

MOH Std Conditions -
1080

Condition	Wording	Scope	Rationale	Commentary	Modification Options	Example
Start date	The applicant shall advise (insert the name of the public health unit from page 1 of the application form) of the commencement of the application of the VTA(s), at least 12 hours before commencing application.	All VTA uses.	Ensures that the officer is made aware that a potential risk to public health exists	The condition applies to the first application of VTAs in an operation. It names the public health unit rather than a specific individual in case that person is away at the time of notification.	The condition applies to the first application of VTAs in an operation. It names the public health unit rather than a specific individual in case that person is away at the time of notification.	
Changes to permission	The applicant shall advise (insert the name of the public health unit from page 1 of the application form) in writing of any changes to the applicant's proposed operation.	All VTA uses.	Ensures that the officer is aware of changes to the operation that may affect public health impacts	Only minor amendments, such as extension of a few days to allow for adverse weather, correcting typographical errors, etc are allowed to be made. A new permission should be granted if other changes are made, such as adding new or different VTAs, extending dates, etc	There are no modifications to this condition.	
Warning sign removal	The applicant shall advise (insert the name of the public health unit from page 1 of the application form) in writing of their intention to remove warning signs from the operational area.	All VTA uses.	This ensures that the officer is aware when bait has ceased to be a risk to public health. It also helps the officer to monitor applicants' compliance with the sign removal requirements under Regulation 28 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8 and 9) Regulations 2001 as varied by the Hazardous Substances (Vertebrate Toxic Agents) Transfer Notice 2004 and 1080 reassessment decision and provides the officer with the opportunity to require the signs to remain in place in case the sign removal requirements would not otherwise be complied with.		The officer may stipulate that the notice be given in a different form in addition to or instead of in writing.	In some circumstances, quick notification may be required (eg, by telephone) so that an officer can advise other users in the operational area of the VTA application
Complaints and incidents	Any incidents or complaints relating to the operation that are likely to impact on public health shall be reported to (insert the name of the public health unit from page 1 of the application form) within 24 hours of the incident or complaint.	All VTA uses.	Mandatory reporting of any loss, misapplication or spillage of a VTA is required by Additional Control 7 of the Hazardous Substances (Vertebrate Toxic Agents) Transfer Notice 2004 and Additional Control 8 of the 1080 reassessment. This condition broadens the existing reporting requirements to include anything of a public health nature, such as the widespread and persistent removal of signs and the accidental presentation of VTAs in food containers.	It should be noted that this does not include minor incidents, such as one-off sign vandalism or persistent vexatious complaints.	The officer may alter the period of time in which notification must be made, or choose to require that the operator report all incidents and complaints to the officer so that the officer can decide whether the incidents and activities complained about are likely to impact on public health.	In situations where there is uncertainty over whether to report incidents and complaints, the officer may require an operator to report all incidents and complaints so that the officer can assess the likely impact on public health and initiate appropriate measures.

Duration of permission	<p>This approval is granted for the period commencing (insert start date) to (insert end date). (Insert the name of the public health unit from page 1 of the application form) shall be notified if there is any alteration to the intended date of the application. If the applicant wishes to continue the operation after this date, they should contact (insert the name of the public health unit from page 1 of the application form) at least two weeks before the expiry date of the original approval period. No permission may be extended beyond 12 months from the original start date.</p>	All VTA uses.	<p>This makes it easier for the permission dates to be changed in the event of poor weather or other variable circumstances. The officer could issue an amendment under their delegated powers under s95A (7) of the HSNO Act only in circumstances identified in condition 2.</p>		<p>This condition is necessary for every operation. An officer may modify the condition if circumstances change during the operation. The officer must exercise their discretion carefully when modifying the operational dates on an existing permission. Dates should not be varied to extend an operation indefinitely or to allow for a multi-year operation.</p>	Operational dates should only be varied where bad weather or other circumstances prevent an operation occurring when it was originally intended.
Landowner notification	<p>Before commencing the operation, the applicant shall notify occupiers and, as far as practicable, owners of land, dwellings or buildings immediately abutting the operational area. The notice must be given sufficiently prior to, but within two months of, the proposed application of the VTA(s). If requested by the person notified, notification shall be repeated at a mutually agreed time before the proposed application. The notice shall specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the approximate date on which the VTA will be applied ii. the name and nature of the VTA iii. a description of the area over which the VTA will be applied iv. the name and address of the person responsible for applying the VTA v. information on safety and precautions with respect to the VTA(s) being used. 	All VTA uses.	<p>Under Additional Control 11 of the 1080 Reassessment Decision, requirements i) to iv) exist for 1080 only. This condition ensures that landowners are notified when any VTA is used, some of which pose a higher risk to public health than 1080. The condition restates Additional Control 11 and adds the further requirement that information on safety and precautions with respect to the VTA(s) being used be provided. This ensures that land occupiers and owners are fully informed about the risks associated with the VTA.</p>	See the glossary for definitions of 'sufficiently prior' and 'land occupier'.	<p>The officer may modify this condition where it is useful from a public health perspective to notify a listed wider group of owners/occupiers than those 'immediately abutting'. This could include nearby schools if these are not already required to be notified under Condition 7. The officer may choose to also require a telephone contact number</p>	In some cases, where nearby owners/occupiers commonly use the operational area, the condition could be widened to include owners/ occupiers 'within 1 km of the operational area'.
School notification	<p>Before commencing the operation, the applicant shall notify schools, kōhanga reo, kindergartens and early childhood centres (list or attach the relevant attachment of the application form) that are known to use the operational area. The notice must be given sufficiently prior to, but within two months of, the proposed application of the VTA(s). If requested by the institution notified, notification shall be repeated at a mutually agreed time before the proposed application. The notice shall specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the approximate date on which the VTA will be applied ii. the name and nature of the VTA iii. a description of the area over which the VTA will be applied iv. the name and address of the person responsible for applying the VTA v. information on safety and precautions with respect to the VTA(s) being used. 	Discretionary for all VTA uses	<p>This ensures that all schools, kōhanga reo, kindergartens and early childhood centres that utilise the operational area are informed about the operation and receive information on safety and precautions about the relevant VTA. This enables these institutions to make informed decisions about whether to visit the area during the operational period.</p>	<p>This condition is aimed at schools and other educational institutions that, although they are not located within or adjacent to the operational area, still regularly utilise the operational area in some way. This could include having regular school camps at, day trips to or stays at huts located within the area and any other similar activities. Operators should use their best efforts to identify these institutions, beginning with those listed in the application form.</p>	<p>The officer may choose to require a telephone contact number or a list of particular schools known to utilise the area.</p>	Where it would be difficult for an operator to identify all institutions that utilise the area, the operator should list all known ones for the officer.

