

3.3 Regional rules

Figure 3-3: The relationship between rules in the Proposed NRRP and resource consents

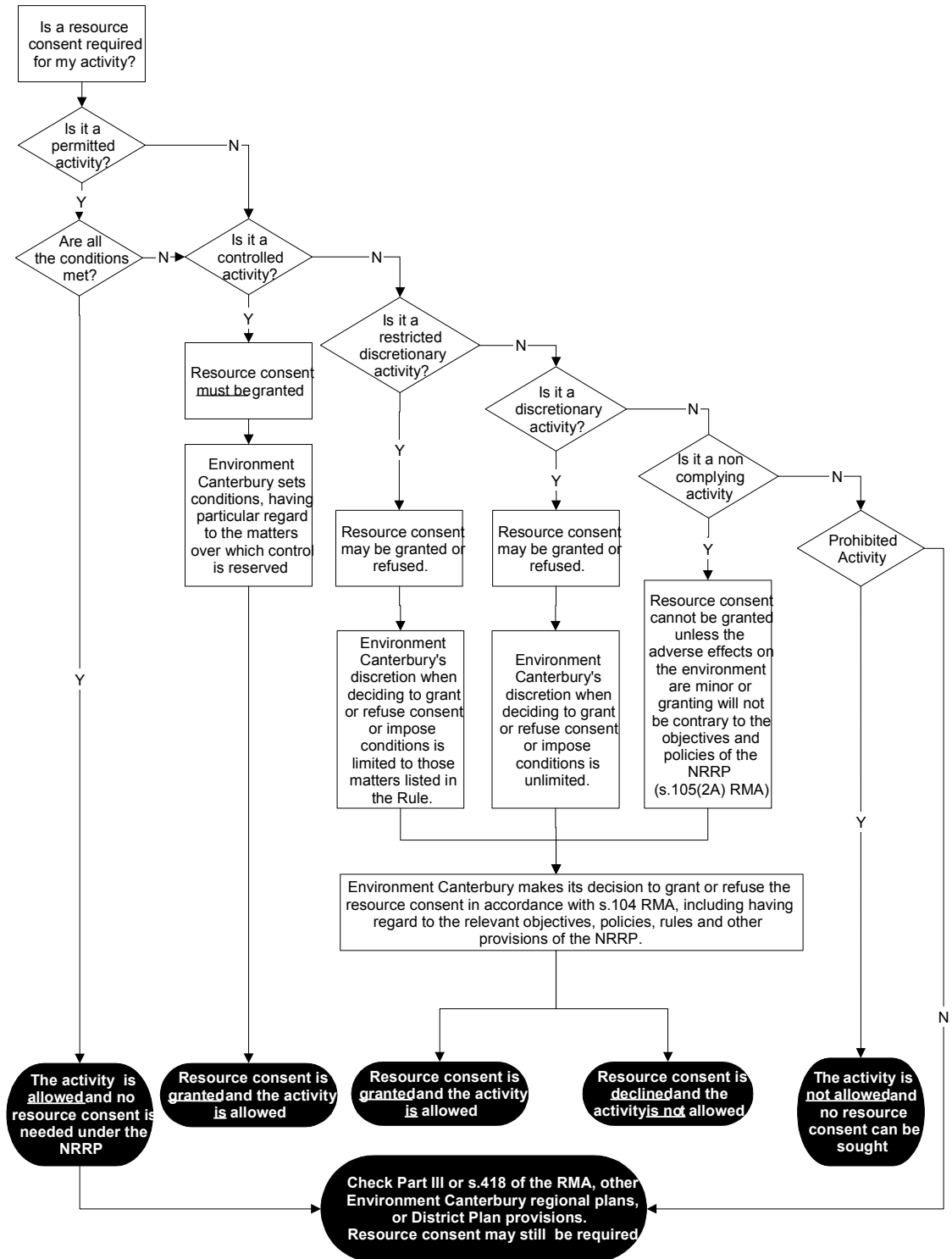


Table 3.1 Summary of Rules

Discharges to air from small scale fuel burning devices				
Area rule applies	Rule N ^o	Description	Activity Status	Page N ^o
Anywhere in the Canterbury region	AQL1	Enclosed burners or open fires installed before 1 January 2004	Permitted	
	AQL2	Enclosed burners meeting specific criteria	Permitted	
	AQL3	Oil or gas burning heating devices	Permitted	
	AQL4	Enclosed burners or oil or gas burning heating devices and open fires not complying with Regional Rules AQL1, AQL2, AQL3, AQL8 that are not otherwise prohibited	Non-complying	
	AQL5	Fuels prohibited from use in small scale fuel burning devices	Prohibited	
	AQL6	Nuisance provisions relating to small scale fuel burning devices	Prohibited	
Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2	AQL7	Open fires not installed on or before 1 June 2002 at the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP	Prohibited	
Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1	AQL8	Enclosed burners or open fires contained within heritage buildings	Permitted	
	AQL9	Small scale fuel burning devices in new dwellings or buildings; dwellings or buildings that currently do not have small scale solid fuel burning devices; and extensions and alterations to dwellings or buildings that currently do not have small scale solid fuel burning devices	Prohibited	
	AQL10	Open fires from 1 January 2006	Prohibited	
	AQL11	Non-complying enclosed burners older than 15 years from before 1 January 2008	Prohibited	

Discharges to air from large scale fuel burning devices				
Area rule applies	Rule N ^o	Description	Activity Status	Page N ^o
Anywhere in the Canterbury region	AQL12	Fuels prohibited from use in large scale fuel burning devices	Prohibited	
	<u>AQL12A</u>	<u>Fuels used in large scale fuel burning devices</u>	<u>Non-complying</u>	
	<u>AQL12B</u>	<u>Fuels used in mobile sources</u>	<u>Permitted</u>	
Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2	AQL13	External combustion of gas 5 MW or less	Permitted	
	AQL14	External combustion of diesel or kerosene 100 kW or less	Permitted	
	AQL15	Internal combustion of diesel, petrol or gas 300 kW or less	Permitted	
Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2	AQL16	External combustion of diesel and kerosene greater than 100 kW to 2 MW or less, gas greater than 5 MW to 20 MW or less, and internal combustion of diesel, petrol or gas greater than 300 kW	Controlled	
	AQL17	Large scale fuel burning devices burning gas or oil not classed as permitted or controlled by Rules AQL12 to AQL16	Discretionary	
	AQL18	Large scale fuel burning devices burning solid fuel with a combined heat output 1 MW or less	Discretionary	
	AQL19	Large scale fuel burning devices burning solid fuel with a combined heat output greater than 1 MW	Discretionary	
	AQL20	Large scale fuel burning devices burning solid fuel 1 MW or less with total suspended particulate (TSP) emissions greater than 250 mg/m ³	Prohibited	
	AQL21	Large scale fuel burning devices burning solid fuel greater than 1 MW with total suspended particulate (TSP) emissions greater than 250 mg/m ³	Prohibited	
The Canterbury region outside of the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2	AQL22	External combustion of gas 5 MW or less	Permitted	
	AQL23	External combustion of diesel or kerosene 2 MW or less	Permitted	
	AQL24	External combustion of solid fuel or light fuel oil 1 MW or less	Permitted	
	AQL25	Internal combustion of diesel, petrol or gas 300 kW or less	Permitted	
	AQL26	External combustion of diesel or kerosene greater than 2 MW to 5 MW or less, gas greater than 5 MW to 20 MW or less, internal combustion of diesel, petrol or gas greater than 300 kW, and external combustion of solid fuel or light fuel oil greater than 1 MW to 3 MW or less	Controlled	
	AQL27	Large scale fuel burning devices not permitted or controlled by Rules AQL22 to AQL26	Discretionary	

Discharges to air from outdoor burning				
Area rule applies	Rule N ^o	Description	Activity Status	Page N ^o
Anywhere in the Canterbury region	AQL28	Outdoor burning of standing crop residue or vegetative stubble	Permitted	
	AQL29	Outdoor burning of vegetation, paper, cardboard and untreated wood	Permitted	
	AQL30	Outdoor burning of polyethylene agricultural wrap	Permitted	
	AQL34	Outdoor burning of polyethylene agrichemical or animal remedy containers	Permitted	
	AQL32	Outdoor burning of animal carcasses and offal	Permitted	
	AQL33	Outdoor burning for fire fighting research and fire fighting training purposes	Permitted	
	AQL34	Outdoor burning not permitted by Rules AQL28 to AQL33	Discretionary	
Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2	AQL35	Outdoor burning in winter	Non-complying	
Anywhere in the Canterbury region	AQL36	Outdoor burning of unspecified waste	Prohibited	
	AQL37	Outdoor burning of any materials within a landfill site, waste transfer station or waste recovery area	Prohibited	

Discharges to air from industrial or trade premises and industrial or trade processes				
Area rule applies	Rule N ^o	Description	Activity Status	Page N ^o
Anywhere in the Canterbury region	AQL38	Fugitive dust emissions from unconsolidated surfaces	Permitted	
	AQL39	Petroleum storage and transfer facilities	Permitted	
	AQL40	Dry cleaning	Permitted	
	AQL41	Metal work processes	Permitted	
	AQL42	Bulk materials	Permitted	
	AQL43	Seed cleaning	Permitted	
	AQL44	Clay firing	Permitted	
	AQL45	Laboratory fume cupboards in educational institutions	Permitted	
	AQL46	Commercial laboratory fume cupboards	Permitted	
	AQL47	Wood waste generating processes	Permitted	
	AQL48	Discharges of heat, steam or water vapour	Permitted	
	AQL49	Food or animal product cooking and processing	Permitted	
	AQL50	Fumigation	Permitted	
	AQL51	Water blasting	Permitted	
	AQL52	Dry or wet abrasive blasting within an enclosed booth	Permitted	
AQL53	Small scale spray coating not within a spray booth	Permitted		
AQL54	Small scale spray coating within a spray booth	Permitted		
AQL55	Printing processes using water-based inks	Permitted		
Anywhere in the Canterbury region	AQL56	Workplace ventilation	Permitted	
	AQL57	Industrial or trade premises and processes not complying with Regional Rules AQL38 to AQL56 or not otherwise identified	Discretionary	

Discharges to air from intensive farming				
Area rule applies	Rule N ^o	Description	Activity Status	Page N ^o
Anywhere in the Canterbury region	AQL58	Intensive farming lawfully established on or before 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP	Permitted	
	AQL59	Intensive layer poultry farming established after 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP or not lawfully established on or before 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP	Permitted	
	AQL60	Intensive broiler and breeder poultry farming established after 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP or not lawfully established on or before 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP	Permitted	
	AQL64	Intensive pig farming established after the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP or not lawfully established before the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP	Controlled	
	AQL62	Intensive farming not complying with Regional Rules AQL58 to AQL64 AQL60 or otherwise occurring on an industrial or trade premise	Discretionary	

Discharges to air from waste management processes				
Area rule applies	Rule N ^o	Description	Activity Status	Page N ^o
Anywhere in the Canterbury region	AQL63	Waste management processes lawfully established on or before 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP – permitted activity	Permitted	
	AQL64	Application of pig effluent to land on the same property from where the pig effluent originates established after the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP or not lawfully established before the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP	Permitted	
	AQL65	Application of effluent to land other than provided for in Regional Rules AQL63 or AQL64	Permitted	
	AQL66	Small scale human sewage treatment and disposal established after 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP or not lawfully established on or before 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP	Permitted	
	AQL67	Offal pits established after 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP or not lawfully established on or before 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP	Permitted	
	AQL68	Composting established after the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP or not lawfully established before the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP	Permitted	
	AQL69	Waste management processes not permitted in Regional Rules AQL63 to AQL68 AQL67 or otherwise occurring on an industrial or trade premise	Discretionary	

Discharge of agrichemicals				
Area rule applies	Rule N ^o	Description	Activity Status	Page N ^o
Anywhere in the Canterbury region	AQL70	Ground-based application of agrichemicals using hand-held application techniques	Permitted	
	AQL71	Ground-based application of agrichemicals using techniques other than using hand-held application	Permitted	
	AQL72	Aerial application of agrichemicals	Permitted	
	AQL73	Application of agrichemicals not identified in Regional Rules AQL70 to AQL72	Discretionary	

3.3.1 Discharges to air from small scale fuel burning devices

Discharges to air from small scale fuel burning devices anywhere in Canterbury

Rule AQL1 Enclosed burners or open fires anywhere in Canterbury installed before 1 January 2004 – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>Except where permitted by Rules AQL 2 or AQL 3, prohibited by Rules AQL5, AQL6, AQL7, AQL9, AQL10, AQL11, or <u>which</u> requires resource consent under Rule AQL4, the discharge of contaminants into air from the burning of solid fuel in any enclosed burner or open fire installed before 1 January 2004, is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discharge into air from any device installed after 1 January 2003 shall occur via an emission stack so that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the minimum height of an emission stack within 3 metres distance from the highest point of the roof shall be 600mm above that point; and (b) the minimum height of an emission stack further than 3 metres from the highest point of the roof shall be 900 <u>1000</u>mm above the point of roof penetration; and (c) the ridge line of the roof of any other building, land or other substantial structure shall not lie in or above a circular area described by a horizontal radius of 3 metres about the top of the emission stack. 2. <u>Insofar as is reasonably practicable and consistent with the exclusion of rain and snow, the</u> The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 3. The discharge shall not be dangerous or noxious <u>beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</u> 4. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 5. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. <u>from which it originates shall not cause an offensive or objectionable effect on the environment.</u> 	

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Contaminants discharged may only be derived from combustion of fuel authorised or approved for use in the device by Environment Canterbury. 7. The sulphur content of the fuel to be burned shall not exceed 0.5% by weight. 8. The fuel-burning equipment and emission stack shall be maintained. 9. Enclosed burners shall be operated in accordance with their operating instructions. 		

