



GISBORNE

District Council

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH REPORT
FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE
GISBORNE DISTRICT 2008



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Availability

This report is available upon request from environmental health at council's Fitzherbert Street office (PO Box 747) Gisborne.

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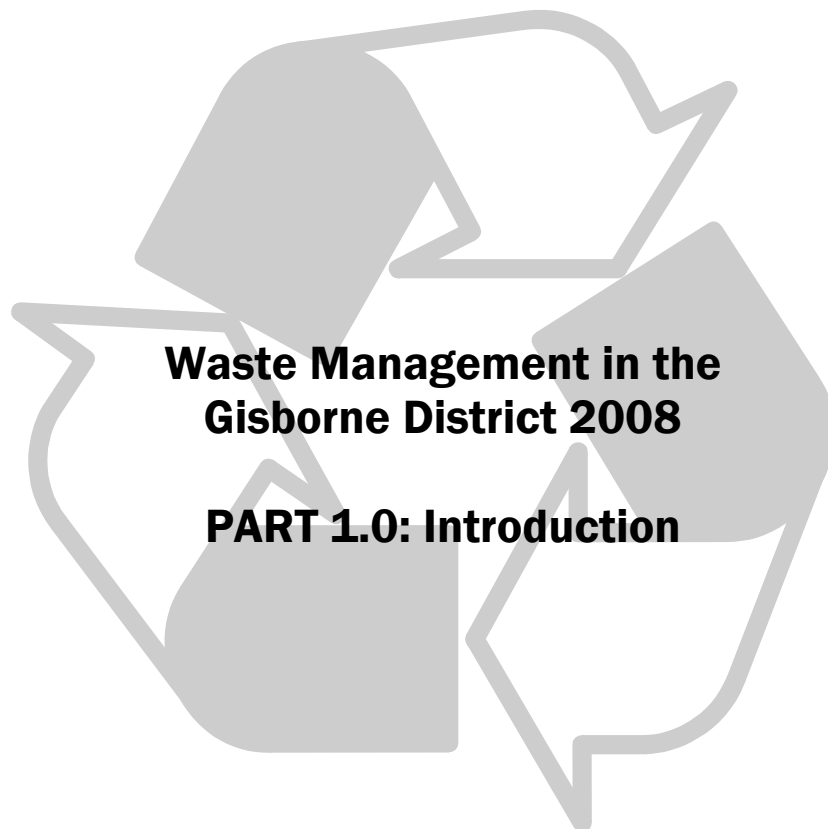
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 General

Waste management is an issue for the whole community at an individual level, for groups, communities and the district as a whole.

It is the process of dealing with waste from prior to its generation until it is safely disposed of including the production, collection, treatment and disposal of domestic, commercial and industrial waste.

This annual report addresses aspects of waste management in 2008 for which the Environmental Health Section of the Gisborne District Council has a role in carrying out, facilitating or monitoring.

This report includes Environmental Health's (EH) performance as judged against Council's Waste Management Plan.

Background Information

Sections 2, 3 and 4 of previous reports have again not been repeated this year.

Sections 2	National Policies and Legislation
Sections 3	Regional and District Policies and requirements
Sections 4	Integrated Management of Solid Waste Resources

For information on these sections see the report "Waste Management in the Gisborne District 2001".

1.2 National

New Zealand National Waste Strategy (NWS)

This strategy was launched on 1st March 2002 and has set many waste reduction targets. A review of the targets was undertaken in October 2003.

The vision, goals and core principles are in line with the Council's Solid Waste Management Strategy. In fact many of the targets set in the National Waste Strategy have already been met by Council.

National Waste Legislation

For waste to be managed successfully it is important that at a country, regional and national level we are all heading in the same direction.

Waste Minimisation Act 2008

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 encourages a reduction in the amount of waste we generate and dispose of in New Zealand and aims to lessen the environmental harm of waste.

This Act also aims to benefit our economy by encouraging better use of materials throughout the product life cycle, promoting domestic reprocessing of recovered materials and providing more employment.

The Act:

- Puts a levy on all waste disposed of in landfills to generate funding to help local government, communities and businesses reduce the amount of waste.
- Helps and, when necessary makes, producers, brand owners, importers, retailers, consumers and other parties take responsibility for the environmental effects from their products at end-of-life – from ‘cradle-to-grave’.
- Allows for regulations to be made making it mandatory for territorial authorities and others (for example, landfill operators) to report on waste to improve information on waste minimisation.
- Clarifies the roles and responsibilities of territorial authorities with respect to waste minimisation.
- Introduces a new Board to give independent advice to the Minister for the Environment on waste minimisation issues.

The Act came into force on 25 September 2008 but Part 3- waste disposal levy comes into force on 1 July 2009.

Data/Reliable Information

EH has undertaken Solid Waste Analysis Protocol/surveys (SWAPs) since 1995. This has been essential in developing reliable data on the quantities of waste being disposed of to landfill and other disposal methods.

The data obtained here and subsequent policy implementation has meant that we are already on the pathway to achieving many of the stated targets set in the NWS.

WMINZ (Waste Management Institute of New Zealand)

EH staff did not attend either WMINZ workshop or conference. However GDC Solid Waste Engineer attended and reported back to EH staff about the conference proceedings.

National Award

Anne Lister, Council Environmental Health Educator was awarded the Chairman's Excellence Award at the Keep New Zealand Beautiful Conference in September 2008. The award was "in recognition and appreciation of the valuable contribution made in support of the aims and objectives of the Keep New Zealand Beautiful Society (Inc)".

1.3 Regional

Waste Management Plan

The Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Gisborne District (2000) was reviewed and incorporated into The Waste Management Plan for the Gisborne District (2005). This Plan incorporates solid, liquid and gaseous waste.

Waste and Recycling Data

Waste and recycling data is collected regularly and checked against the previous years. This information is essential to ensure that progress is being maintained toward goal of zero waste.

Monthly waste and recycling data is received from Tranpacific Industries/All Brites (TPI/AB) the GDC waste contractor. This is used to note any fluctuations in the waste stream and reasons for this. Further investigations have been carried out when there were noticeable differences in the monthly quantities.

The current kerbside collection is 65 35 (rubbish: recycling).

The rural transfer station waste that is disposed of at TPI/AB is decreasing and the recyclables collected from all the rural transfer stations has slightly decreased.

Community

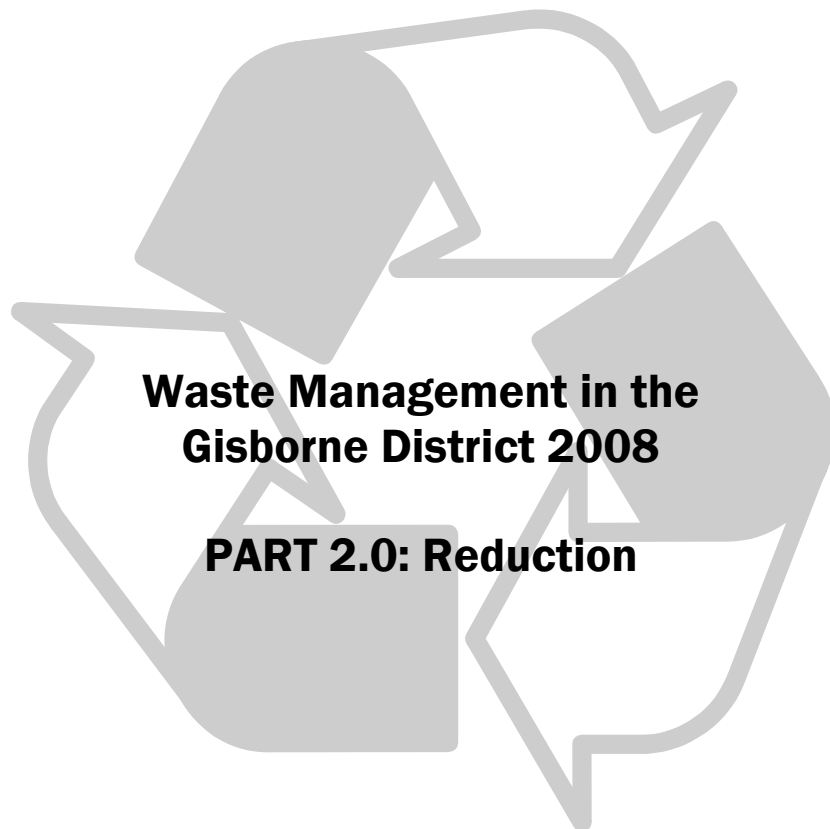
- ❖ Environmental Health continued to work with the Keep Gisborne Beautiful Committee (KGB) regarding litter, dumped refuse around the city and attended the monthly meetings.
- ❖ Environmental Health continued to work with community groups and individuals regarding recycling initiatives both in Gisborne City and in the rural areas.

Industry

Environmental Health worked with industry on:

- ❖ Waste Audits and finding markets for their "waste material".

Businesses have also started to divert an increasing quantity of their unwanted material through the waste exchange rather than dispose of the material to the landfill.



2.0 Reduction

2.1 Gisborne District Council Waste

Council continues to recycle its own paper, glass and plastic bottles, and cans.

Food waste goes to the in-house worm farm and garden waste to a private composting facility.

A group looked at energy and waste at the council offices and promoted changes to staff such as

- Reduce printed material and reuse paper
- Reduced energy usage

Further attempts to get the Council owned camping ground to introduce recycling was unsuccessful.

