RP - AIR - Air

Objective

AIR-O1: Air quality

The management of air quality in a manner that has regard to:

- 1. maintaining or enhancing ambient air* quality in a manner that safeguards the health of the Region's community,
- 2. meeting the regional ambient air* standards (Table 5) and National Environmental Standards^ (Table 3),
- 3. managing air quality so that it is not detrimental to amenity values^, and
- 4. managing fine particle (PM_{10}^*) levels to ensure that they are reduced in unacceptable airsheds and managed in other areas to ensure compliance with the national *ambient air** quality standard for PM_{10}^* .

Policies

AIR-P1: Consent decision-making for agrichemicals*

When making decisions on resource consent^ applications and setting consent conditions^ for discharges* of agrichemicals* that fail to meet either RP-AIR-R1 or RP-AIR-R2 (and which are therefore discretionary activities^), the Regional Council will have regard to:

- 1. requiring compliance with Parts 2 and 5 of the NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals,
- 2. avoiding effects* on human health,
- 3. avoiding or mitigating any unreasonable prevention or reduction in access to adjoining properties* or public land* because of agrichemical* spraying,
- 4. avoiding damage to non-target plants or animals, and
- 5. preventing any *discharge** that is likely to adversely affect sensitive areas including, but not limited to:
 - a. residential buildings,
 - b. public places and amenity areas where people congregate,



- c. educational facilities*,
- d. public roads*,
- e. surface waterbodies*,
- f. wāhi tapu*, marae and other sites* of significance to hapū* and iwi*,
- g. domestic, commercial and *public water supply** catchments and intakes,
- h. rare habitats*, threatened habitats* and at-risk habitats*, and
- i. sensitive crops or farming systems (including certified organically farmed properties* and greenhouses),
- 6. the matters in RP-LF-LW-P11.

AIR-P2: Consent decision-making for other discharges* into air

When making decisions on resource consent^ applications and setting consent conditions^ for discharges* of contaminants* into air, the Regional Council must have regard to:

- 1. the objectives and policies of Chapter RPS-AIR including:
 - a. the degree of consistency with the approach set out in RPS-AIR-P1 for implementing the *National Environmental Standards*^ for *ambient air** quality,
 - b. the degree of compliance with the regional standards for ambient air* quality set out in RPS-AIR-P2, and
 - for *discharges** of fine particles, the approaches for managing fine particles (*PM*₁₀*) in RPS-AIR-P5, RPS-AIR-P6 and RPS-AIR-P7, and the likely contribution of the proposed *discharge** to cumulative adverse *effects** in an unacceptable airshed or degraded area as identified under these policies,
- 2. the 'guidelines for managing noxious, dangerous, offensive and objectionable effects*',
- 3. any *national policy statements*^, national *regulations*^, or nationally-accepted guidelines or codes of practice relevant to the activity, including the matters in RP-LF-LW-P11 for activities involving, as an *ancillary activity**, a *discharge**,
- 4. the location of the *discharge** in relation to, and any associated *effects** on, sensitive areas including, but not limited to:
 - a. residential buildings,
 - b. public places and amenity areas where people congregate,
 - c. educational facilities*,
 - d. public roads,
 - e. surface waterbodies*,
 - f. wāhi tapu*, marae and other sites* of significance to hapū* and iwi*,



- g. domestic, commercial and *public water supply** catchments and intakes,
- h. rare habitats*, threatened habitats* and at-risk habitats*, and
- i. sensitive crops or farming systems (including certified organically farmed *properties** and greenhouses),
- 5. *effects** on scenic, landscape, heritage and recreational values,
- 6. the appropriateness of adopting the best practicable option* to prevent or minimise adverse effects* in circumstances where:
 - a. numerical guidelines or standards establishing a level of protection for a receiving environment* are not available or cannot easily be established,
 - b. insufficient monitoring data is available to establish the existing air quality with sufficient certainty, or
 - c. the likely adverse effects* are minor, and the costs associated with adopting the best practicable option* are small in comparison to the costs of investigating the likely effects* on air quality,
- 7. the need for contingency measures to avoid accidental discharges*, including discharges* arising from mechanical failure, and
- 8. adverse effects* on aircraft^ safety from high velocity vertical discharges* to air.

