

ZANE SANDY GIBSON

Certifying Drainlayer

Gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com

I oppose Gisborne District Council – Community Lifelines

Application for overflow discharges from the Wastewater Network.

INTRODUCTION

Ko Tuahine toku maunga.

Ko Wainui te moana.

Ko ngati pakeha te iwi.

Ko Lex raua ko Rae oku matua.

Ko Zane Sandy Gibson toku ingoa.

I have read and complied with the Code of Conduct for expert witnesses contained in the Environment Court Practice Note 2014 in preparing of this submission. I agree to comply with it in presenting this submission and to comply with it in any evidence I might give at the hearing. The opinions and assessments that I give in this report are within my field of expertise.

Background ¹

This report has been prepared by myself, Sandy Gibson. I am a self-employed Water Cartage contractor. I am a certifying Drainlayer. I have spent 20 years as a practicing drainlayer. I am a past employee of GDC, between 2009 and 2011, where I managed the then called Inflow / Infiltration Program. Since leaving GDC employment I have worked on various Drain laying projects around the country as the on-site Certifying Drainlayer. I have actively searched for the answers to the questions of Inflow Infiltration cause in Tairāwhiti and their remedy since 2009. In 2019 I was employed by a Gisborne plumbing company, C&G Plumbing, on two GDC Drainwise Stormwater, pipe laying contracts. I am an expert in the field of Inflow Infiltration.

Submission in opposition to Gisborne District Council – Community Lifelines

Application for overflow discharges from the Wastewater Network.

The applicant seeks consent based on the Drainwise Program and other measures to progressively reduce the frequency and volume of the overflows and to manage the actual and potential adverse effects. The Drainwise program is a significant works program with the Applicant working with private landowners to identify and resolve inflow and infiltration issues within the private pipes and connections which join into the public network. (4.5 Todd Whittaker)

In heavy and/or prolonged rain, the wastewater network may overflow because of too much stormwater entering the system. The technical work completed by the applicant identifies the main sources of stormwater as flood water flowing over or getting into gully traps, roof water being piped straight into private gully traps or leaky private wastewater pipes from private property. (4.6 Todd Whitaker)

The Applicant identifies as being.

High impact causes

- Flood water flowing over and into private gully traps.
- Water getting into leaky private gully traps.
- Roof water being piped straight into private gully traps or private lateral wastewater pipes.

Medium impact causes

- Private laterals leaking between houses and the Council/public main network.

Low impact causes

- Council's wastewater system leaking at main and lateral wastewater pipes and access points.
(4 SIGHT CONSULTING)

My opposition to the application is based on the incorrect prioritization of the cause of how stormwater gets into our wastewater network.

For all work conducted to lessen this stormwater ingress is based on these prioritization assumptions.

GDC- Community Lifelines Application seeks,

consents based on the Drainwise program.

Correct Prioritization 2

High impact

- Council's wastewater system leaking at main and lateral wastewater pipes and access points.
- Private laterals leaking between the house and the public network.

Medium impact

- Roof water being piped straight into private gully traps or private lateral wastewater pipes.

Low impact

- Flood water flowing over and into private gully traps.
- Water getting into leaky private gully traps.

Cause of Rainwater and Ground water entering the Wastewater Network. 3

High impact

- Council's wastewater system leaking at main and lateral wastewater pipes and access points.
- Private laterals leaking between the house and the public network.

OBSERVATIONS

While working for GDC as manager of the Inflow Infiltration Program.

My crew and I investigated much of the system after midnight, when the ground was saturated, and surcharging was occurring.

Surcharging or the backing up of the system occurs when there is more liquid getting into the system than can get out. So, the Wastewater, rather than travelling in the channel at the

bottom of the Manhole, builds up inside the Manhole, and then floods the next Manhole after that until the whole system is inundated and as a result overflows occur.

These investigations took place after midnight so that that legitimate flow from households could be largely discounted, as people were asleep and not generating wastewater.

These investigations supported my fears that the bulk of the ingress was coming into the system through infiltration into these mains.

Manholes were also seen to be leaking in vast amounts of groundwater.

These investigations were well documented, and these records filed in the GDC system.

