> for as long as reasonably necessary			
C1.22		<u>In the event that any contaminated soil or material outside expected contamination conditions documented in the CSMP is uncovered by the Construction Works, the contamination discovery protocol prescribed in the CSMP must be implemented, including but not limited to the following steps:</u> (a) <u>Earthworks within ten metres of discovered contaminant soil or material must cease immediately;</u> (b) <u>All practicable steps must be taken to prevent the contaminated material becoming entrained in stormwater. Immediate steps must include, where practicable:</u>			

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		(i) <u>Diverting any stormwater runoff from surrounding areas away from the contaminated material; and</u> (ii) <u>Minimising the exposure of the contaminated material, including covering the contaminants with an impervious cover;</u> (c) <u>Notification of the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Contaminated Sites Manager (via contaminated.land@ecan.govt.nz), within 24 hours of the discovery;</u> (d) <u>Earthworks within ten metres of discovered contaminant soil or material must not recommence until a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner (SQP) in contaminated land confirms to Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Regional Leader - Compliance Monitoring, that continuing works does not represent a significant risk to the environment; and</u> (e) <u>All records and documentation associated with the discovery must be kept and copies must be provided to the Canterbury Regional Council upon request.</u>			
C1.23		<u>Within 2 months of the completion of the soil disturbance authorised under this resource consent (or if relevant, within 2 months of completion of the soil disturbance of a Project stage), the Consent Holder shall provide a Works Completion Report to Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz).</u> <u>The purpose of the Works Completion Report is to demonstrate that the works were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the CSMP.</u> <u>The report shall be prepared by a SQP. The Works Completion Report shall include:</u> (a) <u>A summary of the works undertaken, including dates of commencement and completion;</u>	Within 2 months of the completion of the soil disturbance authorised under this resource consent (or if relevant, within 2 months of completion of the soil disturbance of a Project stage), the Consent Holder shall provide a Works Completion Report to Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz). The purpose of the Works Completion Report is to demonstrate that the works were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the CSMP. The report shall be prepared by a SQP. The Works Completion Report shall include: (a) A summary of the works undertaken, including dates of commencement and completion;	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments, with minor change Removal of the second reference to soil disposal, to clarify that onsite use of soil is “reuse” and appropriate offsite removal of soil is “disposal” as covered by (d).	Within 2 months of the completion of the soil disturbance authorised under this resource consent (or if relevant, within 2 months of completion of the soil disturbance of a Project stage), the Consent Holder shall provide a Works Completion Report to Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager (via ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz). The purpose of the Works Completion Report is to demonstrate that the works were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the CSMP. The report shall be prepared by a SQP. The Works Completion Report shall include: (a) A summary of the works undertaken, including dates of commencement and completion;

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		(b) <u>Details of any unexpected contamination encountered during the works and the response to such findings;</u> (c) <u>A summary of all soil sampling and analysis results, including comparison with relevant soil contaminant standards;</u> (d) <u>Records of soil disposal, including volumes, destinations, and waste acceptance documentation for any soil removed from the site;</u> (e) <u>Confirmation that the site is suitable for the intended use (or otherwise specify any ongoing management requirements);</u> (f) <u>Any recommendations for further monitoring, remediation, or site management if applicable;</u> (g) <u>Photographic evidence of the works undertaken.</u> <u>If remedial actions were undertaken, the Works Completion Report shall summarise the remediation works undertaken and validated.</u>	(b) Details of any unexpected contamination encountered during the works and the response to such findings; (c) A summary of all soil sampling and analysis results, including comparison with relevant soil contaminant standards; (d) Records of soil disposal, including volumes, destinations, and waste acceptance documentation for any soil removed from the site; (e) <u>Records detailing the management and final disposition of any contaminated soil disposed of or reused on site;</u> (f) Confirmation that the site is suitable for the intended use (or otherwise specify any ongoing management requirements); (g) Any recommendations for further monitoring, remediation, or site management if applicable; (h) Photographic evidence of the works undertaken. If remedial actions were undertaken, the Works Completion Report shall summarise the remediation works undertaken and validated.		(b) Details of any unexpected contamination encountered during the works and the response to such findings; (c) A summary of all soil sampling and analysis results, including comparison with relevant soil contaminant standards; (d) Records of soil disposal, including volumes, destinations, and waste acceptance documentation for any soil removed from the site; (e) Records detailing the management and final disposition of any contaminated soil disposed of or reused on site; (f) Confirmation that the site is suitable for the intended use (or otherwise specify any ongoing management requirements); (g) Any recommendations for further monitoring, remediation, or site management if applicable; (h) Photographic evidence of the works undertaken. If remedial actions were undertaken, the Works Completion Report shall summarise the remediation works undertaken and validated.
	Excavations, piling and drilling				
C1.24	All Construction Works shall be carried out in accordance with the GMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.11 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent.		<i>CRC will allow the panel to decide on condition architecture regarding if Management Plans and General Conditions sit within individual consents or a Schedule.</i>	See response to C1.4	
C1.25	During piling, all aquifers or water-permeable zones of differing pressure, water quality, or temperature shall be sealed to prevent the direct interconnection or movement of groundwater between aquifers or water permeable zones.				
C1.26	The top of any dewatering bore when temporarily not in use shall be covered or capped to prevent contaminants entering the bore and underlying groundwater.				
C1.27	On completion of use, temporary bores shall be removed and sealed (with bentonite or reinstated with comparable materials) to				

Ref	Condition at lodgement	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	prevent potential water wastage or contamination of groundwater.				
	Hazardous substance storage and use				
C1.28	(a) Refuelling of machinery and vehicles must not occur within 20 metres of: (i) A Watercourse or Wetland; (ii) Open excavations; (iii) Exposed groundwater; and (iv) Stormwater devices. (b) At all times a spill kit must be kept on Site that is capable of absorbing the quantity of oil and petroleum products that may be spilt on Site at any one time; (c) In the event of a spill of fuel or any other hazardous substance, the spill must be cleaned up as soon as practicable, the stormwater system must be inspected and cleaned, and measures taken to prevent a recurrence; (d) The CRC must be informed within 24 hours of a spill event exceeding five litres and the following information provided: (i) The date, time, location and estimated volume of the spill; (ii) The cause of the spill; (iii) The type of hazardous substance(s) spilled; (iv) Clean up procedures undertaken; (v) Details of the steps taken to control and remediate the effects of the spill on the receiving environment; (vi) An assessment of any potential effects of the spill; and (vii) Measures to be undertaken to prevent a recurrence.				
C1.29		<u>Hazardous substances must not be stored within:</u> (a) <u>Twenty metres of a watercourse, wetland or bore; and</u> (b) <u>A Community Drinking Water Protection Zone.</u>			
	Canterbury Mudfish				
C1.30				NZTA proposes new condition	<u>Prior to commencement of Construction Works within the area marked Potential mudfish habitat WC W6 NPFSM shown on</u>

Ref	Condition at lodgement	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [<i>or comments</i>]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
				Both CRC and DOC considers that wetlands should be further surveyed for the potential presence of Canterbury mudfish. While it is considered the likelihood of mudfish presence with the Project is low, given their threat status NZTA proposes to conduct a survey within the area marked Potential mudfish habitat WC_W6_NPSFM, attached to the evidence of Patrick Lees.	Plan CRCxxxxxx, and no later than 31 December 2026, the Consent Holder shall undertake a targeted Canterbury mudfish survey. The survey shall be: a) undertaken by a SQP with specific expertise in mudfish survey methods; b) undertaken at a time of year determined by the SQP to be appropriate for the life stage targeted; c) undertaken in accordance with the methods described in <i>Ling et al. 2013: A revised methodology to survey and monitor New Zealand mudfish</i>; and d) designed to determine, to the extent practicable, whether Canterbury mudfish are present within the affected wetland habitat associated with WC_W6_NPSFM.
C1.31				NZTA proposes new condition See response to C1.30	<u>Within 20 Working Days of completion of the survey required by Condition 1.30, the Consent Holder shall provide a survey report to CRC and DOC.</u> <u>The survey report shall map the extent of any occupied mudfish habitat within the area marked Potential mudfish habitat WC_W6_NPSFM shown on Plan CRCxxxxxx, Where Canterbury mudfish are not detected following completion of the survey in accordance with Condition 1.30, no further Canterbury mudfish-specific surveys or Canterbury mudfish-specific management measures are required and Schedule 4 does not apply.</u> <u>Where Canterbury mudfish are detected within the area marked Potential mudfish habitat WC_W6_NPSFM shown on Plan CRCxxxxxx, the conditions of Schedule 4 shall apply to Construction Works within this area .</u>
	Administration				
C1.32	This resource consent shall lapse 10 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA, unless it is given effect to by that date.				

C2 – Land use consent (river and lake beds)

Ref	Condition at lodgement	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	General				
C2.1		The works authorised by this resource consent are limited to activities in, on, under and over the beds of rivers and lakes, including: (a) <u>Alter the Kaiapoi River Bridge (where not authorised by Early Works).</u> (b) <u>Alter the Cam River / Ruataniwha Bridge.</u> (c) <u>Construct new bridge over the Cam River / Ruataniwha.</u> (d) <u>Reclaim Quarry Lakes (where not authorised by Early Works).</u> (e) <u>Partially realign and reclaim Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, and the Taranaki Stream tributary.</u> (f) <u>Install permanent culverts in McIntosh Drain, Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, Taranaki Stream tributary, and Wilsons Drain.</u> (g) <u>Install stormwater outfalls and erosion protection and discharge structures in Watercourses.</u> (h) <u>Install temporary structures for erosion and sediment control and water management in Watercourses during construction, and</u> (i) <u>Restoration, planting, and enhancement activities.</u> <u>associated with the State Highway 1 North Canterbury – Woodend Bypass Project, from approximately xxx (map reference: xxx) to approximately xxxx (map reference:xxx).</u>	The works authorised by this resource consent are limited to activities in, on, under and over the beds of rivers and lakes, including: (a) Alter the Kaiapoi River Bridge (where not authorised by Early Works), (b) Alter the Cam River / Ruataniwha Bridge, (c) Construct new bridge over the Cam River / Ruataniwha, (d) Reclaim Quarry Lakes (where not authorised by Early Works), (e) Partially realign and reclaim McIntosh Drain, Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, and the Taranaki Stream tributary, (f) Install permanent culverts in McIntosh Drain, Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, Taranaki Stream tributary, and Wilsons Drain, (g) Install stormwater outfalls and erosion protection and discharge structures in Watercourses, (h) Install temporary structures for erosion and sediment control and water management in Watercourses during construction, and (i) Restoration, planting, and enhancement activities. associated with the State Highway 1 North Canterbury – Woodend Bypass Project, from approximately xxx (map reference: xxx) to approximately xxxx (map reference:xxx).	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments	The works authorised by this resource consent are limited to activities in, on, under and over the beds of rivers and lakes, including: (a) Alter the Kaiapoi River Bridge (where not authorised by Early Works), (b) Alter the Cam River / Ruataniwha Bridge, (c) Construct new bridge over the Cam River / Ruataniwha, (d) Reclaim Quarry Lakes (where not authorised by Early Works), (e) Partially realign and reclaim McIntosh Drain, Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, and the Taranaki Stream tributary, (f) Install permanent culverts in McIntosh Drain, Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, Taranaki Stream tributary, and Wilsons Drain, (g) Install stormwater outfalls and erosion protection and discharge structures in Watercourses, (h) Install temporary structures for erosion and sediment control and water management in Watercourses during construction, and (i) Restoration, planting, and enhancement activities. associated with the State Highway 1 North Canterbury – Woodend Bypass Project, from approximately xxx (map reference: xxx) to approximately xxxx (map reference:xxx).
C2.2	This resource consent shall expire 20 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.		This resource consent shall expire 21 10 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments See response to C1.3	This resource consent shall expire 10 20 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.
C2.3	The activities authorised by this resource consent shall comply with the conditions in Schedule 1 of this resource consent.		<i>CRC will allow the panel to decide on condition architecture regarding if Management Plans and General Conditions sit within individual consents or a Schedule.</i>	See response to C1.4	
C2.4	All Construction Works within the bed of a Watercourse shall be undertaken in accordance with the:	All Construction Works within the bed of a Watercourse shall be undertaken in accordance with the:	<i>CRC will allow the panel to decide on condition architecture regarding if</i>	See response to C1.4	

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	(a) EMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.7-MP.8 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent; and (b) Conditions in Schedule 3 of this resource consent.	(a) EMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.7-MP.8 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent; and (b) Conditions in Schedule 3 of this resource consent. And (c) <u>ESCMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.10 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent</u>	<i>Management Plans and General Conditions sit within individual consents or a Schedule.</i>		
C2.5		<u>To prevent the spread of pest species, including but not limited to Didymo, the consent holder shall ensure that activities authorised by this consent are undertaken in accordance with the Biosecurity New Zealand's hygiene procedures and that machinery shall be free of plants and plant seeds prior to use in the quarry lakes.</u>			
	Temporary structures				
C2.6	All temporary bridges and culverts in and over Watercourses shall be removed as soon as practicable at the Completion of the Construction Works and, to the extent practicable, the morphology of the Watercourse (including depth, width, gradient pattern, substrate and bank form) shall be reinstated to what it was prior to installation of the temporary bridge or culvert.				
C2.7		<u>Any temporary bridges and culverts within flowing water shall:</u> (a) Not result in the stranding of fish; (b) <u>Where in place for longer than 48 hours, shall provide fish passage where practicable in accordance with the EMP</u>			
	Permanent structure design				
C2.8	The new bridge over the Cam River / Ruataniwha shall not reduce the width of the river bed and flood carrying capacity of the Cam River / Ruataniwha relative to the existing State Highway 1 bridge.				
C2.9	The Consent Holder shall appoint a SQP to design new permanent culverts in Watercourses. The culverts shall be			NZTA proposes amendments NZTA proposes minor amendments to focus the condition on culvert design outcomes.	The Consent Holder shall appoint a SQP to design new permanent culverts in Watercourses. The culverts shall be

Ref	Condition at lodgement	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [<i>or comments</i>]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions																								
	designed and constructed to achieve, where practicable, the following outcomes: (a) Maintenance of the existing stream geometry (plan form and section) and natural geomorphology of the Watercourse; (b) Inclusion of scour protection where required; (c) Inclusion of a low flow channel to maintain water depth during low flows; (d) Creation of pool, riffle and run sequences; (e) Incorporation of instream woody habitat features; (f) Utilisation of existing natural materials such as rocks, woody debris from the existing Watercourse (where present); and (g) Incorporation of a planted flood plain terrace.			Outcomes relating to pool/riffle/run sequences, instream woody habitat, and planted flood plain terrace do not relate to culverts directly.	designed and constructed to achieve, where practicable, the following outcomes: (a) Maintenance of the existing stream geometry (plan form and section) and natural geomorphology of the Watercourse; (b) Inclusion of scour protection where required; (c) Inclusion of a low flow channel to maintain water depth during low flows; (d) Creation of pool, riffle and run sequences; (e) Incorporation of instream woody habitat features; (f) Utilisation of existing natural materials such as rocks, woody debris from the existing Watercourse (where present); and (g) Incorporation of a planted flood plain terrace.																								
C2.10	(a) Fish passage shall be provided through the following new permanent culverts, when each culvert is livened, in general accordance with regulation 70 of the NES-F and informed by NZFPG. <table><tr><th>Stream</th><th>Culvert location</th></tr><tr><td>McIntosh Drain</td><td>South of Fullers Road</td></tr><tr><td>Waihora Stream</td><td>State Highway 1</td></tr><tr><td>Taranaki Stream</td><td>Bob Robertson Drive</td></tr><tr><td>Taranaki Stream</td><td>Pegasus Interchange</td></tr><tr><td>Wilsons Drain</td><td>South of Cam River</td></tr></table> (b) Within 20 Working Days of the installation of a new permanent culvert: i. Written confirmation must be provided to CRC that each structure has been constructed in accordance with clause (a), and ii. The information required by Regulations 62, 63, and 69 of the NES-F must be provided to CRC. (c) Within 1 year of the installation of a new permanent culvert: i. An SQP shall inspect all culverts to determine whether an appropriate in-pipe substrate has been retained and fish passage is provided, and in the event that such substrate has not been retained or fish passage has not been provided, the Consent Holder shall make other	Stream	Culvert location	McIntosh Drain	South of Fullers Road	Waihora Stream	State Highway 1	Taranaki Stream	Bob Robertson Drive	Taranaki Stream	Pegasus Interchange	Wilsons Drain	South of Cam River	(a) Fish passage shall be provided through the following new permanent culverts, when each culvert is livened, in general accordance with regulation 70 of the NES-F and informed by NZFPG. <table><tr><th>Stream</th><th>Culvert location</th></tr><tr><td>McIntosh Drain</td><td>South of Fullers Road</td></tr><tr><td>Waihora Stream</td><td>State Highway 1</td></tr><tr><td>Taranaki Stream</td><td>Bob Robertson Drive</td></tr><tr><td>Taranaki Stream</td><td>Pegasus Interchange</td></tr><tr><td>Wilsons Drain</td><td>South of Cam River</td></tr></table> (b) Within 20 Working Days of the installation of a new permanent culvert: i. Written confirmation must be provided to CRC that each structure has been constructed in accordance with clause (a), and ii. The information required by Regulations 62, 63, and 69 of the NES-F must be provided to CRC. (c) Within 1 year of the installation of a new permanent culvert: i. An SQP shall inspect all culverts to determine whether an appropriate in-pipe substrate has been retained and fish passage is provided, and in the event that such substrate has not been retained or fish passage has not	Stream	Culvert location	McIntosh Drain	South of Fullers Road	Waihora Stream	State Highway 1	Taranaki Stream	Bob Robertson Drive	Taranaki Stream	Pegasus Interchange	Wilsons Drain	South of Cam River			
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	modifications to the culvert recommended by the SQP; ii. Written confirmation must be provided to CRC of the SQP's inspection and findings under clause (i).	been provided, the Consent Holder shall make other modifications to the culvert recommended by the SQP; ii. Written confirmation must be provided to CRC of the SQP's inspection and findings under clause (i).			
	Realignments of Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, and Taranaki Stream tributary				
C2.11	The Consent Holder shall appoint a SQP to design the realignment of Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, and Taranaki Stream tributary. The realignments shall be designed and constructed to achieve, where practicable, the following outcomes: (a) Channel and banks to have a natural form; (b) Length of the realigned stream shall be maximised through meanders; (c) Dimensions (depth, width, and gradient pattern) shall be similar to the reclaimed Watercourse that it replaces to achieve similar velocities, depth profiles and wetted widths; (d) Maintenance of hydrological heterogeneity (pools, runs, riffles, etc) to a similar or better extent than the reclaimed Watercourse that it replaces. (e) Same or better mosaic of substrates as the reclaimed Watercourse that it replaces; (f) Constructed using natural materials and have planting of indigenous vegetation for a zone of at least 10 metres either side of the banks. Such planting shall: (i) Be of a suitable species composition; (ii) Include woody plants within 1m of the bank; and (iii) Be maintained until 80% indigenous canopy cover and a general absence of weeds is achieved; (g) Fenced to exclude stock; (h) Have large and medium woody debris (in slow run and pool habitats) at the time of construction of the realigned Watercourse; and			NZTA proposes amendments Clause (j) is inserted in response to CRC suggested condition on O3 permit, condition O3.13. NZTA also proposes updates in response to DOC concerns around the extent of meanders and inclusion of reference to the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines . Please see response to comment 1.43 in Attachment 2 NZTA response to comments from DOC.	The Consent Holder shall appoint a SQP to design the realignment of Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, and Taranaki Stream tributary. The realignments shall be designed and constructed to achieve, where practicable, the following outcomes: (a) Channel and banks to have a natural form <u>that considers the geomorphology and geometry of the existing stream channel and is informed by the NZFPG;</u> (b) <u>Meanders shall be considered where this can be achieved without creating channel stability risks or requiring unreasonable ongoing intervention.</u> Length of the realigned stream shall be maximised through meanders; (c) Dimensions (depth, width, and gradient pattern) shall be similar to the reclaimed Watercourse that it replaces to achieve similar velocities, depth profiles and wetted widths; (d) Maintenance of hydrological heterogeneity (pools, runs, riffles, etc) to a similar or better extent than the reclaimed Watercourse that it replaces. (e) Same or better mosaic of substrates as the reclaimed Watercourse that it replaces; (f) Constructed using natural materials and have planting of indigenous vegetation for a zone of at least 10 metres either side of the banks. Such planting shall: (i) Be of a suitable species composition; (ii) Include woody plants within 1m of the bank; and (iii) Be maintained until 80% indigenous canopy cover and a general absence of weeds is achieved;

Ref	Condition at lodgement	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	(i) Have a range of medium and large cobble (in riffles and faster sections) at the time of construction of the realigned Watercourse.				(g) Fenced to exclude stock; (h) Have large and medium woody debris (in slow run and pool habitats) at the time of construction of the realigned Watercourse; and (i) Have a range of medium and large cobble (in riffles and faster sections) at the time of construction of the realigned Watercourse; <u>and</u> (j) <u>Include scour protection where required.</u>
	Administration				
C2.12	This resource consent shall lapse 10 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA, unless it is given effect to by that date.				

C3 - Water permit

Ref	Condition at lodgement	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	General				
C3.1		The works authorised by this resource consent are limited to: (a) Take and use groundwater and surface water for construction (b) Take and use of water from groundwater for the purpose of dewatering (c) Dam, divert and take surface water. associated with the State Highway 1 North Canterbury – Woodend Bypass Project, from approximately xxx (map reference: xxx) to approximately xxxx (map reference:xxx).			
C3.2	This resource consent shall expire 20 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.		This resource consent shall expire <u>2</u> 10 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments See response to C1.3	This resource consent shall expire 10 <u>20</u> years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.
C3.3	The activities authorised by this resource consent shall comply with the conditions in Schedule 1 of this resource consent.		<i>CRC will defer to the Panel on the preferred condition architecture, including whether Management Plans and General Conditions are contained within individual consents or consolidated within a Schedule.</i>	See response to C1.4	
	Construction water takes				
C3.4	Water shall only be taken from the Quarry Lakes at a rate not exceeding 2000 cubic metres per day and not exceeding 470,000 cubic metres per year.				
C3.5		<u>Water taken under C3.4 shall only be used for Enabling Works and Construction Works purposes.</u>			
C3.6		<u>Fish shall be prevented from entering the intake(s) by installing, operating and maintaining a fish screen in accordance with Christchurch City Council's Standard for Temporary Fish Screens on Christchurch City Council Projects.</u>	Fish shall be prevented from entering the intake(s) by installing, operating and maintaining a fish screen in accordance with Christchurch City Council's Standard for Temporary Fish Screens on Christchurch City Council Projects. <u>Prior to the first exercise of this consent, the consent holder shall install fish screens on all pumps used to take water from the Quarry Lakes, in general accordance with Schedule 2 of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan.</u>	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments	Prior to the first exercise of this consent, the consent holder shall install fish screens on all pumps used to take water from the Quarry Lakes, in general accordance with Schedule 2 of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan.

