



# Environmental Management Plan

For

## Debarker and Anti-sap Staining Facility

December 2014

DOCUMENT HISTORY

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Eastland Port Limited (EPL) has developed a debarker and anti-sap staining facility (DASS facility) at the Gisborne Port. The purpose of this facility is to chemically treat freshly cut logs to prevent the growth of sapstain fungus which can cause discoloration of the timber and lessen the value of the wood.

Resource consent to install and operate the DASS facility was granted by the Gisborne District Council in August 2008 (PD-2008-103243-00). The conditions of this consent require that an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) be prepared to the satisfaction of the Consent Authority.

A copy of Land Use Consent PD-2008-103243-00 is included in **Appendix A**.

## 1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN SCOPE

The purpose of this EMP is to detail the general environmental management operating procedures and responsibilities to ensure compliance with the requirements of consents and EPL's environmental objectives. This EMP also provides reasons for the provisions so those implementing them understand why compliance is important.

Based on the Resource Consent General Conditions, this management plan includes:

- Site Description;
- Operation details;
- Identification of the potential risks;
- Description of the environmental management controls;
- Emergency procedures;
- Outlines the management responsibilities;
- Training procedures;
- Reporting guidelines

A copy of the most up to date version of this EMP will be kept onsite and will be adhered to at all times

# 2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES

## 2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

The DASS facility is located at Kaiti Beach Road, Gisborne as shown in **Figure 1** below. The land is freehold land owned by EPL and the legal description of the property is Lot 1 DP 7296. The DASS facility was installed in 2009 and currently operates as required, dependent on volumes. Usual hours are 6am to 6pm, 7 days a week, however hours may increase up to 22 hours a day if required.

The surrounding land uses are primarily related to port operations, being dominated by log storage areas and coolstore facilities. Important heritage and recreation features are also located close by with the Cook Memorial Reserve a short distance to the north and the Titirangi Reserve located across Kaiti Beach Road.



FIGURE 1: DEBARKER AND ANTI-SAP STAINING FACILITY LOCATION

## 2.2 DEBARKER AND ANTI-SAP STAINING PROCESS

The DASS facility operates as one system. Logs are placed onto a conveyor system which takes the logs through the debarker, through the spray chamber and then to a covered, banded drip area. The facility layout is shown below in **Figures 2 & 3**.



FIGURE 2: DEBARKER AND ANTI-SAP STAINING FACILITY

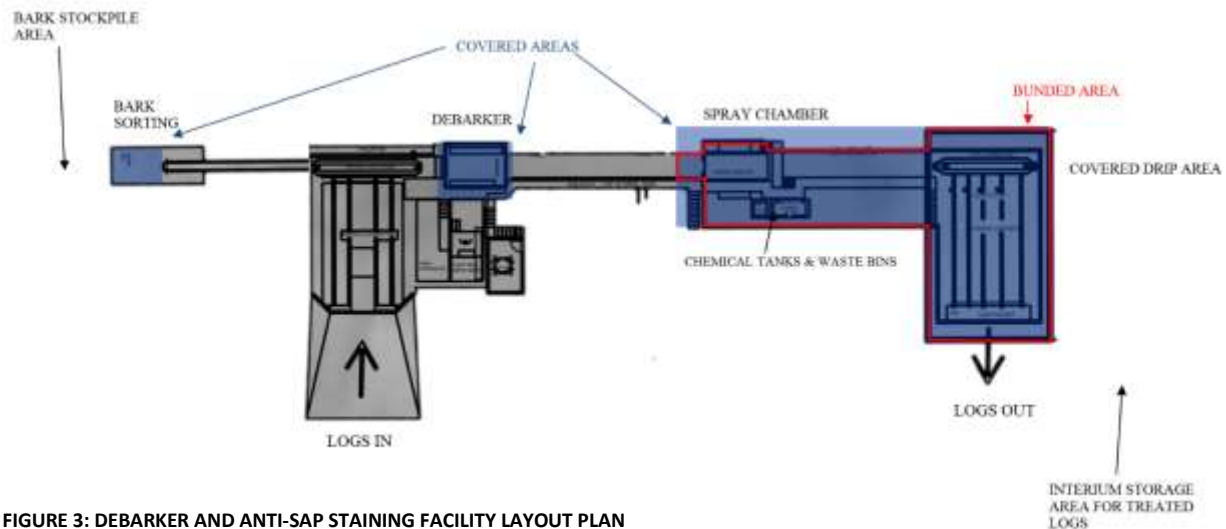


FIGURE 3: DEBARKER AND ANTI-SAP STAINING FACILITY LAYOUT PLAN

**2.2.1 Log Debarker**

The log debarker mechanically removes bark from the logs prior to chemical application. The removed bark is collected and directed through a central conveyor to a bark trommel which separates the bark by size and collects it into heaps. The bark stockpiled is removed regularly from the site.