The council has investigated the main network by, using CCTV, at length. The state of the network is well known.

Some of these old sewer mains have been replaced and some of them lined which has lessened their ingress impact.

I have asked the council for a breakdown of the age, material, pipe depth and meters of the various aspects to the main network. This information is easily accessed as it features on all main network plans. This is crucial evidence. I have not received this information.

Private Lateral Leaking ⁴

Private laterals leaking in ground water are also a major source of Wastewater flow when overflows are occurring. Like the mains many of these pipes are old and leak. As these pipes are not as deep in the ground as their main counterparts, they are easier to investigate.

These ongoing investigations continue to add to my ever-growing knowledge.

Earthenware Pipes (clay) with mortar joints

These leak through a hairline crack circumnavigating these pipes just downstream of the collar.

Earthenware pipes with rubber ring joints

These leak through the rubber ring joint that has gone hard and rigid.

Concrete Pipes

Concrete pipes, both private and public, are leaking at their collar joints. In some places, they have worn all the way through, the thickness of the pipe.

When Wastewater is held up and not flowing, decomposition takes place inside the pipe. Hydrogen sulfide is produced, being a light gas, it rises to the roof of the pipe, where it mixes with water. This mixture turns to hydrochloric acid. Hydrochloric acid eats away at the pipe.

Observation A

Most laterals join directly on to a connection to the main.

Some laterals are so long that a MH is sited still in private property between the house and the public sewer main. In one of these MHs in the Kaiti area close to Pickering Street, I conducted a CCTV investigation. The ground was saturated, and the wastewater network was surcharging.

- On the CCTV screen the pipeline was seen to be dripping in water along its entire length.
- The house was built in the 1950 – 60s.
- At one point the dripping in water was quicker.
- By tracing out onto the surface where this increased dripping was occurring. One noticed water pooling on the ground underneath a downpipe, that was discharging onto the ground.

The private lateral was seen to be leaking, the entire length and where there was surface puddling, leaking into the pipe even quicker. This is quick response infiltration that GDC claim is coming from stormwater running over the top of manholes.

This investigation added a lot to my already held views, that the lateral pipes leaking were a major contributor to the Inflow Infiltration issue.

Here Bridget suggests that the ground water level rises to the point, where it could account for water entering the pipes wastewater system.

Bridget Lucy Bosworth 22

20 “While elevated shallow ground water levels could potentially be a cause of water ingress into the pipes, a high groundwater level does not necessarily mean that ground water is entering the pipe nor that it is a significant contributor.” BLB evidence

Medium impact

- Roof water being piped straight into private gully traps or private lateral wastewater pipes.

Roof water being piped into the top of gully traps have a medium impact on the wastewater system. If one calculates the average size of a house roof in Gisborne, divide by two, as most houses have at least two down pipes, and times this by the rainfall, one can calculate the volume of rainwater entering the system through these illegal connections. This volume can be turned into a liters per second total and this total put against a required fall in flow required to reduce overflow occurrences. A simple task.

Low impact

- Flood water flowing over and into private gully traps.
- Water getting into leaky private gully traps.

Flood water flowing over the top of gully traps is not common and usually easily remedied. 5

Some water enters the system through leaking gully traps. The Inflow Infiltration team have been repairing gully traps for thirty years and most of these have been repaired. It is uncommon to have puddles of water sitting against a house. This would have to be the case for large amounts of water to enter these gully traps.

Floodwater getting into leaky private gully traps is not common. It is crucial however to monitor this ingress, as enormous amounts of water can enter an uncontrolled system, by this means. An effective Inflow Infiltration program must be in place to identify and to eradicate this seldomly seen occurrence. By practical design and implementation flood water entering the system can be easily eradicated.

I have seen one video recording, that the Drainwise team have taken, of floodwater flowing into a gully trap.

This was in Rutene Road. This was a great find for the flow entering the system in this location was significant.

The remediation work conducted to solve this rear occurrence was poorly conceived and expensive. Description to be given orally.

Wastewater Network Remediation 6

It is necessary to have a correct understanding of the sources of Inflow / Infiltration and their impact on the Wastewater network. Once this is firmly understood an effective program can be introduced to reduce water ingresses and overflows.