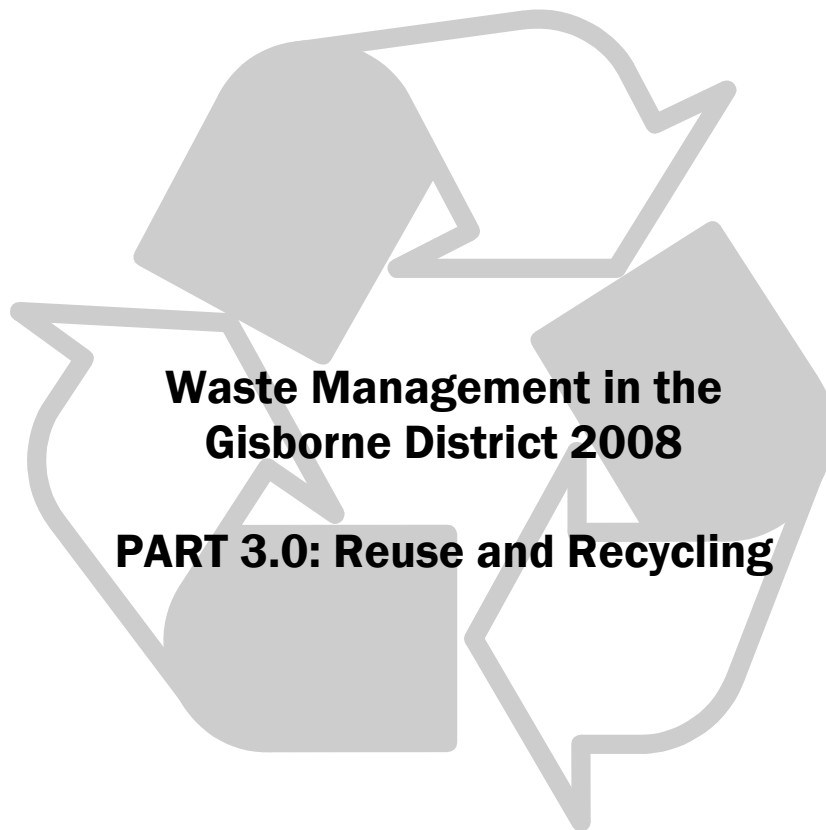


Education Centre

See Section 9.0 – Promotion, Publicity, Education and Facilitation

School Theatre

See Section 9.0 – Promotion, Publicity, Education and Facilitation



3.0 Reuse and Recycling

3.1 Second Hand Sundays

These are held in February and October each year.

It is estimated that around 300 households participated in the each of the Second Hand Sundays held in 2008 with half registering and the rest putting materials out on the day. From previous surveys it is estimated that approximately 75 tonnes was diverted from landfill each time.



The number of participants is increasing with people holding onto material in between times to put out at the next Second Hand Sunday.

Positive feedback continues to be received from both participants and treasure hunters.

One person commented “Why can’t we have Second Hand Sunday every Sunday”.

In fact some people put their own signs up throughout the year with free giveaways.

The concept has grown in other parts of New Zealand and keeps waste diversion to the fore in peoples minds regardless of participation.



3.2 New Zealand Packaged Goods Accord 2004

Packaging Goods Accord 2004 places a number of obligations on the local government. These include:

- ❖ Determine type and volume of packaging collected at kerbside and transfer stations.

In 2006 Transpacific/All Brites Industries Limited (TPI/All Brites) collected the following however the figures cannot be broken down any further by product as the items are weighed mixed when they arrive on site.

Kerbside

2008 (January - December)

- ❖ 673 T of plastic, tins and aluminium
- ❖ 721 T of mixed paper
- ❖ 1,133 T of glass

2007 (April 2007-March 2008)

- 894 T of plastic, tins and aluminium
- 592 T of mixed paper
- 1,232 T of glass

The 2008 tonnages were for the full calendar year whereas the previous results were for 12 months but this also included 3 months of the 2008 year.

GDC Transfer Station

2008 (January - December)

- ❖ 28 T of plastic, tins and aluminium
- ❖ 122 T of mixed paper
- ❖ 333 T of mixed glass

2007 (April 2007-March 2008)

- 17 T of plastic, tins and aluminium
- 100 T of mixed paper
- 224 T of glass

Councils will provide data from kerbside recycling to MfE

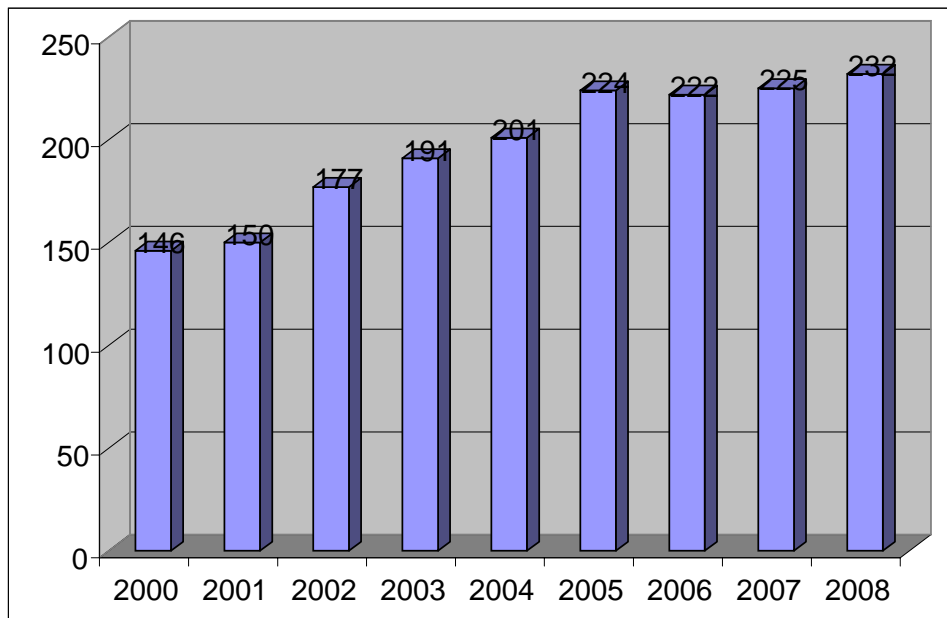
See following page for the average monthly recycling tonnages since kerbside recycling began in September 2000.

3.3 Collections

The city and environs kerbside recycling collection has been operating since September 2000 with increasing quantities for 2008. There is scope for more recycling/diversion to occur but it will take changes in the way the collection and Resource Recovery Transfer Station (RRTS) contract is operated to increase the range of packaging collected.

Residents are able to purchase a second recycling bin for extra recycling. They are encouraged to separate the glass into the second bin. Alternative bins are able to be used as long as they are the same size and shape. Cardboard boxes and small vegetable crates are not allowed as substitute bins.

**Gisborne City and Environs 2000 - 2008
Average Monthly Recycling Tonnes**



3.4 Rural Transfer Stations

All the rural transfer stations now operate recycling depots and diversion areas. These sites operate with restricted hours and are staffed when open.

There have been some problems with the storage and transportation of the recyclables from some transfer stations. The recyclables are transported to the Resource Recovery Transfer Station when the containers and fadges are full.

Diversion areas show less contamination now that they are fully staffed while open.

The residual material from the inland rural transfer stations and Tolaga Bay is currently taken to RRTS. The residual waste material from the Coast transfer stations is disposed of at the Waiapu Area Landfill.

There were 485 tonnes of recyclables collected from all the rural transfer stations in 2008 compared to 490 tonnes in 2007.

Resource Recovery Facility

The drop off centre at TPI/All Brites operates 24 hours for both the rural and city residents and the quantities collected averaged 56 tonnes a month (down from 75 tonnes per month in 2007 however domestic residents now have the ability to use two bins at the kerbside and there is more commercial recycling received at All Brites).

Materials such as metals, whiteware and greenwaste are diverted from the waste stream at All Brites.

Metal is now transported to Simms Pacific in Auckland. Whiteware is to be degassed before being transported with the scrap metal.

Greenwaste is being diverted at the RRTS and is being transported to Matokitoki Restricted Waste Disposal Facility (RWDF) and Judds and used for composting. The cost of disposing greenwaste at the RRTS is about 1/3 of the cost of the rubbish disposal so there is an incentive for the consumers to sort at home.

Other “useful material” is sorted and until a recovery centre is operating this material is used by the TPI/All Brites Staff.

3.5 Car Body Crushing and Collection

Two private companies operate a car body collection and crushing service to the public in the Gisborne city area. One company crushes the cars and transports them directly to Simms in Auckland and the other operator collects cars until a contractor from Napier arrives to crush and transport cars, again to Simms in Auckland.

3.6 Recycling at Events

Rhythm and Vines

This years event was over three days and EH staff worked with promoters to encourage recycling at events such as Rhythm and Vines (R+V). The organisers of R+V and the concerts at the Soundshell promoted a bottle deposit system for the wine bottles which was successful. The system will be improved for the 2009/2010 events with additional recycling areas for other material.

The food vendors at R+V used plates, cups and cutlery from renewable sources paper or potato starch not polystyrene.

Separate bins for rubbish and recyclables were also provided and while this worked during daylight hours after dark people could not be bothered disposing of their rubbish/recyclables properly.

The organisers of R+V saw this recycling scheme as the start of a wider programme to off set the carbon footprint of the concert goers.

BW Campgrounds

The Directors of BW Campgrounds organised aluminium can recycling facilities for the temporary campgrounds but these were not provided by the contractor. The cans were still separated and stored in black bags on site but people thought this was rubbish and complained to both the Directors and Council. For the 2009/2010 the Directors will look at cages or different coloured bags for these recyclables.

