

# INFORMATION REQUEST

**To:** Tipene Wilson, Chairperson, EPA Decision Making Committee, APP203660

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**From:** Paul Molloy, Manager, Technical Programmes and Support

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**Date:** 25/11/19

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## METHYL BROMIDE AIR DISPERSION MONITORING

### Purpose

1. On 18 November 2019 the EPA decision making committee (DMC) for application APP203660 issued a Direction and Minute WGT001.
2. In the minute the DMC acknowledged that WorkSafe have been proactive in engaging parties to obtain the monitoring data requested at point 15(b) of the minute.
3. The DMC has requested that WorkSafe advise the DMC as soon as practicable of the scope and nature of the collection of monitoring to be undertaken by WorkSafe.
4. This document outlines the monitoring that has been commissioned by WorkSafe.

### *Air Dispersion Monitoring*

5. WorkSafe have commissioned an expert air monitoring consultant to carry out air monitoring for up to 20 fumigation events at the Port of Tauranga and provide the following services.
6. Air monitoring and reporting of results for methyl bromide using canisters, up to 120 canisters, comprising;
  - 1-hour and 24-hour canister samples on the boundary,
  - 1-hour and 24-hour canister samples off site (beyond the boundary)
7. Air monitoring and reporting of results for methyl bromide using PIDs at the boundary located alongside the boundary canisters. Up to 120 samples. Noting that the PID is not specific to methyl bromide (unlike the canister sampling) and will be only indicative re methyl bromide presence and provide a worst case estimate of methyl bromide levels (assuming any value measured is comprised entirely of methyl bromide).
8. Interim reporting of results within 4 days of receiving lab results.
9. Final reporting of all results at the end of the project.
10. This monitoring project commenced the week beginning 18 November 2019.
11. WorkSafe expects 5 monitoring events to be completed before Christmas and should include four log fumigations and one ship fumigation.
12. Noting that fumigation episodes vary in a number of parameters such as the use and amount of recapture, volume of gas, overlapping fumigation events in one 24 hour period, wind speed and direction. As a result there are a large variety of fumigation iterations and it will not be possible to capture all of those in 5 monitoring events.
13. Up to 20 fumigation events will be monitored to cover as many iterations of parameters as possible.