

Environmental Health Report for Waste Management in the Gisborne District 2009



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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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1.0 Introduction

1.1 General

Every year, New Zealanders send around 3.2 million tonnes of waste to landfill that is over a tonne of rubbish per household. The majority of this waste is not reprocessed or recycled, and doesn't break down over time. Disposing of waste at landfills is a sign that we're not using our resources efficiently, and are contributing directly to pollution. To improve the environmental future of New Zealand, we need to start taking responsibility for the waste we produce by finding more effective and efficient ways to reduce, reuse, recycle or reprocess it.

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 2009 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.

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.

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 and Part 3- waste disposal levy came 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.

1.2 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.

The review of Waste management Plan was undertaken in late 2009 and is expected to finalise by early 2012.

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 a goal of zero waste.

Monthly waste and recycling data is received from Transpacific 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 53: 47 (rubbish: recycling)

The rural transfer station waste that is disposed of at TPI/AB has increased by 10 percent 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 industry, community groups, schools and individuals regarding waste initiatives both in Gisborne City and in the rural areas.

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 double side paper- new and more efficient printers were purchased in 2009.
- Reduced energy usage

Waikanae Beach Holiday Park has introduced a recycling system.



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, with 16 being held since 2002.

About 300 households participated in each of the Second Hand Sundays held in 2009 with half registering and the rest putting materials out on the day. It is estimated that approximately 60 tonnes of waste was diverted from the landfill.

The public look out for the event and hold 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.



3.2 New Zealand Packaged Goods Accord 2004

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

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

In 2009 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

2009 (January -December)

- 1,354 T of plastic, tins and aluminium
- 173 T of mixed paper
- 1,253 T of glass

GDC Transfer Stations

2008 (January - December)

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

2009 (January -December)

- 32 T of plastic, tins and aluminium
- 132 T of mixed paper
- 362 T of glass

2. 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.

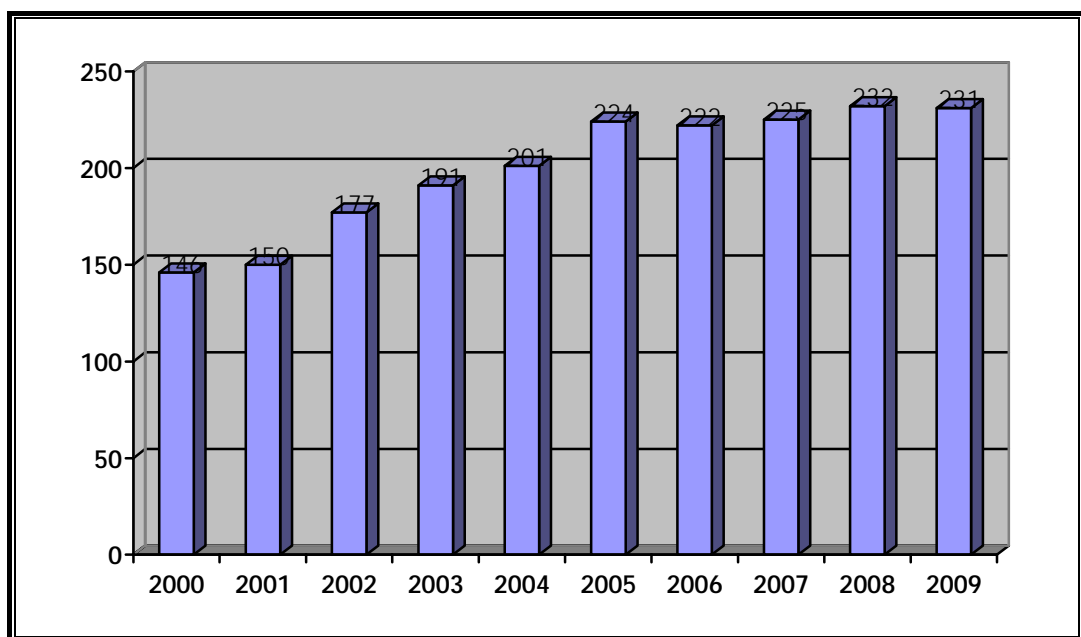
3.3 Collections

The city and environs kerbside recycling collection has been operating since September 2000 with similar quantities collected as of 2008 for 2009 (2779 tonnes in 2009 compared to 2789 tonnes in 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 recycled.