AIR-P3: Regional Rules^ for Air

The Regional Council must regulate *discharges** into air through regional *rules^* in accordance with RP-IO-O1, RP-IO-O2, and RP-AIR-O1 and RP-IP-P1 TO RP-IP-P8.

Guidelines for managing noxious, dangerous, offensive and objectionable effects*

Several rules in this section use the terms "noxious", "dangerous", "offensive" and "objectionable". While these terms are included in s17 RMA, they are not defined. These terms are also not defined in the Glossary of this Plan because the assessment of whether an activity is noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable is subjective and must take account of case law precedent as it develops.

Definitions of these terms can be found in the dictionary - for example (from the Concise Oxford Dictionary, New Edition, 1978):

- noxious means "harmful, unwholesome"
- dangerous means "causing danger, unsafe"
- **offensive** means "giving or meant to give offence, disgusting, ill-smelling, nauseous, repulsive, unpleasant or disgusting to the senses, causing annoyance or anger, insulting"
- objectionable means "undesirable, unpleasant, offensive, disapproved of".



Offensive and objectionable

Case law has established that an odour is deemed offensive or objectionable only if a reasonable ordinary person, who is neither sensitive nor insensitive, would be offended or find it objectionable. It is not enough for a neighbour or some other person within the relevant *environment* to consider the activity or matter to be offensive or objectionable.

In determining whether an odour is offensive or objectionable, a council enforcement officer may consider the following:

- frequency how often an individual is exposed to odour,
- intensity the strength of the odour,
- duration the length of a particular odour event.
- offensiveness/character the character relates to the hedonic tone of the odour, which may be pleasant, neutral or unpleasant,
- location the type of land* use and nature of human activities in the vicinity of an odour source,
- the sensitivity of the receiving environment*, including reverse sensitivity,
- the Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing Odour in New Zealand (Ministry for the Environment, 2003).

In determining whether a *discharge** is resulting in any objectionable or offensive smoke, *water** vapour, *dust**, ash gases or airborne *contaminant**, a council enforcement officer may consider the following:

- frequency, intensity, duration, offensiveness/character and location of exposure,
- the Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing the Environmental Effects of Dust Emissions (Ministry for the Environment, September 2001),
- the sensitivity of the receiving *environment**, including reverse sensitivity,
- adverse effects*, including effects* on road* visibility and aircraft flight paths.

Noxious and dangerous

In determining whether a discharge* causes any noxious or dangerous levels of contaminants* a council enforcement officer may consider:

- the Workplace Exposure Standards (Occupational Safety and Health Service, 1994 and as updated in January 2002): as a guide the concentration of
 any contaminant* specified in the Workplace Exposure Standards should not exceed one thirtieth of the time-weighted average for the short-term
 exposure standard on adjacent properties or on public land,
- the Ambient Air Quality Guidelines (Ministry for the Environment, 2002) as they relate to hazardous substances*,
- any relevant National Environmental Standards,
- the frequency, intensity, duration, and location of exposure,



- the sensitivity of the receiving environment*,
- relevant provisions under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996,
- advice provided by *Territorial Authority** environmental health officers and district health boards.

Rules

The requirements specified in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004 (NES-AQ) also apply, as rules, in addition to the following rules. One Plan users must refer to the Regulations and they should be read in conjunction with the following rules. Where there is conflict between the provisions of the Regulations and any of the following rules, the more stringent provision will apply.

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
AIR-R1 Small-scale application of	The discharge* of agrichemicals* into air or onto land* from the use of a hand-held appliance* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A)	Permitted	The discharge* must not contravene^ any requirement specified in the agrichemical* manufacturer's instructions.	
agrichemicals*	RMA.		There must be no adverse effects* from off-target spray drift.	
			3. There must be no discharge* into any waterbody*.	
			4. There must be no discharge* within any rare habitat*, threatened habitat* or at-risk habitat*, except for the control of pest plants for the purposes of habitat maintenance or enhancement.	
			5. Where the agrichemical* is used on public land*, the discharge* must comply with mandatory requirements set out in Sections 2 and 5 of the NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals.	
AIR-R2	The discharge* of agrichemicals* into air,	Permitted	1. The discharge* must not contravene^ any	
Widespread application of	onto land*, or into water*, pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA, except as		requirement specified in the agrichemical* manufacturer's instructions.	
agrichemicals*	permitted under RP-AIR-R1.		There must be no discharge* within any rare habitat*, threatened habitat* or at-risk habitat*, except for the control of pest plants for the purposes of habitat maintenance or enhancement.	



