

## Schedule 4 – High Risk Facilities

Para 1 The use of industry guidelines and codes of practice that detail management procedure to reduce the level of contaminants present in stormwater is encouraged. An example of an appropriate guideline would be the Environmental Guidelines for Water Discharges from Petroleum Industry Sites in New Zealand (Ministry for the Environment, 1998). Compliance with such guidelines represents current industry best practice. However, it is recognised that discharge quality may need to be assessed on a site specific risk and/or effects basis in sensitive environments.

	Activity	Reason for High Risk Classification
1	Mechanical workshops, service stations, and automotive dismantlers	These sites use and handle large volumes of oils and other petroleum products. Spillages of these substances are not uncommon, hence the greater risk of stormwater discharges to the environment.
2	Printers	Relatively large quantities of dyes and paints are handled at these sites. The risk of spillages is relatively high.
3	Spray painting facilities	Paints can not only be spilt at these sites but can enter stormwater as a consequence of drift from spray painting operations.
4	Meat, fish and shellfish processing industries, food and pet food processing	Wastes from these industries can typically have a high BOD (refer to the Definition of Terms). This can cause significant adverse effects when discharged into water bodies.
5	Dairy products processing.	Wastes from these industries can typically have a high BOD. This can cause significant adverse effects when discharged into water bodies.
6	Waste Management sites (transfer stations, compost sites, landfills, recycling operations, etc).	Litter, hazardous substances and high BOD wastes can all enter stormwater systems from these sites.
7	Truck wash facilities	The activity of truck washing can discharge hazardous contaminants off trucks as well as sediments and wastes from spillages on site.
8	Manufacturing and bulk storage of fertiliser.	This classification applies to permanent storage facilities that are uncovered, or where there are dispensing activities that increase the risk that fertiliser material will enter stormwater. Fertiliser can cause water quality degradation (due to eutrophication) where it enters surface water bodies.
9	Textile fibre and textile processing industries where dyeing and washing of fabric occurs.	Large quantities of dye and high BOD wastes (from wool scourers for instance) are handled on these sites. The risk of spillages that could enter stormwater is high.
10	Tanneries and leather finishing	Large quantities of dye and high BOD wastes are handled on these sites. The risk of spillages that could enter stormwater is high.
11	Footwear manufacture	Large quantities of dye and high BOD wastes are handled on these sites. The risk of spillages that could enter stormwater is high.
12	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Hazardous substances such as chlorine based bleaches and dyes are regularly handled on these sites. The risk of spillages, entering stormwater can be high.

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Reason for High Risk Classification</b>
13	Manufacture or processing of chemicals, and of petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products.	The risk of spillages associated with hazardous substances used in these industries can be high.
14	Manufacture of clay, glass, plaster, masonry, asbestos and related mineral products.	The risk of spillages associated with hazardous substances used in these industries can be high.
15	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment.	The risk of spillages associated with hazardous substances used in these industries can be high.
16	Electroplaters, foundries, galvanising plants and metal surfacing.	The risk of spillages associated with hazardous substances used in these industries can be high.
17	Concrete batching plants and-asphalt manufacturing plants.	The risk of spillages associated with hazardous substances used in these industries can be high.
18	Stock sale yards	High BOD runoff can be associated with these sites.
19	Bakeries	Outside washing of trays, discharges and pans can result in high BOD, fats, greases and detergents entering stormwater systems.
20	Car wash and valet services	High oil, solvent and solid discharges can occur from these activities.
21	Commercial laundries (excluding service laundrettes and laundromats)	The risk of spillages associated with detergents, alkalis and salts used in this industry can be high.
22	Furniture/wood manufacturing and refinishing industries	Some of these industries work outside extensively, usually with no stormwater treatment. Contaminants such as sawdust, glues, alkali stripper solution in the stormwater coming off these sites can include high solids, BOD and high pH.
23	Timber preservation, treatment and storage sites where chemically treated timber is stored.	A range of hazardous substances are used on these sites (e.g. Copper Chrome, Arsenic, Boron and copper-quinoline compounds). In addition, timber treatment chemicals have been shown to be able to leach from treated wood in storage, contaminating water bodies and soil.
24	Paint stripping or abrasive blasting operations	May produce wastes containing heavy metals. The risk and effect of spillages is relatively high.
25	Bulk log storage	The discharge of stormwater from these sites has a high risk of contaminants entering the stormwater system.
26	Bulk storage of petroleum products	The discharge of stormwater from these sites has a high risk of contaminants entering the stormwater system.