3.7 Recycling in the CBD

The GDC has installed two public recycling bins in the CBD and the material deposited in these bins is being monitored.

EH and E+W applied to the MfE project “Recycling in Public Places” to extend the CBD project. This application was successful and EH and E+W will be working together to ensure the success of this programme.

3.8 Computer Recycling- EDay

EH staff were involved with the organisation of the annual EDay. This was organised nationally and was held in September with all publicity managed from a central office. EH spent about \$1,300 and received 52 tonnes* of computer ewaste (printers, scanners, monitors and associated cables and cords as well as cellphones).

Auckland spent 10,000 and collected 64 tonnes.

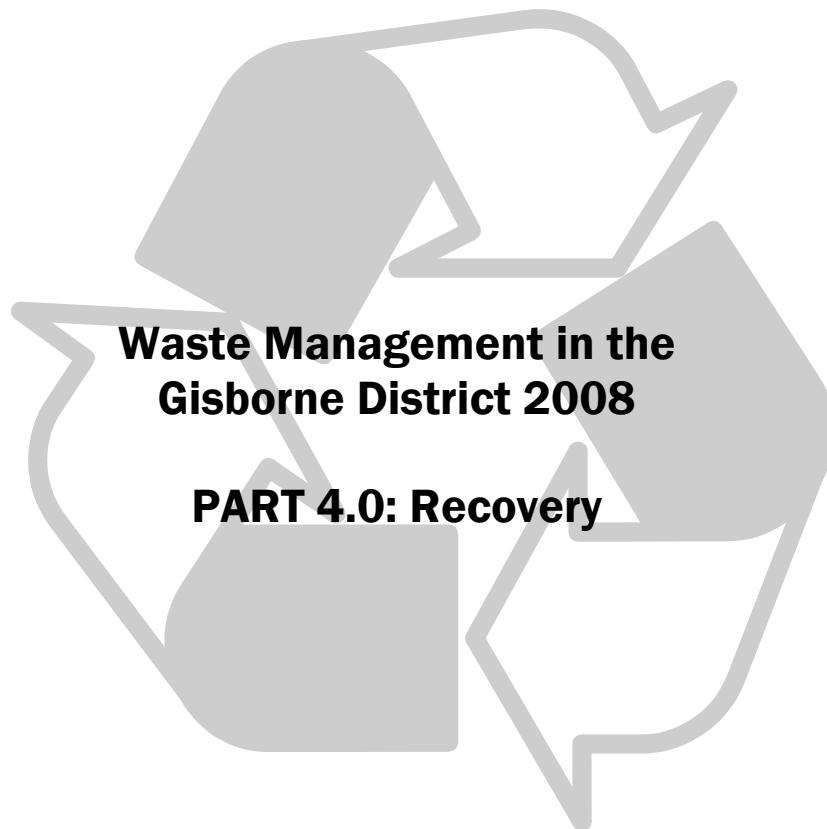
The national organizers believed Gisborne would collect 23 tons of computers/printers/scanners etc from members of the public so the amount collected was 226% up on the projected tonnage.

A group of volunteers organised computers from schools up the Coast and in Gisborne and helped out on the Saturday.

Our small but committed team had an extremely busy day on the Saturday.

*this does not include the extra ewaste collected from the schools and businesses)





4.0 Recovery

4.1 Organic Waste

Organic waste is a large component of the waste stream. The NZ Waste Strategy states that organic waste beginning with garden waste should be diverted to beneficial use.

In 2004 the SWAP survey at All Brites identified that

- 50% of the rubbish bag consisted of organic waste and
- 39% of waste handled at the RRTS as organic.

In April 2008 the survey was repeated to measure the impact of organic initiatives. The survey identified

- 35% of the rubbish bag consisted of organic waste and
- 29% of the waste entering the RRTS as organic.

This showed that a high level of organic waste is being reprocessed and used on site.

The following organic initiatives were promoted throughout the year.

Chipping/Shredding Trials

This was run in conjunction with Secondhand Sunday in October and the public registered with the Council and their names were passed on to a contractor who arranged chipping and payment with the householder.

This was so successful that the contractor took over two weeks to work through the list.

Bokashi Scrap-ing System

In August 2006 a subsidised sales programme for the Bokashi Scrap-ing System was launched.

It is estimated that 10% of households are now using the bokashi system.

Compost Workshop

A “Dirty Weekend” was again organised with Department of Conservation (DOC) and Weedbusters (a local organisation). The purpose was to encourage householders to get into their gardens and dispose of their garden waste correctly. A disposal voucher was available from the Rethink Centre, where there was a demonstration on home composting and the Bokashi Scrap-ing System as well in addition to the usual displays.



Master Composters

This is a new initiative where local volunteers who have an interest in composting are trained and give back to the community by helping with composting enquiries and assisting at public events. This is working well.

Organic Voucher System

Organic vouchers were sent out with the rubbish stickers and 480 residents have used the system of a subsidy for on site processing (hiring a shredder or using a shredding business, or a compost, worm or bokashi bin).

Composting Workshop

A composting/bokashi bucket workshop was held in Ruatoria and over 20 people attended. Participants were pleased that they had the opportunity to attend this workshop.

Composting Facility

D B Judd operates the only consented composting facility in the District. The discharge permits (Discharge to air and discharge to land) expire on 31 December 2008 and EH and Water Conservation staff are working with the consent holder to facilitate a new application.

Matokitoki has consent to accept limited quantities of greenwaste from commercial users. This is composted and used as a soil conditioner.

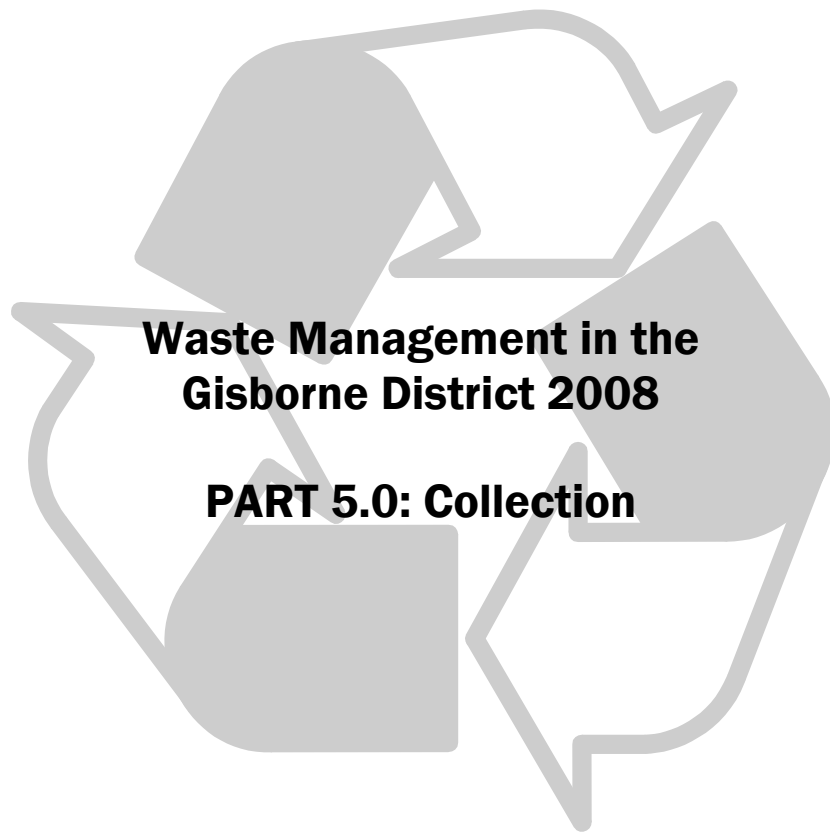


Green-waste Operators

There are an increasing number of green-waste operators who run a reputable system and dispose of their waste through consented sites. Unfortunately there are also a small number who operate illegally by dumping green-waste. Where evidence is forthcoming further action is taken.