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C3.7	Prior to exercising the water take under Condition C3.4, the Consent Holder shall: (a) Install a water meter(s) that has an international accreditation or equivalent New Zealand calibration endorsement, and has pulse output, suitable for use with an electronic recording device, which will measure the rate and the volume of water taken to within an accuracy of plus or minus five percent as part of the pump outlet plumbing, or within the mainline distribution system, at a location(s) that will ensure the total take of water is measured; and (b) Install a tamper-proof electronic recording device such as a data logger(s) that shall record the date, time and total volume abstracted at least once every 60 minutes, and have the capacity to hold at least one season's data of water taken as specified in clauses (b)(i) and (b)(ii), or which is telemetered, as specified in clause (b). (c) The recording device(s) shall: i. Be set to wrap the data from the measuring device(s) such that the oldest data will be automatically overwritten by the newest data (i.e. cyclic recording); and ii. Store the entire season's data in each 12-month period from 1 July to 30 June in the following year, which the consent holder shall then download and store in a commonly used format and provide to the CRC upon request in a form and to a standard specified in writing by the CRC; or iii. Shall be connected to a telemetry system which collects and stores all of the data continuously with an independent network provider who will make that data available in a commonly used format at all times to the CRC. No data in the recording device(s) shall be deliberately changed or deleted. (d) Access to the recording devices for inspection and/or data retrieval shall be provided to the CRC within 24 hours of a request to the Consent Holder during				

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	normal working hours. Access shall not be unreasonably withheld. (e) The water meter and recording device(s) shall be installed and maintained throughout the exercise of the consent in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. (f) All practicable measures shall be taken to ensure that the water meter and recording device(s) are fully functional at all times.				
C3.8	The Consent Holder shall inform the CRC within 24 hours of the first exercise of the water take under Condition C3.4.		The Consent Holder shall inform the CRC within 24 hours of the first exercise of the water take under Condition C3.7 4 .	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments	The Consent Holder shall inform the CRC within 24 hours of the first exercise of the water take under Condition C3.7.
	Construction dewatering				
C3.9	All Construction Works involving dewatering activities shall be undertaken in accordance with the GMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.11 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent.		<i>CRC will allow the panel to decide on condition architecture regarding if Management Plans and General Conditions sit within individual consents or a Schedule.</i>	See response to C1.4	
C3.10	Dewatering of groundwater shall only be for the purposes of facilitating Construction Works and groundwater shall not be taken from a depth exceeding 10 metres below ground level.				
C3.11		<u>The dewatering take and use during each stage of excavation must only occur for the time required to carry out the works within the stage.</u>			
C3.12		<u>The dewatering take and use shall not cause ground subsidence or land stability issues on adjacent properties not owned by the Consent Holder.</u>			
C3.13		<u>Dewatering water taken shall be discharged in accordance with CRCxxxxxx or as a permitted activity.</u>	Dewatering water taken shall be discharged in accordance with CRC263285xxxxx or as a permitted activity,	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments	Dewatering water taken shall be discharged in accordance with CRC263285 or as a permitted activity.
C3.14			<u>A record of all dewatering activities that occur within the site must be kept and provided to the Canterbury Regional Council upon request. This record must include, but not be limited to:</u> a. <u>The date, time and duration of the water take;</u> b. <u>The rate of the groundwater takes; and</u>	NZTA accepts this condition, with amendments Condition MP.11 sets out the content of the GMP and requires activity specific dewatering management plans be prepared by a SQP and implemented for dewatering. Dewatering records will be kept as part of	A record of all dewatering activities that occur within the site must be kept and provided to the Canterbury Regional Council upon request. This record must include, but not be limited to: a. The date, time and duration of the water take; b. The rate of the groundwater takes; and

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			c. <u>The location of the dewatering within the site.</u>	that process and can be made available to CRC on request.	c. The location of the dewatering within the site.
C3.15		<u>The Consent Holder shall inform the CRC within 24 hours of the first exercise of the water take under Condition C3.10.</u>			
C3.16	In the event of unanticipated artesian flows, the Consent Holder must undertake all practicable measures to remedy or mitigate any change in aquifer pressure, water quality or temperature caused by the Construction Works. This must include: (a) Ceasing all works within the immediate area of excavation that caused the interception of the artesian flows; (b) Determining and documenting whether the flow is constant or increasing, if the turbidity is constant or increasing and if the flow is confined to the excavation; (c) Undertake emergency measures including but not be limited to: (i) The installation of a layer of impermeable material to the extent required to reform a capping layer over the aquifer to prevent the upward movement of groundwater through the confining layer; or (ii) Inserting a vertical pipe in the aquifer interception point (if practicable) and provide for a secure seal against the pipe to enable the stabilisation of the artesian flow in the pipe, and to determine the above ground water level to assess any further measures. (d) Controlling and mitigating the temporary artesian flow beyond the excavation with appropriate erosion and sediment control measures; (e) Notifying the CRC as soon as practicable but no later than two working days after the interception; and (f) Upon remediation and arresting of flow from the aquifer interception, the construction methodology must be reconsidered and, if required, revised to avoid future interceptions of the aquifer.				

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	Construction damming, diversions and take (over pumping)				
C3.17	All Construction Works involving damming and diversion activities shall be undertaken in accordance with the: (a) EMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.7-MP.8 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent. (b) ESCMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.10 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent	All Construction Works involving damming, and diversion <u>or surface water take (over pumping)</u> activities shall be undertaken in accordance with the: (a) EMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.7-MP.8 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent. (b) ESCMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.10 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent.			
C3.18		<u>Where the damming, diversion or surface water take (over pumping) occurs within a flowing channel, the Consent Holder shall install a temporary fish screen in accordance with Christchurch City Council's Standard for Temporary Fish Screens on Christchurch City Council Projects.</u>			
C3.19			<u>The surface water taken (over pumping) shall be at a rate which maintains typical water levels upstream of the temporary dam.</u>	NZTA accepts this condition with amendments NZTA has proposed alternative wording which provides more certainty for implementation, whilst addressing the potential effects.	The <u>rate of</u> surface water taken (over pumping) shall be managed to maintain flow continuity and avoid upstream ponding or downstream flow reduction, to the extent practicable. at a rate which maintains typical water levels upstream of the temporary dam.
C3.20			<u>Water taken from over pumping the temporary dams and removing water from the construction site shall be returned to the waterways, immediately downstream of the construction site.</u>	NZTA accepts this condition with amendments NZTA has proposed alternative wording which provides more certainty for implementation, whilst addressing the potential effects.	Water taken from over pumping the of temporary dams and removing water from the construction site shall be returned to the <u>same</u> waterways, immediately downstream of the construction site, <u>to the extent practicable</u> .
	Administration				
C3.21	This resource consent shall lapse 10 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA, unless it is given effect to by that date.				

C4 – Discharge permit

Ref	Condition at lodgement	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	General				
C4.1		The works authorised by this resource consent are limited to: (a) <u>the discharge of water and contaminants (including concrete and sediment) to land and water.</u> (b) <u>discharge of dust to air.</u> associated with the State Highway 1 North Canterbury – Woodend Bypass Project, from approximately xxx (map reference: xxx) to approximately xxxx (map reference:xxx).		NZTA proposes minor update NZTA proposes a minor updated to align with the Canterbury Air Regional Plan terminology	The works authorised by this resource consent are limited to: (a) the discharge of water and contaminants (including concrete and sediment) to land and water. (b) discharge of dust <u>contaminants</u> to air from the outdoor storage of bulk solid materials. associated with the State Highway 1 North Canterbury – Woodend Bypass Project, from approximately xxx (map reference: xxx) to approximately xxxx (map reference:xxx).
C4.2	This resource consent shall expire 20 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.		This resource consent shall expire 2 <u>10</u> years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments See response to C1.3	This resource consent shall expire 10 <u>20</u> years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.
C4.3	The activities authorised by this resource consent shall comply with the conditions in Schedule 1 of this resource consent.		<i>CRC will allow the panel to decide on condition architecture regarding if Management Plans and General Conditions sit within individual consents or a Schedule.</i>	See response to C1.4	
	Construction discharges to land and water				
C4.4	All Construction Works shall be carried out in accordance with the ESCMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.10 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent.		<i>CRC will allow the panel to decide on condition architecture regarding if Management Plans and General Conditions sit within individual consents or a Schedule.</i>	See response to C1.4	
C4.5		<u>All Construction Works involving dewatering activities shall be undertaken in accordance with the GMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.11 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent.</u>			
C4.6	Construction phase dewatering water and stormwater (except where subject to Condition C4.6), may be discharged to Watercourses and Wetlands (but not Natural Inland Wetlands) providing: (a) The discharge shall not have a TSS concentration greater than 50 grams per cubic metre at the point the discharge enters a Watercourse or drain except when		Construction phase dewatering water and stormwater (except where subject to Condition C4.6), may be discharged to Watercourses and Wetlands (but not Natural Inland Wetlands) providing: (a) The discharge shall not have a TSS concentration greater than 50 grams per cubic metre at the point the discharge enters a Watercourse or drain except when	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments The ESCP will specify the measures to reduce sediment discharge be implemented as per condition MP.10. Even with best practice staging and rapid stabilisation, this brief "first-wet" period can produce a transient turbidity/TSS spike that does not	Construction phase dewatering water and stormwater (except where subject to Condition C4.7), may be discharged to Watercourses and Wetlands (but not Natural Inland Wetlands) providing: (a) The discharge shall not have a TSS concentration greater than 50 grams per cubic metre at the point the discharge enters a

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	the background total suspended solids in the waterbody is greater than 50 grams per cubic metre in which case the Schedule 5 visual clarity standards in the CLWRP shall apply; and (b) For the first 24 hours after the commencement of the discharge, the TSS concentration may exceed 50 grams per cubic metre, provided that: i. The Consent Holder is implementing best practicable option (BPO) measures to reduce sediment discharge, including but not limited to use of sediment retention devices, treatment systems (e.g. lamella clarifiers, flocculation, sediment bags), and stabilisation of discharge points; and ii. The Consent Holder notifies the CRC in writing within 24 hours of commencement of the discharge, including details of mitigation measures being employed. (c) After the initial 24-hour period, all discharges shall meet the 50 grams per cubic metre limit at the point of discharge to surface water. (d) Monitoring of TSS shall be undertaken: i. At the point of discharge following the mixing zone at a frequency of at least once every 24 hours during active discharge; ii. Field visual monitoring using an industry accepted monitoring tool (e.g. Sedimate), conducted daily during discharge, to assess clarity and evidence of sediment plumes in the receiving environment; and iii. If field monitoring indicates elevated sediment levels a laboratory sample shall be taken to confirm TSS concentrations. (e) Records of all TSS monitoring shall be maintained and provided to the CRC upon request.		the background total suspended solids in the waterbody is greater than 50 grams per cubic metre in which case the Schedule 5 visual clarity standards in the CLWRP shall apply; and (b) For the first 24 hours after the commencement of the discharge, the TSS concentration may exceed 50 grams per cubic metre, provided that: iii. The Consent Holder is implementing best practicable option (BPO) measures to reduce sediment discharge, including but not limited to use of sediment retention devices, treatment systems (e.g. lamella clarifiers, flocculation, sediment bags), and stabilisation of discharge points; and iv. The Consent Holder notifies the CRC in writing within 24 hours of commencement of the discharge, including details of mitigation measures being employed. (c) After the initial 24-hour period, all discharges shall meet the 50 grams per cubic metre limit at the point of discharge to surface water. (d) Monitoring of TSS shall be undertaken: iv. At the point of discharge following the mixing zone at a frequency of at least once every 24 hours during active discharge; v. Field visual monitoring using an industry accepted monitoring tool (e.g. Sedimate), conducted daily during discharge, to assess clarity and evidence of sediment plumes in the receiving environment; and vi. If field monitoring indicates elevated sediment levels a laboratory sample shall be taken to confirm TSS concentrations. (e) Records of all TSS monitoring shall be maintained and provided to the CRC upon request.	represent the ongoing performance of new channels, swales, or outfalls when first connected. A short commissioning period (24 hours) is necessary while adjacent disturbed soils stabilise and residual construction fines are flushed. Allowing a limited, 24 hour period at the commencement of discharge enables controlled management of the initial flush within the treatment train, which is more protective overall. Water being discharged must meet the 100 mm visual clarity which would prevent the acute pulse effects during commissioning. Our ecology review (included below) states that this results in a very low to low overall level of effect on the Project watercourses and stream fauna.	Watercourse or drain except when the background total suspended solids in the waterbody is greater than 50 grams per cubic metre in which case the Schedule 5 visual clarity standards in the CLWRP shall apply; and (b) For the first 24 hours after the commencement of the discharge, the TSS concentration may exceed 50 grams per cubic metre, provided that: v. The Consent Holder is implementing best practicable option (BPO) measures to reduce sediment discharge, including but not limited to use of sediment retention devices, treatment systems (e.g. lamella clarifiers, flocculation, sediment bags), and stabilisation of discharge points; and vi. The Consent Holder notifies the CRC in writing within 24 hours of commencement of the discharge, including details of mitigation measures being employed. (c) After the initial 24-hour period, all discharges shall meet the 50 grams per cubic metre limit at the point of discharge to surface water following the mixing zone; (d) Monitoring of TSS shall be undertaken: vii. At the point of discharge following the mixing zone at a frequency of at least once every 24 hours during active discharge; viii. Field visual monitoring using an industry accepted monitoring tool (e.g. Sedimate), conducted daily during discharge, to assess clarity and evidence of sediment plumes in the receiving environment; and ix. If field monitoring indicates elevated sediment levels a laboratory sample shall be

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					taken to confirm TSS concentrations. (e) Records of all TSS monitoring shall be maintained and provided to the CRC upon request.
C4.7	(a) Discharges of dewatering water from the Gladstone Road Landfill and other HAIL sites to surface water shall meet, after reasonable mixing, the receiving water standards for the relevant receiving water classification as per Schedule 5 of the CLWRP. (b) Where concentrations are detected in dewatering water for contaminants that do not have a receiving water standard, the requirements of the “Ministry for the Environment Contaminated Land Guidelines No 2 Hierarchy and Application in New Zealand of Environmental Guideline Values, revised 2011” shall be used.	(a) Discharges of <u>construction phase stormwater</u>, dewatering water <u>or ponded stormwater</u> from the Gladstone Road Landfill and other HAIL sites to surface water <u>or to land where it may enter surface water</u> shall meet, after reasonable mixing, the receiving water standards for the relevant receiving water classification as per Schedule 5 of the CLWRP. (b) <u>Discharges of construction phase stormwater, dewatering water or ponded stormwater from the Gladstone Road Landfill and other HAIL sites to land shall meet five times the Maximum Acceptable Value in the Water Services (Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand) 2023 or updates.</u> (c) Where concentrations are detected in dewatering water <u>or ponded surface water</u> for contaminants that do not have a receiving water standard or groundwater quality limit, the requirements of the “Ministry for the Environment Contaminated Land Guidelines No 2 Hierarchy and Application in New Zealand of Environmental Guideline Values, revised 2011” shall be used.	<i>CRC generally supports the changes proposed by the Applicant; however, it reserves its position in relation to the application of the 5x MAV, given the proximity of the Gladstone Landfill to a Community Drinking Water Protection Zone.</i>	NZTA notes CRC’s comment in relation to the proximity of the Gladstone Landfill to a Community Drinking Water Protection Zone. It is noted the CDWPZ is 200 m from the road alignment and the bores abstract water > 200 m deep. NZTA has added a clarification that the condition only applies at a HAIL where contamination is still present. NZTA has made minor correction to (b) to avoid the situation of having to demonstrate water quality of rainfall landing on a HAIL site that would infiltrate to land. Runoff from the HAIL site (which could later infiltrate to land) would be managed by erosion and sediment controls secured by MP10 and MP12, including the diversion of clean water away from the HAIL sites. Clause (b) is only meant to capture dewatering water and removal of ponded water from a work site (which is a HAIL), and its discharge to land.	(a) Discharges of construction phase stormwater, dewatering water or ponded stormwater from the Gladstone Road Landfill and other HAIL sites <u>(where contamination is still present)</u> to surface water or to land where it may enter surface water shall meet, after reasonable mixing, the receiving water standards for the relevant receiving water classification as per Schedule 5 of the CLWRP. (b) Discharges of construction phase stormwater, dewatering water or ponded stormwater from the Gladstone Road Landfill and other HAIL sites to land shall meet five times the Maximum Acceptable Value in the Water Services (Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand) 2023 or updates. (c) Where concentrations are detected in dewatering water or ponded surface water for contaminants that do not have a receiving water standard or groundwater quality limit, the requirements of the “Ministry for the Environment Contaminated Land Guidelines No 2 Hierarchy and Application in New Zealand of Environmental Guideline Values, revised 2011” shall be used.
C4.8	Construction phase stormwater discharges which are discharged to a Watercourse from storm events up to and including the 5% Annual Exceedance Probability event shall not, further than 25 metres downstream of the discharge point, result in: (a) Any conspicuous oil, or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable materials in the receiving water, or (b) A change in colour of the receiving water of greater than ten Munsell units; or (c) A reduction in visual clarity greater than 35 percent as measured upstream and				

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	downstream of the discharge using a water clarity tube or black disk method, or (d) A significant adverse effect on aquatic life.				
C4.9	Construction phase stormwater and dewatering discharges shall not be discharged directly to any Natural Inland Wetlands.				
	Construction discharges to air				
C4.10	All construction discharges to air from stockpiling activities shall be undertaken in accordance with the CAQMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.9 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent.		<i>CRC will allow the panel to decide on condition architecture regarding if Management Plans and General Conditions sit within individual consents or a Schedule.</i>	See response to C1.4	
C4.11		<u>There shall be no discharge of dust that is offensive or objectionable beyond the site boundary.</u>			
C4.12			<u>The Consent Holder must take all practicable measures to prevent the discharge of dust from stockpiles. This must include, but not be limited to:</u> (a) <u>Assessing weather and ground conditions (wind and dryness) at the start of each day and ensure that applicable dust mitigation measures and methods are ready for use prior to commencing construction activities;</u> (b) <u>Water suppression such as using watercarts or fixed sprinklers will be applied as required to dampen down stockpiles. This shall occur during dry weather, irrespective of wind speed and a backup watercart shall be available in the event that the dedicated site watercart breaks down;</u> (c) <u>Undertaking routine onsite and offsite inspections of visible dust emissions throughout each day of construction activities and electronically logging findings and any dust suppression actions, and making the results of the inspections available to the CRC, upon request;</u> (d) <u>Maintaining an adequate supply of water and equipment on site for the purpose of dust suppression at all times;</u> (e) <u>Maintaining the sealed site entranceway in a clean condition, by sweeping or</u>	NZTA does not accept the suggested condition Minimum requirements for dust monitoring and mitigation are set out in clause d) of the Condition MP.9. While some of the requirements set out in the condition proposed by CRC are not unreasonable where the purpose is to minimise dust emissions from stockpiles to the extent practicable (rather than prevent the consented discharge altogether), NZTA notes these are more appropriate to be were inserted into MP.9 instead. Further modifications to MP.9 are therefore proposed below to replace proposed condition C4.12. In relation to the specific content of CRC's proposed condition, and addressed in amendments to MP.9, NZTA notes: • Water suppression should only be required for stockpiles where their proximity to sensitive activities could lead to exposure of these sensitive activities. Dry weather should also be defined for clarity. Modifications to clause d)ii) of MP.9 are proposed	<u>The Consent Holder must take all practicable measures to prevent the discharge of dust from stockpiles. This must include, but not be limited to:</u> (a) Assessing weather and ground conditions (wind and dryness) at the start of each day and ensure that applicable dust mitigation measures and methods are ready for use prior to commencing construction activities; (b) Water suppression such as using watercarts or fixed sprinklers will be applied as required to dampen down stockpiles. This shall occur during dry weather, irrespective of wind speed and a backup watercart shall be available in the event that the dedicated site watercart breaks down; (c) Undertaking routine onsite and offsite inspections of visible dust emissions throughout each day of construction activities and electronically logging findings and any dust suppression actions, and making the results of the inspections available to the CRC, upon request;

Ref	Condition at lodgement	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
			<u>other methods, to minimise dust emissions from vehicle movements.</u>	on this basis. The modifications to MP.9 also incorporate the requirements of clause (d). - Visual monitoring is already required under clause (e) of MP.9 and clause (c) is unnecessary. - Maintaining a sealed site entranceway does not relate specifically to the consented stockpiling activity and the final paragraph of the proposed condition is therefore not appropriate.	(d) Maintaining an adequate supply of water and equipment on-site for the purpose of dust suppression at all times; Maintaining the sealed site entranceway in a clean condition, by sweeping or other methods, to minimise dust emissions from vehicle movements.
C4.13			<u>A record of all complaints relating to dust discharged to air from the site and associated activities must be maintained and shall include:</u> <u>(a) The location where the dust was detected by the complainant; and</u> <u>(b) The date and time when the dust was detected; and</u> <u>(c) A description of the wind speed and wind direction when the dust was detected by the complainant; and</u> <u>(d) The most likely cause of the dust detected; and</u> <u>(e) Any corrective actions undertaken by the Consent Holder to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the effects of the dust detected by the complainant.</u> <u>The record shall be provided to the CRC, upon request.</u>	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments While a requirement to record and investigate complaints received in relation to dust is not unreasonable, a complaints management procedure is required to be set out in the CEMP under clause (g) of MP.6 and therefore does not need to be duplicated. NZTA further notes that the wording put forward by CRC incorrectly incorporates wider site activities rather than the activity for which consent is sought, i.e. the outdoor storage of bulk solid material.	<u>A record of all complaints relating to dust discharged to air from the site and associated activities must be maintained and shall include:</u> (a) The location where the dust was detected by the complainant; and (b) The date and time when the dust was detected; and (c) A description of the wind speed and wind direction when the dust was detected by the complainant; and (d) The most likely cause of the dust detected; and (e) Any corrective actions undertaken by the Consent Holder to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the effects of the dust detected by the complainant. <u>The record shall be provided to the CRC, upon request.</u>
C4.14			<u>If at any time, including normal operating hours, visible dust resulting from the stockpiles is blowing beyond the site boundary as a result of the Consent Holder's operation, the Consent Holder must:</u> <u>(a) Cease all construction activities (except dust suppression measures);</u> <u>(b) Continue all dust suppression activities including but not limited to the immediate watering of both active and inactive stockpiles;</u> <u>(c) Investigate possible sources of the dust;</u> <u>(d) Only resume construction activities (other than dust suppression) once</u>	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments NZTA considers the condition suggested by CRC is inappropriate: - Clause a) would restrict activities that do not relate to the consent (i.e. they are permitted) and are unrelated to the trigger for cessation of activities (i.e. visible dust from stockpiling). - Visible dust discharged beyond the boundary adjoining low sensitivity activities is unlikely to	<u>If at any time, including normal operating hours, visible dust resulting from the stockpiles is blowing beyond the site boundary as a result of the Consent Holder's operation, the Consent Holder must:</u> (a) Cease all construction activities (except dust suppression measures); (b) Continue all dust suppression activities including but not limited to the immediate watering of both active and inactive stockpiles;

Ref	Condition at lodgement	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
			there is no longer visible dust blowing beyond the site boundaries; and (e) <u>Notify the CRC within 24 hours, detailing its cause and the dust suppression actions undertaken.</u>	result in an adverse dust nuisance effect and triggering of the response actions set out in the condition would be inappropriate. Visual dust monitoring procedures are required to be set out in the CAQMP under clause e) of MP.9. NZTA has added a further requirement to condition MP.9 (e) to include visual monitoring triggers for investigation and mitigation responses. NZTA considers this to be a more appropriate approach to managing visible dust emissions from outdoor stockpiling activities.	(c) Investigate possible sources of the dust; (d) Only resume construction activities (other than dust suppression) once there is no longer visible dust blowing beyond the site boundaries; and <u>Notify the CRC within 24 hours, detailing its cause and the dust suppression actions undertaken.</u>
	Administration				
C4.15	This resource consent shall lapse 10 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA, unless it is given effect to by that date.				