<p>Health services notification</p>	<p>The applicant shall notify the nearest/local health services of the proposed application of the VTA(s). Nearest/local health services include GPs and other primary health services, ambulance services and hospitals. The notice must be given sufficiently prior to, but within two months of, the proposed application of the VTA(s). The notice shall specify: i. the approximate date on which the VTA will be applied ii. the name and nature of the VTA iii. a description of the area over which the VTA will be applied iv. the name and address of the person responsible for applying the VTA v. information on safety and precautions with respect to the VTA(s) being used.</p>	<p>For aerial application of 1080; discretionary for all other VTA uses.</p>	<p>This ensures that relevant local health service providers are aware of potential risks to public health and are prepared for dealing with any injuries or illness caused by exposure to VTAs.</p>		<p>It is recommended that the condition be stated in full for all aerial applications of 1080 as no health services notification requirements currently exist for this VTA. The question of whether the condition is stated for all other VTA uses should be at the discretion of the officer, based on an objective risk assessment. The officer may choose to list the actual health services and/or to include other related service providers, such as vets and the police, if they believe that this will decrease the potential risk to public health from a particular operation. The police should be included where there is a risk of theft of bait or deliberate contamination incidents where public health may be put at risk.</p>	<p>The police may also be notified if there is a possibility of protest incidents and other activities occurring as a result of the VTA use, which may have an impact on public health (eg, widespread sign vandalism or a risk of unlawful removal of bait).</p>
<p>Exclusion from public areas</p>	<p>No Vertebrate Toxic Agent (VTA) shall be (specify 'aerially' or 'ground') applied within the distances listed below, and not where it is within sight of, the following huts, access points, camping and public areas: (List) (specify exclusion distance for each listed public area). Warning signs shall be placed at each of the listed hut(s), access points, camping and public amenity area(s) before the Vertebrate Toxic Agent VTA(s) is/are laid in adjoining areas.</p>	<p>All VTA uses</p>	<p>This ensures that VTAs are applied a minimum distance away from public areas such as tramping huts, bivvies/shelters, tent camping sites, picnic areas, anglers' access points, and watercraft landing points in order to reduce the risk of direct human contact with baits. Any baits applied beyond this minimum distance are not permitted to be within sight of the public to minimise the risk of human contact. Each of these places is considered to be an entry point to the operational area for signage purposes, to ensure that members of the public are informed of the presence of VTA baits. The exclusion distance will generally be lower for ground applications as the VTAs can be placed with more accuracy, particularly controlling for visibility of baits. Some operators will do aerial applications of the general area and ground-based applications closer to listed sites/amenities.</p>		<p>The officer needs to specify: • whether the condition applies to aerial or ground applications • the locations that should be excluded • the exclusion distance for each location. The base exclusion distance for ground operations should be 20 m. The base exclusion distance for aerial operations should be 80 m. The base exclusion distances may be varied to adequately manage public health risks, depending on the terrain and vegetation, accessibility and visibility of bait, method of application, and public use patterns. Sites with generally high usage or high usage during the planned operation time (eg, a long weekend) may require an increased exclusion distance. Conversely, an 80 m aerial exclusion may be excessive in rough terrain with low usage and heavy vegetation. As different locations may require different exclusion distances, the officer should specify the appropriate exclusion distance for each location listed on the condition. The officer should refer to the current approved application form when creating the list of locations. The officer should use generic wording rather than listing locations where it is not feasible or possible to obtain a complete list. The officer may list the known locations then add 'and any other tramping huts, bivvies/shelters, tent camping sites, picnic areas, angler access points and watercraft landing points in the area'. Where both aerial and ground-based applications are proposed, the officer will need to repeat the condition for each type of application.</p>	<p>An application proposes ground-based application of cyanide paste in the vicinity of a popular tramping hut frequently used by families and school groups (Hut 1). Hut 1 stands in a large grassy clearing, including a small number of trees within 20 m of the hut. Thick bush cover begins 30 m from the hut. The officer adjusts the exclusion distance to 80 m to ensure that all bait is placed away from the hut and in vegetation cover that will help limit the accessibility and visibility of the bait. Hut 2 is within the same operational area but is extremely isolated, located in steep country and thick bush and is seldom used. The officer therefore adjusts the exclusion distance to 20 m for Hut 2. In the condition, the locations and distances are listed as follows: • Hut 1: 80 m • Hut 2: 20 m.</p>

<p>Exclusion from walking and vehicle tracks</p>	<p>No VTA shall be (specify 'aerially' or 'ground') applied within the distances listed below and not where it is within sight of the following walking and vehicle tracks: (List) (specify distance from each listed track).</p>	<p>All VTA uses</p>	<p>This ensures that VTAs are applied a minimum distance away from walking and vehicle tracks in order to reduce the risk of direct human contact with bait. Any bait applied beyond this minimum distance is not permitted to be within sight of the public to minimise the risk of human contact. Each of these places is considered to be an entry point to the operational area for signage purposes, to ensure that members of the public are informed of the presence of VTA baits. The exclusion distance will generally be lower for ground applications as the VTAs can be placed with more accuracy, particularly controlling for visibility of bait</p>		<p>The officer needs to specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the condition applies to aerial or ground applications • the locations that should be excluded • the exclusion distance for each location. <p>The base exclusion distance for ground operations should be 20 m. The base exclusion distance for aerial operations should be 80 m. The base exclusion distances may be varied to adequately manage public health risks, depending on the terrain and vegetation, accessibility and visibility of bait, method of application, and public use patterns. Sites with generally high usage or high usage during the planned operation time (eg, a long weekend) may require an increased exclusion distance. Conversely an 80 m aerial exclusion may be excessive in rough terrain with low usage and heavy vegetation. As different locations may require different exclusion distances, the officer should specify the appropriate exclusion distance for each location listed on the condition. Refer to the current approved application form when creating the list of locations. The officer should use generic wording rather than attempting to list locations where it is difficult or impossible to obtain a complete list. The officer may list the known locations then add 'and any other walking and vehicle tracks in the area'. Where both aerial and ground-based applications are proposed, the officer will need to repeat the condition for each type of application.</p>	<p>An application for aerial VTA use on forestry land includes a mapped vehicle track that is now closed. The entry to the block is by locked gate, and the mapped track has deteriorated at several points as a result of storms, including near the gate, so it is now impassable by vehicle. There is heavy brush/blackberry coverage in the area. The area is not known to be used for recreational purposes. The officer may choose to decrease or remove the aerial exclusion distance for the vehicle track as the risk to public health is limited.</p>
<p>Exclusion from roads</p>	<p>No VTA shall be (specify 'aerially' or 'ground') applied within the distances listed below and not where it is within sight of the following roads and lay-bys: (List) (specify distance from each listed road/lay-by).</p>	<p>All VTA uses</p>	<p>This ensures that VTAs are applied a minimum distance away from roads and lay-bys in order to reduce the risk of direct human contact with bait. Any bait applied beyond this minimum distance must not be visible from the listed roads and lay-bys, to minimise the risk of human contact. Each of these places is considered to be an entry point to the operational area for signage purposes, to ensure that members of the public are informed of the presence of VTA bait. The exclusion distance will generally be lower for ground applications as the VTAs can be placed with more accuracy, particularly controlling for visibility of bait.</p>		<p>The officer needs to specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the condition applies to aerial or ground applications • the locations that should be excluded • the exclusion distance for each location. <p>The base exclusion distance for ground operations should be 20 m. The base exclusion distance for aerial operations should be 80 m. The base exclusion distances may be varied to adequately manage public health risks, depending on the terrain and vegetation, accessibility and visibility of baits, method of application, and public use patterns. Sites with generally high usage or high usage during the planned operation time (eg, a long weekend) may require an increased exclusion distance. An 80 m aerial exclusion may be excessive in rough terrain with low usage and heavy vegetation. As different locations may require different exclusion distances, the officer should specify the appropriate exclusion distance for each location listed on the condition. Refer to the current approved application form when creating the list of locations. The officer should use generic wording rather than attempting to list locations where it is difficult or impossible to obtain a complete list. The officer may list the known locations then add 'and any other walking and vehicle tracks in the area'. Where both aerial and ground-based applications are proposed, the officer will need to repeat the condition for each type of application.</p>	<p>An operational area abuts a section of a state highway that includes a lay-by lookout. A combined aerial/ground operation is planned for the area downhill from the lay-by, which sits above a 2 m bluff. The ground below the lay-by is covered with thick bush. The remainder of the area abutting the road is covered with thick bush to the road verge and rises steeply from the road. The officer chooses to allow a minimum distance for ground applications of less than 20 m, given the terrain and vegetation cover. Therefore the officer creates a condition that excludes ground-applied VTAs from within 10 m of the lay-by. As the proposed operation also includes an aerial 1080 application, the officer creates an additional condition that requires that 1080 not be aerially applied within 80 m of the listed lay-by.</p>
<p>Exclusion from dwellings</p>	<p>No VTA shall be applied within 150 m of (or within a different distance if mutually agreed in writing with the occupiers), and not be visible from, dwellings or 'built-up areas' (list or attach relevant attachment of the application form).</p>	<p>All VTA uses</p>	<p>This ensures that VTAs are not accessible near where people live and congregate.</p>	<p>The term 'built-up areas' includes areas where people may be present on the fringes of urban areas and towns, such as industrial areas</p>	<p>In some cases, it may be possible for the officer to list the dwellings and built-up areas specifically. This would provide greater clarity to operators as to locations that must be excluded. Officers should note that an explicit list should only be used where there is little or no danger of risks associated with inadvertently leaving a location off the list</p>	<p>An application covers a remote back-country area with four dwellings. All dwellings are in isolated locations surrounded by bush. The officer modifies the condition to list each dwelling by road address or GPS reference to ensure that the 150 m exclusion distance is maintained specifically for each dwelling.</p>