Wormfarming

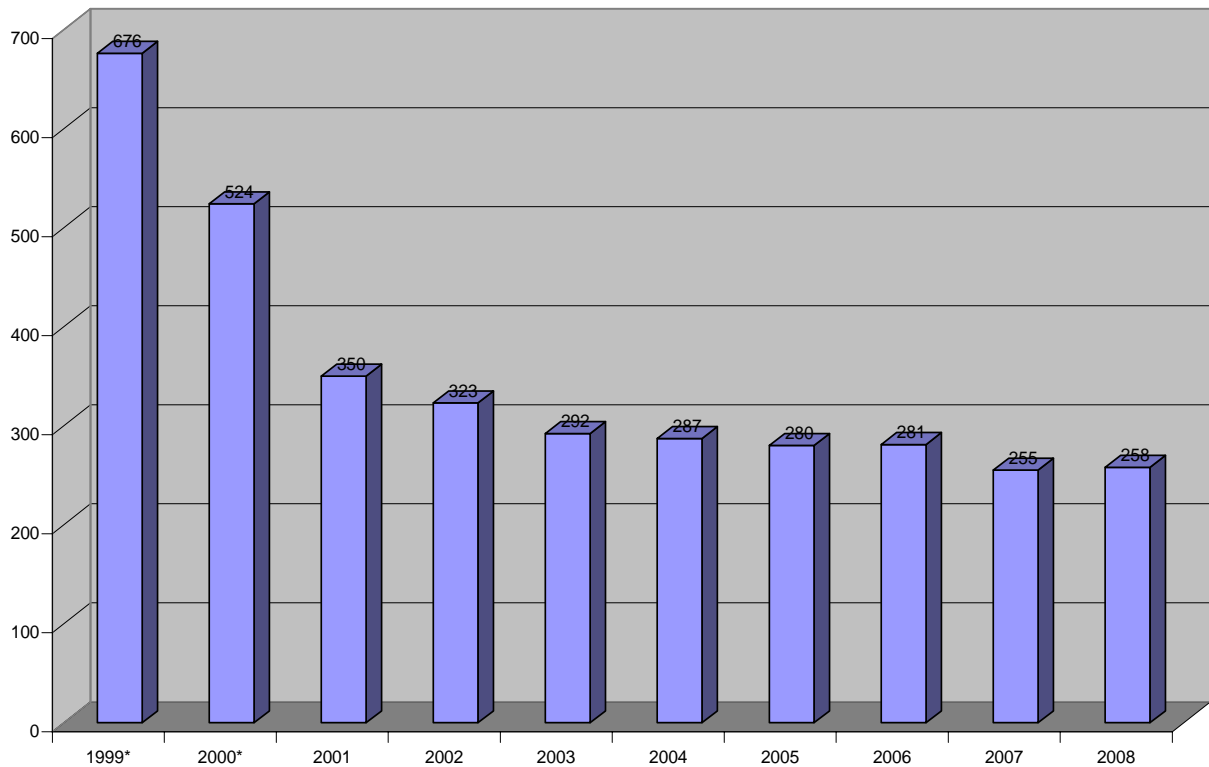
The commercial wormfarm is operating within the consent conditions and receives food material from the EnviroWaste dewatering plant and other industries. A second consented wormfarm has not begun operating.



5.0 Refuse Collection

5.1 Kerbside Refuse for City and Environs Collection

GISBORNE CITY AND ENVIRONS: 1999-2008
Average Monthly Refuse – Kerbside Collection Quantities (tonnes)



* 1999 : Weighbridge Installed September 1999

* 2000 : Recycling Commenced September 2000

The kerbside refuse collection for 2008 is up slightly however it should be noted that the number of rated properties has increased from 12,500 in 2002 to 13,050 in 2008.

The kerbside refuse collection for 2008 is 37% of that in 1999 and 70% of the 2001 figure when kerbside recycling was in its first year.

The average domestic rubbish bag weighs about 4.6 kg per household.

Refuse Collection in Ruatoria

The Ruatoria area was previously rated for a weekly collection of 4 bags per household. When kerbside recycling began in November 2007 the residents were given one sticker per week for their rubbish bags (they could purchase extra stickers if required). Residents can also take extra refuse to the transfer station for no cost.

City Resource Recovery Transfer Station (RRTS)

The RRTS has been operating for 8½ years. The site is monitored regularly. Odour complaints are still received and these are dealt with at the time. Litter in the area has improved with management organising daily patrols of Innes Stret and the surrounding areas.

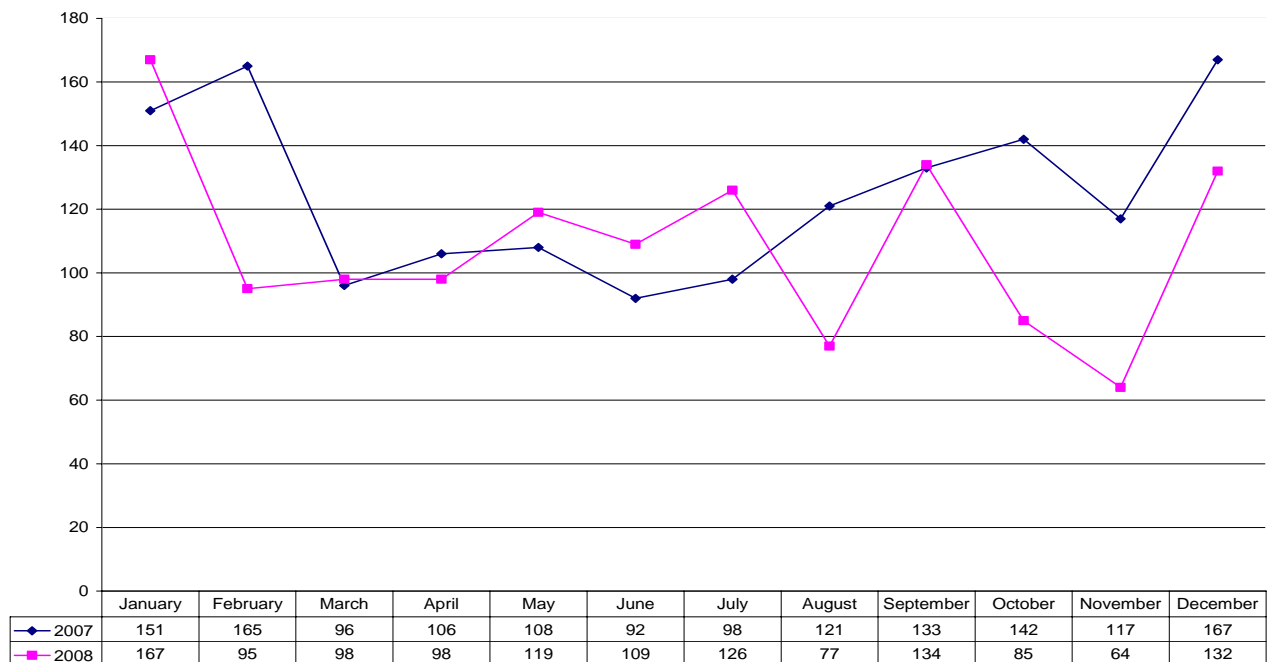
Rural Transfer Station Sites

All operating waste sites have been consented. Waste from the rural transfer stations north of Tolaga Bay has been going to the Waiapu Area Landfill since March 2004.

A weighbridge at the Waiapu Area Landfill was installed in September 2007 and began recording the incoming waste in October - 1,000 tonnes per year are landfilled (the resource consent application was for 2,500-3,000 tonnes per year).

Waste from the inland transfer stations (Matawai, Whatatutu and Te Karaka) and from Tolaga Bay is brought to the city RRTS. The quantity has decreased from 1496 tonnes in 2007 to 1357 tonnes in 2008.

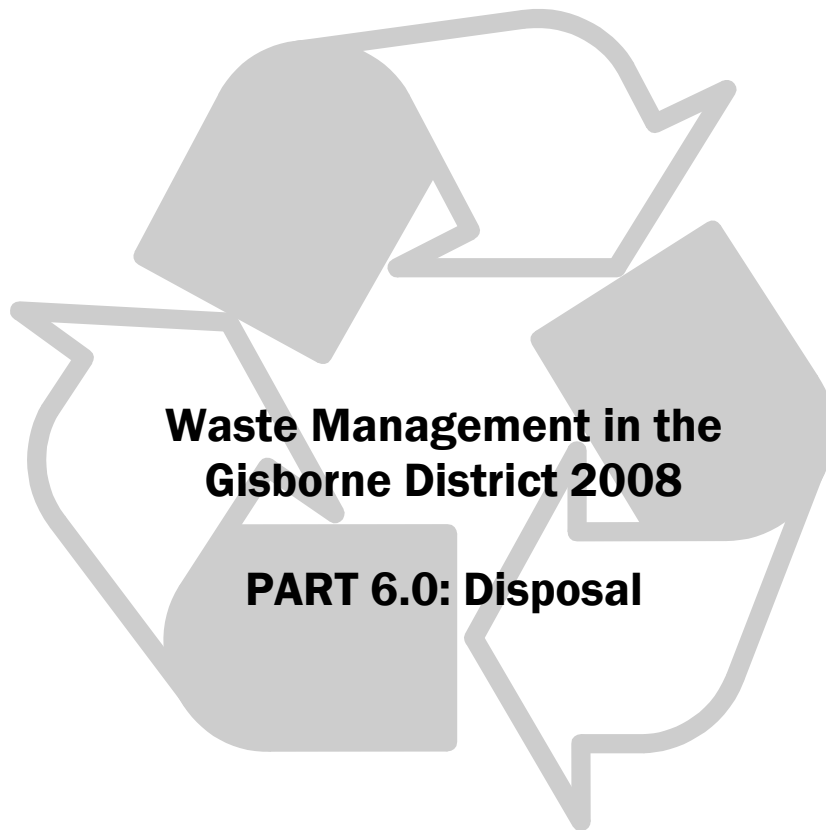
TRANSFER STATIONS: RUBBISH



Consents

Environmental Health input was provided to other waste related resource consents. These were for:

- ❖ Various discharges to air for burning waste.
- ❖ Change to the conditions for a RWDF to accept a maximum quantity special waste per year.
- ❖ Various discharges of organic waste such as corn, grape marc and onions to land.