O1 – Land use consent (river and lake beds)

Note: NZTA did not provide updated condition sets to CRC for the operational consents or schedules, unlike the construction condition sets.

Ref	Condition as lodged	CRC Section 53 Comments	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	General			
O1.1		<u>The activities authorised by this consent shall be limited to the use and maintenance of permanent culverts in McIntosh Drain, Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, Taranaki Stream tributary, and Waihora Stream.</u>	NZTA accepts the suggested condition	The activities authorised by this consent shall be limited to the use and maintenance of permanent culverts in McIntosh Drain, Waihora Stream, Taranaki Stream, Taranaki Stream tributary, and Waihora Stream.
O1.2	This resource consent shall expire 35 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.			
	Maintenance			
O1.3	Once a permanent culvert is livened, the culvert must be maintained to ensure provision of fish passage does not reduce.	Once a permanent culvert is livened, the culvert must be maintained to ensure provision of fish passage does not reduce. <u>The culverts must be monitored and maintained in accordance with regulation 69 of the NES-F to ensure that the provision for fish passage does not reduce over the culvert's lifetime.</u>	NZTA accepts the suggested condition	The culverts must be monitored and maintained in accordance with regulation 69 of the NES-F to ensure that the provision for fish passage does not reduce over the culvert's lifetime.
O1.4	Each time a significant natural hazard affects a permanent culvert, the information required by			

Ref	Condition as lodged	CRC Section 53 Comments	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	regulation 69(2)(c) of the NES-F must be collected and provided to CRC.			
		Administration		
O1.5	CRC may serve notice on the Consent Holder under section 128(1) of the Act of its intention to review the conditions of this resource consent at any time within six months of the fifth anniversary of the date of Completion of Construction Works, and thereafter five yearly. The purpose of such a review is to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may result from the consented activities and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage. Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.	CRC may serve notice on the Consent Holder under section 128(1) of the Act of its intention to review the conditions of this resource consent at any time within six months of the fifth anniversary of the date of Completion of Construction Works, and thereafter five yearly. The purpose of such a review is to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may result from the consented activities and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage. Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. <u>The Canterbury Regional Council may, once per year, on any of the last five working days of May or November, serve notice of its intention to review the conditions of this consent for the purposes of:</u> (a) <u>Dealing with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent; or</u> (b) <u>Requiring the adoption of the best practicable option to remove or reduce any adverse effect on the environment.</u>	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments in part NZTA generally accepts the structure of CRC's suggested review condition. However, the scope of reference to adoption of best practicable option (BPO) extends the purpose of the review beyond that intended by s128 (1) of RMA and introduces uncertainty and ambiguity. Reference to BPO in s128 (1) is in the context of discharge or coastal permits only, and extension to the land use and water permit introduces a wider and more uncertain scope. Additionally, a review condition that allows ongoing reassessment of what constitutes the 'best' option, rather than focusing on addressing actual adverse effects, is not aligned with the purpose of the FTAA.	The Canterbury Regional Council may, once per year, on any of the last five working days of May or November, serve notice of its intention to review the conditions of this consent for the purposes of dealing with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent; or Requiring the adoption of the best practicable option to remove or reduce any adverse effect on the environment. <u>Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.</u>
O1.6	This resource consent shall lapse 10 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA, unless it is given effect to by that date.			

O2 - Water permit

Ref	Condition as lodged	CRC Section 53 Comments	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	General			
O2.1		<u>The activities authorised by this resource consent are limited to:</u> (a) <u>Incidental takes of shallow groundwater via vegetation planting, constructed wetlands, and the drainage and stormwater management system; and</u> (b) <u>Permanently divert Taranaki Stream, Taranaki Stream tributary, and Waihora Stream.</u>	NZTA accepts this condition with amendments NZTA fundamentally disagrees vegetation transpiration constitute a water take under the RMA. This applies to any vegetation planted and the southern remnant lake wetland (as the wetland will only 'take' water via vegetation transpiration). For consistency with condition C2.1, NZTA proposes inclusion of McIntosh Drain, nothing this relates to a very short length that is effectively a culvert tie-in.	The activities authorised by this resource consent are limited to: (a) Incidental takes of shallow groundwater via vegetation planting, constructed wetlands, and the drainage and stormwater management system; and (b) Permanently divert <u>McIntosh Drain</u>, Taranaki Stream, Taranaki Stream tributary, and Waihora Stream.
O2.2	This resource consent shall expire 35 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.			This resource consent shall expire 35 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.
		Incidental take of groundwater		

Ref	Condition as lodged	CRC Section 53 Comments	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
O2.3		The volume of water taken shall not exceed the following maximum volumes (in cubic metres) between 1 July and the following 30 June (inclusive) for each groundwater allocation zone: (a) Eyre – [insert volume] (b) Cust – [insert volume] (c) Ashley – [insert volume]	NZTA accepts this condition with amendments NZTA fundamentally disagrees vegetation transpiration constitute a water take under the RMA and so has not estimated a volume of water taken via transpiration per annum. NZTA understands CRC’s position with respect to any passive and incidental groundwater taken within the stormwater system and the need to account for this within the allocation limits. NZTA has very conservatively estimated this groundwater that may be passively taken to be 42,900 m³/yr. The groundwater interaction is only expected to occur within the four-laning section of the Project, which sits and in the Cust groundwater allocation zone.	The volume of water taken within the Cust Groundwater Allocation Zone shall not exceed the following maximum volumes 42,900 m³ (cubic metres) between 1 July and the following 30 June (inclusive) for each groundwater allocation zone: (a) Eyre – [insert volume] (b) Cust – [insert volume] (c) Ashley – [insert volume]
O2.4		Upon first exercise of this water permit the permit holder must keep records that provide a continuous measurement of the water taken under this permit, including any water taken in excess of what this permit allows. (a) The records must: - comprise measurements, in cubic metres, of the volume of water taken in each week; - if no water is taken, specify the volume of water taken as zero cubic metres; - be kept in a format that, in the opinion of the Canterbury Regional Council, is suitable for auditing; and - be kept using a device or system that measures the volume of water taken to within ten percent of the actual volume taken, and is: - able to provide data in a form suitable for electronic storage; - suited to the qualities of the water it is measuring; - sealed and is as tamper-proof as practicable; - installed at each location from which water may be taken under this permit; and - verified as accurate. (b) The permit holder must provide the records, electronically, to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager, that cover: - each day, no later than the end of the next day; and	NZTA does not accept this condition There is no feasible method to measure incidental groundwater intercepted by the drainage and stormwater management system (or vegetation planting and constructed wetlands). Groundwater interception, where it occurs, is diffuse, intermittent and variable spatially, with no discrete point of abstraction. The Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010 do not anticipate groundwater ‘takes’ of this nature. The Regulations are framed around discrete, measurable abstractions with a defined rate of take, and only apply when the rate of take is greater than or equal to 5 litres per second. This condition cannot be meaningfully implemented and is not aligned with the nature of the activity or its effects.	Upon first exercise of this water permit the permit holder must keep records that provide a continuous measurement of the water taken under this permit, including any water taken in excess of what this permit allows. (c) The records must: - comprise measurements, in cubic metres, of the volume of water taken in each week; - if no water is taken, specify the volume of water taken as zero cubic metres; - be kept in a format that, in the opinion of the Canterbury Regional Council, is suitable for auditing; and - be kept using a device or system that measures the volume of water taken to within ten percent of the actual volume taken, and is: - able to provide data in a form suitable for electronic storage; - suited to the qualities of the water it is measuring; - sealed and is as tamper-proof as practicable; - installed at each location from which water may be taken under this permit; and - verified as accurate. (d) The permit holder must provide the records, electronically, to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager, that cover: - each day, no later than the end of the next day; and

Ref	Condition as lodged	CRC Section 53 Comments	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
		b. each water year (1 July - 30 June), no later than one month after the end of that water year. (a) Within one month of the installation of each device or system (and any subsequent replacement) and at five-yearly intervals thereafter, and at any time when requested by the Canterbury Regional Council, the consent holder shall provide to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager, evidence showing that: a. the device or system that is keeping records is verified as accurate; and b. the verification has been performed by a person who is suitably qualified. <i>Advice Note:</i> For a.iii. above see www.ecan.govt.nz for the latest version of 'Data Management Guidelines - Water Use'. PU1C/8455		b. each water year (1 July - 30 June), no later than one month after the end of that water year. (b) Within one month of the installation of each device or system (and any subsequent replacement) and at five-yearly intervals thereafter, and at any time when requested by the Canterbury Regional Council, the consent holder shall provide to the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Compliance Manager, evidence showing that: a. the device or system that is keeping records is verified as accurate; and b. the verification has been performed by a person who is suitably qualified. <i>Advice Note:</i> For a.iii. above see www.ecan.govt.nz for the latest version of 'Data Management Guidelines - Water Use'. PU1C/8455
		Administration		
O2.5	CRC may serve notice on the Consent Holder under section 128(1) of the Act of its intention to review the conditions of this resource consent at any time within six months of the fifth anniversary of the date of Completion of Construction Works, and thereafter five yearly. The purpose of such a review is to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may result from the consented activities and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage. Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.	CRC may serve notice on the Consent Holder under section 128(1) of the Act of its intention to review the conditions of this resource consent at any time within six months of the fifth anniversary of the date of Completion of Construction Works, and thereafter five yearly. The purpose of such a review is to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may result from the consented activities and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage. Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. The Canterbury Regional Council may, once per year, on any of the last five working days of May or November, serve notice of its intention to review the conditions of this consent for the purposes of: (a) Dealing with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent; or (b) Requiring the adoption of the best practicable option to remove or reduce any adverse effect on the environment.	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments in part See response to O1.5	The Canterbury Regional Council-CRC may, once per year, on any of the last five working days of May or November, serve notice of its intention to review the conditions of this consent for the purposes of (a) dealing with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent. (b) Requiring the adoption of the best practicable option to remove or reduce any adverse effect on the environment. <u>Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.</u>
O2.6	This resource consent shall lapse 10 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA, unless it is given effect to by that date.			

O3 – Discharge permit

NOTE: The CRC *Appendix 11 – Condition Comments* document seeks substantial changes to the O3 – Discharge Permit condition and effectively propose an alternative set of conditions.

NZTA considers that the conditions provided with the substantive application at lodgement provide a more coherent and logical framework. Accordingly, NZTA has relied on this original set to present updated proposed conditions, as amended in response to CRC comments, in the table below

Ref	Condition as lodged	CRC Section 53 Comments	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	General			
O3.1		The discharge must only be: (a) <u>stormwater generated from new and existing roading, structures, hard standing and impervious areas; and</u> (b) <u>groundwater intercepted by the inverts of the stormwater management system.</u> Associated with the proposed SH1 Woodend Bypass Project [legal description], located at [address], labelled as ‘Site’ on Plan CRCXXXXXXA attached to and forming part of this consent.	NZTA accepts the suggested condition with amendments NZTA accepts this condition with minor amendments to the way the Project location is described.	The discharge must only be: (a) stormwater generated from new and existing roading, structures, hard standing and impervious areas; and (b) groundwater intercepted by the inverts of the stormwater management system. Associated with the proposed SH1 Woodend Bypass Project [legal description], located at [address] from approximately XXX (map reference: XXX) to approximately XXX (map reference: XXX), labelled as ‘Site’ on Plan CRCXXXXXXA attached to and forming part of this consent.
O3.2		<u>O3.2 Stormwater must only be discharged onto and into land or into surface water within the boundary of the site.</u>	NZTA does not accept this condition The discharge of stormwater is limited to existing watercourses and flow paths. However the wording of this condition is open to interpretation in terms of where stormwater is ‘discharged’ to, noting that it ultimately flows beyond the boundary of the site.	O3.2 Stormwater must only be discharged onto and into land or into surface water within the boundary of the site.
O3.3	This resource consent shall expire 35 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA.		Note: CRC does not suggest amendments to the expiry date condition, and considers that a 35 year duration is appropriate.	
		Model peer review		
O3.4		<u>Where the design relies on hydrological and hydraulic modelling, the consent holder shall arrange, at its own cost, for the modelling and the assessment of the model results to be independently peer reviewed by a SQP who was not involved in the preparation of the original model.</u> <u>The peer review shall confirm that:</u> (a) <u>the model extents and modelling methodology is appropriate for the site and scale of the Project;</u> (b) <u>input data, assumptions, parameters, extent and boundary conditions are reasonable;</u> (c) <u>the model is calibrated or validated where practicable; and</u> (d) <u>the conclusions regarding flood levels, depths, velocities and hazard are robust.</u> <u>The peer reviewer’s comments and confirmation that any required changes have been addressed shall be provided to CRC.</u>	NZTA does not accept this condition The modelling has undergone robust development, validation, and quality assurance processes, including review and input from WDC, who have confirmed the model’s suitability. Conservative assumptions have been applied in both the modelling and the effects assessment, and any further independent peer review is unlikely to materially alter the conclusions. Requiring a peer review at this stage would introduce unnecessary cost and delay. Further detail on the modelling approach and validation is provided in Mr David Delagarza’s Statement of Evidence.	Where the design relies on hydrological and hydraulic modelling, the consent holder shall arrange, at its own cost, for the modelling and the assessment of the model results to be independently peer reviewed by a SQP who was not involved in the preparation of the original model. The peer review shall confirm that: (a) the model extents and modelling methodology is appropriate for the site and scale of the Project; (b) input data, assumptions, parameters, extent and boundary conditions are reasonable; (c) the model is calibrated or validated where practicable; and (d) the conclusions regarding flood levels, depths, velocities and hazard are robust. The peer reviewer’s comments and confirmation that any required changes have been addressed shall be provided to CRC.
		Bridge and major culvert peer review		

O3.5		Prior to construction, the applicant shall submit a detailed design for all bridge structures and conveyance structures with an area 3.4 m² or greater completed by a suitably qualified and experienced Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng). The consent holder shall arrange, at its own cost, for the detailed design to be independently peer reviewed by a SQP who was not involved in the preparation of the original design. The peer reviewer's comments and confirmation that any required changes have been addressed shall be provided to CRC.	NZTA does not accept this condition It is understood CRC considers a peer review is necessary to ensure scour protection and mitigation measures are appropriately designed to manage events up to the 100 – year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI). The Cam River bridge and culverts have been designed to appropriately manage events to the 100 year ARI. Peer review is typically applied where there is elevated risk or uncertainty and in this case the design approach has been standard as the risk profile is low due to the low energy catchment. Additionally, structures within watercourses, as referenced in this condition, are more appropriately addressed through the O1 – Land Use Consent (river and lake beds) conditions.	Prior to construction, the applicant shall submit a detailed design for all bridge structures and conveyance structures with an area 3.4 m² or greater completed by a suitably qualified and experienced Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng). The consent holder shall arrange, at its own cost, for the detailed design to be independently peer reviewed by a SQP who was not involved in the preparation of the original design. The peer reviewer's comments and confirmation that any required changes have been addressed shall be provided to CRC.
		Operational Stormwater design		
O3.6		(a) The stormwater system shall be designed so that at each discharge point the post-development peak discharge rate is no higher than the pre-development peak discharge rate in the 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, 20-year, 100-year and 200-year ARI events. (b) The Project involves filling within the floodplain. The effects of this shall be offset so that there in not increase in flood levels or extents outside the designation boundary in the 10-year, 100-year and 200-year ARI events. (c) Where modelling is used to demonstrate the performance of the stormwater management design, pre-development vs post-development flood difference mapping (afflux maps) shall be provided for the 10-year, 100-year and 200-year ARI events, demonstrating that the Project does not increase flood levels outside the designation.	(a) NZTA does not accept part (a) While the proposed stormwater system includes swales which will provide significant attenuation benefit, fully attenuating discharge as suggested, especially across such a wide range of ARIs, would require numerous large attenuation facilities, which is not feasible within the designation boundary. Downstream flooding impacts of discharge has been assessed and are less than minor, and will be managed by condition O3.15. (b) NZTA does not accept part (b) NZTA considers that part (b) is not appropriate as it imposes a rigid “no increase” standard that does not reflect the modelling, which demonstrates a mix of increases and decreases in flood levels. The identified increases are minor, localised, largely confined to channels, and do not affect buildings. Flooding effects from the Project are appropriately managed through proposed condition O3.15, and this condition is therefore unnecessary. (c) NZTA does not accept part (c) NZTA considers the intent of this condition is more appropriately addressed in proposed condition O3.15.	(a) The stormwater system shall be designed so that at each discharge point the post-development peak discharge rate is no higher than the pre-development peak discharge rate in the 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, 20-year, 100-year and 200-year ARI events. (b) The Project involves filling within the floodplain. The effects of this shall be offset so that there in not increase in flood levels or extents outside the designation boundary in the 10-year, 100-year and 200-year ARI events. (c) Where modelling is used to demonstrate the performance of the stormwater management design, pre-development vs post-development flood difference mapping (afflux maps) shall be provided for the 10-year, 100-year and 200-year ARI events, demonstrating that the Project does not increase flood levels outside the designation.
O3.7		When the capacity of the stormwater system is exceeded, stormwater must be directed to land within the project boundary and not adversely affect adjacent landowners.	NZTA accepts this condition with amendments It is understood that this condition is related to managing effects from secondary stormwater flows. It is noted that given this Project is generally located in a rural environment and extensive kerb/channel and stormwater reticulation is not proposed. Swales	When the capacity of the stormwater system is exceeded, stormwater must be directed to land within the project boundary and not adversely affect adjacent landowners via NZTA owned land to existing watercourses or overland flow paths.

			are designed for the 100-year ARI event, and primary and secondary flows will be contained in NZTA owned land.	
O3.8		<u>Stormwater run-off from added trafficable pavement areas of the Project must have first-flush treatment where practicable, in a dedicated stormwater management device before discharging to the receiving environment. First flush treatment shall:</u> (a) <u>Be designed to treat the runoff from a first flush rainfall depth of 25 mm for volume-based devices or a first-flush rainfall intensity of 5 mm/hr for flow-based devices</u> (b) <u>Be designed in general accordance with:</u> a. <u>The Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency 'Stormwater Treatment Standard for State Highway Infrastructure' dated May 2010;</u> b. <u>The Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency 'P46 Stormwater Specification' dated 2025, including the requirements for operation and maintenance.</u> (c) <u>Achieve greater than 75% TSS removal;</u> (d) <u>Be designed and operated to avoid as far as practicable the discharge of hydrocarbons and litter to the receiving environment.</u>	NZTA response The intent and outcomes of this condition are largely addressed by Updated Proposed Condition O3.21. NZTA agree that the first flush aspect should be included and this is inserted as O3.21(b)iii. NZTA does not consider it necessary to reference the design standards given the outcomes to be achieved are addressed by condition O3.21(b).	<u>Stormwater run-off from added trafficable pavement areas of the Project must have first-flush treatment where practicable, in a dedicated stormwater management device before discharging to the receiving environment. First flush treatment shall:</u> (a) Be designed to treat the runoff from a first flush rainfall depth of 25 mm for volume-based devices or a first-flush rainfall intensity of 5 mm/hr for flow-based devices (b) Be designed in general accordance with: a. The Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency 'Stormwater Treatment Standard for State Highway Infrastructure' dated May 2010; b. The Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency 'P46 Stormwater Specification' dated 2025, including the requirements for operation and maintenance. (c) Achieve greater than 75% TSS removal; (d) Be designed and operated to avoid as far as practicable the discharge of hydrocarbons and litter to the receiving environment.
O3.9		(a) <u>When located on a piece of land that is contaminated land at the time the piece of land is disturbed by construction activities, stormwater management devices must be designed to have an low permeability liner (permeability of equal or less than 1 x 10⁻⁹ m/s).</u> (b) <u>Stormwater management devices must consider groundwater inflow in sizing of the device and not cause or exacerbate flooding.</u> (c) <u>In highly permeable areas stormwater management devices must be designed to minimise the transport of contaminants to underlying groundwater and a 1m separation shall be maintained to the highest seasonal groundwater.</u> (d) <u>Stormwater run-off from the Project must be managed to contain contaminants from an emergency spillage or event prior to discharge, excluding forebays.</u> (e) <u>Stormwater management devices must be fully operational prior to the highway being open for public use.</u>	(c) NZTA does not accept part (a) NZTA understand that the intent of this condition is to ensure that stormwater flows do no mobilise contaminants from contaminated land. NZTA do not consider that it is appropriate to specify how this outcome is achieved as required by this suggested condition. The outcome is addressed by conditions O21.4(d) iii and iv which is considered sufficient to address the matter. (d) NZTA does not accept part (b) NZTA does not accept part (b) on the basis this matter is addressed by condition O3.21(b)ii. (e) NZTA does not accept part (c) NZTA does not accept part (b) on the basis this matter is addressed by condition O3.21(c). (f) NZTA generally accepts part (d) This matter is addressed by condition O3.21(d)i. (g) NZTA accepts part (e) This condition is included as O3.23(a).	(a) When located on a piece of land that is contaminated land at the time the piece of land is disturbed by construction activities, stormwater management devices must be designed to have an low permeability liner (permeability of equal or less than 1 x 10⁻⁹ m/s). (b) Stormwater management devices must consider groundwater inflow in sizing of the device and not cause or exacerbate flooding. (c) In highly permeable areas stormwater management devices must be designed to minimise the transport of contaminants to underlying groundwater and a 1m separation shall be maintained to the highest seasonal groundwater. (d) Stormwater run-off from the Project must be managed to contain contaminants from an emergency spillage or event prior to discharge, excluding forebays. (e) Stormwater management devices must be fully operational prior to the highway being open for public use.