Questions Over Remediation Work 7

An exert taken out of the Infiltration and Inflow Control Manuel 2nd edition 2015.

This has been written by the, at the time, manager of GDCs Inflow Infiltration Program, Helen Churton.

Page 58 Infiltration and Inflow Control Manuel 2nd edition 2015

“During this whole period flows were monitored and reductions in flow identified. However, the overall objectives of eliminating overflows and reducing discharges have yet to be achieved. A major review is currently being undertaken of all the work to date to understand why this may be.”

Helen Churton managed the Inflow Infiltration at this time and in this publication, she is questioning the lack of flow reduction. At the time Helen was using the same assumption that most of the flow was coming from fast flow response and consequently using the same methods of remediation.

Helen in this publication says that there was a major review currently being undertaken.

I have asked GDC for a copy of this referred to review report but at this point I have not received a response.

Reductions have not occurred because the remediation work being conducted were aimed at reducing fast flow response inflow. Which is not a major source of ingress.

Current Network Remediation 8

Even though GDC claim that the wastewater leaking mains are only a minor contributor to the problem they have a relining program in place. (Observed in passing)

GDC are also upgrading pump stations which increases the networks capacity.

Stormwater work on private property is largely ineffective in reducing ingress volumes. This is because the bulk of the ingress is entering through faults in the pipe itself. Faulty wastewater pipes both in the private sector and the public domain must be either replaced or lined to reduce ingress.

How did GDC get it so wrong? 9

Repairing gully traps and removing down pipes from gully traps are relatively inexpensive exercises.

They are the low-lying fruit.

If the impact of these two scenarios was seen to be high, public relations perspective, it would be easier to encourage the public to make these required repairs, that they are individually responsible for.

In recent times with a larger budget, inexperienced Works' managers, have designed other ineffectual works programs, that are in line with incorrect cause prioritization, because they are politically convenient.

FALSE LOGIC 10

The Drainwise program has been based around the premise that ingress into the system is a result of fast response inflow. **This is incorrect.**

This theory of fast flow response cause, water running into Gully traps, is derived from the model.

Wastewater flow volumes are measured in different locations and those volumes along with rainfall volumes, are used to create a so-called model.

At the Water NZ Conference 2017 it was stated, "Accurate estimation of the spatial and time variation of rainfall across urban catchments is essential for accurate sewer and stormwater modelling and operation activities."

Most of the data for this model was obtained many years ago with too few rain gauges.

Graham Garside, gives evidence that (point 48)

"As such, I consider that it is appropriate in predicting overflow volumes under different inflow reduction scenarios for single events."

Here Graham Garside indorses the model as being appropriate to predict overflow volumes. No more.

He does not say that the model is detailed enough with enough rain gauges to predict whether the flow is fast response inflow. Fast response inflow being derived from such sources like water running over the top of Gully traps.

I cannot see any evidence from an expert validating the use of the model to determine ingress type.

I question Graham Garside whether the present method of collecting rain fall data is robust enough to be able to create a model that can direct the user as to the source of stormwater ingress.

The Drainwise program is based on this false assumption, derived from the model, that falsely prioritizes leaky gully traps.

Neville West

Neville states that there has been a technical review, of the model, conducted by Mr. Aitkin and that he is satisfied with the modelling undertaken. Please let us have a look at this review. If an expert is quoted as giving a point of view this evidence must be more complete than an offhand endorsement. Expert witness obligations must be meet.

Neville West in point 25 states that water ingress into the wastewater system occurs from all parts of it. (Not in those words.) I agree.

Observation B

It is possible to discount water running into gully traps as a major cause of ingress by practiced visual observation. I, when managing the Inflow/Infiltration Program, would use a well-known manhole that its visual flow behavior had been frequently observed and recorded. This MH would be sited in the higher reaches of a catchment. When in times of ground saturation when the system was surcharging one can observe a higher flow. Because the number of houses feeding into this MH, would not be great, say 15 houses, one could walk around these houses, to investigate, whether water was running into the gully traps from rainwater. One needs to discount illegally piped connections through smoke testing.