Rule AQL2 Enclosed burners meeting specific criteria anywhere in Canterbury – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p>Except where prohibited by Rules AQL5, AQL6 or AQL9, or permitted by Rule AQL8, the discharge of contaminants into air from the burning of <u>solid</u> fuel in any enclosed burner which, at the date of installation has been authorised or otherwise approved by Environment Canterbury as meeting the following standards is a permitted activity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) emission of no more than 1 gram of total suspended particulate per kilogram of fuel burned, calculated by averaging the total suspended particulate emissions for high, medium and low burn rates, when tested in accordance with AS/NZS4012:1999 and AS/NZS4013:1999 or the functional equivalent for non batch-fed appliances. Where the nominated test fuel is wood then the test shall be carried out using softwood in accordance with the requirements of AS/NZS4014.2:1999; and (b) thermal efficiency, for space heating only as described in AS/NZS4012:1999, of 65% or greater. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The device shall contain the following information on a label permanently attached to the device and placed in a position which is clearly visible after installation of the device: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the authorisation or approval number assigned by Environment Canterbury; and (b) the statement “Performance may vary from test values depending on actual operating conditions”; and (c) the approved fuel for use in the device; and (d) the measured particulate emission rate in grams per kilogram (g/kg); and (e) the percentage measure of thermal efficiency; and (f) the range of heat output tested (e.g. low, medium and high burn rates); and (g) a space to allow the installer to place the date of installation of the device. 2. Devices shall be operated in accordance with their operating instructions. 		

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Devices shall be capable of being operated on a high, medium and low burn rate. 4. The discharge into air from any device installed after 1 January 2003 shall occur via an emission stack so that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the minimum height of an emission stack within 3 metres distance from the highest point of the roof shall be 600mm above that point; and (b) the minimum height of an emission stack further than 3 metres from the highest point of the roof shall be 900 <u>1000</u>mm above the point of roof penetration; and (c) the ridge line of the roof of any other building, land or other substantial structure shall not lie in or above a circular area described by a horizontal radius of 3 metres about the top of the emission stack. 5. <u>Insofar as is reasonably practicable and consistent with the exclusion of rain and snow, the</u> The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 6. The discharge shall not be dangerous or noxious <u>beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</u> 7. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 8. The discharge of odour shall not cause objectionable or offensive effects beyond the boundary of the property on where the discharge originates. <u>beyond the boundary of the property from which it originates shall not cause an offensive or objectionable effect on the environment.</u> 		

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
	<p>9. The sulphur content of the fuel to be burned shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.</p> <p>10. Contaminants discharged may only be derived from combustion of fuel authorised or approved for use in the device by Environment Canterbury.</p> <p>11. The fuel-burning equipment and emission stack shall be maintained.</p>		

Rule AQL3 Oil or gas burning heating devices anywhere in Canterbury – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p>Except where prohibited by Rules AQL5 or AQL6 the discharge of contaminants into air from the burning of diesel, kerosene, alcohols, ethane, methane, blended heating oil, <u>or other oil fuels</u>, (excluding re-refined oil), or liquid petroleum gas in any small scale fuel burning device <u>or unflued gas heater</u>, is a permitted activity.</p>	<p>1. The discharge into air from any device installed after 1 January 2003 shall occur via an emission stack so that:</p> <p>(a) The minimum height of an emission stack within 3 metres distance from the highest point of the roof shall be 600mm above that point; and</p> <p>(b) the minimum height of an emission stack further than 3 metres from the highest point of the roof shall be 900mm above the point of roof penetration; and</p> <p>(c) the ridge line of the roof of any other building, land or other substantial structure shall not lie in or above a circular area described by a horizontal radius of 3 metres about the top of the emission stack.</p> <p>2. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction.</p> <p>3. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p>		

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="904 217 1606 276">4. The discharge shall not be dangerous or noxious <u>beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</u> <li data-bbox="904 296 1606 451">5. The discharge of odour <u>beyond the boundary of the property from which it originates shall not cause an odour which has an offensive or objectionable effect on the environment.</u> objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. <li data-bbox="904 472 1606 563">6. Contaminants discharged may only be derived from combustion of fuel authorised or approved for use in the device by Environment Canterbury. <li data-bbox="904 584 1606 707">7. The sulphur content of the diesel, kerosene, alcohols, ethane, methane, blended heating oil, <u>or other fuel oils,</u> (excluding re-refined oil), or liquid petroleum gas to be burned shall not exceed 0.35% by weight. 		

Rule AQL4 Enclosed burners, oil or gas burning heating devices or open fires anywhere in Canterbury not complying with Rules AQL1, AQL2, AQL3 or AQL8 that are not otherwise prohibited – non-complying activity

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p>Except where prohibited by Rules AQL5, AQL6, AQL7, AQL9, AQL10 or AQL11 or permitted by Rule AQL 8, the discharge of contaminants into air from the burning of fuel in any enclosed burner, oil or gas burning heating device or open fire which is not classified as permitted by Rules AQL1, AQL2, AQL3 or AQL8 or which does not comply with the conditions of Rules AQL1, AQL2, AQL3 or AQL8 is a non-complying activity.</p>			

Rule AQL5 Fuels prohibited from use in small scale fuel burning devices anywhere in Canterbury – prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p>Discharge of contaminants into air from the burning (<u>other than in a minor and incidental way and not as the principal fuel</u>), in any small scale fuel burning device, of any of the following materials, is a prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any fuel having a sulphur content greater than 1% by weight; or (b) wood having a moisture content of more than 25% dry weight; or (c) wood treated with preservatives or impregnated with chemicals, including but not limited to, wood treated with Copper-Chrome-Arsenic (CCA); or (d) chip board, including but not limited to, particle board, <u>medium density fibreboard (MDF)</u> and laminated boards; or (e) wood which is painted, stained or oiled; or (f) metals and materials containing metals, including but not limited to, cables; or (g) materials containing asbestos; or (h) all rubber, including but not limited to, rubber tyres; or (i) medical waste, pathological wastes, quarantine waste and animal waste, including but not limited to, dried animal faeces; or (j) synthetic material, including, but not limited to, motor vehicle parts, foams, fibreglass, batteries, chemicals, paint and other surface coating materials, tar, or any type of plastic; or (k) used and waste oil, excluding re-refined oil; or (l) peat; or (m) sludge from industrial processes. 			

Rule AQL6 Nuisance provisions relating to small scale fuel burning devices anywhere in Canterbury – prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants to air from the burning of any fuel in any small scale fuel burning where that discharge is dangerous or noxious, or where the discharge causes adverse effects on the environment from:</p> <p>(a) objectionable or offensive dispersal or deposition of smoke particles beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates; or</p> <p>(b) objectionable or offensive odour beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates; or</p> <p>(c) results in the corrosion of structures beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates;</p> <p>is a prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted, except (a) and (b) shall not include the discharge of contaminants during a start-up period of 15 minutes and a period of 5 minutes following refuelling.</p>			

Discharges to air from small scale fuel burning devices in the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1 and 2

Rule AQL7 Open fires in the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1 and 2 not installed on or before 1 June 2002 at the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP – prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 from the burning of any <u>solid</u> fuel in any open fire not already installed <u>on or before 1 June 2002 at the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP</u>, unless building consent was issued and any amendments were incorporated in the building consent in accordance with the Building Act 1991 for the installation of the open fire <u>on or before 1 June 2002 at the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP</u>, is a prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted.</p>			

Discharges to air from small scale fuel burning devices in the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1

Rule AQL8 Enclosed burners or open fires contained within heritage buildings in the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1 – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p>Except where prohibited by Rules AQL4 or AQL5, the discharge of contaminants into air in the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1 from the burning of fuel in any enclosed burner or open fire that is located within a heritage building listed in Schedule AQL5 AQL4, and the device and chimney are original features of the building, is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 2. The discharge shall not be dangerous or noxious <u>beyond the boundaries of the property where the discharge originates.</u> 3. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause <u>corrosion, or have noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable effects on the environment</u> an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 4. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect <u>on the environment</u> beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 5. Contaminants discharged may only be derived from combustion of fuel authorised or approved for use in the device by Environment Canterbury. 6. The sulphur content of the fuel to be burned shall not exceed 0.5% by weight. 		

Rule AQL9 Small scale fuel burning devices contained in new dwellings or buildings; dwellings or buildings that currently do not have small scale solid fuel burning devices; and extensions and alterations to dwellings or buildings that currently do not have small scale solid fuel burning devices in the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1 – prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air in the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1 from the burning of any <u>solid</u> fuel in any small scale solid fuel burning device located in:</p> <p>(a) any dwelling for which building consent was issued after 31 December 2002, including any extension or alteration to that dwelling; or</p> <p>(b) any dwelling that did not have a small scale solid fuel burning device at 31 December 2002, including any extension or alteration to that dwelling;</p> <p>unless building consent was issued and any amendments were incorporated in the building consent in accordance with the Building Act 1991 for the installation of the small scale solid fuel burning device before 1 January 2003;</p> <p>is a prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted.</p>			

Rule AQL10 Open fires from 1 January 2006 in the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1 – prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p>Except where permitted by Rule AQL8, the discharge of contaminants into air in the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1 from the burning of any <u>solid</u> fuel in any open fire from the later of the following dates:</p> <p>(a) 1 January 2006; or</p> <p>(b) the operative date of this rule;</p> <p>is a prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted.</p>			

Rule AQL11 Non-complying enclosed burners older than 15 years from 1 January 2008 in the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1 – prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p>Except where permitted by Rules AQL2, AQL3 or AQL8, the discharge of contaminants to air in the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1 from the burning of any solid fuel in any enclosed burner after the later of the following dates:</p> <p>(a) 1 January 2008; or</p> <p>(b) 15 years following the date of its first installation, as recorded by the relevant building permit or building consent;</p> <p>is a prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted;</p> <p>provided that, if no building consent or permit to install the device was issued, or if such a consent or permit was issued but specifies no date of installation, then the date upon which discharge of contaminants becomes a prohibited activity under this rule is 1 January 2008.</p>			

3.3.2 Discharges to air from large scale fuel burning devices

Discharges to air from large scale fuel burning devices anywhere in Canterbury

Rule AQL12 Fuels prohibited from use in large scale fuel burning devices anywhere in Canterbury – prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p>Discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, in any large scale fuel burning device, of any of the following materials, is a prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) wood treated with Copper-Chrome-Arsenic (CCA); or (b) wood which is painted, stained or oiled; or (c) all rubber, including but not limited to, rubber tyres; or (d) metals and materials containing metals, including but not limited to, cables; or (e) materials containing asbestos; or (f) medical waste, pathological wastes, quarantine waste and animal waste, including but limited to, dried animal faeces; or (g) synthetic material, including but not limited to, motor vehicle parts, foams, fibreglass, batteries, chemicals, paint and other surface coating materials, tar, or any type of plastic; or (h) used and waste oil, excluding re-refined oil); or (i) sludge from industrial processes. 			