**2.2.2 Anti-sap Staining**

Following debarking, the logs are then conveyed through to the spray chamber where they are sprayed with a fungicide treatment referred to as ‘Blue Control OF’. After the chemical treatment, logs are conveyed to a covered, banded drip area. All surplus chemical that drips off the logs after treatment is collected and reused in the plant. A channel with cleaning screens to separate suspended solids, such as wood fragments from the liquid chemical is positioned below the spray tunnel and conveyor.

It takes at least 10 minutes for each log to travel from the spray booth to the end log pocket ready to be uplifted and moved to the primary log storage area. Fixation of the chemical to the logs takes approximately 20 minutes. Therefore, if weather conditions allow, the remainder of the fixation period occurs out in the primary log storage area (Block DB shown in **Figure 4** below). However, if there is the potential for wet conditions then the logs are not be uplifted until at least the 20 minute fixation period has occurred. The current normal procedure is to shut the DASS facility down during wet weather.

All chemical stored and used in the facility is contained within the covered, sealed, banded area which ensures that the chemical remains isolated and contained and does not enter into the stormwater system. The bund encompasses the entire staining facility (shown in **Figure 3**) and has the capacity to hold double the total volume of chemical stored within the area at any one time. The bund area is also raised above the surrounding logyard, thereby eliminating the risk of local flooding.

The entire site has a sealed surface consisting of either concrete or asphalt. The debarking and bark sorting machines, and the staining area are all covered however the remaining area, including the infeed and conveyors, are open (refer to **Figure 3**).

### 2.2.3 Log Storage

Treated logs are primarily stored in Block DB shown in **Figure 4**. However, if Block DB is at capacity logs may be transferred onto the secondary log storage area, Block H. Logs are only moved onto Block H once the chemical is fixed to the logs.



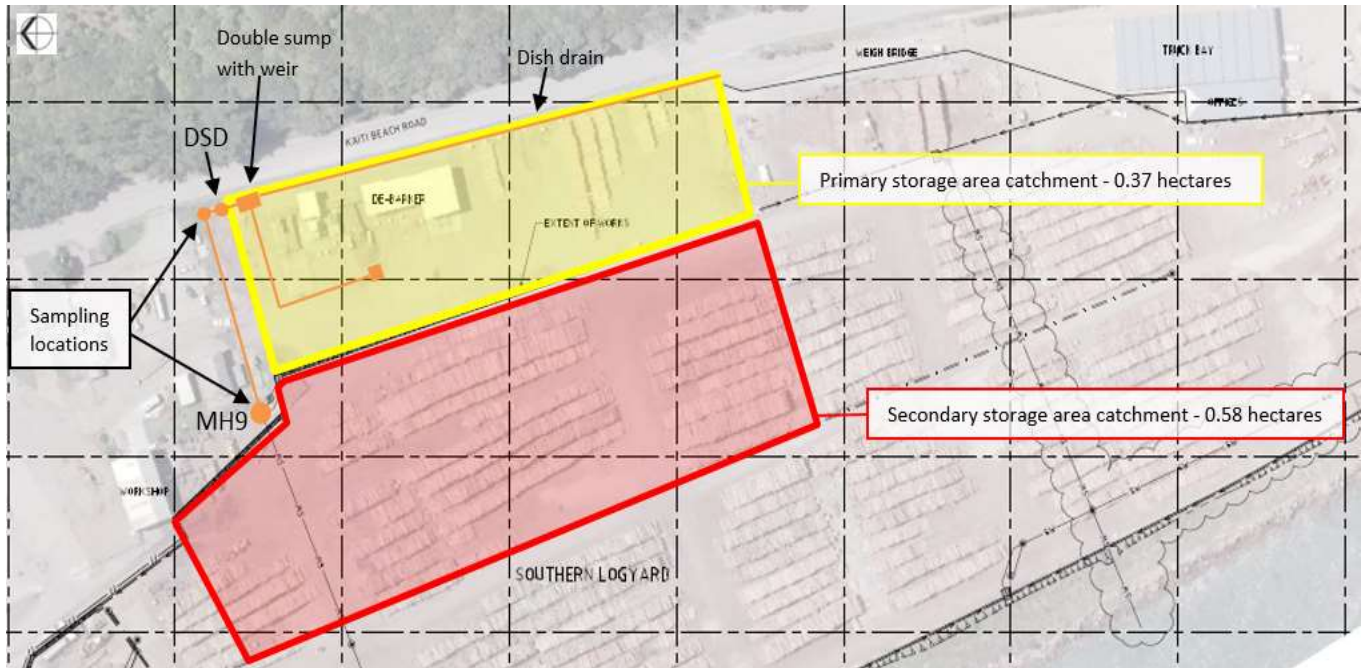
FIGURE 4: EASTLAND PORT LOG STORAGE AREAS

