

Dear Parties

ENV-2016-AKL-000217 - Waste Management NZ Limited v Auckland Council
ENV-2016-AKL-000222 - New Zealand Starch Limited v Auckland Council
ENV-2016-AKL-000225 - ACI Operations New Zealand Limited, trading as O-I New Zealand v Auckland Council
ENV-2016-AKL-000228 - PACT Group (NZ) Limited v Auckland Council
ENV-2016-AKL-000233 - New Zealand Steel Limited v Auckland Council

Topic: ENV-2016-304-000109 - PAUP - 006/035 - Air Quality - AAAQS

Please find **attached** Part 1 of a consent order for the above matter. Due to the size of the document and limitations with the system, I have split the document into six parts, so more emails will follow.

If you require a hard copy, please advise and I will post you one.

It is anticipated that the consent order will be uploaded to the PAUP part of the Court's website tomorrow.

Kind regards
Trent



Trent Grace
Case Manager
Environment Court of New Zealand | Land Valuation Tribunal -
Auckland

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BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENT COURT

IN THE MATTER of the Local Government (Auckland Transitional Provisions) Act 2010 and the Resource Management Act 1991

AND of appeals under s 156(1) of the LGATPA

BETWEEN WASTE MANAGEMENT NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

(ENV-2016-AKL-000217)

NEW ZEALAND STARCH LIMITED

(ENV-2016-AKL-000222)

ACI OPERATIONS NEW ZEALAND LIMITED trading as OI NEW ZEALAND

(ENV-2016-AKL-000225)

PACT GROUP (NZ) LIMITED

(ENV-2016-AKL-000228)

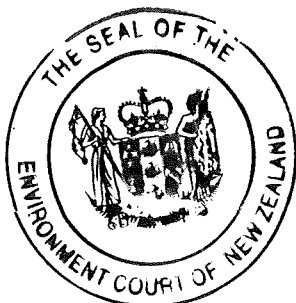
NEW ZEALAND STEEL LIMITED

(ENV-2016-AKL-000233)

Appellants

AND AUCKLAND COUNCIL

Respondent



Principal Environment Judge L J Newhook sitting alone under s 279 of the RMA
In Chambers at Auckland

CONSENT ORDER

[A] Under s 279(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Environment Court, by consent, orders that:

- (1) the appeals are allowed in part subject to the amendments set out in Annexure A and Annexure B to this order.
- (2) The appeals are otherwise dismissed.

[B] Under s 285 of the Resource Management Act 1991, there is no order as to costs.

REASONS

Introduction

- [1] These appeals are against a decision of Auckland Council on the recommendation of the Auckland Unitary Plan Independent Hearings Panel on the proposed Auckland Unitary Plan. In particular, the appeals relate to Auckland Council's decision to reject the Hearing Panel's recommendation on Topics 006 RPS Natural Resources and 035 Air Quality to delete the Auckland Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQs) from the Plan.
- [2] The parties have agreed to retain the AAQs in the Plan, subject to a series to amendments to Chapter B7.5 of the Regional Policy Statement and Chapter E14 of the Regional Plan.
- [3] One of the agreed amendments is to rename the AAQs as targets (AAAQTs), rather than standards. This is similar to the terminology used in the AUP's predecessor, the Auckland Council Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water and is considered appropriate as the AAQs form part of the policy framework and are not intended to be applied as standards.



- [4] The parties have also agreed to retain a 24-hour target value for SO₂ within the AAAQTs but at a value of 120µ/m³ rather than 20µg/m³ as decided by the Council.
- [5] In making this order, the Court has read and considered the appeals and the Joint Memorandum of Consent in Support of Consent Order dated 31 March 2017.
- [6] The following parties gave notice of their intention to be a party to the appeals under s 274 of the RMA, and have signed the memorandum of the parties seeking the consent order:
- (a) ACI Operations New Zealand Limited, trading as O-I New Zealand (ENV-2016-AKL-000217, ENV-2016-AKL-000222, ENV-2016-AKL-000228, ENV-2016-AKL-000233);
 - (b) ALSCO New Zealand Limited (ENV-2016-AKL-000217, ENV-2016-AKL-000222, ENV-2016-AKL-000225, ENV-2016-AKL-000228, ENV-2016-AKL-000233);
 - (c) Auckland Regional Public Health Service (ENV-2016-AKL-000217, ENV-2016-AKL-000222, ENV-2016-AKL-000225, ENV-2016-AKL-000228, ENV-2016-AKL-000233);
 - (d) Fulton Hogan Limited (ENV-2016-AKL-000217, ENV-2016-AKL-000222, ENV-2016-AKL-000225, ENV-2016-AKL-000228, ENV-2016-AKL-000233);
 - (e) Greater East Tamaki Business Association Incorporated (ENV-2016-AKL-000217, ENV-2016-AKL-000222, ENV-2016-AKL-000225, ENV-2016-AKL-000228, ENV-2016-AKL-000233);
 - (f) Mercury NZ Limited (ENV-2016-AKL-000217, ENV-2016-AKL-000222, ENV-2016-AKL-000225, ENV-2016-AKL-000228, ENV-2016-AKL-000233);
 - (g) New Zealand Starch Limited (ENV-2016-AKL-000217, ENV-2016-AKL-000225, ENV-2016-AKL-000228, ENV-2016-AKL-000233);
 - (h) New Zealand Steel Limited (ENV-2016-AKL-000217, ENV-2016-AKL-000222, ENV-2016-AKL-000225, ENV-2016-AKL-000228);



- (i) Onehunga Business Association (ENV-2016-AKL-000217, ENV-2016-AKL-000222, ENV-2016-AKL-000225, ENV-2016-AKL-000228, ENV-2016-AKL-000233);
- (j) Ports of Auckland Limited (ENV-2016-AKL-000217, ENV-2016-AKL-000222, ENV-2016-AKL-000225, ENV-2016-AKL-000228, ENV-2016-AKL-000233);
- (k) Mr Keith Vernon (ENV-2016-AKL-000217, ENV-2016-AKL-000222, ENV-2016-AKL-000225, ENV-2016-AKL-000228, ENV-2016-AKL-000233);
- (l) Waste Management NZ Limited (ENV-2016-AKL-000222, ENV-2016-AKL-000225, ENV-2016-AKL-000228, ENV-2016-AKL-000233).

[7] The Court is making this order under s 279(1)(b) of the Act, such order being by consent, rather than representing a decision of the Court or determination on the merits pursuant to s 297. The Court understands for present purposes that:

- (a) All parties to the proceedings have executed the memorandum requesting this order; and
- (b) All parties are satisfied that all matters proposed for the Court's endorsement fall within the Court's jurisdiction, and conform to the relevant requirements and objectives of the Act, including in particular Part 2.

Order

[8] The Court therefore orders, by consent, that the Auckland Unitary Plan (operative in part) is amended as set out in the tracked change document attached and marked "A". The final clean copy of the amended plan provisions is attached and marked "B".

[9] This order resolves the appeals in their entirety.



[10] There is no order for costs.

DATED at Auckland this

2nd

day of

May

2017



J Newhook

J Newhook
Principal Environment Judge

Annexure A



B7 Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao – Natural resources

B7. Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao – Natural resources

Ngā ariki o te rangi, ngā ariki o te whenua, ngā ariki o te moana, ngā ariki o te taiao

The chiefly deities of the sky, of the earth, of the sea, the spiritual caretakers of the environment

B7.1. Issues

The combination of urban growth and past land, coastal and freshwater management practices have:

- (1) placed increasing pressure on land and water resources including habitats and biodiversity;
- (2) reduced air quality; and
- (3) increased demand for mineral resources.

The pressures on natural resources need to be managed not only for environmental well-being but also for social, economic and cultural well-being.

B7.2. Indigenous biodiversity

B7.2.1. Objectives

- (1) Areas of significant indigenous biodiversity value in terrestrial, freshwater, and coastal marine areas are protected from the adverse effects of subdivision use and development.
- (2) Indigenous biodiversity is maintained through protection, restoration and enhancement in areas where ecological values are degraded, or where development is occurring.

B7.2.2. Policies

- (1) Identify and evaluate areas of indigenous vegetation and the habitats of indigenous fauna in terrestrial and freshwater environments considering the following factors in terms of the descriptors contained in Schedule 3 Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Schedule:
 - (a) representativeness;
 - (b) stepping stones, migration pathways and buffers;
 - (c) threat status and rarity;
 - (d) uniqueness or distinctiveness; and
 - (e) diversity.
- (2) Include an area of indigenous vegetation or a habitat of indigenous fauna in terrestrial or freshwater environments in the Schedule 3 of Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Schedule if the area or habitat is significant.



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- (3) Identify and evaluate areas of significant indigenous vegetation, and the significant habitats of indigenous fauna, in coastal environments considering the following factors in terms of the descriptors contained in Schedule 4 Significant Ecological Areas – Marine Schedule:
 - (a) recognised international or national significance;
 - (b) threat status and rarity;
 - (c) uniqueness or distinctiveness;
 - (d) diversity;
 - (e) stepping stones, buffers and migration pathways; and
 - (f) representativeness.
- (4) Include an area of indigenous vegetation or a habitat of indigenous fauna in the coastal environment in the Schedule 4 Significant Ecological Areas – Marine Schedule if the area or habitat is significant.
- (5) Avoid adverse effects on areas listed in the Schedule 3 of Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Schedule and Schedule 4 Significant Ecological Areas – Marine Schedule.

B7.3. Freshwater systems

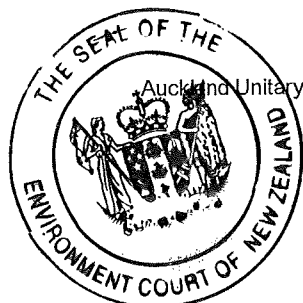
B7.3.1. Objectives

- (1) Degraded freshwater systems are enhanced.
- (2) Loss of freshwater systems is minimised.
- (3) The adverse effects of changes in land use on freshwater are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

B7.3.2. Policies

Integrated management of land use and freshwater systems

- (1) Integrate the management of subdivision, use and development and freshwater systems by undertaking all of the following:
 - (a) ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of new growth or intensification;
 - (b) ensuring catchment management plans form part of the structure planning process;
 - (c) controlling the use of land and discharges to minimise the adverse effects of runoff on freshwater systems and progressively reduce existing adverse effects where those systems or water are degraded; and



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- (d) avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on freshwater systems, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated.

Management of freshwater systems

- (2) Identify degraded freshwater systems.
- (3) Promote the enhancement of freshwater systems identified as being degraded to progressively reduce adverse effects.
- (4) Avoid the permanent loss and significant modification or diversion of lakes, rivers, streams (excluding ephemeral streams), and wetlands and their margins, unless all of the following apply:
 - (a) it is necessary to provide for:
 - (i) the health and safety of communities; or
 - (ii) the enhancement and restoration of freshwater systems and values; or
 - (iii) the sustainable use of land and resources to provide for growth and development; or
 - (iv) infrastructure;
 - (b) no practicable alternative exists;
 - (c) mitigation measures are implemented to address the adverse effects arising from the loss in freshwater system functions and values; and
 - (d) where adverse effects cannot be adequately mitigated, environmental benefits including on-site or off-site works are provided.
- (5) Manage subdivision, use, development, including discharges and activities in the beds of lakes, rivers streams, and in wetlands, to do all of the following:
 - (a) protect identified Natural Lake Management Areas, Natural Stream Management Areas, and Wetland Management Areas;
 - (b) minimise erosion and modification of beds and banks of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands;
 - (c) limit the establishment of structures within the beds of lakes, rivers and streams and in wetlands to those that have a functional need or operational requirement to be located there; and
 - (d) maintain or where appropriate enhance:
 - (i) freshwater systems not protected under Policy B7.3.2(5)(a);
 - (ii) navigation along rivers and public access to and along lakes, rivers and streams;



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- (iii) existing riparian vegetation located on the margins of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands; and
 - (iv) areas of significant indigenous biodiversity.
- (6) Restore and enhance freshwater systems where practicable when development, change of land use, and subdivision occur.

B7.4. Coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water

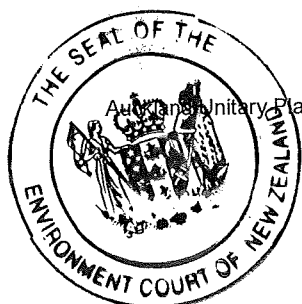
B7.4.1. Objectives

- (1) Coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water are used within identified limits while safeguarding the life-supporting capacity and the natural, social and cultural values of the waters.
- (2) The quality of freshwater and coastal water is maintained where it is excellent or good and progressively improved over time where it is degraded.
- (3) Freshwater and geothermal water is allocated efficiently to provide for social, economic and cultural purposes.
- (4) The adverse effects of point and non-point discharges, in particular stormwater runoff and wastewater discharges, on coastal waters, freshwater and geothermal water are minimised and existing adverse effects are progressively reduced.
- (5) The adverse effects from changes in or intensification of land use on coastal water and freshwater quality are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- (6) Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water are recognised and provided for, including their traditional and cultural uses and values.

B7.4.2. Policies

Integrated management

- (1) Integrate the management of subdivision, use, development and coastal water and freshwater, by:
 - (a) ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of growth; and
 - (b) requiring catchment management planning as part of structure planning;
 - (c) controlling the use of land and discharges to minimise the adverse effects of runoff on water and progressively reduce existing adverse effects where those water are degraded; and
 - (d) avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on water, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated.



National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

- (2) Give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 by establishing all of the following:
- (a) freshwater objectives;
 - (b) freshwater management units and, for each unit:
 - (i) values;
 - (ii) water quality limits;
 - (iii) environmental flows and/or levels; and
 - (c) targets and implementation methods where freshwater units do not meet freshwater objectives.
- (3) Integrate Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga when giving effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 in establishing all of the following:
- (a) water quality limits for freshwater, including groundwater;
 - (b) the allocation and use of freshwater resources, including groundwater; and
 - (c) measures to improve the integrated management of the effects of the use and development of land and freshwater on coastal water and the coastal environment.

Water quality

- (4) Identify areas of coastal water and freshwater bodies that have been degraded by human activities.
- (5) Engage with Mana Whenua to:
- (a) identify areas of degraded coastal water where they have a particular interest; and
 - (b) remedy or, where remediation is not practicable, mitigate adverse effects on these degraded areas and values.
- (6) Progressively improve water quality in areas identified as having degraded water quality through managing subdivision, use, development and discharges.
- (7) Manage the discharges of contaminants into water from subdivision, use and development to avoid where practicable, and otherwise minimise, all of the following:
- (a) significant bacterial contamination of freshwater and coastal water;
 - (b) adverse effects on the quality of freshwater and coastal water;



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- (c) adverse effects from contaminants, including nutrients generated on or applied to land, and the potential for these to enter freshwater and coastal water from both point and non-point sources;
- (d) adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water, including wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai; and
- (e) adverse effects on the water quality of catchments and aquifers that provide water for domestic and municipal supply.

Sediment runoff

- (8) Minimise the loss of sediment from subdivision, use and development, and manage the discharge of sediment into freshwater and coastal water, by:
 - (a) promoting the use of soil conservation and management measures to retain soil and sediment on land; and
 - (b) requiring land disturbing activities to use industry best practice and standards appropriate to the nature and scale of the land disturbing activity and the sensitivity of the receiving environment.

Stormwater management

- (9) Manage stormwater by all of the following:
 - (a) requiring subdivision, use and development to:
 - (i) minimise the generation and discharge of contaminants; and
 - (ii) minimise adverse effects on freshwater and coastal water and the capacity of the stormwater network;
 - (b) adopting the best practicable option for every stormwater diversion and discharge; and
 - (c) controlling the diversion and discharge of stormwater outside of areas serviced by a public stormwater network.

Wastewater

- (10) Manage the adverse effects of wastewater discharges to freshwater and coastal water by all of the following:
 - (a) ensuring that new development is supported by wastewater infrastructure with sufficient capacity to serve the development;
 - (b) progressively reducing existing network overflows and associated adverse effects by all of the following:
 - (i) making receiving environments that are sensitive to the adverse effects of wastewater discharges a priority;



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- (ii) adopting the best practicable option for preventing or minimising the adverse effects of discharges from wastewater networks including works to reduce overflow frequencies and volumes;
 - (iii) ensuring plans are in place for the effective operation and maintenance of the wastewater network and to minimise dry weather overflow discharges;
 - (iv) ensuring processes are in place to mitigate the adverse effects of overflows on public health and safety and the environment where the overflows occur;
- (c) adopting the best practicable option for minimising the adverse effects of discharges from wastewater treatment plants; and
- (d) ensuring on-site wastewater systems avoid significant adverse effects on freshwater and coastal water.

Freshwater and geothermal water quantity, allocation and use

- (11) Promote the efficient allocation of freshwater and geothermal water by all of the following:
- (a) establishing clear limits for water allocation;
 - (b) avoiding over-allocation of water, including phasing out any existing over-allocation;
 - (c) safeguarding spring flows, surface waterbody base flows, ecosystem processes, life-supporting capacity, the recharge of adjacent aquifers, and geothermal temperature and amenity; and
 - (d) providing for the reasonable requirements of domestic and municipal water supplies.
- (12) Promote the efficient use of freshwater and geothermal water.
- (13) Promote the taking of groundwater rather than the taking of water from rivers and streams in areas where groundwater is available for allocation.
- (14) Enable the harvesting and storage of freshwater and rainwater to meet increasing demand for water and to manage water scarcity conditions, including those made worse by climate change.

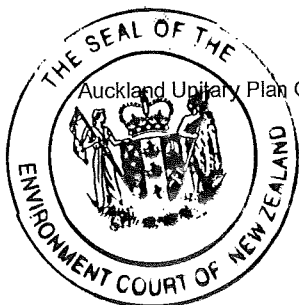
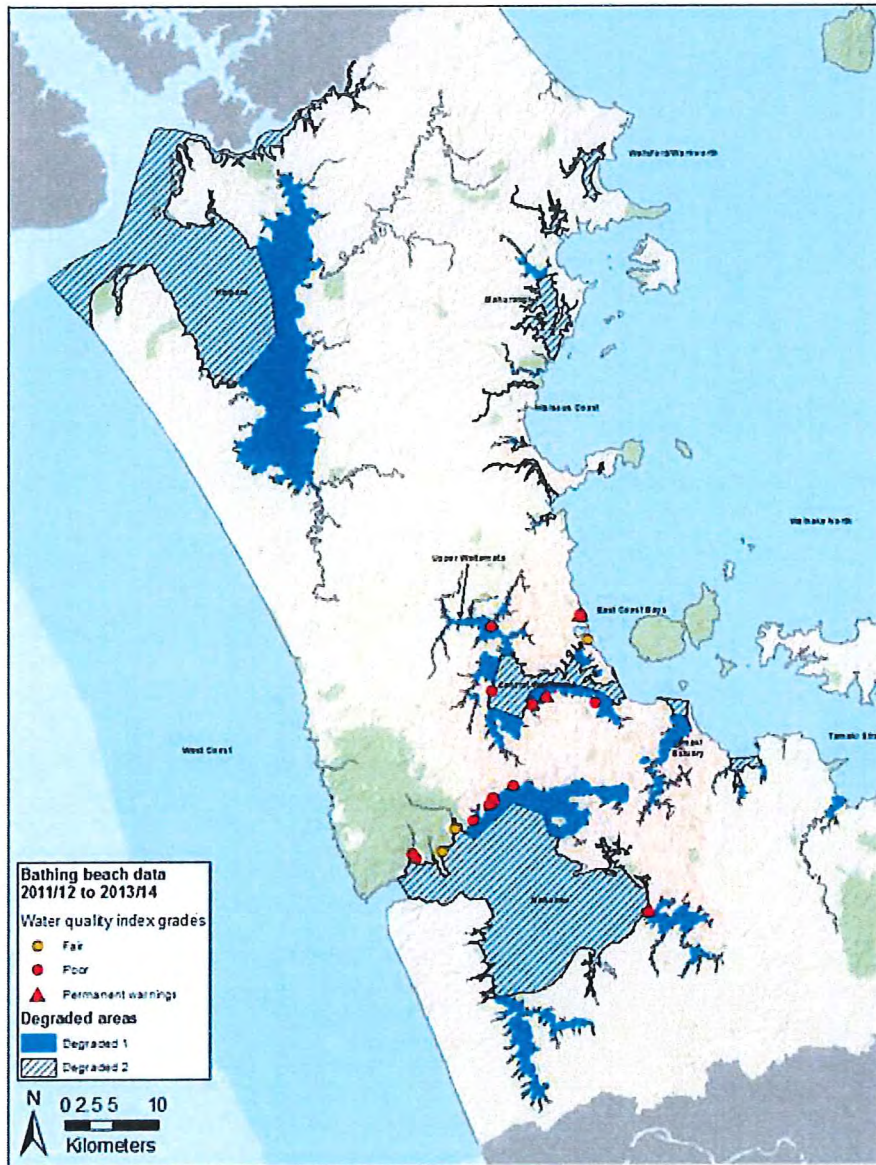


Figure B7.4.2.1 : Areas of coastal water that have been degraded by human activities



B7.5. Air

B7.5.1. Objectives

- (1) The discharge of contaminants to air from use and development is managed to improve region-wide air quality, enhance amenity values in urban areas and to maintain air quality at appropriate levels in rural and coastal areas.
- (2) Industry and infrastructure are enabled by providing for reduced ambient air quality amenity in appropriate locations.
- (3) ~~Adverse effects on human health, property and the environment from use and development that discharge contaminants into air are avoided, remedied or mitigated.~~ Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects from discharges of contaminants to air for the purpose of protecting human health, property and the environment.

[ENV-2016-AKL-000217: Waste Management New Zealand Limited]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000222: New Zealand Starch Limited]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000225: ACI Operations New Zealand Limited, trading as O-I New Zealand]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000228: Pact Group (NZ) Limited]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000233: New Zealand Steel Limited]

- ~~(4) The Auckland Ambient Air Quality Standards are met and priority is given to meeting the annual average standards for fine particles (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide.~~

B7.5.2. Policies

- (1) Manage discharge of contaminants to air from use and development to:

- ~~(1)~~ (a) avoid significant adverse effects on human health and reduce exposure to adverse air discharges;
- ~~(2)~~ (b) control activities that use or discharge noxious or dangerous substances;
- ~~(3)~~ (c) minimise reverse sensitivity effects by avoiding or mitigating potential land use conflict between activities that discharge to air and activities that are sensitive to air discharges;
- ~~(4)~~ (d) protect activities that are sensitive to the adverse effects of air discharges;
- ~~(5)~~ (e) protect flora and fauna from the adverse effects of air discharges;
- ~~(6)~~ (f) enable the operation and development of infrastructure, industrial activities and rural production activities that discharge contaminants into air, by providing for low air quality amenity in appropriate locations;

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[ENV-2016-AKL-000233: New Zealand Steel Limited]



Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in part

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~~(7) meet Auckland Ambient Air Quality Standards by giving priority to reducing PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} discharges from combustion sources, such as domestic fires and motor vehicle emissions and industrial discharges to air.~~

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(2) Implement Policies B7.5.2(1)(a)-(f) by a combination of regulatory and non regulatory methods that include:

a) managing industrial discharges to air; and

b) reducing emissions from domestic fires; and

c) reducing emissions from motor vehicles.

B7.6. Minerals

B7.6.1. Objectives

(1) Auckland's mineral resources are effectively and efficiently utilised.

B7.6.2. Policies

- (1) Provide for mineral extraction activities within appropriate areas to ensure a secure supply of extractable minerals for Auckland's continuing development.
- (2) Encourage the use of recycled mineral material, construction waste and demolition waste to supplement mineral supply.
- (3) Identify extractable mineral deposits for future use and safeguard the areas containing regionally significant extractable deposits from inappropriate land use and development.
- (4) Require mineral extraction activities to be established and operated in ways which avoid, remedy or mitigate significant adverse effects on the environment.
- (5) Avoid locating sensitive activities adjacent to regionally significant mineral resources unless they can avoid compromising existing and future mineral extraction.
- (6) Enable industries that use the products of mineral extraction activities to locate on sites adjoining quarry zones.

B7.7. Explanation and principal reasons for adoption

Indigenous biodiversity

Natural ecosystems and indigenous biological diversity are important constituents of the life-supporting capacity of the natural resources of the entire Auckland region. Healthy and functioning ecosystems contribute to improved water quality, soil conservation and the capacity to assimilate greenhouse gases, as well as contributing to the character and identity of Auckland.

Development has adversely affected Auckland's natural heritage resulting in loss of habitats and a reduction of indigenous biodiversity. Also the introduction of animal and plant pests has threatened the viability of some indigenous ecosystems and species.

Coastal and marine ecosystems are also subject to change, damage or destruction from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, as well as natural processes.



Areas containing threatened ecosystems and species require effective management to protect them, and enhance their resilience which is important for the long-term viability of indigenous biodiversity and to help respond to the potential effects of climate change. Effectively addressing these issues requires a combination of regulatory and voluntary efforts.