Rule AQL12A Fuels used in large scale fuel burning devices anywhere in Canterbury – non-complying activity

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p><u>Subject to Rule AQL12, the discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, in any large scale fuel burning device, of any of the following materials is a non-complying activity:</u></p> <p><u>(a) wood treated with Copper-Chrome-Arsenic (CCA); or</u> <u>(b) wood which is painted, stained or oiled, or</u> <u>(c) used and waste oil, excluding re-refined oil.</u></p>			

Rule AQL12B Discharge to air from mobile sources– permitted activity

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p><u>The discharge of contaminants into air from a mobile source such as an aircraft, except when it is on an industrial or trade premise for testing, repair, or maintenance, is a permitted activity.</u></p>			

Discharges to air from large scale fuel burning devices in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2

Rule AQL13 External combustion of gas 5 MW or less in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, from any external combustion equipment having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of greater than 40 kilowatts and less than or equal to 5 megawatts, is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where the net heat output of any fuel burning equipment is greater than 500 kilowatts, the discharge into air from that fuel burning equipment shall occur via a chimney stack at a height of at least 7 metres above ground level and at least 3 metres above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a radius, from the stack, of 35 metres. 2. Where the net heat output of any fuel burning equipment is less than or equal to 500 kilowatts, the discharge into air from that fuel burning equipment shall occur via a chimney stack at a height of at least 1 metre above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a radius, from the stack, of 15 metres. 3. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 4. Except for a period not exceeding two minutes in each hour of operation, the opacity of the discharge at the chimney exit shall not be darker than Ringelmann Shade No. 1, as described in New Zealand Standard 5201:1973. 5. The fuel burning equipment shall be maintained at least once every year by a person competent in the maintenance of that equipment. This maintenance shall include adjustment, if necessary, of the fuel to air ratio and testing of the ratio of combustion gases (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxygen) discharged to ensure compliance with Condition 4. A copy of each maintenance report shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year. 	

	<p>6. A record shall be kept of the type and quantity of fuel used each month in the fuel burning equipment. This record shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year.</p>		
--	--	--	--

Rule AQL14 External combustion of diesel or kerosene 100 kW or less in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of diesel or kerosene, in any external combustion equipment having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of greater than 40 kilowatts and less than or equal to 100 kilowatts, is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discharge into air shall occur via a chimney stack at a height of at least 7 metres above ground level and at least 3 metres above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a distance of five times the height of that building, land or structure. 2. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 3. Except for a period not exceeding two minutes in each hour of operation, the opacity of the discharge at the chimney exit shall not be darker than Ringelmann Shade No. 1, as described in New Zealand Standard 5201:1973. 4. The discharge and associated fuel handling shall not cause odour which causes offensive or objectionable effects beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 5. The sulphur content of the fuel to be burned shall not exceed 0.35% by weight. 	

	<p>6. The fuel-burning equipment shall be maintained at least once every year by a person competent in the maintenance of that equipment. This maintenance shall include: ash removal; adjustment if necessary of the fuel to air ratio and testing of the ratio of combustion gases (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxygen) discharged to ensure compliance with condition 3. A copy of each maintenance report shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year.</p> <p>7. A record shall be kept of the type and quantity of fuel used each month in the fuel-burning equipment. This record shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year.</p> <p>8. <u>The discharge shall not cause odour or contain contaminants which cause offensive or objectionable effects on the environment beyond the boundary of the property from which the discharge originates.</u></p>		
--	--	--	--

Rule AQL15 Internal combustion diesel, petrol or gas 300 kW or less in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of diesel, petrol, natural gas or liquid petroleum in any internal combustion equipment having a net energy output capacity of 300 kilowatts or less, is a permitted activity.</p> <p>Except this rule does not apply to the discharge of contaminants from mobile engines where the engine is used temporarily for a total period of less than 24 hours at any property.</p>	<p>1. Except where the discharge is more than 50 metres from any sensitive activity:</p> <p>(a) the discharge into air shall occur via a chimney stack above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a radius, from the stack, of 15 metres; and</p> <p>(b) the discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction.</p>	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The sulphur content of the fuel to be burned shall not exceed 0.35% by weight. 3. Internal combustion equipment used for electricity generation shall only be used for emergency electricity supply, and shall not be used for network load shedding during times of peak electricity demand. 4. The internal combustion equipment shall be operated for less than 400 <u>150</u> hours per year. Annual operating time shall be recorded and provided to Environment Canterbury on request. 5. Except for a period not exceeding two minutes in each hour of operation, the opacity of the discharge at the chimney exit shall not be darker than Ringelmann Shade No. 1, as described in New Zealand Standard 5201:1973. 6. The fuel burning equipment shall be maintained at least once every year by a person competent in the maintenance of that equipment. This maintenance shall include: carbon deposit removal; checking the air filters and air supply; checking the fuel injection system; <u>and</u> testing the compression ratio and testing the power output of the generator. A copy of each maintenance report shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year <u>on request</u>. 7. <u>The discharge shall not cause odour or contain contaminants which cause offensive or objectionable effects on the environment beyond the boundary of the property from which the discharge originates.</u> 		
--	---	--	--

Rule AQL16 External combustion of diesel and kerosene greater than 100 kW to 2 MW or less, gas greater than 5MW to 20 MW or less and internal combustion of diesel, petrol or gas greater than 300 kW in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – controlled activity

Activity	Standards / Terms	Control	Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of:</p> <p>(a) diesel or kerosene, in any external combustion equipment having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of greater than 100 kilowatts and less than or equal to 2 megawatts; or</p> <p>(b) natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, in any external combustion equipment having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of greater than 5 megawatts and less than or equal to 20 megawatts; or</p> <p>(c) diesel, petrol, natural gas or liquid petroleum gas, in any internal combustion equipment having a net energy output capacity of more than 300 kilowatts;</p> <p>is a controlled activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discharge into air shall occur via a chimney stack at a height of at least 7 metres above ground level and at least 3 metres above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a distance of five times the height of that building, land or structure. 2. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 3. Internal combustion equipment used for electricity generation shall only be used for emergency electricity supply, and shall not be used for network load shedding during times of peak electricity demand. 4. Internal combustion equipment shall be operated for less than 400 <u>150</u> hours per year. 5. The sulphur content of the fuel to be burned shall not exceed 0.35% by weight. 	<p>Environment Canterbury will reserve control over the following matters in imposing any conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fuel burning rate. 2. Any measures necessary to ensure the ability of the equipment to disperse contaminants, including chimney height, chimney design and emission velocity. 3. Any steps to be taken to ensure maintenance of the fuel-burning equipment. 4. Carrying out of measurements, samples, analyses, surveys, investigations, or inspection, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) monitoring contaminant concentrations; (b) monitoring the opacity of the discharge; (c) recording of the quantity of fuel used; 	

Activity	Standards / Terms	Control	Cross Ref.
		<p>(d) monitoring the emission rate of contaminants; and</p> <p>(e) analysing the cumulative effects of the discharge, in combination with discharges from other sources.</p> <p>5. Provisions of information to the consent authority at specified times.</p> <p>6. Compliance with monitoring, sampling and analysis conditions at the consent holder's expense.</p> <p>7. Duration of consent.</p> <p>8. Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review.</p> <p>Notification</p> <p>An application for resource consent required by this rule may be considered without notification or the need to obtain written approval of affected persons in accordance with section 94(1)(b) of the RMA.</p>	

Activity	Standards / Terms	Control	Cross Ref.
		<p>In accordance with section 94D(2), an application for resource consent required by this rule does not need to be notified, and in accordance with section 94D(3), notice of such an application does not need to be served.</p>	

Rule AQL17 Large scale fuel burning devices burning gas or oil not classed as permitted or controlled in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – discretionary activity

Activity	Standards / Terms	Discretion	Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from burning, in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of oil or gas, including but not limited to, diesel, kerosene, petrol, natural gas or liquid petroleum gas in any large scale fuel-burning devices which:</p> <p>(a) is not classified as a permitted activity or controlled activity by Rules AQL12 to AQL16; or</p> <p>(b) does not comply with the conditions of Rules AQL12 to AQL15 and standards and terms of Rule AQL16;</p> <p>is a discretionary activity.</p>		<p>Unlimited</p>	

Rule AQL18 Large scale fuel burning devices burning solid fuel with a combined heat output 1 MW or less in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – discretionary activity

Activity	Standards / Terms	Discretion	Cross Ref.
<p>Except where prohibited by Rules AQL12 and AQL20, the discharge of contaminants into air from burning, in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of solid fuel in any large scale fuel burning devices having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of greater than 40kw and less than or equal to 1 megawatt, is a discretionary activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concentration of total suspended particulate in combustion gas discharged from all emission stack(s), measured according to the requirements described in Schedule AQL6, shall not exceed 250 milligrams per cubic metre of air adjusted to 0 Celsius, dry gas basis, 101.3 kilopascals, and 8% oxygen or 12% carbon dioxide. This standard shall apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on 1 June 2002 at the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP to all large scale fuel burning devices installed after <u>1 June 2002</u> the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP; and (b) after 1 January 2015 to all large scale fuel-burning devices installed <u>on or before 1 June 2002</u> at the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP. 2. The concentration of total suspended particulate in combustion gas discharged from all emission stacks, measured according to the requirements described in Schedule AQL6, shall be measured by a person competent in stack emission testing at least once every 5 year period during which the device is operated. 	Unlimited	

Rule AQL19 Large scale fuel burning devices burning solid fuel with a combined heat output greater than 1 MW in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – discretionary activity

Activity	Standards / Terms	Discretion	Cross Ref.
<p>Except where prohibited by Rules AQL12 and AQL21, the discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of solid fuel in any large scale fuel burning devices having a net combined heat output capacity within one property greater than 1MW, is a discretionary activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concentration of total suspended particulate in combustion gas discharged from all emission stack(s), measured according to the requirements described in Schedule AQL6, shall not exceed 250 milligrams per cubic metre of air adjusted to 0 Celsius, dry gas basis, 101.3 kilopascals, and 8% oxygen or 12% carbon dioxide. This standard shall apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on 1 June 2002 at the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP to all large scale fuel burning devices installed after <u>1 June 2002</u> the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP; and (b) after 1 January 2005 to all large scale fuel burning devices installed at the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP. 2. The concentration of total suspended particulate in combustion gas discharged from all emission stacks, measured according to the requirements described in Schedule AQL6, shall be measured by a person competent in stack emission testing at least once every 12 month period during which the device is operated. 	<p>Unlimited</p>	

Rule AQL20 Large scale fuel burning devices burning solid fuel 1 MW or less with total suspended particulate (TSP) emissions greater than 250 mg/m³ in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, after 1 January 2015, in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of solid fuel in any large scale fuel burning device having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of less than or equal to 1 megawatt, where the concentration of total suspended particulate in combustion gas discharged (measured according to the requirements described in Schedule AQL6), from all emission stacks, of greater than 250 milligrams per cubic metre of air adjusted to 0° Celsius, dry gas basis, 101.3 kilopascals, and 8% oxygen or 12% carbon dioxide, is a prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted.</p>			

Rule AQL21 Large scale fuel burning devices burning solid fuel greater than 1 MW with total suspended particulate (TSP) emissions greater than 250 mg/m³ in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, after 1 January 2005, in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of solid fuel in any large scale fuel burning device having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of greater than 1 megawatt, where the concentration of total suspended particulate in combustion gas discharged (measured according to the requirements described in Schedule AQL6), from all emission stacks, of greater than 250 milligrams per cubic metre of air adjusted to 0 Celsius, dry gas basis, 101.3 kilopascals, and 8% oxygen or 12% carbon dioxide, is a prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted.</p>			

Discharges to air from large scale fuel burning devices outside the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2

Rule AQL22 External combustion of gas 5 MW or less outside of the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, outside the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, in any external combustion equipment having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of greater than 40 kilowatts and less than or equal to 5 megawatts, is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where the net heat output of any fuel burning equipment is less than or equal to 500 kilowatts, the discharge into air from that fuel burning equipment shall occur via a chimney stack at a height of at least 1 metre above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a radius (from the stack) of 15 metres. 2. Where the net heat output of any fuel burning equipment is greater than 500 kilowatts, the discharge into air from that fuel burning equipment shall occur via a chimney stack at a height of at least 7 metres above ground level and at least 3 metres above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a radius, from the stack, of 35 metres. 3. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 4. Except for a period not exceeding two minutes in each hour of operation, the opacity of the discharge at the chimney exit shall not be darker than Ringelmann Shade No. 1, as described in New Zealand Standard 5201:1973. 5. The fuel burning equipment shall be maintained at least once every year by a person competent in the maintenance of that equipment. This maintenance shall include adjustment, if necessary, of the fuel to air ratio and testing of the ratio of combustion gases (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxygen) discharged to ensure compliance with Condition 4. A copy of each maintenance report shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year. 	

