AI Impacted Waste Disposal

A guide for Hawke's Bay farmers when disposing of culled chicken and related waste impacted by avian influenza (AI).

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Introduction

This guide has been prepared for you by the Poultry Industry Association of New Zealand, Egg Producers Federation 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. On-site **offal pits** (if consent is not required)
2. Offsite disposal (**landfills**) for any remaining waste that exceeds offal pit limits
3. Disposal requiring consent – offal pits that contravene a rule or composting.

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 = 35t and 29m^3 Broiler = 72t and 65m^3

Offal Pit Disposal

Disposal of waste in an on-site offal pit may be a permitted activity and not need consent. Check with a planner first. Contact details are provided overleaf. Excess waste may need to go to landfill. The MPI on-farm burial Guidelines for managing AI are required to be complied with.

If you choose a disposal option that requires consent, we recommend you start the application process as soon as practical.

1. What can go in an offal pit?

- ✓ Carcasses and animal material including eggs
- ✓ Only waste from the same farm holding or land with the same owner
- ✓ Waste from the farm (including litter, shed material, bedding)
- × Dairy sludge or septic tank sludge
- × Hazardous substances such as explosives or electronics

2. Estimate the volume

- Offal pit sizes are limited by District earthworks rules:
- Hastings District = 2,000m^3 and 5m deep.
- Central Hawke's Bay District = no volume limit. Max 5m deep.

If you have a volume of waste that exceeds these limits, you will need to dispose of excess at an offsite landfill or consider another method of disposal.

3. Select an appropriate site

- ✓ Ensure appropriate buffers (described over the page) are met
- ✓ At least 0.6m above the winter groundwater table.
- ✓ Elevated ground where surface water can be diverted away from the hole.
- × No high value soils or soils containing gravel or limestone
- × Poorly drained areas or areas prone to flooding or ponding during high rainfall.

4. Digging your pit

- ✓ Dispose of waste as quickly as possible.
- ✓ Install erosion, sediment and dust controls as needed.
- ✓ Restore the surface to a similar state as the surrounding land.
- ✓ Securely cover – in soil with an infiltration rate of less than 150 mm/hour. Deep enough to avoid scavenging.
- ✓ Don't use lime as this can restrict the decomposition process.

Offal Pit Buffer distances

Buffer	20m	50m	100m
Surface water body	X		
Bore or well		X	
Property Boundary			X

Composting

Composting may require resource consent; farmers should check with Council first. Some associated material will need to be taken to landfill.
The MPI Composting Guidelines for managing AI are required to be complied with.

Pros

- Leachate can be managed better for indoor composting
- May be more affordable than landfill disposal
- Provides another option where offal pit requirements can't be met.

Cons

- Increased health and safety risk due to ongoing exposure.
- Minimum 30 days to complete – this will increase the time until farmers can return to normal operation.
- Takes time to obtain a consent.
- 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.

Consenting

- Will require a resource consent from Regional Council for large scale composting activities such as this.
- We recommend you contact a planner, details are provided overleaf.

Considerations

- 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
- Odour and leachate must be contained.
- Specialised equipment and extra staff may be required.

Offsite disposal

Not all landfills will accept bird flu-impacted waste. **Below are landfills that may be able to accept bird carcasses or associated waste.**
Landfills are responsible for obtaining their own appropriate consents or authorisations.

Silverstream Landfill – Wellington
May be able to accept biological waste
P: 546 0200 E: - landfill@ncc.govt.nz
A: Reynolds Bach Drive, Stokes Valley, Lower Hutt 5019 .

Disposal of this material at a landfill will incur additional costs on top of routine landfill costs.

Farmers should also consider transport costs.

Central Hawke's Bay Landfill
P: 06 857 8060
E: landfill@chbdc.govt.nz
A: 806 Farm Road, Waipukurau 4284.
May accept biological waste, but only from within the Central HB District

Omarunui Landfill – Hawke's Bay
May accept non-biological waste
P: O6 871 5000
Contact via online form:
https://forms.hdc.govt.nz/online-services/new/Credit-App/step/1
Landfill Access Rd, Puketapu, Hawke's Bay

Landfill disposal key steps

1. Contact landfill operators

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

2. Estimate

- The volume and weight of waste need to be estimated and supplied to truck and landfill operators. The following numbers are generally expected for 10,000 carcasses + litter + associated waste:
- 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. Organise 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 Biosecure Transport Guide.

4. Submit Permitted Waste Application

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

General Advice

- If you want to dispose of waste in a different way, not described in this guide, please talk to a planner and Biosecurity New Zealand. Contact details are provided below.
- Resource consent – disposing of culled chickens is time-sensitive. We recommend disposal options that do not need resource consent.
- In the event that consent is needed, we recommend you start the application process as soon as practical.
- Advice and disposal recommendations may change – ensure that this is the most up-to-date advice before you take action.

Council contacts

Council	Stream	Contact Number	Email address
Hawke's Bay Regional Council	Planning	06 835 9200	consentadvisor@hbrc.govt.nz
Simon Moffitt - HBRC	Planner	06 835 9200	moffitt@hbrc.govt.nz
Hastings District Council	General	06 871 5000	customerservice@hdc.govt.nz
Central Hawke's Bay District Council	Planning	06 857 8060	planner@chbdc.govt.nz

Planning and environmental advice

Name	Role	Contact Number	Email address
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