Exclusion from schools and early childhood centres	No VTA shall be applied within 150 m of (or a greater distance if mutually agreed in writing with the occupiers), and not where it is visible from, the following schools, kindergartens, kōhanga reo and early childhood centres: (List)	All VTA uses	There is a greater risk to public health when VTAs are applied in areas accessible to children who may be more likely to pick up and eat or play with poisoned bait than adults. A fixed exclusion zone around schools, kindergartens, kōhanga reo and early childhood centres adjoining the operational area therefore minimises this risk.		Refer to the current approved application form in creating the list of schools, kindergartens, kōhanga reo and early childhood centres close to the operational area. The officer may also choose to increase the fixed exclusion distance, regardless of any written agreements, if the officer believes that the risks warrant a larger exclusion area	Exclusion zones may need to be larger around schools where children are known to access operational areas adjoining the school property.
Aerial exclusions	An aircraft that is carrying out an aerial application must not, when flying to or from the area where the VTA is applied, fly over the following 'no fly' areas: (List)	Discretionary for aerial application of 1080.	This ensures that aircraft do not fly over any areas where accidental dropping or spillage of bait may present a substantial public health risk. This condition expands on Additional Control 7 of the 1080 Reassessment Decision, which prohibits aircraft flying over public drinking-water supplies or within 100 m upstream of a drinking-water intake.	This condition does not cover aircraft flying to a loading site at the start of the operation where aircraft will not be carrying bait. It covers aircraft flying back to base following the operation as the aircraft's hopper will not yet have been decontaminated.	The officer should list areas over which aircraft must not fly if it is believed that accidental dropping or spillage of bait in transit may present a public health risk. It is accepted that, since aircraft will always have to fly over some areas used by the public in order to reach operational areas, it is impractical for the list to include all areas where dropped bait may present a public health risk (eg, seldom-used and isolated areas, which include bush tracks). The list should therefore only include the areas most at risk, for example residential areas. The most important protection against this risk is responsible flying and immediate notification and mitigation of any accidental spillage.	If an operation occurs near an urban area, that area should be included on the list if it is reasonable for aircraft to fly around it rather than over it.
Aerial applications to tracks and first clearances	The applicant may aerially apply 1080 to the following walking and vehicle tracks but not during or within 24 hours of the start of school holidays, public holidays or public holiday weekends: (List) If the applicant aerially applies 1080 to any of the above listed tracks, they shall inspect those tracks as soon as possible and not more than 24 hours after the VTA application and make reasonable efforts to find and remove all bait and, if encountered, animal carcasses.	For aerial application of 1080.	This ensures that, where aerial application to tracks is permitted, it should take place in sufficient time to allow the clearance of these tracks and roads before school or public holidays commence so as to minimise the risk of direct human (particularly children) contact with baits.	Note that this list of tracks is different to the list in Condition 11 and should be developed in consultation with DoC and/or the relevant track manager	The officer has the discretion to permit the aerial application of 1080 to some tracks and roads, instead of excluding them under Condition 11, provided that bait is cleared from these tracks and roads as soon as possible. This would generally apply to low- or medium-use tracks.	In back-country operations, where tracks are seldom used in winter but may still be used on weekends or by hunters, such tracks should be listed for clearance.
Second clearances	The applicant shall undertake a second inspection of the following walking and vehicle tracks and make reasonable efforts to find and remove all bait and, if encountered, animal carcasses: (List) The second inspection shall be made at least 24 hours after the VTA application. It should be timed to take place either: i. immediately after the occurrence of strong winds; or ii. immediately before the weekend or commencement of school holidays or public holidays; whichever occurs first	Discretionary for aerial application of 1080.	This ensures that where 1080 is aerially applied to tracks, those tracks that receive a moderate to high level of use, or are regularly used by children, are re-cleared at least once following the initial clearance. For example, some bait can be caught in trees and may fall to the ground after high winds, creating a degree of public health risk.	When a second clearance is undertaken, it should be timed so that it takes place after the occurrence of strong winds that may dislodge bait caught up in the forest canopy or, failing that, immediately before the weekend or public holidays.	The officer may use their own discretion in applying this condition. The condition should be considered where the applicant is permitted to aerially apply to medium-use tracks. The condition may not be required for low-use tracks, but the officer should consider such tracks on a case-by-case basis, including consultation with DoC and/or the relevant track manager(s) if required.	Tracks that have a moderate degree of use, especially in weekends, should be listed for a second clearance to ensure that any bait and/or carcasses are cleared.

GPS track logs	A GPS track log shall be recorded and maintained for each track clearance and made available to (insert the name of the public health unit from page 1 of the application form) within 2 weeks.	For aerial application of 1080.	This provides a record of tracks have been cleared and when.		The officer may apply this condition in all instances where the applicant is permitted to aerially apply 1080 to tracks and roads.	An officer may require this condition on an operation that includes track and roads that receive moderate use, to ensure that the operator keeps a formal record of the work that has been undertaken. It may be useful in the event of a complaint from the public relating to bait found on roads or tracks.
Sign contents	All warning signs must include an international symbol for toxic substances (eg, skull and crossbones) and a statement advising that children and pets should not be allowed to wander (eg, 'WATCH CHILDREN at all times').	All VTA uses.	This ensures that all signs erected carry the skull and crossbones - an internationally recognised symbol of danger - so that older children and non-english speakers can understand that toxic substances are present. The symbol must be large enough to be readily visible and not be obscured by other wording or features of the warning sign.	This condition would be applied in addition to any other regulatory requirements for warning signs.	The officer may require specific wording to be included on the sign to respond to particular risks in certain circumstances.	
Sign maintenance	During the period in which the bait remains toxic, warning signs at the locations listed below shall be inspected immediately before the commencement of school holidays, public holidays or public holiday weekends: (List) Any signs that are damaged, vandalised or otherwise become illegible shall be replaced within 24 hours of discovery of the damage.	Discretionary for all VTA uses.	Officers can specify a maintenance regime that ensures signs are maintained during key public health risk periods, ensuring that the public are informed about the presence of and risks posed by VTA bait. Signs also provide information on methods people can use to minimise risks, eg, to stay on tracks, ensure children do not touch bait, etc. The condition is designed to provide clarity on the Hazardous Substances (Identification) Regulations 2001, which require that signs meet visibility requirements throughout their lifetime but don't stipulate how this might be assured.		The decision to require the condition to be stated should be at the discretion of the officer, based on an objective risk assessment. This condition should be used where the officer is not assured that the applicant has an adequate sign management plan. For certain operations, eg, DRC on open farmland in an isolated area, this condition is unlikely to be relevant and may be omitted.	This condition can be used in conjunction with Condition 21, where the operation covers areas that are variously affected by sign vandalism. In some circumstances, Condition 21 may replace this condition where the degree and frequency of sign vandalism warrants a specified frequency (ie, weekly) inspection and replacement.
Sign vandalism	During the period in which the bait remains toxic, warning signs shall be inspected weekly in the following locations: (List) Any signs that are damaged, vandalised or otherwise become illegible shall be replaced within 24 hours of discovery.	Discretionary for all VTA uses.	This ensures that signs in areas where vandalism is known to be common are maintained properly, ensuring that the public are well informed about the presence of VTA bait.		The decision to require this condition to be used as a supplement to Condition 20 should be at the discretion of the officer, generally based on any localised sign vandalism that is anticipated or that has been identified by the applicant and/or where the officer is not assured that the applicant has an adequate sign management plan. Vandalism of previous signs or graffiti in the area are clear indicators of likely need for this condition.	The officer requires weekly signs inspection in an area that attracts young families in the weekends but that is also known to be subject to frequent vandalism.

