



Guidelines for Applications for EPA Permissions to Use a Hazardous Substance

These guidelines are to assist with completing the information requirements of the HSC7 Form: Application for Permission to Use a Hazardous Substance under section 95A of the HSNO Act.

Where a resource consent has been obtained under the Resource Management Act for the use of the particular hazardous substance, most of the information contained in the accompanying Assessment of Effects on the Environment (AEE) will be relevant to the information requirements of the HSNO s95A Permission application. However, in some cases (such as where the activity does not require a resource consent), the applicant may not have prepared an AEE. Therefore, the following guidelines give an indication of the type of information required, with or without an AEE, particularly to complete Section 3 of the Permissions Application Form.

1. A description of the proposal, including:

- a. A map of the area to be treated, along with any area which may encounter offsite drift. This should include the locations of any public, community or private surface water supplies which might be contaminated by the discharge.
- b. A description of the rate of chemical use, and the total amount of chemical to be used in the treatment area.
- c. A description of the methods of application.
- d. A description of the timing of application, including start and finish time frame, whether operations are likely during public holidays and weekends, and likely time of day of the operation.
- e. The target pest to be treated.

2. Measures in place to prevent accidental discharges to the environment, including:

- a. Safety equipment and procedures available on site (e.g. measures to prevent backflow, and methods/areas for cleaning contaminated equipment).
- b. Safety procedures for transport and offsite handling of hazardous substances.
- c. Growsafe or equivalent qualifications of operational staff (e.g. the Growsafe Registered Chemical Applicator qualification, including the optional Level 4 Aquatic strand).
- d. Contingency procedures for dealing with accidental spillages.
- e. Procedures for dealing with other accidents or emergencies.

3. A description of the notification procedures in place, including:

- a. Signage to be erected in the operations area, including any public amenity areas or schools.
- b. Public notification procedures (e.g. public notices in newspapers, radio advertisements, etc).
- c. Notification of adjacent landowners, including the managers of any public amenity areas or schools.
- d. Other notification procedures (e.g. freephone telephone numbers, community noticeboards, etc).

4. Any proposed monitoring procedures, including:

- a. Any pre- and post-treatment monitoring for pesticide residues.
- b. Any monitoring of residues in the wider environment.
- c. Any monitoring of non-target flora and fauna, pre- and post-treatment.

Information requirements for Permissions to Use Aquathol K or Aquathol Super K

In addition to the general information required in support of an application for Permission to use a hazardous substance, as outlined above, information addressing the following issues will be required in respect of applications relating to the use of Aquathol K and Aquathol Super K.

1. Aquathol K and Aquathol Super K should not be used within one kilometre of the coast when migrating fish are present.

Dipotassium endothal (Aquathol) may affect fish (salmonids) undergoing smoltification. Consequently, Aquathol K and Aquathol Super K should not be applied when significant populations of fish are migrating between fresh and salt water. This includes many native species which migrate and undergo physiological adaptation.

The application for Permission should address this risk area and provide information describing how the use will be restricted or managed in areas close to the coast or in estuarine areas so that migrating fish species are not adversely affected.

2. Aquathol K and Aquathol Super K should not be applied to any more than 25% of the area of a static water body in a single application and at least seven days should lapse before treatment of the remaining areas of the water body is undertaken.

Restrictions need to be placed on the proportion of a static water body treated at any one time, so that the risks of sudden depletion of dissolved oxygen from die-off of aquatic plants is managed. It is suggested that treatment of a maximum of 25% at one time for static water bodies, with 5-7 days between treatments of the remaining areas, is followed.

The application for Permission should address how this risk area will be managed.

EPA publishes information sheets on a range of topics to provide background information on current issue or proposals being dealt with by the EPA.

All publications may be viewed and downloaded from our website at www.epa.govt.nz or requested by contacting:

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