

Bird Flu Impacted Waste Disposal



A guide for Canterbury farmers when disposing of culled chicken and related waste impacted by bird flu.

Introduction

This guide has been prepared for you by the Poultry Industry Association of New Zealand, Egg Producers Federation of New Zealand and Harrison Grierson.

Inside this guide you'll find information on:

- Disposal Options for your region
- **Best practice tips – what we recommend**
- General advice and recommendations
- Who to talk to if you have questions
- Regional and District Plan rules to consider

Recommendations

1. Offsite disposal (landfills)
2. Compost
3. Offal Pits (not preferred by council)

Estimates

We estimate the following volumes and weight for carcasses + litter + manure for 10,000 birds. This is important to consider when assessing disposal options.

Layer = 29t and 35m³ Broiler = 64t and 72m³

Offsite Disposal

Not all landfills will accept culled chickens or bird flu-impacted waste. We recommend offsite disposal as the first option in Canterbury. The green boxed landfills below may be able to accept this waste (with adequate preparation). Landfills will be responsible for obtaining their own appropriate consents or authorisations.

AB Lime - Southland Regional Landfill

P: 02041132212 (Ansley Adams)

E: wastenet@icc.govt.nz

A: 10 Bend Road, Browns 9782

Kate Valley Landfill

P: 02108243882.

E: hleach@wm.nz

A: 554 Mt Cass Road, Teviotdale

Landfill Disposal Key Steps

1. Contact landfill operators

- Contact the landfill operator as soon as possible.
- Landfill operators will need to comply with the Landfill Work Instructions.

2. Estimate

- The volume and weight of waste need to be estimated and supplied to truck and landfill operators.
- The estimates provided offer a useful starting point, but farmers should calculate more precise figures based on the age and specific conditions of their population

3. Organize transport

- Trucks must be sealed and lined. Skips are sealed and won't need lining - just lidding.
- No leakage must be able to occur during transportation.
- Transporters will need to comply with the MPI transport guide

4. Submit Permitted Waste Application

- Applications to landfill facilities need to be made and approved prior to disposing of special waste. These cost from \$80+.
- Approval of applications depends on the level of detail provided up front.

Onsite Disposal

Please refer to the below and attachment for detailed information on resource requirements for composting or for establishing an offal and refuse pit.

Composting

Considerations

- On farm composting is permitted where bird flu impacted material originates from the same farm on which composting is undertaken. Operators are encouraged to seek expert advice on the design, construction and management of composting systems.
- Indoor composting should be sought. Outdoor composting may be impacted by rain and cold temperatures.
- The composting material must reach temperatures of 55 degrees Celsius
- Minimum 30 days to complete – this will increase the time until farmers can return to normal operation.
- Consider how you will dispose of or use the final product before you decide to compost – off-site use may be limited due to perception
- Odour and leachate must be contained.
- Specialised equipment and extra staff may be required.
- The Composting Work Instructions must be followed.

General Advice

- If you want to dispose of waste in a way not described in this guide, please talk to a planner and Biosecurity New Zealand. Contact details are provided below.
- All disposal of bird flu impacted waste must comply with the Guidelines and Work Instructions.
- Resource consent – disposing of culled chickens is time-sensitive. We recommend disposal options that do not need resource consent.
- If your chosen disposal option requires consent, we recommend you start the application process as soon as practical.
- Advice and recommendations may change make sure this is the most recent version of this guide before taking action.

Disposal of this material at landfill will incur additional costs on top of routine landfill costs. Farmers should also consider transport costs.

Useful Contacts

Person / Council	Role	Number	Email
Environment Canterbury (Regional Council)	General	0800 324 636	ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz
Hali Hoskin (author)	Environmental Consultant	+64 9 2126468	h.hoskin@harrisingrierson.com
Mary McConnell	Planner	+64 21 721623	m.mcconnell@harrisingrierson.com

Canterbury Regional Plans

This guide has only considered the relevant rules from the Operative Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan. The relevant rules are summarised below. Refer to the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan for full details.

Definitions

Hazardous waste – means waste:

1. a hazardous substance; or
2. an infectious substance, or material known or reasonably expected to contain pathogens, including bacteria, viruses, rickettsia, parasites, fungi or recombinant micro-organisms (hybrid or mutant) that are known, or reasonably expected, to cause infectious disease in humans and animals that are exposed to them; or
3. radioactive material that meets the definition in Section 2 of the Radiation Protection Act 1965.

Landfill – means a site used for the deposition of solid and/or hazardous waste onto or into land.

Offal – means waste comprised of dead animal matter

Offal pit – means a hole excavated in land for the purpose of disposing of offal but does not include an on-site refuse disposal pit.