Rule	Activity	Classification	Cond	ditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
			!	Where the discharge* is located within 50 m of a sensitive area listed in RP-AIR-P1(5) the spray plan prepared in accordance with NZS8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals must be supplied to Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council upon request.	
			,	The discharge* must be undertaken in accordance with all mandatory requirements, including notification requirements, set out in Sections 2 and 5 of the NZS8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals.	
			,	Every person (other than an agrichemical* contractor) undertaking the ground-based application of agrichemicals* must hold, as a minimum, a current GROWSAFE® Introductory Certificate or be under the direct supervision of a person holding a current GROWSAFE® Applied Certificate.	
			1	Any agrichemical* contractor undertaking the ground-based application of agrichemicals* must hold, as a minimum, a current GROWSAFE® Registered Chemical Applicator's Certificate; or a current GROWSAFE® Introductory Certificate and be under the direct supervision of a person holding a current GROWSAFE® Registered Chemical Applicator's Certificate.	
				Every pilot undertaking the aerial application of agrichemicals* must hold a Pilot's Agrichemical Rating issued by Civil Aviation Authority.	
				The discharge* must not result in any agrichemical* being deposited on any roof or other structure* used as a catchment for water* supply other than in accordance with (1).	
				Where the <i>discharge*</i> is into <i>water*</i> for the purpose of eradicating, modifying or controlling unwanted aquatic plants:	



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
			 a. only agrichemicals* approved for aquatic use may be used, b. the application must not exceed the quantity or concentration required for that purpose, c. the discharge* must not include disposal to water* of any agrichemical*, d. the discharger must notify every person taking water* for domestic supply within 1 km downstream of the proposed discharge*, and every holder of a resource consent^ for the taking of water* for public water supply* purposes downstream of the proposed discharge* at least one week before commencing the discharge*. 10. For aerial discharges*, reasonable measures must be taken to prevent: a. any discharge* of agrichemicals* within 10 m of the bed* of a flowing river*, or any lake*, or wetland* which has an area of 1 ha or greater b. any adverse effects* on a rare habitat*, threatened habitat* or at-risk habitat*. Under condition (10) "reasonable measures" may include the use of GPS technology, positive airflow indicators on boundaries or direct boundary supervision by qualified personnel. 	
AIR-R3 Small-scale and widespread application of vertebrate pest control products*	The discharge* of vertebrate pest control products* into air or onto land* from the use of a hand-held appliance* or by way of hand dispersal and the discharge* of vertebrate pest control products* into air or onto land* by all other means pursuant to s15(2) RMA.	Permitted	 For all discharges*: The discharge* must not contravene^ any requirement specified in the manufacturer's instructions. There must be no discharge* within any rare habitat,* threatened habitat* or at-risk habitat*, except for the control of pest animals. For all small scale applications from the use of a handheld appliance* or by way of hand dispersal 	



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
			3. There must be no <i>discharge</i> * beyond the boundary of the subject <i>property</i> *.	
			4. There must be no discharge* into any water body*. For aerial discharges* of sodium fluoroacetate (1080) and formulated substances containing 1080	
			5. The discharge must comply with the controls under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, particularly sections 77 and 77A. For aerial discharges* other than aerial discharges* covered by condition (5) above.	
			6. reasonable measures must be taken to prevent: a. any discharge* of vertebrate pest control products* within 10 m of the bed* of a flowing river* or any lake* or wetland* which has an area of 1 ha or more	
			b. any adverse effects* on a rare habitat*, threatened habitat* or at-risk habitat*.	
			Where the <i>discharge*</i> is located within 50 metres of a sensitive area listed in RP-AIR-P1(5) notice of the <i>discharge*</i> must be provided to adjacent landowners and occupiers at least 1 week and not more than 1 month before application and must include the following information: a. the period when the application will occur,	
			b. the brand name and the chemical name to be used,	
			c. method of application, d. safety precautions to be taken,	
			e. the name and contact phone number of those carrying out the application.	
			A record of this notification must be kept and made available to the Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council upon request.	



