Application form
To use or occupy regional parks for
Stream Testing Field Work
(To be completed by Applicant)

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

PART A: CONTACT DETAILS

Name of School:				
Name of contact person:				
School postal address:				
Phone numbers:	School:		After hours:	
	Mobile:		Fax:	
Email:				

PART B: DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY

Date of activity:		Location in the Park:	
Number of students:		Number of teachers:	
Year Level:		Rain date:	

1. Description of proposed Field Work

Include objectives, number of sampling sites, methods and equipment used to collect samples

(*Please continue on separate sheet if needed*)

PART C: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Please describe the effects that your activity may have on the environment and include methods to minimise these effects

PART D: Health and Safety

	Yes	No
1. Does your school have a current Health and Safety Plan for your proposed activity?		
2. Does your school have a RAMS (Risk Assessment and Management) form for the proposed activity?		

PART E: Declaration

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information given in this application is true and correct

Signature of Applicant: _____ Date: _____

Name in full (block capitals): _____

Applications are to be emailed or posted to:

	Visitor Experience Team, Parks Services
Email:	visitorexperienceparksservices@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Post:	Auckland House 135 Albert Street Private Bag 92300 Victoria Street West Auckland, 1142

HYGIENE PROCEDURES FOR KAURI DIEBACK

Kauri dieback is a soil-borne disease that spreads through the movement of contaminated soil and soil water. It is possible that it also spread by streams and rivers particularly in times of flooding. By following hygiene guidelines you are helping to stop the spread of kauri dieback.

Ensure equipment is clean

Clean your gear before AND after leaving kauri forests:

- All footwear, tools and equipment and machinery must be totally soil-free when entering a forest area containing kauri. We recommend cleaning at the beginning and end of each day.
- Wheeled or tracked machinery, vehicles and ATVs pose a high risk and must be cleaned thoroughly to remove soil.
- Where possible, machinery and vehicles should remain on site for the duration of a job or project.
- All machinery should be clean before leaving the depot for a new work site.
- When you are in the field, all equipment should be cleaned before moving from one area of kauri into another.

Operators are expected to carry out their own inspections and cleaning, but these may be checked by local Department of Conservation (DOC) or council staff.

Avoid leaving formed areas

Vehicles and personnel should remain on roads and tracks where possible, particularly in wet conditions. If you are moving onto or off tracks, you must use portable phytosanitary packs to ensure that kauri dieback is not carried onto the track from surrounding kauri or between high risk areas. Phytosanitary kits must be used when leaving an area showing symptoms of kauri dieback disease.

Avoid work in wet conditions

Carry out operations under dry soil conditions where possible.

Avoid work around kauri

Select work sites, track routes and bait-lines which are away from kauri and watercourses where possible. Preferentially select sites which are down-slope of kauri areas.

Avoid sites prone to flooding or ponding in kauri areas

Streams pose a risk for transporting kauri dieback disease. When entering or exiting a stream system, you must use portable phytosanitary packs to ensure kauri dieback is not carried into the stream from surrounding kauri or between high risk areas.

Ensure raw materials are disease free

Do not source raw materials (soil/substrate/gravel) from kauri areas. Supplies for landscaping, track construction and revegetation work in kauri areas should come from a 'clean' source not containing kauri.

Contain vegetation and use low impact vegetation control methods around kauri

Use vegetation control methods that do not disturb the soil, such as mowing, slashing or herbicide application, in preference to grubbing.

If diseased kauri and vegetation (including weeds and native vegetation in diseased zones) are trimmed or cleared they must be left in-situ, composted for use on site, or disposed of at an appropriate landfill site. They must not go to green waste or into community weed bins. Please contact your local authority for further information.

If any soil/plant material is to be removed from a "controlled area"' this must be managed with biosecurity approval. Please contact your local authority for further information.

General Considerations

- Avoid or restrict introduction of high-risk products (soil/substrate/gravel/vegetation) to the area. If any high-risk products are required, they must be from reputable/biosecurity accredited sources.
- Consider managing or limiting vehicle access where appropriate.
- Ensure managers, visitors and users are aware when undertaking high-risk activities in an infected area.
- Encourage good hygiene practices by all users/visitors.
- If both infected/symptomatic and uninfected sites are identified within an area, hygiene measures must be taken to avoid soil transfer from infected to uninfected. Activity should be planned to move from uninfected to infected areas (not vice-versa where possible).

Phytosanitary information

Kauri dieback spores can be removed from footwear and equipment simply by scrubbing them with clean water to remove all soil then allowing gear to dry. However, while not essential, using Sterigene will increase the effectiveness of these hygiene measures.

