

2 Definitions

When a word is followed by an asterisk '*', the meaning which follows is the meaning provided in the Act. Users of this plan are advised that they should refer to the Act to ensure that the definition that is included in the plan is the current statutory definition. In the case of any inconsistency, the statutory definition prevails.

Abrasive blasting means the cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removing of part of the surface of any article by the use, as an abrasive, of a jet of sand, metal, short or grit or other material propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam or water or by a wheel.

Dry abrasive blasting means abrasive blasting using materials to which no water has been added.

Wet abrasive blasting means abrasive blasting to which water has been added.

Act means the Resource Management Act 1991.

Affected person means any person deemed adversely affected in section 95E of the Act.

Air means the mixture of gases enveloping the earth and forming the atmosphere.

Agrichemicals means any substance, whether inorganic or organic, human-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used on production land or within public amenity areas, including parks, reserves, pedestrian walkways, beaches and foreshore areas, road and railside verges or on, over, onto or into water, to eradicate, modify or control flora and fauna. For the purpose of this Plan 'agrichemicals' do not refer to chemicals used to treat water intended for use in municipal supply or industrial processes (i.e. cooling systems, boilers, abstraction for consumptive use) while not part of a water body nor do 'agrichemicals' include vertebrate toxic agents (VTA's), or oral nutrition compounds or fertilisers. VTA's are subject to the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996 and under the Act anyone who manufactures, sells, uses or stores VTA's must hold a Controlled Substances Licence and manage VTA's according to the HSNO Act. VTA's are therefore not controlled under this Plan. Oral nutrition compounds are subject to the Agrichemical Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997 and are therefore not controlled under this Plan. The application of fertilisers is controlled by Rule 45 in the Plan 'Fertiliser and other soil conditioners'.

Amenity values* means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.

Asphalt plant means any process for the blending or coating of road chip with any material based on tar or bitumen or asphalt and intended for road surfacing application.

Best practicable option* in relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to:

- a) the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects;
- b) the financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and
- c) the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.

Chemical means any gas, liquid or solid that, either by itself or in combination with any contaminant, when discharged into air, changes or is likely to change the chemical or biological condition of air.

Cleanfill means materials consisting of any concrete, cement or cement wastes, bricks, mortar, tiles (clay, ceramic or concrete), non-tanalised timber, porcelain, glass, gravels, boulders, shingles, fibreglass, plastics, sand, soils and clays, and/or tree stumps and roots, or any other material (subject to the exclusions listed below) that when placed onto and into land does not have the potential to render that land or any vegetation grown on that land toxic to vegetation or animals consuming vegetation, or result in leachate. Unless specifically provided for otherwise through a consent issued by the Taranaki Regional Council for a cleanfill, cleanfill is free of: food wastes, paper and cardboard, grass clippings, garden wastes including but not limited to wastes containing foliage or other vegetation (other than tree stumps and roots), sawdust, textiles, steel, galvanised metals, construction materials containing paint or fillers or sealers or their containers, oils or greases or any liquids or sludges or their containers, any industrial process by-products other than as permitted above, any poisons or solvents or their containers, batteries, or general domestic refuse other than as permitted above.

Coastal marine area* means the foreshore, seabed, and coastal water, and the air space above the water:

- a) of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea;
- b) of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of - (i) one kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or (ii) the point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.

Combustion chamber means an enclosure in which combustion, especially of a fuel propellant, is initiated and controlled.

Commercial area means an area, as distinct from a site or individual property, that is used primarily for commercial or trade purposes.

Commercial activities means the use of property or parts of property predominantly for commercial gain or reward.

Composting means the biological reduction of organic waste to a relatively stable product.

Conditions*, in relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions and prohibitions.

Consent authority* means a regional council, a territorial authority, or a local authority that is both a regional council and a territorial authority, whose permission is required to carry out an activity for which a resource consent is required under the Act.

Contaminant* includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat:

- a) when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical or biological condition of water; or
- b) when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.

Controlled activity* - If an activity is described in the Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a controlled activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and -

- a) the consent authority must grant the resource consent, (except if section 106 applies); and
- b) the consent authority's power to impose conditions on the resource consent is restricted to the matters over which control is reserved (whether in its plan or proposed plan, a national environmental standard, or otherwise); and
- c) the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan or proposed plan.

Cropping means the growing of crops including barley, oats, maize, turnips and other crops.

Dangerous see section 4.2.3 of this Plan.