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
	6. A record shall be kept of the type and quantity of fuel used each year in the fuel burning equipment. This record shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year.		

Rule AQL23 External combustion of diesel or kerosene 2 MW or less outside of the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
The discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, outside the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of diesel or kerosene, in any external combustion equipment having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of greater than 40 kilowatts and less than or equal to 2 megawatts, is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where the net combined heat output capacity is less than or equal to 1 megawatt the discharge into air shall occur via a chimney stack at the relevant minimum height specified in Schedule AQL5, and shall be at least 3 metres above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a radius, from the stack, of 50 metres. 2. Where the net combined heat output capacity is greater than 1 megawatt the discharge into air shall occur via a chimney stack, at the relevant minimum height specified in Schedule AQL5, and the ridgeline of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a radius, from the stack, of 50 metres, shall not be higher than 0.4 times the stack height. 3. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 4. The sulphur content of the fuel to be burned shall not exceed 0.35% by weight. 5. Except for a period not exceeding two minutes in each hour of operation, the opacity of the discharge at the chimney exit shall not be darker than Ringelmann Shade No. 1, as described in New Zealand Standard 5201:1973. 		

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
	<p>6. The fuel burning equipment shall be maintained at least once every year by a person competent in the maintenance of that equipment. This maintenance shall include: ash removal; adjustment if necessary of the fuel to air ratio and testing of the ratio of combustion gases (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxygen) discharged to ensure compliance with condition 5. A copy of each maintenance report shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year.</p> <p>7. A record shall be kept of the type and quantity of fuel used each month in the fuel burning equipment. This record shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year.</p> <p>8. <u>The discharge shall not cause odour or contain contaminants which cause offensive or objectionable effects on the environment beyond the boundary of the property from which the discharge originates.</u></p>	

Rule AQL24 External combustion of solid fuel or light fuel oil 1 MW or less outside of the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>Except where prohibited by Rule AQL12, the discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, outside the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of coal, wood or light fuel oil in any external combustion equipment having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of greater than 40 kilowatts and less than or equal to 1 megawatt, is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where the discharge of sulphur dioxide is less than 0.5 kg/hr, the discharge into air shall occur via a chimney stack at the relevant minimum height specified in Schedule AQL5, and shall be at least 3 metres above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a radius, from the stack, of 50 metres 2. Where the discharge of sulphur dioxide exceeds 0.5 kg/hr, the discharge into air shall occur via a chimney stack, at the relevant minimum height specified in Schedule AQL5, and the ridgeline of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a radius, from the stack, of 50 metres shall not be higher than 0.4 times the stack height. 3. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 4. The sulphur content of the fuel to be burned shall not exceed 2% by weight. 5. Where the sulphur content of the fuel to be burned exceeds 0.75% by weight, the chimney stack shall be thermally insulated to prevent acid smut formation. 6. The ash content of coal to be burned shall not exceed 7% by weight. Coal burned shall contain less than 30% by weight of fine particles having a diameter of less than 3 millimetres. 7. The discharge and associated fuel handling shall not cause odour or particulate matter which causes offensive or objectionable effects beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 	

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
	<p>8. The concentration of total suspended particulate in combustion gas discharged from all emission stacks, when measured according to the requirements described in Schedule AQL6, shall not exceed 500 milligrams per cubic metre of air adjusted to 0 Celsius, dry gas basis, 101.3 kilopascals and 8% oxygen or 12% carbon dioxide.</p> <p>9. The opacity of the discharge at the chimney exit shall not be darker than Ringelmann Shade No. 1, as described in New Zealand Standard 5201:1973, except:</p> <p>(a) in the case of a cold start for a period not exceeding 30 minutes in operation; and</p> <p>(b) for a period not exceeding a total of four minutes in each succeeding hour of operation.</p> <p>10. The moisture content of wood to be burned shall not exceed 30% <u>25%</u> dry weight.</p> <p>11. The fuel burning equipment shall be maintained at least once every year by a person competent in the maintenance of that equipment. This maintenance shall include: ash removal; adjustment if necessary of the fuel to air ratio and testing of the ratio of combustion gases (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxygen) discharged to ensure compliance with condition 9. A copy of each maintenance report shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year.</p> <p>12. All fuel burning equipment shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Coal burning equipment shall also be operated in accordance with the Environmental Code of Practice for the Operation of Coal Fired Boiler Installations less than 5 megawatts (Gross) Capacity, Coal Research Ltd, December 1996, where applicable.</p> <p>13. A record shall be kept of the type and quantity of fuel used each month in the fuel burning equipment. This record shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year.</p>	

Rule AQL25 Internal combustion of diesel, petrol or gas 300 kW or less outside of the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants from burning of, into air outside the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, diesel, petrol, natural gas or liquid petroleum gas, in any internal combustion equipment having a net energy output capacity of greater than 40 kilowatts and less than or equal to 300 kilowatts, but excluding mobile engines used temporarily for a total period of less than 24 hours at any property, is a permitted activity.</p> <p><u>The conditions attaching to this rule do not apply to the discharge of contaminants from mobile engines where the engines are used temporarily for a total period of less than 24 hours at any property.</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Except where the discharge is more than 50 metres from any sensitive activity: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the discharge into air shall occur via a chimney stack above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a radius, from the stack, of 15 metres; and (b) the discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 2. The sulphur content of the fuel to be burned shall not exceed 0.35% by weight. 3. Generators shall only be used for emergency electricity supply, and shall not be used for network load shedding during times of peak electricity demand. 4. The internal combustion equipment shall be operated for less than 400 <u>150</u> hours per year. Annual operating time shall be recorded and provided to Environment Canterbury on request. 5. Except for a period not exceeding two minutes in each hour of operation, the opacity of the discharge at the chimney exit shall not be darker than Ringelmann Shade No. 1, as described in New Zealand Standard 5201:1973. 6. The fuel burning equipment shall be maintained at least once every year by a person competent in the maintenance of that equipment. This maintenance shall include: carbon deposit removal; checking the air filters and air supply; checking the fuel injection system; <u>and testing the compression ratio and testing the power output of the generator.</u> A copy of each maintenance report shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year <u>on request.</u> 		

Rule AQL26 External combustion of diesel or kerosene greater than 2 MW to 5 MW or less, gas greater than 5 MW to 20 MW or less, internal combustion of diesel, petrol or gas greater than 300 kW, and external combustion of solid fuel or light fuel oil greater than 1 MW to 3 MW or less outside of the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – controlled activity

Activity	Standards / Terms	Control	Cross Ref.
<p>Except where prohibited by Rule AQL12, the discharge of contaminants into air from the burning, outside the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, of:</p> <p>(a) diesel or kerosene, in any external combustion equipment having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of greater than 2 megawatts and less than or equal to 5 megawatts; or</p> <p>(b) natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, in any external combustion equipment having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of greater than 5 megawatts and less than or equal to 20 megawatts; or</p> <p>(c) diesel, petrol, natural gas or liquid petroleum gas, in any internal combustion equipment having a net energy output capacity of greater than 300 kilowatts; or</p> <p>(d) coal, wood, or light fuel oil, in any external combustion equipment having a net combined heat output capacity within one property of greater than 1 megawatt and less than or equal to 3 megawatts;</p> <p>is a controlled activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discharge into air shall occur via a chimney stack at a height of at least 7 metres above ground level and at least 3 metres above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a distance of five times the height of that building, land or structure. 2. The discharge into air from internal combustion equipment shall occur via a chimney stack above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a radius, from the stack, of 5 times the stack height. 3. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 4. Generators shall only be used for emergency electricity supply, and shall not be used for network load shedding during times of peak electricity demand. 5. The concentration of total suspended particulate in combustion gas discharged from all emission stacks, when measured according to the requirements described in Schedule AQL6, shall not exceed 500 milligrams per cubic metre of air adjusted to 0 Celsius, dry gas basis, 101.3 kilopascals and 8% oxygen or 12% carbon dioxide. 6. The sulphur content of the fuel to be burned shall not exceed 2% by weight. 	<p>Environment Canterbury will reserve control over the following matters in imposing any conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fuel burning rate. 2. Any measures necessary to ensure the ability of the equipment to disperse contaminants, including chimney height, chimney design and emission velocity. 3. Any steps to be taken to ensure maintenance of the fuel-burning equipment. 4. Carrying out of measurements, samples, analyses, surveys, investigations, or inspection, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) monitoring contaminant concentrations; (b) monitoring the opacity of the discharge; 	

Activity	Standards / Terms	Control	Cross Ref.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) recording of the quantity of fuel used; (d) monitoring the emission rate of contaminants; and (e) analysing the cumulative effects of the discharge, in combination with discharges from other sources. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Provisions of information to the consent authority at specified times. 6. Compliance with monitoring, sampling and analysis conditions at the consent holder's expense. 7. Duration of consent. 8. Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review. <p>Notification</p> <p>An application for resource consent required by this rule may be considered without notification of the need to obtain written approval of affected persons in accordance with section</p>	

Activity	Standards / Terms	Control	Cross Ref.
		<p>94(1)(b) of the RMA.</p> <p><u>In accordance with section 94D(2), an application for resource consent required by this rule does not need to be notified, and in accordance with section 94D(3), notice of such an application does not need to be served.</u></p>	

Rule AQL27 Large scale fuel burning devices not permitted or controlled outside the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – discretionary activity

Activity	Standards / Terms	Discretion	Cross Ref.
<p>Except where prohibited by Rule AQL12, the discharge of contaminants into air from burning, outside the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2, any fuel in any large scale fuel burning device which:</p> <p>(a) is not classified as a permitted activity or controlled activity by Rules AQL22 to AQL26; or</p> <p>(b) does not comply with the conditions, standards or terms of Rules AQL22 to AQL26;</p> <p>is a discretionary activity.</p>		Unlimited	

3.3.3 Discharges to air from outdoor burning

Rule AQL28 Outdoor burning of standing crop residue or vegetative stubble – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
Subject to Rule AQL35, the discharge of contaminants into air from burning standing crop residue or vegetative stubble, is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 2. Only small quantities of petroleum products, up to 10 litres per hectare, may be used as accelerants. 	

Rule AQL29 Outdoor burning of vegetation, paper, cardboard and untreated wood – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
Subject to Rule AQL35, AQL36 and AQL37, the discharge of contaminants into air from outdoor burning of vegetation, paper, cardboard and untreated wood, but excluding standing crop residue or vegetative stubble provided for in Rule AQL28, is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discharge shall not occur within 100 metres upwind, or 50 metres in any other direction, from any sensitive activity that is not located on the property where burning occurs. 2. The discharge shall not occur within a residential area. 3. Burning shall only occur of vegetation, paper, cardboard and untreated wood sourced from no more than 3 adjoining properties where that vegetation, paper, cardboard and untreated wood has been derived or used, and burning shall be undertaken on one of those properties. 4. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 5. Only small quantities of petroleum products, up to 10 litres per fire, may be used as accelerants. 	