### 2.2.4 Stormwater System

All stormwater runoff from outside the bunded area is collected and directed into the main stormwater system for the southern logyard. There are a series of catch pit sumps and kerb and channel that collects the stormwater from the DASS area. All stormwater is treated through a single sediment trap and gross pollutant trap before being discharged into the Coastal Marine Area via the northern stormwater outlet (see **Figure 6** for location). The basic relationship and layout of the treatment devices and manholes for the DASS area is shown



in **Figure 5** and the full engineering plans of the stormwater system design and layout can be found within the related Stormwater Management Plan for the Southern Logyard (SMP).



**FIGURE 5: STORMWATER SYSTEM LAYOUT FOR THE DASS FACILITY**



**FIGURE 6: SOUTHERN LOGYARD CATCHMENT AREA AND STORMWATER OUTLET LOCATIONS**

## 2.2.5 Discharge Consent

The existing coastal permit for the southern stormwater system permits the discharge of stormwater from the Southern Logyard and the DASS facility to the Coastal Marine Area. A copy of the consent is included in **Appendix A** and is as follows:

- Coastal Permit (Discharge) – CD-2010-104664-00: Consent to discharge treated stormwater from the outlets to water within the Coastal Marine Area (expiry December 2045).

## 3 RISKS

The operation of the DASS facility on this site presents several pollution or nuisance risks which have been addressed in the granted resource consent and subsequently control measures and/or response plans have been put in place.

The environmental risks associated with the operation of the DASS facility are:

- Impact on the water quality of the Coastal Marine Area through stormwater discharge or spillage of hazardous substances.
- Noise nuisance effects on neighbouring properties.
- Dust nuisance effects on neighbouring properties.
- Visual nuisance effects on neighbouring properties.

### 3.1 STORMWATER EFFECTS

If not managed correctly the operation has the potential to result in a number of contaminants being entrained in and discharged with the stormwater. Stormwater is discharged to the Coastal Marine Area and therefore these contaminants have the potential to impact on the quality of this environment.

Possible contaminants in the stormwater and the sources of these contaminants include:

- Hazardous chemical material from the anti-sap staining facility - Blue Control OF.
- Material from log handling (bark and wood fragments).
- Organic load from log handling and breakdown of this material.
- Hydrocarbons from vehicle and the hydraulically powered debarker.
- Heavy metals from vehicle use.
- Suspended solids (clay, silt, gravel, sand) from log handling and processing and vehicle tyres.

### 3.2 NOISE NUISANCE EFFECTS

Noise will be generated at the DASS facility through the operation of machinery and conveyors, and from the trucks and plant used to move/handle the logs. Primary effects of noise relate to the annoyance and disturbance of people residing in neighbouring properties and those visiting the adjacent Heritage Reserve.

Conditions of the resource consent relating to noise are as follows:

2. The average maximum noise level ( $L_{10}$ ) arising from the operation of the debarking and anti-sap staining facility measured at the boundary of the Heritage Reserve (Titirangi Reserve) shall not exceed  $L_{10}$  of 75dBA.

- The average maximum noise level ( $L_{10}$ ) and maximum noise levels ( $L_{max}$ ) generated from this site and as measured at or within the boundary of any site zoned residential shall not exceed the following limits:

**TABLE 1: MAXIMUM NOISE LEVELS AS SPECIFIED IN CONSENT**

	AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL ( $L_{10}$ ) dBA			( $L_{max}$ ) dBA
	Day 0700-1800	Evening 1800-2200	Night 2200-0700	Night 2200-0700
Monday-Saturday	55	45	40	65
Sunday & Public Holidays	45	45	40	65

- The applicant shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that the noise created from the activity is kept to practicable minimum.