<p>Domestic water supply: notification</p>	<p>The applicant shall notify the intended operation to all people who source their domestic water supply from the water extraction point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from within the operational area; or • within (specify distance) of the operational area where the water source is a surface waterway that flows through or rises within the operational area. <p>The notice must be given sufficiently prior to, but within two months of, the proposed application of the VTA(s). If requested by the person notified, notification shall be repeated at a mutually-agreed time before the proposed application.</p>	<p>All VTA uses.</p>	<p>This ensures that all people who draw water from within or near operational areas have full knowledge of the operation. The stipulated timing is consistent with the requirements of Additional Control 11 in EPA New Zealand's 1080 Reassessment Decision.</p>	<p>The condition makes it clear that the only people living outside the operational area who need to be notified are those who source their domestic water supply within 3 km of the boundary of the operational area and where the water source is one that may contain bait (ie, only water sources that actually pass through or rise within the operational area). People whose domestic water supplies are sourced within 3 km of the operational area but who source water from waterways that are completely separate from the operational area (eg, from a different catchment), do not need to be notified.</p>	<p>In setting the distance, 200 m is considered sufficient for all ground applications of VTAs as the application methods and nature of the bait means the bait is unlikely to enter waterways. The distance is set at 3 km for aerial applications of 1080. If the officer believes the recommended distances do not appropriately address the potential risks in a particular situation, the officer may need to consult a third party (eg, local hydrologist, council officer, research provider) to determine the appropriate distance. However, the set distance of 3 km for aerial applications of 1080 should not be reduced. The officer may choose to require notification of pre-feeds. Although pre-feeds are not toxic and are not covered by the HSNO regime, officers may choose to apply the exclusion distance to pre-feeds to reduce the potential for confusion over the toxicity of baits.</p>	<p>The officer, in consultation with a local hydrologist, extends the exclusion distance to 500 m for a ground 1080 operation in a karst landscape, which has complex local hydrology</p>
<p>Domestic water supply: location</p>	<p>The applicant shall verify the location of water supply intakes with all people who source their domestic water supply from the water extraction point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from within the operational area; or • within (specify distance) of the operational area, where the water source is a surface waterway that flows through or rises within the operational area. <p>A GPS waypoint file of water supply intakes shall be recorded and made available to (insert the name of the public health unit from page 1 of the application form) on request</p>	<p>For aerial application of 1080; discretionary for all other VTA uses</p>	<p>This ensures that operators locate all water intakes within and near the operational area, in turn ensuring (in the case of aerial operations) that they can apply proper mitigation measures to all at-risk intakes. This condition strengthens the expectation of accurate identification of domestic water supply intakes, as the 1080 Reassessment Decision noted that 'prevention of exposure relies more on the accurate identification' of domestic water supplies.</p>	<p>The condition makes it clear that the only water intakes from outside the operational area that need to be verified are those that source their domestic water supply within 3 km of the boundary of the operational area and where the water source is one that may contain bait (ie, only water sources that actually pass through or rise within the operational area). The locations of domestic water supply intakes that are sourced within 3 km of the operational area but that source water from waterways that are completely separate from the operational area (eg, from a different catchment), do not need to be verified.</p>	<p>In setting the distance, 200 m is considered sufficient for all ground applications of VTAs as the application methods and nature of the bait means that bait is unlikely to enter waterways. The distance is set at 3 km for aerial applications of 1080. For non-aerial 1080 VTA uses, the condition should be discretionary, based on the probable risk from accidental treatment close to water supply intakes. For such operations, the officer may decide not to require a list of water supply intakes to be maintained where water contamination is unlikely. For uses of DRC, cyanide or MZP, where water contamination is unlikely, this condition may be omitted.</p>	<p>The officer, in consultation with a local hydrologist, requires verification and extends the verification distance to 500 m, for a ground 1080 operation in a karst landscape, which has complex local hydrology</p>

<p>Domestic water supply: mitigation</p>	<p>For an aerial application of 1080, applicants must provide mitigation to all households and huts/ camping areas that source their domestic water supply from the water extraction point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from inside the operational area; or • within 3 km of the operational area where the water source is a surface waterway that flows through or rises within the operational area if mitigation is requested by household occupiers or managers of huts/camping grounds. <p>Mitigation shall involve either or both of the following:</p> <p>i. No 1080 shall be applied within 50 m of the water supply intakes. For flowing surface waterways, the 50 m exclusion shall extend for a length of 200 m upstream from the point of intake.</p> <p>ii. The domestic water supply shall be temporarily disconnected until such time as water testing finds no VTA contamination above 50 percent of the Ministry's PMAV. * If no temporary water source is available, an adequate alternative potable water supply (to be used for drinking and cooking) will be provided to the affected household; the amount per day to be agreed with the household, until testing is completed.</p>	<p>For aerial application of 1080.</p>	<p>This ensures that operators take steps to mitigate the risk of 1080 bait entering domestic water supplies through consultation with the household occupiers and managers of huts/camping areas.</p>	<p>In setting the distance for which water supplies the mitigation must apply to, 200 m is considered sufficient for all ground applications of VTAs as the application methods and nature of the bait means that the bait is unlikely to enter waterways.</p> <p>The distance is set at 3 km for aerial applications of 1080.</p> <p>Flowing surface watercourses include rivers, streams and creeks. Where an entire, large still-water body, such as a lake, pond or reservoir, is considered to be the water intake, the 50 m exclusion would apply around the entire water body.</p> <p>The 50 m exclusion extending for 200 m up each feeder stream into the water body would not be required.</p> <p>If the water body is of small volume, the 50 m exclusion extending for 200 m up each feeder stream may be required.</p>	<p>The exclusion zone around the intake may need to be changed to account for different contour types or particular operations.</p>	<p>In steep areas, the exclusion area may need to be increased to protect against bait falling into the waterway. For other operations (eg, along farm streams), the officer may allow bait closer to the water edge as long as the bait can be applied in such a way as to ensure that none falls into the water (eg, using trickle feeding).</p>
<p>Water supply testing</p>	<p>The water testing shall conform to the requirements attached to this permission.</p> <p>Where water testing reveals VTA contamination over 50 percent of the PMAV,* the alternative potable water supply shall be maintained until such time as a repeat test confirms VTA contamination below 50 percent of the PMAV, in accordance with the requirements of the Drinking-water Standards of New Zealand.</p>	<p>For aerial application of 1080.</p>	<p>This ensures that, where testing is requested, it conforms to robust procedures (see the box below for modification option). A robust testing regime ensures that potentially contaminated water supplies are only re-opened when there is proof that there is no possibility of contamination. The conditions must conform to the current Landcare Research Protocol for Environmental Water Sampling and Testing Associated with 1080 Pest Control Operations.</p>	<p>Testing of the water supply is recommended if there are insufficient historical records demonstrating that the water supply will not be contaminated or to provide public reassurance that the contaminated water supply is safe.</p>	<p>There are no modification options for this condition.</p>	
<p>Public water supplies: notification</p>	<p>The applicant shall notify the details of the intended operation to all managers of public water supplies who source their public water supply from a water extraction point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from within the operational area; or • within (specify distance) of the operational area where the water source is a surface waterway that flows through or rises within the operational area. <p>The notice must be given sufficiently prior to, but within two months of, the proposed application of the VTA(s).</p> <p>If requested by the person notified, notification shall be repeated at a mutually-agreed time before the proposed application.</p>	<p>All VTA uses.</p>	<p>This ensures that managers of public water supplies have sufficient notice of planned operations so that they have full knowledge of the operation and should be well prepared to address the potential risks. The stipulated timing is consistent with the requirements of Additional Control 11 in EPA's 1080 Reassessment Decision.</p>	<p>The condition makes it clear that the only managers of water supplies located outside the operational area who need to be notified are those who source their public water supply within 3 km of the boundary of the operational area and where the water source is one that may contain bait (ie, only water sources that actually pass through or rise within the operational area).</p> <p>Managers whose public water supplies are sourced within 3 km of the operational area but who source water from waterways that are completely separate from the operational area (eg, from a different catchment) do not need to be notified.</p>	<p>The condition makes it clear that the only managers of water supplies located outside the operational area who need to be notified are those who source their public water supply within 3 km of the boundary of the operational area and where the water source is one that may contain bait (ie, only water sources that actually pass through or rise within the operational area).</p> <p>Managers whose public water supplies are sourced within 3 km of the operational area but who source water from waterways that are completely separate from the operational area (eg, from a different catchment) do not need to be notified.</p>	<p>Where a major public water supply sources its water 3 km from the operational area, the notification distance may need to be extended to include that water supply.</p>