O3.10		(a) Stormwater discharges to ground shall not occur into HAIL areas or where contaminated soil has been reused or retained. (b) Operational stormwater shall not mobilise contaminated soil in HAIL areas or where contaminated soil has been reused or retained.	NZTA generally accepts these conditions NZTA generally accepts these conditions with slight wording amendment to reflect the condition should only applies to HAIL areas <u>where contamination is present.</u> These conditions are included as O3.21(d) iii and iv.	(a) Stormwater discharges to ground shall not occur into HAIL areas or where contaminated soil has been reused or retained. (b) Operational stormwater shall not mobilise contaminated soil in HAIL areas or where contaminated soil has been reused or retained.
O3.11		The discharge into the waterways within the Project boundaries at the Discharge Points must not: (a) <u>Result in the production of oil or grease films;</u> (b) <u>Result in the production of floatable or suspended materials;</u> (c) <u>Permanently decrease the flood carrying capacity of the waterway or exacerbate flood potential on surrounding land;</u> (d) <u>Cause erosion of the banks and bed of the waterway; or</u> (e) <u>Exceed a total suspended solids concentration of 50 milligrams per litre.</u> (f) <u>Exceed (a) or (b) upstream of the site and downstream beyond the mixing zone as defined in Schedule 5 of the LWRP.</u>	NZTA generally accepts this condition in part NZTA generally accept the intent of parts (a), (b) and (c) of this condition and this has been reworded in the updated proposed condition wording. Flooding outcomes from the project are addressed by condition O3.15 and erosion and scour is addressed by condition O3.13 and therefore parts (c) and (d) are not necessary to be addressed in this condition.	The discharge into the waterways within the Project boundaries at the Discharge Points must not: (a) Result in the production of oil or grease films;,- (b) Result in the production of floatable or suspended materials upstream of the site and downstream beyond the mixing zone as defined in Schedule 5 of the LWRP;,- (c) Permanently decrease the flood carrying capacity of the waterway or exacerbate flood potential on surrounding land;,- (d) Cause erosion of the banks and bed of the waterway; or (e) Exceed a total suspended solids concentration of 50 milligrams per litre.- (f) Exceed (a) or (b) upstream of the site and downstream beyond the mixing zone as defined in Schedule 5 of the LWRP.- The discharge into the receiving water must not, after reasonable mixing (as defined in Schedule 5 of the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan), cause conspicuous oil or grease films, scums, foams, or floatable materials in the receiving water.
O3.12		At least 20 Working Days prior to starting any works on the stormwater management system authorised by this Consent, the final detailed design for all aspects of the stormwater management system, including treatment, attenuation, drainage plans and the reticulated stormwater network, stream and drain realignments, and cross-drainage shall be submitted to CRC. This shall include detailed design drawings, calculations and reports. This shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng) experienced in stormwater management design certifying that the design complies with Conditions O3.6 and O3.7.	NZTA generally accepts intent of this condition The intent of this condition is addressed by updated proposed condition O3.21(e), noting that the wording of this condition has been amended to add in the CPEng certification requirement.	At least 20 Working Days prior to starting any works on the stormwater management system authorised by this Consent, the final detailed design for all aspects of the stormwater management system, including treatment, attenuation, drainage plans and the reticulated stormwater network, stream and drain realignments, and cross-drainage shall be submitted to CRC. This shall include detailed design drawings, calculations and reports. This shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng) experienced in stormwater management design certifying that the design complies with Conditions O3.6 and O3.7.
		Erosion and scour		
O3.13		(a) <u>The construction, operation, and maintenance of stormwater infrastructure shall not cause</u>	NZTA accepts this condition in part	(a) <u>The construction, operation, and maintenance of stormwater infrastructure shall be designed and carried out so that it does not cause erosion,</u>

		erosion, scour, bed degradation, bank instability, or excessive sediment deposition within: a. the stormwater infrastructure b. any realigned channel, or c. any downstream receiving environment. (b) The discharge of stormwater shall not cause any increase in sediment load beyond background levels in any watercourse. (c) The discharge shall not result in erosion or scour of any adjacent land, structure, or property. (d) Scour and erosion protection for minor culverts and minor stream diversions shall be designed in accordance with NZTA P46 Stormwater Management and Minor Stream Diversion Design Specification (Feb 2025) Scour and erosion protection for major culverts and stream diversion, including river works, shall be designed in accordance with the NZTA Bridge Manual (3rd edition).	NZTA agrees that there needs to be a condition which addresses erosion and scour, and generally accepts part (a) and (c) of this condition. NZTA does not consider the other aspects of this condition necessary or appropriate as: - Part (b) could be interpreted that there will be no sediment discharge, which is not practicable and beyond what is required by NZTA standards and condition O3.21(b)i. - The provision of scour protection of culverts and stream diversions (part (d) and (e)) is addressed by conditions C2.9 and C2.11, which is the more appropriate consent to address this matter.	scour, bed degradation, bank instability, or excessive sediment deposition within: a. the stormwater infrastructure b. any realigned channel, or c. any downstream receiving environment. (b) The discharge of stormwater shall not cause any increase in sediment load beyond background levels in any watercourse. (c) The discharge shall not result in erosion or scour of any adjacent land, structure, or property outside of the designation or NZTA owned land. (d) Scour and erosion protection for minor culverts and minor stream diversions shall be designed in accordance with NZTA P46 Stormwater Management and Minor Stream Diversion Design Specification (Feb 2025) Scour and erosion protection for major culverts and stream diversion, including river works, shall be designed in accordance with the NZTA Bridge Manual (3rd edition).
		Waterway realignments, culverts and bridges		
O3.14		(a) Waterway realignments, culverts and bridges shall be designed so that the Project does not increase flood levels outside the designation in the 100-year ARI event. (b) Major culverts and bridges shall be designed in accordance with the NZTA Bridge Manual (3rd edition).	NZTA does not accept this condition NZTA considers that part (a) is not appropriate as it imposes a rigid “no increase” standard that does not reflect the modelling, which demonstrates a mix of increases and decreases in flood levels. The identified increases are minor, localised, largely confined to channels, and do not affect buildings. Flooding effects from the Project are appropriately managed through proposed condition O3.15, and this condition is therefore unnecessary. In relation to part (b), the design of culverts is addressed by C2.9.	(a) Waterway realignments, culverts and bridges shall be designed so that the Project does not increase flood levels outside the designation in the 100-year ARI event. (b) Major culverts and bridges shall be designed in accordance with the NZTA Bridge Manual (3rd edition).
		Flooding		
O3.15		Outside of the Project Boundary, the Project shall not cause any more than the following changes to existing flood levels during the 200-year ARI flood event, inclusive of climate change, unless otherwise agreed by the applicant and the landowner in writing: (a) In urban areas located within areas mapped as no or low flood hazard, flood levels shall not increase by more than 20 mm. (b) At any existing building in rural or urban areas located within areas mapped as no or low flood hazard, flood levels shall not increase by more than 20 mm. (c) At any urban areas located within areas mapped as medium or high flood hazard, flood levels shall not increase.	NZTA accept a modified version of this condition NZTA recognises the importance of providing surety of flooding effects as a result of the Project. However, the condition as currently proposed is not appropriate as it does not reflect the modelling, which demonstrates a mix of increases and decreases in flood levels. In addition, the condition would be difficult to monitor and enforce in practice, as it relies on achieving a uniform outcome across all locations rather than clear, measurable thresholds. NZTA’s proposed condition provides a practical framework for confirming the design of the Project results in small, defined increases in flood levels where impacts are minor and do not affect additional buildings. This is consistent with the level of effects	Outside of the Project Boundary, the Project shall not cause any more than the following changes to existing flood levels during the 200-year ARI flood event, inclusive of climate change, unless otherwise agreed by the applicant and the landowner in writing: (a) In urban areas located within areas mapped as no or low flood hazard, flood levels shall not increase by more than 20 mm. (b) At any existing building in rural or urban areas located within areas mapped as no or low flood hazard, flood levels shall not increase by more than 20 mm. (c) At any urban areas located within areas mapped as medium or high flood hazard, flood levels shall not increase.

		(d) <u>At any existing building in rural or urban areas located within areas mapped as medium or high flood hazard, flood levels shall not increase.</u> (e) <u>Within rural areas where no existing buildings are present, flood levels shall not increase by more than 50 mm.</u> <u>For the purposes of this condition, flood hazard is D x V (depth x velocity) and flood hazard ratings shall be determined in accordance with the most recent Waimakariri District Council Natural Hazards maps.</u>	presented to and discussed in detail with WDC (refer to letter appended to Mr David Delagarza’s evidence). NZTA’s proposed condition sets clear, measurable, and location-specific thresholds to manage adverse effects while reflecting the Project’s overall flood-risk outcomes. It provides transparency around compliance and ensures the condition is practical and enforceable.	(d) At any existing building in rural or urban areas located within areas mapped as medium or high flood hazard, flood levels shall not increase. (e) Within rural areas where no existing buildings are present, flood levels shall not increase by more than 50 mm. For the purposes of this condition, flood hazard is D x V (depth x velocity) and flood hazard ratings shall be determined in accordance with the most recent Waimakariri District Council Natural Hazards maps. <u>Not less than one month prior to Commencement of Construction Works, NZTA shall provide CRC with confirmation from a SQP that the design of the Project does not result in flood levels exceeding the limits in the table below during the 200-year ARI flood event (inclusive of climate change):</u> <table><tr><th><u>Location</u></th><th><u>Maximum Flood Level Change</u></th></tr><tr><td><u>Within Crown-owned land</u></td><td><u>No maximum limit</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>Within the Project designation boundary</u></td><td><u>No maximum limit</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>Where agreed in writing by the affected landowner</u></td><td><u>No maximum limit</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>Within the Cam/Kaiapoi Basin area (between Lineside Road and the Cam River)</u></td><td><u>5 mm</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>In downstream receiving environments, in locations where there are floor level impacts to habitable structures</u></td><td><u>No change to number of habitable buildings at risk of flooding</u> <u>Maximum flood depth change for habitable structures already at risk of flooding:</u> <u>10mm</u></td></tr></table>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Maximum Flood Level Change</u>	<u>Within Crown-owned land</u>	<u>No maximum limit</u>	<u>Within the Project designation boundary</u>	<u>No maximum limit</u>	<u>Where agreed in writing by the affected landowner</u>	<u>No maximum limit</u>	<u>Within the Cam/Kaiapoi Basin area (between Lineside Road and the Cam River)</u>	<u>5 mm</u>	<u>In downstream receiving environments, in locations where there are floor level impacts to habitable structures</u>	<u>No change to number of habitable buildings at risk of flooding</u> <u>Maximum flood depth change for habitable structures already at risk of flooding:</u> <u>10mm</u>
<u>Location</u>	<u>Maximum Flood Level Change</u>															
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<u>In downstream receiving environments, in locations where there are floor level impacts to habitable structures</u>	<u>No change to number of habitable buildings at risk of flooding</u> <u>Maximum flood depth change for habitable structures already at risk of flooding:</u> <u>10mm</u>															

				<table><tr><td>Where confined to the existing <u>Taranaki and Waihora flowpaths, and where there are no floor level impacts to habitable structures</u></td><td>150 mm</td></tr><tr><td>In all other locations where <u>there are no floor level impacts to habitable structures</u></td><td>50 mm</td></tr></table> Compliance with this Condition shall be <u>demonstrated using the same methodology documented in the Flood Assessment Report (11320-AUR-0350-PWI-SW-RPT-0001), Revision: B, dated 19 December 2025, and shall be deemed met once confirmation is provided to CRC.</u> <u>Note: the confirmation is not required to address flooding within the Urban Area – Ohoka Road to Lineside Road, as stormwater discharges in this location will comply with the permitted activity standards.</u>	Where confined to the existing <u>Taranaki and Waihora flowpaths, and where there are no floor level impacts to habitable structures</u>	150 mm	In all other locations where <u>there are no floor level impacts to habitable structures</u>	50 mm
Where confined to the existing <u>Taranaki and Waihora flowpaths, and where there are no floor level impacts to habitable structures</u>	150 mm							
In all other locations where <u>there are no floor level impacts to habitable structures</u>	50 mm							
		Monitoring						
O3.16		(a) <u>Representative soil samples must be taken from grass lined swales, bioinfiltration swales, bioinfiltration basins, bioremediation swales, and bioremediation basins.</u> a. <u>At least once every ten years;</u> b. <u>From a depth of between zero and 50 millimetres below the ground surface at the point of lowest elevation;</u> c. <u>By a person who has at least a tertiary science or engineering qualification that required the equivalent of at least one year of full-time study or a National Certificate in Water and wastewater Treatment and has at least two years environmental investigation professional work experience post-qualification; and</u> d. <u>In general accordance with Ministry for the Environment (2004) ‘Contaminated Land Management Guidelines - Site Investigation and Analysis of Soils’.</u> (b) <u>Representative sediment samples must be taken from grass lined swales, bioinfiltration swales, bioinfiltration basins, bioremediation swales, and bioremediation basins.</u>	NZTA does not accept conditions O3.16 – 20 NZTA considers that the monitoring conditions proposed by CRC are overly prescriptive and include a level of detail that is not appropriate for consent conditions. Such conditions are likely to reduce flexibility to respond to actual system performance over time and may result in inefficient or impractical monitoring that does not necessarily improve environmental outcomes. Monitoring of the stormwater system will be undertaken in accordance with established practice and relevant NZTA guidance (including P46), which promotes risk-based, adaptive monitoring linked to system performance rather than fixed sampling requirements. As an alternative, NZTA proposes a Stormwater Operation and Maintenance Plan (condition O3.28), enabling monitoring and maintenance to be developed, implemented, and refined over time while ensuring relevant matters are addressed, and providing a more efficient, fit-for-purpose regime.	(a) Representative soil samples must be taken from grass lined swales, bioinfiltration swales, bioinfiltration basins, bioremediation swales, and bioremediation basins. c. At least once every ten years; d. From a depth of between zero and 50 millimetres below the ground surface at the point of lowest elevation; e. By a person who has at least a tertiary science or engineering qualification that required the equivalent of at least one year of full-time study or a National Certificate in Water and wastewater Treatment and has at least two years environmental investigation professional work experience post-qualification; and f. In general accordance with Ministry for the Environment (2004) ‘Contaminated Land Management Guidelines - Site Investigation and Analysis of Soils’. (c) Representative sediment samples must be taken from grass lined swales, bioinfiltration swales, bioinfiltration basins, bioremediation swales, and bioremediation basins.				

		a. <u>In line with the maintenance schedule for stormwater infrastructure under O3.23</u> b. <u>By a person who has at least a tertiary science or engineering qualification that required the equivalent of at least one year of full-time study or a National Certificate in Water and wastewater Treatment and has at least two years environmental investigation professional work experience post-qualification; and</u> <u>In general accordance with Ministry for the Environment (2004) ‘Contaminated Land Management Guidelines - Site Investigation and Analysis of Soils’.</u>		a. <u>In line with the maintenance schedule for stormwater infrastructure under O3.23</u> b. <u>By a person who has at least a tertiary science or engineering qualification that required the equivalent of at least one year of full-time study or a National Certificate in Water and wastewater Treatment and has at least two years environmental investigation professional work experience post-qualification; and</u> <u>In general accordance with Ministry for the Environment (2004) ‘Contaminated Land Management Guidelines - Site Investigation and Analysis of Soils’.</u>								
O3.17		<u>Soil and sediment samples must be analysed by a laboratory accredited for that method by International Accreditation New Zealand or an equivalent accreditation body:</u> (a) <u>For heavy metals:</u> a. <u>Copper;</u> b. <u>Lead; and</u> c. <u>Zinc</u> <u>in milligrams per litre (mg/L) using the United States Environmental Protection Agency method 1312, Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP), using reagent water.</u> (b) <u>For hydrocarbon compounds:</u> a. <u>Benzo(a)pyrene;</u> b. <u>Naphthalene; and</u> c. <u>Pyrene</u> d. <u>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons</u> e. <u>BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene)</u> c. <u>in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) using total matrix method.</u>	See comment in relation to O3.16 above.	<u>Soil and sediment samples must be analysed by a laboratory accredited for that method by International Accreditation New Zealand or an equivalent accreditation body:</u> (a)<u>For heavy metals:</u> a. <u>Copper;</u> b. <u>Lead; and</u> c. <u>Zinc</u> <u>in milligrams per litre (mg/L) using the United States Environmental Protection Agency method 1312, Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP), using reagent water.</u> (b)<u>For hydrocarbon compounds:</u> a. <u>Benzo(a)pyrene;</u> b. <u>Naphthalene; and</u> c. <u>Pyrene</u> d. <u>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons</u> e. <u>BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene)</u> <u>in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) using total matrix method.</u>								
O3.18		<u>The analyses undertaken in accordance with Condition O3.17 (condition above) must be carried out with detection limits of a maximum of 10 percent of the trigger levels set out in Condition (condition below).</u>	See comment in relation to O3.16 above.	<u>The analyses undertaken in accordance with Condition O3.17 (condition above) must be carried out with detection limits of a maximum of 10 percent of the trigger levels set out in Condition (condition below).</u>								
O3.19		<u>The results of analyses undertaken in accordance with Condition (O3.17) must be compared against the following trigger concentrations:</u> (a) <u>Contaminant Trigger Concentration (milligrams per litre):</u> <table><tr><td><u>Total Copper</u></td><td><u>XXX</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>Total Lead</u></td><td><u>XXX</u></td></tr></table> (b) <u>Contaminant Concentration (milligrams per kilogram):</u>	<u>Total Copper</u>	<u>XXX</u>	<u>Total Lead</u>	<u>XXX</u>	See comment in relation to O3.16 above.	<u>The results of analyses undertaken in accordance with Condition (O3.17) must be compared against the following trigger concentrations:</u> (c)<u>Contaminant Trigger Concentration (milligrams per litre):</u> <table><tr><td><u>Total Copper</u></td><td><u>XXX</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>Total Lead</u></td><td><u>XXX</u></td></tr></table> (d)<u>Contaminant Concentration (milligrams per kilogram):</u>	<u>Total Copper</u>	<u>XXX</u>	<u>Total Lead</u>	<u>XXX</u>
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O3.20		If any of the trigger concentrations listed in Condition (O3.19) are exceeded, the soils or sediment must be considered to be contaminated. Within 60 working days of the consent holder receiving the results of analyses undertaken in accordance with Condition (O3.17) showing contaminated soils or sediment: (a) <u>Additional sampling must be carried out to determine the lateral and vertical extent of contamination, with respect only to the contaminant(s) that exceeded a trigger concentration, in accordance with Conditions (O3.17) to (O3.19);</u> <u>All contaminated soils or sediment identified in accordance with Condition (O3.20) must be removed and disposed of at an appropriate facility; and</u>	See comment in relation to O3.16 above.	If any of the trigger concentrations listed in Condition (O3.19) are exceeded, the soils or sediment must be considered to be contaminated. Within 60 working days of the consent holder receiving the results of analyses undertaken in accordance with Condition (O3.17) showing contaminated soils or sediment: (a) <u>Additional sampling must be carried out to determine the lateral and vertical extent of contamination, with respect only to the contaminant(s) that exceeded a trigger concentration, in accordance with Conditions (O3.17) to (O3.19);</u> <u>All contaminated soils or sediment identified in accordance with Condition (O3.20) must be removed and disposed of at an appropriate facility; and</u>																				
O3.21	(a) The operational stormwater design shall be undertaken by a SQP. (b) Prior to discharge to the receiving environment, operational stormwater run-off from added trafficable pavement areas of the Project must be treated, where practicable, in dedicated stormwater management devices which are designed to: i. Achieve greater than 75% TSS removal; ii. Not unreasonably cause or exacerbate groundwater related flooding; (c) Stormwater management devices must be designed to minimise the transport of contaminants to groundwater. (d) The stormwater design shall where practicable:	(a) The operational stormwater design shall be undertaken by a SQP. (b) Prior to discharge to the receiving environment, operational stormwater run-off from added trafficable pavement areas of the Project must be treated, where practicable, in dedicated stormwater management devices which are designed to: i. Achieve greater than 75% TSS removal; ii. Not unreasonably cause or exacerbate groundwater related flooding; (c) Stormwater management devices must be designed to minimise the transport of contaminants to groundwater. (d) The stormwater design shall where practicable:	NZTA does not accept this change NZTA does not agree to the deletion of this condition, noting it sets out the overall approach to the stormwater system design. The condition has however been updated in response to CRC comments and minor wording updates as noted below: - Minor change clause (b)i to make it clear that the 75% TSS removal is on a <u>long term average basis</u>, noting that NZTA design standards only require 70% TSS removal in swales. - Addition of clause (b)iii to include requirement for the design to provide treatment for the ‘first flush (as requested by CRC condition O3.8(a)).	(a) <u>The operational stormwater design shall be undertaken by a SQP.</u> (b) <u>Prior to discharge to the receiving environment, operational stormwater run-off from added trafficable pavement areas of the Project must be treated, where practicable, in dedicated stormwater management devices which are designed to:</u> i. <u>Achieve greater than 75% TSS removal on a long term average basis;</u> ii. <u>Not unreasonably cause or exacerbate groundwater related flooding;</u> iii. <u>Treat run off from first flush rainfall depth of 25 mm for volume-based devices or a first-flush rainfall intensity of 5 mm/hr for flow-based devices.</u>																				