Rule AQL30 Outdoor burning of polyethylene agricultural wrap – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross-Ref.
<p>Subject to Rules AQL35, AQL36 and AQL37, the discharge of contaminants into air from outdoor burning of polyethylene agricultural wrap, is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discharge shall not occur within 100 metres upwind, or 50 metres in any other direction, from any sensitive activity that is not located on the property where burning occurs. 2. The discharge shall not occur within a residential area or the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1. 3. Only polyethylene agricultural wrap used for agricultural purposes shall be burned. No other plastics, including those containing halogens or phosphorus, shall be burned. 4. Burning shall only occur of agricultural wrap sourced from no more than 3 adjoining properties where the agricultural wrap has been used, and burning shall be undertaken on one of those properties. 5. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 6. Only small quantities of petroleum products, up to 10 litres per fire, may be used as accelerants. 		

Rule AQL31 Outdoor burning of polyethylene agrichemical or animal remedy containers – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross-Ref.
<p>Subject to Rules AQL35, AQL36 and AQL37, the discharge of contaminants into air from outdoor burning of used polyethylene agrichemical or animal remedy containers is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discharge shall not occur within 100 metres upwind, or 50 metres in any other direction, from any sensitive activity that is not located on the property where burning occurs. 2. The discharge shall not occur within a residential area or the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1. 3. Prior to burning, all containers shall be empty and triple rinsed according to the procedures described in Appendix AQL2. 4. Containers shall only be burned in an incinerator constructed according to the design specified in Appendix AQL2, or no more than 10 containers shall be burned at any one time atop a blazing fire fuelled by vegetation or untreated wood. 5. Only HDPE (high density polyethylene) containers shall be burned. These are labelled with a recycling triangle with a 2 inside it. No other plastics shall be burned, including but not limited to, those containing halogen or phosphorus components. 6. Burning shall only occur of containers sourced from no more than 3 adjoining properties where the contents of the containers have been used, and burning shall be undertaken on one of those properties. 7. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 8. Only small quantities of petroleum products, up to 10 litres per fire, may be used as accelerants. 		

Rule AQL32 Outdoor burning of animal carcasses and offal – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p>Subject to Rules AQL35, AQL36 and AQL37, the discharge of contaminants into air from outdoor burning of animal carcasses and offal is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discharge shall not occur within 100 metres upwind, or 50 metres in any other direction, from any sensitive activity that is not located on the property where burning occurs. 2. The discharge shall not occur within a residential area or the Christchurch Clean Air Zone 1. 3. Burning shall only be undertaken when required for quarantine or disease control purposes, or where the highest recorded groundwater level at the property is less than 3 metres below the ground surface. 4. Burning shall only occur on production land where the animal carcasses have originated. 5 4. The discharge shall not result from the cremation of human remains at a crematorium approved under the Crematorium Regulations 1973. 6 5. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 7 6. Only small quantities of petroleum products, up to 10 litres per fire, may be used as accelerants. 		

Rule AQL33 Outdoor burning for fire fighting research and fire fighting training purposes – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
Subject to Rules AQL35 and AQL37, the discharge of contaminants into air from outdoor burning of vegetation and fuels for fire fighting research or fire fighting training purposes is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environment Canterbury shall be notified of the intended time and location of any fire at least 24 hours prior to burning. 2. The fire shall be under the control of the Rural Fire Authority, New Zealand Fire Service, Department of Conservation, New Zealand Defence Force, <u>Christchurch International Airport Rescue Fire Service</u> or other nationally recognised body authorised to undertake fire fighting research or fire fighting training activities. 3. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 4. Petroleum products may be used as accelerants. 		

Rule AQL34 Outdoor burning not permitted by Rules AQL28 to AQL35 – discretionary activity

Activity	Standards / Terms	Discretion	Cross Ref.
Subject to Rules AQL35, AQL36 and AQL37, the discharge of contaminants into air from outdoor burning which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is not classified as a permitted activity by Rules AQL28 to AQL33; or (b) does not comply with the conditions of Rules AQL28 to AQL33; is a discretionary activity.		Unlimited	

Rule AQL35 Outdoor burning in winter in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 – non-complying activity

Activity			Cross Ref.
Subject to Rules AQL36 and AQL37, the discharge of contaminants into air in the Christchurch Clean Air Zones 1 and 2 from outdoor burning during the months of May, June, July and August, is a non-complying activity.			

Rule AQL36 Outdoor burning of unspecified waste – prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted

Activity			Cross Ref.
<p>Discharge of contaminants into air from outdoor burning any of the following materials is a prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any fuel having a sulphur content greater than 1% by weight; or (b) wood treated with Copper-Chrome-Arsenic (CCA) or other chemicals; or (c) chip board, including particle board and laminated boards; or (d) wood which is painted, stained or oiled; or (e) all plastics not described in Rule AQL30 or Rule AQL34, including but not limited to, halogen or phosphorus containing plastics; or (f) metals and materials containing metals, including but not limited to, cables; or (g) materials containing asbestos; or (h) all rubber, including but not limited to, rubber tyres; or (i) synthetic material, including but not limited to, foams, fibreglass and chemicals; or (j) tar or bitumen; or (k) used or waste oil; or 			

Activity			Cross Ref.
(l) medical waste, pathological wastes, quarantine waste or animal waste, but excluding animal carcasses or offal as provided for in Rule AQL32; or (m) motor vehicle parts; or (n) paint and other surface coating materials; or (o) sludge from industrial processes.			

Rule AQL37 Outdoor burning of any materials within a landfill site, waste transfer station or waste recovery area – prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted

Activity			Cross Ref.
Discharge of contaminants into air from outdoor burning any materials within a landfill site <u>excluding landfill gas emissions</u> , waste transfer station or waste recovery area is a prohibited activity for which no resource consent shall be granted.			

3.3.4 Discharges to air from industrial or trade premises and industrial or trade processes

Rule AQL38 Fugitive dust emissions from unconsolidated surfaces – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
Discharge of contaminants into air from unsealed or unconsolidated surfaces on industrial or trade premises <u>and/or from industrial or trade processes and construction sites</u> , not otherwise addressed by rules in the Proposed NRRP, is a permitted activity.	1. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.	

Rule AQL39 Petroleum storage and transfer facilities – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
Discharge of contaminants into air from the storage or transfer of petroleum products <u>including vapour ventilation and displacement on industrial or trade premises</u> including but not limited to at service stations, <u>and/or occurring during industrial or trade processes</u> , is a permitted activity.	1. The discharge of odour <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment</u> , shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.	

Rule AQL40 Dry cleaning – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
Discharge of contaminants into air from dry cleaning units recovering hydrocarbon solvents emitted from fabric washing and drying processes <u>on industrial or trade premises and/or occurring during industrial or trade processes</u> , is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The discharge shall not contain chlorofluorocarbons. The total mass of hydrocarbons discharged shall not exceed 5 kilograms per day or 50 kilograms per month. A record shall be kept of the type and quantity of hydrocarbon cleaning solvents used each month, <u>and the quantity of solvents recovered each month</u>. This record shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year. The discharge of odour <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment</u>, shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 	

Rule AQL41 Metal work processes – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>On industrial or trade premises <u>and/or from industrial or trade processes</u>, the discharge of contaminants into air from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) mechanical grinding; or (b) cutting and shaping by application of heat; or (c) machining; or (d) welding; or (e) soldering; <u>or</u> (f) <u>arc air gouging</u> <p>of metals is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity must either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be undertaken in the open air, at least 20 metres from any sensitive activity beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates; or (b) be undertaken inside an enclosed building; or (c) result from installation, repair, or construction of a structure which is fixed to the property on which the activity occurs <u>or is appurtenant to that structure</u>. 2. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 3. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 4. The total weight of welding rod and solder used shall not exceed 100 kilograms per month. 5. A record shall be kept of the type and quantity of all welding rod and solder material used and the date of delivery. This record shall be provided to Environment Canterbury on request. 6. Where the total weight of welding rod and solder used exceeds 10 kilograms per month, the discharge shall be via a filter system that removes at least 95% by weight of particulate matter from the discharge. 	

Rule AQL42 Bulk materials – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>Discharge of contaminants into air from extraction, handling, processing, conveying, transporting or storage of bulk materials <u>on industrial or trade premises or involving, or as part of, industrial or trade processes, at any location</u>, where:</p> <p>(a) the rate of open cast extraction does not exceed 5 <u>100</u> tonnes per hour; and</p> <p>(b) the rate of size reduction, screening, processing or pneumatic conveyance does not exceed 5 <u>50</u> tonnes per hour; and</p> <p>(c) the quantity of material handled or transported does not exceed 50 <u>100</u> tonnes per hour; and</p> <p>(d) the amount of bulk material stored does not exceed 500 <u>1000</u> tonnes at any time;</p> <p>is a permitted activity.</p>	<p>1. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p>	

Rule AQL43 Seed cleaning – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>On industrial or trade premises <u>or involving, or as part of, industrial or trade processes</u>, the discharge of contaminants into air from:</p> <p>(a) cleaning; or</p> <p>(b) conveying; or</p> <p>(c) packaging; or</p> <p>(d) processing; or</p> <p>(e) handling; or</p> <p>(f) storage;</p> <p>of seeds is a permitted activity.</p>	<p>1. The building containing the seed cleaning process and all seed storage areas shall be located more than 100 metres from any sensitive activities established prior to the commencement of seed cleaning operations at the subject site.</p> <p>2. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p> <p>3. Surfaces adjacent to the seed cleaning plant, <u>including buildings, plant/equipment and ground surfaces</u>, shall be cleaned as regularly as necessary to prevent wind-blown dispersal or deposition of particles beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p>	

Rule AQL44 Clay firing – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
Subject to Rules AQL13, AQL15, AQL16, AQL17, AQL22, AQL25, AQL26 and AQL27, <u>on industrial or trade premises or involving, or as part of, industrial or trade processes,</u> the discharge of contaminants into air from the production of less than 50 kilograms dry weight per day of clay materials or glazing materials by firing in kilns heated by electricity or combustion of natural gas or liquid petroleum gas is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment.</u> 2. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 	

Rule AQL45 Laboratory fume cupboards in educational institutions – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
The discharge of contaminants into air from laboratory fume cupboards in schools, universities, polytechnics or other institutions where the fume cupboard is only used for educational purposes is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contaminants shall be discharged vertically into air via an emission stack above the maximum height of any the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within 15 metres of the stack. 2. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 3. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect. 4. The discharge shall not be noxious or dangerous. 5. The discharge shall not cause corrosion to any structure beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 	

Rule AQL46 Commercial laboratory fume cupboards – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from laboratory fume cupboards used for commercial purposes <u>located on industrial or trade premises or used for industrial or trade processes</u>, but excluding fume cupboards provided for in Rule AQL45, is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contaminants shall be discharged vertically into air via an emission stack at a height of at least one metre above the maximum height of any the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within 15 metres of the stack. 2. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction 3. The emission stack shall comply with New Zealand Standard 7203 – 1992: Safety in Laboratories Part 8 - Fume Cupboards. 4. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment.</u> 5. The discharge shall not cause corrosion to any structure beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 6. The discharge shall not be noxious or dangerous. 		