Defined urban area means an area as shown in Appendix II of the Plan.

Direct heating means the direct contact of gaseous or other products of combustion with raw materials or partly processed matter or product or waste materials, for drying or heating or other heat transfer processes, but excluding the transfer of heat via structural heat exchanging surfaces or combustion chamber surfaces or exhaust flue surfaces. For the purpose of the Plan 'direct heating' does not include the addition of heat to air in a gas turbine combustion chamber.

Discharge* includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.

Discharge permit means a resource consent to do something (other than in the coastal marine area) that otherwise would contravene Section 15 of the Act.

Discretionary activity* - If an activity is described in the Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a discretionary activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and-

- a) the consent authority may decline the consent or grant the consent with or without conditions; and
- b) if granted, the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Disposal of waste means:

- a) the final (or more than short-term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose; and
- b) includes the incineration of waste.

Domestic waste means household substances or objects that are disposed of or intended to be disposed of.

Dry cleaners mean premises used for the cleaning, washing or drying of garments.

Dust means all solid particulate matter of either less than 75 µm individual particle diameter or with a settling velocity of less than 0.3 metres per second. By way of example, 'dust' may be derived from materials including sand, cement, fertiliser, coal, soil, paint, ash, animal products or wood.

Dwellinghouse* means any building, whether permanent or temporary, that is occupied, in whole or in part, as a residence; and includes any structure or outdoor living area that is accessory to, and used wholly or principally for the purposes of, the residence; but does not include the land upon which the residence is sited.

Earthworks means the disturbance of land surfaces by blading, contouring, ripping, moving, removing, placing or replacing soil or earth, or by excavation, or by cutting and filling operations, excluding mineral extraction and processing activities. For the purpose of this Plan the maintenance of farm tracks, fences and fence lines, cultivation of land, harvesting of crops and the clearing of drains as parts of horticultural or agricultural activities on production land are excluded from the definition of 'earthworks'.

Ecosystem⁴ means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

Effect* includes:

- a) any positive or adverse effect; and
- b) any temporary or permanent effect; and
- c) any past, present or future effect; and
- d) any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects, regardless of the scale, intensity, duration or frequency of the effect, and also includes:
- e) any potential effect of high probability; and
- f) any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.

⁴ United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.

Electricity transmission network means part of the national grid of transmission lines and cables (aerial, underground and undersea, including the high-voltage direct current link), stations and sub-stations and other works used to connect grid injection points and grid exist points to convey electricity throughout the North and South Islands of New Zealand.

Environment* includes:

- a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and
- b) all natural and physical resources; and
- c) amenity values; and
- d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in (a) to (c) of this definition or which are affected by those matters.

Fertiliser means any substance (whether solid or fluid in form) which is described as or held out to be for, or suitable for, sustaining or increasing growth, productivity, or quality of plants or animals through the application of essential nutrients to plants or soils.

Forested land means land covered or partly covered by forest, bush, scrub, fern, bracken or weed plants or any combination of these.

Forestry means a forest of selected species of trees that are specifically planted, managed and harvested for the production of timber or other wood-based products, and includes understory that has established beneath the canopy and areas that are demonstrated to be failed planting from the previous rotation.

Green waste means organic material including, yard trimmings, leaves, shrubs, plants, grass, trees and tree trunks that arise from households and garden maintenance.

Hapū⁵ means sub-tribe, usually a number of whanau (families) with a common ancestor.

Hazardous see section 4.2.3 of this Plan.

Hazardous substance means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, any substance:

- a) with one or more of the following intrinsic properties:
 - (i) explosiveness
 - (ii) flammability
 - (iii) a capacity to oxidise
 - (iv) corrosiveness
 - (v) toxicity (including chronic toxicity)
 - (vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation, or
- b) which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any one or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a) of the definition.

High temperature hazardous waste incinerator means an incinerator that is designed and operated principally for burning hazardous waste at a temperature greater than 850° as measured –

- (a) near the inner wall of the incinerator; or
- (b) at another point in the combustion chamber where the temperature is likely to represent the temperature in the incinerator.

Note: this is the definition of a high-temperature waste incinerator in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards [for Air Quality]) Regulations 2004. For the purpose of this Plan this definition applies whether the wastes combusted are hazardous or non-hazardous.

Horticulture means the growing, both indoors and outdoors, of vegetables, fruit, berries, plants or trees.