	i. Incorporate measures to contain contaminants from an emergency spillage or event, excluding forebays; ii. Incorporate measures to reduce discharge of hydrocarbons and litter to the receiving environment; iii. Ensure stormwater discharges to ground do not occur into HAIL areas or where contaminated soil has been reused or retained. (e) Prior to the construction or installation of stormwater management devices, drawing(s) and report(s) demonstrating that the design of stormwater management devices achieves the requirements of clauses (a) to (d) must be provided to CRC for information.	i. Incorporate measures to contain contaminants from an emergency spillage or event, excluding forebays; ii. Incorporate measures to reduce discharge of hydrocarbons and litter to the receiving environment; iii. Ensure stormwater discharges to ground do not occur into HAIL areas or where contaminated soil has been reused or retained. Prior to the construction or installation of stormwater management devices, drawing(s) and report(s) demonstrating that the design of stormwater management devices achieves the requirements of clauses (a) to (d) must be provided to CRC for information.	- Minor change to clause (d)iii to make it clear that discharges to ground shall not occur in HAIL sites where contamination is still present. - Addition of clause (d)iv to ensure discharges do not mobilise contaminants in response to CRC condition O3.10(b). - Change to clause (e) to add the requirement that stormwater drawings/reports that are to be provided to CRC need to be accompanied by CPEng certification (in response to CRC condition O3.12).	(c) Stormwater management devices must be designed to minimise the transport of contaminants to groundwater. (d) The stormwater design shall where practicable: i. Incorporate measures to contain contaminants from an emergency spillage or event, excluding forebays; ii. Incorporate measures to reduce discharge of hydrocarbons and litter to the receiving environment; iii. Ensure stormwater discharges to ground do not occur into HAIL areas where contamination is still present or where contaminated soil has been reused or retained. iv. Ensure stormwater discharges do not mobilise contaminated soil in HAIL areas where contamination is still present or where contaminated soil has been reused or retained (e) Prior to the construction or installation of stormwater management devices, drawing(s) and report(s) demonstrating that the design of stormwater management devices achieves the requirements of clauses (a) to (d) must be provided to CRC for information. This shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng) experienced in stormwater management design certifying that the design complies with the requirements of clauses (a) to (d).
O3.22	(a) Within 12 months of the Completion of Construction Works, as-built plans for all stormwater management devices must be prepared by a SQP and provided to CRC for information. (b) The as-built plans required by clause (a) must describe the: i. Device location; ii. Device type and specifications; iii. Levels and size of outflow control devices; iv. Discharge outlets associated with each device; and v. Natural groundwater level in metres below finished ground level of stormwater ponds/wetlands, where soakage to ground is practiced.	(a) Within 12 months of the Completion of Construction Works, as-built plans for all stormwater management devices must be prepared by a SQP and provided to CRC for information. (b) The as-built plans required by clause (a) must describe the: a. Device location; b. Device type and specifications; c. Levels and size of outflow control devices; d. Discharge outlets associated with each device; and e. Natural groundwater level in metres below finished ground level of stormwater ponds/wetlands, where soakage to ground is practiced. Within two months of completion of construction of the stormwater systems, the consent holder must submit to Canterbury Regional Council: (a) All as-built plans of the stormwater system installed; and	NZTA accepts this condition with amendments NZTA largely accepts this condition, however changes ‘full’ accordance to ‘general’ accordance to recognise the likely scenario that there may be minor design changes during construction. It is typical for minor design adjustments to occur during construction without affecting system performance.	Within two months of completion of construction of the stormwater systems, the consent holder must submit to Canterbury Regional Council: (a) All as-built plans of the stormwater system installed; and (b) A certificate signed by a suitably experienced chartered professional engineer (CPEng) certifying that the stormwater systems have been constructed in full general accordance with the design, location and installation specifications submitted as part of this consent and reports submitted under condition O3.21(e); (c) A statement signed by the CPEng confirming that they are competent to certify the engineering work.

		(b) <u>A certificate signed by a suitably experienced chartered professional engineer (CPEng) certifying that the stormwater systems have been constructed in full accordance with the design, location and installation specifications submitted as part of this consent;</u> (c) <u>A statement signed by the CPEng confirming that they are competent to certify the engineering work</u>		
	Operations and maintenance	Operations and maintenance		
O3.23	(a) Stormwater management devices must be fully operational prior to the highway being open for public use. (b) Prior to the road being opened for public use, a programme for regular inspection and maintenance of stormwater devices, outfalls, treatment trains, swales and other assets of the stormwater management system must be provided to the CRC. On request from the CRC, an annual report for the year ending 30 April must be provided by 31 July that summarises the inspections, remedial actions and maintenance works undertaken in accordance with the programme provided under clause (b).	(a) Stormwater management devices must be fully operational prior to the highway being open for public use. (b) Prior to the road being opened for public use, a programme for regular inspection and maintenance of stormwater devices, outfalls, treatment trains, swales and other assets of the stormwater management system must be provided to the CRC <u>for certification</u>. On request from the CRC, an annual report for the year ending 30 April must be provided by 31 July that summarises the inspections, remedial actions and maintenance works undertaken in accordance with the programme provided under clause (b).	NZTA does not accept this suggested change NZTA does not consider certification of its operational inspection and maintenance programme for stormwater assets to be necessary or appropriate. Ongoing inspection and maintenance of assets are managed through NZTA's established asset management practices, and requiring certification by CRC would introduce unnecessary administrative burden. Providing reporting to CRC on request is considered sufficient. Part (b) of this condition is deleted and replaced with a SOMP (condition O3.28) to address ongoing operation and monitoring of the stormwater system, with the consequential change to part (c).	(a) Stormwater management devices must be fully operational prior to the highway being open for public use. (b) Prior to the road being opened for public use, a programme for regular inspection and maintenance of stormwater devices, outfalls, treatment trains, swales and other assets of the stormwater management system must be provided to the CRC. (c) On request from the CRC, an annual report for the year ending 30 April must be provided by 31 July that summarises the inspections, remedial actions and maintenance works undertaken in accordance with the programme provided under clause (b) <u>requirements of the Stormwater Operation and Maintenance Plan</u>.
		Recording and reporting		
O3.24		<u>The consent holder must keep a record of the inspections required by condition (O3.23). On request the consent holder must provide the CRC with a detail of the inspections and maintenance that occurred for the preceding 12-month period.</u>	NZTA agrees to the intent of this condition Proposed Condition C3.23(c) provides for provision of reporting to CRC upon request.	The consent holder must keep a record of the inspections required by condition (O3.23). On request the consent holder must provide the CRC with a detail of the inspections and maintenance that occurred for the preceding 12-month period.
		Spills		
O3.25		<u>All practicable measures must be taken to avoid spills of fuel or any other hazardous substances within the site. In the event of a spill of fuel or any other hazardous substance:-</u> (a) <u>The spill must be cleaned up as soon as practicable, the stormwater system must be inspected and cleaned, and measures must be taken to prevent a recurrence;</u> (b) <u>The Canterbury Regional Council, Regional Leader – Monitoring and Compliance must be informed within 24 hours of a spill event exceeding five litres and the following information provided:-</u> a. <u>The date, time, location and estimated volume of the spill;</u> b. <u>The cause of the spill;</u>	NZTA does not accept the suggested condition The condition is not considered necessary in the context of an operational state highway. Spills within a highway corridor arise from road users and are outside the control of the NZTA. Mechanisms for managing such spill events sit outside the resource consent framework. However, it is note that the proposed SOMP condition requires provision of spill incident management as a general matter.	All practicable measures must be taken to avoid spills of fuel or any other hazardous substances within the site. In the event of a spill of fuel or any other hazardous substance:- (c) The spill must be cleaned up as soon as practicable, the stormwater system must be inspected and cleaned, and measures must be taken to prevent a recurrence; (d) The Canterbury Regional Council, Regional Leader – Monitoring and Compliance must be informed within 24 hours of a spill event exceeding five litres and the following information provided:- a. The date, time, location and estimated volume of the spill;- b. The cause of the spill;-

		c. The type of hazardous substance(s) spilled; d. Clean up procedures undertaken; e. Details of the steps taken to control and remediate the effects of the spill on the receiving environment; f. An assessment of any potential effects of the spill; and <u>Measures to be undertaken to prevent a recurrence.</u>		c. The type of hazardous substance(s) spilled; d. Clean up procedures undertaken; e. Details of the steps taken to control and remediate the effects of the spill on the receiving environment; f. An assessment of any potential effects of the spill; and <u>Measures to be undertaken to prevent a recurrence.</u>
	Administration	Administration		
O3.26	CRC may serve notice on the Consent Holder under section 128(1) of the Act of its intention to review the conditions of this resource consent at any time within six months of the fifth anniversary of the date of Completion of Construction Works, and thereafter five yearly. The purpose of such a review is to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may result from the consented activities and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage. Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.	CRC may serve notice on the Consent Holder under section 128(1) of the Act of its intention to review the conditions of this resource consent at any time within six months of the fifth anniversary of the date of Completion of Construction Works, and thereafter five yearly. The purpose of such a review is to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may result from the consented activities and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage. Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. <u>The Canterbury Regional Council may, once per year, on any of the last five working days of May or November, serve notice of its intention to review the conditions of this consent for the purposes of:</u> (a) <u>Dealing with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent; or</u> (b) <u>Requiring the adoption of the best practicable option to remove or reduce any adverse effect on the environment.</u>	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments in part See response to O1.5.	The Canterbury Regional Council may, once per year, on any of the last five working days of May or November, serve notice of its intention to review the conditions of this consent for the purposes of (a) dealing with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent. (b) <u>Requiring the adoption of the best practicable option to remove or reduce any adverse effect on the environment.</u> <u>Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.</u>
O3.27	This resource consent shall lapse 10 years from the date of commencement under section 97 of the FTAA, unless it is given effect to by that date.			
O3.28			New Stormwater Operation and Maintenance Plan condition added in response to CRC proposed conditions O3.16 – 20.	<u>The Consent Holder shall prepare a Stormwater Operation and Maintenance Plan (SOMP) prior to operation of the State Highway to ensure the Project stormwater management devices are maintained to achieve their design function.</u> <u>The SOMP shall be prepared by a SQP and shall:</u> (a) <u>Identify a procedure for monitoring and maintaining the Project stormwater management devices; and</u> (b) <u>Include the following:</u> i. <u>Location map and access arrangements;</u> ii. <u>Inspection and maintenance requirements and frequency;</u> iii. <u>Routine and emergency contacts;</u> iv. <u>As-built drawings and stormwater system information; and</u> v. <u>Spill incident management during operation of the road</u>

				Prior to the highway being open for public use, the SOMP shall be provided to CRC for information.
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Schedule 1: General Conditions

Ref	Condition as lodged	CRC Section 53 Comments	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
GC.1	(a) Except as provided for in the other conditions of the resource consents and subject to the final design, the Project shall be undertaken in general accordance with the General Arrangements and Cross Sections included respectively in Volumes 4A and 4B of the Application. (b) Where there is inconsistency between the drawings in Volumes 4A and 4B of the Application and the requirements of these conditions, these conditions shall prevail.			
GC.2	At least 30 Working Days prior to the Commencement of Construction Works, the Consent Holder shall notify the CRC and Whitiara in writing of the proposed date of commencement. The notification shall include an invitation to a pre-commencement meeting that: (a) Is located on the Site; (b) Is scheduled not less than five days before the anticipated commencement of Construction Works; (c) Includes representation from the head contractor(s) with overall responsibility for the Construction Works.			
GC.3	All Construction Works shall be carried out in accordance with the CEMP prepared and certified in accordance with conditions MP.1-MP.5 and MP.6 in Schedule 2 of this resource consent.			
GC.4	CRC may serve notice on the Consent Holder under section 128(1) of the Act of its intention to review the conditions of these resource consents at any time within six months of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth anniversaries of the date of Commencement of Construction Works, and thereafter five yearly. The purpose of such a review is to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may result from the consented activities and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage. Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.	CRC may serve notice on the Consent Holder under section 128(1) of the Act of its intention to review the conditions of these resource consents at any time within six months of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth anniversaries of the date of Commencement of Construction Works, and thereafter five yearly. The purpose of such a review is to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may result from the consented activities and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage. Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. <u>The Canterbury Regional Council may, once per year, on any of the last five working days of May or November, serve notice of its intention to review the conditions of this consent for the purposes of:</u> (a) <u>Dealing with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent; or</u> (b) <u>Requiring the adoption of the best practicable option to remove or reduce any adverse effect on the environment.</u>	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments in part See response to O1.5	The Canterbury Regional Council may, once per year, on any of the last five working days of May or November, serve notice of its intention to review the conditions of this consent for the purposes of (a) dealing with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise from the exercise of the consent. (b) Requiring the adoption of the best practicable option to remove or reduce any adverse effect on the environment. <u>Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.</u>

Schedule 2: Management Plans

Ref	Condition as lodged	CRC Section 53 Comments	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	Certification and Review Processes			
MP.1	The Consent Holder shall prepare and submit to CRC the Management Plans listed in Table 1 in accordance with the process and timeframes identified in Table 1 and the requirements of the relevant conditions.			
MP.2	Each management plan shall be prepared by a SQP.			
MP.3	The Consent Holder shall not commence any Construction Works within an area to which Management Plan condition(s) apply until the required Management Plan, or an amendment in accordance with condition MP.4(c), has been certified. However, if the applicable Management Plan has been submitted to CRC for certification, and 30 Working Days has passed, and CRC has not certified the applicable Management Plan or advised that the Management Plan is not suitable to certify, the Management Plan will be deemed to have been certified and the Consent Holder may commence Construction Works in accordance with the applicable Management Plan as submitted.	The Consent Holder shall not commence any Construction Works within an area to which Management Plan condition(s) apply until the required Management Plan, or an amendment in accordance with condition MP.4(c), has been certified. However, if the applicable Management Plan has been submitted to CRC for certification, and 30 Working Days has passed, and CRC has not certified the applicable Management Plan or advised that the Management Plan is not suitable to certify, the Management Plan will be deemed to have been certified and the Consent Holder may commence Construction Works in accordance with the applicable Management Plan as submitted.	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments NZTA is proposing amendments for clarity, The intent of the deemed certification conditions is to ensure that management plans are reviewed and certified by the administering agencies or local authorities in a timely manner without unreasonably delaying the Project. NZTA considers that the inclusion of deemed certification conditions is consistent with the purpose and intent of the FTAA by facilitating the delivery of significant infrastructure projects with regional and national benefits in an efficient manner. Allowing administering agencies or local authorities to delay construction by not responding to a request for certification would be contrary to the scheme and purpose of the FTAA. Deemed certification conditions were recently imposed on the Homstead Bay FTAA application and are present on many NZTA consents and designations, including the drafting of the existing Project designation. NZTA has proposed slightly amended wording from that at lodgement, for additional clarity.	The Consent Holder shall not commence any Construction Works within an area to which Management Plan condition(s) apply until the required Management Plan, or an amendment in accordance with condition MP.4(c), has been certified. However, if 30 Working Days has passed since the date of submission under MP.1, and the Consent Holder has not received a written response from CRC, the Management Plan will be deemed to have been certified and the Consent Holder may commence Construction Works in accordance with the applicable Management Plan as submitted.
MP.4	Any certified Management Plan may be amended, if necessary, to reflect any changes in design, construction methods or management of effects without the need for certification, where the amendment(s): (a) Has no or a de minimis adverse effect on the environment, or is a change that results in an improved environmental outcome; or (b) Is an administrative change; and (c) The amended Management Plan is provided to the CRC and, within 10 Working Days of receiving the amended Management Plan, CRC has not advised in writing that the amendment shall be re-certified under Condition MP.3 on the basis that the amendment(s) do not meet the requirements of clauses (b) or (c).	Any certified Management Plan may be amended, if necessary, to reflect any changes in design, construction methods or management of effects without the need for certification, where the amendment(s): (a) Has no or a de minimis adverse effect on the environment, or is a change that results in an improved environmental outcome; or (b) Is an administrative change; and (c) The amended Management Plan is provided to the CRC and, within 10 Working Days of receiving the amended Management Plan, CRC has not advised in writing that the amendment shall be re-certified under Condition MP.3 on the basis that the amendment(s) do not meet the requirements of clauses (b) or (c).	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments The intent of MP.4 is to provide a streamlined pathway for amendments to management plans that are administrative in nature or have no or de minimis adverse effects. Amendments are proposed to clarify the processes for material and non-material changes and for consistency with the proposed alteration to designation conditions and to address comments from Whitiara. A new definition of ‘Material Change’ is proposed.	Any certified Management Plan may be amended, if necessary, to reflect any changes in design, construction methods or management of effects: (a) <u>any Material Changes shall be provided to Whitiara for comment prior to submission to CRC for certification. The Consent Holder shall have regard to any comments received from Whitiara prior to submission for certification.</u> (b) <u>Any Material Changes are to be submitted to CRC for certification as soon as practical following identification of the need for the amendment and the Consent Holder shall not implement amendments until the amendment has been certified. If the Consent Holder has not received a written response from CRC within 10 working days</u>

Ref	Condition as lodged	CRC Section 53 Comments	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
		<u>Any certified Management Plan can be amended at any time. Any amendments shall be:</u> (a) <u>For the purpose of improving the mitigation measures;</u> (b) <u>Consistent with the conditions of the resource consents; and</u> (c) <u>Submitted in writing to CRC, for certification prior to any amendment being implemented.</u>		<u>since submission of the amendment, the amendment will be deemed to be certified.</u> (c) <u>except for Material Changes, management plans may be amended without the need for certification. Updated management plans under (c) shall be provided to CRC and Whitiora for information.</u> Any certified Management Plan can be amended at any time. Any amendments shall be: (d) For the purpose of improving the mitigation measures; (e) Consistent with the conditions of the resource consents; and Submitted in writing to CRC, for certification prior to any amendment being implemented.
MP.5	The Consent Holder may prepare Management Plan(s) in parts to address specific activities (including Enabling Works) or to reflect the staged implementation of the Construction Works. The scope of the Management Plans is to be commensurate with the nature, scale and effects of the specific activities or staging.			

Table 1: Management plans to be certified by CRC

Conditions as lodged			NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 comments	NZTA Response
Management Plan	Process	Timeframe			
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	Submit to CRC for certification that it complies with condition MP.6.	Submit to CRC for certification at least 30 Working Days before the Commencement of Construction Works.		Submit to CRC for certification at least 40 30 Working Days before the Commencement of Construction Works.	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments 30 Working Days is considered sufficient for certification of the management plan proposed. While the Project has a large physical footprint, that scale does not inherently translate to more complex plans or materially longer review time. The Project's construction activities (e.g. bulk earthworks, stockpiling, dewatering) are generally well understood. 30 Working Days is an appropriate timeframe that balances efficient project delivery with robust environmental management. The deemed certification provisions MP.3 can be avoided by CRC simply by providing written feedback within the 30 Working Day period.
Ecological Management Plan (EMP)	Submit to CRC for certification that it complies with conditions MP.7 and MP.8.				
Construction Air Quality Management Plan (CAQMP)	Submit to CRC for certification that it complies with condition MP.9.				
Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan (ESCMP)	Submit to CRC for certification that it complies with condition MP.10.				
Groundwater Management Plan (GMP)	Submit to CRC for certification that it complies with condition MP.11.				
Contaminated Sites Management Plan (CSMP)	Submit to CRC that it complies with condition MP.12.				
			Introduced requirement for RAP to be submitted to CRC that it complies with condition MP.13, at least 15 Working Days before any active remedial works.		