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
			Public signage must be displayed where access to the sensitive area is normally gained. 8. The discharge* must not result in any vertebrate pest control product* being deposited on any roof or other structure* used as a catchment for water* supply. Under condition (6) "reasonable measures" may include the use of GPS technology, positive airflow indicators on boundaries or direct boundary supervision by qualified personnel.	
AIR-R4 Small-scale fuel burning	The discharge* of contaminants* into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from burning coal, untreated wood*, diesel, kerosene, light fuel oil*, oil* (excluding waste* oil*), methane, biofuels*, or natural or liquefied petroleum gas for the purpose of generating useful heat, steam, power or electricity and burning of green vegetative matter undertaken by New Zealand Police. This rule^ does not cover fuel burning in moveable sources or residential buildings, which is permitted under the RMA except to the extent that specified mobile sources are regulated under RP-AIR-R9 and to the extent that woodburners* are regulated under the NES-AQ.	Permitted	 The burning must comply with the following combustion rates: a. a rate not exceeding 500 kW for coal and untreated wood*, b. a rate not exceeding 2.5 MW for diesel, kerosene, light fuel oil*, oil* and liquid biofuels*, c. a rate not exceeding 5 MW for gaseous biofuels*, methane and natural or liquefied petroleum gas. The discharge* must be from a chimney* designed so that the emission is effectively dispersed upwards and is unimpeded by any structure* on top of the chimney*, and the chimney* height* must be at least 3 m above the highest point of the roof and any other roof within 20 m of the chimney*. The discharge* must not result from the burning of waste*, waste* oil* or solvents. The discharge* must not cause a breach of any of the National Environmental Standards^ for ambient air* quality set out in Table 3 (in RPS-AIR). The discharge* must not result in any offensive or objectionable odour, dust*, ash, smoke or water* vapour beyond the boundary of the property*. 	



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
			6. The discharge* must not result in any noxious or dangerous levels of gases or particulates beyond the boundary of the property*.	
			7. The sulphur content of coal to be burned must not exceed 1% by weight.	
			8. The discharge* of particulates must be no greater than 250 mg/m3 of non-toxic particulates (corrected to 0°C, 12% CO2, 1 atmosphere, and a dry gas basis) except that this limit may be exceeded for a maximum of 30 minutes when starting the fuel-burning equipment from cold, providing the opacity of the discharge* is minimised as far as practicable.	
			9. The discharge* must not cause a reduction in visibility on any designated commercial or military flight path.	
AIR-R5 Outdoor burning*	The discharge* of contaminants* into air and any subsequent discharge* of contaminants* onto land* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from: 1. the outdoor burning* of the following materials: a. untreated wood* or vegetative matter, b. waste* paper or cardboard, c. food waste*, d. non-halogenated* plastics, e. animal carcasses or animal waste* on production land^. 2. the outdoor burning* of the following materials in circumstances where the burning is for fire training* purposes,	Permitted	 The material to be burned must be sourced only from the <i>property*</i> on which the burning occurs, except for: a. untreated wood* or vegetative matter, b. materials (including vegetative matter) that are burned in barbeques, hāngi, umu and outdoor fireplaces, c. materials (including vegetative matter) that are burned for <i>fire training*</i> purposes or for creating special smoke and fire effects for the purpose of producing films. The <i>discharge*</i> must not result in any offensive or objectionable odour, <i>dust*</i>, ash, smoke or <i>water*</i> vapour beyond the boundary of the <i>property*</i>. The <i>discharge*</i> must not result in any noxious or dangerous levels of gases or particulates beyond the boundary of the property*. 	



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
	effects for the purpose of producing films: a. untreated wood* or vegetative matter, b. waste* paper or cardboard, c. food waste*, d. non-halogenated* plastics, e. oil*, f. buildings including those containing halogenated* materials.		The discharge* must not cause a reduction in visibility on any designated commercial or military flight path.	
AIR-R6 Abrasive blasting* within an enclosure	The discharge* of contaminants* into air and any subsequent discharge* onto land* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from abrasive blasting* within a purpose-built enclosure that is not moveable.	Permitted	 The blasting enclosure must be fully enclosed and air must be mechanically ventilated to air pollution control equipment that is designed and maintained to achieve a particulate matter concentration of no more than 100 mg/m3 (at 0°C, 1 atmosphere pressure, dry gas basis) at the point of discharge*. There must be no visible discharge* of dust* from the abrasive blasting* enclosure. The discharge* must not result in noxious or dangerous levels of airborne contaminants* beyond the property* boundary. Any abrasive media not in use must be covered and protected from water* and wind. 	
AIR-R7 Wet abrasive blasting* and water* blasting	The discharge* of contaminants* into air and any subsequent discharge* onto land* or into water* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from wet abrasive blasting* or water* blasting.	Permitted	 Any sand or other material used for wet abrasive blasting* must contain less than 5% free silica on a dry weight basis. Any discharge* of particulate matter must not be offensive or objectionable beyond the property* boundary. Any abrasive media not in use must be kept covered and protected from erosion. 	