Ineffective Work ¹¹

In recent years, the Inflow / Infiltration program have installed storm water pipes on many private properties. This work achieves little in reducing water ingress into the wastewater system. There are far easier and less costly ways to drain storm water from properties.

This work would never have been conducted if there was an accurate understanding of ingress cause.

The budgeted 32 million dollars over the next ten years needs to be spent well to reduce or to eliminate overflows.

An accurate understanding of cause is essential.

Fulton Hogan ¹²

The people of Fulton Hogan are our community heroes.

They work tirelessly to keep the wastewater network operating. Any criticism I have of the work being conducted is not a criticism of them but rather a criticism of their GDC direction.

Drain Wise Team. ¹³

I thank the GDC Drain Wise team for their long serving efforts. Your Homeowner relationship building abilities are awesome.

Public Consultation 14

Property owners who have had any works on their properties must be herd from. The residents must be encouraged to independently evaluate and give feedback on all aspects of GDC involvement so GDC can even do it better next time. Or not do it at all.

Trade Forum 15

An effective trade forum is essential to good decision making.

Fulton Hogan, Drainlayers, Plumbers, GDC engineers and the Drainwise Team need to be working as an equal idea sharing team.

Residential Stormwater 16

In Gisborne it is allowable to lay 90 mm PVC diameter pipes from the household downpipe to their discharge point.

These 90 mm PVC pipes have sharp bends and cannot be jetted / cleaned. They silt up in time becoming inoperable. Homeowner's sections become saturated causing ingress into the wastewater system.

Other Councils have minimized the use of 90mm PVC pipes to two-meter lengths.

100mm PVC pipe is superior to 90 mm PVC pipe in all ways and needs to be made mandatory.

Swimming Pools 17

Because of the chlorine content, in times of heavy rain fall, swimming pools are pumped **legally** into the wastewater system. Homeowners need to be advised to lower their pools in the days leading up to rainfall events so as that not to exasperate the overloaded system.

Perhaps GDC has misinterpreted these **legal flows** into the system with thinking they were **illegal connections**, for they would have the same fast flow response that GDC put down to illegal connections.

Homeowners see their swimming pools about to overflow and pump their pool levels down, into the wastewater system, as permitted and required.

The pumped pool volumes are significant.

Day Care Centers 18

Day Care Centers continue to be a major contributor to the WET WIPE issue.

Greater education is required to eliminate WET WIPE disposal in the wastewater system.

Gully Trap Reform 19

It is essential that all new PVC Gully Traps are surrounded in concrete. That is the S bend and the Dish. This protects the Gully Trap and protects the life of the water seal. This is not enforced by GDC building inspectors in Gisborne.

Other Wastewater Networks 20

Our problems with stormwater getting into our wastewater is a problem that is commonplace in all wastewater networks similar in age to ours.

Story Nice, France. Like here SPIN DOCTORS weave their spin.

There are alternative methods widely used around the world to transfer wastewater.

Parts of Christchurch, Whangarei and even Mahia, Hawkes Bay, use a low pressure pumped system to transfer wastewater.

These systems do not have the same Inflow / Infiltration issues.

GDC must investigate in a hybrid system, some gravity some pumped, to meet the 85 % reductions in wastewater flow and to have no overflows for a 50% AEP, that we aspire achieve.

Any remediation work that we do here must comply with the best in accepted practice as described in The Inflow Infiltration Control Manual.

Remediation work conducted in Hillsborough Auckland.

Level 1 work, same level of work that we have planned, have achieved a 20 % reduction of wet weather flow. Level 1 work being the level of work that our Drainwise team plan to conduct. Repairing gully traps and removing illegal connections.

In Palmerston North, the council have an ambitious plan to reduce their wet weather flow by 30 % by conducting comprehensive works to their system. That is not what we have planned. To meet the targets, set in this application, we ambitiously plan to save 85% of the

flow, in wet weather events, by conducting level one work. GDC Drainwise, has a totally unrealistic flow reduction expectation.

Information taken from Inflow and Infiltration Control Manual 2nd edition 2015.

Conclusions ²¹

Application for overflow discharges from the Wastewater Network.