Ref	Condition as lodged	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	Construction Environmental Management Plan				
MP.6	The CEMP must contain the following information: <i>General</i> (a) Key staff responsibilities and contact details, including emergency contacts; (b) Training requirements for employees, sub-contractors and visitors; (c) Environmental incident and emergency management procedures; (d) Communication and interface procedures, including a protocol for consultation with CRC and WDC and	<u>The purpose of the CEMP is to provide an overarching framework for managing construction activities and associated effects to ensure construction activities are planned and undertaken in accordance with the consent conditions and the other certified management plans.</u> The CEMP must contain the following information: <i>General</i>		NZTA has proposed minor amendments for clarity, particularly in relation to 'Actions and Reporting' Additionally, NZTA has accepted an amendment from WDC in relation to lighting during construction. While not relevant to ECan matters, it has been updated for consistency.	The purpose of the CEMP is to provide an overarching framework for managing construction activities and associated effects to ensure construction activities are planned and undertaken in accordance with the designation conditions. The CEMP must contain the following information: <i>General</i> (a) Key staff responsibilities and contact details, including emergency contacts;

Ref	Condition as lodged	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	for providing information to the local community prior to and throughout the construction phase; (e) A protocol for provision of a summary of outcomes to Whitiara, on a six-monthly basis, from monitoring required under this management plan; (f) A protocol for consultation with Whitiara in respect of any concerns or issues in relation to effects on the environment during construction, and in particular observed effects on water quality and the health and wellbeing of waterbodies; (g) Complaints procedures; (h) Proposed hours of working; <i>Site management</i> (i) Spill response procedures and protocols, including methods to ensure hazardous substance storage and use occurs away from Watercourses, Wetlands, and Community Drinking Water Protection Zones; (j) Provision for property access during construction, including temporary access where necessary. (k) Measures to delineate Site boundaries, maintain site security, prevent access, and ensure the safe and practical operation of adjacent sites; (l) Management of construction lighting, to minimise spill onto surrounding properties; (m) Methods for providing for the health and safety of the general public; (n) Rehabilitation of construction laydown area and yards; <i>Actions and reporting</i> (o) Corrective actions; (p) Environmental auditing and reporting; (q) Compliance monitoring; (r) Quality assurance; (s) Review processes, including a protocol for amending the CEMP as a result of any complaints or issues arising during construction.	(a) Key staff responsibilities and contact details, including emergency contacts; (b) Training requirements for employees, sub-contractors and visitors; (c) Environmental incident and emergency management procedures; (d) Communication and interface procedures, including a protocol for consultation with CRC and WDC and for providing information to the local community prior to and throughout the construction phase; (e) A protocol for provision of a summary of outcomes to Whitiara, on a six-monthly basis, from monitoring required under this management plan; (f) A protocol for consultation with Whitiara in respect of any concerns or issues in relation to effects on the environment during construction, and in particular observed effects on water quality and the health and wellbeing of waterbodies; (g) Complaints procedures; (h) Proposed hours of working; <i>Site management</i> (i) Spill response procedures and protocols, including methods to ensure hazardous substance storage and use occurs away from Watercourses, Wetlands, and Community Drinking Water Protection Zones; (j) Provision for property access during construction, including temporary access where necessary. (k) Measures to delineate Site boundaries, maintain site security, prevent access, and ensure the safe and practical operation of adjacent sites; (l) Management of construction lighting, to minimise spill onto surrounding properties; (m) Methods for providing for the health and safety of the general public; (n) Rehabilitation of construction laydown area and yards; <i>Actions and reporting</i>			(b) Training requirements for employees, sub-contractors and visitors; (c) Environmental incident and emergency management procedures; (d) Communication and interface procedures, including a protocol for consultation with CRC and WDC and for providing information to the local community prior to and throughout the construction phase; (e) A protocol for provision of a summary of outcomes to Whitiara, on a six-monthly basis, from monitoring required under this management plan; (f) A protocol for consultation with Whitiara in respect of any concerns or issues in relation to effects on the environment during construction, and in particular observed effects on water quality and the health and wellbeing of waterbodies; (g) Complaints procedures; (h) Proposed hours of working; <i>Site management</i> (i) Lighting utilised during construction of the Project shall be minimised <u>and</u> downward facing <u>to the extent practicable</u> and designed so that <u>nuisance</u> spill onto neighbouring lots does not occur. (j) Spill response procedures and protocols, including methods to ensure hazardous substance storage and use occurs away from Watercourses, Wetlands, and Community Drinking Water Protection Zones; (k) Provision for <u>private</u> property access during construction, including temporary access where necessary. (l) Measures to delineate Site boundaries, maintain site security, prevent <u>public</u> access, and ensure the safe and practical operation of adjacent sites; (m) Management of construction lighting, to minimise spill onto surrounding properties; (n) Methods for providing for the health and safety of the general public; (o) Rehabilitation of construction laydown area and yards;

Ref	Condition as lodged	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
		(o) Corrective actions; (p) Environmental auditing and reporting; (q) Compliance monitoring; (r) Quality assurance; (s) Review processes, including a protocol for amending the CEMP as a result of any complaints or issues arising during construction.			<i>Actions and reporting</i> (p) <u>Environmental reporting</u> (q) Corrective actions <u>in response to environmental incidents or near misses</u>; (r) Environmental auditing <u>and compliance monitoring and reporting</u>; (s) Compliance monitoring; (t) Quality assurance; (u) Review processes, including a protocol for amending the CEMP as a result of any complaints or issues arising during construction
	Ecological Management Plan				
MP.7	The purpose of the EMP is to address the management of effects on ecology for the activities authorised under resource consents C1 – C3. The scope of the EMP is limited to: (a) Indigenous biodiversity in and within 10 metres of Watercourses and Wetlands; (b) Fish management in Watercourses; and (c) Residual effects management for the matters addressed in Schedule 3.	The purpose of the EMP is to address the management of effects on ecology for the activities authorised under resource consents C1 – C3. The scope of the EMP is limited to: (a) Indigenous biodiversity in and within 10 metres of Watercourses and Wetlands <u>and the Quarry Lakes</u>; (b) Fish management in Watercourses <u>and the Quarry Lakes</u>; and (c) Residual effects management for the matters addressed in Schedule 3			
MP.8	The EMP must include: <i>General</i> (a) Identification of key ecology personnel, including their roles and responsibilities, specialist expertise, and relevant experience; (b) Site staff induction procedures in respect of ecology; (c) Any feedback provided by Whitiara on draft versions of the EMP. (d) A protocol for provision of a summary of outcomes to Whitiara, on a six-monthly basis, from monitoring required under this management plan; (e) A protocol for consultation with Whitiara in respect of any concerns or issues in relation to effects on the environment during construction, and in particular observed effects on water quality and the health and wellbeing of waterbodies.	The EMP must include: <i>General</i> (a) Identification of key ecology personnel, including their roles and responsibilities, specialist expertise, and relevant experience; (b) Site staff induction procedures in respect of ecology; (c) Any feedback provided by Whitiara on draft versions of the EMP. (d) A protocol for provision of a summary of outcomes to Whitiara, on a six-monthly basis, from monitoring required under this management plan; (e) A protocol for consultation with Whitiara in respect of any concerns or issues in relation to effects on the environment during construction, and in particular observed effects on water quality and the health and wellbeing of waterbodies.	<i>CRC considers further detail may still be required as the application progresses through the fast-track process.</i>	NZTA has proposed an additional clause in response to comments from DOC around ecological oversight of the south remnant lake infilling and wetland construction.	The EMP must include: <i>General</i> (a) Identification of key ecology personnel, including their roles and responsibilities, specialist expertise, and relevant experience; (b) Site staff induction procedures in respect of ecology; (c) Any feedback provided by Whitiara on draft versions of the EMP. (d) A protocol for provision of a summary of outcomes to Whitiara, on a six-monthly basis, from monitoring required under this management plan; (e) A protocol for consultation with Whitiara in respect of any concerns or issues in relation to effects on the environment during construction, and in particular observed effects on water quality and the health and wellbeing of waterbodies.

Ref	Condition as lodged	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	<i>Indigenous biodiversity (within 10 metres and in Watercourses and Wetlands)</i> (f) Approaches to the management of indigenous vegetation clearance and planting through: iv. Protocols that include demarcation, timing of vegetation clearance and planting; and supervision requirements; v. A planting guide that sets out: vi. The source of plants from the rohe or relevant ecological districts, including a propagation guide; vii. Plant specifications; viii. Species mix; ix. Nursery requirements; x. Methods, locations, plant numbers, spacing, density and timing of planting; xi. Approaches to livestock exclusion. (g) Pest plant and animal management, (h) Planting monitoring and maintenance approach and timelines. (i) Approaches to the management of potential effects on indigenous birds, including: iv. The procedures for pre-construction avifauna surveys; v. Constraints on vegetation clearance; vi. Deterrents; vii. Exclusion zones; viii. Supervision; and ix. Responses to accidental harm. <i>Fish management</i> (j) Fish recovery protocols to provide procedures for the salvage and relocation of fish shall include the: iv. Location where fish and aquatic organisms shall be salvaged and released; v. Methods to prevent fish entering the works area once defishing occurs vi. Methods used to hold fish following capture and prior to release	<i>Indigenous biodiversity (within 10 metres and in Watercourses and Wetlands)</i> (f) Approaches to the management of indigenous vegetation clearance and planting through: iv. Protocols that include demarcation, timing of vegetation clearance and planting; and supervision requirements; v. A planting guide that sets out: vi. The source of plants from the rohe or relevant ecological districts, including a propagation guide; vii. Plant specifications; viii. Species mix; ix. Nursery requirements; x. Methods, locations, plant numbers, spacing, density and timing of planting; xi. Approaches to livestock exclusion. (g) Pest plant and animal management, (h) Planting monitoring and maintenance approach and timelines. (i) Approaches to the management of potential effects on indigenous birds, including: iv. The procedures for pre-construction avifauna surveys; v. Constraints on vegetation clearance; vi. Deterrents; vii. Exclusion zones; viii. Supervision; and ix. Responses to accidental harm. <i>Fish management</i> (j) Fish recovery protocols to provide procedures for the salvage and relocation of fish shall include the: iv. Location where fish and aquatic organisms shall be salvaged and released; v. Methods to prevent fish entering the works area once defishing occurs vi. Methods used to hold fish following capture and prior to release			<i>Indigenous biodiversity (within 10 metres and in Watercourses and Wetlands)</i> (f) Approaches to the management of indigenous vegetation clearance and planting through: iv. Protocols that include demarcation, timing of vegetation clearance and planting; and supervision requirements; v. A planting guide that sets out: vi. The source of plants from the rohe or relevant ecological districts, including a propagation guide; vii. Plant specifications; viii. Species mix; ix. Nursery requirements; x. Methods, locations, plant numbers, spacing, density and timing of planting; xi. Approaches to livestock exclusion. (g) Pest plant and animal management, (h) Planting monitoring and maintenance approach and timelines. (i) Approaches to the management of potential effects on indigenous birds, including: iv. The procedures for pre-construction avifauna surveys; v. Constraints on vegetation clearance; vi. Deterrents; vii. Exclusion zones; viii. Supervision; and ix. Responses to accidental harm. <i>Fish management</i> (j) Fish recovery protocols to provide procedures for the salvage and relocation of fish shall include the: iv. Location where fish and aquatic organisms shall be salvaged and released; v. Methods to prevent fish entering the works area once defishing occurs vi. Methods used to hold fish following capture and prior to release

Ref	Condition as lodged	NZTA amended (2 April 26)	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	vii. Measures to prevent fish impingement and / or entrainment in any pump used during stream dewatering. viii. Roles and responsibilities for the ecologist/s, contractors and other people on site ix. Measures to avoid or minimise times when migratory fish species or fish are x. ; xi. Deterrent, removal, recovery, relocation, and reporting methods prior to and post the commencement of construction activities; xii. Measures to manage pest fish species and exotic fish. (k) Site-specific guidance of fish migration and spawning times; (l) Approaches to on-line stream works that, where such works cannot be avoided: iv. Provide temporary fish passage; and v. Manage the timing of works in respect of site conditions and to avoid peak fish migration and spawning seasons. <i>Residual effects management</i> (m) State the offset and compensation measures, and relevant calculations, required to comply with the conditions EM.2-EM.4 in Schedule 3 of these resource consents. (n) Set out the principles, methodologies, processes, targets, monitoring and reporting that will be used to achieve the offset and/or compensation measures.	vii. Measures to prevent fish impingement and / or entrainment <u>during stream works in any pump used during stream dewatering.</u> viii. Roles and responsibilities for the ecologist/s, contractors and other people on site ix. Measures to avoid or minimise times when migratory fish species or fish are <u>migrating or</u> spawning; x. Deterrent, removal, recovery, relocation, and reporting methods prior to and post the commencement of construction activities; xi. Measures to manage pest fish species and exotic fish. (k) Site-specific guidance of fish migration and spawning times; (l) Approaches to on-line stream works that, where such works cannot be avoided: iv. Provide temporary fish passage <u>where practicable, or where temporary fish passage is not practicable, provide fish salvage and relocation;</u> and v. Manage the timing of works in respect of site conditions and to avoid peak fish migration and spawning seasons <u>where practicable</u> <i>Residual effects management</i> (m) State the offset and compensation measures, and relevant calculations, required to comply with the conditions EM.2-EM.4 in Schedule 3 of these resource consents. (n) Set out the principles, methodologies, processes, targets, monitoring and reporting that will be used to achieve the offset and/or compensation measures.			vii. Measures to prevent fish impingement and / or entrainment during stream works viii. Roles and responsibilities for the ecologist/s, contractors and other people on site ix. Measures to avoid or minimise times when fish are <u>migrating or</u> spawning; x. Deterrent, removal, recovery, relocation, and reporting methods prior to and post the commencement of construction activities; xi. Measures to manage pest fish species and exotic fish. (k) Site-specific guidance of fish migration and spawning times; (l) approaches to on-line stream works that, where such works cannot be avoided: iv. Provide temporary fish passage where practicable, or where temporary fish passage is not practicable, provide fish salvage and relocation; and v. Manage the timing of works in respect of site conditions and to avoid peak fish migration and spawning seasons where practicable (m) <u>Requirements for ecological oversight of the South Remnant Lake infilling and wetland offset construction</u> <i>Residual effects management</i> (n) State the offset and compensation measures, and relevant calculations, required to comply with the conditions EM.2-EM.4 in Schedule 3 of these resource consents. (o) Set out the principles, methodologies, processes, targets, monitoring and reporting that will be used to achieve the offset and/or compensation measures.

	Construction Air Quality Management Plan				
MP.9	The CAQMP must include: (a) A description of the outdoor storage of bulk solid materials as it relates to potential effects on air quality; (b) A map indicating the location where stockpiling of bulk solid material may occur and the following adjacent activities: (i) any residential areas or zones (as defined in a district plan) within 250 metres; and (ii) any Sensitive Air Quality Receptor Activity (SAQRA) within 100 metres; (c) Measures to minimise dust emissions from outdoor storage of bulk solid materials, which must include: (i) Siting of stockpiles to maximise separation from SAQRAs; (ii) Minimising wind exposure of stockpiles; (iii) Use of water application (including via hoses, or sprinklers) in dry and windy conditions or temporary surface stabilising agents; (d) At minimum, the measures described in accordance with clause (c) must include the following requirements: (i) Heights of outdoor, uncovered stockpiles are to be minimised as far as practicable to reduce wind entrainment and must be no greater than 3 metres in height within 250 metres of a residential area or zone (as defined in a district plan) or within 100 metres of any other SAQRA and no greater than 5 metres in height at other locations. (ii) Screens or barriers are to be erected around outdoor, uncovered stockpiles located within 250 metres of a residential area or zone (as defined in a district plan) or within 100 metres of any other SAQRA to reduce wind exposure. (iii) Stockpiles inactive for longer than three months are to be covered or stabilised (such as through hydroseeding or application of temporary stabilising agents).	<u>The purpose of the CAQMP is to detail measures to minimise the effects of the discharge of dust from outdoor storage of bulk solid materials beyond the site boundary and ensure that any discharges of dust beyond the site boundary are not offensive or objectionable.</u> The CAQMP must include: (a) A description of the outdoor storage of bulk solid materials as it relates to potential effects on air quality; (b) A map indicating the location where stockpiling of bulk solid material may occur and the following adjacent activities: (i) any residential areas or zones (as defined in a district plan) within 250 metres; and (ii) any Sensitive Air Quality Receptor Activity (SAQRA) within 100 metres; (c) Measures to minimise dust emissions from outdoor storage of bulk solid materials, which must include: (i) Siting of stockpiles to maximise separation from SAQRAs; (ii) Minimising wind exposure of stockpiles; (iii) Use of water application (including via hoses, or sprinklers) in dry and windy conditions or temporary surface stabilising agents; (d) At minimum, the measures described in accordance with clause (c) must include the following requirements: (i) Heights of outdoor, uncovered stockpiles are to be minimised as far as practicable to reduce wind entrainment and must be no greater than 3 metres in height within 250 metres of a residential area or zone (as defined in a district plan) or within 100 metres of any other SAQRA and no greater than 5 metres in height at other locations. (ii) Screens or barriers are to be erected around outdoor, uncovered stockpiles located within 250 metres of a residential area or zone (as defined in a	The purpose of the CAQMP is to detail measures to minimise the effects of the discharge of dust from outdoor storage of bulk solid materials beyond the site boundary and ensure that any discharges of dust beyond the site boundary are not offensive or objectionable. The CAQMP must include: (a) A description of the outdoor storage of bulk solid materials as it relates to potential effects on air quality; (b) <u>A description of the dust sources on site including</u> a map indicating the location where stockpiling of bulk solid material may occur and the following adjacent activities: (i) any residential areas or zones (as defined in a district plan) within 250 metres; and (ii) any Sensitive Air Quality Receptor Activity (SAQRA) within 100 metres <u>other than as per MP.9(a);</u> (c) Measures to minimise dust emissions from outdoor storage of bulk solid materials, which must include: (i) Siting of stockpiles to maximise separation from SAQRAs; (ii) Minimising wind exposure of stockpiles; (iii) Use of water application (including via hoses, or sprinklers) in dry and windy conditions or temporary surface stabilising agents; (d) At minimum, the measures described in accordance with clause (c) must include the following requirements: (i) Heights of outdoor, uncovered stockpiles are to be minimised as far as practicable to reduce wind entrainment and must be no greater than 3 metres in height within 250 metres of a residential area or zone (as defined in a district plan) or within 100 metres of any other SAQRA and no greater than 5 metres in height at other locations. (ii) <u>Watering of active construction area;</u> (iii) Screens or barriers are to be erected around outdoor,	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendments and suggests its own amendments Clause (b): The addition of “<u>A description of the dust sources on site including</u>” is already inherent in clause a) and potentially relates to activities that are not authorised by the consent. NZTA does not accept this change and instead proposes to modifications to clause a) in place of this proposed amendment. The purpose of the addition of “<u>other than as per MP.9(a)</u>” to subclause ii) is unclear given clause a) relates to the description of the stockpiling activity and this change is also not accepted by NZTA. Clause (d): Any watering requirement such as that proposed by CRC at subclause (ii) should relate specifically to the consented stockpiling activity rather than “active construction area” in general (which will include discharge activities that do not require consent). Any watering requirement should also be focussed on stockpiling locations where dust exposure of sensitive activities could result from proximity to these activities. Additionally, as noted in the comments on CRC’s proposed Condition C4.12 above, dust mitigation requirements would be more clearly addressed in this condition. NZTA therefore proposes alternative wording to CRC’s proposed Clause (d)(ii) on this basis. Clause (e): As noted above in relation to CRC proposed condition C4.14, addition of a requirement for the visual dust monitoring procedures to include triggers for investigation and response actions is proposed by NZTA and would a more appropriate means of managing visible dust emissions than the proposed condition C4.14. Clauses (h) to (k): Emergency contacts, staff training, staff responsibilities and complaints procedures are already required to be addressed in the CEMP in condition MP.6 (which is the more appropriate location for these details than the CAQMP as all environmental activities	The purpose of the CAQMP is to detail measures to minimise the effects of the discharge of dust from outdoor storage of bulk solid materials beyond the site boundary and ensure that any discharges of dust beyond the site boundary are not offensive or objectionable. The CAQMP must include: (a) A description of the outdoor storage of bulk solid materials as it relates to potential effects on air quality <u>(including dust sources associated with this activity);</u> (b) <u>A description of the dust sources on site including</u> a map indicating the location where stockpiling of bulk solid material may occur and the following adjacent activities: (i) any residential areas or zones (as defined in a district plan) within 250 metres; and (ii) any Sensitive Air Quality Receptor Activity (SAQRA) within 100 metres <u>other than as per MP.9(a);</u> (c) Measures to minimise dust emissions from outdoor storage of bulk solid materials, which must include: (i) Siting of stockpiles to maximise separation from SAQRAs; (ii) Minimising wind exposure of stockpiles; (iii) Use of water application (including via hoses, or sprinklers) in dry and windy conditions or temporary surface stabilising agents; (d) At minimum, the measures described in accordance with clause (c) must include the following requirements: (i) Heights of outdoor, uncovered stockpiles are to be minimised as far as practicable to reduce wind entrainment and must be no greater than 3 metres in height within 250 metres of a residential area or zone (as defined in a district plan) or within 100 metres of any other SAQRA and no greater than 5 metres in height at other locations.