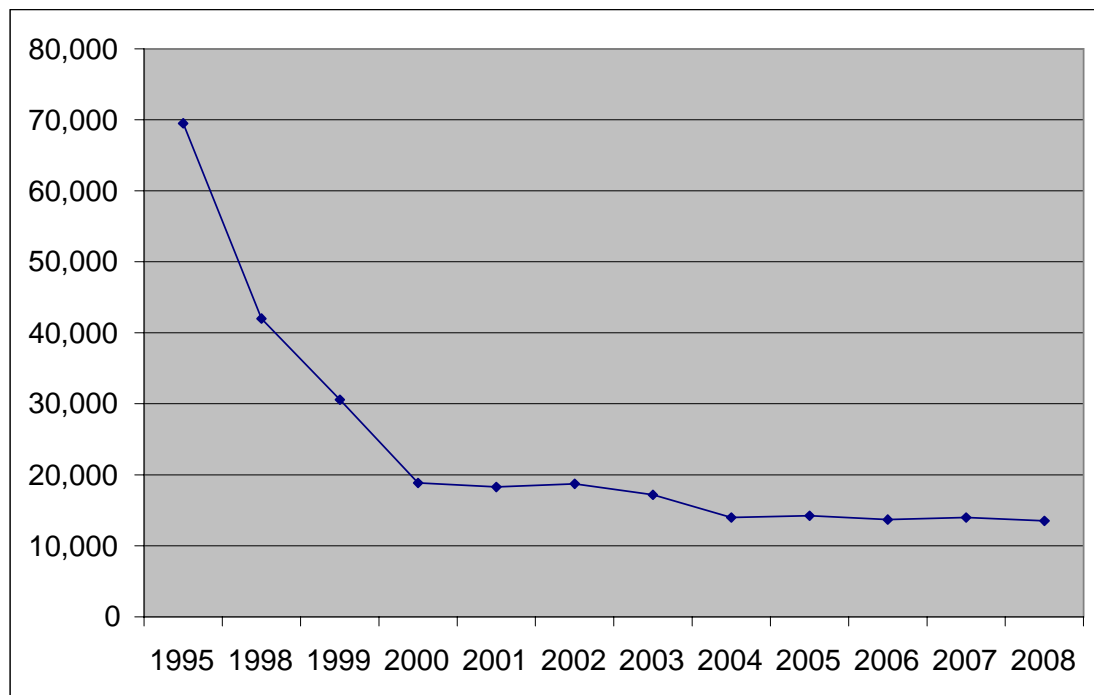
6.0 Disposal

6.1 Total Waste Stream

The Total Waste Stream for 2008 was approximately 137,000 tonnes of which 13,500 tonnes was landfilled (plus 1,000 tonnes to the Waiapu Area Landfill. The remainder was diverted. The largest component of the total waste stream is organic (from processing) the majority being diverted as stock food and spread onto land or recovered as energy.

The waste disposed of at the Restricted Waste Disposal Sites (RWDF) in 2008 was 13,380 tonnes compared to 16,113 tonnes in 2007.

REFUSE DISPOSED TO LANDFILL 1995 and 1998 – 2008



This graph shows refuse disposed to landfill which since 2000 has been owned and handled by TPI/All Brites.

Landfill quantities are static despite economic growth and increased numbers at events (such as Wine and Food Festival, Rhythm and Vines). EH with TPI/All Brites plan to introduce complementary initiatives aimed at reducing the production of waste and diverting as much of the remainder as practicable for beneficial use. Both parties are dependent on each other for successful outcomes.

Initiatives for Further Reduction

To continue along the path to zero waste new and expanded initiatives are necessary.

The RRTS contract has set waste target milestones for waste to landfill. Each date represents a contract milestone where the contractor, one year prior to these dates, must present a draft strategy for acceptance by the Council to achieve these dates.

❖	2008	12,000 tonnes
❖	2011	8,000 tonnes
❖	2013	4,000 tonnes
❖	2015	0 tonnes

TPI/All Brites implemented the following in 2008

- Commercial vehicle sorting in November (this has only been operating for a month).

Paokahu Landfill

The Paokahu Landfill is being managed in accordance with an aftercare plan.

Waiapu Landfill

The Waiapu Area Landfill commenced operation in March 2004. This site takes all the waste from north of Tolaga Bay.

Tenders are being called for constructing extra cells and resource consents for this site expire in 2010. Engineering and Works have indicated that new consents will be sought.

City Resource Recovery Transfer Station

All Brites sort and divert some of the material that is brought into the Resource Recovery Facility. The residual waste is transported to Paeroa, Kawerau or to Palmerston North landfills with the greenwaste being processed at Judds composting plant or Matokitoki RWDF.

Cleanfill Sites

Cleanfill sites do not require discharge permits under the Regional Plan for Discharges to Land and Water, Waste Management and Hazardous Substances provided permitted conditions can be met. The only known cleanfill site in the area has ceased operating.

Restricted Waste Disposal Facilities (RWDF)

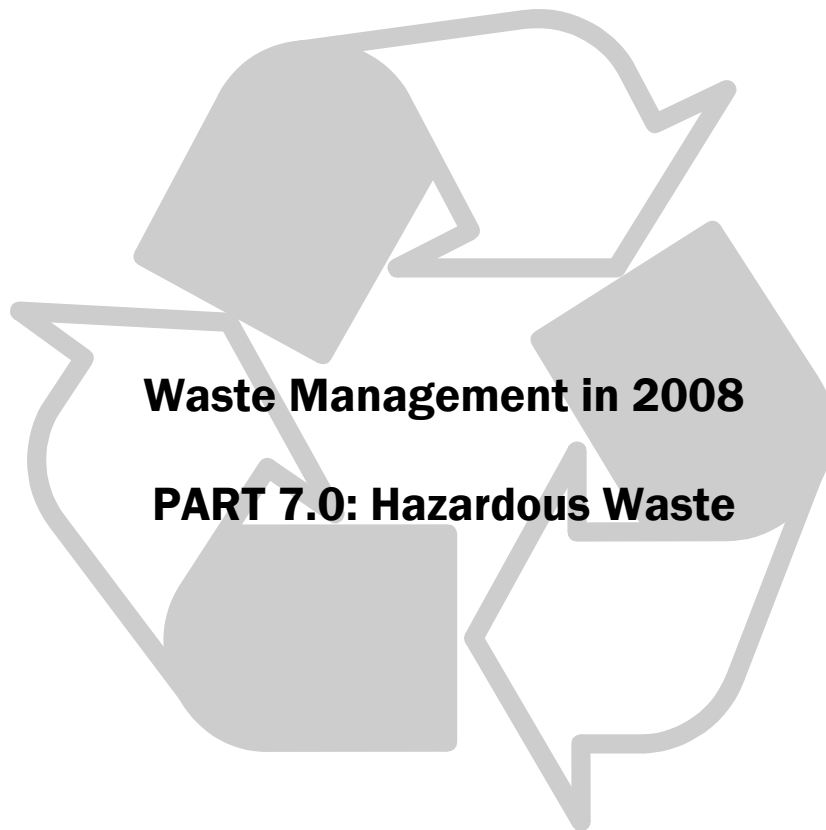
RWDF are waste disposal facilities that are neither a cleanfill nor a landfill. They accept material that does not fit into the definition of “cleanfill” but do not accept municipal/domestic, liquid or hazardous waste.



The RWDF at Ormond has been operating since December 2004 and the other in the Matokitoki Valley since September 2003.

A change of consent conditions for one of the RWDF allowed the site to dispose of a limited amount special waste (asbestos).

These sites are monitored annually. These sites operate with minor non compliances which are fixed within the required timeframes.



7.0 Hazardous Waste

Definition of Hazardous Substance

A hazardous substance is a substance with one or more of the following intrinsic properties:

- ◆ Explosiveness
- ◆ Flammability
- ◆ A Capacity to Oxidise
- ◆ Corrosiveness
- ◆ Toxicity (including chronic toxicity)
- ◆ Ectotoxicity with or without bioaccumulation

A wide range of activities involving an equally wide range of hazardous substances are currently undertaken within the region. Specific examples include electroplating; spray painting, agricultural / horticultural activities.

Releases of hazardous substances may have adverse effects on any or all of the following:

- ◆ Air quality (e.g. effects on human health, flora and fauna, visual amenity)
- ◆ Land (e.g. effects on agricultural production)
- ◆ Surface water (e.g. effects on aquatic ecosystems)
- ◆ Groundwater (e.g. effects on drinking water supplies)
- ◆ Humans (e.g. effects on human health)

Hazardous Substances

Hazardous substances used in the region can create difficulties with the storage, use and eventual disposal of the waste product. EH provide advice on hazardous substances storage and use, and handout material on disposal options for the end waste product.

This advice has included the details of companies outside of the local area who specialise in hazardous waste packaging, transport and disposal.

Other education material has also been provided concerning disposal to sewer and stormwater and landfill and transfer station options as well.

Premises Data Base

The premise database lists 674 hazardous substances premises, each with an allocated risk factor, which determines the frequency of inspections. Risk allocations are for the hazardous substances component of the site only and other regular inspections of the premises may be carried out for other purposes.

Premises listed are those premises known to store, use, sell or transport substances that have hazardous properties.

Advice and Complaints

General advice has been given to all premises on the disposal of hazardous wastes and the by products of their businesses. Specific advice has also been provided to a number of people who are trying to dispose of hazardous material. Many have been asked to store these chemicals until a short-term storage facility is operational.

Agricultural Chemical Collection

No agrichemical collections have been carried out this year. Funding from the Ministry for the Environment was not available and as a consequence those with chemicals for disposal have been advised of the options available to them and put in contact with disposal companies. They are also advised that they can store the chemicals in a safe and secure manner until such time as council is able to assist with storage and onward disposal.

Agricultural Chemical Containers

An organisation called Ag-recovery has been set up to remove from the environment the millions of plastic containers used every year in the agriculture and forestry sectors.

EH staff were actively involved in the project liaising between the agrichemical container recovery group, landowners and local farming groups to set up a drop off point for used empty chemical containers.