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
			4. All material that is discharged* to land* from the blasting must be collected and removed from the site* to the extent practicable after blasting has been completed. The material must be disposed of to a facility that has authorisation to accept the contaminants* in the material.
			5. Measures must be taken to prevent to the extent practicable the <i>discharge*</i> of any hazardous particulate matter, or floatable or suspended material to any waterbody*.
AIR-R8 Miscellaneous discharges* into air	The discharge* of contaminants* into air and any subsequent discharge* of contaminants* onto land* or into water*	Permitted	The discharge* must not cause a breach of any of the National Environmental Standards^ for ambient air* quality set out in Table 3 (in RPS-AIR).
from industrial or trade premises^	pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from the following activities on <i>industrial</i> or trade premises ^A :		2. The discharge* must not result in any offensive or objectionable odour, dust*, smoke or water* vapour beyond the boundary of the property*.
	 fume cupboards premises discharging steam, water* vapour, energy and heat (except as a result of fuel combustion) the retail or wholesale distribution of 		The discharge* must not result in any noxious or dangerous levels of gases or particulates beyond the boundary of the property*.
			The discharge* must not cause a reduction in visibility on any designated commercial or military flight path.
	automotive fuels, <i>oils*</i> , liquefied gases, gases, and fuels used for industrial processing and home heating		5. The vertical velocity of the <i>discharge*</i> must not exceed 4.3 m/s, at 60 m above ground level or the discharge* must not penetrate the obstacle limitation surface of an aerodrome.
	4. funeral parlours, chapels, and stonemasons5. the manufacture of household, industrial, electrical and garden		6. The discharge* of dust* from the source at any site* where minerals or aggregates are dried or heated or prepared for the manufacture of hot mix asphalt must not exceed 5 kg/hr.
	equipment and appliances, including the manufacture of concrete products, but excluding the manufacture of cement, rubber goods	7. Fixed asphalt plants must be equipped with temperature sensors and aggregate proximity sensors that limit and control operating temperatures within the drum.	



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
	and processes involving the galvanising of steel 6. the application of surface coatings, including printing or manufacture of packaging materials, and printing of paper 7. the manufacture of furnishings, clothing and carpets, but excluding rubber underlay 8. the sale, servicing, or repairs of motor vehicles, trains, trailers, boats or like equipment, including body and engine repairs, panel beating, fibreglassing, and painting when carried out in a booth or enclosure that has been designed to contain any emission of paint overspray 9. joinery, including the manufacture, restoration or finishing of furniture and wood crafts, and cabinet making 10. the operation* of dry-cleaning, dying, laundering and cleaning facilities 11. the manufacture of beverages, including soft drinks, extraction of fruit juices, fermentation of wine, distillation of spirits and alcoholic beverages 12. food processing by deep fat frying or oil frying of any animal or vegetable matter where the processes have either singly or together a raw material capacity of less than 5 tonnes/hr		8. Air pollution control equipment for fixed asphalt plants must be designed so that the <i>discharge*</i> of particulates must be no greater than 50 mg/m3 of particulates (corrected to 0°C, 12% CO2, 1 atmosphere, and a dry gas basis) except that this limit may be exceeded for a maximum of 30 minutes when starting the fuel-burning equipment from cold, providing the opacity of the <i>discharge*</i> is minimised as far as practicable.	Non-Notification