Hydrocarbon distribution and transmission network means the pipelines, tanks and other facilities used for the transportation and storage of hydrocarbons.

Industrial or trade premises* means:

- a) any premises used for any industrial or trade purposes; or
- b) any premises used for the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or for other waste-management purposes, or used for composting organic materials; or
- c) any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process; but does not include any production land.

Industrial or trade process* includes every part of a process from the receipt of raw material to the dispatch or use in another process or disposal of any product or waste material, and any intervening storage of the raw material, partly processed matter, or product.

Integrated management means managing (that is, identifying, prioritising and acting on) the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources as a united or combined whole. Integrated management involves three interrelated parts:

- a) a recognition by management agencies that natural and physical resources exist as parts of complex and interconnected social and biophysical systems, where effects on one part of a system may affect other parts of the system. These effects may occur immediately, may be delayed or may be cumulative over time;
- b) the integration of management systems between agencies so that the various roles and responsibilities of those agencies are clearly identified and combined or co-ordinated to achieve consistency of purpose; and
- c) the integration of management systems within agencies to ensure that other legislative or administrative actions are consistent with promoting sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

Intensive farming includes any agricultural production which results in the creation of living matter and which

⁵ Ministry for the Environment (1991). *Consultation with tangata whenua*. Ministry for the Environment, Wellington.

is carried out primarily within buildings, including but not limited to such activities as **intensive poultry farming** (excluding low density **free range poultry** or the keeping of fewer than 12 birds), rabbit or fitch farming, **intensive pig farming** or mushroom production. For the purpose of this Plan 'intensive farming' excludes horticulture.

Intensive pig farming means the keeping, breeding or rearing for any purpose of more than five pigs that have been weaned, or more than two sows, where the predominant productive processes are carried out within buildings or closely fenced outdoor runs where the stocking density precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover but excludes **non-intensive pig farming**.

Intensive poultry farming means the keeping, rearing or breeding of 12 or more poultry, whether in relation to the production of poultry for human consumption or in relation to egg production, where the predominant productive processes are carried out primarily within buildings and includes free-range poultry farming activities, but excludes **low density free-range poultry**.

Issue means a matter of importance or concern to the region's community regarding the effects of activities on some aspect of natural and physical resources and the environment of the region or otherwise relating to the purpose and principles of the Act.

Iwi⁶ means tribe, usually containing a number of hapū with a common ancestor.

Iwi authority* means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.

Iwi o Taranaki or iwi of Taranaki refers to iwi whose rohe falls either wholly or partially within the Taranaki Region.

Kaitiakitanga* means the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.

Land* -

- (a) includes land covered by water and the air space above land; and
- (b) in a national environmental standard dealing with a regional council function under section 30 or a regional rule, does not include the bed of a lake or river; and
- (c) in a national environmental standard dealing with a territorial authority function under section 31 or a district rule, includes the surface of water in a lake or river.

Landfill means a waste disposal site of any size used for the controlled deposit of predominately solid wastes onto or into land.

Liquid waste means waste generated in, or converted to, a liquid form for disposal.

Local authority* means a regional council or territorial authority.

Low density free range poultry means the keeping, rearing or breeding of poultry (whether for the purpose of raising poultry for human consumption or for egg production) where:

- a) birds have permanent access to open air runs;
- b) permanent vegetation cover exists on the land where birds are permitted to range;
- c) the stocking rate of the runs to which the birds have access does not exceed 1.5 birds including chickens per square metre or 0.8 hens per 10 square metres; and
- d) the stocking rate of any permanent weatherproof shelter to which birds have access does not exceed 5 birds per square metre of deep litter floor space or 10 birds per square metre of slatted floor space or 13 birds per square metre on framed perches.

Method means a specific action, procedure, programme or technique adopted to carry out a policy.

Mineral extraction and processing activities means the excavation of overburden, rock, sand and clay; blasting; processing (crushing, screening, washing and blending); the storage, distribution and sale of materials, including aggregate, ancillary earthworks; deposition of overburden; landscaping and rehabilitation works, including the return of overburden, but excluding the importation of materials from offsite. For the purpose of this definition all the activities listed above are included if and only if they occur at the mineral extraction and processing site.

National environmental standards for air quality means the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards [for Air Quality]) Regulations 2004 (SR 2004/309), as amended by SR 2004/433, SR 2005/214, and SR 2011/103 and 'NES' has the same meaning.

National grid means the assets used or owned by Transpower New Zealand Limited.

