

Introduction

My full name is Wendy Louise McGuinness. I am the Chief Executive of McGuinness Institute.

Summary

NZKS updated their feed discharge data in August 2021 (see difference between Appendix 1 and Appendix 2), meaning our earlier 2019 graph is now out of date. This note is simply to replace our previous Figure 1: Comparing Feed discharge (existing consents and the two applications under consideration) contained in our *Submission: The New Zealand King Salmon Co Limited (U190438) North of Cape Lambert, North Marlborough December 2019*. The updated Figure 1, far below, takes into account the proposed change in mt of feed pa, comparing the new feed with existing consents (see Appendix 3). The aim is simply ensure our records before the commissioners are accurate and update.

Figure 1: Comparing Feed discharge (July 2019)

See Appendix 1.

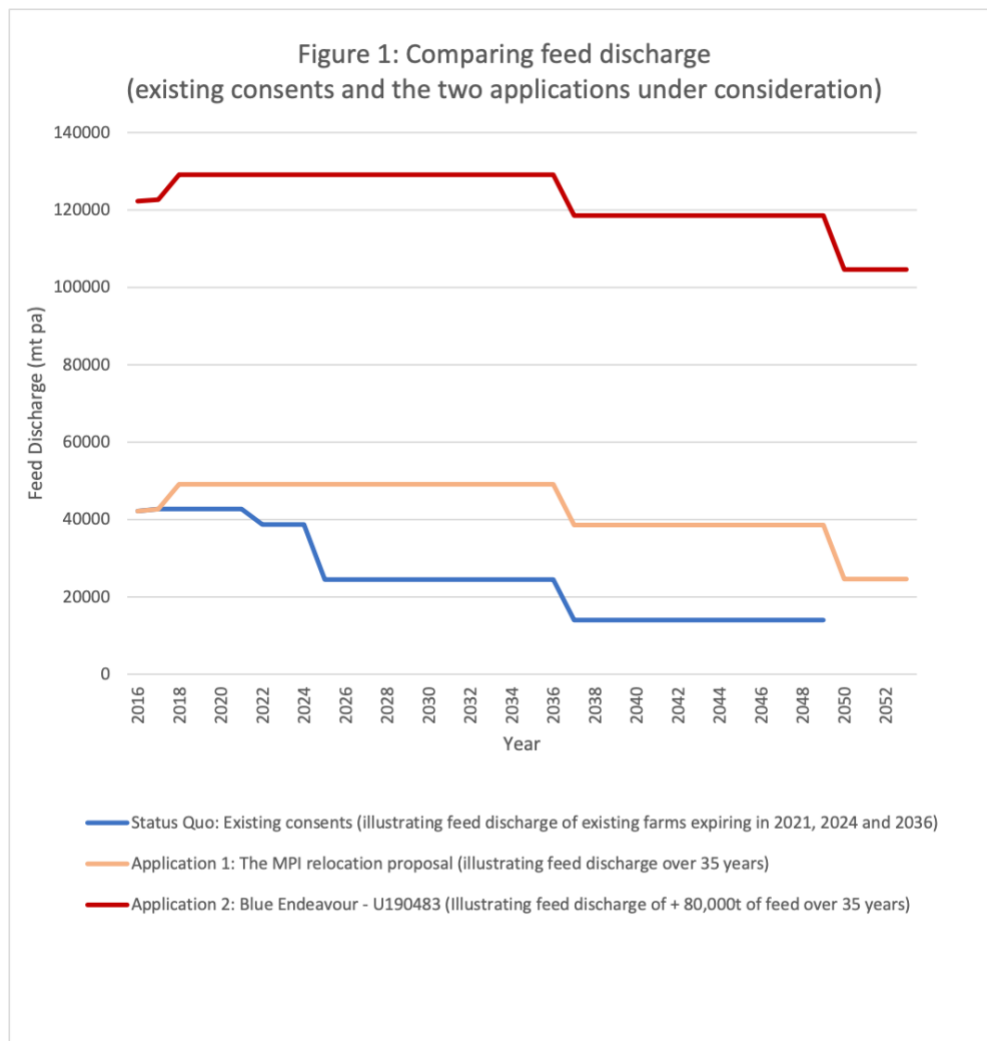
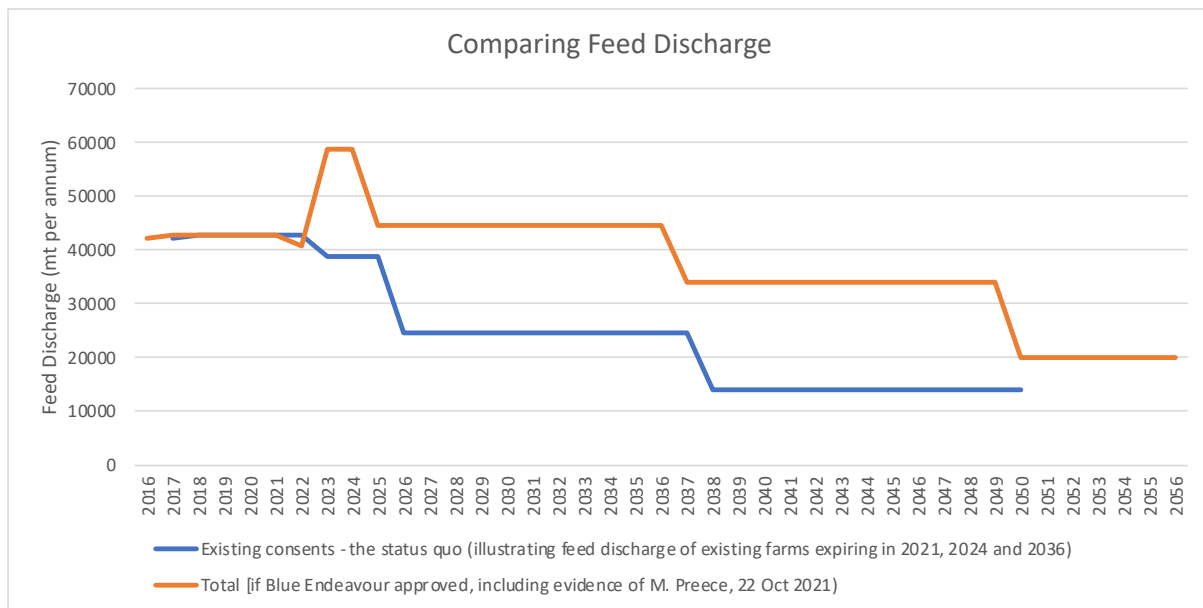