Through the implementation of noise management controls detailed in section 4.3, EPL will keep the noise created from the onsite activities to a practicable minimum.

### 3.3 DUST NUISANCE EFFECTS

The debarker and other activities such as general log handling and storage has the potential to create dust. Dust has the potential to impact on human health and the amenity of property in the neighbouring vicinity.

Conditions of the resource consent relating to dust are as follows:

- All operations on the site which have the potential to cause dust emissions shall be suitably managed at all times so as to avoid the creation of a dust nuisance.
- There shall be no creation of dust from the process which is offensive or objectionable, as determined by a suitably qualified and experienced enforcement officer from the Gisborne District Council, at or beyond the boundary of the site.

To maintain compliance with consents, mitigation measures will be implemented to prevent dust emissions as detailed below in section 4.4.

## 4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

The following section details the measures to be implemented in order to avoid, remedy or mitigate any potential effects on the surrounding environment.

### 4.1 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater management will be implemented on site to prevent or minimise any adverse effects of the discharge on the surrounding environment, and in particular on the Coastal Marine Area. The DASS facility lies within the stormwater catchment area covered by the Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) for the Southern Logyard (see **Figure 6**). This EMP shall therefore be read in conjunction with the SMP and the full engineering plans of the stormwater system design and layout can be found within the SMP Appendices.

The DASS facility and the primary treated log storage area, Block DB is fully contained within a single stormwater catchment area of 0.37 hectares. All stormwater from this area is directed to the 'Hynds Downstream Defender Unit' (DSD) located just north of the debarker for treatment. The secondary log storage area, Block H, is within a greater general log storage area which has a catchment of 0.58 hectares. Treated logs are only stored in this area once the chemical is fixed to the logs and the stormwater from this area is

directed through the DSD Unit for the Southern Logyard. These catchment areas are show in **Figure 5** above.

As detailed in the SMP, a comprehensive maintenance regime is established and the management of the whole stormwater system, including the DASS area is detailed in the SMP. This report therefore, only briefly discusses the stormwater management and monitoring regime and focuses on the DASS catchment.

#### **4.1.1 Stormwater Source Control**

As much as practicable, it is preferable to reduce contaminants at source. The following source control measures will be implemented on site:

- The use of bunds to isolate all hazardous chemical used and stored at the DASS facility to ensure no chemical enters into the stormwater system.
- Bark stockpiles are to be cleared out every 2-3 days.
- Routine daily sweeping and debris recovery is undertaken of the accessible areas (not covered with logs) for both the primary storage area and the secondary storage area (if in use). All areas are swept within 48 hours of log removal. As soon as a stored log row is uplifted for ship loading the area is swept clean before any other product is place in that row. The debris captured is disposed of in the DASS waste skip and disposed of to an approved facility.
- If there is the need to temporarily store DASS product outside of the designated areas, then EPL operations will be given at least 6 hours' notice and 3 hours opportunity to clear the site of brown bark debris ready for storage of DASS product. Conversely EPL operations are to be given 6 hours' notice to recover DASS debris where has been stored post load out and 3 hours opportunity to do so.
- Implementation of the spill response plan detailed in section 5.

#### **4.1.2 Stormwater Treatment**

Stormwater captured from the primary storage area for the treated logs is treated through a two-step system. Stormwater passes through a double sump into a DSD unit prior to it entering the stormwater pipe. This DSD unit is designed to separate heavy and light matter by centrifugal action. The Hynds Downstream Defender Brochure is included in **Appendix F**.

#### **4.1.3 Stormwater Inspections and Maintenance**

Regular inspections and maintenance of the stormwater system is important to ensure the facilities are operating efficiently. Inspection and monitoring will occur as specified in the SMP. A copy of the inspection and maintenance schedule is included in **Appendix D**.

Visual inspection of the pre-treatment chambers and the DSD's will take place on a monthly basis to determine when the storage capacity is approaching 80% full, after which chambers will be emptied by approved contractors within one week and debris disposed of to an approved facility. The DSD inspection and maintenance form is included in **Appendix G**.

#### **4.1.4 Stormwater Monitoring**

As specified in the SMP stormwater monitoring will be carried out to verify that contaminants from the DASS area is being adequately controlled and contained.

Monitoring will occur at least once quarterly where rainfall and discharge conditions allow. The two sampling locations for the catchment areas affected by the DASS facility and treated log storage are shown in **Figure 5** and

include manhole 9 and the manhole directly north of the debarker.