The applicant seeks this requested consent based on the Drain wise Program and other measures to progressively reduce the frequency and volume of the overflows and to manage the actual and potential adverse effects.

- Drainwise have devised a works program based on incorrect ingress prioritization.
- The works program is fundamental in reducing overflows.
- The applicant has an unrealistic flow reduction expectation.

In the 1970's the then city engineer applied to the East Coast Catchment Board to discharge wastewater to the rivers during wet weather. The application was turned down. As a result of this courageous rejection the city initiated in earnest groundbreaking steps to firstly understand and then to implement action to reduce wastewater overflows.

I implore this hearing to reject this application.

A rejection based on the Applicants poor understanding of cause prioritization.

For surely all works conducted to reduce or to eliminate wastewater overflows would be based on these assumptions, now and into the future.

Let us develop a future where our mokopuna's paddle their wakas without fair of infection.

Let us develop a future where our rivers sparkle for they are cloaked in Flax and Kowhai trees.

Let us develop a future that has an Overflow Consent in place that requires our works program to be transparent and efficient in all ways.

Recommendations ²²

- Reject this application to discharge wastewater into Tairawhiti waterways.
- Have GDC- Lifelines reapply to the Environmental Court.
- GDC to investigate alternative wastewater technology.

Katerina Maka

From: Megan Humphreys <meganh@4sight.co.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, 14 July 2021 12:59 PM
To: Katerina Maka
Subject: FW: GDC Wastewater application
Attachments: DrainWise Project_wastewater discharge reduction plan 2016 v4 Dec 2016.pdf

Importance: High

Can you please print the email trail below and the attached document.

Megan Humphreys
Senior Planning and Policy Consultant

Mobile: 027 203 6545

4SIGHT COVID-19 RESPONSE PLAN

From: Ian Mayhew <ianm@4sight.co.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, 14 July 2021 12:56 PM
To: Megan Humphreys <meganh@4sight.co.nz>
Subject: FW: GDC Wastewater application

Ngā mihi

Ian Mayhew
Technical Director, Planning and Policy

Mobile: 021 544 577



201 Victoria Street West, Auckland Central 1010
PO Box 911 310, Victoria St West, Auckland 1142

[4Sight.Consulting](#) [LinkedIn](#)

NOTICE - This e-mail is only intended to be read by the named recipient. It may contain information which is confidential, proprietary or the subject of legal privilege. If you are not the intended recipient please notify the sender immediately and delete this e-mail. If you are not the intended recipient you should not copy this e-mail or use the information contained in it for any purpose nor disclose its contents to any other person. Legal privilege is not waived because you have read this e-mail. 4Sight Consulting accepts no responsibility for electronic viruses or damage caused as a result of this email or for changes made to this email or to any attachments after transmission from 4Sight Consulting. You should not distribute or publish the contents of this email or any attachment without the prior consent of 4Sight Consulting.

From: Ian Mayhew
Sent: Wednesday, 23 June 2021 4:06 pm
To: gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com
Cc: Todd Whittaker <todd@planningworks.co.nz>
Subject: RE: GDC Wastewater application

Kia ora Zane

As per your request, below is the information provided by GDC on pipe type, length etc.

In respect of the review referred to by Ms Churton in the Gisborne Case Study appended to the Water NZ I & I manual, GDC is not aware of any standalone review report that was prepared. However, the timing broadly coincides with that of the DrainWise Strategic Review and associated wastewater reduction plan, so this is likely to be the review she refers to. I have attached a copy of that document for your information.

Regards

Ian

Wastewater Mains Summary

The following table summarises key wastewater main information for Gisborne and Te Karaka, both domestic and industrial, gravity and pressure.