Natural and physical resources* includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.

Non-complying activity* - If an activity is described in the Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a non-complying activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and the consent authority may-

- a) decline the consent; or
- b) grant the consent, with or without conditions, but only if the consent authority is satisfied that the requirements of section 104D are met and the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Non-intensive pig farming means the keeping, breeding or rearing for any purpose, of pigs on pasture (but including areas used for access to shelter) at a stocking density that sustains the maintenance of pasture or ground cover.

⁶ Ministry for the Environment (1991). *Consultation with tangata whenua*. Ministry for the Environment, Wellington.

Noxious see Section 4.2.3 of this Plan.

NTP (normal temperature and pressure) means that the gas volume is corrected to 0°C, 1 atmosphere pressure, and a dry gas basis.

Objective means a statement of a specific desired environmental outcome.

Offensive or objectionable see Section 4.2.3 of this Plan.

Pastoral agriculture means the pastoral grazing of livestock and includes dairy farming, sheep farming, beef farming, pig farming, (excluding intensive pig farming), deer farming, goat farming and other pastoral livestock farming.

Permitted activity* - If an activity is described in the Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a permitted activity, a resource consent is not required for the activity if it complies with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Petroleum means:

- a) any naturally occurring hydrocarbon (other than coal) whether in a gaseous, liquid or solid state; or
- b) any naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbons (other than coal) whether in a gaseous, liquid or solid state; or
- c) any naturally occurring mixture of one or more hydrocarbons (other than coal) and one or more of the following: hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, helium or carbon dioxide.

Petroleum exploration means the use of land for exploration and testing of petroleum, and includes exploration survey (including seismic survey), well drilling, well testing and interim production of petroleum but specifically excludes any activity associated with well site establishment such as earthworks and the importation of structures, buildings and equipment.

Petroleum product means a chemical that is produced as a result of refining or physical treatment of petroleum, or as a result of a chemical process in which petroleum is a reagent.

Place of public assembly means land or buildings which are used in whole or in part for the assembly or gathering of people for such purposes as meetings, conferences, worship, entertainment, recreation, celebration, education or similar purposes and includes such buildings associated with public or private hotels, travellers' accommodation and marae.

Plan* means a regional plan or district plan.

Policy means a specific statement that guides or directs decision making. A policy indicates a commitment to a general course of action in working towards an objective.

Port Air Zone means the approximate boundary of Port Taranaki that is to be covered by the Regional Air Quality Plan for Taranaki as outlined in Figure 2.

Premises means the legally defined property, whether private land or public land, within which the subject activity occurs.

Production land* (a) means any land and auxiliary buildings used for the production (but not processing) of primary products (including agricultural, pastoral, horticultural and forestry products); (b) does not include land or auxiliary buildings used or associated with prospecting, exploration or mining for minerals, and 'production' has a corresponding meaning.

Prohibited activity* - If an activity is described in the Act, regulations (including a national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a prohibited activity, -

- (a) no application for resource consent may be made for the activity; and
- (b) the consent authority must not grant a consent for it.

Property (see subject property) when being discussed in relation to the property of Port Taranaki excludes those areas adjacent to Ngamotu Beach and the Lee Breakwater shown on Figure 2 on page 25 of this Plan.

Subject property means the legally defined property, whether private land or public land, within which the subject activity occurs.

Public amenities means those amenity values enjoyed by the public at large and include public recreational opportunities, public visual amenities, public reserves, and riparian margins.

Public amenity areas mean those areas to which the public have right of access under any statute, regulation, law or by-law, including:

- a) Crown and Council properties, reserves, gardens, parks, cemeteries and airfields;
- b) grasslands, sports grounds and recreational turfs;
- c) forest and bush areas;
- d) road verges and embankments, pedestrian walkways, malls and precincts;
- e) beaches, beach reserves, and adjacent foreshore areas.

Public notice* means a notice published in a newspaper circulating in the entire area likely to be affected by the proposal to which the notice relates.

Quarry - see mineral extraction and processing activities.

Race course means the premise for the racing of vehicles or animals for commercial or trade purposes.

Region* in relation to a regional council, means the region of the regional council as determined in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

Regional council*

- a) has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002; and

- b) includes a unitary authority within the meaning of that Act.

Regional plan* (a) means an operative plan approved by a regional council under Schedule 1 (including all operative changes to the plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise)); and (b) includes a regional coastal plan.