Rule AQL47 Wood waste generating processes – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>On industrial or trade premises <u>and from industrial or trade processes</u>, the discharge of contaminants into air from the:</p> <p>(a) generation; or</p> <p>(b) conveyance; or</p> <p>(c) collection; or</p> <p>(d) storage; or</p> <p>(e) filtration;</p> <p>of wood waste, is a permitted activity.</p>	<p>1. The discharge shall be located at least 50 metres from any sensitive activity established prior to the commencement of wood waste generating operations at the subject site.</p> <p>2. The storage of wood waste <u>shavings and sawdust</u> shall be in a covered hopper or container.</p> <p>3. Surfaces where wood waste may accumulate shall be cleaned at a frequency so as to prevent wind-blown dispersal or deposition of wood particles beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p> <p>4. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p>	

Rule AQL48 Discharges of heat, steam or water vapour – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>Discharge of heat, steam or water vapour into air from industrial or trade premises <u>or from industrial or trade processes</u>, including discharges from cooling towers or air-cooled heat exchangers is a permitted activity.</p>	<p>1. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p> <p>2. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment.</u></p> <p>3. Cooling towers and heat exchangers shall be maintained as often as necessary to minimise the discharge of contaminants into air, including but not limited to, corrosive products <u>and micro-organisms</u>.</p>	

Rule AQL49 Food or animal product cooking and processing – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p><u>On industrial or trade premises or from industrial or trade processes, the discharge of contaminants into air, from:</u></p> <p>(a) frying, roasting, baking, cooking and processing by application of heat to animal or plant matter, having a raw material capacity of less than one tonne per hour; or</p> <p>(b) cooking by smoking of animal or plant matter, having a raw material capacity of less than 100 kilograms per hour; or</p> <p>(c) <u>processing by application of heat to animal or plant matter associated with carpet manufacture;</u></p> <p>but excluding:</p> <p>(d) (d) extraction, distillation or purification of animal fats, other than as a process incidental to the cooking of food; or</p> <p>(e) (e) rendering and reduction of animal matter by application of heat; or</p> <p>(f) (f) the processing of skins, including fellmongery and tanning;</p> <p>is a permitted activity.</p>	<p>1. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment.</u></p> <p>2. The dispersal or deposition of particles or liquid droplets shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p>		

Rule AQL50 Fumigation – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p><u>The discharge of contaminants into air during fumigation on industrial or trade premises or from industrial or trade processes is a permitted activity.</u></p>	<p>1. The discharge shall not include ethylene dibromide, ethylene oxide, methyl bromide, hydrogen cyanide, or phosphine <u>or chloropicrin.</u></p> <p>2. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment.</u></p>		

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
	<p>3. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p> <p>4. The discharge shall not be noxious or dangerous.</p>		

Rule AQL51 Water blasting – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p><u>The discharge of contaminants into air from water blasting on industrial or trade premises or associated with industrial or trade processes, is a permitted activity.</u></p>	<p>1. There shall be no discharge of blast water containing contaminants entering into surface waterways <u>through discharge into air.</u></p> <p>2. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect:-</p> <p>(a) beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates; or</p> <p>(b) within 50 metres of a public amenity area.</p> <p>3. At the completion of blasting each day all blast debris shall be collected or covered, so far as is practicable, such that there is no discharge of wind-blown debris into air or water.</p> <p>4. At the completion of the blasting all blast debris shall be collected, so far as is practicable.</p> <p>5. All collected debris shall be stored or disposed of to a landfill holding appropriate resource consents.</p>		

Rule AQL52 Dry or wet abrasive blasting within an enclosed booth – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p><u>The discharge of contaminants into air from dry or wet abrasive blasting on industrial or trade premises or from industrial or trade processes, is a permitted activity.</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The abrasive blasting shall be undertaken within an enclosed booth. 2. The enclosed booth shall be fitted with an air extraction system discharging all contaminants and exhaust air to an emission stack or vent. 3. The discharge from the extraction system shall be at least 50 metres from any sensitive activities established prior to the commencement of blasting operations at the subject site. 4. The free silica content of a representative sample of the blast material shall be less than 5% by weight. 5. The discharge shall be via a filtered extraction system that removes at least 95% of particulate matter from the discharge. The filtration system shall be maintained to ensure that this particulate removal efficiency is achieved at all times. 6. There shall be no blasting of lead-based paints. 7. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 		

Rule AQL53 Small scale spray coating not within a spray booth – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p><u>On industrial or trade premises or from industrial or trade processes, the discharge of contaminants into air from spray application of paint or adhesive coating materials:</u></p> <p>(a) using not more than 0.5 litre of coating material per hour and not more than 5 litres of coating material per month; or</p> <p>(b) using not more than 5 litres of coating material per hour and not more than 20 litres of coating material per month, at a location at least 100 metres from any sensitive activity beyond the boundary of the property where the spray coating is undertaken; or</p> <p>(c) on roadways and surfaces of fixed structures that cannot practicably be dismantled and transported to a spray booth;</p> <p>is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The coating material shall not contain di-isocyanates or organic plasticisers. 2. The discharge shall occur at least 10 metres from any sensitive activity beyond the boundary of the property where spray coating is undertaken. 3. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the <u>environment.</u> 4. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 		

Rule AQL54 Small scale spray coating within a spray booth – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p><u>On industrial or trade premises or from industrial or trade processes, the discharge of contaminants into air from spray application of liquid paint, dye or adhesive coating materials, undertaken in a spray booth:</u></p> <p>(a) using not more than 2 litres per hour of coating material; and</p> <p>(b) using not more than 10 litres per day of coating material; and</p> <p>(c) using not more than 100 litres per month of coating material;</p> <p>is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The spray booth shall be fitted with an air extraction system discharging vertically all contaminants and exhaust air to an emission stack. 2. The emission stack shall be at a height of at least 3 metres above the ridge line of the roof of any building, land or other substantial structure within a radius, from the stack, of 35 metres. 3. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 4. The discharge shall be via a filtration system that removes at least 95% of particulate matter from the discharge. The filtration system shall be maintained to ensure that this particulate removal efficiency is achieved at all times. 5. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment. 6. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 7. A record shall be kept of the type and quantity of liquid paint, dye and coating material used each month. This record shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury before 31 March each year. 		

Rule AQL55 Printing processes using water-based inks – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p><u>On industrial or trade premises or from industrial or trade processes, the discharge of contaminants into air from printing processes using only water based inks, dyes and additives is a permitted activity.</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discharge to air from photocopying, photographic development and printers serving computers are not required to comply with conditions 2 to 4 and 8 of this rule. 2. The undiluted water based inks, dyes and additives used shall contain less than 5% volatile organic compounds by weight. 3. The discharge into air from each printing machine and drying oven shall occur via an emission stack or vent above the roof of the building containing the printing equipment. 4. The discharge shall be directed vertically into air and shall not be impeded by any obstruction above the stack which decreases the vertical efflux velocity, below that which would occur in the absence of such obstruction. 5. The total quantity of hydrocarbon solvents discharged shall not exceed 5 kilograms per day or 50 kilograms per month, calculated from the maximum quantities stated in the material safety data sheets for the inks used. 6. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates <u>site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment.</u> 7. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 8. A record shall be kept of the quantity and type of printing ink or dye used each month. This record and material safety data sheets for all printing inks and dyes used shall be held and provided to Environment Canterbury on request. 		

Rule AQL56 Workplace ventilation – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p>Discharge of contaminants into air via windows, doors and vents as a result of ventilation of buildings on industrial or trade premises <u>or from industrial or trade processes</u> not permitted under Rules AQL38 to AQL55 or Rules AQL63 to AQL68 is a permitted activity, excluding:</p> <p>(a) discharges that are a discretionary activity for which a resource consent is required under Rule AQL690; and</p> <p>(b) the discharge of priority hazardous air pollutants identified in Schedule AQL1 and other hazardous air pollutants identified in Schedule AQL2; and</p> <p>(c) processes discharging contaminants directly to air outside the building via an emission stack or treatment system <u>(other than passive filterers for the removal of particulate matter)</u>; and</p> <p>(d) application of fibreglass at a rate of more than 1 kilogram per hour.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 2. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the <u>environment</u>. 3. The discharge shall not cause corrosion to any structure beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 4. The concentration of contaminants in the workplace, immediately prior to discharge, shall not exceed the maximum concentration requirements for those contaminants specified in the Workplace Exposure Standards - 1994, Occupational Safety and Health Service of the Department of Labour. 		

Rule AQL57 Industrial or trade premises and processes not complying with Rules AQL38 to AQL56 or not otherwise identified – discretionary activity

Activity	Standards / Terms	Discretion	Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any <u>industrial or trade premises or any industrial or trade process</u> or activity explicitly excluded from Rules AQL38 to AQL56; (b) any industrial or trade premises or industrial or trade process that does not comply in all respects with the conditions specified in Rules AQL38 to AQL56 as applicable for a permitted activity; or (c) any industrial or trade premises that is not otherwise expressly provided for by the rules of the Proposed NRRP; <p>is a discretionary activity, provided that nothing in this rule applies to any discharge to air that is prohibited activity under the Proposed NRRP.</p>		Unlimited	

Note: Those discharges to air likely to require resource consent under this rule include, but are not restricted to, discharges to air from the following activities:

Abrasive blasting outside	Hydrocarbon manufacture, refining or purification	Radioactive materials production or usage (excluding use for medical purposes)
Acid production and use	Ink and dye manufacture	Rendering of animal matter by application of heat
Adhesives manufacture	Isocyanate-containing materials - production and use (excluding spray coating processes in booths using <2 L/hr)	Resins, lacquers and plastics manufacture
Agricultural chemical manufacture	Laminating using adhesives and resins	Rubber manufacture
Anodising, galvanising and electroplating	Metal melting, including foundries and smelters, but excluding welding and soldering	Seed cleaning plants < 100m from existing sensitive activities
Asphalt production	Milk treatment and drying	Soap and detergent manufacture
Brewing of alcoholic beverages	Oil refining	Spray painting in a booth, using > 2 L/hr
Brickworks	<u>Oil well flaring</u>	Spray painting in the open using isocyanate-based coatings
Cement manufacture	Paint manufacture	Stock food production
Cooking or processing of animal or plant matter (raw material capacity > 100 kg/hr)	Paper manufacture	Stripping by immersion using hydrocarbon solvents
Enamelling	Particle board and plasterboard production	Tanning of hides
Fellmongery	Pharmaceutical product manufacture	Timber drying kilns
Fertiliser manufacture and bulk handling	Powder coating processes (excluding filtered discharge to internal workplace air according to OSH requirements)	Timber mills and joinery factories discharging wood waste < 50m from existing sensitive activities
Fibreglass application at a rate > 1 kg/hr	Printing processes using solvent-based inks (> 5% hydrocarbon or organic solvent content by weight)	Tyre buffing
Flour milling		Woolscouring and dag crushing
Foam manufacture		
Fumigation processes using ethylene dibromide, ethylene oxide, methyl bromide, hydrogen cyanide or phosphine		
Freezing works		
Glass manufacture		

The above list is not all-inclusive. It is likely that there will be other discharges to air from industrial or trade premises, not listed, that require resource consent under this rule.

3.3.5 Discharges to air from intensive farming

Rule AQL58 Intensive farming lawfully established on or before 1 June 2002 ~~the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP~~ – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
Discharge of contaminants into air from intensive farming that was lawfully established at a permanent site <u>on or before 1 June 2002</u> at the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP , and where a resource consent was not required for the discharge of contaminants into air from that activity <u>on or before 1 June 2002</u> prior to the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP , is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There shall be no increase in the scale, intensity, frequency or duration <u>of the effects</u> of the discharge of contaminants into air from the activity, compared to when the activity was authorised prior to the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP. 2. The discharge of odour <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment.</u> shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 3. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause a noxious, dangerous, objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 	

Rule AQL59 Intensive layer poultry farming established after 1 June 2002 ~~the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP~~ or ~~not lawfully established on or before 1 June 2002~~ ~~the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP~~ – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
Except as provided for in Rule AQL58, the discharge of contaminants into air from intensive poultry farming where less than 2000 layer poultry are held at any one time, is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The intensive farming buildings shall be at least 100 metres from any sensitive activity not on the property where the discharge originates. 2. The discharge of odour <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment.</u> shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 3. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause a noxious, dangerous, objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 	

Rule AQL60 Intensive broiler and breeder poultry farming established after 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP or not lawfully established on or before 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>Except as provided for in Rule AQL58, the discharge of contaminants into air from intensive poultry farming where not more than:</p> <p>(a) 30,000 broiler poultry are held at any one time; or</p> <p>(b) 10,000 breeder poultry are held at any one time;</p> <p>is a permitted activity.</p>	<p>1. The intensive farming buildings shall be at least 200 metres from any sensitive activity not on the property where the discharge originates.</p> <p>2. The discharge of odour <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment.</u> shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p> <p>3. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause a noxious, dangerous, objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p>	

Rule AQL61 Intensive pig farming established after the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP or not lawfully established before the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP – controlled activity

