

# Glossary



Terms marked with an asterisk \* are terms defined by Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

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| <b>AAQG</b>                     | Ambient Air Quality Guidelines.   |
| <b>Abrasive blasting</b>        | The cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removing of part of the surface or any article by the use of a jet of sand, metal shot, grit or any other abrasive material propelled by a blast of compressed air or mechanically via a rotary wheel, impeller or other means.   |
| <b>Act</b>                      | The Resource Management Act 1991 and its amendments.  |
| <b>Adverse effect</b>           | An unwanted or detrimental effect.  |
| <b>Aerial application</b>       | The discharge of any agrichemical from any aircraft.  |
| <b>Agrichemical spray drift</b> | The airborne movement of aerosol or droplets containing agrichemicals onto non target areas.  |
| <b>Agrichemical</b>             | Any substance that is used to eradicate, modify or control flora or fauna, including animal remedies, but excluding fertilisers.  |
| <b>Airshed</b>                  | Means -<br>(a) The region of a regional council excluding any area specified in a notice under paragraph (b):<br>(b) A part of the region of a regional council specified by the Minister by notice in the <i>Gazette</i> to a separate airshed.<br><br>Note: Boundaries of the Otago airsheds gazetted as per (b) above, are shown in Schedule 2.  |
| <b>Air Zone</b>                 | For simplicity of management, Otago's airsheds have been categorised into three Air Zones, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Air Zone 1: including Alexandra, Arrowtown, Clyde and Cromwell airsheds.</li> <li>▪ Air Zone 2: including Balclutha, Dunedin, Green Island, Hawea, Kingston, Milton, Mosgiel, Naseby, Oamaru, Palmerston, Port Chalmers, Queenstown, Ranfurly, Roxburgh, Waikouaiti and Wanaka airsheds.</li> <li>▪ Air Zone 3: the whole of Otago, excluding the areas that are zoned 1 or 2.</li> </ul> <p>The Clyde airshed is identified as a sub-zone within Air Zone 1 until 1 April 2009, pending further monitoring and an analysis of how discharges to air within the Clyde airshed affect the Alexandra airshed.</p> |
| <b>Ambient air</b>              | The air outside buildings and structures. It does not refer to indoor air, to air in the workplace, or to contaminated air as it is discharged from a source.   |

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| <b>Ambient air quality standard for PM<sub>10</sub></b> | Means -<br>(a) A threshold concentration of 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> expressed as a 24-hour mean; and<br>(b) A permissible excess of one 24-hour period in a 12-month period.   |
| <b>Amenity values*</b>                                  | Means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.   |
| <b>Area source discharges</b>                           | Involve diffuse (or non point source) discharges into air which may not be attributable to an individual activity.  |
| <b>Best practicable option*</b>                         | In relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to-<br>(a) The nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and<br>(b) The financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and<br>(c) The current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied. |
| <b>Bio-oil</b>  | Oil derived from animal or plant matter   |
| <b>BOD</b>  | Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) is a measure of the oxygen consumed by the degradation of organic matter by organisms, and therefore a measure of organic pollution.  |
| <b>Boundary of the property</b>                         | Means the legal perimeter of the property upon which any discharge into air is occurring.   |
| <b>Buffer zone</b>                                      | In relation to the use of agrichemicals and potentially odorous discharges, means the distance between the downwind edge of an area where the activity is undertaken, and sensitive land uses.  |
| <b>Coastal marine area*</b>                             | Means the foreshore, seabed and coastal water, and the air space above the water -<br>(a) Of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea;<br>(b) Of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of -<br>(i) One kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or<br>(ii) The point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.                                    |

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| <b>Commercial premises</b>     | Any premises used for tourist, hospitality or accommodation activities that displays, offers, provides, sells, or hires goods, equipment or services.   |
| <b>Conditions*</b>             | In relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions, and prohibitions.  |
| <b>Consent authority*</b>      | Means the Minister of Conservation, a regional council, a territorial authority, or a local authority that is both a regional council and a territorial authority, whose permission is required to carry out an activity for which a resource consent is required under the Resource Management Act 1991.   |
| <b>Consultation</b>            | The communication of a genuine invitation to give advice and a genuine consideration of that advice.  |
| <b>Contaminant*</b>            | Includes any substance (including gases, liquids, solids and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy or heat -<br>(a) When discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical or biological condition of water; or<br>(b) When discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged. |
| <b>Contravene*</b>             | Includes fail to comply with.   |
| <b>Cooker</b>                  | Any domestic heating appliance which has an inbuilt oven and is used for cooking.   |
| <b>Curved line path</b>        | Means a curved line that –<br>(a) Starts on the y-axis of a graph at a point representing, as at 1 September 2005 or the date that the plan is publicly notified (whichever is later), the concentration of PM <sub>10</sub> in the airshed; and<br>(b) Ends on the x-axis of the graph at a point representing as at 1 September 2013, the ambient air quality standard for PM <sub>10</sub> in the airshed.   |
| <b>Discharge permit</b>        | Has the meaning set out in Section 87(e) (of the Resource Management Act 1991).   |
| <b>Discharge*</b>              | Includes emit, deposit and allow to escape.   |
| <b>Discretionary activity*</b> | If an activity is described in the Resource Management Act 1991, regulations, or a plan or proposed plan as a discretionary activity, -<br>(a) A resource consent is required for the activity; and<br>(b) The consent authority may grant the resource consent with or without conditions or decline the resource  |