The trigger values for assessing the stormwater effects will be the same as specified in the SMP as identified in **Table 2** below. These values are as per the Coastal Permit CD-2010-104664-00 conditions and are further explained in the SMP.

**TABLE 2: STORMWATER DISCHARGE TRIGGER VALUES FOR ASSESSING EFFECTS**

Parameter	Units	Trigger Levels For Assessing Effects		
		Discharge <sup>1</sup>	Receiving Environment <sup>2</sup>	Dilution <sup>3</sup>
BOD <sub>5</sub>	g/m <sup>3</sup>	<b>30</b>	N/A	N/A
pH	-log(H <sup>+</sup> )	<b>6.7-8.5</b>		
TSS	g/m <sup>3</sup>	<b>150</b>		
TPH	g/m <sup>3</sup>	<b>15</b>		
Total Zn	g/m <sup>3</sup>	<b>0.69</b>	0.023	30x
Total Cu	g/m <sup>3</sup>	<b>0.09</b>	0.003	30x
Total Pb	g/m <sup>3</sup>	<b>1.98</b>	0.0066	30x
Note 1	Shaded values are derived based on concentrations 30 x ANZECC receiving environment			
Note 2	ANZECC 2000 Marine 90% protection level			
Note 3	Assumes a dilution factor of 30 times within a notional small mixing zone of 30m from the outfall			

Samples will be sent to an IANZ accredited laboratory for analysis and the results will be interpreted by EPL's nominated environmental consultant. A copy of the quarterly monitoring report template is included in **Appendix I**.

In the instance of the stormwater discharge quality not meeting the thresholds identified in Table 2 above, EPL will assess the significance of the exceedance in consultation with an appropriately qualified expert in water quality. If justified, EPL will assess the likely source of contaminant, the need for any further sampling and the need for any following up on site management. A report detailing results and actions will be completed and will be included in the annual monitoring report submitted to the Council (as specified in the SMP).

#### **4.1.5 Anti-sap Staining**

The anti-sap staining section of the facility where the chemical is stored and used is isolated from the stormwater system and therefore the management processes for this are separate and are specified below in section 4.2.

### **4.2 CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT**

#### **4.2.1 Chemical Details**

The chemical used in the DASS facility is called Blue Control OF. Blue Control OF is categorized as a hazardous product pursuant to criteria prescribed in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. The hazardous classifications together with other details are provided in the Material Safety Data Sheet attached as **Appendix B**.

The main ingredients are described as Oxine Copper, Fenpropimorph and acids. Blue Control OF is toxic to aquatic life and there are long term bio-accumulation issues with copper which can have an adverse effect on the environment.

### **Oxine Copper**

Oxine Copper, otherwise known as Copper-8-hydroxyquinolate, has a low toxicity to humans and is generally non-irritant. The aqueous solution is acidic (pH1), and can cause itching and dermatitis if it comes in contact with the skin. Generally upon exposure to the environment pH increases rapidly. Above pH of 3 Oxine Copper has low solubility. It is highly toxic to fresh water fish.

### **Fenopropimorph**

Fenopropimorph is registered in New Zealand under the brand names Corbel and Merit as a fungicide for application to food crops.

## **4.2.2 Chemical Management Methods**

To avoid adverse effects on the surrounding area, the use, handling and storage of all chemicals at the site needs to be suitably managed to ensure that there are no discharges off site. The following control measures will be implemented on site:

- All chemical stored and used in the facility is to be contained within the covered, sealed, bunded area.
- Total volume of chemical stored on site shall not exceed 2,000L. This will ensure that the bunded area has the capacity to hold double the total volume of chemical on site at any one time.
- All liquid captured within the bunded area is to be collected into the 2000 litre recovery tank to be recycled back into the plant to reduce chemical waste (see system diagram in **Figure 7** below). This liquid includes both excess chemical dripped from logs and also any rain which may enter the bunded area.
- Two additional 1,000 litre excess recovery tanks are to be maintained to allow for overflow from the primary recovery tank. This will ensure that there is always sufficient capacity to hold all liquid captured from the bunded area.
- The bunded area and cleaning screens are to be cleaned regularly and all detritus collected is to be deposited into the specified waste bin (stored within the bunded area) which is picked up and disposed of to an approved facility.
- Treated logs are to be stored under cover within the bunded area until they are substantially drip free (as an environmental standard '*substantially drip free*' means the discharge of 1 drip per cubic metre of treated log per minute).
- If there is the potential for wet conditions then logs must not be removed from the covered bunded area until at least the 20 minute fixation period has occurred. The current normal procedure is to shut the DASS facility down during wet weather.
- Visual inspection of the entire bunded area is to be carried out at least daily to ensure that there is no damage or maintenance required. Remedial actions are to be reported and carried out as appropriate.
- Visual inspection of the chemical storage tanks, pipes and waste bins is to be carried out at least daily to ensure there are no damage or leaks. Remedial actions are to be reported and carried out as appropriate.
- Implementation of the spill response plan detailed in section 5.