Areas of high ecological value have been identified as significant ecological areas using significance factors set out in the schedules of the Unitary Plan. (See Schedule 3 Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Schedule and Schedule 4 Significant Ecological Areas – Marine Schedule.) The coastal marine area has not yet been comprehensively surveyed for the purpose of identifying marine significant ecological areas. Those that have been identified may under-represent the extent of significant marine communities and habitats present in the sub-tidal areas of the region.

The objectives and policies seek to promote the protection of significant vegetation and fauna and the maintenance of indigenous biodiversity by:

- evidence-based factors to identify areas of significant indigenous biodiversity;
- identifying areas of ecological significance;
- promoting restoration efforts to improve the quality, functioning and extent of these areas;
- providing for Mana Whenua's role as owners of land with a high proportion of significant indigenous biodiversity and as kaitiaki of their rohe;
- establishing a management approach which seeks to avoid adverse effects on or degradation of significant indigenous biodiversity and requires that, where adverse effects do arise from activities, they are remedied, mitigated or offset;
- providing for reasonable use by landowners;
- recognising the particular pressure the coastal environment is under from use and development; and
- recognising that there are some uncertainties in the management of indigenous biodiversity for which a precautionary response is appropriate.

Freshwater and geothermal water

Auckland is characterised by relatively small and shallow natural lakes, remnant wetlands, a few larger rivers and a network of small, shallow and short streams. Groundwater aquifers underlie both urban and rural areas. There are also geothermal water resources in parts of Auckland. The sources of municipal water supply for Auckland include a number of water supply lakes created by dams, rivers and groundwater aquifers. Maintaining the quality of freshwater, managing its use and making more efficient use of available supply are key policy approaches.

Freshwater systems are made up of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands (including their headwaters, margins and associated flood plains) and aquifers. They are valued for:

- their ecological and biodiversity values;



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- their natural character, landscape, amenity and recreational values;
- their use for navigation and access; and
- municipal, domestic and stock water supply.

Freshwater systems also provide an essential link between the land and the sea, including natural processes to regulate runoff during storms, receive and filter contaminants, and allow aquatic fauna to reach spawning areas and upstream habitats. Rivers and streams have an essential role as a natural component of an urban stormwater collection and management system.

The loss of freshwater systems and degradation of their values, particularly small streams, is a significant issue facing Auckland. Loss occurs through the piping and infilling of streams, including headwater reaches. Degradation can result from many causes, including sediment runoff from land development and the runoff of contaminants from urban and rural land uses. Increased impervious surfaces in urban areas can change the amount and intensity of surface water runoff which can create or worsen flooding events and exacerbate the erosion of rivers and streams. In rural areas lakes, rivers and streams are affected by stock access to stream beds, loss of riparian vegetation, and reduced water quality from the runoff of fertiliser, sediment and other contaminants from primary production activities. Infrastructure establishment and upgrading may also affect all types of freshwater resources. Runoff into freshwater systems can also lead to undesirable impacts on coastal water quality and use and enjoyment of the coastal marine area.

Development needs be managed to facilitate the drainage function of freshwater systems while retaining the natural, recreational and amenity values of the system. Appropriate provisions need to be put in place to ensure that, as far as practicable, sediment is retained on the land and contaminants are caught and kept out of rivers, streams and coastal waters. The adverse effects of stormwater discharges cannot solely or effectively be managed 'at the end of the pipe'.

Stormwater management must also encompass the land use activities that contribute contaminants to the drainage network. Integrated land and water management is an important focus of this approach. In many situations development can be designed so as to provide for adequate drainage while retaining natural water systems and enhancing them where they are degraded. Intensification and redevelopment can also offer opportunities to restore and enhance degraded freshwater systems.

In urban areas particular attention is given to the management of the quantity and quality of discharges from stormwater network systems and of overflow discharges from the public wastewater network. These discharges have the greatest adverse effects on the physical form and quality of urban streams, and are also a major source of degradation of coastal water quality and ecosystem values.

Some freshwater bodies outside urban areas have high biodiversity and/or water quality. These are included as management areas, with a protection-oriented management approach.



Surface water bodies and groundwater aquifers cannot supply all of Auckland's future water needs without more efficient management approaches to the allocation and use of available freshwater. The principal consumptive use of freshwater in Auckland is for municipal water supply:

Mana Whenua are responsible for the kaitiakitanga of water, its spiritual essence to cleanse, and its importance to the ongoing well-being of people. Land-based activities can compromise the ways in which Mana Whenua value water in rivers and streams. The mixing of different types of water through discharges, or by the diversion of these water bodies is contrary to Mana Whenua views on how water should be managed.

All of these matters need to be addressed in an integrated manner to minimise adverse effects on freshwater systems during subdivision, use and development. The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 provide both short-term and long-term directions that the Unitary Plan has to implement.

Areas of degraded water quality

Water quality is fundamental to a range of use and values, to the ecosystem function and the life-supporting capacity of the coast. The coast is the receiving environment for discharges, both from historic and present activities that are undertaken in the coastal marine area and from land. The objectives and policies seek to avoid on-going decline in water quality, to improve water quality over time through a range of mechanisms and so to give effect to Policy 21 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010. They also recognise the significance and value of the coastal marine area for Mana Whenua.

Auckland's coastal receiving environments are under continued pressure from both coastal and land-based (rural and urban) activities. Inner harbour and estuarine areas where sediments and contaminants accumulate are usually the most adversely affected areas. This is particularly the case in the Waitematā and Manukau Harbours, especially the Tāmaki Estuary and the Mangere Inlet and around marinas and ports. The best water quality is found at locations that are more exposed to open ocean water currents and have less development in their catchments, or have received upgrades to the network infrastructure.

Degradation of coastal receiving environments can have significant adverse effects on recreational, amenity, Mana Whenua and economic values.

Degraded areas have been identified based on assessments of water quality, sediment contamination and benthic health. While two classes of degraded areas have been identified, the distinction does not imply a ranking or any priority for action. It is important that both areas be considered together because of the dynamic and interconnected nature of coastal environments and because the classes may change over time as more knowledge is gained and as pressures on receiving environments change. There is evidence that even moderate levels of degradation can result in ecosystem level changes, and it is not yet known how reversible these changes might be.



Identifying an area as degraded does not imply that it has no value. Degraded areas may contain valuable habitats, support important species, or form critical connections with other systems and many are identified as significant ecological areas.

Air

Motor vehicles, domestic fires and, to a lesser extent, industry are the main sources of air pollution in urban areas of Auckland. Emissions in urban areas cause air quality to exceed national and international standards and guidelines from time to time, in both localised areas and across greater Auckland. In rural and especially coastal areas, air quality is usually very good. Rural air pollution is normally more localised and comes from outdoor fires, use of agricultural chemicals and odour from agricultural activities.

Vehicle emissions and domestic fires, which are the major sources of air pollutants in Auckland, are not directly regulated under the Unitary Plan but by other controls. Some air quality effects may be indirectly addressed by the objectives and policies for a compact urban form and a centres-based urban development strategy.

Industrial emissions can have localised adverse effects on amenity and some industrial emissions can contain noxious or dangerous substances that are hazardous to human health. Industry emissions therefore need to be managed by the reduction, containment and treatment of the discharge at its source to avoid or reduce these effects. When new sensitive activities are put in close proximity to activities with air discharges, reverse sensitivity effects may occur, challenging the long-term operation of the existing activity.

Industry and rural production is vital to our economic prosperity. Accordingly a balance needs to be struck between enabling this activity and achieving acceptable levels of air quality.

National environmental standards for air quality establish health-related ambient air quality standards. These focus mainly on the control of PM particulate matter, but also set maximum acceptable air concentrations for other contaminants such as nitrogen dioxide.



Minerals

Minerals in the context of Auckland include:

- aggregates, such as stone, rock, sand and gravel, for industry, construction and infrastructure;
- limestone deposits for manufacturing fertilisers, roading basecourse and cement;
- silica sand, shells and shingle for construction materials, glass production and beach replenishment purposes;
- iron sand for production of steel; and
- clay for brick, ceramics and pottery products.

Minerals are essential for Auckland's development. In the past, Auckland's quarries have produced nearly 10 million tonnes of aggregates per year. Currently a number of mineral extraction sites still operate in Auckland. Minerals are also imported from other parts of the country, particularly from the northern Waikato area.

The demand for minerals, particularly aggregates, is expected to increase to 15 million tonnes per annum by 2041. This will support growth and development, and renew and maintain buildings, roads and infrastructure.

Given the anticipated increases in demand for and Auckland's dependence on minerals, an accessible supply of minerals is a matter of regional importance. This means that the use of aggregate resources needs to be used as efficiently and effectively as possible

Mineral extraction activities are encouraged to adopt best practice management of their sites to minimise adverse effects on both the natural environment and on the amenity values and quality of life of neighbouring land uses. Greater focus is also given to avoiding reverse sensitivity conflicts between mineral extraction sites and surrounding land uses and giving greater protection to the ongoing supply of minerals for Auckland.



E14. Air quality

E14.1. Description

These provisions relate to the management of air quality. The range of residential, commercial and industrial land uses means there needs to be greater focus on the management of individual discharges to air from various sources and the separation of incompatible land uses. Industrial processes and their operation need to be recognised because they cannot avoid discharging contaminants into air. Their effects need to be managed using suitable control technology and on-site management techniques. These industries also need to be located in appropriate areas.

In Auckland's coastal marine area, air discharges are localised and usually temporary in nature.

In the rural areas, low densities of development, good on-site management practices and adequate separation are used to manage the effects of contaminants into air on human health and neighbourhood dust and odour levels.

E14.2. Objectives [rcp/rp]

[The regional coastal plan [rcp] provisions (for activities or resources in the coastal marine area) are not operative until the Minister of Conservation has formally approved the regional coastal plan part of the Auckland Unitary Plan.]

- (1) Air quality is maintained in those parts of Auckland that have high air quality, and air quality is improved in those parts of Auckland that have low to medium air quality.

[ENV-2016-AKL-000217: Waste Management New Zealand Limited]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000222: New Zealand Starch Limited]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000225: ACI Operations New Zealand Limited, trading as O-I New Zealand]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000228: Pact Group (NZ) Limited]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000233: New Zealand Steel Limited]

~~(2) Air discharges from use and development meet Auckland Ambient Air Quality Standards.~~

- ~~(3)~~(2) Human health, property and the environment are protected from significant adverse effects from the discharge of contaminants to air.

- ~~(4)~~(3) Incompatible uses and development are separated to manage adverse effects on air quality from discharges of contaminants into air and avoid or mitigate reverse sensitivity effects.

- ~~(5)~~(4) The operational requirements of light and heavy industry, other location-specific industry, infrastructure, rural activities and mineral extraction activities are recognised and provided for.



E14.3. Policies [rcp/rp]

[The regional coastal plan [rcp] provisions (for activities or resources in the coastal marine area) are not operative until the Minister of Conservation has formally approved the regional coastal plan part of the Auckland Unitary Plan.]

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[ENV-2016-AKL-000228: Pact Group (NZ) Limited]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000233: New Zealand Steel Limited]

~~(1) Protect human health by requiring that air discharges do not cause ambient air quality to exceed the Auckland Ambient Air Quality Standards in Table E14.3.1 for the specified contaminants.~~

(1) Manage the discharge of contaminants to air, including by having regard to the Auckland Ambient Air Quality Targets in Table E14.3.1, so that significant adverse effects on human health, including cumulative adverse effects, are avoided, and all other adverse effects are remedied or mitigated.

(2) In the coastal marine area and in urban and rural zones, except for those zones and precincts subject to policies 0.3(4) to (7):

(a) avoid offensive and objectionable effects from dust and odour discharges and remedy or mitigate all other adverse effects of dust and odour discharges; or

(b) require adequate separation distance between use and development which discharges dust and odour to air and activities that are sensitive to adverse effects of dust and odour discharges, or both of the above.

(3) In the Rural – Rural Production Zone, Rural – Mixed Rural Zone, Rural – Rural Coastal Zone, Future Urban Zone, Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Rural 1-3 and Landform 1-7:

(a) recognise that rural air quality is generally a result of dust and odours, and other emissions generated by rural production activities;

(b) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of dust and odour discharges;

(c) provide for minor and localised elevation of dust and odour levels where the air discharge is from:

(i) rural production activities or rural industry; or

(ii) the operation of infrastructure or location specific industry; or

(iii) mineral extraction activities; or

(iv) activities undertaken by the New Zealand Defence Force for training and munitions testing; or

(v) for emergency services training;



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- (d) require adequate separation between use and development which discharge dust and odour and activities that are sensitive to these adverse effects.
- (4) Support the use and development in the Business – Light Industry Zone, Coastal – Minor Port Zone, the Port Precinct, Auckland Airport Precinct and Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Commercial 5 Zone, by providing for medium dust and odour levels and avoiding, remedying or mitigating, the adverse effects of dust and odour.
- (5) Support the use and development in the Business – Heavy Industry Zone, Special Purpose – Quarry Zone and Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Commercial 6 Zone by:
- (a) providing for higher levels of dust and odour provided that any adverse effects on human health are avoided, remedied or mitigated;
 - (b) avoiding the establishment of activities sensitive to air discharges in these zones; and
 - (c) discouraging the establishment of activities sensitive to air discharges in areas adjacent to these zones.
- (6) Avoid the discharge of contaminants to air from industrial activities in rural zones and the coastal marine area except where the activity is:
- (a) location specific, such as mineral extraction activities and mineral processing, wastewater treatment facilities, marine and port activities,
 - (b) undertaken by the New Zealand Defence Force for training and munitions testing, or for emergency services training;
 - (c) infrastructure requiring large separation distances that cannot be provided for within urban areas; or
 - (d) a rural industry.
- (7) Require discharges of contaminants to air from outdoor burning (except when associated with test and training exercises by emergency response services), to be:
- (a) avoided in urban and industrial areas and the coastal marine area; or
 - (b) minimised in rural areas; or
 - (c) minimised where it is for community or public event purposes or for cooking.
- (8) Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on air quality from discharges of contaminants into air by:



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- (a) using the best practicable option for emission control and management practices that are appropriate to the scale of the discharge and potential adverse effects; or
 - (b) adopting a precautionary approach, where there is uncertainty and a risk of significant adverse effects or irreversible harm to the environment from air discharges.
- (9) Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on air quality beyond the boundary of the premises where the discharge of contaminants to air is occurring, in relation to:
- (a) noxious or dangerous effects on human health, property or the environment from hazardous air pollutants; or
 - (b) overspray effects on human health, property or the environment.
- (10) Require large scale combustion sources that discharge contaminants to air to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on aircraft safety.
- (11) Enable the use of air quality offsets in achieving compliance with relevant standards and other provisions in the plan.

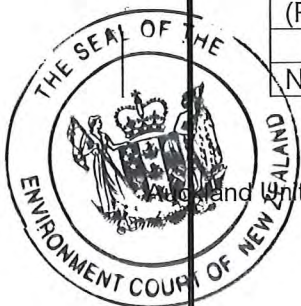
Note 1

In addition to the Auckland Ambient Air Quality Targets, the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004 (NES) may also apply. The NES includes separate consenting requirements for certain specified contaminants and should be considered as part of any consent application for air discharge.

Table E14.3.1 Auckland Ambient Air Quality Standards-Targets (AAAQS)

[ENV-2016-AKL-000217: Waste Management New Zealand Limited]
 [ENV-2016-AKL-000222: New Zealand Starch Limited]
 [ENV-2016-AKL-000225: ACI Operations New Zealand Limited, trading as O-I New Zealand]
 [ENV-2016-AKL-000228: Pact Group (NZ) Limited]
 [ENV-2016-AKL-000233: New Zealand Steel Limited]

Containment	<u>StandardTarget</u>	Averaging Time	<u>Number of permissible exceedances per year</u>
Particles less than 10 microns (PM10)	<u>50 µg/m³*</u>	<u>24 hour</u>	1
	20 µg/m ³	Annual	0
Particles less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5)	25 µg/m ³	24 hour	0
	10 µg/m ³	Annual	0
Nitrogen dioxide	<u>200 µg/m³*</u>	<u>1 hour</u>	9



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(NO ₂)			
	100 µg/m ³	24 hour	0
	40 µg/m ³	Annual	0
Carbon monoxide (CO)	10 mg/m ³ *	8 hours (running mean)	one 8-hour period
	30 mg/m ³	1 hour	0
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	350 µg/m ³ *	1 hour	9
	570 µg/m ³ *	1 hour	0
	120 µg/m ³	24 hour	0
Ozone (O ₃)	150 µg/m ³ *	1 hour	0
	100 µg/m ³	8 hour	0
Lead	0.2 µg/m ³	3 month moving average calculated monthly	0
Benzene	3.6 µg/m ³	Annual	0
Benzo[a]pyrene	0.0003 µg/m ³	Annual	0
1,3-Butadiene	2.4 µg/m ³	Annual	0
Formaldehyde	100 µg/m ³	30 minutes	0
Acetaldehyde	30 µg/m ³	Annual	0
Mercury (inorganic)	0.33 µg/m ³	Annual	0
Mercury (organic)	0.13 µg/m ³	Annual	0
Chromium VI	0.0011 µg/m ³	Annual	0
Chromium metal and Chromium III	0.11 µg/m ³	Annual	0
Arsenic (inorganic)	0.0055 µg/m ³	Annual	0
Arsine	0.055 µg/m ³	Annual	0

Asterisk * = AAQS taken from the NES

E14.4. Activity table

The regional coastal plan [rcp] provisions (for activities or resources in the coastal marine area) are not operative until the Minister of Conservation has formally approved the regional coastal plan part of the Auckland Unitary Plan.]

Table 0.4.1 Activity table specifies the activity status for the discharge of contaminants into air pursuant to section 15 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Refer to other provisions in the Plan for the activity status of the related land use activity that may require resource consent.

The Strategic Transport Corridor Zone and roads, will assume the most stringent air quality requirements of the adjacent zones [rp].

Refer to the Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Section for sites zoned as Rural 1 – 3, Landform 1 -7, Commercial 5 (Industrial) and Commercial 6 (Quarry) zones and other Hauraki Gulf Islands zones of the Hauraki Gulf Islands Section of the Auckland Council District Plan.

The spatial area to which the columns in Table 0.4.1 Activity table apply to is as follows.



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- (1) Low air quality – dust and odour area (Quarry) includes the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone and Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Section Commercial 6 Zone [rp].
- (2) Low air quality – dust and odour area (Industry) includes the Business – Heavy Industry Zone [rp].
- (3) Medium air quality – dust and odour area (Industry) includes the Business – Light Industry Zone, Coastal – Minor Port Zone, Port Precinct, Gabador Place Precinct, Boat Building Precinct, Auckland Airport Precinct, and Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Section Commercial 5 Zone [rcp/rp].
- (4) Medium air quality – dust and odour rural area (Rural) includes the Rural – Rural Production Zone, Rural – Mixed Rural Zone, Rural – Rural Coastal Zone, Future Urban Zone, Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Section Rural 1-3 and Landform 1-7 [rp].
- (5) High air quality – dust and odour area includes all other zones (including all coastal zones and Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Section other zones) [rcp/rp].



Table 0.4.1 Activity table

Activity		Activity status				
		High air quality - dust and odour area	Medium air quality - dust and odour rural area (Rural)	Medium air quality - dust and odour area (Industry)	Low air quality - dust and odour area (Industry)	Low air quality - dust and odour area (Quarry)
Discharge of contaminants into air from activities not provided for in other rules in this table						
(A1)	Activities meeting the permitted activity standards and not provided for by any other rule	P	P	P	P	P
(A2)	Activities not meeting the permitted activity standards and not provided for by any other rule	D	D	D	D	D
(A3)	Activities not meeting the restricted discretionary activity standards and not provided for by any other rule	D	D	D	D	D
Discharge of contaminants into air from chemical and metallurgical processes						
(A4)	Any process that discharges more than 20kg/hour or 10t/year of volatile organic compounds such as large-scale application of surface coatings or printing ink without the application of heat, excluding the ventilation, displacement or dispensing of motor fuels and excluding road marking	D	D	D	D	D
(A5)	Electroplating	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A6)	Fumigant for use in commercial pest control	P	P	P	P	P
(A7)	Mechanical shredding of scrap indoors, including the mechanical removal of plastic or rubber covering from cable, where discharges to air are through particulate control equipment	P	P	P	P	P
(A8)	Melting of any metal or metal alloy at a rate of no more than 100kg/hour excluding the recycling and melting of scrap metal	P	P	P	P	P



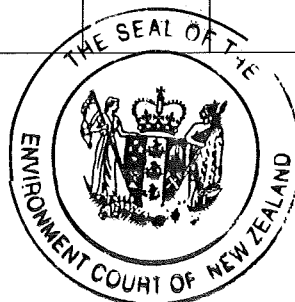
E14 Air quality

(A9)	Melting of any metal or metal alloy at a rate between 100kg/hour and 1t/hour excluding welding and jewellery manufacture	NC	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A10)	Removal of coatings from wire or cable by heating with emissions control equipment	NC	D	D	D	D
(A11)	Removal of coatings from wire or cable by heating not provided for by any other rule	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr
(A12)	Spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or hazardous organic plasticisers at an individual site not in a spray booth or at a domestic premises at an application rate no more than 2L/day	P	P	P	P	P
(A13)	Spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers for maintenance of infrastructure	P	P	P	P	P
(A14)	Spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers in a spray booth	P	P	P	P	P
(A15)	Spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers not meeting the permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A16)	Chemical processes or activities associated with small-scale operations (such as home hobby operations, and on-farm blending of fertilisers)	P	P	P	P	P
(A17)	Bodying of oils or manufacture of monomers, synthetic resins, varnishes, plastics or adhesives	D	D	D	D	D
(A18)	Storage, manufacture or use of acrylates	D	D	D	D	D
(A19)	Use of more than nine kilograms per hour of styrene	D	RD	RD	P	P
(A20)	Production of soap, grease, or surface active agents	D	D	D	D	D
(A21)	Synthesis or extraction of organic chemicals, including synthesis, extraction, blending or formulation of	D	D	D	D	D



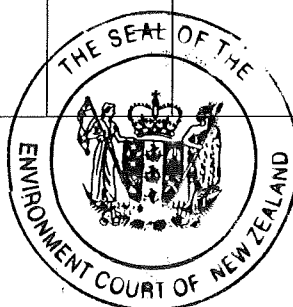
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	agricultural, or plant hormones					
(A22)	Production of inorganic chemicals, including concentration of acids or anhydrides, ammonia or alkalis	D	D	D	D	D
(A23)	Production or blending of fertilisers, including the granulation of single or mixed fertilizers	D	D	D	D	D
(A24)	Solvent manufacture or recovery	D	D	D	D	D
(A25)	Distillation, refining or other processing of petroleum or petrol products	D	D	D	D	D
(A26)	Total or partial disposal of solid or liquid substances by chemical decomposition	D	D	D	D	D
(A27)	Dry distillation of coal or lignite	D	D	D	D	D
(A28)	Production of metals or non-metals by a wet process or by means of electrical or mechanical energy	D	D	D	D	D
(A29)	Production, processing or treatment of organic or inorganic compounds	D	D	D	D	D
(A30)	Separation, dewatering through the application of heat or distillation of hydrocarbons including used (waste) oil	D	D	D	D	D
(A31)	Use of bitumen in the manufacture of products other than roading mix	D	D	D	D	D
(A32)	Carbonising or destructive distillation of hydrocarbons where the solid, liquid or gaseous products are recovered	D	D	D	D	D
(A33)	Gasification of any hydrocarbon by partial combustion with air or oxygen or reaction with steam	D	D	D	D	D
(A34)	Manufacturing of semiconductors, explosives, paints, inks or powder coatings	D	D	D	D	D
(A35)	Industrial gas manufacturing	D	D	D	D	D
(A36)	Cleaning of metal by pyrolysis	D	D	D	D	D
(A37)	Manufacture of rigid or flexible polyurethane foam using diisocyanates, or methylene chloride at a rate exceeding a total of 100 kilograms per hour	D	D	D	D	D



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(A38)	Use of more than 200 kilogrammes per hour of resins	D	D	D	D	D
(A39)	The melting of any metal or metal alloy used in the process of thermal metal spraying, including zinc, that does not comply with the permitted activity standards	D	D	D	D	D
(A40)	The extraction, including electrochemical methods of reduction, of any metal or metal alloy from its ore, oxide or other compounds	D	D	D	D	D
(A41)	The manufacture of steel, the refining of any metal, or the modification of any alloy in the molten state	D	D	D	D	D
(A42)	Melting of any metal or metal alloy with a melting capacity of more than 1t/hour	D	D	D	D	D
(A43)	Galvanizing	D	D	D	D	D
(A44)	Heating in a furnace or other appliance of any metal or metal alloy for the purpose of removing grease, oil or any other non-metallic contaminant, including drum reconditioning	D	D	D	D	D
(A45)	Removal by heating of any material from wire or cables where all emissions pass through control equipment that minimises emissions of dioxins and other hazardous air pollutants	D	D	D	D	D
(A46)	Heating or burning of tyres where all emissions pass through control equipment that minimises emissions of dioxins and other hazardous air pollutants	D	D	D	D	D
Discharge of contaminants into air from combustion activities						
(A47)	Emergency generators used for the purpose of generating electricity for premises during mains power unavailability (includes operation for the purpose of generator testing and maintenance)	P	P	P	P	P