Activity	Standards / Terms	Control	Cross-Ref.
<p>Except as provided for in Rule AQL58, the discharge of contaminants into air from intensive pig farming buildings where more than 50 pigs, including piglets and weaners, may be held at any one time, and the discharge of contaminants into air from the storage and treatment of pig effluent lawfully established after the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP, is a controlled activity.</p>	<p>1. The distance from the pig farming buildings or pens to the following areas shall be:</p> <p>(a) the greater of:</p> <p>(i) 0.75 metre multiplied by the number of pigs held (to the nearest 50) up to a maximum of 2000 metres; or</p> <p>(ii) 100 metres;</p> <p>to any sensitive activity not on the property where the pig farm is located; and</p> <p>(b) the greater of:</p> <p>(iii) 1 metre multiplied by the number of pigs held (to the nearest</p>	<p>Environment Canterbury will reserve control over the following matters in imposing any conditions:</p> <p>1. Objectionable or offensive odour, dust and loss of amenity value of air including any matter contained in the Pork Industry Pig Farming Code of Practice (1997).</p>	

Activity	Standards / Terms	Control	Cross-Ref.
	<p>50) up to a maximum of 2000 metres; or</p> <p>(iv) 200 metres;</p> <p>to a residential area.</p> <p>2. Distances shall be measured from the edge of any permanent building, enclosure or yard in which the intensive farming of pigs occurs.</p> <p>3. The effluent treatment and storage system shall be located at least 200 metres from any sensitive activity not on the property where the pig farm is located.</p>	<p>2. Effects of the discharge of contaminants from intensive pig farms on Tāngata Whenua values.</p> <p>3. Duration of consent.</p> <p>4. Review of conditions of consent and the timing and purpose of the review.</p> <p>5. Carrying out of measurements, samples, analyses, surveys, investigations, or inspection.</p> <p>6. Provisions of information to the consent authority at specified times.</p> <p>7. Compliance with monitoring, sampling and analysis conditions at the consent holder's expense.</p> <p>Notification</p> <p>An application for resource consent required by this rule may be considered without notification or the need to obtain written approval of affected persons in accordance with section 94(1)(b) of the RMA.</p>	

Rule AQL62 Intensive farming not complying with Rules AQL58 to AQL61 AQL60 or otherwise occurring on an industrial or trade premise – discretionary activity

Activity	Standards / Terms	Discretion	Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from any intensive farming that:</p> <p>(a) does not comply in all respects with the conditions specified in Rules AQL58 to AQL60 as applicable for a permitted activity or applicable standards and terms specified in Rule AQL61 for a controlled activity; or</p> <p>(b) is not identified as a permitted or controlled activity in Rules AQL58 to AQL61 <u>AQL60</u>;</p> <p>is a discretionary activity, provided that nothing in this rule applies to any discharge to air that is a prohibited activity under the Proposed NRRP.</p>		Unlimited	

Note: Those discharges to air likely to require resource consent under this rule include, but are not restricted to, discharges to air from mushroom production for commercial purposes and beef feedlots. This list is not all-inclusive. It is likely that there will be other intensive farming activities, not listed, that require resource consent under this rule.

3.3.6 Discharges to air from waste management processes

Rule AQL63 Waste management processes lawfully established on or before 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
Discharge of contaminants into air from the storage, transfer, treatment or disposal of liquid or solid waste, excluding combustion of waste, that was lawfully established at a permanent site on or before 1 June 2002 at the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP, and where a resource consent was not required for the discharge of contaminants into air from that activity on or before 1 June 2002 prior to the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP, is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity discharge shall not involve the treatment or discharge of hazardous substances. 2. There shall be no increase in the scale, intensity, frequency or duration of the effects of the discharge of contaminants into air from the activity, compared to when the activity was authorised prior to the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP. 3. The discharge of odour beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment, shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 4. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause a noxious, dangerous, objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 	

~~Rule AQL64 Application of pig effluent to land on the same property from where the pig effluent originates established after the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP or not lawfully established before the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP – permitted activity~~

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
Except as permitted by Rule AQL63, the discharge of contaminants into air from the application of pig effluent onto the same property from where the pig effluent originates, is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The distances between any application discharge of pig effluent onto land into air and any sensitive activity and water body, except an aquifer or pipe, shall be as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) From application of effluent stored anaerobically or from an anaerobic pond: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 1500 metres from a residential area; (ii) 500 metres from a public amenity area or place of public assembly; 	

Activity	Conditions		Cross-Ref.
	<p>(iii) 250 metres from any dwelling in a rural zone on a separate site;</p> <p>(iv) 20 metres from any water body, except an aquifer or pipe.</p> <p>(b) From application via subsoil injection or from an aerobic pond:</p> <p>(i) 500 metres from a residential area;</p> <p>(ii) 200 metres from a public amenity area or place of public assembly;</p> <p>(iii) 150 metres from any dwelling in a rural zone on a separate site;</p> <p>(iv) 20 metres from any water body, except an aquifer or pipe.</p> <p>(c) From application of effluent from tertiary treatment systems:</p> <p>(i) 400 metres from a residential area;</p> <p>(ii) 150 metres in a public amenity area or place of public assembly;</p> <p>(iii) 125 metres from any dwelling in a rural zone on a separate site;</p> <p>(iv) 20 metres from any water body, except an aquifer or pipe.</p> <p>2.— The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p> <p>3.— The dispersal or deposition of particles or liquid droplets shall not cause a noxious, dangerous, objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p>		

Rule AQL65 Application of effluent to land other than provided for in Rules AQL63 or AQL64 – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from the application of animal effluent and <u>solid animal waste manure</u> onto production land, excluding the application of pig effluent provided for in Rules AQL63 or AQL64, is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The effluent application area shall be at least 150 metres from any sensitive activity not located on the property where the effluent is applied. 2. The effluent application area shall be 20 metres from any water body, except an aquifer or pipe. 3. The discharge of odour beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment. shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 4. The dispersal or deposition of particles or liquid droplets shall not cause a noxious, dangerous, objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 5. The spreading of effluent on the same portion of land does not occur more than six times per year. 6. The <u>When requested by Environment Canterbury,</u> the effluent applicator shall keep a record of the effluent discharged including the following information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The type of effluent applied to land; (b) The estimated daily quantity of effluent applied to land in cubic metres; (c) The location of the effluent application; and (d) The wind direction at the time of application. <p>These records shall be made available to Environment Canterbury upon request.</p> 		

Rule AQL66 Small scale human sewage treatment and disposal established after 1 June 2002 ~~the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP~~ or not lawfully established on or before 1 June 2002 ~~the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP~~ – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>Except as permitted by Rule AQL63, the discharge of contaminants into air from treatment and discharge disposal of less than 50 cubic metres per day of human sewage effluent is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The discharge of odour <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment, shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</u> 2. The dispersal or deposition of particles or liquid droplets shall not cause a noxious, dangerous, objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 3. Except where the discharge is from a single dwelling or other source discharging less than 2 cubic metres per day, the treatment system and any surface irrigation of effluent shall be at least 20 metres from the boundary of the property where the system is sited. 4. There shall be no uncovered storage of screened solids or uncovered drying and storage of sludge. 5. Spray irrigation, excluding trickle irrigation, and storage of effluent in uncovered vessels, including oxidation ponds, shall occur at least 50 metres from the boundary of the property where the effluent treatment and disposal system is sited and at least 150 metres from any sensitive activity beyond the boundary of that property. 	

Rule AQL67 Offal pits established after 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP or not lawfully established on or before 1 June 2002 the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
Except as permitted by Rule AQL63, the discharge of contaminants into air from disposal and decay of animals or animal parts or biodegradable wastes in offal pits, where those animals or animal parts or biodegradable wastes have been derived from activities on the property containing the pits, is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offal not completely covered with impermeable material or soil shall not be located within 150 metres of any sensitive activity beyond the boundary of the property containing the pit. 2. Offal that is completely covered with impermeable material or soil shall not be located within 50 metres of any sensitive activity beyond the boundary of the property containing the offal pit. 3. The discharge of odour <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment.</u> shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 4. No sewage effluent shall be deposited in the offal pit. 5. The accurate location, on a 1:50,000 or larger scale map of the property, of any offal pit shall be provided to Environment Canterbury within 7 days of request. 	

Rule ~~AQL68~~ Composting established after the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP or not lawfully established before the date of notification of the Proposed NRRP – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
Except as permitted by Rule AQL63, the discharge of contaminants into air from composting is a permitted activity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The total volume of material composting on a property at any time shall not exceed 100 cubic metres. 2. Where the volume of compost stored exceeds 5 cubic metres, compost production shall not occur within 50 metres of any sensitive activity beyond the boundary of the property where composting is undertaken. 3. The discharge of odour shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates. 	

Activity	Conditions		Cross-Ref.
	4. The dispersal or deposition of particles shall not cause a noxious, dangerous, objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.		

Rule AQL69 Waste management processes not permitted in Rules AQL63 to ~~AQL68~~ AQL67 or otherwise occurring on an industrial or trade premise – discretionary activity

Activity	Standards / Terms	Discretion	Cross Ref.
<p>The discharge of contaminants into air from any waste management process that:</p> <p>(a) does not comply in all respects with the conditions specified in Rules AQL63 to AQL68 <u>AQL67</u> as applicable for a permitted activity; or</p> <p>(b) occurs on an industrial or trade premise and is not otherwise expressly provided for by the rules in the Proposed NRRP</p> <p>is a discretionary activity, provided that nothing in this rule applies to any discharge to air that is prohibited activity under the Proposed NRRP.</p>		Unlimited	

Note: Those discharges to air likely to require resource consent under this rule include, but are not restricted to, discharges to air from the following activities:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Cremation | Landfills and waste transfer facilities |
| Commercial composting operations including mushroom farm compost production | Disposal of medical wastes |
| Incineration of wastes | Municipal sewage treatment plants |
| Land application of industrial effluent | |

The above list is not all-inclusive. It is likely that there will be other waste management processes, not listed, that require resource consent under this rule.

3.3.7 Discharge of agrichemicals

Rule AQL70 Ground-based application of agrichemicals using hand-held application techniques – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p>Discharge of agrichemicals into or onto land, or into water, or into air from ground-based application using hand-held application techniques is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The application of the agrichemical shall be undertaken in a manner that does not exceed any rate or contravene any other requirement specified in the agrichemical manufacturer's instructions. 2. The agrichemical shall be currently registered in New Zealand at the time of spraying under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, and the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997. 3. Where agrichemicals are applied by a contractor, the contractor shall by 1 January 2003: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) hold a current Registered Chemical Applicators' GROWSAFE® Certificate issue by the New Zealand Agrichemical Education Trust in accordance with New Zealand Standard 8409:1999, or hold a current equivalent nationally-recognised qualification; or (b) be under the direct supervision of a person holding the qualifications in condition 3(a) of this Rule. 4. The application of agrichemicals in public amenity areas and alongside roadways, but excluding road frontage areas where agrichemicals are applied by the residents or owners of an adjoining property, shall only occur when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the principal contractor holds a current Registered Chemical Applicators' GROWSAFE® Certificate issue by the New Zealand Agrichemical Education Trust in accordance with New Zealand Standard 8409:1999, or holds a current equivalent nationally-recognised qualification; and (b) each employee of the principal contractor shall hold a current Standard Introductory GROWSAFE® Certificate issue by the New Zealand Agrichemical Education Trust in 		

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
	<p>accordance with New Zealand Standard 8409:1999, or holds a current equivalent nationally-recognised qualification; and</p> <p>(c) in public amenity areas, signs clearly advising that spraying is in progress are placed within the immediate vicinity of the activity immediately prior to commencing spraying, and maintained in place until the re-entry period for the particular chemical has expired; and</p> <p>(d) alongside roadways, vehicles associated with the spraying of agrichemicals shall display prominent signs (front and back) advising that spraying is in progress. Signage is to be in accordance with the specific requirements of the Land Transport Safety Authority.</p> <p>5. The discharge of odour beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment. shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates .</p> <p>6. The dispersal or deposition of agrichemical particles shall not cause a noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable effect beyond the boundary of the property on which the agrichemicals are applied.</p> <p>7. Except as provided for in condition 9, there shall be no discharge into or onto land which may result in that contaminant entering water via surface runoff.</p> <p>8. Except as provided for in condition 9, there shall be no discharge into or onto water.</p> <p>9. Where the agrichemical is being used for aquatic weed control, there shall be no adverse effects to other aquatic organisms that are not the target species and no adverse effect on mahinga kai.</p> <p>10. Where the owner or occupier of the property on which spraying is to be undertaken is spraying within 2 metres of their property</p>		

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
	<p>boundary they must provide advance notification of the spraying to the owner or occupier of an adjoining property who has requested such notification. Where notification is required, it shall be in writing, and shall be provided between 12 hours and 3 weeks prior to the commencement of the spraying, and shall identify the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) date(s) the agrichemical(s) may be discharged; and (b) type or tradename of agrichemical(s) to be used; and (c) reason for use; and (d) location of the discharge; and (e) duration of the discharge; and (f) method of discharge. <p>11. The minimum notification requirements specified in condition 10 are not required in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where other notification arrangements have been mutually agreed in writing between the owner or occupier of an adjoining property who has requested notification before the spraying takes place. In this situation, the notification arrangements which have been mutually agreed upon must be adhered to; or (b) where the weather conditions are such that subsequent risk of disease places any crop at risk of damage. In this situation, notification may be either verbal or written, and must take place no less than two hours before the spraying takes place. 		