The collection program began on 1 July 2007 with a container located at Matawhero and open every Friday afternoon to receive the containers. A purpose built truck comes to Gisborne to chip the containers before delivering them to Astron Plastics where they are reprocessed into cable covers that are laid over the top of utility cables to protect them from the damage caused by diggers and other heavy equipment.

In the Ag-recovery Annual Report 2007/2008 the director of 3R Group Ltd which manages the Ag-recovery programme stated *“We are also seeing regions, like Gisborne, standing out, where growers and framers are rallying together encouraging their neighbours, colleagues and friends to be apart of the programme.”*

Bale Wrap

Agrecovery are now offering recycling of silage wrap to farmers. The wrap is stored in bags until collection. purchase five large bags to store the wrap in. More information is available at www.agrecovery.co.nz.

EH staff will be promoting this in 2009.

Future Agrecovery Initiatives

In 2010/2011 Agrecovery is intending to recover large chemical drums and the safe disposal of unwanted/outdated chemicals. More information is available at www.agrecovery.co.nz.

Short-term Hazardous Waste Facility

Resource Consent for the setting up of a suitable Hazardous Substances Storage facility was granted but is subject to appeal of the dog pound facility on the same site. This has resulted in some further delays in establishing this facility.

Contaminated Sites

Low level monitoring of sites continued with site owners involved in management plans for their respective sites.

The Gas works site has had no further sampling and analysis undertaken. Resource consent was issued some time ago for the remediation of the site and is for five year duration. Some progress with site development occurred in the middle of 2008 and building consents have been issued. Work is about to commence.

The Ministry for the Environment has published its Contaminated Land Management Guidelines to assist councils with their contaminated sites.

Former bulk fuel depots continue to be monitored for progress with remediation and/or future use.

Pollution Response and Incidents

Environmental Health staff attended 62 pollution incidents in 2008 compared with 68 in 2007. Included in these were six discharges into the marine environment and two incidences with gas cylinders. The remainder were spills onto road surfaces with the majority being fuel spilt from vehicles and vehicle accidents.

There was a Hazardous Substances Technical Liaison Committee (HSTLC) incident with cyanide being spilt in a carpark at one of the rural supply firms. This involved EH staff working with the Department of Labour (DOL). EH Staff took the incident management role.

All incidents were attended to within twenty minutes by on call Environmental Health staff.

Marine Oil Spill Response

Council has a responsibility under the Maritime Transport Act to provide a marine oil spill response to a certain level. This involves maintaining and exercising council's Tier 2 plan, which is an operational contingency plan detailing roles, responsibilities, resources, and actions in the case of a marine spill.

Training of staff in the response role has been ongoing with exercises, minor plan updates, servicing of response equipment and updating of systems as needed. Spills during the year were of a minor nature and were dealt with effectively.

Staff responded to six oil spills in the inner harbour area and on one occasion arranged for the Port tug to agitate the water on an outgoing tide to disperse diesel. The spills were monitored over four tide changes to ensure that there was no residual oil left in the water.





8.0 Semi Liquid Special Wastes

8.1 Septage Sites

Four areas on the coast are consented for the acceptance of septage or similar liquids (Te Araroa, Te Puia, Tikitiki and Waiapu Area Landfill).

The site at Te Araroa has been upgraded and generally complies with consent conditions. There have been problems with the lock being cut and sewerage being dumped in the pits. It is believed that this was from an operator from outside the area. The caretaker of the site is currently monitoring the situation.

The septage pit at the Waiapu Area Landfill is operating and is used for those who live in the area. There were problems with the pit overflowing due to high rain fall in the area and engineers are looking at excavating another pit at the landfill. The pit at Te Puia has the same problem.

Non compliances with resource consents are usually caused by people stealing both the fences and the gates leaving these pits open to the public. While this is non compliance with the resource consent conditions the greatest concern is for public safety.

Consent for the Tikitiki Septage Pit has been granted and the pits are to be moved and the old area remediated.

Liquid Waste

A private contractor has established a de-watering plant for grease traps waste and another plant for oily waste from vehicle wash stations and sumps.

The resultant end product is a spadeable sludge, which also meets most landfill consent conditions. The liquid is disposed of to sewer and regular monitoring of both discharges is carried out under the Trade Waste Agreement.

The dewatered sludge from the grease trap wastes has been diverted to the contractor's wormfarm for feeding to the worms while the other material is disposed to a restricted waste disposal facility. This material is regularly monitored for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon and heavy metals so that the waste acceptance criteria can be met. This operation has been monitored by Environmental Health and has reduced the volume of liquid waste going to disposal by over 75%.

Septic Tank Sludge's

Septic tank waste from inland areas is either taken to the outfall plant in Gisborne, or disposed of on private land. The Discharges Plan states that the septage must have originated on the land that it is to be disposed on. Other conditions must also be met. Council staff are unaware of any private sites currently being used.

Septic tank waste from the Coast is disposed of in septage waste facilities at Te Araroa, Te Puia, Tikitiki and the Waiapu Area Landfill.

Campervans

There are a number of enquiries each year about the facilities available for campervan waste disposal from members of the public and associations.

A dump station has been installed in front of the Te Araroa transfer station for public use and consent granted for a site at Tokomaru Bay.

A dump station has been set up in conjunction with a camp ground at East Cape. This is for the use of the patrons who stay at the campground.

Liquid and Hazardous Waste Code of Practice

This code has been developed to protect human health and the environment.

The code provides generators, handlers and receivers as well as regulators and assessors with detailed practical advice on sound waste management controls consistent with the objectives of the Resource Management Act, Land Transport Act, Health and Safety in Employment, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act and the New Zealand Waste Strategy.

The Code does not include liquid and hazardous waste transported in:

- ❖ Stock trucks.
- ❖ Stock effluent in farmers own trucks.
- ❖ Recreational vehicles (campervans).
- ❖ Operators and vehicles used at wastewater treatment plants.
- ❖ Vehicles and drivers transporting single or double portable toilet units hired for private or commercial use, unless the vehicle/operator is involved in the provision of the portable toilet service.

It appears that this system will be mandatory for liquid waste contractors and Councils by 2010.



Stock Trucks

There is a dumping area for effluent disposal at one of the larger stock firms in Gisborne but there is a need for some other facilities in the area and for farmers to take more responsibility for holding their stock for the required time before transporting them.

The Gisborne District Council is working with Transit NZ and the stock companies to build a stock truck effluent area however during the consultation stage for a site at the current stock yards a number of the neighbours registered their opposition and this has been put on hold.



9.0 Promotion, Publicity, Education & Facilitation

9.1 Education Centre/Rethink Centre

The Council in conjunction with TPI/All Brites operates an education centre as part of the RRTS in Innes Street.



In 2008 32 school or public groups had sessions at the centre – school classes studying waste plus service groups and workshops.

The workshops on sustainable living were also held at the Rethink Centre

Many individuals also visited the Rethink Centre.

Eastland Trader

The Eastland Trader has sales of approximately 2500 copies a week. The “Sort Yourself Out” column is designed to facilitate the exchange of waste and provide sustainability tips and to promote events and trials.

Organic Waste Workshops

See Section 4.0- Recovery.

Master Composters

See Section 4.0- Recovery.

School Environmental Performance

Primary Schools Performance

The Ilminster Intermediate Green Team, directed by Keren Rickard, performed a new environmental show to local primary students. They presented 16 performances to 15 schools.

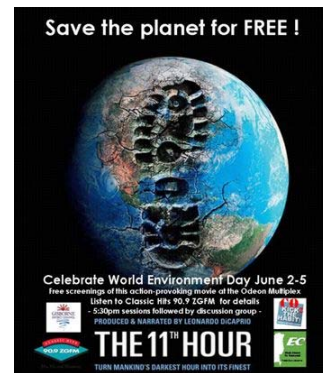
This was accompanied by classroom material and a competition where book vouchers were awarded to 10 pupils from different schools.



11th Hour Film

Six screenings of this movie were held for secondary and intermediate schools and the public to coincide with World Environment Day. This involved working alongside the local radio station, 89FM.

Fifteen hundred intermediate and secondary school children attended the screenings. Information packs and visits to the schools to organise environment groups followed.



Funding came from the Ministry for the Environment. Wastes role in climate change was a feature in this film with action and urgency for change being the messages.

Enviro Schools

Six schools, Matawai, Ngatapa, Makauri, Manutuke, Riverdale and St Marys, have become "Enviro-schools".

Enviro-schools is a national programme to develop sustainable schools run by the Enviro School Foundation and coordinated by District and Regional Councils.

Sustainable Living

Gisborne signed up to the National Sustainable Living programme. An initial course was run at the Council in 2007 Gisborne signed up to the National Sustainable Living programme.

During 2008 thirty members of the public enrolled in two sustainable living courses held over eight Monday nights and dealt with all aspects of sustainable living including waste.

Presentations at a short community course, in house council course, night classes and as a workshop at the Womens DIY Day have also been given.

Woman's DIY Day

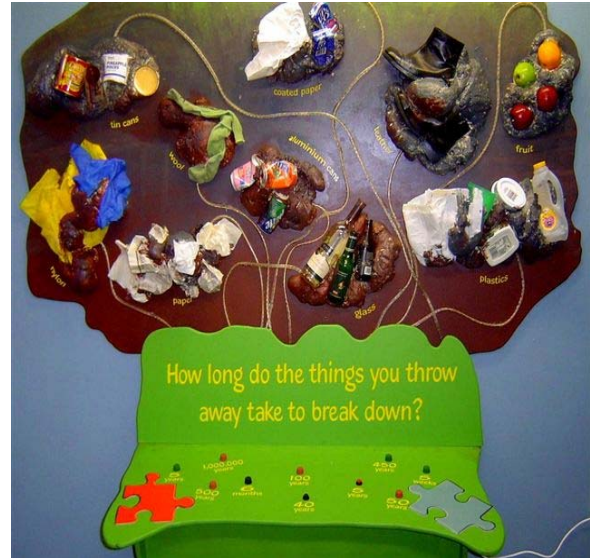
Workshops in sustainability, composting and home energy were presented.