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
	 13. the processing or storage of food including baking, cooking, refrigeration, freezing and canning, but excluding premises used for the production of milk powders using dryers with a water* evaporation capacity greater than 300 kg/hr 14. the storage, blending or distribution of bulk products including fertiliser* fertiliser* mixing and the coating of existing fertiliser* product, animal feeds, roading materials, gardening materials, and concrete processing 			
	materials 15. yards used to hold cattle or stock and buildings used solely for animal slaughtering 16. the drying of grain or vegetable			
	matter 17. powder coating or spray painting			
	18. sawmilling			
	19. kiln drying			
	20. the extraction, processing in fixed plant (crushing and screening), storage, or distribution of aggregates			
	21. the development, maintenance*, use, upgrade*, or demolition of industrial or trade premises^ and which are not otherwise provided for by rules^ in this Plan, including site* development, subdivision* and			
	landscaping, and the installation, construction, maintenance*, use or			



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
	demolition of <i>roads</i> *, paved areas, buildings, <i>structures</i> * or equipment 22. fixed asphalt plants.			
AIR-R9 Discharges* from specified mobile sources	The discharge* of contaminants* into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from: 1. equipment to treat road* surfaces by heat to remove impaired surfaces except where the burning of bitumen is involved 2. mobile aggregate crushing and screening plants 3. mobile asphalt plants 4. earthmoving or harvesting equipment.	Permitted	 The discharge* must not result in offensive or objectionable odour, dust*, smoke or water* vapour at the boundary of any sensitive area as defined in RP-AIR-P2(4). The discharge* must not result in any noxious or dangerous levels of gases or particulates at the boundary of any sensitive area as defined in RP-AIR-P2(4). The discharge* of dust* from the source at any site* where minerals^ or aggregates are dried or heated or prepared for the manufacture of hot mix asphalt must not exceed 5 kg/hr. A mobile asphalt plant must not be located at any one site* or property* for more than 24 continuous months. Mobile asphalt plants must be equipped with temperature sensors and aggregate proximity sensors that limit and control operating temperatures within the drum. Air pollution control equipment for mobile asphalt plants must be designed so that the discharge* of particulates (corrected to 0°C, 12% CO2, 1 atmosphere, and a dry gas basis) is no greater than: 50 mg/m3 for plants established after the date of notification of this Plan (31 May 2007); maximum of 30 minutes when starting the fuelburning equipment from cold, providing the opacity of the discharge* is minimised as far as practicable. 	



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
			 7. The discharge* must not cause a reduction in visibility on any designated commercial or military flight path. 8. The vertical velocity of the discharge* must not exceed 4.3 m/s, at 60 m above ground level or the discharge* does not penetrate the obstacle limitation surface of an aerodrome. 	
AIR-R10 Flaring of hydrocarbons	The discharge* into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA of hydrocarbons from flaring on land* associated with petroleum exploration^ for well-testing operations*.	Controlled	 The well-testing must be limited to a duration of 45 working days. The flare point must comply with the following separation distances: a. 300 m from residences, marae, educational facilities*, public buildings and public recreation areas b. 300 m from any rare habitats*, threatened habitats* and at-risk habitats* c. 100 m from bores*, surface waterbodies*, public roads* and the coastal marine area^ d. 100 m from any historic heritage* as identified in any district plan^ or regional plan^. No non-petroleum wellstream product is to be combusted. There must be no objectionable odour, dust* or waste^ drift beyond the property* boundary. The discharge* must not cause a reduction in visibility on any designated commercial or military flight path. The vertical velocity of the discharge* must not exceed 4.3 m/s at 60 m above ground level or the discharge* must not penetrate the obstacle limitation surface of an aerodrome. 	1. the nature of the contaminants* to be emitted during flaring and measures to manage effects* including effects* on sensitive activities 2. duration of consent 3. compliance monitoring. Resource consent* applications under this rule^ will not be notified and written approval of affected persons will not be required (notice of applications need not be served^ on affected persons).
AIR-R11 Small scale and widespread application of	The discharge* of vertebrate pest control products* into air or onto land* from the use of a hand-held-appliance* or by way of hand dispersal and the discharge* of vertebrate pest control products* into air or	Restricted Discretionary	There must be no discharge* within any rare habitat*, threatened habitat*, or at-risk habitat* except for the control of pest animals.	Discretion is restricted to: 1. The location, nature, scale, timing and duration of the activity