Pipe Type	Length / %	Average Criticality (1-5, 5 is most critical)	Average Condition (1-5, 5 is worst condition)	Replacement Value	Depreciated Replacement Value
Earthenware	66 km / 31%	2.6	4.0	\$23,961,713	\$5,989,201
Asbestos Cement (AC)	65 km / 27 %	2.4	3.6	\$22,660,044	\$9,061,739
Reinforced Concrete	44 km / 19 %	3.0	3.3	\$23,296,502	\$10,263,557
PVC	43 km / 18%	2.5	1.3	\$17,365,742	\$14,181,393
Polyethylene	12 km / 3 %	2.2	1.2	\$2,991,122	\$2,574,593
GRP	1 km / < 1%	4.8	1.0	\$1,716,732	\$1,545,320
Cast Iron	<1 km	3.6	3.2	\$246,570	\$103,000
Steel	<1 km	2.9	1.6	\$192,369	\$110,056
Ductile Iron	<1 km	2.4	1.0	\$7,282	\$6,852
Grand Total	233,468			\$92,438,074	\$43,835,712

Earthenware mains make up nearly 1/3 of the network and are assessed as being in the worst condition (based on age), followed closely by AC mains. These were the pipe types installed early in the development of the wastewater network. Poor condition earthenware pipes are thought to significantly contribute to groundwater infiltration into the wastewater network.

Reinforced concrete mains are (on average) the most critical, reflecting larger pipe sizes used in wastewater interceptors.

The table above also includes the marine outfall to Poverty Bay. Specific condition assessment has been carried out on the outfall including sonar, hydrographic survey and dive inspections. These inspections show that the pipe condition is good, and funding for inspections is budgeted to ensure confidence in the ongoing function of the outfall.

Laterals Summary

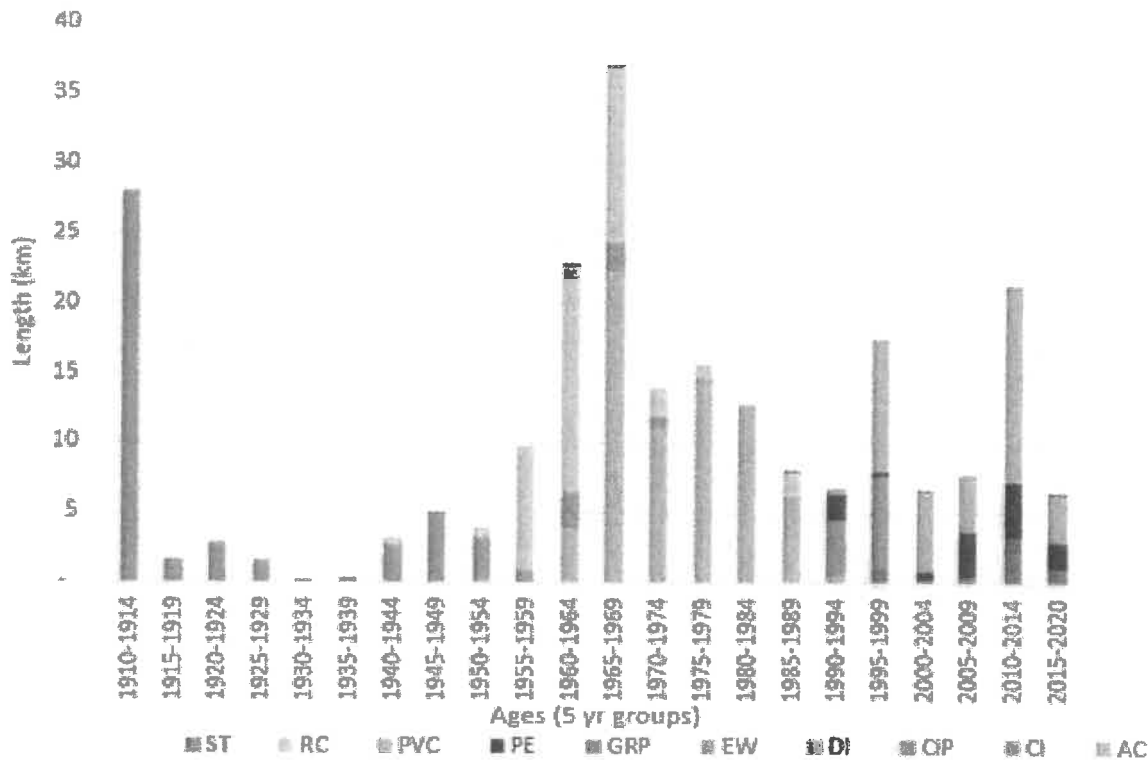
Pipe Type	Length / %	Replacement Value	Depreciated Replacement Value
Earthenware	36 km / 38 %	\$8,449,400	\$1,547,153