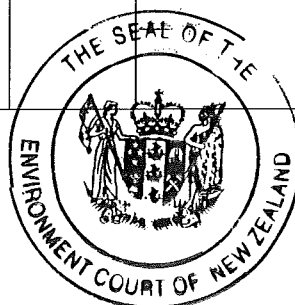
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(A48)	<p>Very small industrial, trade and institutional combustion sources fuelled by any one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas up to a total gross heat release of 2MW; or b) wood (including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets) or diesel up to a total gross heat release of 500kW 	P	P	P	P	P
(A49)	<p>Small combustion sources established before 1 May 2014 fuelled by any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, with a total gross heat release of more than 2 and not exceeding 22MW; or b) diesel, with a total gross heat release of more than 500kW and not exceeding 10MW; or c) light or heavy fuel oil, excluding waste oil, not exceeding a total gross heat release of 10MW; or d) wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, with a total gross heat release of more than 500kW and not exceeding 5MW; or e) coal with a total gross heat release not exceeding 5MW 	P	P	P	P	P
(A50)	<p>Small combustion sources established from 1 May 2014 fuelled by any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, in a an external combustion engine/boiler with a total gross heat release of more than 2 and not exceeding 22MW; or b) diesel, in a an external combustion engine/boiler with a total gross heat release more than 500kW and not exceeding 10MW 	P	P	P	P	P



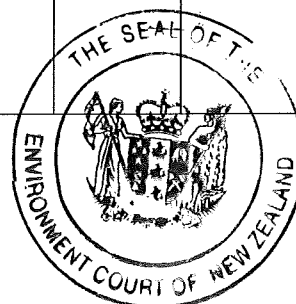
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(A51)	<p>Medium combustion sources established from 1 May 2014 fuelled by any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, in an external combustion engine/boiler with a total gross heat release of more than 500kW and not exceeding 2MW; or b) light fuel oil (excluding waste oil) in an external combustion engine/boiler not exceeding a total gross heat release of 10MW; or c) natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas in an internal combustion engine/generator, with a total gross heat release of more than 2 and not exceeding 10 MW; or d) diesel in an internal combustion engine/generator, with a total gross heat release of more than 500kW and not exceeding 10 MW 	C	C	C	C	C
(A52)	<p>Medium to large combustion sources fuelled by any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas in an external combustion engine/boiler with a total gross heat release of more than 22 and not exceeding 33MW; or b) diesel or light fuel oil in an external combustion engine/boiler with a total gross heat release of more than 10 and not exceeding 20MW; or c) wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, in an external combustion engine/boiler with a total gross heat release of more than 2 and not exceeding 10MW; or d) natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas or diesel in an internal 	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD



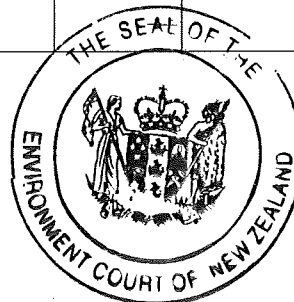
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	combustion engine/generator, with a total gross heat of more than 10 and not exceeding 20MW					
(A53)	Combustion activities not meeting the permitted, controlled or restricted discretionary activity standards	D	D	D	D	D
Discharge of contaminants into air from cremation and incineration processes						
(A54)	Cremation of human or animal remains, excluding the burning of animal remains covered by outdoor burning rules, where discharges to air are through an afterburner	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A55)	Cremation of human or animal remains not meeting restricted discretionary activity standards	D	D	D	D	D
(A56)	Flaring of gas, excluding landfill gas, including biogas and petrochemical products	D	D	D	D	D
(A57)	Incineration of non-hazardous waste, including paper, greenwaste and untreated wood waste, and excluding outdoor burning, backyard incinerators and single chamber incinerators covered by outdoor burning rules	D	D	D	D	D
(A58)	Incineration of hazardous waste excluding high temperature incineration covered by Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr
Discharge of contaminants into air from drying and kiln processes						
(A59)	The baking of clay or ceramic products, including bricks or tiles with a total on-site production capacity of more than 5t/day of finished product	NC	D	D	D	D
(A60)	Drying, curing or baking of any solvent based coatings onto a surface by application of heat at a solvent volatile organic compound(VOC) application rate of less than 20kg /hour	P	P	P	P	P



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(A61)	Drying, curing or baking of any organic solvent based coating onto a surface by application of heat at a solvent VOC application rate of more than 20kg VOC/hour where discharges to air pass through an afterburner	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A62)	Drying, curing or baking of any organic solvent-based coating onto a surface by application of heat at a solvent VOC application rate of more than 20kg VOC/hour where discharges to air do not pass through an afterburner	NC	D	D	D	D
(A63)	Drying, curing or baking of any substance, excluding food processes and those processes covered by other rules in this section, that on heating at a rate exceeding a total on-site generating capacity of 500kW releases dust, odour or other air pollutants	D	D	D	D	D
(A64)	Heat set printing at any rate where discharges to air pass through an afterburner	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A65)	Heat set printing at any rate where discharges to air do not pass through an afterburner	D	D	D	D	D
(A66)	Manufacture of synthetic wood or paper board, including hardboard, plywood or fibre board, by drying, curing or pressing wood, paper or wood or paper products through the application of heat	D	D	D	D	D
(A67)	Pulping of wood or paper products by mechanical or chemical processes, or the associated processes of bleaching or chemical or by-product recovery including recycled paper pulping	NC	D	D	D	D
(A68)	Wood or paper processing using the Kraft process	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr



Discharge of contaminants into air from dust generating processes						
(A69)	Asbestos - extraction, processing, storage or the manufacture of products containing asbestos except where the activity is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - associated with site remediation; or - removal of asbestos from existing structures; or - the reconditioning or placing of asbestos containing friction linings to brake or clutch assemblies; and in accordance with industry best practice that is necessary to meet the requirements of the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr
(A70)	Blasting (dry abrasive) within a permanent facility (spray booth) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica	P	P	P	P	P
(A71)	Blasting (vacuum) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica	P	P	P	P	P
(A72)	Blasting (sweep) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica	P	P	P	P	P
(A73)	Blasting undertaken outside a permanent facility (spray booth) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent silica	RD	P	P	P	P
(A74)	Blasting (dry abrasive, vacuum or sweep) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent silica not meeting the permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A75)	Blasting (including dry abrasive, vacuum, and sweep) using abrasive material containing greater than five per cent silica	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
(A76)	Cement storage, handling, redistribution, or packaging	D	P	P	P	P



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(A77)	Cement storage, handling, redistribution, or packaging that does not comply with the permitted activity standards	D	D	D	RD	RD
(A78)	Coal storage outdoors where total amount on site is not more than two tonnes	P	P	P	P	P
(A79)	Coal or coal products storage outdoors greater than two tonnes but not more than 500 tonnes; or not more than two tonnes and not meeting the general permitted activity standards	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A80)	Coal or coal products storage outdoors of more than 500 tonnes	D	D	D	D	D
(A81)	Demolition of buildings not meeting the general permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A82)	Earthworks and the construction, maintenance and repair of public roads and railways not meeting the general permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A83)	Manufacture of asphalt paving mix where discharges to air are through a bag filter system	D	D	RD	RD	RD
(A84)	Manufacture of asphalt paving mix where discharges are not through a bag filter system	NC	NC	D	D	D
(A85)	Manufacture of concrete at a rate up to 110 tonnes/day	P	P	P	P	P
(A86)	Manufacture of concrete at a rate of more than 110 tonnes/day where discharges to air are through a bag filter system	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A87)	Manufacture of concrete at a rate of more than 110 tonnes/day where discharges to air are not through a bag filter system	D	D	D	D	D
(A88)	Other air discharges from any process that includes: a) sintering, calcining or roasting of metal ores in preparation for smelting; or b) burning of calcium or calcium	D	D	D	D	D



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	<p>magnesium carbonates to produce calcium or magnesium oxides or hydroxides (including lime manufacturing); or</p> <p>c) expansion or exfoliation of mineral; or</p> <p>d) dehydration of gypsum; or</p> <p>e) the manufacture and/or melting of glass or glass products, including vitrification, with a production capacity of greater than 1t/day; or</p> <p>f) manufacture of glass or mineral wool; or</p> <p>g) manufacture of cement or cement products from raw materials; or</p>					
(A89)	Mineral extraction activities at a rate of between five and 200 tonnes/hour	NC	RD	RD	RD	C
(A90)	Mineral extraction activities at a rate exceeding 200 tonnes/ hour from any one quarrying process	NC	D	D	D	C
(A91)	Mineral extraction activities at a rate exceeding five tonnes/ hour from any one quarrying process not complying with controlled or restricted discretionary activity standards	NC	D	D	D	D
(A92)	Temporary crushing of concrete, masonry products, minerals, ores and/or aggregates on a development site using a mobile crusher at a rate of up to 60 tonnes/hour	P	P	P	P	P
(A93)	Crushing of concrete, masonry products, minerals, ores and/or aggregates (not associated with quarrying activities) at a rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - greater than 60 tonnes/hour; or - up to 60 tonnes/hour and not meeting permitted activity standards 	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A94)	Unsealed public roads	P	P	P	P	P
Discharge of contaminants into air from emergency services and the New Zealand Defence Force						
(A95)	Air discharges, including outdoor burning of any material, for the purpose of fire-fighting and other emergency response activities,	P	P	P	P	P



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	carried out by the New Zealand Fire Service, Auckland International Airport Limited and the New Zealand Defence Force					
(A96)	Air discharges, including outdoor burning of any material, for the purpose of emergency service training	P	P	P	P	P
		High air quality area exceptions: permitted in the Rural – Countryside Living Zone in the Urban Fire District on properties greater than 1ha if a Council fire permit is obtained				
(A97)	Air discharges, including from outdoor burning of any material, for the purpose of fire emergency service training or investigation not meeting the permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
Discharge of contaminants into air from food, animal or plant matter processes						
(A98)	Alcoholic beverage production from fermentation of plant matter to produce up to 25 million l/ year or greater than 25 million l/year with the specified odour standards for permitted activities	P	P	P	P	P
(A99)	Alcoholic beverage production from fermentation of plant matter not meeting the permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A100)	Carpet manufacturing	D	D	D	D	D
(A101)	Coffee roasting at a loading rate of green coffee beans up to 50kg/hour and not exceeding a total weekly production of 100kg	P	P	P	P	P
(A102)	Coffee roasting at a loading rate of green coffee beans greater than 50kg/hour and not exceeding 250kg/hour	P	P	P	P	P
(A103)	Coffee roasting at a loading rate of green coffee beans of more than 250kg/hour, or less than 250kg/hour and not meeting the permitted activity standards	D	D	D	D	D
(A104)	Drying of milk products to produce milk powders	D	D	D	D	D
(A105)	Extraction, distillation or purification of animal or vegetable fats and oils	D	D	D	D	D



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(A106)	Manufacture of animal casings	D	D	D	D	D
(A107)	Manufacture of yeast or starch	D	D	D	D	D
(A108)	Pet food manufacture by the application of heat	D	D	D	D	D
(A109)	Preservation of animal hides or skins or the removal of hair, wool or feathers, (including tanneries and fellmongeries), by chemical or heat treatment	D	D	D	D	D
(A110)	Refinement of sugars, roasting or drying of berries, grains or plant matter (except roasting of coffee covered by other rules in this table), curing by smoking, flour or grain milling, deep fat or oil frying exceeding 250kg/hour of product	D	D	D	D	D
(A111)	Rendering, reduction or drying of animal matter through the application of heat	D	D	D	D	D
(A112)	Treatment of abattoir waste or abattoir wastewater on the premises	D	D	D	D	D
(A113)	Wool scouring operations or dag crushing	D	D	D	D	D
Discharge of contaminants into air from mobile sources and tunnels						
(A114)	Discharges to air from motor vehicles, aircraft, trains, vessels (including boats) and mobile sources not otherwise specified (such as lawnmowers), including those on industrial or trade premises (excluding tunnels) (permitted standards do not apply)	P	P	P	P	P
(A115)	Discharges to air from motor vehicle and rail tunnels established before 30 September 2013	P	P	P	P	P
(A116)	Discharges to air from motor vehicle tunnels established from 30 September 2013 with a Low or Medium Risk Rating (as assessed under Table 0.6.1.18.1 and Table 0.6.1.18.2 in Standard E14.6.1.18)	P	P	P	P	P
(A117)	Discharges to air from motor vehicle tunnels after 30 September 2013 with a High Risk Rating (as	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD



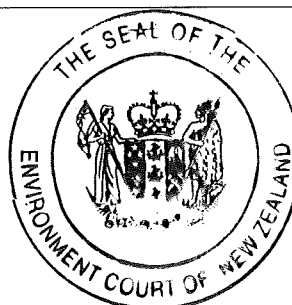
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	assessed under Table E14.6.1.18.1 and Table E14.6.1.18.2 in Standard E14.6.1.18)					
(A118)	Discharges to air from rail tunnels established from 30 September 2013 that only carry electric-powered locomotives	P	P	P	P	P
(A119)	Discharges to air from rail tunnels established from 30 September 2013 that carry any diesel-powered locomotives	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
Discharge of contaminants into air from motor fuel storage						
(A120)	Air discharges of volatile organic compounds (including organic solvents) from: a) dispensing of motor fuels; or b) ventilation or displacement of air or vapour from storage tanks containing motor fuels; or c) ventilation or displacement of air or vapour from motor fuel tankers (excluding petrol vapour)	P	P	P	P	P
(A121)	Air discharges of volatile organic compounds (including organic solvents) from the ventilation or displacement of air or vapour from motor fuels storage tanks or tankers, or from the dispensing of motor fuels that does not comply with the permitted standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A122)	Petrol storage greater than one million litres on-site	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
Discharge of contaminants into air from outdoor burning						
(A123)	Burning of waste, including: a) municipal, commercial, institutional, domestic or industrial wastes; or b) wood that is painted or chemically treated; or c) plastic (including agricultural containers and silage wrap), rubber and paint; or d) sewage sludge or screenings; or e) motor vehicles and motor vehicle	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr



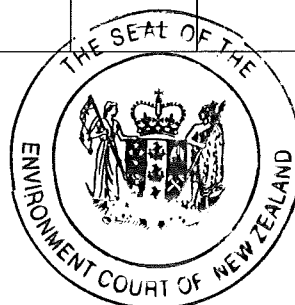
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	<p>parts; or</p> <p>f) pathological, clinical or veterinary wastes; or</p> <p>g) solid, liquid or gaseous chemical wastes; or</p> <p>h) construction or demolition waste; or</p> <p>i) road seal and bitumen; or</p> <p>j) tyres; or</p> <p>k) oil (including crude oil, fuel oil sludge, waste oil, refined oil products such as diesel fuel, kerosene and motor gasoline); or</p> <p>l) fuels with more than 0.5 per cent by weight sulphur content; or</p> <p>m) coatings from wire or cable</p> <p>Excludes untreated wood, paper, greenwaste, dead on-farm animal stock and materials burnt for the purpose of emergency service training and investigation as allowed for by other rules in this table</p>					
(A124)	<p>Cooking and heating outdoors using fuels (including natural gas, liquid fossil fuels, solid fuels or untreated dry wood containing less than 25 per cent moisture) that contain less than 0.5 per cent sulphur by weight providing it does not cause offensive or objectionable smoke beyond the site boundary (includes braziers, firepits, barbecues, umus, hangis, domestic smokehouses and other ethnic cooking fires)</p>	P	P	P	P	P
(A125)	<p>Dead farm animals – outdoor burning of up to 1.5t/day</p>	Pr	P	Pr	Pr	P
		<p>High air quality area exceptions: Permitted in Rural – Countryside Living Zone and Rural – Rural Conservation Zone in a Rural Fire District Permitted in Rural – Countryside Living Zone in the Urban Fire District on properties greater than 1ha if a Council fire permit is obtained</p>				



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(A126)	Dead farm animals – outdoor burning of more than 1.5t/day	Pr	RD	Pr	Pr	Pr
		High air quality area exceptions: Restricted discretionary in Rural – Countryside Living Zone and Rural – Rural Conservation Zone in a Rural Fire District Restricted discretionary in Rural – Countryside Living Zone in the Urban Fire District on properties greater than 1ha if a council fire permit is obtained				
(A127)	Fireworks below 450kg (as net explosive quantity)	P	P	P	P	P
(A128)	Fireworks more than 450kg (as net explosive quantity)	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A129)	Outdoor burning of any material required by Ministry for Primary Industries or designated authorities under the Health Act 1956 or Biosecurity Act 1993	P	P	P	P	P
(A130)	Outdoor burning of untreated wood, or paper for the purpose of controlled public displays for celebrations (e.g. Guy Fawkes bonfires)	RD	P	RD	RD	P
(A131)	Outdoor burning of untreated wood, paper, and greenwaste (that was generated on the premises where it is to be burned or on property under same ownership or operation) except where expressly allowed for by another rule in this table	Pr	P	Pr	Pr	P
		High air quality area exceptions: Permitted in Rural – Countryside Living Zone and Rural – Rural Conservation Zone in a Rural Fire District Permitted in Rural – Countryside Living Zone in the Urban Fire District on properties greater than 1ha if a council fire permit is obtained				
(A132)	Outdoor burning of untreated wood, paper, and greenwaste (not generated on the premises where it is to be burned or on a property in the same ownership or operation) except where allowed for by another rule in this table	NC	RD	NC	NC	NC
		High air quality area exceptions: Restricted discretionary in Rural – Countryside Living Zone and Rural – Rural Conservation Zone in a Rural Fire District Restricted discretionary in Rural – Countryside Living Zone in the Urban Fire District on properties greater than 1ha if a council fire permit is obtained				
Discharge of contaminants into air from rural activities						
(A133)	Animal feedlots for cattle	D	P	P	P	P
(A134)	Disposal of livestock and offal, using offal holes or shallow trenches	D	P	D	P	P



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(A135)	Disposal of livestock and offal using offal holes or shallow trenches not complying with the permitted activity standards	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A136)	Poultry hatcheries	D	P	P	P	P
(A137)	The storage and application of fertiliser (including agricultural lime)	P	P	P	P	P
(A138)	Intensive farming of up to 10,000 poultry	D	P	P	P	P
(A139)	Intensive farming of up to 10,000 poultry that does not comply with the permitted activity standards	D	RD	RD	P	P
(A140)	Intensive farming of more than 25 pig equivalents or more than 10,000 poultry that was established before 21 October 2001	C	C	C	C	P
(A141)	Intensive farming established from 21 October 2001 housing between 10,000 to 180,000 chickens	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A142)	Intensive farming of more than 25 pig equivalents or any number of poultry not meeting permitted, controlled or restricted discretionary standards	NC	D	D	D	D
(A143)	Intensive farming not covered by any other rule	D	D	D	D	D
(A144)	Manufacture and storage of silage	D	P	P	P	P
Discharge of contaminants into air from waste processes						
(A145)	Composting of refuse, waste, organic materials or green wastes where the total amount on site is not more than 10m ³	P	P	P	P	P
(A146)	Composting, where the operation is not fully enclosed, of refuse, waste, organic materials excluding green wastes where the total amount on site is between 10m ³ and 50m ³	D	P	P	P	P
(A147)	Composting, where the operation is not fully enclosed, of only greenwaste where the total amount on site is between 10m ³ and 100m ³	D	P	P	P	P
(A148)	Composting, where the operation is fully enclosed, of refuse, waste, organic materials or green wastes	RD	P	P	P	P



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	where the total amount on site is more than 10m ³ and not exceeding 100m ³					
(A149)	Composting where the operation is fully enclosed, of refuse, waste, organic materials or green wastes from 100m ³ and not exceeding 1000m ³	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A150)	Composting – any other composting including those not meeting permitted and restricted discretionary activity standards	D	D	D	D	D
(A151)	Greenwaste collection stations	P	P	P	P	P
(A152)	Greenwaste collection stations not meeting the permitted activity standards	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A153)	Refuse transfer stations with up to 30m ³ of refuse or 500m ³ of green waste	D	P	P	P	P
(A154)	Refuse transfer stations with more than 30m ³ of refuse or 500m ³ of green waste	NC	C	C	C	C
(A155)	Refuse transfer stations not meeting the permitted or controlled activity standards	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A156)	Recycling stations where no greenwaste is collected on site	D	P	P	P	P
(A157)	Recycling stations not meeting the permitted activity standards	NC	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A158)	Landfills that ceased receiving waste materials (closed landfill) after 1 October 1991, and contained at least 200,000 tonnes of waste materials at time of closure	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A159)	Landfills receiving waste material, including domestic and industrial wastes	D	D	D	D	D
(A160)	Landfills that do not comply with restricted discretionary or discretionary activity standards	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
(A161)	Treatment of industrial, chemical, pathological or hazardous waste materials prior to disposal which are not generated on site	NC	D	D	D	D



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(A162)	Treatment of wastewater that was generated on-site (on-site wastewater treatment systems) - excluding municipal wastewater	P	P	P	P	P
(A163)	Treatment of municipal wastewater (municipal wastewater treatment plants)	D	D	D	D	D
(A164)	Disposal to ground of septage (septic tank cleanings) up to 10t/day	D	P	D	D	D
High air quality area exceptions: Permitted in Rural – Countryside Living Zone						
(A165)	Disposal to ground of treated sewage sludge (biosolids) or septage (septic tank cleanings) greater than 10t/day	NC	D	D	D	D
(A166)	Wastewater facility that is for the primary purpose of pumping or transfer or storage of raw or partially treated wastewater	P	P	P	P	P
(A167)	Wastewater facility that is for the primary purpose of pumping, or storage or transfer of wastewater and not meeting the permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
Discharge of contaminants into air from other processes						
(A168)	Nuclear power generation	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr

E14.5. Notification

- (1) An application for resource consent for a controlled activity to discharge contaminants to air listed in Table 0.4.1 Activity table above will be considered without public or limited notification or the need to obtain written approval from affected parties unless the Council decides that special circumstances exist under section 95A(4) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (2) An application for resource consent for a restricted discretionary activity to discharge contaminants to air, that is listed in Table 0.4.1 Activity table above except for waste processes and rural activities, but including landfills and wastewater activities; will be considered without public or limited notification or the need to obtain written approval from affected parties unless the Council decides that special circumstances exist under section 95A(4) of the Resource Management Act 1991.



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- (3) An application for resource consent for a restricted discretionary activity to discharge contaminants to air, for waste processes (excluding landfills and wastewater activities) and rural activities listed in Table 0.4.1 Activity table above will be subject to the normal tests for notification under the relevant sections of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (4) Any application for resource consent for an activity listed in Table E14.4.1 Activity table and which is not listed in 0.5(1), (2) or (3) will be subject to the normal tests for notification under the relevant sections of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (5) When deciding who is an affected person the Council will give specific consideration to those persons listed in Rule C1.13(4).

E14.6. Standards

E14.6.1. Permitted Standards

All activities listed as permitted in Table 0.4.1 Activity table must comply with the following general standards and specific standards where applicable.

E14.6.1.1. General standards

The following standards apply to all permitted activities that discharge contaminants into air except for:

- mobile sources; and
 - fire-fighting and other emergency response activities.
- (1) The discharge must not contain contaminants that cause, or are likely to cause, adverse effects on human health, property or the environment beyond the boundary of the premises where the activity takes place.
 - (2) The discharge must not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke or ash beyond the boundary of the premises where the activity takes place.
 - (3) There must be no, dangerous, offensive or objectionable visible emissions.
 - (4) There must be no spray drift or overspray beyond the boundary of the premises where the activity takes place.

Note 1

When making a determination of adverse effects in relation to odour and dust, the FIDOL factors (frequency, intensity, duration, offensiveness and location) should be used. The use of the FIDOL factors provides a framework for making an objective and consistent assessment in relation to the degree of effects. The nature of the zone, predominant types of activities within any given area and amenity provisions for each zone, precinct or overlay will be



taken into account when undertaking the assessment effects on the environment.

Chemical and metallurgical processes

E14.6.1.2. Mechanical shredding of scrap indoors, including the mechanical removal of plastic or rubber covering from cable

- (1) Before discharging to air, all emissions must pass through control equipment that achieves a particulate emission rate of no more than $10\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ (STP and dry gas basis).
- (2) Emissions control equipment must be maintained in accordance with manufacturers specifications. Where alternative maintenance programme is proposed, that programme must be certified by an independent chartered professional engineer to meet the above standards.

E14.6.1.3. Thermal metal spraying, including the melting of any metal or metal alloy

- (1) The process must be contained within a spray booth.
- (2) Before discharging of contaminants to air, all emissions must pass through control equipment that achieves a particulate emission rate of no more than $30\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ (STP and dry gas basis).

E14.6.1.4. Spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers for maintenance of infrastructure

- (1) There must be no activities sensitive to air discharges within 30m of the activity.
- (2) There must be an exclusion zone that prevents public access within 15m of the activity.
- (3) The quantity of paint containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers applied in a continuous application at a single location must not exceed 18 litres per day.