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|                                   | consent; and  |
|                                   | (c) The activity must comply with the standards, terms or conditions, if any, specified in the plan or proposed plan.   |
| <b>District plan*</b>             | Means an operative plan approved by a territorial authority under the First Schedule to the Resource Management Act; and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).  |
| <b>Domestic heating appliance</b> | A combustion appliance, with a heat generation capacity of up to 50 kW in which solid fuel is burnt for heating or cooking, and is primarily used in residential dwellings. It includes, but is not limited to, any open fire, woodburner, multifuel, pellet or coal burning heater, or cooker including coal range.  |
| <b>Dry</b>                        | With respect to vegetative matter, means neither damp nor so freshly cut that it does not burn cleanly.   |
| <b>Dry abrasive blasting</b>      | Where an abrasive is incorporated into an air stream and directed at high velocity from a nozzle onto the work piece, or where the abrasive is mechanically thrown via a rotating wheel, impeller or other means.   |
| <b>Dust</b>                       | Means all solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air, or has settled after being airborne. By way of example “dust” may be derived from sand, cement, fertiliser, coal, soil, paint, ash, animal products or wood.   |
| <b>Ecosystem</b>                  | A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.  |
| <b>Effect</b>                     | Section 3 of the Resource Management Act defines the term effect to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Any positive or adverse effect; and</li> <li>(b) Any temporary or permanent effect; and</li> <li>(c) Any past, present, or future effect; and</li> <li>(d) Any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects -</li> <li>(e) re regardless of the scale, intensity, duration or frequency of the effect, and also includes -</li> <li>(f) Any potential effect of high probability; and</li> <li>(g) Any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Enforcement order*</b>         | Means an order made under section 319 for any of the purposes set out in section 314; and includes an interim enforcement order made under section 320 of the Resource Management Act 1991.   |
| <b>Environment*</b>               | Includes - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and</li> </ul>  |

- (b) All natural and physical resources; and
- (c) Amenity values; and
- (d) The social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this definition or which are affected by those matters.

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| <b>Fauna</b>                            | All the animal life of a given place.   |
| <b>Fertiliser</b>                       | Any substance other than animal waste which is in a state suitable for application to land or plants for the purpose of increasing the growth or productivity of beneficial plants.   |
| <b>Flora</b>                            | All the plant life of a given place.  |
| <b>Frost pot</b>                        | An appliance in which oil or diesel is commonly burnt, which is used to prevent frost damage in orchards.   |
| <b>Fuel burning equipment</b>           | Any boiler, furnace, gas turbine, internal or external combustion engine (excluding motor vehicles, ships, trains and aircraft) that includes a chimney or exhaust and is used primarily for the production of energy, or other like processes. |
| <b>General engineering activity</b>     | Welding, soldering, brazing, arc air gouging, grinding, cutting, or activities of a similar nature.   |
| <b>Ground based application methods</b> | Any method of application where that part of the equipment from where the agrichemical is emitted is either on the ground or attached to equipment that is on the ground.   |
| <b>Hand held application methods</b>    | Any method of application where the applicator holds that part of the equipment from which the agrichemical is emitted.   |
| <b>Hazardous air contaminant</b>        | Means a contaminant identified in Schedule 3.   |
| <b>Heat generation capacity</b>         | Refers to gross heat release from the fuel not steam production capacity or heat transfer capacity.   |
| <b>Incineration</b>                     | A process which completely reduces materials to ash through combustion in a purpose-built appliance.  |
| <b>Incinerator</b>                      | An appliance used primarily for the destruction of materials which reduces them to ash through combustion. Note, for the purposes of this Plan, this does not include a modified drum or garden incinerator.                                    |