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.

The contractor requested the public to address the items being put in their bins. The Council produced a fridge magnet that was delivered to all households.

**Gisborne City and Environs 2000 - 2009
Average Monthly Recycling Tonnages**



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 526 tonnes of recyclables collected from all the rural transfer stations in 2009 compared to 492 tonnes in 2008.



A waste survey was carried out at Rural Transfer Station in December 2009.

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 78 tonnes a month. 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.

Green waste 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 1/4 of the cost of the rubbish disposal so there is an incentive for the consumers to sort at home.

3.5 Car Body Crushing and Collection

One local company operates a car body collection and crushing service to the public in the Gisborne city area. Other business service the area with collection and crushing done by outside contractors.

3.6 Recycling at Events

Rhythm and Vines

This year's event was over three days and the organisers of R+V and the concerts at the Soundshell promoted a bottle deposit system for the wine bottles which was successful. This will be fine tuned and promoted further for 2010/2011 event.

This year R+V partnered with Coke to introduce the Recycle Bin system used at events such as Christmas in the Park in Christchurch and Auckland. The bins (made of coreflute) were distributed throughout the site by Keep New Zealand Beautiful staff at a ratio of approximately 2:1 Recycle to Rubbish. There were several issues with the bins.

They were very hard to anchor to the ground, the bag liners were too small and they were difficult to empty. In addition to that, it was noted that patrons didn't differentiate rubbish from recycling to the degree that it was hoped. Further meetings with Waste Management and Rubbish Teams will be held to plan for the 2010/2011 event.

BW Campgrounds

The Directors of BW Campgrounds organised recycling facilities for the temporary campgrounds. More education of the campers is required and needs to be put into their information pack.

3.7 Recycling in the CBD

The GDC installed two public recycling bins in the CBD.

This was followed by installation of 16 more bins in 2009, funded through the MFE project "Recycling in Public Places" to extend the CBD and public areas. Recycling and contamination quantities are being monitored for these bins.

3.8 Computer Recycling- EDay

EH staffs were involved with the organisation of the annual e-Day. This was organised nationally through a charitable trust and was held on 12 September. 410 vehicles dropped off over 2000 pieces of computer equipment amounting about 25 tonnes of computer e-waste.

Volunteers assisted with the e-Day collection



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.

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.

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 has a low level of demand.

Organic Voucher System

This system was introduced to give residents the opportunity to try various system of on-site processing of organics at discounted price. This promotion will not continue in 2010.

Composting Workshop

Three composting workshop were held in 2009. Two workshops were at council in conjunction with famers market. Other composting workshops were also conducted in school.

Composting Facility

D B Judd operates the only consented composting facility in the District. The discharge permits (Discharge to air and discharge to land) has been renewed and expires on 30 June 2029.



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.