E14.6.1.5. Spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers in a spray booth

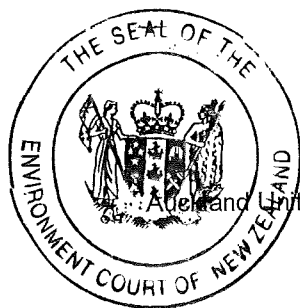
- (1) The spray booth or room must be fitted with a suitable filter system to minimise air discharges of diisocyanates and organic plasticisers.
- (2) Vents from the spray booth or room must discharge vertically, at least 3m above the ridge height of the building and not be fitted with a cap that impedes the upward discharge of emissions.



Combustion activities

E14.6.1.6. Small combustion sources established before 1 May 2014

- (1) This rule will cease to be in effect after 30 April 2024.
- (2) The activity must have been lawfully established as a permitted activity before 1 May 2014.
- (3) Any change in the activity must not change the character or increase the scale or intensity of any adverse effects of the activity on the environment.
- (4) There must be no visible emissions resulting from the combustion process other than heat haze and clean steam during normal operation.
- (5) Air discharges must be through a stack, the height of which must be determined by the procedures set out by the NSW Environment Protection Agency Guidelines for estimating Chimney Heights for small and medium sized Fuel Burning Equipment February 1993 or if the stack height does not comply then the operator must demonstrate that the activity will not cause an exceedance of the relevant air quality standards beyond the site boundary.
- (6) Rain excluders must not impede the upward discharge of combustion gases.
- (7) Air discharges from combustion of wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, and coal combustion processes must discharge through particulate emissions control equipment such as a bag filter or electrostatic precipitator.
- (8) The sulphur content of the fuel must be no more than 0.5 per cent by weight.
- (9) The wood (including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets) must have a moisture content of less than 25 per cent by weight (dry basis).
- (10) Any wood (including wood products such as wood chips and pellets) must not be not painted, tanalised (treated with copper, chrome and arsenic) or treated with preservatives or impregnated with chemicals, including chipboard.
- (11) Maintenance of combustion appliances must occur in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and maintenance records are made available to Council officers on request.
- (12) The Council must be provided with the following information on 1 May 2016 and 1 May 2021:



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- (a) location of combustion process and stack;
- (b) fuel source;
- (c) type of device and total gross heat release; and
- (d) details of any particulate emissions control employed.

Note 1

Combustion sources lawfully established as permitted activities before 30 September 2013 and in compliance with the above standard may continue until 30 April 2024. From 1 May 2024 all small combustion activities operating as a permitted activity and complying with Standard 0.6.1.6(1) must comply with Standard 0.6.1.7 or otherwise obtain resource consent.

E14.6.1.7. Small combustion sources established from 1 May 2014

- (1) The activity must not include internal combustion engines/generators.
- (2) There must be no visible emissions resulting from the combustion process other than heat haze and clean steam during normal operation.
- (3) Air discharges must be through a stack, the height of which must be determined by the procedures set out by the NSW Environment Protection Agency Guidelines for estimating Chimney Heights for small and medium sized Fuel Burning Equipment February 1993 or if the stack height does not comply then the operator must demonstrate that the activity will not cause an exceedance of the relevant air quality standards beyond the site boundary.
- (4) Rain excluders must not impede the upward discharge of combustion gases.
- (5) The sulphur content of the fuel is no more than 0.5 per cent by weight.
- (6) Maintenance of combustion appliances must occur in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and maintenance records must be made available to Council officers on request.
- (7) The Council must be provided with the following information on 1 May 2016 and 1 May 2021:
 - (a) location of combustion process and stack;
 - (b) fuel source;
 - (c) type of device and total gross heat release; and
 - (d) details of any particulate emissions control employed.



Dust generating processes

E14.6.1.8. Blasting (dry abrasive) within a permanent facility (spray booth) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica

- (1) Emissions must pass through a filtration system that achieves a particulate emission rate of 30mg/m³ (STP and dry gas basis).
- (2) Emissions control equipment must be maintained in accordance with manufacturers specifications.
- (3) A differential pressure gauge must be installed across the filtration system and the processing monitoring equipment must be fitted with audible alarms.
- (4) The control equipment and maintenance programme must be certified by an independent chartered professional engineer to demonstrate that the control equipment is adequate to meet the criteria specified standards 0.6.1.8(1) – (3).
- (5) All work areas and surrounding areas must be kept clean and substantially free of accumulations of deposited blasting material and other debris.
- (6) Abrasive material used for the blasting must contain less than two per cent by dry weight dust able to pass a 0.15 mm sieve.

E14.6.1.9. Blasting (vacuum) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica

- (1) Material collected by the vacuum device must pass through a fabric filter or other collection system capable of achieving a non-visible discharge.
- (2) All work areas and surrounding areas must be kept clean and substantially free of accumulations of deposited abrasive blasting material and other debris.

E14.6.1.10. Blasting (sweep) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica

- (1) All work areas and surrounding areas must be kept clean and substantially free of accumulations of deposited abrasive blasting material and other debris.

E14.6.1.11. Blasting (abrasive) outside of permanent facility (spray booth) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica

- (1) Blasting must not be done within 50m of a public road or within 100m of an occupied building.



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- (2) Waste and debris resulting from abrasive blasting must be removed from the site of the blasting to the extent practicable.
- (3) Dry abrasive blasting:
 - (a) must be done more than 1m above ground level; and
 - (b) may only be done if covers or screens are used to mitigate the effects of any contaminants discharges by the blasting.

E14.6.1.12. Cement storage, handling, redistribution, or packaging

- (1) Cement is stored in fully enclosed silos that must be fitted with a filtration system with a filter surface area of at least 24m².
- (2) There should be no visible discharges of dust.
- (3) Cement must be delivered via a fully enclosed system.
- (4) Silos must either have an automated remote filling system or be fitted with a high level alarm that has both an audible and visual indicator and when the alarm is triggered it will stop the filling of the silo.

E14.6.1.13. Temporary crushing of concrete, masonry products, minerals, ores and/or aggregates on a development site, using a mobile crusher, at a rate of up to 60 tonnes per hour

- (1) An effective watering system must be available to minimise dust emissions.
- (2) Operation of the crusher must occur on no more than 180 days over the duration of the development project.
- (3) Temporary crushing plant must be located on a development site and must only crush material originating from and to be utilised at the development site.

E14.6.1.14. Drying and kiln processes

- (1) The solvent volatile organic compound application rate must be calculated from the proportion of the coating material that is a volatile organic compound (taking into account the volatility under the particular conditions of use) multiplied by the total application rate of the coating material.
- (2) For clarity, all substances that are subjected to temperatures in excess of their boiling point shall be considered volatile under the conditions of use.



Emergency Services

E14.6.1.15. Burning of any material for the purpose of fire emergency service training or investigation

- (1) All adjacent neighbours must be advised in writing at least 48 hours prior to the fire being lit.
- (2) The Auckland Council Principal Rural Fire Officer must be advised at least seven working days in writing in advance of the location and duration of the fire and the contact details of the person overseeing the fire.
- (3) The fire must be under the direction and supervision of the New Zealand Fire Service, Council fire officers or the Auckland Airport Fire Service in the case of fires at Auckland Airport.

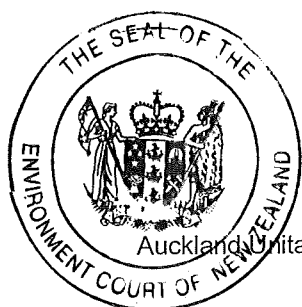
Food, animal or plant matter processes

E14.6.1.16. Coffee roasting at a loading rate of green coffee beans between 50kg/hour and 250kg/hour

- (1) Where the operation was established prior to 1 May 2014: any change in the activity must not change the character or increase the scale or intensity of any adverse effects on the environment as a result of air discharges from the activity.
- (2) Where the operation was established, or production increased, on or after 1 May 2014 and air emissions are discharged through an afterburner:
 - (a) the afterburner must have a minimum operating temperature of 750 degrees C and a residence time of 0.5 seconds;
 - (b) the afterburner must have a temperature gauge with readout easily accessible to the operator; and
 - (c) the afterburner must be interlocked with the coffee roaster burner control or a log must be maintained which clearly documents that the afterburner temperature is operating at 750 degrees C when the temperature of the coffee beans exceeds 120 degrees C during the roasting process.

E14.6.1.17. Alcoholic beverage production from fermentation of plant matter to produce up to 25 million l/ year or greater than 25 million l/year with the specified odour standards for permitted activities

- (1) Odour discharges from the wort kettles (or equivalent equipment) from the fermentation of plant matter to produce more than 25 million l/year must be discharged through control equipment with an odour removal efficiency of better than 90 per cent.



E14.6.1.18. Mobile sources and tunnels

- (1) Table 0.6.1.18.1 Risk assessment process and Table 0.6.1.18.2 Overall risk rating are to be utilised to assess whether the proposed motor vehicle tunnel is a permitted or restricted discretionary activity.

Table 0.6.1.18.1 Risk assessment process

Individual Rating	Is the project in an area where PM10 National Environmental Standard Air Quality for PM10 is exceeded? OR Does the annual average nitrogen dioxide at the nearest equivalent roadside monitoring site exceed 30 µg/m ³ ?	How many activities sensitive to air discharges are there located within 200m of any point of discharge?	What is the annual average daily traffic flow in vehicles per day at the opening year?
Low	No	<10	<10,000
Medium	Not applicable	10-50	10,000-50,000
High	Yes	>50	>50,000

Table 0.6.1.18.2 Overall risk rating

Overall Rating	Individual Rating
Low	Two or more Low results in Table 0.6.1.18.1
Medium	Two or more Medium results in Table 0.6.1.18.1 OR One Low, one Medium and one High result in Table 0.6.1.18.1
High	Two or more High results in Table 0.6.1.18.1

E14.6.1.19. Motor fuel storage

- (1) The storage tank containing petrol must have been installed prior to 1 January 2007; or the storage tank containing petrol must have been installed or replaced (for existing tanks) from 1 January 2007, and must include measures to ensure that petrol vapour arising from storage tank filling is captured.

*Outdoor burning***E14.6.1.20. Outdoor burning of any material required by Ministry for Primary Industries or designated authorities under the Health Act 1965 or Biosecurity Act 1993 (excluding rural and quarry zones)**

- (1) All adjacent neighbours must be advised in writing at least 48 hours prior to the fire being lit.
- (2) The Auckland Council Principal Rural Fire Officer and Auckland Council Pollution Response Team must be advised in writing at least 48 hours in



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advance of the location and duration of the fire and the contact details of the person overseeing the fire.

- (3) The fire must be under the direction and supervision of the New Zealand Fire Service, Council fire officers or the Auckland Airport Fire Service in the case of fires at Auckland Airport.

E14.6.1.21. Other outdoor burning and burning within a backyard or single chamber incinerator but excluding outdoor cooking and heating

- (1) The burning must comply with Standard E14.6.1.1.
- (2) The burning must use untreated wood or vegetation that is dry and well-seasoned.
- (3) The burning must be located as far as practicable from adjacent premises.
- (4) The burning must be undertaken during daylight hours.
- (5) The burning must be supervised.
- (6) The burning must be located at least 3m from any combustible material including buildings, fences, hedges and trees.
- (7) The burning must be undertaken in accordance with any instructions provided by the manufacturer if vegetation has been treated or sprayed by an agrichemical.
- (8) The burning must be undertaken in suitable weather conditions, for example light winds.

Waste processes

E14.6.1.22. Green waste collection stations

- (1) Green wastes must be kept on-site for not more than three days from date of receipt.
- (2) There must be no shredding of green waste.

E14.6.1.23. Refuse transfer stations where less than 30m³ of refuse or 500m³ of green waste is kept on site

- (1) Green waste must be kept on-site for no more than three days from the date of receipt.
- (2) There must be no shredding of green waste.

E14.6.1.24. Wastewater facility that is for the primary purpose of pumping or transfer or storage of raw or partially treated wastewater



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- (1) Storage of wastewater must be within an enclosed tank of less than 4000m³; or between 4000m³ and 10,000m³ where it is fitted with an effective odour control system such as a bio-filter.

E14.6.2. Controlled activities

Activities listed as controlled activities in Table E14.4.1 Activity table must comply with the following standards where applicable.

Combustion activities

E14.6.2.1. Medium combustion sources established from 1 May 2014

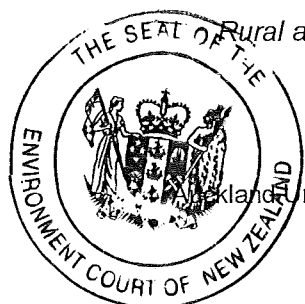
- (1) There must be no visible emissions resulting from the combustion process other than heat haze and clean steam.
- (2) Air discharges must be through a stack, the height of which must be determined by the procedures set out by the NSW Environment Protection Agency Guidelines for estimating Chimney Heights for small and medium sized Fuel Burning Equipment February 1993.
- (3) Rain excluders must not impede the upward discharge of combustion gases.
- (4) The wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, has a moisture content of less than 25 per cent by weight (dry basis).
- (5) Any wood, including wood products such as wood chips and pellets, must not be painted, tanalised (treated with copper, chrome and arsenic) or treated with preservatives or impregnated with chemicals (including chipboard).
- (6) Air discharges from wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, combustion must discharge through particulate emissions control equipment such as a bag filter or electrostatic precipitator that achieves a maximum total suspended particulate emission rate of 50mg/m³ (STP, dry gas basis, corrected to 12 per cent CO₂ by volume).

Dust generating processes

E14.6.2.2. Mineral extraction

- (1) The crushing of minerals and aggregates associated with a mineral extraction activity must be located at least 200m from any dwelling located outside the site zoned Special Purpose – Quarry Zone that is not under the control of the quarry operator.

Rural activities



E14.6.2.3. Intensive farming indoors of more than 25 pig equivalents or more than 10,000 poultry that was lawfully established or authorised before 21 October 2001

- (1) Any change in the activity must not change the character or increase the scale or intensity of any adverse effects of the activity on the environment.
- (2) The activity must have a management plan recording all management, operational and monitoring procedures, methodologies and contingency plans necessary to comply with this rule.

Waste processes

E14.6.2.4. Refuse transfer station with more than 30m³ of refuse or 500m³ of green waste

- (1) The refuse station must be located more than 300m from any dwelling or residential zone.
- (2) The premises must be in an industrial or rural area and have either:
 - (a) a minimum separation distance of 300m from any dwelling on another property or any residentially zoned area; or
 - (b) a minimum notional odour boundary of 300m through designation or an instrument registered against the land title of the owners of any residential property within 300m of the activity, and such designation or registered instrument must provide a restriction on the owners and occupiers of such land from complaining about any offensive or objectionable odour generated by the activity in respect of that property.
- (3) The refuse transfer station must be designed to ensure that litter and dust is kept to a practicable minimum and with sufficient capacity to hold all waste materials received on-site indoors or under cover, except green wastes.
- (4) All access and transfer areas must be sealed and designed with sufficient room for the movement of vehicles within the yard area.
- (5) The consent applicant must have clear protocols for:
 - (a) acceptance criteria for materials delivered to the site;
 - (b) odour, dust and litter mitigation; and
 - (c) storage, handling and disposal of all types of refuse accepted on the site.
- (6) There must be no shredding of green waste.



- (7) The activity must have an operations plan outlining the protocols developed in accordance with Standard E14.6.2.4(4) above and measures to mitigate or prevent adverse effects beyond the boundary of the premises.

E14.6.3. Restricted discretionary activities

Activities listed as restricted discretionary activities in Table E14.4.1 Activity table must comply with the following standards where applicable.

Combustion activities

E14.6.3.1. Medium to large combustion sources

- (1) There must be no visible emissions resulting from the combustion process other than heat haze and clean steam.
- (2) Air discharges must be through a stack, the height of which must be determined by the procedures set out by the NSW Environment Protection Agency Guidelines for estimating Chimney Heights for small and medium sized Fuel Burning Equipment February 1993.
- (3) Rain excluders must not impede the upward discharge of combustion gases.
- (4) The wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, must have a moisture content of less than 25 per cent by weight (dry basis).
- (5) Any wood, including wood products such as wood chips and pellets, must not be painted, tanned (treated with copper, chrome and arsenic) or treated with preservatives or impregnated with chemicals (including chipboard).
- (6) Air discharges from combustion of wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, combustion must discharge through particulate emissions control equipment such as a bag filter or electrostatic precipitator that achieves a maximum total suspended particulate emission rate of $50\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ (STP, dry gas basis, corrected to 12 per cent CO_2 by volume).

Cremation and incineration processes

E14.6.3.2. Cremation of human or animal remains, excluding the burning of animal remains covered by outdoor burning rules

- (1) The crematorium must be designed so that before discharge to air, all emissions from the crematorium chamber must be contained and must pass through an afterburner.



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- (2) The afterburner must be capable of maintaining all gases passing through it at a minimum temperature of 850 degrees C in greater than six per cent oxygen for a design residence time of at least two seconds.
- (3) The afterburner must have a temperature probe installed to continuously monitor and record the temperature of the waste gases in the afterburner. The stack must have an opacity meter installed to continuously monitor and record the opacity of the discharge. All process monitoring equipment must be fitted with audible alarms.
- (4) A manufacturer guarantee or certification by an independent chartered professional engineer that design of the afterburner system is adequate to meet standards 0.6.3.2(1) to (3) must be provided.
- (5) The following materials must not be burned:
 - (a) coffins constructed or furnished with PVC or melamine;
 - (b) cardboard coffins containing chlorine in the wet-strength agent;
 - (c) chlorinated plastic packaging for stillbirth, neonatal and foetal remains;
 - (d) coffins containing metals (except steel screws and staples) e.g. lead and zinc; and
 - (e) halogenates and wax.

E14.6.3.3. Drying and kiln processes

- (1) The solvent VOC application rate must be calculated from the proportion of the coating material that is a VOC (taking into account the volatility under the particular conditions of use) multiplied by the total application rate of the coating material.
- (2) For clarity, all substances that are subjected to temperatures in excess of their boiling point shall be considered volatile under the conditions of use.

E14.6.3.4. Dust generating processes

- (1) The crushing of minerals and aggregates associated with mineral extraction activity must be located at least 200m from any dwelling that is not under the control of the quarry operator.
- (2) Discharges to air from the demolition of buildings containing asbestos materials must be undertaken in a way that avoids the discharge of asbestos and provides for the health and safety of all people, including those working on the site, and in accordance with the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992.



- (3) For discharges or dust from earthworks or road construction and maintenance that do not meet permitted activity standards, a dust management and monitoring plan must be submitted to Council. The Plan must show the means to minimise dust such that it does not cause nuisance effects beyond the boundary of the works.

Rural activities

E14.6.3.5. Intensive farming established from 21 October 2001 housing between 10,000 to 180,000 chickens

- (1) The premises, measured from the exhaust vents closest to the neighbouring site, must be located a minimum of 400m from the property boundary or notional property boundary. Notional property boundaries must be established through an instrument registered against the land title or any neighbouring property within the buffer area. Such registered instrument must provide a restriction on the owners and occupiers of such land from complaining about any offensive and objectionable odours or dust within the buffer area generated by the intensive livestock chicken farm.
- (2) There must be a management plan for the activity detailing:
 - (a) environmental objectives and targets, use of best practicable options, performance reviews, checklists;
 - (b) shed management details including ventilation and litter management;
 - (c) drinker and feeding systems operation;
 - (d) waste management and litter disposal; and
 - (e) complaints system and management including schedule of neighbouring properties and contact phone list.

E14.6.4. Discretionary activities

Activities listed as discretionary activities in Table E14.4.1 Activity table must comply with the following standards where applicable.

Waste processes

E14.6.4.1. Discharges to air from landfills receiving waste materials, including domestic and industrial wastes

- (1) The landfill must have been issued with resource consent or an application has been lodged to discharge contaminants into air prior to 1 January 2002 and the landfill is still receiving waste provided the footprint and contours of the landfill remain unchanged.



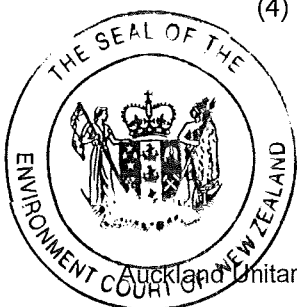
- (2) The landfill operation must be able to maintain a minimum separation distance of one kilometre between the landfill footprint and nearest dwelling located in the urban area and zoned for residential activities on the 21 October 2010.
- (3) The landfill operation must be able to maintain a minimum notional odour boundary of one kilometre through designation or an instrument registered against the land title of any residential property within one kilometre of the landfill footprint for the active life of the landfill. Such designation or instrument must provide a restriction on the owners and occupiers of such land from complaining about any offensive or objectionable odour generated by the landfill in respect of that property.

E14.7. Assessment – controlled activities

E14.7.1. Matters of control

The Council will reserve its control to the following matters when assessing a controlled activity resource consent application.

- (1) For discharge of contaminant into air from combustion activities:
 - (a) stack height, design and emission discharge velocity;
 - (b) fuel source, burning rate, emissions controls and maintenance; and
 - (c) duration of consent.
- (2) For discharge of contaminant into air from dust generating processes:
 - (a) location of activity and distance from activities sensitive to air discharges;
 - (b) dust mitigation measures;
 - (c) dust management plan; and
 - (d) duration of consent.
- (3) For discharge of contaminant into air from rural activities:
 - (a) location of activity;
 - (b) dust and odour mitigation methods;
 - (c) type of waste treatment; and
 - (d) duration of consent.
- (4) For discharge of contaminant into air from waste processes:
 - (a) location of activity and site layout and station design to ensure required indoor capacity and separation distances between any sensitive land uses;



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- (b) protocols for waste acceptance;
- (c) odour, dust, and litter control measures;
- (d) operation plan and its adequacy; and
- (e) duration of consent.

E14.7.2. Assessment criteria

The Council will consider the relevant assessment criteria below for controlled activities.

- (1) The extent to which the discharge of contaminants into air are minimised as far as practicable, and where appropriate through:
 - (a) use of clean burning fuels;
 - (b) efficient use of energy;
 - (c) use of best practicable option emissions control; and
 - (d) minimisation of fugitive emissions.
- (2) The extent to which adverse effects on health, amenity, property and the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated including appropriate emissions control technology and management practices.
- (3) Whether there are practicable location, method and options that cause less adverse effects on health, amenity, property and the environment and can still achieve the applicant's objectives.
- (4) Whether the duration of the consent should be limited to address:
 - (a) limitations in the existing technology and emission management systems; and
 - (b) future changes in the use and amenity of the neighbourhood.

E14.8. Assessment – restricted discretionary activities

E14.8.1. Matters of discretion

The Council will reserve its discretion to all the following matters when assessing a restricted discretionary resource consent application.

- (1) For discharge of contaminants into air from all restricted discretionary activities:
 - [\(a\) the matters in Policy E14.3\(1\); and](#)
 - ~~(a)~~(b) location of site and activity; and
 - ~~(b)~~(c) site and plant layout.



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- (2) For discharge of contaminants into air from chemical and metallurgical processes:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharges and any effects arising from that discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) production capacity and material that can be burnt;
 - (d) emissions of odour, dust, visible emissions and hazardous air pollutant, including any mitigation measures;
 - (e) management plans; and
 - (f) emissions control and plant maintenance.
- (3) For discharge of contaminants into air from outdoor burning:
- (a) location of the fire and duration;
 - (b) weather conditions for the burning;
 - (c) the need for the fire and the consideration of alternatives;
 - (d) quantity and type of material to be burnt and any effects arising from the fire;
 - (e) methods to control and minimise air discharges from the fire;
 - (f) how neighbours will be informed; and
 - (g) sensitivity of downwind receiving environment.
- (4) For discharge of contaminants into air from cremation and incineration processes:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge and any effects arising from that discharges;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) production capacity and material that can be burnt;
 - (d) odour, dust, visible emissions and hazardous air pollutant mitigation measures;
 - (e) management plans; and
 - (f) emissions control and plant maintenance.



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- (5) For discharge of contaminants into air from drying and kiln processes:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge and any effects arising from that discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) production capacity;
 - (d) odour, dust, visible emissions and hazardous air pollutant mitigation measures; and
 - (e) effectiveness of the afterburner for emissions control.
- (6) For discharge of contaminants into air from dust-generating activities:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge and any effects arising from that discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) production capacity of activity;
 - (d) dust and odour mitigation measures; and
 - (e) dust management plan and other management plans.
- (7) For discharge of contaminants into air from food, animal, or plant matter processes:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses; and
 - (c) odour and dust mitigation measures.
- (8) For discharge of contaminants into air from combustion activities:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge and any effects arising from that discharge;
 - (b) stack height, design and emissions discharge velocity; and
 - (c) fuel source, burning rate, emission controls and maintenance.
- (9) For discharge of contaminants into air from mobile sources and tunnels:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge and any effects arising from that discharge; and



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- (b) sensitivity of the receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any activity sensitive to air discharges.
- (10) For discharge of contaminants into air from motor fuel storage:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) odour mitigation; and
 - (d) risk assessment and methods to manage any residual risk.
- (11) For discharge of contaminants into air from rural activities:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge and any effects arising from that discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) previous complaint history;
 - (d) number of livestock;
 - (e) odour, dust, visible emissions and hazardous air pollutant mitigation measures;
 - (f) waste treatment;
 - (g) management plans; and
 - (h) emissions control and plant maintenance.
- (12) For discharge of contaminants into air from waste processes:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge, including biological contaminants, and any effects arising from that discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) station design and the amount of indoor capacity;
 - (d) previous complaint history;
 - (e) protocols for waste acceptance;
 - (f) odour, dust, visible emissions and hazardous air pollutant mitigation measures; and
 - (g) management plans.