Recycling in Schools

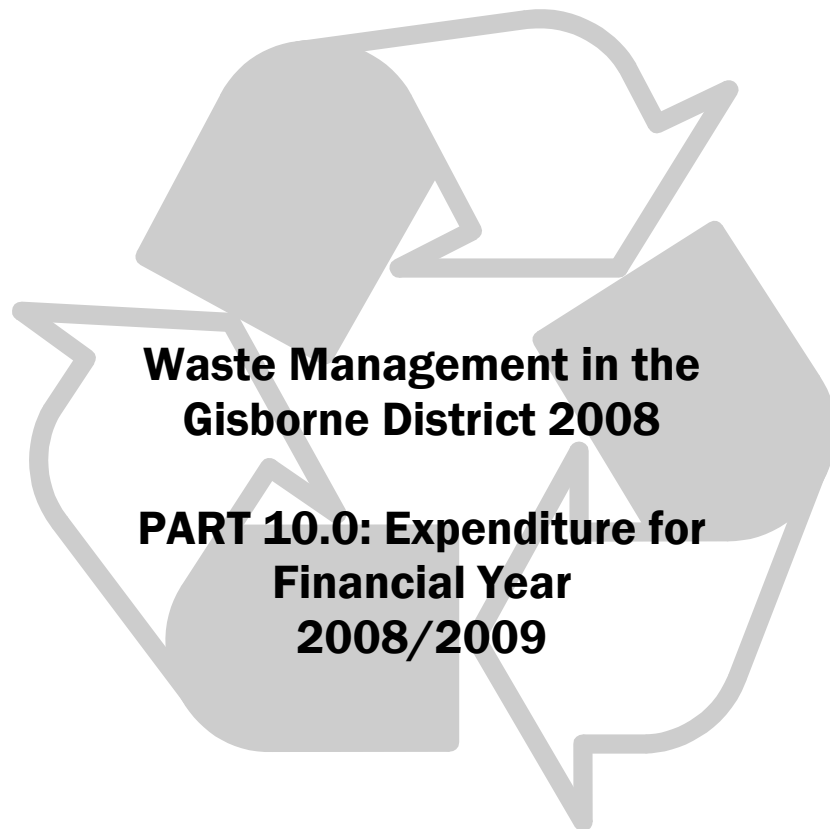
Environmental Health has worked with local schools to establish recycling systems and systems for dealing with organic their waste.

With the National Environmental Standards (NES) (Air Quality) banning school incinerators (unless expressly allowed by a discharge to air permit) most schools looked at their waste disposal options and EH offered advice when requested.



University of Canterbury Eco My Flat:

Four Gisborne women were in the student flat that came third in the “Eco My Flat” competition run by the Canterbury University. They contributed their environmental awareness to what they learnt in Gisborne while still at school and through their parents.



10.0 Expenditure for Financial Year 2008/2009

Expenditure Controlled by Engineering and Works Department

City and Flats Refuse and Recycling Collection and Disposal	\$1,370,015	Total
Combined Charge	\$136.24	Per property
Paokahu Landfill Aftercare	\$51,519	Total
Ruatoria Refuse and Recycling Collection and Disposal	\$50,383	Total
	\$152.31	Per property
Waiapu Area Landfill (Ruatoria)	\$388,204	Total

Disposal from Council Transfer Stations

Waikohu Area	\$412,862	Total
East Coast	\$670,833	Total

Expenditure Controlled by Environmental Health Department

Hazardous Substances Premises	\$10,000.00	Total
Contaminated Sites	\$13,500.00	Total
Pollution – Non-Marine	\$6,500.00	Total
Pollution—Marine	\$36,500.00	Total
Education	\$30,000.00	Total
Policy	\$22,000.00	Total
Surveys	\$10,000.00	Total
Waste Monitoring and Enforcement	\$3,000.00	Total

Council staff time and related costs are in addition to this. Street cleaning is not included.



11.0 Monitoring and Compliance

11.1 Solid Waste Management Strategy (SWMS)

There have been some deferments in the Environmental Health (EH) Action Plan such as the Hazardous Waste Short Term Store and activities related to this.

Waiapu Landfill

See Section 6.0 - Disposal

Paokahu Landfill

See Section 6.0 - Disposal

Council Owned and Operated Sites

All Council owned waste sites were monitored as per programme. Non-compliances including removal of large amounts of divertible material, repairing or replacing wind fencing and removing refuse dumped in the diversion areas, were usually fixed within set timeframes.

The Engineering and Works department (E&W) have consequently decided to incorporate the community meetings for the rural transfer stations with other Council or community run meetings. Problems with rodents at the old Tikitiki site which were dealt with during the year.

Private Sites

Private waste sites monitored as per monitoring programme.

Non-compliances were usually worked through and the sites compliant within set time frames. Some non-compliance may however require a change to the consent conditions and these are currently being investigated.

Illegally Dumped Rubbish/ Litter

Fifty infringement notices for littering and dumping were issued.

Forty eight were for illegal dumping:

- Twenty seven paid the fines.
- One paid and also had clean up costs of \$524.00.
- Seven are still within the timeframe.
- Fourteen notices are still outstanding – most of these offenders have moved with no forwarding address.

Nineteen of infringement notices for illegal dumping were issued for offences along Centennial marine Drive.

Two of these notices were for littering (throwing litter such as pie packets, bottles out the window of a moving vehicle):

- Neither of these have been paid as we are unable to trace the offenders.

Resource Management Act Notices

Three abatement and infringement notices were issued under the Resource Management Act to businesses for burning of inappropriate materials (tyres, plastics and treated timbers).

Two more infringement notices were issued to private individuals for burning of inappropriate materials (tyres, plastics and treated timbers).

Increase in Littering Fees

In May 2008 Council adopted a staff recommendation regarding increasing the litter infringement fines. These can range from \$100-\$400 and came into force on 1 July 2008.

Publicity through the newspaper and on radio was used to inform public

Surveillance

A surveillance campaign at Centennial Marine Drive to better understand the problem and identify methods that curb the dumping was undertaken. This will continue in 2009.



Business Litter Pickup

EH has been urging businesses to adopt a highway or area with regular pickups over an agreed period.

Community Litter Pickup

A monthly calendar for community groups to undertake litter pickups operated through 2008. Seven businesses committed to a 3 yearly plan of regular litter pick ups in defined areas by their staff. Cedenco and JNL now have road signage identifying their adopted areas.

Each month acknowledgement and a picture of the group who undertook the pickup is put in the Gisborne Herald.

Complaints

There were:

- ❖ 198 dumped rubbish and waste related complaints received in 2008 compared with 197 for 2007.
- ❖ 12 complaints of overgrown sections and car bodies compared to 24 in 2007.
- ❖ 62 pollution incidences were attended in 2008 compared with 68 in 2007.
- ❖ 3 abatement and infringement notices issued for burning of inappropriate material from commercial premises.
- ❖ 2 infringement notices issued to public for burning of inappropriate material.

Litter Education

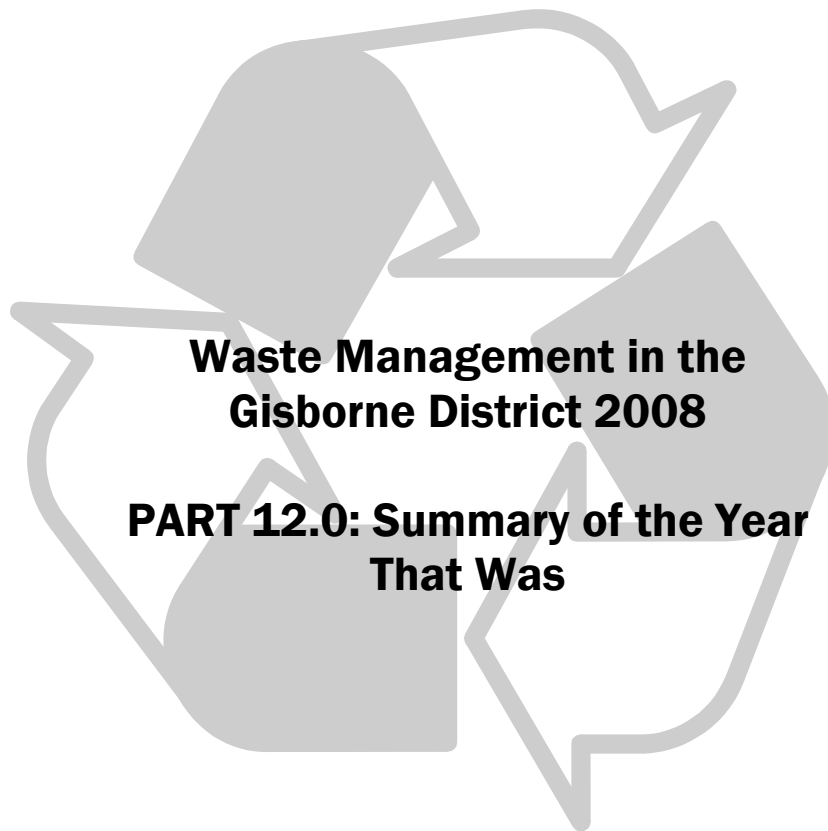
“Our Place” litter education campaign with posters in medical centres, businesses and dairies, and car stickers, radio coverage and the back end of the city buses being painted to push the message “Our Place” the picture of Young Nicks Head and push the increased littering fines of up to \$400.