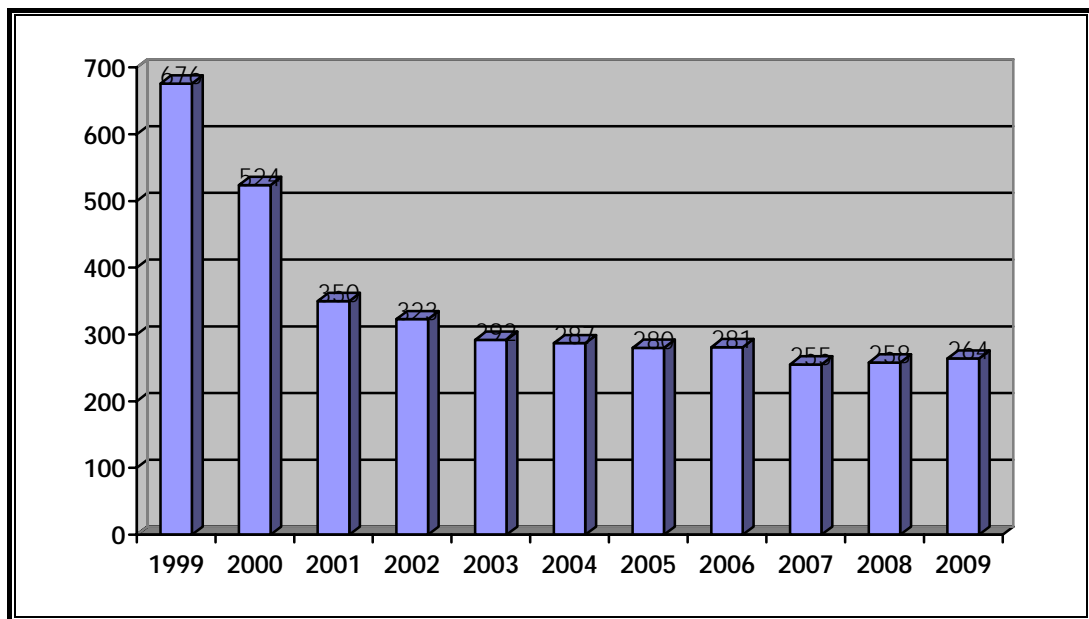
Wormfarming

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: 1999-2009
Average Monthly Refuse – Kerbside Collection Quantities (tonnes)



- * 1999 : Weighbridge Installed September 1999
- * 2000 : Recycling Commenced September 2000

The kerbside refuse collection for 2009 was 3174 tonnes, however it should be noted that the number of rated properties has increased from 12,500 in 2002 to 13,050 in 2009.

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)

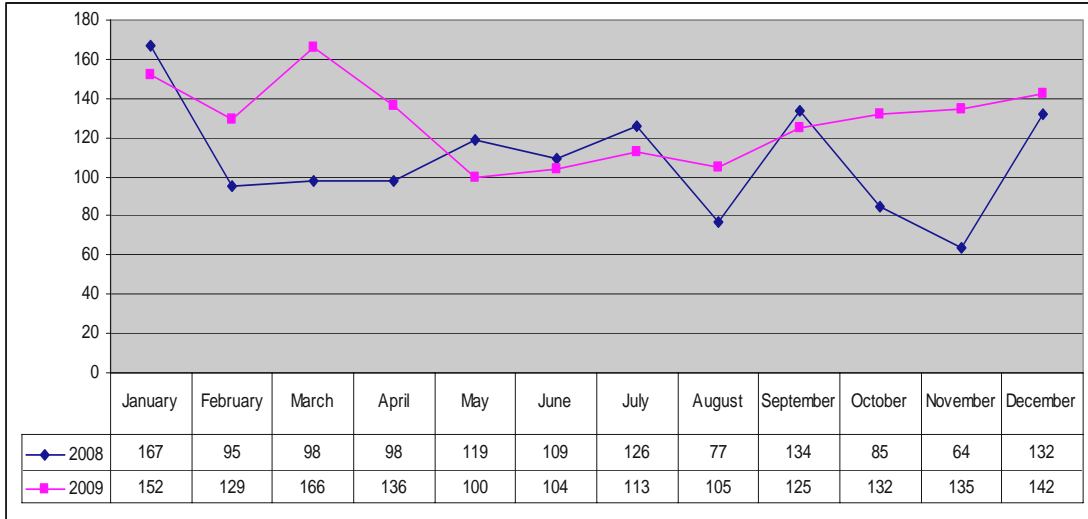
The RRTS has been operating for 8½ years. The site is monitored regularly. Odour complaints are still received and these are dealt with at the time.

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 2007. 1,176 tonnes was landfilled in 2009; up 17% from 2008 (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. In 2009 it was 1540 tonnes, 10% more than 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.
- Commercial composting facility
- Commercial De watering plant.