E14.8.2. Assessment criteria

The Council will consider the relevant assessment criteria below for restricted discretionary activities

[ENV-2016-AKL-000217: Waste Management New Zealand Limited]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000222: New Zealand Starch Limited]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000225: ACI Operations New Zealand Limited, trading as O-I New Zealand]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000228: Pact Group (NZ) Limited]

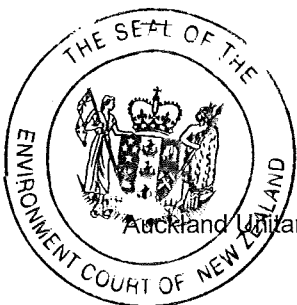
[ENV-2016-AKL-000233: New Zealand Steel Limited]

- (1) The degree to which Auckland Ambient Air Quality ~~Standards-Targets~~ are likely to be met where people are likely to be exposed to the specified contaminants for the relevant averaging period.
- (2) Whether the amount of separation between the activity discharging contaminants into air and existing or potential activities sensitive to the air discharges is sufficient to mitigate adverse effects on the environment, health and amenity.
- (3) The extent to which adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated including appropriate emissions control technology and use of management practices.
- (4) Where applicable, the degree to which offsetting can remedy or mitigate adverse effects considering the proximity of the offset to where the effects of the discharge occur and the effective duration of the offset.
- (5) Whether there are practicable location and method options that cause less adverse effects and can still achieve the applicant's objectives.
- (6) The extent to which the odour and dust level meet the expectations for the Low air quality – dust and odour area (Quarry), Low air quality – dust and odour (Industry), Medium air quality – dust and odour area (Industry), Medium air quality – dust and odour area (Rural) and High air quality – dust and odour area.
- (7) Whether the assessment methods, including monitoring and modelling are appropriate to the scale of the discharge and any potential adverse effects.
- (8) Whether discharge into air are minimised as far as practicable, where appropriate through:
 - (a) use of clean burning fuels; or
 - (b) efficient use of energy; or
 - (c) use of best practicable option emissions control and management practices; or
 - (d) minimisation of fugitive emissions ; or
 - (e) reduction, reuse or recycling of waste materials relating to waste processes.



E14.9. Special information requirements

There are no special information requirements in this section.



Annexure B



B7. Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao – Natural resources

Ngā ariki o te rangi, ngā ariki o te whenua, ngā ariki o te moana, ngā ariki o te taiao

The chiefly deities of the sky, of the earth, of the sea, the spiritual caretakers of the environment

B7.1. Issues

The combination of urban growth and past land, coastal and freshwater management practices have:

- (1) placed increasing pressure on land and water resources including habitats and biodiversity;
- (2) reduced air quality; and
- (3) increased demand for mineral resources.

The pressures on natural resources need to be managed not only for environmental well-being but also for social, economic and cultural well-being.

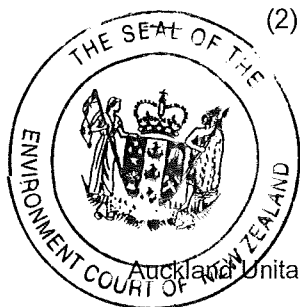
B7.2. Indigenous biodiversity

B7.2.1. Objectives

- (1) Areas of significant indigenous biodiversity value in terrestrial, freshwater, and coastal marine areas are protected from the adverse effects of subdivision use and development.
- (2) Indigenous biodiversity is maintained through protection, restoration and enhancement in areas where ecological values are degraded, or where development is occurring.

B7.2.2. Policies

- (1) Identify and evaluate areas of indigenous vegetation and the habitats of indigenous fauna in terrestrial and freshwater environments considering the following factors in terms of the descriptors contained in Schedule 3 Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Schedule:
 - (a) representativeness;
 - (b) stepping stones, migration pathways and buffers;
 - (c) threat status and rarity;
 - (d) uniqueness or distinctiveness; and
 - (e) diversity.
- (2) Include an area of indigenous vegetation or a habitat of indigenous fauna in the Schedule 3 of Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Schedule if the area or habitat is significant.



- (3) Identify and evaluate areas of significant indigenous vegetation, and the significant habitats of indigenous fauna, in coastal environments considering the following factors in terms of the descriptors contained in Schedule 4 Significant Ecological Areas – Marine Schedule:
 - (a) recognised international or national significance;
 - (b) threat status and rarity;
 - (c) uniqueness or distinctiveness;
 - (d) diversity;
 - (e) stepping stones, buffers and migration pathways; and
 - (f) representativeness.
- (4) Include an area of indigenous vegetation or a habitat of indigenous fauna in the coastal environment in the Schedule 4 Significant Ecological Areas – Marine Schedule if the area or habitat is significant.
- (5) Avoid adverse effects on areas listed in the Schedule 3 of Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Schedule and Schedule 4 Significant Ecological Areas – Marine Schedule.

B7.3. Freshwater systems

B7.3.1. Objectives

- (1) Degraded freshwater systems are enhanced.
- (2) Loss of freshwater systems is minimised.
- (3) The adverse effects of changes in land use on freshwater are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

B7.3.2. Policies

Integrated management of land use and freshwater systems

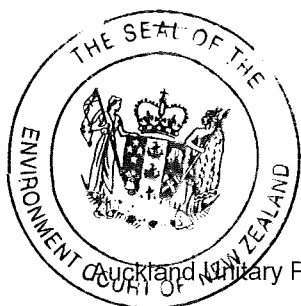
- (1) Integrate the management of subdivision, use and development and freshwater systems by undertaking all of the following:
 - (a) ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of new growth or intensification;
 - (b) ensuring catchment management plans form part of the structure planning process;
 - (c) controlling the use of land and discharges to minimise the adverse effects of runoff on freshwater systems and progressively reduce existing adverse effects where those systems or water are degraded; and



- (d) avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on freshwater systems, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated.

Management of freshwater systems

- (2) Identify degraded freshwater systems.
- (3) Promote the enhancement of freshwater systems identified as being degraded to progressively reduce adverse effects.
- (4) Avoid the permanent loss and significant modification or diversion of lakes, rivers, streams (excluding ephemeral streams), and wetlands and their margins, unless all of the following apply:
 - (a) it is necessary to provide for:
 - (i) the health and safety of communities; or
 - (ii) the enhancement and restoration of freshwater systems and values; or
 - (iii) the sustainable use of land and resources to provide for growth and development; or
 - (iv) infrastructure;
 - (b) no practicable alternative exists;
 - (c) mitigation measures are implemented to address the adverse effects arising from the loss in freshwater system functions and values; and
 - (d) where adverse effects cannot be adequately mitigated, environmental benefits including on-site or off-site works are provided.
- (5) Manage subdivision, use, development, including discharges and activities in the beds of lakes, rivers streams, and in wetlands, to do all of the following:
 - (a) protect identified Natural Lake Management Areas, Natural Stream Management Areas, and Wetland Management Areas;
 - (b) minimise erosion and modification of beds and banks of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands;
 - (c) limit the establishment of structures within the beds of lakes, rivers and streams and in wetlands to those that have a functional need or operational requirement to be located there; and
 - (d) maintain or where appropriate enhance:
 - (i) freshwater systems not protected under Policy B7.3.2(5)(a);
 - (ii) navigation along rivers and public access to and along lakes, rivers and streams;



(iii) existing riparian vegetation located on the margins of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands; and

(iv) areas of significant indigenous biodiversity.

(6) Restore and enhance freshwater systems where practicable when development, change of land use, and subdivision occur.

B7.4. Coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water

B7.4.1. Objectives

- (1) Coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water are used within identified limits while safeguarding the life-supporting capacity and the natural, social and cultural values of the waters.
- (2) The quality of freshwater and coastal water is maintained where it is excellent or good and progressively improved over time where it is degraded.
- (3) Freshwater and geothermal water is allocated efficiently to provide for social, economic and cultural purposes.
- (4) The adverse effects of point and non-point discharges, in particular stormwater runoff and wastewater discharges, on coastal waters, freshwater and geothermal water are minimised and existing adverse effects are progressively reduced.
- (5) The adverse effects from changes in or intensification of land use on coastal water and freshwater quality are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- (6) Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water are recognised and provided for, including their traditional and cultural uses and values.

B7.4.2. Policies

Integrated management

- (1) Integrate the management of subdivision, use, development and coastal water and freshwater, by:
 - (a) ensuring water supply, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure is adequately provided for in areas of growth; and
 - (b) requiring catchment management planning as part of structure planning;
 - (c) controlling the use of land and discharges to minimise the adverse effects of runoff on water and progressively reduce existing adverse effects where those water are degraded; and
 - (d) avoiding development where it will significantly increase adverse effects on water, unless these adverse effects can be adequately mitigated.



National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

- (2) Give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 by establishing all of the following:
- (a) freshwater objectives;
 - (b) freshwater management units and, for each unit:
 - (i) values;
 - (ii) water quality limits;
 - (iii) environmental flows and/or levels; and
 - (c) targets and implementation methods where freshwater units do not meet freshwater objectives.
- (3) Integrate Mana Whenua values, mātauranga and tikanga when giving effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 in establishing all of the following:
- (a) water quality limits for freshwater, including groundwater;
 - (b) the allocation and use of freshwater resources, including groundwater; and
 - (c) measures to improve the integrated management of the effects of the use and development of land and freshwater on coastal water and the coastal environment.

Water quality

- (4) Identify areas of coastal water and freshwater bodies that have been degraded by human activities.
- (5) Engage with Mana Whenua to:
- (a) identify areas of degraded coastal water where they have a particular interest; and
 - (b) remedy or, where remediation is not practicable, mitigate adverse effects on these degraded areas and values.
- (6) Progressively improve water quality in areas identified as having degraded water quality through managing subdivision, use, development and discharges.
- (7) Manage the discharges of contaminants into water from subdivision, use and development to avoid where practicable, and otherwise minimise, all of the following:
- (a) significant bacterial contamination of freshwater and coastal water;
 - (b) adverse effects on the quality of freshwater and coastal water;



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- (c) adverse effects from contaminants, including nutrients generated on or applied to land, and the potential for these to enter freshwater and coastal water from both point and non-point sources;
- (d) adverse effects on Mana Whenua values associated with coastal water, freshwater and geothermal water, including wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and mahinga kai; and
- (e) adverse effects on the water quality of catchments and aquifers that provide water for domestic and municipal supply.

Sediment runoff

- (8) Minimise the loss of sediment from subdivision, use and development, and manage the discharge of sediment into freshwater and coastal water, by:
 - (a) promoting the use of soil conservation and management measures to retain soil and sediment on land; and
 - (b) requiring land disturbing activities to use industry best practice and standards appropriate to the nature and scale of the land disturbing activity and the sensitivity of the receiving environment.

Stormwater management

- (9) Manage stormwater by all of the following:
 - (a) requiring subdivision, use and development to:
 - (i) minimise the generation and discharge of contaminants; and
 - (ii) minimise adverse effects on freshwater and coastal water and the capacity of the stormwater network;
 - (b) adopting the best practicable option for every stormwater diversion and discharge; and
 - (c) controlling the diversion and discharge of stormwater outside of areas serviced by a public stormwater network.

Wastewater

- (10) Manage the adverse effects of wastewater discharges to freshwater and coastal water by all of the following:
 - (a) ensuring that new development is supported by wastewater infrastructure with sufficient capacity to serve the development;
 - (b) progressively reducing existing network overflows and associated adverse effects by all of the following:
 - (i) making receiving environments that are sensitive to the adverse effects of wastewater discharges a priority;



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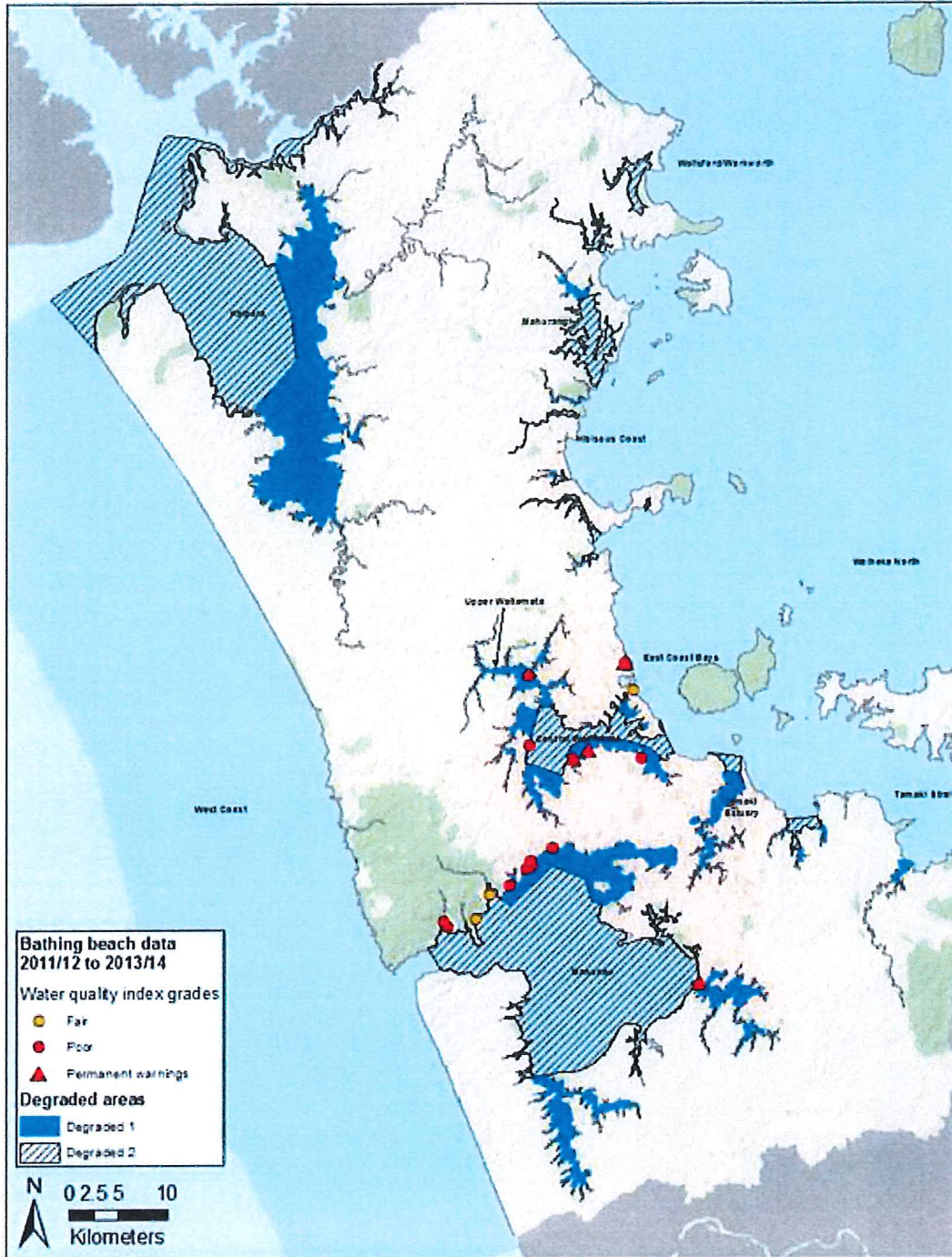
- (ii) adopting the best practicable option for preventing or minimising the adverse effects of discharges from wastewater networks including works to reduce overflow frequencies and volumes;
 - (iii) ensuring plans are in place for the effective operation and maintenance of the wastewater network and to minimise dry weather overflow discharges;
 - (iv) ensuring processes are in place to mitigate the adverse effects of overflows on public health and safety and the environment where the overflows occur;
- (c) adopting the best practicable option for minimising the adverse effects of discharges from wastewater treatment plants; and
- (d) ensuring on-site wastewater systems avoid significant adverse effects on freshwater and coastal water.

Freshwater and geothermal water quantity, allocation and use

- (11) Promote the efficient allocation of freshwater and geothermal water by all of the following:
- (a) establishing clear limits for water allocation;
 - (b) avoiding over-allocation of water, including phasing out any existing over-allocation;
 - (c) safeguarding spring flows, surface waterbody base flows, ecosystem processes, life-supporting capacity, the recharge of adjacent aquifers, and geothermal temperature and amenity; and
 - (d) providing for the reasonable requirements of domestic and municipal water supplies.
- (12) Promote the efficient use of freshwater and geothermal water.
- (13) Promote the taking of groundwater rather than the taking of water from rivers and streams in areas where groundwater is available for allocation.
- (14) Enable the harvesting and storage of freshwater and rainwater to meet increasing demand for water and to manage water scarcity conditions, including those made worse by climate change.



Figure B7.4.2.1: Areas of coastal water that have been degraded by human activities



B7.5. Air

B7.5.1. Objectives

- (1) The discharge of contaminants to air from use and development is managed to improve region-wide air quality, enhance amenity values in urban areas and to maintain air quality at appropriate levels in rural and coastal areas.
- (2) Industry and infrastructure are enabled by providing for reduced ambient air quality amenity in appropriate locations.
- (3) Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects from discharges of contaminants to air for the purpose of protecting human health, property and the environment.

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B7.5.2. Policies

- (1) Manage discharge of contaminants to air from use and development to:
 - (a) avoid significant adverse effects on human health and reduce exposure to adverse air discharges;
 - (b) control activities that use or discharge noxious or dangerous substances;
 - (c) minimise reverse sensitivity effects by avoiding or mitigating potential land use conflict between activities that discharge to air and activities that are sensitive to air discharges;
 - (d) protect activities that are sensitive to the adverse effects of air discharges;
 - (e) protect flora and fauna from the adverse effects of air discharges;
 - (f) enable the operation and development of infrastructure, industrial activities and rural production activities that discharge contaminants into air, by providing for low air quality amenity in appropriate locations;

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- (2) Implement Policies B7.5.2(1)(a)-(f) by a combination of regulatory and non regulatory methods that include:
 - a) managing industrial discharges to air; and
 - b) reducing emissions from domestic fires; and
 - c) reducing emissions from motor vehicles.

B7.6. Minerals

B7.6.1. Objectives

- (1) Auckland's mineral resources are effectively and efficiently utilised.



B7.6.2. Policies

- (1) Provide for mineral extraction activities within appropriate areas to ensure a secure supply of extractable minerals for Auckland's continuing development.
- (2) Encourage the use of recycled mineral material, construction waste and demolition waste to supplement mineral supply.
- (3) Identify extractable mineral deposits for future use and safeguard the areas containing regionally significant extractable deposits from inappropriate land use and development.
- (4) Require mineral extraction activities to be established and operated in ways which avoid, remedy or mitigate significant adverse effects on the environment.
- (5) Avoid locating sensitive activities adjacent to regionally significant mineral resources unless they can avoid compromising existing and future mineral extraction.
- (6) Enable industries that use the products of mineral extraction activities to locate on sites adjoining quarry zones.

B7.7. Explanation and principal reasons for adoption

Indigenous biodiversity

Natural ecosystems and indigenous biological diversity are important constituents of the life-supporting capacity of the natural resources of the entire Auckland region. Healthy and functioning ecosystems contribute to improved water quality, soil conservation and the capacity to assimilate greenhouse gases, as well as contributing to the character and identity of Auckland.

Development has adversely affected Auckland's natural heritage resulting in loss of habitats and a reduction of indigenous biodiversity. Also the introduction of animal and plant pests has threatened the viability of some indigenous ecosystems and species. Coastal and marine ecosystems are also subject to change, damage or destruction from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, as well as natural processes.

Areas containing threatened ecosystems and species require effective management to protect them, and enhance their resilience which is important for the long-term viability of indigenous biodiversity and to help respond to the potential effects of climate change. Effectively addressing these issues requires a combination of regulatory and voluntary efforts.

Areas of high ecological value have been identified as significant ecological areas using significance factors set out in the schedules of the Unitary Plan. (See Schedule 3 Significant Ecological Areas – Terrestrial Schedule and Schedule 4 Significant Ecological Areas – Marine Schedule.) The coastal marine area has not yet been comprehensively surveyed for the purpose of identifying marine significant ecological areas. Those that have been identified may under-represent the extent of significant marine communities and habitats present in the sub-tidal areas of the region.



The objectives and policies seek to promote the protection of significant vegetation and fauna and the maintenance of indigenous biodiversity by:

- evidence-based factors to identify areas of significant indigenous biodiversity;
- identifying areas of ecological significance;
- promoting restoration efforts to improve the quality, functioning and extent of these areas;
- providing for Mana Whenua's role as owners of land with a high proportion of significant indigenous biodiversity and as kaitiaki of their rohe;
- establishing a management approach which seeks to avoid adverse effects on or degradation of significant indigenous biodiversity and requires that, where adverse effects do arise from activities, they are remedied, mitigated or offset;
- providing for reasonable use by landowners;
- recognising the particular pressure the coastal environment is under from use and development; and
- recognising that there are some uncertainties in the management of indigenous biodiversity for which a precautionary response is appropriate.

Freshwater and geothermal water

Auckland is characterised by relatively small and shallow natural lakes, remnant wetlands, a few larger rivers and a network of small, shallow and short streams. Groundwater aquifers underlie both urban and rural areas. There are also geothermal water resources in parts of Auckland. The sources of municipal water supply for Auckland include a number of water supply lakes created by dams, rivers and groundwater aquifers. Maintaining the quality of freshwater, managing its use and making more efficient use of available supply are key policy approaches.

Freshwater systems are made up of lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands (including their headwaters, margins and associated flood plains) and aquifers. They are valued for:

- their ecological and biodiversity values;
- their natural character, landscape, amenity and recreational values;
- their use for navigation and access; and
- municipal, domestic and stock water supply.

Freshwater systems also provide an essential link between the land and the sea, including natural processes to regulate runoff during storms, receive and filter contaminants, and allow aquatic fauna to reach spawning areas and upstream habitats. Rivers and streams have an essential role as a natural component of an urban stormwater collection and management system.

The loss of freshwater systems and degradation of their values, particularly small streams, is a significant issue facing Auckland. Loss occurs through the piping and infilling of streams, including headwater reaches. Degradation can result from many



causes, including sediment runoff from land development and the runoff of contaminants from urban and rural land uses. Increased impervious surfaces in urban areas can change the amount and intensity of surface water runoff which can create or worsen flooding events and exacerbate the erosion of rivers and streams. In rural areas lakes, rivers and streams are affected by stock access to stream beds, loss of riparian vegetation, and reduced water quality from the runoff of fertiliser, sediment and other contaminants from primary production activities. Infrastructure establishment and upgrading may also affect all types of freshwater resources. Runoff into freshwater systems can also lead to undesirable impacts on coastal water quality and use and enjoyment of the coastal marine area.

Development needs be managed to facilitate the drainage function of freshwater systems while retaining the natural, recreational and amenity values of the system. Appropriate provisions need to be put in place to ensure that, as far as practicable, sediment is retained on the land and contaminants are caught and kept out of rivers, streams and coastal waters. The adverse effects of stormwater discharges cannot solely or effectively be managed 'at the end of the pipe'.

Stormwater management must also encompass the land use activities that contribute contaminants to the drainage network. Integrated land and water management is an important focus of this approach. In many situations development can be designed so as to provide for adequate drainage while retaining natural water systems and enhancing them where they are degraded. Intensification and redevelopment can also offer opportunities to restore and enhance degraded freshwater systems.

In urban areas particular attention is given to the management of the quantity and quality of discharges from stormwater network systems and of overflow discharges from the public wastewater network. These discharges have the greatest adverse effects on the physical form and quality of urban streams, and are also a major source of degradation of coastal water quality and ecosystem values.

Some freshwater bodies outside urban areas have high biodiversity and/or water quality. These are included as management areas, with a protection-oriented management approach.

Surface water bodies and groundwater aquifers cannot supply all of Auckland's future water needs without more efficient management approaches to the allocation and use of available freshwater. The principal consumptive use of freshwater in Auckland is for municipal water supply.

Mana Whenua are responsible for the kaitiakitanga of water, its spiritual essence to cleanse, and its importance to the ongoing well-being of people. Land-based activities can compromise the ways in which Mana Whenua value water in rivers and streams. The mixing of different types of water through discharges, or by the diversion of these water bodies is contrary to Mana Whenua views on how water should be managed.

All of these matters need to be addressed in an integrated manner to minimise adverse effects on freshwater systems during subdivision, use and development. The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 and the New Zealand Coastal Policy



Statement 2010 provide both short-term and long-term directions that the Unitary Plan has to implement.