Rule AQL71 Ground-based application of agrichemicals using techniques other than hand-held application – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
<p>Discharge of agrichemicals into or onto land, or into water, or into air, from ground-based application using techniques other than hand-held application is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The application of the agrichemical shall be undertaken in a manner that does not exceed any rate or contravene any other requirement specified in the agrichemical manufacturer's instructions. 2. The agrichemical shall be currently registered in New Zealand at the time of spraying under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, and the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997. 3. Where agrichemicals are applied by a contractor, the contractor shall by 1 January 2003: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) hold a current Registered Chemical Applicators' GROWSAFE® Certificate issue by the New Zealand Agrichemical Education Trust in accordance with New Zealand Standard 8409:1999, or hold a current equivalent nationally-recognised qualification; or (b) be under the direct supervision of a person holding the qualifications in condition3(a) of this Rule. 4. The application of agrichemicals in public amenity areas and alongside roadways, but excluding road frontage areas where agrichemicals are applied by the residents or owners of an adjoining property, shall only occur when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the principal contractor holds a current Registered Chemical Applicators' GROWSAFE® Certificate issue by the New Zealand Agrichemical Education Trust in accordance with New Zealand Standard 8409:1999, or holds a current equivalent nationally-recognised qualification; and (b) each employee of the principal contractor shall hold a current Standard <u>Introductory</u> GROWSAFE® Certificate issue by the New Zealand Agrichemical Education Trust in 	

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
	<p>accordance with New Zealand Standard 8409:1999, or holds a current equivalent nationally-recognised qualification; and</p> <p>(c) in public amenity areas, signs clearly advising that spraying is in progress are placed within the immediate vicinity of the activity immediately prior to commencing spraying, and maintained in place until the re-entry period for the particular chemical has expired; and</p> <p>(d) alongside roadways, vehicles associated with the spraying of agrichemicals shall display prominent signs (front and back) advising that spraying is in progress. Signage is to be in accordance with the specific requirements of the Land Transport Safety Authority.</p> <p>5. The discharge of odour beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment. shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge originates.</p> <p>6. The dispersal or deposition of agrichemical particles shall not cause a noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable effect beyond the boundary of the property on which the agrichemicals are applied.</p> <p>7. No mixing or diluting of agrichemicals shall take place within 10 metres of a surface water body, a bore, spring, tile drain, stormwater drain or the coastal marine area, unless the mixing or diluting takes place over a drip tray or within an impervious bunded area to contain spillages.</p> <p>8. Except as provided for in condition 10, there shall be no discharge into or onto land which may result in that contaminant entering water via surface runoff.</p> <p>9. Except as provided for in condition 10, there shall be no direct discharge into or onto water.</p> <p>10. Where the agrichemical is being used for aquatic weed control,</p>	

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
	<p>there shall be no adverse effects to other aquatic organisms that are not the target species and no adverse effect on mahinga kai.</p> <p>11. The owner or occupier of the property upon which spraying is to be undertaken must provide advance notification of the spraying to the owner or occupier of any adjoining property:</p> <p>(a) on which a sensitive activity is located within:</p> <p>(i) 2 metres, with a shelter belt, of a boom sprayer; or</p> <p>(ii) 10 metres, without a shelter belt, of a boom sprayer; or</p> <p>(iii) 10 metres, with a shelter belt, of an orchard airblast sprayer; or</p> <p>(iv) 30 metres, without a shelter belt, of an orchard airblast sprayer; or</p> <p>(b) any person who is in residence within 100 metres of the area where agrichemicals are applied and who has requested that they be notified of agrichemical spraying on the property.</p> <p>Advance notification of spraying must be given by providing the adjoining owner or occupier with either:</p> <p>(i) written notification of each spraying application, at least one week prior to each application; or</p> <p>(ii) if requested by the adjoining owner or occupier, a written annual or seasonal property spray plan, which may be in the form identified in Appendix AQL6, at the beginning of each year or spray season.</p> <p>The written notification of spraying or the property spray plan shall include the following information:</p> <p>(i) the application target area; and</p> <p>(ii) the crop(s) to be sprayed; and</p> <p>(iii) the agrichemical(s) to be used; and</p>	

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) the reason for use; and (v) the intended date(s) of application; and (vi) the duration of application; and (vii) in the case of a property spray plan, the likely number of applications during the year or season; and (viii) the name and contact phone number of those intending to carry out the agrichemical application; and (ix) where or how further information can be obtained. <p>12. Where it is intended to discharge agrichemical(s) in a public amenity area or place of public assembly or alongside a roadway, then public notification in accordance with condition 11 is not required, but public notification shall be given in local newspapers or information drops or by door-to-door advice to land occupiers adjacent to the intended agrichemical application at least one week prior to the application and shall identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the application target area; and (b) the agrichemical(s) to be used; and (c) the reason for use; and (d) the intended date(s) of application; and (e) details of road boundaries, especially for roads used by school children; and (f) the name and contact phone number of those intending to carry out the agrichemical application; and (g) where or how further information can be obtained. <p>13. The minimum notification requirements specified in conditions 11 or 12 are not required in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where other notification arrangements have been mutually agreed in writing between the owner or occupier of an adjoining property who has requested notification before the 		

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
	<p>spraying takes place. In this situation, the notification arrangements which have been mutually agreed upon must be adhered to; or</p> <p>(b) where the weather conditions are such that subsequent risk of disease or <u>insect pressure</u> places any crop at risk of damage. In this situation, notification may be either verbal or written, and must take place no less than two hours before the spraying takes place.</p> <p>14. A copy of a property agrichemical spray plan as specified under condition 11, or the agrichemical application use record sheet, must be kept by the owner or occupier of the property upon which agrichemicals are applied for a minimum of 24 months from when the property agrichemical spray plan was developed and provided to Environment Canterbury upon request within 7 days of the request. An agrichemical application use record sheet shall include:</p> <p>(a) location of agrichemical application; and</p> <p>(b) date and time of agrichemical application; and</p> <p>(c) the name and type of agrichemicals applied, including any additives; and</p> <p>(d) concentration and volume of agrichemical used; and</p> <p>(e) weather conditions, including wind speed and direction; and</p> <p>(f) application method; and</p> <p>(g) location of sensitive areas; and</p> <p>(h) how notification requirements have been met; and</p> <p>(i) details of any abnormal situation or incident, and any action taken, including any variations to the property spray plan.</p>	

Rule AQL72 Aerial application of agrichemicals – permitted activity

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
<p>Discharge of agrichemicals into or onto land, or into water, or into air by aerial application, is a permitted activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The application of the agrichemical shall be undertaken in a manner that does not exceed any rate or contravene any other requirement specified in the agrichemical manufacturer's instructions. 2. The agrichemical shall be currently registered in New Zealand at the time of spraying under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, and the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997. 3. By 1 January 2003, pilots undertaking the application of agrichemicals shall hold a current GROWSAFE[®] <u>Pilots Agrichemical Rating</u>, issued by the New Zealand Agrichemical Education Trust in accordance with New Zealand Standard 8409:1999, or an equivalent nationally-recognised qualification and loaders and ground crew shall hold a current Standard <u>Introductory GROWSAFE[®] Certificate</u>, endorsed with "Aerial Application Ground Crew", or an equivalent nationally-recognised qualification. 4. The discharge of odour <u>beyond the boundary of the site shall not be noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable to such an extent that it has an adverse effect on the environment.</u> shall not cause an objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the property where the discharge. 5. The dispersion or deposition of agrichemical particles shall not cause a noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable effect beyond the boundary of the property on which the agrichemicals are applied. 6. No mixing or diluting of agrichemicals shall take place within 10 metres of a surface water body, a bore, spring, tile drain, stormwater drain or the coastal marine area, unless the mixing or diluting takes place over a drip tray or within an impervious bunded area to contain spillages. 7. There shall be no discharge into or onto land which may result 		

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
	<p>in that contaminant entering water via surface water runoff.</p> <p>8. There shall be no direct discharge into or onto water.</p> <p>9. The owner or occupier of the property upon which spraying is to be undertaken must provide advance notification of the spraying to the owner or occupier of any adjoining property:</p> <p>(a) on which a sensitive activity is located within:</p> <p>(i) 100 metres, with a shelter belt, of aerial application; or</p> <p>(ii) 300 metres, without a shelter belt, of aerial application; or</p> <p>(b) on which a person resides within 500 metres of the area where agrichemicals are to be sprayed, where that person has requested that he or she be notified of agrichemical spraying on the property.</p> <p>Advanced notification of spraying must be given by providing the adjoining owner or occupier with either:</p> <p>(a) written notification of each spraying application, at least one week prior to each application, such notification shall include:</p> <p>(i) the application target area; and</p> <p>(ii) the agrichemical(s) to be used; and</p> <p>(iii) the reason for use; and</p> <p>(iv) the intended date(s) of application; and</p> <p>(v) the duration of application; and</p> <p>(vi) the name and contact phone number of those intending to carry out the agrichemical application; and</p> <p>(vii) where or how further information can be obtained; or</p> <p>(b) if requested by the adjoining owner or occupier, a written annual or seasonal property spray plan, at the beginning of each year or spray season, such a written plan may be in the form identified in Appendix AQL6, but shall include:</p>	

Activity	Conditions	Cross Ref.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a list of immediate neighbours, and their contact phone numbers; and (ii) details of road boundaries, especially for roads used by school children; and (iii) identification of sensitive areas (location and type), and the strategies employed to avoid contamination of those areas; and (iv) the application target area; and (v) the duration of application; and (vi) the crop(s) or vegetation to be sprayed; and (vii) the reason for use; and (viii) the agrichemical(s) likely to be used; and (ix) the likely number of spray applications to be made during the year or season; and (x) the name and contact phone number and address of the operator carrying out the aerial spraying; and (xi) where or how further information can be obtained. <p>10. The minimum requirement for notice of the details specified in condition 9 are not required in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where other notification arrangements have been mutually agreed in writing between the owner or occupier of an adjoining property who has requested notification before the spraying takes place. In this situation, the notification arrangements which have been mutually agreed upon must be adhered to; or (b) where the weather conditions are such that subsequent risk of disease or <u>insect pressure</u> places any crop at risk of damage. In this situation, notification may be either verbal or written, and must take place no less than two hours before the spraying takes place. 	

Activity	Conditions		Cross Ref.
	<p>11. A copy of a property spray plan as specified under condition 9, or the agrichemical application use record sheet must be kept by the owner or occupier of the property upon which agrichemicals are applied for a minimum of 24 months from when the property spray plan was developed and provided to Environment Canterbury upon request within 7 days of the request. An agrichemical application use record sheet shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) location of agrichemical application; and (b) date and time of agrichemical application; and (c) the name and type of agrichemicals applied, including any additives; and (d) concentration and volume of agrichemical used; and (e) weather conditions, including wind speed and direction; and (f) application method; and (g) location of sensitive areas; and (h) how notification requirements have been met; and (i) details of any abnormal situation or incident, and any action taken, including any variations to the property spray plan. 		

Rule AQL73 Application of agrichemicals not identified in Rules AQL70 to AQL72 – discretionary activity

Activity	Standards / Terms		Cross Ref.
Discharge of agrichemicals into or onto land, into water, or into air that does not comply with the conditions of Rules AQL70 to AQL72, is a discretionary activity.			