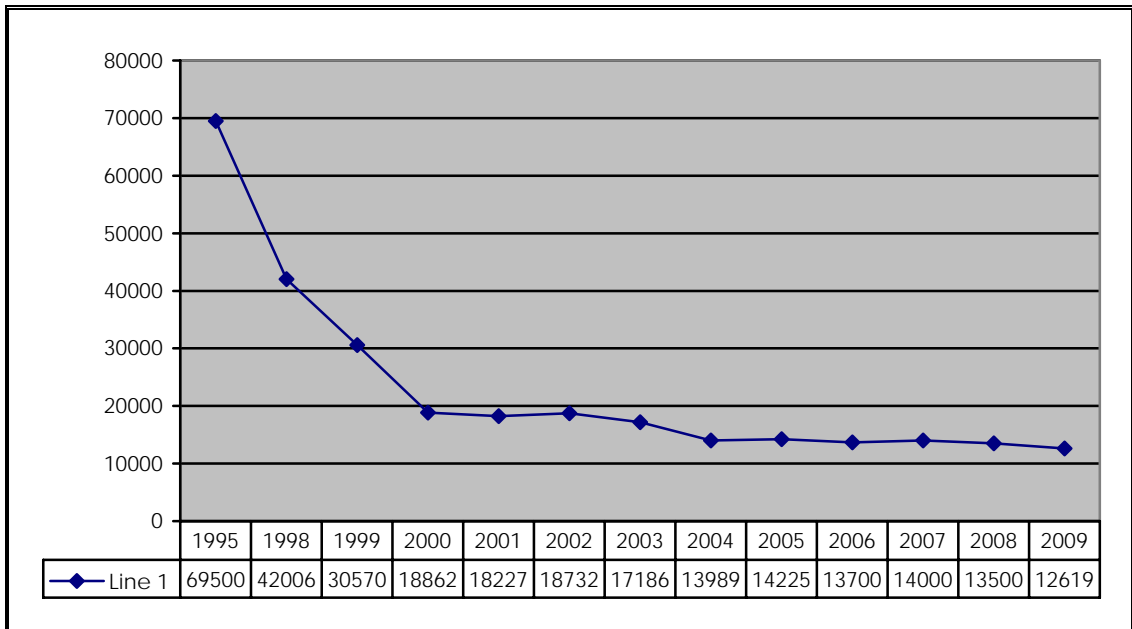
6.0 Disposal

6.1 Waste Stream

The total volume of waste landfilled in 2009 was 12 619 tonnes by TPI/All Brites plus 1176 tonnes to Waiapu landfill.

The waste disposed of at the Restricted Waste Disposal Sites (RWDF) in 2009 was 7377 tonnes. This is a significant drop from 13753 in 2008 and may reflect activity & recycling in the construction and demolition sector. In 2006 24 570 tonnes was cleanfilled.

**Refuse Disposed To Landfill
1995 and 1998 – 2009**



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

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. Methods in the current strategy (2007) have not been implemented.

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

Paokahu Landfill

Peer reviewer inspection of the landfill was conducted in August 2009. 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.

Peer reviewer inspection of the landfill was conducted in August 2009.

City Resource Recovery Transfer Station

All Brites sort and divert some of the material that is bought 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 553 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.

A total of 118 programmed environmental audits/hazsubs monitoring visits were carried out. Theses include chemical storage/ use at pools/spas and general hazsubs site storing, selling or transporting of hazardous substances.

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 staffs 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.

Agrecovery containers operate from Riverpoint Road and containers from participating brand owners can be recycled through the program free of charge. Other brands/products require the purchase of user pay stickers. The program is operating successfully.

Bale Wrap

Agrecovery are now offering recycling of silage wrap to farmers. Agrecovery wrap collection will take place around the country when sufficient volumes of bag have been registered with 3R for collection. More information is available at www.agrecovery.co.nz.

EH staff will be promoting this in 2010.

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 remediation of former gas works site has been completed. Three sites that stored fuel tanks underground have had the tanks removed. Environmental Impact assessments have been carried out by the respective fuel companies at the time of removal.

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 44 pollution incidents in 2009 compared with 62 in 2008. These included 5 discharges into the marine environment and 1 incident with gas cylinder. The remainder were spills onto road surfaces with the majority being fuel spilt from vehicles and vehicle accidents.

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 five 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.

Preparation for any marine oil response continued through updating plans, training, equipment maintenance liaison and exercise.



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 and 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.



School and public groups visited the centre for sessions on waste and litter.

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

In 2009, 18 primary schools were bussed to Ilminster Intermediate School for the environmental performance “Clean up Your Act” that promoted individual responsibility for their action. This was reinforced with a colouring competition with prizes sponsored by Keep Gisborne Beautiful.

In the following weeks further 25 classes of Year 4s visited the Rethink Centre to further reinforce the waste messages.