Areas of degraded water quality

Water quality is fundamental to a range of use and values, to the ecosystem function and the life-supporting capacity of the coast. The coast is the receiving environment for discharges, both from historic and present activities that are undertaken in the coastal marine area and from land. The objectives and policies seek to avoid on-going decline in water quality, to improve water quality over time through a range of mechanisms and so to give effect to Policy 21 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010. They also recognise the significance and value of the coastal marine area for Mana Whenua.

Auckland's coastal receiving environments are under continued pressure from both coastal and land-based (rural and urban) activities. Inner harbour and estuarine areas where sediments and contaminants accumulate are usually the most adversely affected areas. This is particularly the case in the Waitematā and Manukau Harbours, especially the Tāmaki Estuary and the Mangere Inlet and around marinas and ports. The best water quality is found at locations that are more exposed to open ocean water currents and have less development in their catchments, or have received upgrades to the network infrastructure.

Degradation of coastal receiving environments can have significant adverse effects on recreational, amenity, Mana Whenua and economic values.

Degraded areas have been identified based on assessments of water quality, sediment contamination and benthic health. While two classes of degraded areas have been identified, the distinction does not imply a ranking or any priority for action. It is important that both areas be considered together because of the dynamic and interconnected nature of coastal environments and because the classes may change over time as more knowledge is gained and as pressures on receiving environments change. There is evidence that even moderate levels of degradation can result in ecosystem level changes, and it is not yet known how reversible these changes might be.

Identifying an area as degraded does not imply that it has no value. Degraded areas may contain valuable habitats, support important species, or form critical connections with other systems and many are identified as significant ecological areas.

Air

Motor vehicles, domestic fires and, to a lesser extent, industry are the main sources of air pollution in urban areas of Auckland. Emissions in urban areas cause air quality to exceed national and international standards and guidelines from time to time, in both localised areas and across greater Auckland. In rural and especially coastal areas, air quality is usually very good. Rural air pollution is normally more localised and comes from outdoor fires, use of agricultural chemicals and odour from agricultural activities.

Vehicle emissions and domestic fires, which are the major sources of air pollutants in Auckland, are not directly regulated under the Unitary Plan but by other controls. Some air quality effects may be indirectly addressed by the objectives and policies for a compact urban form and a centres-based urban development strategy.



Industrial emissions can have localised adverse effects on amenity and some industrial emissions can contain noxious or dangerous substances that are hazardous to human health. Industry emissions therefore need to be managed by the reduction, containment and treatment of the discharge at its source to avoid or reduce these effects. When new sensitive activities are put in close proximity to activities with air discharges, reverse sensitivity effects may occur, challenging the long-term operation of the existing activity.

Industry and rural production is vital to our economic prosperity. Accordingly a balance needs to be struck between enabling this activity and achieving acceptable levels of air quality.

National environmental standards for air quality establish health-related ambient air quality standards. These focus mainly on the control of PM particulate matter, but also set maximum acceptable air concentrations for other contaminants such as nitrogen dioxide.



Minerals

Minerals in the context of Auckland include:

- aggregates, such as stone, rock, sand and gravel, for industry, construction and infrastructure;
- limestone deposits for manufacturing fertilisers, roading basecourse and cement;
- silica sand, shells and shingle for construction materials, glass production and beach replenishment purposes;
- iron sand for production of steel; and
- clay for brick, ceramics and pottery products.

Minerals are essential for Auckland's development. In the past, Auckland's quarries have produced nearly 10 million tonnes of aggregates per year. Currently a number of mineral extraction sites still operate in Auckland. Minerals are also imported from other parts of the country, particularly from the northern Waikato area.

The demand for minerals, particularly aggregates, is expected to increase to 15 million tonnes per annum by 2041. This will support growth and development, and renew and maintain buildings, roads and infrastructure.

Given the anticipated increases in demand for and Auckland's dependence on minerals, an accessible supply of minerals is a matter of regional importance. This means that the use of aggregate resources needs to be used as efficiently and effectively as possible

Mineral extraction activities are encouraged to adopt best practice management of their sites to minimise adverse effects on both the natural environment and on the amenity values and quality of life of neighbouring land uses. Greater focus is also given to avoiding reverse sensitivity conflicts between mineral extraction sites and surrounding land uses and giving greater protection to the ongoing supply of minerals for Auckland.



E14. Air quality

E14.1. Description

These provisions relate to the management of air quality. The range of residential, commercial and industrial land uses means there needs to be greater focus on the management of individual discharges to air from various sources and the separation of incompatible land uses. Industrial processes and their operation need to be recognised because they cannot avoid discharging contaminants into air. Their effects need to be managed using suitable control technology and on-site management techniques. These industries also need to be located in appropriate areas.

In Auckland's coastal marine area, air discharges are localised and usually temporary in nature.

In the rural areas, low densities of development, good on-site management practices and adequate separation are used to manage the effects of contaminants into air on human health and neighbourhood dust and odour levels.

E14.2. Objectives [rcp/rp]

[The regional coastal plan [rcp] provisions (for activities or resources in the coastal marine area) are not operative until the Minister of Conservation has formally approved the regional coastal plan part of the Auckland Unitary Plan.]

- (1) Air quality is maintained in those parts of Auckland that have high air quality, and air quality is improved in those parts of Auckland that have low to medium air quality.

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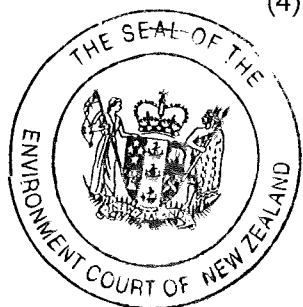
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- (2) Human health, property and the environment are protected from significant adverse effects from the discharge of contaminants to air.
- (3) Incompatible uses and development are separated to manage adverse effects on air quality from discharges of contaminants into air and avoid or mitigate reverse sensitivity effects.
- (4) The operational requirements of light and heavy industry, other location-specific industry, infrastructure, rural activities and mineral extraction activities are recognised and provided for.



E14.3. Policies [rcp/rp]

[The regional coastal plan [rcp] provisions (for activities or resources in the coastal marine area) are not operative until the Minister of Conservation has formally approved the regional coastal plan part of the Auckland Unitary Plan.]

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- (1) Manage the discharge of contaminants to air, including by having regard to the Auckland Ambient Air Quality Targets in Table E14.3.1, so that significant adverse effects on human health, including cumulative adverse effects, are avoided, and all other adverse effects are remedied or mitigated.
- (2) In the coastal marine area and in urban and rural zones, except for those zones and precincts subject to policies 0.3(4) to (7):
 - (a) avoid offensive and objectionable effects from dust and odour discharges and remedy or mitigate all other adverse effects of dust and odour discharges; or
 - (b) require adequate separation distance between use and development which discharges dust and odour to air and activities that are sensitive to adverse effects of dust and odour discharges, or both of the above.
- (3) In the Rural – Rural Production Zone, Rural – Mixed Rural Zone, Rural – Rural Coastal Zone, Future Urban Zone, Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Rural 1-3 and Landform 1-7:
 - (a) recognise that rural air quality is generally a result of dust and odours, and other emissions generated by rural production activities;
 - (b) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of dust and odour discharges;
 - (c) provide for minor and localised elevation of dust and odour levels where the air discharge is from:
 - (i) rural production activities or rural industry; or
 - (ii) the operation of infrastructure or location specific industry; or
 - (iii) mineral extraction activities; or
 - (iv) activities undertaken by the New Zealand Defence Force for training and munitions testing; or
 - (v) for emergency services training;
 - (d) require adequate separation between use and development which discharge dust and odour and activities that are sensitive to these adverse effects.
- (4) Support the use and development in the Business – Light Industry Zone, Coastal – Minor Port Zone, the Port Precinct, Auckland Airport Precinct and Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Commercial 5 Zone, by providing for



E14 Air quality

medium dust and odour levels and avoiding, remedying or mitigating, the adverse effects of dust and odour.

- (5) Support the use and development in the Business – Heavy Industry Zone, Special Purpose – Quarry Zone and Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Commercial 6 Zone by:
 - (a) providing for higher levels of dust and odour provided that any adverse effects on human health are avoided, remedied or mitigated;
 - (b) avoiding the establishment of activities sensitive to air discharges in these zones; and
 - (c) discouraging the establishment of activities sensitive to air discharges in areas adjacent to these zones.
- (6) Avoid the discharge of contaminants to air from industrial activities in rural zones and the coastal marine area except where the activity is:
 - (a) location specific, such as mineral extraction activities and mineral processing, wastewater treatment facilities, marine and port activities,
 - (b) undertaken by the New Zealand Defence Force for training and munitions testing, or for emergency services training;
 - (c) infrastructure requiring large separation distances that cannot be provided for within urban areas; or
 - (d) a rural industry.
- (7) Require discharges of contaminants to air from outdoor burning (except when associated with test and training exercises by emergency response services), to be:
 - (a) avoided in urban and industrial areas and the coastal marine area; or
 - (b) minimised in rural areas; or
 - (c) minimised where it is for community or public event purposes or for cooking.
- (8) Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on air quality from discharges of contaminants into air by:
 - (a) using the best practicable option for emission control and management practices that are appropriate to the scale of the discharge and potential adverse effects; or
 - (b) adopting a precautionary approach, where there is uncertainty and a risk of significant adverse effects or irreversible harm to the environment from air discharges.



E14 Air quality

- (9) Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on air quality beyond the boundary of the premises where the discharge of contaminants to air is occurring, in relation to:
- (a) noxious or dangerous effects on human health, property or the environment from hazardous air pollutants; or
 - (b) overspray effects on human health, property or the environment.
- (10) Require large scale combustion sources that discharge contaminants to air to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on aircraft safety.
- (11) Enable the use of air quality offsets in achieving compliance with relevant standards and other provisions in the plan.

Note 1

In addition to the Auckland Ambient Air Quality Targets, the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004 (NES) may also apply. The NES includes separate consenting requirements for certain specified contaminants and should be considered as part of any consent application for air discharge.

Table E14.3.1 Auckland Ambient Air Quality Targets

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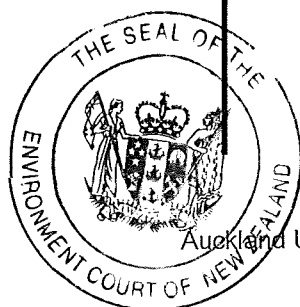
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Containment	Standard	Averaging Time
Particles less than 10 microns (PM10)	20 µg/m ³	Annual
Particles less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5)	25 µg/m ³	24 hour
	10 µg/m ³	Annual
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	100 µg/m ³	24 hour
	40 µg/m ³	Annual
Carbon monoxide (CO)	30 mg/m ³	1 hour
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	120 µg/m ³	24 hour
Ozone (O ₃)	100 µg/m ³	8 hour
Lead	0.2 µg/m ³	3 month moving average calculated monthly
Benzene	3.6 µg/m ³	Annual



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Benzo[a]pyrene	0.0003 µg/m ³	Annual
1,3-Butadiene	2.4 µg/m ³	Annual
Formaldehyde	100 µg/m ³	30 minutes
Acetaldehyde	30 µg/m ³	Annual
Mercury (inorganic)	0.33 µg/m ³	Annual
Mercury (organic)	0.13 µg/m ³	Annual
Chromium VI	0.0011 µg/m ³	Annual
Chromium metal and Chromium III	0.11 µg/m ³	Annual
Arsenic (inorganic)	0.0055 µg/m ³	Annual
Arsine	0.055 µg/m ³	Annual

E14.4. Activity table

[The regional coastal plan [rcp] provisions (for activities or resources in the coastal marine area) are not operative until the Minister of Conservation has formally approved the regional coastal plan part of the Auckland Unitary Plan.]

Table 0.4.1 Activity table specifies the activity status for the discharge of contaminants into air pursuant to section 15 of the Resource Management Act 1991..

Refer to other provisions in the Plan for the activity status of the related land use activity that may require resource consent.

The Strategic Transport Corridor Zone and roads, will assume the most stringent air quality requirements of the adjacent zones [rp].

Refer to the Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Section for sites zoned as Rural 1 – 3, Landform 1 -7, Commercial 5 (Industrial) and Commercial 6 (Quarry) zones and other Hauraki Gulf Islands zones of the Hauraki Gulf Islands Section of the Auckland Council District Plan.

The spatial area to which the columns in Table 0.4.1 Activity table apply to is as follows.

- (1) Low air quality – dust and odour area (Quarry) includes the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone and Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Section Commercial 6 Zone [rp].
- (2) Low air quality – dust and odour area (Industry) includes the Business – Heavy Industry Zone [rp].
- (3) Medium air quality – dust and odour area (Industry) includes the Business – Light Industry Zone, Coastal – Minor Port Zone, Port Precinct, Gabador Place Precinct, Boat Building Precinct, Auckland Airport Precinct, and Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Section Commercial 5 Zone [rcp/rp].
- (4) Medium air quality – dust and odour rural area (Rural) includes the Rural – Rural Production Zone, Rural – Mixed Rural Zone, Rural – Rural Coastal Zone, Future Urban Zone, Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Section Rural 1-3 and Landform 1-7 [rp].



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- (5) High air quality – dust and odour area includes all other zones (including all coastal zones and Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Section other zones) [rcp/rp].



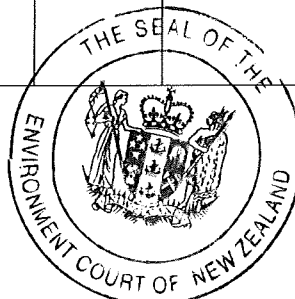
Table 0.4.1 Activity table

Activity		Activity status				
		High air quality - dust and odour area	Medium air quality - dust and odour rural area (Rural)	Medium air quality - dust and odour area (Industry)	Low air quality - dust and odour area (Industry)	Low air quality - dust and odour area (Quarry)
Discharge of contaminants into air from activities not provided for in other rules in this table						
(A1)	Activities meeting the permitted activity standards and not provided for by any other rule	P	P	P	P	P
(A2)	Activities not meeting the permitted activity standards and not provided for by any other rule	D	D	D	D	D
(A3)	Activities not meeting the restricted discretionary activity standards and not provided for by any other rule	D	D	D	D	D
Discharge of contaminants into air from chemical and metallurgical processes						
(A4)	Any process that discharges more than 20kg/hour or 10t/year of volatile organic compounds such as large-scale application of surface coatings or printing ink without the application of heat, excluding the ventilation, displacement or dispensing of motor fuels and excluding road marking	D	D	D	D	D
(A5)	Electroplating	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A6)	Fumigant for use in commercial pest control	P	P	P	P	P
(A7)	Mechanical shredding of scrap indoors, including the mechanical removal of plastic or rubber covering from cable, where discharges to air are through particulate control equipment	P	P	P	P	P
(A8)	Melting of any metal or metal alloy at a rate of no more than 100kg/hour excluding the recycling and melting of scrap metal	P	P	P	P	P



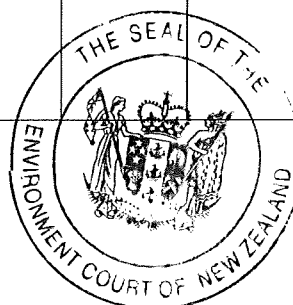
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(A9)	Melting of any metal or metal alloy at a rate between 100kg/hour and 1t/hour excluding welding and jewellery manufacture	NC	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A10)	Removal of coatings from wire or cable by heating with emissions control equipment	NC	D	D	D	D
(A11)	Removal of coatings from wire or cable by heating not provided for by any other rule	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr
(A12)	Spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or hazardous organic plasticisers at an individual site not in a spray booth or at a domestic premises at an application rate no more than 2L/day	P	P	P	P	P
(A13)	Spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers for maintenance of infrastructure	P	P	P	P	P
(A14)	Spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers in a spray booth	P	P	P	P	P
(A15)	Spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers not meeting the permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A16)	Chemical processes or activities associated with small-scale operations (such as home hobby operations, and on-farm blending of fertilisers)	P	P	P	P	P
(A17)	Bodying of oils or manufacture of monomers, synthetic resins, varnishes, plastics or adhesives	D	D	D	D	D
(A18)	Storage, manufacture or use of acrylates	D	D	D	D	D
(A19)	Use of more than nine kilograms per hour of styrene	D	RD	RD	P	P
(A20)	Production of soap, grease, or surface active agents	D	D	D	D	D
(A21)	Synthesis or extraction of organic chemicals, including synthesis, extraction, blending or formulation of	D	D	D	D	D



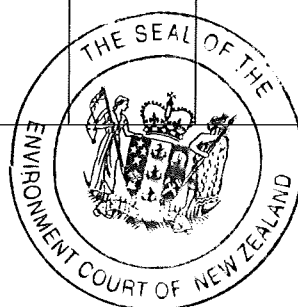
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	agricultural, or plant hormones					
(A22)	Production of inorganic chemicals, including concentration of acids or anhydrides, ammonia or alkalis	D	D	D	D	D
(A23)	Production or blending of fertilisers, including the granulation of single or mixed fertilizers	D	D	D	D	D
(A24)	Solvent manufacture or recovery	D	D	D	D	D
(A25)	Distillation, refining or other processing of petroleum or petrol products	D	D	D	D	D
(A26)	Total or partial disposal of solid or liquid substances by chemical decomposition	D	D	D	D	D
(A27)	Dry distillation of coal or lignite	D	D	D	D	D
(A28)	Production of metals or non-metals by a wet process or by means of electrical or mechanical energy	D	D	D	D	D
(A29)	Production, processing or treatment of organic or inorganic compounds	D	D	D	D	D
(A30)	Separation, dewatering through the application of heat or distillation of hydrocarbons including used (waste) oil	D	D	D	D	D
(A31)	Use of bitumen in the manufacture of products other than roading mix	D	D	D	D	D
(A32)	Carbonising or destructive distillation of hydrocarbons where the solid, liquid or gaseous products are recovered	D	D	D	D	D
(A33)	Gasification of any hydrocarbon by partial combustion with air or oxygen or reaction with steam	D	D	D	D	D
(A34)	Manufacturing of semiconductors, explosives, paints, inks or powder coatings	D	D	D	D	D
(A35)	Industrial gas manufacturing	D	D	D	D	D
(A36)	Cleaning of metal by pyrolysis	D	D	D	D	D
(A37)	Manufacture of rigid or flexible polyurethane foam using diisocyanates, or methylene chloride at a rate exceeding a total of 100 kilograms per hour	D	D	D	D	D



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(A38)	Use of more than 200 kilogrammes per hour of resins	D	D	D	D	D
(A39)	The melting of any metal or metal alloy used in the process of thermal metal spraying, including zinc, that does not comply with the permitted activity standards	D	D	D	D	D
(A40)	The extraction, including electrochemical methods of reduction, of any metal or metal alloy from its ore, oxide or other compounds	D	D	D	D	D
(A41)	The manufacture of steel, the refining of any metal, or the modification of any alloy in the molten state	D	D	D	D	D
(A42)	Melting of any metal or metal alloy with a melting capacity of more than 1t/hour	D	D	D	D	D
(A43)	Galvanizing	D	D	D	D	D
(A44)	Heating in a furnace or other appliance of any metal or metal alloy for the purpose of removing grease, oil or any other non-metallic contaminant, including drum reconditioning	D	D	D	D	D
(A45)	Removal by heating of any material from wire or cables where all emissions pass through control equipment that minimises emissions of dioxins and other hazardous air pollutants	D	D	D	D	D
(A46)	Heating or burning of tyres where all emissions pass through control equipment that minimises emissions of dioxins and other hazardous air pollutants	D	D	D	D	D
Discharge of contaminants into air from combustion activities						
(A47)	Emergency generators used for the purpose of generating electricity for premises during mains power unavailability (includes operation for the purpose of generator testing and maintenance)	P	P	P	P	P



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(A48)	<p>Very small industrial, trade and institutional combustion sources fuelled by any one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas up to a total gross heat release of 2MW; or b) wood (including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets) or diesel up to a total gross heat release of 500kW 	P	P	P	P	P
(A49)	<p>Small combustion sources established before 1 May 2014 fuelled by any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, with a total gross heat release of more than 2 and not exceeding 22MW; or b) diesel, with a total gross heat release of more than 500kW and not exceeding 10MW; or c) light or heavy fuel oil, excluding waste oil, not exceeding a total gross heat release of 10MW; or d) wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, with a total gross heat release of more than 500kW and not exceeding 5MW; or e) coal with a total gross heat release not exceeding 5MW 	P	P	P	P	P
(A50)	<p>Small combustion sources established from 1 May 2014 fuelled by any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, in a an external combustion engine/boiler with a total gross heat release of more than 2 and not exceeding 22MW; or b) diesel, in a an external combustion engine/boiler with a total gross heat release more than 500kW and not exceeding 10MW 	P	P	P	P	P



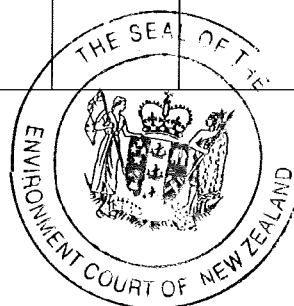
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(A51)	<p>Medium combustion sources established from 1 May 2014 fuelled by any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, in an external combustion engine/boiler with a total gross heat release of more than 500kW and not exceeding 2MW; or b) light fuel oil (excluding waste oil) in an external combustion engine/boiler not exceeding a total gross heat release of 10MW; or c) natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas in an internal combustion engine/generator, with a total gross heat release of more than 2 and not exceeding 10 MW; or d) diesel in an internal combustion engine/generator, with a total gross heat release of more than 500kW and not exceeding 10 MW 	C	C	C	C	C
(A52)	<p>Medium to large combustion sources fuelled by any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas in an external combustion engine/boiler with a total gross heat release of more than 22 and not exceeding 33MW; or b) diesel or light fuel oil in an external combustion engine/boiler with a total gross heat release of more than 10 and not exceeding 20MW; or c) wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, in an external combustion engine/boiler with a total gross heat release of more than 2 and not exceeding 10MW; or d) natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas or diesel in an internal 	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD



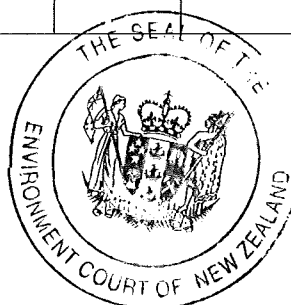
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	combustion engine/generator, with a total gross heat of more than 10 and not exceeding 20MW					
(A53)	Combustion activities not meeting the permitted, controlled or restricted discretionary activity standards	D	D	D	D	D
Discharge of contaminants into air from cremation and incineration processes						
(A54)	Cremation of human or animal remains, excluding the burning of animal remains covered by outdoor burning rules, where discharges to air are through an afterburner	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A55)	Cremation of human or animal remains not meeting restricted discretionary activity standards	D	D	D	D	D
(A56)	Flaring of gas, excluding landfill gas, including biogas and petrochemical products	D	D	D	D	D
(A57)	Incineration of non-hazardous waste, including paper, greenwaste and untreated wood waste, and excluding outdoor burning, backyard incinerators and single chamber incinerators covered by outdoor burning rules	D	D	D	D	D
(A58)	Incineration of hazardous waste excluding high temperature incineration covered by Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr
Discharge of contaminants into air from drying and kiln processes						
(A59)	The baking of clay or ceramic products, including bricks or tiles with a total on-site production capacity of more than 5t/day of finished product	NC	D	D	D	D
(A60)	Drying, curing or baking of any solvent based coatings onto a surface by application of heat at a solvent volatile organic compound(VOC) application rate of less than 20kg /hour	P	P	P	P	P

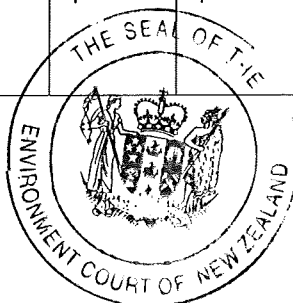


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(A61)	Drying, curing or baking of any organic solvent based coating onto a surface by application of heat at a solvent VOC application rate of more than 20kg VOC/hour where discharges to air pass through an afterburner	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A62)	Drying, curing or baking of any organic solvent-based coating onto a surface by application of heat at a solvent VOC application rate of more than 20kg VOC/hour where discharges to air do not pass through an afterburner	NC	D	D	D	D
(A63)	Drying, curing or baking of any substance, excluding food processes and those processes covered by other rules in this section, that on heating at a rate exceeding a total on-site generating capacity of 500kW releases dust, odour or other air pollutants	D	D	D	D	D
(A64)	Heat set printing at any rate where discharges to air pass through an afterburner	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A65)	Heat set printing at any rate where discharges to air do not pass through an afterburner	D	D	D	D	D
(A66)	Manufacture of synthetic wood or paper board, including hardboard, plywood or fibre board, by drying, curing or pressing wood, paper or wood or paper products through the application of heat	D	D	D	D	D
(A67)	Pulping of wood or paper products by mechanical or chemical processes, or the associated processes of bleaching or chemical or by-product recovery including recycled paper pulping	NC	D	D	D	D
(A68)	Wood or paper processing using the Kraft process	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr

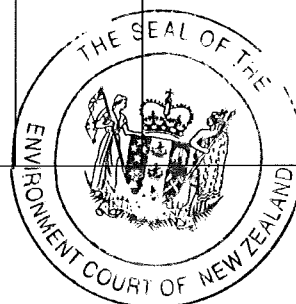


Discharge of contaminants into air from dust generating processes						
(A69)	Asbestos - extraction, processing, storage or the manufacture of products containing asbestos except where the activity is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - associated with site remediation; or - removal of asbestos from existing structures; or - the reconditioning or placing of asbestos containing friction linings to brake or clutch assemblies; and in accordance with industry best practice that is necessary to meet the requirements of the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr
(A70)	Blasting (dry abrasive) within a permanent facility (spray booth) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica	P	P	P	P	P
(A71)	Blasting (vacuum) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica	P	P	P	P	P
(A72)	Blasting (sweep) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica	P	P	P	P	P
(A73)	Blasting undertaken outside a permanent facility (spray booth) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent silica	RD	P	P	P	P
(A74)	Blasting (dry abrasive, vacuum or sweep) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent silica not meeting the permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A75)	Blasting (including dry abrasive, vacuum, and sweep) using abrasive material containing greater than five per cent silica	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
(A76)	Cement storage, handling, redistribution, or packaging	D	P	P	P	P



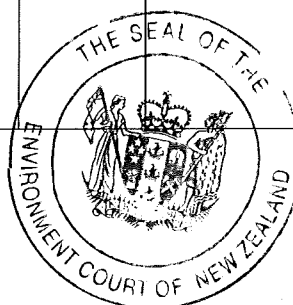
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(A77)	Cement storage, handling, redistribution, or packaging that does not comply with the permitted activity standards	D	D	D	RD	RD
(A78)	Coal storage outdoors where total amount on site is not more than two tonnes	P	P	P	P	P
(A79)	Coal or coal products storage outdoors greater than two tonnes but not more than 500 tonnes; or not more than two tonnes and not meeting the general permitted activity standards	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A80)	Coal or coal products storage outdoors of more than 500 tonnes	D	D	D	D	D
(A81)	Demolition of buildings not meeting the general permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A82)	Earthworks and the construction, maintenance and repair of public roads and railways not meeting the general permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A83)	Manufacture of asphalt paving mix where discharges to air are through a bag filter system	D	D	RD	RD	RD
(A84)	Manufacture of asphalt paving mix where discharges are not through a bag filter system	NC	NC	D	D	D
(A85)	Manufacture of concrete at a rate up to 110 tonnes/day	P	P	P	P	P
(A86)	Manufacture of concrete at a rate of more than 110 tonnes/day where discharges to air are through a bag filter system	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A87)	Manufacture of concrete at a rate of more than 110 tonnes/day where discharges to air are not through a bag filter system	D	D	D	D	D
(A88)	Other air discharges from any process that includes: a) sintering, calcining or roasting of metal ores in preparation for smelting; or b) burning of calcium or calcium	D	D	D	D	D



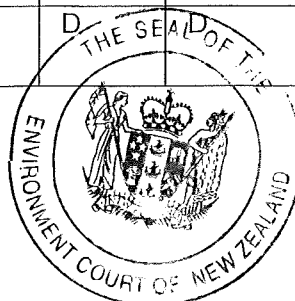
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	<p>magnesium carbonates to produce calcium or magnesium oxides or hydroxides (including lime manufacturing); or</p> <p>c) expansion or exfoliation of mineral; or</p> <p>d) dehydration of gypsum; or</p> <p>e) the manufacture and/or melting of glass or glass products, including vitrification, with a production capacity of greater than 1t/day; or</p> <p>f) manufacture of glass or mineral wool; or</p> <p>g) manufacture of cement or cement products from raw materials; or</p>					
(A89)	Mineral extraction activities at a rate of between five and 200 tonnes/hour	NC	RD	RD	RD	C
(A90)	Mineral extraction activities at a rate exceeding 200 tonnes/ hour from any one quarrying process	NC	D	D	D	C
(A91)	Mineral extraction activities at a rate exceeding five tonnes/ hour from any one quarrying process not complying with controlled or restricted discretionary activity standards	NC	D	D	D	D
(A92)	Temporary crushing of concrete, masonry products, minerals, ores and/or aggregates on a development site using a mobile crusher at a rate of up to 60 tonnes/hour	P	P	P	P	P
(A93)	Crushing of concrete, masonry products, minerals, ores and/or aggregates (not associated with quarrying activities) at a rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – greater than 60 tonnes/hour; or – up to 60 tonnes/hour and not meeting permitted activity standards 	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A94)	Unsealed public roads	P	P	P	P	P
Discharge of contaminants into air from emergency services and the New Zealand Defence Force						
(A95)	Air discharges, including outdoor burning of any material, for the purpose of fire-fighting and other emergency response activities,	P	P	P	P	P



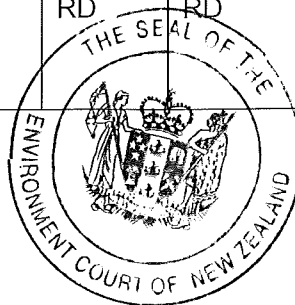
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	carried out by the New Zealand Fire Service, Auckland International Airport Limited and the New Zealand Defence Force					
(A96)	Air discharges, including outdoor burning of any material, for the purpose of emergency service training	P	P	P	P	P
		High air quality area exceptions: permitted in the Rural – Countryside Living Zone in the Urban Fire District on properties greater than 1ha if a Council fire permit is obtained				
(A97)	Air discharges, including from outdoor burning of any material, for the purpose of fire emergency service training or investigation not meeting the permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
Discharge of contaminants into air from food, animal or plant matter processes						
(A98)	Alcoholic beverage production from fermentation of plant matter to produce up to 25 million l/ year or greater than 25 million l/year with the specified odour standards for permitted activities	P	P	P	P	P
(A99)	Alcoholic beverage production from fermentation of plant matter not meeting the permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A100)	Carpet manufacturing	D	D	D	D	D
(A101)	Coffee roasting at a loading rate of green coffee beans up to 50kg/hour and not exceeding a total weekly production of 100kg	P	P	P	P	P
(A102)	Coffee roasting at a loading rate of green coffee beans greater than 50kg/hour and not exceeding 250kg/hour	P	P	P	P	P
(A103)	Coffee roasting at a loading rate of green coffee beans of more than 250kg/hour, or less than 250kg/hour and not meeting the permitted activity standards	D	D	D	D	D
(A104)	Drying of milk products to produce milk powders	D	D	D	D	D
(A105)	Extraction, distillation or purification of animal or vegetable fats and oils	D	D	D	D	D



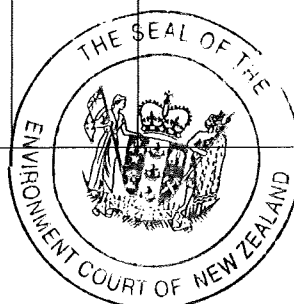
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(A106)	Manufacture of animal casings	D	D	D	D	D
(A107)	Manufacture of yeast or starch	D	D	D	D	D
(A108)	Pet food manufacture by the application of heat	D	D	D	D	D
(A109)	Preservation of animal hides or skins or the removal of hair, wool or feathers, (including tanneries and fellmongeries), by chemical or heat treatment	D	D	D	D	D
(A110)	Refinement of sugars, roasting or drying of berries, grains or plant matter (except roasting of coffee covered by other rules in this table), curing by smoking, flour or grain milling, deep fat or oil frying exceeding 250kg/hour of product	D	D	D	D	D
(A111)	Rendering, reduction or drying of animal matter through the application of heat	D	D	D	D	D
(A112)	Treatment of abattoir waste or abattoir wastewater on the premises	D	D	D	D	D
(A113)	Wool scouring operations or dag crushing	D	D	D	D	D
Discharge of contaminants into air from mobile sources and tunnels						
(A114)	Discharges to air from motor vehicles, aircraft, trains, vessels (including boats) and mobile sources not otherwise specified (such as lawnmowers), including those on industrial or trade premises (excluding tunnels) (permitted standards do not apply)	P	P	P	P	P
(A115)	Discharges to air from motor vehicle and rail tunnels established before 30 September 2013	P	P	P	P	P
(A116)	Discharges to air from motor vehicle tunnels established from 30 September 2013 with a Low or Medium Risk Rating (as assessed under Table 0.6.1.18.1 and Table 0.6.1.18.2 in Standard E14.6.1.18)	P	P	P	P	P
(A117)	Discharges to air from motor vehicle tunnels after 30 September 2013 with a High Risk Rating (as	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD



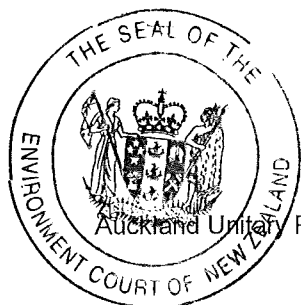
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	assessed under Table E14.6.1.18.1 and Table E14.6.1.18.2 in Standard E14.6.1.18)					
(A118)	Discharges to air from rail tunnels established from 30 September 2013 that only carry electric-powered locomotives	P	P	P	P	P
(A119)	Discharges to air from rail tunnels established from 30 September 2013 that carry any diesel-powered locomotives	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
Discharge of contaminants into air from motor fuel storage						
(A120)	Air discharges of volatile organic compounds (including organic solvents) from: a) dispensing of motor fuels; or b) ventilation or displacement of air or vapour from storage tanks containing motor fuels; or c) ventilation or displacement of air or vapour from motor fuel tankers (excluding petrol vapour)	P	P	P	P	P
(A121)	Air discharges of volatile organic compounds (including organic solvents) from the ventilation or displacement of air or vapour from motor fuels storage tanks or tankers, or from the dispensing of motor fuels that does not comply with the permitted standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A122)	Petrol storage greater than one million litres on-site	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
Discharge of contaminants into air from outdoor burning						
(A123)	Burning of waste, including: a) municipal, commercial, institutional, domestic or industrial wastes; or b) wood that is painted or chemically treated; or c) plastic (including agrichemical containers and silage wrap), rubber and paint; or d) sewage sludge or screenings; or e) motor vehicles and motor vehicle	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr



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	<p>parts; or</p> <p>f) pathological, clinical or veterinary wastes; or</p> <p>g) solid, liquid or gaseous chemical wastes; or</p> <p>h) construction or demolition waste; or</p> <p>i) road seal and bitumen; or</p> <p>j) tyres; or</p> <p>k) oil (including crude oil, fuel oil sludge, waste oil, refined oil products such as diesel fuel, kerosene and motor gasoline); or</p> <p>l) fuels with more than 0.5 per cent by weight sulphur content; or</p> <p>m) coatings from wire or cable</p> <p>Excludes untreated wood, paper, greenwaste, dead on-farm animal stock and materials burnt for the purpose of emergency service training and investigation as allowed for by other rules in this table</p>					
(A124)	<p>Cooking and heating outdoors using fuels (including natural gas, liquid fossil fuels, solid fuels or untreated dry wood containing less than 25 per cent moisture) that contain less than 0.5 per cent sulphur by weight providing it does not cause offensive or objectionable smoke beyond the site boundary (includes braziers, firepits, barbecues, umus, hangis, domestic smokehouses and other ethnic cooking fires)</p>	P	P	P	P	P
(A125)	<p>Dead farm animals – outdoor burning of up to 1.5t/day</p>	Pr	P	Pr	Pr	P
		<p>High air quality area exceptions: Permitted in Rural – Countryside Living Zone and Rural – Rural Conservation Zone in a Rural Fire District Permitted in Rural – Countryside Living Zone in the Urban Fire District on properties greater than 1ha if a Council fire permit is obtained</p>				



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(A126)	Dead farm animals – outdoor burning of more than 1.5t/day	Pr	RD	Pr	Pr	Pr
		High air quality area exceptions: Restricted discretionary in Rural – Countryside Living Zone and Rural – Rural Conservation Zone in a Rural Fire District Restricted discretionary in Rural – Countryside Living Zone in the Urban Fire District on properties greater than 1ha if a council fire permit is obtained				
(A127)	Fireworks below 450kg (as net explosive quantity)	P	P	P	P	P
(A128)	Fireworks more than 450kg (as net explosive quantity)	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A129)	Outdoor burning of any material required by Ministry for Primary Industries or designated authorities under the Health Act 1956 or Biosecurity Act 1993	P	P	P	P	P
(A130)	Outdoor burning of untreated wood, or paper for the purpose of controlled public displays for celebrations (e.g. Guy Fawkes bonfires)	RD	P	RD	RD	P
(A131)	Outdoor burning of untreated wood, paper, and greenwaste (that was generated on the premises where it is to be burned or on property under same ownership or operation) except where expressly allowed for by another rule in this table	Pr	P	Pr	Pr	P
		High air quality area exceptions: Permitted in Rural – Countryside Living Zone and Rural – Rural Conservation Zone in a Rural Fire District Permitted in Rural – Countryside Living Zone in the Urban Fire District on properties greater than 1ha if a council fire permit is obtained				
(A132)	Outdoor burning of untreated wood, paper, and greenwaste (not generated on the premises where it is to be burned or on a property in the same ownership or operation) except where allowed for by another rule in this table	NC	RD	NC	NC	NC
		High air quality area exceptions: Restricted discretionary in Rural – Countryside Living Zone and Rural – Rural Conservation Zone in a Rural Fire District Restricted discretionary in Rural – Countryside Living Zone in the Urban Fire District on properties greater than 1ha if a council fire permit is obtained				
Discharge of contaminants into air from rural activities						
(A133)	Animal feedlots for cattle	D	P	P	P	P
(A134)	Disposal of livestock and offal, using offal holes or shallow trenches	D	P	D	P	P



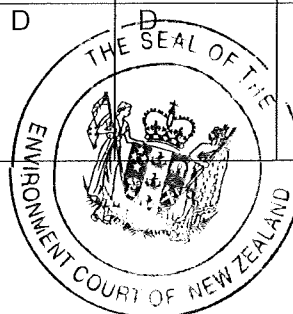
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(A135)	Disposal of livestock and offal using offal holes or shallow trenches not complying with the permitted activity standards	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A136)	Poultry hatcheries	D	P	P	P	P
(A137)	The storage and application of fertiliser (including agricultural lime)	P	P	P	P	P
(A138)	Intensive farming of up to 10,000 poultry	D	P	P	P	P
(A139)	Intensive farming of up to 10,000 poultry that does not comply with the permitted activity standards	D	RD	RD	P	P
(A140)	Intensive farming of more than 25 pig equivalents or more than 10,000 poultry that was established before 21 October 2001	C	C	C	C	P
(A141)	Intensive farming established from 21 October 2001 housing between 10,000 to 180,000 chickens	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A142)	Intensive farming of more than 25 pig equivalents or any number of poultry not meeting permitted, controlled or restricted discretionary standards	NC	D	D	D	D
(A143)	Intensive farming not covered by any other rule	D	D	D	D	D
(A144)	Manufacture and storage of silage	D	P	P	P	P
Discharge of contaminants into air from waste processes						
(A145)	Composting of refuse, waste, organic materials or green wastes where the total amount on site is not more than 10m ³	P	P	P	P	P
(A146)	Composting, where the operation is not fully enclosed, of refuse, waste, organic materials excluding green wastes where the total amount on site is between 10m ³ and 50m ³	D	P	P	P	P
(A147)	Composting, where the operation is not fully enclosed, of only greenwaste where the total amount on site is between 10m ³ and 100m ³	D	P	P	P	P
(A148)	Composting, where the operation is fully enclosed, of refuse, waste, organic materials or green wastes	RD	P	P	P	P



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	where the total amount on site is more than 10m ³ and not exceeding 100m ³					
(A149)	Composting where the operation is fully enclosed, of refuse, waste, organic materials or green wastes from 100m ³ and not exceeding 1000m ³	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A150)	Composting – any other composting including those not meeting permitted and restricted discretionary activity standards	D	D	D	D	D
(A151)	Greenwaste collection stations	P	P	P	P	P
(A152)	Greenwaste collection stations not meeting the permitted activity standards	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A153)	Refuse transfer stations with up to 30m ³ of refuse or 500m ³ of green waste	D	P	P	P	P
(A154)	Refuse transfer stations with more than 30m ³ of refuse or 500m ³ of green waste	NC	C	C	C	C
(A155)	Refuse transfer stations not meeting the permitted or controlled activity standards	D	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A156)	Recycling stations where no greenwaste is collected on site	D	P	P	P	P
(A157)	Recycling stations not meeting the permitted activity standards	NC	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A158)	Landfills that ceased receiving waste materials (closed landfill) after 1 October 1991, and contained at least 200,000 tonnes of waste materials at time of closure	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
(A159)	Landfills receiving waste material, including domestic and industrial wastes	D	D	D	D	D
(A160)	Landfills that do not comply with restricted discretionary or discretionary activity standards	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
(A161)	Treatment of industrial, chemical, pathological or hazardous waste materials prior to disposal which are not generated on site	NC	D	D	D	D



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(A162)	Treatment of wastewater that was generated on-site (on-site wastewater treatment systems) - excluding municipal wastewater	P	P	P	P	P
(A163)	Treatment of municipal wastewater (municipal wastewater treatment plants)	D	D	D	D	D
(A164)	Disposal to ground of septage (septic tank cleanings) up to 10t/day	D	P	D	D	D
High air quality area exceptions: Permitted in Rural – Countryside Living Zone						
(A165)	Disposal to ground of treated sewage sludge (biosolids) or septage (septic tank cleanings) greater than 10t/day	NC	D	D	D	D
(A166)	Wastewater facility that is for the primary purpose of pumping or transfer or storage of raw or partially treated wastewater	P	P	P	P	P
(A167)	Wastewater facility that is for the primary purpose of pumping, or storage or transfer of wastewater and not meeting the permitted activity standards	RD	RD	RD	RD	RD
Discharge of contaminants into air from other processes						
(A168)	Nuclear power generation	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr

E14.5. Notification

- (1) An application for resource consent for a controlled activity to discharge contaminants to air listed in Table 0.4.1 Activity table above will be considered without public or limited notification or the need to obtain written approval from affected parties unless the Council decides that special circumstances exist under section 95A(4) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (2) An application for resource consent for a restricted discretionary activity to discharge contaminants to air, that is listed in Table 0.4.1 Activity table above except for waste processes and rural activities, but including landfills and wastewater activities; will be considered without public or limited notification or the need to obtain written approval from affected parties unless the Council decides that special circumstances exist under section 95A(4) of the Resource Management Act 1991.



- (3) An application for resource consent for a restricted discretionary activity to discharge contaminants to air, for waste processes (excluding landfills and wastewater activities) and rural activities listed in Table 0.4.1 Activity table above will be subject to the normal tests for notification under the relevant sections of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (4) Any application for resource consent for an activity listed in Table E14.4.1 Activity table and which is not listed in 0.5(1), (2) or (3) will be subject to the normal tests for notification under the relevant sections of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (5) When deciding who is an affected person the Council will give specific consideration to those persons listed in Rule C1.13(4).

E14.6. Standards

E14.6.1. Permitted Standards

All activities listed as permitted in Table 0.4.1 Activity table must comply with the following general standards and specific standards where applicable.

E14.6.1.1. General standards

The following standards apply to all permitted activities that discharge contaminants into air except for:

- mobile sources; and
 - fire-fighting and other emergency response activities.
- (1) The discharge must not contain contaminants that cause, or are likely to cause, adverse effects on human health, property or the environment beyond the boundary of the premises where the activity takes place.
 - (2) The discharge must not cause noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable odour, dust, particulate, smoke or ash beyond the boundary of the premises where the activity takes place.
 - (3) There must be no, dangerous, offensive or objectionable visible emissions.
 - (4) There must be no spray drift or overspray beyond the boundary of the premises where the activity takes place.

Note 1

When making a determination of adverse effects in relation to odour and dust, the FIDOL factors (frequency, intensity, duration, offensiveness and location) should be used. The use of the FIDOL factors provides a framework for making an objective and consistent assessment in relation to the degree of effects. The nature of the zone, predominant types of activities within any given area and amenity provisions for each zone, precinct or overlay will be



taken into account when undertaking the assessment effects on the environment.

Chemical and metallurgical processes

E14.6.1.2. Mechanical shredding of scrap indoors, including the mechanical removal of plastic or rubber covering from cable

- (1) Before discharging to air, all emissions must pass through control equipment that achieves a particulate emission rate of no more than 10mg/m^3 (STP and dry gas basis).
- (2) Emissions control equipment must be maintained in accordance with manufacturers specifications. Where alternative maintenance programme is proposed, that programme must be certified by an independent chartered professional engineer to meet the above standards.

E14.6.1.3. Thermal metal spraying, including the melting of any metal or metal alloy

- (1) The process must be contained within a spray booth.
- (2) Before discharging of contaminants to air, all emissions must pass through control equipment that achieves a particulate emission rate of no more than 30mg/m^3 (STP and dry gas basis).

E14.6.1.4. Spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers for maintenance of infrastructure

- (1) There must be no activities sensitive to air discharges within 30m of the activity.
- (2) There must be an exclusion zone that prevents public access within 15m of the activity.
- (3) The quantity of paint containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers applied in a continuous application at a single location must not exceed 18 litres per day.

E14.6.1.5. Spray application of surface coatings containing diisocyanates or organic plasticisers in a spray booth

- (1) The spray booth or room must be fitted with a suitable filter system to minimise air discharges of diisocyanates and organic plasticisers.
- (2) Vents from the spray booth or room must discharge vertically, at least 3m above the ridge height of the building and not be fitted with a cap that impedes the upward discharge of emissions.



Combustion activities

E14.6.1.6. Small combustion sources established before 1 May 2014

- (1) This rule will cease to be in effect after 30 April 2024.
- (2) The activity must have been lawfully established as a permitted activity before 1 May 2014.
- (3) Any change in the activity must not change the character or increase the scale or intensity of any adverse effects of the activity on the environment.
- (4) There must be no visible emissions resulting from the combustion process other than heat haze and clean steam during normal operation.
- (5) Air discharges must be through a stack, the height of which must be determined by the procedures set out by the NSW Environment Protection Agency Guidelines for estimating Chimney Heights for small and medium sized Fuel Burning Equipment February 1993 or if the stack height does not comply then the operator must demonstrate that the activity will not cause an exceedance of the relevant air quality standards beyond the site boundary.
- (6) Rain excluders must not impede the upward discharge of combustion gases.
- (7) Air discharges from combustion of wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, and coal combustion processes must discharge through particulate emissions control equipment such as a bag filter or electrostatic precipitator.
- (8) The sulphur content of the fuel must be no more than 0.5 per cent by weight.
- (9) The wood (including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets) must have a moisture content of less than 25 per cent by weight (dry basis).
- (10) Any wood (including wood products such as wood chips and pellets) must not be not painted, tanalised (treated with copper, chrome and arsenic) or treated with preservatives or impregnated with chemicals, including chipboard.
- (11) Maintenance of combustion appliances must occur in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and maintenance records are made available to Council officers on request.
- (12) The Council must be provided with the following information on 1 May 2016 and 1 May 2021:



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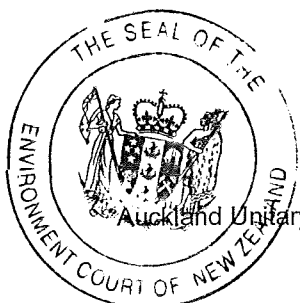
- (a) location of combustion process and stack;
- (b) fuel source;
- (c) type of device and total gross heat release; and
- (d) details of any particulate emissions control employed.

Note 1

Combustion sources lawfully established as permitted activities before 30 September 2013 and in compliance with the above standard may continue until 30 April 2024. From 1 May 2024 all small combustion activities operating as a permitted activity and complying with Standard 0.6.1.6(1) must comply with Standard 0.6.1.7 or otherwise obtain resource consent.

E14.6.1.7. Small combustion sources established from 1 May 2014

- (1) The activity must not include internal combustion engines/generators.
- (2) There must be no visible emissions resulting from the combustion process other than heat haze and clean steam during normal operation.
- (3) Air discharges must be through a stack, the height of which must be determined by the procedures set out by the NSW Environment Protection Agency Guidelines for estimating Chimney Heights for small and medium sized Fuel Burning Equipment February 1993 or if the stack height does not comply then the operator must demonstrate that the activity will not cause an exceedance of the relevant air quality standards beyond the site boundary.
- (4) Rain excluders must not impede the upward discharge of combustion gases.
- (5) The sulphur content of the fuel is no more than 0.5 per cent by weight.
- (6) Maintenance of combustion appliances must occur in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and maintenance records must be made available to Council officers on request.
- (7) The Council must be provided with the following information on 1 May 2016 and 1 May 2021:
 - (a) location of combustion process and stack;
 - (b) fuel source;
 - (c) type of device and total gross heat release; and
 - (d) details of any particulate emissions control employed.