EH is hoping that this education campaign will increase community pride in our place and therefore they will report any illegal dumping or littering or stop doing it.

Refuse Disposal Sites	Consents	Diversion	Recycling
Te Araroa Gisborne District Council transfer station and septage	Site operational in 2000	Greenwaste, cars, metal Household material	Glass bottles, tins, cans, paper and cardboard
Tikitiki Gisborne District Council transfer station	Site operational 2007	Greenwaste, cars, metal Household material	Glass bottles, tins, cans, paper and cardboard
Tikitiki Gisborne District Council septage	Consents granted 2007 Upgrade to be done 2009		
Waiapu Area Landfill Gisborne District Council landfill, septage and transfer station	Site operational March 2004	Greenwaste, cars, metal, tyres	Glass bottles, tins, cans, paper and cardboard
Te Puia Gisborne District Council transfer station and septage	Consents issued 2001	Greenwaste, cars and metal	Glass bottles, tins, cans, paper and cardboard
Tokomaru Bay Gisborne District Council transfer station	Consents issued 2001	Greenwaste, metal and cars	Glass bottles, tins, cans, paper and cardboard
Tolaga Bay Gisborne District Council transfer station	Consents issued 2002	Greenwaste, metal and cars	Yes Glass and plastic bottles, cans, tins, paper and cardboard
Gisborne All Brites resource Recovery centre	Consents issued 2003	Diversion areas and material sorted from self hauled refuse	24 hour drop off area for recyclables
D B Judds Composting	Consents issued 1999 (Discharge Consents expire 31/12/2008)	N/A	N/A
Agrich Organics Composting	Consents issued 2003. Not operational	N/A	N/A
Matokitoki Restricted Waste Disposal Facility	Consents issued 2003 Private site Restricted Access	N/A	N/A
Tonylan Restricted Waste Disposal Facility	Consents issued 2004 Private site Restricted Access	N/A	N/A

Refuse Disposal Sites	Consents	Diversion	Recycling
Envirowaste (formerly RR Worsnop Ltd) Dewatering Plant	Consents issued 2004 Private Facility Accepts oily and organic liquid waste	N/A	N/A
RR Worsnop Ltd Commercial Wormfarm	Consents issued 2001 Private Facility	N/A	N/A
Waynes Wastes Recycling Shed and Wormfarm	Consents issued 2006 Shed built and diversion occurring Worm farm still to be developed Private Facility	Anything that is divertable	Glass and plastic bottles, cans, tins, paper and cardboard
Te Karaka Gisborne District Council transfer station	Consents issued 2002	Greenwaste, metal and cars	Glass and plastic bottles, cans, tins, paper and cardboard
Whatatutu Gisborne District Council transfer station	Consents issued 2003	Greenwaste, metal and cars	Glass and plastic bottles, cans, tins, paper and cardboard
Matawai Gisborne District Council transfer station	Consents issued 2001	Greenwaste, metal and cars	Glass and plastic bottles, cans, tins, paper, cardboard

Council also operates the Oxidation Ponds at Te Karaka and the Milliscreening Plant in Gisborne.



12.0 Summary of the Year That Was

- ❖ The total waste stream for the 2008 year was approximately 136,937 tonnes of which 13,500 tonnes from Gisborne, Inland and Tolaga Bay Transfer Stations tonnes was landfilled.
- ❖ Waste from TPI/All Brites going to Landfill has decreased from 14,000 T in 2007 to 13,500 in 2008.
- ❖ Waste going to the Restricted Waste Disposal Sites (RWDF) in 2008 was 13,380 tonnes compared to 16,113 tonnes in 2007.
- ❖ Waste to Waiapu Area Landfill is 1,000 tonnes per year.
- ❖ Kerbside recycling averaged 232 tonnes a month (2002 averaged 177 tonnes a month).

Hazardous Wastes

- ❖ Numerous enquiries actioned about the correct disposal of hazardous wastes and containers.
- ❖ Gisborne already leading the way in numbers of containers recovered from the agrichemical container collection.

Reuse

- ❖ Two Second Hand Sundays were held (February and October). These were extremely successful. In October the Second hand Sunday included mulching of organics.

Recycling

- ❖ Kerbside recycling celebrated eight very successful years of operation.
- ❖ Two recycling bins installed in the CBD with fifteen more funded by MfE to be installed.
- ❖ Council offices continued to operate recycling of paper, cardboard tins, plastics and organics.

Trials

- ❖ Organic subsidy for worm bins, compost bins, Bokashi Buckets and on site chipping – 480 residents have cashed in their vouchers.

Presentations

- ❖ Articles and displays promoting best practice for organics at public events including the Woman's DIY Day – this included composting, mulching, wormfarming, bokashi buckets and the master composting programme.
- ❖ Sustainable living course presented to three groups over eight weeks.

Publicity and Education

- ❖ Twenty groups have participated in educational sessions at the Rethink Centre.
- ❖ The school programme “Willy on Waste” continues to be used in local schools but now includes an educational session at the Rethink Centre.

- ❖ A group of Ilminster Intermediate Students performed to the primary schools raising awareness of environmental issues.
- ❖ Intermediate and secondary school students attended six screenings at the Odeon of the 11th Hour with education packs and follow up visits.
- ❖ Liaison with KGB and community groups.
- ❖ Various publicity materials updated and distributed.
- ❖ Wide use of purpose built displays for recycling, composting and worm farming.
- ❖ Students and schools provided with information on recycling, transfer stations and landfills.
- ❖ Participation by Environmental Health (EH) in Woman's DIY Day.
- ❖ Littering targeted city wide by involving groups and well publicised pickups and advertising campaign.
- ❖ Surveillance campaign against dumping along Centennial Marine Drive.

Monitoring

- ❖ Monitoring of waste operations showed compliance with the offensive trade licence/ consent conditions.
- ❖ All Council owned and operated sites have been granted resource consent.
- ❖ All Council owned waste sites monitored as per programme.
- ❖ Private waste sites monitored as per monitoring programme.
- ❖ Change to the consent conditions for one of the Restricted Waste Disposal Facility (RWDF) to allow the acceptance of a special waste (asbestos).

Littering

- ❖ Two infringement notices issued for littering-neither of these have been paid.

Infringement issues

- ❖ Three abatement notices issued under the RMA for burning of rubbish from commercial properties.
- ❖ Five infringement fines issued under the RMA for burning of rubbish such as plastics, tyres and treated timbers- four of these have paid and one still outstanding because the business no longer operates.
- ❖ Forty-eight infringements issued for illegal dumping compared to thirty - four in 2007 (see Section 11 for outcomes).
- ❖ An increase in the number of dumped rubbish and waste related complaints received compared to the previous year.



13.0 Towards 2009

From July 2009 as part of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008 there will be a \$10/tonne levy placed on all waste going to landfill. Half of this levy based on population, will be returned to the Council for initiatives to further reduce waste to landfill.

GDC has a group of staff that are currently working in the waste minimisation and finance area to look at the implementation of the WMA for the Gisborne area.

Reuse and Recycling

- ❖ Promote recycling in public places.
- ❖ Promote more diversion and reuse areas at the city RRTS.
- ❖ Promotion of recycled products based on MfEs, yet to be publicised list of priority products.
- ❖ Promote recycling trial at events.
- ❖ Recycling at GDC camping grounds.
- ❖ Work with local schools to implement recycling and organic waste recovery.
- ❖ Work with industry to implement diversion and recycling.
- ❖ Further Second Hand Sundays.
- ❖ Participation in the annual E Day (recycling of computers from public).
- ❖ Participation on Earth Hour.
- ❖ Support the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Recovery

- ❖ Use and promote master composters.
- ❖ Promote compost, worm farm and scraping bucket workshops for the public.

Disposal

- ❖ SWAP survey at the Resource Recovery Transfer station.

Hazardous Waste

- ❖ Short-term hazardous waste facility operating.
- ❖ MfE funded hazardous waste pickup.
- ❖ Agrichemical plastic container recovery programme.

Semi –Liquid Waste

- ❖ Ensure that appropriate facilities are provided for the disposal of liquid waste from stock trucks, campervans and boats.
- ❖ Stock truck disposal facility to be operational 2009/2010.

Promotion and Publicity

- ❖ Work with MfE and the RWOFF on Government Policy and Initiatives.
- ❖ Continued liaison with KGB and other community groups.
- ❖ Live theatre for schools.
- ❖ Promotion at Events.
- ❖ Promotion of the diversion areas at the Resource Recovery Centre.
- ❖ Continued targeting of littering. Continuing education and PR campaign implemented.
- ❖ Sustainable living courses promoted to the community.
- ❖ Implement the regional component of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008

Monitoring and Compliance

- ❖ All waste sites monitored and complying with resource consent conditions.
- ❖ Promote increase in litter infringement notices.
- ❖ Process consents within agreed timeframe.
- ❖ Investigate Waste Bylaws for cleanfills and restricted waste disposal facilities, waste levies and data gathering information.
- ❖ Implementation of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
- ❖ Work detailed in the Waste Management Plan.