Regional rule* means a rule made as part of a regional plan or proposed regional plan in accordance with Section 68 of the Act.

Residential purposes means the use of land and buildings by people for living accommodation where the occupiers intend to live at the site for a period of one month or more, and will generally refer to the site as their home and permanent address for the time being; and includes accessory buildings.

For the purpose of this definition, residential purposes (irrespective of the length of stay) shall include:

- a) accommodation offered to not more than four travellers for a daily tariff in association with a permanent resident as described above; or emergency and refuge accommodation; or
- b) accommodation for supervision staff and residents, where residents are subject to care or supervision (e.g. homes for persons with disabilities, and homes for the elderly), but not places where residents are subject to detention.

Restricted discretionary activity* - If an activity is described in the Act, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a restricted discretionary activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and:

- a) the consent authority's power to decline a consent, or to grant a consent and to impose conditions on the consent, is restricted to the matters over which discretion is restricted (whether in its plan or proposed plan, a national environmental standard, or otherwise); and
- b) if granted, the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan or proposed plan.

Rohe⁷ means the territory or boundary, which defines the area within which a tangata whenua group claims traditional association and mana whenua.

Sensitive activities – see Sensitive areas.

Sensitive areas are areas that have within them uses or values or activities that are more susceptible to adverse effects than other users or values or activities and include occupied dwellinghouses, public amenity areas, places of public assembly, water bodies used for public water supply, any water body, wetlands, sensitive crops or farming systems, public roads and any place, area or feature of special significance to tangata whenua. For the Purpose of this Plan '**Sensitive activities**' means the activities that occur within sensitive areas as listed above.

⁷ Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, (1992), op.cit

Service station means premises used for the retail distribution of motor fuels.

Sewage means any wastewater, including faecal matter, urine, household and commercial wastewater that contains human waste.

Silviculture means the growing and tending of trees.

Smoke means any product of combustion, complete or incomplete, other than water vapour, which is, or could be, visible in daylight or artificial light.

Soil conditioner means a substance, excluding any substance or mix of substances derived from animal tissue, bone or blood whether processed or not, that is added to a fertiliser, or applied to land by itself, that alters the physical/structure characteristics of the soil, with the purpose of increasing soil productivity.

Solid waste means waste generated as a solid or converted to a solid for disposal. It includes wastes such as: paper, plastic, glass, metal, garden and other organic wastes.

Spray means the discharge into the air of agrichemicals whether in liquid, emulsified, mist, granular, powdered, pelletized or any other physical form or forms and from any source whether moveable or not, and '**Spraying**' has a corresponding meaning.

Structure* means any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.

Sustainable management* means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while-

- a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and
- b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and
- c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

Tangata whenua* in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapū, that holds mana whenua over that area.

Taonga⁸ means treasure, property: taonga are prized and protected as sacred possessions of the tribe. The term carries a deep spiritual meaning and taonga may be things that cannot be seen or touched. Included for example are te reo Māori (the Māori language), wāhi tapu, the air, waterways, fishing grounds and mountains.

Tapu means under spiritual protection or restriction.

Territorial authority* means a territorial authority within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002.

⁸ Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, (1991), op. cit.

Tikanga Māori* means Māori customary values and practices.

Toxic see Section 4.2.3 of this Plan.

Transmission network means the national grid of transmission lines and cables (aerial, underground and undersea, including the high-voltage direct current link), stations and sub-stations and other works used to connect grid injection points and grid exit points to convey electricity throughout the North and South Islands of New Zealand.

Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi*) has the same meaning as the word 'Treaty' as defined in Section 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.

Used oil means oil which has been used for the purposes of machinery lubrication but which has not subsequently been treated by any methodology to reduce the lead content to less than 100 gm⁻³. For the purpose of this Plan 'used oil' excludes untreated used oil that has a lead content of less than 100 gm⁻³⁹.

Vegetation means any vegetation, exotic or indigenous.

Vertebrate Toxic Agents (VTA's) means any substance, whether inorganic, human-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used to eradicate, modify or control vertebrate animals, including possums, rats and mustelids as identified and regulated under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. For the purpose of this Plan 'Vertebrate Toxic Agents' are equivalent to vertebrate pest control products.

Visual contaminants means those discharges to the air that reduce the visual amenity of the air, including but not limited to contaminants such as smoke and dust.

Wāhi tapu means a place that is sacred to Māori in a traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense.

Waste means substances or objects that are or intended to be disposed, discarded, and/or discharged to the environment.