	(e) Methods for visual monitoring of dust emissions from stockpiles during construction; (f) Contingency methods to address identified and verified effects of dust emissions from stockpiles on SAQRAs; (g) An explanation as to how any adverse effects on sites that are sensitive to Ngāi Tahu, such as statutory acknowledgement areas, silent file areas or wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga are to be managed; (h) The roles and responsibilities of staff and contractors for dust management; and (i) Where not already addressed by preceding clauses, the relevant requirements of Schedule 2 of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan.	district plan) or within 100 metres of any other SAQRA to reduce wind exposure. (iii) Stockpiles inactive for longer than three months are to be covered or stabilised (such as through hydroseeding or application of temporary stabilising agents). (e) Methods for visual monitoring of dust emissions from stockpiles during construction; (f) Contingency methods to address identified and verified effects of dust emissions from stockpiles on SAQRAs; (g) An explanation as to how any adverse effects on sites that are sensitive to Ngāi Tahu, such as statutory acknowledgement areas, silent file areas or wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga are to be managed; (h) The roles and responsibilities of staff and contractors for dust management; and (i) Where not already addressed by preceding clauses, the relevant requirements of Schedule 2 of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan	uncovered stockpiles located within 250 metres of a residential area or zone (as defined in a district plan) or within 100 metres of any other SAQRA to reduce wind exposure. (iv) Stockpiles inactive for longer than three months are to be covered or stabilised (such as through hydroseeding or application of temporary stabilising agents). (e) Methods for visual monitoring of dust emissions from stockpiles during construction; (f) Contingency methods to address identified and verified effects of dust emissions from stockpiles on SAQRAs; (g) An explanation as to how any adverse effects on sites that are sensitive to Ngāi Tahu, such as statutory acknowledgement areas, silent file areas or wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga are to be managed; (h) The roles and responsibilities of staff and contractors for dust management <u>including providing a 24 hour contact number visible to the public; and</u> (i) <u>A system for training employees and contractors to make them aware of the requirements of the CAQMP</u> (j) <u>Identifying staff responsibilities for implementing and reviewing the CAQMP in order to achieve the requirements of this consent, and procedures, processes and methods for managing dust both inside and outside of standard operating hours;</u> (k) <u>A method for recording and responding to complaints from the public in accordance with Condition C4.13</u> (l) Where not already addressed by preceding clauses, the relevant requirements of Schedule 2 of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan.	would be encompassed) and these changes are not accepted by NZTA.	(ii) Watering of active construction area <u>Water is to be applied to uncovered surfaces of stockpiles located within 250 metres of a residential area or zone (as defined in a district plan) or within 100 metres of any other SAQRA to suppress dust during dry weather periods (where less than 2 mm of rainfall has occurred in the preceding 72 hours). An adequate supply of water and equipment is to be maintained on site to fulfil this requirement at all times;</u> (iii) Screens or barriers are to be erected around outdoor, uncovered stockpiles located within 250 metres of a residential area or zone (as defined in a district plan) or within 100 metres of any other SAQRA to reduce wind exposure. (iv) Stockpiles inactive for longer than three months are to be covered or stabilised (such as through hydroseeding or application of temporary stabilising agents). (e) Methods for visual monitoring of dust emissions from stockpiles during construction, <u>including specification of triggers for investigation and mitigation response actions;</u> (f) Contingency methods to address identified and verified effects of dust emissions from stockpiles on SAQRAs; (g) An explanation as to how any adverse effects on sites that are sensitive to Ngāi Tahu, such as statutory acknowledgement areas, silent file areas or wāhi tapu or wāhi taonga are to be managed; (h) The roles and responsibilities of staff and contractors for dust management; <u>and including providing a 24 hour contact number visible to the public;</u> (i) <u>A system for training employees and contractors to make them aware of the requirements of the CAQMP</u> (j) <u>Identifying staff responsibilities for implementing and reviewing the CAQMP in order to achieve the requirements of this consent, and procedures, processes and methods</u>
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					for managing dust both inside and outside of standard operating hours; (k) A method for recording and responding to complaints from the public in accordance with Condition C4.13 (l) Where not already addressed by preceding clauses, the relevant requirements of Schedule 2 of the Canterbury Air Regional Plan.
	Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan				
MP.10	The ESCMP must include: (a) Details of all erosion and sediment control (ESC) principles, procedures and practices that will be implemented across the Site to minimise the potential for sediment discharge; (b) Site specific erosion and sediment control principles, procedures and practices that will be implemented at the Kaiapoi River, Cam River / Ruataniwha and Waihora Stream; (c) Site plan of a suitable scale to identify: (d) The locations of Watercourses and Wetlands; (e) The extent of soil disturbance and vegetation removal; (f) Any buffer areas to be maintained undisturbed adjacent to Watercourses and Wetlands; (g) Areas of cut and fill; (h) Any other relevant Site information; (i) A construction timetable for installation of ESC devices and the soil disturbance activities proposed; (j) Maintenance, inspection, monitoring and reporting procedures; (k) Procedures and timing for review of and/or amendment to the certified ESCMP; (l) Identification and contact details of the personnel responsible for the operation and maintenance of all key erosion and sediment control devices. These personnel shall be managed by a SQP, and each shall have clearly defined roles and responsibilities to monitor compliance with these consent conditions. These personnel shall be available to meet with CRC monitoring personnel on a monthly basis, or as otherwise agreed in writing with CRC, to review any issues;	<u>The purpose of the ESCP is to identify the erosion and sediment control (ESC) principles, procedures and practices that will be implemented to minimise sediment discharge from Construction Works beyond the site.</u> The ESCMP must include: (a) Details of all erosion and sediment control (ESC) principles, procedures and practices that will be implemented across the Site to minimise the potential for sediment discharge; (b) Site specific erosion and sediment control principles, procedures and practices that will be implemented at the Kaiapoi River, Cam River / Ruataniwha and Waihora Stream; (c) Site plan of a suitable scale to identify: - The locations of Watercourses and Wetlands; - The extent of soil disturbance and vegetation removal; - Any buffer areas to be maintained undisturbed adjacent to Watercourses and Wetlands; - Areas of cut and fill; - Any other relevant Site information; (d) A construction timetable for installation of ESC devices and the soil disturbance activities proposed; (e) Maintenance, inspection, monitoring and reporting procedures; (f) Procedures and timing for review of and/or amendment to the certified ESCMP; (g) Identification and contact details of the personnel responsible for the operation and maintenance of all key erosion and sediment control devices. These personnel shall be managed by a SQP, and each shall have clearly defined	The purpose of the ESCP is to identify the erosion and sediment control (ESC) principles, procedures and practices that will be implemented to minimise sediment discharge from Construction Works beyond the site. The ESCMP must include: (a) Details of all erosion and sediment control (ESC) principles, procedures and practices that will be implemented across the Site to minimise the potential for sediment discharge; (b) Site specific erosion and sediment control principles, procedures and practices that will be implemented at the Kaiapoi River, Cam River / Ruataniwha and Waihora Stream; (c) <u>A staging plan outlining the sequencing, timing, and extent of earthworks, and the associated erosion and sediment control measures, including how exposed areas will be minimised and progressively stabilised prior to subsequent stages.</u> (d) Site plan of a suitable scale to identify: - The locations of Watercourses and Wetlands; - The extent of soil disturbance and vegetation removal; - Any buffer areas to be maintained undisturbed adjacent to Watercourses and Wetlands; - Areas of cut and fill; - Any other relevant Site information; (e) A construction timetable for installation of ESC devices and the soil disturbance activities proposed; (f) Maintenance, inspection, monitoring and reporting procedures;	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments.	The purpose of the ESCP is to identify the erosion and sediment control (ESC) principles, procedures and practices that will be implemented to minimise sediment discharge from Construction Works beyond the site. The ESCMP must include: (a) Details of all erosion and sediment control (ESC) principles, procedures and practices that will be implemented across the Site to minimise the potential for sediment discharge; (b) Site specific erosion and sediment control principles, procedures and practices that will be implemented at the Kaiapoi River, Cam River / Ruataniwha and Waihora Stream; (c) A staging plan outlining the sequencing, timing, and extent of earthworks, and the associated erosion and sediment control measures, including how exposed areas will be minimised and progressively stabilised prior to subsequent stages. (d) Site plan of a suitable scale to identify: - The locations of Watercourses and Wetlands; - The extent of soil disturbance and vegetation removal; - Any buffer areas to be maintained undisturbed adjacent to Watercourses and Wetlands; - Areas of cut and fill; - Any other relevant Site information; (e) A construction timetable for installation of ESC devices and the soil disturbance activities proposed; (f) Maintenance, inspection, monitoring and reporting procedures;

	(m) Measures to control discharges of treated construction stormwater runoff to mitigate against scouring; (n) Erosion and sediment control protocols for construction vehicles, including covering loads of fine material, the use of wheel-wash facilities at Site exit points and the timely removal of any material deposited or spilled from such vehicles on public roads; (o) Measures to avoid flood effects arising from soil disturbing activities, such as siting stockpiles out of areas within the 1 in 10 (10% Annual Exceedance Probability) critical storm flood level, minimising obstruction to flood flows, and actions to respond to warnings of a potential flood event; (p) A protocol for provision of a summary of outcomes to Whitiara, on a six-monthly basis, from monitoring required under this management plan; and (q) A protocol for consultation with Whitiara in respect of any concerns or issues in relation to effects on the environment during construction, and in particular observed effects on water quality and the health and wellbeing of waterbodies.	roles and responsibilities to monitor compliance with these consent conditions. These personnel shall be available to meet with CRC monitoring personnel on a monthly basis, or as otherwise agreed in writing with CRC, to review any issues; (h) Measures to control discharges of treated construction stormwater runoff to mitigate against scouring; (i) Erosion and sediment control protocols for construction vehicles, including covering loads of fine material, the use of wheel-wash facilities at Site exit points and the timely removal of any material deposited or spilled from such vehicles on public roads; (j) Measures to avoid flood effects arising from soil disturbing activities, such as siting stockpiles out of areas within the 1 in 10 (10% Annual Exceedance Probability) critical storm flood level, minimising obstruction to flood flows, and actions to respond to warnings of a potential flood event; (k) A protocol for provision of a summary of outcomes to Whitiara, on a six-monthly basis, from monitoring required under this management plan; and (l) A protocol for consultation with Whitiara in respect of any concerns or issues in relation to effects on the environment during construction, and in particular observed effects on water quality and the health and wellbeing of waterbodies.	(g) Procedures and timing for review of and/or amendment to the certified ESCMP; (h) Identification and contact details of the personnel responsible for the operation and maintenance of all key erosion and sediment control devices. These personnel shall be managed by a SQP, and each shall have clearly defined roles and responsibilities to monitor compliance with these consent conditions. These personnel shall be available to meet with CRC monitoring personnel on a monthly basis, or as otherwise agreed in writing with CRC, to review any issues; (i) <u>The location of discharge points where sediment control measures are required.</u> (j) Measures to control discharges of treated construction stormwater runoff to mitigate against scouring; (k) Erosion and sediment control protocols for construction vehicles, including covering loads of fine material, the use of wheel-wash facilities at Site exit points and the timely removal of any material deposited or spilled from such vehicles on public roads; (l) Measures to avoid flood effects arising from soil disturbing activities, such as siting stockpiles out of areas within the 1 in 10 (10% Annual Exceedance Probability) critical storm flood level, minimising obstruction to flood flows, and actions to respond to warnings of a potential flood event; (m) <u>Monitoring requirements for the Erosion and Sediment control measures that are put in place.</u> (n) A protocol for provision of a summary of outcomes to Whitiara, on a six-monthly basis, from monitoring required under this management plan; and (o) A protocol for consultation with Whitiara in respect of any concerns or issues in relation to effects on the environment during construction, and in particular observed effects on water quality and the health and wellbeing of waterbodies.		(g) Procedures and timing for review of and/or amendment to the certified ESCMP; (h) Identification and contact details of the personnel responsible for the operation and maintenance of all key erosion and sediment control devices. These personnel shall be managed by a SQP, and each shall have clearly defined roles and responsibilities to monitor compliance with these consent conditions. These personnel shall be available to meet with CRC monitoring personnel on a monthly basis, or as otherwise agreed in writing with CRC, to review any issues; (i) The location of discharge points where sediment control measures are required. (j) Measures to control discharges of treated construction stormwater runoff to mitigate against scouring; (k) Erosion and sediment control protocols for construction vehicles, including covering loads of fine material, the use of wheel-wash facilities at Site exit points and the timely removal of any material deposited or spilled from such vehicles on public roads; (l) Measures to avoid flood effects arising from soil disturbing activities, such as siting stockpiles out of areas within the 1 in 10 (10% Annual Exceedance Probability) critical storm flood level, minimising obstruction to flood flows, and actions to respond to warnings of a potential flood event; (m) Monitoring requirements for the Erosion and Sediment control measures that are put in place. (n) A protocol for provision of a summary of outcomes to Whitiara, on a six-monthly basis, from monitoring required under this management plan; and (o) A protocol for consultation with Whitiara in respect of any concerns or issues in relation to effects on the environment during construction, and in particular observed effects on water quality and the health and wellbeing of waterbodies.
	Groundwater Management Plan				

MP.11	The GMP must include: <i>General</i> (a) Inspection and monitoring procedures for groundwater levels and quality before, during, and after excavation works; (b) Site management and controls including practices to minimise risks of surface contaminants entering groundwater during any investigation, excavation, piling, or drilling activities; (c) Management of confined aquifer and artesian pressures and methods of control; (d) Installation procedures for the mixing and placement of concrete for ground improvements; (e) Control, collection and treatment of displaced water from the piles/ground improvements with protocols for correct disposal; (f) Methods to reduce the potential effects of mixing groundwater between aquifers and to reduce upward groundwater flows, if these are anticipated; (g) To address the potential effects of groundwater mixing and changes in groundwater pressure at the spring-fed pond at Lot 2 DP 306454, stone columns filled with a lower permeability material shall be used (subject to final design); (h) Management for excavation within 1 m of groundwater; (i) Provision of contingency measures; (j) Response plans; <i>Dewatering</i> (k) A dewatering management procedure, describing how dewatering and related discharge activities will be undertaken; (l) Adoption of suitable pumping rates/screen sizing to manage volumetric loss. (m) Methods for battering or shoring of the excavation walls to minimise mechanical settlements; <i>Bores</i> (n) Methods for controlling bore flushing and management of the drilling fluids; (o) Procedures for sealing to prevent vertical mixing of groundwater between aquifers;	<u>The purpose of the GMP is to set principles, procedures and controls for managing the effects of Construction Works on groundwater.</u> The GMP must include: <i>General</i> (a) Inspection and monitoring procedures for groundwater levels and quality before, during, and after excavation works; (b) Site management and controls including practices to minimise risks of surface contaminants entering groundwater during any investigation, excavation, piling, or drilling activities; (c) Management of confined aquifer and artesian pressures and methods of control; (d) Installation procedures for the mixing and placement of concrete for ground improvements; (e) Control, collection and treatment of displaced water from the piles/ground improvements with protocols for correct disposal; (f) Methods to reduce the potential effects of mixing groundwater between aquifers and to reduce upward groundwater flows, if these are anticipated; (g) To address the potential effects of groundwater mixing and changes in groundwater pressure at the spring-fed pond at Lot 2 DP 306454, stone columns filled with a lower permeability material shall be used (subject to final design); (h) Management for excavation within 1 m of groundwater; (i) Provision of contingency measures; (j) Response plans; <i>Dewatering</i> (k) A dewatering management procedure, describing how dewatering and related discharge activities will be undertaken; (l) Adoption of suitable pumping rates/screen sizing to manage volumetric loss. (m) Methods for battering or shoring of the excavation walls to minimise mechanical settlements; <i>Bores</i>	The purpose of the GMP is to set principles, procedures and controls for managing the effects of Construction Works on groundwater. The GMP must include: <i>General</i> (a) Inspection and monitoring procedures for groundwater levels and quality before, during, and after excavation works; (b) Site management and controls including practices to minimise risks of surface contaminants entering groundwater during any investigation, excavation, piling, or drilling activities; (c) Management of confined aquifer and artesian pressures and methods of control; (d) <u>Procedures for incorporating point of discharge management decisions and actions;</u> (e) <u>Provisions for assessing potential impacts to groundwater from discharge areas (i.e. swales and basins);</u> (f) Installation procedures for the mixing and placement of concrete for ground improvements; (g) Control, collection and treatment of displaced water from the piles/ground improvements with protocols for correct disposal; (h) Methods to reduce the potential effects of mixing groundwater between aquifers and to reduce upward groundwater flows, if these are anticipated; (i) To address the potential effects of groundwater mixing and changes in groundwater pressure at the spring-fed pond at Lot 2 DP 306454, stone columns filled with a lower permeability material shall be used (subject to final design); (j) Management for excavation within 1 m of groundwater; (k) Provision of contingency measures; (l) Response plans <u>based on monitoring and sampling program results;</u> <i>Dewatering</i> (m) A dewatering management procedure, describing how dewatering and related discharge activities will be undertaken;	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments, in part Procedures for incorporating point of discharge management decisions and actions are covered already in the dewatering and discharge condition (m). The requirement for response plans including actions is secured via subclause (l). On this basis NZTA does not agree with inclusion of CRC's suggested clause (d). NZTA disagrees with CRC addition (e) as it refers to assessing potential impacts to groundwater from discharge areas (i.e. swales and basins). The potential for permanent effects of stormwater retention and drainage on groundwater are assessed in the Hydrogeological Assessment. The overall effect on the groundwater environment and groundwater receptors from the operation of the stormwater system is assessed as low. NZTA agrees in part to the additions within clause (l) and adds "observations" to allow for evidence such as oil sheen or sediment.	The purpose of the GMP is to set principles, procedures and controls for managing the effects of Construction Works on groundwater. The GMP must include: <i>General</i> (a) Inspection and monitoring procedures for groundwater levels and quality before, during, and after excavation works; (b) Site management and controls including practices to minimise risks of surface contaminants entering groundwater during any investigation, excavation, piling, or drilling activities; (c) Management of confined aquifer and artesian pressures and methods of control; (d) Procedures for incorporating point of discharge management decisions and actions; (e) Provisions for assessing potential impacts to groundwater from discharge areas (i.e. swales and basins); (f) Installation procedures for the mixing and placement of concrete for ground improvements; (g) Control, collection and treatment of displaced water from the piles/ground improvements with protocols for correct disposal; (h) Methods to reduce the potential effects of mixing groundwater between aquifers and to reduce upward groundwater flows, if these are anticipated; (i) To address the potential effects of groundwater mixing and changes in groundwater pressure at the spring-fed pond at Lot 2 DP 306454, stone columns filled with a lower permeability material shall be used (subject to final design); (j) Management for excavation within 1 m of groundwater; (k) Provision of contingency measures; (l) Response plans based on <u>observations, monitoring and sampling program results;</u> <i>Dewatering</i>
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	(p) Methods for decommissioning wells within the Project alignment.	(n) Methods for controlling bore flushing and management of the drilling fluids; (o) Procedures for sealing to prevent vertical mixing of groundwater between aquifers; Methods for decommissioning wells within the Project alignment.	(n) Adoption of suitable pumping rates/screen sizing to manage volumetric loss. (o) Methods for battering or shoring of the excavation walls to minimise mechanical settlements; <i>Bores</i> (p) Methods for controlling bore flushing and management of the drilling fluids; (q) Procedures for sealing to prevent vertical mixing of groundwater between aquifers; (r) Methods for decommissioning wells within the Project alignment.		(m) A dewatering management procedure, describing how dewatering and related discharge activities will be undertaken; (n) Adoption of suitable pumping rates/screen sizing to manage volumetric loss. (o) Methods for battering or shoring of the excavation walls to minimise mechanical settlements; <i>Bores</i> (p) Methods for controlling bore flushing and management of the drilling fluids; (q) Procedures for sealing to prevent vertical mixing of groundwater between aquifers; (r) Methods for decommissioning wells within the Project alignment.
	Contaminated Sites Management Plan				
MP.12	The CSMP must contain the following information: (a) A summary of known contaminant conditions; (b) Contamination-related training requirements for project staff; (c) Soil management procedures including segregation, stockpiling and reuse, and offsite disposal; (d) Contamination-related health and safety controls; (e) Accidental discovery protocols; (f) Contamination-related incident management; (g) Record keeping and works completion reporting.	<u>The purpose of the CSMP is to identify measures to manage potential risks during construction arising from contaminated sites.</u> The CSMP must contain the following information: (a) A summary of known contaminant conditions <u>including confirming sites where contamination is expected to be present, including details on the type and extent of contamination</u> (b) <u>Specify any pre construction contamination investigation(s).</u> (c) Contamination-related training requirements for project staff; (d) <u>On site soil management procedures including for excavation / disturbance, segregation, stockpiling and reuse,</u> (e) <u>Offsite soil management procedures including transportation and identification of suitable offsite disposal locations for contaminated soils;</u> (f) <u>Management of stormwater and dewatering water discharges to or from contaminated land.</u> (g) Contamination-related health and safety controls; (h) Accidental discovery protocols <u>to apply in the event of accidental / unexpected discovery of contaminated soils (sites not previously identified) to safely manage unexpected contamination;</u>	<i>CRC considers that further consideration of the CSMP will be required, depending on the soil reuse criteria determined to be appropriate for the project by the Panel.</i>	NZTA notes that information on the soil reuse is already required for inclusion in the CSMP by condition subclause (d) so resolution on the soil reuse criteria can be included in there (to match final agreed conditions on this matter). NZTA has made one wording adjustment to clarify that the CSMP will cover construction phase stormwater. Operational stormwater discharges are covered by the O3-discharge permit conditions.	The purpose of the CSMP is to identify measures to manage potential risks during construction arising from contaminated sites. The CSMP must contain the following information: (a) A summary of known contaminant conditions including confirming sites where contamination is expected to be present, including details on the type and extent of contamination (b) Specify any pre construction contamination investigation(s). (c) Contamination-related training requirements for project staff; (d) On site soil management procedures including for excavation / disturbance, segregation, stockpiling and reuse, (e) Offsite soil management procedures including transportation and identification of suitable offsite disposal locations for contaminated soils; (f) Management of <u>construction phase</u> stormwater and dewatering water discharges to or from contaminated land. (g) Contamination-related health and safety controls; (h) Accidental discovery protocols to apply in the event of accidental / unexpected discovery of contaminated soils (sites not previously identified) to safely manage unexpected contamination;

		(i) Contamination-related incident management; (j) <u>Approach to active remediation should contamination be identified that would present an unacceptable risk to the environment following completion of Construction Works.</u> (k) Record keeping and works completion reporting.			(i) Contamination-related incident management; (j) Approach to active remediation should contamination be identified that would present an unacceptable risk to the environment following completion of Construction Works. (k) Record keeping and works completion reporting.
	Remedial Action Plan				
MP.13		<u>The purpose of the RAP is to document a remedial strategy for the contamination requiring active remediation in accordance with 12. (j).</u> <u>The RAP must include:</u> (a) <u>Remedial objectives and targets</u> (b) <u>Remedial methodology</u> (c) <u>Any additional controls required to manage contamination discharges during remediation works (beyond those controls already required by the CSMP)</u> (d) <u>Any validation sampling or methodologies that will be undertaken to demonstrate successful completion of the remedial works</u>	<i>CRC considers that further consideration of the CSMP will be required, depending on the remedial criteria determined to be appropriate for the project by the Panel.</i>	Remedial objectives and triggers will be set out as required by sub clause (a). NZTA refers the Panel to response to comment 2.18 regarding the appropriate approach to defining remedial targets. In summary, the need for active remediation should be determined by a SQP on the basis of a site-specific risk assessment adopting a site-specific conceptual site model.	