<p>Public water supplies: location</p>	<p>The applicant shall mutually verify the location of public water supply intakes with all water supply managers who source their public water supply from a water extraction point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from within the operational area; or • within (specify distance) of the operational area where the water source is a surface waterway that flows through or rises within the operational area. <p>A GPS waypoint file of water supply intakes shall be recorded and made available to (insert the name of the public health unit from page 1 of the application form) on request.</p>	<p>For aerial application of 1080; discretionary for all other VTA uses.</p>	<p>This ensures that operators locate all water intakes within and near the operational area, in turn ensuring (in the case of aerial operations) that they can apply proper mitigation measures under Condition 30 to all at-risk intakes. This condition strengthens the expectation of accurate identification of domestic water supply intakes as the 1080 Reassessment Decision noted that 'prevention of exposure relies more on the accurate identification' of domestic water supplies.</p>	<p>The condition makes it clear that the only public water intakes from outside the operational area that need to be verified are those that source their water supply within 3 km of the boundary of the operational area and where the water source is one that may contain bait (ie, only water sources that actually pass through or rise within the operational area). The locations of public water supply intakes that are sourced within 3 km of the operational area but that source water from waterways that are completely separate from the operational area (eg, from a different catchment) do not need to be verified.</p>	<p>In setting the distance, 200 m is considered sufficient for all ground applications of VTAs as the application methods and nature of the bait means that the bait is unlikely to enter waterways. The distance is set at 3 km for aerial applications of 1080. For non-aerial 1080 VTA uses, the condition should be discretionary, based on the probable risk from accidental treatment close to water supply intakes. For such operations, the officer may decide not to require a list of water supply intakes to be maintained where water contamination is unlikely. For uses of DRC, cyanide or MZP, where water contamination is unlikely, this condition may be omitted. The officer may decide to require a list of public water supplies as a precondition for commencing the application of the VTA</p>	<p>For operations close to urban areas with multiple public water supplies, the officer may require a list of public water supplies to ensure that operators properly identify all such supplies.</p>
<p>Public water supplies: mitigation</p>	<p>No VTA shall be ground laid within 50 m of public water supply intakes that source water within the operational area. For flowing surface watercourses, the 50 m exclusion shall be extended to 100 m upstream of the point of intake (list or attach relevant attachment of the application form).</p>	<p>For all ground applications of VTAs.</p>	<p>This ensures that ground-laid VTAs cannot enter water supplies used for human consumption, and the risk of contamination from poisoned carcasses is also reduced.</p>	<p>Flowing surface watercourses include rivers, streams and creeks. To avoid doubt, where a water intake is a large still-water body, such as a lake or reservoir, the 50 m exclusion would apply around the entire water body; the 100 m exclusion up each feeder stream into the water body would not be required. Where an entire still-water body, such as a lake or reservoir, is considered to be the water intake, and it is of a small volume, the 100 m exclusion up each feeder stream into the water body may be required.</p>	<p>Where there is an increased risk of the VTA or poisoned carcasses entering into waterways, the exclusion distances may be increased. This will depend on local conditions including rainfall, the gradient of the terrain, vegetation and soil type. The officer may consult a third party (eg, local hydrologist, council officer, research provider) to ascertain the relative risk of bait entering local waterways in order to modify the exclusion distance.</p>	<p>In steeper areas, the exclusion distance could be increased to minimise the risk from VTAs or poisoned carcasses. On flat terrain with proven low possum numbers, the exclusion distance could be decreased.</p>

<p>Water supply mitigation: reporting</p>	<p>For an aerial application of 1080, applicants must provide mitigation to all public water supplies that source their public water supply from a water extraction point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from within the operational area; or • within (specify distance) of the operational area where the water source is a surface waterway that flows through or rises within the operational area. <p>Mitigation shall be mutually agreed in writing between the applicant and water supply managers and involve either or both of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 1080 shall be applied within 200 m of the water supply intakes. For flowing surface watercourses, the 200 m exclusion shall be extended to 400 m upstream of the point of intake. • If an interim water supply is available, the affected water supply shall be temporarily disconnected until such time as water testing finds no VTA contamination above 50 percent of the Ministry's PMAV*, in accordance with the requirements of the Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand. 	<p>For aerial application of 1080.</p>	<p>This ensures that operators take steps to mitigate the risk of 1080 bait entering public water supplies following consultation with the water supply manager.</p>	<p>In setting the distance for which water supplies the mitigation must apply to, 200 m is considered sufficient for all ground applications of VTAs as the application methods and nature of the bait means bait is unlikely to enter waterways. The distance is set at 3 km for aerial applications of 1080.</p> <p>Flowing surface watercourses include rivers, streams and creeks.</p> <p>To avoid doubt where a water intake is a large still-water body, such as a large lake or reservoir, the 200 m exclusion would apply around the water intake; the 400 m exclusion up each feeder stream into the water body would not be required.</p> <p>Where an entire still-water body, such as lake or reservoir is of a small volume, the 400 m exclusion up each feeder stream into the water body may be required.</p>	<p>The exclusion zone around the intake may need to be changed to account for different contour types or particular operations.</p>	<p>In steep areas, the exclusion area may need to be increased to avoid bait falling in to the waterway.</p> <p>For other operations (eg, along farm streams), the officer may allow bait closer to the water edge as long as the bait can be laid in such a way as to ensure that none falls in the water (eg, using trickle feeding).</p>
<p>Water supply testing: mitigation</p>	<p>The applicant shall maintain a list of water mitigation measures provided under Conditions 25 and 30, which shall be available, on request, to (insert the name of the public health unit from page 1 of the application form).</p>	<p>Discretionary for aerial application of 1080.</p>	<p>This helps the officer to monitor how operators are complying with Conditions 24 and 29 – and encourages operators to comply. The condition also gives the officer the opportunity to amend, stop or suspend the operation if any mitigation measures are inadequate.</p>	<p>The officer should recognise the need to request this information sufficiently in advance of the commencement of an operation, with at least 48 hours notice, to allow the applicant to address any concerns raised by the officer without causing operational delays.</p>	<p>Where the numbering of conditions in the permission differs from the Model Permit Conditions, the references to Conditions 25 and 30 will need to be changed to reference whichever conditions provide for mitigation measures.</p>	<p>In an aerial operation with no ground component, Conditions 24 and 29 could be deleted as unnecessary. Note this would affect the numbering of the mitigation conditions.</p>
<p>Water supply testing: reporting</p>	<p>The applicant shall provide, or arrange for the provision of, the outcome of all water testing to (insert the name of the public health unit from page 1 of the application form) within 24 hours of receipt of the testing results.</p> <p>In the event that water testing reveals VTA contamination over the PMAV,* the applicant shall discuss any further proposed mitigation measures with (insert the name of the public health unit from page 1 of the application form) and continue testing in accordance with the requirement for monitoring to establish compliance with the Drinking-Water Standards of New Zealand.</p>	<p>For aerial application of 1080.</p>	<p>This helps the officer to monitor how operations are complying with the conditions and ensures that there is a process in place to deal with the situation where high levels of VTA contamination are discovered.</p>		<p>The time period in which the water-testing outcome must be reported could be decreased if the risk to public health from contaminated water is exacerbated by allowing 24 hours between discovery and notification of the results to the officer.</p>	<p>Where there is a real risk of a substantial drop of 1080 bait into a public water supply or waterway from which many households draw water, the officer may reduce the time limit on notification.</p>