Asbestos Cement	28 km / 30 %	\$6,689,661	\$1,210,068
Reinforced Concrete	17 km / 19 %	\$4,137,065	\$1,398,324
PVC	10 km / 12%	\$2,332,161	\$1,873,363
Polyethylene	1 km / 1 %	\$276,943	\$195,426
CI	< 1km	\$9,871	\$1,588
Grand Total	93,179	\$21,895,101	\$6,225,922

Earthenware and AC are the most common lateral materials which reflects the most common main types. Laterals are not assessed for condition, but are assumed to be same as main they connect to. There has been no formal assessment of criticality, but are assumed to be low based on low impact of failure.

Asset Age and Material

Wastewater Main Install Date and Material



ST = steel, RC = Reinforced Concrete, PVC = Polyvinyl Chloride, PE = Polyethylene, EW = Earthenware, DI = Ductile Iron, CIP = Cure in Place resin liner in RC pipe, CI= Cast Iron, AC = Asbestos Cement

The graph above reflects the evolution of pipe technologies in the development of the network. Early on, earthenware pipes were mainly used, followed by reinforced concrete and AC, with modern plastic pipes like PVC and Polyethylene starting to be used from the 1980s.

Note the introduction of CIP (Cure in Place) pipes in the last decade or so. These are not really a pipe type but a remediation technique where a resin impregnated liner is inserted into an existing pipe and cured to form a new pipe wall. In many cases this replaces the need for a full renewal of the existing pipe.

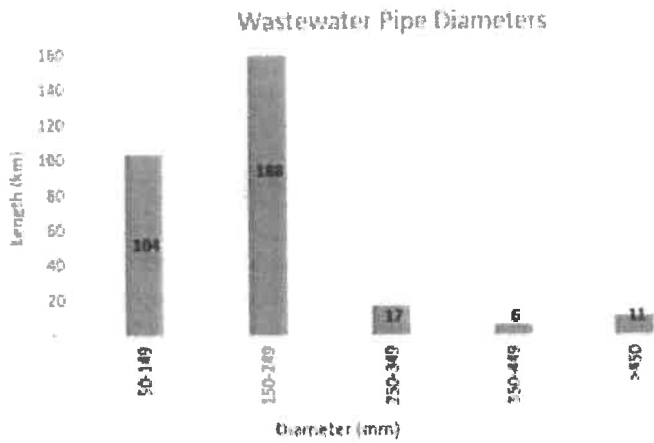
Laterals are likely to be installed at the same time as the main using the similar materials but of a smaller diameter.

Diameter

This graph shows two major peaks which represent most of the network:

The laterals to individual property boundaries which generally have a 100mm diameter; and the 150mm mains which the laterals connect to.

The larger diameters represent collector mains, and mains greater than 450mm diameter are termed 'interceptors' which channel wastewater to the treatment plant and from there to the ocean outfall.



Ngā mihi

Ian Mayhew

Technical Director, Planning and Policy

Mobile: 021 544 577



4SIGHT COVID-19 RESPONSE PLAN

201 Victoria Street West, Auckland Central 1010
 PO Box 911 310, Victoria St West, Auckland 1142

[4Sight.Consulting](https://www.4sight.co.nz) [LinkedIn](#)

NOTICE - This e-mail is only intended to be read by the named recipient. It may contain information which is confidential, proprietary or the subject of legal privilege. If you are not the intended recipient please notify the sender immediately and delete this e-mail. If you are not the intended recipient you should not copy this e-mail or use the information contained in it for any purpose nor disclose its contents to any other person. Legal privilege is not waived because you have read this e-mail. 4Sight Consulting accepts no responsibility for electronic viruses or damage caused as a result of this email or for changes made to this email or to any attachments after transmission from 4Sight Consulting. You should not distribute or publish the contents of this email or any attachment without the prior consent of 4Sight Consulting.

From: gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com <gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 22 June 2021 4:42 pm
To: Ian Mayhew <ianm@4sight.co.nz>
Subject: RE: GDC Wastewater application

Kia ora Ian

Thanks for your help and the date deadline correction.