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| <b>Industrial or trade premises*</b> | (a) Any premises used for any industrial or trade purposes; or<br>(b) Any premises used for the storage, transfer, treatment or disposal of waste materials or for other waste-management purposes, or used for composting organic materials; or<br>(c) Any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process - but does not include any production land. |
| <b>Industrial or trade process*</b>  | Includes every part of a process from the receipt of raw material to the dispatch or use in another process or disposal of any product or waste material, and any intervening storage of the raw material, partly processed matter, or product.  |
| <b>Industrial or trade wastes</b>    | Wastes from an industrial or trade process or premises.  |
| <b>Intensive Farming</b>             | Means any production of livestock which is carried out predominantly within buildings or fenced outdoor areas where the stocking density precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover.   |
| <b>Issue</b>                         | A matter of concern to the region's community regarding activities affecting some aspect of natural and physical resources and the environment of the region.  |
| <b>Iwi</b>                           | Tribe.   |
| <b>Kai Tahu</b>                      | Descendants of Tahu, the tribe.  |
| <b>Kaitiaki</b>                      | Guardians.   |
| <b>Kaitiakitanga*</b>                | The exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Maori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.   |
| <b>Land use consent*</b>             | Has the meaning set out in section 87(a) (of the Resource Management Act 1991).  |
| <b>Local authority</b>               | A term that collectively describes regional councils, city councils, and district councils.  |
| <b>Mahika kai</b>                    | Place where food is produced or procured.  |
| <b>Mana</b>                          | Authority, prestige, influence.  |
| <b>Marae</b>                         | Courtyard, meeting place for tangata whenua.   |
| <b>Mass emission rate</b>            | The quantity of contaminants discharged on a mass per unit time basis.   |
| <b>Mauri</b>                         | Life force.  |

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| <b>Mean high water springs</b>         | The average line of spring high tide.   |
| <b>Method</b>                          | The practical action by which a policy is implemented.  |
| <b>Micron</b>                          | One-millionth of a metre.   |
| <b>Mineral</b>                         | Means a naturally occurring inorganic substance beneath or at the surface of the earth, whether or not under water; and includes all metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals, fuel minerals, precious stones, industrial rocks and building stones, and a prescribed substance within the meaning of the Atomic Energy Act 1945. |
| <b>Mitigate</b>                        | To make or become less severe or harsh. To moderate.  |
| <b>Mobile operations</b>               | In relation to abrasive blasting and spraypainting, mobile operations refer to operations where the activity is undertaken for five days or less on one site.   |
| <b>Multifuel heater</b>                | Means a domestic heating appliance designed to burn more than one type of solid fuel.   |
| <b>Municipal waste</b>                 | Waste generated by the local community and disposed of at a central location.   |
| <b>Natural and physical resources*</b> | Includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.   |
| <b>NESAQ</b>                           | Resource Management (National Environmental Standards Relating to Certain Air Pollutants, Dioxins and Other Toxics) Regulations 2004.   |
| <b>Objective</b>                       | The desired result, end state, situation or condition that is aimed for.  |
| <b>Oil</b>                             | (a) Means petroleum in any form (other than gas); and<br>(b) Includes crude oil, fuel oil sludge, oil refuse, and refined oil products (e.g. diesel fuel, kerosene and motor gasoline).   |
| <b>Open fire</b>                       | A fireplace which is designed to operate as an open fireplace in which solid fuel is burnt for heating.   |
| <b>Operative*</b>                      | In relation to a policy statement or plan or a provision of a policy statement or plan, means that the policy statement, plan or provision has become operative in terms of clause 20 of the First Schedule and has not ceased to be operative.   |
| <b>Outdoor burning</b>                 | Burning in or on the ground, or in a container, taking place outside of a building.   |

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| <b>Outside storage</b>          | Means material stored outside without wind protection above and on at least three sides (or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the perimeter) of the storage area.  |
| <b>Permitted activity*</b>      | If an activity is described in the Resource Management Act 1991, regulations, or a plan or proposed plan as a permitted activity, a resource consent is not required for the activity if it complies with the standards, terms, or conditions, if any, specified in the plan or proposed plan.  |
| <b>Person*</b>                  | Includes the Crown, a corporation sole, and also a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate.   |
| <b>Place of public assembly</b> | Land or buildings which are used in whole or in part for the assembly or gathering of people for such purposes as meetings, conferences, worship, entertainment, recreation, celebration, education or similar purposes and includes such buildings associated with public or private hotels, travellers' accommodation and marae.  |
| <b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>          | Means particulate matter that is -<br>(a) Less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter; and<br>(b) Measured in accordance with the United States Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 – Protection of Environment, Volume 2, Part 50, Appendix J – Reference method for the determination of particulate matter as PM <sub>10</sub> in the atmosphere.<br><br>Note: There is a link to (b) on the Ministry for the Environment website ( <a href="http://www.mfe.govt.nz">www.mfe.govt.nz</a> ). |
| <b>Point source discharge</b>   | A discharge of water or contaminant that enters the air from a definable point, often through a stack or chimney.   |
| <b>Policy</b>                   | The course of action to achieve the objective.  |
| <b>Production land*</b>         | Means any land and auxiliary buildings used for the production (but not processing) of primary products (including agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, and forestry products):<br>Does not include land or auxiliary buildings used or associated with prospecting, exploration, or mining for minerals;<br>and “production” has a corresponding meaning.  |
| <b>Prohibited activity</b>      | If an activity is described in the Resource Management Act 1991, regulations, or a plan as a prohibited activity, no application may be made for that activity and a resource consent must not be granted for it.   |
| <b>Proposed plan*</b>           | Means a proposed plan, or variation to a proposed plan, or change to a plan that has been notified under clause 5 of the First Schedule but has not become operative in terms of clause   |