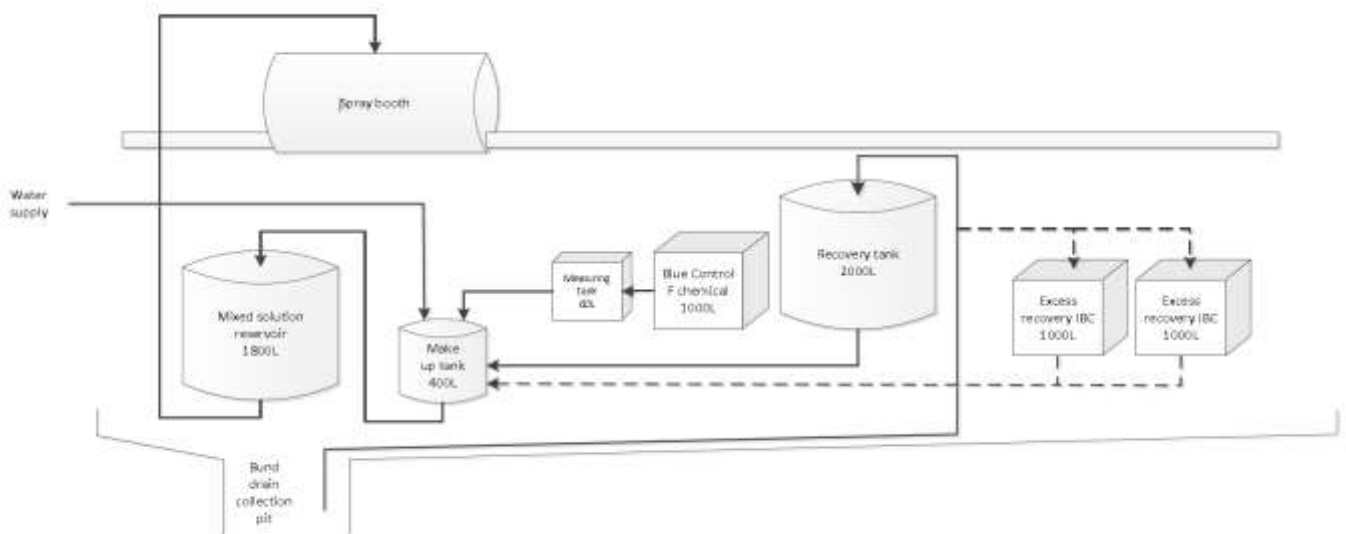


FIGURE 7: CHEMICAL SPRAY RECOVERY SYSTEM

### 4.2.3 Chemical Disposal

All detritus, including bark and wood fragments which have come into contact with the chemical, shall be disposed of to an approved disposal facility and a disposal record will be kept (see **Appendix C**). All liquid chemical is reused in the plant and therefore there is no liquid waste to dispose of.

Detritus is picked up and disposed of to a consented site by M. E. Jukes & Son Ltd. Carriers.

### 4.3 NOISE MANAGEMENT

The following controls will be implemented to ensure that noise is kept to a practical minimum:

- Training of staff to work in least disruptive manner.
- Maintenance of facility to ensure that all machinery runs as smoothly as possible.
- Establishment and maintenance of vegetation on Kaiti Road boundary to provide a natural noise barrier.

Noise nuisance will be monitored by complaints received. Any complaints received are to be investigated and appropriate remedial actions taken. A record of all complaints, investigation findings and actions taken shall be kept and made available to the Council upon request.

### 4.4 DUST MANAGEMENT

To maintain compliance with consent, the following dust management controls will be implemented to ensure there is no creation of dust or particulate discharge from the site which is offensive or objectionable at or beyond the boundary of the site:

- To minimise sediment available for entrainment in wind and therefore dust emissions, regular surface sweeping of the site will be carried out to pick up debris, bark and soil.
- The infeed deck and waste conveyors will be swept regularly to clean up loose bark material and reduce dust.
- If required on windy days the areas around the facility will be hosed down to reduce dust, including the infeed and debarking head areas.