Schedule 3: Ecology (Discovery Protocol and Residual Effects Management)

Ref	Condition as lodged	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	At risk and threatened species discovery protocol			
EM.1	(a) If, when undertaking the Construction Works authorised by these resource consents, any 'At Risk' or 'Threatened' flora or fauna as defined by the Department of Conservation New Zealand Threat Classification System and not specifically addressed by the conditions of these resource consents is discovered, the Consent Holder must: - Notify the Department of Conservation within 24 hours of the discovery; - Identify and implement a course of action that takes into account the outcomes of any consultation with the Department of Conservation and Whitiara. (b) Within 15 working days of a discovery, the Consent Holder must advise the CRC in writing of the course of action implemented, including the programme for future actions, in accordance with clause (a).			
	Ecology Residual Effects Management			Ecology Residual Effects Management <u>(excluding mudfish)</u>
EM.2	More than minor residual adverse effects (those effects not addressed after avoidance, remediation, and minimisation) of the Construction Works authorised by these resource consents shall be offset and/or compensated to achieve no net loss, for: - Indigenous biodiversity within 10 metres of a Watercourse, Wetland, or lake; and - Aquatic extent and values within a Watercourse or Natural Inland Wetland.			More than minor residual adverse effects (those effects not addressed after avoidance, remediation, and minimisation) of the Construction Works authorised by these resource consents shall be offset and/or compensated to achieve no net loss, for: - Indigenous biodiversity within 10 metres of a Watercourse, Wetland, or lake; and - Aquatic extent and values within a Watercourse or Natural Inland Wetland. <u>For the purpose of this condition, potential residual effects on mudfish, and any resulting creation of mudfish specific habitat, are addressed in Schedule 4.</u>
EM.3	Except where modified by Condition EM.4, offset and compensation measures shall be carried out in accordance with the Ecology Offset Plan (Volume 4E of the Application) attached to and forming part of this resource consent.	<i>CRC considers that amendments to this condition will be required to reflect CRC's position on habitat values, or alternatively to require modification of the relevant plan.</i>	NZTA does not consider any amendments are necessary to this condition, as condition EM.4 allows for recalculation.	
EM.4	- Prior to the submission of the EMP to CRC for certification, the offset and compensation measures specified in the Ecology Offset Plan must be recalculated. - The recalculation shall include a re-evaluation of the baseline assumptions of the recipient sites relative to the calculations, to reflect any revision to the area of habitats to be removed as a result of	<i>CRC supports this approach, as the assignment of habitat values at the decision stage will require those values to be reflected in the offset and compensation measures proposed as part of the project.</i>	NZTA proposes amendments to condition In response to concerns from CRC and DOC that mudfish may be present, NZTA has proposed to survey for Canterbury Mudfish in the Potential mudfish habitat WC_W6_NPSFM and implemented the conditions in Schedule 4 if mudfish presence is confirmed.	- Prior to the submission of the EMP to CRC for certification, the offset and compensation measures specified in the Ecology Offset Plan must be recalculated. - The recalculation shall include a re-evaluation of the baseline assumptions of the recipient sites relative to the calculations, to reflect any revision to:

Ref	Condition as lodged	CRC Section 53 tracked changes [or comments]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
	the final design and the Construction Works to be carried out under these resource consents. (c) Where the recalculation results in offset and compensation measures that differ to those in the Ecology Offset Plan, the revised measures: i. Supersede the measures in the Ecology Offset Plan; and ii. Must be included in the EMP to be certified, along with an explanation of the revisions made and confirmation that Condition EM.2 is complied with.		Clarifications are proposed to Condition EM.4 in recognition that wetland value will require revaluation if Canterbury mudfish are confirmed to be present within this area. Please see evidence of Patrick Lees and response to comments 1.26, 1.28 and 1.33 in NZTA response to comments from DOC	i. the area of habitats to be removed as a result of the final design and the Construction Works to be carried out under these resource consents, <u>and</u> ii. <u>Wetland values, if the Canterbury mudfish survey required by CRCxxxxxx Condition C1.30 confirms the presence of Canterbury Mudfish in the Potential mudfish habitat WC_W6_NPFMS.</u> (c) Where the recalculation results in offset and compensation measures that differ to those in the Ecology Offset Plan, the revised measures: i. Supersede the measures in the Ecology Offset Plan; and ii. Must be included in the EMP to be certified, along with an explanation of the revisions made and confirmation that Condition EM.2 is complied with. <u>Advice Note: This condition does not require the effects on Canterbury mudfish to be included in any recalculation (only a uplift in wetland values if mudfish are confirmed as present). The effects on Canterbury mudfish are addressed by the conditions in Schedule 4.</u>
EM.5	Offset and compensation measures must not commence until the Consent Holder has provided the CRC written confirmation that the Consent Holder has entered into enduring legal agreements or holds other authorisations necessary to allow entry onto land to carry out, continue and maintain all offset or compensation measures.	<i>CRC has concerns regarding this condition, particularly in relation to the implications if the land is not authorised for offset and/or compensation purposes. CRC is however willing to discuss this matter further.</i>		
EM.6	At year 10 after the Completion of Construction Works, the Consent Holder must have completed all offset and compensation measures. At this time the Consent Holder must provide an Offset and Compensation Report (OCR) to CRC providing sufficient evidence to confirm that Condition EM.2 has been complied with.	<i>CRC considers that further information is required regarding the actions to be taken should the outcomes specified in EM.2 not be achieved.</i>		

Schedule 4: Canterbury Mudfish

CM.1	If Canterbury mudfish are detected in accordance with CRCxxxxxx Condition C3.10, no Construction Works shall occur within the Potential Mudfish Habitat WC_W6_NPFSM until a Canterbury Mudfish Management Plan (CMMP) has been certified by CRC in accordance with Condition CM.8 <u>This condition does not restrict Construction Works in other parts of the Project beyond the Potential Mudfish Habitat WC_W6_NPFSM.</u>
CM.2	The purpose of the CMMP is to: - minimise to the extent practicable the injury and mortality of Canterbury mudfish during Construction Works - establish or enhance a relocation recipient site or sites for Canterbury mudfish, - provide for the salvage and relocation of Canterbury mudfish, and - provide for further compensation if appropriate.
CM.3	The CMMP shall be prepared by a SWP with specific expertise in mudfish.
CM.4	The CMMP shall be prepared having regard to <i>Ling et al. 2013: A revised methodology to survey and monitor New Zealand mudfish</i>, including, where relevant, methods for mudfish capture, handling, hygiene, monitoring and data recording.
CM.5	The CMMP shall include: - the results of the Canterbury mudfish survey required by Condition 3.10; - the location and extent of occupied Canterbury mudfish habitat within Potential Mudfish Habitat WC_W6_NPFSM, to which the CMMP applies; - measures to avoid or minimise effects on Canterbury mudfish, where practicable; - salvage and handling methods; - relocation methods, including timing, fish capture, temporary holding, transport and release procedures; - the location of proposed recipient site or sites, including confirmation by a suitably qualified and experienced freshwater ecologist that the site could potentially support Canterbury mudfish; - any habitat restoration, enhancement, preparation, or fencing required at the recipient site or sites prior to relocation; - post-relocation monitoring methods for a period of two years following relocation, with the purpose of assessing whether Canterbury mudfish establishment at the recipient site has been demonstrated; - performance measures for determining whether Canterbury mudfish establishment at the recipient site has been demonstrated; - reporting requirements to CRC and DOC, including reporting of capture and relocation data, habitat restoration or enhancement works, monitoring results and the outcome of the two-year monitoring period; and - further Canterbury mudfish compensation measures to be implemented if: - a suitable site for Canterbury mudfish relocation cannot be identified, or - Canterbury mudfish establishment at the recipient site has not been demonstrated after two years of post-relocation monitoring. <u>The compensation measures must directly relate to Canterbury mudfish and may include research, recovery, survey, monitoring or habitat restoration.</u>
CM.6	At least 20 Working Days before submitting the CMMP to CRC in accordance with Condition CM.8, the CMMP shall be provided to DOC for review and comment. The Consent Holder shall consider any written feedback received from DOC prior to providing the CMMP to CRC.
CM.7	At least 20 Working Days prior to commencement of Construction Works within the area identified in the CMMP, the CMMP shall be provided to CRC for certification that it is in accordance with requirements of Conditions CM.3 to CM.6.

CM.8	<u>The certified CMMP shall be implemented and complied with for the duration of Construction Works within the Potential Mudfish Habitat WC_W6_NPFMS, and for the duration of any post-relocation monitoring, habitat maintenance, reporting, or further compensation measures required by the CMMP.</u>
CM.8	<u>In the event that further compensation measures are required under Condition CM.5(k), once these have been implemented, no further Canterbury mudfish-specific relocation, restoration, enhancement, compensation or monitoring shall be required under these consents.</u>
CM.10	<u>Material Changes to the certified CMMP must proceed through the steps in Conditions CM.6 and CM.7.</u>
CM.11	<u>Except for Material Changes, the CMMP may be amended without the need for certification and shall be provided to CRC and DOC for information.</u>

LEGEND

Freshwater

- Project stream
- Potential Mudfish Habitat to be surveyed
- Project wetlands
- Existing Designation



GS_CW1_RMA

WC_W6_NPSFM

WC_W5_NPSFM

WC_W4_NPSFM

Wainora Creek

WC_W3_NPSFM

A5 SCALE 1:2,000

0 25 50 75 m

N D

Christchurch

LOCATION PLAN

Part B: Waimakariri District Council Resource Consent

The resource consent identified below is sought to allow the Consent Holder to construct the *State Highway 1 North Canterbury—Woodend Bypass Project (Belfast to Pegasus)*.

Ref	Consent type and scope
NES-CS	Land use consent Disturbance and excavation of contaminated soil and material to which the NES-CS applies, for the purposes of constructing the State Highway 1 North Canterbury—Woodend Bypass Project (Belfast to Pegasus).

Note: The proposed conditions in Part B pertain only to the management of environmental effects falling under the jurisdiction of WDC under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011. For the management of other effects falling under the jurisdiction of WDC, please refer to the conditions of the existing designation (Volume 2B) and the alterations sought (Volume 2C).

Definitions and terms used in this resource consent

Abbreviation/term	Meaning	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
CSMP	Contaminated Sites Management Plan		
Consent Holder	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi		
NES-CS	Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011		
Project	State Highway 1 North Canterbury – Woodend Bypass Project (Belfast to Pegasus) (the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof)		
<u>RAP</u>		New acronym proposed To reflect the introduction of the RAP	<u>Remediation Action Plan</u>
Site	The land contained within the area delineated as “Project Site” in Volume 4C of the Application.		
SQP	Suitably Qualified Person: A person (or persons) who competent and experienced in the field of expertise that is relevant to a particular task or action directed by a condition.		
WDC	Waimakariri District Council		
Working Day	A day of the week other than— (a) a Saturday, a Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, the Sovereign’s birthday, Te Rā Aro ki a Matariki/Matariki Observance Day, and Labour Day; and (b) if Waitangi Day or Anzac Day falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, the following Monday; and (c) a day in the period commencing on 20 December in any year and ending with 10 January in the following year.		

Conditions

Ref	Condition as lodged	Amended conditions (9 April 2026)	WDC Section 53 tracked changes [<i>or comments</i>]	NZTA Response	Updated Proposed Conditions
Scope and General					
NES-CS.1	This resource consent shall lapse 10 years from the date of commencement of the consents in accordance with section 97 of the FTAA.				
NES-CS.2			<u>WDC shall be notified of the commencement of earthworks 5 days prior to their commencement on a contaminated site.</u>	NZTA accepts the suggested condition with amendments	WDC shall be notified of the commencement of earthworks <u>at least 5 Working Days</u> prior to their commencement of earthworks on a contaminated site.
NES-CS.3	WDC may serve notice on the Consent Holder under section 128(1) of the Act of its intention to review the conditions of these resource consents at any time within six months of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth anniversaries of the date of Commencement of Construction Works, and thereafter five yearly. The purpose of such a review is to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may result from the consented activities and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage. Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.		WDC may serve notice on the Consent Holder under section 128(1) of the Act of its intention to review the conditions of this ese resource consents at any time within six months of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth anniversaries of the date of Commencement of Construction Works, and thereafter five yearly. The purpose of such a review is to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may result from the consented activities and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage. Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.	NZTA accepts the suggested amendment	WDC may serve notice on the Consent Holder under section 128(1) of the Act of its intention to review the conditions of this resource consents at any time within six months of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth anniversaries of the date of Commencement of Construction Works, and thereafter five yearly. The purpose of such a review is to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may result from the consented activities and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage. Any review under this condition must give effect to the purpose of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.
Further investigation					
NES-CS.4	The further investigation requirements outlined in the Ground Contamination Investigation Report for HAIL sites which have not yet been investigated (Volume 3F of the Application) shall be completed prior to earthworks commencing in the respective area. Investigation works shall be completed by a SQP.		The further investigation requirements outlined in the Ground Contamination Investigation Report for HAIL sites which have not yet been investigated (Volume 3F of the <u>Substantive Application Prepared by Tonkin Taylor dated November 2025 saved in WDC records TRIM 260107001866, 260107001868 and 260107001868</u>) shall be completed prior to earthworks commencing in the respective area. Investigation works shall be completed by a SQP <u>and shall be provided to WDC for approval prior to earthworks commencing.</u>	NZTA accepts the suggested amendments, in part NZTA agrees the DSI should be provided to WDC, but for information rather than approval. NZTA notes the findings of the DSI will inform updates to the CSMP, which is required to be certified by CRC. While WDC's role is acknowledge, NZTA does not consider WDC approval/certification is require where the same matter is already managed through the CRC certified CSMP or RAP.	The further investigation requirements outlined in the Ground Contamination Investigation Report for HAIL sites which have not yet been investigated (Volume 3F of the Substantive Application Prepared by Tonkin Taylor dated November 2025 saved in WDC records TRIM 260107001866, 260107001868 and 260107001868) shall be completed prior to earthworks commencing in the respective area. Investigation works shall be completed by a SQP <u>and the DSI shall be provided to WDC for information. for approval prior to earthworks commencing.</u>
Remediation and validation					
NES-CS.5		<u>Where contamination is identified at concentrations requiring active remediation works shall be undertaken in accordance with a site-specific Remedial</u>	Where contamination is identified at concentrations requiring active remediation, works shall be undertaken in accordance with a site-specific Remedial Action Plan	NZTA does not accept the suggested amendment	Where contamination is identified at concentrations requiring active remediation, works shall be undertaken in accordance with a site-specific Remedial

		<u>Action Plan (RAP). Active remediation is defined as the requirement to address unacceptable concentrations of contaminants due to risks to human health that would not otherwise be addressed through construction works.</u> <u>The RAP must be provided to Waimakariri District Council, Attention: Compliance Manager.</u> <u>The RAP must include:</u> - <u>Remedial objectives and targets</u> - <u>Remedial methodology</u> - <u>Any additional controls required to manage contamination discharges during remediation works (beyond those controls already required by the CSMP)</u> - <u>Any validation sampling or methodologies that will be undertaken to demonstrate successful completion of the remedial works</u>	(RAP). Active remediation is defined as the requirement to address unacceptable concentrations of contaminants due to risks to human health that would not otherwise be addressed through construction works. The RAP must be provided to Waimakariri District Council, Attention: Compliance Manager for approval. The RAP must include: - Remedial objectives and targets - Remedial methodology - Any additional controls required to manage contamination discharges during remediation works - Any validation sampling or methodologies that will be undertaken to demonstrate successful completion of the remedial works	CRC will be required to certify any RAP. While WDC's role is acknowledged, NZTA does not consider WDC approval/certification is required where the same matter is already managed through the CRC certified CSMP or RAP.	Action Plan (RAP). Active remediation is defined as the requirement to address unacceptable concentrations of contaminants due to risks to human health that would not otherwise be addressed through construction works. The RAP must be provided to Waimakariri District Council, Attention: Compliance Manager for information for approval. The RAP must include: - Remedial objectives and targets - Remedial methodology - Any additional controls required to manage contamination discharges during remediation works - Any validation sampling or methodologies that will be undertaken to demonstrate successful completion of the remedial works
NES-CS.6		<u>Within 2 months of the completion of any remediation works required under NES-CS.5 a Site Validation Report (SVR) must be prepared by a SQP in accordance with the Ministry for Environment's Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No 1 - Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand to validate whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved.</u> <u>The SVR must be provided to Waimakariri District Council, Attention: Compliance Manager.</u> <u>The SVR must include the following information:</u> <u>a. Summary of remediation works undertaken.</u> <u>b. Confirmation the remediation objectives and targets have been successfully achieved, including validation sampling (if required) or documentation of validation methodologies.</u> <u>c. Details of any ongoing site management where contamination remains in place.</u> <u>d. Evidence of the fate of material removed from the site.</u>			

Contaminated Sites Management Plan					
NES-CS.7	All Project earthworks, including the reuse of soil within the Site, shall be undertaken in accordance with the Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP) required under resource consent CRCXXXXXX [insert ref] (Consent C1).		All Project earthworks, including the reuse of soil within the Site, shall be undertaken in accordance with the Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP) required under resource consent CRCXXXXXX [insert ref] (Consent C1).	NZTA accepts the suggested amendment	All Project earthworks, including the reuse of soil within the Site, shall be undertaken in accordance with the Contaminated Site Management Plan (CSMP).
Works Completion Report					
NES-CS.8	Within 2 months of the completion of the soil disturbance authorised under this resource consent (or if relevant, within 2 months of completion of the soil disturbance of a Project stage), the Consent Holder shall provide a Works Completion Report. The purpose of the WCR is to demonstrate that the works were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the CSMP. The report shall be prepared by a SQP. The Works Completion Report shall include: (a) A summary of the works undertaken, including dates of commencement and completion; (b) Details of any unexpected contamination encountered during the works and the response to such findings; (c) A summary of all soil sampling and analysis results, including comparison with relevant soil contaminant standards; (d) Records of soil disposal, including volumes, destinations, and waste acceptance documentation for any soil removed from the site; (e) Confirmation that the site is suitable for the intended use (or otherwise specify any ongoing management requirements); (f) Any recommendations for further monitoring, remediation, or site management if applicable; (g) Photographic evidence of the works undertaken. If remedial actions are required, the Works Completion Report shall summarise the remediation works undertaken and validated.		Within 2 months of the completion of the soil disturbance authorised under this resource consent (or if relevant, within 2 months of completion of the soil disturbance of a Project stage), the Consent Holder shall provide a Works Completion Report. (WCR). The purpose of the WCR is to demonstrate that the works were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the CSMP. The report shall be prepared by a SQP. The Works Completion Report shall include: (a) A summary of the works undertaken, including dates of commencement and completion; (b) Details of any unexpected contamination encountered during the works and the response to such findings; (c) A summary of all soil sampling and analysis results, including comparison with relevant soil contaminant standards; (d) Records of soil disposal, including volumes, destinations, and waste acceptance documentation for any soil removed from the site; (e) Confirmation that the site is suitable for the intended use (or otherwise specify any ongoing management requirements); (f) Any recommendations for further monitoring, remediation, or site management if applicable; (g) Photographic evidence of the works undertaken. (h) <u>Details of the reuse or disposal of contaminated soil within the site.</u> If remedial actions are required, the Works Completion Report shall summarise the remediation works undertaken and validated.	NZTA accepts the suggested amendment, in part Removal of the second reference to soil disposal, to clarify that onsite use of soil is “reuse” and appropriate offsite removal of soil is “disposal” as covered by (d).	Within 2 months of the completion of the soil disturbance authorised under this resource consent (or if relevant, within 2 months of completion of the soil disturbance of a Project stage), the Consent Holder shall provide a Works Completion Report. (WCR). The purpose of the WCR is to demonstrate that the works were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the CSMP. The report shall be prepared by a SQP. The Works Completion Report shall include: (a) A summary of the works undertaken, including dates of commencement and completion; (b) Details of any unexpected contamination encountered during the works and the response to such findings; (c) A summary of all soil sampling and analysis results, including comparison with relevant soil contaminant standards; (d) Records of soil disposal, including volumes, destinations, and waste acceptance documentation for any soil removed from the site; (e) Confirmation that the site is suitable for the intended use (or otherwise specify any ongoing management requirements); (f) Any recommendations for further monitoring, remediation, or site management if applicable; (g) Photographic evidence of the works undertaken. (h) Details of the reuse or disposal of contaminated soil within the site. If remedial actions are required, the Works Completion Report shall summarise the remediation works undertaken and validated.
NES-CS.9			<u>Where any contamination above applicable soil contaminant standards will be retained</u>	NZTA accepts the suggested amendment, in part	Where any contamination above applicable soil contaminant standards will be retained

			or managed on site, a Long Term Site Management Plan shall be submitted to WDC, Attention: Compliance Manager within two months of completing the construction works. The Long Term Site Management Plan shall include: a. Confirmation that the construction works have been completed and were carried out in accordance with the SMP b. Details of any soil sampling and validation carried out c. Accurate details of the location and extent of any encapsulated soils, including an estimate of the volume of material discharged; and d. Details of the future management of any encapsulated soils, including how the integrity of the lining or seal will be maintained and monitored over time.	Removed (a) and (b) as confirmation that the construction works were completed in accordance with the CSMP is the purpose of the Works Completion Report. Revised (c) to make this specific to the stated purpose of the Long Term Site Management plan being to manage “any contamination above applicable soil contaminant standards that is retained onsite”.	or managed on site, a Long Term Site Management Plan shall be submitted to WDC, Attention: Compliance Manager within two months of completing the construction works. The Long Term Site Management Plan shall include: a. Confirmation that the construction works have been completed and were carried out in accordance with the CSMP b. Details of any soil sampling and validation carried out c. Accurate details of the location and extent of such contamination of any encapsulated soils, including an estimate of the volume of material discharged; and d. Details of the future management of any encapsulated contaminated soil, including how the integrity of the management controls lining or seal will be maintained and monitored over time.
	Contamination Discovery				
NES-CS.10			In the event of contamination discovery e.g., visible staining, odours, and/or other conditions that indicate soil contamination, then work must cease until a Suitably Qualified and Experienced Practitioner (SQEP) has assessed the matter and advised of the appropriate remediation and/or disposal options for these soils. Any measures to manage the risk from potential soil contamination must be approved by the Waimakariri District Council. Attention: Compliance Manager	NZTA accepts the suggested condition, with amendments NZTA accepts an unexpected discovery protocol is appropriate but has proposed amendments to align with the regional resource consent and to avoid dual certification. It is noted where risk of unacceptable contamination effects exists, this will trigger a RAP to be prepared (with certification by CRC). Other management of contamination will be as per the controls and procedures in the CSMP (also certified by CRC).	In the event of an unexpected contamination discovery e.g., visible staining, odours, and/or other conditions that indicate soil contamination, then work must cease within 10 m of the discovery until a Suitably Qualified and Experienced Practitioner (SQEP) SQP has assessed the matter and advised of the appropriate management, remediation and/or disposal options for these soils. Any measures to manage the risk from potential soil contamination must be approved by the Waimakariri District Council. Attention: Compliance Manager