Waste management processes means the treatment and disposal of any **waste** by combustion, composting, the depositing of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose, or other processes intended to allow or facilitate such disposal.

Water* -

- a) means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground;
- b) includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water;
- c) does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.

⁹ The acceptable level of the lead content in used oil that is to be combusted is less than 100 gm⁻³, due to the toxicity of the discharge.

Water body* means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.

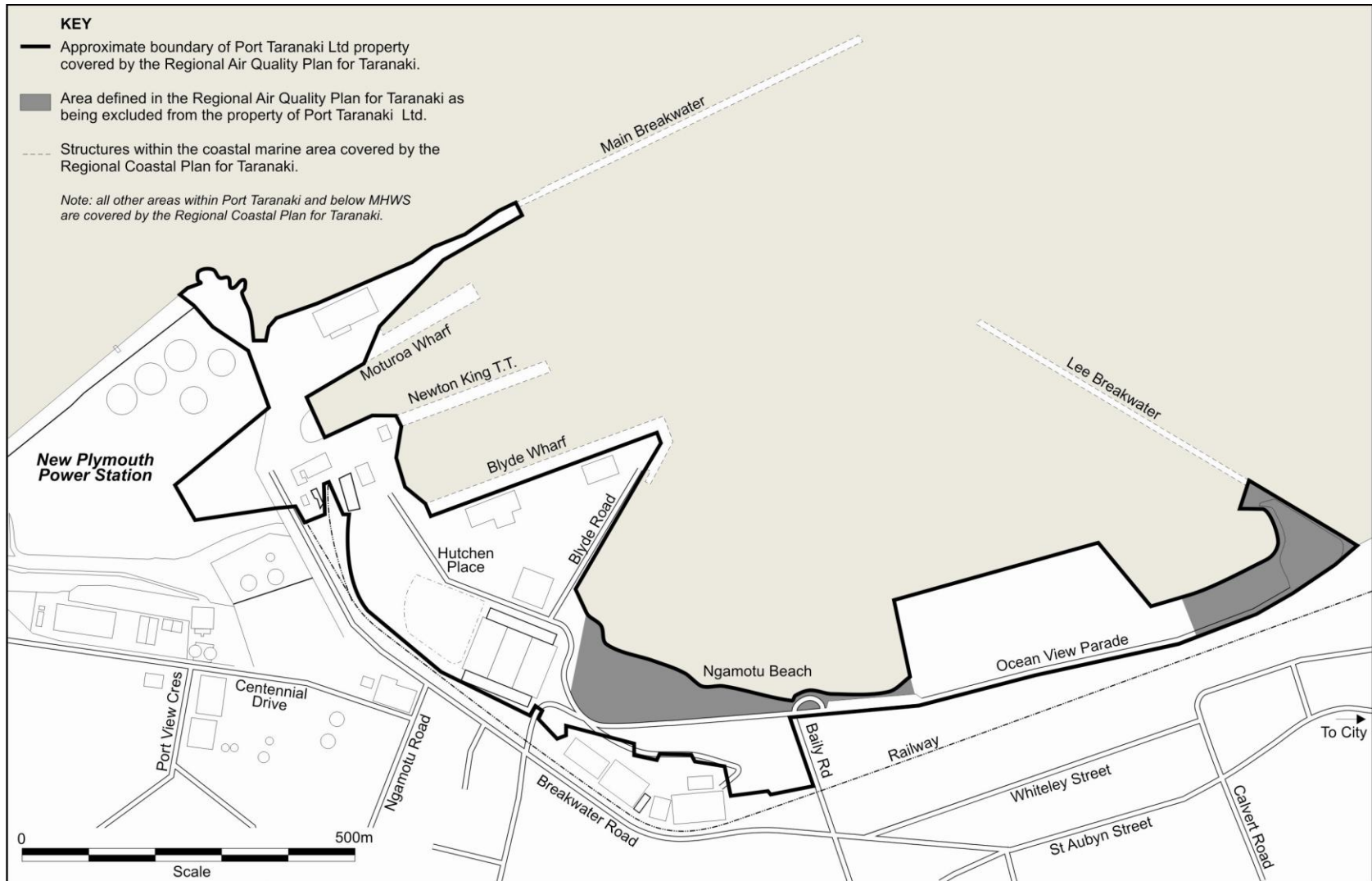


Figure 2: Property of Port Taranaki covered by the Regional Air Quality Plan for Taranaki