- Bark stockpiles will have a limited height (<3m) and slope to reduce wind entrainment and will be orientated to maximise wind sheltering. Stockpiles are to be dampened or covered if they are producing visible dust emissions.
- Bark will be collected regularly to decrease the amount of time stockpiled on the site.
- Establishment and maintenance of vegetation on Kaiti Road boundary to provide a natural barrier to wind entrainment of dust.

Dust nuisance will be monitored by complaints received. Any complaints received are to be investigated and appropriate remedial actions taken. A record of all complaints, investigation findings and actions taken shall be kept and made available to the Council upon request.

#### 4.5 SCREEN PLANTING

As required by condition 7 of the resource consent to reduce the visual impacts on the surrounding areas a row of suitable screening plants have been planted along the boundary of Kaiti Beach Road. This vegetation shall be maintained on an ongoing basis and any plants which die will be replaced within the next growing season so that sufficient screening of the facility is provided.



FIGURE 8: SCREENING VEGETATION ALONG THE KAITI BEACH ROAD BOUNDARY

## 5 EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE PLAN

All parties, Port employees, contracted service providers, and facility users working at the site shall be aware of the emergency response procedures in the event of a spill.

The following immediate actions to contain the spill shall be taken:

1. Stop spill at source.
2. Isolate the spill from the drainage system via temporarily bunding of surfaces and blocking drains.
3. Utilise the emergency spill kit.
4. Clean up the spill using methods appropriate to the spilled materials.
5. If the spill enters the stormwater system or discharges off site notify the Council Pollution Incident



Officer on the 24 hour pollution hotline: 027 652 7919.

6. Using the site drainage plan, identify the path of the spill and investigate whether the spill can be isolated (e.g. in downstream manhole) before discharging to the coast.
7. Check the spill is totally cleaned up.
8. Remove temporary blocks in the drainage system.
9. Complete an Incident Report immediately (**Appendix J**).
10. Restock the spill kit.
11. If the spill has not entered the stormwater system or discharged off site, notify the Council within 24 hours of the spill.
12. Complete a Continuous Improvement Form, within 24 hours of the incident (**Appendix J**).
13. Send copies of a written report, accompanied with the Incident and Continuous Improvement Form, to the Council and EPL Health and Safety Facilitator within 7 days of the spill.

The spill management kit shall be stored where it is readily accessible in the event of a spill and shall be regularly inspected to ensure that it is fully stocked and available for use at all times. The Operations Manager is to be responsible for maintaining the spill kit and ensuring that all staff know where the kit is located.

In the instance of a spillage, the first priority should be staff safety, the second priority would be to contain the spill.

## **5.1 EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS**

In a chemical spill or other emergency the following people/organisations can provide assistance:

**EPL:** Steve O'Dwyer (Operations Manager): 021 501 570

**Council Pollution Incident Officer** (24 hour): 027 652 7919

**Emergency Services** (Fire, Police, Ambulance): 111

## **6 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

Environmental responsibilities and management of the facility are allocated in the first instance to the Operations Manager, Steve O'Dwyer. The Operations Manager is responsible for implementing this EMP and ensuring that all staff and contractors everyone is aware of the requirements and procedures. However each person involved in the operation has the responsibility to strive to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse environmental effects.

The Operations Manager is the company first point of contact with responsibility for implementation of the EMP and ensuring compliance with the resource consent. It is the Operations Manager's responsibility to monitor and direct this EMP, unless otherwise determined by EPL.