DOC PERMISSION PERFORMANCE STDS

Pre-feeding for operations targeting rats
Safe storage to avoid human consumption
Must not be stored with culinary utensils

24 hr notice period to consent providers and close liaison to be maintained

Consent providers to be notified as soon as possible following accidental discharge into a surface water body

Restriction on location of flight paths to and from bait loading zones

Restriction on flight path near public water supplies
Size and weight restriction on baits for possum operations
Baits must be dyed blue or green

Ruoff from washdown of equipment must be in location where runoff unlikely to enter any natural water body

Unused pesticides and all pesticide packaging to be removed from DOC land in way which meets legal requirements

Bait preparation, loading, and storage site boundaries are marked and fenced, to ensure people and stock exclusion. Signs must remain until no longer a risk to stock.

Advise farm owner if any likelihood of stock exposed to 1080. Stock to be removed from area. Product only to be used as specified on manufacturer's product label

Notification of occupiers and owners of land, dwellings or buildings immediately abutting the operational area

Advise Community, Dental and Public Health Unit at least 12 hours prior to operation commencing.

Setback from boundaries - application exclusion zone

Complaints and incidents to be reported within 24 hours

Operation must be carried out in accordance with AEE submitted to DOC and any subsequent amendments
MOH permission must be obtained

Provide independent verification (of contractor undertaking operation) of bait quality to DOC consent provider in operational report.
Restriction on bait size

Chaff (pieces of carrot less than 0.5g) shall make up less than 1.5% by weight of useable bait

All chaff and carrot pieces that have any dimensions less than 12mm must be removed from the food bait (no current machinery meets this requirement)

Pesticide use prohibited where kea present
Exclusion of stock from operation area until deemed safe to return

**DOC PERMISSION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

Monitor pindone residues in carcasses of animals killed. Cage several
Restriction on bait sowing rate

Designate a "Safety Officer" on loading site who audits and ensures adherence to safety standards

Bait sowing buckets to have retractable legs

Where kea are present:
bait restriction - type, prefeed and toxic amounts, location
Area exclusions for bait drop

Entrance to public access track to be manned at all times while helicopter activity over the track. Track not closed by visitors to be advised of operation and have risks explained to them
Post operational report to be submitted to DOC Area Manager
Certain areas to be checked and cleared of bait within 24 hours of application
Bait exclusion within 60 m radius of DOC hut

DOC staff to walk all streams originating from the 1080 operational area and remove possum carcasses, as agreed with land owners. After any heavy rainfall event (>=100mm within 24 hours) within 4 months after bait application

Huts within application areas to have water supplies disconnected or similar measures taken

Warning signs to be erected at every access where public normally obtains access to aerial application area

Advise Council Monitoring Manager of standby timeframe for proposed operation as soon as practicable after decision has been made

Advise Community, Dental and Public Health Unit of the commencement of the application of 1080 at least 12 hours prior to operation commencing

Notify Council Monitoring Manager within 24 hours of commencement of application of 1080 that specific loading sites are to be used

Council Monitoring Officer to be notified within 2 hours of completion of application of 1080 on area east of State Highway
Within 2 working days of completion of aerial application, supply to Council Monitoring Manager a map generated from Differential Global Positioning System flight logs

Advise Community, Dental and Public Health Unit of intention to remove warning signs

Monitor signage in high use areas at a frequency of no less than twice during first 2 weeks following application, and then at a frequency of no less than monthly thereafter until completion of the caution period

Upon completion of aerial application of 1080, all occupiers of all properties that lie adjacent to the aerial application areas will be notified when the operational "all clear" is declared

DOC Consent provider (or delegate) shall be present where bait is manufactured with authority to prevent bait which appears below quality standards from being aurally sown

Follow best practice for pre and post control result monitoring to estimate percentage kill and report results in an operational report

Monitor for native non-target animals in operational area, send sample for residue testing (VPRD) and report search effort and results in operational report

During operations
monitor populations of
species identified in AEE
as perceived to be at risk
Monitor game bird
populations in
operational areas
DOC SOPS

Consultation and
Notification of Pest
Operations SOP, including
Warning Signs
Safe Handling of
Pesticides SOP
Pestlink Reporting SOP

Identifying Boundaries for
Pesticide Operations SOP
Operational Planning for
Animal Pest Operations
Guideline

Obtaining Consents SOP
Bait and Carcass
Monitoring SOP

Key Resource Consent Condition Themes	1080						Pindone					
	DOC Permission (DOC Staff)	DOC Permission (External Contractor)	MOH Permission	HSNO Controls (Reassessment)	ACVM Act Conditions	RMA Resource Consent Conditions	DOC Permission (DOC Staff)	DOC Permission (External Contractor)	MOH Permission	HSNO Controls (Transfer Notice)	ACVM Act Conditions	RMA Resource Consent Conditions
General Accordance with Application												
Operation must be undertaken in general accordance with application submitted to relevant authority			✓	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Notification												
Public Notification			✓	✓	✓	✓			NA	✗	✓	✓
Affected Party Notification e.g. adjacent landowners			✓	✓	✓	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Notification of Accidental Discharge to Authorities			✓	✓	✓	✓			NA	✗	✓	✓
Notification to Authorities prior to commencement			✓	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Affected Party Approval												
Landowner Permission			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
MOH permission to be forwarded to Council			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Application Area												
Accuracy of bait placement including using GPS			✓	✓	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Map of operational area to be made available to public			✓	✓	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
No bait to be applied below Mean High Water mark in Coastal Marine Environment.			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Legislation												
Operation to be undertaken in accordance with other relevant legislation (e.g. HSNO)			✓	NA	✓	✓			NA	NA	✓	✓
Certification & Personnel												
Pilot certification			✓	✓	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Approved Operator/Handler			✓	✓	✗	✓			NA	✓	✓	✓
Possess Controlled Substances Licence			✓	✓	✓	✓			NA	✓	✓	✓
Copy of CSL to be kept on site			✗	✓	✗	✓			NA	✓	✗	✓
Copy of relevant permissions/consents to be kept on site			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Safety Officer Present On Site			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Designated Contact Person			✓	✓	✗	✓			NA	✓	✓	✓
Operators Aware of Conditions of Approval Prior to Operations Commencing			✓	✓	✓	✓			NA	✓	✓	✓
Operation												
Operation conducted in accordance with Performance Standards and Standard Operational Procedures Manual			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Operation timing and extensions			✓	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Number of operations authorised			✓	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Operational bases for aircraft to be kept free from stock			✗	✓	✓	✓			NA	✓	✓	✓
Operational Bases for Aircraft to be as close to operational areas as possible.			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✓	✓	✓
Aircraft & Equipment												
Restriction of flight paths			✓	✓	✗	✓			NA	✓	✗	✓
Equipment Standards			✗	✓	✓	✓			NA	✓	✗	✓
Public access to aircraft loading areas restricted.			✗	✓	✗	✓			NA	✓	✗	✓
Packaging disposal and washdown of equipment			✗	✓	✓	✓			NA	✓	✗	✓
Bait Specifications												
Rate and Concentration of Bait Application			✗	✓	✓	✓			NA	✓	✓	✓
Bait type			✗	✓	✗	✓			NA	✓	✓	✓
Baits to be analysed pre-operation to ensure correct concentration			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Bait volume left over after operation to be recorded.			✗	✓	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Buffer Areas												
Buffer around dwellings, buildings or huts			✓	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Buffer around public roads			✓	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Buffer around water intakes for human consumption			✓	✓	✗	✓			NA	✓	✗	✓
Buffer around adjacent property where affected where owner has not been consulted			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Buffer around water supply for stock consumption			✓	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
No discharge onto roof or other structures used for water supply.			✓	✓	✗	✓			NA	✓	✗	✓
Waterways												
Protection of Waterways from Pesticides			✓	✓	✓	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Cultural												
Cultural Monitoring, Reporting, and Meeting Facilitation			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Signage												
Warning signage at public access points			✓	✓	✓	✓			NA	✓	✓	✓
Mitigation - Equipment												
Equipment used to aerially apply bait to be shut down prior to leaving application area once operation finished.			✓	✓	✗	✓			NA	✓	✗	✓
All practicable means to prevent dust drift to be taken			✗	✓	✗	✓			NA	✓	✗	✓
Bait bucket to be covered when flying to minimise spill			✗	✓	✗	✓			NA	✓	✗	✓
Mitigation - Public Safety												
Baits to be removed from public walking tracks			✓	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Road access gateways to be locked			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Carcasses and baits to be removed from paddocks and walkways outside operation area			✓	✗	✓	✓			NA	✗	✓	✓
Mitigation - Stock												
Livestock to be kept out of operational areas			✗	✓	✓	✓			NA	✓	✓	✓
Mitigation - Landowners												
Alternative and equivalent means of control to be offered to landowners that do not wish for pesticide to be applied on their land.			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Complaints and Incidents Log												
Consent holder to maintain an incidents and complaints log for reporting to relevant authorities.			✓	✓	✓	✓			NA	✗	✓	✓
Accidental By-Kill												
Records of accidental poisoning of domestic animals, native bird/invertebrates/reptiles to be kept			✗	✓	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Mitigation of potential by-kill			✗	✓	✓	✓			NA	✗	✓	✓
Analysis of cause of death for any native bird by-kill			✗	✓	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Monitoring												
Operation Monitoring and sampling			✓	✓	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Wildlife Monitoring Plan			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Remediation												
Remediation in event that water samples have more than Maximum Acceptable Value of active ingredient			✓	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Post Operation Reporting												
Requirement to complete post operational report			✓	✓	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Flight logs and map of flight paths to be submitted to relevant authorities			✓	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Term												
Timeframe in which to undertake operation/s specified			✓	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Review of Conditions Once Issued												
Mechanism to review conditions imposed			✗	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓
Site Specific Condition												
Site specific conditions e.g. bait not to be discharged within 50m of 3 key salmon spawning sites			✓	✗	✗	✓			NA	✗	✗	✓