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
vertebrate pest control products* not	onto <i>land</i> * by all other means pursuant to s15(2) RMA.			The nature of the area adjacent to the discharge*
complying with AIR- R3				Any beneficial effects* of the discharge*
				Any effects on those species which are not the target of the discharge*
				Any adverse <i>effects*</i> or risks to human health or public use of the area
				Any relevant national <i>regulations</i> ^ or nationally-accepted guidelines or codes of practice
				7. Duration of consent and consent conditions
				8. Compliance monitoring.
				Resource Consent^ applications under this rule^ will not be publicly notified
AIR-R12	The discharge* of agrichemicals* into air,	Discretionary		
Discharges* of agrichemicals* not complying with permitted activity^ rules^ and small scale and widespread application of vertebrate pest control products* not complying with AIR-	onto land*, or into water* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA in a manner that does not comply with RP-AIR-R1 or RP-AIR-R2 and small scale and widespread application of vertebrate pest control products* not complying with RP-AIR-R11.			
R11. AIR-R13	The discharge* of contaminants* into air	Discretionary		
Other burning activities	and any subsequent discharge^ of contaminants^ onto land^ pursuant to	Discretionary		



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
	ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from burning activities which either: 1. are located on <i>industrial or trade premises</i> ^ and are not addressed by any other <i>rule</i> ^ in this Plan, or 2. do not comply with one or more <i>conditions</i> ^, standards or terms of a <i>permitted activity</i> ^ <i>rule</i> ^, but which are not expressly classified as a <i>discretionary activity</i> ^, <i>non-complying activity</i> ^ or <i>prohibited activity</i> ^.			
AIR-R14 Dry abrasive blasting* using a moveable source	The discharge* of contaminants* into air and any subsequent discharge^ of contaminants* onto land* or into water* pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from dry abrasive blasting* using a moveable source.	Discretionary		
AIR-R15 Other discharges*	The discharge* of contaminants* into air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA and any subsequent discharge* of contaminants* onto land* from activities which either: 1. are located on industrial or trade premises^ and are not addressed by any other rule^ in this Plan, or 2. do not comply with one or more conditions^, standards or terms of a permitted activity^ rule^, but which are not expressly classified as a controlled activity^, restricted discretionary activity^, discretionary activity^, non-complying activity^ or prohibited activity^.	Discretionary		



Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
	Discharges* that are covered by this rule^ under (1) include, but are not limited to, those activities listed in the rule^ guide following this rule^ table.			
AIR-R16 Prohibited burning activities	The discharge* of contaminants* to air pursuant to ss15(1) or 15(2A) RMA from the outdoor burning* of: 1. pathological waste*, animal carcasses or other animal waste* except animal carcasses and animal waste* on production land^ which are permitted under RP-AIR-R5 2. pitch, paint and paint residues on wood or chip board and surface coatings 3. halogenated* plastic and polyvinylchloride (PVC) plastic 4. halogenated* organic chemicals 5. materials containing heavy metals 6. asbestos 7. agrichemicals* and agrichemical* containers containing residues 8. treated timber* 9. rubber 10. hazardous materials from contaminated sites* and buildings	Prohibited		
	9. rubber10. hazardous materials from			

Rule Guide:

Activities covered by RP-AIR-R15 – Discharges* into air that are a discretionary activity under RP-AIR-R15(1) include but are not limited to discharges* from the following industrial or trade premises or processes:

- 1. solid waste* disposal, excluding farm dumps and offal holes
- 2. crematoria



- 3. manufacture of
 - (a) cement
 - (b) fertiliser*
 - (c) milk powder that is produced with dryers with a water evaporation capacity greater than 300 kg/hr
 - (d) other milk-derived products, or
 - (e) rubber goods
- 4. manufacture of fibre board, pulp or paper
- 5. mechanical drying of *treated timber**
- 6. rendering, tanning, fellmongering, skin or hide processing, or pet food processing
- 7. manufacture of organic or inorganic chemicals, including pharmaceuticals
- 8. hot dip galvanising
- 9. manufacture or disposal of radioactive substances
- 10. use of di-isocyanates or organic plasticisers
- 11. manufacture of aluminium, steel, fibreglass, glass or frit
- 12. sintering, calcining or roasting of metal ores
- 13. smelting of any metal or metal alloy, including scrap metal
- 14. carbonisation, gasification, refining, purification, or reforming of natural gas, petroleum oil*, shale, coal, wood, or other carbonaceous materials
- 15. smelting or burning of calcium or calcium-magnesium carbonates to produce calcium or magnesium oxides or hydroxides.