My argument is that we need a review especially on cause of inflow infiltration. Look at other regions see what they are achieving by doing what. . Then we can beat this thing. Be up front with community first. Review first as application hinges on an effective I/I program. I will not refer to the current program as drain wise.

Thanks

Zane Gibson

From: Ian Mayhew <ianm@4sight.co.nz>
Sent: Tuesday, 22 June 2021 10:58 am
To: gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com
Cc: Todd Whittaker <todd@planningworks.co.nz>
Subject: RE: GDC Wastewater application

Kia ora Zane

I have passed your information request onto council to respond to. I do not know how readily available the information is, but advise that Council's focus is on finalising its evidence for the hearing to meet the timeframes specified by the Hearing Panel (Friday 25th this week).

Please note however, that this date (25 June 2021) is **only for Council's technical evidence as applicant**. Submitter (ie your) technical evidence is not required on this date, but instead is required by **midday 5 July 2021**. So you have more time available than you indicate in your email below.

Once I hear from Council I will let you know.

Ngā mihi

Ian Mayhew

Technical Director, Planning and Policy

Mobile: 021 544 577



4SIGHT COVID-19 RESPONSE PLAN

201 Victoria Street West, Auckland Central 1010
PO Box 911 310, Victoria St West, Auckland 1142

[4Sight.Consulting](#) [LinkedIn](#)

NOTICE - This e-mail is only intended to be read by the named recipient. It may contain information which is confidential, proprietary or the subject of legal privilege. If you are not the intended recipient please notify the sender immediately and delete this e-mail. If you are not the intended recipient you should not copy this e-mail or use the information contained in it for any purpose nor disclose its contents to any other person. Legal privilege is not waived because you have read this e-mail. 4Sight Consulting accepts no responsibility for electronic viruses or damage caused as a result of this email or for changes made to this email or to any attachments after transmission from 4Sight Consulting. You should not distribute or publish the contents of this email or any attachment without the prior consent of 4Sight Consulting.

From: gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com <gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 22 June 2021 10:26 am
To: Ian Mayhew <ianm@4sight.co.nz>
Cc: Todd Whittaker <todd@planningworks.co.nz>
Subject: RE: GDC Wastewater application

From: gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com <gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 22 June 2021 10:19 am
To: ianm@4sight.co.nz
Subject: RE: GDC Wastewater application

Kia ora Ian

I would like to be able to provide and exchange the technical evidence requested by 25/6/21 as required by the hearings rules of conduct.

This information I have requested is easily obtained. The pipe sizing, age and material make up is clearly noted on every waste water network plan.

The I/I review referred to by Helen Churton in the I/I manual 2nd edition 2015 should be easily obtained.

Thanks

Zane Gibson
027 4452 021

From: Todd Whittaker <todd@planningworks.co.nz>
Sent: Monday, 21 June 2021 3:48 pm
To: gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com
Cc: ianm@4sight.co.nz
Subject: Re: GDC Wastewater application

Hi Zane,

Thanks you for your email. I am passing this email on to Ian Mayhew who is the planner working with the applicant who may be able to help you.

Nga mihi

Todd



Todd Whittaker (MNZPI)
PLANNER – DIRECTOR
M: 021 676 377

E: todd@planningworks.co.nz
10 Roger Guy Place - RD 5 - Tauranga - 3175
www.planningworks.co.nz

From: gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com <gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com>
Date: Monday, 21 June 2021 at 3:34 PM
To: Todd Whittaker <todd@planningworks.co.nz>
Subject: RE: GDC Wastewater application

From: gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com <gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, 20 June 2021 4:16 pm
To: gizzybro.sandy@gmail.com
Subject: RE: GDC Wastewater application

Kia ora Todd

Can I have a copy of the 2015 GDC review of the Inflow / infiltration program. The review being referred to in the Inflow and Infiltration Manual 2nd edition 2015.

Can I have a break down of the metres of waste water pipe in Gisborne and their age? That is how many metres and what age those metres are. Diameter and material of construction.

Thanks for your help
Zane Gibson
027 4452 021