Figure 1: Comparing Feed discharge (updated)

See Appendix 2.



Signed: _____
 Wendy Louise McGuinness

Date: _____

Appendix 1: NZKS 2019 Application (June and July 2019)

Application (Part 1 of 4)(29.8MB)

Record: 19153855

Upload: 05 Jul 2019 (see [here](#))

A: Assessment Of Seabed Effects From An Open Ocean Salmon Farm Proposal In The Marlborough Coastal Area (June 2019)

1.1. Proposed salmon farm

NZ King Salmon's proposal is to develop an area of 1,792 ha to farm King salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*). Two blocks of black-coloured net pens will be installed within this area in a staged development:

- Stage 1 = up to approximately 10,000 tonnes of production (20,000 tonnes of feed per annum; tpa) over two separate sets of pens (16 in total); the proposed farm layout at this stage is shown in Figure 2.
- Stage 2 = up to 40,000 tpa feed over 40 pens.
- Further staged increases to reach a production level of 40,000+ tonnes production (80,000 tpa of feed) (aspirational at this stage).

Each set of pens will comprise up to eight plastic circles with a circumference of up to 200 m each; supported by mooring lines leading to a grid system at depth and one barge.

B: Open Ocean Salmon Farming Cook Strait Application of Resource Consent (July 2019)

Stage 1

NZ King Salmon has identified a way in which it would begin to implement the resource consent, if granted. At Stage 1, up to 20,000 tonnes of feed will be discharged in up to 20 pens (using pens of up to 200 metres in circumference). In the medium term, NZ King Salmon considers the following layout as being a realistic scenario on the information it has to hand:

- a. On the site there will be two sets of pens. Each set of pens will comprise up to eight plastic circles with a circumference of up to 200 metres each. Each set of pens will be supported by one barge. Consequently, at Stage 1 there will be approximately 16 plastic circle pens and two barges.
- b. There will be a maximum discharge of approximately 1,000 tonnes of feed per annum, into each pen (still well below the 20,000 tonnes total for Stage 1). Each pen will therefore produce approximately 500 tonnes of fish.
- c. Each set of pens will be supported by mooring lines leading to a grid system at depth which, in turn, enables tension to be kept on the nets. The pens will be laid out in a regular pattern of two lines of four pens. Each of those lines will most likely run parallel with the current.
- d. Navigation lighting will be installed as required by the Harbourmaster.

Beyond Stage 1

Before moving to the second stage, NZ King Salmon will give 12 months' notice of this to Council. It will review all relevant scientific and technical reports and together with peer review lodge those with Council six months before any increase. New pens may be located in the green-grey area of the site plan at **Appendix A**. The pens may be located in another location, and that might be because:

- a. There is a change in distribution of horse mussels and brachiopods caused by reasons unrelated to farming (for example natural cyclical changes, or commercial fishing); or
- b. It may be through the monitoring undertaken by NZ King Salmon that it is established that, in this location given these currents it can sustainably farm over horse mussels without having a significant adverse effect; or
- c. Further extensive areas of horse mussels are discovered in North Marlborough more generally; or
- d. A policy decision is made that such farming might be appropriate and consequently, the constraint placed around the initial location of the pens will not apply to subsequent positioning.

Six months prior to additional feed going in the water, NZ King Salmon will need to update all of its scientific and technical reports with any new information gathered through monitoring and through other means. At the same time as those reports are rewritten, the Management Plans would be formally updated where appropriate to reflect whatever recommendations were made in those reports. All of that material would be provided to Council six months prior to any increase in feed discharge beyond 20,000 tonnes. Each time NZ King Salmon intends to increase the feed discharge by 20,000 tonnes, it would need to repeat this process. NZ King Salmon's current projection is that discharge at this site of up to 40,000 tonnes is possible.

Appendix 2: Revised Proposal Description for Blue Endeavour (August 2021)

Uploaded: Application (Amended) - 1 - Revised Proposal Description(261.3KB)

Record: 21172792 (their Appendix 1)

11 Aug 2021 (see [here](#))

Feed

23. Feed is to be discharged through a series of pipes located at or near the surface of the water from the feed barge to the pens using a system of either air blowers or water pumps. Feed monitoring to minimise waste will be undertaken with an active feedback system (e.g. underwater cameras) which will be used for every pen. This is likely to be similar to the AKVA SmartEye or ScaleAQ camera systems.⁶
24. NZ King Salmon will not discharge more than 2,286t of salmon feed per month per block.
25. In addition, NZ King Salmon will not discharge more than 10,000t per annum per block in any given year commencing on 1 October.
26. Within those limits, feed can be discharged in a number of different ways, including on a continuous or periodic basis. Cawthron has undertaken depositional modelling to account for a range of possible feed discharge scenarios, and has assessed the maximum predicted benthic effects within the monthly and annual feed discharge constraints.

Source: Consents

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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