Enviro Schools

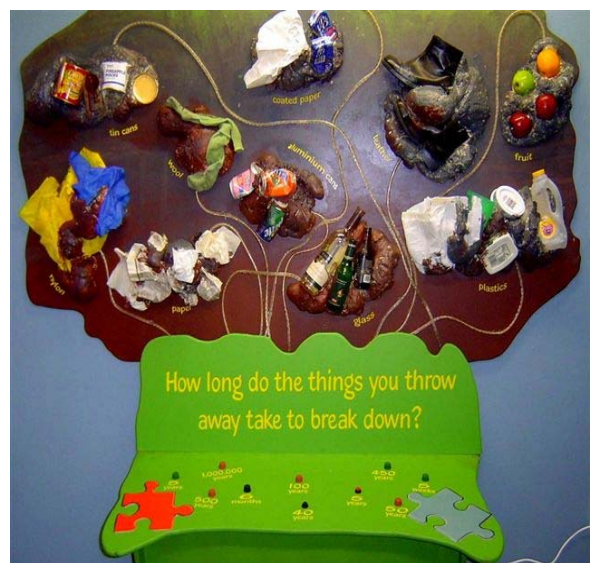
Eight schools have become “Enviro-schools”.

Enviro-school is a national programme to develop sustainable schools run by the Enviro School Foundation and coordinated by District and Regional Councils. Enviro-schools organised a full day workshop attended by 30 of the youths from the Youth Envirogroup. Waste reduction is an important component of being an Enviro-school

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.



10.0 Expenditure for Financial Year 2009/2010

Expenditure Controlled by Engineering and Works Department

City and Flats Refuse and Recycling Collection and Disposal	\$1,398, 188.00	Total
Combined Charge	\$120. 44.00	Per property
Paokahu Landfill Aftercare	\$101,242.00	Total
Ruatoria Refuse and Recycling Collection and Disposal	\$52, 146.00	Total
	\$237.51.00	Per property
Waiapu Area Landfill (Ruatoria)	\$408,952.00	Total

Disposal from Council Transfer Stations

Waikohu Area	\$423, 893.00	Total
East Coast	\$694, 312.00	Total

Expenditure Controlled by Environmental Health Department

Hazardous Substances Premises	\$7,626.00	Total
Contaminated Sites	\$7,484.00	Total
Pollution – Non-Marine and Pollution—Marine	\$29,123.00	Total
Education	\$21,491.00	Total
Policy	\$4,774.00	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.

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

Forty five infringement notices for littering and dumping were issued.

All were for illegal dumping:

- Fourteen paid the fines.
- One clean up costs of \$188.58
- Eight were cancelled
- Eight reminders sent
- Fourteen notices are still outstanding – seven of these offenders have moved with no forwarding address, five are paying off, one has made arrangement to pay and one issued to new 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

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

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 2010.



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 2009. Seven businesses committed to a 3 yearly plan of regular litter pick ups in defined areas by their staff. Cedenco, JNL, Genetic Technologies and Mc Cannies 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:

- 210 dumped rubbish and waste related complaints received in 2009 compared with 198 for 2008.
- 19 complaints of overgrown sections and car bodies compared to 12 in 2008.
- 44 pollution incidences were attended in 2009 compared with 62 in 2008.
- 4 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 of having pride where you live and report littering and illegal dumping.

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 divertible	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

- Waste from TPI/All Brites going to Landfill has decreased from 13,500 in 2008 to 12,619 in 2009.
- Waste going to the Restricted Waste Disposal Sites (RWDF) in 2009 was 7337 Tonnes
- Waste to Waiapu Area Landfill is 1,176 tonnes per year.
- Kerbside recycling averaged 231 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.

Recycling

- Kerbside recycling celebrated nine very successful years of operation.
- 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.

Presentations

- Three composting workshop held for the public between September and October

Publicity and Education

- 40 schools and group 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.
- The "Green Team" of Ilminster Intermediate Students performed to the primary schools raising awareness on waste issues. 18 schools and 3500 students attended.
- 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.
- 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).
- Waste survey conducted for all the Gisborne District Council waste transfer stations

Infringement issues

- Four 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-five infringements issued for illegal dumping and littering.
- An increase in the number of dumped rubbish and waste related complaints received compared to the previous year.

13.0 Towards 2010

From July 2009 as part of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008 there is 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 staffs that are currently working in the waste minimisation 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.
- Compile the revised Waste management and Minimisation Plan.

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.
- 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.