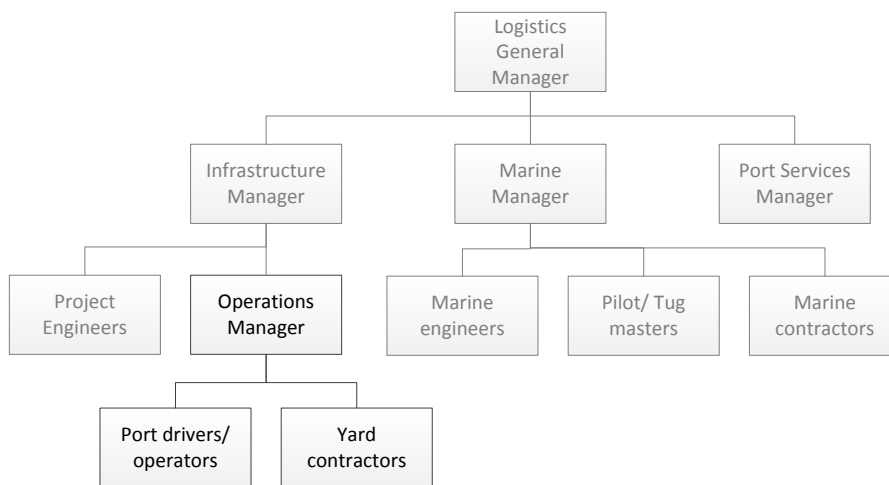
The Operations Managers contact details are as follows:

<b>Operations Manager: Steve O'Dwyer</b>	
<b>Phone number:</b> 021 501 570	<b>Email:</b> steveodwyer@eastland.co.nz

In the instance that the Operations Manager cannot be contacted, contact the Eastland Port office on (06) 868 5129.

The environmental responsibilities are to be conveyed through education and training of Port procedures, and enforced through contractual obligations on all Eastland Port employees, contracted service providers, and port users.

The management structure of EPL is shown in the flow diagram below **Figure 9**.



**FIGURE 9: EASTLAND PORT LTD. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE**

## 7 TRAINING

All parties, Port employees, contracted service providers, and DASS facility users working at the site shall be inducted and familiarised with EPL's Health & Safety programme and all the operation and maintenance manuals; and adequately trained for emergency spill response procedures and familiarised with the safety requirements for the chemical used on site. Refresher training shall be provided to all staff as needed.

The operations Manager is responsible for ensuring that inductions and training for both EPL employees and any contractors working at the site are undertaken as required.

The objectives of training the operators of the DASS facility are:

- To train staff in emergency response procedures;
- To train staff on the implementation of the environmental management plans and standard operating procedures;
- To train staff on the inspection and maintenance regimes;
- To maintain a training record for all staff;

- To review staff training requirements as needed

Environmental awareness training includes:

- Inductions: Documented procedures listing environmental issues that employees need to be aware of. Inductions are specific to the overall site, floor areas, and tasks that employees will primarily undertake.
- Updates: Provide general awareness tools such as visual displays of the environmental policy, emergency spill or other procedures, company newsletters, drills, and verbal instructions.

## 8 RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

### 8.1 RECORD KEEPING

The following records will be kept by EPL:

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| • Hazardous Substance Disposal Form                             | Appendix C |
| • Stormwater System Inspection and Maintenance Form             | Appendix D |
| • Downstream Defender Inspection and Maintenance Form           | Appendix G |
| • Stormwater Sampling Field Sheet                               | Appendix H |
| • Stormwater Monitoring Quarterly Report                        | Appendix I |
| • Environmental Continuous Improvement/Incident/Complaints Form | Appendix J |

### 8.2 REPORTING

EPL reporting to the Council will involve the following:

- As specified in the SMP, an annual monitoring report summarising water quality data, site management and responses is to be submitted to the Council by the 1 April each year. This report will include monitoring results and site management from the DASS area.
- Monitoring, maintenance and inspection records maintained by EPL shall be made available to the Council upon request.
- A record shall be kept of any complaints relating to the DASS area and a summary of such complaints and EPL responses (if any) and shall be made available to the Council upon request.

## 9 PLAN REVIEW

This Environmental Management Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis, and updated where necessary as required by Condition 10 of the resource consent (attached in **Appendix A**). A copy of the original EMP document and subsequent versions will be kept for EPL records, and marked as obsolete. Each new/updated version of the EMP documentation will be issued with a version number and date to eliminate obsolete EMP documentation being used. Revised EMP's will be submitted to the Gisborne District Council's Manager: Environment and Planning within 1 month of the changes being completed and will be amended as necessary.

Appendix A

## Resource Consents

Appendix B

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Appendix C

# Hazardous Substance Disposal Form

Appendix D

## Stormwater Inspection and Maintenance Schedule

Appendix E

## Stormwater System Inspection and Maintenance Form



Appendix F

## Downstream Defender Brochure

Appendix G

Downstream Defender  
Inspection and Maintenance  
Form

Appendix H

# Stormwater Sampling Field Sheet

Appendix I

## Stormwater Monitoring Quarterly Report

Appendix J

## Environmental Continuous Improvement/Incident Form