We recommend using Sterigene disinfectant on footwear, equipment, machinery and other items that have been in contact with soil. Sterigene is a broad spectrum disinfectant which is non-toxic, non- corrosive, biodegradable and environmentally friendly compared to other products such as Virkon and Janola.

Alternatively Virkon and Janola may be used, however its application is limited in a forest situation and any application should be in accordance with the product's label instructions and Material Safety Data Sheet.

All gear should first be cleaned to remove soil. Sterigene should then be sprayed onto the clean surfaces (and left to dry). Sterigene will not kill kauri dieback spores that are embedded in soil hence it is important soil is removed first before applying the disinfectant.

Sterigene solution is effective for up to 12 months, however the approved shelf life is six months. A fresh solution of Sterigene should be obtained every six months.

Sterigene concentrate has a three- year shelf life. Expired Sterigene can be returned to DOC or your local council for disposal or simply used as a general detergent solution for general car cleaning.

Water, soil or slurry and Sterigene from cleaning dirty equipment needs to be disposed of carefully:

- Solution must be drained into waste water drains, not the stormwater system, or disposed of on a lawn or gravel pad.
- If necessary, expired Sterigene may be discarded on a lawn or gravel pad.
- Do not let Sterigene drain into septic systems.
- Sinks connected to waste water systems are ideal for cleaning equipment off site.

Further Information

For further guidance around hygiene of specific activities such as vehicle & heavy machinery; disposal of contaminated material; tree pruning; plant propagation; trapping; and a number of other forest user activities please consult the appropriate guide located at **www.kauridieback.co.nz/how-to-guides/**

Myrtle Rust Information.

Myrtle Rust Field Decontamination Guidelines for Regional parks

1. Bring a decontamination kit with you while working in vegetated areas.
2. If you are working in cool/wet conditions, or are a reasonable distance off track, away from your vehicle or office, take a spare outer layer of clothing.
3. Keep vigilant of your surroundings for any possible Myrtle Rust infection. If you are specifically working in myrtaceous vegetation, take the time to thoroughly look at the vegetation before proceeding. You may want to take binoculars.
4. Inspect yourself regularly for any sign of rust spores (check your shoulders, arms, trouser legs, hair, beard, and any head-wear or backpack).
5. If you are contaminated with rust spores, then stop and inspect the site for where the contamination may have come from.
6. Save the GPS waypoint or otherwise accurately record the location of the site you detected you were contaminated.
7. Photograph the contamination on any plants, if you can do so without further contaminating yourself or spreading spores (do not touch plants you suspect are infected).
8. Call the office (if no point of contact is specified in your permit, default to Council on 09 301 0101) and tell them you are decontaminating after encountering myrtle rust, and your location. Report the observation to MPI immediately (0800 80 99 66), otherwise radio the information to someone who can call the report in to MPI.
9. Back-track out of the contaminated area to where you are sure there is no more myrtle rust and remove any contaminated outer clothing. Bag contaminated clothes, packs, hats and gear. When removing clothing, roll it inward on itself where possible to cover contamination. Spray the inside of the bag with 70% methylated spirits and seal it. Place it into another plastic bag and seal that bag as well. Avoid forcefully squeezing excess air out of the bags as this may carry rust spores.
10. Be careful not to transfer spores between contaminated and clean gear. Use nitrile gloves and alcohol wipes to prevent cross-contamination while handling items. Nitrile gloves can be turned inside-out to enclose spores on their surface while removing them, or to cover an item held in the hand.
11. Items important to safety and navigation such as glasses, footwear, GPS units etc which cannot be bagged should be sprayed with 70% methylated spirits, and wiped with alcohol wipes, which can then be bagged as above. It is preferable to wipe a phone or camera with an alcohol wipe or soft cloth and then with water to prevent damage to the screen.
12. Once all contaminated gear has been bagged, wipe down your hands with alcohol wipes and bag those. Put on the clean overalls and exit the site, carrying with you the sealed plastic bags.
13. Immediately on return to the office etc., shower to clean your hair and skin.
14. Clothing worn in the field must be washed in hot water and detergent, without mixing it with other laundry.
15. Place used plastic bags one inside the other and dispose to landfill.

Decontamination Pack Contents:

- A pair of overalls (disposable or cloth), nitrile gloves for each person including the responders*.
- Spray bottle with 70% methylated spirits.
- A soft or microlite cloth.
- Alcohol wipes to wipe down glasses/phones/radios/watches.
- 3 Large plastic bags big enough to contain your pack.
- 3 Plastic bags for contaminated clothing
- Small plastic bag for disposable items such as used alcohol wipes.
- Tape for sealing plastic bags.
- A copy of these Myrtle Rust Field Decontamination Guidelines.

**If a 'responder' situation the rescuers will need overalls. Have multiple pairs available to add to the grab bag depending on the situation*