Offal pits and refuse pits

Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan – Section 5 – Rule 24 & 27

The use of land for an offal pit and the associated discharges onto or into land in circumstances where a contaminant may enter water are permitted activities, provided the following conditions are met:

1. The discharge is to a pit that:
 - a) Has a volume of less than 50m³; and
 - b) Is sited and designed to prevent surface runoff entering the pit; and
 - c) Is designed to prevent animals from gaining access to the pit; and
2. The discharge is only of dead animals or animal parts produced on the property where the pit is located; and
3. No more than one pit is constructed or used per 100 hectares of property area per annum; and
4. When any pit is filled to within 0.5 m of the original land surface, or is no longer used, the contents are covered with soil to a depth of at least 0.5 m or the pit is covered with an impermeable lid; and
5. No discharge occurs:
 - a) within 100m of a surface water body, a bore used for water abstraction, the boundary of the site, or the Coastal Marine Area; or
 - b) within a Community Drinking-water Protection Zone as set out in Schedule 1; or
 - c) unless there is at least 3 m of soil or sand between the point of discharge and the highest groundwater level; or
 - d) within the Christchurch Groundwater Protection Zone as shown on the Planning Maps; or
 - e) onto or into land listed as an archaeological site; or
 - f) within any area or zone identified in a proposed or operative district plan for residential, commercial or industrial purposes.

Commentary

Nothing in Rule 5.24 or 5.27 prevents a pit being used for both an offal pit and an on-site refuse disposal pit, if the conditions of Rule 5.24 and Rule 5.27 are met.

Attachment

Composting

Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan – Rule 5.38 & 5.39

The use of land for a silage pit or the stockpiling of other decaying organic matter (including compost) not permitted by Rule 5.38 and any associated discharge into or onto land where a contaminant may enter water is a permitted activity, provided the following conditions are met:

1. The silage pit or stockpile is not sited:
 - a) within 50 m of a surface waterbody, the boundary of the property, a bore, or the Coastal Marine Area; or
 - b) within a Community Drinking-water Protection Zone as set out in Schedule 1; or
 - c) within the Christchurch Groundwater Protection Zone as shown on the Planning Maps; and
2. Any liquid that drains from the silage pit or stockpile does not enter a surface waterbody, other than a wetland constructed primarily to treat effluent; and
3. Any decaying organic matter does not originate from an industrial or trade process.

Commentary

Indoor composting of bird flu impacted waste may be a permitted activity if:

- The farm is not considered an industrial process
- There is no offensive odour detected beyond the site boundary
- Leachate is contained and does not enter surface or groundwater

Attachment

Resource Consents

A resource consent is not required for disposal at landfills.

If you are considering on-site disposal, such as burial or composting, you will need to assess if a resource consent is required. This attachment provides a summary of key steps for consenting.

We recommend that you seek disposal options that do not require resource consent in the first instance. Seeking consent can be expensive and time-consuming. It may take months to prepare, lodge, process and grant a consent.

Quick notes

A resource consent is formal permission from a council to undertake an activity that contravenes a rule. It is how councils manage possible effects on people and the environment.

- Poultry farms will often already have resource consent/s in place, possibly for:
 - discharging wastewater, drawing water, constructing sheds.
- Both district and regional rules should be considered.
 - District consents – granted by district councils. Regarding land-use, development, noise, traffic and the built environment.
 - Regional consents – granted by regional councils. Regarding environmental effects – water, soils and air.
- If you contravene a rule, you may need a resource consent to undertake on-site burial or composting.

Review the rules

Before you choose your disposal option, you should assess the rules and consider if you contravene any. Relevant regional and district rules are included but not limited to those attached to this guide.

Both regional and district rules need to be considered.

It is best to check with a planner or consultant before you dispose of bird flu material on-site. They can check your assessment so that you can be confident you are operating with the proper approvals. Contact details are provided in the guide.

Contravene a rule

If you contravene a rule, you will need a resource consent.

You should consider contracting a planner to assist with the resource consent application process.

What consents may be required?

Consents that may be required include but are not limited to:

- District – earthworks, discharge to air (odour),
- Regional – earthworks, discharge to air (odour), land-use (offal pits), discharge of contaminants to land where it has the potential to enter water. Some regional plans have composting rules.

Attachment

Contact the council

Either you or your planner will need to contact the regional and/or district council as soon as possible. Council contact details are provided in the guide.

1. Pre-application meeting – we recommend organising a pre-application meeting with the council. This will ensure that you are applying for the correct activity under the correct rule. The council can then flag any potential issues early.
2. Preparation of the application
A resource consent application will need to be made. This includes:
 - Completed application forms
 - Assessment of environmental effects
 - Statutory assessment
 - Notification assessment – are there any affected parties?
 - Consultation assessment
 - Rule assessment

Granting of the consent

Only once the consent application is lodged and then granted will you be able to undertake the activity for which consent is required.

You will be issued with consent conditions that you must comply with.

The council may undertake compliance monitoring, which would include a monitoring officer inspecting the farm before, during or after the activity. This may be to ensure that the consent conditions are being complied with.