Dust generating processes

E14.6.1.8. Blasting (dry abrasive) within a permanent facility (spray booth) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica

- (1) Emissions must pass through a filtration system that achieves a particulate emission rate of 30mg/m³ (STP and dry gas basis).
- (2) Emissions control equipment must be maintained in accordance with manufacturers specifications.
- (3) A differential pressure gauge must be installed across the filtration system and the processing monitoring equipment must be fitted with audible alarms.
- (4) The control equipment and maintenance programme must be certified by an independent chartered professional engineer to demonstrate that the control equipment is adequate to meet the criteria specified standards 0.6.1.8(1) – (3).
- (5) All work areas and surrounding areas must be kept clean and substantially free of accumulations of deposited blasting material and other debris.
- (6) Abrasive material used for the blasting must contain less than two per cent by dry weight dust able to pass a 0.15 mm sieve.

E14.6.1.9. Blasting (vacuum) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica

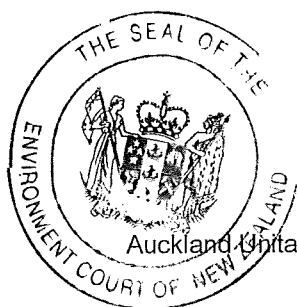
- (1) Material collected by the vacuum device must pass through a fabric filter or other collection system capable of achieving a non-visible discharge.
- (2) All work areas and surrounding areas must be kept clean and substantially free of accumulations of deposited abrasive blasting material and other debris.

E14.6.1.10. Blasting (sweep) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica

- (1) All work areas and surrounding areas must be kept clean and substantially free of accumulations of deposited abrasive blasting material and other debris.

E14.6.1.11. Blasting (abrasive) outside of permanent facility (spray booth) using abrasive material containing less than five per cent dry weight free silica

- (1) Blasting must not be done within 50m of a public road or within 100m of an occupied building.



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- (2) Waste and debris resulting from abrasive blasting must be removed from the site of the blasting to the extent practicable.
- (3) Dry abrasive blasting:
 - (a) must be done more than 1m above ground level; and
 - (b) may only be done if covers or screens are used to mitigate the effects of any contaminants discharges by the blasting.

E14.6.1.12. Cement storage, handling, redistribution, or packaging

- (1) Cement is stored in fully enclosed silos that must be fitted with a filtration system with a filter surface area of at least 24m².
- (2) There should be no visible discharges of dust.
- (3) Cement must be delivered via a fully enclosed system.
- (4) Silos must either have an automated remote filling system or be fitted with a high level alarm that has both an audible and visual indicator and when the alarm is triggered it will stop the filling of the silo.

E14.6.1.13. Temporary crushing of concrete, masonry products, minerals, ores and/or aggregates on a development site, using a mobile crusher, at a rate of up to 60 tonnes per hour

- (1) An effective watering system must be available to minimise dust emissions.
- (2) Operation of the crusher must occur on no more than 180 days over the duration of the development project.
- (3) Temporary crushing plant must be located on a development site and must only crush material originating from and to be utilised at the development site.

E14.6.1.14. Drying and kiln processes

- (1) The solvent volatile organic compound application rate must be calculated from the proportion of the coating material that is a volatile organic compound (taking into account the volatility under the particular conditions of use) multiplied by the total application rate of the coating material.
- (2) For clarity, all substances that are subjected to temperatures in excess of their boiling point shall be considered volatile under the conditions of use.



Emergency Services

E14.6.1.15. Burning of any material for the purpose of fire emergency service training or investigation

- (1) All adjacent neighbours must be advised in writing at least 48 hours prior to the fire being lit.
- (2) The Auckland Council Principal Rural Fire Officer must be advised at least seven working days in writing in advance of the location and duration of the fire and the contact details of the person overseeing the fire.
- (3) The fire must be under the direction and supervision of the New Zealand Fire Service, Council fire officers or the Auckland Airport Fire Service in the case of fires at Auckland Airport.

Food, animal or plant matter processes

E14.6.1.16. Coffee roasting at a loading rate of green coffee beans between 50kg/hour and 250kg/hour

- (1) Where the operation was established prior to 1 May 2014: any change in the activity must not change the character or increase the scale or intensity of any adverse effects on the environment as a result of air discharges from the activity.
- (2) Where the operation was established, or production increased, on or after 1 May 2014 and air emissions are discharged through an afterburner:
 - (a) the afterburner must have a minimum operating temperature of 750 degrees C and a residence time of 0.5 seconds;
 - (b) the afterburner must have a temperature gauge with readout easily accessible to the operator; and
 - (c) the afterburner must be interlocked with the coffee roaster burner control or a log must be maintained which clearly documents that the afterburner temperature is operating at 750 degrees C when the temperature of the coffee beans exceeds 120 degrees C during the roasting process.

E14.6.1.17. Alcoholic beverage production from fermentation of plant matter to produce up to 25 million l/ year or greater than 25 million l/year with the specified odour standards for permitted activities

- (1) Odour discharges from the wort kettles (or equivalent equipment) from the fermentation of plant matter to produce more than 25 million l/year must be discharged through control equipment with an odour removal efficiency of better than 90 per cent.



E14.6.1.18. Mobile sources and tunnels

- (1) Table 0.6.1.18.1 Risk assessment process and Table 0.6.1.18.2 Overall risk rating are to be utilised to assess whether the proposed motor vehicle tunnel is a permitted or restricted discretionary activity.

Table 0.6.1.18.1 Risk assessment process

Individual Rating	Is the project in an area where PM10 National Environmental Standard Air Quality for PM10 is exceeded? OR Does the annual average nitrogen dioxide at the nearest equivalent roadside monitoring site exceed 30 µg/m ³ ?	How many activities sensitive to air discharges are there located within 200m of any point of discharge?	What is the annual average daily traffic flow in vehicles per day at the opening year?
Low	No	<10	<10,000
Medium	Not applicable	10-50	10,000-50,000
High	Yes	>50	>50,000

Table 0.6.1.18.2 Overall risk rating

Overall Rating	Individual Rating
Low	Two or more Low results in Table 0.6.1.18.1
Medium	Two or more Medium results in Table 0.6.1.18.1 OR One Low, one Medium and one High result in Table 0.6.1.18.1
High	Two or more High results in Table 0.6.1.18.1

E14.6.1.19. Motor fuel storage

- (1) The storage tank containing petrol must have been installed prior to 1 January 2007; or the storage tank containing petrol must have been installed or replaced (for existing tanks) from 1 January 2007, and must include measures to ensure that petrol vapour arising from storage tank filling is captured.

*Outdoor burning***E14.6.1.20. Outdoor burning of any material required by Ministry for Primary Industries or designated authorities under the Health Act 1965 or Biosecurity Act 1993 (excluding rural and quarry zones)**

- (1) All adjacent neighbours must be advised in writing at least 48 hours prior to the fire being lit.
- (2) The Auckland Council Principal Rural Fire Officer and Auckland Council Pollution Response Team must be advised in writing at least 48 hours in



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advance of the location and duration of the fire and the contact details of the person overseeing the fire.

- (3) The fire must be under the direction and supervision of the New Zealand Fire Service, Council fire officers or the Auckland Airport Fire Service in the case of fires at Auckland Airport.

E14.6.1.21. Other outdoor burning and burning within a backyard or single chamber incinerator but excluding outdoor cooking and heating

- (1) The burning must comply with Standard E14.6.1.1.
- (2) The burning must use untreated wood or vegetation that is dry and well-seasoned.
- (3) The burning must be located as far as practicable from adjacent premises.
- (4) The burning must be undertaken during daylight hours.
- (5) The burning must be supervised.
- (6) The burning must be located at least 3m from any combustible material including buildings, fences, hedges and trees.
- (7) The burning must be undertaken in accordance with any instructions provided by the manufacturer if vegetation has been treated or sprayed by an agrichemical.
- (8) The burning must be undertaken in suitable weather conditions, for example light winds.

Waste processes

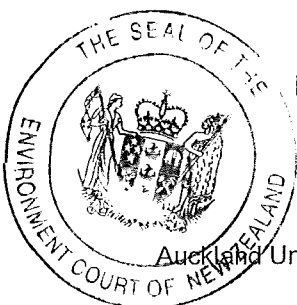
E14.6.1.22. Green waste collection stations

- (1) Green wastes must be kept on-site for not more than three days from date of receipt.
- (2) There must be no shredding of green waste.

E14.6.1.23. Refuse transfer stations where less than 30m³ of refuse or 500m³ of green waste is kept on site

- (1) Green waste must be kept on-site for no more than three days from the date of receipt.
- (2) There must be no shredding of green waste.

E14.6.1.24. Wastewater facility that is for the primary purpose of pumping or transfer or storage of raw or partially treated wastewater



- (1) Storage of wastewater must be within an enclosed tank of less than 4000m³; or between 4000m³ and 10,000m³ where it is fitted with an effective odour control system such as a bio-filter.

E14.6.2. Controlled activities

Activities listed as controlled activities in Table E14.4.1 Activity table must comply with the following standards where applicable.

Combustion activities

E14.6.2.1. Medium combustion sources established from 1 May 2014

- (1) There must be no visible emissions resulting from the combustion process other than heat haze and clean steam.
- (2) Air discharges must be through a stack, the height of which must be determined by the procedures set out by the NSW Environment Protection Agency Guidelines for estimating Chimney Heights for small and medium sized Fuel Burning Equipment February 1993.
- (3) Rain excluders must not impede the upward discharge of combustion gases.
- (4) The wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, has a moisture content of less than 25 per cent by weight (dry basis).
- (5) Any wood, including wood products such as wood chips and pellets, must not be painted, tanned (treated with copper, chrome and arsenic) or treated with preservatives or impregnated with chemicals (including chipboard).
- (6) Air discharges from wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, combustion must discharge through particulate emissions control equipment such as a bag filter or electrostatic precipitator that achieves a maximum total suspended particulate emission rate of 50mg/m³ (STP, dry gas basis, corrected to 12 per cent CO₂ by volume).

Dust generating processes

E14.6.2.2. Mineral extraction

- (1) The crushing of minerals and aggregates associated with a mineral extraction activity must be located at least 200m from any dwelling located outside the site zoned Special Purpose – Quarry Zone that is not under the control of the quarry operator.

Rural activities



E14.6.2.3. Intensive farming indoors of more than 25 pig equivalents or more than 10,000 poultry that was lawfully established or authorised before 21 October 2001

- (1) Any change in the activity must not change the character or increase the scale or intensity of any adverse effects of the activity on the environment.
- (2) The activity must have a management plan recording all management, operational and monitoring procedures, methodologies and contingency plans necessary to comply with this rule.

Waste processes

E14.6.2.4. Refuse transfer station with more than 30m³ of refuse or 500m³ of green waste

- (1) The refuse station must be located more than 300m from any dwelling or residential zone.
- (2) The premises must be in an industrial or rural area and have either:
 - (a) a minimum separation distance of 300m from any dwelling on another property or any residentially zoned area; or
 - (b) a minimum notional odour boundary of 300m through designation or an instrument registered against the land title of the owners of any residential property within 300m of the activity, and such designation or registered instrument must provide a restriction on the owners and occupiers of such land from complaining about any offensive or objectionable odour generated by the activity in respect of that property.
- (3) The refuse transfer station must be designed to ensure that litter and dust is kept to a practicable minimum and with sufficient capacity to hold all waste materials received on-site indoors or under cover, except green wastes.
- (4) All access and transfer areas must be sealed and designed with sufficient room for the movement of vehicles within the yard area.
- (5) The consent applicant must have clear protocols for:
 - (a) acceptance criteria for materials delivered to the site;
 - (b) odour, dust and litter mitigation; and
 - (c) storage, handling and disposal of all types of refuse accepted on the site.
- (6) There must be no shredding of green waste.



- (7) The activity must have an operations plan outlining the protocols developed in accordance with Standard E14.6.2.4(4) above and measures to mitigate or prevent adverse effects beyond the boundary of the premises.

E14.6.3. Restricted discretionary activities

Activities listed as restricted discretionary activities in Table E14.4.1 Activity table must comply with the following standards where applicable.

Combustion activities

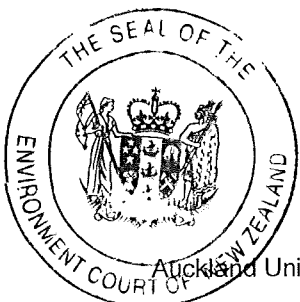
E14.6.3.1. Medium to large combustion sources

- (1) There must be no visible emissions resulting from the combustion process other than heat haze and clean steam.
- (2) Air discharges must be through a stack, the height of which must be determined by the procedures set out by the NSW Environment Protection Agency Guidelines for estimating Chimney Heights for small and medium sized Fuel Burning Equipment February 1993.
- (3) Rain excluders must not impede the upward discharge of combustion gases.
- (4) The wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, must have a moisture content of less than 25 per cent by weight (dry basis).
- (5) Any wood, including wood products such as wood chips and pellets, must not be painted, tanned (treated with copper, chrome and arsenic) or treated with preservatives or impregnated with chemicals (including chipboard).
- (6) Air discharges from combustion of wood, including untreated wood products such as wood chips and pellets, combustion must discharge through particulate emissions control equipment such as a bag filter or electrostatic precipitator that achieves a maximum total suspended particulate emission rate of 50mg/m³ (STP, dry gas basis, corrected to 12 per cent CO₂ by volume).

Cremation and incineration processes

E14.6.3.2. Cremation of human or animal remains, excluding the burning of animal remains covered by outdoor burning rules

- (1) The crematorium must be designed so that before discharge to air, all emissions from the crematorium chamber must be contained and must pass through an afterburner.



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- (2) The afterburner must be capable of maintaining all gases passing through it at a minimum temperature of 850 degrees C in greater than six per cent oxygen for a design residence time of at least two seconds.
- (3) The afterburner must have a temperature probe installed to continuously monitor and record the temperature of the waste gases in the afterburner. The stack must have an opacity meter installed to continuously monitor and record the opacity of the discharge. All process monitoring equipment must be fitted with audible alarms.
- (4) A manufacturer guarantee or certification by an independent chartered professional engineer that design of the afterburner system is adequate to meet standards 0.6.3.2(1) to (3) must be provided.
- (5) The following materials must not be burned:
 - (a) coffins constructed or furnished with PVC or melamine;
 - (b) cardboard coffins containing chlorine in the wet-strength agent;
 - (c) chlorinated plastic packaging for stillbirth, neonatal and foetal remains;
 - (d) coffins containing metals (except steel screws and staples) e.g. lead and zinc; and
 - (e) halogenates and wax.

E14.6.3.3. Drying and kiln processes

- (1) The solvent VOC application rate must be calculated from the proportion of the coating material that is a VOC (taking into account the volatility under the particular conditions of use) multiplied by the total application rate of the coating material.
- (2) For clarity, all substances that are subjected to temperatures in excess of their boiling point shall be considered volatile under the conditions of use.

E14.6.3.4. Dust generating processes

- (1) The crushing of minerals and aggregates associated with mineral extraction activity must be located at least 200m from any dwelling that is not under the control of the quarry operator.
- (2) Discharges to air from the demolition of buildings containing asbestos materials must be undertaken in a way that avoids the discharge of asbestos and provides for the health and safety of all people, including those working on the site, and in accordance with the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992.



- (3) For discharges or dust from earthworks or road construction and maintenance that do not meet permitted activity standards, a dust management and monitoring plan must be submitted to Council. The Plan must show the means to minimise dust such that it does not cause nuisance effects beyond the boundary of the works.

Rural activities

E14.6.3.5. Intensive farming established from 21 October 2001 housing between 10,000 to 180,000 chickens

- (1) The premises, measured from the exhaust vents closest to the neighbouring site, must be located a minimum of 400m from the property boundary or notional property boundary. Notional property boundaries must be established through an instrument registered against the land title or any neighbouring property within the buffer area. Such registered instrument must provide a restriction on the owners and occupiers of such land from complaining about any offensive and objectionable odours or dust within the buffer area generated by the intensive livestock chicken farm.
- (2) There must be a management plan for the activity detailing:
 - (a) environmental objectives and targets, use of best practicable options, performance reviews, checklists;
 - (b) shed management details including ventilation and litter management;
 - (c) drinker and feeding systems operation;
 - (d) waste management and litter disposal; and
 - (e) complaints system and management including schedule of neighbouring properties and contact phone list.

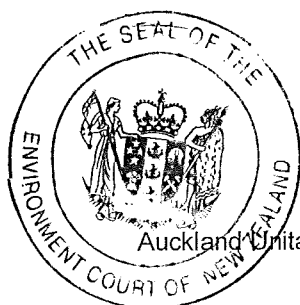
E14.6.4. Discretionary activities

Activities listed as discretionary activities in Table E14.4.1 Activity table must comply with the following standards where applicable.

Waste processes

E14.6.4.1. Discharges to air from landfills receiving waste materials, including domestic and industrial wastes

- (1) The landfill must have been issued with resource consent or an application has been lodged to discharge contaminants into air prior to 1 January 2002 and the landfill is still receiving waste provided the footprint and contours of the landfill remain unchanged.



- (2) The landfill operation must be able to maintain a minimum separation distance of one kilometre between the landfill footprint and nearest dwelling located in the urban area and zoned for residential activities on the 21 October 2010.
- (3) The landfill operation must be able to maintain a minimum notional odour boundary of one kilometre through designation or an instrument registered against the land title of any residential property within one kilometre of the landfill footprint for the active life of the landfill. Such designation or instrument must provide a restriction on the owners and occupiers of such land from complaining about any offensive or objectionable odour generated by the landfill in respect of that property.

E14.7. Assessment – controlled activities

E14.7.1. Matters of control

The Council will reserve its control to the following matters when assessing a controlled activity resource consent application.

- (1) For discharge of contaminant into air from combustion activities:
 - (a) stack height, design and emission discharge velocity;
 - (b) fuel source, burning rate, emissions controls and maintenance; and
 - (c) duration of consent.
- (2) For discharge of contaminant into air from dust generating processes:
 - (a) location of activity and distance from activities sensitive to air discharges;
 - (b) dust mitigation measures;
 - (c) dust management plan; and
 - (d) duration of consent.
- (3) For discharge of contaminant into air from rural activities:
 - (a) location of activity;
 - (b) dust and odour mitigation methods;
 - (c) type of waste treatment; and
 - (d) duration of consent.
- (4) For discharge of contaminant into air from waste processes:
 - (a) location of activity and site layout and station design to ensure required indoor capacity and separation distances between any sensitive land uses;



- (b) protocols for waste acceptance;
- (c) odour, dust, and litter control measures;
- (d) operation plan and its adequacy; and
- (e) duration of consent.

E14.7.2. Assessment criteria

The Council will consider the relevant assessment criteria below for controlled activities.

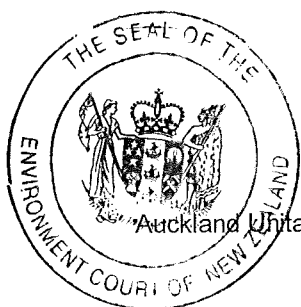
- (1) The extent to which the discharge of contaminants into air are minimised as far as practicable, and where appropriate through:
 - (a) use of clean burning fuels;
 - (b) efficient use of energy;
 - (c) use of best practicable option emissions control; and
 - (d) minimisation of fugitive emissions.
- (2) The extent to which adverse effects on health, amenity, property and the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated including appropriate emissions control technology and management practices.
- (3) Whether there are practicable location, method and options that cause less adverse effects on health, amenity, property and the environment and can still achieve the applicant's objectives.
- (4) Whether the duration of the consent should be limited to address:
 - (a) limitations in the existing technology and emission management systems; and
 - (b) future changes in the use and amenity of the neighbourhood.

E14.8. Assessment – restricted discretionary activities

E14.8.1. Matters of discretion

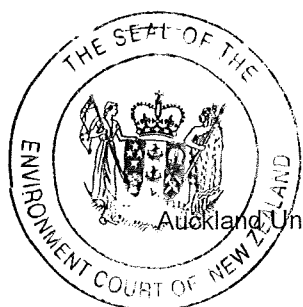
The Council will reserve its discretion to all the following matters when assessing a restricted discretionary resource consent application.

- (1) For discharge of contaminants into air from all restricted discretionary activities:
 - (a) the matters in Policy E14.3(1); and
 - (b) location of site and activity; and
 - (c) site and plant layout.



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- (2) For discharge of contaminants into air from chemical and metallurgical processes:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharges and any effects arising from that discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) production capacity and material that can be burnt;
 - (d) emissions of odour, dust, visible emissions and hazardous air pollutant, including any mitigation measures;
 - (e) management plans; and
 - (f) emissions control and plant maintenance.
- (3) For discharge of contaminants into air from outdoor burning:
- (a) location of the fire and duration;
 - (b) weather conditions for the burning;
 - (c) the need for the fire and the consideration of alternatives;
 - (d) quantity and type of material to be burnt and any effects arising from the fire;
 - (e) methods to control and minimise air discharges from the fire;
 - (f) how neighbours will be informed; and
 - (g) sensitivity of downwind receiving environment.
- (4) For discharge of contaminants into air from cremation and incineration processes:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge and any effects arising from that discharges;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) production capacity and material that can be burnt;
 - (d) odour, dust, visible emissions and hazardous air pollutant mitigation measures;
 - (e) management plans; and
 - (f) emissions control and plant maintenance.



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- (5) For discharge of contaminants into air from drying and kiln processes:
 - (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge and any effects arising from that discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) production capacity;
 - (d) odour, dust, visible emissions and hazardous air pollutant mitigation measures; and
 - (e) effectiveness of the afterburner for emissions control.
- (6) For discharge of contaminants into air from dust-generating activities:
 - (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge and any effects arising from that discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) production capacity of activity;
 - (d) dust and odour mitigation measures; and
 - (e) dust management plan and other management plans.
- (7) For discharge of contaminants into air from food, animal, or plant matter processes:
 - (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses; and
 - (c) odour and dust mitigation measures.
- (8) For discharge of contaminants into air from combustion activities:
 - (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge and any effects arising from that discharge;
 - (b) stack height, design and emissions discharge velocity; and
 - (c) fuel source, burning rate, emission controls and maintenance.
- (9) For discharge of contaminants into air from mobile sources and tunnels:
 - (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge and any effects arising from that discharge; and



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- (b) sensitivity of the receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any activity sensitive to air discharges.
- (10) For discharge of contaminants into air from motor fuel storage:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) odour mitigation; and
 - (d) risk assessment and methods to manage any residual risk.
- (11) For discharge of contaminants into air from rural activities:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge and any effects arising from that discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) previous complaint history;
 - (d) number of livestock;
 - (e) odour, dust, visible emissions and hazardous air pollutant mitigation measures;
 - (f) waste treatment;
 - (g) management plans; and
 - (h) emissions control and plant maintenance.
- (12) For discharge of contaminants into air from waste processes:
- (a) quantity, quality and type of discharge, including biological contaminants, and any effects arising from that discharge;
 - (b) sensitivity of receiving environment and separation distances between the activity and any sensitive land uses;
 - (c) station design and the amount of indoor capacity;
 - (d) previous complaint history;
 - (e) protocols for waste acceptance;
 - (f) odour, dust, visible emissions and hazardous air pollutant mitigation measures; and
 - (g) management plans.



E14.8.2. Assessment criteria

The Council will consider the relevant assessment criteria below for restricted discretionary activities

[ENV-2016-AKL-000217: Waste Management New Zealand Limited]

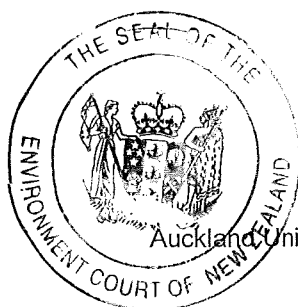
[ENV-2016-AKL-000222: New Zealand Starch Limited]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000225: ACI Operations New Zealand Limited, trading as O-I New Zealand]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000228: Pact Group (NZ) Limited]

[ENV-2016-AKL-000233: New Zealand Steel Limited]

- (1) The degree to which Auckland Ambient Air Quality Targets are likely to be met where people are likely to be exposed to the specified contaminants for the relevant averaging period.
- (2) Whether the amount of separation between the activity discharging contaminants into air and existing or potential activities sensitive to the air discharges is sufficient to mitigate adverse effects on the environment, health and amenity.
- (3) The extent to which adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated including appropriate emissions control technology and use of management practices.
- (4) Where applicable, the degree to which offsetting can remedy or mitigate adverse effects considering the proximity of the offset to where the effects of the discharge occur and the effective duration of the offset.
- (5) Whether there are practicable location and method options that cause less adverse effects and can still achieve the applicant's objectives.
- (6) The extent to which the odour and dust level meet the expectations for the Low air quality – dust and odour area (Quarry), Low air quality – dust and odour (Industry), Medium air quality – dust and odour area (Industry), Medium air quality – dust and odour area (Rural) and High air quality – dust and odour area.
- (7) Whether the assessment methods, including monitoring and modelling are appropriate to the scale of the discharge and any potential adverse effects.
- (8) Whether discharge into air are minimised as far as practicable, where appropriate through:
 - (a) use of clean burning fuels; or
 - (b) efficient use of energy; or
 - (c) use of best practicable option emissions control and management practices; or
 - (d) minimisation of fugitive emissions ; or
 - (e) reduction, reuse or recycling of waste materials relating to waste processes.



E14.9. Special information requirements

There are no special information requirements in this section.