20 of the First Schedule, but does not include a proposed plan or change originally requested by a person other than a local authority or a Minister of the Crown, unless the proposed plan or change is adopted and notified by the local authority under clause 25(2)(a) of the First Schedule.

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| <b>Public amenity area</b>          | Means any area to which the public has right of access under any statute, regulation, law or by-law, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Crown and council properties, reserves, gardens, parks and airfields;</li> <li>(b) Grasslands, sports grounds and recreational turf;</li> <li>(c) Forest and bush areas;</li> <li>(d) Roads railways and their verges and embankments, pedestrian walkways, malls and precincts;</li> <li>(e) Beaches, beach reserves and adjacent foreshore areas.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Rangatiratanga</b>               | Chieftainship, decision-making rights.  |
| <b>Regional coastal plan*</b>       | Means an operative plan approved by the Minister of Conservation under the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act, and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).   |
| <b>Regional plan*</b>               | Means an operative plan (including a regional coastal plan) approved by a regional council or the Minister of Conservation under the First Schedule; and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).  |
| <b>Regional Plan: Air</b>           | Means the Regional Plan: Air for Otago.   |
| <b>Regional policy statement*</b>   | Means an operative regional policy statement approved by a regional council under the First Schedule; and includes all operative changes to such a policy statement (whether arising from a review or otherwise).   |
| <b>Recognised heritage building</b> | Any Category I or Category II building as listed on The Register of Historic Buildings, Historic Areas, Wahi Tapu and Wahi Tapu Areas, or any other building listed as a heritage building in a district plan.  |
| <b>Residential dwelling</b>         | Means any building, that is occupied, whether permanently or temporarily, in whole or in part, as a residence; and includes any structure or outdoor living area that is accessory to, for the purposes of, the residence; but does not include the land upon which the residence is sited.   |
| <b>Residential portion</b>          | The portion of a property in the vicinity of a residential dwelling which is used primarily for domestic purposes.  |

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| <b>Residential property</b>                      | A property that contains at least one permanent residential dwelling and is used primarily for domestic purposes; but does not include a hostel or boarding house or other specialised accommodation. |
| <b>Resource consent</b>                          | A consent for an activity as set out in Section 87 (of the Resource Management Act); and includes all conditions to which the consent is subject.   |
| <b>Ship*</b>                                     | Has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994.  |
| <b>Solid fuel</b>                                | Means a solid substance that releases useable energy when burnt (for example, wood and coal).   |
| <b>Taoka</b>                                     | Treasure.   |
| <b>Territorial authority</b>                     | A term that collectively describes city councils and district councils, but not regional councils.  |
| <b>The Act</b>                                   | In this Plan, reference to “the Act” means the Resource Management Act 1991.  |
| <b>The Plan</b>                                  | Means the Regional Plan: Air for Otago.   |
| <b>Thermal efficiency</b>                        | Ratio of useable heat energy output to energy input.  |
| <b>Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)</b> | The same meaning as the word “Treaty” as defined in Section 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.   |
| <b>Untreated wood</b>                            | Any wood material or product, including sawdust, which is not treated with copper, chrome or arsenic (“CCA” treated or “Tanalised”), or with any organochlorine preservative.                         |
| <b>Vacuum blasting</b>                           | Dry blasting where the abrasive is applied via a nozzle surrounded by a shroud or mask equipped with a vacuum, and where debris and abrasive is effectively collected in control equipment.           |
| <b>Waahi taoka</b>                               | Treasured resource.   |
| <b>Waahi tapu</b>                                | Sacred places.  |
| <b>Wairua</b>                                    | Life principle, spirit.   |
| <b>Waste</b>                                     | Means substances or objects that are disposed of or intended to be disposed of.   |
| <b>Wet abrasive blasting</b>                     | Abrasive blasting when water or a mixture of abrasive and water is added to the air flow carrying the abrasive material prior to the blasting nozzle exit, or when the blasting medium                |

is predominantly a pressurised slurry.

**Woodburner**

- (a) Means a domestic heating appliance that burns wood; but
- (b) Does not include –
  - (i) An open fire; or
  - (ii) A multifuel heater, a pellet heater, or a coal burning heater; or
  - (iii) A stove that is –
    - (A) Designed and used for cooking; and
    - (B) Heated by burning wood.