Methodology

1080 - Entire Canterbury Consents Portfolio analysed for condition types. Then 2 most recent consents from each region analysed to determine if any further key condition themes are being used.

1080+Pindone - 2 most recent consents from each region holding combined 1080/Pindone consents analysed. Condition themes additional to those already recorded for 1080 were added to the table.

Pindone - 2 most recent consents from each region holding Pindone consents analysed. Condition themes additional to those already recorded for 1080 and 1080+Pindone were added to the table.

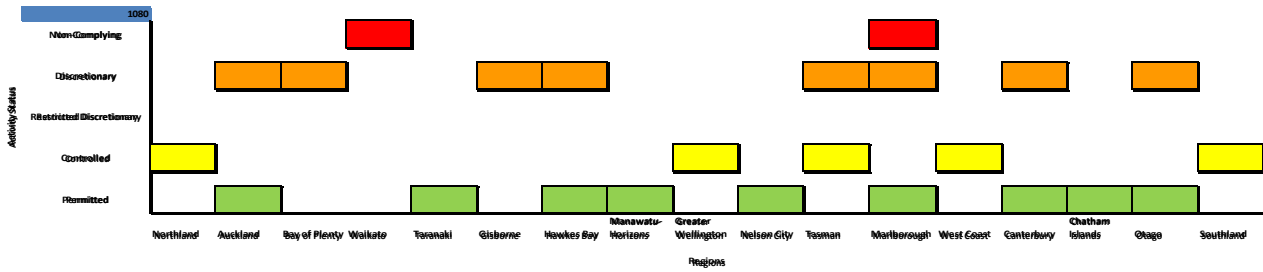
Condition themes were analysed against MOH Permission standard conditions, DOC Permission conditions and SOPs, HSNO Controls, ACVM Conditions of registration, and product labels.

Regional/Unitary Council	Operative Plan	Zone	Rule	Activity Status	Proposed Zone	Rule	Activity Status
Northland	Regional Water and Soil Plan for Northland		18.01.01	Controlled			Permitted
Northland	Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water		46.5.4	Permitted	Proposed Auckland	4.9.1	Permitted
Northland	Regional Plan: Coastal		20.5.6	Discretionary			
Northland	Waikato Regional Plan		1.5.6.6	Non-Complying			
Bay of Plenty	Regional Water and Land Plan		17	Discretionary			
Taranaki	Regional Fresh Water Plan		14	Permitted			
Waikato	Regional Plan for Discharges to Land, Water, Waste and Hazardous Substances		3.5.6	Discretionary			
Hawkes Bay	Regional Resource Management Plan		10	Permitted -> discretionary			
Manawatu-Whanganui	Land and Water Regional Plan		16, Rule 11	Permitted	One Plan	14.2A	Permitted
Greater Wellington	Regional Plan for Discharges to Land for the Wellington Region		17	Controlled			
Nelson City	Nelson Resource Management Plan		FW23.1	Permitted			
Tairānui	Tairānui Resource Management Plan		16.3.2.1	Controlled but defaults to 36.6.2.3 (discretionary) as waterways cannot be avoided			
Marlborough	Marlborough Sounds Resource Management Plan	Conservation Zone	38.1.4.1 - Private Land	Permitted			
		District Recreation Zone	38.1.4.2 - Public Land	Permitted			
			39.1.8 - Private Land	Permitted			
			39.3 - Public Land	Discretionary			
	Water/Waterways Resource Management Plan	Rural 3 & 4 Zone	30.3.8 - Private Land	Permitted			
			30.4.3.10 - Public Land	Discretionary			
		Conservation Zone	41.1.3.7 - Public Land	Permitted			
		General Rules	27.1.10.2, 27.1.11.3, 27.1.11	Discretionary - Non-Complying depending on Water Class			
West Coast	Regional Plan for Discharges to Land		15	Controlled	Proposed Regional Land and Water Plan	89	Controlled
Canterbury	Canterbury Natural Resources Regional Plan		WQL18	Permitted	Proposed Land and Water Regional Plan	5.20	Permitted
	Waikakariri River Regional Plan		Rule 6.1	Permitted if meets WQL18			
	Dunlop River Regional Plan		Rule 1, Chapter 6	Discretionary			
Chatham Islands	Resource Management Document	Rural Management Area	5.1.4.24	Permitted			
		Industrial Management Area	5.1.4.23	Permitted			
		Settlement Zone	5.1.4.26	Permitted			
Otago	Regional Plan - Water		12.7.1.4	Permitted			
Southland	Regional Water Plan		6	Controlled			

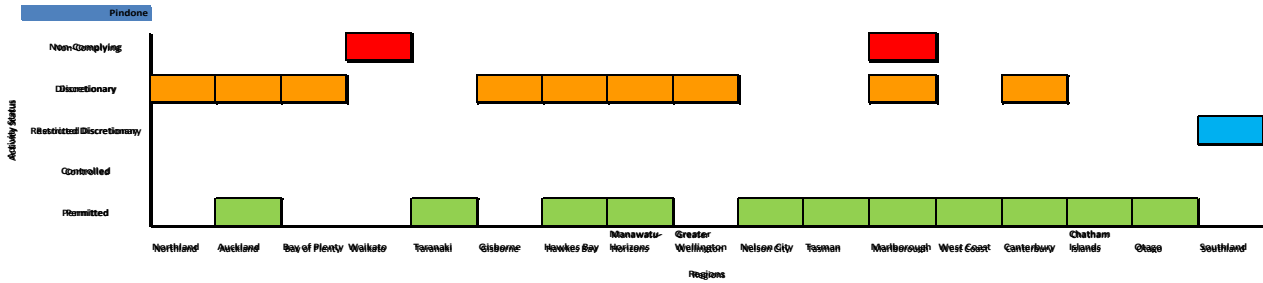
Regional/Unitary Council	Operative Plan	Zone	Rule	Activity Status	Proposed Plan	Zone	Rule	Activity Status	Response received?
Northland	Regional Water and Soil Plan		18.01.01	Discretionary					Yes
Northland	Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water		46.5.4	Permitted	Proposed Auckland	4.9.1	Permitted		Yes
Northland	Regional Plan: Coastal		20.5.6	Discretionary					Yes
Northland	Waikato Regional Plan		1.5.6.6	Non-Complying					Yes
Bay of Plenty	Regional Water and Land Plan		17	Discretionary					Yes
Taranaki	Regional Fresh Water Plan		14	Permitted					Yes
Waikato	Regional Plan for Discharges to Land 3.5.6		3.5.6	Discretionary					Yes
Hawkes Bay	Regional Resource Management Plan		10	Permitted -> discretionary					Yes
Manawatu-Whanganui	Land and Water Regional Plan		16, Rule 11	Discretionary	One Plan	14.2A	Permitted		Yes - One Plan is operative and these rules are being amended to refer to correct sections of Act and will be numbered 15-3
Greater Wellington	Regional Plan for Discharges to Land		17	Discretionary					Yes
Nelson City	Nelson Resource Management Plan FW23.1		FW23.1	Permitted					Yes
Tairānui	Tairānui Resource Management Plan 16.6.4.1		16.6.4.1	Permitted					Yes
Marlborough	Marlborough Sounds	Conservation Zone	38.1.4.1 - Private Land	Discretionary	Working through response				Yes
		District Recreation Zone	38.1.4.2 - Public Land	Discretionary					
			39.1.8 - Private Land	Permitted					
			39.3 - Public Land	Discretionary					
	Water/Waterways	Rural 3 & 4 Zone	30.3.8 - Private Land	Permitted					
			30.4.3.10 - Public Land	Discretionary					
		Conservation Zone	41.1.3.7 - Public Land	Discretionary					
		General Rules	27.1.10.2, 27.1.11.3, 27.1.11	Discretionary - Non-Complying depending on Water Class					
West Coast	Regional Plan for Discharges to Land		11	Permitted	Proposed Regional Land and Water Plan	78	Permitted		Yes - Land and Water Plan has effect
Canterbury	Natural Resources Regional Plan		WQL18	Permitted	Proposed Land and Water Plan	5.20	Permitted		Yes - Call Peter Constantine 0277426183 (policy)/ Tania Harris (consent copies) 03 321 8687 027 551 9973
	Waikakariri River Regional Plan		Rule 6.1	Permitted if meets WQL18					
	Dunlop River Regional Plan		Rule 1, Chapter 6	Discretionary					
Chatham Islands	Resource Management Document	Rural Management Area	5.1.4.24	Permitted					
		Industrial Management Area	5.1.4.23	Permitted					
		Settlement Zone	5.1.4.26	Permitted					
Otago	Regional Plan - Water		12.7.1.4	Permitted					Has emailed re pre-2003 consents
Southland	Regional Water Plan		7	Restricted Discretionary					

What Council's said first time around

Plan	Pesticide	Rule	Application Method
Regional Water and Soil	1000/Pindone	18.01.01 - Permitted	Ground-based
1000/any	18.01.01 - Controlled	Aerial	
1000/Pindone	18.01.02 - Discretionary	Ground or aerial failure to comply with conditions of permitted or controlled activity.	
Regional Plan Air, Land and Water	1000/Pindone	46.5.1, 46.5.2, 46.5.4 Permitted (DUP)	Ground based and aerial (DUP)
	1000/Pindone	46.5.6 Controlled (DUP)	Ground based and aerial (DUP)
Regional Plan	1000/Pindone	3.5.4.5 - Discretionary	Ground and Aerial if contaminant is to enter water
	1000/Pindone	3.5.4.6 - Non-Complying	Ground and Aerial if contaminant to enter Natural State Water Bodies or wetlands that are areas of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitats of indigenous fauna or cave entrances or lakes (including artificial lakes and Lake Rotomā)
Regional Water and Land	1000/Pindone	17 - Discretionary	Ground application generally permitted activity. Aerial application discretionary activity
Regional Fresh Water Plan	1000/Pindone	33 and 34 - Permitted	Ground and Aerial application
Regional Plan for Discharge	1000/Pindone	4.5.1 - Permitted	Ground and Aerial
Regional Resource Management	1000/Pindone	10 - Permitted	Ground and Aerial
One Plan	1000/Pindone	14.2A - Permitted	Ground and Aerial
	1000/Pindone	14.2B - Restricted Discretionary	Ground and Aerial
	1000/Pindone	14.4 - Discretionary	Ground and Aerial
Regional Plan for Discharge	1000/Pindone	Rule 15 - Permitted	Ground
	1000	Rule 17 - Controlled	Aerial
	1000	Rule 2 - Discretionary	Aerial
Natural Resources Regional Plan	1000/Pindone	FW23.1 - Permitted FW23.2 - Controlled	Ground and Aerial
Marlborough Sounds Regional Plan	1000/Pindone	36.1.4 - Controlled 36.1.5 - Discretionary	Aerial - Conservation Zone
Water/Waterways Resource	1000	41.1.3.6 around 41.1.3.7 - Permitted	Aerial
Proposed Regional Land	1000	Rule 70 - Permitted	Aerial application to water that is incidental to application on land.
	1000	Rule 89 - Controlled	Aerial application of 1000 to land.
	1000	Rule 91 - Discretionary	Aerial application of Pindone
Natural Resources Regional Plan	1000/Pindone	Rule 30C.18 - Permitted	Ground and Aerial - subject to location specific plans
Proposed Land and Water	1000/Pindone	Rule 5.21 - Permitted - Ground	Rule 5.23 - Controlled - aerial
Resource Management Plan	1000/Pindone	Rule 5.3.4.24 - Permitted Rural Management	Ground and aerial.
Regional Plan - Water	1000/Pindone?	12.7.1.2 - Permitted 12.7.1.4 - Permitted	Ground and Aerial
Regional Water Plan	1000	Rule 6 - Controlled	Aerial - ground application
Regional Water Plan	Pindone	Rule 7 - Restricted Discretionary	Ground and Aerial



Notes:
Auckland: Permitted in Regional Plan and water and wastewater and land use and other discretionary in the Regional Coastal Plan.
Hawkes Bay: Permitted in Regional Plan and water and wastewater and land use and other discretionary in the Regional Coastal Plan.
Tasman: Controlled in Regional Plan and water and wastewater and land use and other discretionary in the Regional Coastal Plan.
Marlborough: Activity status depends on whether the operation is a discharge or a discharge into a discharge class.
Canterbury: Discretionary activity status in the Environment Canterbury Regional Plan.



Notes:
Auckland: Permitted in Regional Plan and water and wastewater and land use and other discretionary in the Regional Coastal Plan.
Hawkes Bay: Permitted in Regional Plan and water and wastewater and land use and other discretionary in the Regional Coastal Plan.
Manawatu/Whanganui: Discretionary activity status in the Regional Coastal Plan and water and wastewater and land use and other discretionary in the Regional Coastal Plan.
Marlborough: Activity status depends on whether the operation is a discharge or a discharge into a discharge class.
Canterbury: Discretionary activity status in the Environment Canterbury Regional Plan.